



Cities leading the way to a better future

State of European Cities Report, 2016

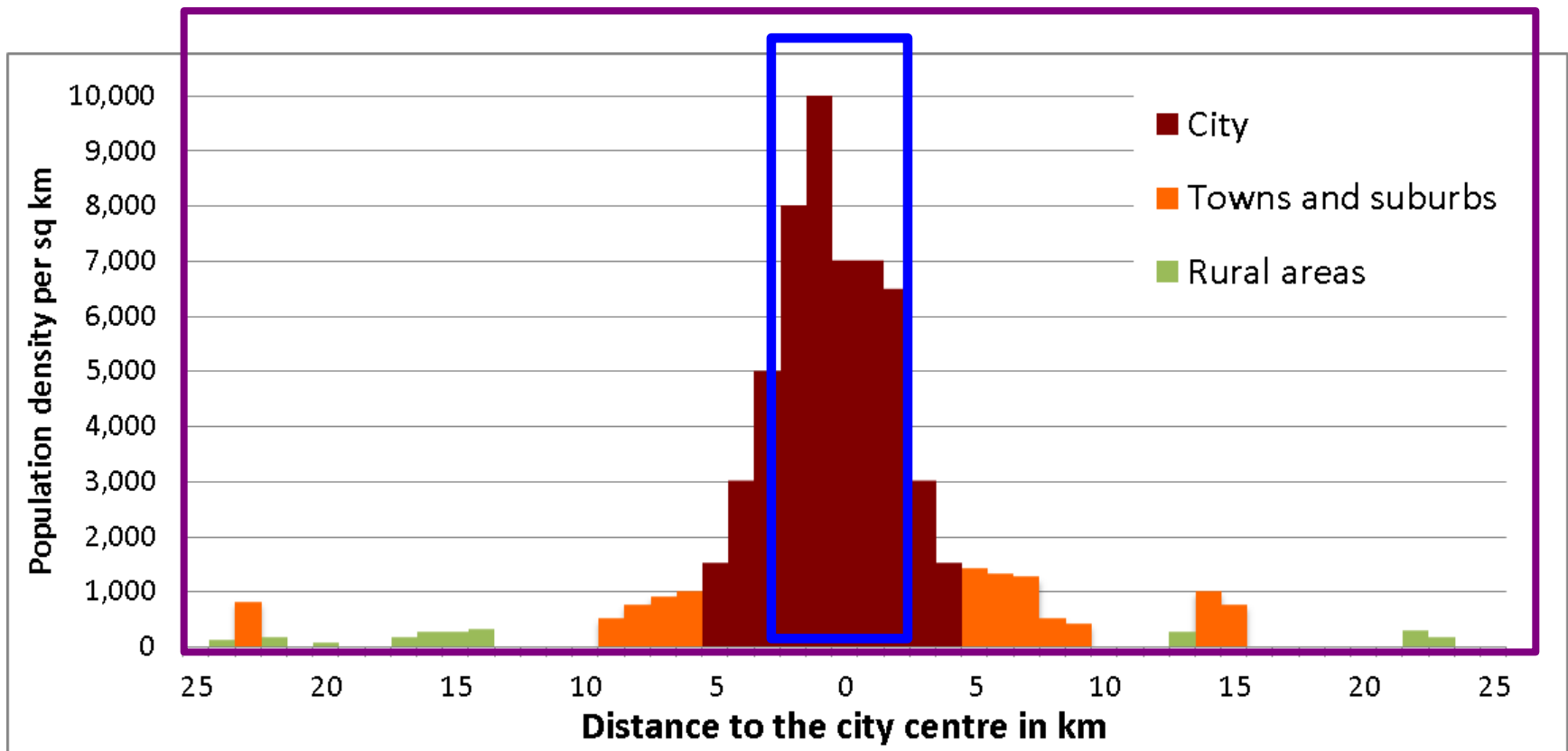
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Goals of the report

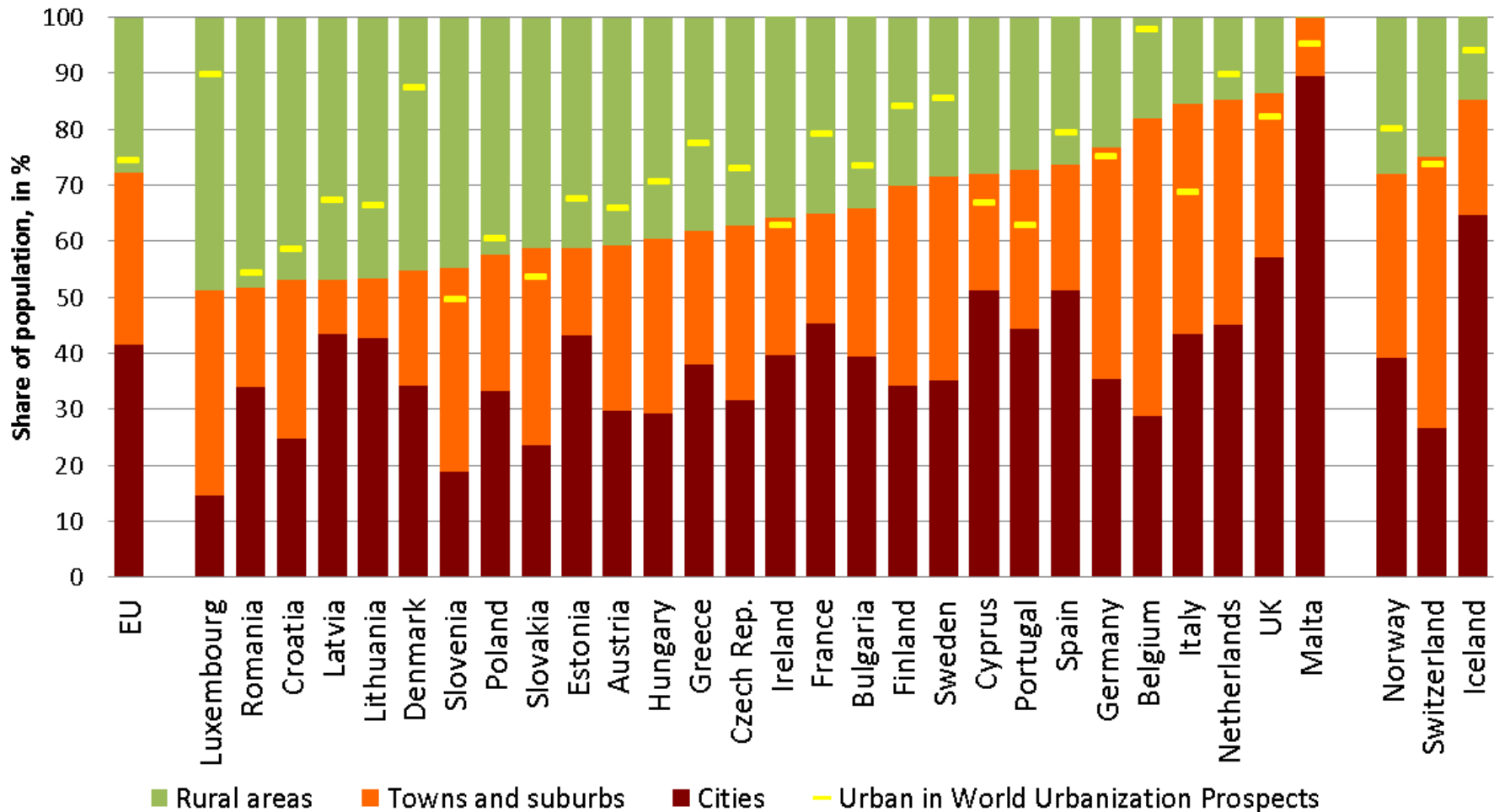
- *Help Urban Agenda for the EU by focussing on the topics of the partnerships (air quality, housing, migration, poverty)*
- *Support the New Urban Agenda by 1) testing a new global, people-based definition of cities 2) help monitor the urban SDG*
- *Make it easier for mayors to compare their city and learn from each other (but within Europe and globally)*

Broadville and Narrowtown



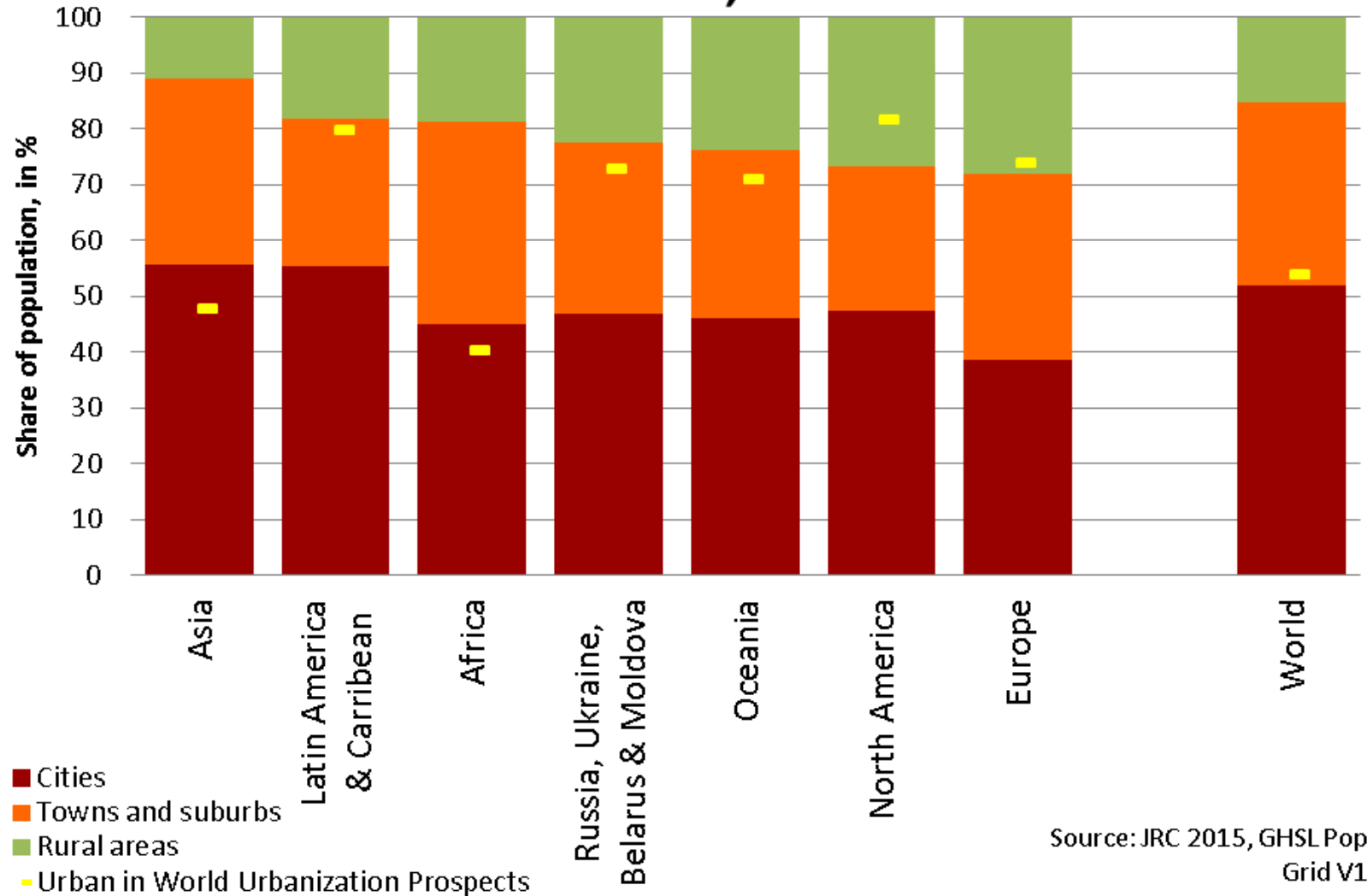
	Broadville	Narrowtown	Harmonised definition
Population	600,000	150,000	350,000
Density	Low	High	Medium
Air pollution	Low	High	Moderate
Access to transport	Poor	Excellent	Fair
Green space	High	Low	Moderate
Population change	Growth	Decline	Stable
Land use growth	Rapid	No growth	Slow growth

