

# Demographic Change and EU Regions

**Professor Philip McCann**

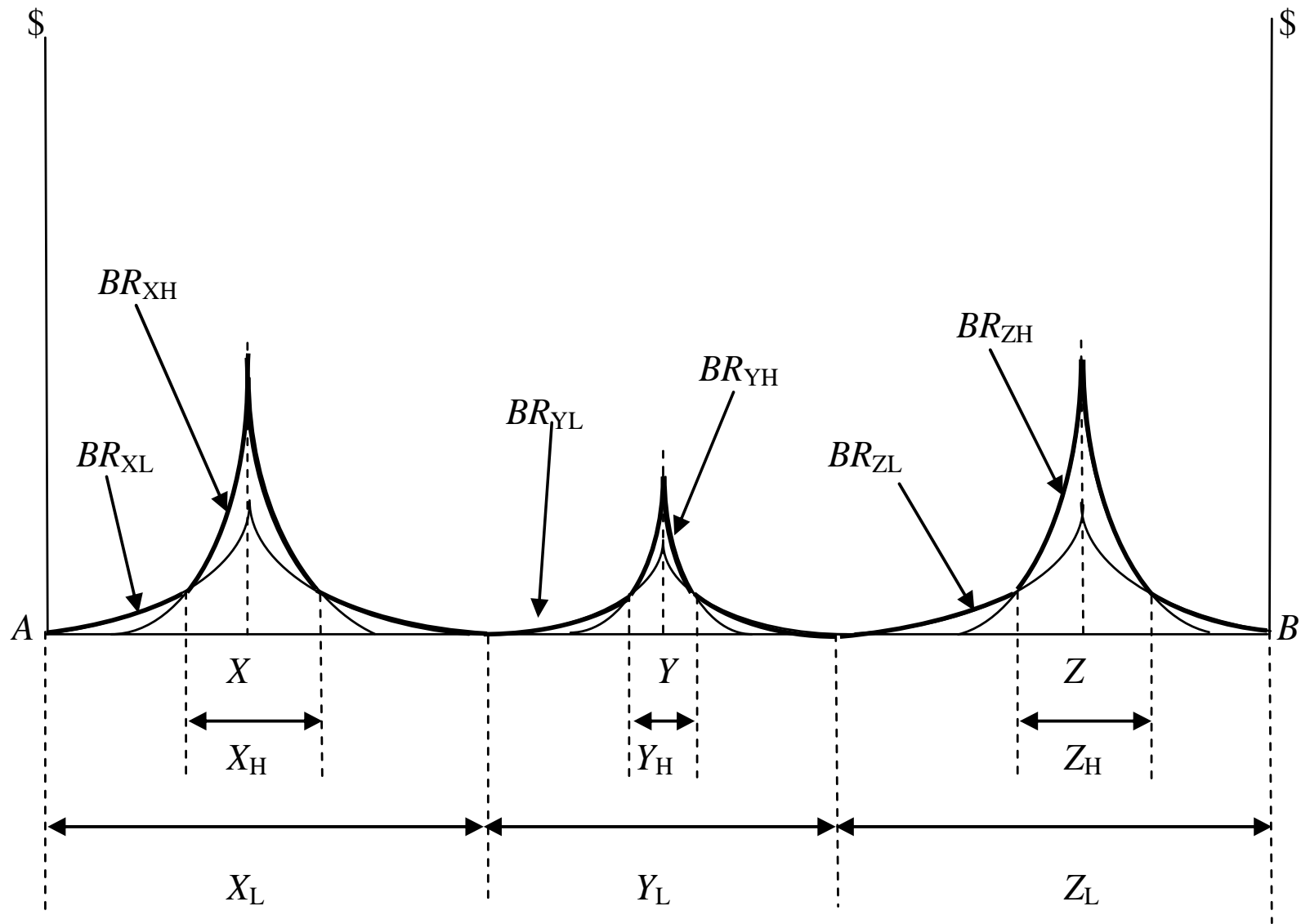
University of Groningen, The Netherlands

*Special Adviser to Johannes Hahn*

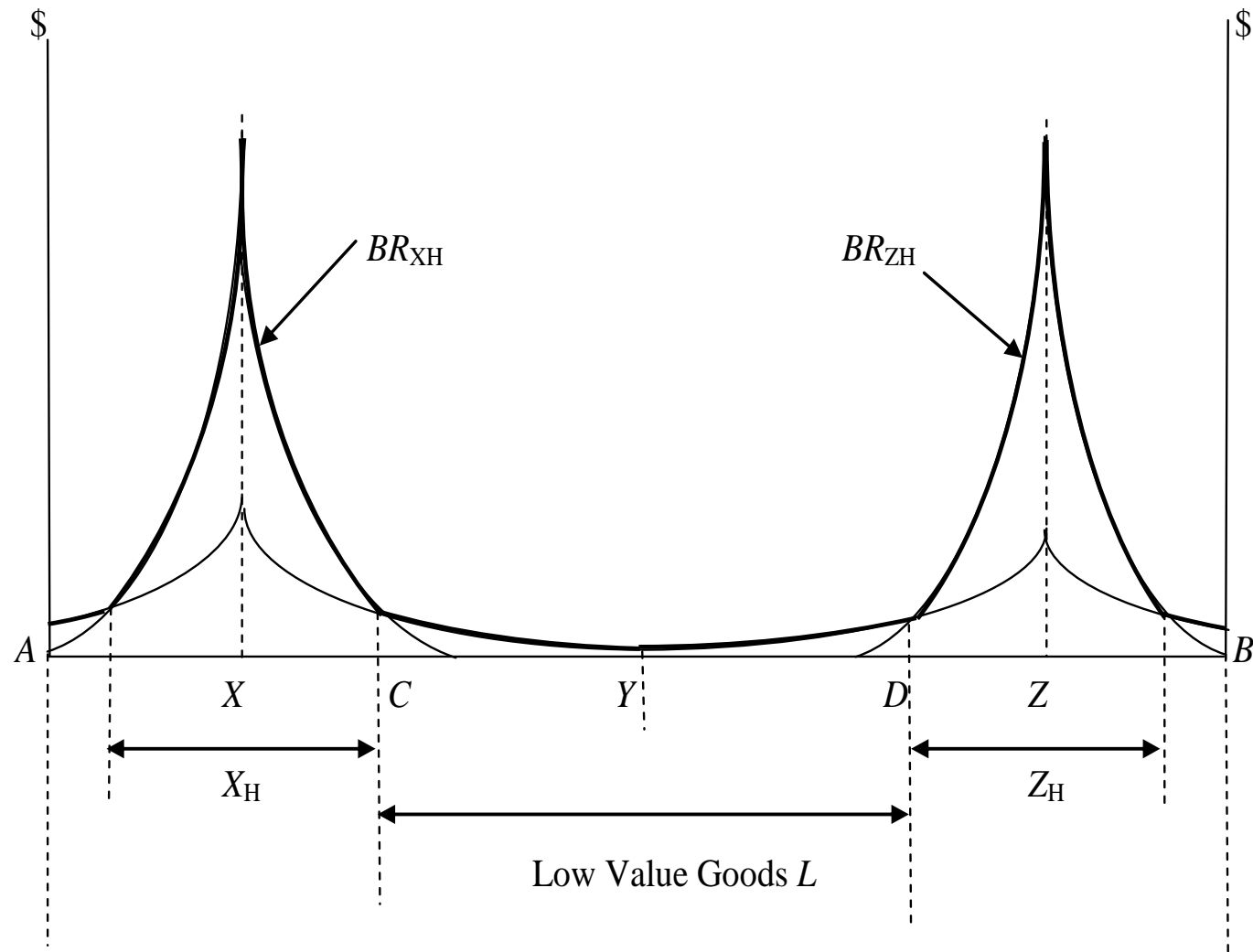
*European Commissioner for Regional Policy*

# Demographic Change and EU Regions

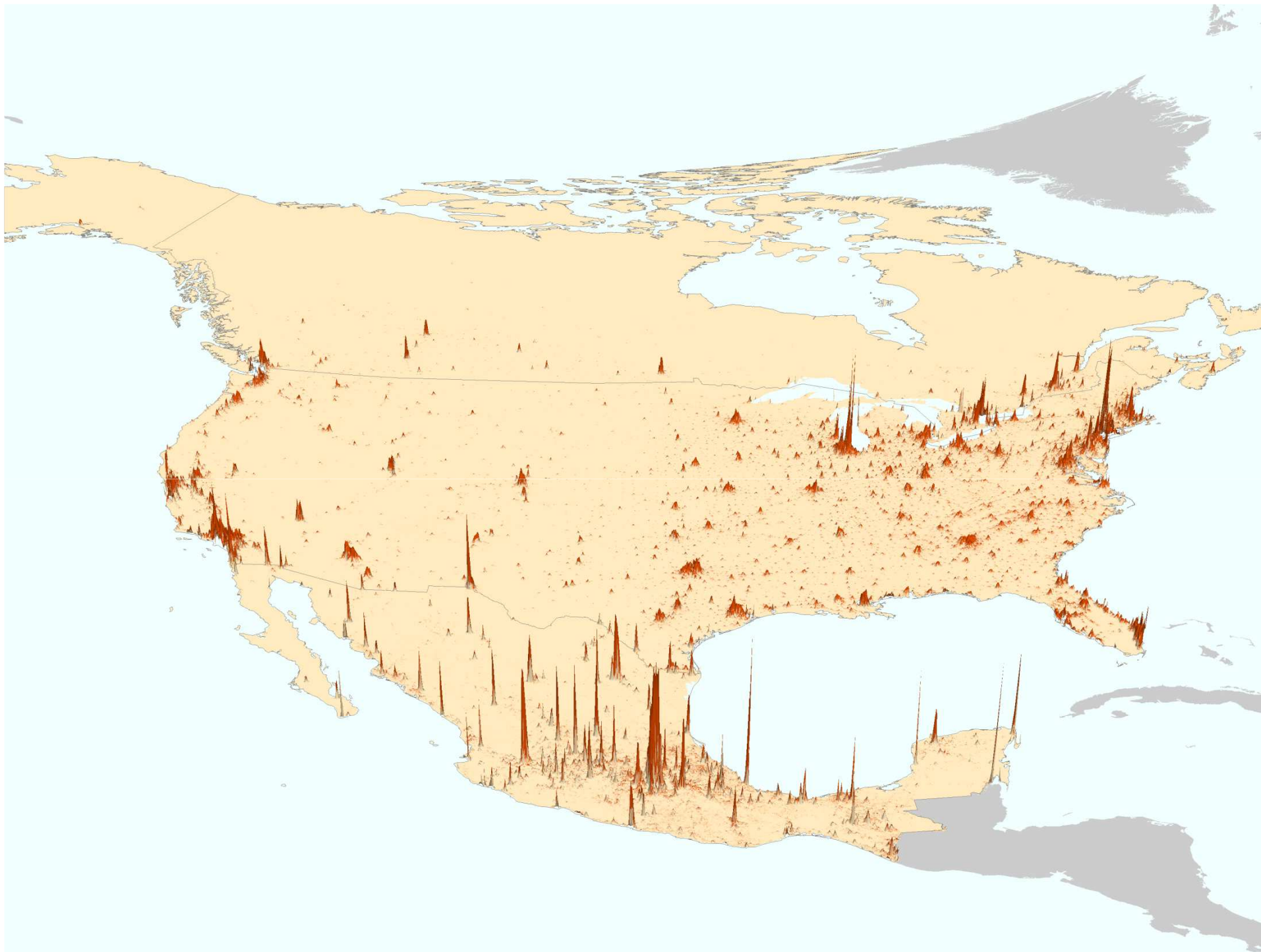
- Globalisation changes the distribution of winners and losers in all dimensions, and particularly according to the region
- Demographic change – age and mobility
- Mobility and ageing are both dynamic processes of social and demographic change
- A complex story of winner and losers – which is becoming even more complex
- International convergence and *interregional* divergence

