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The ESPON 2013 Programme

DEMIFER

Demographic and migratory flows
affecting European regions and cities

Applied Research Project 2013/1/3

Deliverable 12
Case Studies

Draft version

Prepared by
CNR, Rome, Italy
and national experts



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Table of contents

1.	DEMIFER case studies	1
1.1.	Introduction	1
1.2.	Existing literature	2
1.3.	The selection of the case studies	2
1.4.	Demographic stocks and flows	4
1.5.	Economic change and population	7
1.6.	Economic and social consequences of demographic change	9
1.7.	The results of the DEMIFER scenarios in the case study areas	9
1.8.	Policy issues	9
1.9.	Data issues	10
2.	Case study 1 Jihovýchod-CZ06	11
3.	Case study 2 Oberbayern-DE21: München and its hinterland	12
4.	Case study 3 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern-DE80: North-Eastern Germany	13
5.	Case study 4 Arnsberg-DEA5: the Southern Ruhr area	14
6.	Case study 5 Cataluña-ES51	15
7.	Case study 6 Thessalia-GR14	16
8.	Case study 7 Piemonte-ITC1: a region of 'challenge of ageing' with immigration	17
9.	Case study 8 Molise-ITF2	18
10.	Case study 9 Nord-Est-RO21 and Sud-Est- RO22	19
11.	Case study 10 Sydsverige-SE22, Hovedstaden-DK01 and Sjælland-DK02: a cross-border region	20
12.	Case study 11 West Yorkshire-UKE4	21
13.	Case study 12 Inner London-UKI1 and Outer London- UKI2	22
14.	References	23
15.	Annex I – The case study areas (NUTS2 regions) and their NUTS3 regions and/or more detailed sub-divisions	24
16.	Annex II – The suggested outline of the case study reports	26

Figures

Figure 1	Unemployment and population changege 2000-2005	4
Figure 2	Age structure of the population of the case study areas, 2005.....	5
Figure 3	An example of demographic change: Munich and its hinterland	6
Figure 4	Unemployment and population change in some NUTS3 regions of the case studies 2000-2005.....	7
Figure 5	An example of changes in the labour force: the Piemonte region	8

Maps

Tables

Table 1	Key information of the case study areas.....	3
Table 2	Population change in the case study areas 1993-2025 for different policy scenarios (Population 1993=100).....	9

1. DEMIFER case studies

Key findings

- *Areas with low population density attract in general less interregional and international immigrants.*
- *Low economic performance leads to an acceleration of population decline and demographic ageing.*
- *Internal migration flows play in most cases a minor role*
- *During the last decade international net migration is closely linked to the economic performance of the region: the economically most dynamic case study areas satisfied their labour force demand through immigration.*
- *Economic effects of the ageing of the population and the working age population are hardly felt in the economic well-off areas.*
- *Areas with a well performing research and development sector of the economy attract more international migrants. But the information available regarding the level of qualification and education of immigrants is scarce.*
- *Future trends: even if population ageing does not yet influence economic growth in the economically well-off case study regions, it is not certain that all regions can confront continuous ageing of the total and working age population.*
- *The results of the policy scenarios would create considerable challenges to the economic and social fabric: housing and integration of immigrants in the growing areas and adaptation to a shrinking population in the areas of population decline.*

1.1. Introduction

The case studies contribute to improve the knowledge on and the understanding of demographic and migratory flows at the regional and local level. They focus on internal and international migration as the component with stronger links to the regional socio-economic situation and dynamics. In addition in the case studies the output of the policy oriented activities of the DEMIFER project are translated into specific regional settings.

The specific research questions and the specific aims of the case studies are:

- How are demographic and migratory flows affecting the entire case study area, its regional subdivisions and its cities?
- How do demographic change and migratory movements bring about population change – growth or decline –, population ageing and ageing of the working age population?
- What are the factors of attraction or the causes of interregional and international migration at the regional level?
- Is information regarding the skill level of interregional, intra EU and international migrants available?
- What are the economic and social consequences of migratory flows in the case study area, or, more in general, what are the links between 'demography' and 'economy' in the case study areas?

The focus of the case studies is on the description of the socio-demographic structure, demographic and interregional and international migratory processes and their economic and social consequences. The sustainability of the

demographic system and the migration process – migration gains and migration losses - at the sub-regional level are considered in all case studies. The interdependence in the urban areas and between the urban areas and their hinterland is highlighted.

1.2. Existing literature

In each case study report a concise review of the existing literature dealing with population, migration and its interrelation with economic and social change in the case study region is included. Regional demographic structure and change are obviously important characteristics of a region. However their impact on the economic and social situation is not straight forward, but depends on the regional situation. Among the most discussed aspects are the ageing of the population and the working age population. Many studies seem to indicate a strong link between the economy and interregional and international immigration, setting in motion a virtuous circle of creating a less older and often more qualified working age population.

1.3. The selection of the case studies

The selection of the 12 case studies is based on the results of the DEMIFER regional typology of demographic status. From each of the types defined, with the exception of the type 'Overseas', at least one NUTS2 region or a combination of NUTS2 regions was selected. To be representative the case studies were selected from the NUTS2 regions closest to the centre of the respective typology. A total of 12 case studies were selected to cover the diversity of European regions regarding the demographic and migratory flows. Obviously the case studies cannot cover the entire socio-economic diversity of the European regions, since the regional types of demographic status are not homogeneous regarding socio-economic situation.

