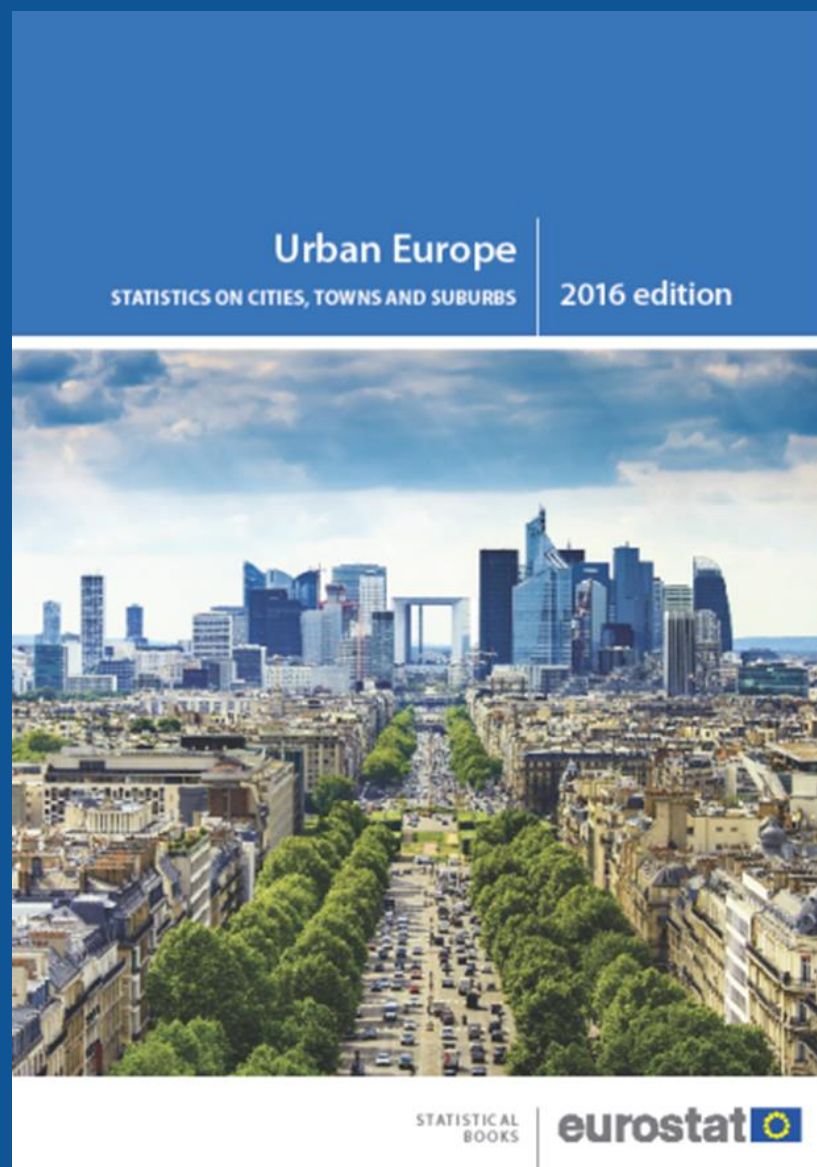


# Eurostat flagship publication on cities

**Gunter Schäfer**  
**Teodora Brandmuller**

**Eurostat Unit E4: Regional statistics  
and geographical information**

**ESTAT-REGIO@ec.europa.eu**





# Content

## I. Why a publication on cities?

→ Policy relevance of the City statistics

## II. What is this publication about?

→ Structure and concept of the publication

## III. Some stories behind the data

→ Presentation of some interesting findings and illustrations

# I. Policy relevance of city statistics

- Towns and cities across the EU cover more than 70 % of the EU-28's population.
- 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.





European  
Commission

WORKING TOGETHER  
FOR BETTER CITIES

# URBAN AGENDA FOR THE EU

70%



**EU CITIZENS**  
living in cities

~70%



**EU LEGISLATION**  
implemented by cities

~70%



**JOBS**  
created in cities

85%



**EU GDP**  
generated in cities





## KEY PRINCIPLES



## 12 PRIORITY THEMES

PARTNERSHIPS WHICH ALREADY STARTED





## SOME OF THE EU FUNDS\* AVAILABLE (2014-2020)



\* Most of the actions will be about policy improvements and will not require funding

## Characteristics of Eurostat's city statistics

- Large number of indicators ( $\sim 70$ )
- Cover about 900 cities and towns in Europe
- Data collection on voluntary basis, partly based on grants
- No legal basis for the data collection or methodological details
- Origin often directly city statisticians, e.g. Germany
- Data gaps are inevitable despite fruitful cooperation
- Voluntary methodological guidelines but adherence varies inevitably

# Data collection on cities by Eurostat

## Demography:

- 1) Population by age groups
- 2) Nationality at birth
- 3) Household Structure

## Social Aspects:

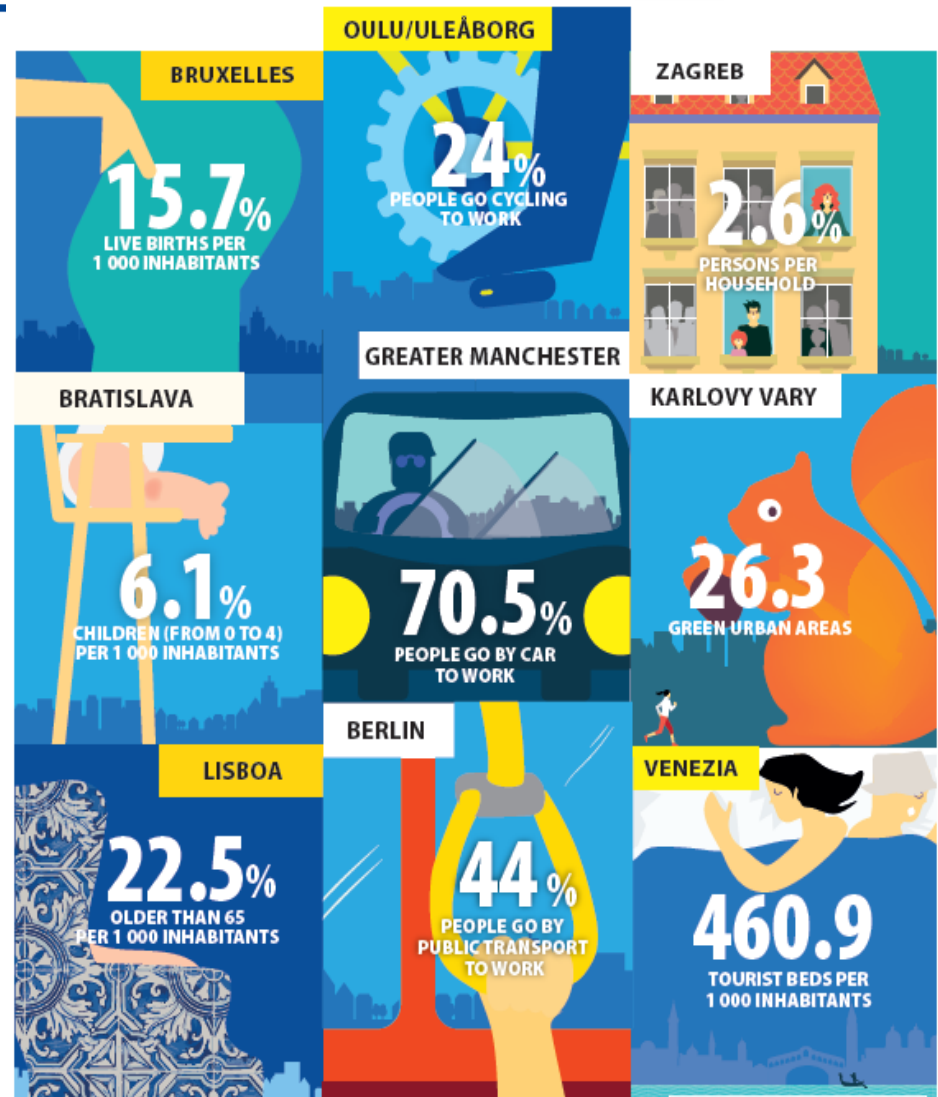
- 1) Housing conditions
- 2) Health conditions
- 3) Crime data

