

ARL-Kongress 2015: Migration, Integration – Herausforderungen für die räumliche Planung

Spatial Patterns of Migration

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ESPON 2013 Programme and Policy Contexts

Role in Structural Funds 2007-2013

- Support EU Cohesion Policy development with pan-European, comparable facts and evidence on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impacts, focusing on European regions and cities.

Europe 2020 Strategy, EU Cohesion Policy and Territorial Agenda2020

- Promote polycentric and balanced territorial development.
- Encouraging integrated development in cities, rural and specific regions.
- Improving territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and enterprises.

Programme Priorities

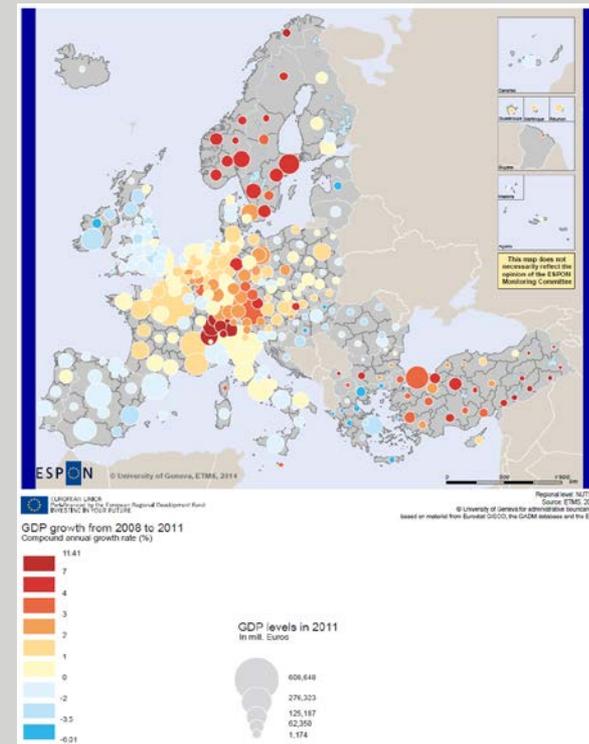
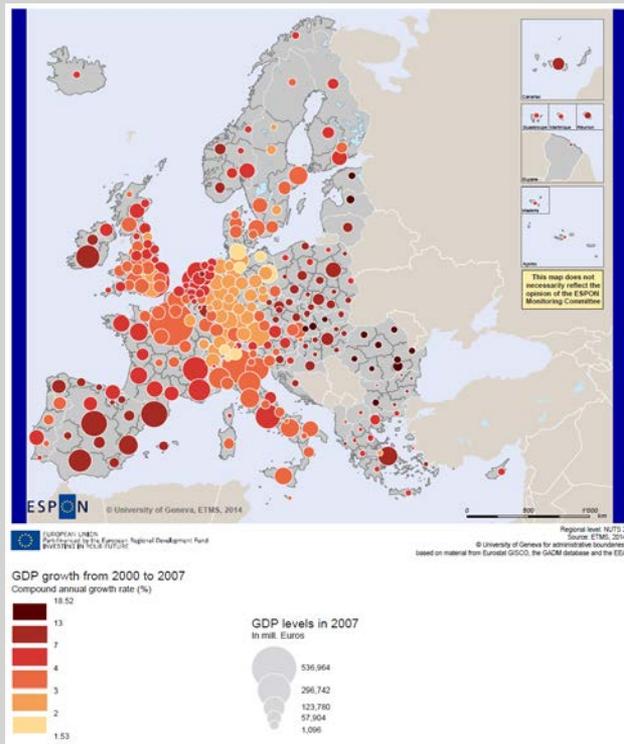
- P 1: Applied Research – e.g. DEMIFER Demographic and Migratory flows in
- P 2: Targeted Analyses – e.g. SEMIGRA Selective migration in rural regions
- P 3: Scientific Platform and Tools – e.g. Update of maps and indicators
- P 4: Capitalisation – e.g. Evidence Brief No. 6 Post-crisis migration trends

Outline of presentation

Presentation – “Spatial Patterns of Migration”

- Economic and social contexts post-crisis and after
- Migration in Europe
 - Opportunities and challenges
 - Net migration 1990-2012
 - Migration between European countries
 - Gender and age
 - Specific territorial dimensions
- Main findings
- Points for policy considerations

