





# **AISRe Winter school**

1st – 5th February, Milan, Italy

Shrinking cities & Just Transition Fund: future trajectories and potential territorial impacts



# Agenda

1.Shrinking cities today

- 2.Shrinking cities tomorrow
- 3. Just Transition Fund and shrinkage
- 4. Just Transition Fund and shrinkage: exposure
- 5. Just Transition Fund and shrinkage: sensitivity

6.Preliminary results: Matrix of shrinking cities sensitivity to the JTF

7.Next steps



### 1.Shrinking cities today: definitions



REVIVING SHRINKING CITIES innovative paths and perspectives towards livabilit for shrinking cities in Europe

- Operational definition: Shrinking City international Research Network (SCiRN): urbanized area with a minimum population of 5,000 residents that has faced a remarkable population loss of more than 0.15 % annually for 5 years.
- Descriptive definition: shrinkage events typically involve more than just the demographic trend of population loss; causes and effects are intertwined around social, economic and environmental factors which can signal symptoms of a structural crisis.





Typical "symptomatology" of shrinking cities

**Empty housing stock** 

**Empty shop windows** 

### 1.Shrinking cities today: dimension of the phenomenon



REVIVING SHRINKING CITIES nnovative paths and perspectives towards livability for shrinking cities in Europe



### Dimension of the phenomenon:

in Europe (EU28) almost 25% of European municipalities are shrinking - period of observation 1991-2018.

Strong population loss

| and the second se |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |

Strong population growth

## 2.Shrinking cities tomorrow: projection model



Formula:



### 2.Shrinking cities tomorrow: future outlook

#### **Currently shrinking municipalities: a negative future outlook**

Shrinkage will expand its relevance further until 2050, after establishing as a solid trend in the past 30 years in 25% of Europe's municipalities. The demographic drop is no cyclic, nor episodic event.

- 77% of currently shrinking municipalities will continue on the shrinking path at equal or greater intensity of population loss (85% of them will experience between x2 and x8 the baseline value of the definition);
- 10 % are predicted to initiate a stabilization process, only 3% are predicted to start a regrowth path.

#### Blind spots of future shrinkage

New areas in Europe where shrinkage is now completely absent but will become a new reality to face.

- 15% of all European NUTS 3 units that did not shrink in the past, will face significant population decline in the period 2018-2050.
- 267 additional municipalities that did not qualify as shrinking (yet) but showed an initial path of decline (>0,15% per annuum) in the period 2011-2018, are expected to continue shrinking



### 3. The Just Transition Fund





Territorial eligibility of the JTF, Oct 2020 (provisional)

The Just transition Fund is part of the EU Green Deal which aims at climate neutrality by 2050. The Just Transition Fund is fresh money made available to support EU regions in their transition from carbon intensive economies.

This will require a socio-economic transformation in regions relying on fossil fuels and high-emission industries (territorial thinking). JTF aims at supporting EU regions most affected by the transition to a low carbon economy that require deep socioeconomic transformation.

The distribution of the JTF budget to the Member States is based on five socio-economic criteria:

- Industrial greenhouse gas emissions GHC- (49%)
- production of peat (0,95%)
- Production of oil shale and oil sands (0,5%)
- Employment in industry with a high carbon intensity (25%)
- Employment in mining of coal and lignite (25%)

## 3. JTF: The concepts of exposure and sensitivity

From the Territorial Impact Assessment literature and practice



#### Exposure

taking different components of the policy as starting point, exposure is determined by asking: To what degree is a **region/territory** likely to be subject to the **policy addressed** (positively or negatively)?

### Sensitivity

taking regional characteristics as starting point, sensitivity is determined by asking: To what degree might regional development be affected due to **specific regional characteristics and endowments**?

**Region/territory**: the statistical group of shrinking cities in EU27

Policy addressed: the Just Transition Fund

Regional characteristics and endowments: twofold sensitivity in this case:a) Structurality of shrinkage related issuesb) Preconditions towards the specific policy addressed: JTF

### 4. Exposure of shrinking cities to the JTF





Territorial eligibility of the JTF, October 2020.

**Exposure of shrinking cities (TIA concept)** Based on NUTS 3 location of municipalities

- 16,3 % of EU shrinking cities will benefit from the Just Transition Fund.
- 780 shrinking cities on a total of 4783 in the EU27.
- The criteria for allocation is based on: I) industrial greenhouse gas emissions (GHC) II) employment in mining, and industries with high carbon intensity. *Criteria seems to be biased towards coal and lignite only.*

### 5.Sensitivity to the Just Transition Fund



### Shrinkage profiles

**Shrinkage profile:** is shrinkage too firmly rooted on demographic and structural decline? I will look into the following variables to assess whether shrinkage is too structural of an issue, and if the JTF could actually be an opportunity of refuelling a different path.