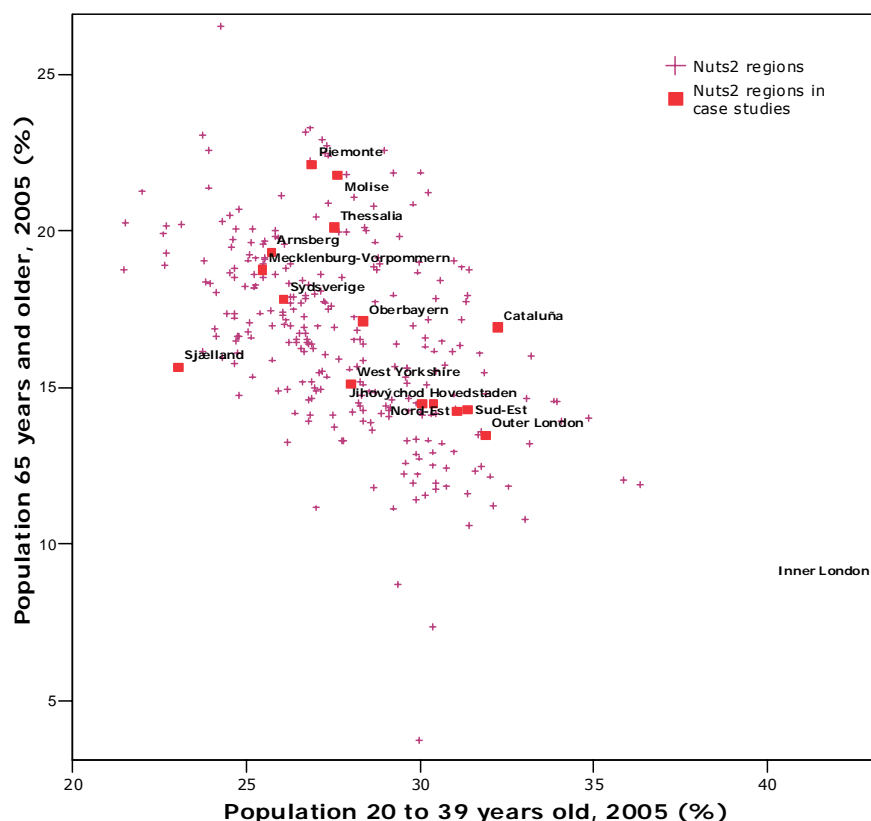
The case studies refer in most cases to the NUTS3 level and a more detailed regional scale where data are available. Depending on the case study geographic homogeneity and heterogeneity regarding the demographic and migratory flows are observed.

The 12 case study areas and their sub-divisions are listed in the scientific report.

Table 1 Key information of the case study areas

Case study (main city)	Demographic type	Population			Natural population change 2001-2005 ‰	Net migration 2001-2005 ‰	GDP per inhabitant, PPS 2007
		Total in 1,000	20 to 39 years 2005 (%)	65 years and older 2005 (%)			
1 Jihovýchod-CZ06 (Brno)	Challenge of Labour Force	1,640	30.4	14.5	-1.2	-0.6	17,900
2 Oberbayern-DE21 (Munich)	Euro Standard	4,211	28.4	17.1	0.7	4.8	41,000
3 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern-DE80 – North-Eastern Germany (Rostock)	Challenge of Decline	1,720	25.5	18.7	-2.7	-4.5	20,200
4 Arnsberg-DEA5 – South-eastern Ruhr agglomeration (Dortmund and Bochum)	Challenge of Decline	3,777	25.7	19.3	-2.5	-1.0	26,500
5 Cataluña-ES51 (Barcelona)	Young Potentials	6,784	32.2	16.9	2.0	17.7	30,700
6 Thessalia-GR14 (Larissa)	Challenge of Decline	738	27.5	20.1	-1.3	0.4	17,000
7 Piemonte-ITC1 (Turin)	Challenge of Ageing	4,330	26.9	22.1	-2.7	8.8	28,300
8 Molise-ITF2 (Campobasso)	Challenge of Decline	322	27.6	21.8	-3.0	2.1	19,400
9 Nord-Est-RO21 and Sud-Est-RO22 – Eastern Romania (Iasi and Constantia)	Challenge of Labour Force	6,585	31.2	14.3	-0.3	-1.3	7,400
10 Sydsverige-SE04, Hovedstaden-DK01 and Sjælland-DK02 (Malmö and Copenhagen)	Euro Standard (Sydsverige)	3,749	27.2	15.9	0.9	3.3	30,800
11 West Yorkshire-UKE4 (Bradford and Leeds)	Family Potentials	2,128	28.0	15.1	2.4	1.4	25,800
12 London-UKI1 and UKI2	Family Potentials - World cities	7,435	36.3	11.9	6.7	-0.8	49,100
ESPON space – EU27+4		503,362	27.8	16.6	0.3	3.2	24,900