GDP Growth 2000-2007 and 2008-2010

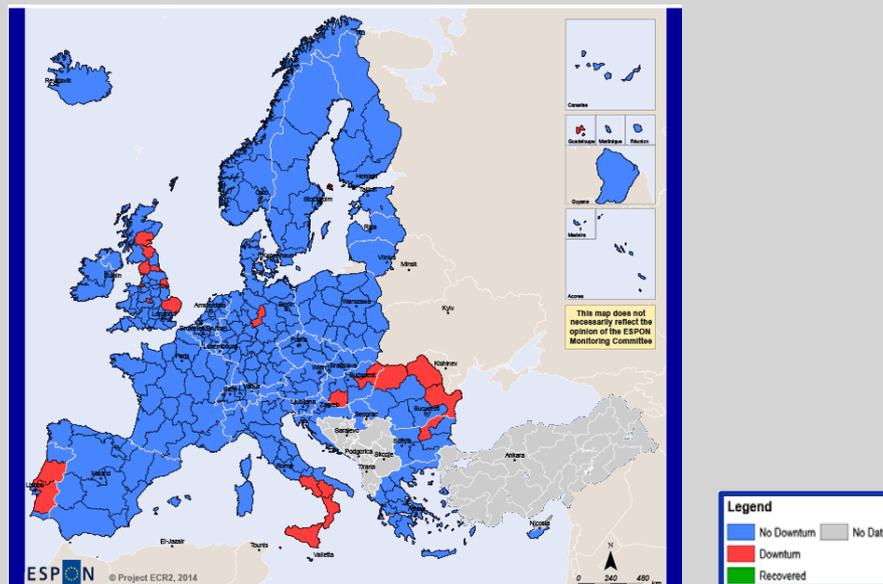


- Growth in GDP before the economic crisis and after show distinct differences
- Growth rates 2000-2007 high in the majority of European countries and regions
- While in 2008-2010 many countries and regions in particularly Southern Europe the UK, and part of Eastern Europe show negative growth

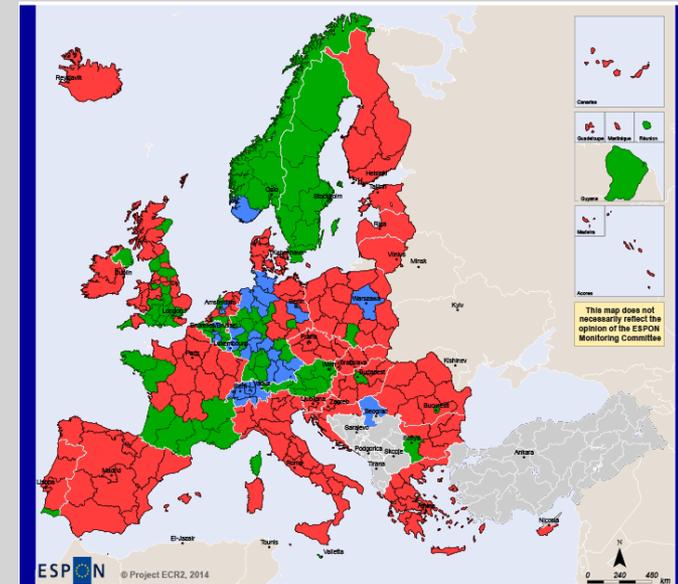
Economic crisis - Employment and territorial impacts

- The economic crisis stalled the development towards more cohesion in Europe.
- Unemployment hit many European regions in 2008-2009,
- But from 2011/12 signs of recovery to pre-crisis employment levels, however the majority of European regions still faced a downturn

