A European Cities Report

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Structure of presentation

- Why now?
- Goals
- Timing
- Geographic and urban definitions
- Content
Why now?

- Growing urban agenda: Cities have many benefits, not only problems!
- Discussions between MS
- EU Communication
- 2nd Cities report is from 2010
- Cities of Tomorrow is from 2011
- HABITAT III in 2016
Goals of the European Cities Report

- Show European cities in global perspective
- Compare cities within Europe to support European, national and local policy making
- Provide urban policy analysis

- Provide input to the HABITAT III conference
Timing

- **Kick-off:** June 2014
- **Presentation during Urban Development Group meeting in Rome, 3 July**
- **Drafting:** July 2014-Dec 2015
- **Presentation at PrepCom I:** Sept 2014
- **Presentation to various stakeholders:** 2015
- **Publication:** March 2016
- **Habitat III:** June/July 2016
Geographic and urban definitions

- EU, Norway, Switzerland and Iceland
- Main focus will be on cities with an urban centre of 50,000 inhabitants (EU-OECD definition).
- Analysis which relies on NUTS-3 data will be limited to the metro regions
- Some analysis will also cover smaller settlements through the 'towns and suburbs' definition in the degree of urbanisation
- Period to cover 1960-2060
1. European cities in a global context
2. Urbanisation and demographic trends
3. Economic development and agglomeration economies
4. Urban quality of life and the inclusive city
5. Environmental issues in cities
6. Urban governance
1. European cities in a global context

- What is different about European cities?
- No real mega-cities, many medium-sized cities
- Dense network of cities
- Urban densities and important historic urban fabric
- Main urbanisation happened earlier
- Cultural heritage
2. Urbanisation and demographic trends

- High level of urbanisation, but slow urbanisation rate
- Migration main source of population growth
- Ageing of population
- Suburbanisation
- Population growth in city centre?
3. Economic development and agglomeration economies

- *Innovation is concentrated in cities*
- *The tertiary educated are concentrated in cities*
- *Large cities provide a productivity premium*
- *... but so does the proximity to other cities*
- *Transport connections between cities*
- *ICT in cities*
- *Public investments by local authorities and the impact of the crisis*
4. Urban quality of life and the inclusive city

- Many European cities in the top 100 most liveable cities
- Access to public transport, education, health and culture
- But problems remain such as congestion, affordable housing, crime, poverty, unemployment and deprived urban neighbourhoods
5. Environmental issues in cities

- *Urban eco-efficiency: lower land use, energy use and car use by urban residents and urban jobs*
- Access to green areas
- Access to public space
- *Urban environmental problems: air quality, noise,*
- *Urban sprawl*
6. Urban governance

- Local authority index: Do cities have anything to say?
- How do countries address metropolitan governance? What are the benefits?
- What about national urban policies?
- How do national sectoral policies influence cities?
- How does the EU engage with cities, directly and indirectly?
A new report, a new opportunity

- Highlight the economic, social and environmental benefits of cities
- ... but not ignore the problems at the city and neighbourhood level
- Show how urban policies can help at local, national and European level
- Underline the need to consider cities when designing sectoral policies