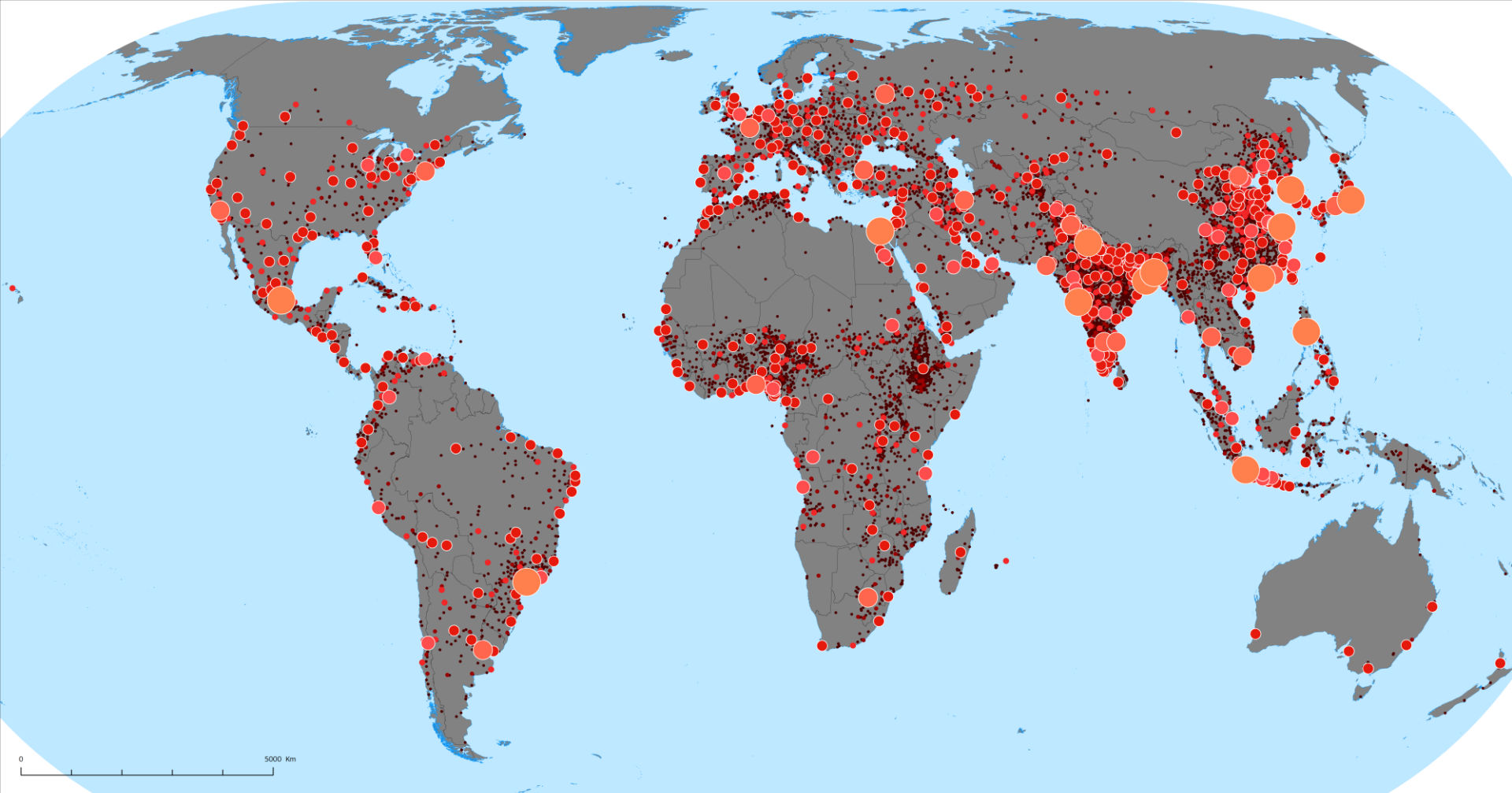
Population by degree of urbanisation in Europe, 2014





Population by degree of urbanisation per continent, 2015





Urban Centres in the world by population size, 2015

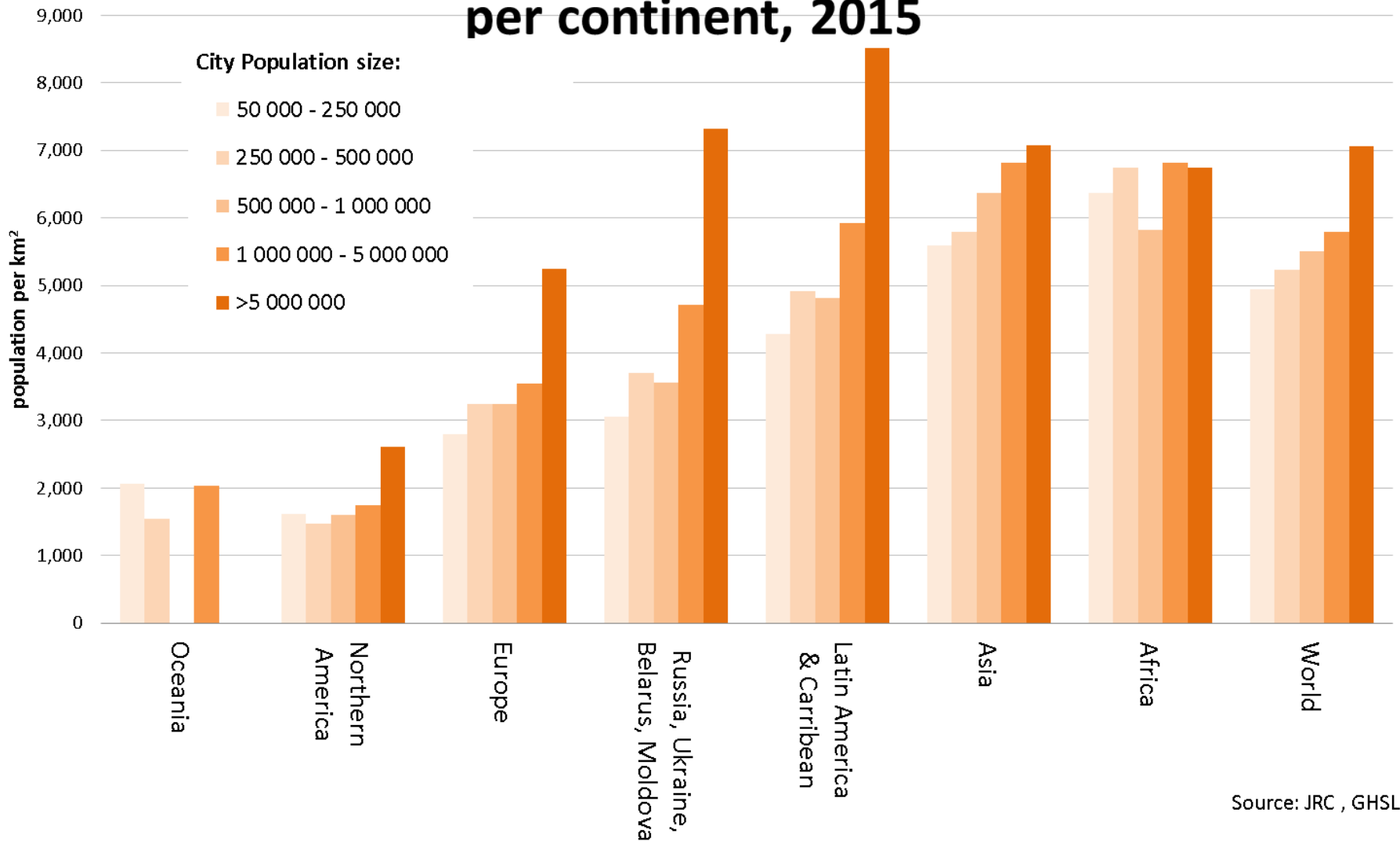
Source : JRC (GHS - POP Global Settlement Model)

Inhabitants





Median population density by city size class per continent, 2015



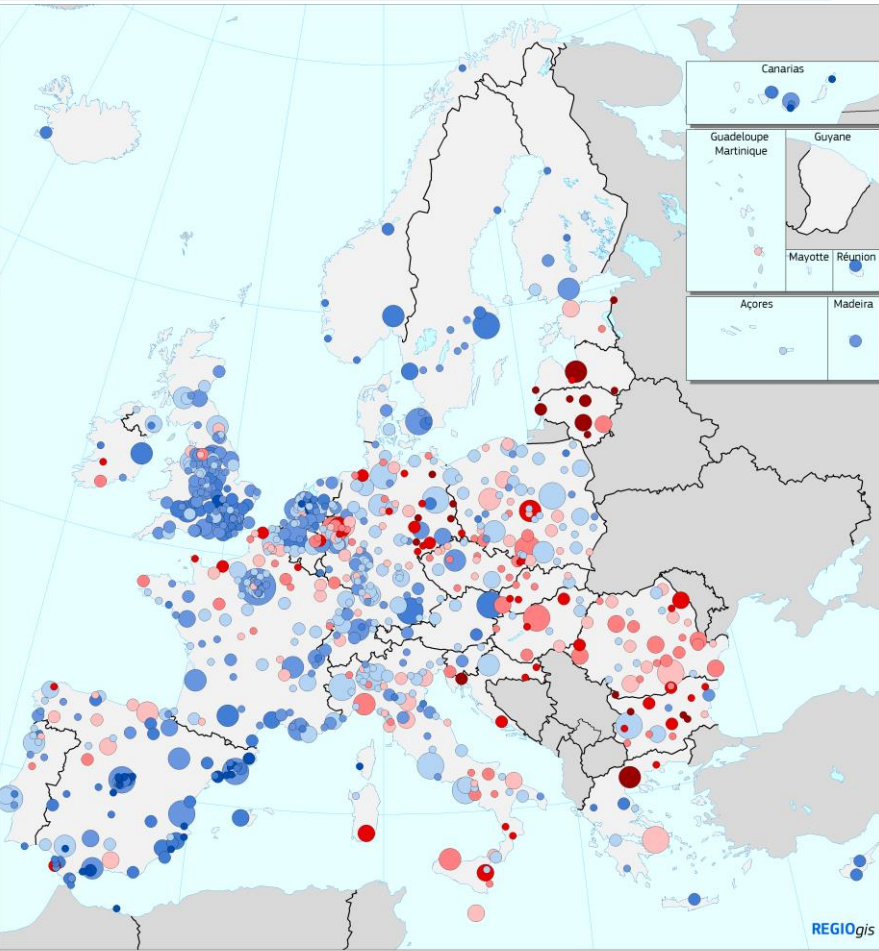
European cities in a global context

- *European cities are double the density of North-American cities, but half the density to Asian ones.*
- *European cities have a high enough density to provide efficient public transport*
- *An **EU-OECD voluntary commitment** is being prepared for Habitat III to test a global, people-based definition of cities*

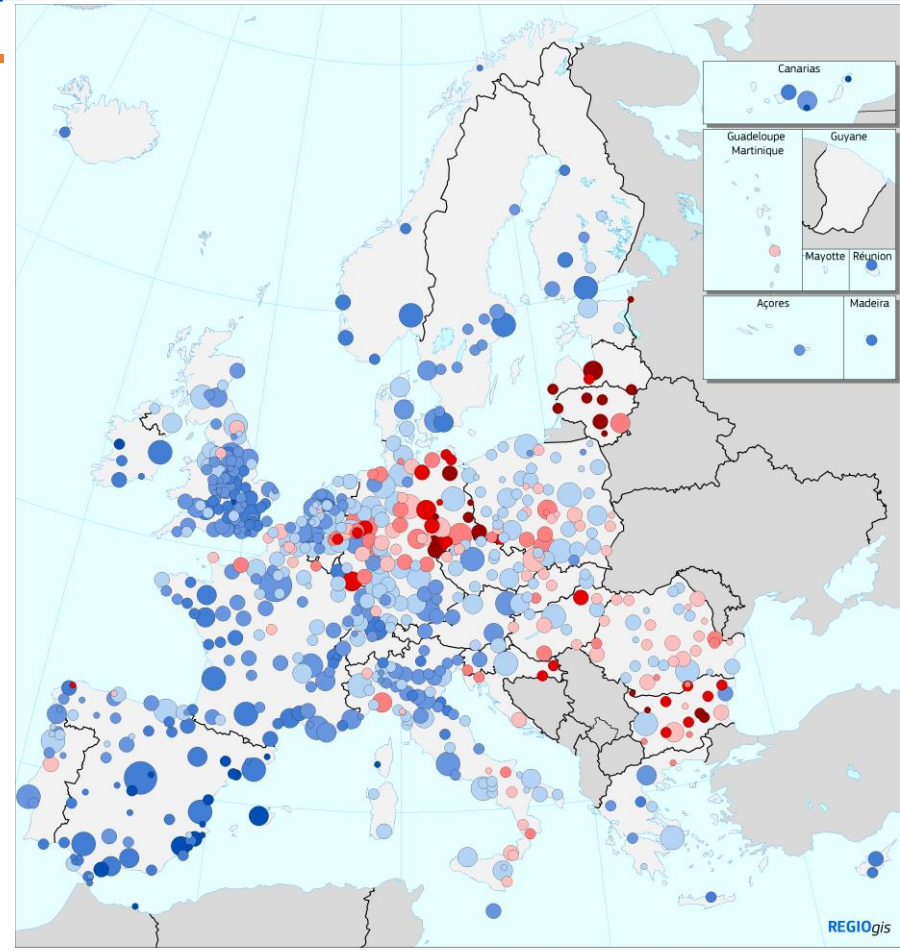


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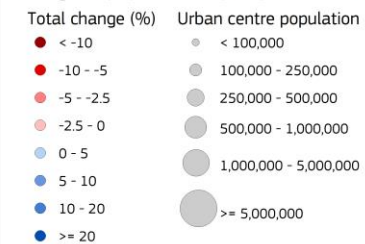
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE



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Change in population by city, 2001-2011



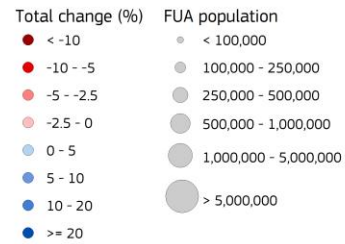
Sources: Eurostat, NSI, DG REGIO

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Change in population by FUA, 2001-2011



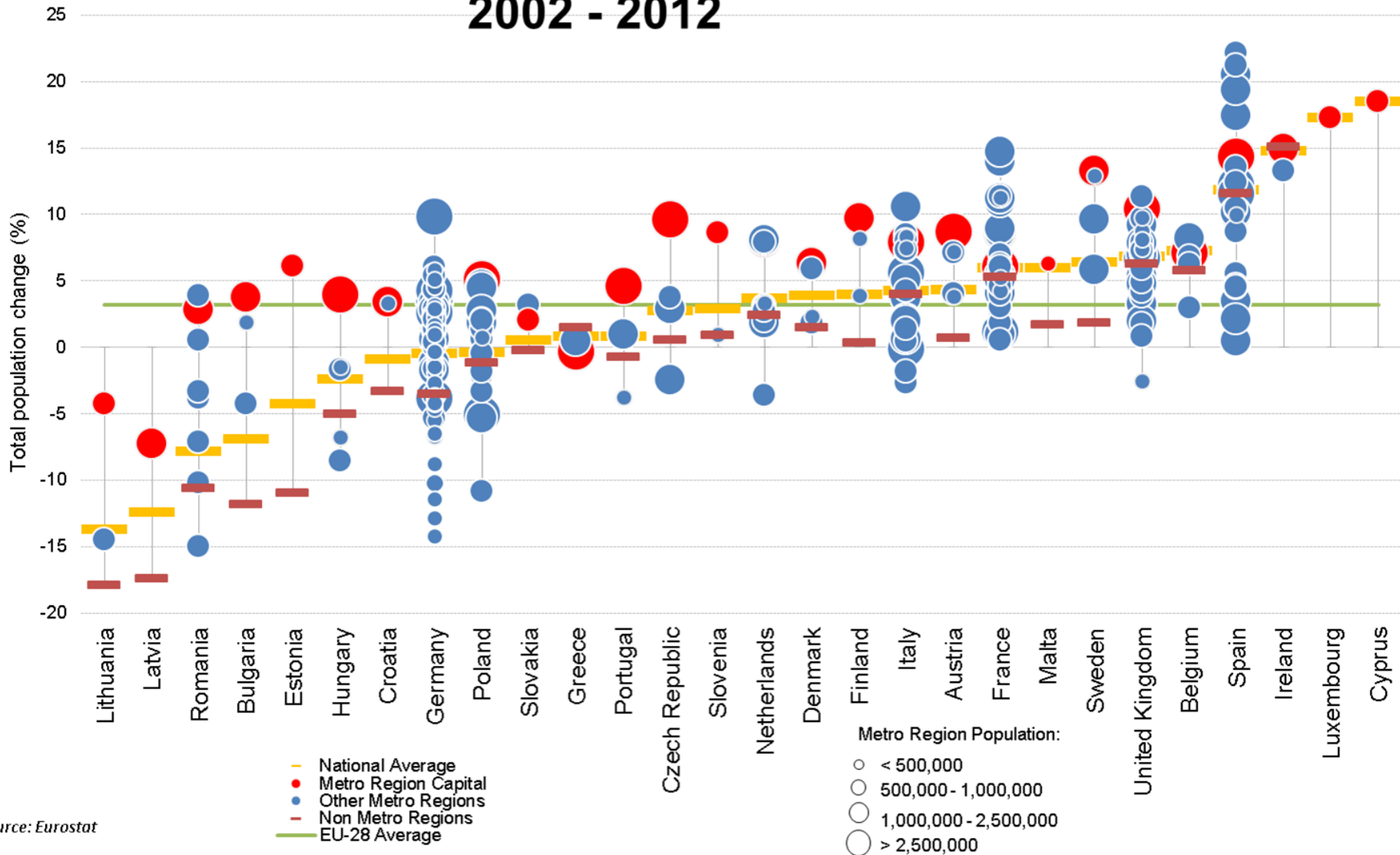
Sources: Eurostat, NSI, DG REGIO

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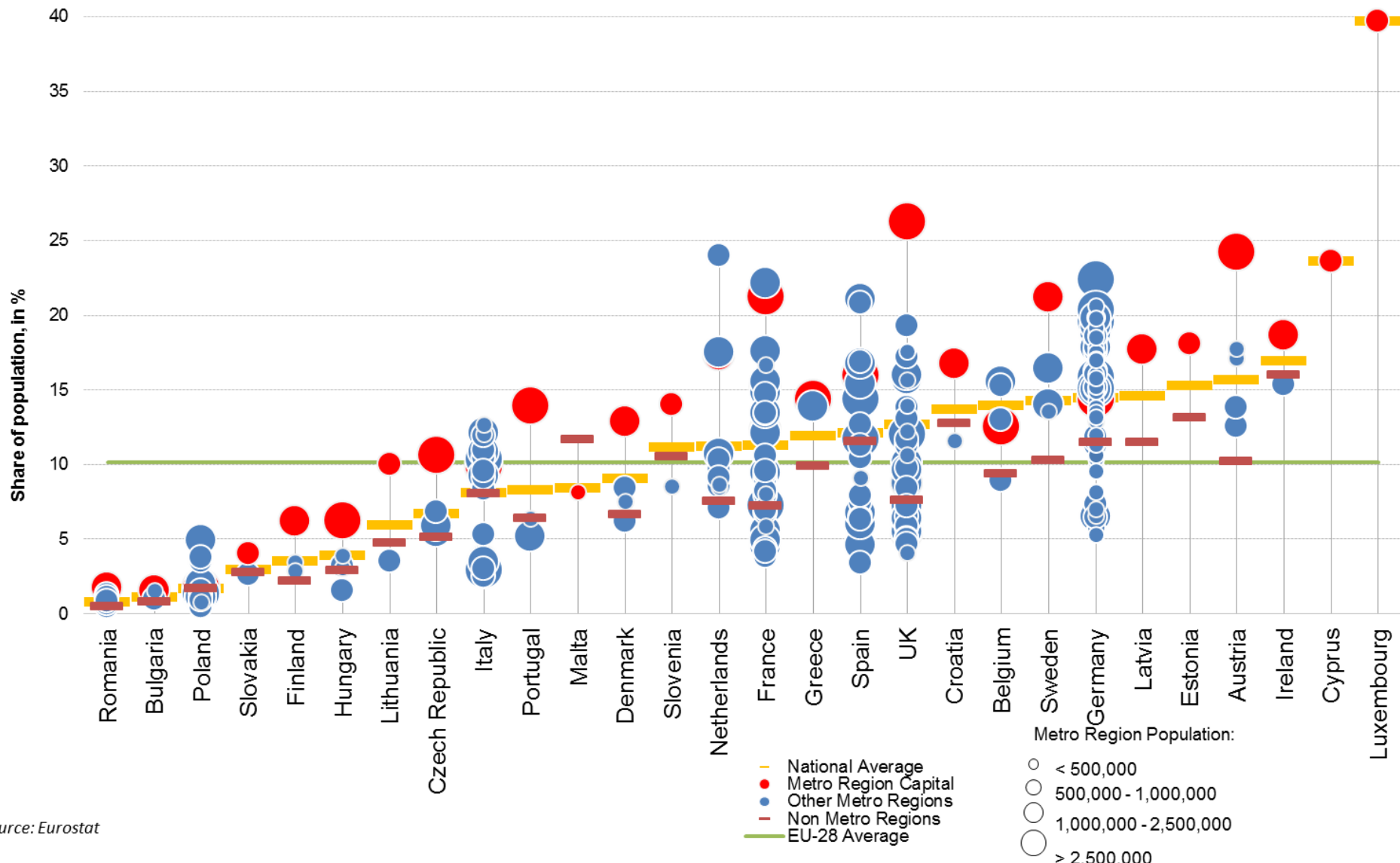


Total population change by metro region, 2002 - 2012





Foreign-born population by metro regions, 2011



Demographic change

- *Population growth in cities is higher, especially due to migration. But the speed of urbanisation has slowed down since the 1960s and 1970s.*
- *In the 1990s, 40% of cities lost population. In the 2000s it dropped to 30%.*
- *Working age population moves to cities looking for education and jobs, while 65+ move out*
- *Capital cities tend to have highest population growth, share of working-age population and of foreign-born population*

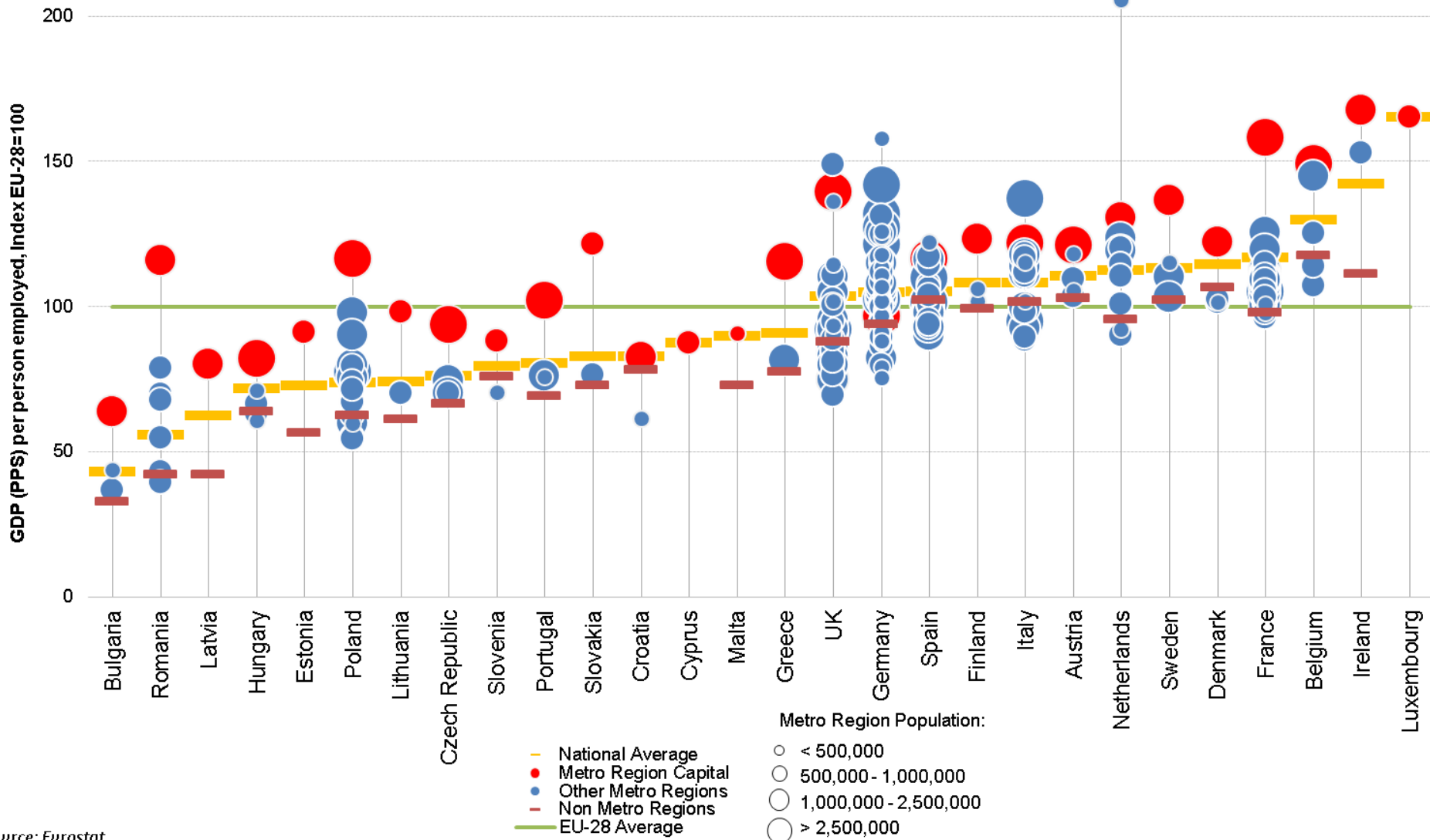


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URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Productivity per metro region, 2013



Urban Economic development

- *Cities boost productivity*
 - **More tertiary educated & more innovation**
 - **More high-growth firms**
 - **Higher employment rates**
 - **Better accessibility and connectivity**
- *Low-income cities are catching up, but losing jobs*
- *Medium- and high-income cities lag behind*
- *Very-high-income cities maintain their lead*