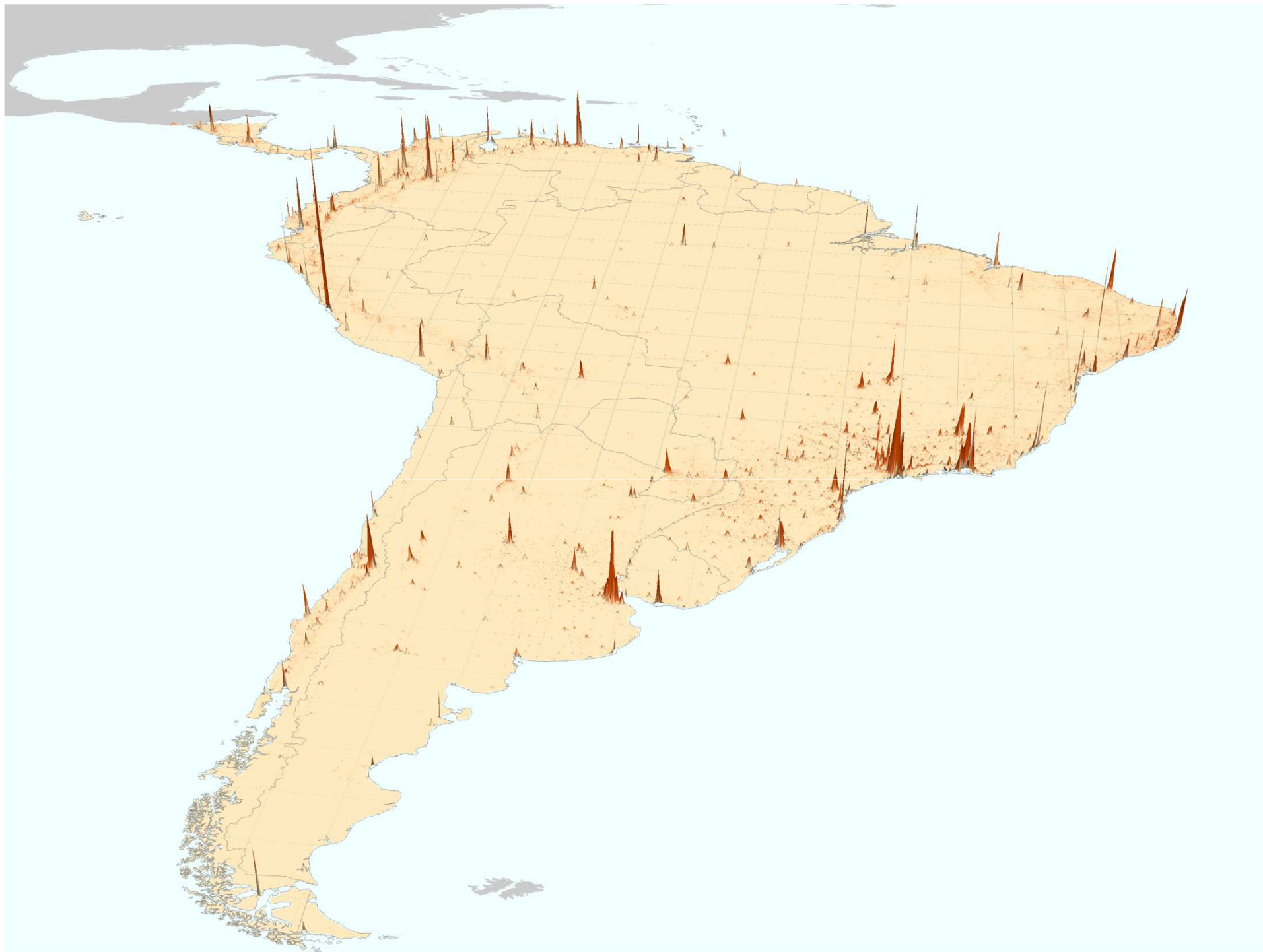


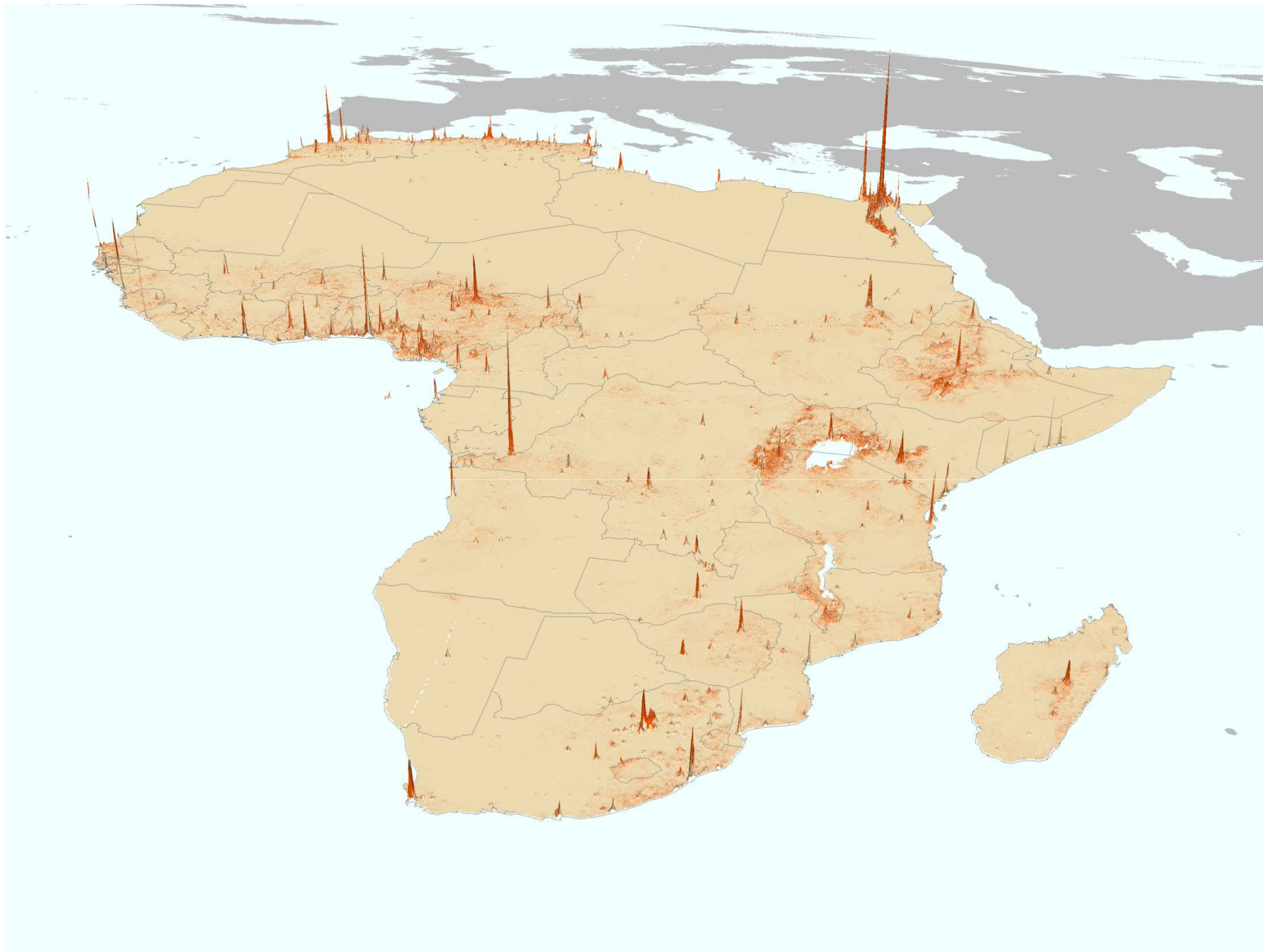
**Fig. 1** A Three City One-Dimensional Economic Geography