## Economic Aspects:

- 1) Employment conditions and labour market
- 2) Economic activities and enterprises
- 3) Income disparities and poverty

## Environment

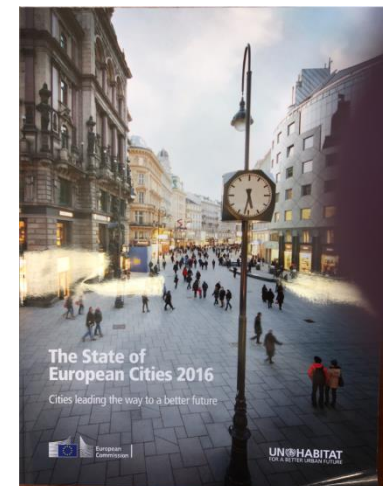
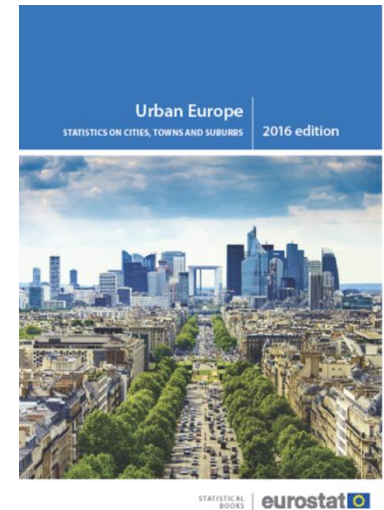
## Travel, transport and culture





# Timing of the publication

- *Urban Agenda and HABITAT initiative become reality*
- *Coordinated action with REGIO on publications*
- *Cooperation with important bodies, e.g. OECD, UN on city definitions*
- *TERCET Regulation on typologies as extension of the NUTS Regulation*



## II. What is this publication about?

*Executive summary*

*1. Introduction*

### **PART A: CITY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTS**

*2. The urban paradox*

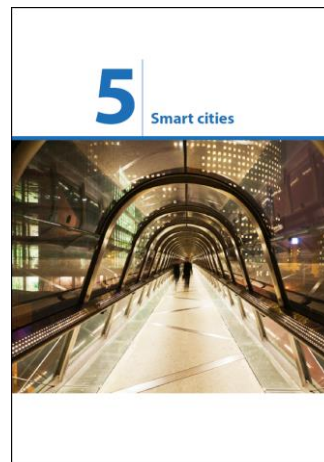
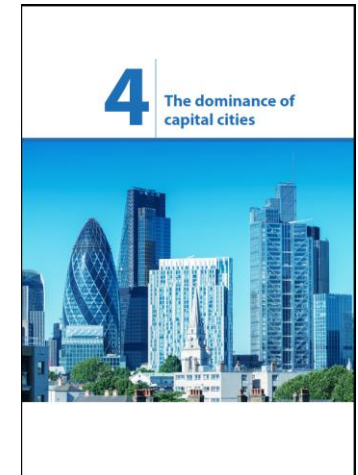
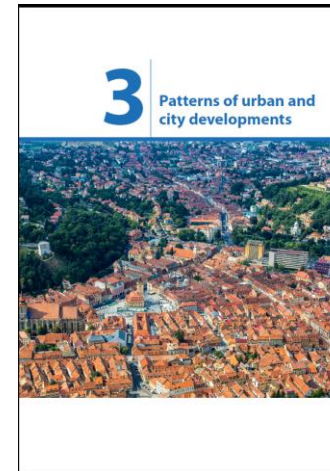
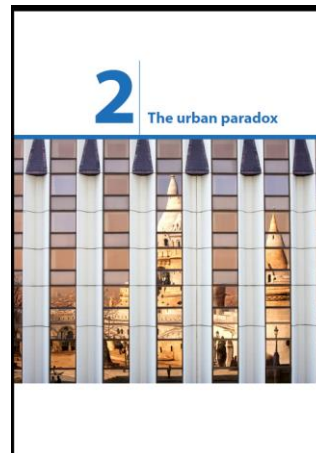
*3. Pattern of urban and city developments*

