



Trends en hypotheses voor stedelijke gebiedsontwikkeling

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De stad

How to make a city great

Cities can transform themselves into great places to live and work by doing three things...

Achieve smart growth

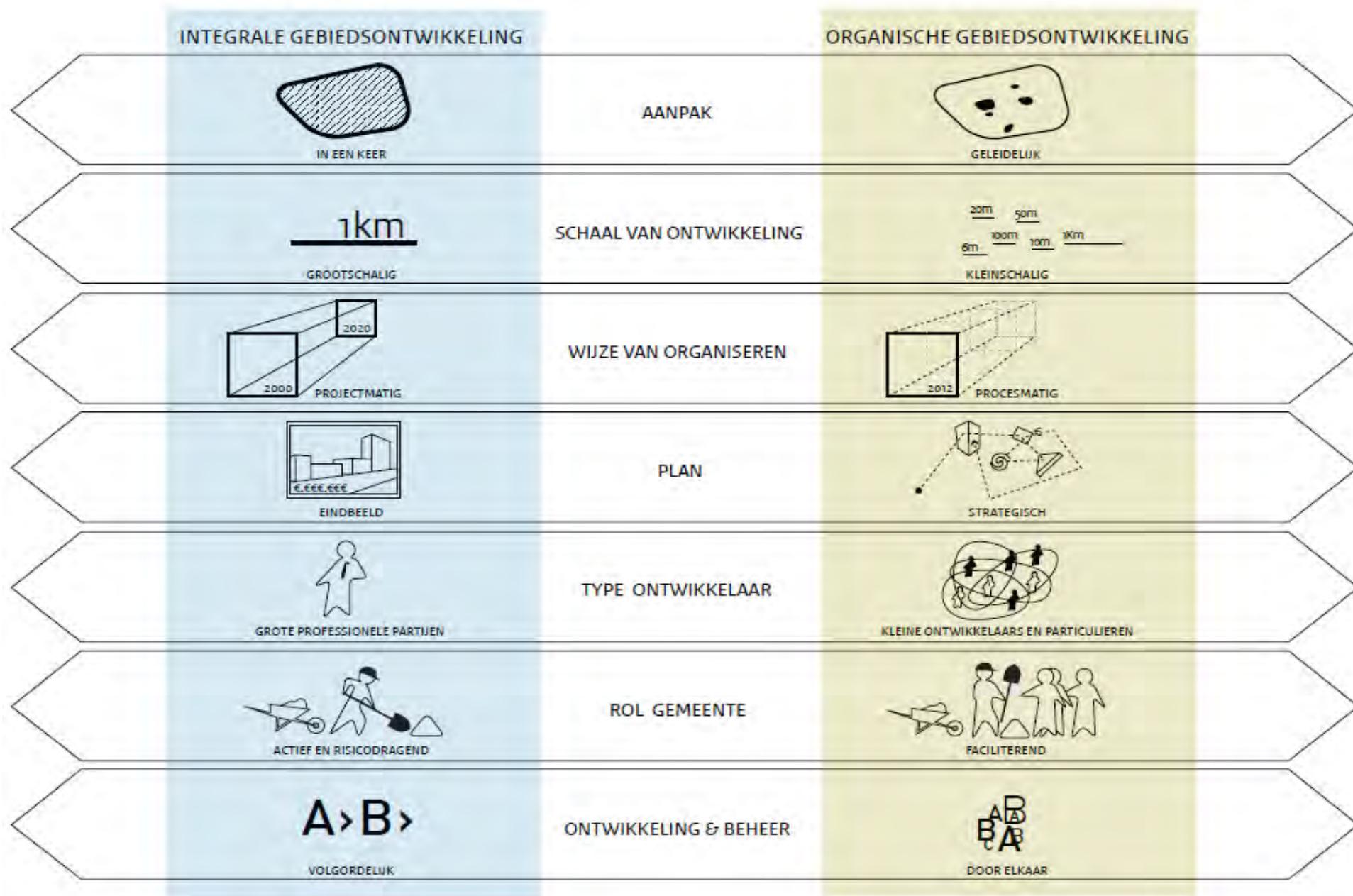
- Adopt a strategic approach
- Plan for change
- Integrate environmental thinking
- Insist on opportunity for all

