



Cities and Sustainability

Teodora Brandmuller

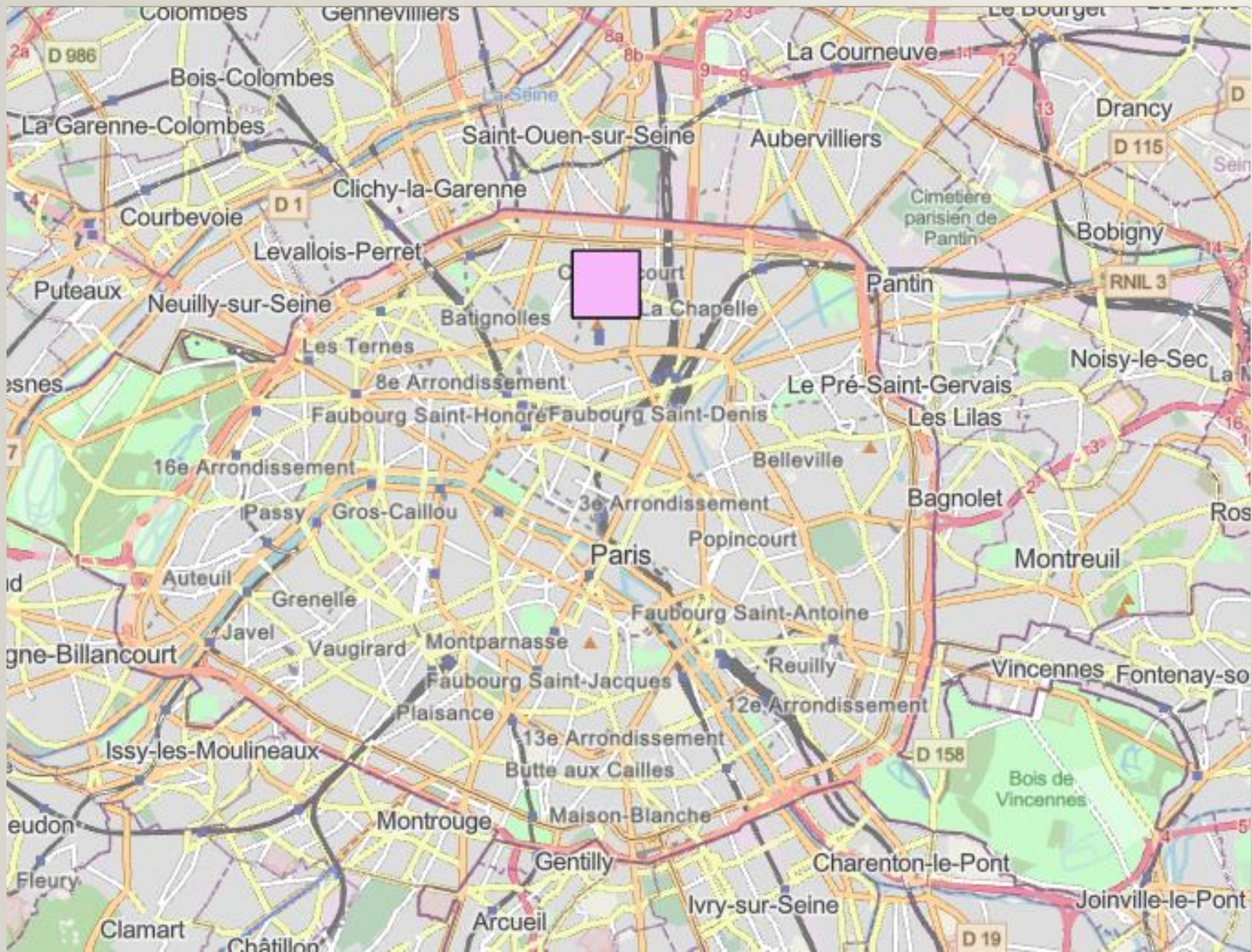
Eurostat, Regional statistics and geographical information unit



Maximilien Luce:
Montmartre, de la
rue Cortot;
circa 1900



© Google Street
view



The map shows the position of the 2nd most densely populated 1 km² grid cells in the EU

51127 inhabitants

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The map shows the position of the 1st and 3rd most densely populated 1 km² grid cells in the EU

