



# ***Arriving? Leaving? Residing?***

## Demographic change & diversity in alpine communities

AlpWeek, Session 10: Migration, Youth & Participation

Susanne Felzmann & Elisabeth Gruber



# Welcome & Introduction





# Overall questions

- What are **current demographic developments** in Alpine communities?
- **Who** are the (young) people that **stay, leave or arrive**?
- What are their **social, personal & individual needs**?
- How are **Alpine municipalities & regions** (esp. peripheries) able **to deal with** the (different?) **needs of young people**?



# Agenda

- (1) Input: Demographic development in Alpine communities & Policy Implication
- (2) Workshop: Barometer & World-Café
- (3) Wrap-up: Discussion & Conclusion



# (1) Input

09.10-09.30h, Elisabeth Gruber

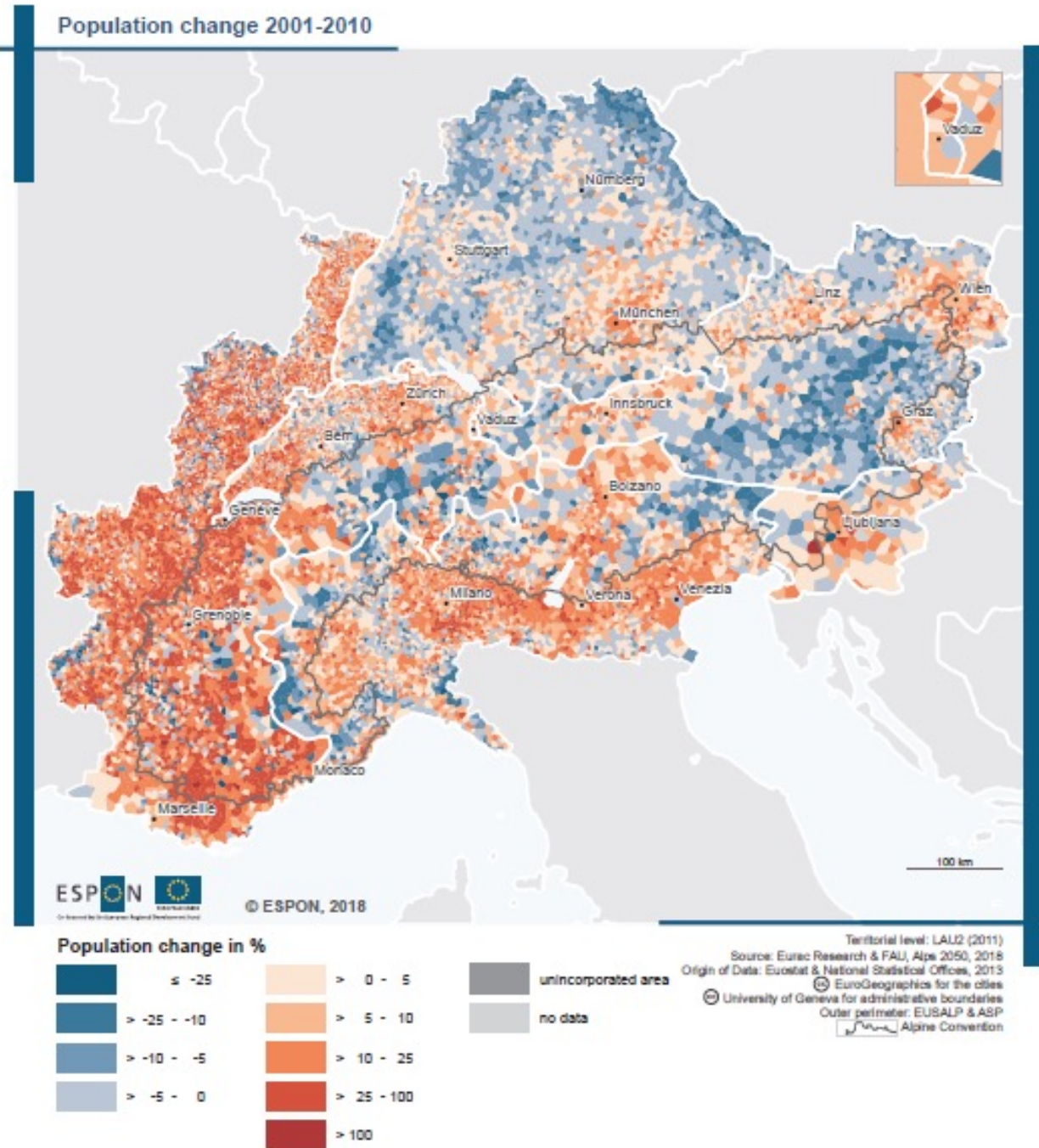
# Socio-demographic trends in Europe

- **Second demographic transition** (constant fertility decline & longevity)
  - Demographic ageing and decrease of working-age population
- **Migration & Mobilities** diversifying our societies
  - (Partly) compensating negative natural balances
  - **Hypermobility**, super-diversity
- **Globalisation**, internationalisation, „global war for talents“
  - Virtual mobility and digitalisation



