

North of the Netherlands: setting the scene

S3 THEMATIC WORKSHOP Economic Indicators and Monitoring and Evaluation Tools for Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3)

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Slide 1

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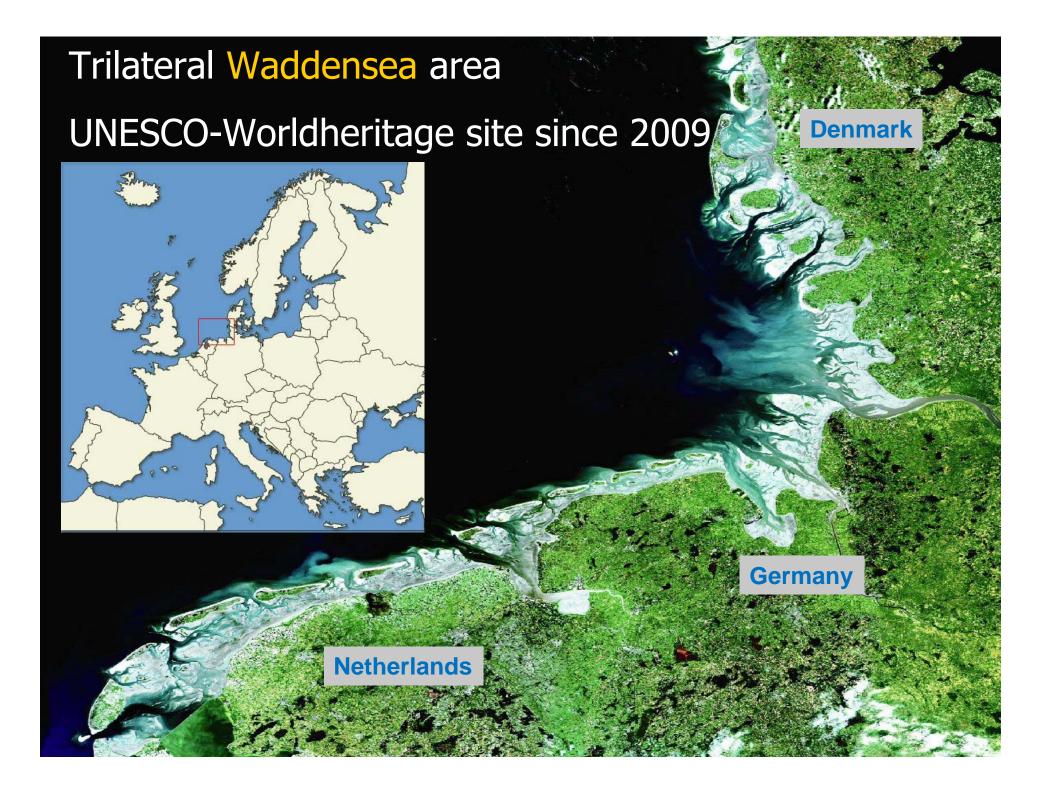






North of the Netherlands: facts and figures

- > 1.7 million inhabitants, 11 % of The Netherlands
- > 650.000 jobs, SME's are overrepresented
- > Stable population, but population growht in the cities, decline in countryside near sea and border
- Growth GDP and employment close to the national average, just as the sectoral distribution
- Unemployment higher, average educational level and average income lower than the national average
- Specific assets: natural gas, amenities like Wadden UNESCO-Worldheritage largest wetland area in Europe



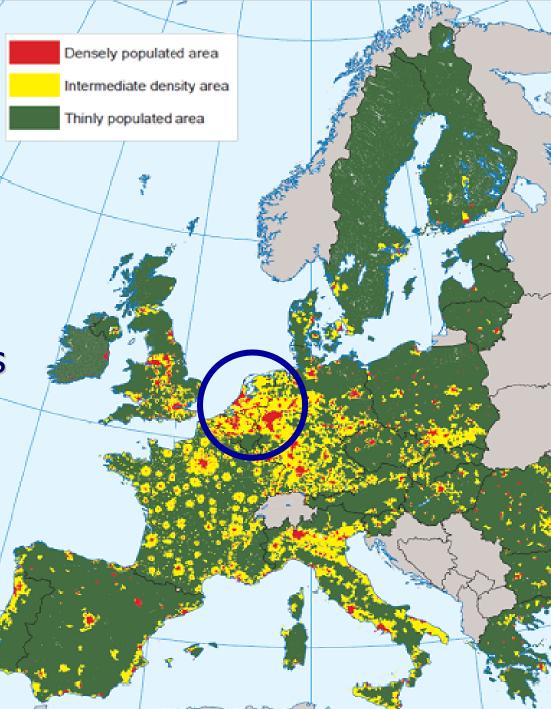


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Population density Rural – urban typology: no real rural areas in The Netherlands!