52767 and 50186 inhabitants

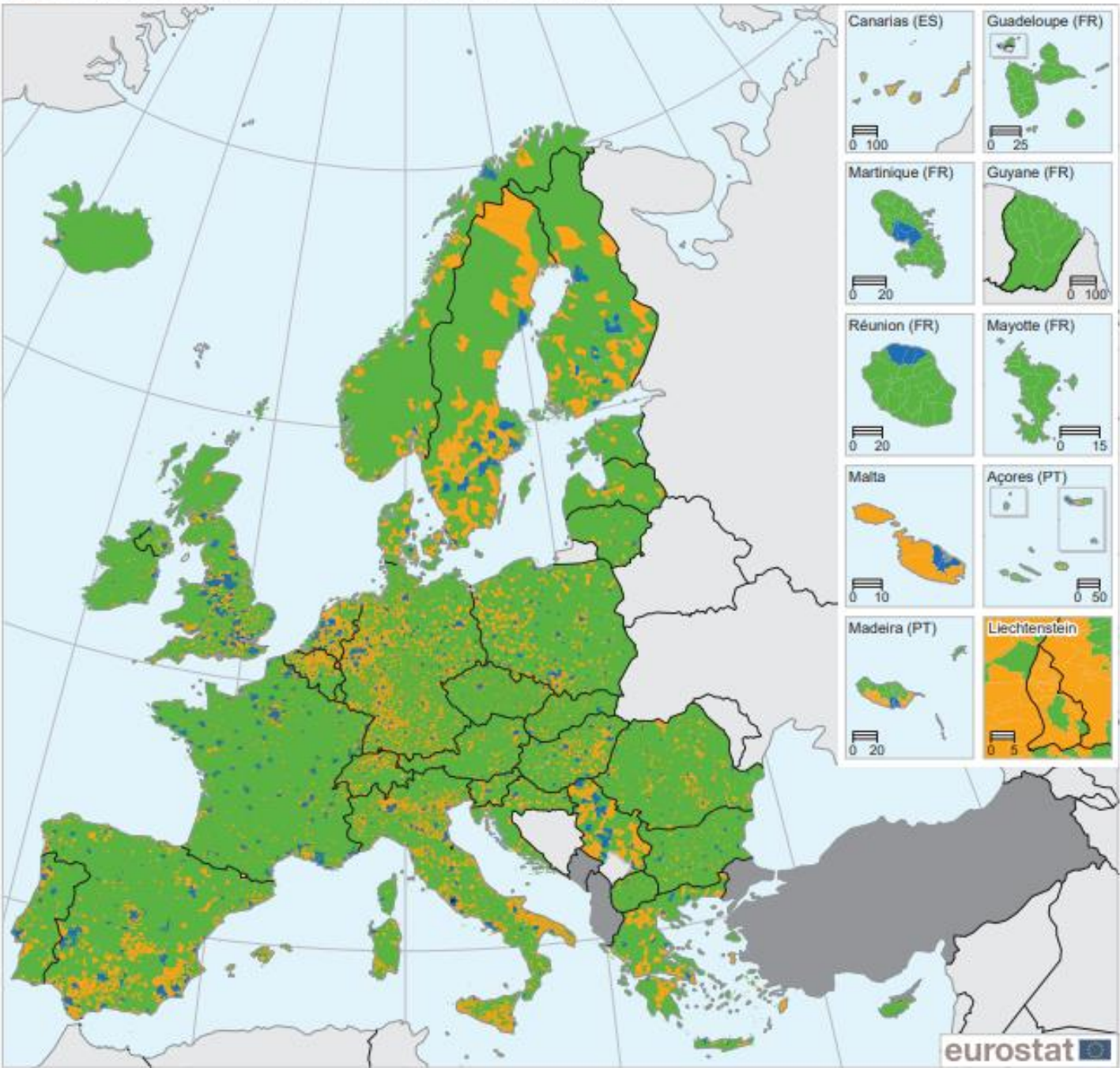
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Defining cities by the degree of urbanisation

- **Cities** are Local Administrative Unit (LAU) level territorial units where at least 50 % of the population lives in urban centres. Urban centres are contiguous 1 km² grid cells with a density of at least 1 500 inhabitants/km² and a minimum of 50 000 inhabitants in the cluster after gap filling.
- **Towns and suburbs** are LAU level territorial units where less than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50 % lives in urban centres.
- **Rural areas** are LAU level territorial units where at least 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells.

Source: [COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION \(EU\) 2019/1130 of 2 July 2019 on the uniform conditions for the harmonised application of territorial typologies](#)

Degree of urbanisation



- Cities**
(Densely populated areas: at least 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs**
(Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)
- Rural areas**
(Thinly populated areas: more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells)
- Data not available**

Note: based on population grid from 2011 and LAU 2016.
Source: Eurostat, JRC and European Commission Directorate-General for Regional Policy

Sustainable Development Goals

- UN's 2030 Agenda: 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their related 169 targets
- The EU's answer to the 2030 Agenda is outlined in the 22 November 2016 European Commission's Communication [Next steps for a sustainable European future - European action for sustainability](#).

*“the Commission will carry out more detailed regular monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in **an EU context**, developing a reference indicator framework for this purpose”*

- Eurostat publication '[Sustainable Development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context - 2022 edition](#)'

EU Sustainable Development Goals indicators



The sub-national EU indicators are disseminated here: [Overview - Sustainable development indicators - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&code=sdg)

Availability of EU Sustainable Development Goals indicators by Degree of urbanisation