Figure 1 Unemployment and population change 2000-2005

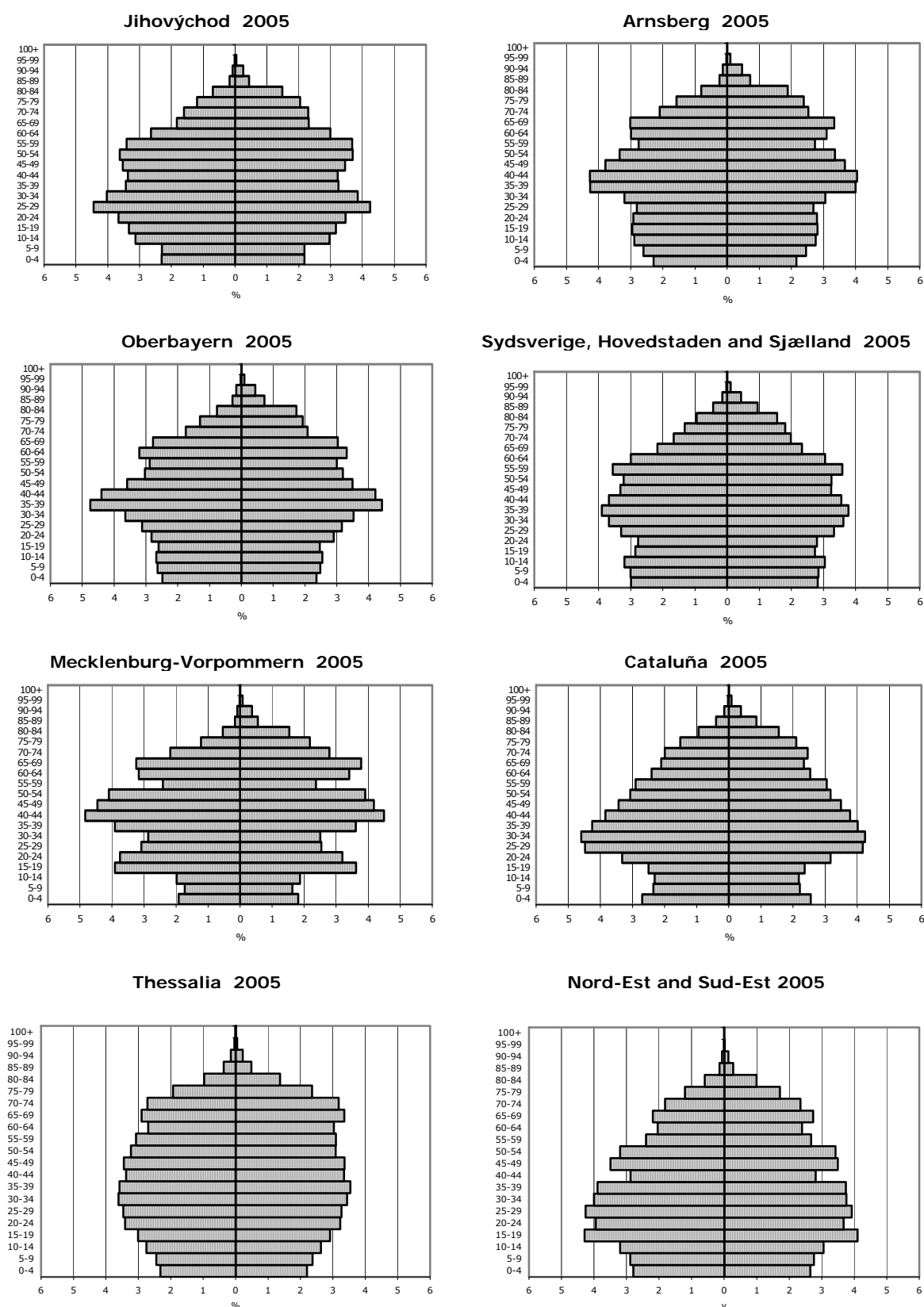


1.4. Demographic stocks and flows

The demographic ageing process touches all case study areas, with the Piemonte region as the vanguard with 22.1 % of inhabitants 65 years and older. The share of the young working age population is highest in Cataluña as a representative of the Young Potentials type and the two Eastern European case studies (the Czech region of Jihovýchod and Eastern Romania).

Regional variations in the case study areas of demographic change and its components are observed. They are the result of the differences in the age structure, the components of natural change (fertility and mortality) and of migration processes. Several case studies show a considerable internal variability of the age structure with younger populations concentrated in the urban centres. Demographic change in recent years was in most cases determined by interregional and, more importantly, by international migration processes. The case studies show that international in- and out-migration varies considerably over time and that in many cases the beginning of the new millennium was characterised by important international in-flows. As expected urban areas seem to attract more often international immigrants. All case studies experiencing important immigration underline the importance of the change in the ethnic composition of the population and a trend toward a multiethnic society is observed. Especially the UK case studies show the formation of ethnic enclaves.

