

Portugal 2040. How demography influences public security planning.

Sara Ribeiro

Teresa Rodrigues

Jorge Bravo

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“Demography must be considered a major driver of politics [...] political scientists cannot afford to ignore demography in seeking to understand patterns of political identities, conflict, and change” KAUFMANN, E., TOFT, M., «Introduction» In *Political Demography: How population changes are reshaping international security and national politics*

1. Demographic trends influence political stability and security
2. Portugal is currently the World's sixth country with the highest ageing rate, with one of the World lowest fertility rates (two negative indicators of social and economic development dynamics of a society, and with strong impacts in the planning activities of the public policy sector, including the dimensioning and geographic distribution of security forces)
3. Our presentation aims to highlight the added value of knowledge coming from demographic forecasting exercise in supporting decision-making within the public policy sector



Demographic Projections (2011-2040)

Sex

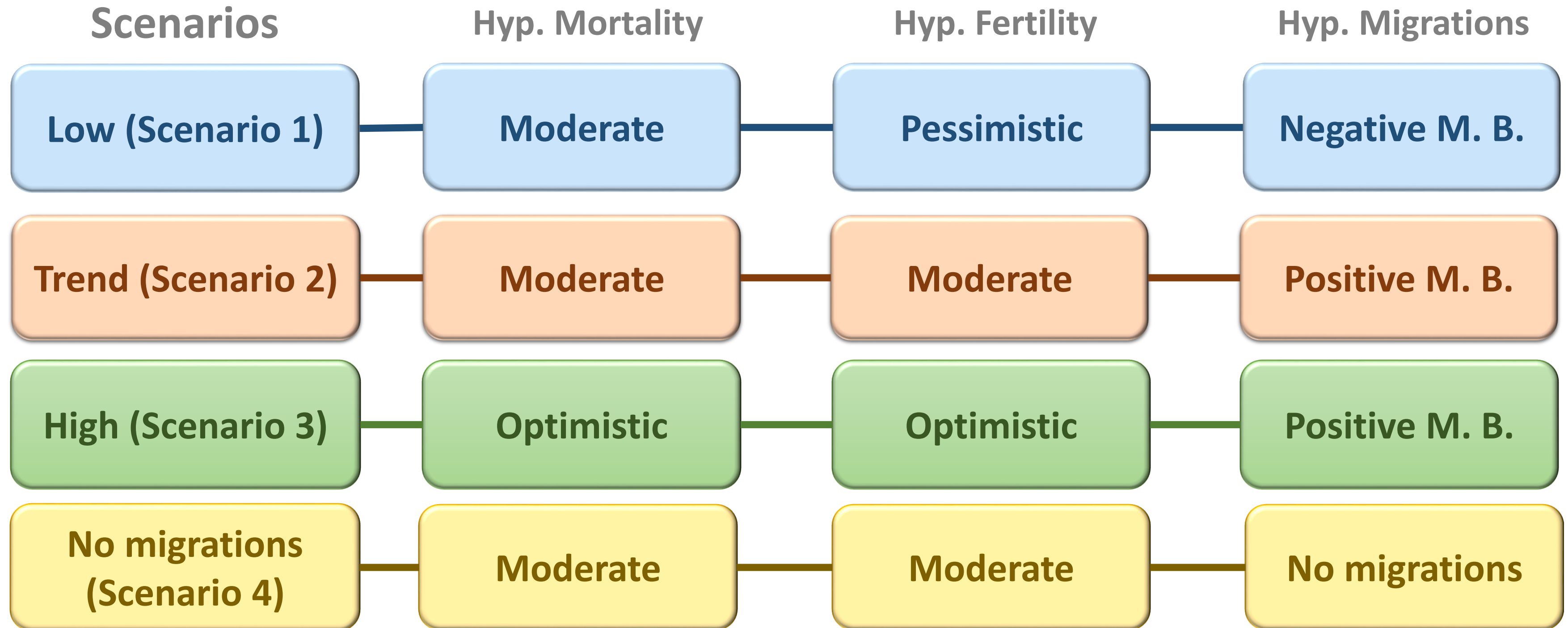
Age

Municipality

Specific vulnerable groups
(youth and elderly) -
Overlay of the output
scenarios with local
standards of wealth and
the vulnerability of
dwellings

