

# ***Long term Demographic Trends and their Implications for Cities***

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***Urban Europe Session on « Cities of Tomorrow »***  
***The EC DG Regional Policy & CoR Open Days University***  
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**European Union**  
Regional Policy



# Long term Demographic Trends and their Implications for Cities

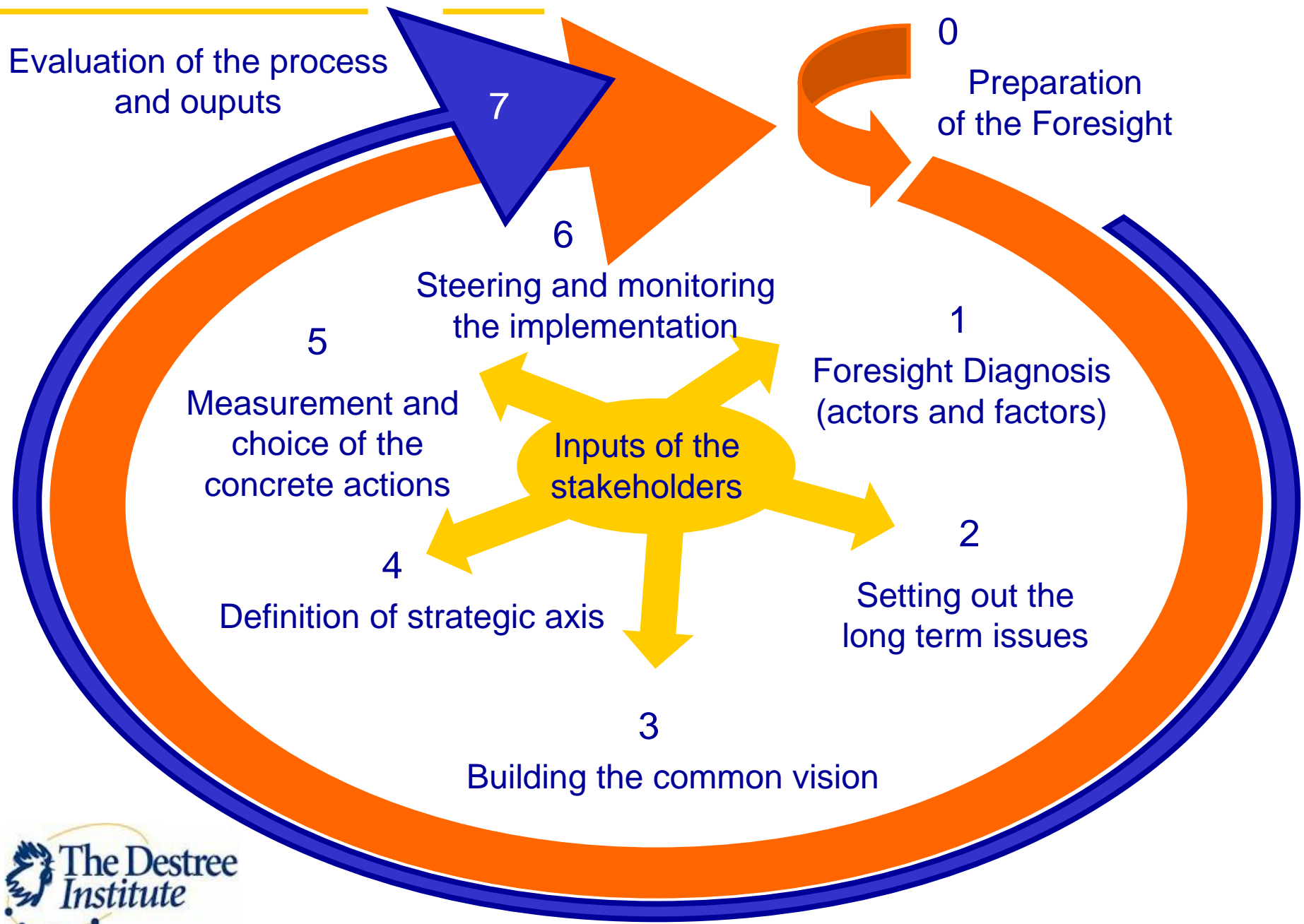
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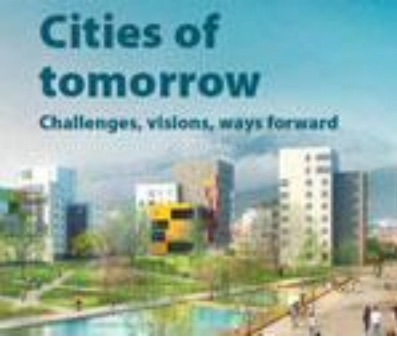
Introduction : About Foresight

1. What do we mean by European Cities ?
2. What are the long term European Demographic Trends?
3. Demographic Changes as Challenges for European Cities

Where ya wanna go? A conclusion

# The Foresight Process





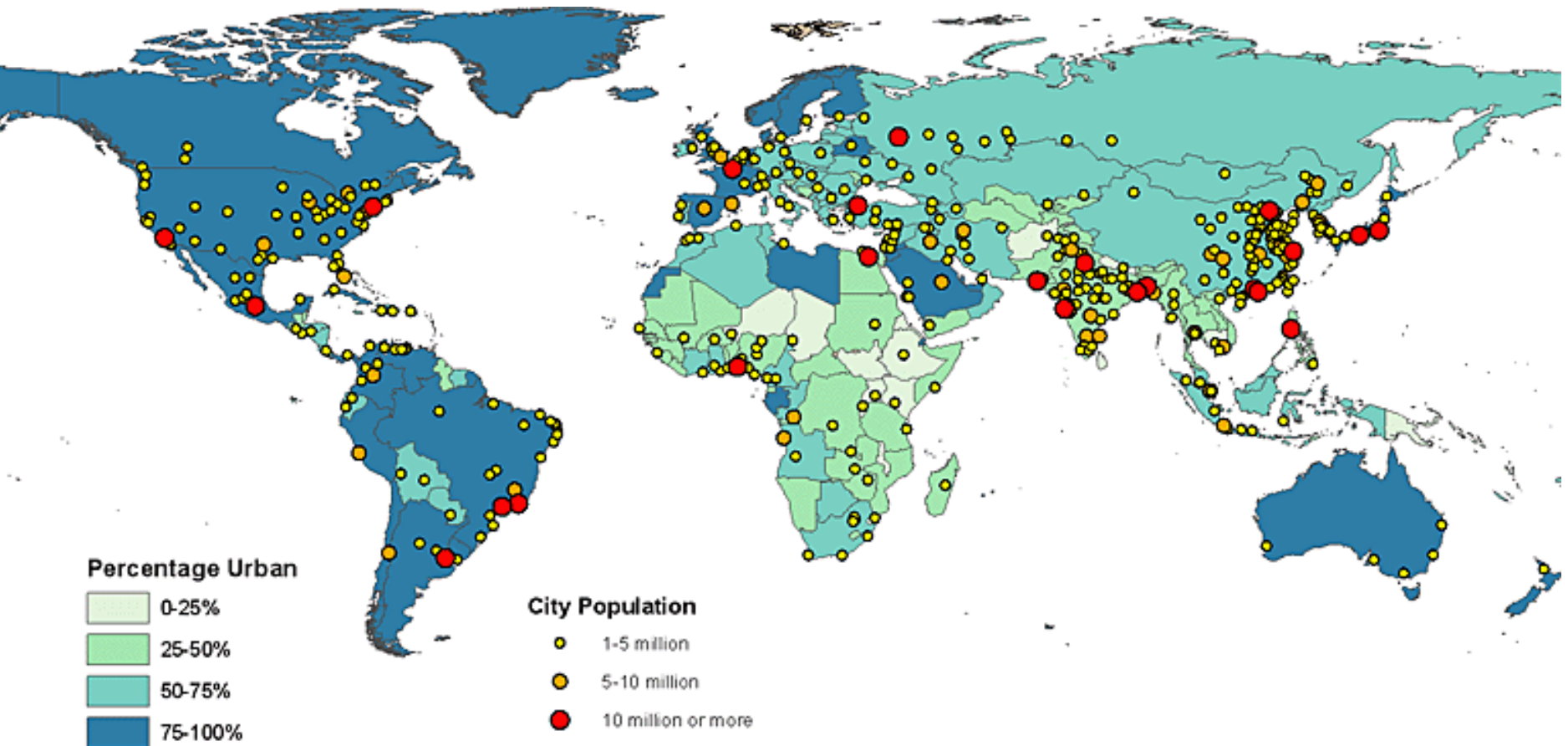
# 1. What do we mean by European Cities?

