



# "Rural" typologies for indicators

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## Indicators using "rural" typologies

- Three **impact indicators**:

- 14 - Rural employment rate
  - Employed persons [aged 15-64 and 20-64] as a share of the total population of the same age groups in rural areas
- 15 – Degree of rural poverty
  - Percentage of people who are at-risk-of-poverty or severely deprived or living in a household with low work intensity over the total population in rural areas
- 16 - Rural GDP per capita
  - GDP per capita in predominantly rural regions, in PPS

- Plus some **context indicators**:

- Distribution of territory, population, GVA and employment by type of region
- Tourism infrastructure in rural areas

## What is needed to calculate these indicators?

- A **methodology** to classify EU territory into rural/non rural
  - There is no single, universally preferred definition of rural areas, nor is there a single rural definition that can serve all policy purposes
  - Different territorial typologies have been defined for the EU by the European Commission and are used in different reports and statistics for several purposes  
Degree of urbanisation, Urban-rural typology, Metro regions, Border regions, Mountain regions, Island regions, Sparsely populated regions, Less-favoured areas...
  - Any classification based on statistical information will imply a simplification of the reality, more in some countries/regions than in other
- **Data** to be associated to the geographical units used in the classification and available for all EU MS → Eurostat



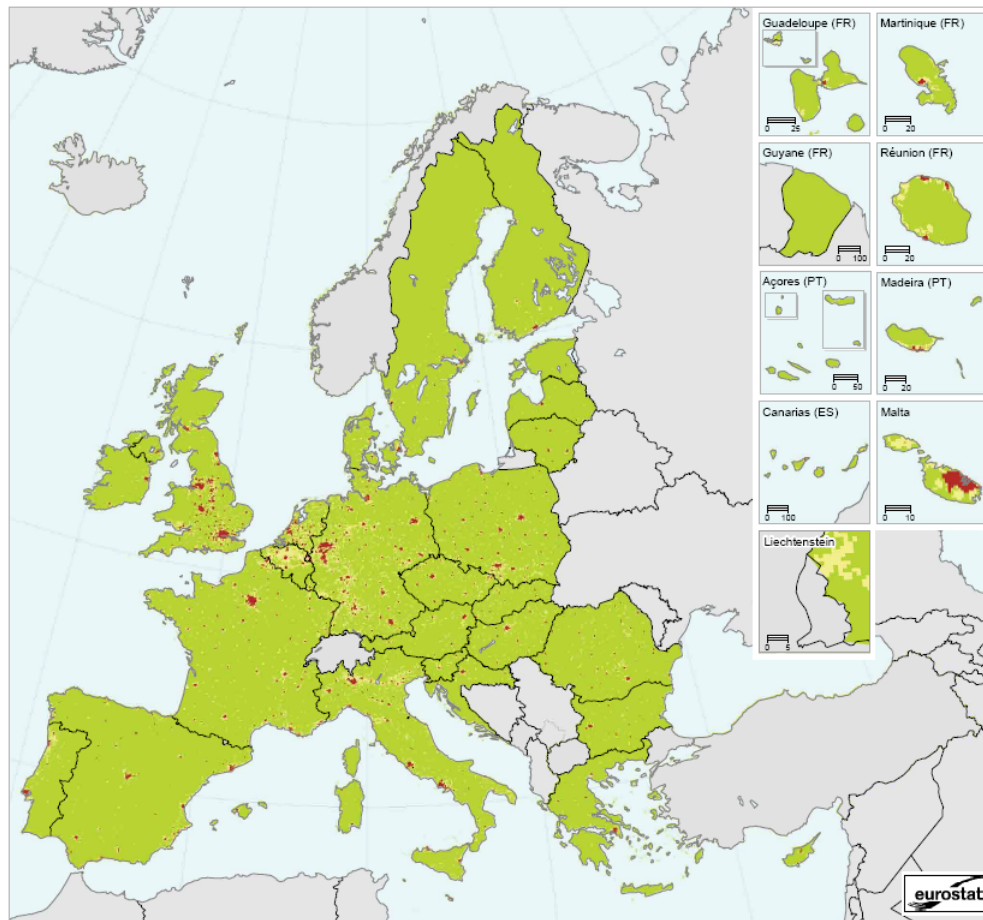
## Methodology for EU "rural" typologies