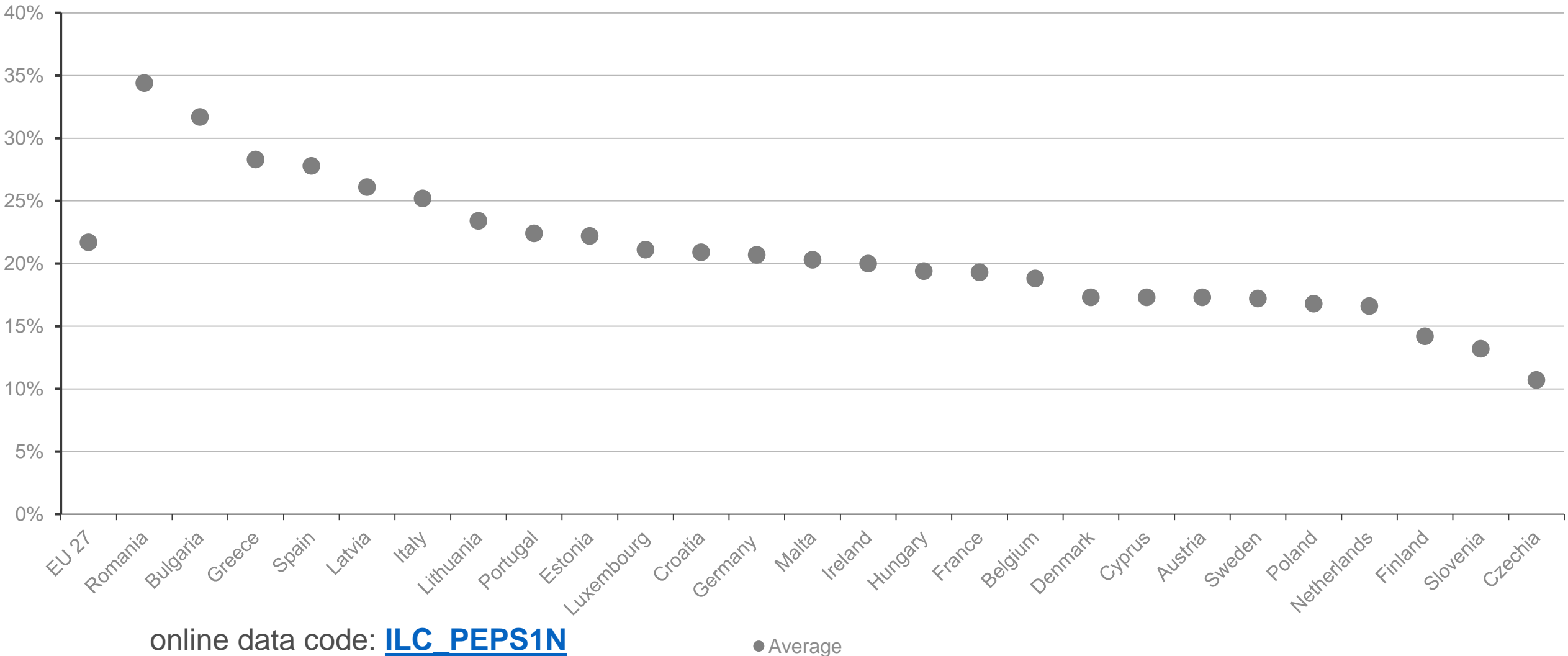
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Urban poverty and richness

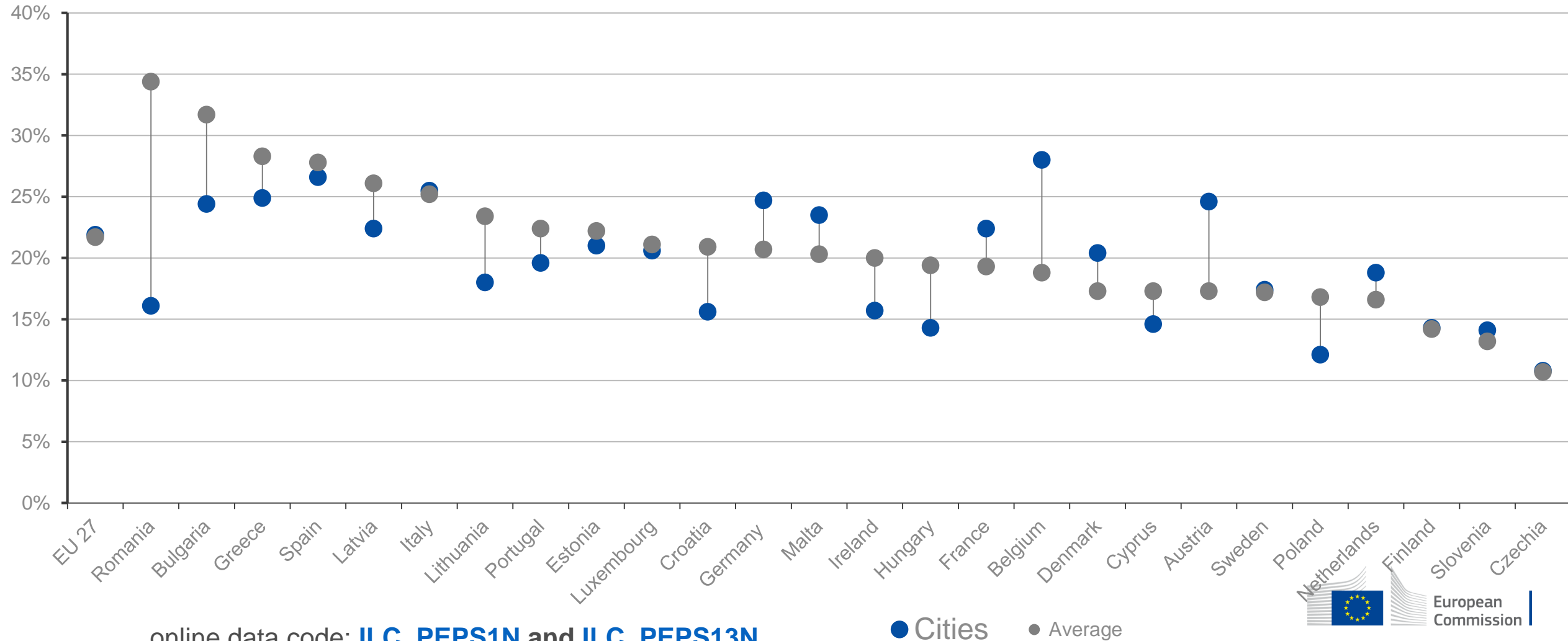
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate ranged from 11% to 34% in 2021