Demographic cohorts

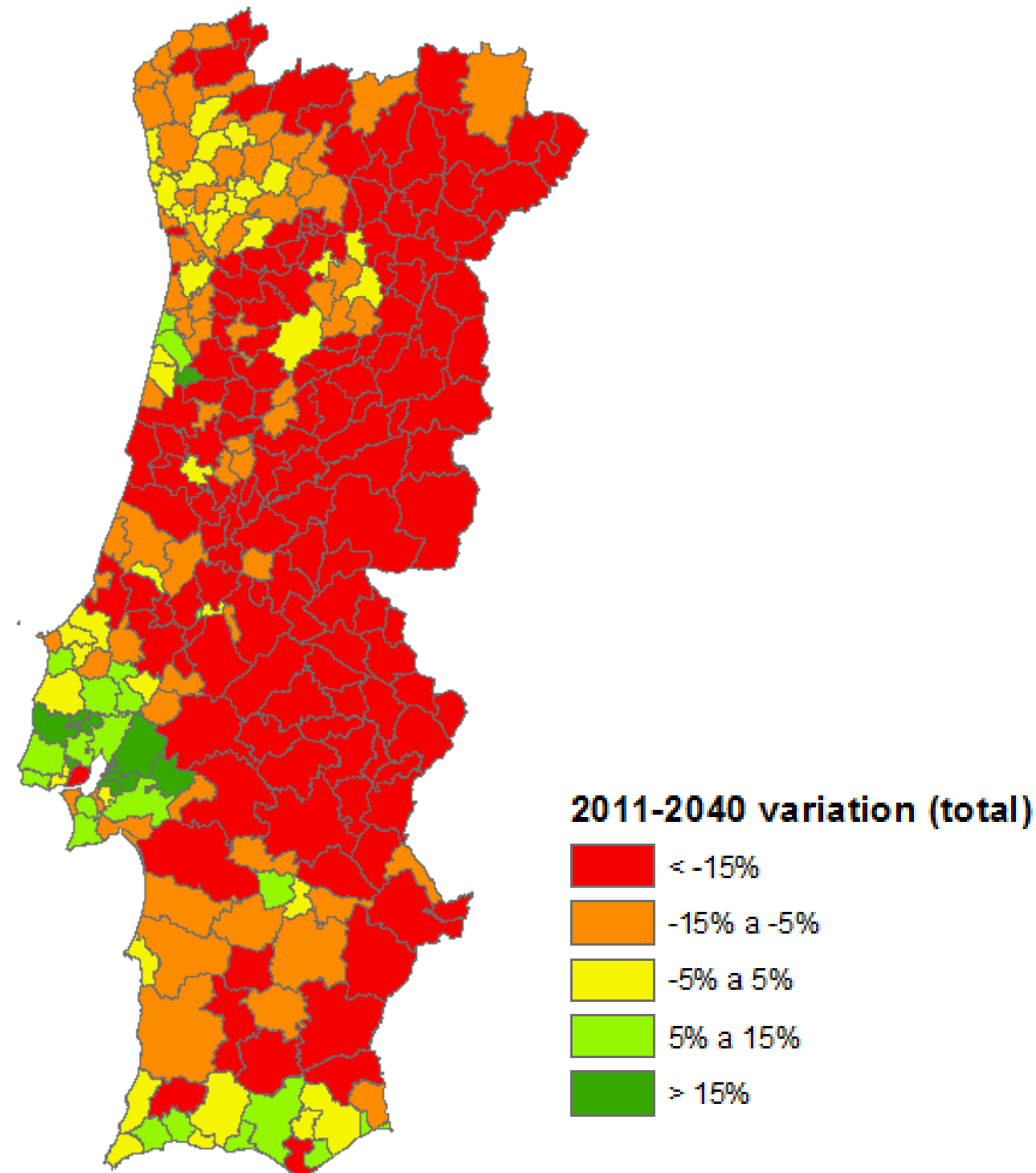
- Main tendencies of the Portuguese population dynamics
- Forecasting the impact of ageing in the population distribution
- Evaluating the relationship between demographic dynamics, socioeconomic changes and regional standards of wealth with migratory tendencies
- Forecast of the future changes in the demographic structure



- Population (Continental Portugal, 2011) : 10 047 621 inhabitants

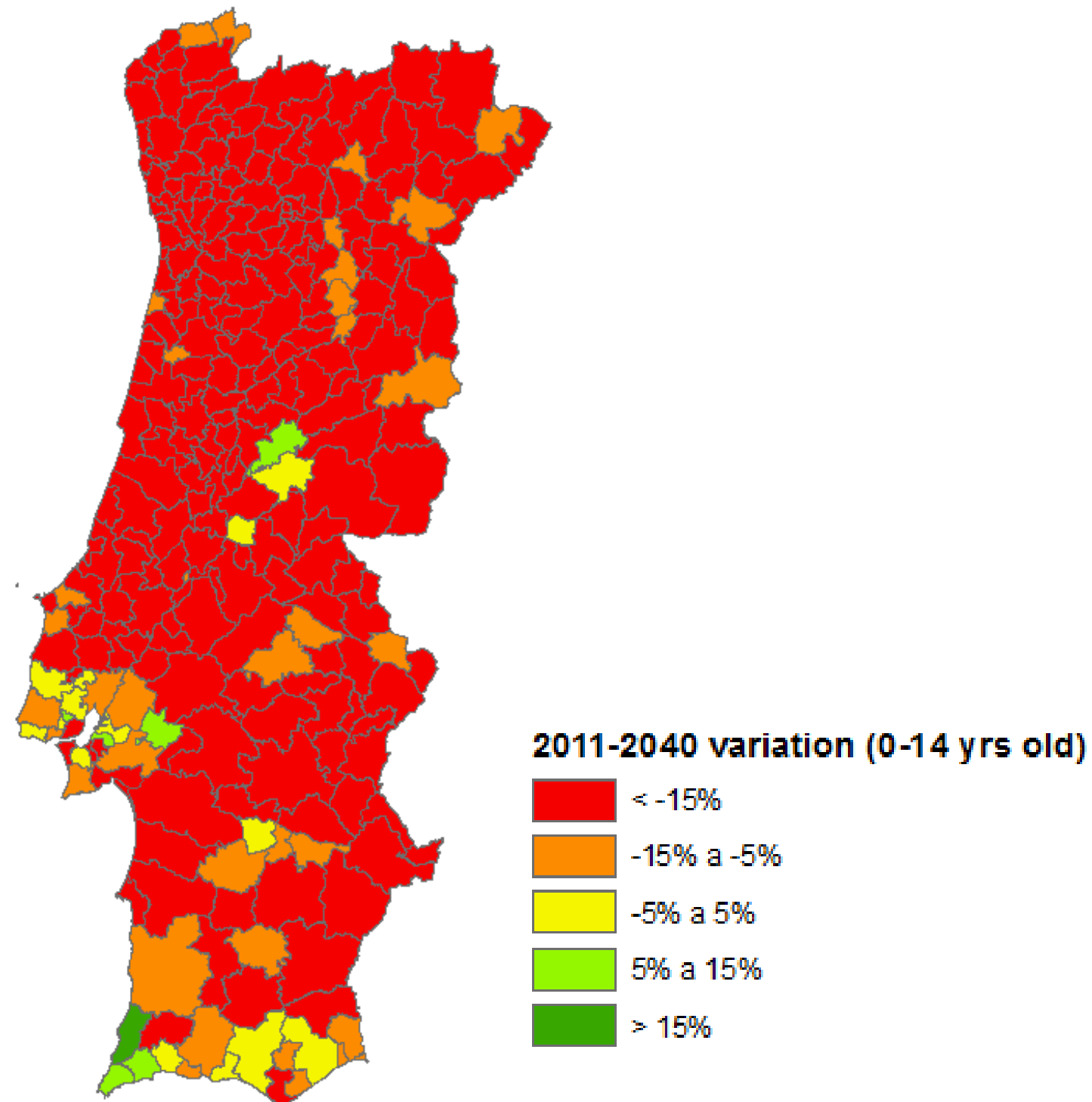
Scenario	2030	2011-2030	2040	2011-2040
1 – Pessimistic	8 931 846	-1 115 775 (-11%)	8 173 856	-1 873 765 (-18%)
2 – Trend	9 454 770	-592 851 (-6%)	9 210 083	-837 538 (-8%)
3 – Optimistic	9 533 041	-514 580 (-5%)	9 387 787	-659 834 (-7%)
4 – Trend + no migrations	9 428 233	-619 388 (-6%)	8 960 065	-1 087 556 (-11%)