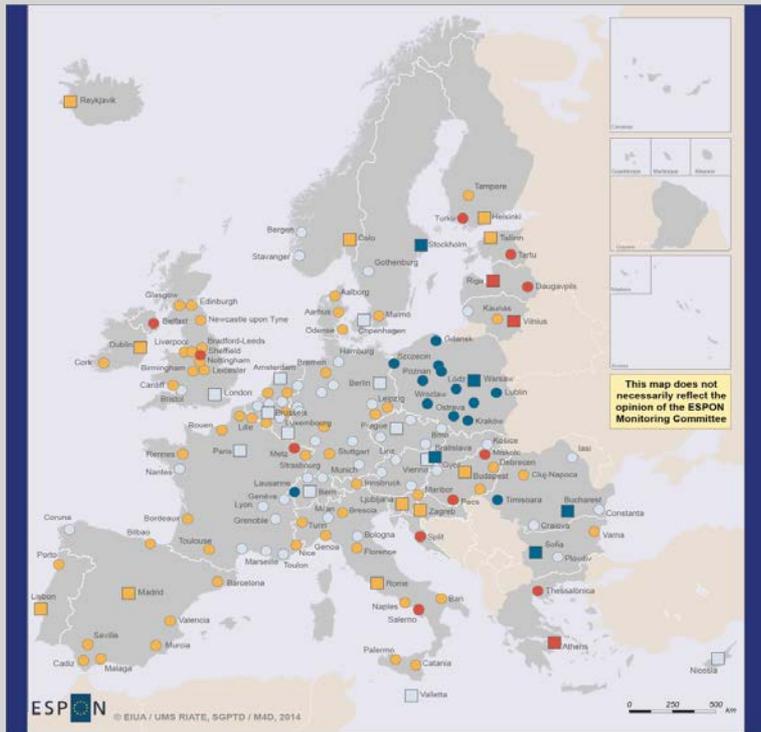
Employment in 2007



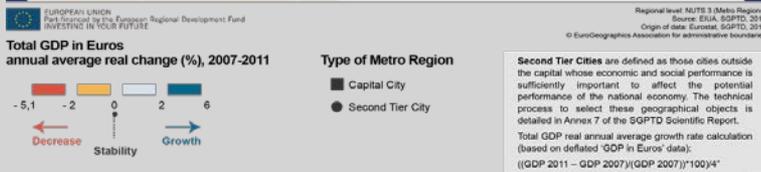
Employment in 2012



Capitals and Second-Tier Cities Growth, 2007-2011



- Second tier cities were catching up during 2000-2011, making Europe more balanced and polycentric
- Capitals and second tier cities made the biggest growth contribution in DE, PL, ES, FR & NL
- Capitals and Second tier cities in Baltic States and Hungary hit the hardest by the crisis
- Investments in second tier cities an important strategy for cohesion



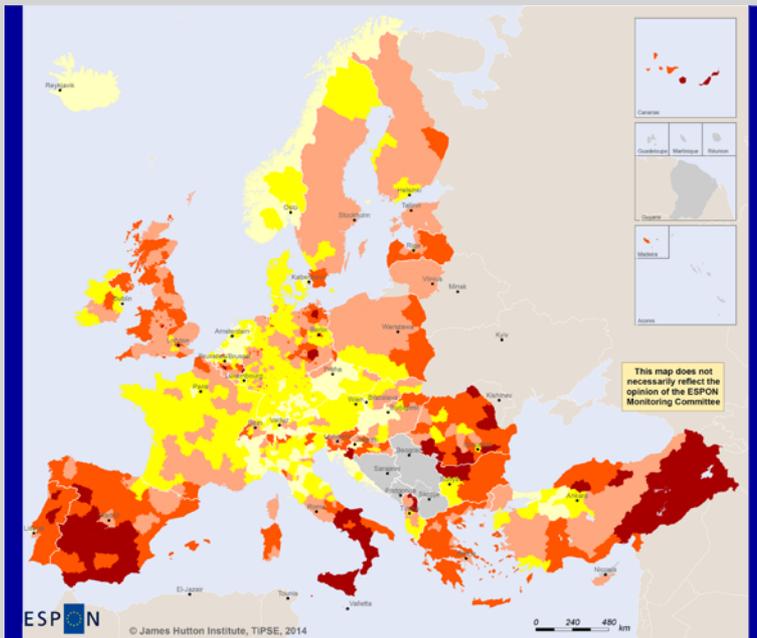
At Risk of Poverty

Poverty concerns all regions in EU

- Europe 2020 gives strong emphasis to job creation and poverty reduction
- Demographic trends (depopulation, ageing, migration, higher migration of women compared to men) result in intensifying at risk of poverty rates

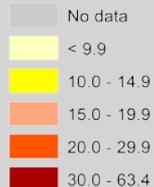
Regional at risk of poverty rates, 2011

- Distribution of household income across population ranges from 20,362 EUR in CH to 5,520 EUR in GR
- Main distinction between core and periphery of EU
- Variations within countries
- Unemployment is risk factor



© James Hutton Institute, TIPSE, 2014
 Regional level: NUTS 3
 Source: TIPSE, Project 2014
 © EuroGeographics for administrative boundaries

Percentage population in households (with <60% of the national median equivalised disposable income)