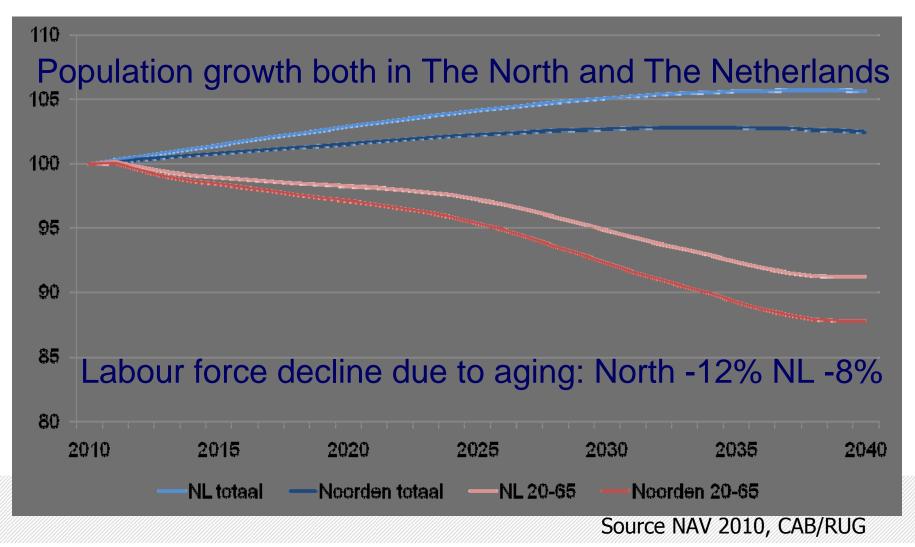
Country sites transforms from production space (agriculture) to consumption space (residential and leisure)

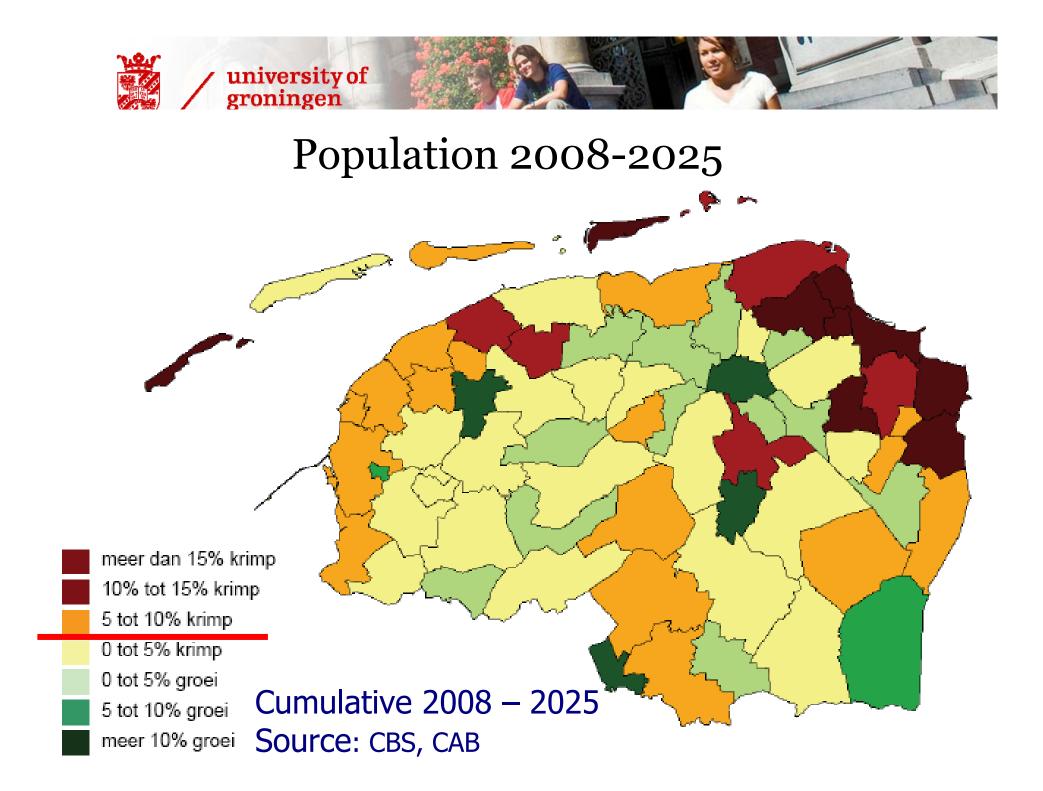
Source: EU-Commision (November 2010), Investing in Europe's future, 5-th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion

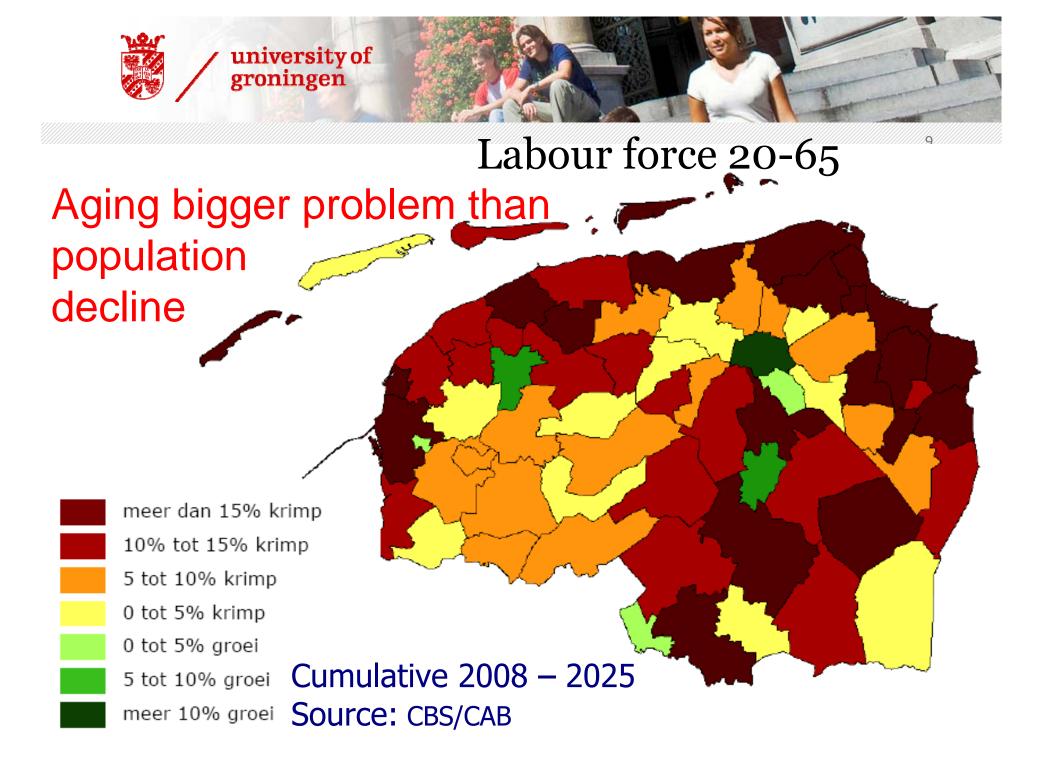




Population and Labour Force

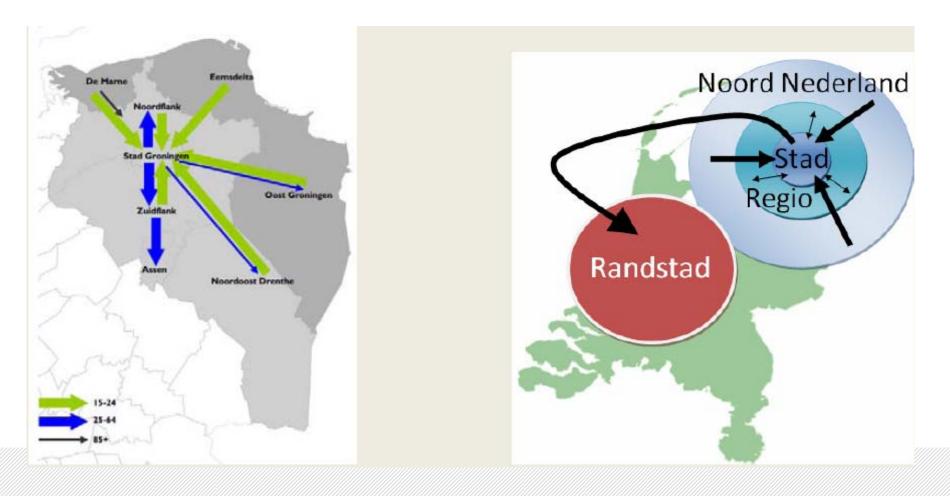








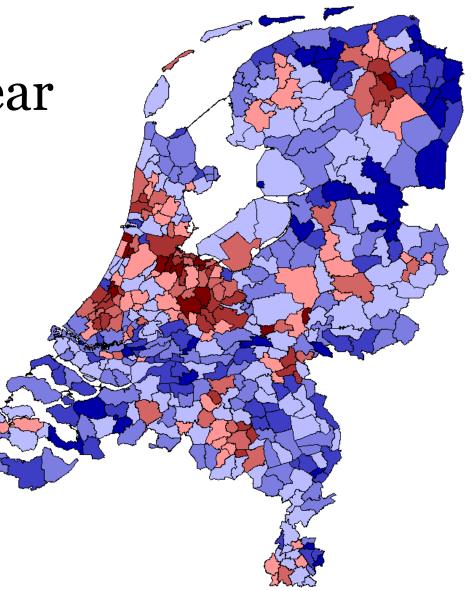
Migration: the escalator model