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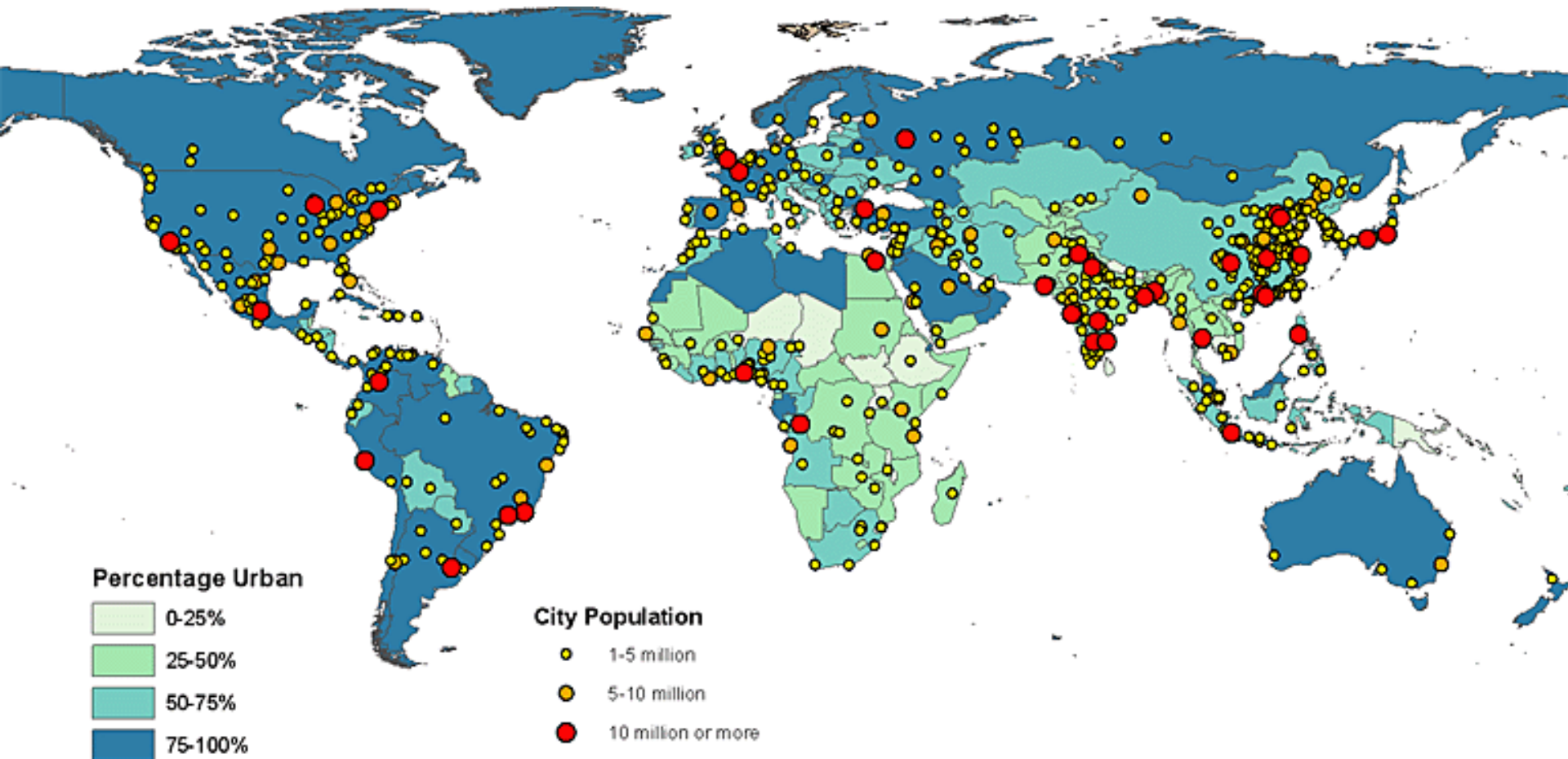


# Percentage of urban population & agglomerations (2011)



*World Urbanization Prospects, The 2011 Revision*, New York, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, April 2012.

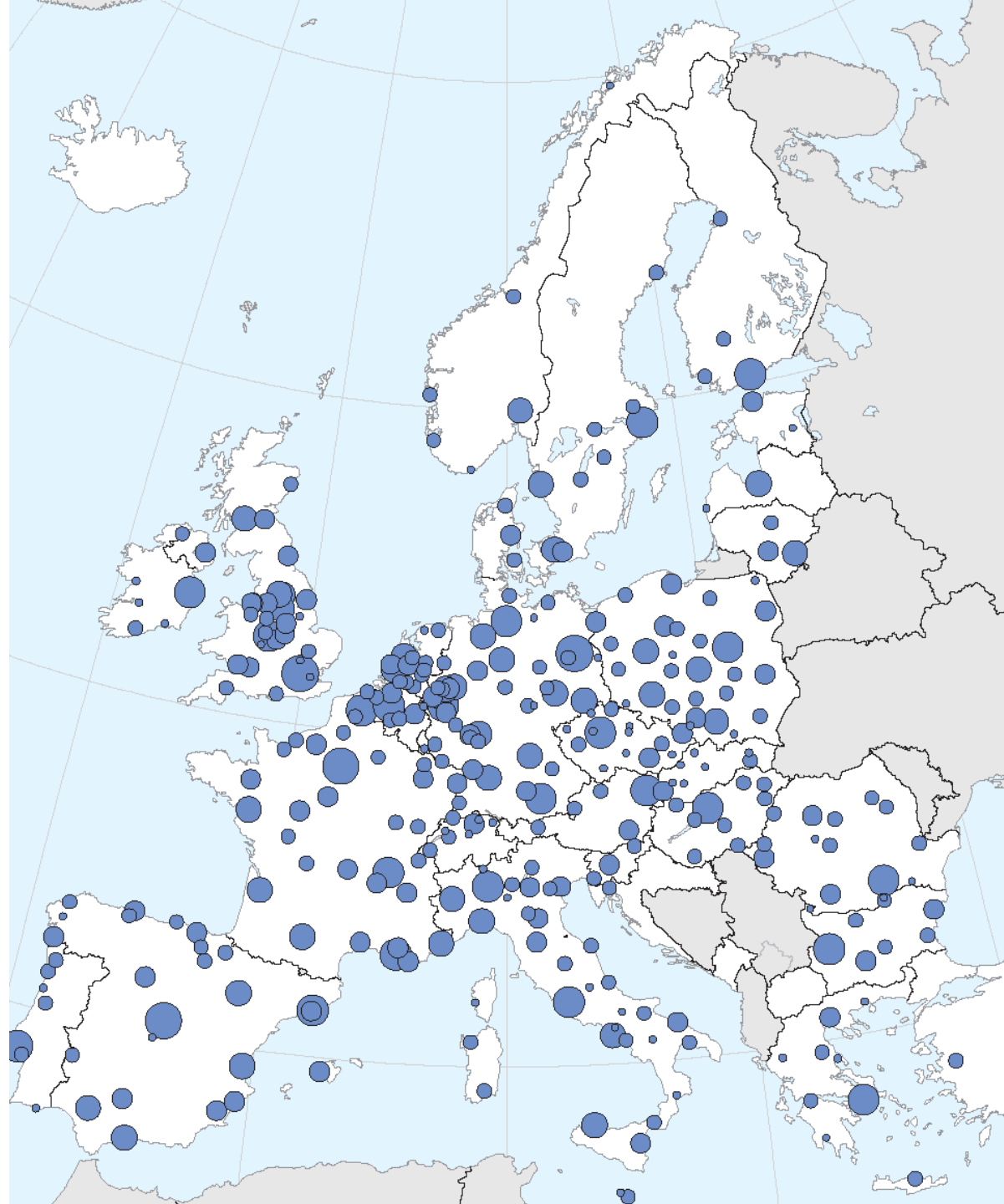
# Percentage of urban population & agglomerations (2025)



*World Urbanization Prospects, The 2011 Revision*, New York, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, April 2012.

# Total resident population in Urban Audit core cities (Inhabitants), 2008

Total resident population (Inhabitants)





# 1. Cities play a key role in the social and economic development of all European territories





## 2. There is an explicit European model of urban development





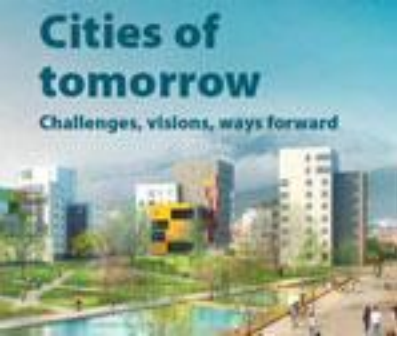
### 3. Cities are critical points for energy and industrial policies