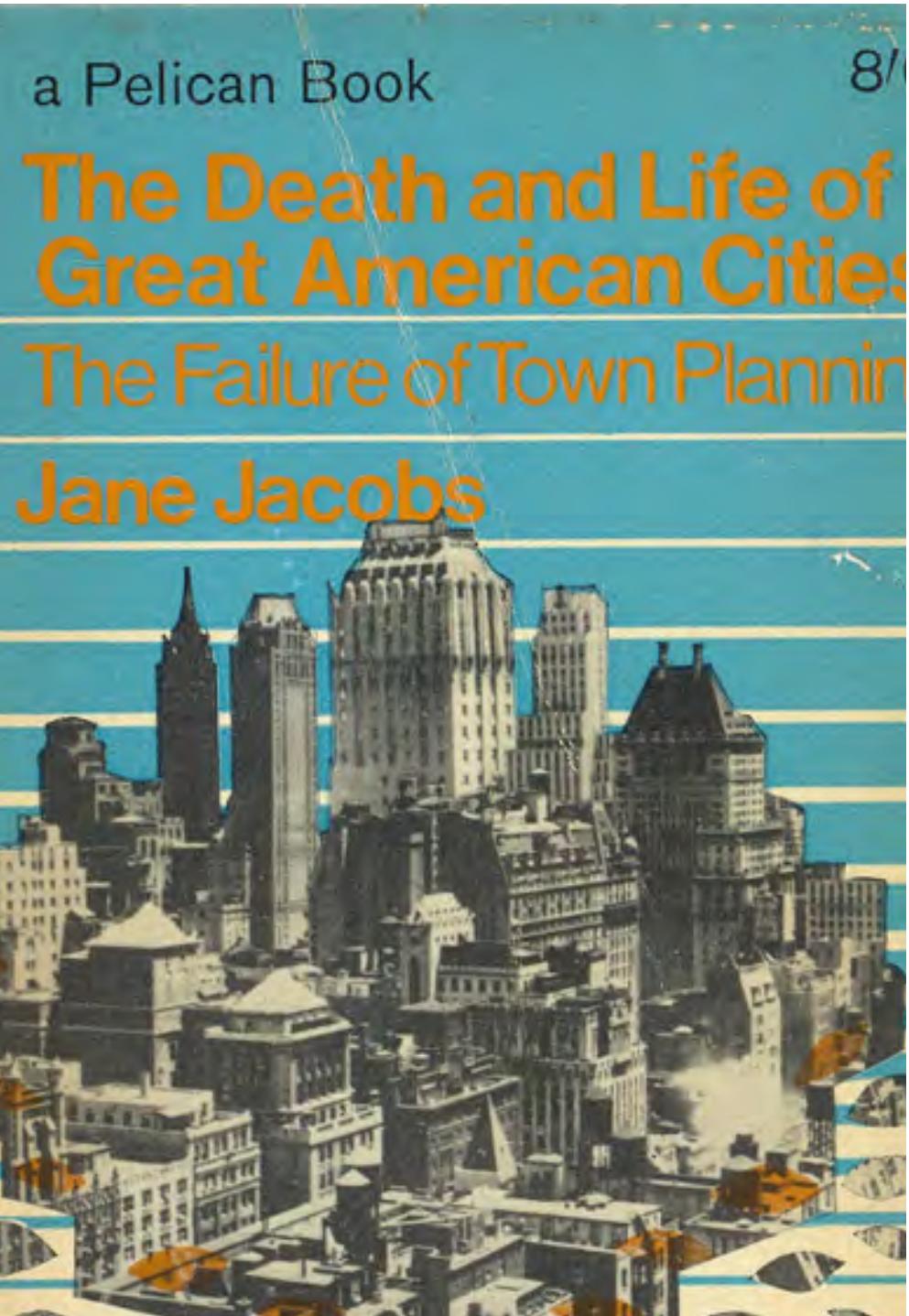
Do more with less

- Assess and manage expenses rigorously
- Explore partnerships
- Introduce investment accountability
- Embrace technology

Win support for change

- Craft a personal vision
- Build a high-performing team
- Create a culture of accountability
- Forge stakeholder consensus







THE INFORMATION AGE:
ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND CULTURE
Volume I