*4. The dominance of capital cities*

*5. Smart cities*

*6. Green cities*

*7. Tourism and culture in cities*



# Urban Europe: statistics on cities, towns and suburbs

## ***PART B: PEOPLE AND LIFE IN CITIES***

*8. Living in cities*

*9. Working in cities*

*10. Housing in cities*

*11. Foreign-born persons  
in cities*

*12. Poverty and social  
exclusion in cities*

*13. Satisfaction and quality  
of life in cities*

**8**

Living in cities



**9**

Working in cities



**10**

Housing in cities



**11**

Foreign-born  
persons in cities



**12**

Poverty and  
social exclusion  
in cities



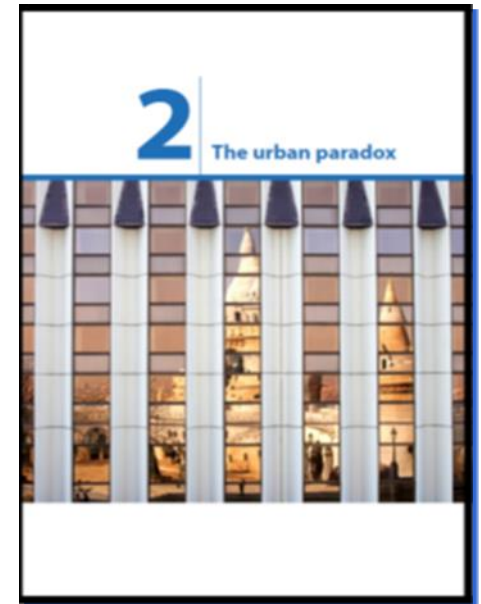
**13**

Satisfaction and  
quality of life in cities



# The urban paradox

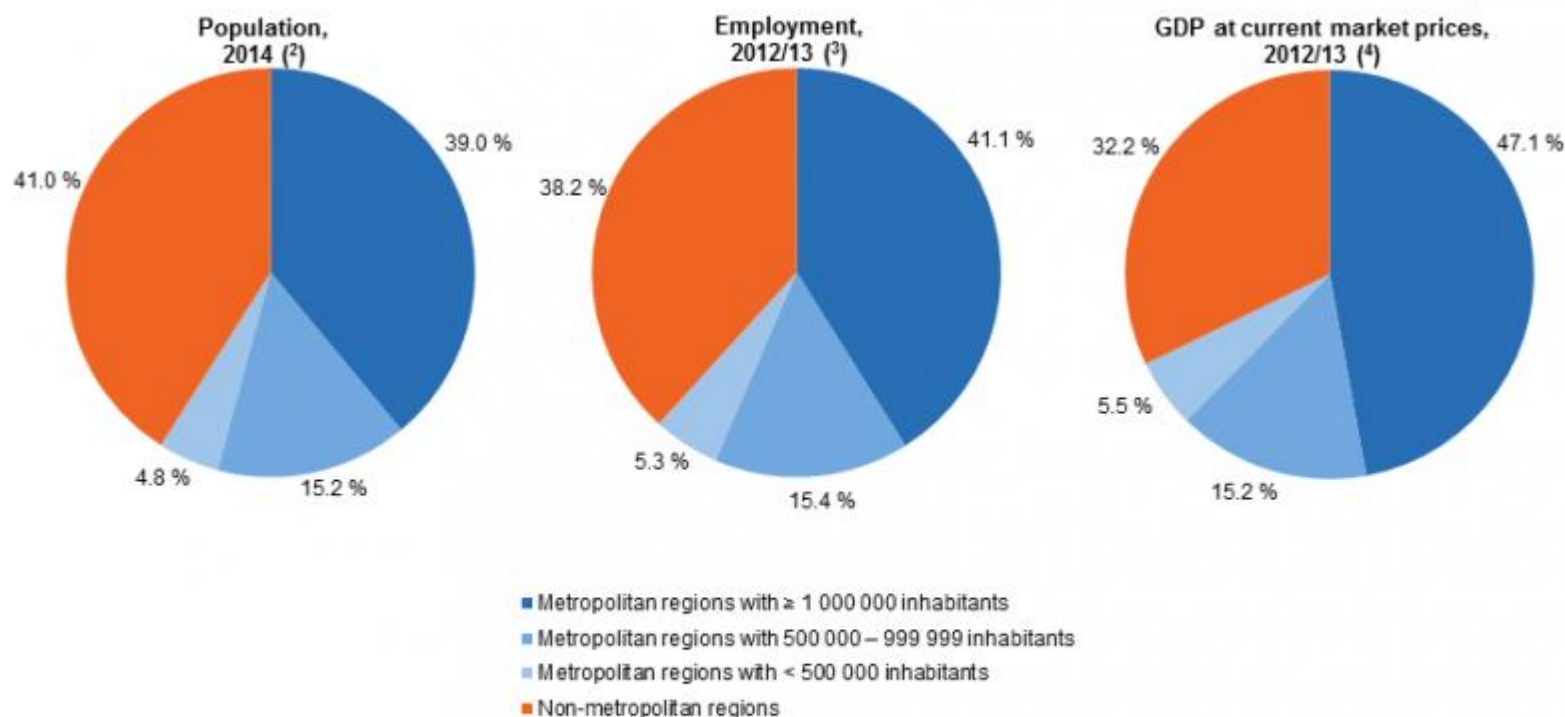
Urban areas are often characterised by high concentrations of economic activity, employment and wealth.



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



# Distribution of population, employment and GDP by size of metropolitan regions, EU-28

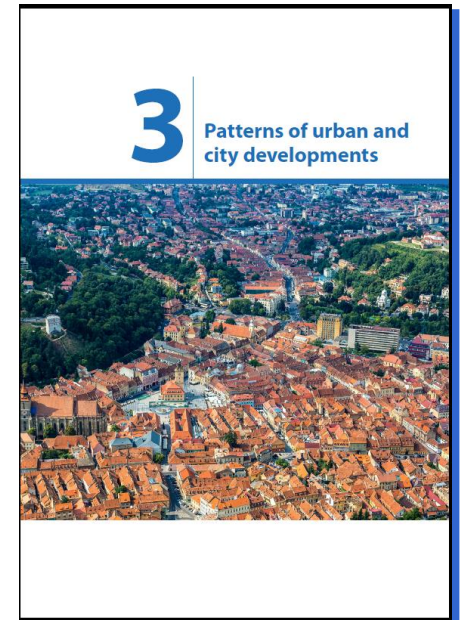




# Pattern of urban and city developments

Throughout history, cities have been at the centre of change, from the spread of Greek and Roman civilizations, through the Italian renaissance period, to the industrial revolution in the United Kingdom.

There are considerable differences in the size and spatial distribution of urban developments across the EU Member States. Each of the EU Member States has a distinctive history of territorial developments.











# Most densely populated...

Metropolitan region:

*Portsmouth*

**5000** inhabitant/km<sup>2</sup>

NUTS 3 region:

*Paris*

**21 000** inhabitant/km<sup>2</sup>

Local Administrative Unit:

*11<sup>th</sup> arr. of Paris*

**42 000** inhabitant/km<sup>2</sup>



# ... the most dense 1 km<sup>2</sup> grid cell Hospitalet de Llobregat

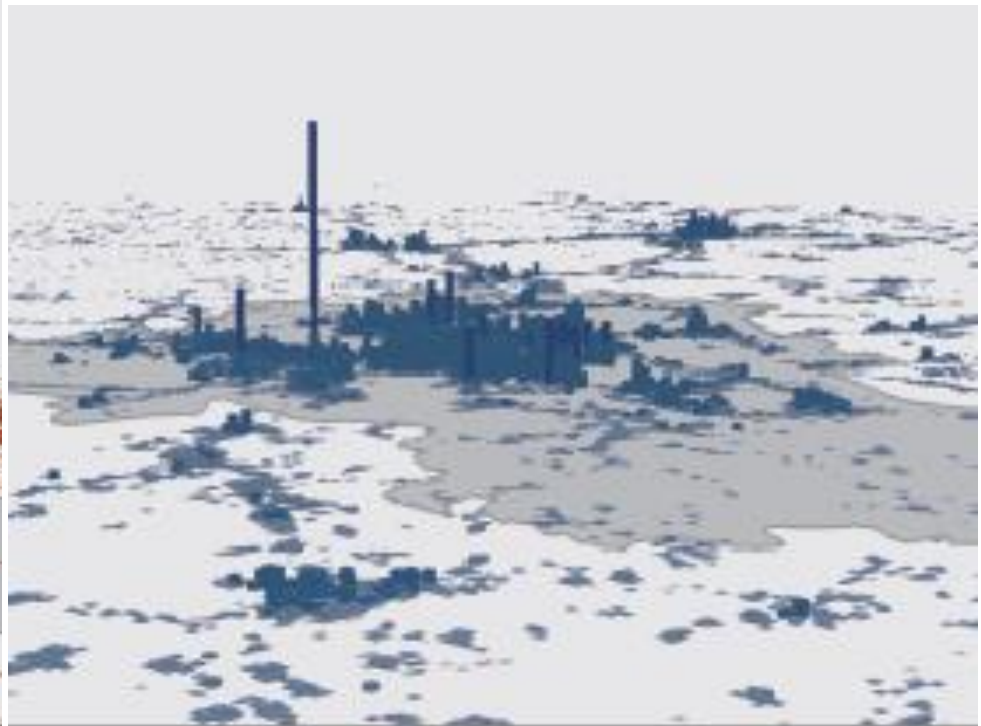
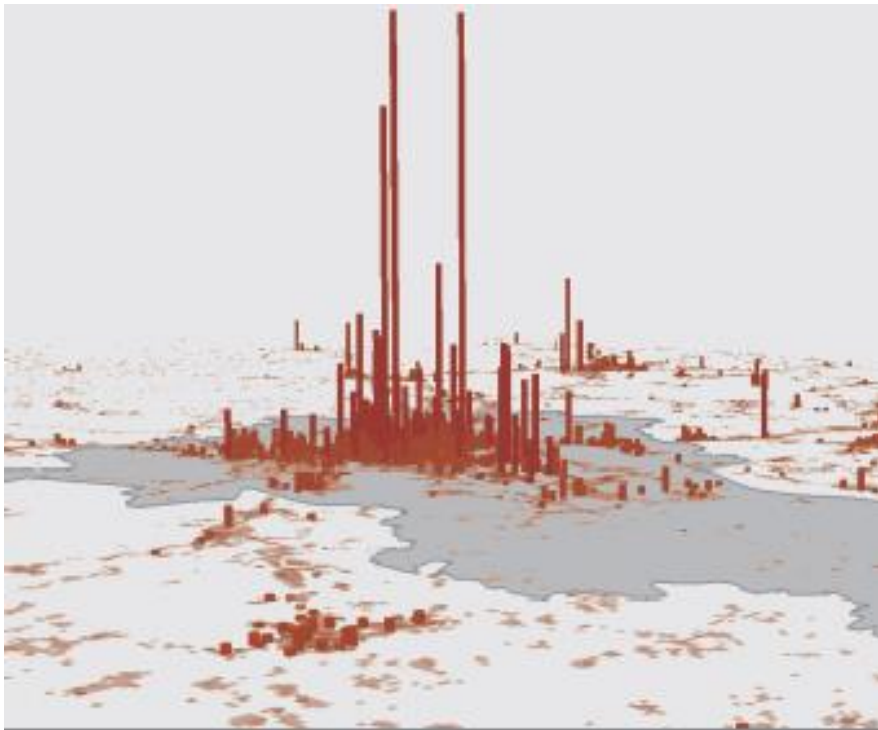
Barcelona