Middle-income trap

Metro region by income level	Average annual change 2000-2013, in %			
	Population	GDP	GDP per head	Employment
Very high	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.8
High	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9
Medium	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
Low	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.0
All Metro	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.6
Non-metro	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0
EU	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3



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THE INCLUSIVE CITY

Education, employment and poverty

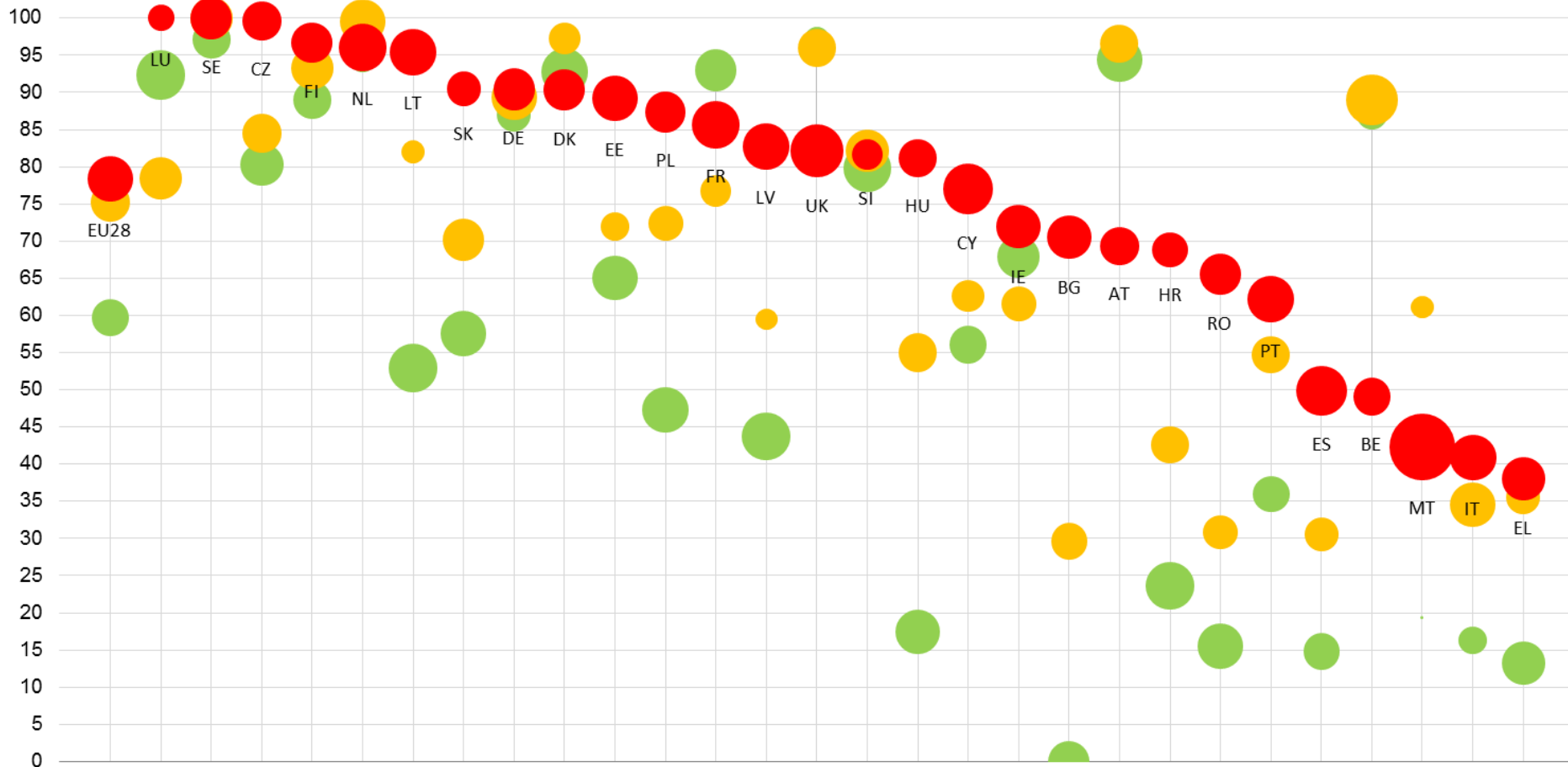
- *Europe 2020 strategy measured by degree of urbanisation*
 - **10% or less of early school leavers 18-24**
 - **40% or more of tertiary educated 30-34**
 - **75% or more employed 20-64**
 - **20 million less people in poverty or social exclusion**
- *Crisis has helped progress to education targets, but reduced employment and increased poverty*



EU2020 Index - EU Targets, 2014

Bubble size is the share of national population living in the area

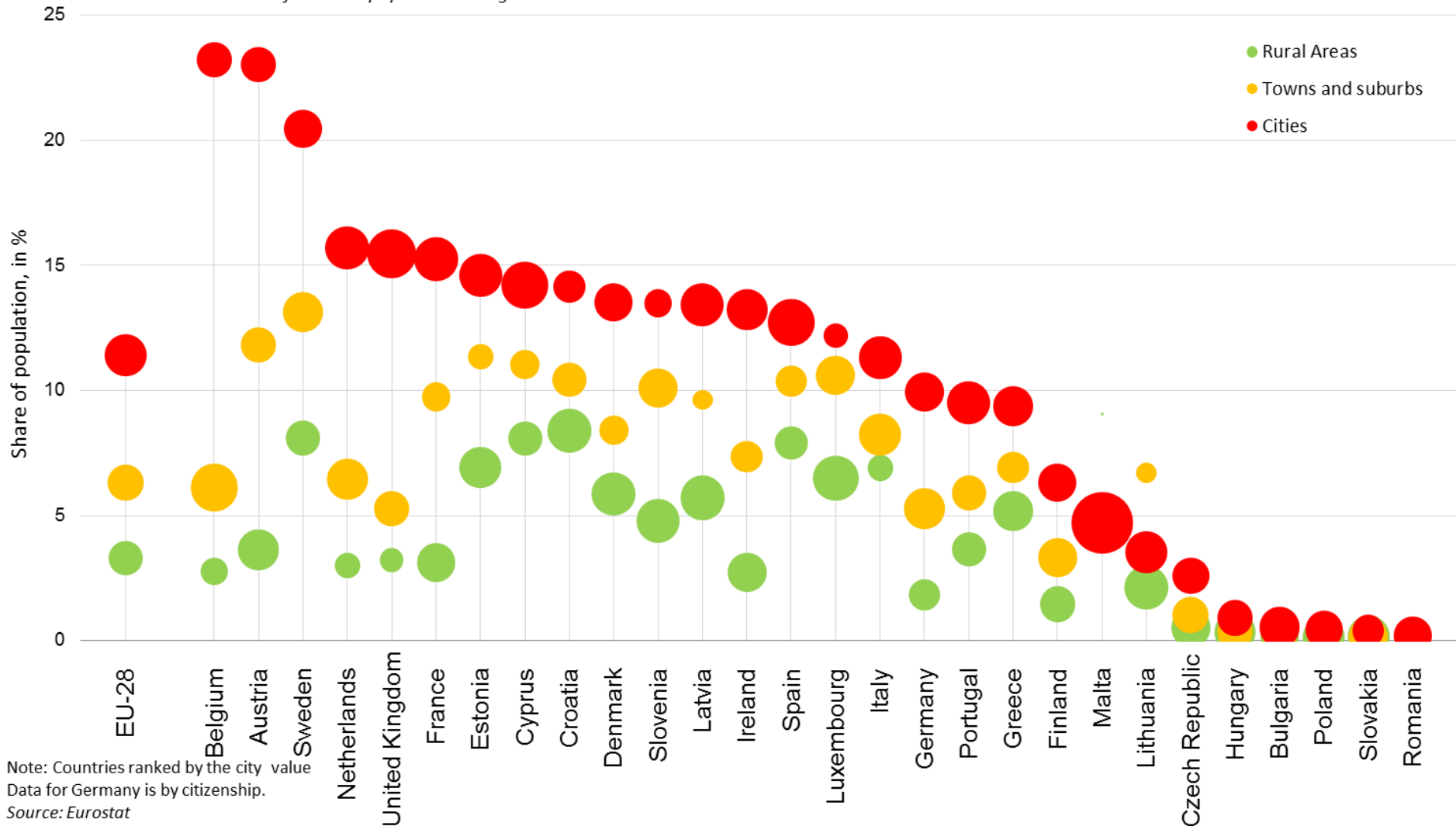
- Rural Areas
- Towns and suburbs
- Cities





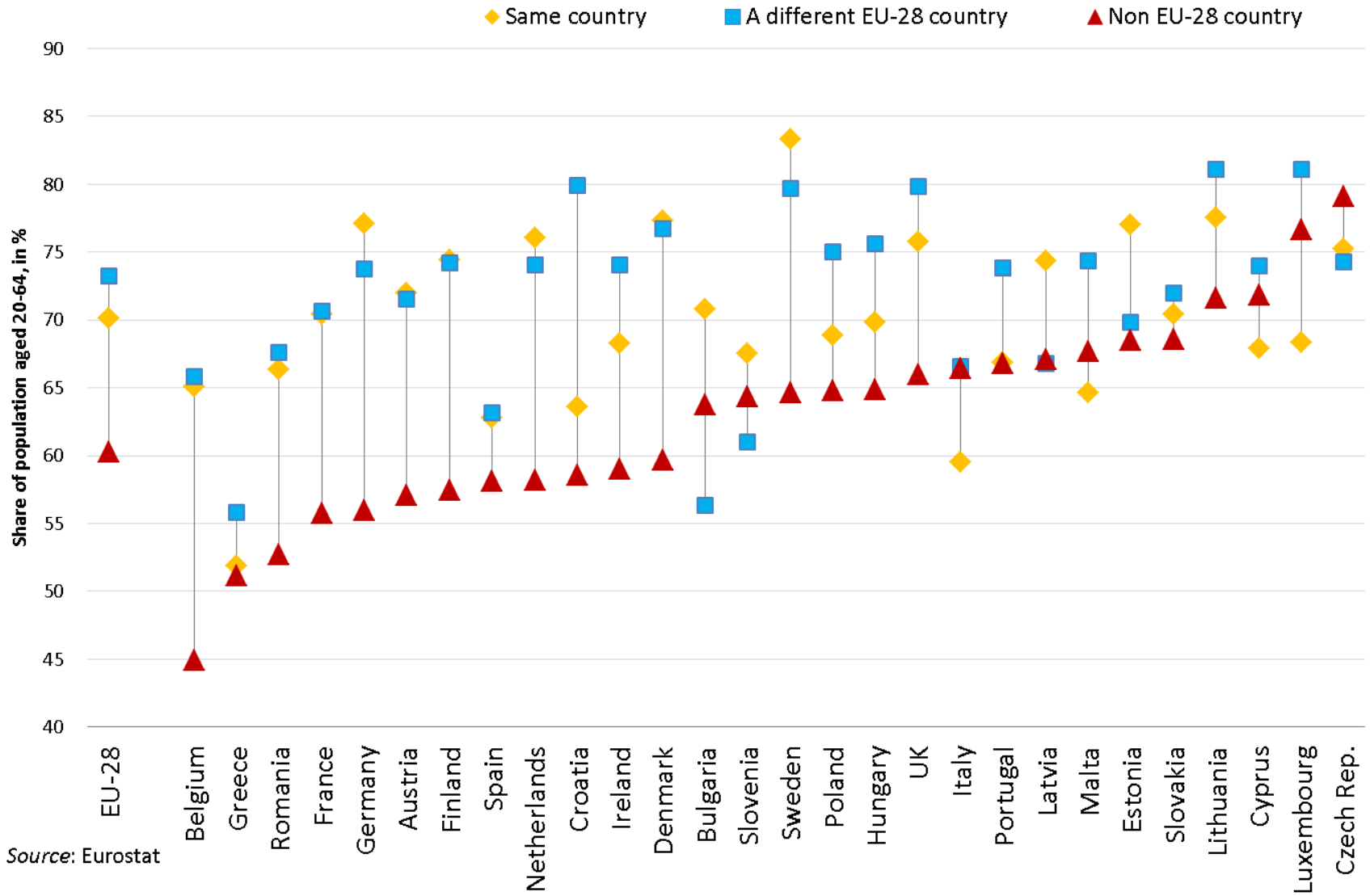
Working age population (20-64) born outside the EU by degree of urbanisation, 2014