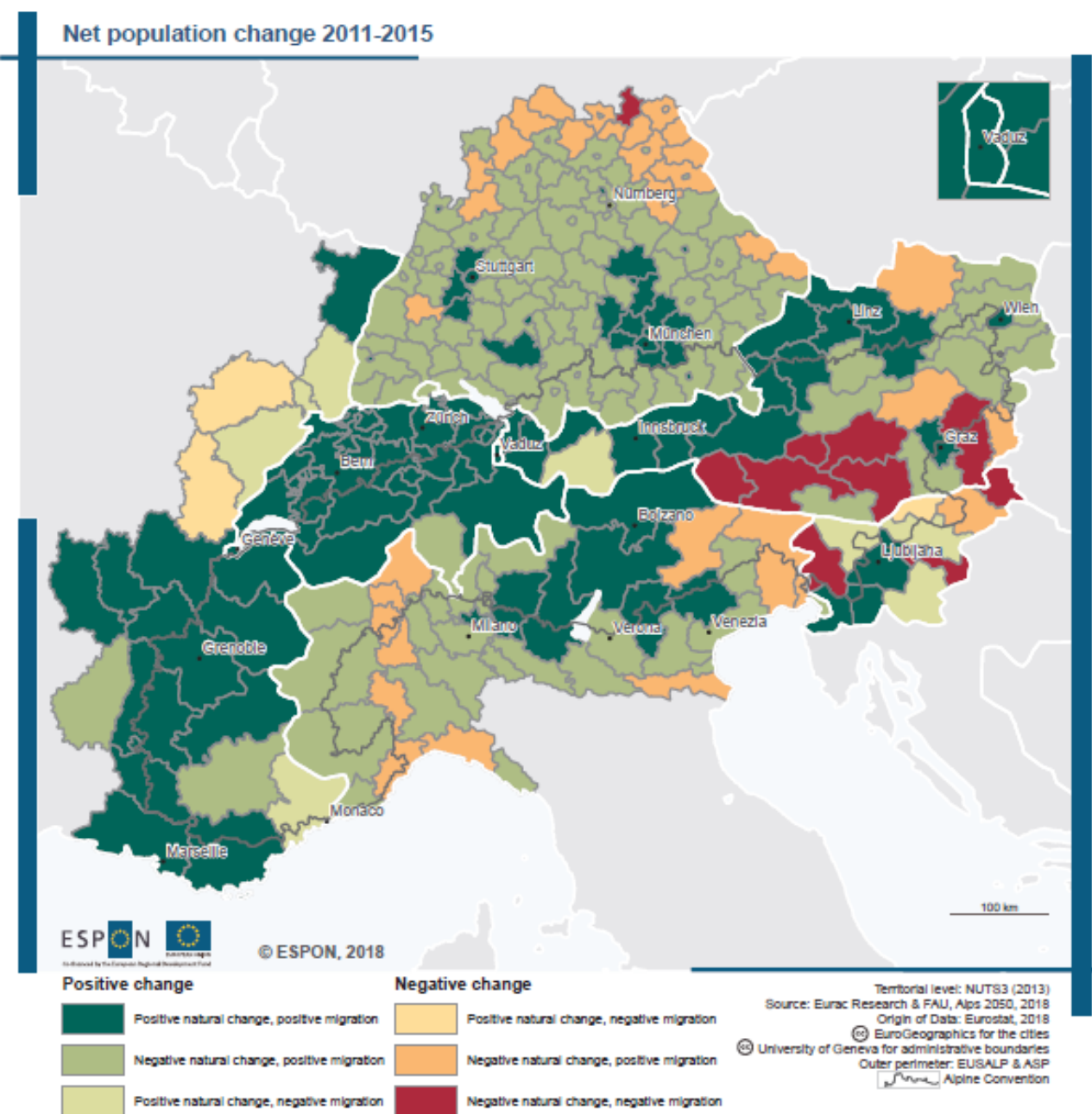
# Alpine Space

- Overall: population growth
  - Declining regions and growing regions
  - Urban agglomeration, economic prosperous areas vs. peripheries



# Alpine Space

- Immigration as the main driver for population development
  - Whether a region is growing or declining is depending on
    - Internal migration balance (emigration)
    - International migration balance (immigration)

