

# The Netherlands on the European scale 2016

### **Explanation of symbols**

Empty cell	Figure not applicable
	Figure unknown, insufficiently
	reliable or confidential
*	Provisional figure
**	Revised provisional figure
2014-2015	2014 to 2015 inclusive
2014/2015	Average for 2014 to 2015 inclusive
2014/'15	Crop year, financial year, school year,
	etc., beginning in 2014 and ending in
	2015
2012/'13-2014/'15	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2012/'13
	to 2014/'15 inclusive
Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the	

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### **Foreword**

'Europe' is becoming an increasingly important concept in the Netherlands: for decision-makers, researchers, producers and consumers. Together with Eurostat and the other national statistical institutes in the European Union, Statistics Netherlands is working towards comparability of national data and a consistent European statistical system.

Against the background of the recent crisis in Greece, the influx of migrants and the increased terrorism threat in Europe, the Netherlands takes over the Presidency of the Council of the European Union from Luxembourg on 1 January 2016. This will trigger an extra demand for information about the EU.

This book shows how the Netherlands is faring in a number of areas compared with other EU member states. Where do the Dutch lead the field? Where are they lagging behind? Or are they an average member state? It turns out that the Dutch are the happiest people in Europe. And that they trust their fellow citizens more

than people in other countries. They are also one of the richest countries in Europe, although economic growth was lower than average in the EU in 2014. The Netherlands ranks lowest in terms of the share of science and technology graduates, however, and has one of the lowest scores in the EU for the share of renewable energy used in the country.

In all the areas described in the book, there are interesting differences not only between countries and regions, but also between older and newer member states. Unless otherwise stated, the data in this book are from Statistics Netherlands and Eurostat.

I hope you enjoy the book and invite you to visit www.cbs.nl/en for a lot more information about the Netherlands.

# Director General Dr T.B.P.M Tjin-A-Tsoi

The Hague/Heerlen/Bonaire, January 2016

# **European Union: some definitions**

**European Union.** In 1958, six countries, including the Netherlands, founded the European Economic Community. In 1992, following the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, the name of the community changed to European Union, or EU. The three main institutions involved in the operation of the EU are the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission.

**Eurozone.** In 2002, the euro replaced the national currencies of twelve EU member states. Since then another seven countries have introduced the euro as their official currency. The eurozone now comprises Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

**EU-15.** From 1995 to 2004, the European Union consisted of fifteen member states: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Together, these countries are called EU-15.

**EU-25, EU-27, EU-28.** In 2004, ten new countries joined the European Union: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia. Together with the existing members, they constitute EU-25. When Bulgaria and Romania joined in 2007, this became EU-27, and since the accession of Croatia in 2013 it is now EU-28.

**Europe 2020.** The EU has developed a growth strategy for the period 2010–2020. This strategy, Europe 2020, aims to realise the targets set for 2020 in the areas of employment, innovation, education, social cohesion and climate. Each EU member state has translated these to national targets. The Dutch targets are:

- at least 80 percent labour participation;
- 2.5 percent of GDP to be earmarked for R&D;
- maximum 8 percent early school-leavers;
- 40 percent of 30–34-year-olds to have completed higher education;
- 100 thousand fewer people at risk of poverty and social exclusion;
- 16 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 level.

**Furostat.** Furostat has been the official. statistical office of the European Union since 1959. It is a directorate general of the European commission, and has its office in Luxembourg. Eurostat collects national and regional statistics from the member states, where possible and after harmonisation calculates a European total or average, and publishes these data on its website and via press releases and other publications. In collaboration with the national statistical offices Eurostat ensures that the data are relevant, that they describe new trends and developments and are comparable between member states. Moreover, Eurostat assures the quality of statistics and together with the member states provides assistance and training in the area of statistics for new and candidate countries.

### **European Union**

EU

BE Belgium Bulgaria

CY Cyprus

DK Denmark

DE Germany

EE Estonia

FI Finland

FR France

Greece

EL HU Hungary

ΙE Ireland

Italy Croatia IT

HR

LT Latvia

LV Lithuania Luxembourg

LU MT

Malta

NL Netherlands Austria

ΑT

PL Poland

PT Portugal Romania

RO SI

Slovenia

SK Slovakia

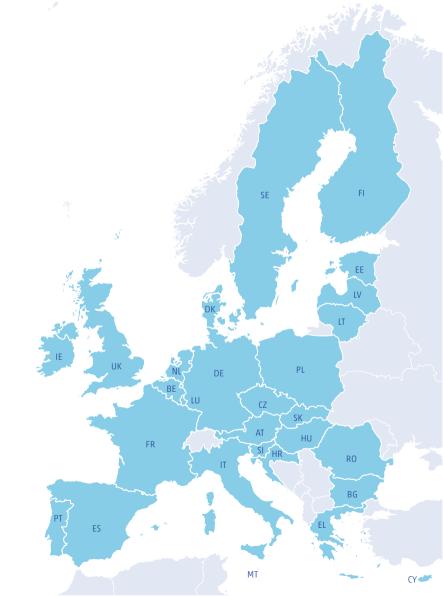
ES CZ UK

Spain Czech Republic

United Kingdom Sweden

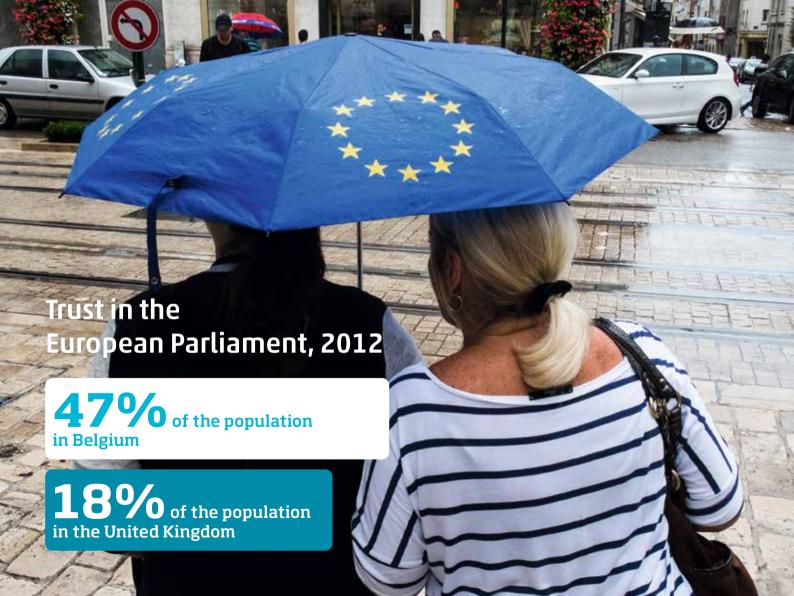
SE





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74.4

## 1. Trust

Levels of trust in other people and in social and political institutions are important indicators of social cohesion in a community. The Netherlands has a high position in the trust rankings, but how do other countries compare?

64.2

SE

LT IE UK BE ES

48.3 48.1 47.5 47.4 45.9

40.5 39.9 39.2

34.7 33.2

27.6 26.1

24.2

18.4

HU

SI CZ

FR PL

CY

— C\ — P1

9

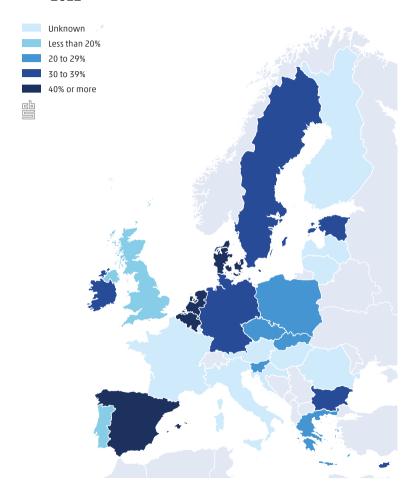
Dutch people show a high level of trust in other people and in official institutions. Two-thirds of the population trust other people and the legal system, and just over three-quarters trust the police.

Differences between countries in the European Union (EU-24) are large. Levels of trust are highest in northern Europe, followed by countries in the west, south and east. In Denmark and Finland around three-quarters of the population trust their fellow citizens. The Netherlands completes the top three. In the countries bordering on the Netherlands - Germany and Belgium - people mistrust each other more. The lowest trust in other people is reported in Bulgaria, where fewer than one in five people say they trust other people.

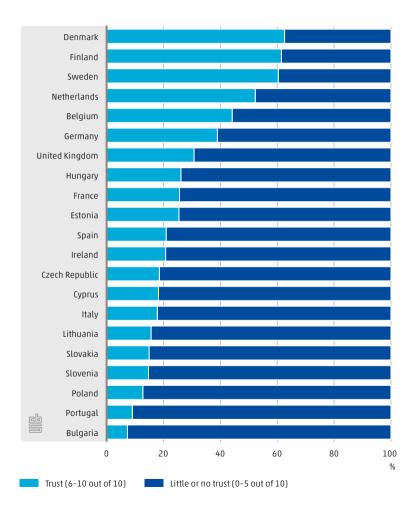
### Trust in the legal system

Only six countries enjoy the trust of the majority of their population in the legal system. In addition to the Netherlands these include the Scandinavian states, Germany and the United Kingdom. East European countries in particular express little faith in the functioning of the judiciary, but this is also the case in Portugal and Spain. The pattern is similar for trust in the

### 1.1 Share of population who trust the European Parliament, 2012



### 1.2 Trust of population in national parliament, 2012



police. Inhabitants of Bulgaria and Slovakia in particular have a low level of trust in the police. Trust in politics is an important indicator of how democratic a society is. Half of the Dutch population trust politicians. This puts the Netherlands at the top of Europe. People in many countries do not have much faith in politicians. Fewer than one in ten inhabitants of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Spain, Portugal, Poland and Slovenia trust their national parliament. Just as in the Netherlands, over half of the populations in the three Scandinavian countries trust parliament.