- New methodology developed and agreed by DG for Regional Policy, DG for Agriculture and Rural Development, Eurostat and the Joint Research Center in 2010
- Based on the OECD methodology → avoids distortions due to large variation in the size of the administrative units
- This methodology starts by creating a **population grid** with **cells** of 1 km<sup>2</sup> which are classified to a **typology of clusters** according to their similarities in terms of population size and density



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## Types of clusters



-  High-density clusters (a cluster of contiguous grid cells of 1 km<sup>2</sup> with a density of at least 1 500 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> and a minimum population of 50 000)
-  Urban clusters (a cluster of contiguous grid cells of 1 km<sup>2</sup> with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> and a minimum population of 5 000)
-  Rural grid cells (grid cells of 1 km<sup>2</sup> outside urban and high-density clusters)

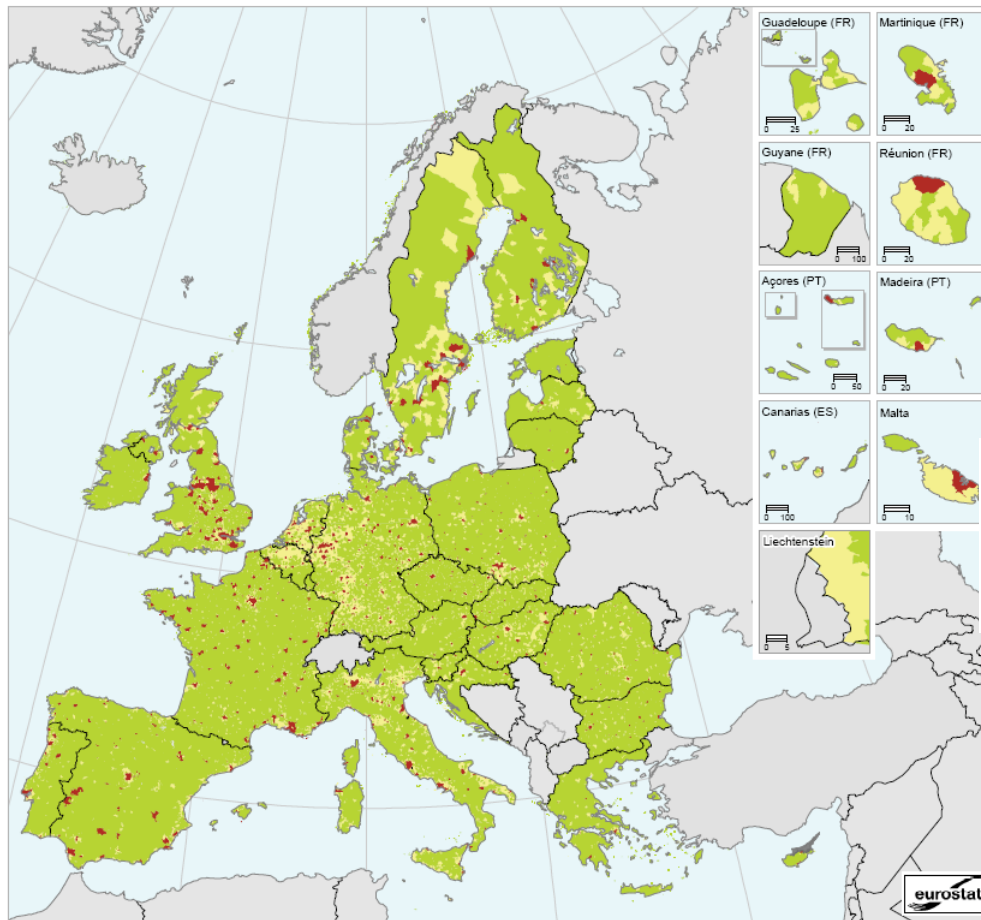
Source: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS

Source: Eurostat regional  
yearbook 2012, Chapter 14

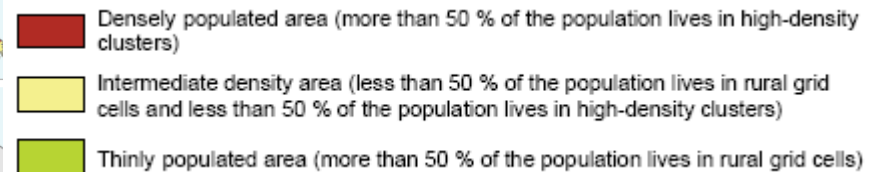
## Methodology for EU "rural" typologies (2)