**Fig. 2** Globalization, Localization and Economic Geography



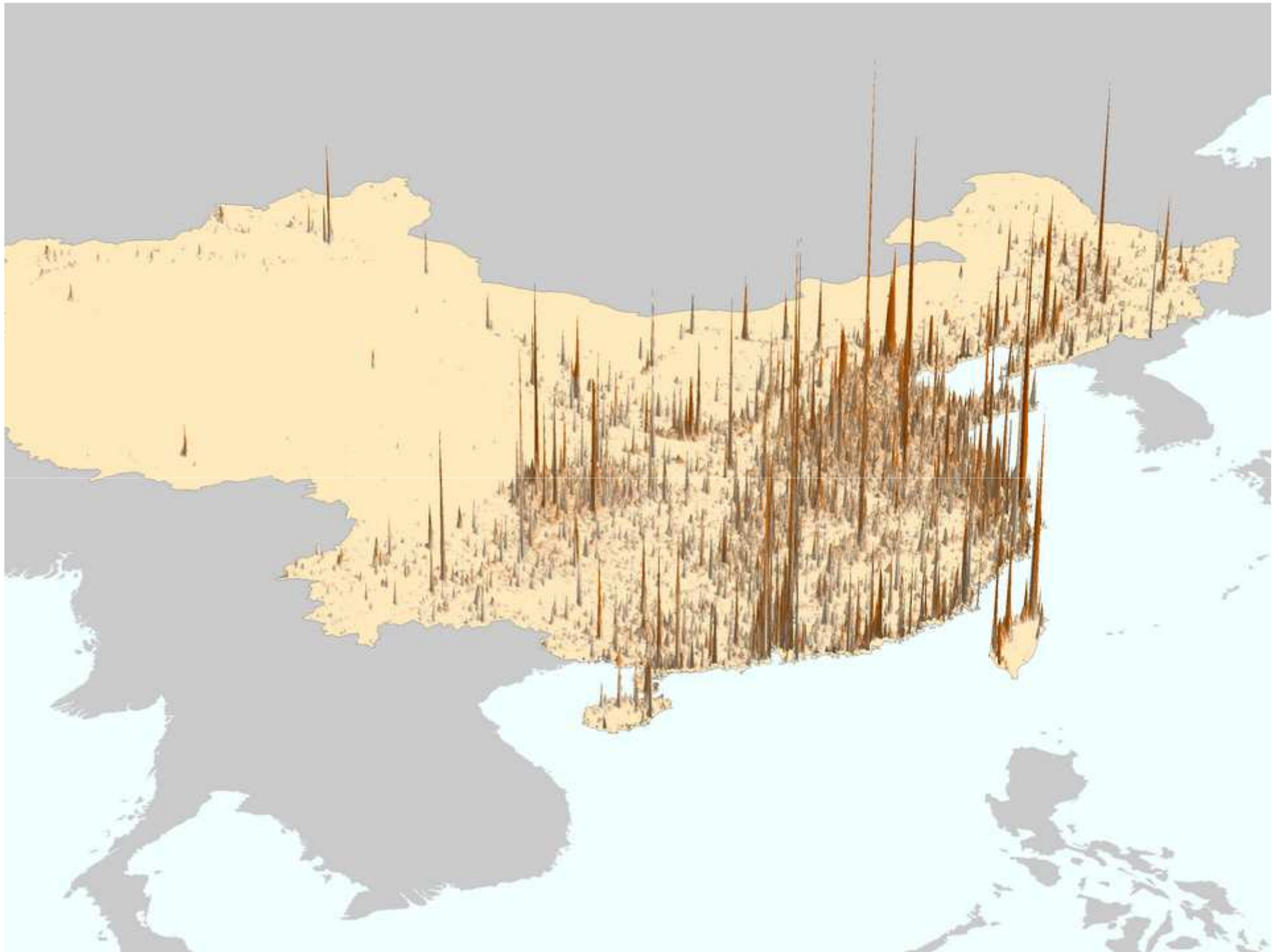


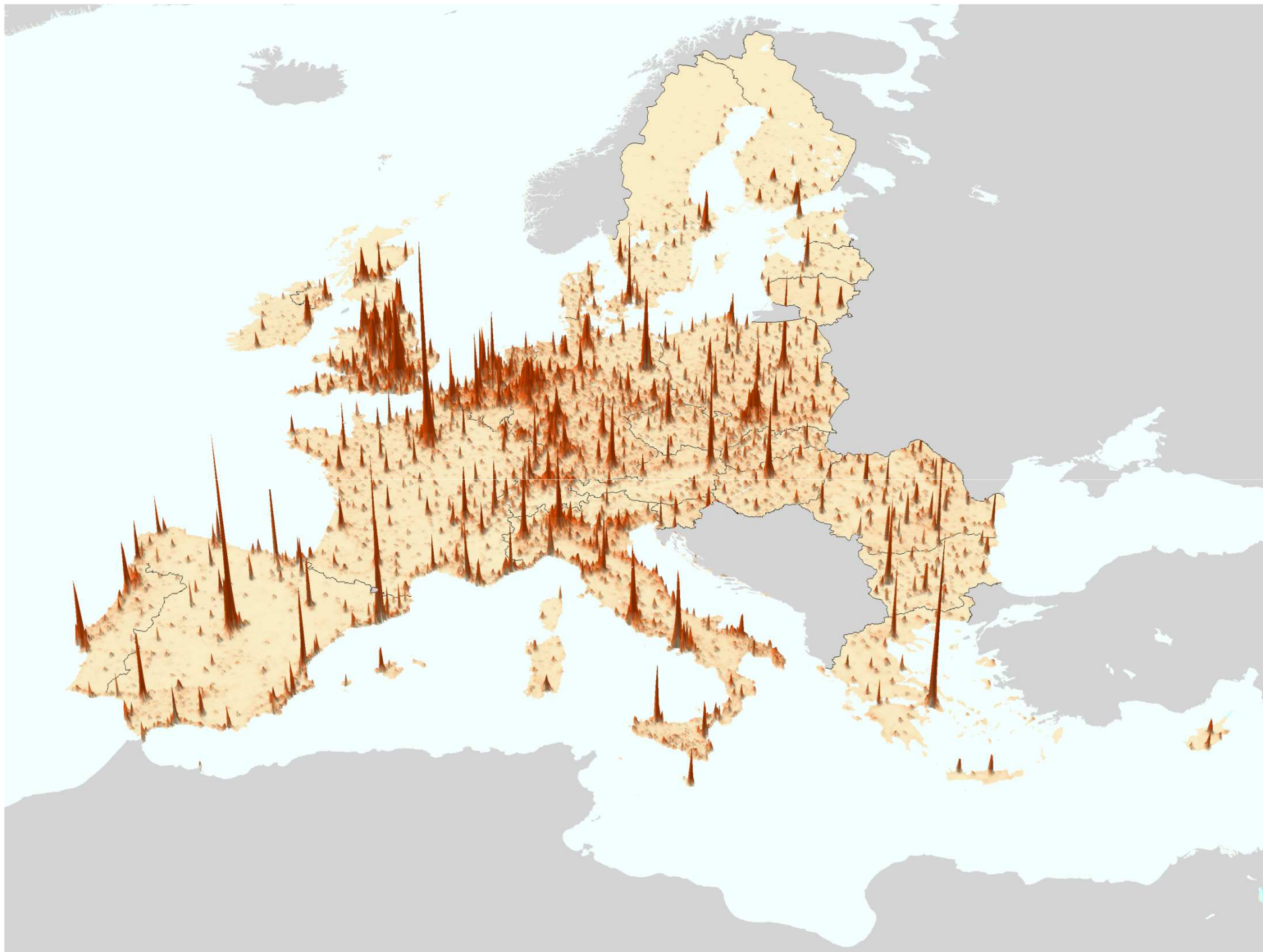












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- Access to the public services required to aid the ageing process depends on one's *place* or *status* in society
- *Educational status* – earnings, wealth, access to both private and public care
- *Social status* – interpersonal networks, social capital
- *Geographical status* – local environment, quality and variety of local health care services

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- Education about health services and healthy lifestyles is an independent predictor of long term health
- Poverty is clear indicator of poor health, irrespective of social status
- Poverty and education are correlated
- Both poverty and education are correlated with *location*
- Social mobility and ageing are *regional* problems

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- Ageing can be a positive or negative process and experience
- Leisure, recreation → high quality of life and longevity
- Poor housing, low socio-economic status environments → low quality of life and reduced longevity
- Spatial differentiation in terms of quality of life, access to services, life expectancy

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- Impacts of globalisation: all societies are becoming more unequal in terms of income and wealth distribution
- All societies are becoming more unequal in terms of the geography of wealth and income
- Rural-urban migration (CEECs; Mediterranean)
- Urban-urban migration (northern and western EU)
- Urban-rural migration (high income groups)

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- *Individual* geographical mobility is correlated with:
  - human capital and skills
  - gender
  - previous migration
  - employment opportunities
  - amenities (natural or urban)
  - personal push and pull characteristics



# Demographic Change and EU Regions

- *Group* migration flows are correlated with:
  - the business cycle
  - the housing and real estate market
  - distances
  - infrastructure
  - institutional variations
  - externality effects
  - public goods

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- *Outbound* areas with *ageing* populations which also have *declining* populations and falling incomes
- *Inbound* areas with *ageing* populations which are *increasing* in wealth and incomes
- *Inbound* areas with populations which are becoming more *relatively youthful* and which are *increasing* in wealth and incomes