Scenario 2 – Population variation 2011 - 2040



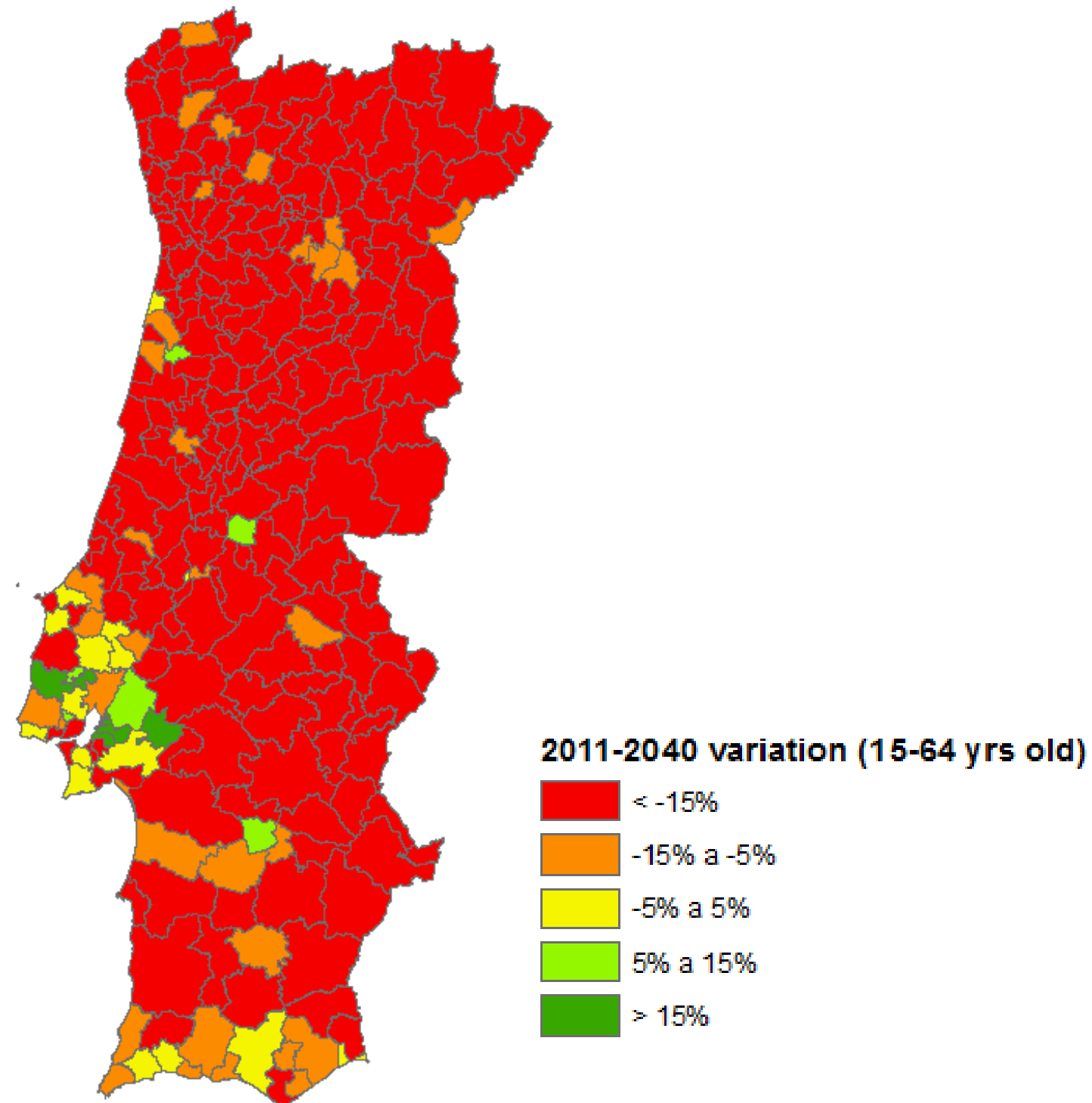
- 236 (of 278) municipalities **decrease** population
- 141 show a **decrease** higher than 15%
- Higher decrease:
 - Alcoutim (-55.7%)
 - Gavião (-44.1%)
 - Idanha-a-Nova (-44.0%)
 - Castanheira de Pêra (-41.8%)
- Only 8 show an **increase** higher than 15%
- Higher increase:
 - Arruda dos Vinhos (+35.2%)
 - Montijo (30.4%)
 - Alcochete (28.1%)
 - Mafra (27.1%)