#### 4. Social exclusion and segregation are predominantly urban phenomena





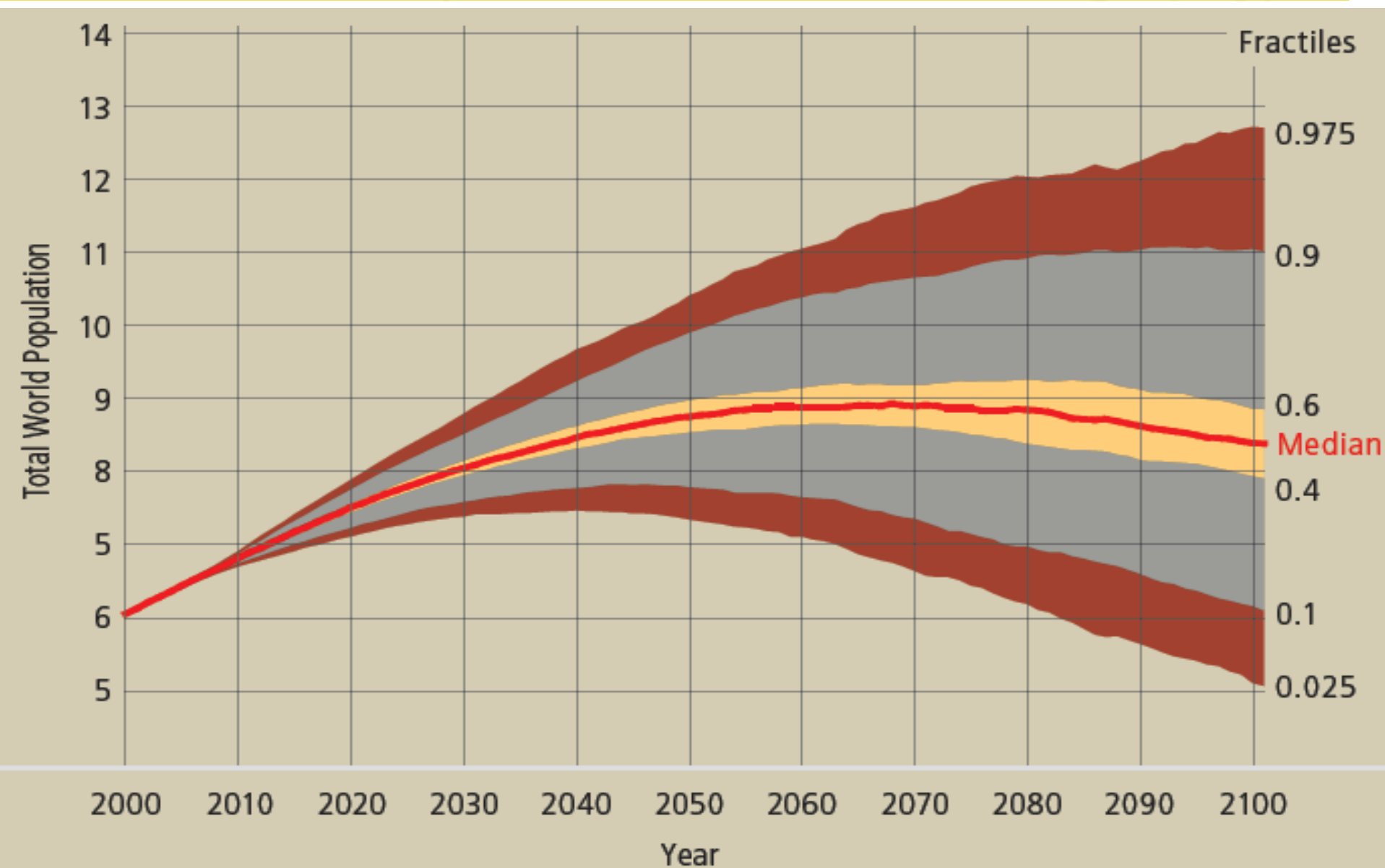
## 2. What are the long term European Demographic Trends?

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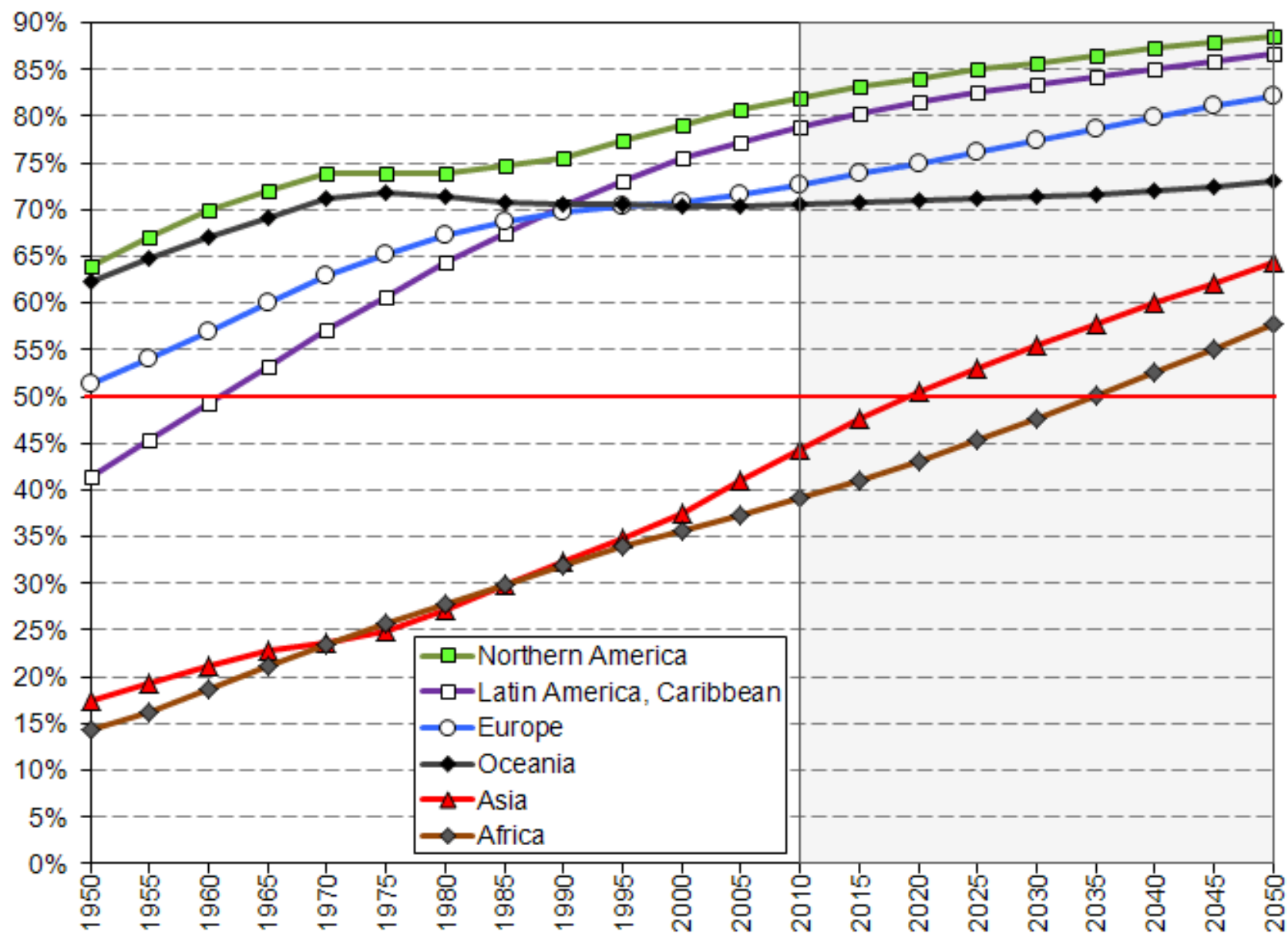




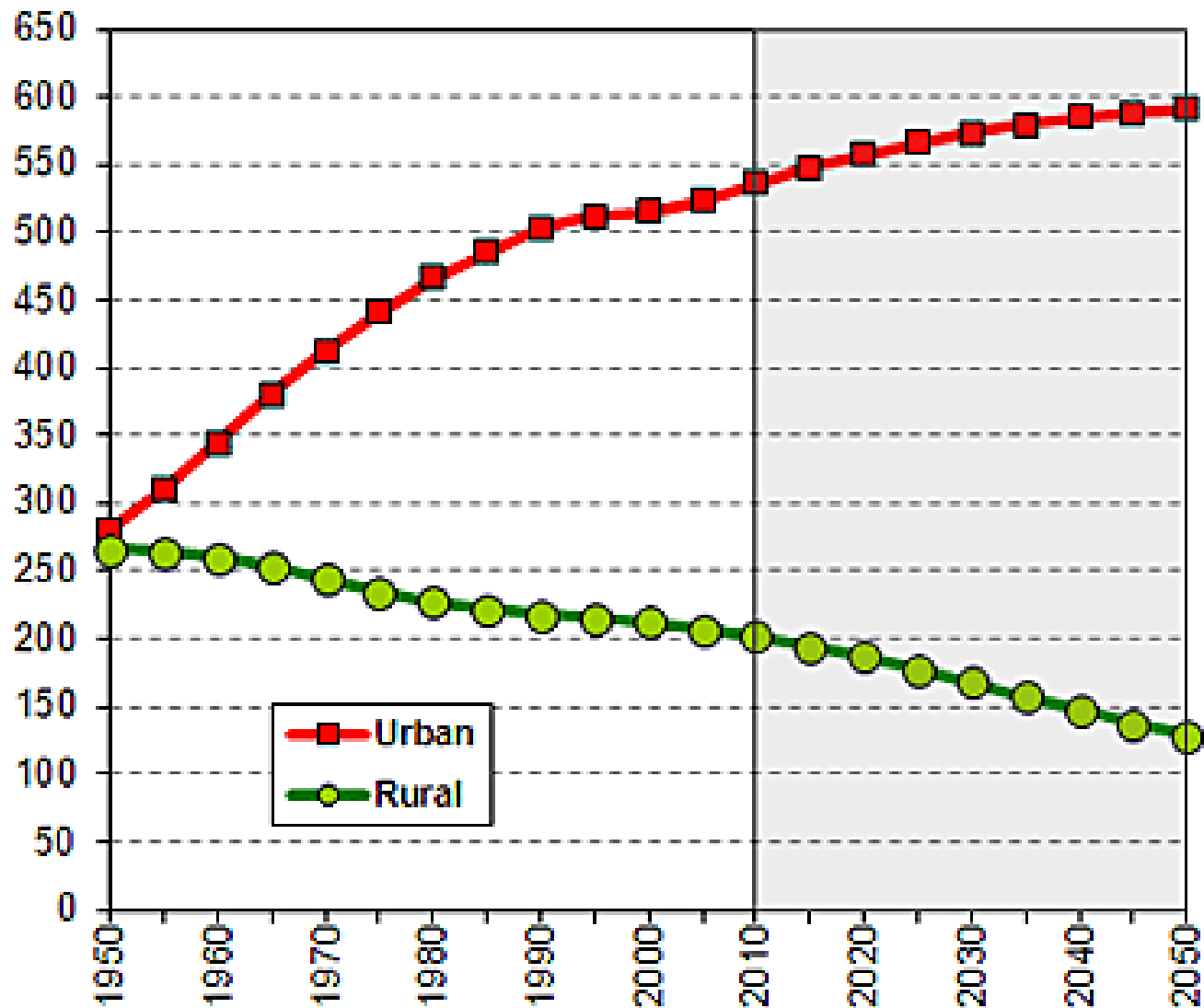
# Uncertainty distribution of total world population to 2100, in billions (Vienna Institute of Demography)