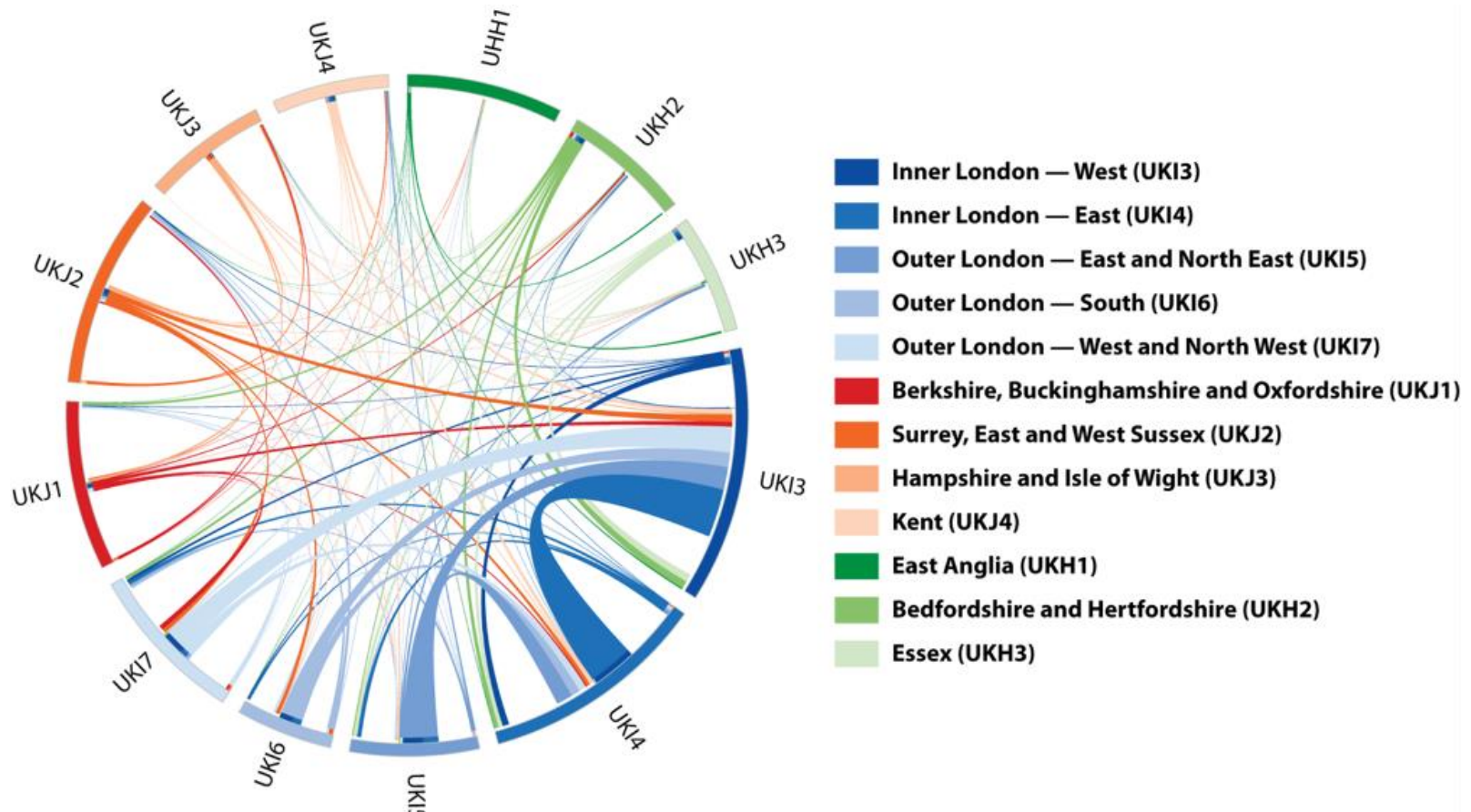
# Stock and flow...

