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How demographic and economic factors have influenced ways of residing measured by urbanisation, type of dwelling, and type of tenure

Vestergaard, Hedvig

Publication date:
2014

Document Version
Accepted author manuscript, peer reviewed version

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Vestergaard, H. (2014). *How demographic and economic factors have influenced ways of residing measured by urbanisation, type of dwelling, and type of tenure*. Paper presented at Nordic Urban and Housing Research Conference (NSBB) 2014, Tallinn, Estonia.

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‘Ways of residing’ – future prospects

Hedvig Vestergaard, hev@sbi.aau.dk

*How demographic and economic factors
have influenced ways of residing*

Tallinn University of Technology, Tallinn,
Estonia, 8–10, October, 2014

”Menu”

1. Ways of residing
2. Ways of residing defined
3. Data
4. Model
5. Assumptions
6. Conclusion

Living in a house



Living in a flat



A new town in the Øresund Region



'Ways of residing' defined

Ways of residing have three dimensions:

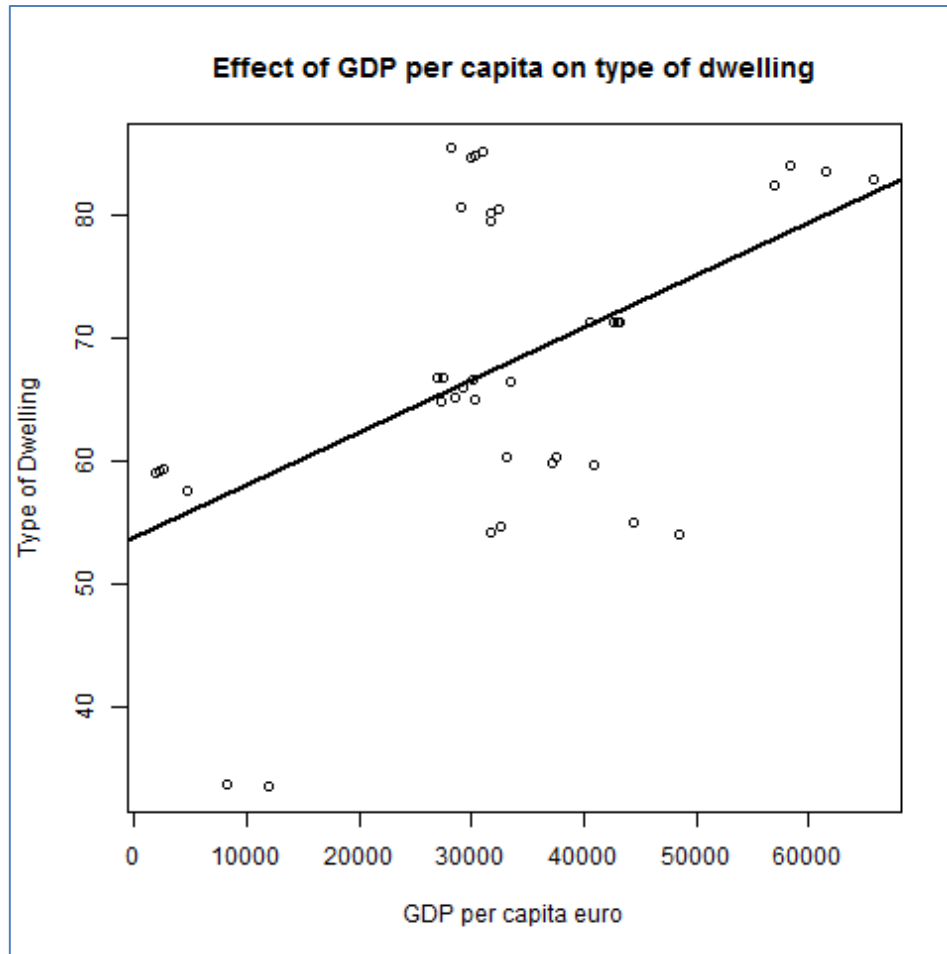
- Type of dwelling (percent of population living in a house as opposed to a flat)
- Type of tenure (percent of population owning their dwelling)
- Urbanisation (percent of people living in a densely populated area)