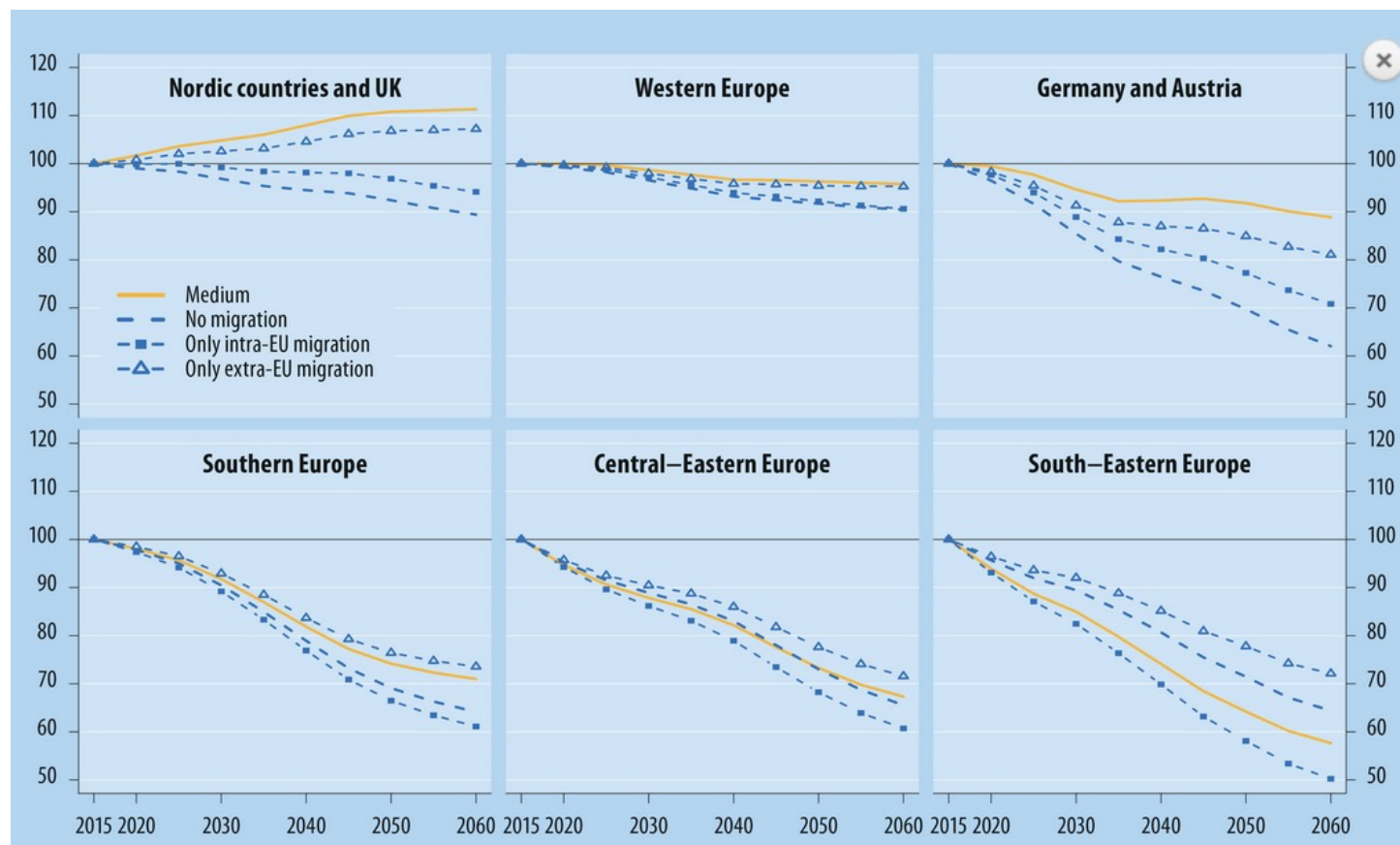


Map 16 Population change and the role of migration and natural change 2011-2015





# How migration impacts working-age population



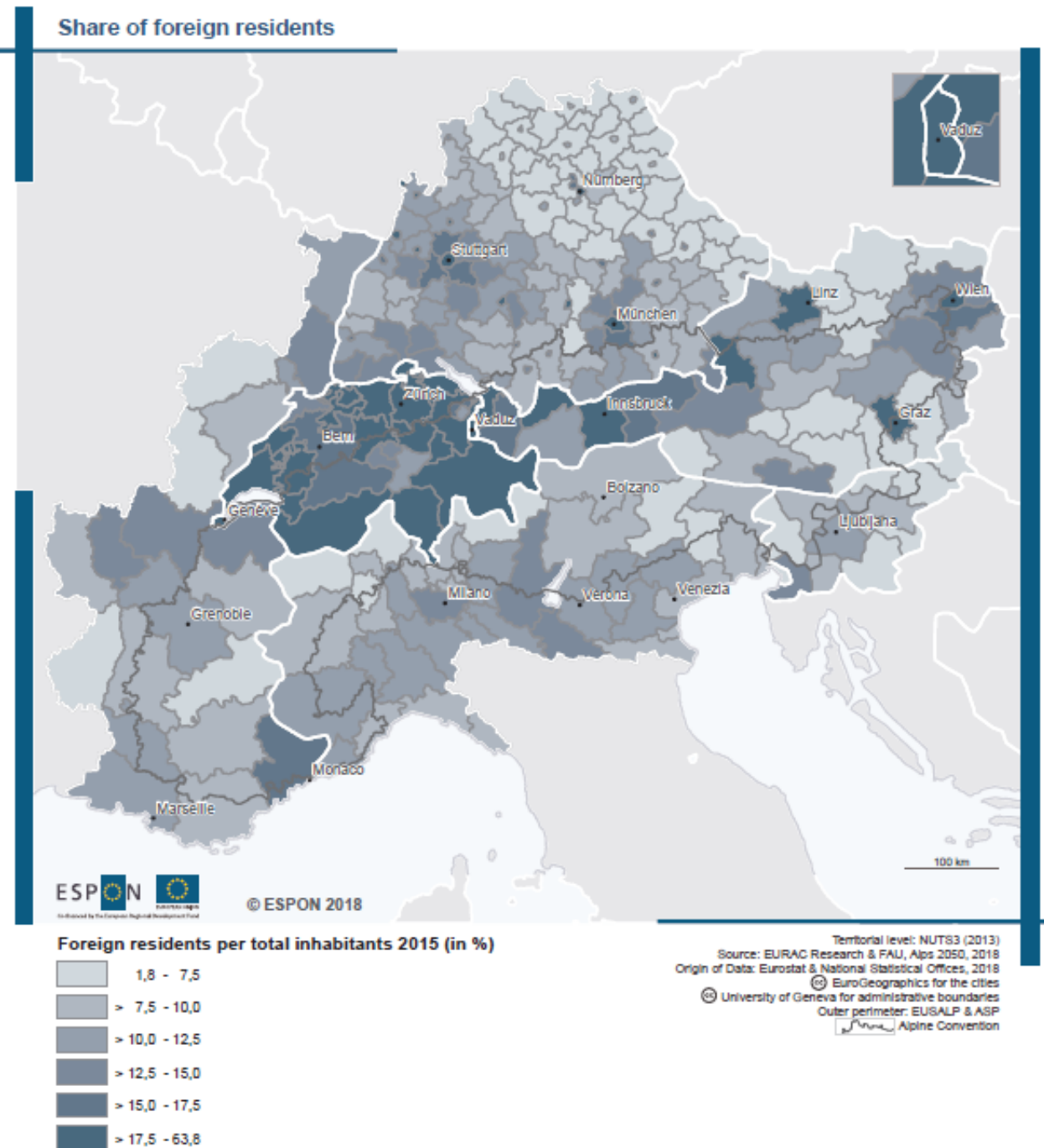
Relative change in working-age population, 2015–2060