Bubble size is the share of national population living in the area





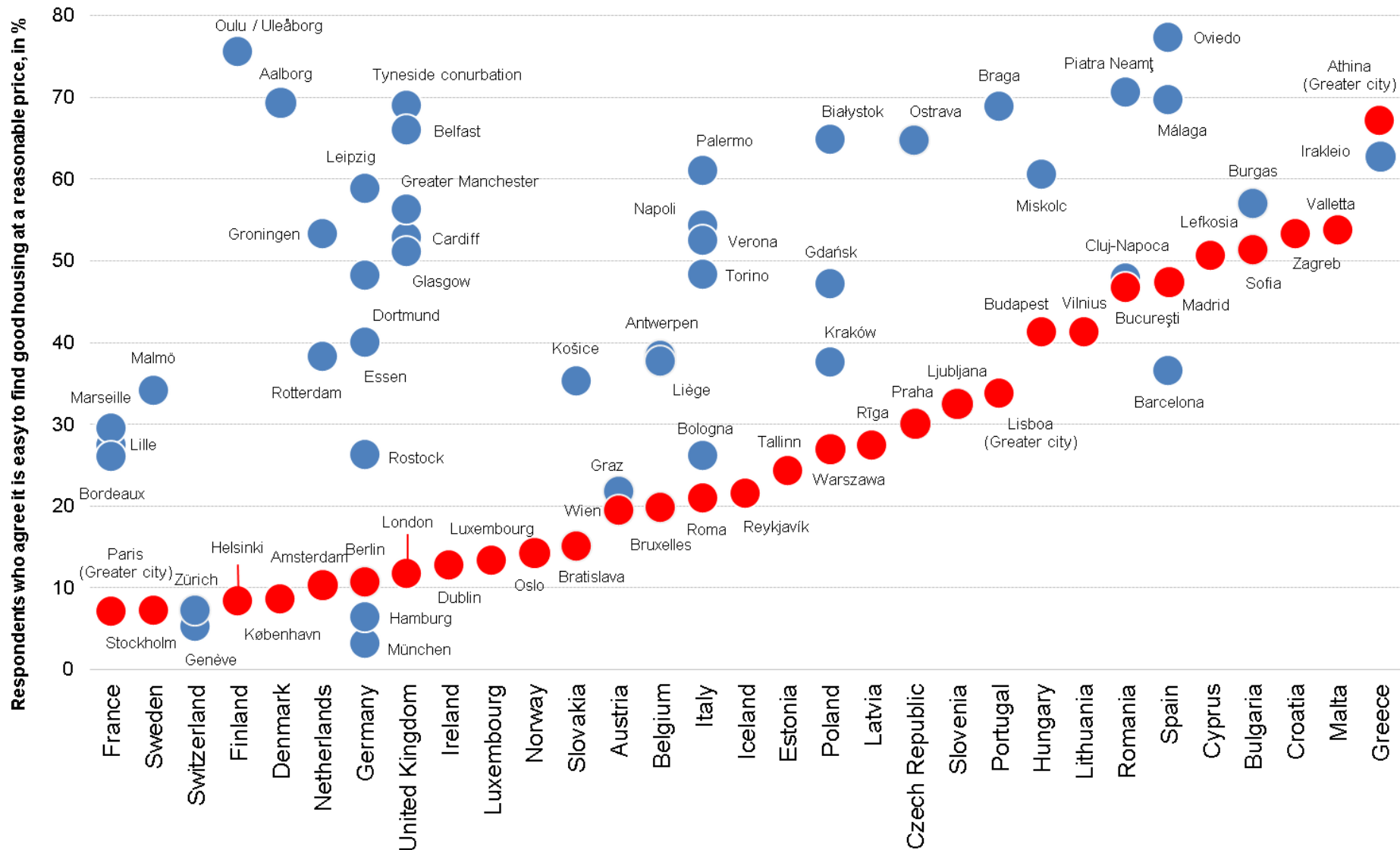
Employment rate in the cities by country of birth, 2014



Source: Eurostat



Good housing at a reasonable price per city, 2015



The inclusive city

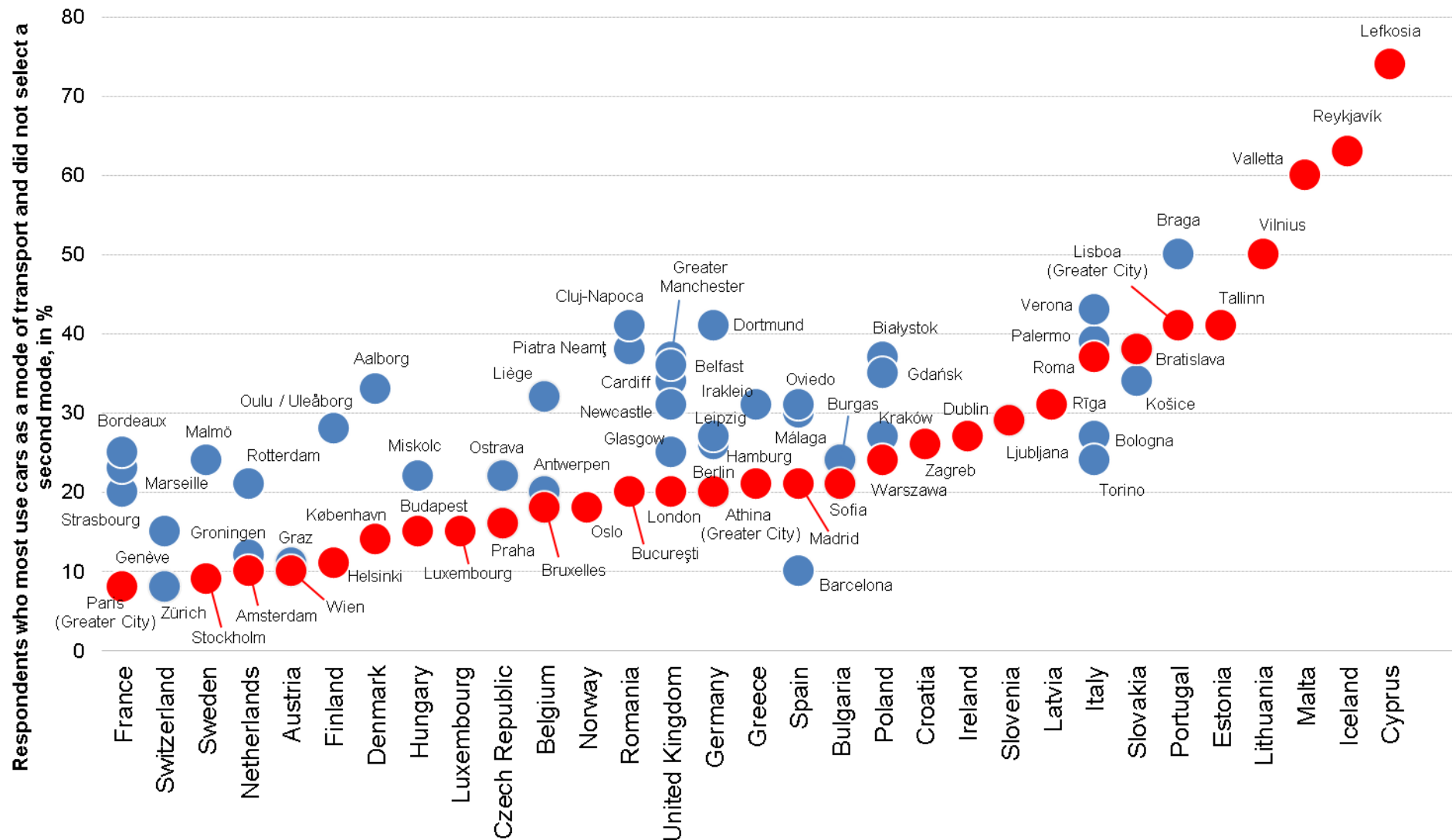
- *Cities are making progress towards 2020 targets, but employment rates are still below the pre-crisis levels & poverty and exclusion rates above.*
- *Employment rates of city residents born outside the EU are considerably lower*
- *Housing in cities is expensive, small and crowded*



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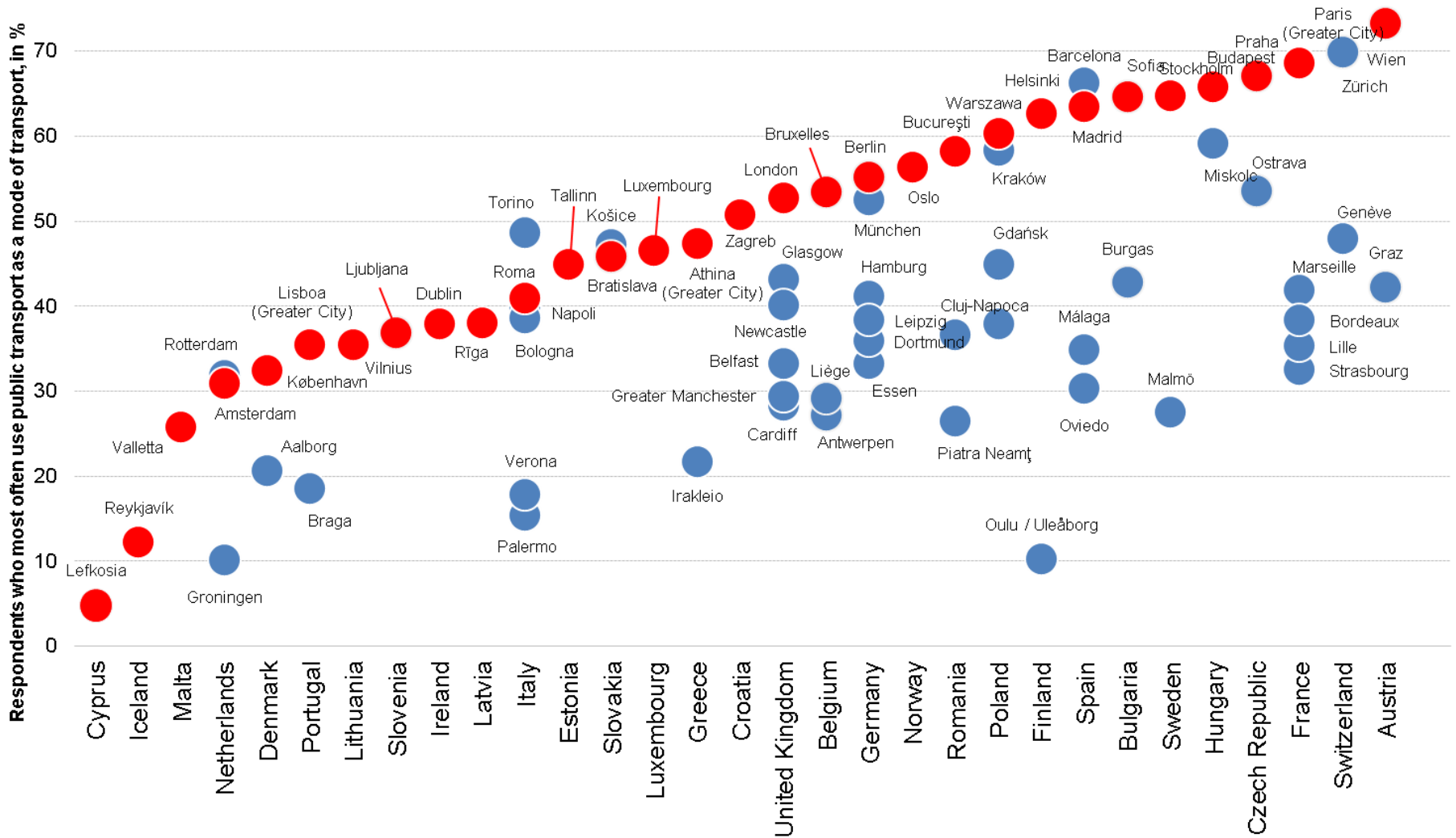
URBAN MOBILITY