Ways of residing are influenced
by factors

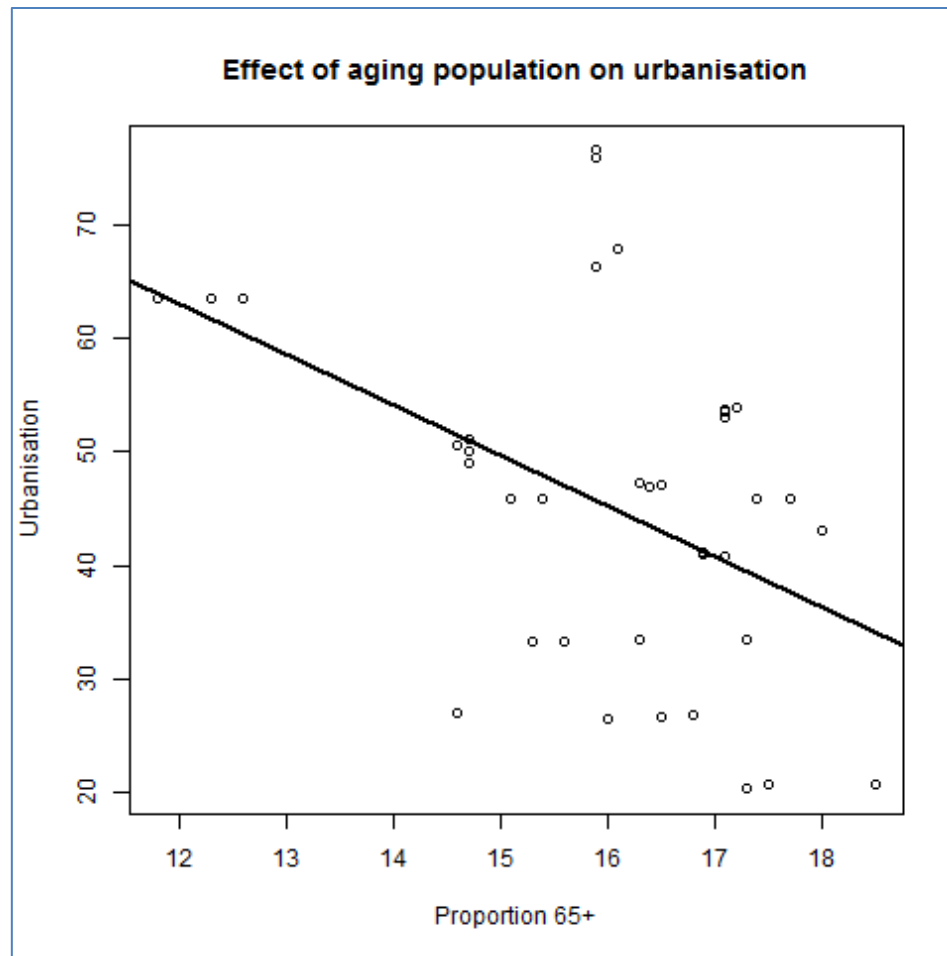
Data

- Source: Eurostat for 10 countries
- Period: 2001-2014
- For each country, data on:
 - Proportion of population aged 65+
 - Total fertility
 - GDP per capita
 - Single person households
 - Unemployment (total/youth)
 - Plus other factors
- Type of dwelling, type of tenure, degree of urbanisation

Correlation: Type of dwelling vs. GDP per capita euro



Correlation: Urbanisation vs. Proportion 65+



Correlations between factors and type of dwelling, type of tenure and urbanisation

Factor	Type of Dwelling	Type of Tenure	Urbanisation
65+		-	-
Fertility		-	
Growth			
GDP per capita	+		
Divorces		-	-
Unemployment	-		-
Youth unemployment	-		-
Income inequality (Gini)		+	+
Single person households	+	-	-