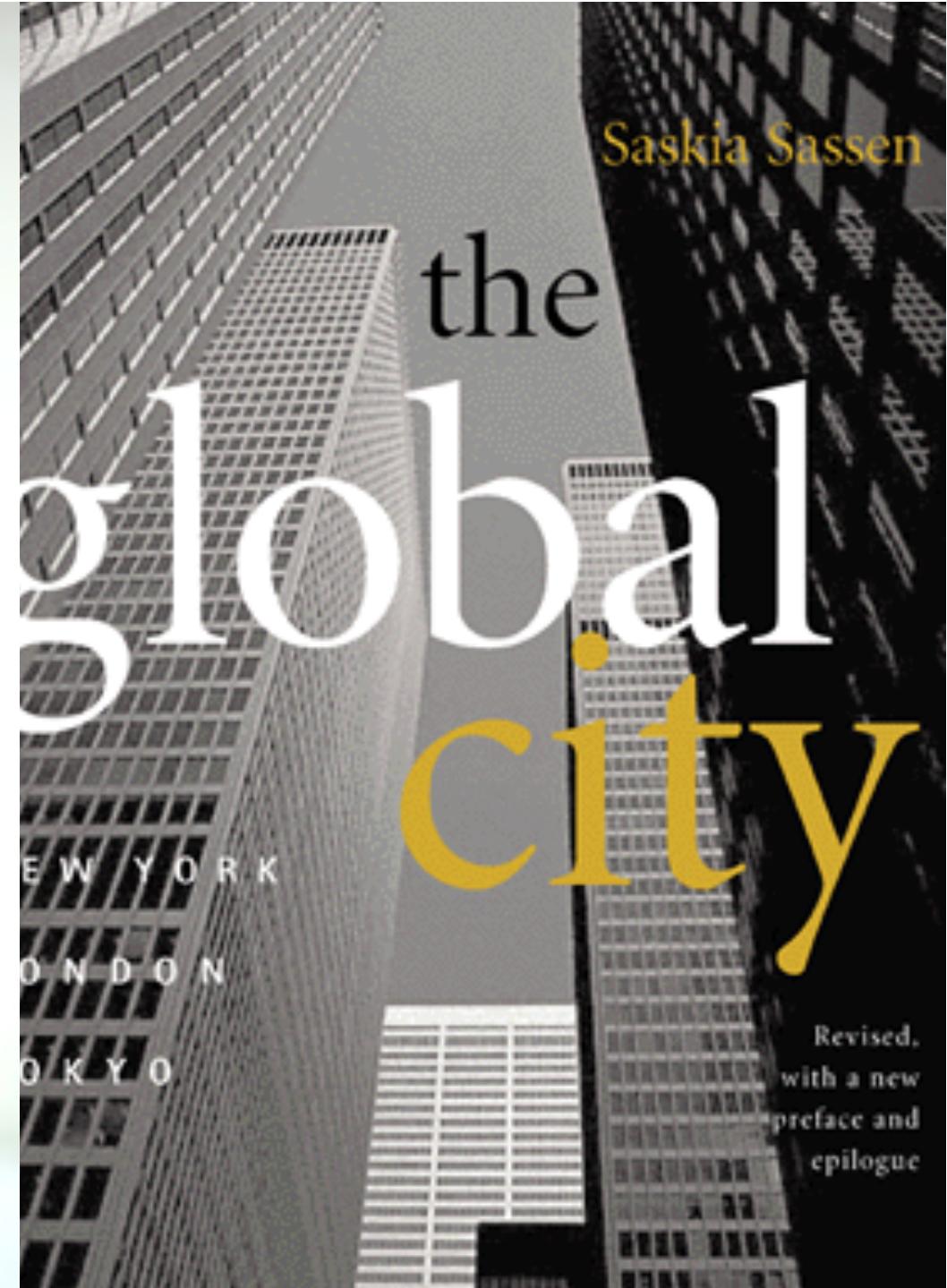
THE RISE OF THE NETWORK SOCIETY

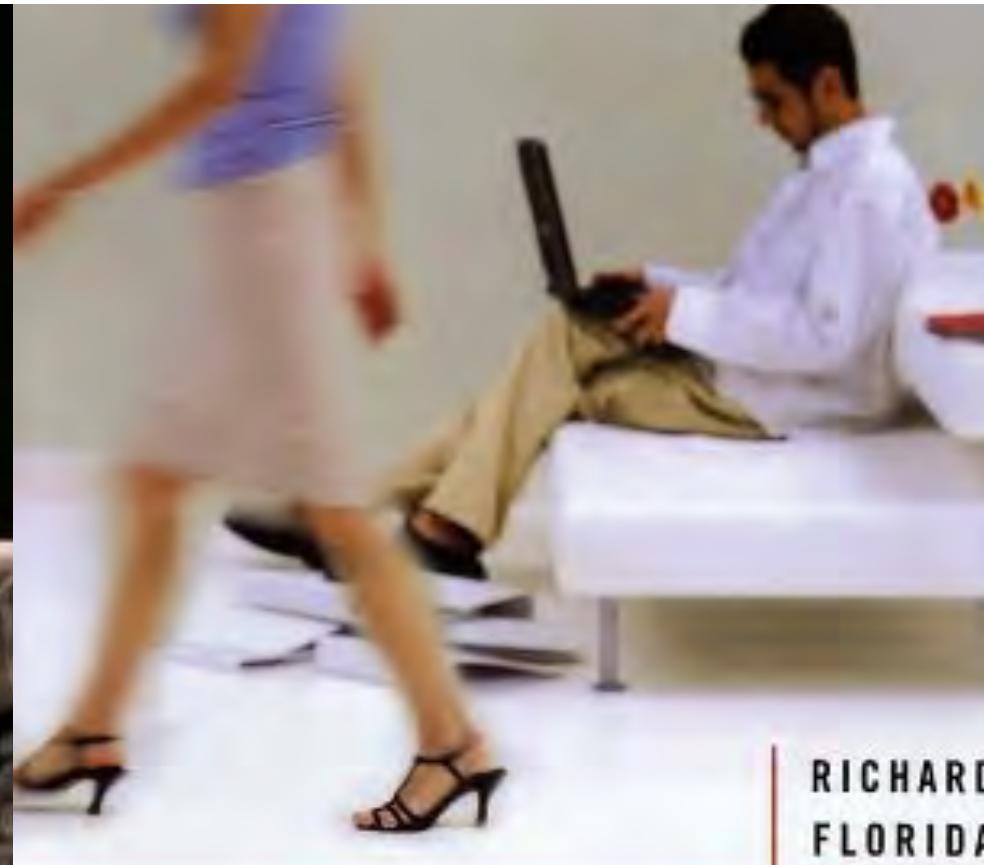
Second Edition



Manuel Castells



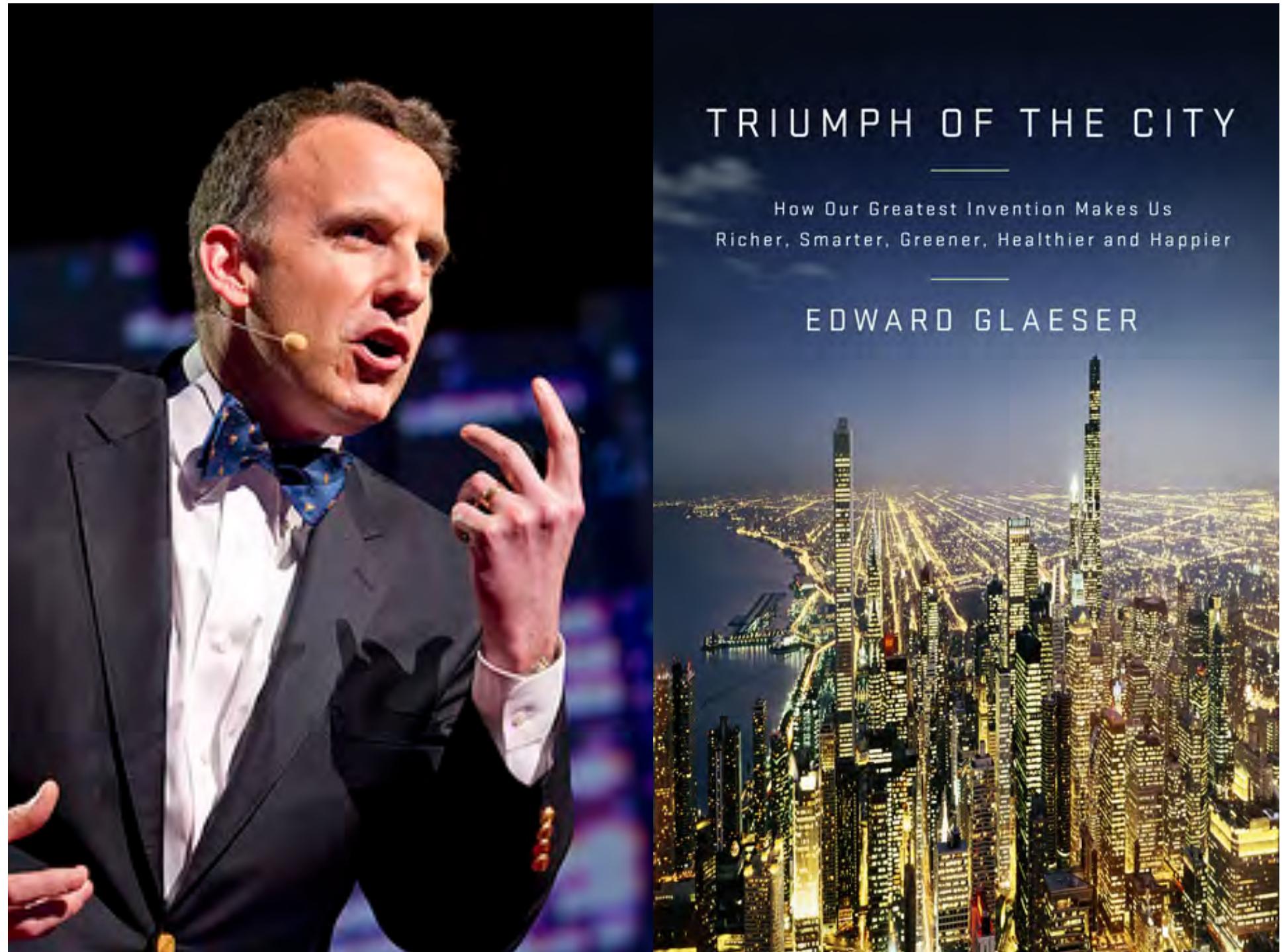




RICHARD
FLORIDA

The Rise of the Creative Class

*and how it's transforming work, leisure,
community and everyday life*



The Changing Urban Context

New circumstances call for new approaches

Globalisation tensions between global and local processes causing societal fragmentation (dilemmas in urban planning and policy-making)