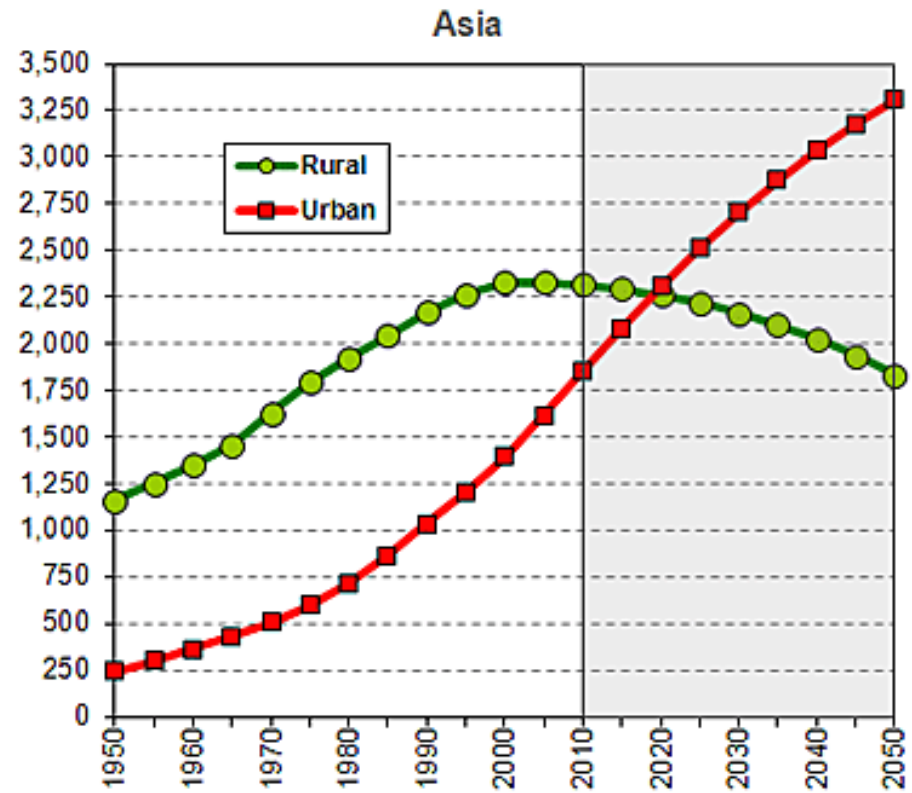
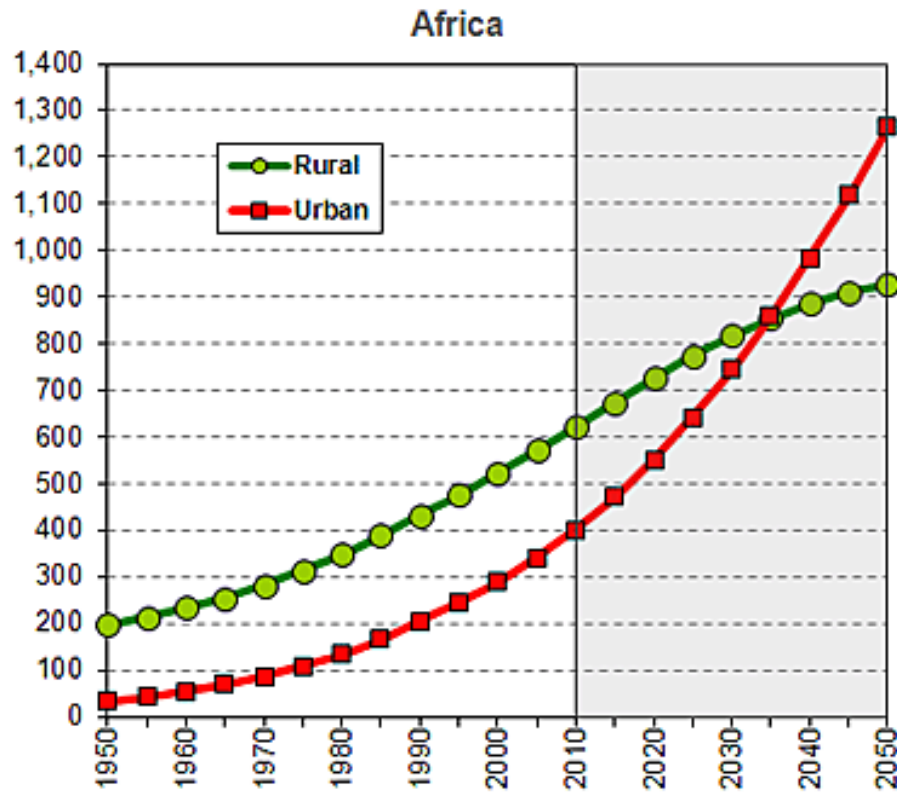
# Urban population by major geographical area (% of total population)



# Urban and rural population in Europe (1950-2050, million)



# Urban and rural population in Africa and Asia (1950-2050, million)



*World Urbanization Prospects, The 2011 Revision*, New York, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, April 2012.

# Migration natural growth 2020

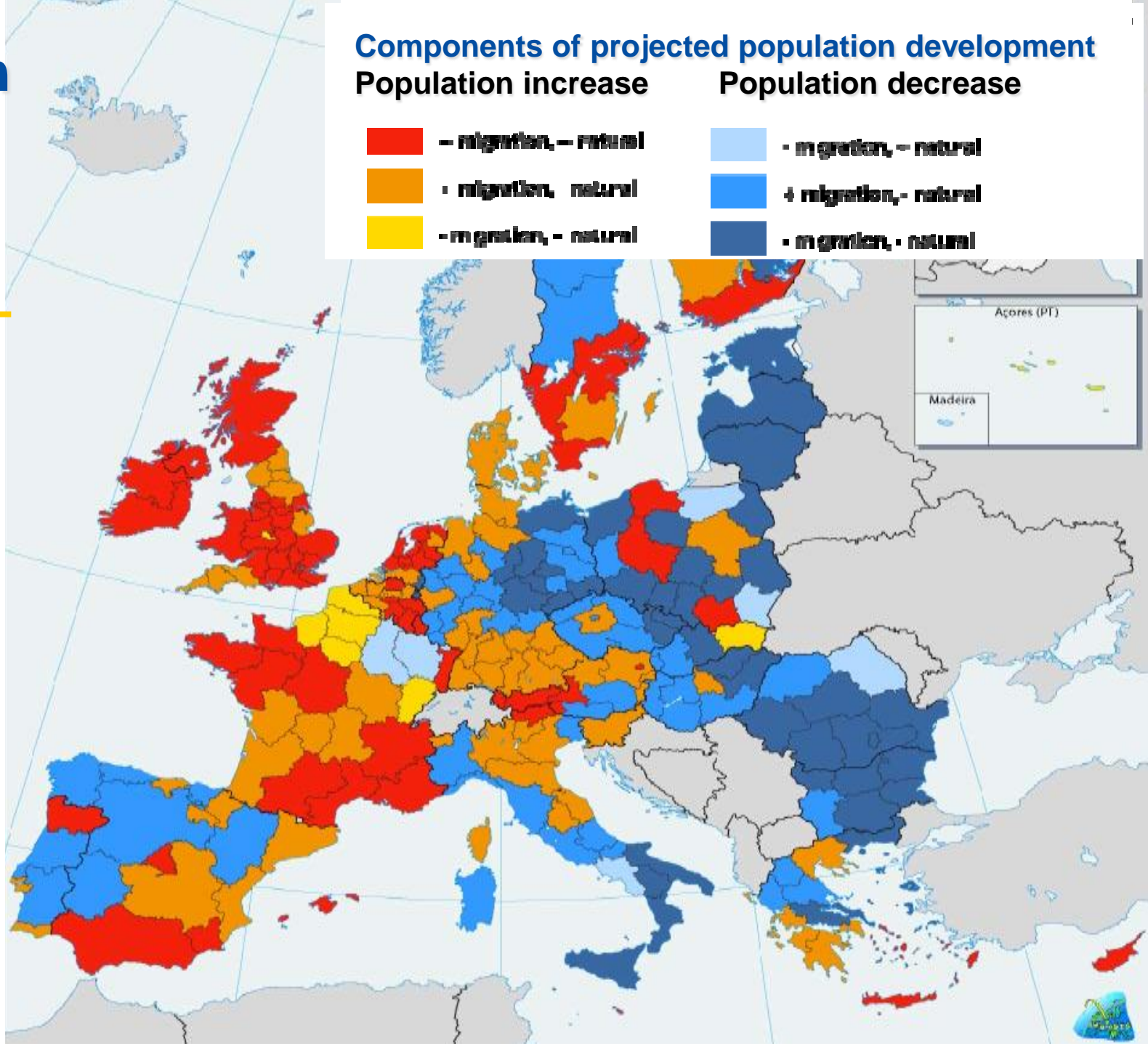
## Components of projected population development

### Population increase

- - migration, - natural
- - migration, natural
- - migration, - natural

### Population decrease

- - migration, - natural
- + migration, - natural
- - migration, - natural



*Regions 2020  
Demographic  
challenges for  
European  
Regions, DG  
Regio, 2008.*

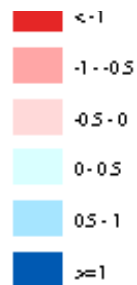
Europop2004,  
produced by  
Eurostat based  
on assumed  
patterns in  
fertility, mortality  
and migration).