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2021



The performance of cities is also very diverse

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in cities, 2021



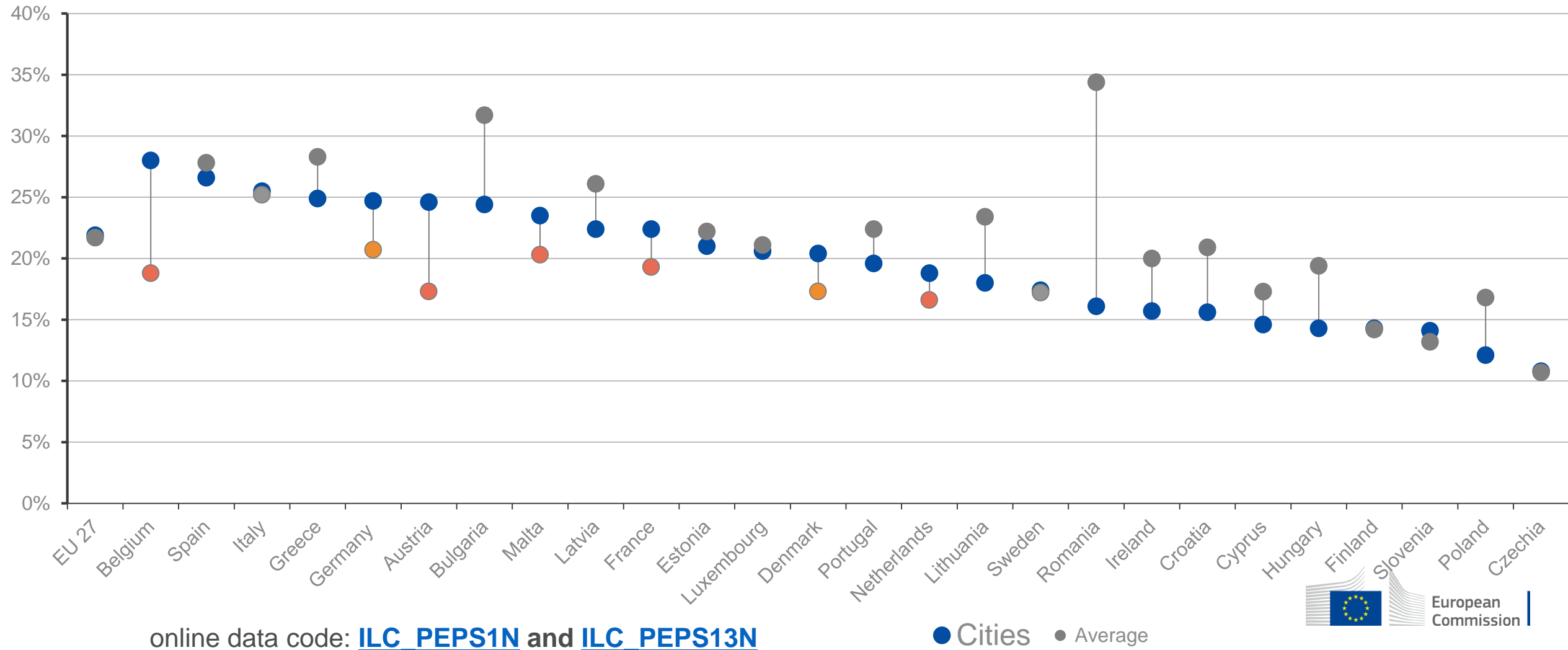
online data code: [ILC_PEPS1N](#) and [ILC_PEPS13N](#)

● Cities ● Average



In some countries there is a substantial urban advantage while in others there is urban disadvantage ●