Figure 2 Age structure of the population of the case study areas, 2005



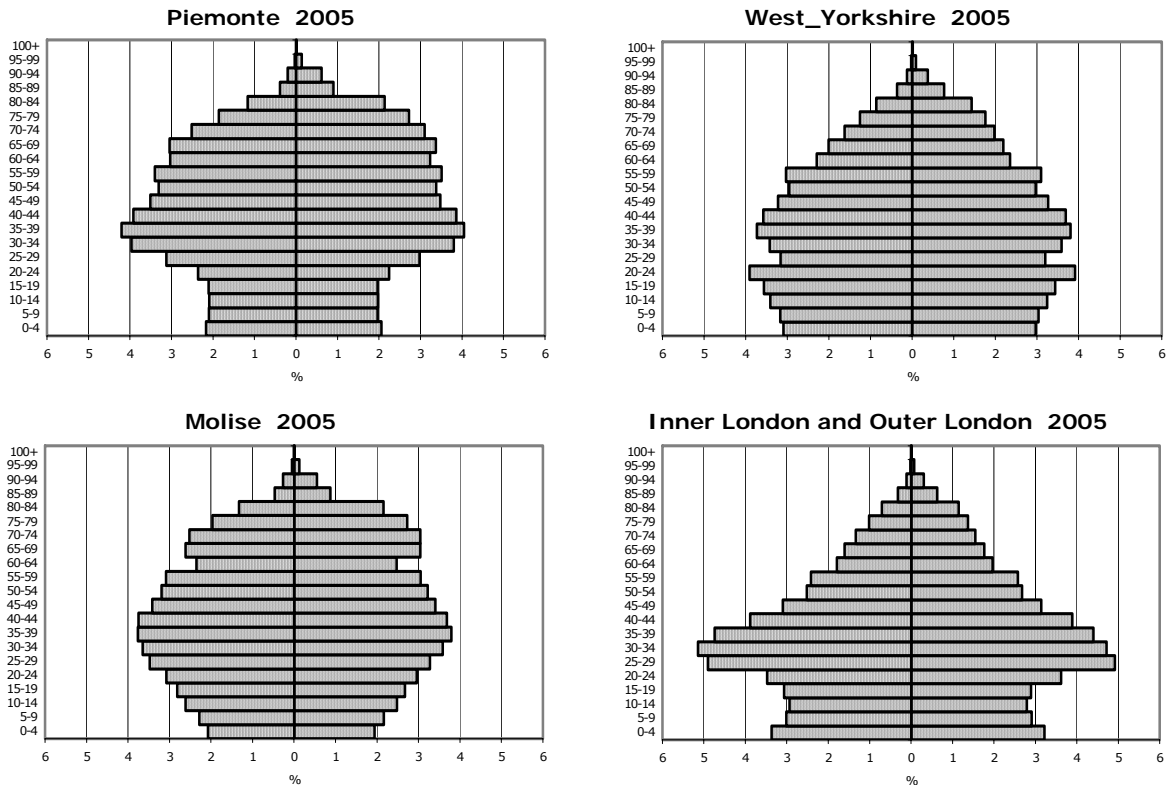
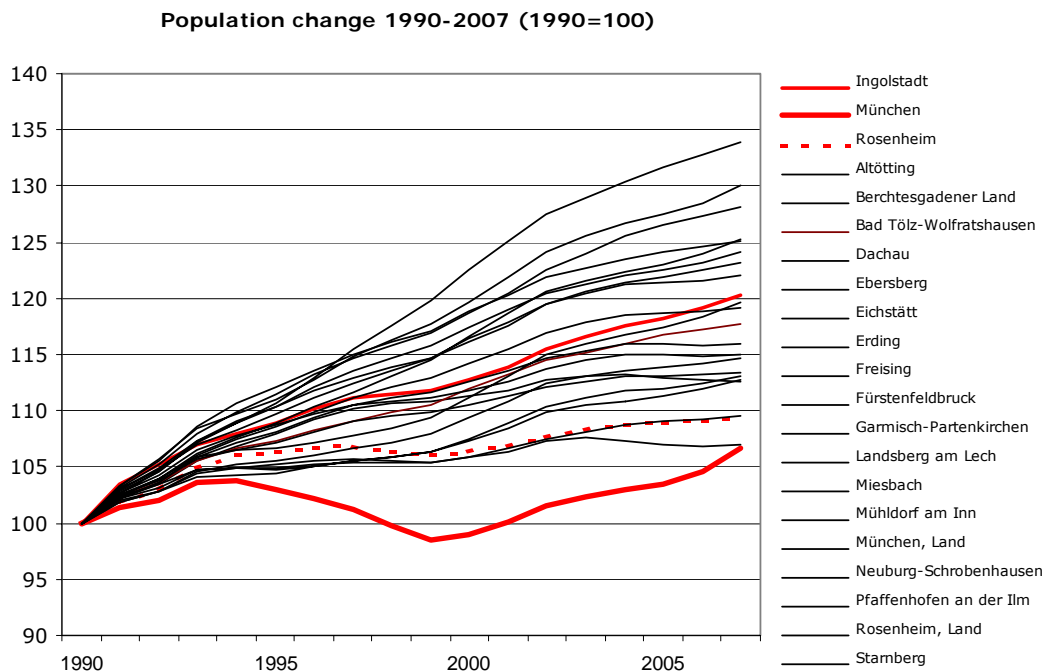


Figure 3 An example of demographic change: Munich and its hinterland



International and long-distance interregional migration flows are usually driven by economic (work) motives. In addition the case studies demonstrate the importance of the location of higher education (university towns) for the migration patterns of young adults and the existence of attractive areas

(mountainous areas, coastal areas etc.) for the migration patterns of retired persons or the elderly in general.

