

Rural Poverty and social inclusion in Europe

RDP cHALLENGES



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Figures

According to Eurostat (2011) the population breakdown in the EU 27 countries is; urban regions 41%, intermediate 35% and rural region is 23%. Indicative figures would show that the urban population is growing between 3 and 5 per cent, with the intermediate areas at around 2.7%. However rural areas are decreasing at around 1%.



Regional classification

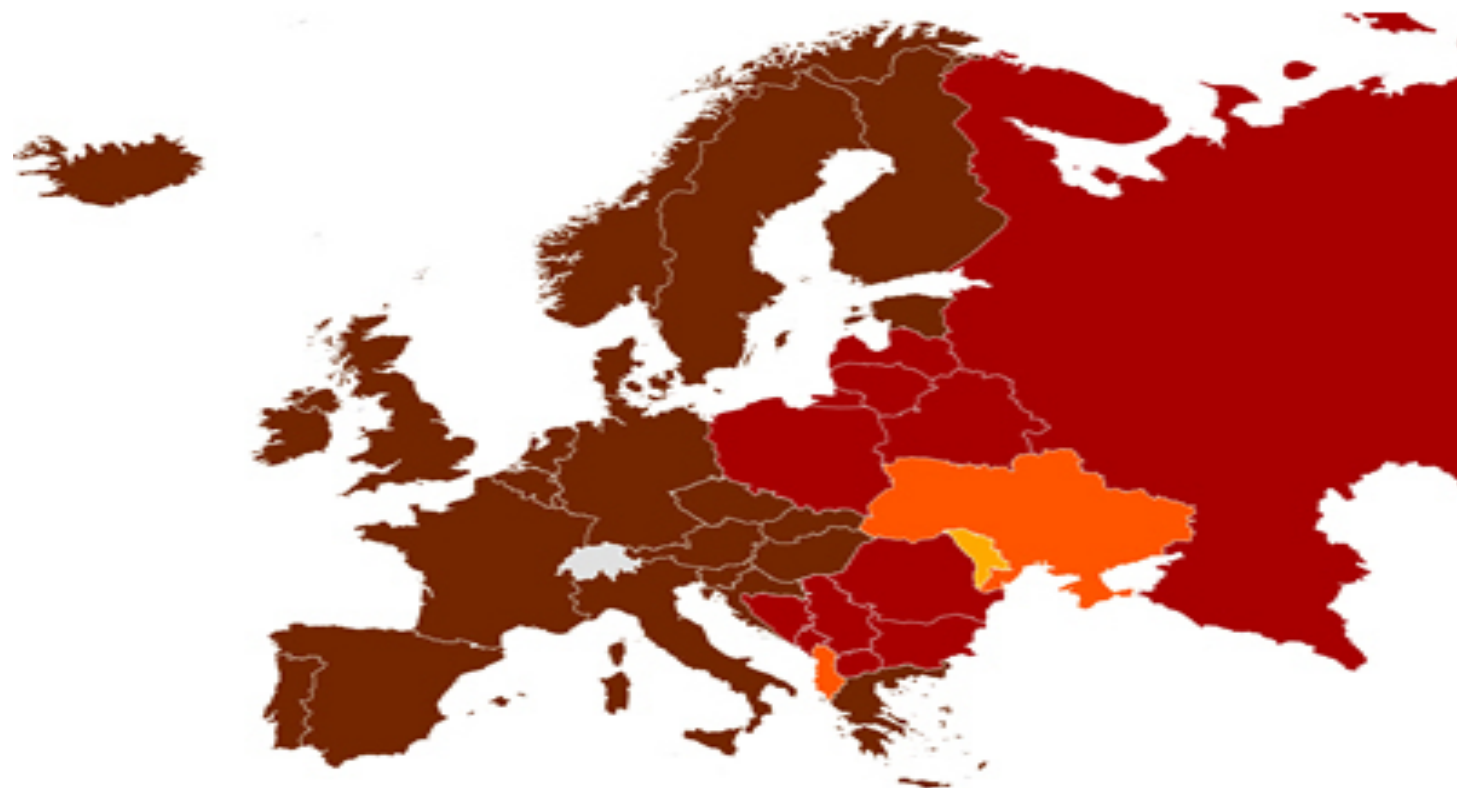
These figures are based on a revised urban/rural typology, developed by the European Commission, and are valid for NUTS3 regions. Regions are classified as rural, intermediate or urban based on population density and total population.



Higher share

Member states with a higher share of rural population are Ireland at 73%, Slovakia at 50% and Estonia at 48%, where as countries such as the UK, Malta and The Netherlands have proportionally the largest share of urban population ranging from 71% to 95%. It should be said that the within the UK family Scotland and Northern Ireland taken in isolation have similar rural populations to Europe.





Poverty map
 GNI per capita
 Atlas method
 (Current US\$)

Source: World Bank 2009



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Indicators rural poverty

- Unemployment
- Household income
- Transport costs



Problematic indicators

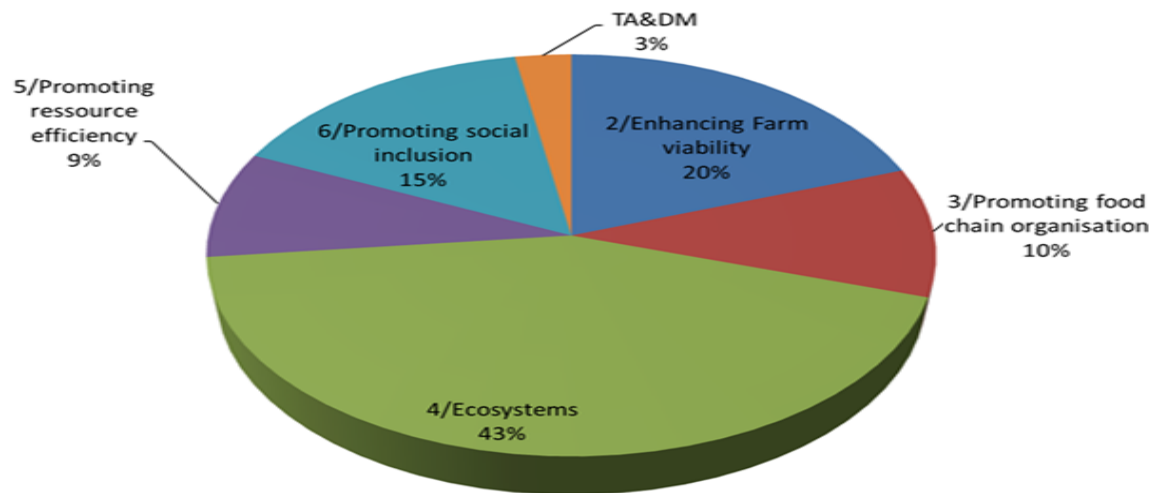
Visibility

Homelessness



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Challenges

How can the LEADER programme leverage supports from other sources in order to strengthen the work against social exclusion?

How can we influence other measures in a manner that they can tackle social inclusion?

Given the reduced budget; can countries make imaginative use of the funding to best effect and can National networks assist in this?