Source: European Demographic Data Sheet 2022

<https://www.populationeurope.org/en/>

# Alpine Space

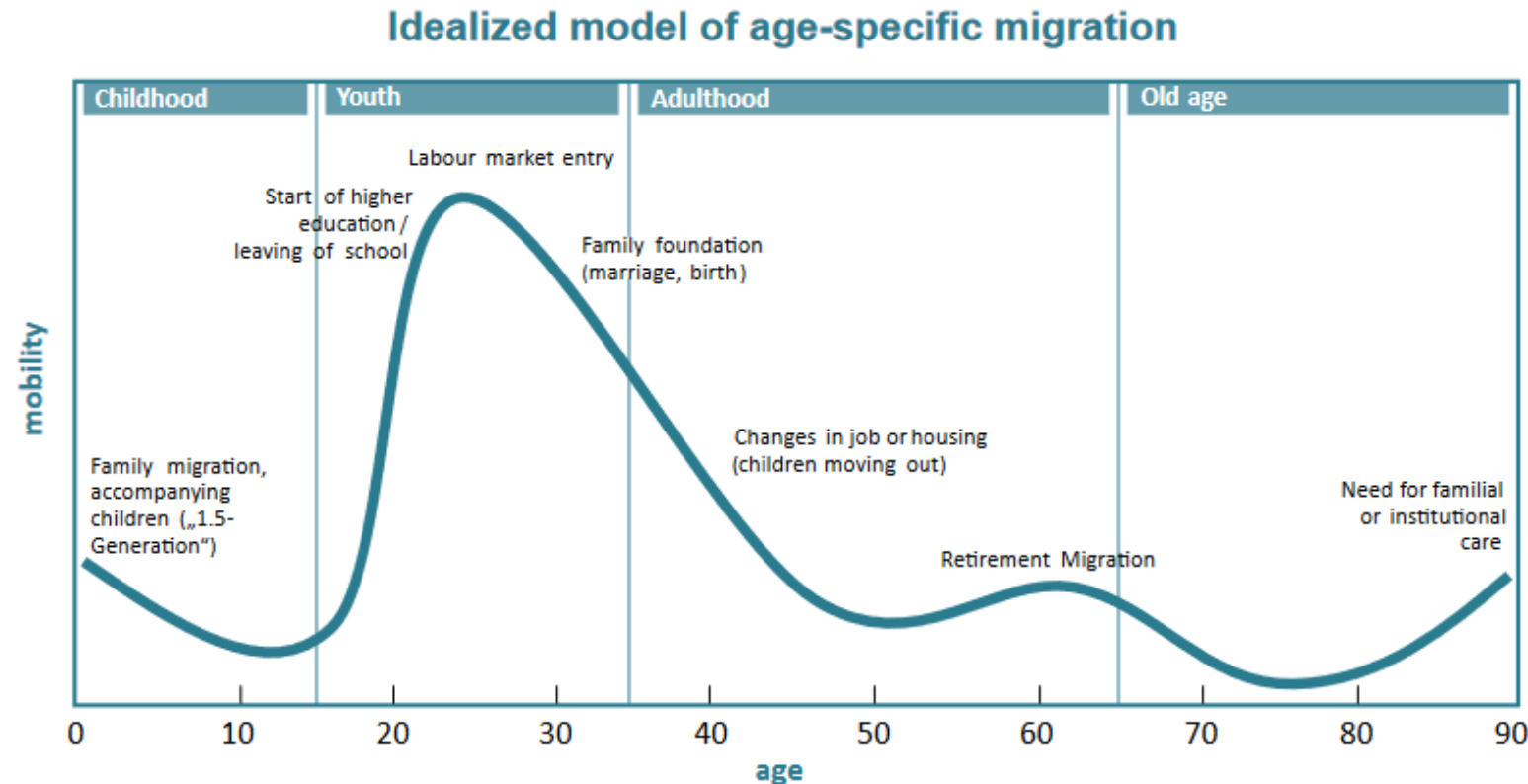
- International Migration
  - Share of foreign residents has increased
  - (Super-)Diversity





# Focus on young people

- Migration and migration decision-making take usually place during young ages
  - Education, job entrance, partnership/family formation



Source: based on BERNARD et al. 2014, modified.

