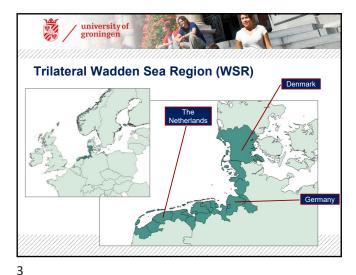


university of groningen Outline · Location of areas with population decline · Focus on the Netherlands with comparison to Germany (Stephan Brunow) and Denmark (Torben Dall Schmidt) Demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Dutch study region

- How is brain drain related to depopulation and
- social and territorial cohesion?
- Policy issues
- Conclusions

2



Krimpgebieden university of groningen Study region Regions facing population decline subject to policy since 2014: a. Krimpgebieden: 9 areas with expected strong decline of > 12,5% till 2040 b. Anticipeergebieden: 11 areas with moderate expected decline of > 2,5% till 2040 Policy on local facilities, not on braindrain

Characteristics of the Dutch study region · Areas in the North and East near the coast and near the German border face population decline + aging in the past and predicted for the future especially till 2035, but also for 2050. Study region shows lower employment growth, lower participation rate, higher unemployment rate and lower levels of well-being, happiness and health and lower evel of education is lower. NEXT: What are the underlying spatial mobility processes like braindrain within the region and with other regions?

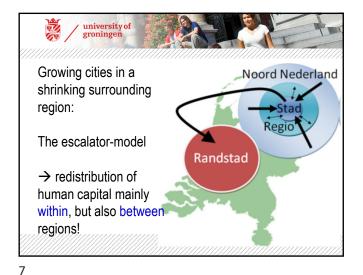
universityof

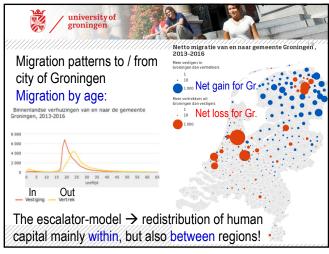
5

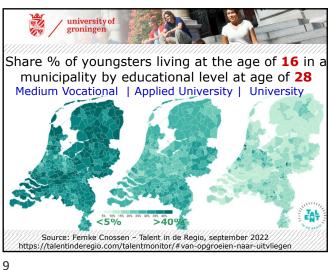
university of groningen Hoogopgeleiden (15 – 75 jaar) per gemeente, 20 **Higher educated** HBO- of WO-opleidin concentrate in urban areas with HEI's. **Consequence:** braindrain of talented people from regions with population decline near the coast and borders where elderly and low Source: Statistics Netherlands, PBL educated stay.

6

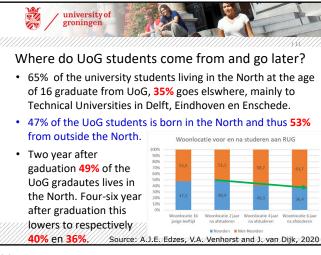
1







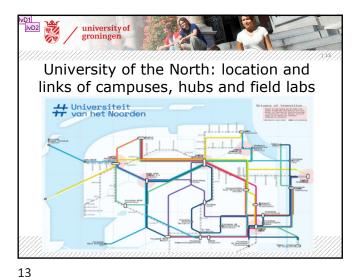
university of groningen Share % of youngsters living at the age of 28 still again in the same municipality as at the age of 16 Medium Vocational | Applied University | University EAT <20% >80% Source: Femke Cnossen – Talent in de Regio, september 2022 https://talentinderegio.com/talentmonitor/#van-opgroeien-naar-uitvliegen 10



university of groningen Mobility of students from 10 years before till 18 years after graduation Graduation year Amsterdam Rotterdam Groningen Maastrich $0 \left| T-1 \right| T-2 \left| T-3 \right| T-4 \left| T-5 \right| T-6 \left| T-7 \right| T-6 \left| T-7 \right| T-6 \left| T-7 \right| T-9 \left| T-7 \right| T-1 \left| T-1 \right| T-$ T - . Source: Venhorst, V.A., Koster, S. en Van Dijk, J. (2013), Geslaagd in de Stad.

11 12

2



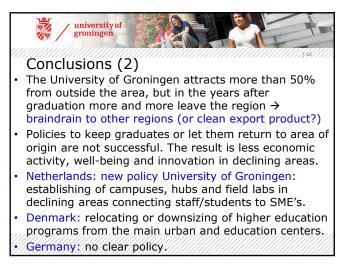
Conclusions (1)
Regions with population decline are located near the coast and the German border and have a long history of a lagging regional economy and show lower scores on employment growth, participation and well-being and higher unemployment and aging.

Braindrain occurs within the North: the share of youngsters in the areas with population decline that obtain a degree in higher education is substantially lower and if they do a high share (up to 80%!) leaves the area and move to the urban areas in the North with HEI's and stay there or move on to the rest of

the country. Those with roots in the North stay more.

Similar patterns in Germany and Denmark

14





15 16



17