#### Trust in EU

In none of the countries of the EU-24 do a majority of the population trust the European Parliament. The highest level of trust is reported in Belgium (47 percent), closely followed by Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland.



75.2 75.2 75.1

68.6 68.5

67.6 67.6

63.2 62.4

62.0

57.0

51.4 49.8 48.0

45.3 44.6 44.3

39.1 37.9

34.6

# 2. Happiness

The Dutch are the happiest people in Europe. They are also the most satisfied with their lives. The unhappiest people live in Latvia and Greece. How happy and contented are people with the life they lead? And how big are the differences between the member states of the European Union?

LU DK BE AT

UK SE MT PL SI

ES FR DE EU-28

HU

PT

CZ EE

RO

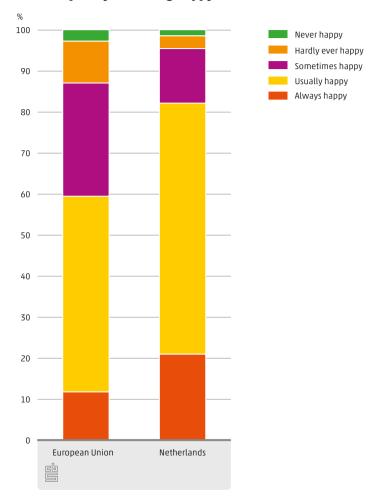
HR BG

31.6 — 31.3 — People living in the Netherlands (aged 16 years and older) are happier than the average European. A 2013 survey reported that while nearly six in ten EU citizens said they had felt happy all the time or nearly all the time in the preceding four weeks, in the Netherlands this was stated by eight out of ten people. The share of happy people is higher in the Netherlands than elsewhere in the European Union. Inhabitants of Latvia and Greece feel happy least often. In both these countries, 31 percent said they were always or nearly always happy.

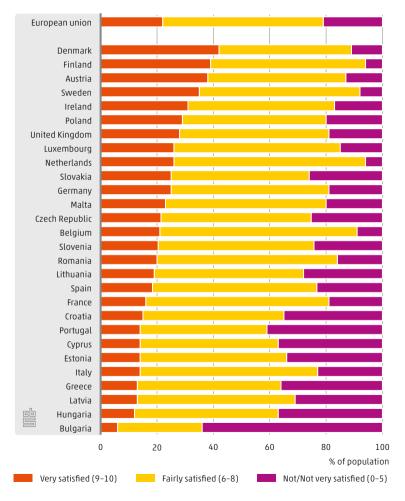
#### Life satisfaction

When asked to rate how satisfied they are with life, in terms of marks out of 10, just over one in five EU citizens rated this satisfaction with a 9 or 10. The same number of people gave marks between 0 and 5 out of 10. In the Netherlands, the share of people giving themselves high marks is slightly higher than the EU average. Only 6 percent of Dutch people gave a mark below 5. Bulgarians are least satisfied with their lives: no fewer than 64 percent rated their satisfaction with life with marks from 0 to 5 and are clearly much less contented with their lives than other Europeans.

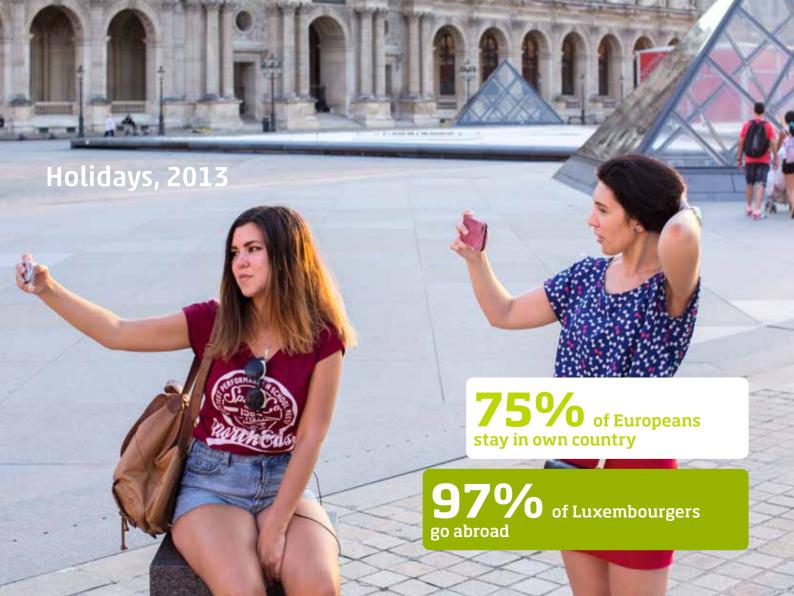
### 2.1 Frequency of feeling happy, 2013



### 2.2 Satisfied with life (grade out of 10), 2013



Europeans are most satisfied with their personal relationships, followed by their home, their neighbourhood and the way they spend their time. They are least satisfied with their financial situation. Although the Dutch put these aspects in the same order, their level of satisfaction is higher on all of them. Like the Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Finns and Austrians are among the most satisfied EU citizens, while Bulgarians are least satisfied in all these areas.



8.62

# 3. Tourism and holidays

Just over eight in ten people in the Netherlands go on holiday at least once a year. They usually stay in the Netherlands for short breaks, but nearly two-thirds of them go abroad for longer holidays. Where do other Europeans spend their holidays? In their own country or abroad?

EU-28

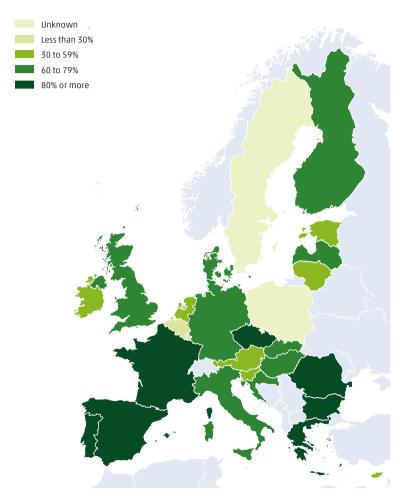
2.54

Six in ten inhabitants of the European Union go on holiday at least once a year. Three-quarters of these holidaymakers stay in their own country. People living in smaller countries relatively often travel abroad for their holidays, while those living in the larger EU countries stay in their own country. In France and Spain, for example, nine in every ten holidaymakers stay in their own country. The Dutch spend their longer holidays (four nights or more away from home) mostly in Germany or France, but short breaks (one to three nights) in the Netherlands. Holiday destinations also correlate with levels of prosperity. Inhabitants in richer countries can afford to go abroad. They also go away more than once a year, spending their main holiday abroad, and taking shorter breaks in their own country.

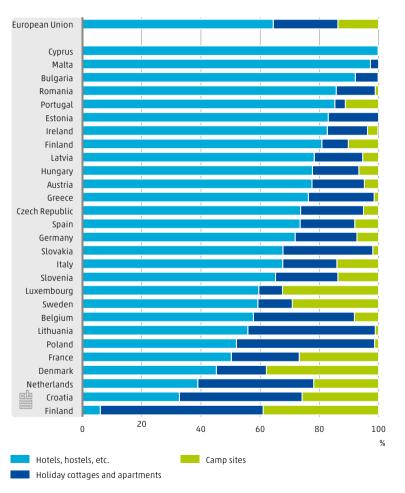
### Short holiday breaks

Short breaks (one to three nights away from home) account for 57 percent of all holidays of Europeans. While these breaks are slightly less popular in the Netherlands and Germany, this is the other way around for people living in the Scandinavian and Baltic states: around three-quarters of all their holidays are short breaks.

### 3.1 Share of holidays spent in own country, 2013



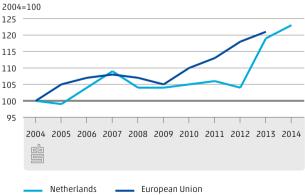
### 3.2 Overnight stays by type of accommodation, 2013



The number of nights tourists spend in the various types of accommodation has been rising for a number of years now. This confirms the picture of tourism as a growing industry. The number of nights tourists spent in the Netherlands rose strongly in 2013, and the increase continued in 2014.

European travellers spent two-thirds of nights away from home in hotels. Camping is not very popular with most Europeans, except among holidaymakers from the Netherlands and a few other north European countries. Holiday parks and apartments account for 20 percent of all nights spent away from home.

### 3.3 Overnight stays





10.42

# 4. Asylum requests

Nearly 22 thousand people applied for asylum in the Netherlands in 2014, and another 9 thousand in the first half of 2015. How do these numbers of asylum requests compare with other countries in the European Union? Which countries receive most asylum seekers? And where do the most recent refugees come from?

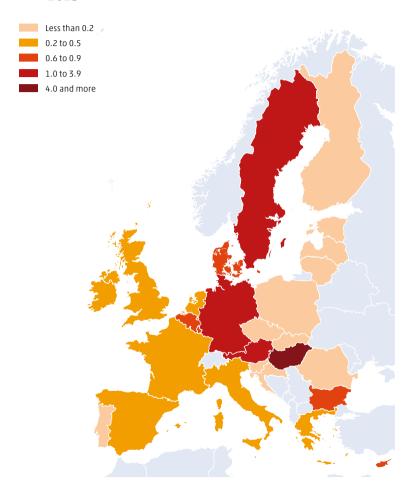
The number of asylum seekers entering one of the countries of the European Union rose to 562 thousand in 2014. This is over 40 percent more than in 2013. The increase continued in the first half of 2015, with another 399 thousand people fleeing their native countries to travel to the EU. This is the largest influx since 1994. Germany received most asylum seekers in 2014: one third of the total entering Europe.