# Demographic Change and EU Regions

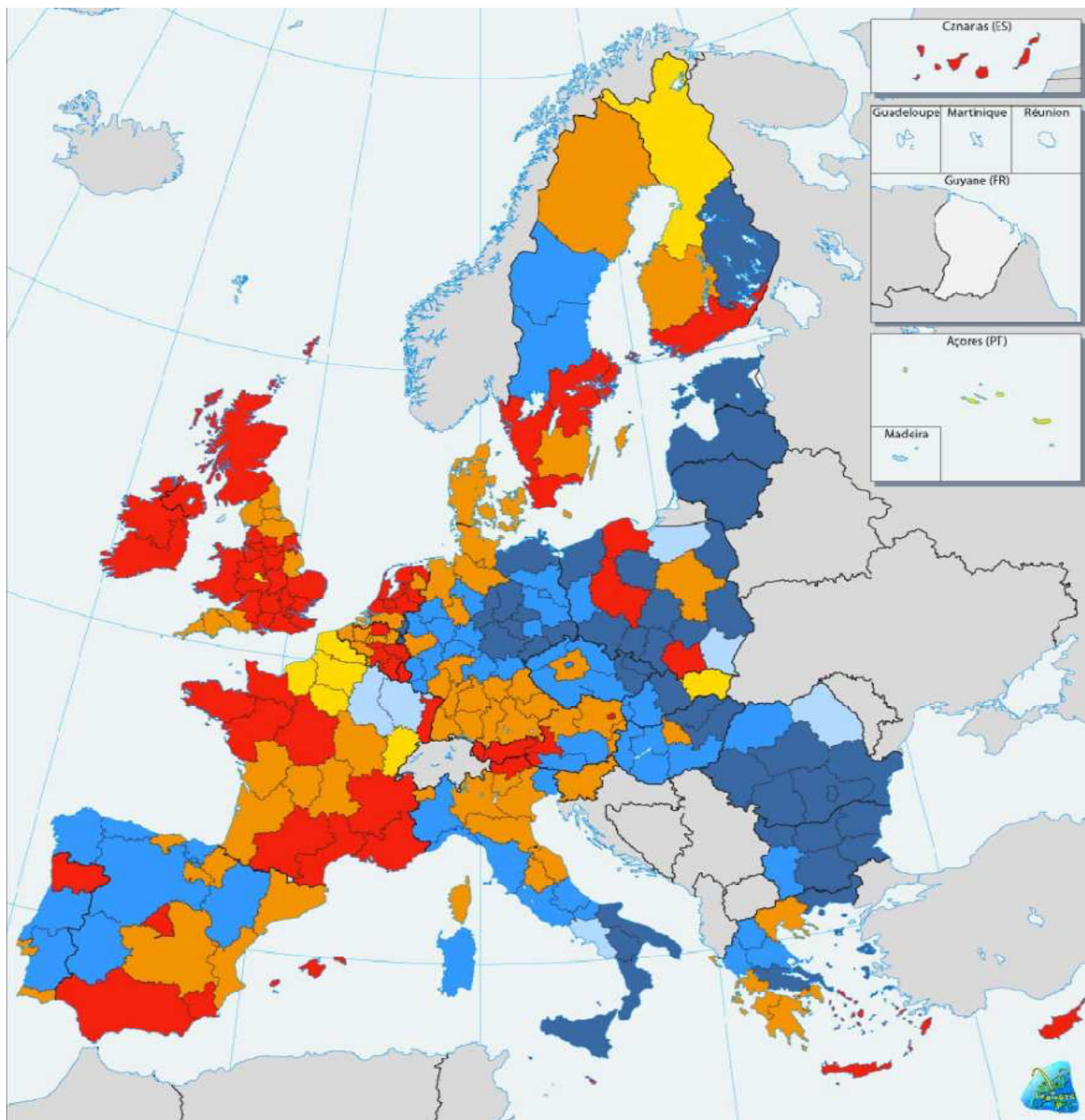
- *Inbound* areas which are becoming *richer* and also more spatially *segregated* between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'
- *Outbound* areas which are becoming *poorer* and also more spatially *segregated* between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'
- Social and industrial *clustering* effects – peer group effects
- Peer group effects plus increasing migration enhances social and spatial differences

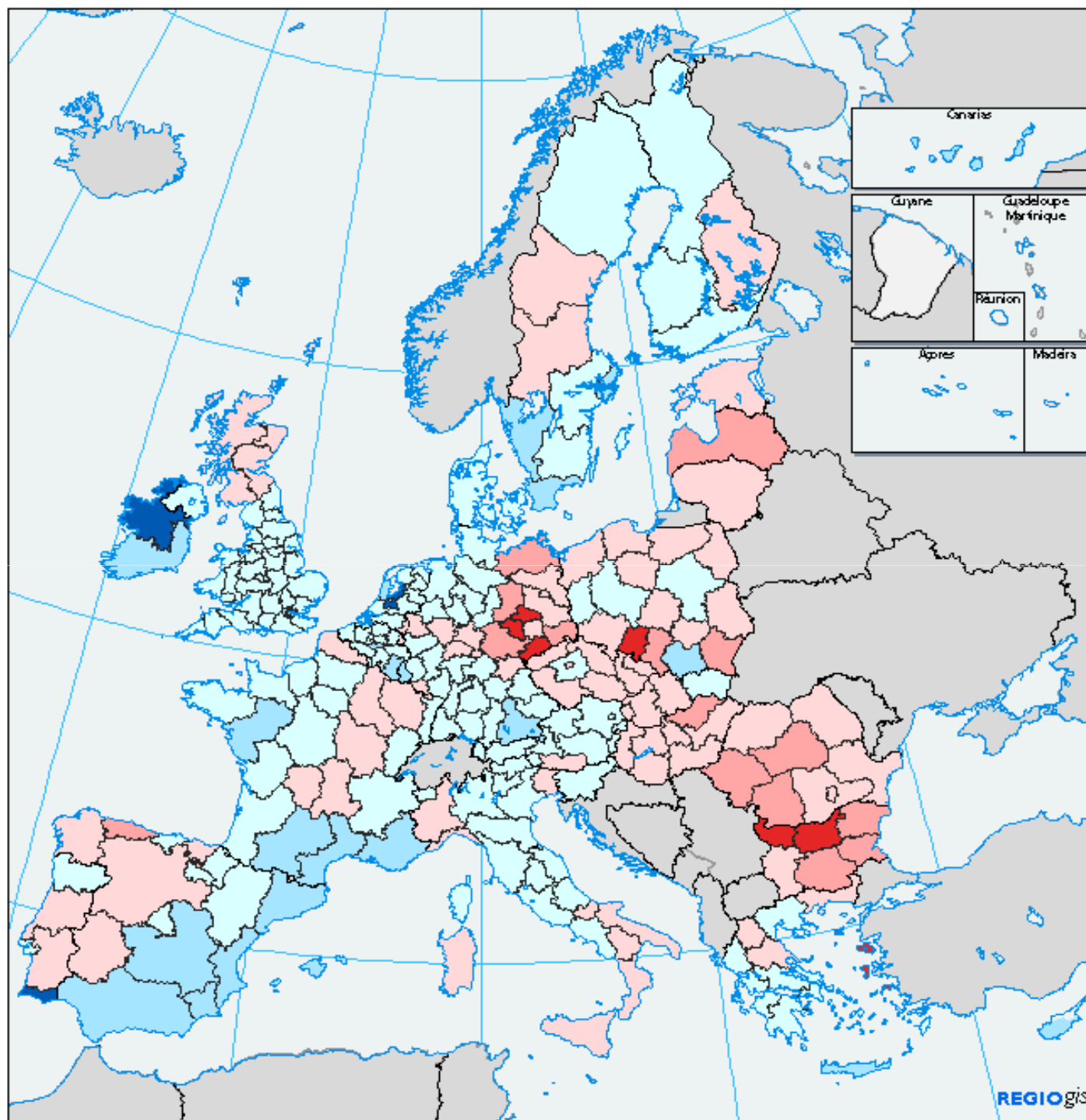
# Demographic Change and EU Regions

- Greater disparities between social ‘winners’ and ‘losers’ or social ‘insiders’ and ‘outsiders’
- Greater differences in terms of people’s ability to *change* their circumstances
- Greater differences in terms of people’s ability to migrate or relocate for reasons of *wellbeing* and *quality of life*
- Greater differences in terms of a community’s or a locality’s ability to provide a viable livelihood – income, social capital and participation