Car use per city, 2015



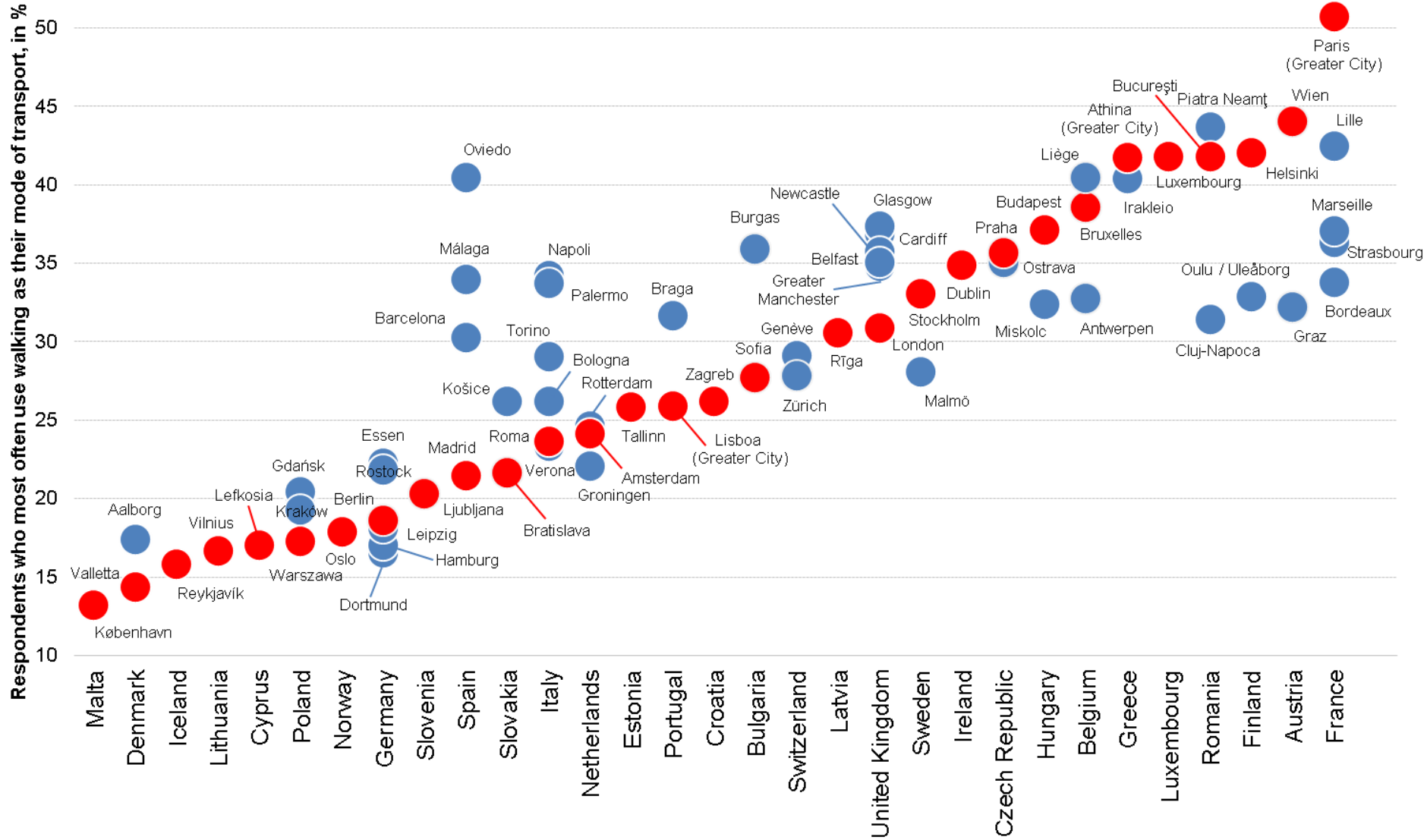


Public transport use per city, 2015



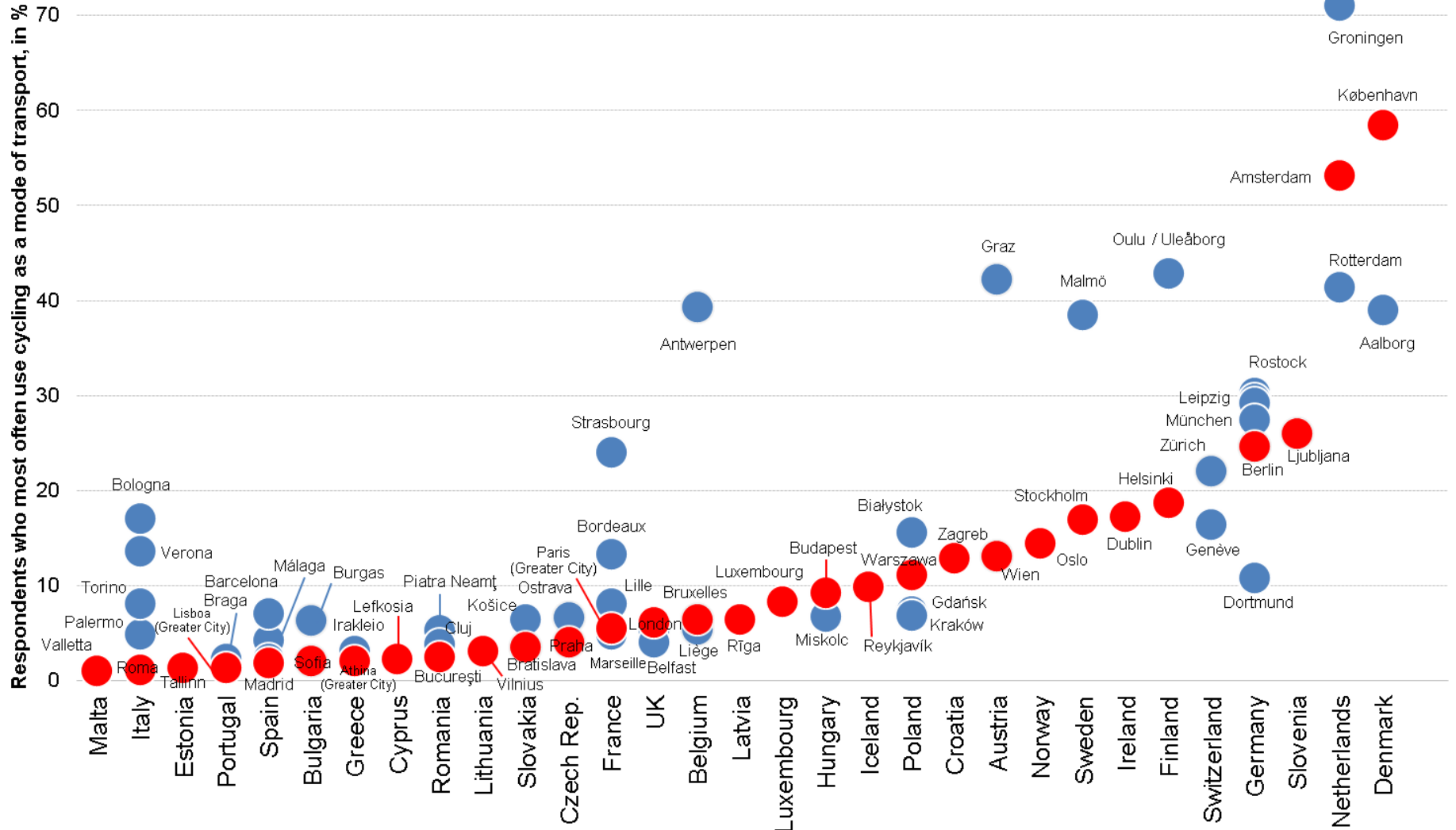


Walking per city, 2015



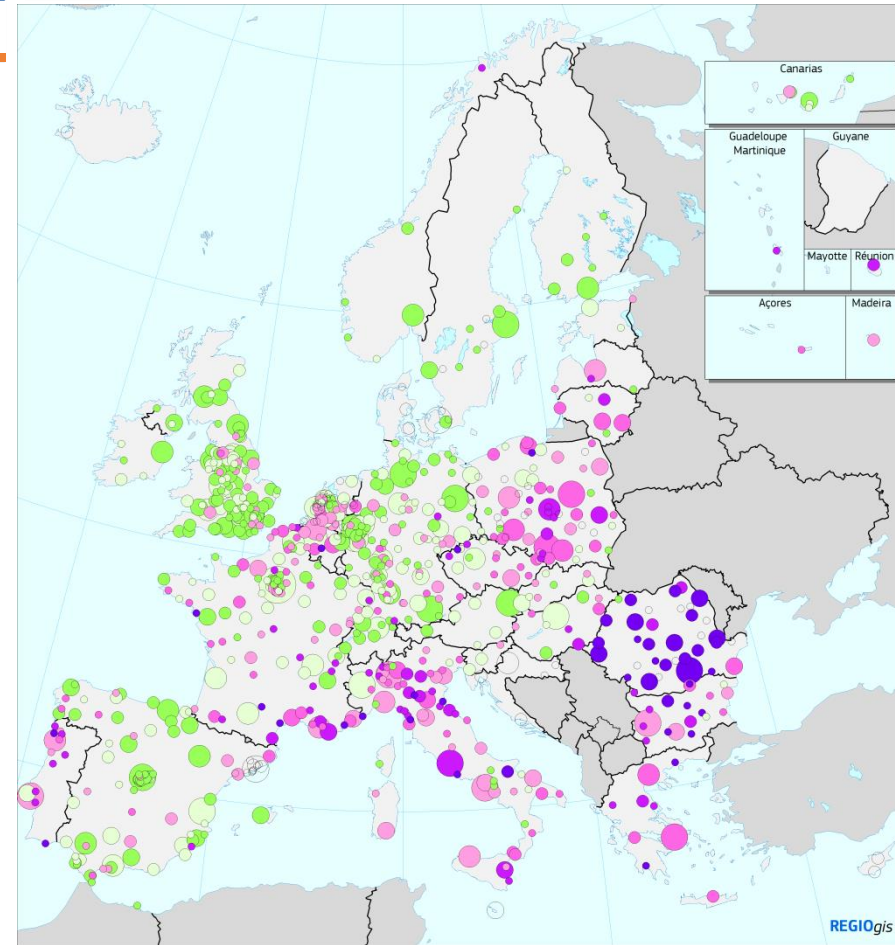


Cycling per city, 2015

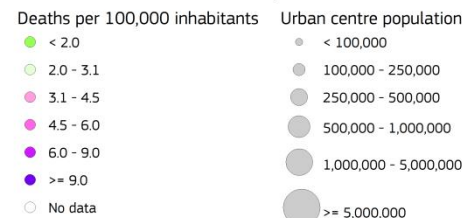


Road fatalities

- *Green below 2020 target*
- *Purple above 2020 target*



Road traffic fatalities in cities, 2013-2014



The EU objective for 2020 is a rate below 3.1.
 AT: 2013; BG, LV, NL: 2012-2013;
 FR: 2012; IT, PL, PT, SK, NO: 2011-2012;
 IE, EL: 2011; CZ, SE: 2010-2011; RO: 2008
 Source: Eurostat

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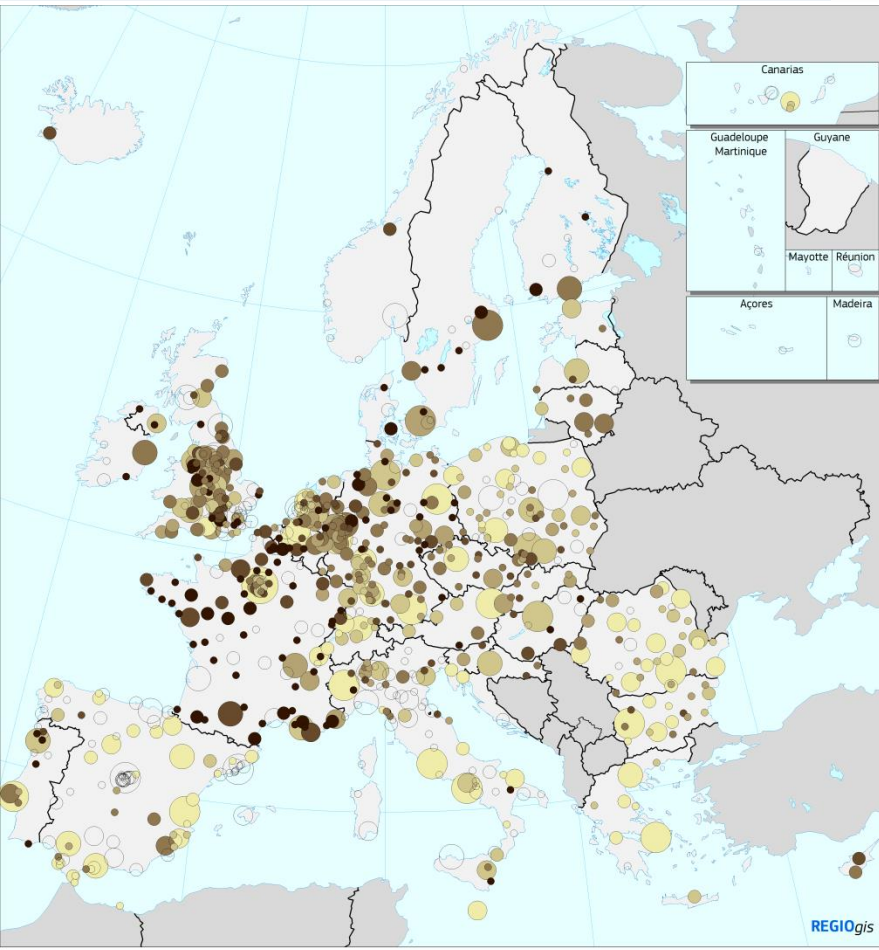
Urban mobility

- *Low-carbon modes more popular in cities, but more can be done to make these attractive:*
 - **Make walking and cycling safe and convenient**
 - **Improve speed and frequency of public transport**
 - **Charge more for parking a car in the city centre**
- *To reach the EU GHG emission targets, car use may need to be reduced. Several cities have succeeded to reduce car use.*
- *Traffic safety is high in most EU cities, but it can still be improved in several cities*