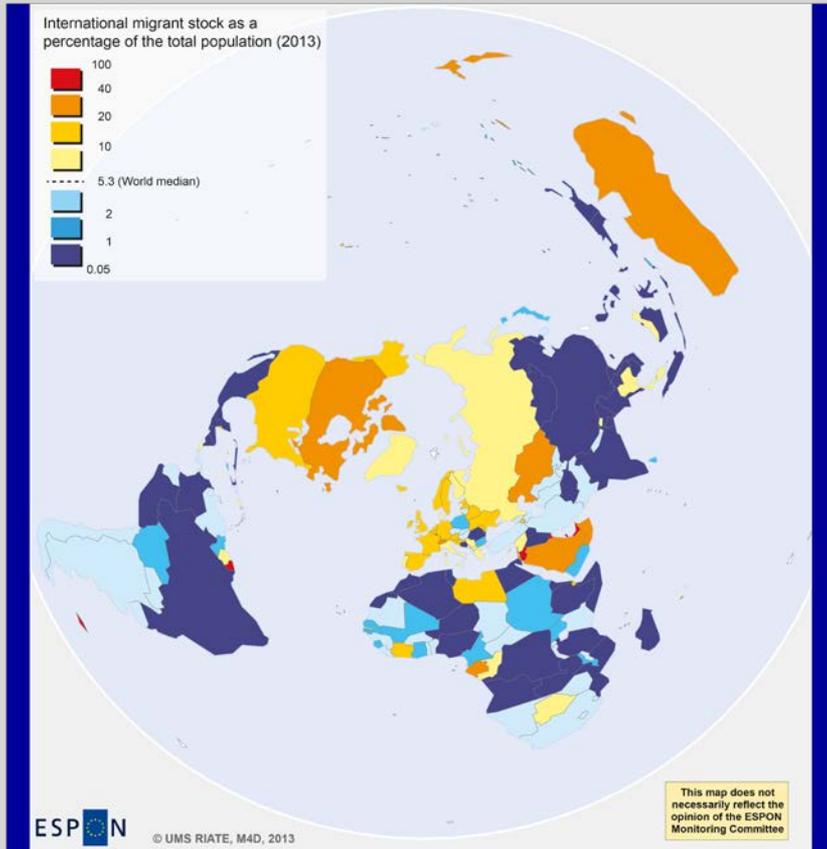


Sources
 - BE, DE, EL, ES, IT, AT, PT, TR, CH - ESPON TIPSE project
 - DK, SE, FI, NO, IE, NL, FR, UK, HR - National Statistical Institutes
 - LV, HU, RO, SI, SK - World Bank
 - BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LU, MT, PL, LI - Eurostat Regio Database (NUTS 0-2)

Migration – Opportunities and Challenges

- Free movement as one of the cornerstones of European integration
- Opportunities of migration and mobility:
 - Brings territorial development opportunities: can maintain economic growth in receiving regions and reduce unemployment in sending regions.
 - Contributes to competitiveness.
 - Ensuring a labor force with necessary skills to reinforce economic development.
- Due to the economic crisis, migration flows changed, impacting many EU countries, regions and cities.
- Events e.g. around the Mediterranean Sea related to flows of migrants have increased attention to migration issue.

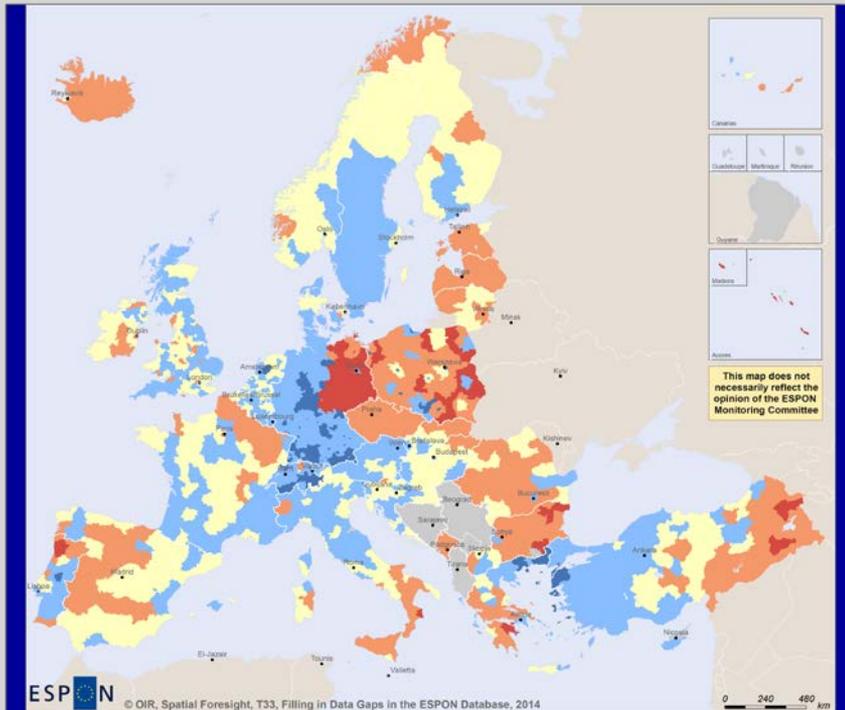
International Migrants 2013



- Stock of international migrants* increased more than 1/3 between 1990 and 2013
- Europe still one of most attractive regions in the world with the largest stock of international migrants

* Persons living outside their countries of birth.

Net migration in Europe 1990



Trend of migration favoured more developed territories and regions with metropolitan areas and capital cities.

Net migration figures display a very diverse territorial pattern.

Regions with the highest positive migration balance are found in Switzerland, Southern and Western Germany, Eastern Greece and Western Turkey.