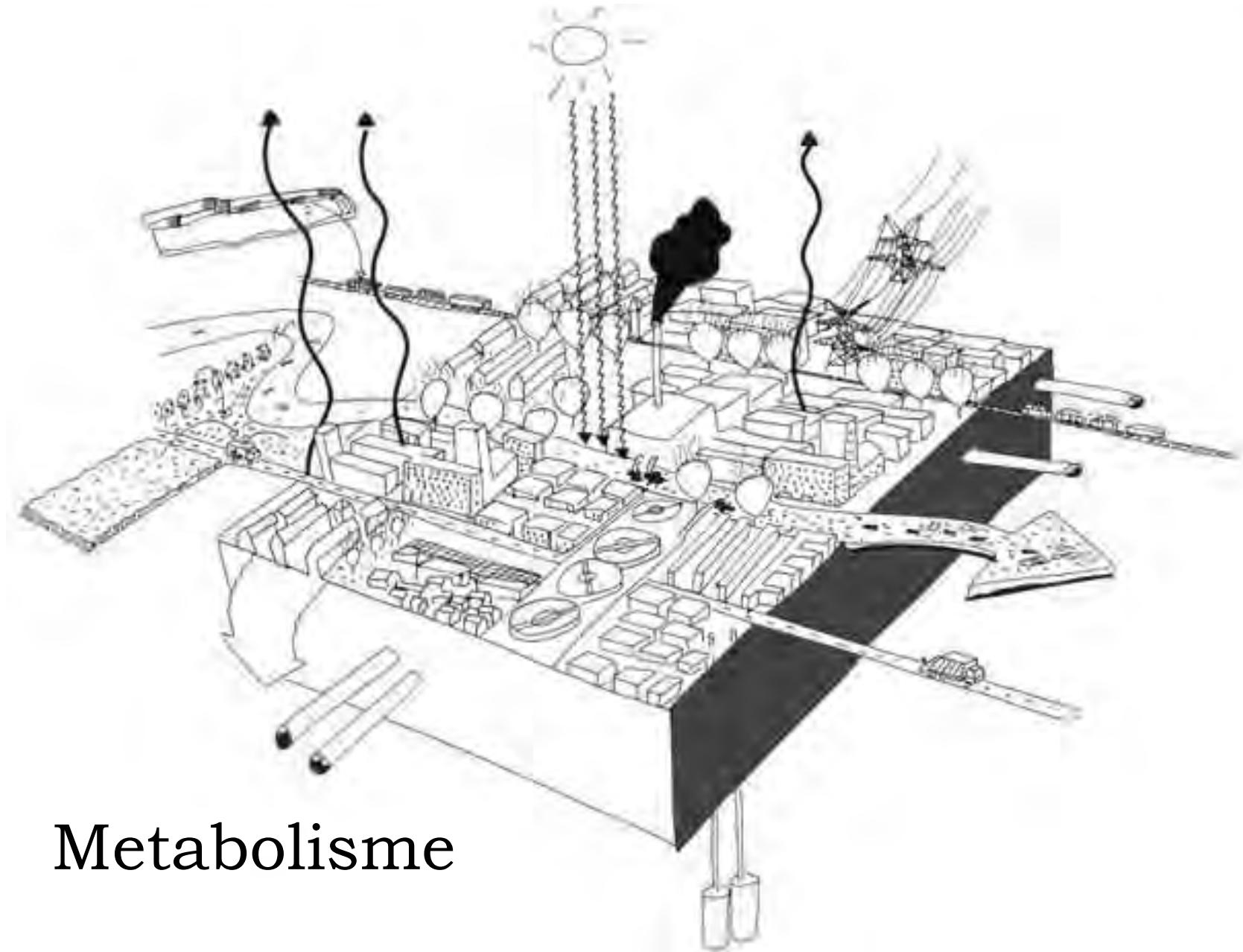
Neo-liberalism continuing privatisation and decentralisation of government tasks (from government to governance)

Competitiveness cities looking to attract people and business ‘of the right sort’ (the ‘entrepreneurial’ city)

Sustainability issues in which ecological, economic, and social challenges have to be met (demography, climate, food, energy, etc.) with new buzzwords fuelling the debate, like “resilience”, “adaptation” and more...