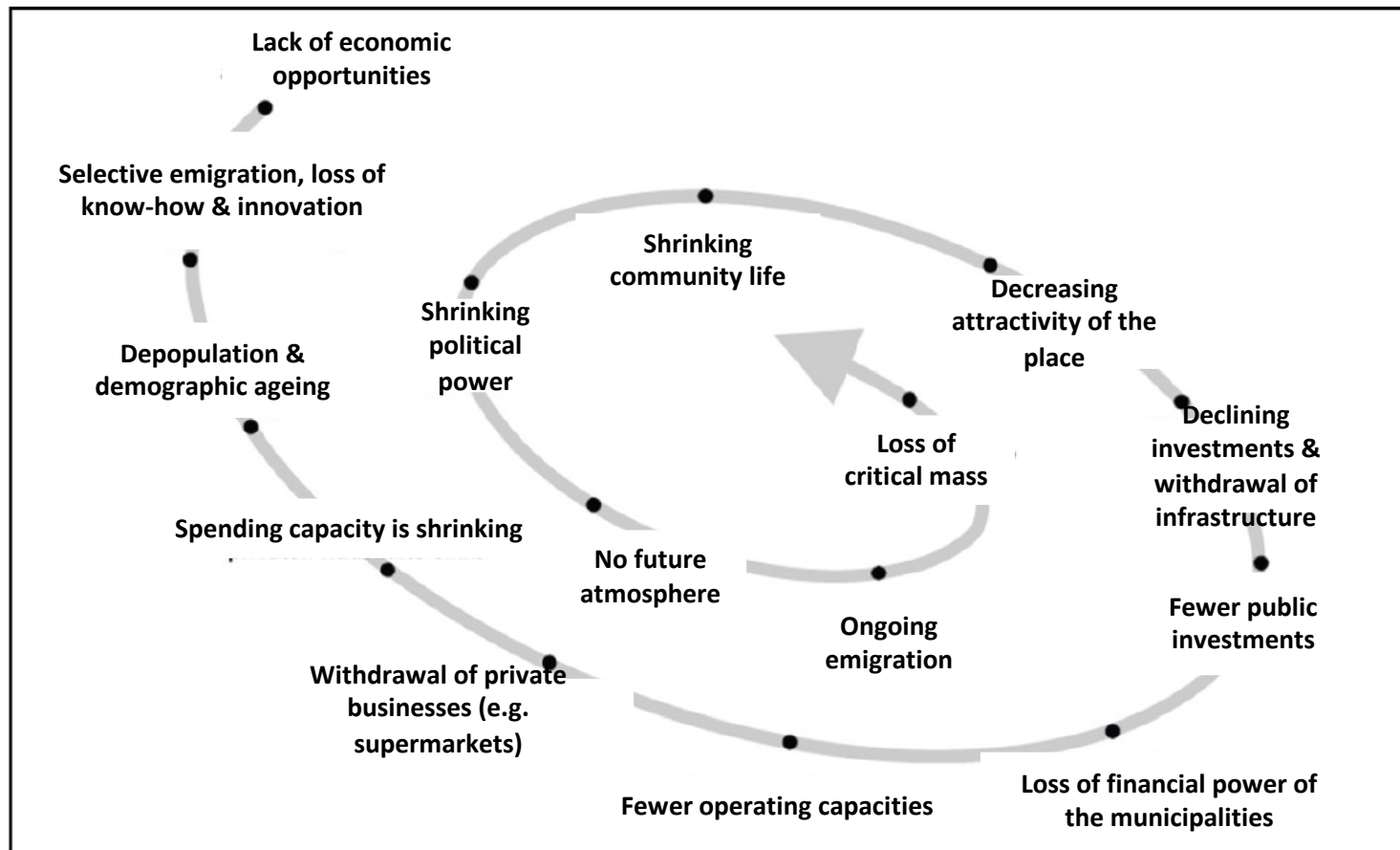


# Challenges for municipalities & regions

- Integration demand
- Diversified needs and lifestyles, individualisation
- Decreasing population (shrinking & depopulation)
- Labour-force shortage
  
- *Different* challenges



# Challenges for peripheries



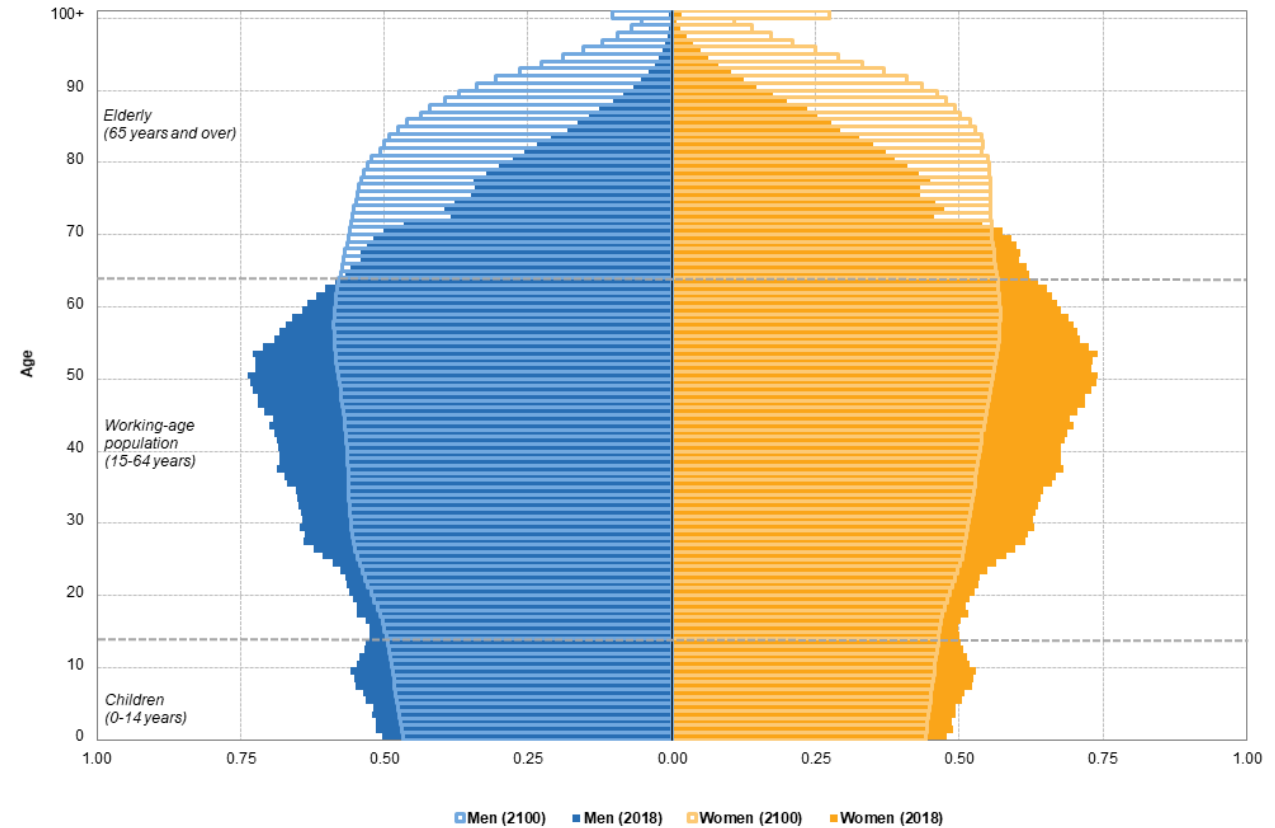




# Policy interventions?

- Natural population development (fertility & mortality)
  - Fertility: Indirect policy implications
    - Compatability of family and job (child care, working hours)
    - Taxation
  - Mortality: positive trend
    - Pension age

Population pyramids of the EU, 2018 and 2100  
(% of total population)