Scenario 2 – Population variation 2011 – 2040 (0-14 years)



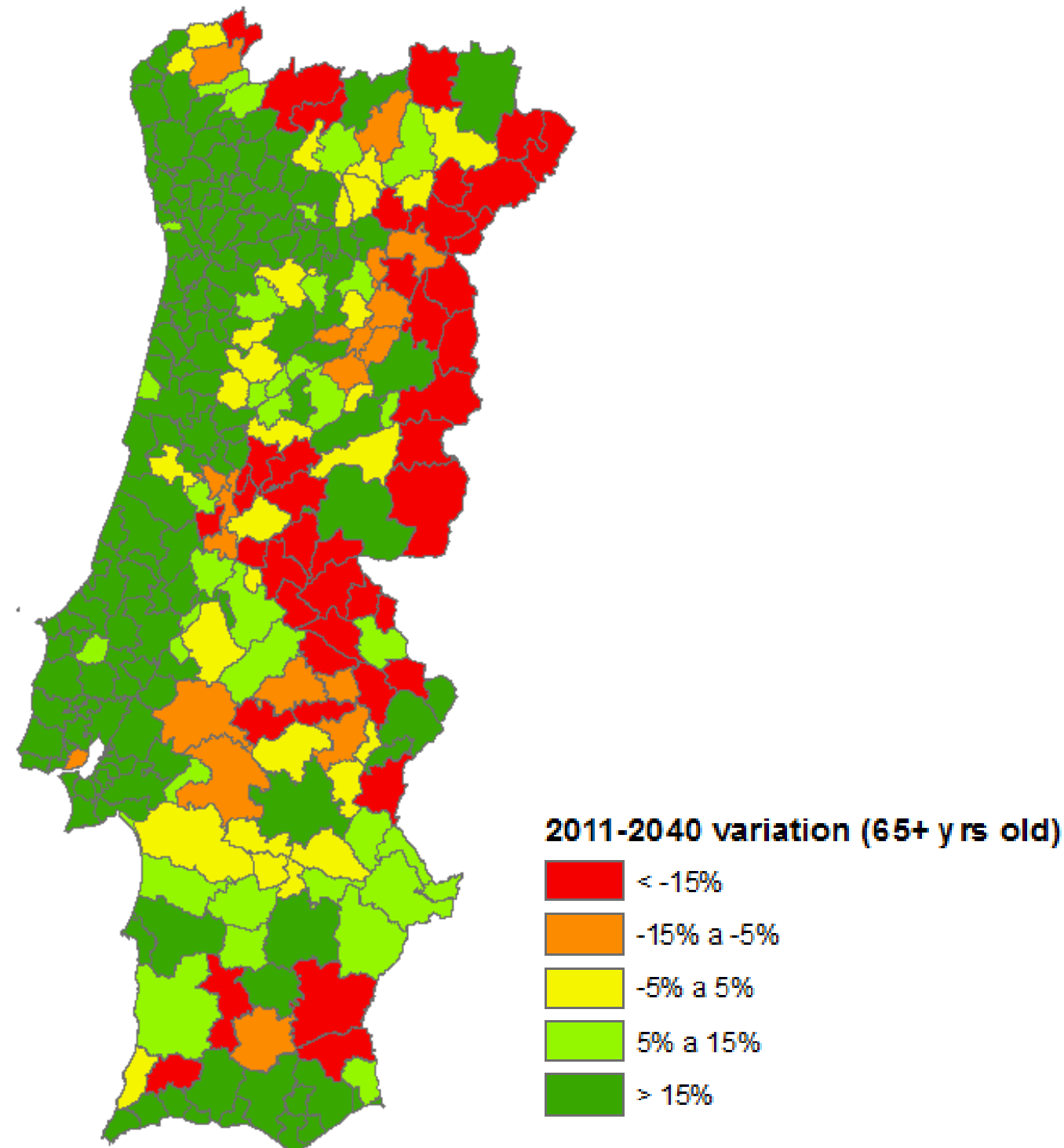
- 266 (of 278) municipalities **decrease** young population
- 223 show a **decrease** higher than 15%
- Higher decrease:
 - Porto (-55.4%)
 - Abrantes (-51.5%)
 - Soure (-48.3%)
 - Alcoutim (-47.8%)
- Only Aljezur shows an **increase** higher than 15% (23.4%)
- Higher increase:
 - Aljezur (23.4%)
 - Vila do Bispo (12.3%)
 - Odivelas (10.5%)
 - Pampilhosa da Serra (9.7%)

Scenario 2 – Population variation 2011 – 2040 (15 - 64 years)



