

Statistics on cities, towns and suburbs - supporting urban policies

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Content

I. Policy relevance of the City statistics, key characteristics and harmonised definitions

II. Some examples of city characteristics

III. City Statistics Illustrated application



Policy relevance



 Towns and cities across the European Union (EU) cover more than 70 % of the EU-28's population

Commission

- Europe's cities are the engines of the European economy, providing jobs and services, and serve as hubs that catalyse creativity and innovation
- Cities symbolise the twofold challenge: how to improve competitiveness while meeting social, cultural and environmental demands.
- Cities move into the focus of attention with the Urban Agenda and the Pact of Amsterdam



Therefore we need City Statistics

High quality statistical data is required to support the European urban agenda and European urban development policies by allowing:

- Evidence based policy making
- Impact assessment
- Performance management





Priority Themes for the EU Urban Agenda

- Inclusion of migrants and refugees
- Air quality
- Urban poverty
- Housing
- Circular economy
- Jobs and skills in the local economy
- Climate adaptation (including green

infrastructure solutions)

- Energy transition
- Sustainable use of land and Nature-Based solutions
- Urban mobility
- Digital transition
- Innovative and responsible public procurement



Some key publications of DG REGIO

- Sixth Cohesion Report, 2014 (Investment for jobs and growth. Promoting development and good governance in EU regions and cities.)
- Quality of life in cities, 2015 (Perception survey in 79 European cities)
- Cities of tomorrow, 2011. (Challenges, visions, ways forward)
- Access to public transport in European cities, 2015
- The Europe 2020 index, 2015 (progress of EU countries, regions and cities to 2020 targets)



Coming soon...

From DG REGIO: "State of European Cities report"

From Eurostat: "Urban Europe — statistics on cities, towns and suburbs"





Co-operation at European and international level

- Eurostat and DG REGIO co-ordinates and cofinances the data collection at city level that is undertaken by the National Statistical Institutes
- OECD and the European Commission developed and implemented harmonized definition of a city and its commuting zone
- Several stakeholders (researchers, city statisticians, SCORUS, associations of cities and municipalities etc.) co-operate on a voluntary basis
- Degree of urbanisation proposed for UN 2020 census recommendations (1km² population grid)





The urban paradox

- Urban areas are often characterised by high concentrations of economic activity, employment and wealth
- Opportunities abound in these hubs of innovation, distribution and consumption
- Cities are also characterised by a range of social inequalities
- It is commonplace to find people who enjoy a comfortable life living in close proximity to others who may face considerable challenges, in relation to housing, poverty or crime







People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in cities

₅₀ 2014 (%)





60 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

50 2014 (%)



0 EU-28 (1) Greece Bulgaria Belgium Austria Romania Italy United Kingdom Portugal Latvia Ireland Spain Cyprus Estonia Denmark Germany Hungary Malta (2) Croatia Lithuania Slovenia France Netherlands (3) Poland Sweden Finland Luxembourg Slovakia Czech Republic Switzerland (5) Norway Iceland

Total Cities







0 EU-28 (1) Austria Denmark Belgium United Kingdom Germany France Netherlands (3) Luxembourg Sweden Ireland Finland Czech Republic Slovenia Estonia Portugal Greece Slovakia Cyprus Italy Spain Lithuania Croatia Latvia Hungary Poland Malta (2) Bulgaria Romania Switzerland (5) Norway

Iceland

 Cities Towns and suburbs ▲ Rural areas Total



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in cities



60

40

20

0 EU-28 (1) Austria Denmark Belgium United Kingdom Germany France Netherlands (3) Luxembourg Sweden Ireland Finland Cities Czech Republic Slovenia Estonia Portugal Towns and suburbs Greece Slovakia Cyprus Italy Spain Lithuania Croatia Latvia Hungary Poland Malta (2) ▲ Rural areas Bulgaria Romania Switzerland (5) Norway Iceland





City

Commuting zone Participating countries

Spatial coverage - harmonised European definitions

Country level Functional Urban Area = City + Commuting zone

City/Greater city









Degree of Urbanisation

Based on the 2011 population grid



The EU-OECD harmonised city definition in 3 steps

- 1. Define an urban centre of 50 000 or more
- 2. Define a city based on this urban centre (Communes or groups of communes)
- 3. Define a commuting zone of the city (including check for polycentric cities and connected cities)

(Cities are selected based on the population of their centre, not total population, not all cities have their own commuting zone)





<u>City and its commuting zone (Toulouse)</u>



City (local administrative units with at least 50% of their population in an urban centre)

Commune with > 15 % of its employed population commuting to the city (without exclaves and with enclaves)

Commune



Sub-City Districts show internal city structure

Household ownership 10



Activity rate 10 15

Average = 76.7

Education Achievements



Earnings above national minium wages



London in detail with SCDs





New ways of analysing cities

Day and night time population of Ljubljana





Data collection on cities by Eurostat

I. Demography:

- 1) Population by age groups
- 2) Nationality at birth
- **3) Household Structure**
- **II. Social Aspects:**
- **1) Housing conditions**
- 2) Health conditions
- 3) Crime data

IV. Training and Education

III. Economic Aspects:

- 1) Employment conditions and Labour Market
- 2) Economic activities and enterprises
- 3) Income Disparities and Poverty

V. Environment

VI. Travel, transport and culture



Visualisations in RSI

Bar chart

Distribution plot

Scatter plot

Data table









Ageing cities?

Size of the circle: Population on 1 January, total, 2014



Old age dependency ratio, 2014



Demographic development in Urban Europe, 2014





Thank you for your attention!