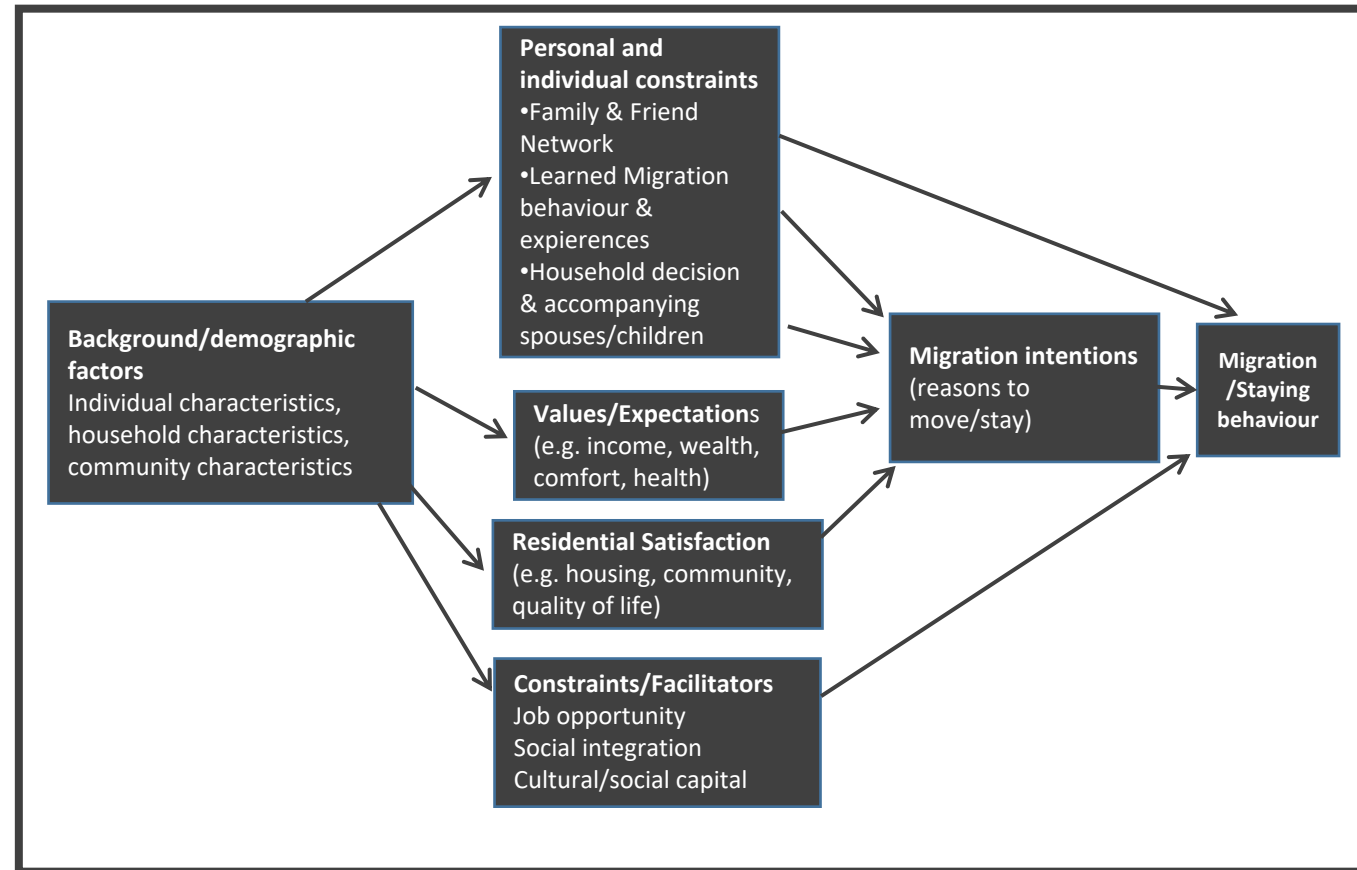


Note: 2018, 2100: projections.  
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: proj\_18np)



# Policy interventions?

- Migration decision-making
  - Complex process
  - Multiple influencing factors
  - Personal & individual
- *Quality of life, economy, housing, integration, networks*



Own illustration, after Schiamborg et al. 2003

# Policy interventions?

## Recommendations for local & regional planning (migration/mobility)

- **Monitoring**
  - Detailed analysis (statistics, observations)
  - What is needed? What is already done (e.g. integration, youth policies)? What are the specific challenges and potential solutions?
- **Commitment**
  - Sensibilisation, take challenges serious
  - Common understanding (visions/strategies)
- **Integrated Concepts**
  - Participation (e.g. youth, children/young adults with migration background)
  - Include economic actors (social innovations), civil society

(ÖROK 2014, SCHORN 2022)



# (2) Workshop

09.30-10.10, Susanne Felzmann & Elisabeth Gruber



# Goal of the workshop

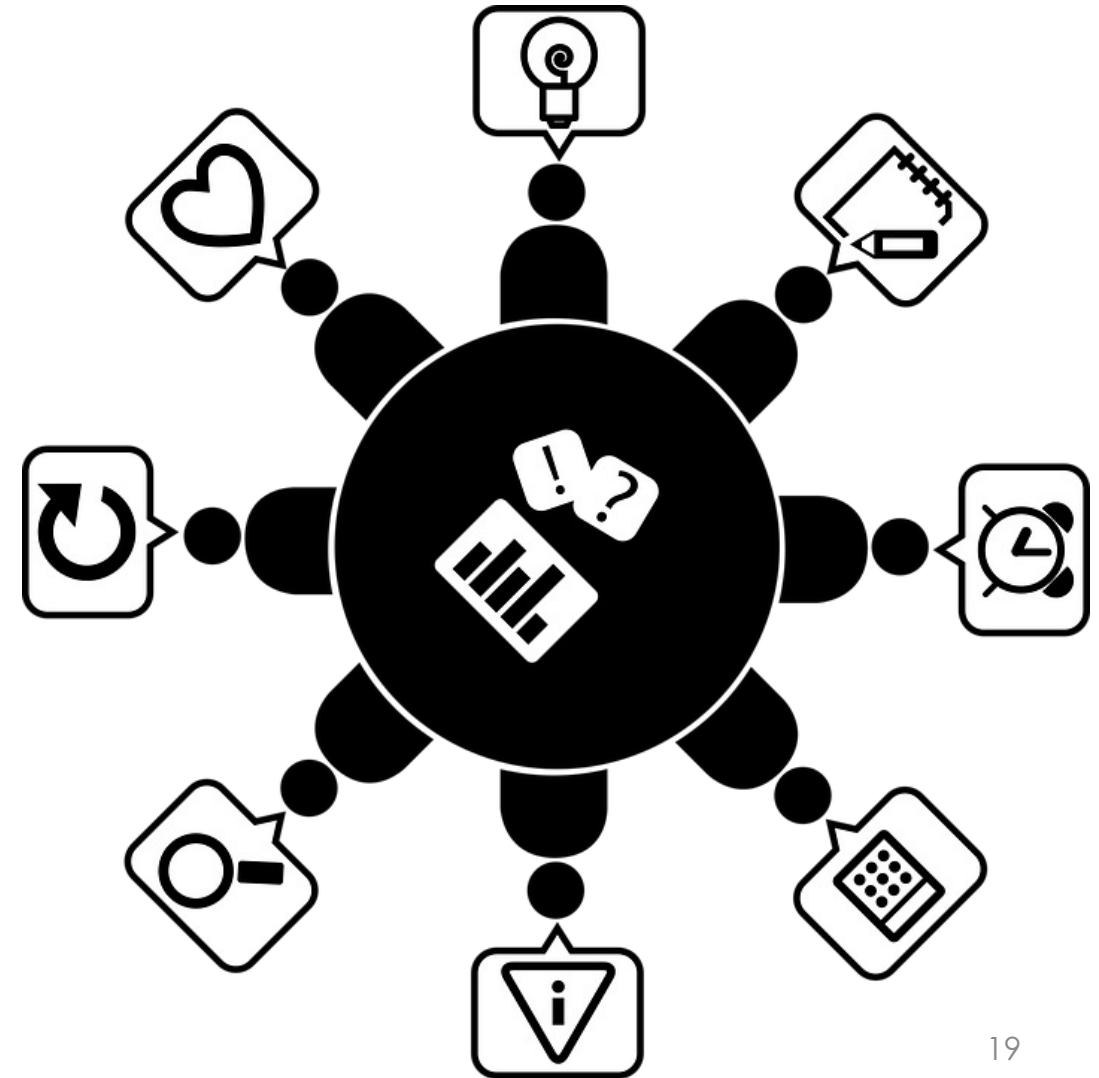
- Exchange between different actors (experts, policy actors, young) people
  - Discuss contemporary challenges due to experienced socio-demographic changes: share opinions and visions
    - What are intentions and motivations of young people to stay, leave, arrive?
    - What can municipalities offer to young people?
    - What are measures and policies needed?
  - Focus & needs of young people
  - Beyond the economic perspective
  - Sensibilize of different viewpoints
  - Collect ideas (best practices?)