Circulare Economie



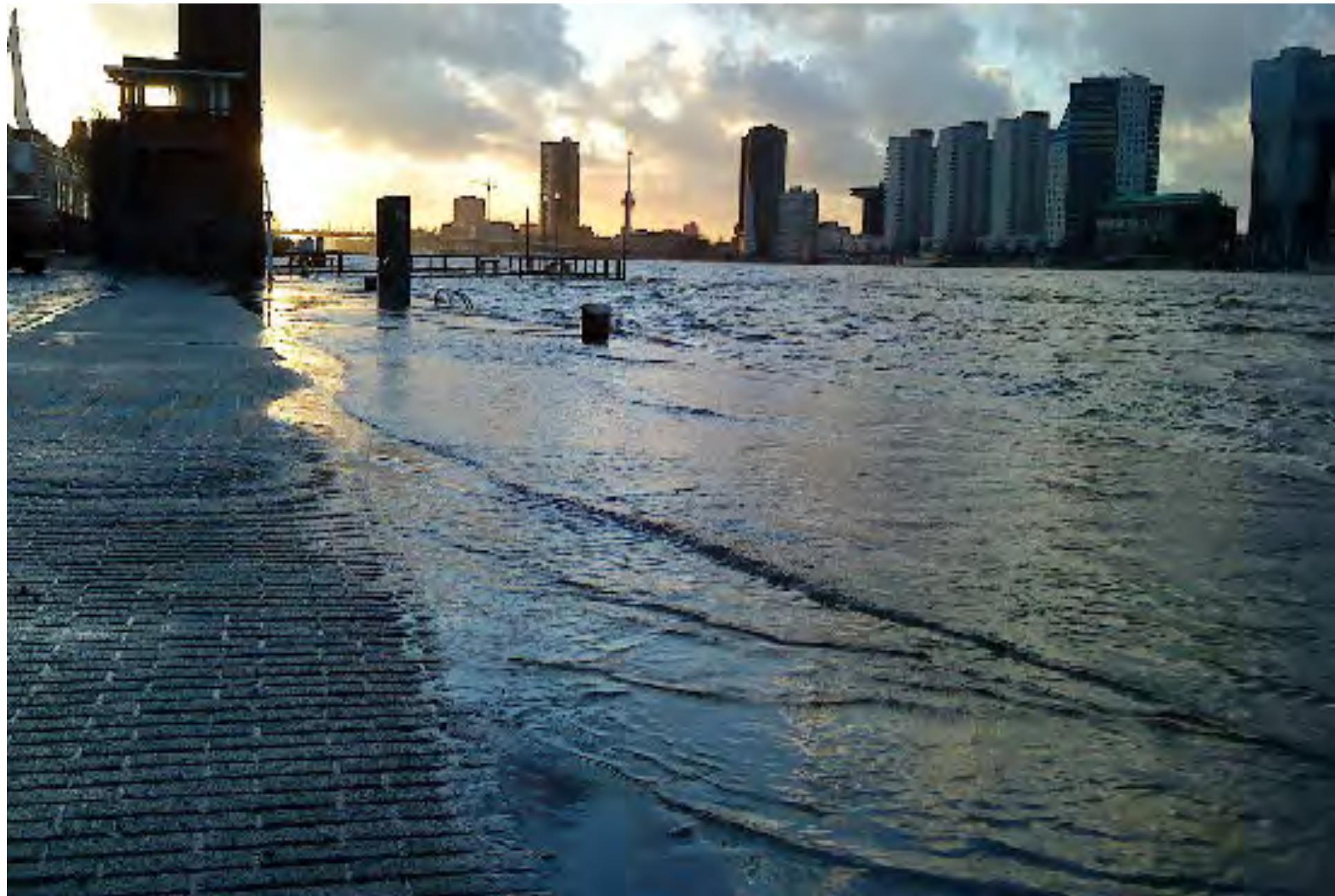


Metabolisme

Adaptatie

6





PbL: Trends in de regionale economie

Raspe (2014)