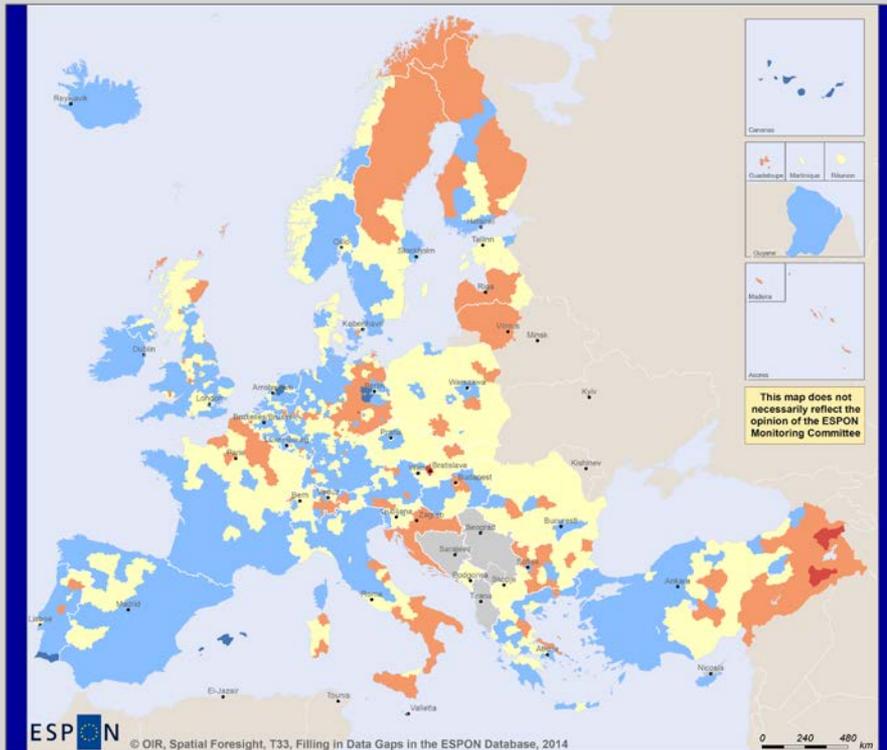
Negative net migration values are found in Iceland, Eastern Europe Poland, Greece, Eastern Turkey, Southern Italy, Northern Portugal and rural Spain.

In particular Eastern Germany, some eastern Polish regions and Romanian regions had a strong out-migration.

Share of net migration on total population, 1990



Net migration in Europe 2000



The pattern on net migration displayed more moderate values, with fewer regions showing extremes.

Negative net migration could be observed in Eastern Germany, Latvia and Lithuania, Southern Italy, as well as Croatia but also Northern Norway, Sweden and Finland, some regions in Poland and Switzerland.

Positive net migration was concentrated in the in several metropolitan regions, among others Stockholm, London, Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona and Istanbul.

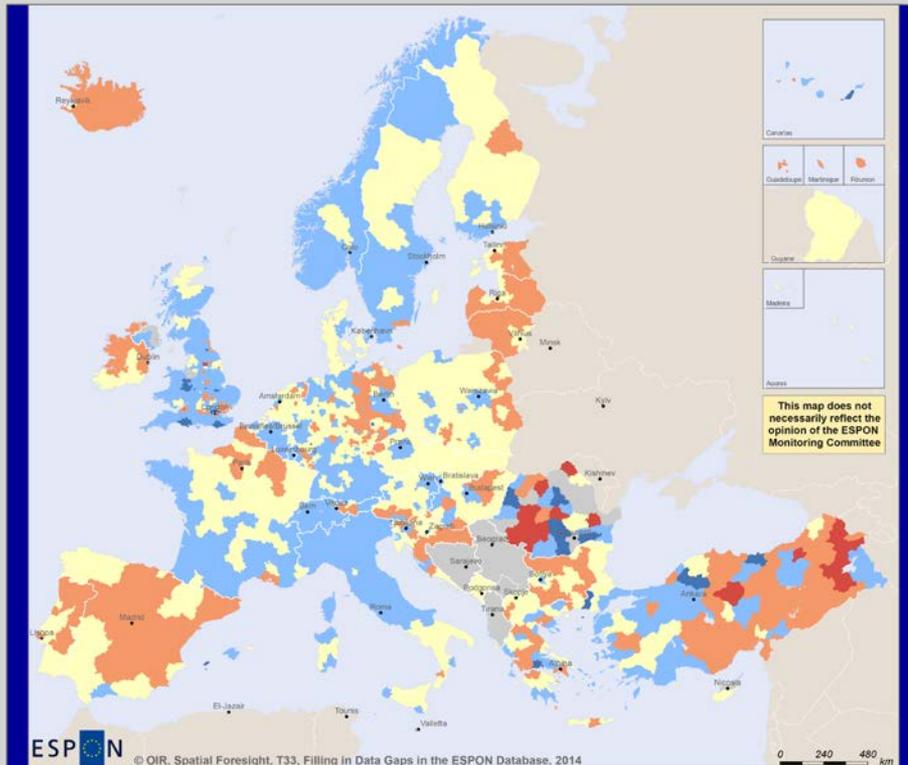
Positive net migration was also found in the more developed regions of Southern Germany, south of France, Northern Italy, the Netherlands and the UK.