## 3 Steps

- #1 Our Opinion
- #2 Our Ideas
- #3 Our Exchange





# Our Opinion? Round #1

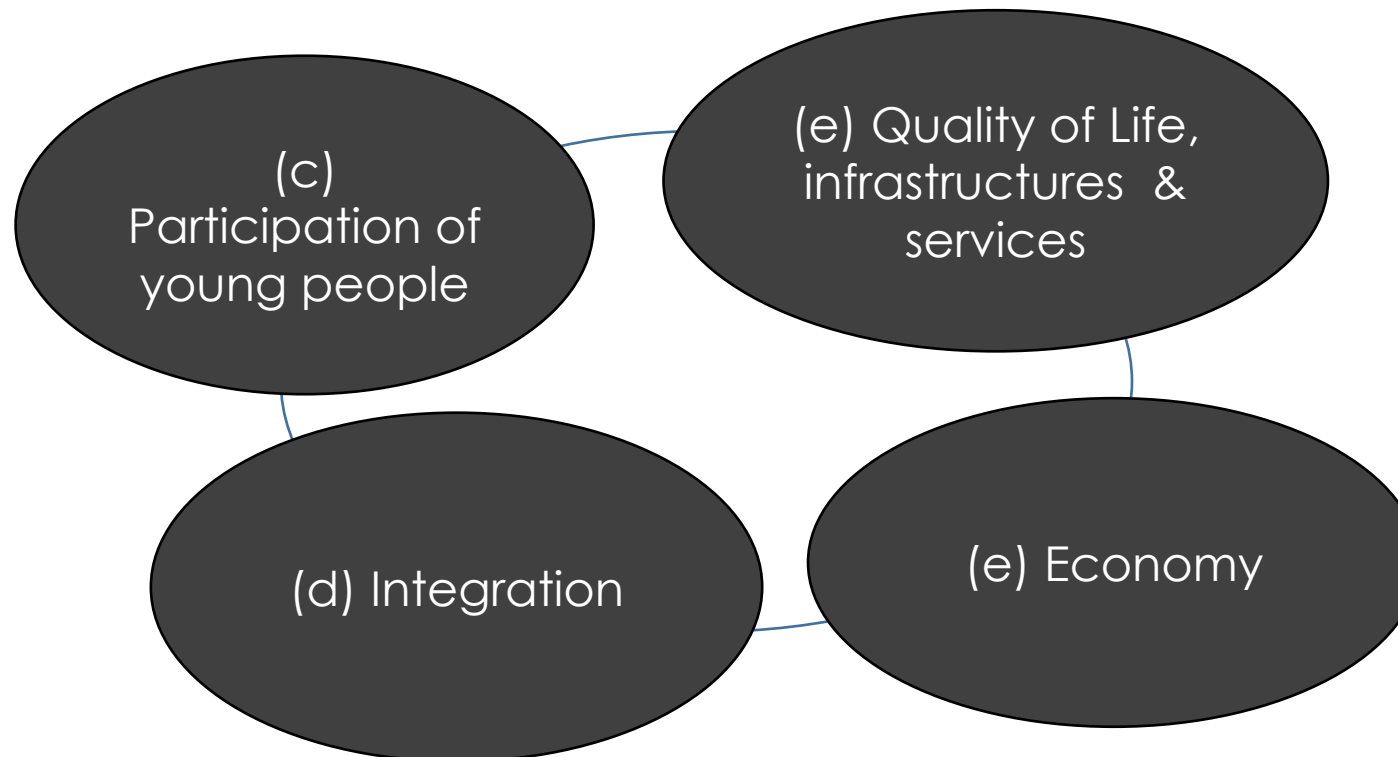
## Rate the following statements:

- a) Young people today are able to decide freely where they want to live and work.
- b) Most municipalities & regions already use their full capacities to set political measures to promote young people to stay / arrive.
- c) Young people are willing to get involved in the development of their community and to commit (free) time to it.
- d) A stronger focus on immigration and integration is necessary to overcome demographic challenges, also in peripheries.
- e) For young people peripheries will become more attractive when they offer better infrastructures.
- f) More young people will decide to live in peripheral areas, due to remote working opportunities.