- These clusters are then **aggregated** by areas or regions based on the population share in different types of clusters:
  - Degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA) – an area typology:
    - Classifies local administrative units of level 2 (LAU2) [municipalities] depending on the share of population living in a specific type of cluster (contiguous grid cells of 1 km<sup>2</sup>)
  - Urban-rural typology – a regional typology:
    - Classifies NUTS level 3 regions depending on the share of rural population and the size of the cities in the region

## Degree of urbanisation for LAU2 (DEGURBA)

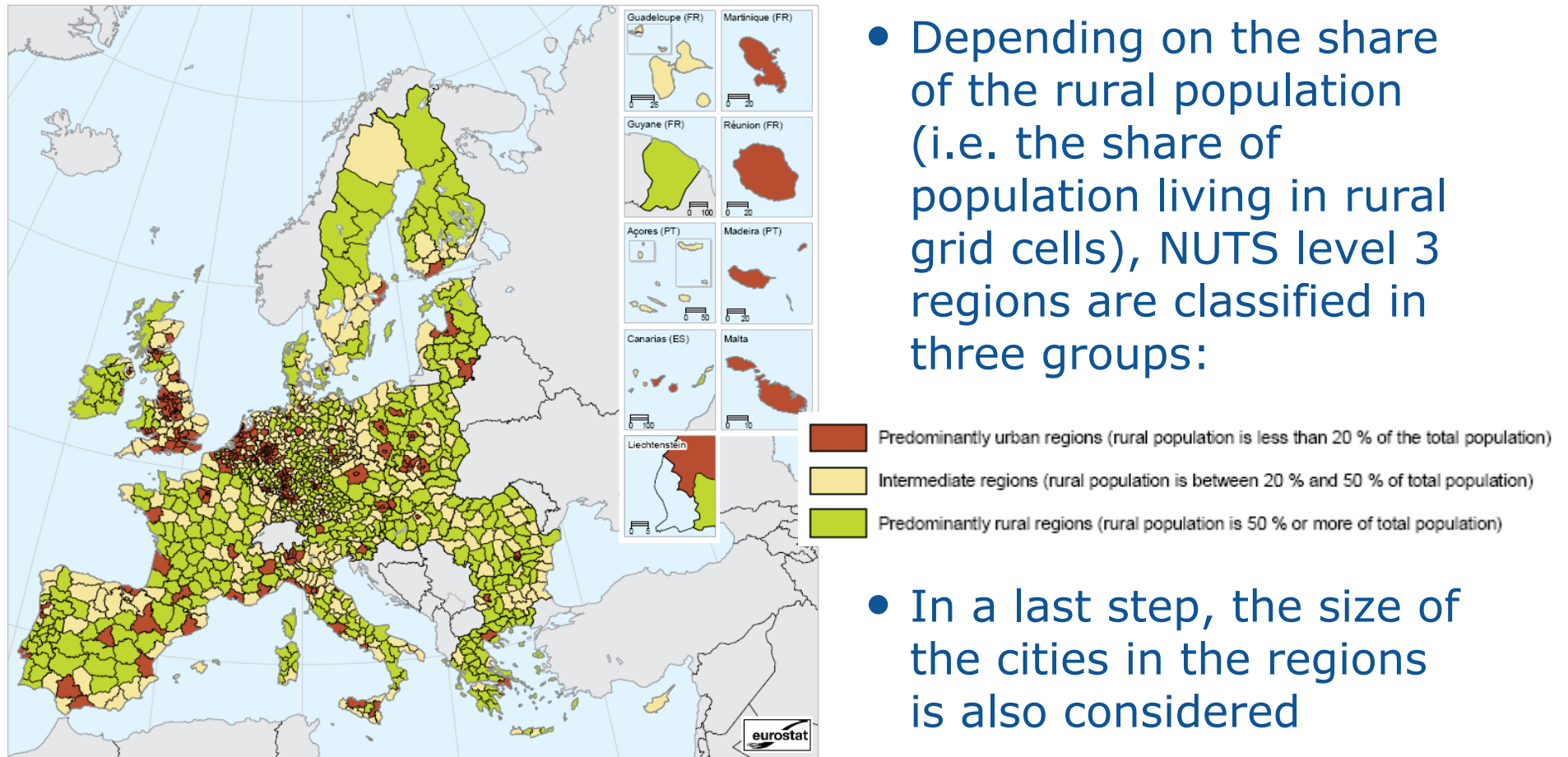


- The degree of urbanisation is based on the share of population living in a specific type of cluster (contiguous grid cells of 1 km<sup>2</sup>)