- 264 (of 278) municipalities **decrease** adult population
- 219 show a **decrease** higher than 15%
- Higher decrease:
 - Alcoutim (-62.1%)
 - Porto (-54.9%)
 - Castanheira de Pêra (-54.2%)
 - Manteigas (-50.8%)
- 4 municipalities show an **increase** higher than 15%
- Higher increase:
 - Arruda dos Vinhos (31.3%)
 - Montijo (25.2%)
 - Mafra (18.9%)
 - Alcochete (17.9%)

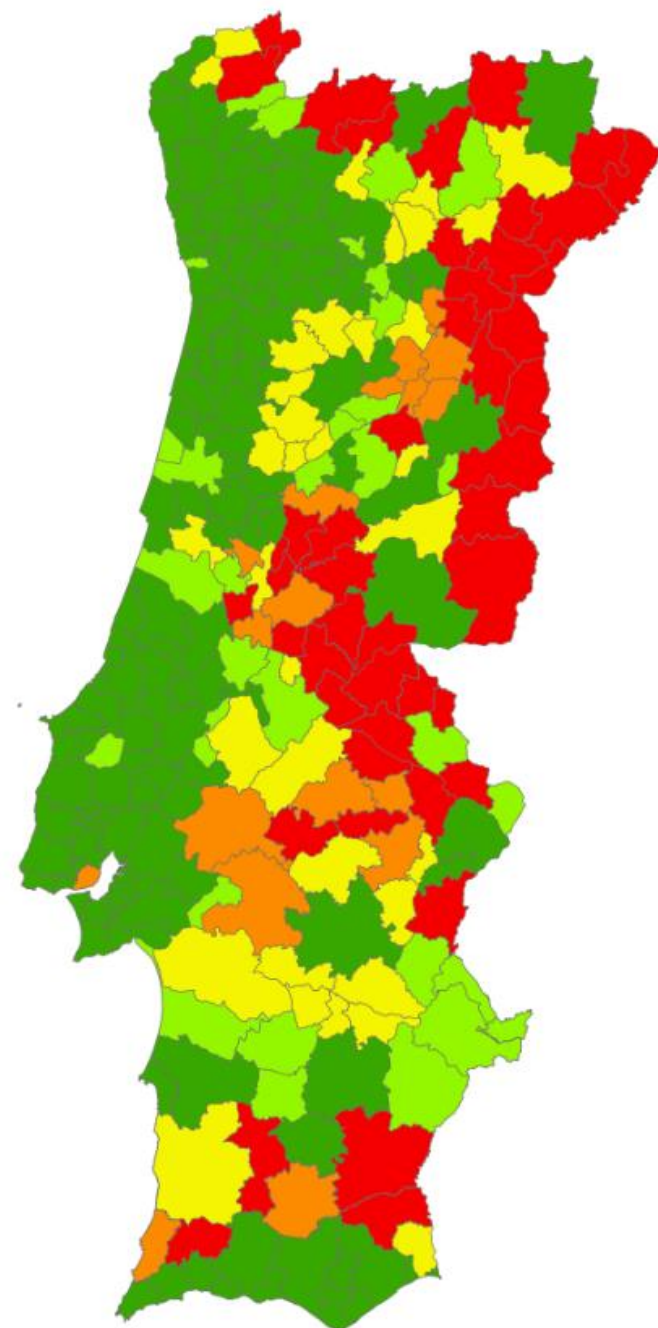
Scenario 2 – Population variation 2011 – 2040 (65+ years)



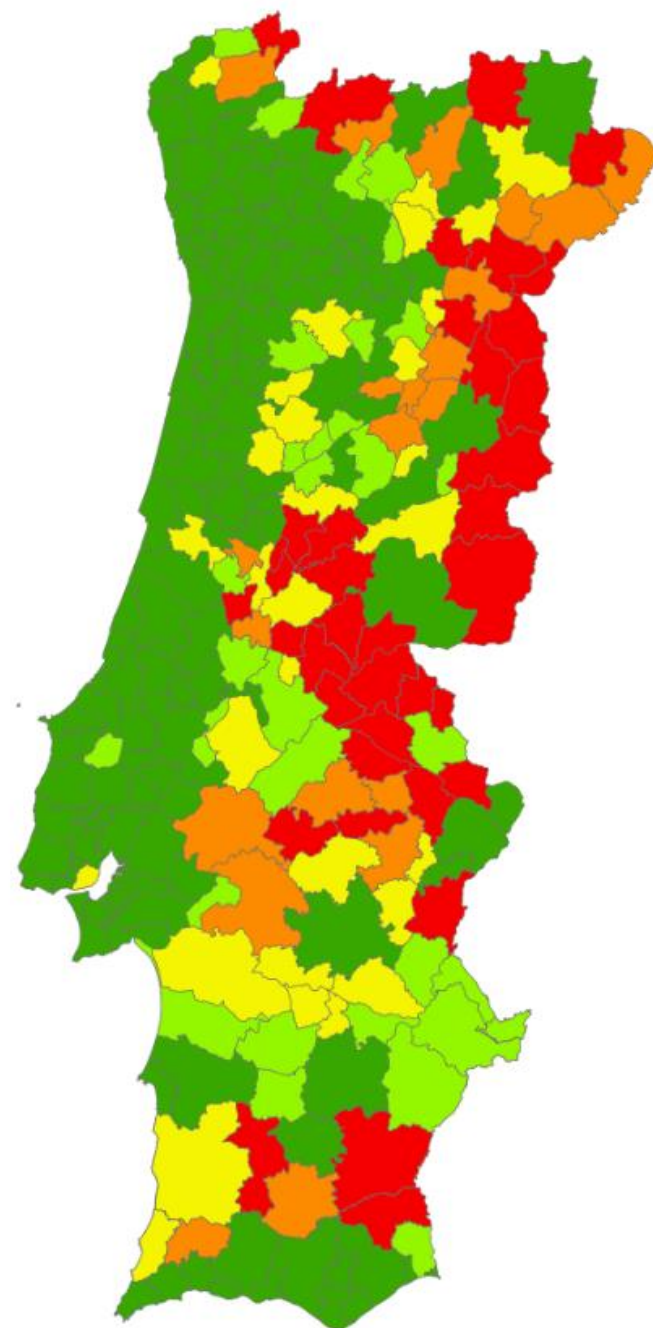
- 201 (of 278) municipalities **increase** elderly population
- 151 show a **increase** higher than 15%
- 25 show a **increase** higher than 100%
- Higher **increase**:
 - Paços de Ferreira (176.9%)
 - Vizela (172.5%)
 - Lousada (169.8%)
 - Paredes (168.2%)
- 43 show a **decrease** higher than 15%
- Higher **decrease**:
 - Alcoutim (-50.1%)
 - Idanha-a-Nova (-48.5%)
 - Penamacor (-47.7%)
 - Vila Velha de Rodão (-41.6%)