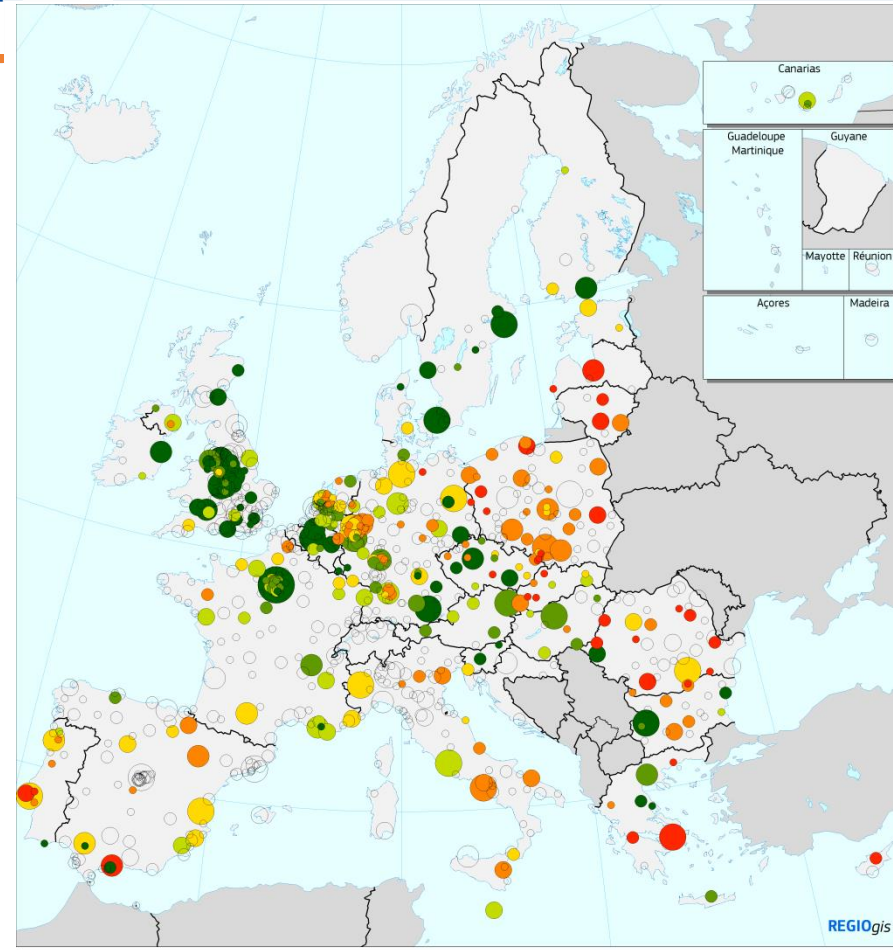
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RESOURCE EFFICIENT CITIES

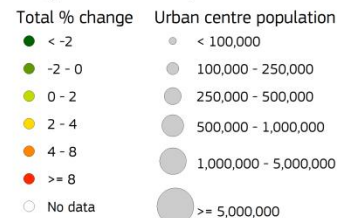


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REGIOgis



Change in residential, industrial and commercial areas per inhabitant by city, 2006-2012

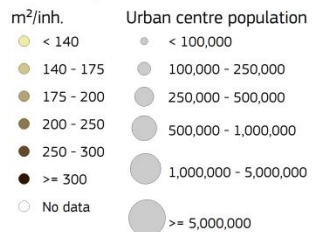


Residential, industrial, commercial, public and private built-up areas.
Sources: Copernicus Urban Atlas, Eurostat, DG REGIO

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Residential, industrial and commercial areas per inhabitant by city, 2012



Residential, industrial, commercial, public and private built-up areas.
Sources: Copernicus Urban Atlas, Eurostat, DG REGIO

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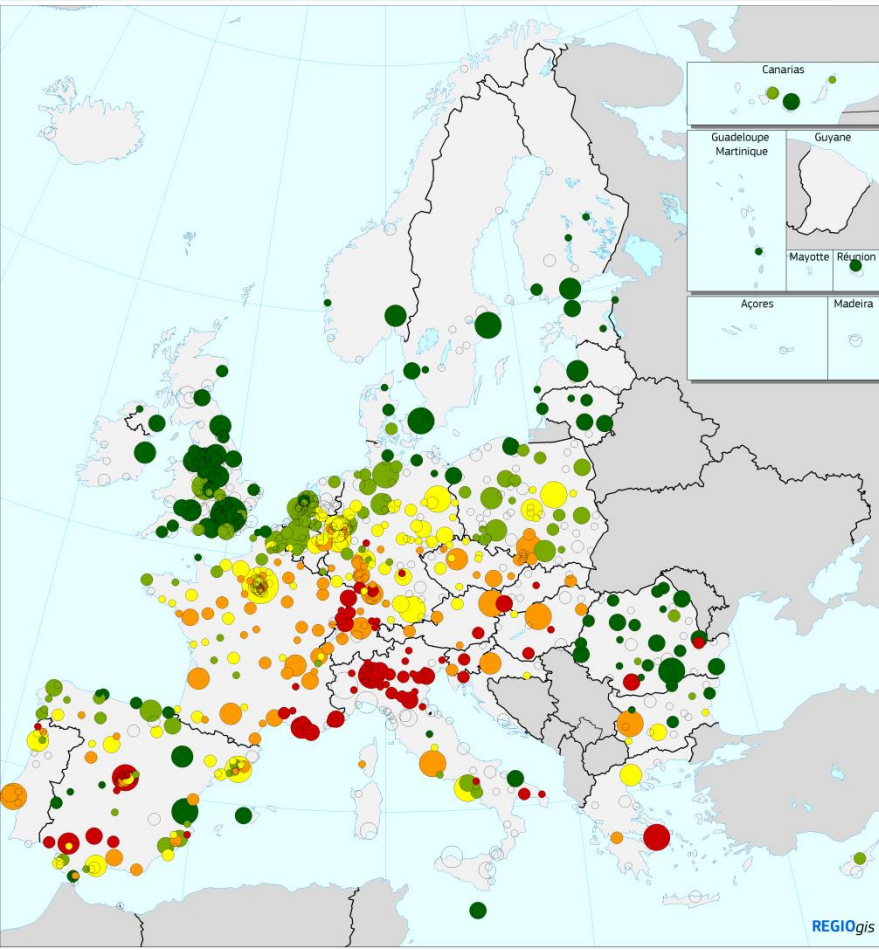
Resource efficient cities

- *Cities compared to rural areas need*
 - **Four times less land,**
 - **Ten times less local road**
- *Large cities and Mediterranean cities use less land per inhabitant*
- *Most EU cities with a growing population have a slower increase in land use than in population*
- *This efficiency can deteriorate or improve over time depending on national and local policies*

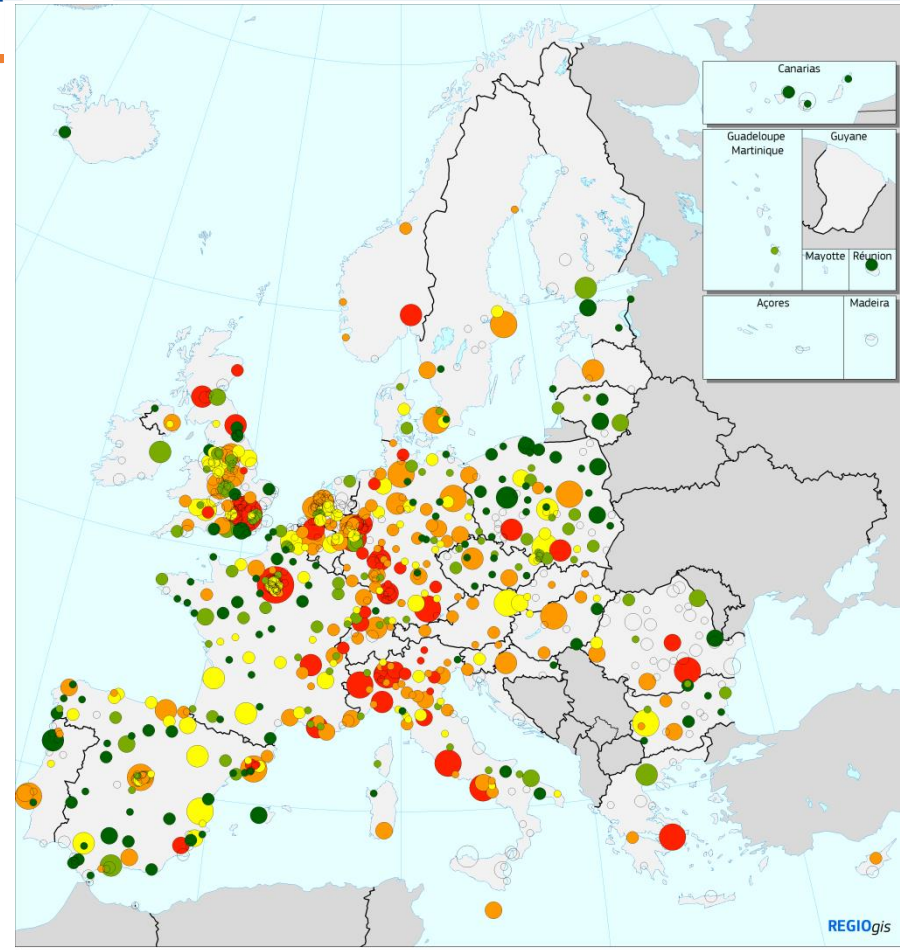


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URBAN ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE



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Regional & Urban Policy

Concentration of ground-level ozone (O_3) in cities, 2013

Number of days with more than $120 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Urban centre population

- < 2
- 2 - 8
- 8 - 15
- 15 - 25
- ≥ 25
- No data
- < 100,000
- 100,000 - 250,000
- 250,000 - 500,000
- 500,000 - 1,000,000
- 1,000,000 - 5,000,000
- $\geq 5,000,000$

Average recorded by measuring stations within city boundaries.
EU target value of $120 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ should not be exceeded more than 25 days per year (averaged over 3 years).
Sources: EEA, DG REGIO

0 500 Km

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Average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) in cities, 2013

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Urban centre population

- < 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 30
- 30 - 40
- ≥ 40
- No data
- < 100,000
- 100,000 - 250,000
- 250,000 - 500,000
- 500,000 - 1,000,000
- 1,000,000 - 5,000,000
- $\geq 5,000,000$

Average recorded by measuring stations within city boundaries.
WHO guideline and EU limit value: $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Sources: EEA, DG REGIO

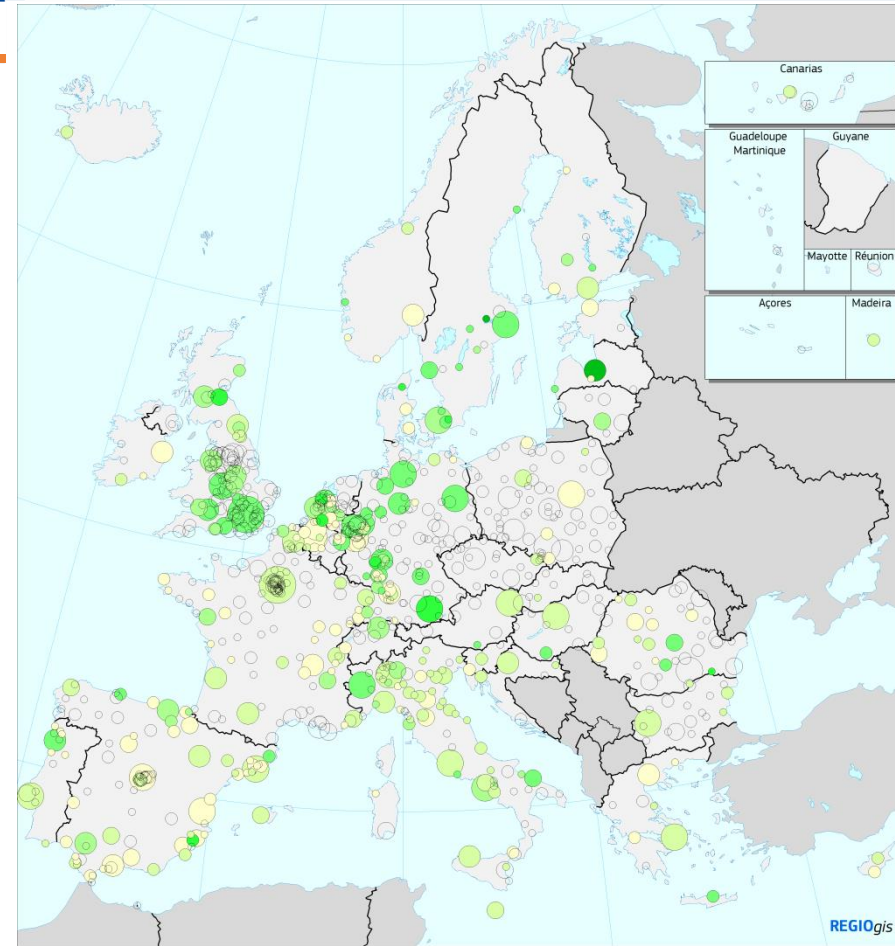
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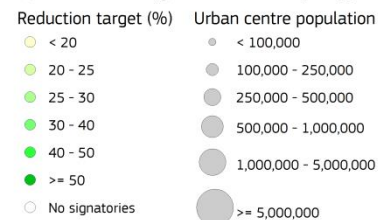