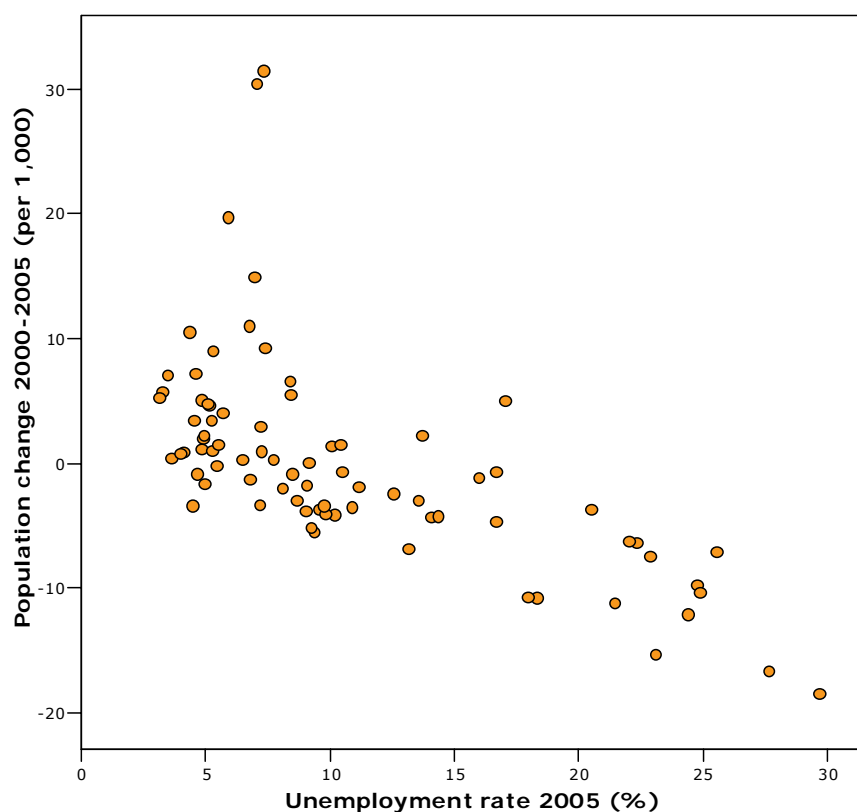
Several case studies highlight the interdependence between the urban areas and their hinterland, through short-distance migration flows with young adults migrating towards the urban centres and the other age groups towards the hinterland. As a consequence of these changes in residence commuter flows gain considerable importance.

1.5. Economic change and population

Economic and demographic change meet most predominantly on the labour market. The economic well-being and unemployment can vary considerably in the case study areas. Whereas the socio-economic situation influences the level and timing of fertility and mortality, the labour market and the economic situation acts upon the demographic situation through interregional and international migration processes. The analyses of most case studies show the predominance of international migration flows in recent years. The study areas with a well performing labour market (and high levels of GDP) are characterised by relative high international net-migration, whereas, for example, Eastern Romania with a high share of working age population and few economic opportunities experiences a high out-migration.

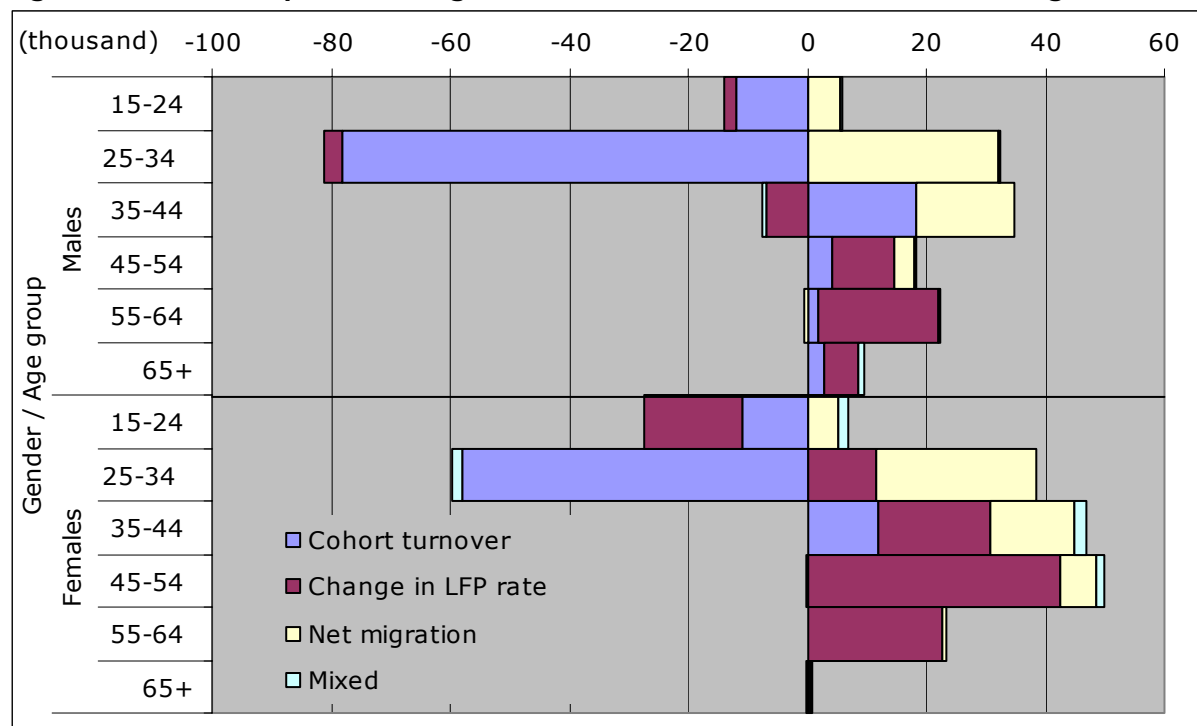
The case studies indicate a general inverse relationship between unemployment and population change. The high values of population growth are observed in the Catalan provinces Gerona and Tarragona (high international immigration) and negative population change and very high unemployment rates are observed in the counties of North-Eastern Germany (high internal out-migration).