## Day and night-time population of Ljubljana



Administrative data calibrated by patterns observed in mobile phone network data

# Commuter flows of London



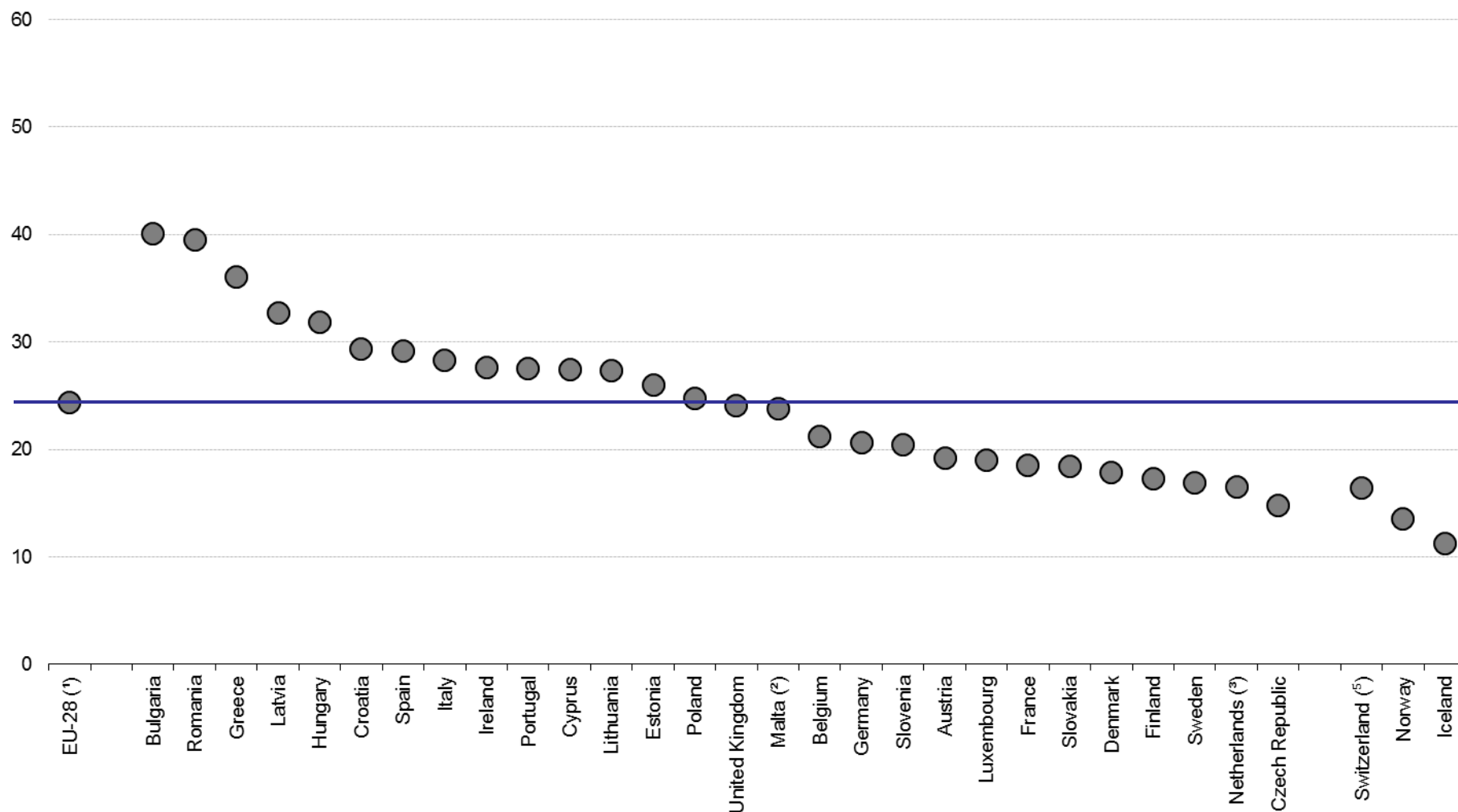




# Urban poverty and richness

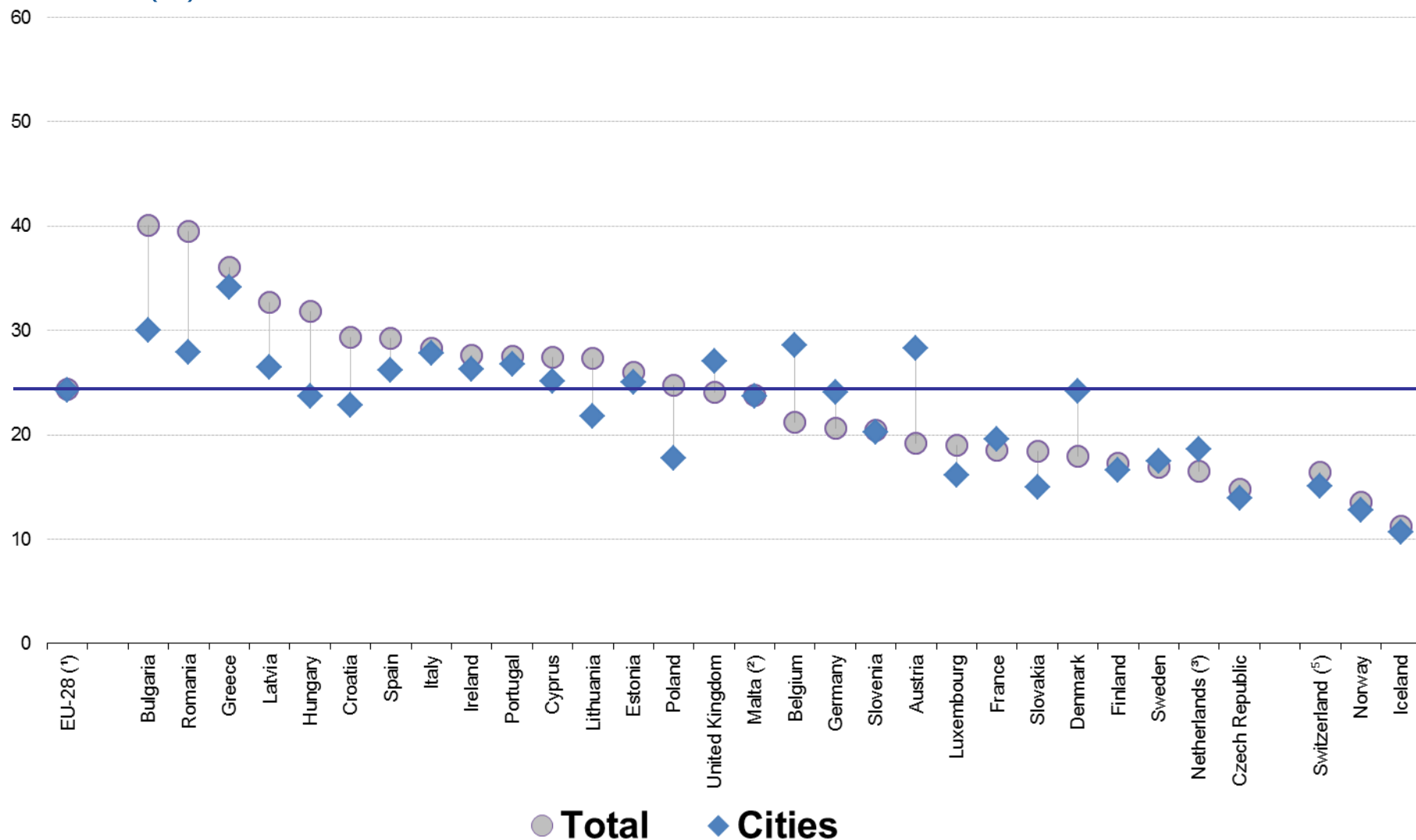
# People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

2014 (%)