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

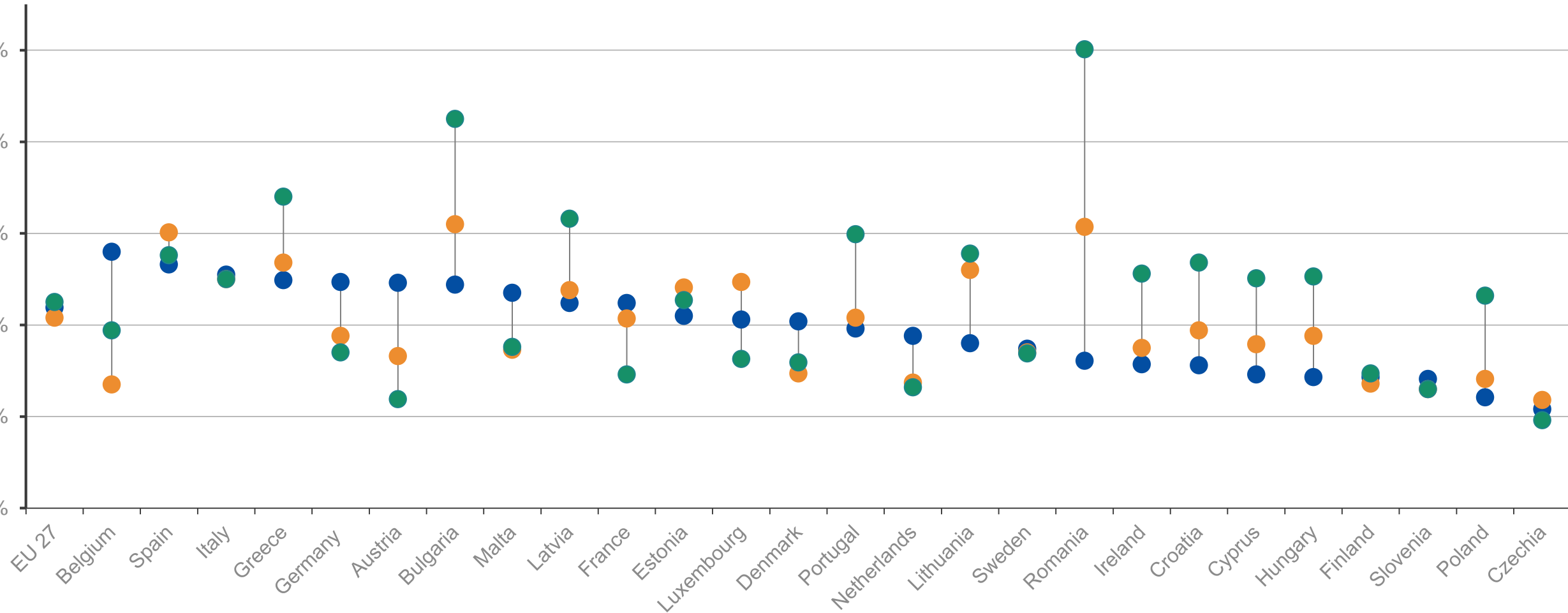


online data code: [ILC_PEPS1N](#) and [ILC_PEPS13N](#)



Gap between cities and rural areas is very diverse ranging from +34 pp in Romania to -14 pp in Belgium

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by degree of urbanisation, 2021



online data code: [ILC_PEPS1N](#) and [ILC_PEPS13N](#)

● Cities ● Towns and suburbs ● Rural areas



EUROPEAN HANDBOOK FOR

SDG Voluntary Local Reviews

2022 EDITION



JACO
VRIJENHOUT
Centre

EUR 51111 0W



*“The **European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews – 2022 edition** provides policy makers, urban practitioners and experts with a consolidated method and examples of indicators that European local and regional governments can use to monitor the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*”

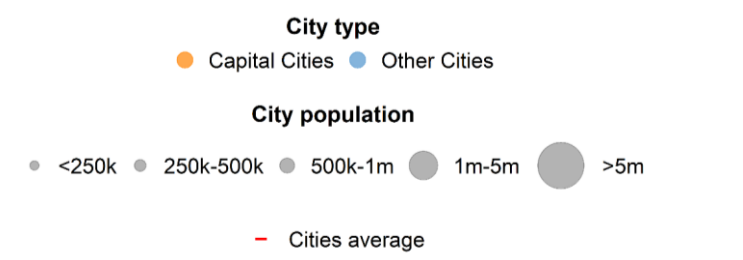
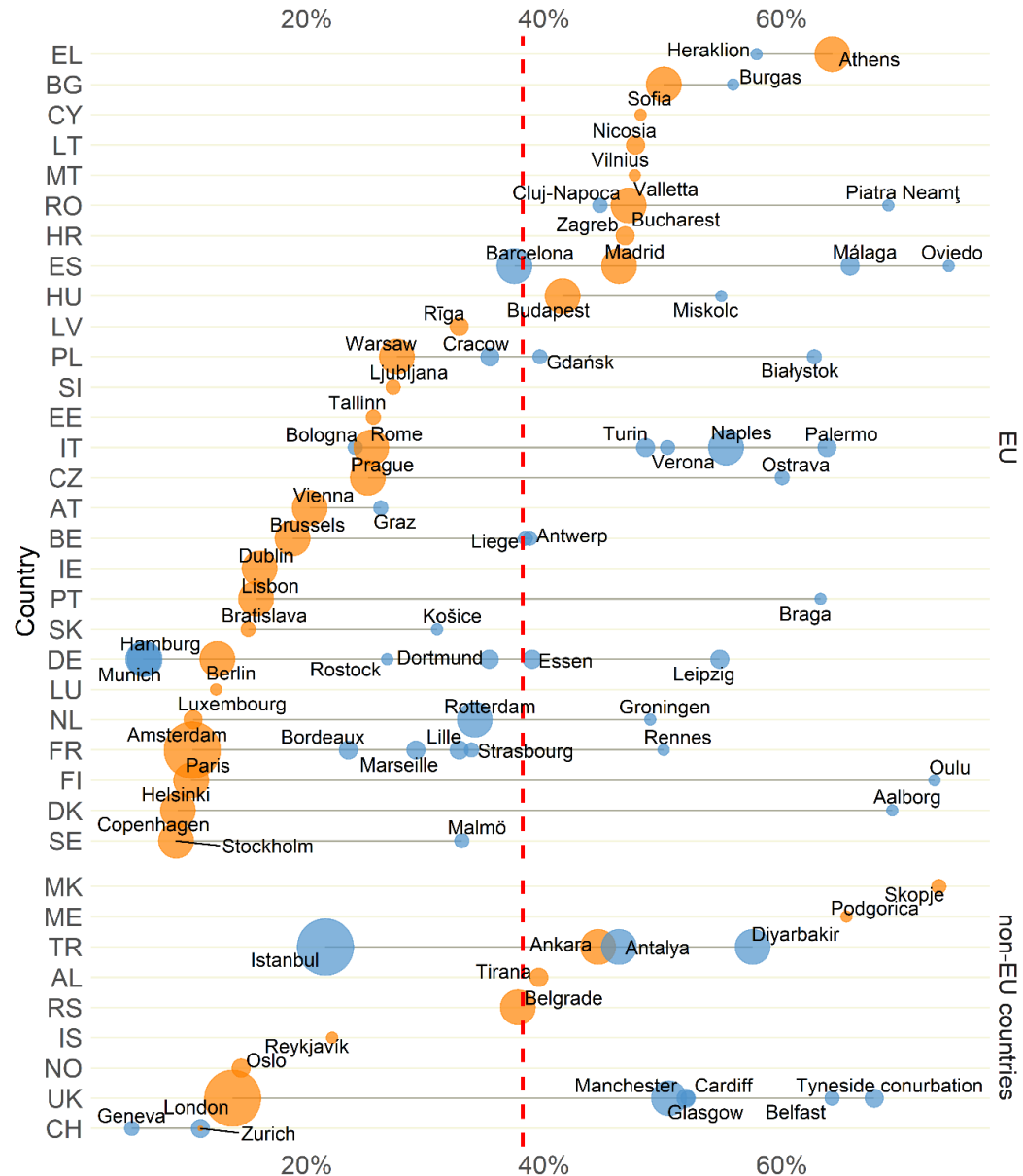
[European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews - 2022 Edition | Knowledge for policy \(europa.eu\)](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/en/press-operations/infographic-timeline-events/european-handbook-for-sdg-voluntary-local-reviews-2022-edition/16444)