Figure 4 Unemployment and population change in some NUTS3 regions of the case studies 2000-2005



A detailed analysis of demographic flows for the working age population in Piemonte shows a sharp reduction in the number of younger employees due to smaller cohorts entering the labour market and an increase in older workers due to cohort turnover, positive net-migration and an increase in employment rates, especially for women.

Figure 5 An example of changes in the labour force: the Piemonte region



The case studies with a post-industrial employment structure with a high share of employment in research and the financial sector invest in institutions of higher education and to attract highly qualified immigrants.

The change of the political and economic system in Eastern Europe around 1990 had a considerable impact on demographic change – lower fertility, lower mortality and an increase in interregional and international in- and out-migration flows.

Important great events like the Olympic games and important infrastructure projects like the Öresund Link seem to have an impact on regional development ensuing demographic change, mainly through immigration.

The Cataluña and Piemonte case studies stress the importance of a long-term perspective in analysing the regional situation. In these regions an alternation of phases of economic growth, economic slowdown and economic restructuring are observed. These long economic cycles, as well as the short economic cycles, are linked to processes of emigration and immigration. The economic system encounters a demographic system that is very slow to react through natural growth. So it is obvious that the economic system tends to call for migration as a way to satisfy the demand for labour. In fact, most case studies showed the ability of major cities and agglomerations to attract working age population and to counterbalance a shrinking and ageing working age population.

1.6. Economic and social consequences of demographic change

The case studies do not allow identifying demographic change per se as an important driver of social and economic change. It seems that a well-off region is able to deal with change in the quantity and the structure of the population, whereas regions with less economic potentials would be prone to negative effects of population change. It is important to underline that the more rapidly changing migratory flows show immediate economic and social consequences. For example, the boroughs of London are the most ethnically diverse in the UK and the ESPON space. One third of all London residents have been born outside the UK and this share increases to over 50% for Brent and Westminster. Adding the second generation of immigrants the impact of ethnic diversity increases.

1.7. The results of the DEMIFER scenarios in the case study areas

The case studies cover a wide range of possible demographic futures of the European regions with London as a fast growing global city and eastern Romania as a region facing population decline.

Table 2 Population change in the case study areas 1993-2025 for different policy scenarios (Population 1993=100)

Case study (main city)	2005	2025			
		Limited Social Europe	Growing Social Europe	Challenged Market Europe	Expanding Market Europe
1 Jihovýchod-CZ06 (Brno)	98.7	84.0	84.8	81.5	82.8
2 Oberbayern-DE21 (Munich)	107.5	121.1	124.1	120.3	125.5
3 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern-DE80 – North-Eastern Germany (Rostock)	92.2	81.3	84.1	80.4	82.9
4 Arnsberg-DEA5 – South-eastern Ruhr agglomeration (Dortmund and Bochum)	99.7	90.0	93.0	88.7	92.4
5 Cataluña-ES51 (Barcelona)	111.4	117.8	124.2	118.5	125.3
6 Thessalia-GR14 (Larissa)	100.3	95.0	98.9	94.2	98.9
7 Piemonte-ITC1 (Turin)	101.0	107.1	115.9	108.0	117.1
8 Molise-ITF2 (Campobasso)	97.6	91.5	94.4	92.2	94.9
9 Nord-Est-RO21 and Sud-Est-RO22 (Iasi and Constantia)	97.8	73.6	72.1	70.1	69.1
10 Sydsverige-SE04, Hovedstaden-DK01 and Sjælland-DK02 (Malmö and Copenhagen)	105.6	114.2	119.3	115.2	121.2
11 West Yorkshire-UKE4 (Bradford and Leeds)	101.5	119.8	127.0	120.2	128.8
12 London-UKI1 and UKI2	107.6	128.1	140.0	132.6	146.1

Apart from the changes in the number of inhabitants, the DEMIFER scenarios indicate a continuous trend towards the ageing of the total population and the working age population. Obviously this ageing process is slower in the growing case study areas. The differences in the ageing process do not vary considerably between the different scenarios. The share of the young working age population of the total population will decrease in all case study areas.