Model: Type of Dwelling

$$TD \sim f(\text{GDP per capita})$$

Model: Type of Tenure

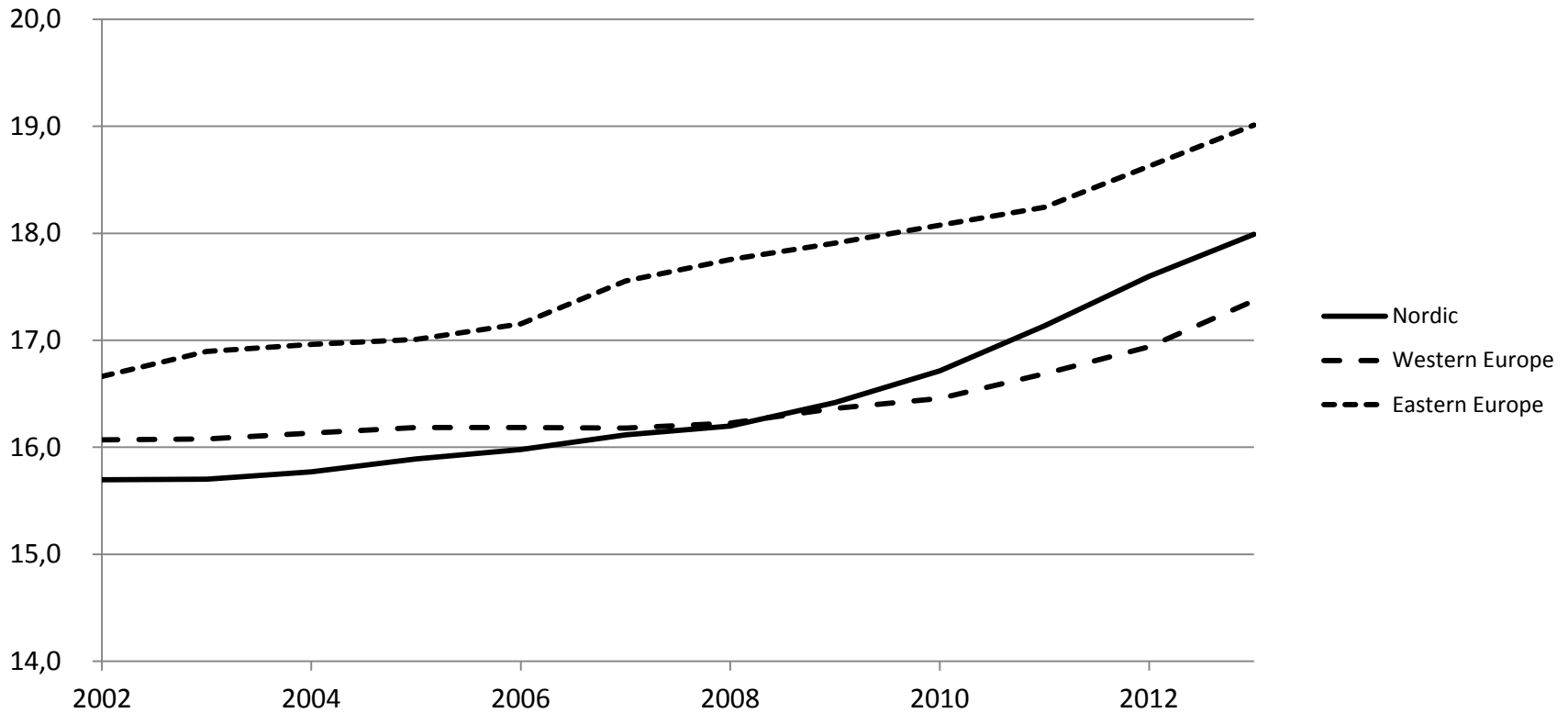
*Tenure ~ f(Total fertility, Pop 65+,
Single Person Households)*