Trend 1 The Uban Age

Trend 2 Agglomeratiekracht en borrowed size

Trend 3 Consumer City

Trend 4 Werken volgt wonen

Trend 5 Krimp

Trend 6 Vergrijzing

Trend 7 The great divergence

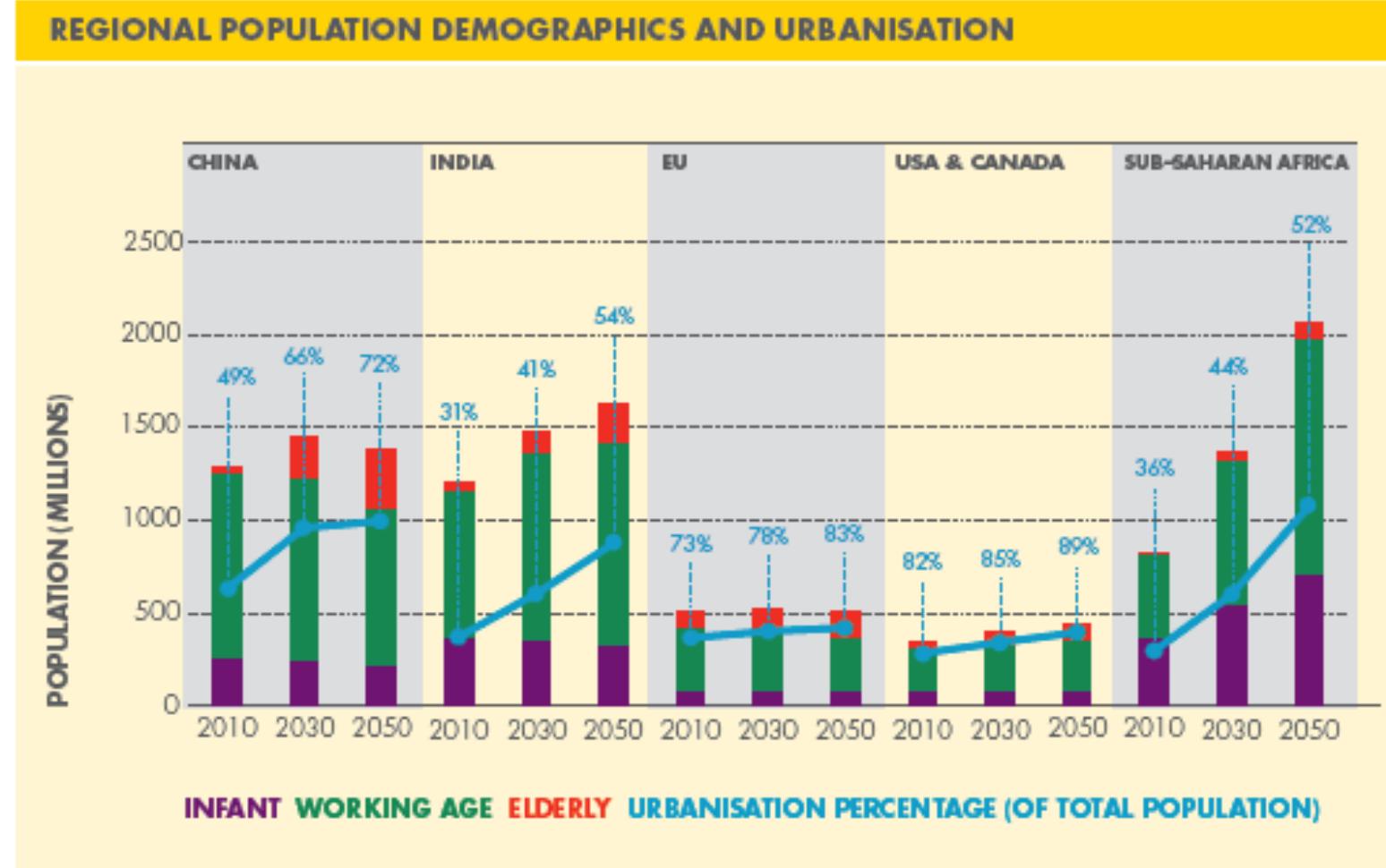
Trend 8 Resilience

Trend 9 The War of Talent

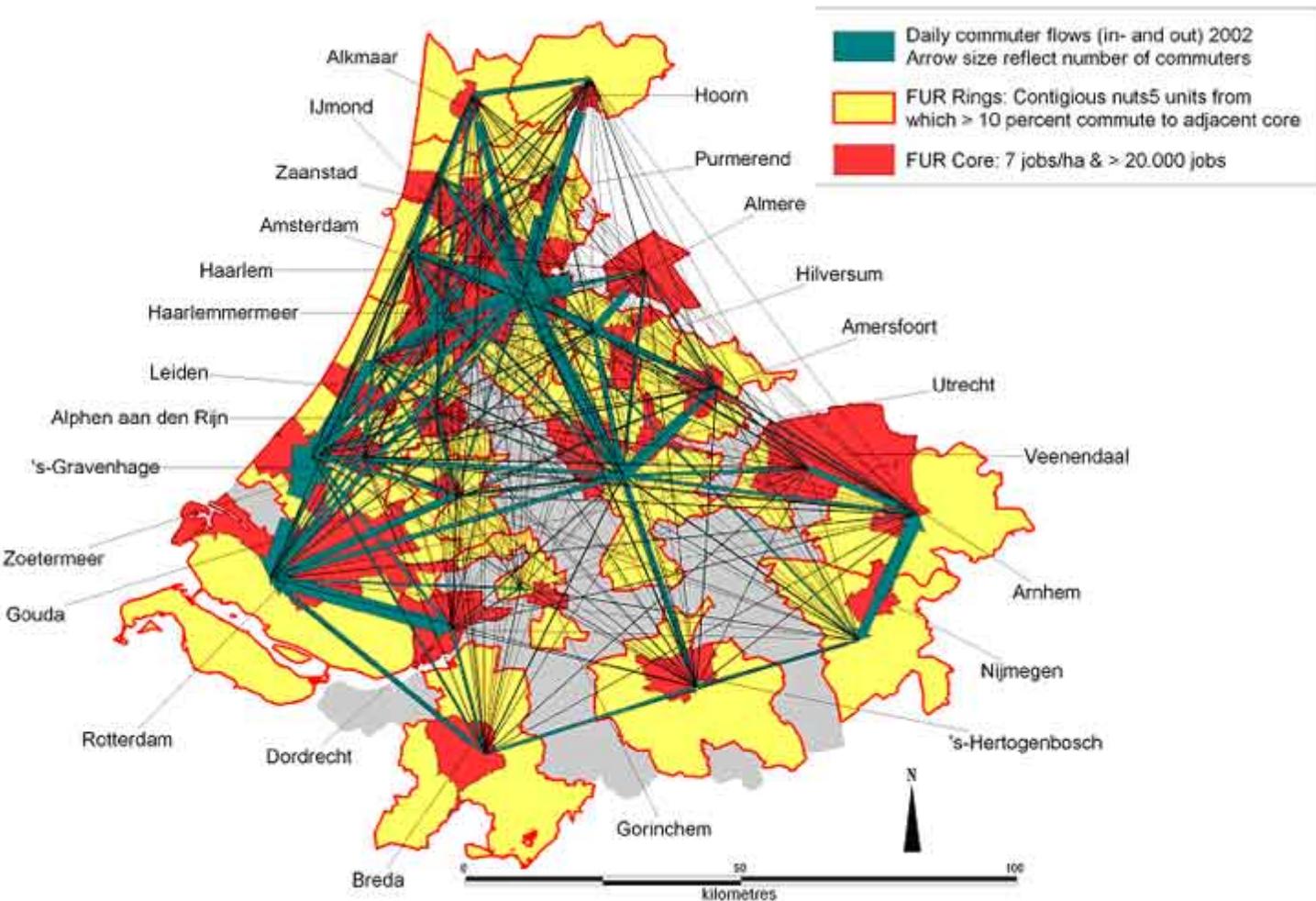
Trend 10 De groene race

Trend 11 De energieke samenleving

“The Urban Age”