### Hungary receives relatively most refugees

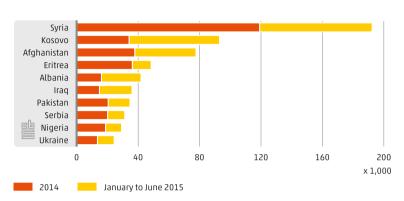
In relation to population size, refugee numbers from January 2014 to June 2015 were highest in Hungary: nearly 11 asylum seekers per thousand inhabitants. Sweden, and to a lesser extent Austria, also received relatively many asylum seekers. Germany received 4 and the Netherlands 2 refugees per thousand inhabitants, both more than the EU average of 1.1 per thousand inhabitants. The number of asylum seekers was relatively low in eastern Europe and in Spain and Portugal.

At the moment, the largest group of refugees entering Europe come from Syria. Over 20 percent of asylum seekers arriving in the EU in 2014 and the first half of 2015 have the Syrian

## 4.1 Asylum seekers per 1,000 inhabitants, January to June 2015

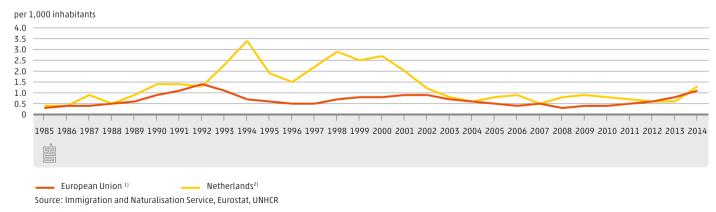


### 4.2 Asylum seekers in the EU, countries of origin



nationality, and the 2 percent without a nationality are mainly Palestinians from Syria. Since the end of 2014 many Kosovars have also requested asylum in Europe, mainly in Hungary. In the Netherlands, Syrians (36 percent) and Eritreans (22 percent) account for most asylum requests.

### 4.3 Asylum requests in the Netherlands and the EU



1) Excl. Austria

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2)}~$  From 2007: first requests ; 2013 and 2014: excl. relatives arriving later.



43.5

# 5. International students

Internationalisation is now an important aspect of higher education programmes. Students are encouraged to look beyond their national borders for a period during their study or even for a complete degree course. International experience contributes to students' personal and professional development and increases their employability in an increasingly internationally oriented labour market.

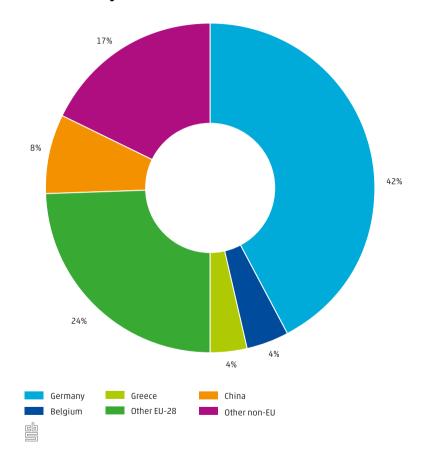
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Over 54 thousand students in higher education came from abroad to study in the Netherlands in study year 2013/'14. These internationally mobile students accounted for nearly 8 percent of all students enrolled in Dutch higher education in that year. Internationally mobile students are students who completed their primary and secondary education in another country. They do not have the Dutch nationality and come to the Netherlands especially to do a bachelor's or master's degree programme. Students with the Dutch nationality who did their secondary education abroad are included in a separate group: the homecoming nationals.

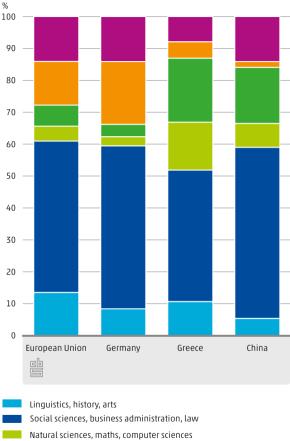
### Most foreign students from EU

Three-quarters of international students in the Netherlands come from the European Union.
The largest group - over 40 percent - come from Germany, with Belgium and Greece in second and third place, both accounting for 4 percent of foreign students in the Netherlands. Many students come from outside the European Union: 8 percent from China and large numbers from Indonesia and India.

# 5.1 International students in the Netherlands by country of secondary education, 2013/'14



### 5.2 International students in the Netherlands, 2013/14



Linguistics, history, arts
Social sciences, business administration, law
Natural sciences, maths, computer sciences
Engineering, industrial technology, architecture
Health and welfare
Other disciplines

#### Few Chinese in health studies

Students from different countries choose different subjects. Nearly one in five German students, for example, choose a discipline in the field of health and welfare, while fewer students from China and Greece choose these areas. They are more likely to choose one of the science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) subjects. Fewer than 4 percent of German students choose one of these STEM subjects.



# 6. Female STEM students

The share of women in the European Union with a degree in science, technology, engineering and maths (the STEM fields) has remained steady in the last ten years, at around 32 percent. STEM disciplines include natural and formal sciences, maths, computer sciences, engineering and construction sciences, and industrial technology. In the Netherlands, the share of women with a diploma in these disciplines rose from 18.4 percent to 24.4 percent in the same period. In spite of the increase, the share of female students in these subjects in higher education is still relatively small.

29



SK

DK

Relatively few students in Dutch higher education (universities and colleges of higher professional education) graduate in the STEM disciplines. Graduates in these fields account for only 14 percent of the total number of graduates, putting the Netherlands at the bottom of the European ranking. On average, nearly one quarter of students graduate in one of the STEM subjects. Germany has the highest share of STEM students in Europe: more than one third of German students graduate in one of these fields.

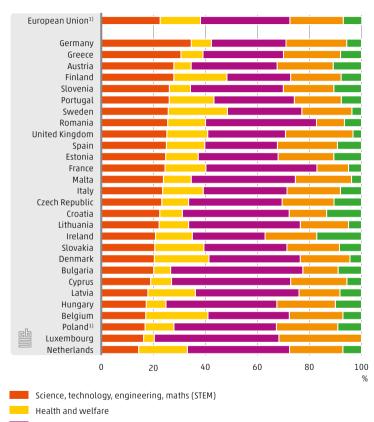
The most popular disciplines in European higher education are social sciences, business administration, and law. These accounted for over one third of degrees in higher education in 2012/'13.

# One quarter of Dutch STEM graduates are women

Women graduates outnumbered men in all European countries in study year 2012/'13. In the 28 countries of the European Union the percentage of female graduates was nearly 59 on average. In the Netherlands it was slightly lower, at 57 percent.

The share of women in STEM disciplines is

### 6.1 Graduates from higher education by subject field, 2012/13



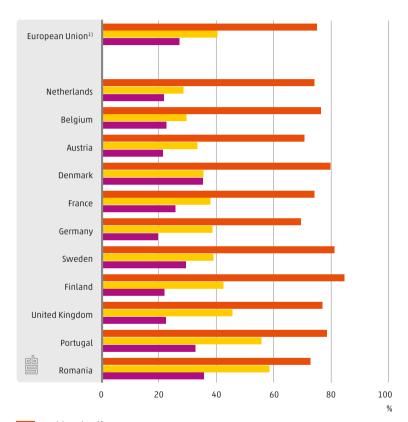
Social sciences, business administration, law

Teaching, linguistics, history, arts

Other disciplines

1) 2011/'12.

# 6.2 Share of women in total graduates from higher education, 2012/13



Health and welfare

Natural sciences, maths, computer sciences

Engineering, industrial technology, architecture

1) 2011/'12

relatively low across Europe. In Europe, 40 percent of women with a bachelor's or master's degree graduated in natural sciences. In the Netherlands this was only just over 28 percent. In engineering 27 percent of graduates in Europe are women, in the Netherlands one in five. Only two countries have fewer female engineering graduates: Ireland and – surprisingly, in view of the fact it has the highest share of STEM students in Europe – Germany.

Relatively popular disciplines for women are in the field of health care and welfare. Across the EU three-quarters of graduates in this area are women. In the Netherlands, too, relatively more women than men choose these disciplines.



# 7. Balance of trade

The Netherlands exported 62.7 billion euros worth of goods more than it imported in 2014. In the same year only Germany had a larger goods trade surplus. What makes up this large surplus for the Netherlands?

EU-28

NL

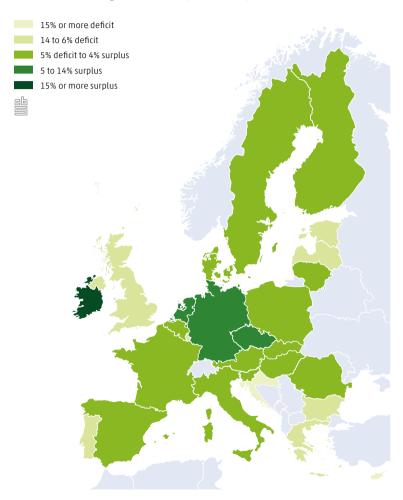
-20.8 -25.3

As the size of a country's goods trade is related to the size of its economy, the balance of trade is expressed best in terms of its percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP). Using this measure, two countries in the European Union have a larger trade surplus than the Netherlands: Ireland and the Czech Republic. Germany - which has the largest surplus in terms of euros - drops from first to fourth place. Relatively low prices of Dutch agricultural products and high-quality technological products contribute to the competitive position of the Netherlands on the world market. The country's large natural gas reserves also contribute to the Dutch trade surplus. Ireland is an important exporter of pharmaceuticals and the Czechs export large numbers of cars and car parts. Cyprus and Malta, two small islands, are less self-sufficient than other EU countries and import relatively many products from abroad. This explains their comparatively large trade deficits.