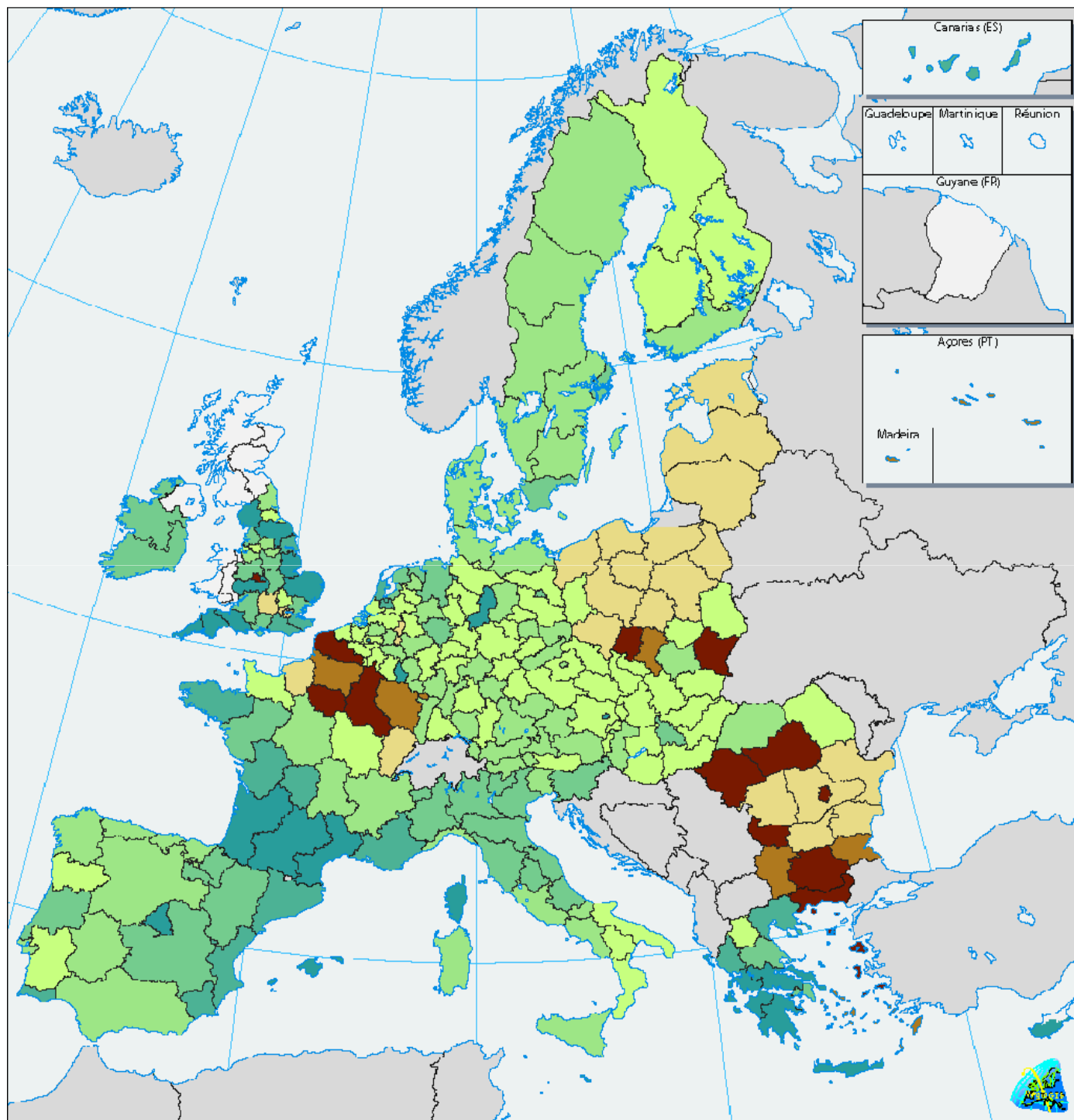
# Demographic Change and EU Regions

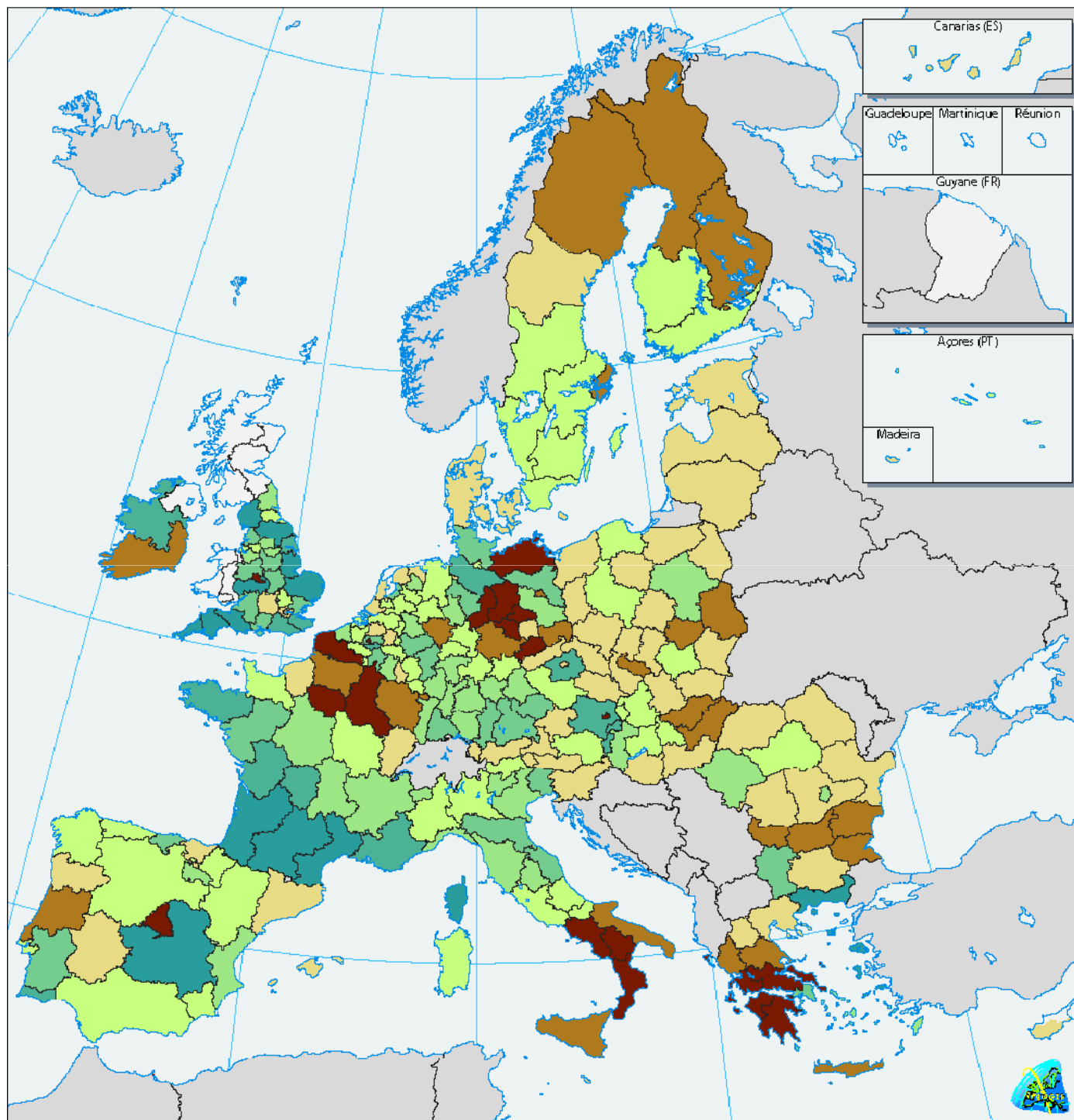
- *Regions 2020: Demographic Challenges for Europe's Regions*, November 2008, DGRegio
  - Migration + natural growth 2004-2020
  - Rate of population change 2004-2020
  - Projected international migration 2020
  - Projected Interregional migration 2020
  - Healthy life expectancy 2005
  - Demographic vulnerability index 2020