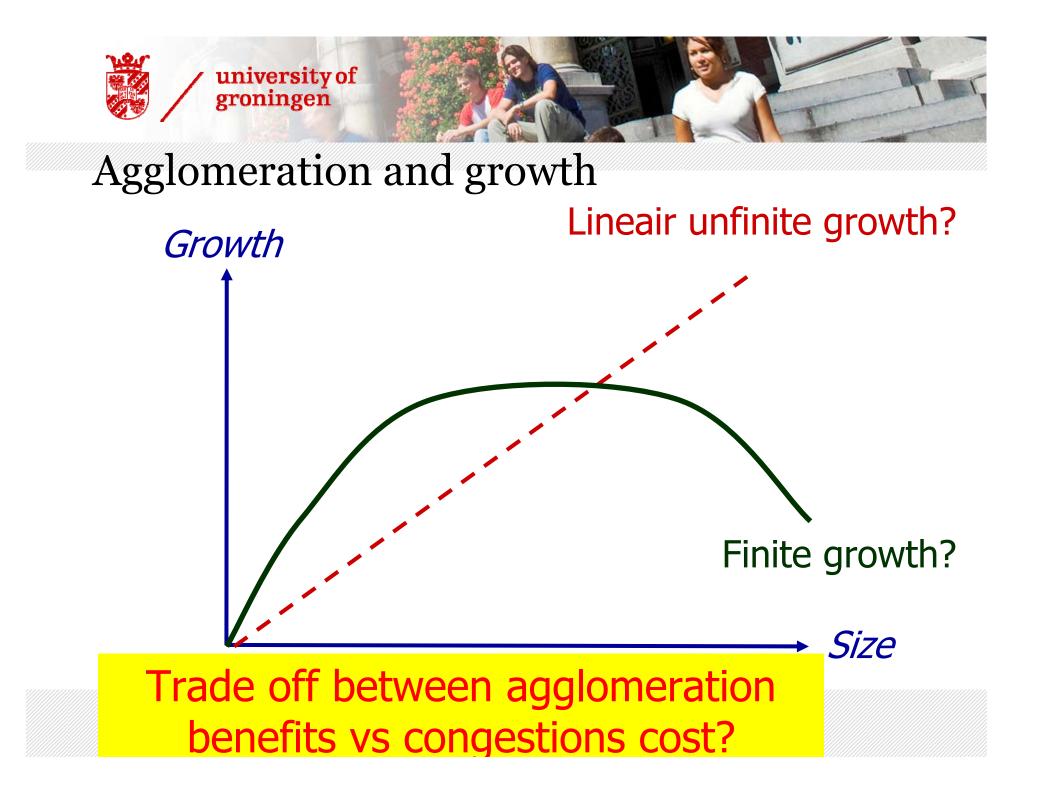
population 15-64 year

Darkred: > 2,4 Darkblue < 1,6 Source: Pau/Louter, 2010 Index 1-5



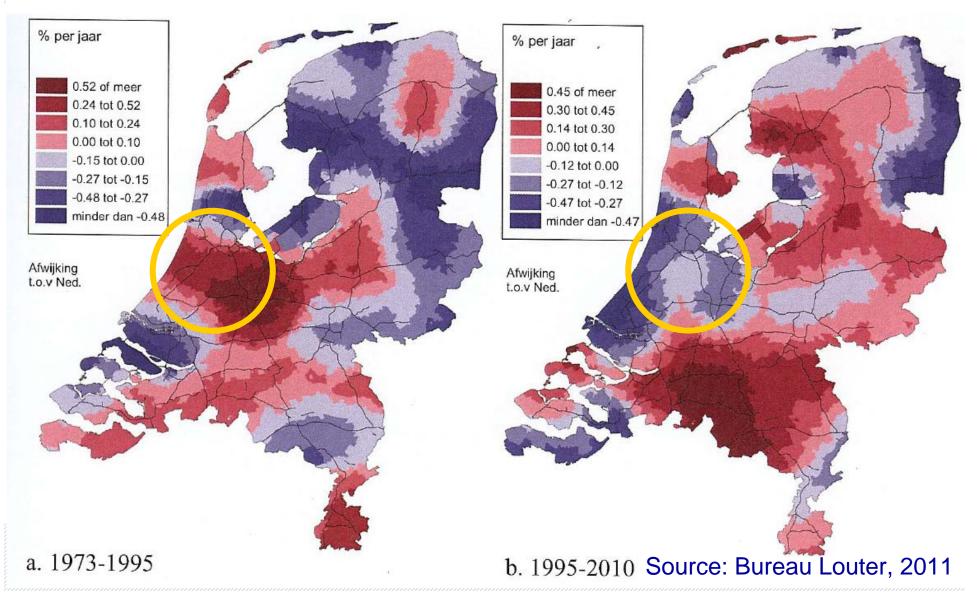
Regional development: European Economic space

The world is spiky: concentration of people and economic activities. BUT big cities have higher initial GDP, but NOT higher growth rates! (Broersma & Van Dijk, 2008 and OECD, Regional Outlook, 2011)