Share of net migration on total population, 2000



Regional level: NUTS 3
 Source: ESPON Database, Filling in Data Gaps in the ESPON Database, OIR, 2014
 Origin of data: Eurostat 2014, ESPON M4D Project 2012
 © EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Net migration in Europe 2012



Share of net migration on total population, 2012



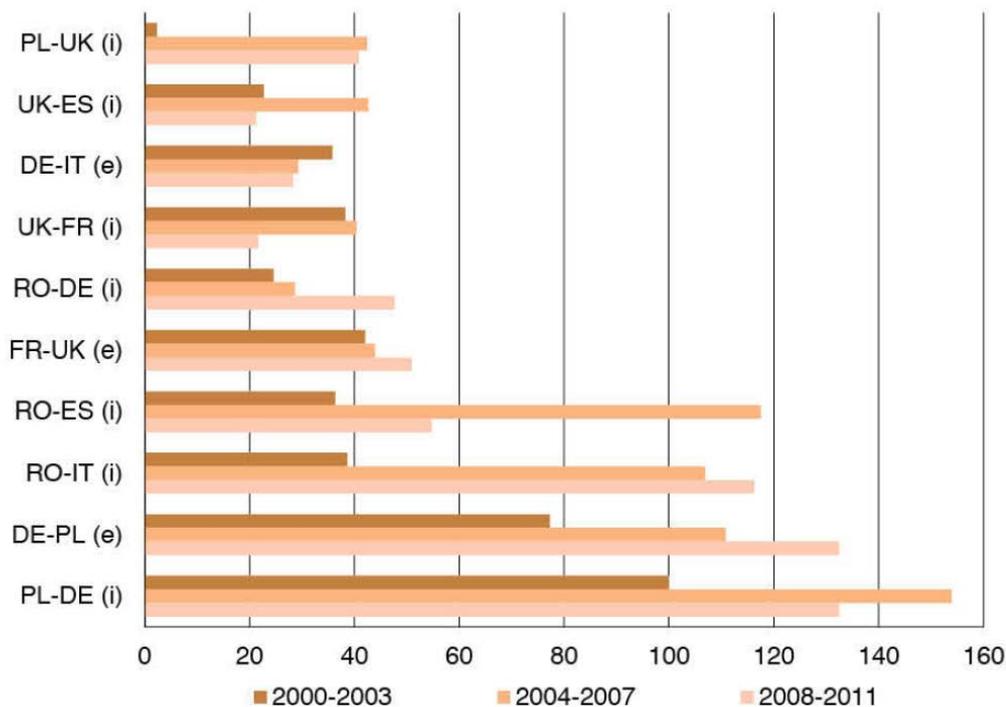
Negative net migration values are found in in Eastern Europe Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Iceland, the Baltic States, Eastern Germany and Northern France

Also southern countries, especially some regions of Portugal, Spain and Greece, highly affected by the economic and financial crisis, display out-migration.

Regions in Switzerland, UK, Norway, and Sweden but also large parts of Southern France, Northern Italy and Malta show moderately positive values.

The highest shares of net migration on total population could be identified in urban, metropolitan and more developed regions, the lowest or even negative ones in rural and less developed regions.

Migration flows between EU countries



Top ten average annual intra-EU migration flows, 2000-2011

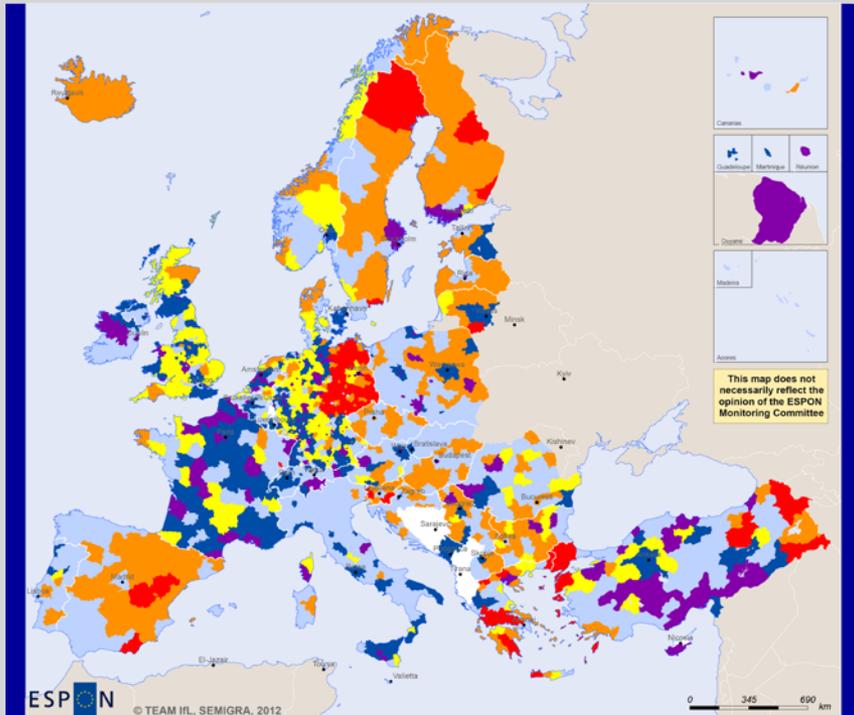
- In 2011 1.3 million people migrated between EU countries
- From 2008-2011 highest intra-EU migration flow between Germany and Poland

i=according to country of immigration; e=according to country of emigration.