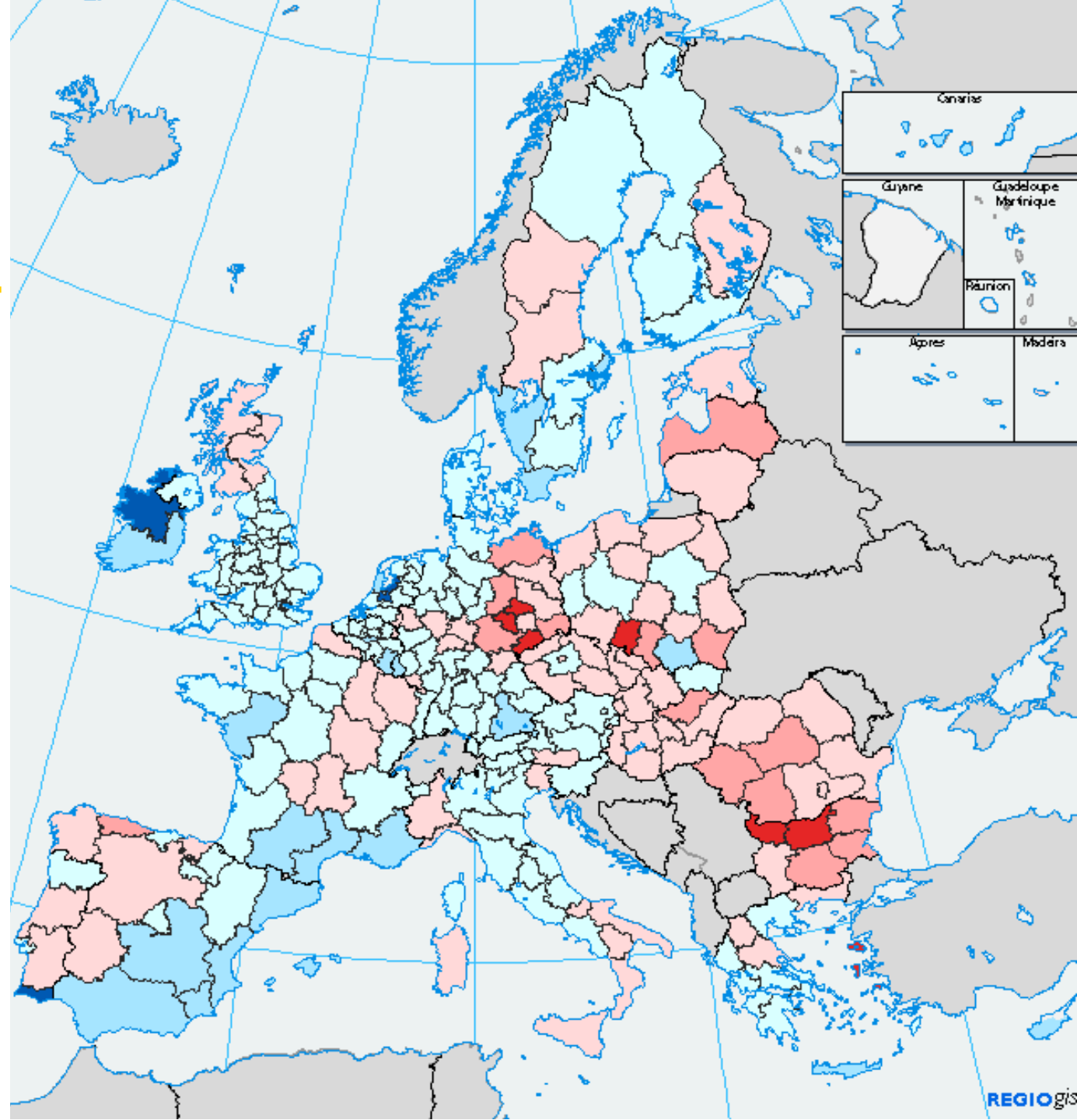
# Rate of population change 2020

Changes in population, 2004-2020

Average annual % change

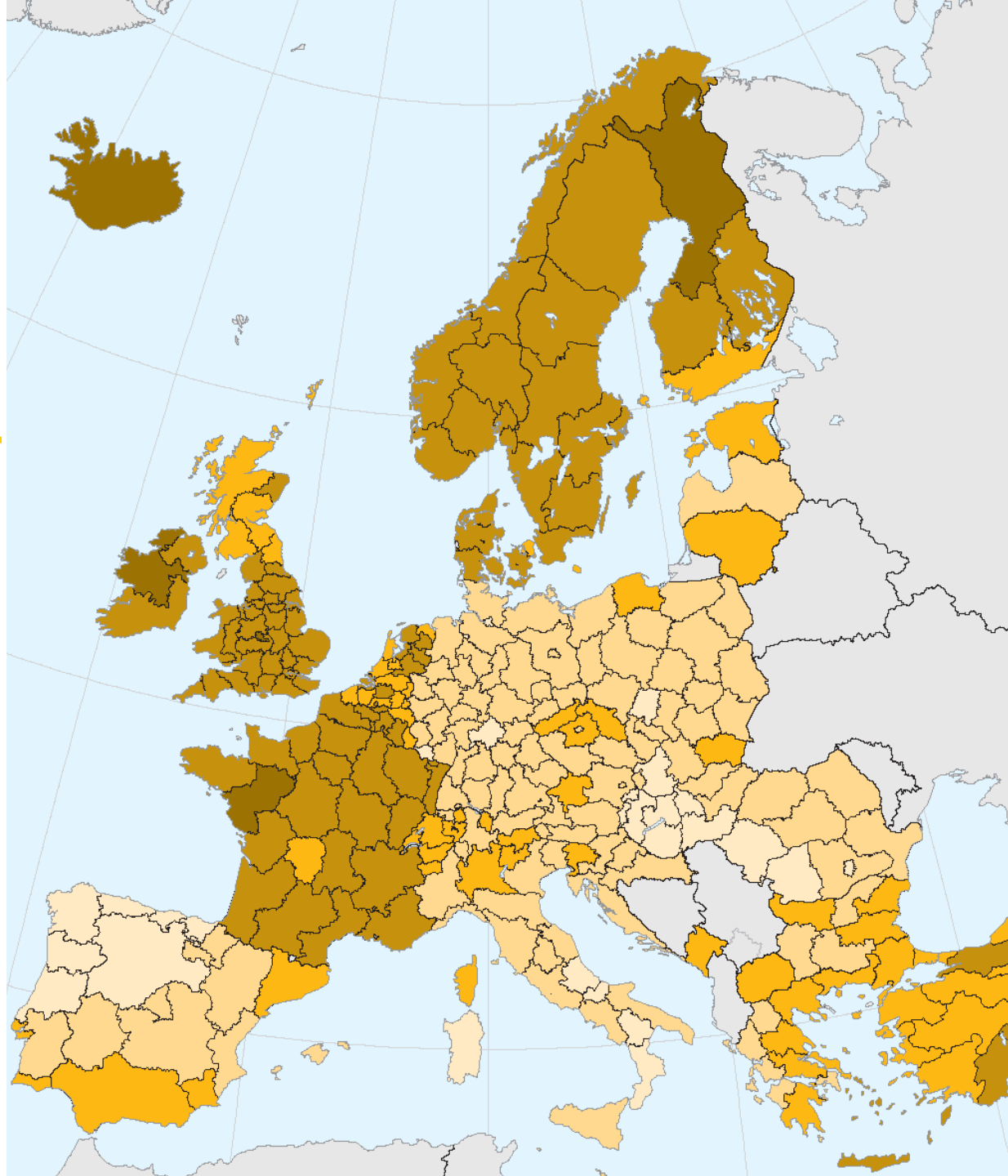


*Regions 2020,  
Demographic challenges  
for European Regions,  
DG Regio, 2008.*



# Total fertility rate, by NUTS 2 regions, average 2008-2010 (live births per woman)

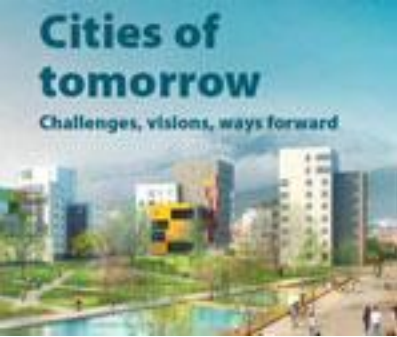
Total fertility rate,  
(live births per woman)



# Demographic analysis and diagnosis

- The four key variables related to the demographic analysis of cities are fertility, mobility, migration and mortality. They are all linked to attractiveness.
- In most EU Member States, fertility remains below the replacement level but a detailed analysis at the regional level reveals a real diversity of evolutions.
- One can observe regional changes in people's mobility that could determine variations between cities and rural areas, with a local shrinkage phenomena.
- Migration gains are expected to keep many EU Members States from shrinking but the migration phenomena are hard to anticipate. They are linked to (irrational?) policies that could change rapidly with political context and public opinion.
- There is a general trend of ageing in the EU population as well as at the global level. Life expectancy continues to increase and is directly linked with the health progress (+ 2 million people of + 60 years / year in the EU).