# People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in cities

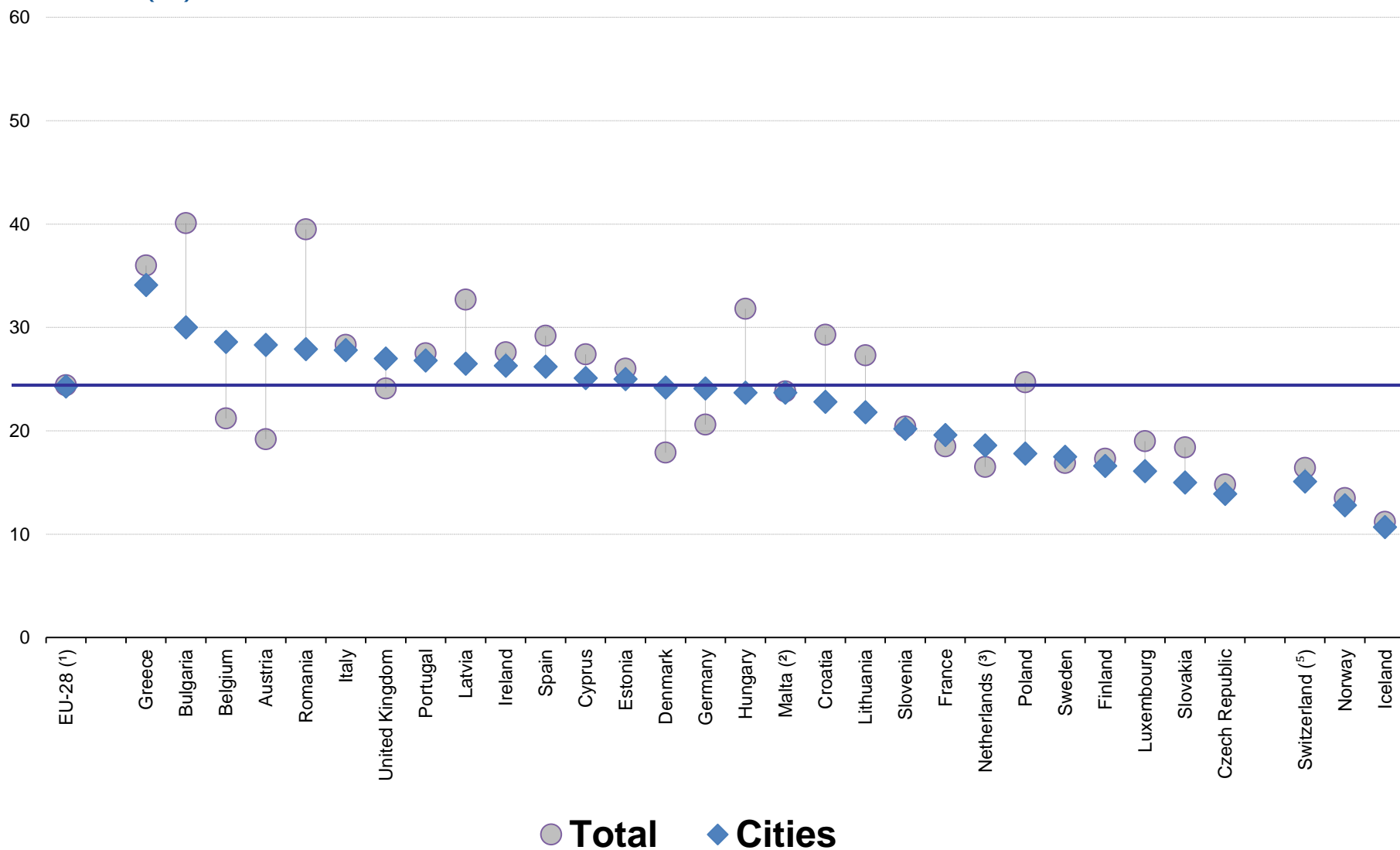
2014 (%)





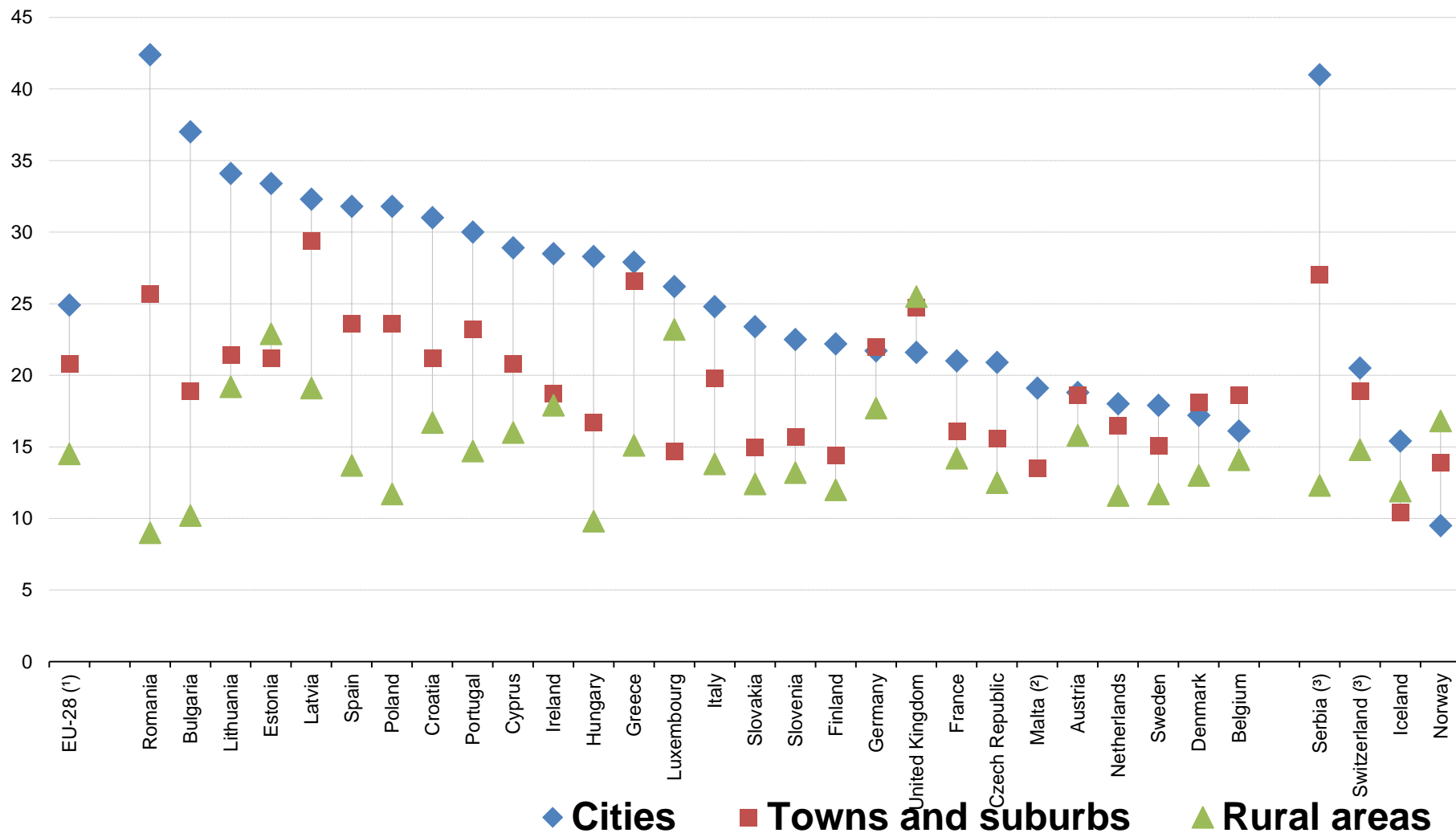
# People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in cities

2014 (%)