Source: De Valk, H.A.G., Koelet, S. & Van der Erf, R. (forthcoming). Intra-European migration: background and future of EU mobility. CEMIS: Antwerp.

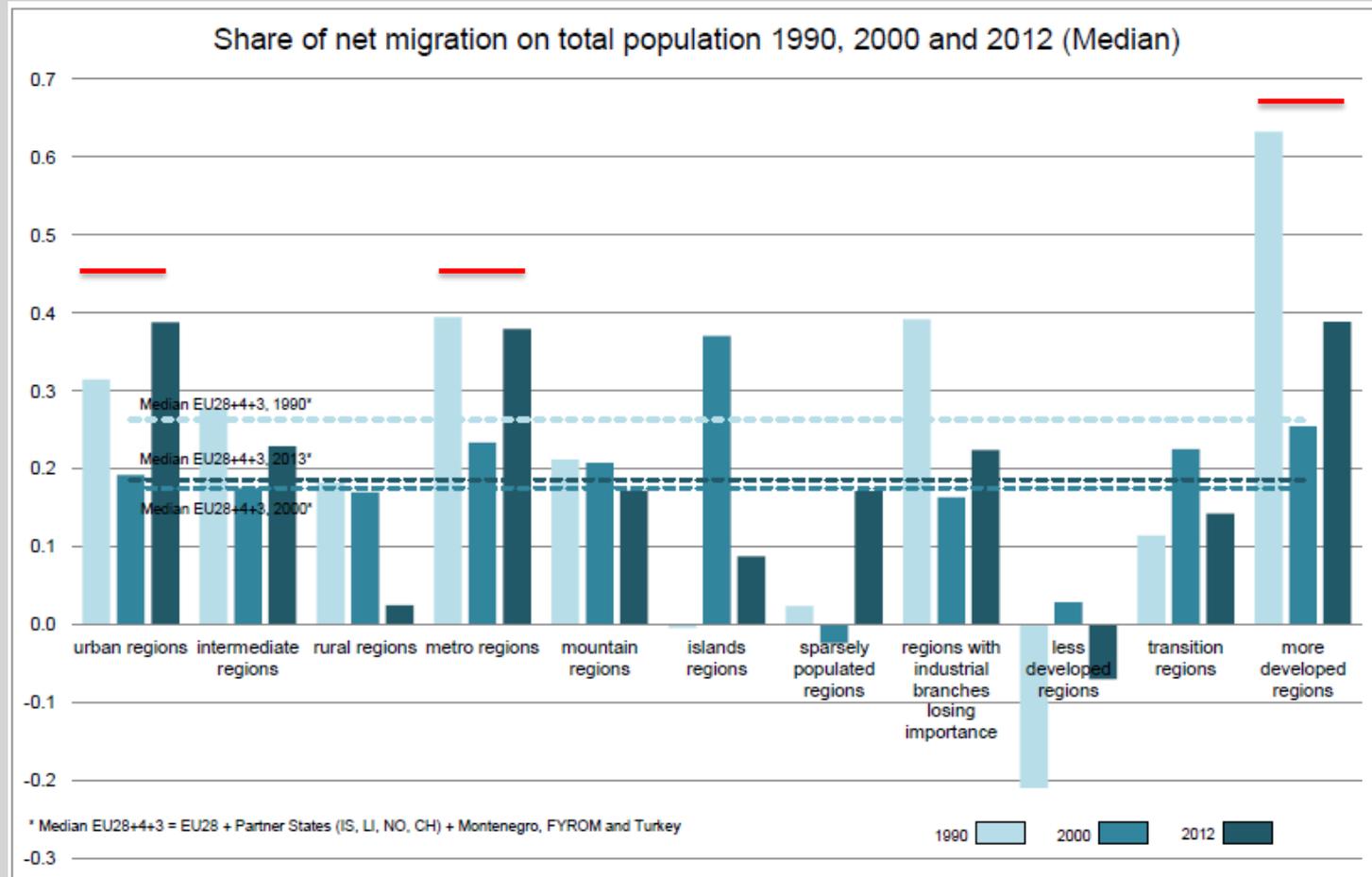
Gender and age in regional migration in Europe

Regional gender structures among young adults, 2008
(Age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34)



- Migration flows within countries are dominant component of migration in EU
- Migration depends on socio-economic and demographic structures
- Regions with a surplus of males in early adulthood tend to be peripheral rural areas
- Females outnumber men in the urban centres and their hinterland
- Regional gender ratios are highly dependent on the national context
- The European core area is mainly characterised by female surplus

Specific territorial dimensions of migration



Main findings on migration trends in Europe 1990-2012

- The **trend over the last two decades clearly** shows that urban, metropolitan and more developed regions gain from migration while more peripheral and economically challenged regions lose out.
- Compared to 1990, the **territorial pattern on net migration** in 2000 and 2012 identifies more moderate trends for several eastern European countries, including Eastern Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.
- From another perspective, considerable differences can be observed **between new and existing EU Member States**:
 - In new MS net outward migration contributed twice as much to population decline as the natural reduction.
 - In existing MS net inward migration contributed to population growth three times larger than that of the natural increase.
- **Economic recession** has had major impact on migration flows in Europe - common feature of out-migration countries is drastic GDP falls and high levels of unemployment
- Current migration trends may pose **challenges in some European countries** in relation to the Europe 2020 policy objectives of smart growth in terms of employment and productivity.