Quality of life in European cities



Finding good housing at a reasonable price is difficult in large and capital cities



It is easy to find good housing in my city at a reasonable price: total agree

Source: EC/DG REGIO
 Note: %s based on all respondents, excluding don't know/not answered

Themes:

Overall satisfaction

Services and amenities

Environmental quality

Economic well-being

Public transport

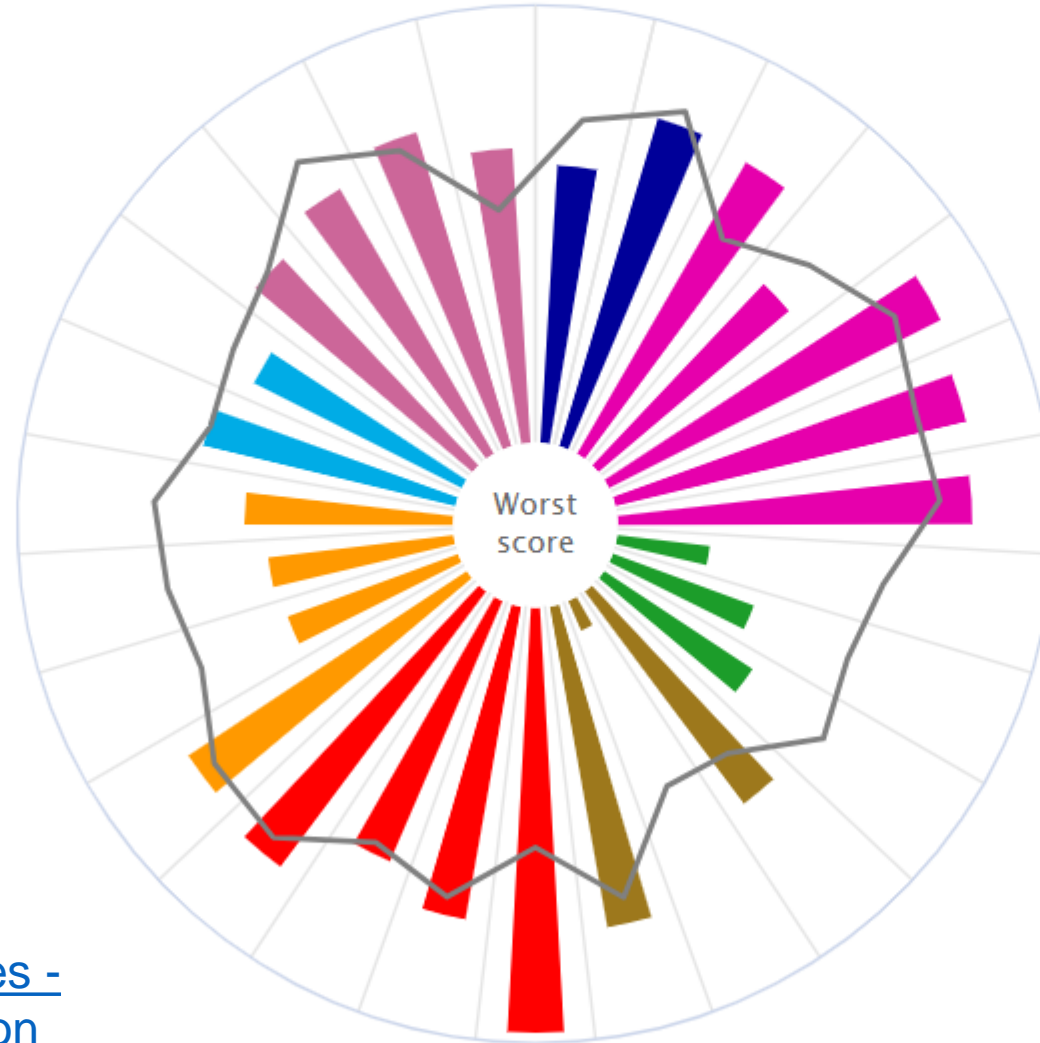
The inclusive city

Local public administration

Safety and crime

Paris

Best score



— Average of cities in the survey

[Source: Quality of life in European cities - Regional Policy - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](http://europa.eu)