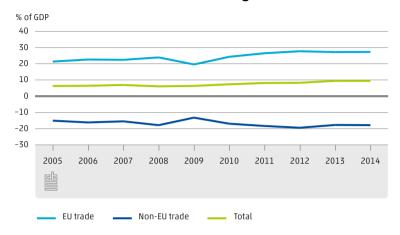
### **Dutch deficit on fossil fuels**

The Netherlands has a substantial trade surplus from trade with EU countries, and a deficit from trade with non-EU countries. Transit trade is an

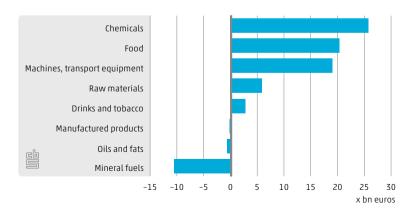
### 7.1 Balance of goods trade (% of GDP), 2014



### 7.2 Dutch balance of EU and non-EU goods trade



### 7.3 Dutch balance of goods trade by product category, 2014



important factor in this respect; for example, the Netherlands imports smartphones from China and re-exports them to the European hinterland.

The largest Dutch trade surpluses result from exports of chemical products (synthetics and pharmaceuticals), food (vegetables, cheese and baby-milk powder), and machines and transport equipment (computer chip machines and tractors). On the other side of the balance, imports of mineral fuels result in a large deficit for the Dutch. The value of crude petroleum and petroleum products imported into the Netherlands is some 10 billion euros higher than the export value of natural gas and petroleum products.



## 8. Goods transhipment

More than 2 million sea-going vessels docked in the ports of the European Union in 2013, loading and unloading a total of 3.7 billion tonnes of goods. Nearly 15 percent of this cargo traffic was handled in Dutch ports. Since 2010 Dutch ports handle more cargo traffic than any other EU country.

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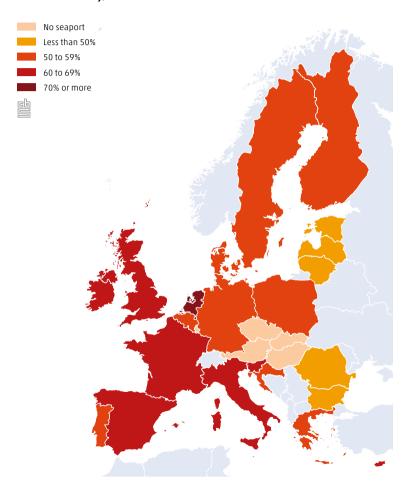
88 78

Nearly 34 thousand sea-going ships berthed in Dutch ports in 2013, bringing and taking 558 million tonnes of goods. While ports in the United Kingdom used to handle most cargo traffic in the European Union, the share of cargo handled by Dutch ports has been growing steadily in recent years. In the ten years to 2013 this share grew to nearly 15 percent of European cargo traffic.

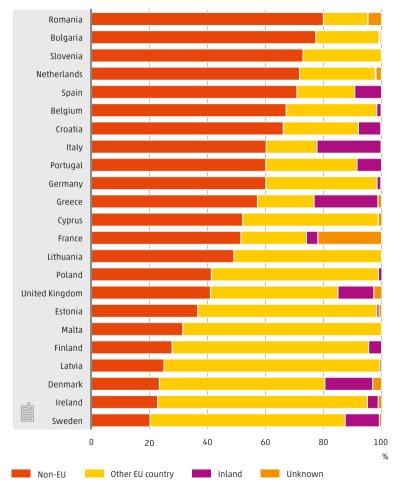
### Most goods go to non-EU countries

Sixty-four percent of all goods transhipped in the EU have an origin or destination outside the EU. In countries with a long coastline or many islands, such as Greece and Italy, relatively many ships take goods to and from national seaports; this is counted as inland transport. This domestic coastwise trade is quite extensive: 22 percent in both Greece and Italy. Because of the intercontinental character of Dutch seaports, especially Rotterdam, a large share of the goods handled there are transported to and from countries outside the EU: 72 percent in 2013. In most EU countries, more goods enter than leave sea ports. Malta and the Netherlands have the largest shares of offloaded goods, 92 percent en 71 percent respectively. Oil

### 8.1 Share of goods offloaded in seaports (% of total cargo handled), 2013



### 8.2 Cargo handled by origin or destination, 2013



exports result in high shares of exports in seagoing shipping from the Baltic states. In recent years, the main growth of seagoing shipping and cargo handling in the Netherlands has been in container transport. In 2014 containerised goods accounted for nearly 20 percent of the cargo weight transported by sea. This percentage is much higher in German and Belgian sea shipping: 44 and 40 percent respectively.

Rotterdam is the largest container port in Europe. Container transhipment rose by 9 percent in Rotterdam in 2014, to 108 million tonnes gross weight. Although the seaports of Antwerp and Hamburg have grown in the last fifteen years, Rotterdam is still the number one.



## 9. Greenhouse gases

On 24 June 2015, a Dutch court ordered the government to cut emissions of greenhouse gases to realise a 25 percent reduction in 2020 compared with 1990. Is the country on track? And which countries have the highest carbon emissions? One way to reduce emissions is to switch to renewable energy sources. How much of the energy produced in the Netherlands and other European countries comes from renewable sources?

12

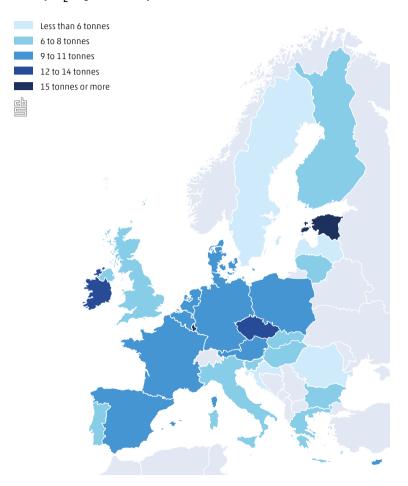
Dutch greenhouse gas emissions were 10 percent lower in 2013 than in 1990. Together, the 28 countries of the European Union realised a 23 percent reduction; this is equal to the reduction in emissions in Germany in the same period. Although there were notably large decreases in east European countries – from 30 to 61 percent – in absolute terms these reductions were only small. After the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) many polluting industries were closed down or modernised.

#### More people, higher emissions

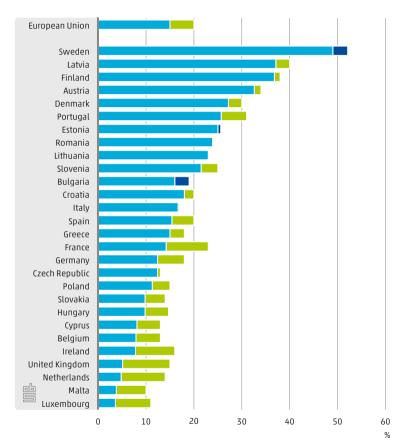
The more inhabitants a country has, the more greenhouse gases it emits. The Netherlands contributes 4 percent to the emissions of the European Union. Germany, with the highest emissions, accounts for 21 percent. Per capita emissions differ between countries. The Dutch cause 30 percent more emission per person than average in the EU. Only five EU countries perform worse than the Netherlands in this respect. This is related to the relatively large size of the Dutch economy per capita.

Emission intensity is a measure of how much greenhouse gas is emitted per euro of gross domestic product. The Netherlands has a low

### 9.1 Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents), 2013



### 9.2 Share of renewable energy in energy consumption, 2013



Renewable (below 2020 target)

Renewable (above 2020 target)

Required to realise 2020 target

emission intensity, partly as a result of energy conservation, high electricity imports and an increasingly large services sector. Energy provision systems in Bulgaria, Estonia and the Czech Republic result in relatively high greenhouse gas emissions. Austria and Sweden produce relatively large amounts of renewable energy, making their economies less emission intensive. France produces a lot of nuclear energy, which does not result in any greenhouse gases at all. Dutch emission intensity had improved by only 2 percent in 2012 from 2008, much less than the 9 percent improvement across the whole of Europe.

### Little renewable energy in the Netherlands

Renewable sources account for 5 percent of all energy used in the Netherlands; Sweden leads the renewable energy stakes, with 52 percent. Only Malta and Luxemburg use less renewable energy than the Netherlands. The low level in the Netherlands has a number of causes: little hydropower, widely available natural gas which means households do not use wood for cooking and heating, and lower government subsidies for renewable energy than in other EU countries.



LV

Dutch arable farmers used 2.7 percent of agricultural land for organic crops in 2013. Organic dairy cows accounted for 1.5 percent of the total Dutch dairy herd and organic pigs for 0.5 percent of all pigs in the Netherlands. Organic farming accounts for much larger shares of the agricultural sectors in the Czech Republic and Austria, where extensive livestock farming on grassland is popular. In the Netherlands, with its intensive livestock farming practices, organic farming plays a relatively minor role.

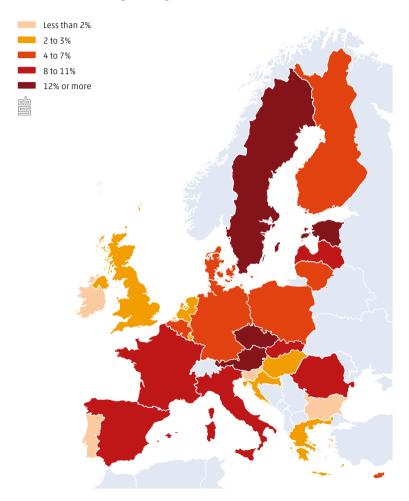
13.9

Organic farming has increased fourfold in the Netherlands in the last thirty years, but the growth is slowing down. In recent years organic livestock farming has been increasing, but organic arable crops have remained at the same level. The number of organic dairy cows rose by a third in the space of ten years, but the production of organic milk is still too low to meet Dutch demand for this product.