- A few additional corrections and adjustments are introduced for a better result

## Urban-rural typology for NUTS 3 regions





## Number of NUTS 3 regions by urban-rural typology for the EU and the MS

	Predominantly rural regions	Intermediate regions	Predominantly urban regions	Total
<b>EU-27</b>	501	494	308	1 303
BE	13	13	18	44
BG	15	12	1	28
CZ	6	6	2	14
DK	5	4	2	11
DE	124	208	97	429
EE	3	2	–	5
IE	7	–	1	8
EL	44	5	2	51
ES	21	26	12	59
FR	54	30	16	100
IT	41	48	18	107
CY	–	1	–	1
LV	3	1	2	6
LT	7	2	1	10
LU	–	1	–	1
HU	13	6	1	20
MT	–	–	2	2
NL	1	18	21	40
AT	23	7	5	35
PL	28	22	16	66
PT	20	4	6	30
RO	25	15	2	42
SI	8	3	1	12
SK	4	3	1	8
FI	13	6	1	20
SE	10	10	1	21
UK	13	41	79	133

Source: Eurostat, *Agriculture, fishery and forestry statistics – Main results 2010-11*, Chapter 5

(<sup>1</sup>) This version of the urban-rural typology is based on NUTS 2006.

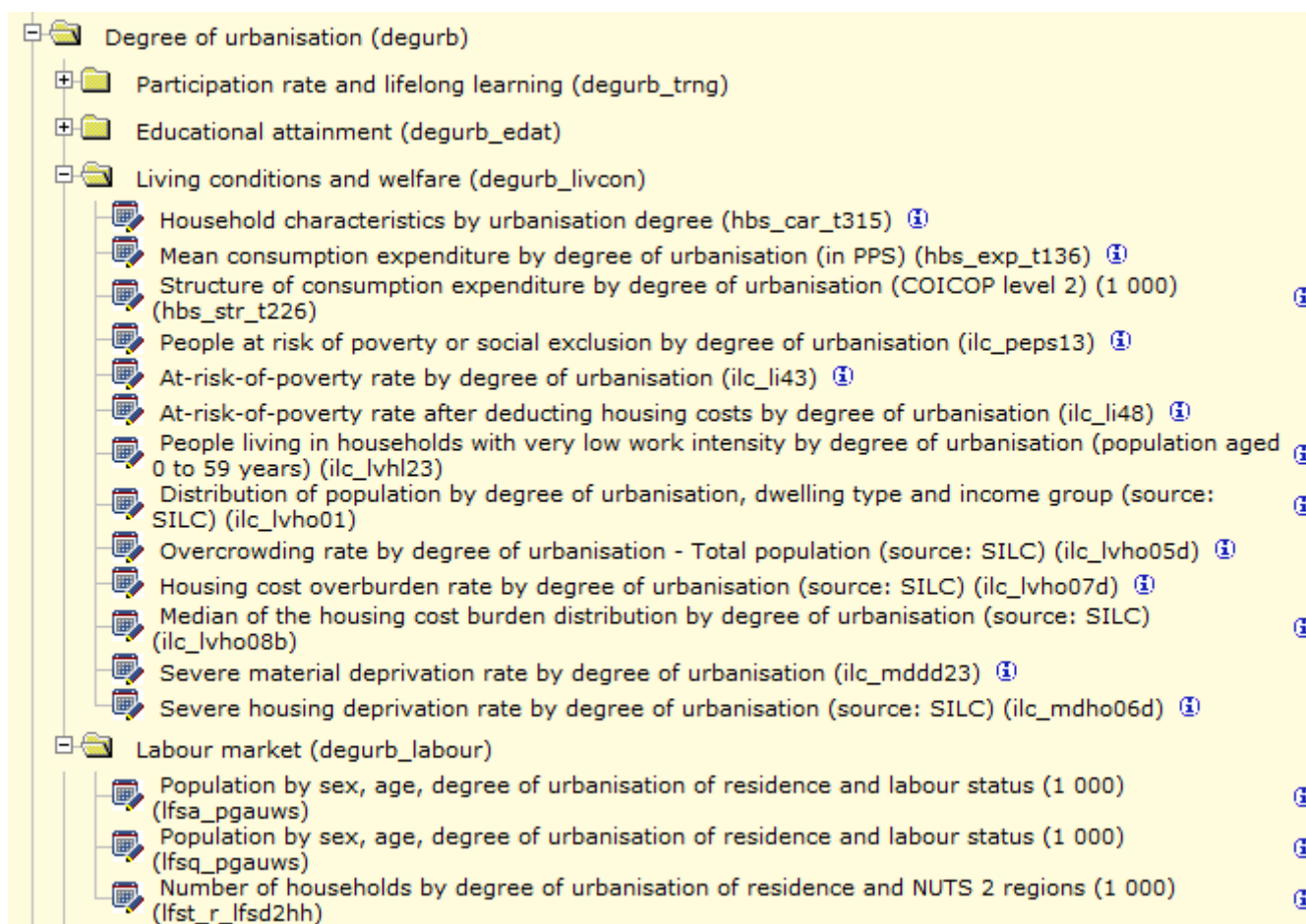
Source: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS



## Degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA)

- Classifies LAU2 units into densely populated areas, intermediate density areas and thinly populated areas (=rural)
- Evolution:
  - First introduced in 1991 to be used in statistics based on surveys → it indicates the character of the area where the respondent lives
  - A new classification was introduced in 2011:
    - The definition of thinly populated areas is now harmonized with the definition of rural regions in the new urban-rural methodology (more than 50% of the population living in rural grid cells)
    - It has been applied from 2012 onwards in different surveys (LFS, EU-SILC)
- Eurostat publishes aggregated data by degree of urbanisation at national and EU levels on several topics
  - Lifelong learning, Educational attainment, Living conditions and welfare and Labour market

## Eurostat datasets using degree of urbanisation

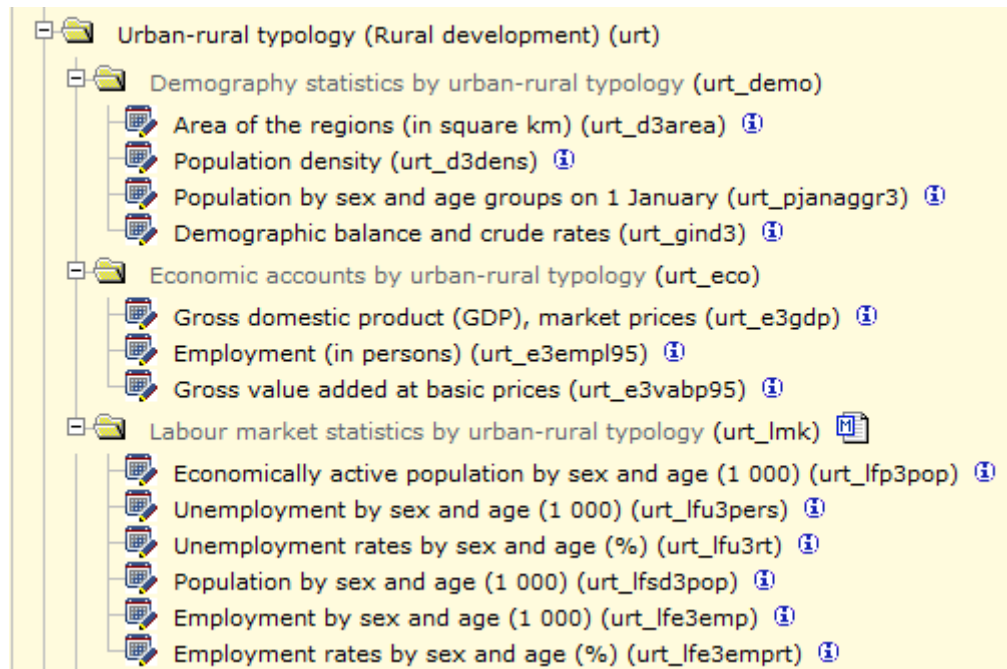




## Urban-rural typology

- Classifies NUTS level 3 regions into predominantly urban regions, intermediate regions and predominantly rural regions
- Created by the European Commission in 2010 to provide a consistent basis for the description of these three distinct types of regions in all communications, reports and publications, including Eurostat statistical analyses
  - Already used in some publications
    - Fifth Cohesion Report (DG REGIO)
    - Eurostat Regional Yearbook, Statistics in focus, Pocketbooks (Eurostat)
    - Rural Development Reports, Economic Briefs, Country factsheets (DG AGRI)
- Some datasets using this typology have been already created by Eurostat → grouped under "Rural development" statistics