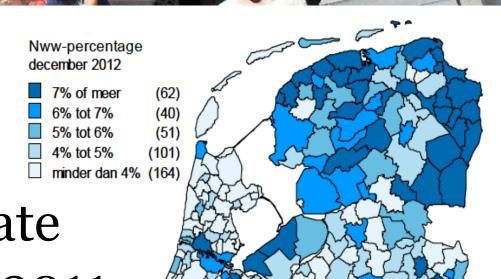




Changes in the employment rates 1973-1995 vs 1995-2010



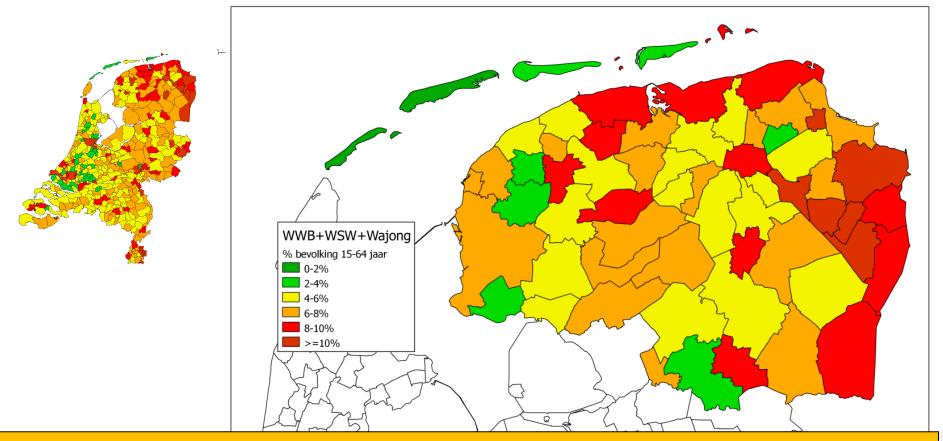




Unemployment rate NWW/UWV Dec 2011



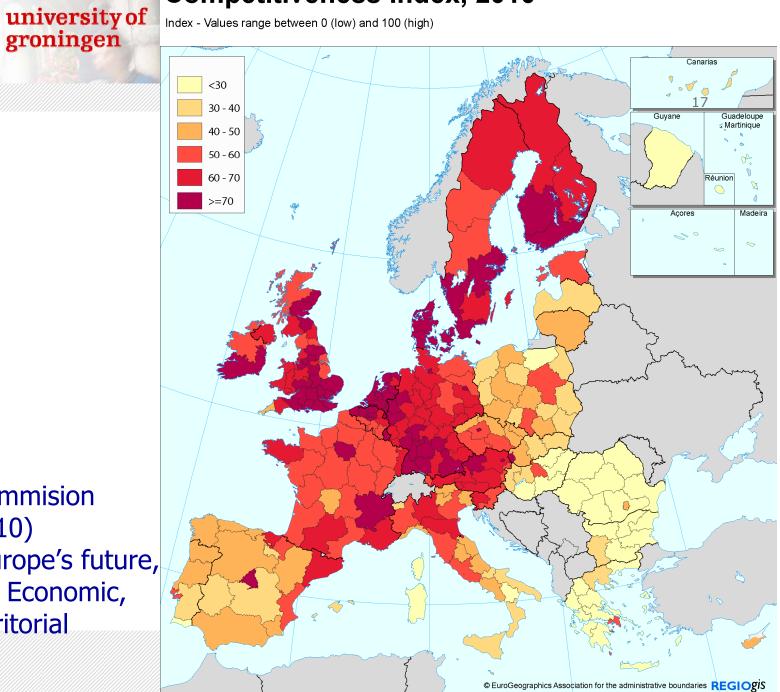
Problem group (WWB+WSW+Wajong 2011) of the labour market as share of population 14-64



Problemgroup: 85.00000 people <-> number of jobs 650.000

Competitiveness Index, 2010

Index - Values range between 0 (low) and 100 (high)

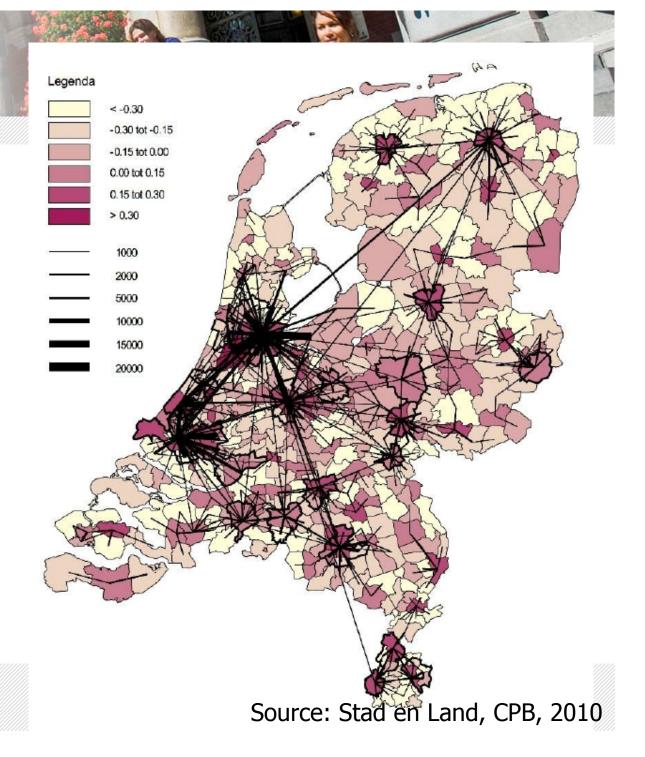


Source: EU-Commision (November 2010) Investing in Europe's future, 5-th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion

Commuting distances increase, especially for higher educated.