Model: Urbanisation

*Urbanisation ~ f(Pop 65+, Total unemployment,
Income Inequality (Gini))*

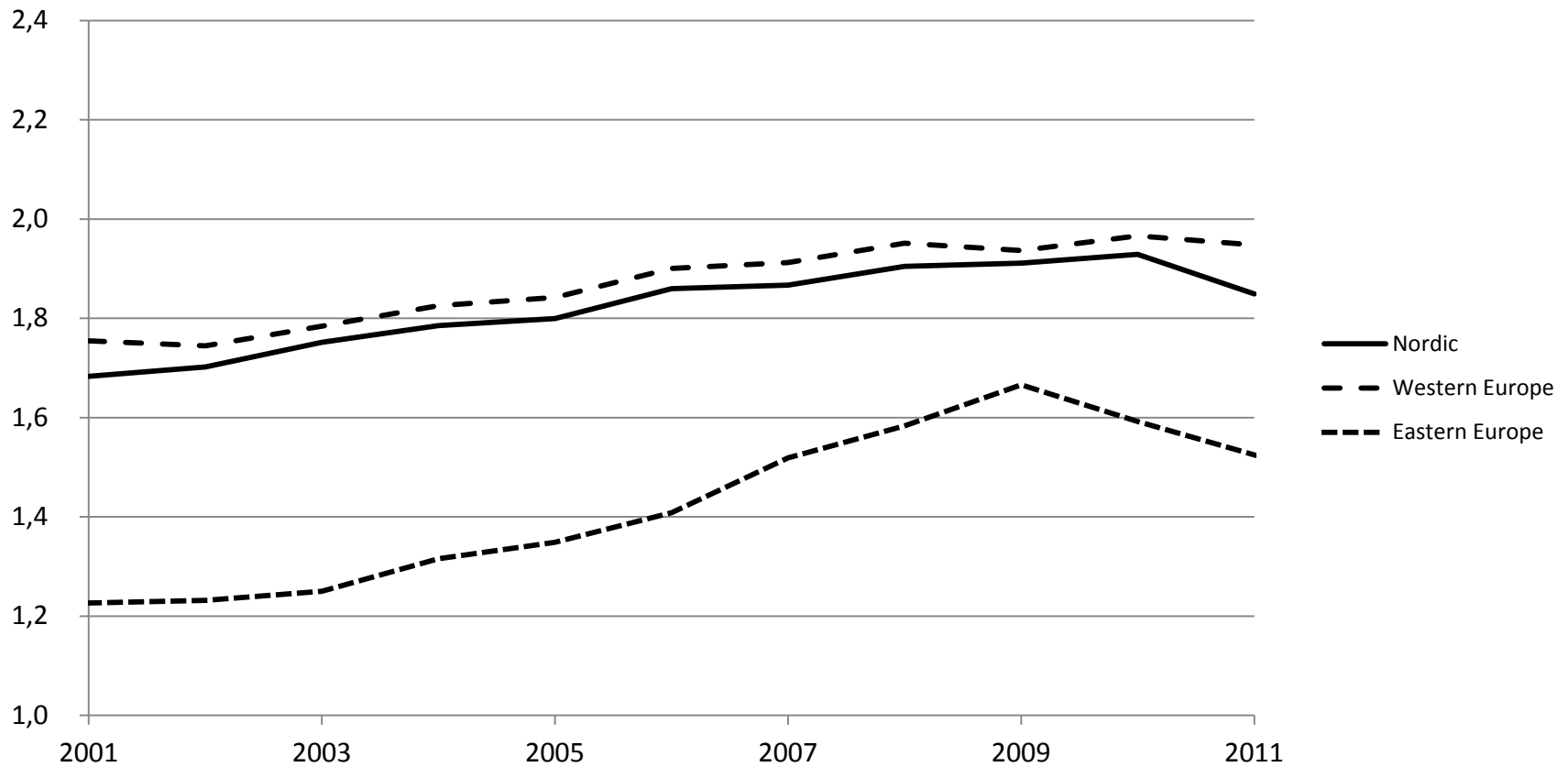
Aging across country-groups