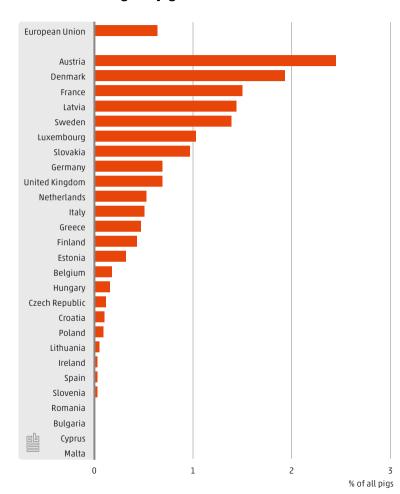
### Cereals and fruit main organic crops

In the rest of the European Union, organic farming has continued to grow in the last ten years, although faster in some countries than in others. The area of land used for organic farming increased mainly in the EU-15 countries, the countries that were in the European Union before 1 May 2004. In 2013 organic crop cultivation accounted for 5.6 percent of agricultural land in the European Union. Organic dairy cows made up 3.3 percent of all dairy cows in the EU and organic pigs 0.6 percent of all pigs. One limiting factor in organic livestock farming may be the availability of organic feed. The number of organic farms in the European Union rose by more than 50 percent in the space of ten years, to 250 thousand in 2013, while the

### 10.1 Share of organic agricultural land, 2013

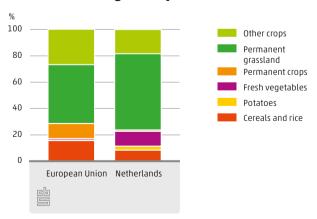


### 10.2 Share of organic pigs, 2013



number of non-organic farms showed a substantial decline in the same period.
Organic arable farming differs strongly from country to country. In the 28 countries of the European Union organic cereals (16 percent) and permanent crops (11 percent) account for large shares of the totals of these crops. In the Netherlands, shares of potatoes (3 percent), vegetables (11 percent) and permanent grassland (58 percent) are considerably above the EU averages, while cereals (8 percent) and permanent crops (1 percent) are below average.

### 10.3 Shares of organic crops, 2013





## 11. Environmental taxes

Environmental taxes accounted for 9 percent of all revenues from taxes and social insurance premiums in the Netherlands in 2013. This percentage was higher only in Greece, Croatia, Bulgaria and Slovenia. On average in the European Union, green taxes account for 6.3 percent of all tax revenues. Compared with other EU countries, therefore, environment-related taxes and levies are quite high in the Netherlands.





10.46

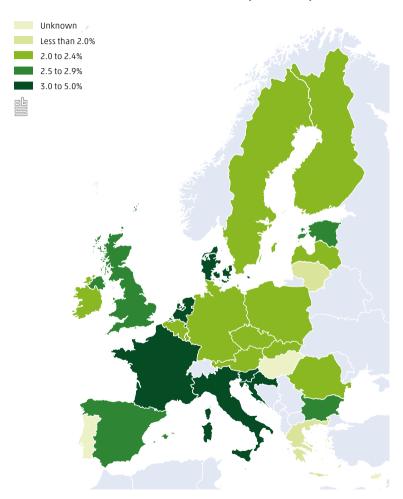


Governments use various instruments to prevent or reduce environmental pollution; tax measures and environmental subsidies, for example. The overall aim of these measures is make economic growth greener. Whether a national economy has actually become greener is measured by a wide range of indicators. One of these is the share of revenues from environmental taxes and levies in total revenues from taxes and social insurance premiums.

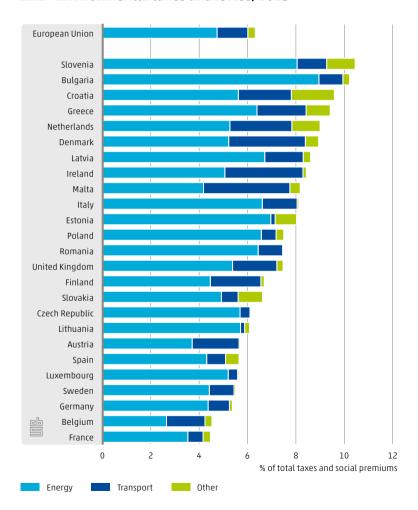
### **Energy taxes**

In all EU countries, by far most environmental taxes and levies are related to energy use. In the Netherlands, energy-related taxes accounted for 5.3 percent of all taxes and social insurance premiums in 2013. This puts the Netherlands somewhere in the middle of the European ranking. The share of taxes on transport, such as motor vehicle tax, is 2.6 percent, the fourth highest in Europe. Taxes for polluting activities and on raw materials, such as the water pollution levy and groundwater and tap water taxes are higher in the Netherlands than in nearly all other countries in Europe. Although these levies contribute only 1.2 percent, the Netherlands

### 11.1 Environmental taxes and levies (% of GDP), 2013



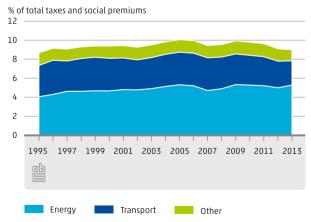
#### 11.2 Environmental taxes and levies, 2013



is in third place in this respect, just behind Croatia and Slovenia.

The Netherlands is also one of the leaders in terms of the revenues from environmental taxes and levies as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the green tax burden. Revenues from environment-related taxes amount to 3.3 percent of Dutch GDP, compared with 2.5 percent on average in Europe.

### 11.3 Environmental taxes and levies, Netherlands





# 12. Youth unemployment

Overall in the 28 countries of the European Union, unemployment among 15-24 year-olds in 2014 was 22 percent. In the Netherlands it was just under 13 percent. In Germany, Austria, Malta and Denmark, too, youth unemployment rates were well below the European average.

42.8

36.0

34.8

10.3

53

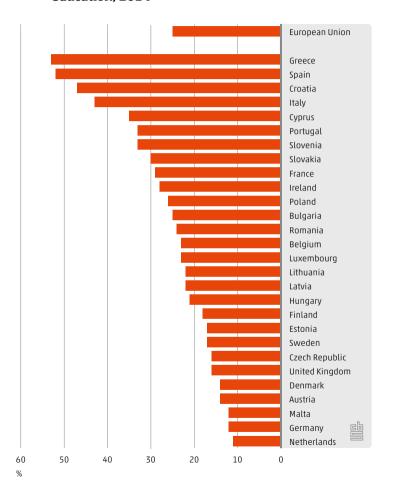
The highest unemployment rates are found in the south of Europe. Spain has the highest rate, with half of 15–24 year-olds out of work, and in Portugal, Cyprus, Italy, Croatia and Greece just over one in three people in this age group are unemployed.

### Unemployment higher among schoolleavers

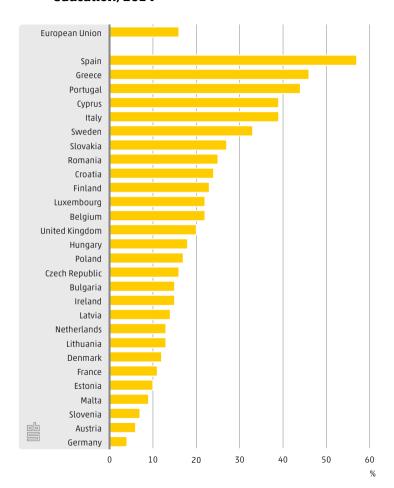
In the Netherlands, three-quarters of all unemployed young people are still in education. This share is three times as high as the total for the EU. In the Scandinavian states, too, a large share of unemployed youngsters are still in school or in higher education: 54 percent in Finland, 55 percent in Sweden, and 62 percent in Denmark. Unemployment among 15–24 year-olds in

Unemployment among 15–24 year-olds in education is much lower than that among their peers who have left school. In Europe these percentages are 16 and 25 respectively. In Sweden and Portugal the share of unemployed young people still in education is much higher than the share of those who have left school: 16 and 11 percent points higher. In the Netherlands, the rates for the two groups hardly differ. In 2014, 13 percent of pupils and students

### 12.1 Unemployment among 15-24 year-olds not in education, 2014



### 12.2 Unemployment among 15-24 year-olds in education. 2014



and 11 percent of school-leavers were unemployed.

In the countries with high unemployment rates, the share of unemployed young people still in education is generally far below the EU average of 24 percent. Spain and Portugal are exceptions in this respect, with 29 percent and 23 percent of unemployed 15–24 year-olds still in school. These percentages are a lot lower in Croatia, Italy, Greece and Cyprus; in Croatia just under 5 percent.



### 13. Labour market

More and more women in the Netherlands have started to work in recent decades. Most of them have part-time jobs and as a result relatively few of them have management positions. How does this compare with other countries in Europe?





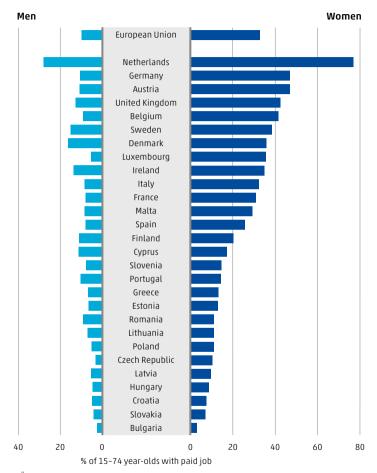


In relative terms, just one other country in the European Union has more people in work than the Netherlands, where nearly 65 percent of 15–74 year-olds had a paid job in 2014. Only Sweden has a higher employment rate. Across the EU, employment rates are higher for men than for women. In the Netherlands 70 percent of 15–74 year-old men and nearly 60 percent of women are in work. Overall in the EU this is 63 percent and 52 percent respectively. In Finland, Sweden and Lithuania on the other hand almost just as many women as men have a job.