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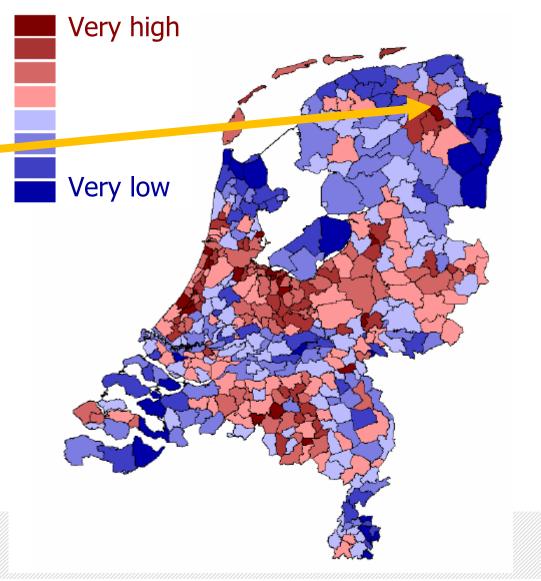
New working arrangements: change form daily face-to-face contact to a frequency 1-2 days per week → ICT Broadband!





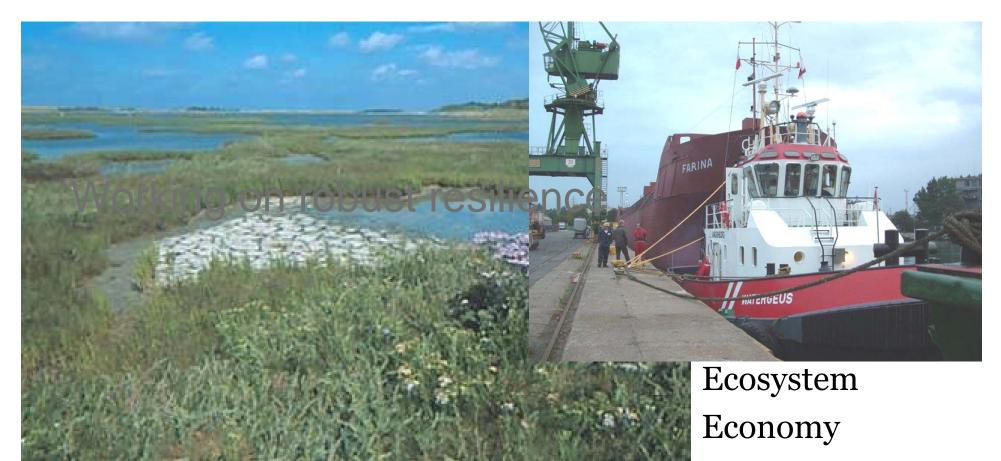
Residential preferences Municipality of Haren nr.1 in The Netherlands

However recently: "Massive Facebook party Project X Haren in sleepy Dutch town turns into riot"



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"Defining the value of the landscape and nature"





Extraction of natural gas



Ameland, gaswinstation Ameland-Oost-1 van de NAM op de oostpunt van Ameland met daarachter natuurgebied De Hon. Samen met twee boorplatforms in de Noordzee wordt hier circa 700 miljoen kubieke meter aardgas per jaar geproduceerd. Dit is ruim voldoende om alle huishoudens in de provincie Friesland van aardgas te voorzien 15 april 2010

Gasboorplatform Ameland-Westgat-1 in de Noordzee ten noorden van Ameland 28 jul 2000



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Conclusions

- > Job & GDP growth is close to the national level, but lower employment rates, higher unemployment, lower income
- Stable population, but selective migration to towns in the region to centres with higher education leading to population decline in further away (border) areas where low educated immobile people remain – escalator model
- Aging is a bigger labour market problem than population decline, but this problem is now hidden by the economic crisis
- Problem/Challenge: large group without a job concentrated in area with low growth rates of jobs: skill mismatch, low mobility, social exclusion
- New job creation mainly in central towns in innovative sectors requiring high skilled labour with flexible working arrangements also over space (ICT Broadband)



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Thank you for your attention