Proportion of population aged 65 and more by Countrygroup, 2002-2013

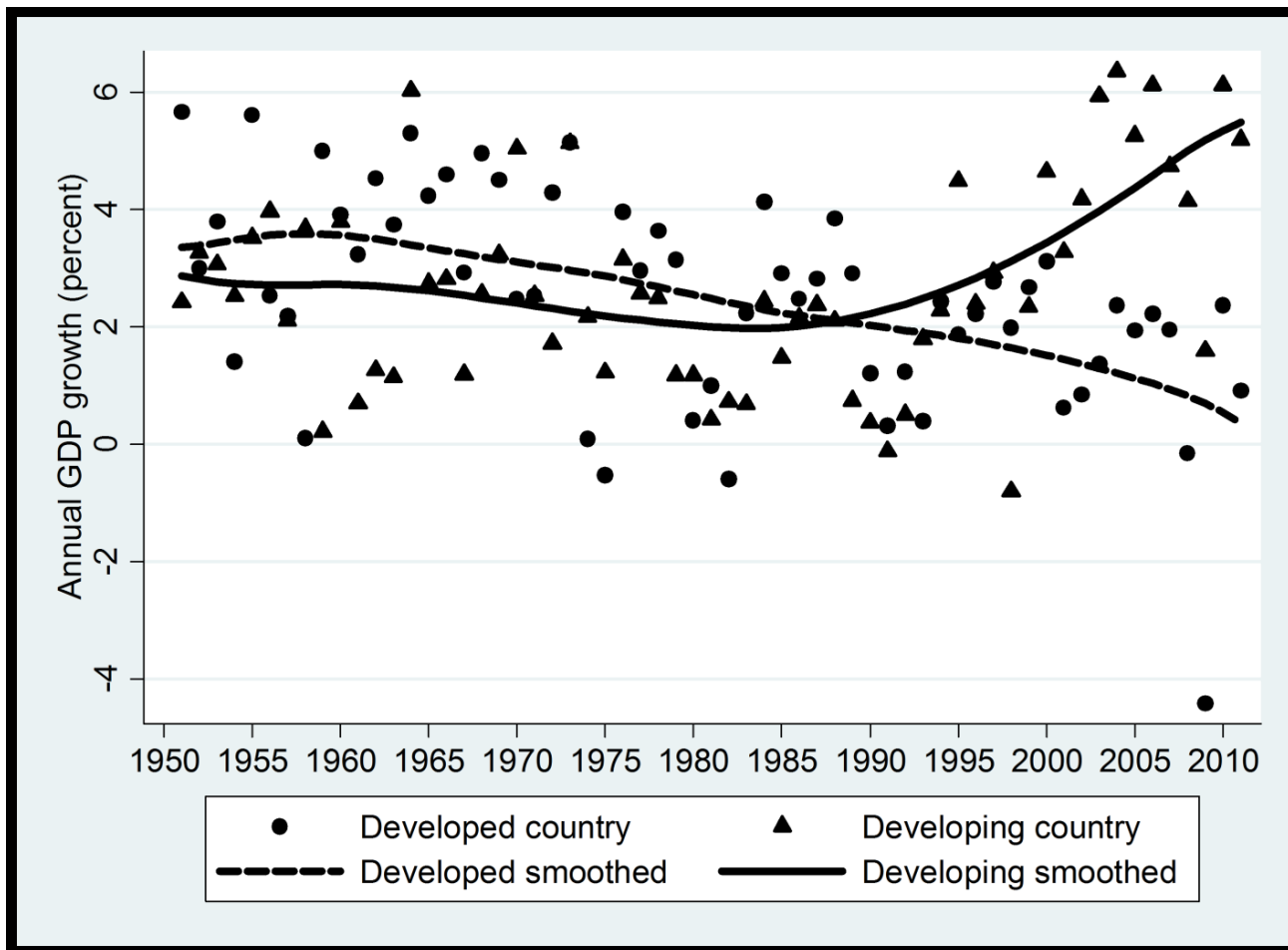


Impending "baby-recession"?