- Migration
- Ageing of the population
- Long term unemployment
- Economic: Gross value added (GVA)
- Poverty and social exclusion

JTF good preconditions/seeds of opportunity

- Industrial predisposition to resilience: is the existing industrial fabric diversified or too reliant on coal mining ?
- Skills endowment: is there a level of skills needed to steer such a profound transition?
- Business dynamicity and innovation: is the business environment innovative and flexible to offer a fertile ground for transitions?
- Green economy potential: is there attitude and familiarity with green and circular economy?

### 5.Shrinkage profiles



REVIVING SHRINKING CITIES innovative paths and perspectives towards livability for shrinking cities in Europe

#### Shrinkage profile

| Variable                                       | Spatial Unit | Year         | Source         | Notes                                       |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| Crude rate of net migration                    | NUTS 3       | AVG('09/'18) | Eurostat       |   |
| Ageing index                                   | NUTS 3       | 2018         | Eurostat       | * tot population > 60 / tot population < 19 |
| GVA per inhabitant                             | NUTS 3       | 2018         | Eurostat       |   |
| Long term unemployment                         | NUTS 2       | 2018         | Eurostat       | *12 months or more                          |
| People at risk of poverty and social exclusion | NUTS 2       | 2018         | Eurostat/ESPON |   |



### 5.JTF good preconditions



| Industrial diversification vs reliance on mining                                  |              |               |                                      |  | REVIVING SHRINKING CITII<br>vative paths and perspectives towards li<br>for shrinking cities in Europe |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Variable  | Spatial Unit | Year          | Source                               | Notes  |  |
| Ratio of dependency of the industrial fabric on phasing out sector                | NUTS 2       | 2018          | Eurostat                             | Ratio of employment in 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> industrial activity sector over employment in mining          |  |
| Skills endowment that can drive the transition                                    |              |               |                                      |  |  |
| Persons with tertiary education (ISCED) and/or employed in science and technology | NUTS 2       | 2018          | Eurostat                             |  |  |
| Accessibility to universities   | NUTS 3       | 2014          | DG regio                             | Percentage of population in a NUTS-2 region who can access a university main campus within 45' drive                                       |  |
| Business environment: dynamicity and innovat                                      | tion         |               |                                      |  |  |
| SMEs innovating in-house  | NUTS 2       | 2019          | Regional<br>Innovation<br>Scoreboard | SMEs with in house innovation activities, have introduced a new product or new process either in-house or in combination with other firms. |  |
| R&D total intramural expenditure (% of GDP)                                       | NUTS 2       | 2019          | Eurostat                             |  |  |
| Taxonomy of 4.0 innovation regions  | NUTS 2       | 2010-<br>2015 | ESPON                                | I) Low tech regions II) technology falling behind regions; III)<br>new islands of innovation IV) technology leader regions                 |  |
| Green economy potential   |              |               |                                      |  |  |
| Index of green economy theoretical potentials                                     | NUTS 2       | 2013          | ESPON                                |  |  |
| Employment in circular economy  | NUTS 2       | 2018          | ATLAS TA203                          | 30   |  |
| Number of greentech clusters per million inhabitants                              | NUTS 2       | 2013          | ESPON                                |  | 12   |

### 5.JTF Good preconditions





### 6.JTF combined sensitivity measure



REVIVING SHRINKING CITIES innovative paths and perspectives towards livability for shrinking cities in Europe

|                   |                  | Shrinkage profile                                  |   |  |  |  |
|-------------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
|                   |                  | Structural   | Medium  | Not structural                                       |  |  |
|                   | Low potential    | Low green potential and structural shrinkage       | Low green potential with medium shrinkage       | Low green potential and non- structural shrinkage    |  |  |
| JTF preconditions | Medium potential | Medium green potential but<br>structural shrinkage | Medium green potential with<br>medium shrinkage | Medium green potential and non- structural shrinkage |  |  |
|                   | High potential   | High green potential but<br>structural shrinkage   | High green potential with<br>medium shrinkage   | High green potential and non- structural shrinkage   |  |  |



### 7.Next steps

- Territorial patterns: analyse geographical patterns of sensitivity across EU Member States and regions
- Thematic patterns: analyse indicators by theme across EU Member States and regions
- JTF benefitters vs other shrinking cities: do they have the similar shrinkage profile? And preconditions?
- Future trajectories and JTF sensitivity: on which trajectory to 2050 are the cities with best/worst potential ?





Email: flavio.besana@spatialforesight.eu

# Many thanks for your attention



• **Twitter**: @recity\_itn

Linkedin: RE-CITY ITN: Reviving shrinking cities