1.8. Policy issues

The policies regarding demographic change at the regional level are in most cases soft policies and linked more often to the aim of furthering socio-economic development in the region. Regarding the demographic change the policy domains of greatest interest are policies towards the elderly and towards immigrants.

1.9. Data issues

In each case study the characteristics and the quality of the data used are discussed. Whereas population, birth and death data are easily comparable, migration data pose a special challenge. The source and quality of interregional and international migration data vary considerably between countries where the case studies are located. Especially international out-migration – in the case of in-migration countries, as well as in countries with considerable outflows over the last years, like Romania – is measured with difficulties and is usually underestimated. The quantity and quality of statistical information varies considerably not only between countries. The case studies show that in some situations regional organisations, like for example the Greater London Authority, can provide additional statistical information. So even intra-nation differences in the availability and quality of statistical information exist.

The case studies further underlined the importance of geographic scale in studying the demographic and migratory flows. As it is well-known migration flows gain in importance for population change the smaller the areas are. For example, the London case study employing statistical information for the 32 boroughs offers a very differentiated view compared to a study at the level of 5 NUTS3 regions.

2. Case study 1 Jihovýchod-CZ06

Eva Janska and Zdenek Cermak

Outline of the case study report:

CS01CZ06Jihovychod20100427.pdf

3. Case study 2 Oberbayern-DE21: München and its hinterland

Frank Heins

Outline of case study report:

CS02DE21Oberbayern20100429.pdf

4. Case study 3 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern-DE80: North-Eastern Germany

Frank Heins

Outline of case study report:

CS03DE80Mecklenburg-Vorpommern20100429.pdf

5. Case study 4 Arnsberg-DEA5: the Southern Ruhr area

Frank Heins

Outline of case study report:

CS04DEA5Arnsberg20100429.pdf

6. Case study 5 Cataluña-ES51

Corrado Bonifazi, Massimiliano Crisci

Case study report:

CS05ES51Cataluna20100429.pdf

7. Case study 6 Thessalia-GR14

Minas Angelidis

Draft of case study report

CS06GR14Thessalia20100422.pdf

8. Case study 7 Piemonte-ITC1: a region of 'challenge of ageing' with immigration

Giuseppe Gesano

Case study report:

CS07ITC1Piemonte20100429.pdf

9. Case study 8 Molise-ITF2

Massimiliano Crisci

Case study report:

CS08ITF2Molise20100429.pdf

10. Case study 9 Nord-Est-RO21 and Sud-Est- RO22

Carmen Pauna

Draft of case study report:

CS09RO21_RO22Nord-Est_Sud-Est20100427.pdf

11. Case study 10 Sydsverige-SE22, Hovedstaden-DK01 and Sjælland-DK02: a cross-border region

Giuseppe Gesano

Case study report:

CS10SE22DK01DK02Sydsverige20100428.pdf

12. Case study 11 West Yorkshire-UKE4

Phil Rees, John Stillwell, Peter Boden, Adam Dennett

Case study report:

CS11UKE4West_Yorkshire20100423.pdf

13. Case study 12 Inner London-UKI1 and Outer London- UKI2

Phil Rees, John Stillwell, Peter Boden, Adam Dennett

Case study report:

CS12UKILondon20100423.pdf

14. References

15. Annex I – The case study areas (NUTS2 regions) and their NUTS3 regions and/or more detailed sub-divisions

Case study	Code	Name	Case study	Code	Name
1	CZ	Ceska Republika		DE808	Demmin
	CZ06 Jihovýchod			DE809	Güstrow
2	CZ061	Vysocina	4	DE80A	Ludwigslust
		Havlíckův		DE80B	Mecklenburg-Strelitz
		Jihlava		DE80C	Müritz
		Pelhřimov		DE80D	Nordvorpommern
		Třebíč		DE80E	Nordwestmecklenburg
		Žďár		DE80F	Ostvorpommern
		Havlíckův		DE80G	Parchim
	CZ062	Jihomoravsky kraj		DE80H	Rügen
		Blansko		DE80I	Uecker-Randow
		Břeclav		DEA	Nordrhein-Westfalen
		Brno		DEA5 Arnsberg	
		Brno-venkov		DEA51	Bochum, Kreisfreie Stadt
		Hodonín		DEA52	Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt
		Vyškov		DEA53	Hagen, Kreisfreie Stadt
		Znojmo		DEA54	Hamm, Kreisfreie Stadt
				DEA55	Herne, Kreisfreie Stadt
3	DE	Deutschland		DEA56	Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis
	DE2	Bayern		DEA57	Hochsauerlandkreis
4	DE21 Oberbayern		5	DEA58	Märkischer Kreis
	DE211	Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt		DEA59	Olpe
	DE212	München, Kreisfreie Stadt		DEA5A	Siegen-Wittgenstein
	DE213	Rosenheim, Kreisfreie Stadt		DEA5B	Soest
	DE214	Altötting		DEA5C	Unna
	DE215	Berchtesgadener Land		GR	Ellada
	DE216	Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen		GR1	Voreia Ellada
	DE217	Dachau	6	GR14 Thessalia	
	DE218	Ebersberg		GR141	Karditsa
	DE219	Eichstätt		GR142	Larisa
	DE21A	Erding		GR143	Magnisia
	DE21B	Freising		GR144	Trikala
	DE21C	Fürstenfeldbruck		ES	Espana
	DE21D	Garmisch-Partenkirchen		ES5	Este
	DE21E	Landsberg a. Lech	7	ES51 Cataluña	
	DE21F	Miesbach		ES511	Barcelona
	DE21G	Mühldorf a. Inn		ES512	Girona
	DE21H	München, Landkreis		ES513	Lleida
	DE21I	Neuburg-Schrobenhausen		ES514	Tarragona
	DE21J	Pfaffenhofen a. d. Ilm		IT	Italia
	DE21K	Rosenheim, Landkreis		ITC	Nord-Ovest
	DE21L	Starnberg	8	ITC1 Piemonte	
	DE21M	Traunstein		ITC11	Torino
	DE21N	Weilheim-Schongau		ITC12	Vercelli
5	DE2	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		ITC13	Biella
	DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern			ITC14	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola
	DE801	Greifswald, Kreisfreie Stadt		ITC15	Novara
	DE802	Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt		ITC16	Cuneo
	DE803	Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt		ITC17	Asti
	DE804	Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt		ITC18	Alessandria
	DE805	Stralsund, Kreisfreie Stadt			
	DE806	Wismar, Kreisfreie Stadt			
	DE807	Bad Doberan			