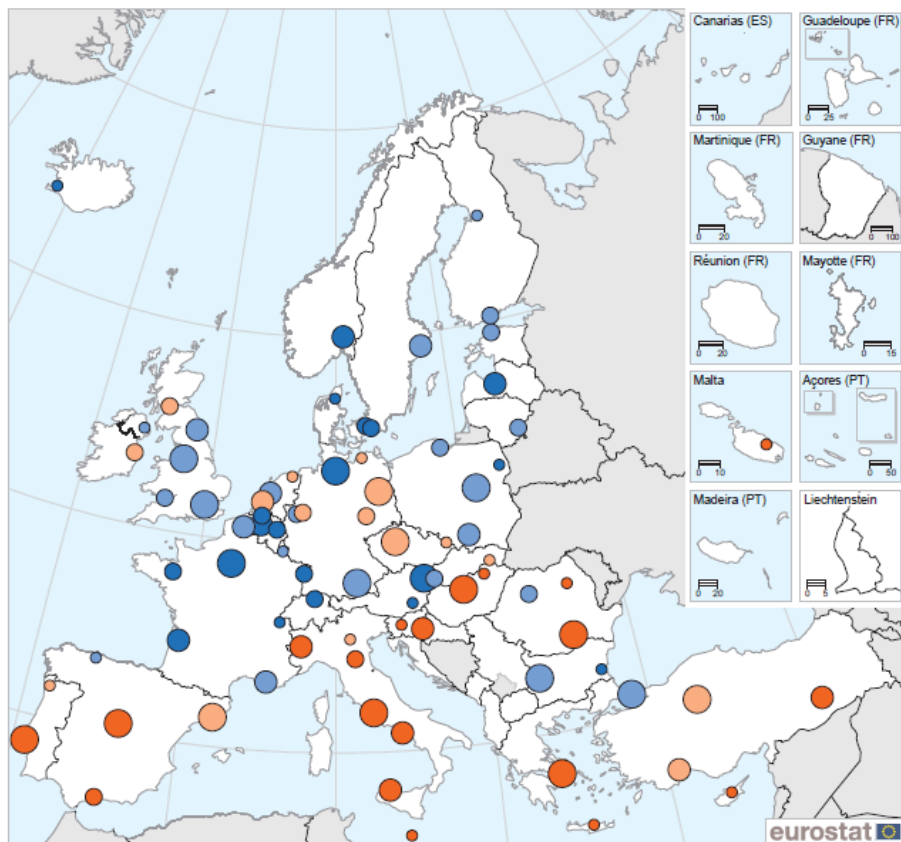
# Proportion of the population having income that is 150 % or more of the median income

2014 (%)



# Jobs

Proportion of people who are satisfied with their personal job situation, 2015 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(%)



People satisfied with job situation (%)

- < 62
- 62 – < 67
- 67 – < 73
- ≥ 73

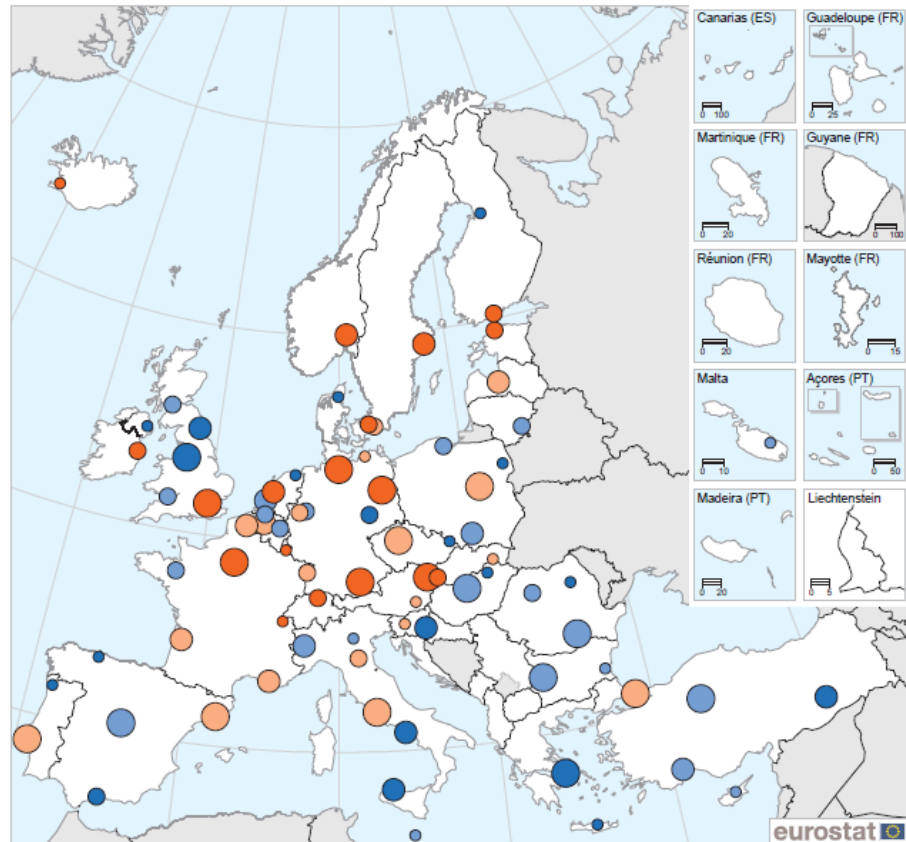
Population (persons)

- < 300 000
- 300 000 – < 600 000
- 600 000 – < 1 200 000
- ≥ 1 200 000

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 03/2016

# Housing

Proportion of people who agree that it is easy to find good housing at a reasonable price in their city, 2015 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(%)



People agreeing it is easy to find good housing at a reasonable price (%)

- < 19
- 19 – < 33
- 33 – < 50
- ≥ 50

Population (persons)

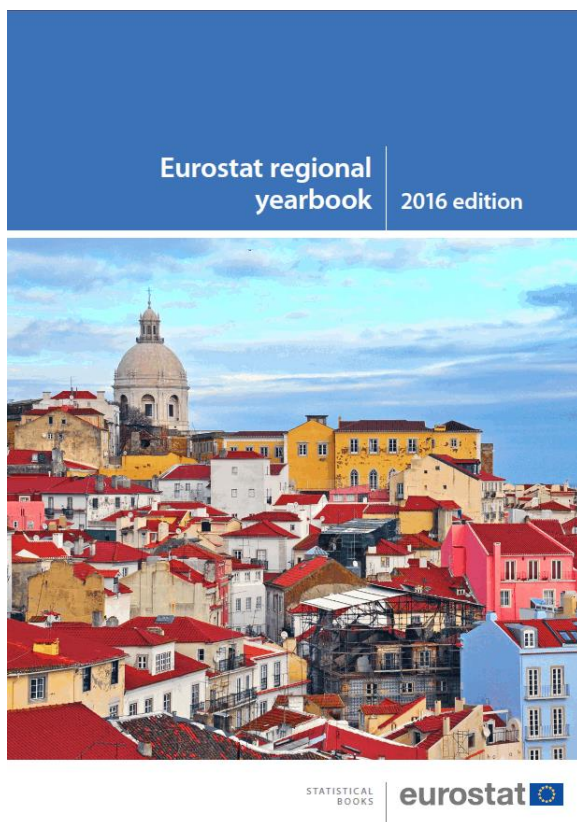
- < 300 000
- 300 000 – < 600 000
- 600 000 – < 1 200 000
- ≥ 1 200 000

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 03/2016

# Outlook of city statistics

- **Even stronger cooperation with Member States**
  - Including involvement of city associations
- **Cooperation beyond the EU**
  - City definitions and data worldwide (UN, Worldbank, ...)
- **New data sources and methodologies**
  - Merging statistics and geographical information
  - Population grids
- **More functional geographies**
  - Labour Market areas
- **Legal recognition of typologies**
  - Amendment of NUTS Regulation

# For more information



- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions/overview>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gisco>