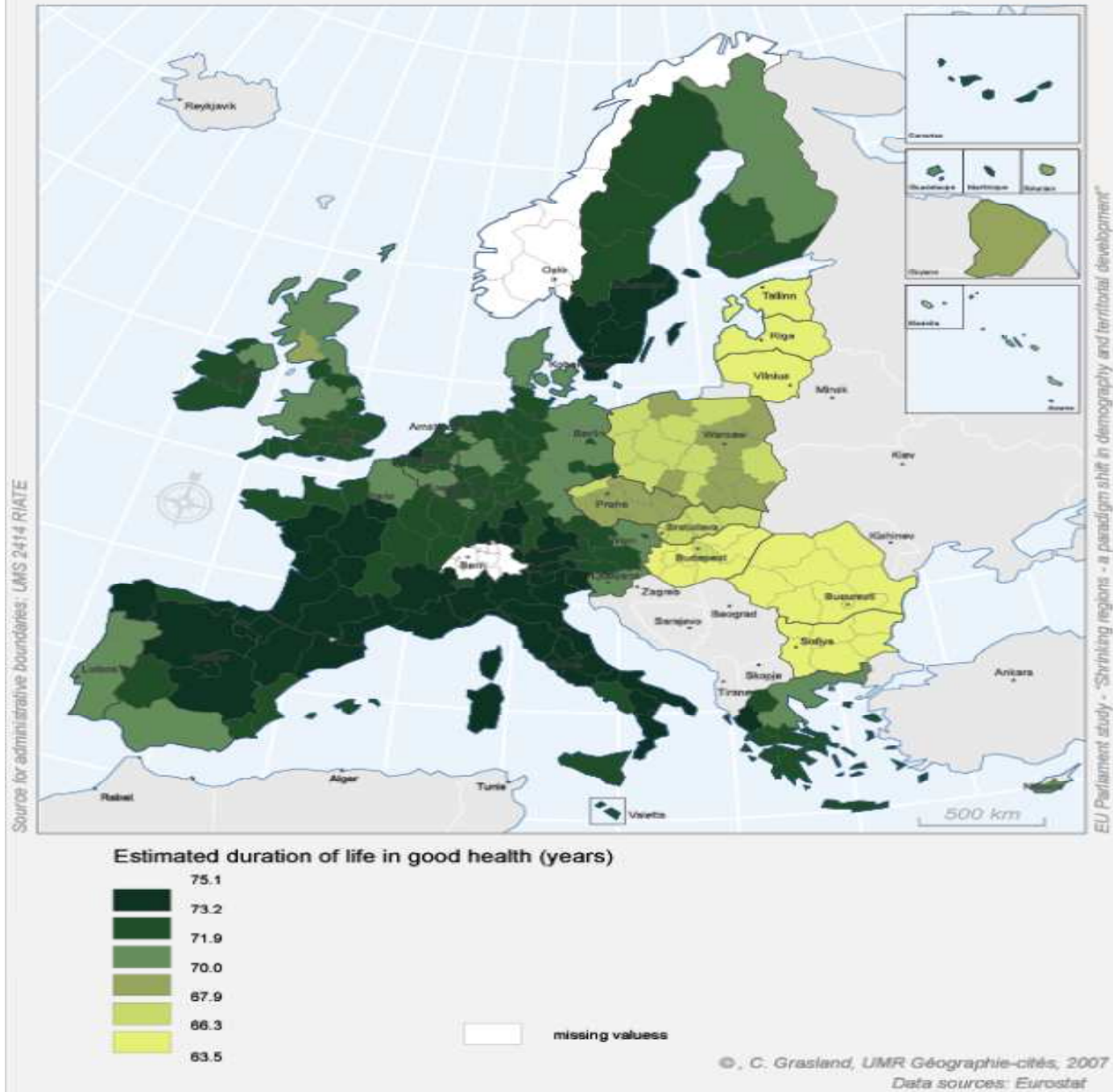


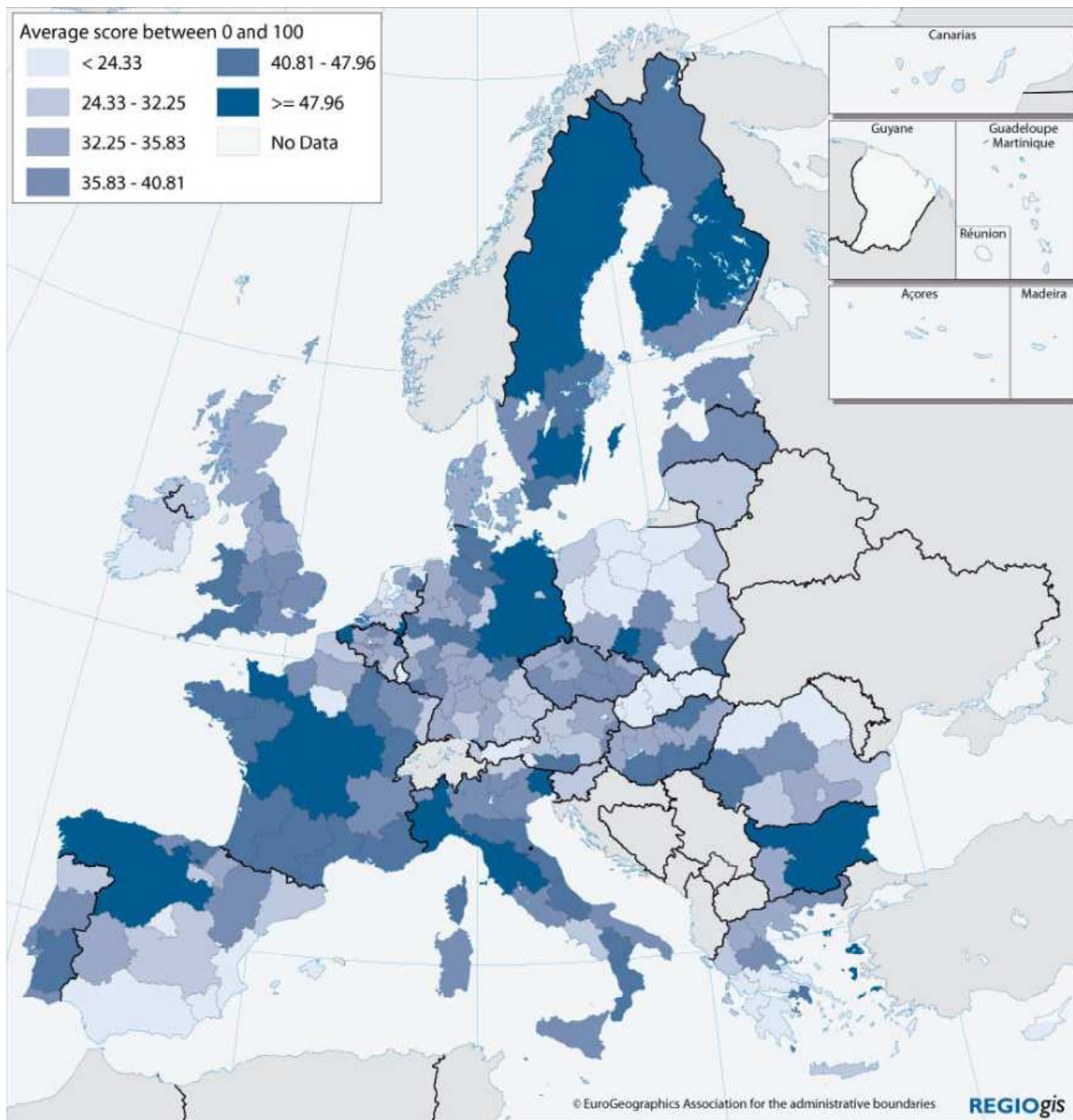




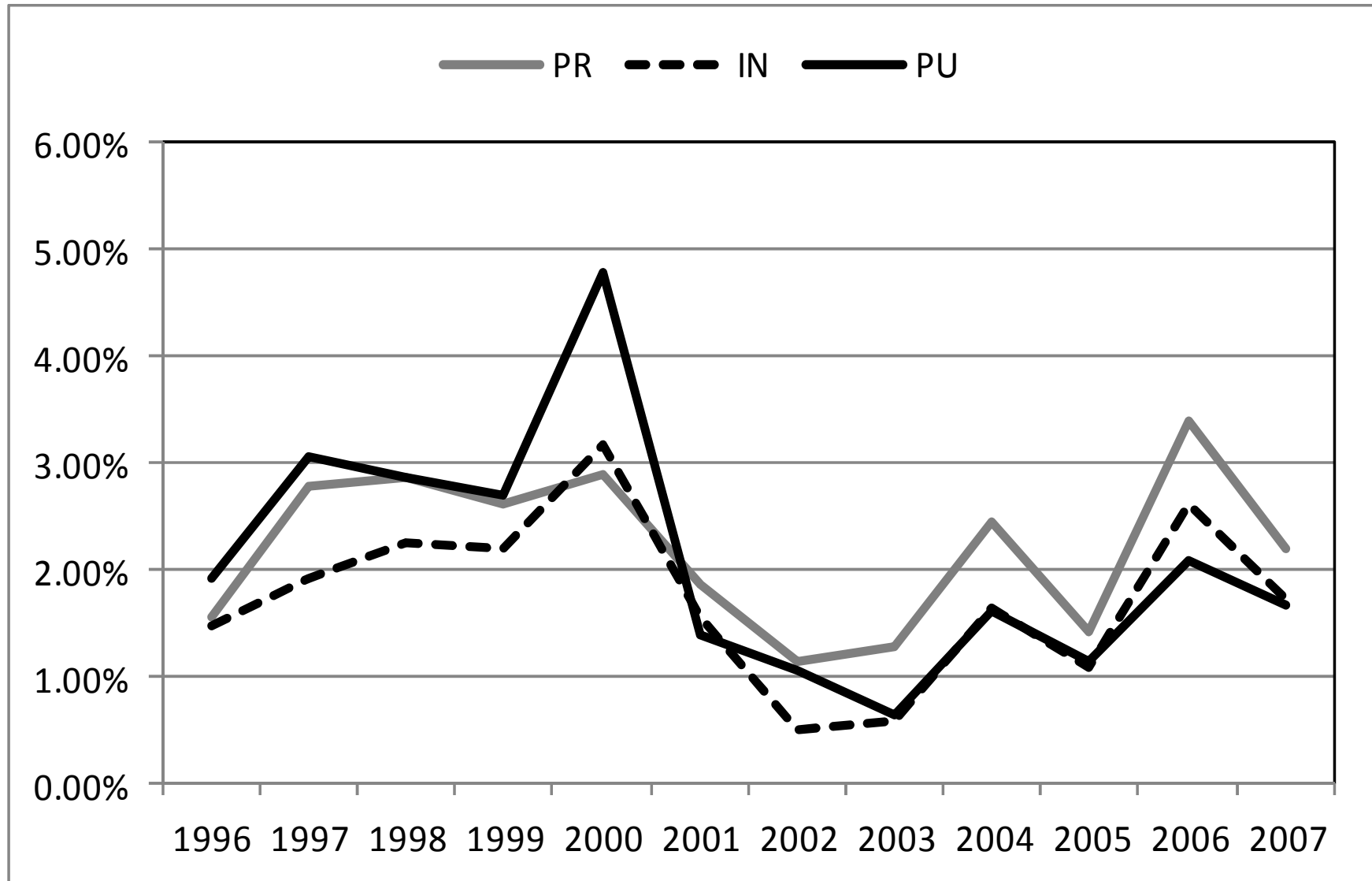


## ■ HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY IN 2005 (Both Sexes)

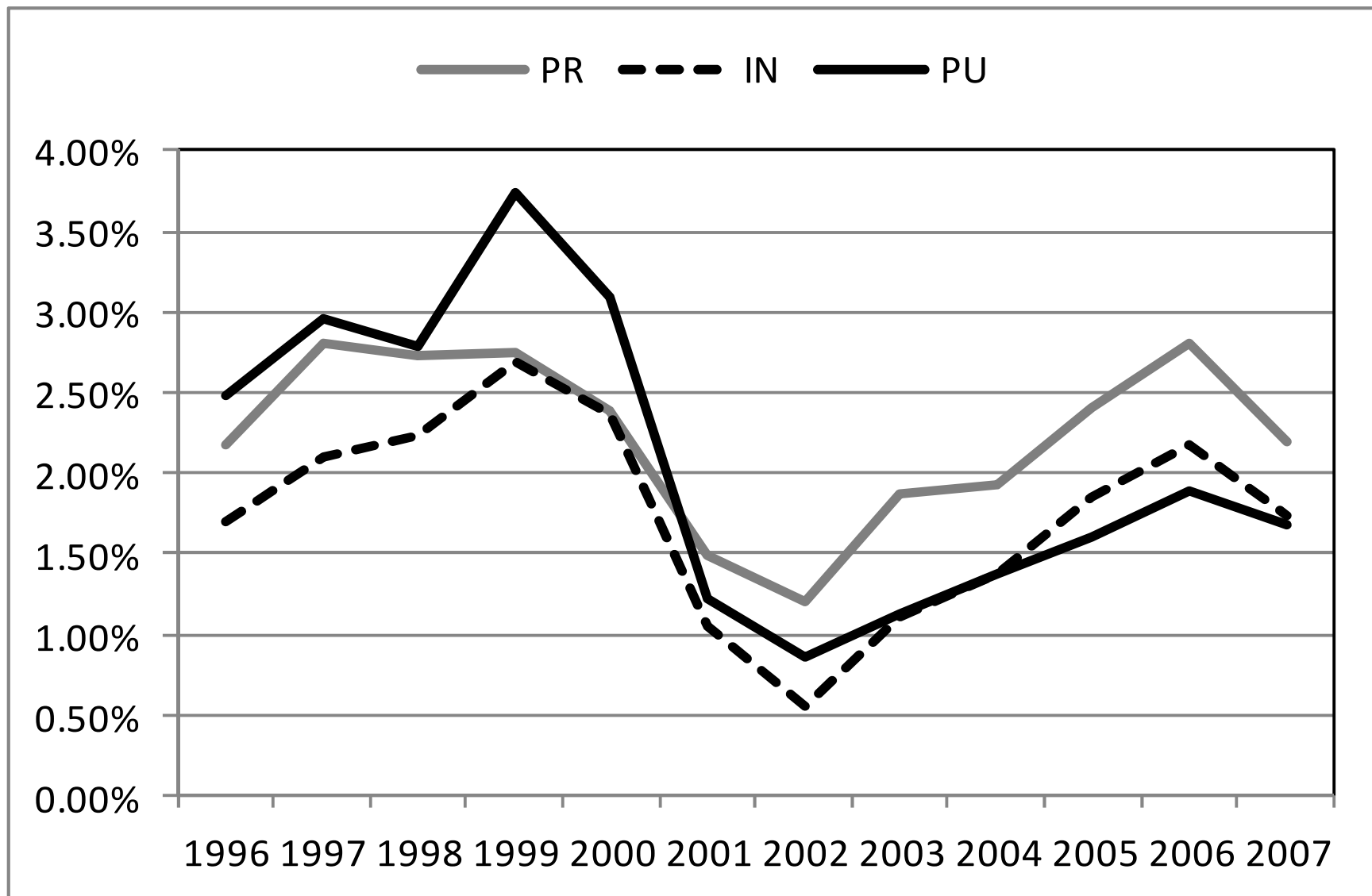




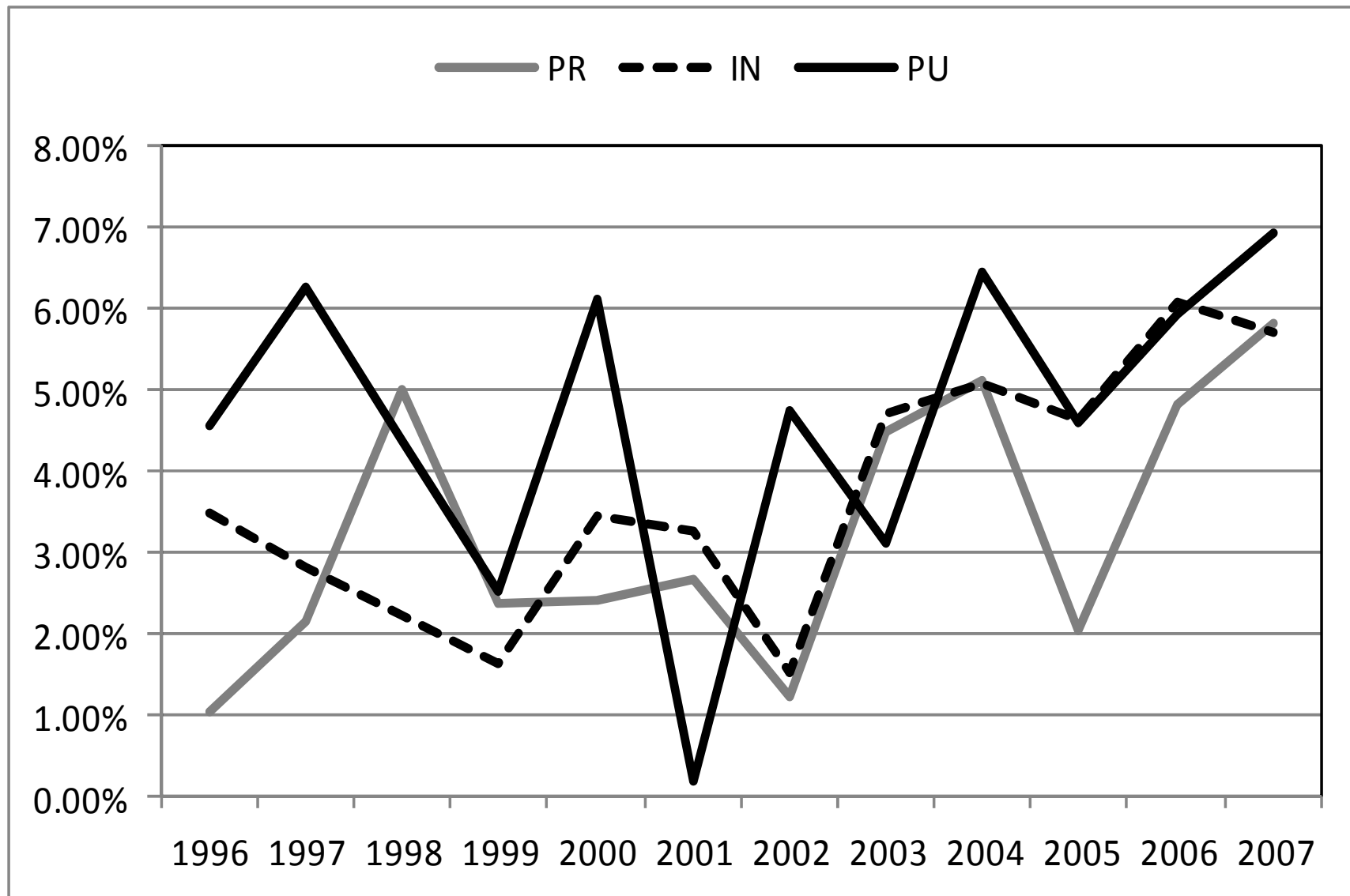
## EU-15 Yearly



## EU-15 2 yr MA

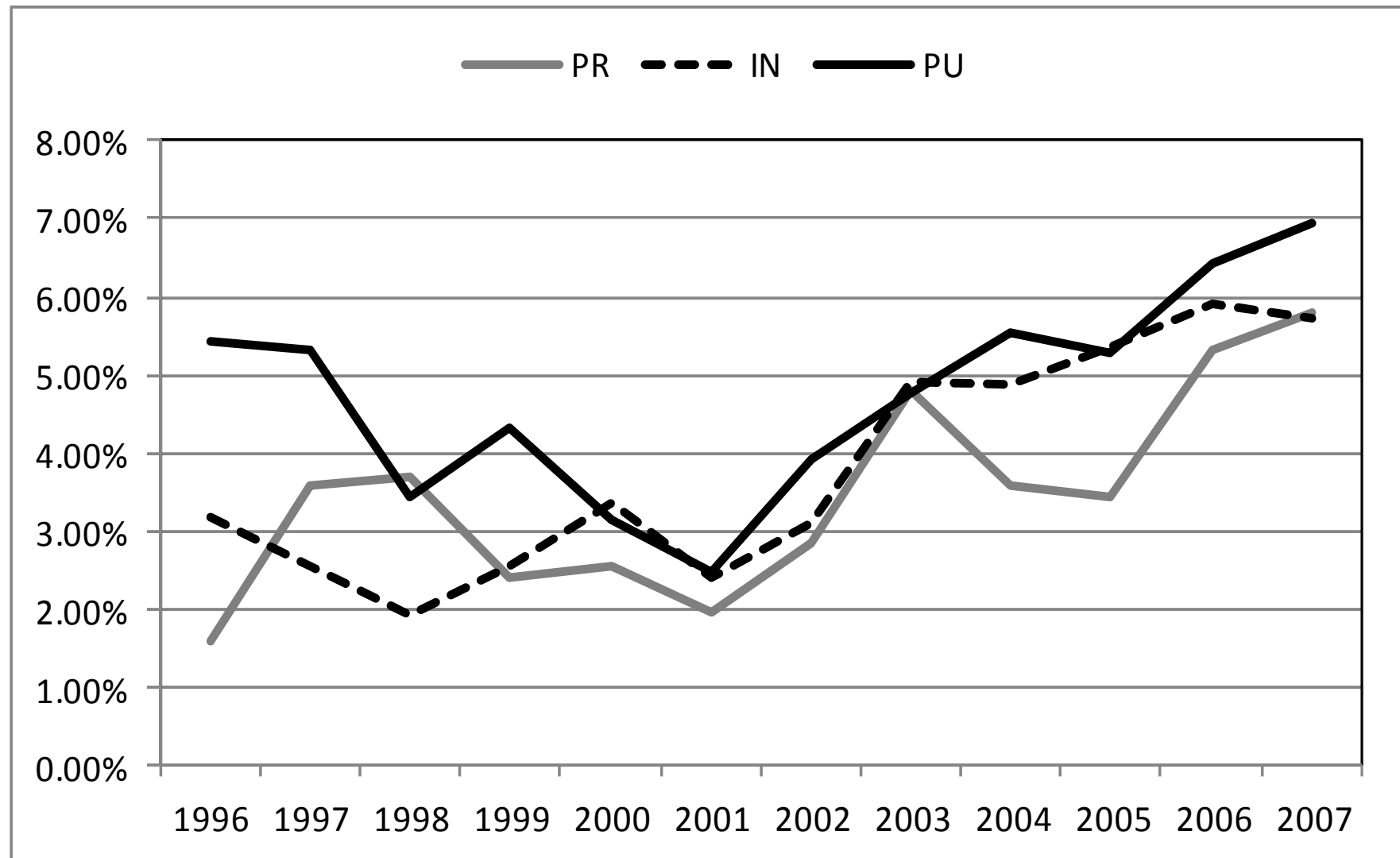


## CEECs Yearly

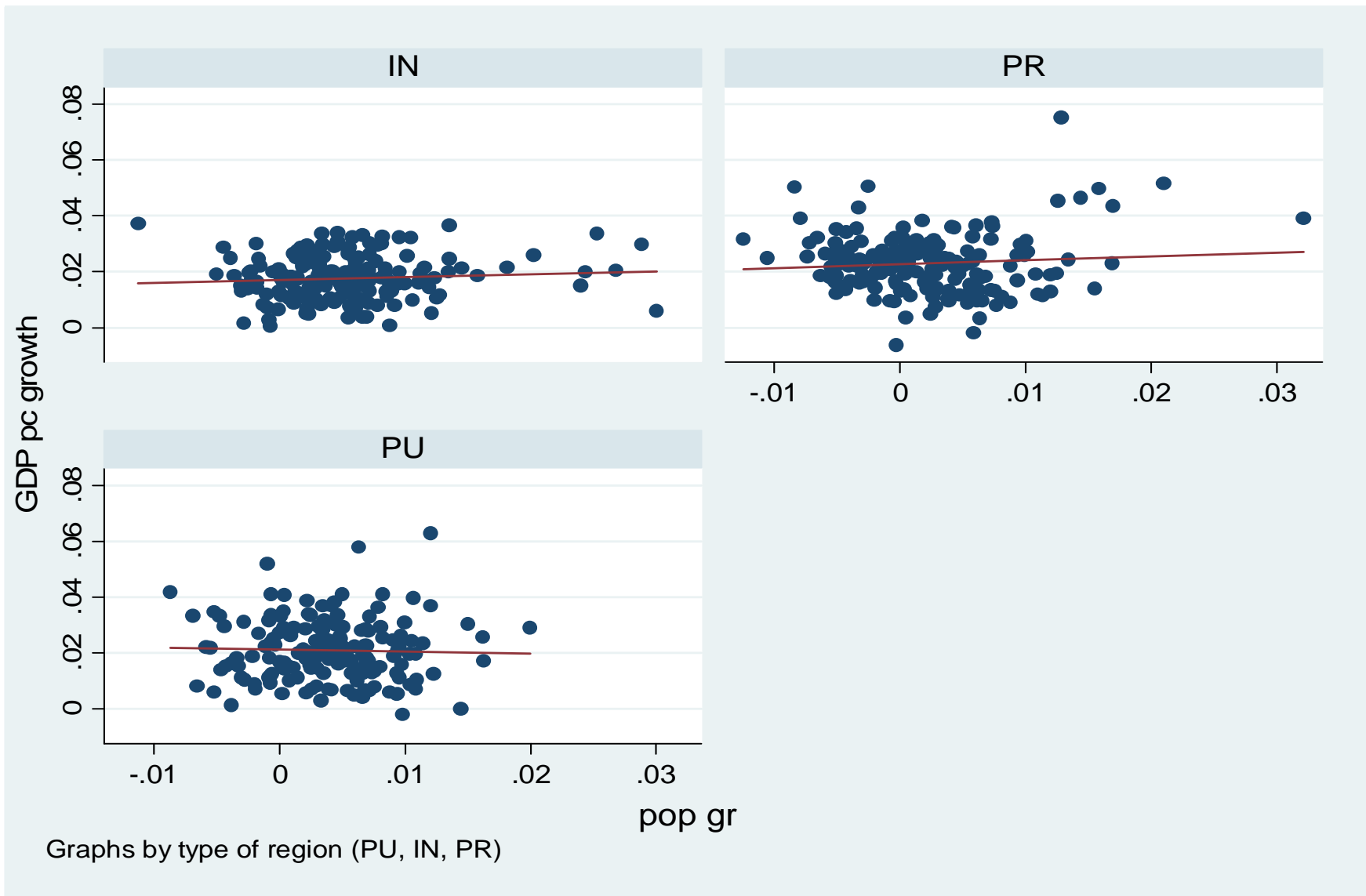




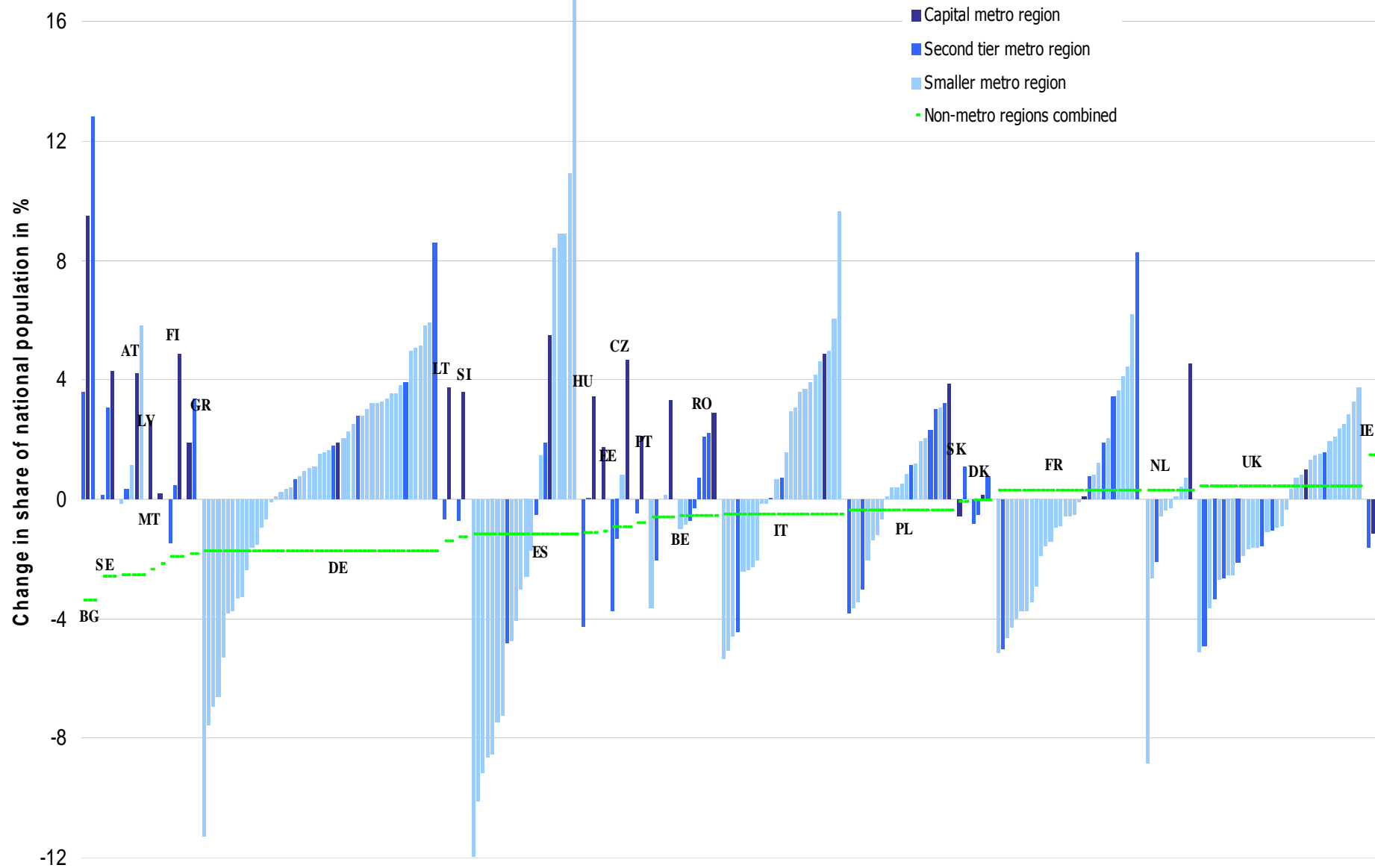
## CEECs 2 yr MA



EU 15:



# Population change in metro regions, 2000-2008



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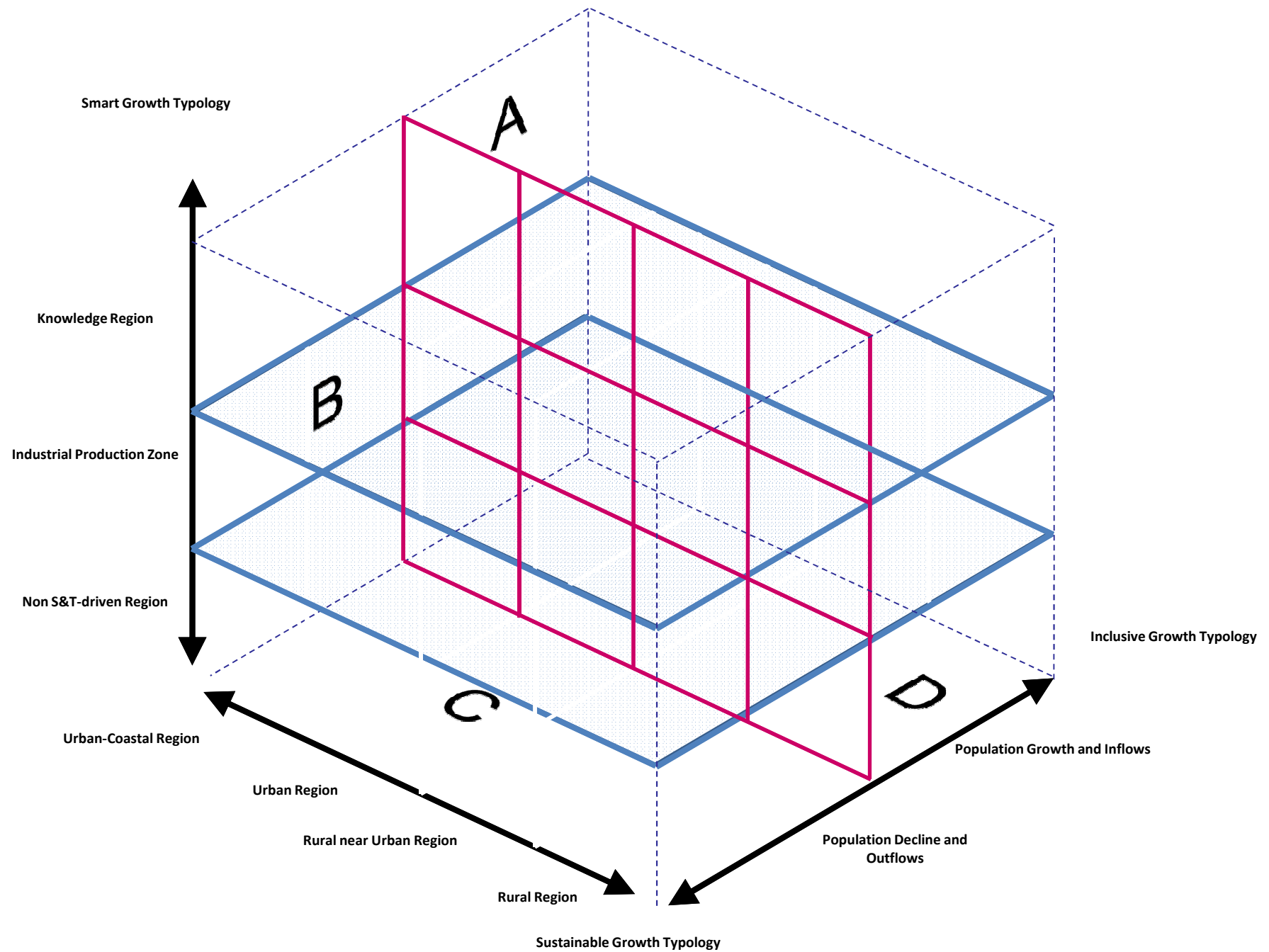
- Public policy for *social inclusion* objectives
  - *inclusive* growth agenda of *Europe 2020*
  - management of ageing is a social issue
  - provision and access to health, social and education services
  - quality and availability of services