Themes:

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The inclusive city

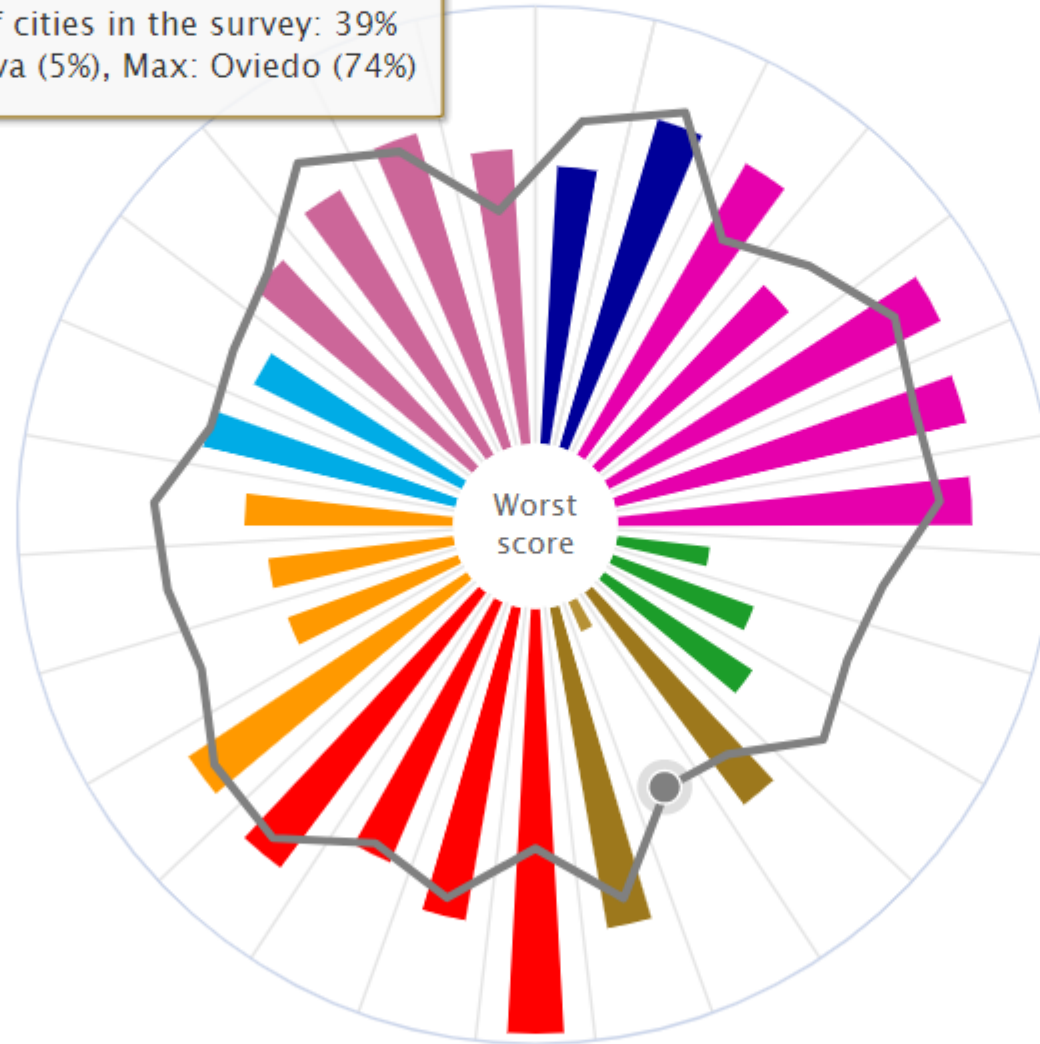
Local public administration

Safety and crime

Housing is affordable
(% agree)
Paris: 10%
Average of cities in the survey: 39%
Min: Geneva (5%), Max: Oviedo (74%)