# Regions' and Cities' Statistics Illustrated

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RSI/#?vis=city.statistics&lang=en>



eurostat

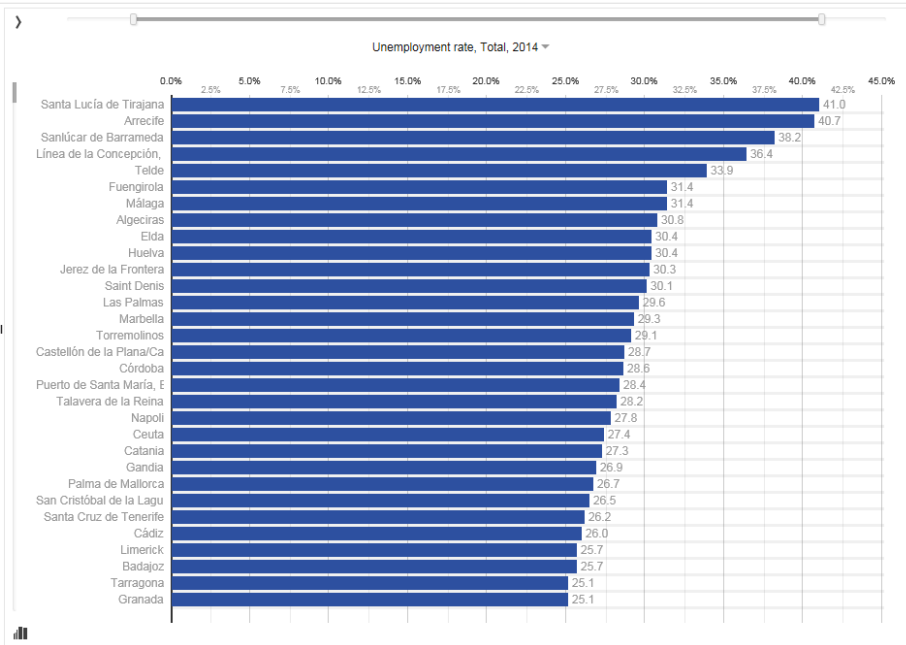
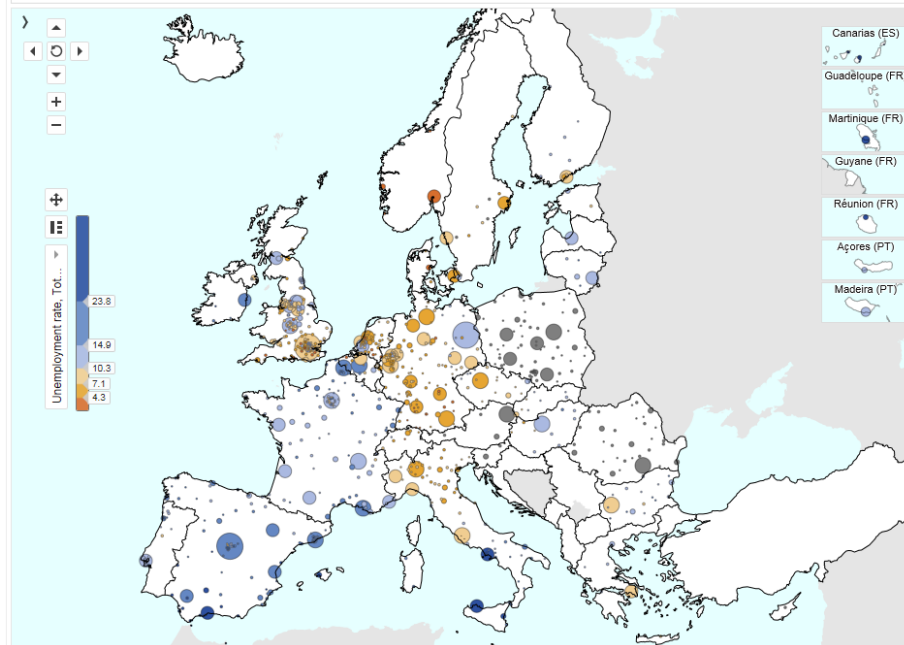
Your key to European statistics

Legal notice | RSS | Cookies | Links | Contact | English ▼

European Commission > Eurostat > Regions and cities > Regional Statistics Illustrated

Regional Statistics Illustrated | **City Statistics Illustrated** | Typologies Illustrated

Bar Chart | Scatter plot | Distribution plot | Data table

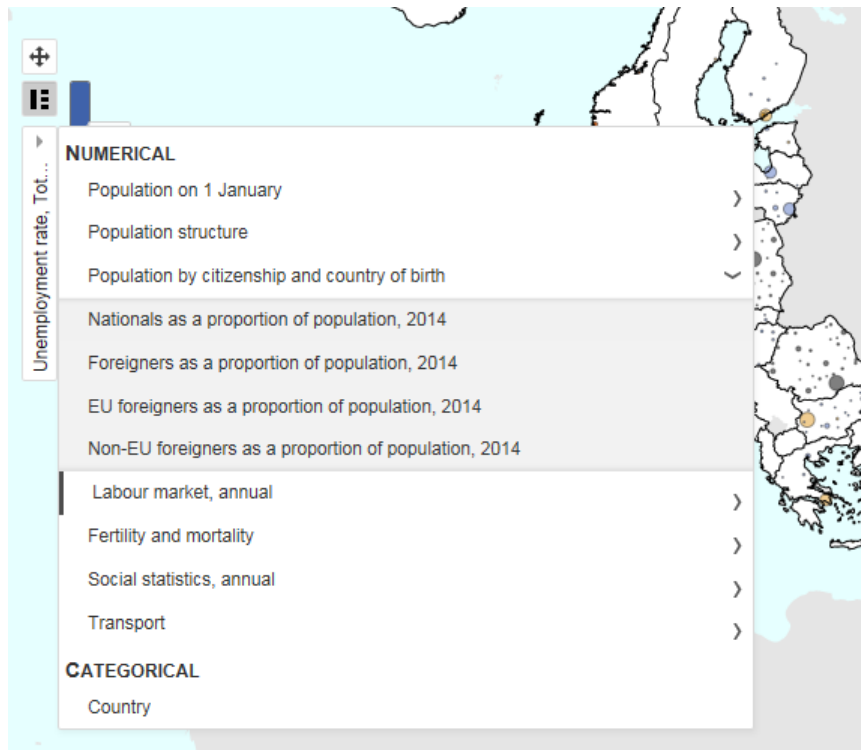


© NComVA

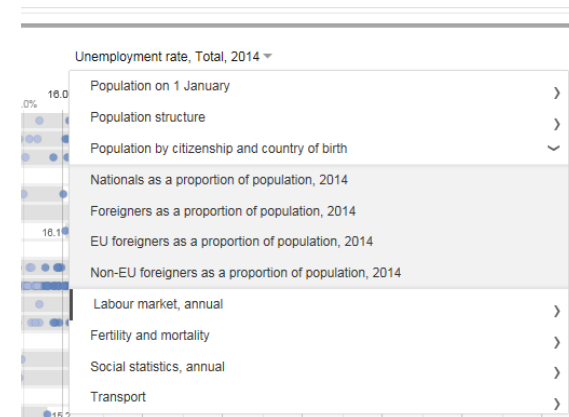
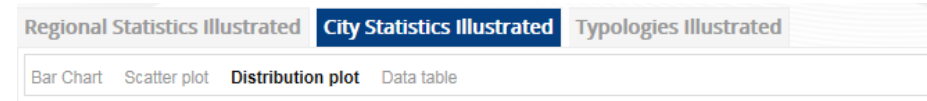
Help | PDF | Video Presentation | Info on data

Data sources: Eurostat // Administrative boundaries: ©EuroGeographics ©UN-FAO ©Turkstat // Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 07/2013

# Some RCI Tools



## Data presentation



## Selection of data

# Thank you for your attention!