### Leader in part-time jobs

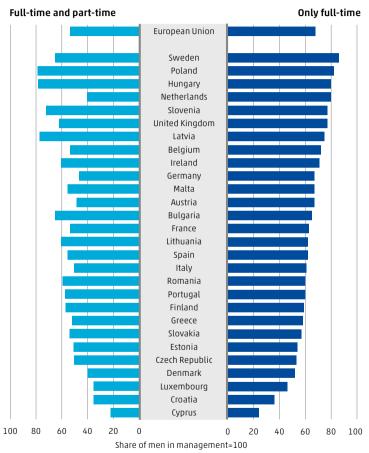
The Dutch are the absolute leaders in terms of part-time labour. In 2014 half of all people with a paid job in the Netherlands worked part-time. This share is much smaller in other EU countries. Just over three-quarters of Dutch working women work part-time, compared with just under a third of working women on average in the EU. Although the share of Dutch men with a part-time job is much smaller - just over one quarter - it is still much larger than elsewhere in the EU. Far fewer women than men in Europe have management jobs. In 2014, 7.4 percent of

#### 13.1 Part-time workers, 2014





#### 13.2 Relative share of women in management positions



larger: working men are two and a half times more likely than women to be in management. This is related to the proportions of part-time workers: the shorter the working hours, the smaller the share of managers is in these jobs. The difference between shares of male and female managers in the full-time workforce is much smaller in the Netherlands than in other countries.

working men and 4.2 percent of working women on average in the EU held a managerial position.

In the Netherlands this imbalance is much





## 14. Working at older ages

Labour participation rates of 55–64 year-olds have been rising in the Netherlands since the 1990s. One reason for this is the inflow of younger generations of women, more of whom are employed. In addition fewer men between 55 and 65 years of age are taking retirement or stopping work because of ill health. This development cannot be seen in isolation from the progressive population ageing in the Netherlands. Similar trends can be observed in other European countries.



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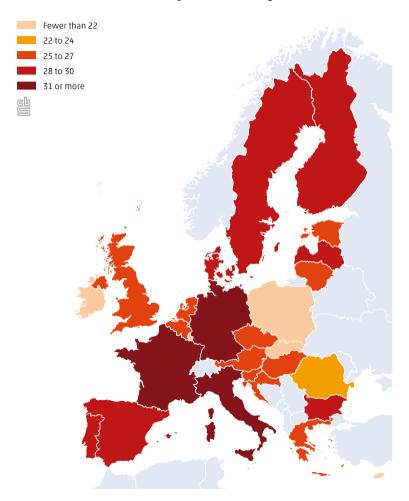
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Just over half of 55–64 year-olds in the European Union worked in 2014, 11 percent more than in 2004. Labour participation in this age group is highest in Sweden (74 percent). It has risen by most in Germany in the last ten years; in the Netherlands labour participation of this age group has risen by more than average. In Greece and Portugal labour participation in this older age group is decreasing, among other things because of the high unemployment rates resulting from the economic crisis in these countries.

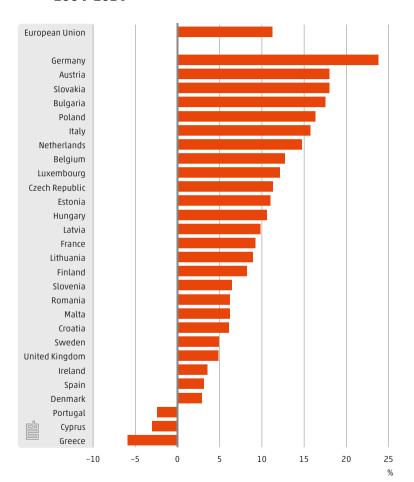
### Increasing grey burden

Rising labour participation rates of older people in Europe are related to the process of population ageing. One effect of population ageing is that the number of over-65s becomes larger in relation to the number of 20–64 year-olds (the 'grey burden'). This can put pressure on the sustainability of the benefits and pensions system. In the European Union this grey burden rose from 24 percent in 2004 to 28 percent in 2014. In the Netherlands it is just over 26 percent, thus below the EU average. Germany, Greece and Italy are well above the EU average, while in Poland and Ireland grey

### 14.1 Number of over-65s per 100 20-64 year-olds



### 14.2 Change in labour participation of 55-64 year-olds, 2004-2014



pressure is relatively low. Fertility remained quite high in these countries for a longer period, with a more favourable grey burden as a positive side effect.

### Retirement ages rising

To reduce the increasing pressure on social insurance schemes in the Netherlands, a number of measures have been introduced in recent years to increase labour participation of older age groups, among other things by limiting early retirement. Fiscal contributions to early retirement schemes were abolished in 2006, and since 2013 retirement and pension entitlement ages are being raised incrementally, to reach 67 years in 2021. Other countries have implemented similar policies. In Germany measures have been taken to encourage people to work until 67 years. In Belgium the retirement age is lower than in the Netherlands but there, too, measures have been introduced to raise retirement ages.



## 15. Poverty risk

One of the targets of Europe's 2020 strategy is to reduce poverty and social exclusion. In 2013 some 123 million people in the European Union were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, one quarter of the EU population. In the Netherlands this was the case for 16 percent of the population. How do poverty risks and social exclusion differ between the countries of the EU?

40.4

48.0

24.5

20.8 — BH 20.4 — SI 20.3 — DH 19.8 — SK

18.1

 $15.9^{\frac{16}{16}}$ 

People living in a household with an income below the European poverty threshold – less than 60 percent of the average household income in the country concerned – are at risk of poverty. Social exclusion occurs when household members who can work do not do so (low work intensity) or if there are other financial constraints, such as debts. According to these criteria, nearly one in six people in the Netherlands were at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2013.

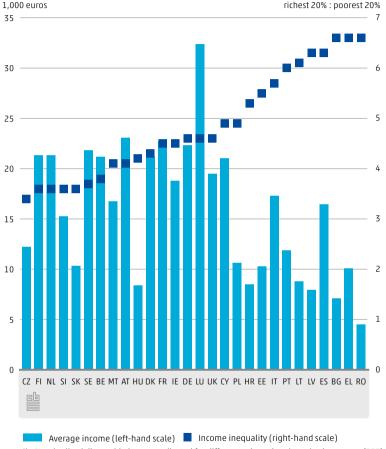
### Relatively small differences in poverty risk

The percentage of EU inhabitants at risk of poverty in 2013 varied from 8.6 percent in the Czech Republic to more than 23 percent in Greece. The Netherlands has the second lowest percentage: 10.4 percent. Differences between EU member states are relatively small, as the poverty threshold is determined for each country separately and correlates with the level of prosperity. The Netherlands has an average percentage of inhabitants with low work intensity (9 percent). Financial constraints, such as not being able to go on holiday for at least one week a year or being in arrears with monthly rent payments, were reported by 2.5 percent of the Dutch population in 2013. These percentages

### 15.1 Share of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%), 2013

	At risk of poverty	Serious financial constraints	In household with low work intensity
Czech Republic	8.6	6.6	6.9
Netherlands	10.4	2.5	9.3
Finland	11.8	2.5	9.0
Sweden	14.8	1.4	7.1
France	13.7	5.1	7.9
Austria	14.4	4.2	7.8
Denmark	12.3	3.8	12.9
Luxembourg	15.9	1.8	6.6
Slovakia	12.8	10.2	7.6
Germany	16.1	5.4	9.9
Slovenia	14.5	6.7	8.0
Belgium	15.1	5.1	14.0
Estonia	18.6	7.6	8.4
Malta	15.7	9.5	9.0
United Kingdom	15.9	8.3	13.2
Poland	17.3	11.9	7.2
Spain	20.4	6.2	15.7
Portugal	18.7	10.9	12.2
Cyprus	15.3	16.1	7.9
Italy	19.1	12.4	11.0
Ireland	14.1	9.9	23.9
Lithuania	20.6	16.0	11.0
Croatia	19.5	14.7	14.8
Hungary	14.3	26.8	12.6
Latvia	19.4	24.0	10.0
Greece	23.1	20.3	18.2
Romania	22.4	28.5	6.4
Bulgaria	21.0	43.0	13.0

### 15.2 Average income<sup>1)</sup> and income inequality<sup>2)</sup>



- 1) Standardised disposable income, adjusted for differences in national purchasing power (PPP).
- 2) Ratio between richest 20% and poorest 20% of the population.

varied from 1.4 percent in Luxembourg to 43 percent in Bulgaria.

In countries where many people live below the poverty line and are at risk of social exclusion, income inequality is often large. In the Netherlands, the income of the highest 20-percent income group is just over 3.5 times as high as that of the lowest 20-percent group. Only in the Czech Republic is inequality slightly smaller. In Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland there is relatively little inequality. In other member states, especially in eastern and southern Europe, income differences are relatively large.

In member states with relatively low incomes – such as the former Eastern Bloc countries and countries in the south of Europe - income differences are usually large. Exceptions are the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Slovakia, where incomes are low and income differences are small. Among the older member states the Anglo-Saxon countries have relatively high incomes. But in the United Kingdom, for example, there are large differences between rich and poor because of the sober social benefit system.



## 16. Economic growth

Although the Netherlands is one of the richest countries in the European Union, its economy has not been performing as well as other countries in Europe. The Dutch economy shrank in the period 2008–2014, while a number of large economies – Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Sweden – did grow. How has the Dutch economy developed since the crisis started in 2008?





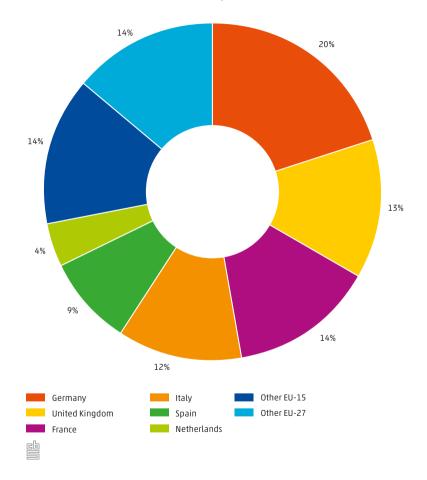
The Netherlands is the seventh largest economy in the European Union in terms of its gross domestic product (GDP), and contributes more than 4 percent to European GDP. Germany is the largest economy (20 percent of EU GDP), followed by France (14 percent) and the United Kingdom (13 percent).