Case study	Code	Name
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	ITF	Sud
8	ITF2	Molise
	ITF21	Isernia
	ITF22	Campobasso

	RO	Romania
	RO2	Macroregiunea doi
9	RO21	Nord-Est
	RO211	Bacau
	RO212	Botosani
	RO213	Iasi
	RO214	Neamt
	RO215	Suceava
	RO216	Vaslui
	RO22	Sud-Est
	RO221	Braila
	RO222	Buzau
	RO223	Constanta
	RO224	Galati
	RO225	Tulcea
	RO226	Vrancea

	SE	Sverige
	SE2	Södra Sverige
	and	
	DK	Danmark
10	SE22	Sydsverige
	SE221	Blekinge län
	SE224	Skåne län
	DK01	Hovedstaden
	DK011	Byen København
	DK012	Københavns omegn
	DK013	Nordsjælland
	DK013	Bornholm
	DK02	Sjælland
	DK021	Østsjælland
	DK022	Vest- og Sydsjælland

	UK	United Kingdom
	UKE	Yorkshire and the Humber
11	UKE4	West Yorkshire
	UKE41	Bradford
	UKE42	Leeds
	UKE43	Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield
		Calderdale Kirklees Wakefield
12	UKI	London
	UKI1	Inner London
	UKI11	Inner London - West Camden City of London Hammersmith and Fulham Kensington and Chelsea Wandsworth Westminster
	UKI12	Inner London - East

Case study	Code	Name
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		Hackney Haringey Islington Lambeth Newham Southwark Lewisham Tower Hamlets
UKI2	Outer London	
UKI21	Outer London - East and North East	Barking and Dagenham Bexley Enfield Greenwich Havering Redbridge Waltham Forest
UKI22	Outer London - South	Bromley Croydon Kingston upon Thames Merton Sutton
UKI23	Outer London - West and North West	Barnet Brent Ealing Harrow Hillingdon Hounslow Richmond upon Thames

16. Annex II – The suggested outline of the case study reports

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. Specification of the research questions and the aims (provided by CNR)
 - 1.2. Historical and economic background
 - 1.3. Settlement structure (colleagues at ESA are providing satellite pictures for all case study areas, see the Piemonte case study for, yet incomplete, example)
 - 1.4. Outline of the case study report
2. Review of existing analysis of demographic and migratory flows in the case study
3. Demographic stocks and flows of the case study region and its sub-divisions
 - 3.1. Age structure of the population
 - 3.2. Population change and its components
 - 3.3. Natural change - fertility and mortality
 - 3.4. Net migration (intra-regional, inter-regional, intra-ESPON Space, extra-ESPON Space)
 - 3.5. Age composition of migrants (intra-regional, inter-regional, intra-ESPON Space, extra-ESPON Space)
 - 3.6. Other composition of migrants (intra-regional, inter-regional, intra-ESPON Space, extra-ESPON Space), if data are available
4. Economic change and population: the labour market of the case study region and its sub-divisions
 - 4.1. Economic characteristics
 - 4.2. Demographic and socio-demographic characteristics of the working age population
 - 4.3. Changes in the working age population
 - 4.4. Economic activity
 - 4.5. The role of migration
5. Economic change and population: other aspects of the case study region and its sub-divisions
6. Economic and social consequences of demographic change in the case study region and its sub-divisions
7. Population ageing at the regional level and the DEMIFER scenarios (depending on the availability of the results of the scenarios)
8. Conclusions and the policy implications of demographic challenges in the case study region
9. References

Annex I: Data issues – characteristics, quality and timeliness of data at the national level and regional particularities

Annex II: Data reported in tables, graphs and maps in the report

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Technical characteristics

The case study should

- consists of a text of 8,000 to 12,000 words, reflecting the significance of the case study

- and approximately 5 tables
- and approximately 5 graphs
- and approximately 5 maps
- and an annex with all data reported in tables graphs and maps (MSExcelspreadsheet)