Key Observations on and Points for Policy Considerations

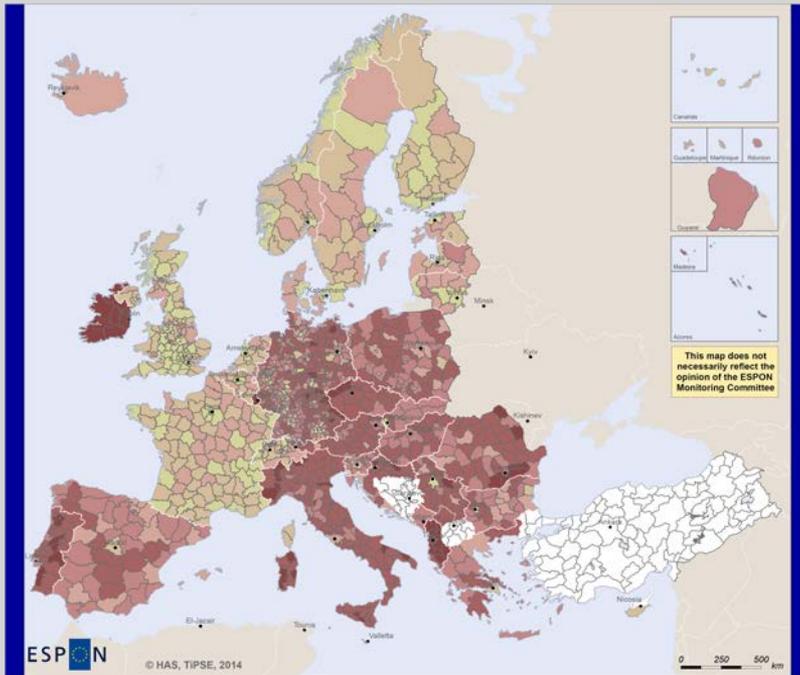
- Current policy actions have mainly aimed at increasing the quality of life in rural and peripheral regions, countering out-migration from these regions in order to ensure their attractiveness both for residents and visitors and SMEs.
- Migration can contribute to generate new skills and experiences acquired by the people moving, and contribute to innovation and entrepreneurial activities.
- Countries and regions that moved from being in-migration countries in 2000 to outmigration countries in 2012 as a consequence of economic recession may deserve special attention from policy makers.
- Policy investments in regions experiencing negative net migration need to consider the potentials and sensitivities of the particular area and its endogenous possibilities to contribute to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.
- History shows that net migration patterns are changeable, even over shorter time.

Thank you for your attention

Inspire policy making by territorial evidence

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Social Exclusion in European Regions



EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Regional level: NUTS 2-3
Source: Own elaboration, 2014
Origin of data: Eurostat Compendium, NSI Census databases, 2011
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Ratio of population not having high (ISCED5-6) qualification, 2011
(per cent of 25+ years population)



Notes
BE, EL, ES53, ES70, MT and NL are shown at NUTS2 level
- Reference population for DE is 18+ population and for IS 25-64 population
- Data for France corresponds to 2010

Social exclusion concerns all regions in EU

- Inclusion within various aspects of society of relevance
- Major influences to social exclusion include detachment from labour market, low participation in civic and political life, social isolation, etc.
- Education considerable factor influencing social exclusion
- Highest shares of population (25+) found in PT, ES, IT GR and IR regions
- High shares also in regions of DE, AT
- However, higher education attainment does not necessarily spare qualified people of unemployment, especially as regards younger population groups (crisis)

ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme

- Improvement of the transfer of European territorial evidence
- More effective outreach to more users
- More policy relevant analyses upon demand from policy and also from ESIF Programmes and macro-regions
- Rapid deliveries to ongoing policy processes
- Improved validation of scientific quality and data
- Enhanced in-house capacity related to science, knowledge transfer and communication
- Lower administrative burden by change of contracting logic to service contracts only
- Renewed setup with an EGTC as Single Beneficiary

Specific Objectives of ESPON EGTC

- Specific Objective 1: *Continued production of territorial evidence.*
- Specific Objective 2: *Upgraded knowledge transfer and analytical user support.*
- Specific Objective 3: *Improved territorial observation and tools for territorial analyses.*
- Specific Objective 4: *Wider outreach and uptake of territorial evidence.*
- Specific Objective 5: *Leaner, effective and efficient implementation provisions and proficient programme assistance (relevant for both SO 1 and 2).*

Reflecting on future Cohesion Policy investment priorities