Trend 1: Netwerkkracht

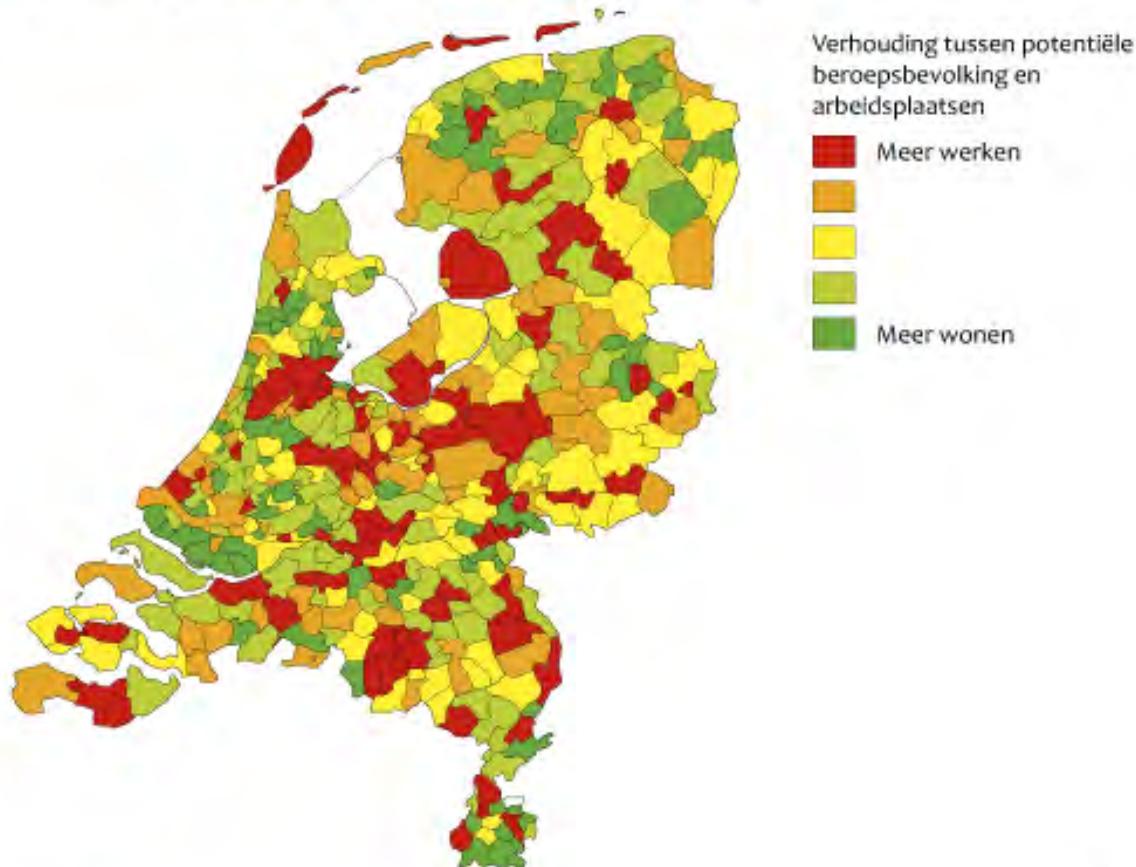


Trend 2: Vorzieningenstadt



Trend 3: Werk ↔ Wonen

Verhouding tussen wonen en werken per gemeente, 2013



Bron: CBS, LISA.

PBL/julsq
www.clo.nl/nl206603

Trend 4: Krimp



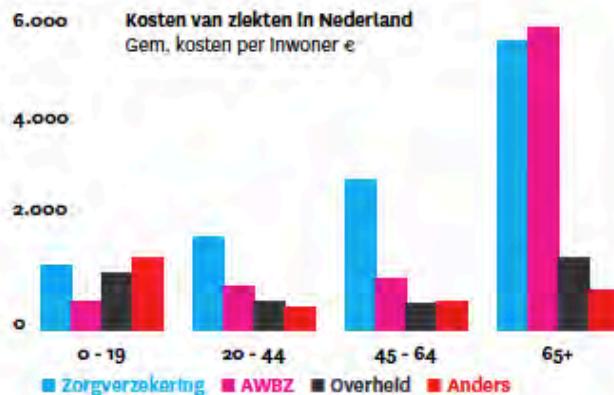
Trend 5: Vergrijzing

Explosie van zorgkosten in Nederland

Nederland wordt ouder
mensen leven langer en krijgen minder kinderen



Ouderen hebben hogere kosten terwijl het aandeel van deze bevolkingsgroep stijgt



Kosten AOW voor de overheid

€27 mld → 2012
€47 mld → 2040

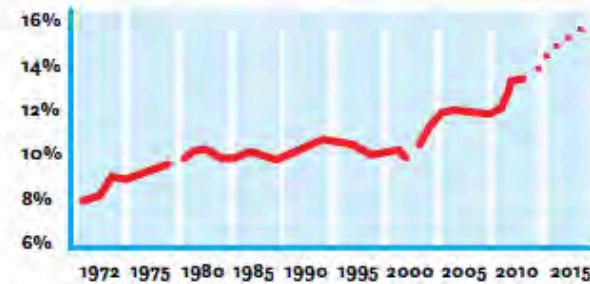


Een nationale druk

10% BBP → 2012
18% BBP → 2040

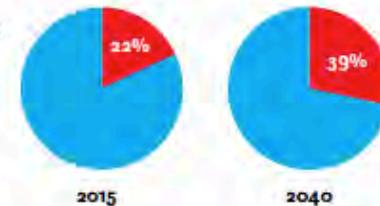


Totale zorguitgaven als aandeel BBP



Zorgkosten drukken op huishoudbudget

Afgelopen decennium
stegen zorgkosten met
4% per jaar.
Het besteedbaar
vermogen daalt.
In 2015 gaat de
zorg premie met zo'n
200 euro omhoog.