#### Netherlands one of the richest countries

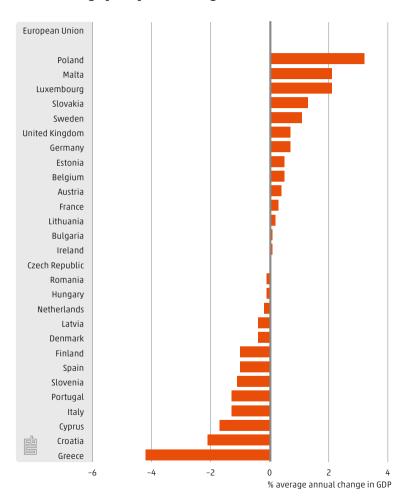
GDP per capita is still much lower in countries that joined the EU more recently than in older EU member states. Bulgaria and Romania have the lowest GDP per capita. The Czech Republic and Slovenia have the highest per capita income of the east European countries, both ranking above Portugal.

Dutch GDP per capita, 36 thousand standardised euros (2014), is one of the highest in the EU; it equals the level in Ireland. Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita in the EU: at 74 thousand euros this is more than two and a half times the EU average of 27 thousand euros. The high per capita wealth in Luxembourg is mainly the result of the favourable tax climate for financial institutions and the large number of people who work in Luxemburg but do not live there. In no fewer than thirteen EU countries, including

#### 16.1 National shares of EU GDP, 2013



### 16.2 Average yearly economic growth, 2008-2014



the Netherlands, average economic growth was negative in the period 2008–2014. Greece performed worst in this respect, with -4.2 percent growth per year, while Poland realised the highest average growth: +3.2 percent per year. In addition to a number of east European countries and Malta, some richer countries - such as Luxembourg and Sweden - also seem to have been affected relatively slightly by the crisis. Most EU countries reported positive growth again in 2014. Dutch GDP growth was 1.0 percent, lower than the EU average of 1.4 percent. Growth was highest in Luxembourg and Ireland in 2014.



# 17. Bread and food prices

Prices of bread and cereals vary considerably across Europe. A loaf of bread costs nearly three times as much in the most expensive country (Denmark) as in the cheapest country (Romania). In the Netherlands, bread and cereal products are relatively cheap. Dutch prices are 11 percent below the European average. Where are bread and food cheapest, and how have prices changed since the beginning of this century?

140.3 133.2 128.8 120.0 118.5 97.8 95.6 77.7 69.0

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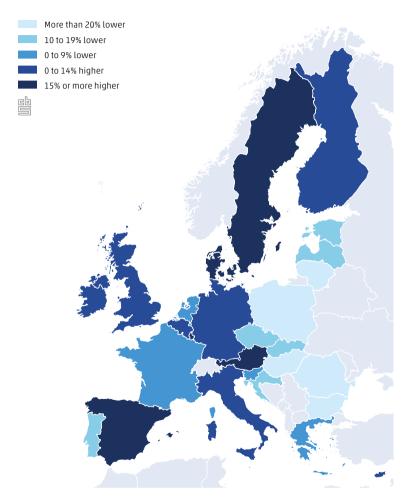
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8 **—** 5 **—**  Dutch consumers pay relatively little not only for bread and cereal products; food in general is 3 percent cheaper in the Netherlands than on average in Europe. Only meat costs nearly 20 percent more. Food prices are lowest in eastern Europe. In Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, bread and cereals are up to 40 percent cheaper than average in Europe. In Denmark they cost over 50 percent more than average, while Austrians pay 40 percent more. In France and Germany food is slightly more expensive than in the Netherlands. In Spain bread costs more, but meat is cheaper.

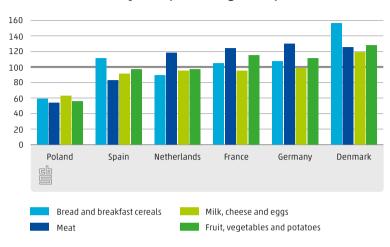
#### Price differences have decreased

Food prices have not always been relatively low in the Netherlands. In 2003 bread and cereal products still cost 5 percent more than the European average. Moreover, food was relatively cheaper in eastern Europe then. In east European countries (except Slovenia and Croatia), bread and cereal prices were half of those in the EU. In 2014 price differences were a lot smaller. Bread, cereal products but also many other foodstuffs are now only 10 to 20 percent cheaper in Slovakia and the Baltic states, for example. It is becoming more and more difficult for west

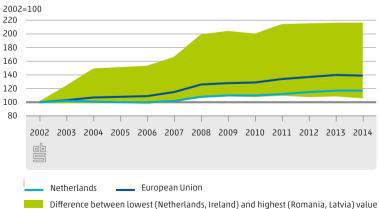
# 17.1 Food prices compared with EU average, 2014



## 17.2 Relative food prices (EU average=100), 2014



# 17.3 Bread and cereal prices



Europeans to save money on food when holidaying in eastern Europe.

In addition to price differences between countries, it is also interesting to look at price developments in time. In the Netherlands, prices of bread and cereal products have risen by relatively little. Compared with 2002, when the euro was introduced, bread and cereals cost 17 percent more in 2014. This is an increase of 1.3 percent a year on average. Only in Ireland is the average price rise smaller: 0.6 percent per year. On average in the European Union, the price of bread and cereals rose by 40 percent from 2002 to 2014. In five east European countries, prices of bread and cereal products have even doubled.



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# 18. House prices

Seventy percent of households in Europe own their home. In the Netherlands this is the case for two-thirds of households. The value of many houses has fallen since the economic crisis started in 2008. In 2014, house prices in the European Union were still 4 percent below the level of 2008. In the Netherlands they were 19 percent lower.

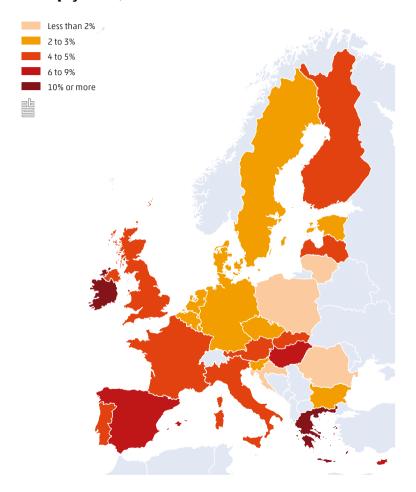


Although Dutch house prices rose again in 2014 for the first time since 2008, they still have a long way to go to recover their pre-crisis level. House prices did not fall across the whole of Europe. In Belgium and Germany, for example, they continued to rise during the crisis.

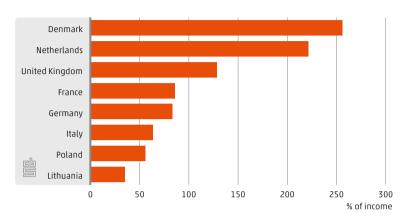
For many years, tax incentives such as mortgage interest tax relief made it very advantageous for Dutch households to take out high mortgages and postpone repayments on them. This pushed up the national mortgage debt to very high levels. In 2012, Dutch households had a total mortgage debt of 671 billion euros, the highest level ever. Since then, this debt has decreased by 3 percent.

Dutch households have relatively high mortgage debts compared with their incomes. In 2013 the debt was 2.2 times the income. In Denmark the mortgage debt is 2.6 times the income, the highest ratio of all EU countries. Dutch households have savings and investment deposits to offset this high debt: they can save to repay the mortgage at the end of the term, without the debt (and the intermediate interest tax relief) being reduced. Although Dutch households have a very high mortgage debt, few households default on

# 18.1 Share of population in arrears on rent or mortgage payments, 2013



## 18.2 Household mortgage debt, 2013



repayments and interest payments. Most Dutch households pay rent and mortgage-related debts on time.

Many households in south European countries, in particular, are in arrears with rent or mortgage payments. These countries were hit hardest by falls in house prices following the outbreak of the crisis. Relatively fewer people in eastern Europe are in arrears with payments for their homes, while house prices fell there, too. East Europeans have relatively smaller debts compared with their income, however.

## 18.3 Prices of newly built and existing residential properties





The government deficit of the 28 countries of the European Union was 3 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014. The debt of these countries amounts to 86.8 percent of GDP, the equivalent of over 12 trillion euros. The deficits and debts of various European governments differ substantially, however. Which governments have a surplus and which have a deficit, and which country has most tax revenues?

-1.7

1.4

-5.7 -5.8

-7.2

Thirteen EU member states had a government deficit of more than 3 percent of GDP in 2014. In the Netherlands the deficit was below 3 percent of GDP for the second year in a row. The deficit decreased as a result of higher revenues from taxes and social insurance premiums.

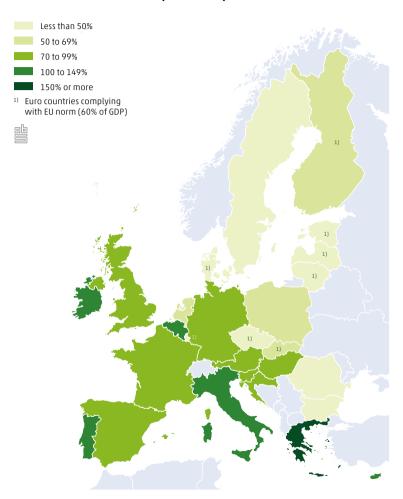
### Tax burden increasing

The tax burden in the Netherlands rose to 37.2 percent of GDP in 2013. In 2009 it was still only 35.4 percent. In a European perspective, the Netherlands is still well below the EU average of 38.8 percent of GDP. The burden of taxes and social insurance premiums is highest in Denmark (47.6 percent), and lowest in Lithuania (26.9 percent). Generally speaking, the burden of taxes and social premiums is lower in the former Eastern Bloc countries than elsewhere in Europe.