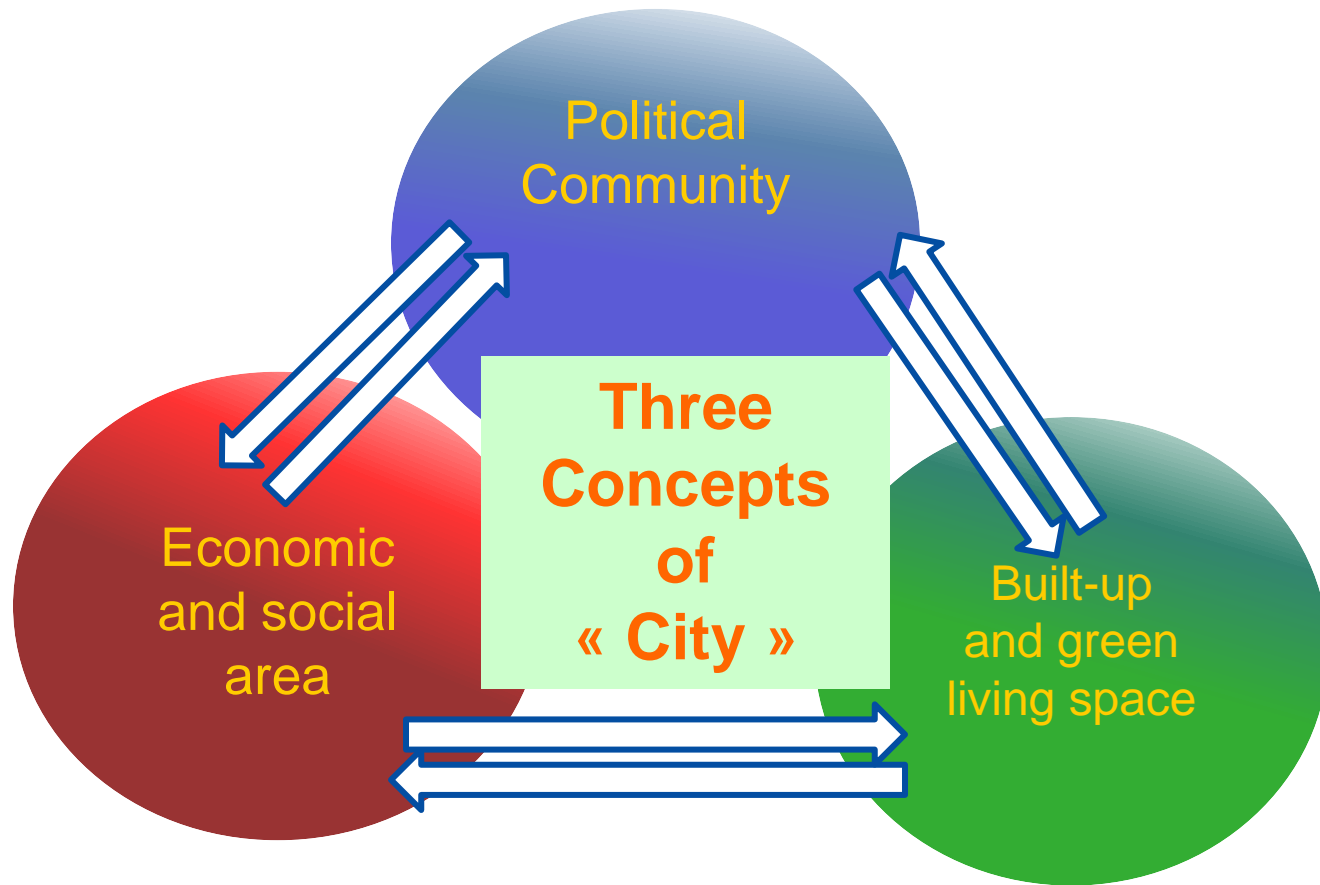


## 2. Demographic Changes as Challenges for European Cities

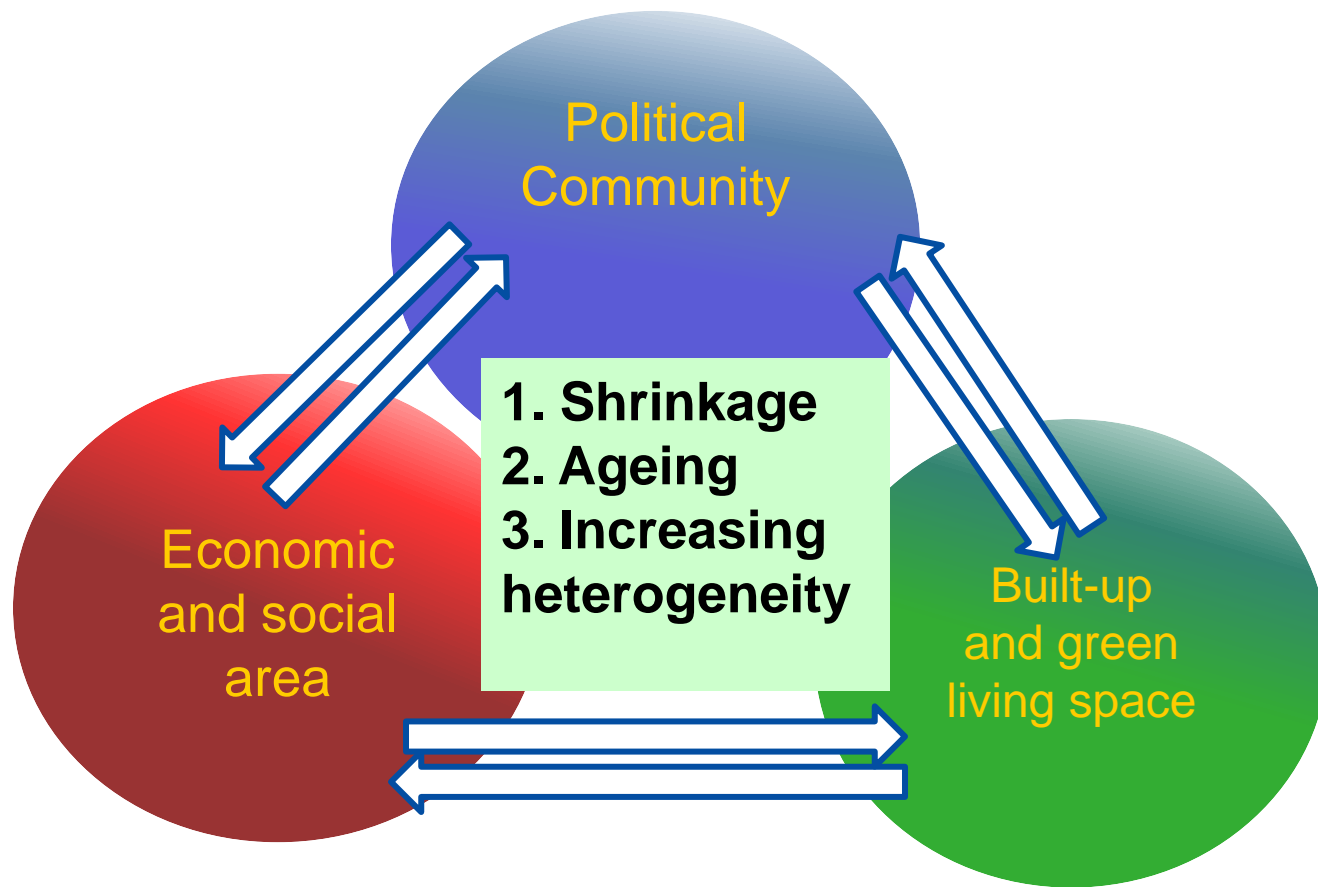
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# Three Concepts of « City »