# Our ideas? Round #2

Focus on alpine communities/peripheries



**3 rounds á 10 minutes!**

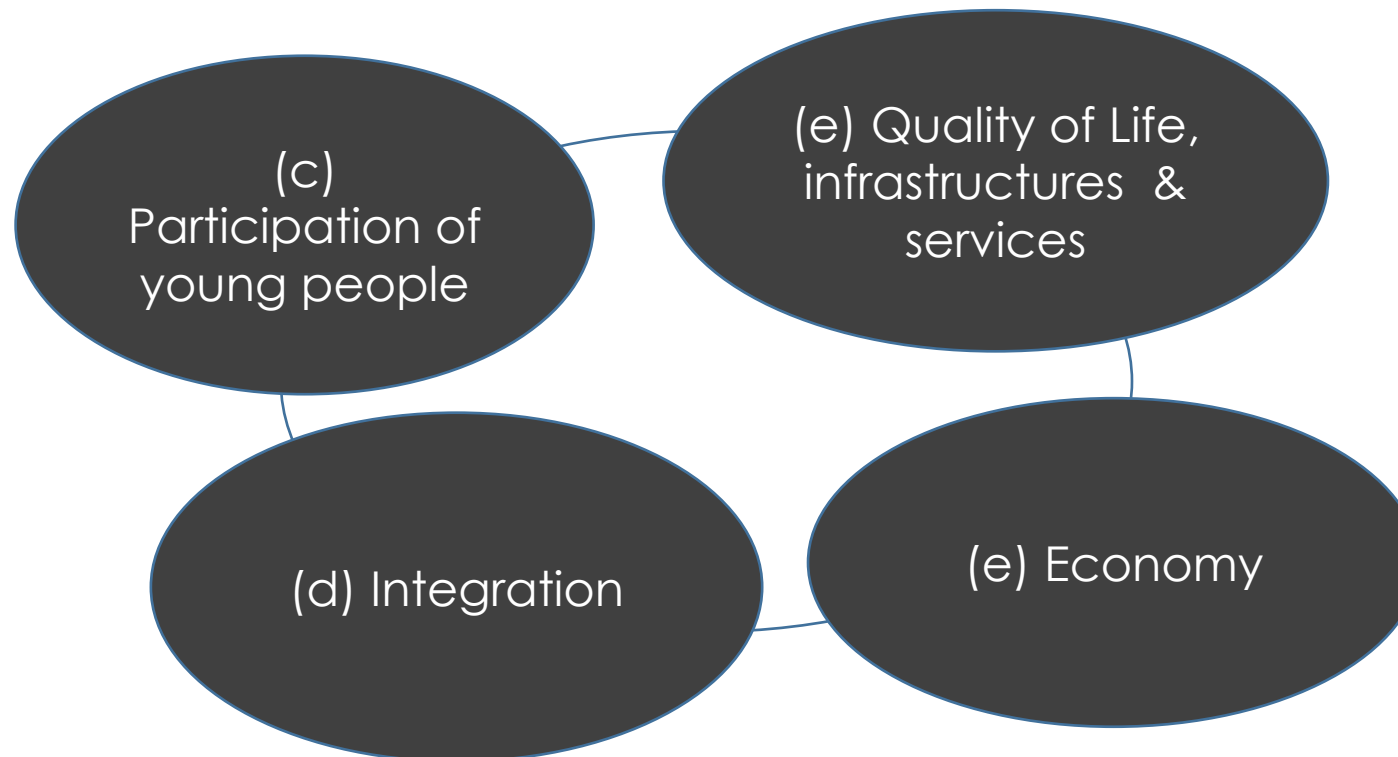
Round 1: Challenges  
Round 2: Potential solutions (e.g. projects, good practices)  
Round 3: Future Vision

*Stay/switch*



# Our exchange? Round #3

Focus on alpine communities/peripheries





# (3) Wrap up

10.10-10.30h





# Let's stay in contact

Susanne Felzmann, Allianz in den Alpen,  
[susanne.felzmann@alpenallianz.org](mailto:susanne.felzmann@alpenallianz.org)

Elisabeth Gruber, FAU, [elisabeth.eg.gruber@fau.de](mailto:elisabeth.eg.gruber@fau.de)

# Literature

- Bernard, A., Bell, M. and Charles-Edwards, E. (2014) Life-Course Transitions and the Age Profiles of the Internal Migration. *Population and Development Review* 40 (2): 213-239.
- Chilla, T., Heugel, A., Streifeneder, T., Ravazzoli, E., Laner, P., Teston, F. et al. (2019). The Alps 2050 Atlas: Alps 2050 Common Spatial Perspectives for the Alpine Area; Towards a Common Vision. Luyembourg, ESPON; Available at: <https://www.espon.eu/atlasAlps2050>
- Eurostat. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?oldid=497115> (last accessed 31/08/2022)
- Fassmann, H., Gruber, E., Németh Á. (2018). Conceptual overview of youth migration in the Danube region. YOUMIG Working Papers, No.1.
- ÖROK (ed.) (2014). Vielfalt und Integration im Raum. Abschlussbericht der ÖREK-Partnerschaft. (=ÖROK Schriftenreihe 190). Wien.
- Schiamberg LB, McKinney KG. Factors Influencing Expectations to Move or Age in Place at Retirement Among 40- to 65-Year-Olds. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*. 2003;22(1):19-41. doi:[10.1177/0733464802250043](https://doi.org/10.1177/0733464802250043)
- Schorn, M.(2022). Strategien einer jugendorientierten Regionalentwicklung. Eine fallvergleichende Analyse in von Jugendabwanderung betroffenen ländlichen Räumen Deutschlands und Österreichs. Doktorarbeit, Universität Wien.
- VID (Vienna Institut for Demography)(eds.) (2022). European Demographic Data Sheet 2022, <https://www.populationeurope.org/en/>
- Weber, G. & FISCHER, T. (2007): Gehen oder Bleiben? Die Motive des Wanderungs- und Bleibeverhaltens junger Frauen im ländlichen Raum der Steiermark und die daraus resultierenden Handlungsoptionen im Rahmen der Lokalen Agenda 21-Prozesse. Studie im Auftrag der Fachabteilung 19D Abfall- und Stoffflusswirtschaft des Amtes der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung. Wien