Scenarios 1, 3 and 4 – Population variation 2011 – 2040 (65+ years)

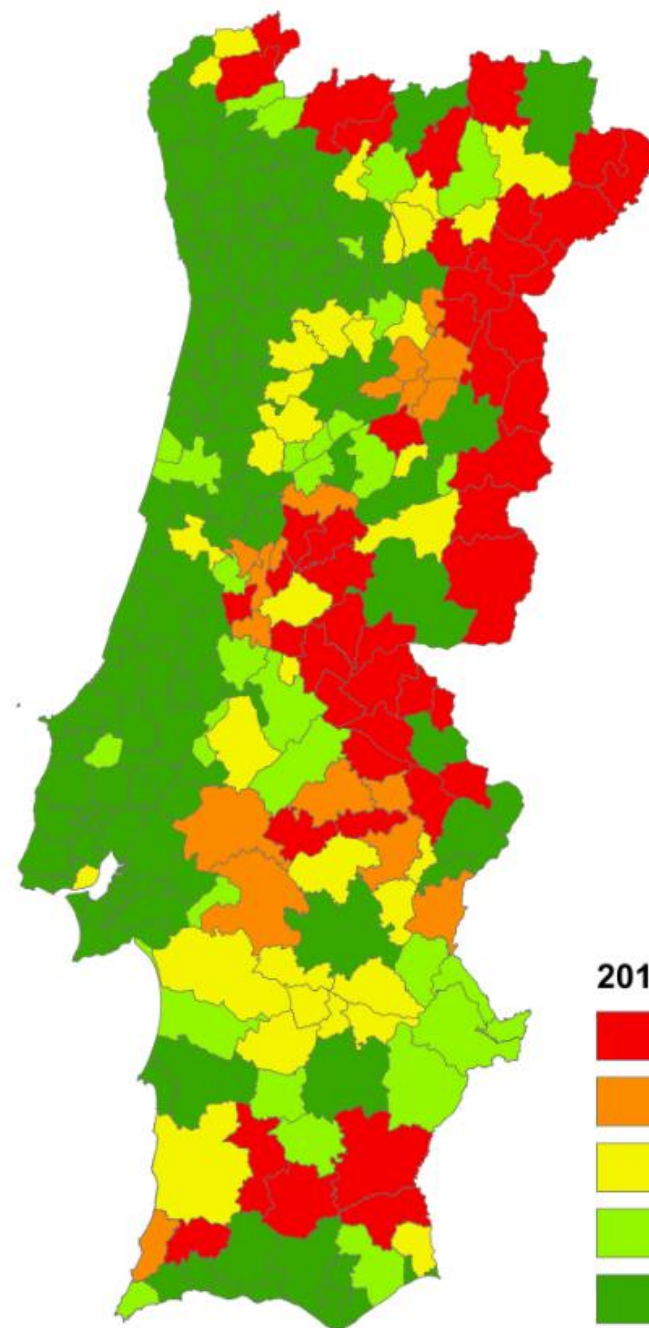
Scenario 1



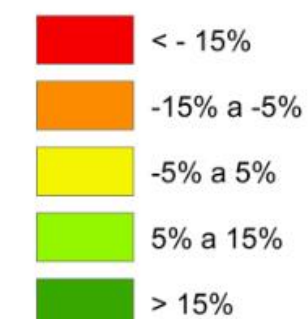
Scenario 3



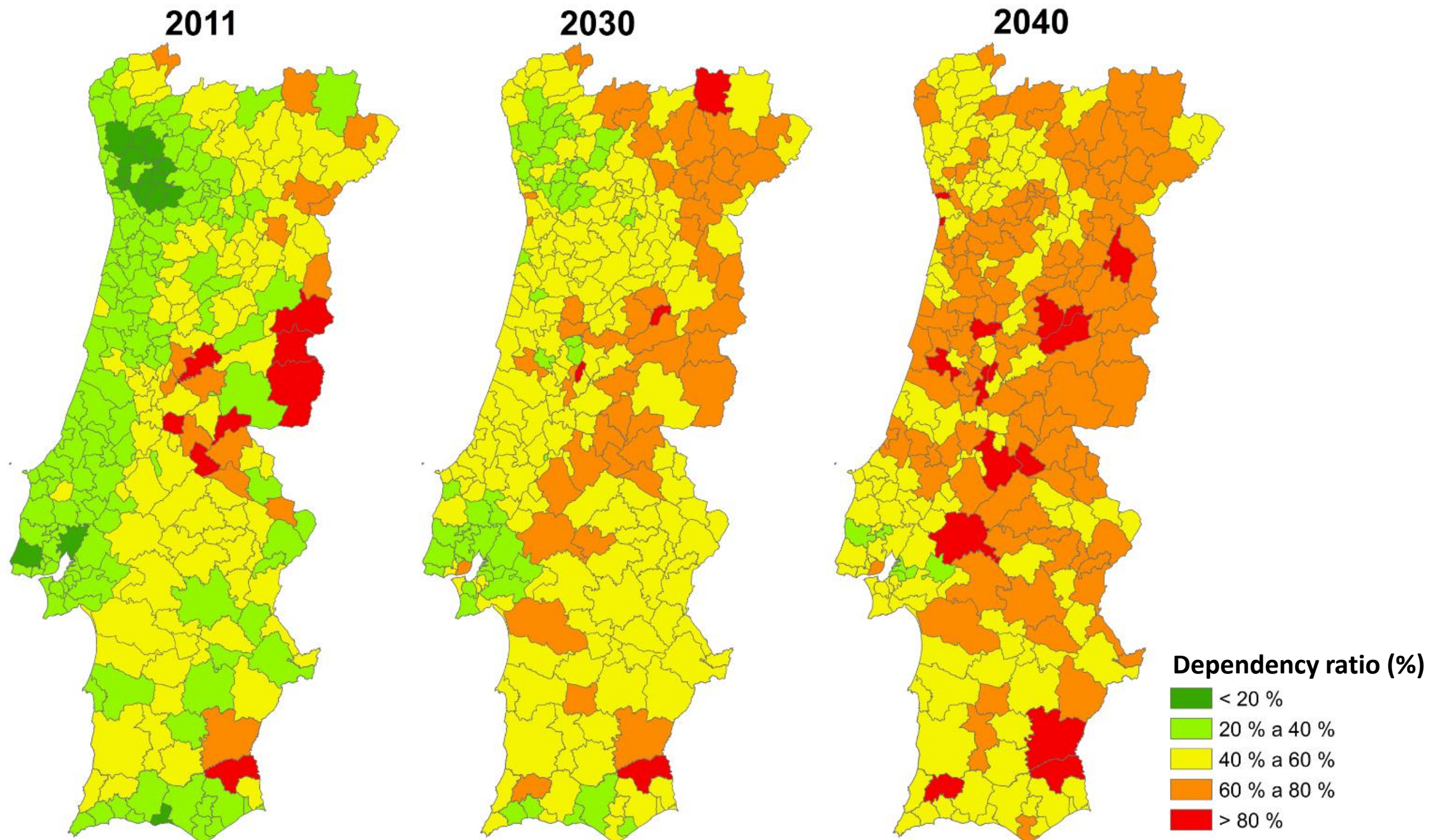
Scenario 4



2011-2040 variation (65+ yrs old)



	Scenario 1	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
High	Paços de Ferreira (174.1%)	Paços de Ferreira (185.9%)	Paços de Ferreira (173.3%)
Low	Alcoutim (-50.9%)	Alcoutim (-48.8%)	Penamacor (-48.9%)
# increase	196	209	199
# > 100%	22	26	21



Dependency ratio = Pop 65+/Pop 15-64

- DR in Continental Portugal:
 - 29.2% (2011)
 - 56.1% (2040)
- Municipalities with higher DR:
 - Alcoutim (120.3%)
 - Castanheira de Pêra (97.5%)
 - Manteigas (94.3%)

PORTUGAL 2040. Consequences of Ageing. The link

Change in the volume of working age people

Reformulation of the pension scheme systems

Need to create services to support the elderly

Rethinking of healthcare systems

Elderly living in less populated areas will decrease their security perception

Elderly living in urban areas will need more attention from security forces and services (SFS)



Re-planning security forces and services to proximity strategies

Main nationalities present in Portugal (2013)

Nationality	Total
Brazil	109787
Cape Verde	42401
Ukraine	41091
Romania	34204
Angola	20177
China	18846
United Kingdom	16471
São Tomé and Príncipe	10304
Moldavia	9971
Others	98098

From EU, USA, Canada and Northern Europe countries:

- Average or high qualifications
- Education, health and management

From other European and South American countries:

- Medium qualification
- Service sector (retail trade, restaurants, tourism)
- Sporadically occupy management positions

From African and Asian countries:

- Low qualifications
- Service sector (cleaning, small retail, construction, agriculture)

	2011/2016	2016/2040
Pessimistic Scenario	-159 875	-490 000
Moderate Scenario	-137 900	50 000
Optimistic Scenario	-107 900	750 000

Foreign Population in Portugal. SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Mitigation of the demographic ageing (top and bottom)
- Positive impacts on fertility
- Population increase in young working age
- Economic development and increased consumption
- Increase of cheaper, younger, and more flexible labour supply, which fosters productivity gains
- Strengthening of natural identity, understood as “super identity”

Opportunities

- Reducing the population decrease in interior areas
- Greater demographic mechanism
- Full integration of skilled labour with training and knowledge
- Streamlining the working population
- Contribution to the public State accounts
- Taxes paid by legal immigrants exceed the social benefits they have access, such as education and health
- Positive impacts on local economies