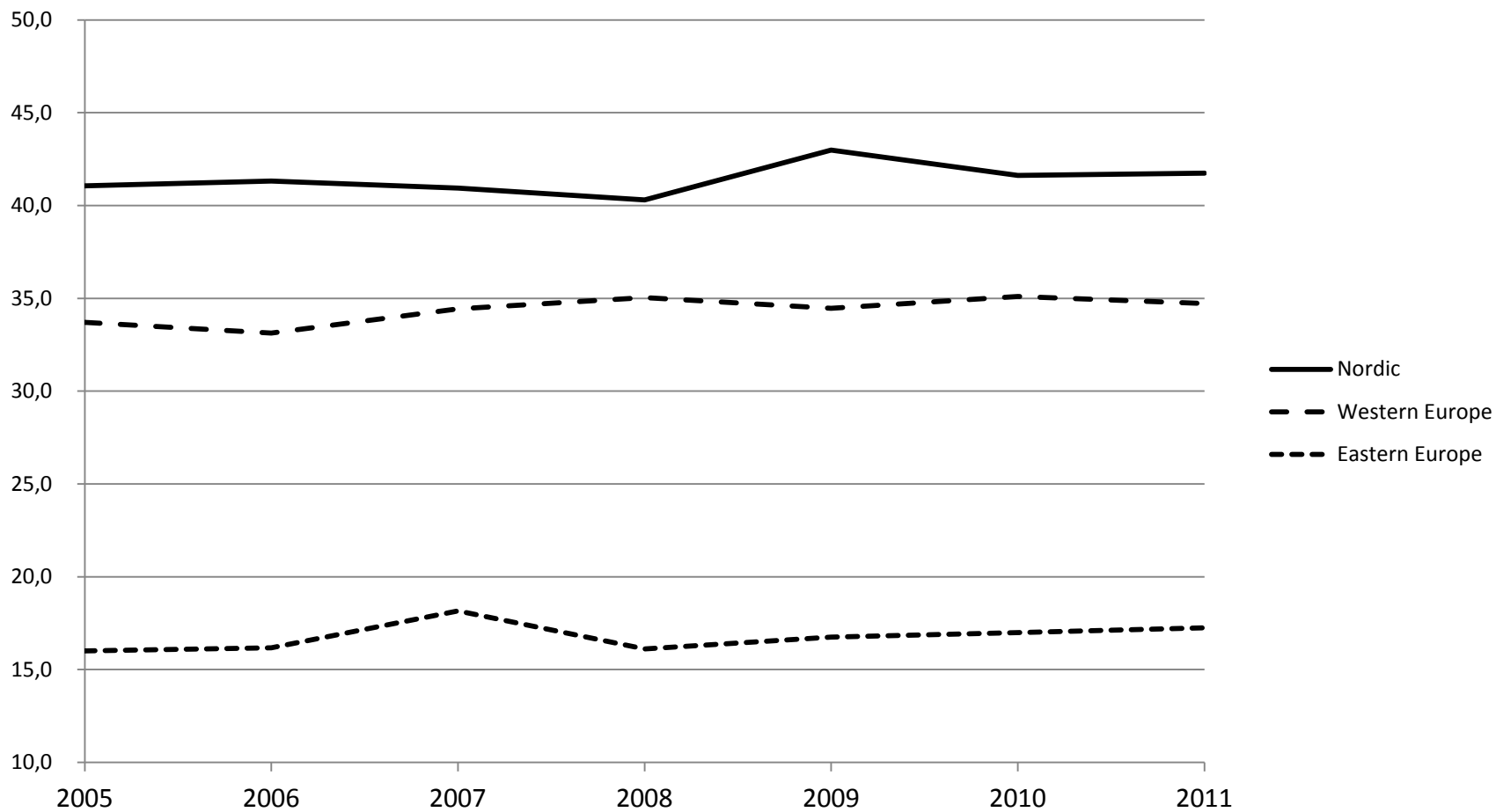
Fertility rates by Country Group, 2001-2011