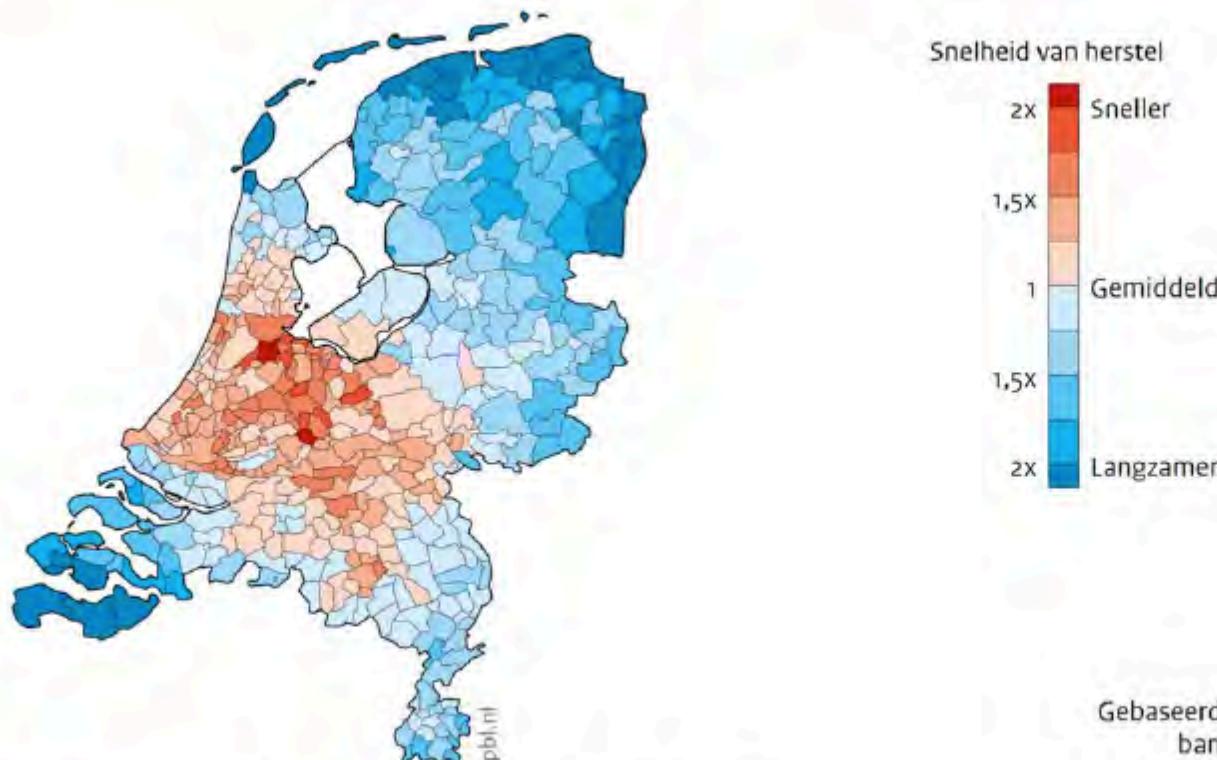




REUTERS / PAULO WHITAKER

Trend 7: Veerkracht

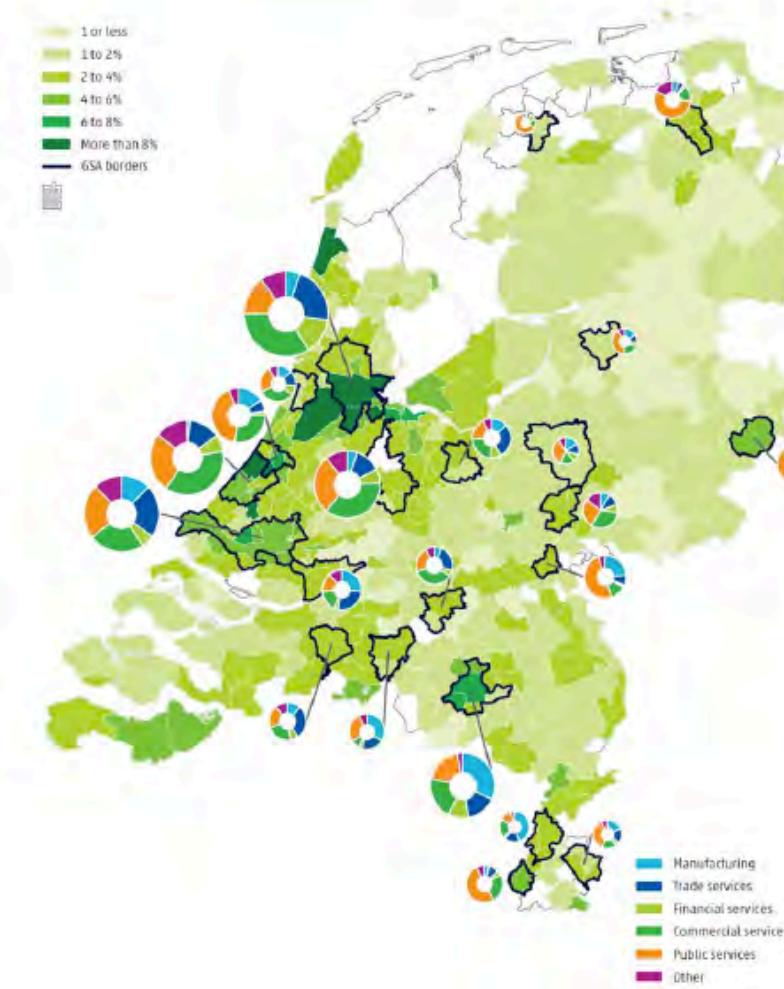
Figuur 10 Veerkracht van Nederlandse gemeenten



Bron: CBS SSB, 2012; Significance, 2009; LISA, 2012; bewerking PBL

Trend 8: Talentenjacht

Figuur 11 Aantal buitenlandse kenniswerkers ten opzichte van het totaal aantal kenniswerkers per gemeente



Trend 9: Groen



Trend 10: Samenwerking

**SAMENLEVING
DAT WERKT
ALLEEN ALS JE
HET LETTERLIJK
NEEMT**

de opa
van

Loesje

