

Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities

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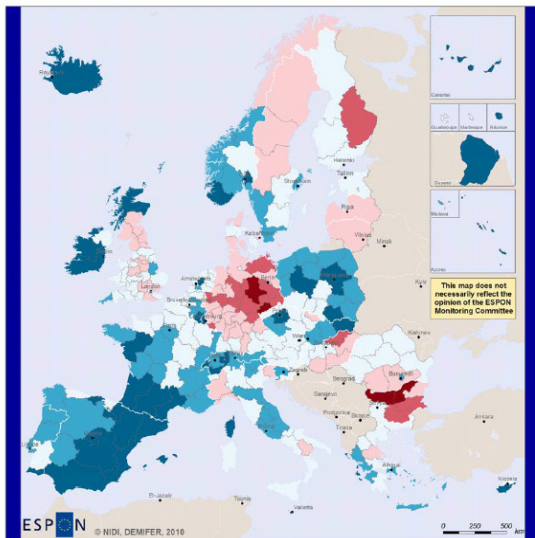
Main Aims

- To determine current trends in migration, fertility, and mortality within Europe.
- To assess the effects of the economy and of policy options on natural growth, migration and labour force participation.

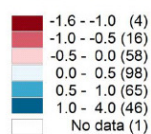
Key Facts and Findings

- Since 2000, the annual average growth rate in ESPON countries (EU 27, Iceland, Norway, Lichtenstein and Switzerland) has been below 0.5%, similar to other developed countries.
- Low fertility rates have caused minimal natural growth and is the main source of ageing.
- Migration is the main source of population growth across Europe.
- International migration is seen as the main driver of population growth. In 2007, international migration amounted to 4 per 1000 for the ESPON area, compared to 1 per 1000 through natural increase.
- In general, population decrease is due to negative natural growth.
- Population ageing remains the most important demographic challenge in Europe.
- Economically dynamic areas satisfy their labour force demand through immigration.
- Low economic performance within an area leads to an acceleration of population decline and demographic ageing.

Annual Change in Working Age Population 2000—2007

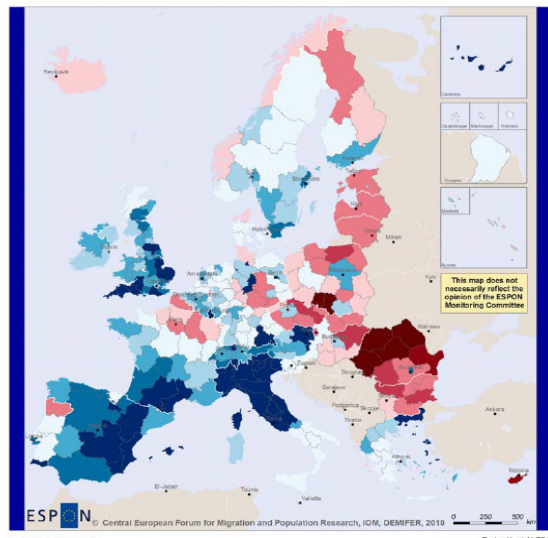


Annual Average Change in Population Aged 20-64, in %

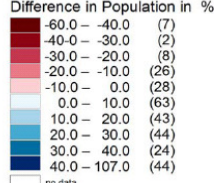


- In general, a decrease in working age population in Eastern Europe and increase in Western Europe.
- UK: -0.5% change
- Germany: -1.6% - -0.5%
- Portugal, Spain and Italy: +0.5% - 4%

Impact of Migration on Population in 2050



Impact of Migration on Population in 2050, Difference in Population in %



Impact of migration on population in 2050, calculated as the difference in population between the *Status Quo* and *No Migration* scenarios in % of the population in the *No Migration* scenario

- In general, affluent regions gain migration and poor regions lose migration.
- 24% of regions by 2050 will have seen a population increase by 30%. This is due to International migration, European migration and Internal migration.

Case study analysis

Indicators	UK (West Yorkshire)	Piemonte (Torino)
Demographic trends	Between 2001 and 2008, population levels reached 2.2 million, an increase of 6%. 50% of increase was due to natural growth and 50% was due to net migration. Net migration between 2001-2005, was 1.4%.	Long term ageing—the over 65 population equates to 22.1%. This is due to low fertility and decreases in elderly mortality levels. Increased foreign immigration. Net migration 2001-2005 was 8.8%.
Socio-economic features	Important commercial hub in northern England. Area was dominated by manufacturing industries and now suffers high unemployment rates. GDP per inhabitant in 2007 was €25,800. UK GDP was €29,100.	Transition from manufacturing to service industry. Key manual workers still there, however low levels of education. GDP per inhabitant in 2007 was €28,300. Italy's GDP was €25,800. EU27 GDP was €24,900. (Source: Eurostat)
Internal demographic and socio-economic diversity	Leeds is an economic hub and its successful redevelopment has led to a thriving financial and retail centre. Bradford has a high minority ethnic community and suffers economically. Lack of investment has put future redevelopment plans on hold.	Torino seen as key city in terms of its financial services. Economic diversity important in key areas. Interregional and international migration has added to a declining labour force.
Future prospects	Area dependant on retaining its student population and on international migration.	Economic future relies on technological industries, as existing industries have been hit by global recession.
DEMIFER policy scenarios: Limited Social Europe Growing Social Europe Challenged Market Europe Expanding Market Europe Policy scenarios	All scenarios indicate a growing population from both natural increase and net migration, e.g. Growing Social Europe indicates a 66% population increase and Limited Social Europe a 35% increase. Market scenarios indicate competitiveness across EU regions.	Population increase sustained by immigration. Areas suffer from an ageing population. Optimistic policies show increased population from immigration.

Demographic results across Europe

- Net in-migration has become the main driver of population growth.
- UK population growth in 2008 was higher (0.5%), compared to Europe's average (0.37%).
- Six regions out of 285 have a decline in the over 75 age group.
- Since 2000 only 35% of regions have had positive natural increase.
- Between 2000-2006, fertility levels in Europe were on average 1.48 children per woman.
- Between 2000-2006, life expectancy for men was on average, 75 and 81.2 for women . There has been an increase of 0.2 years per average over the last two decades.

Conclusions

- Future policies have to consider that the growth rate of labour supply is dependant on the size and age structure of working age population.
- Migration from outside of Europe may increase the size of the working age population without leading to decreases in labour supply in other European regions.
- There is a need for integration, to allow immigration to be successful in helping to maintain population levels.
- Economic growth is determined by labour supply and labour productivity. Policies should aim to increase labour productivity, which is needed to compensate for demographic ageing.

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