Reduced growth in developed countries

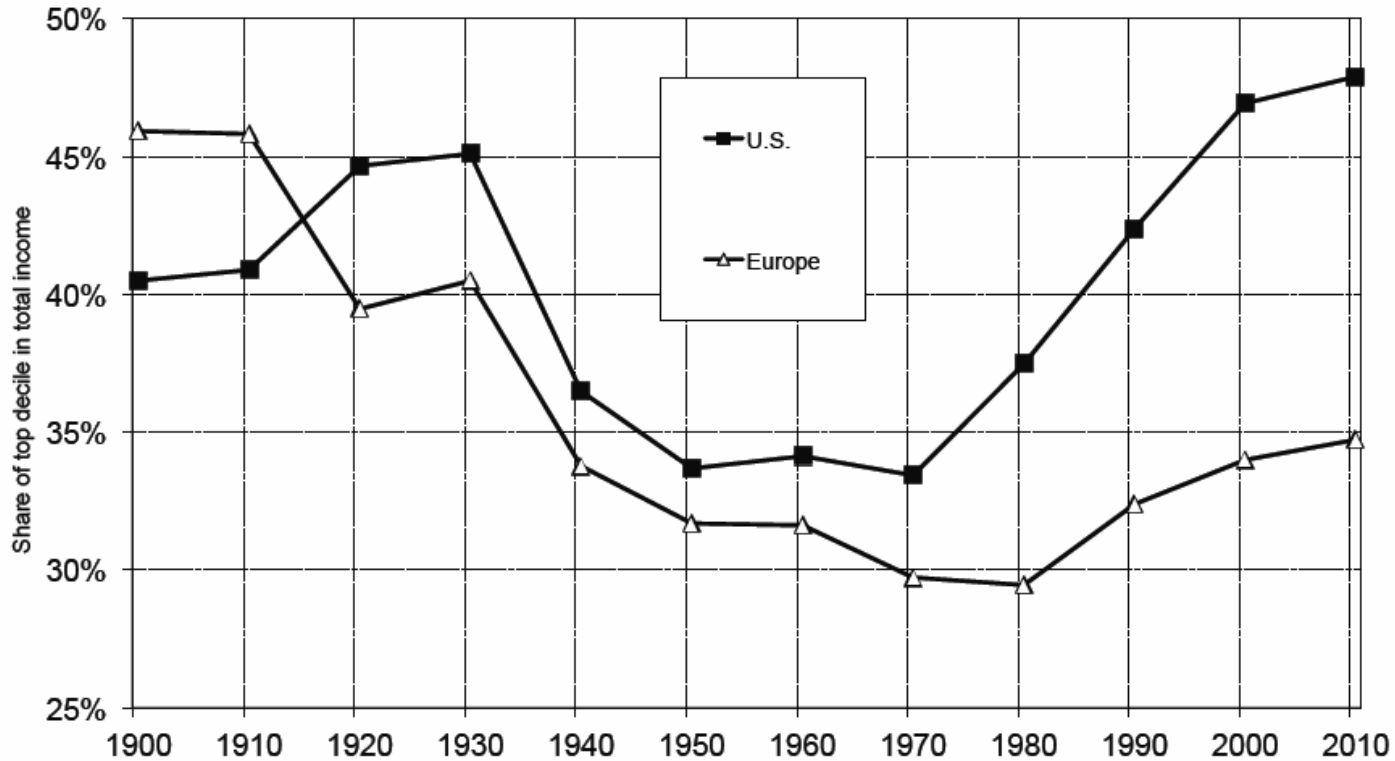


Single person households



Development in income inequality according to Piketty







Figure 9.8. Income inequality: Europe vs. the United States, 1900-2010



The top decile income share was higher in Europe than in the U.S. in 1900-1910; it is a lot higher in the U.S. in 2000-2010. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Piketty, *Capital in the 21st Century*, Harvard 2014

Conclusions

Concept	Dimensions	Factor	Change	Conclusion
Ways of residing	Type of Dwelling	GDP per Capita		More people prefer to live in a flat
	Type of Tenure	Total Fertility		More people prefer to rent their dwelling
		Pop 65+		
		Single Person Households		
	Urbanisation	Pop 65+		Less urbanisation
		Total unemployment		
		Income inequality (Gini)	