# The three Cities of T' main demographic changes

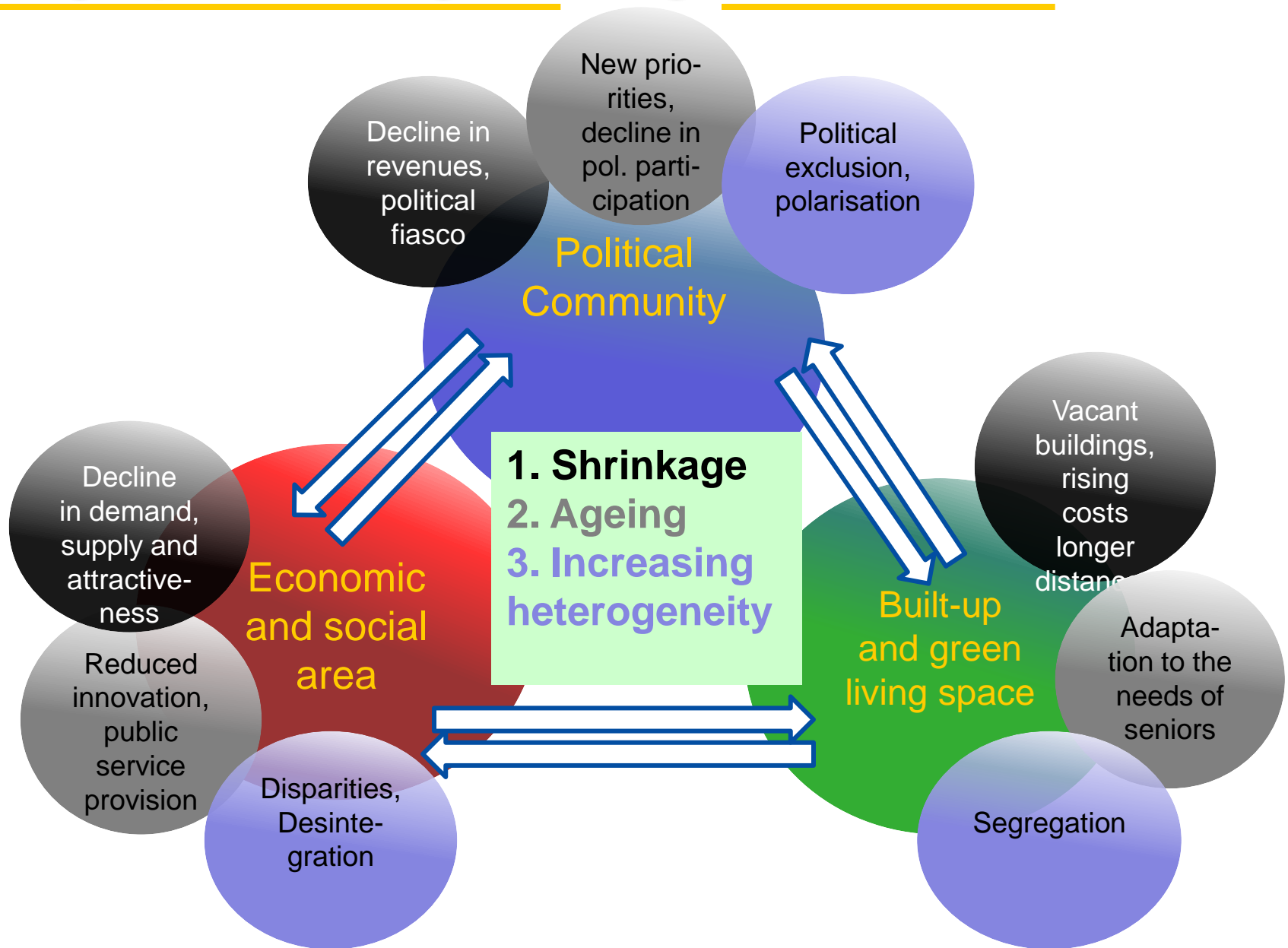


# Demographic Changes as Challenges

## The city as....

	...economic and social area	...built-up and green living space	...political community
shrinkage	decline in demand, supply and attractiveness	vacant buildings, rising costs, longer distances	decline in revenues, political fiasco
ageing	reduced innovation, public service provision	adaptation to the needs of seniors	new priorities, decline in political participation
increasing heterogeneity	disparities, desintegration	segregation	political exclusion, polarisation

# Demographic Changes – Negative effects



# Demographic Changes as Challenges (PhD)

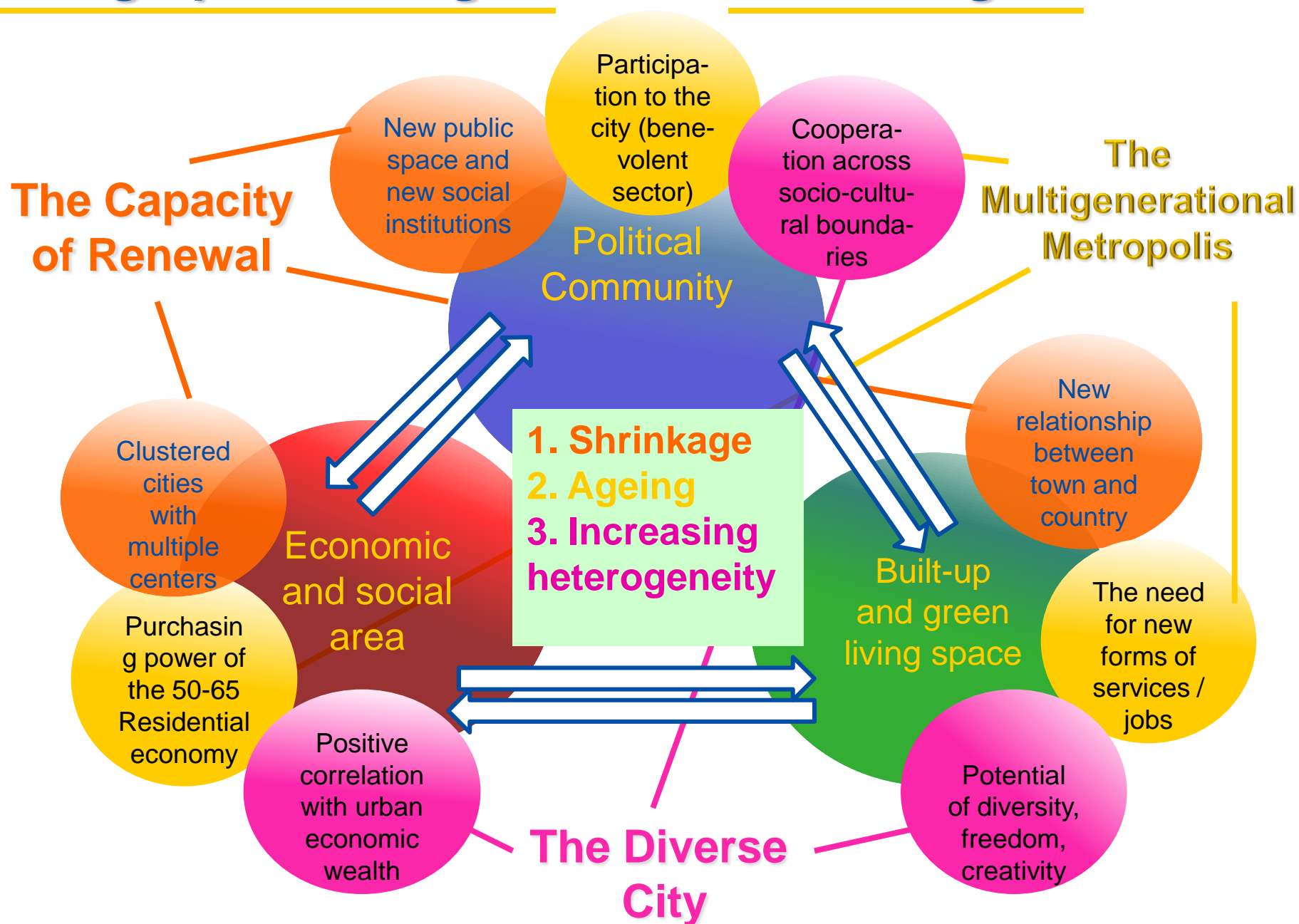
## The city as....

	...economic and social area	...built-up and green living space	...political community
shrinkage	<i>clustered cities, multiple centers, new relationship with hinterland (56)</i>	<i>A new relationship between town and country (57)</i>	<i>new public space and new social institutions (56)</i>
ageing	<i>purchasing power of the 50-65 is one of the strongest driver + residential economy (39)</i>	<i>the need for new and different forms of services → business and jobs opport. (39)</i>	<i>opportunities of participation to the city: benevolent sector, extraschooling (39)</i>
increasing heterogeneity	<i>economic performance, positive correlation with urban economic wealth (34)</i>	<i>potential of diversity, freedom and creativity, „urban fabric“ (34)</i>	<i>Mutual knowledge, cooperation across socio-cultural boundaries (34-35)</i>

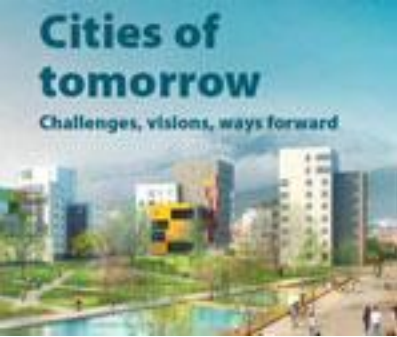
# Demographic Changes – Positive strategies