## Eurostat datasets using urban-rural typology



## Which methodology for CAP indicators?

- At national level, the use of one or the other methodology will largely depend on **data availability**:
  - Urban-rural typology → for indicators using population and territory data, data from the Economic Accounts (employment, GVA), Farm Structure Survey (2010) and tourism data → in all these datasets, data at NUTS level 3 is available
  - Degree of urbanisation → for indicators using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the EU-SILC statistics → data at NUTS level 3 is not (and will not be) available
- For "rural" indicators in **regional RDP**, availability of data for each indicator is being analysed → Workshop in Rome "Specific challenges in using common RD indicators at regional level", 6-7 March 2013

## Rural GDP per capita

- *Source:* Eurostat, National and Regional Economic Accounts
- Data published at national, NUTS 1, NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels, and by urban/rural typology at national level
- **Territorial typology: urban-rural typology**
  - Table: urt\_e3gdp
  - Latest data available: 2009 (2007 for Spain)
  - Unit: PPS/inhabitant
  - Data for Croatia and EU averages not yet incorporated (could be calculated with regional data)

Country	Predominantly rural regions	Intermediate regions	Predominantly urban regions
Belgium	17 769.2	22 221.8	30 824.0
Bulgaria	6 728.2	8 236.6	24 547.9
Czech Republic	15 981.5	16 400.4	29 268.0
Denmark	25 562.3	24 464.3	39 373.8
Germany	22 937.9	24 164.2	31 708.0
Estonia	9 692.7	19 766.4	-
Ireland	24 647.1	-	44 209.9
Greece	17 663.2	18 680.4	27 051.6
Spain	21 235.1	24 378.5	28 892.2
France	19 207.8	22 083.7	33 771.7
Italy	21 874.0	23 452.8	26 974.8
Cyprus	-	23 468.3	-
Latvia	7 335.9	9 587.7	16 342.7
Lithuania	8 920.1	12 874.5	19 308.5
Luxembourg	-	62 540.5	-
Hungary	10 846.7	11 679.7	34 466.9
Malta	-	-	19 233.8
Netherlands	34 262.3	28 113.8	31 618.5
Austria	22 955.8	31 844.5	34 439.9
Poland	10 252.9	13 091.6	20 997.8
Portugal	15 705.7	14 139.0	22 504.2
Romania	7 836.9	10 772.3	26 063.9
Slovenia	17 101.5	17 900.5	29 178.3
Slovakia	13 535.1	14 277.4	41 766.4
Finland	22 620.1	23 974.9	37 129.3
Sweden	24 044.6	24 868.2	40 416.0
United Kingdom	16 713.4	21 595.6	27 356.1

## Degree of rural poverty

- *Source:* Eurostat, Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
- Data published at national, NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 levels (NUTS - not all MS), and by degree of urbanisation at national level
- **Territorial typology: degree of urbanisation**
  - Table: ilc\_li43
  - Latest data available: 2011 (2010 for Ireland)
  - Unit: % of total population

Country / EU	Thinly-populated area	Intermediate urbanised area	Densely-populated area
Belgium	13.4	10.9	18.8
Bulgaria	31.8	25.5	10.9
Czech Republic	11.2	9.2	8.6
Denmark	14.6	10.9	14.2
Germany	17.8	14.4	16.4
Estonia	19.9	12.9	15.1
Ireland	20.2	14.0	12.9
Greece	24.7	20.3	18.4
Spain	28.6	24.5	17.0
France	14.4	10.9	16.4
Italy	23.1	18.9	18.9
Cyprus	17.9	13.5	13.0
Latvia	23.4	13.8	14.8
Lithuania	25.0	n.a.	12.6
Luxembourg	11.9	9.6	17.7
Hungary	19.0	13.0	6.6
Malta	n.a.	15.2	15.4
Netherlands	5.2	10.5	11.3
Austria	11.7	8.5	16.6
Poland	23.4	17.4	11.4
Portugal	22.3	20.1	14.3
Romania	31.2	18.7	7.0
Slovenia	15.1	12.6	12.0
Slovakia	16.4	12.4	7.9
Finland	15.0	12.5	11.4
Sweden	14.1	11.4	15.5
United Kingdom	12.9	13.9	17.7
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>EU-N12</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Croatia	27.2	17.1	14.3