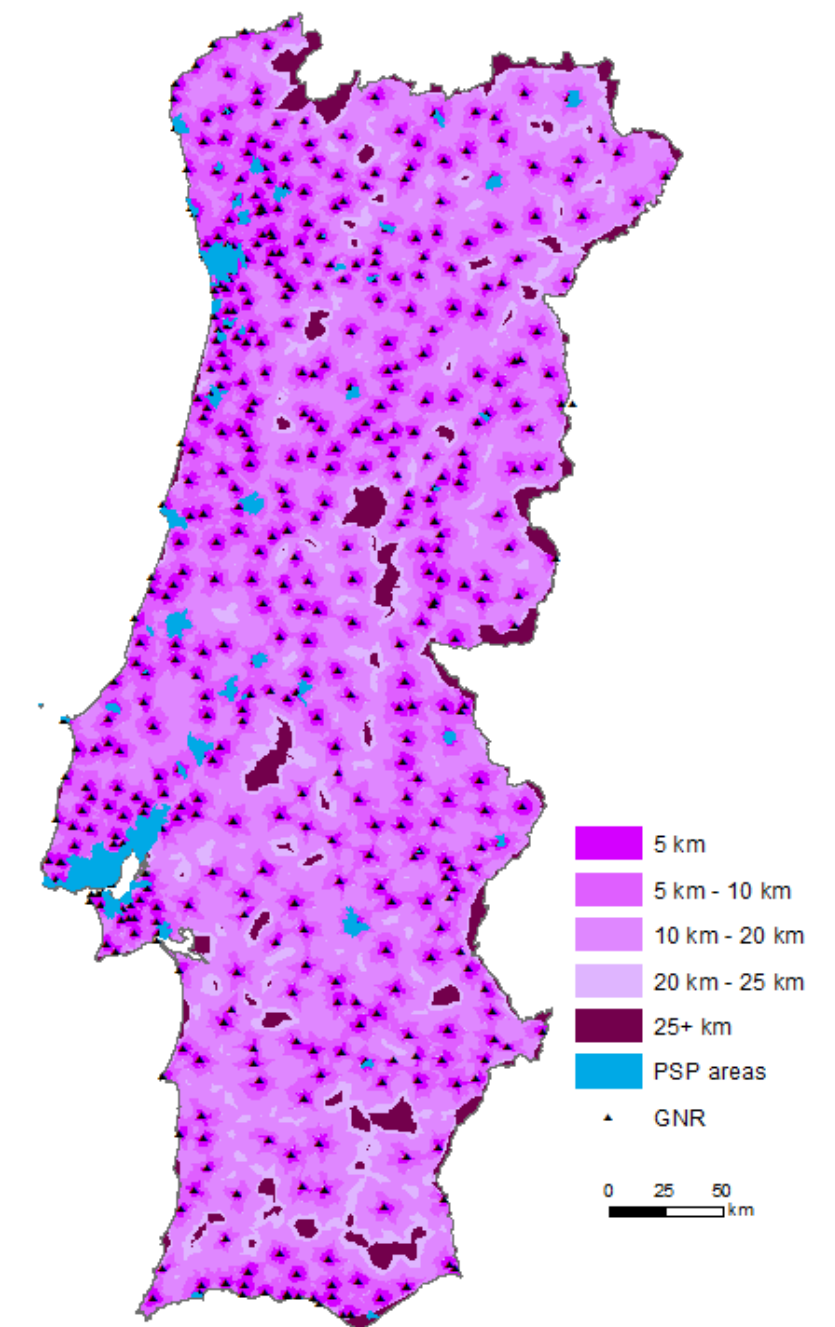
Weaknesses

- Increase of complexity of the immigrant's profile
- Decrease of the average levels of education
- Decline in average skill levels of the workforce
- Difficulty to access to certain services
- Change of the social structure, which enhances tension
- Inability of the labour market to take advantage of immigrant human resources
- Increase in illegal/irregular situations

Threats

- Increase of the percentage of illegality, increased vulnerability and social, economic and cultural differentiation hindering social integration
- Ease of insertion in the informal labour networks
- The existence of people in illegal situation has negative impacts on public finances
- Increased sense of insecurity and intolerance towards diversity
- Pressure on health, education, employment and social security systems
- Strengthening of welfare regional asymmetries
- Polarising effect of the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

1. General decrease of total population: -7% (scenario 3) to -18% (scenario 4)
2. 50% increase of elderly residents (2011-2040)
3. Dependency ratio (2040): 56.1%
4. 2011:
 1. 14% of population lives further than 10 km of police
 2. 15% of elderly lives further than 10 km of police
5. 2040:
 1. 14% of population lives further than 10 km of police
 2. 10% of elderly lives further than 10 km of police
6. Areas with less visibility of security forces should be prioritized with proximity policies, especially in Alentejo, since the general decrease of population will affect the security perception of the elderly: elders living alone or accompanied by other elders



7. Portugal has a highly ageing population; this is a process difficult to reverse within the current social and economic context
8. Migration has been seen as a way to mitigate the ageing phenomenon, through the increase of young and working population; however, the increase of the immigrants' profile complexity leads to a bigger feeling of insecurity and intolerance which can be intensified in the next decades
9. Responses to this predictable future scenario make urgent to adequate new public policies to the coming "new residents" in Portuguese territory. And this adjustment must be done urgently in the form of public policies, as their results will not be felt in the short term
10. Demographic ageing has impacts on public policies and in the planning of security forces and services. In order to assure a higher level of security perception amongst most vulnerable residents (youngster and elderly), proximity policies and specific programs should be implemented



Forecast and Spatial Analysis Model
for Public Security

Thank you!

More information regarding the project is available at our website:

<http://sim4security.novaims.unl.pt/M>



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