‘Ways of residing’
– future prospects

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Type of Dwelling</th>
<th>Type of Tenure</th>
<th>Urbanisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
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<td>Fertility</td>
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<td>Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
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<td>Divorces</td>
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<td>Unemployment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth unemployment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income inequality (Gini)</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single person households</td>
<td>+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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

- Nordic
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
Impending “baby-recession”?

Fertility rates by Country Group, 2001-2011

- Nordic
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
Reduced growth in developed countries

Rodrik (2013), p. 3
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.

## Conclusions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ways of residing</td>
<td>Type of Dwelling</td>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>More people prefer to live in a flat</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Fertility</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of Tenure</td>
<td>Total Fertility</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>More people prefer to rent their dwelling</td>
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<td>Pop 65+</td>
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<td>Single Person Households</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urbanisation</td>
<td>Pop 65+</td>
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<td>↑</td>
<td>Less urbanisation</td>
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<td>Total unemployment</td>
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