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- *More than 300 cities have committed to reducing GHG emissions*
- *Cities focus increasingly on mitigation AND adaptation*



CO₂ reduction targets for 2020 by city, 2016



Reduction targets set by Covenant of Mayors signatories (as of 01/06/2016) located in cities. In most cases the reduction target refers to the absolute value of CO₂ emissions; in others it refers to per capita reduction. Source: Covenant of Mayors Office, JRC, DG REGIO

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Urban environment and climate change

- *To reduce air pollution many cities need to act, but so do higher levels of government.*
- *More mayors aim to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to climate change: **Covenant of Mayors***
- *Cities are experimenting green and blue infrastructure and other nature-based solutions*

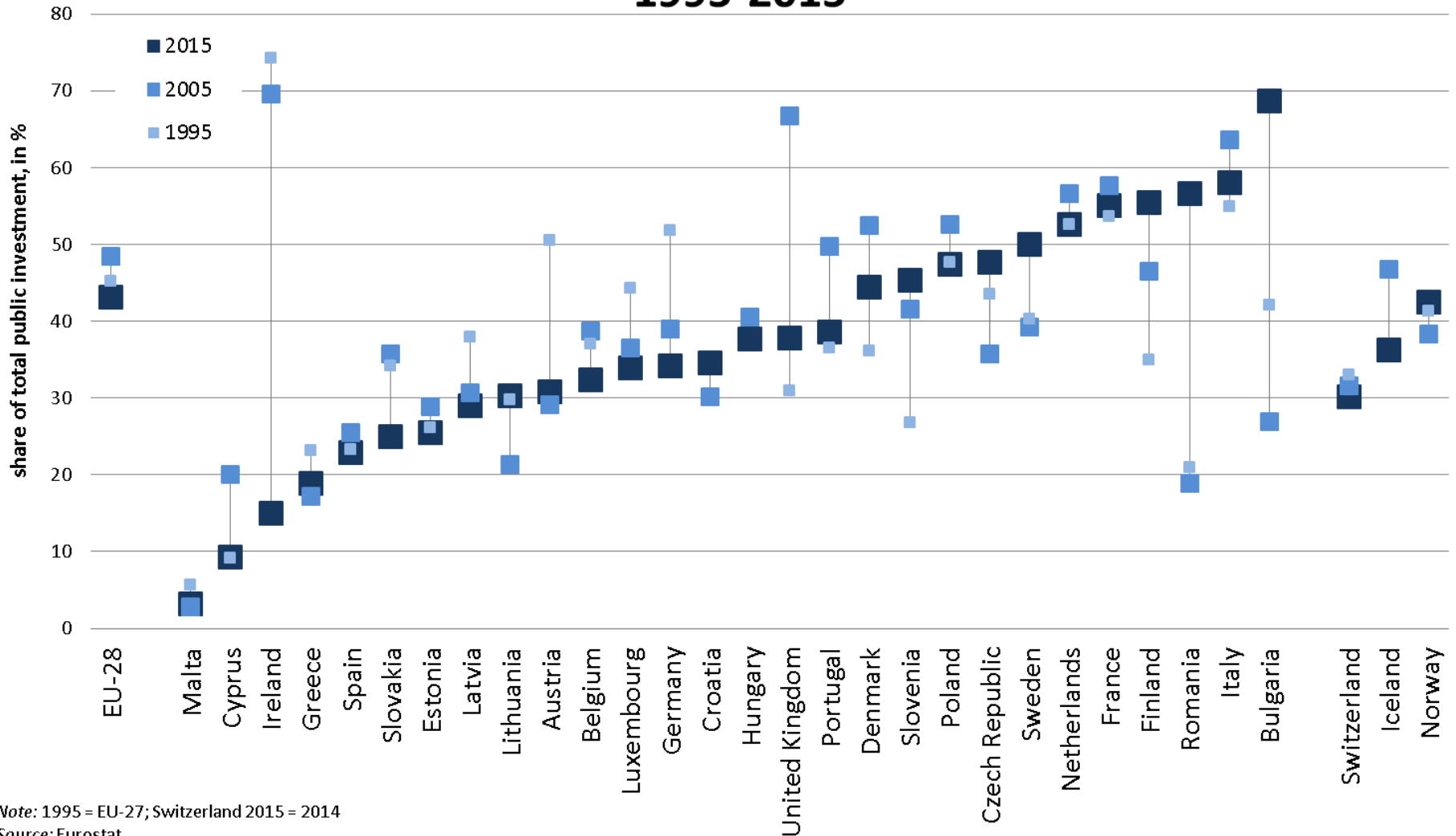


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URBAN GOVERNANCE



Public investment by local governments per country, 1995-2015

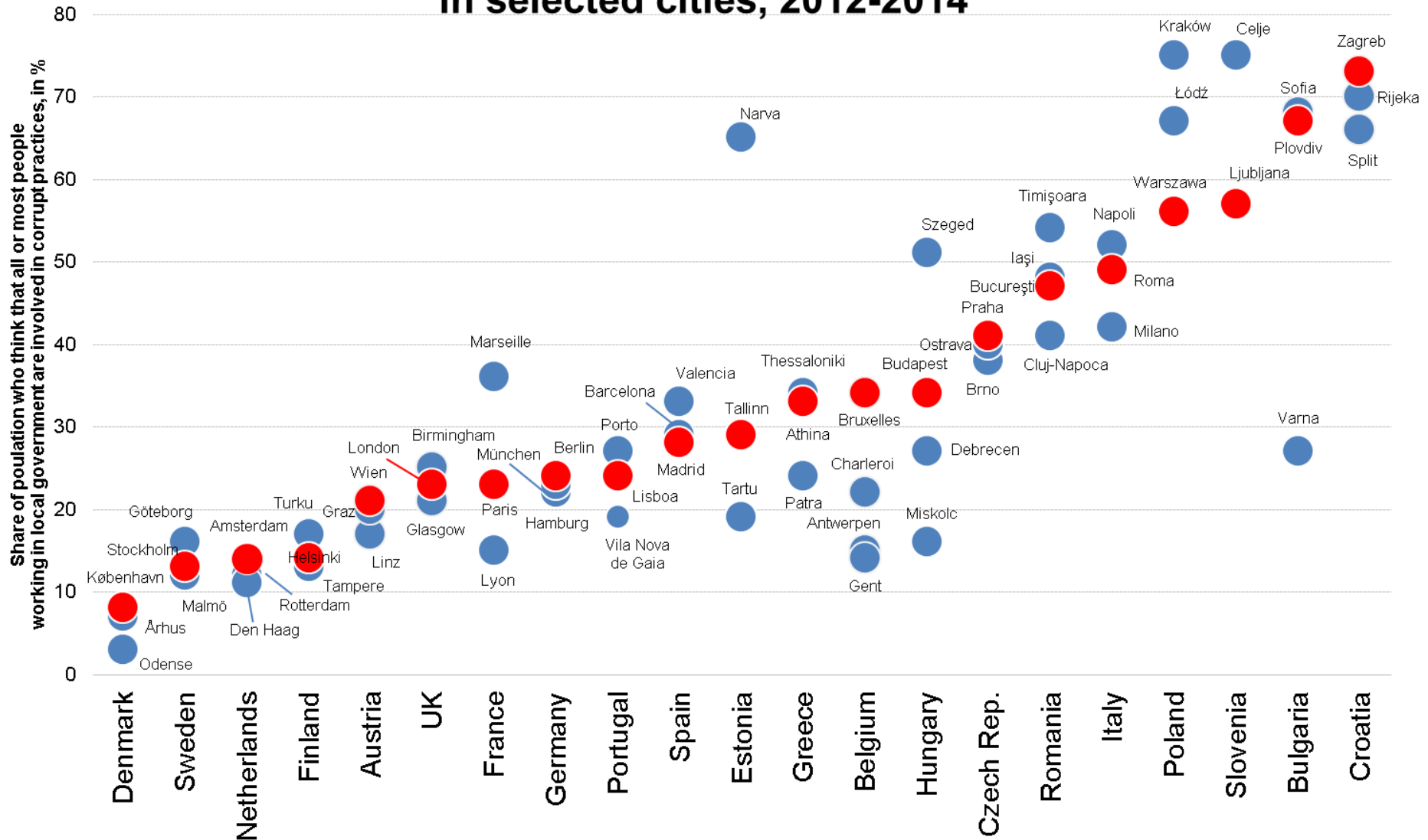


Note: 1995 = EU-27; Switzerland 2015 = 2014

Source: Eurostat

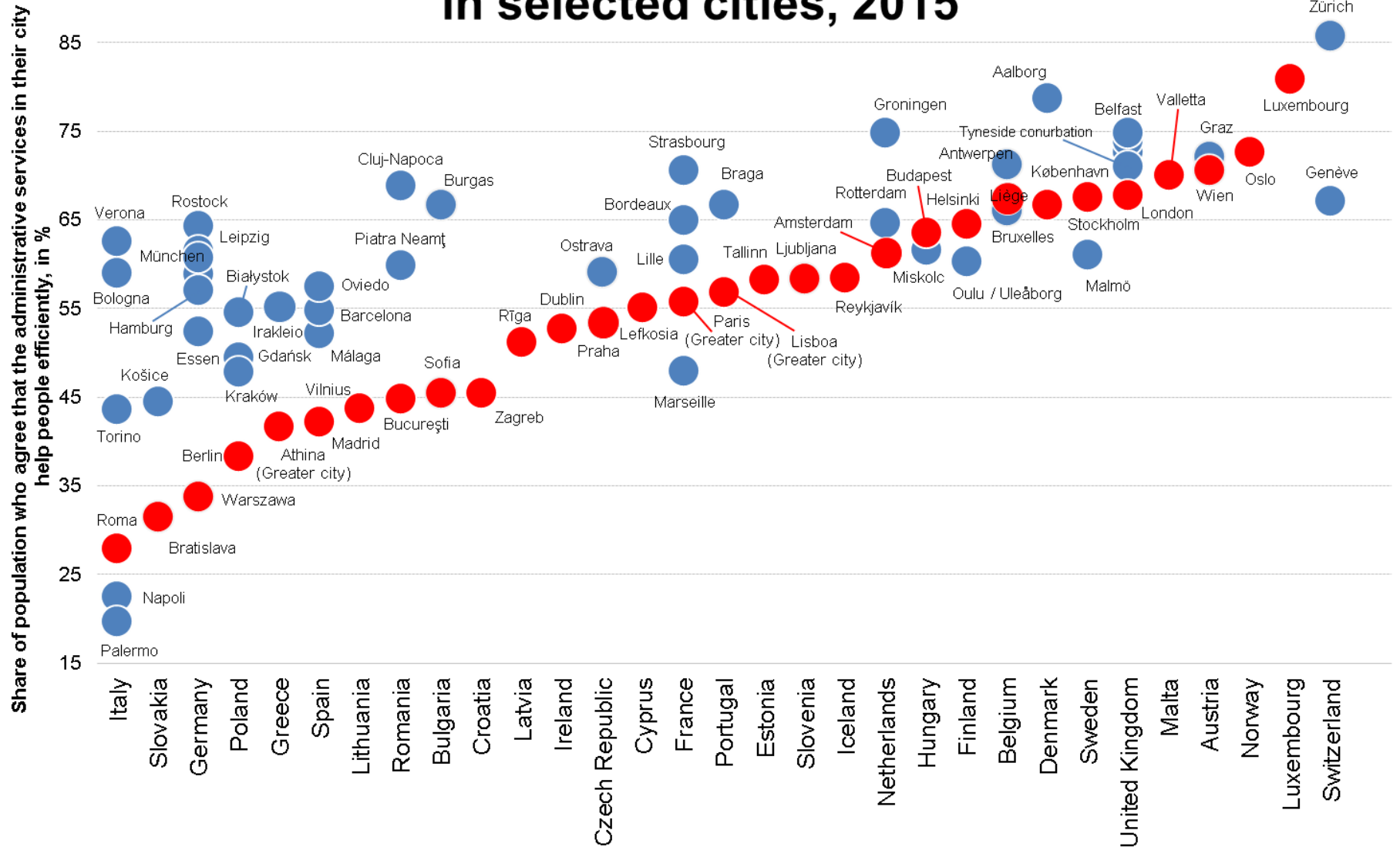


Perceived corrupt practices in local government in selected cities, 2012-2014





Efficiency of public administration in selected cities, 2015



Urban governance

- *Successful cities have*
 - **sufficient autonomy,**
 - **sufficient funding and**
 - **govern at the functional (i.e. metropolitan) level**
- *Autonomy and funding have increased, but the crisis has reduced local public investment*
- *Corruption and inefficient public services continue to plague in several cities*

Conclusions

- *European cities are central to reaching key EU economic, social and environmental goals*
- *European cities already have many benefits but they need to improve their performance.*
- *Cities need a solid metropolitan governance and sufficient funding and autonomy*
- *Report: <http://ec.europa.eu/cities-report>*