## Rural employment rate

- *Source:* Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- Data published at national, NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 levels, and by degree of urbanisation and urban/rural typology (incomplete) at national level
- **Territorial typology: degree of urbanisation (vs urban-rural typology)**
  - Table: lfsa\_pgauws
  - Latest data available: 2011
  - Unit: employed persons 15-64 y.o. as % of total population of the same age (20-64 y.o. is also available)

Country / EU	Thinly-populated area	Intermediate urbanised area	Densely-populated area
Belgium	62.9	65.8	59.0
Bulgaria	53.7	57.2	63.7
Czech Republic	65.0	65.0	67.2
Denmark	72.7	73.5	73.2
Germany	75.1	74.2	70.7
Estonia	63.2	70.2	67.0
Ireland	58.2	n.a.	60.0
Greece	57.0	53.9	54.6
Spain	55.7	55.1	59.9
France	66.6	65.2	61.9
Italy	54.4	56.8	57.7
Cyprus	65.5	68.7	68.3
Latvia	58.9	69.0	62.6
Lithuania	55.4	n.a.	66.5
Luxembourg	63.4	63.8	66.3
Hungary	52.4	56.1	60.2
Malta	55.4	59.6	57.5
Netherlands	75.2	76.2	74.2
Austria	74.0	73.6	69.1
Poland	58.0	59.5	61.5
Portugal	65.0	65.1	63.2
Romania	57.2	57.1	60.4
Slovenia	65.1	63.6	64.5
Slovakia	56.2	60.3	65.8
Finland	67.8	67.5	72.3
Sweden	73.4	74.3	74.7
United Kingdom	72.5	73.2	67.9
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Croatia	46.8	53.4	51.6

## Rural employment rate (cont.)

- **Territorial typology:**  
urban-rural typology
  - Table: urt\_lfe3emprr
  - Latest data available: 2006 to 2011 depending on the MS; data for Belgium and Portugal still missing
  - Unit: employed persons 15-64 y.o. as % of total population of the same age (20-64 y.o. is also available)
  - Data for Croatia and EU averages not yet incorporated

Country	Predominantly rural regions	Intermediate regions	Predominantly urban regions	Year
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Bulgaria	54.9	59.6	70.6	2011
Czech Republic	64.5	62.9	69.5	2011
Denmark	74.7	77.0	76.5	2009
Germany	73.2	71.3	69.2	2008
Estonia	59.0	62.9	-	2011
Ireland	60.8	-	64.5	2009
Greece	60.3	58.2	59.2	2011
Spain	56.8	57.0	60.3	2011
France	64.2	63.2	62.3	2006
Italy	56.2	57.0	57.1	2011
Cyprus	-	69.9	-	2009
Latvia	56.8	60.1	61.1	2011
Lithuania	54.6	58.5	62.2	2011
Luxembourg	-	65.2	-	2009
Hungary	53.8	54.6	61.5	2011
Malta	-	-	54.6	2007
Netherlands	70.3	75.0	74.6	2011
Austria	73.5	71.5	69.9	2011
Poland	58.4	58.1	61.7	2011
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Romania	57.3	59.0	64.3	2011
Slovenia	65.5	65.6	68.2	2011
Slovakia	58.0	56.8	68.5	2011
Finland	65.4	67.0	73.6	2011
Sweden	71.3	72.0	75.9	2011
United Kingdom	68.1	71.9	68.7	2011



## Information in Eurostat

- Territorial typologies:
  - *Eurostat Regional Yearbook 2012* – Chapter 14: Focus on regional typologies  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-HA-12-001-14/EN/KS-HA-12-001-14-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-HA-12-001-14/EN/KS-HA-12-001-14-EN.PDF)
- DEGURBA classification:
  - Methodological notes, tables in xls and maps at MS level  
[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP\\_DEGURBA](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_DEGURBA)
- Urban-rural typology:
  - Rural development statistics  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/rural\\_development/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/rural_development/introduction)



**Thank you!**