Paris

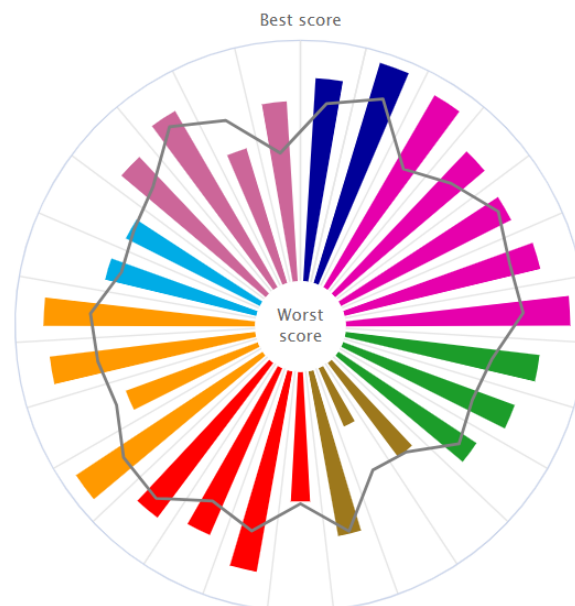
Best score



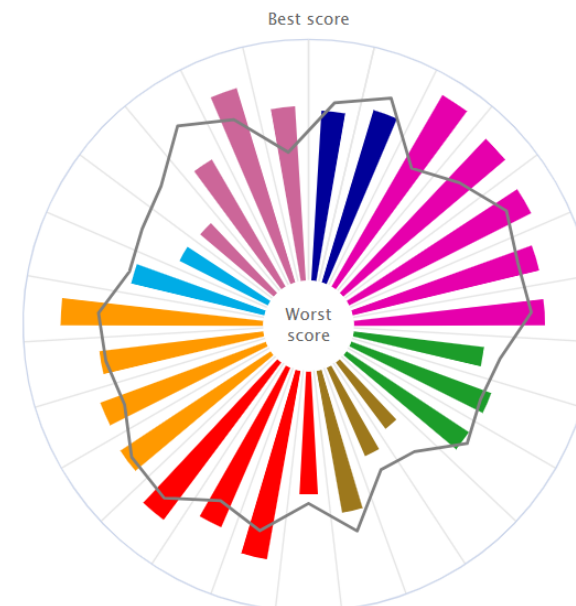
— Average of cities in the survey

Overall satisfaction
 Services and amenities
 Environmental quality
 Economic well-being
 Public transport
 The inclusive city
 Local public administration
 Safety and crime

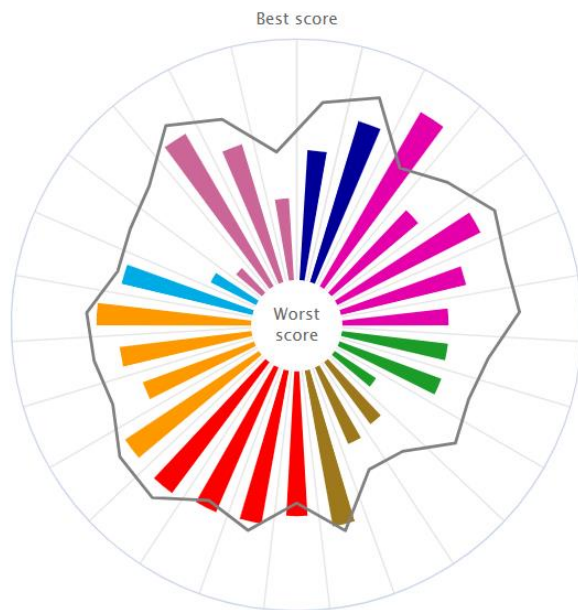
Bordeaux



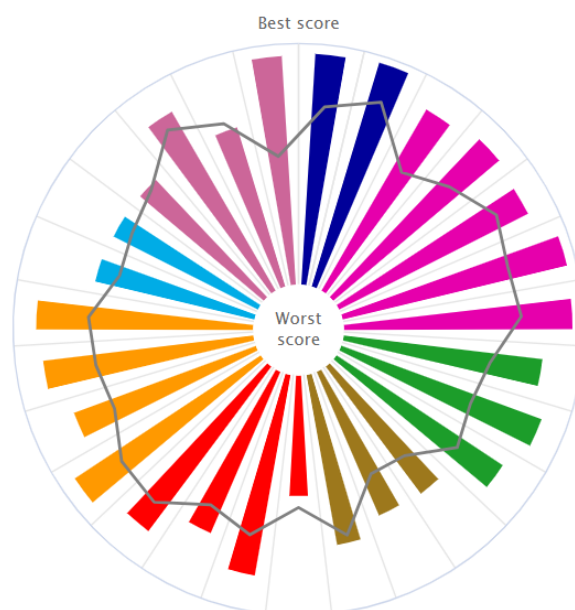
Lille



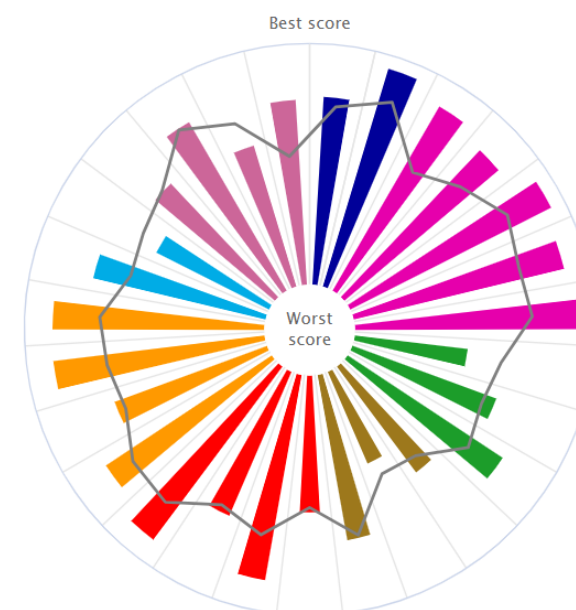
Marseille



Rennes



Strasbourg



Thank you



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