# Demographic Changes – Positive strategies







*Where Ya wanna go ?*

**A conclusion...**

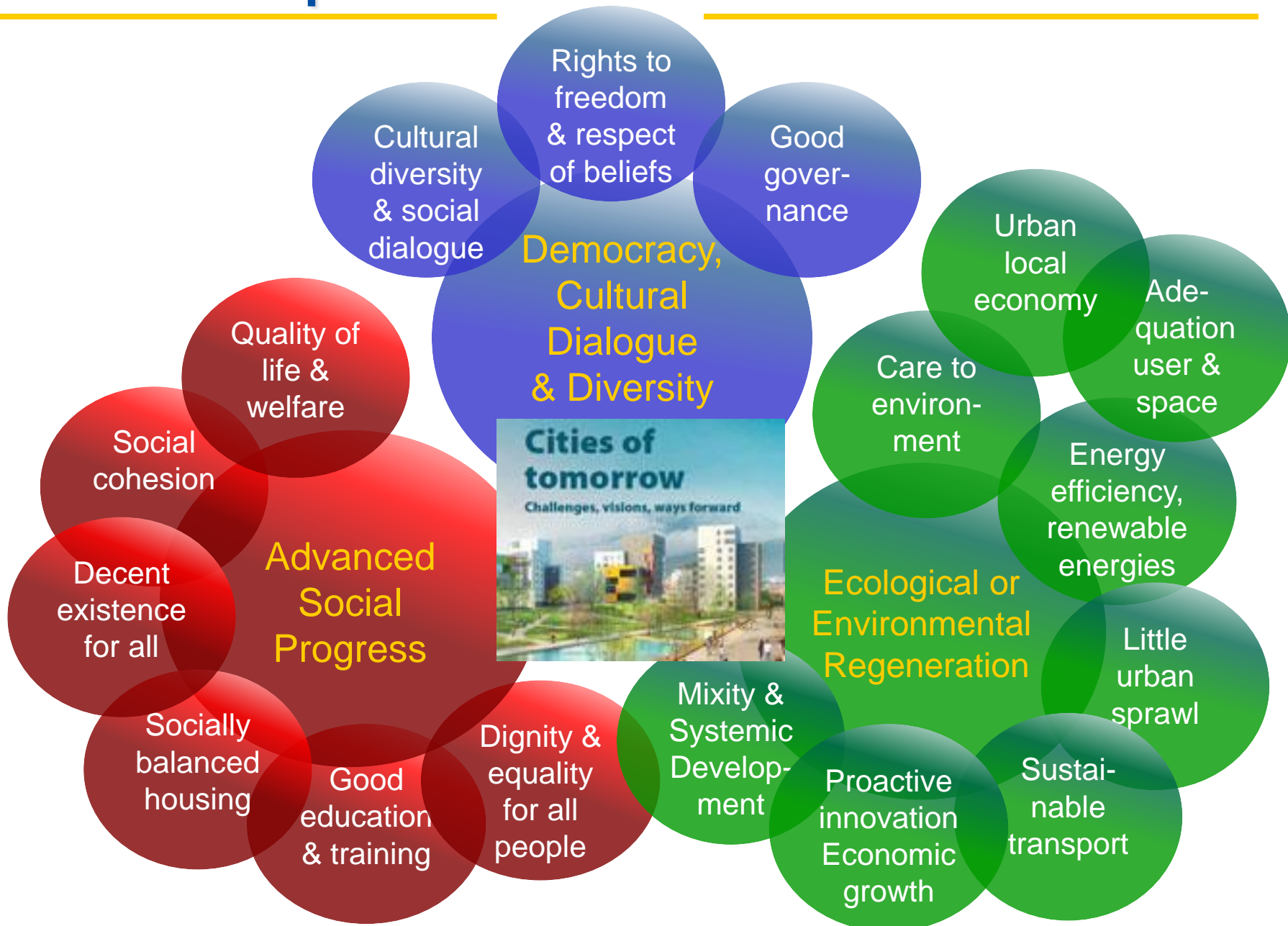
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# Conclusion

- The slow down of EU population is a true challenge, especially the actual anticipated decline after 2025: 496 M.2020 → 479 M. 2050. The link with competitiveness is evident (shrinking labor force) but could be tackled (EU 2020 employment policy, etc.).
- Mind that the EU competitors are also strongly impacted with ageing...
- But, there is a very low capacity to change the demographic trends by demographic public policies (some infrastructures linked to attractiveness like nurseries, etc.)  
→ need of systemic strategies.
- The question of EU enlargement is a key driver of EU demography considering that, among 89 regions reporting *old age dependency ratios* (relationship between the number of elderly persons 65+ and the working age population 15-64) equal or below 20%, 76 are located in Turkey... (EU average 2010 : 25,9% < Regions 2020).

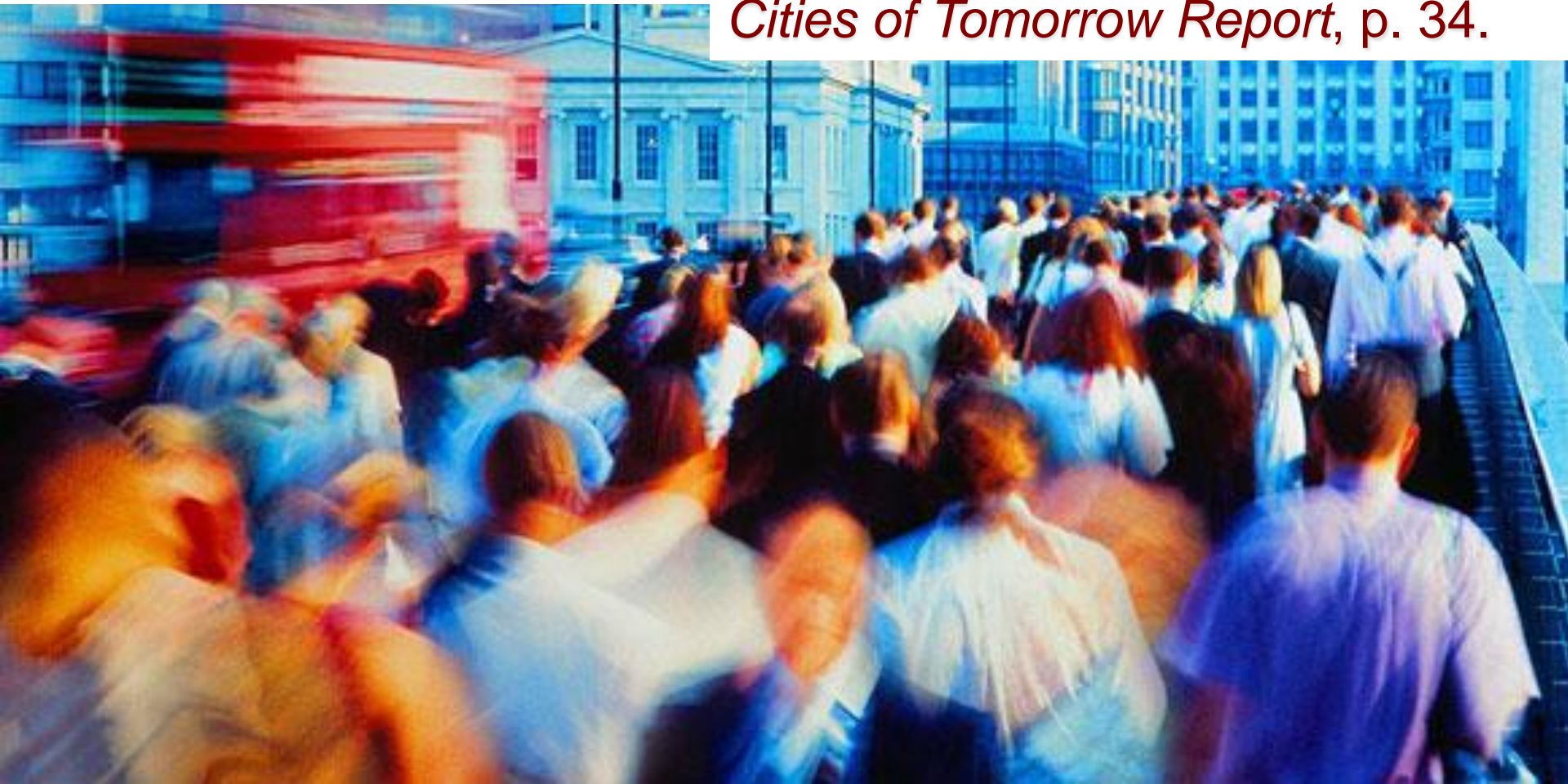
# A shared European vision of the cities of tomorrow



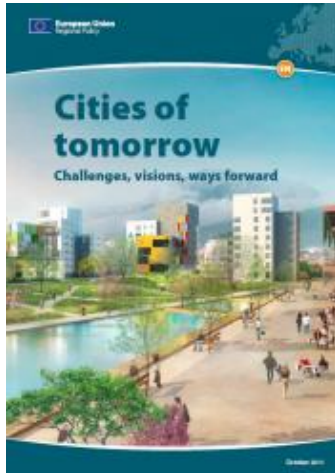


***People should be regarded as the key city asset and not as a demographic or social problem.***

Andrew Borraine, March 2011,  
*Cities of Tomorrow Report*, p. 34.



# Cities of tomorrow, Challenges, vision, ways forward



## Report (Oct. 2011) and resources:

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/conferences/citiesoftomorrow/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/conferences/citiesoftomorrow/index_en.cfm)

**Thank you!**  
**Philippe Destatte**

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<https://twitter.com/PhD2050>



**European Union**  
Regional Policy



Wallonia Institute of Foresight Research