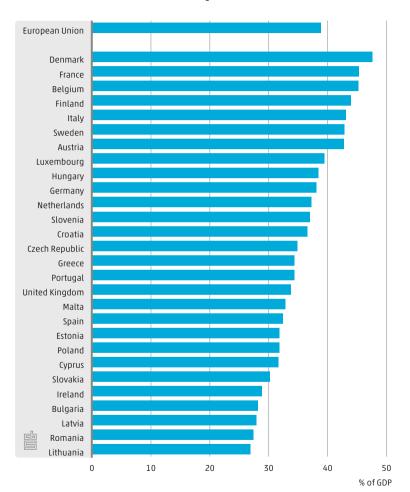
#### Public debt

The size of government debt varies strongly between the member countries of the EU. In sixteen countries it was more than 60 percent of GDP in 2014. Most former Eastern Bloc countries have a relatively low government debt, as they started with a clean slate after the break-up of

#### 19.1 Government debt (% of GDP), 2014



### 19.2 Taxes and social insurance premiums, 2013



the Soviet Union. Other countries have a high debt, on the other hand: the Greek national debt was 178.6 percent of GDP in 2014. The Dutch government debt of 68.2 percent of GDP was well below the EU average of 86.8 percent. Although this is also lower than the German national debt, in the Netherlands the debt has risen continuously since the start of the financial crisis, while in Germany it has been falling for two years now, after initially increasing in 2009 and 2010.



10.8

10.4

8.1

5.8

# 20. Health-care spending

Expenditure on health care is high and continues to rise every year. In the Netherlands, the share of healthcare spending in national income is higher than in any other country of the European Union. Economic growth, population increase and population ageing are all important factors in the increase in health-care spending. How do the countries in the EU differ in this respect? Where is the increase in spending most visible, and how are trends in health care helping to slow down the increase?

The Dutch spent more of their gross domestic product on health care in 2012 than other countries in Europe: 11 percent. Other countries in the northwest of Europe followed closely, with just under 11 percent of GDP. East European countries spend the smallest shares of GDP on health care. Overall spending on health care in the 28 countries of the European Union is 8.4 percent.

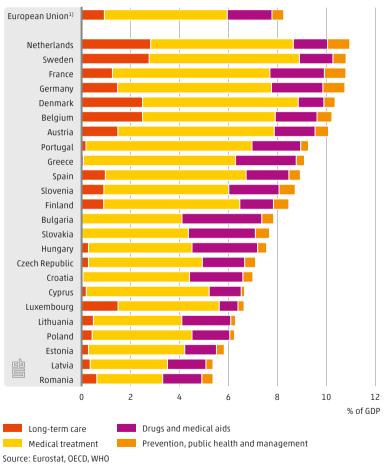
#### Long-term care costs most

The relatively high level of spending in the Netherlands is mainly caused by spending on long-term care. For an accurate comparison with other countries, long-term care also includes hospitalisation, treatment, nursing and personal care. In the Netherlands these account for 2.8 percent of GDP. Only Sweden comes close to this percentage. Spending on drugs and medical aids is relatively very low in the Netherlands.

# More medical professionals, shorter hospital stays

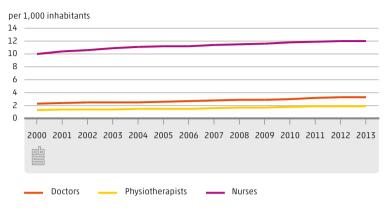
There are many more doctors, physiotherapists and nurses in the Netherlands than there were in 2000. While there was 1 doctor for every 438 people in 2000, this had risen to 1 for every

### 20.1 Health-care spending by category, 2012

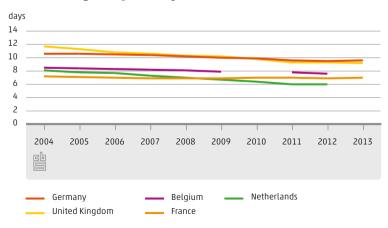


<sup>1)</sup> Excluding Ireland, Italy, Malta and United Kingdom

# 20.2 Number of (para)medical professionals, Netherlands



# 20.3 Average hospital stay for cardiovascular disease



304 by 2013. A similar trend can be seen in most European countries.

Dutch care spending has been tempered by changes in the way health care is dispensed. Patients are more likely not to have to stay in hospital overnight; and those who do, remain in hospital for shorter periods. The average hospital stay for treatment of cardiovascular disease, for example, has decreased from 8 days in 2004 to 6 days in 2012. A similar trend can be seen in other European countries, although the reduction in the number of hospital days is smaller. Only in France has the length of hospitalisation for heart disease remained at about the same level in this period: 7 days.



# 21. Deaths from heart disease

Although cardiovascular disease had been the main cause of death in the Netherlands for many years, since 2008 cancer has taken its place. Just over one quarter of deaths in the Netherlands are caused by cardiovascular disease. How do other European countries compare? And how do Dutch rates of smoking and obesity - two main risk factors for heart disease - compare with those elsewhere in Europe?

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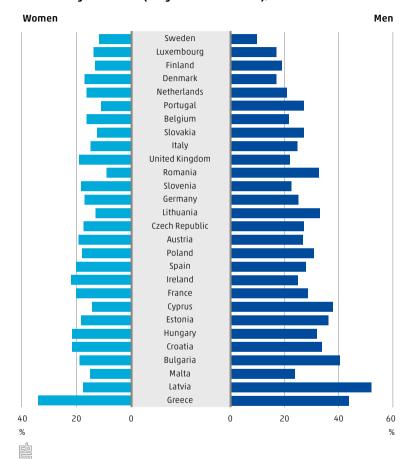
 $289^{\frac{332}{324}}_{\frac{287}{285}}$ 

In 2012, 289 per 100 thousand inhabitants of the Netherlands died of cardiovascular disease. This is one of the lowest European mortality rates from this cause. Heart disease kills more Dutch men than women; this is also the case in the European Union as a whole where 462 men and 340 women per thousand inhabitants died from these causes in 2012.

#### Deaths from acute heart infarcts

Acute heart infarcts, one of the main heart ailments, killed 45 per 100 thousand inhabitants of the Netherlands. France had the lowest mortality rate from acute heart infarcts, while Finland and countries in eastern Europe had the relatively highest rates, although Malta had the highest rate of all: 142 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants. The average for the EU-28 was 53 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants. Smoking and obesity are two major risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Dutch behaviour on these factors is relatively more favourable than that in the rest of Europe. Just under one in five Dutch people smoke daily, and just under one in eight are obese. These are much lower than the average European rates.

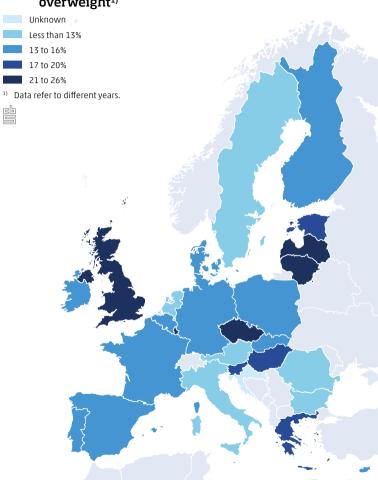
### 21.1 Daily smokers (15 years and older), 2014<sup>1)</sup>



Source: Eurostat, OECD, WHO

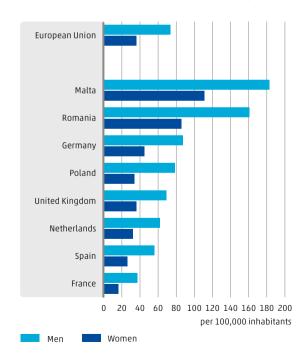
<sup>1)</sup> Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta and Romania: 2008

# 21.2 Share of population (20 years and older) severely overweight<sup>1)</sup>



Obesity is mainly a problem in Latvia and the United Kingdom, while Romanians have the lowest obesity rate in the EU.

### 21.3 Deaths from acute heart infarct, 2012





# 22. Source: Statistics Netherlands

In this publication, Statistics Netherlands reports how the Netherlands is faring in Europe, using not only Eurostat data, but also its own. The graphs, tables, maps and texts in this book are merely highlights; much more information is available.

#### www.cbs.nl

Every day, Statistics Netherlands publishes facts about the Netherlands. These provide clues about the lives of the Dutch: how they work, how they care for each other, what's on their shopping lists, etc. All these figures and publications can be found on <a href="www.cbs.nl/EN">www.cbs.nl/EN</a>. The PDF version of this publication, The Netherlands on the European scale 2016, can also be downloaded from this website.

### @statisticscbs, facebook.com/statistiekcbs

To make its data even more widely available, Statistics Netherlands also publishes them via social media. Anyone looking for the latest figures can follow Statistics Netherlands on Twitter – @statisticscbs – to keep up-to-date with Statistics Netherlands' own news, data on topical themes and interesting facts. The Facebook page (facebook.com/statistiekcbs) provides the latest updates in Dutch.

#### Youtube.com/statistiekcbs

The YouTube channel offers around fifty different videos explaining statistical definitions such as inflation as well as social issues such as ageing. You can also find video registrations of press conferences there.

### opendata.cbs.nl/dataportaal/portal.html

In mid-2014, Statistics Netherlands launched an Open data portal providing free public access to all 3,800 data sets in StatLine, its online database.

### opendata.cbs.nl/dataportaal/index.html

In addition, a StatLine web app has become available which is based on Open data. This application can represent any table from StatLine in the form of a graph or map. In just two clicks, users can produce a graph onscreen, or figures in a customised table.

### www.corporate.cbs.nl

Statistics Netherlands publishes current articles on topics including new services, new products, international developments and events on its Corporate News app.

This web app, currently available in Dutch only, has been developed to keep Statistics Netherlands' external corporate relations informed; these include businesses, the Dutch government, journalists, students and anyone else interested in news about Statistics Netherlands. Articles are easy to filter, search and share.





16,900,726
inhabitants of the Netherlands on 1 January 2015

# Facts that matter