- Stakeholder society, governance, participation
- Rights, responsibilities and expectations
- Implicit social contract in European societies

# Demographic Change and EU Regions

- The *inclusive* growth agenda of Europe2020 cannot be divorced from the *smart* growth and *sustainable* growth agendas of Europe2020
- Place-based cohesion policy – an *integrated* approach is essential
- Typology of EU regions according to innovation features, environmental features, and demographic features

# Demographic Change and EU Regions

- Europe 2020 Dimensions: Integrated Regional Typologies
- Smart growth: OECD regional innovation classification
- Sustainable growth: natural environment and built environment classification (OECD regional typology + 1)
- Inclusive growth: demographic classification (ESPON DEMIFER)





# Demographic Change and EU Regions

- *Regions 2020: Demographic Challenges for Europe's Regions*, November 2008, DGRegio
- *Ageing in European Union: Where Exactly?* Eurostat Statistics in Focus 26/2020
- *Green paper "Confronting Demographic Change: A New Solidarity Between the Generations"*, Communication from The Commission, 16.3.2005
- *Promoting Solidarity Between the Generations*, Communication from The Commission, 10.5.2007

# Demographic Change and EU Regions

- ESPON 2010, DEMIFER *Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities*, Applied Research 2013/1/3, *Final Report*, ESPON 2013 Programme, ESPON Luxembourg
- *Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society*, Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2008) 2911 Demography Report 2008
- DGRegio, 2010, *Panorama Inforegio* 35, “Towards Greater Social Inclusion: Regional Policy’s Contribution”, European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional Policy, Brussels, Autumn 2010, ISSN: 1608-389X