

Regions: Statistical yearbook 2006

Data 2000-2004

Chapter 11



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME
General and
regional statistics

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union

Freephone number (*):
00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(* Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00-800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2006

ISBN 92-79-01799-3
ISSN 1681-9306

© European Communities, 2006

Copyright for the following photos: cover and pages 9, 37, 65, 77, 119, 145: Jean-Jacques Patricola; cover
and pages 13, 25, 51, 91, 105, 131: Regional Policy DG, European Commission.
For reproduction or use of these photos, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holder.

CONTENTS

■ INTRODUCTION	9
Statistical data at the regional level	10
Some highlights	10
Regional classification	10
Coverage	10
Structure	10
More regional information needed?	11
Regional interest group on the web	11
Closure date for the yearbook data	11
■ 1. POPULATION	13
Introduction	15
A changing population...	15
... and a shifting age structure.	19
What will the future bring?	20
<i>Methodological notes</i>	22
■ 2. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	25
What is regional gross domestic product?	27
Regional GDP in 2003	27
Major regional differences even within the countries themselves	29
Catching-up process in the new Member States is not successful everywhere	31
Different trends even within the countries themselves	33
Summary	33
<i>Purchasing power parities and international volume comparisons</i>	35
■ 3. HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS	37
Introduction: Measuring wealth	39
Private household income	39
Results for 2003	39
Primary income and disposable income	40
Income and social benefits	43
Not all the new Member States are catching up	45
Summary	48
<i>The measurement unit for regional comparisons</i>	49
■ 4. REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET	51
Introduction	53
Methodology	53
Employment – the 15-64 age group	54
Regions with high employment rates	54
Regions with employment rates immediately below the highest level	54
Regions with low employment rates	56
Employment in Bulgaria and Romania	57
Employment – the 55-64 age group	58
High employment rates for persons aged 55 to 64	58

Low employment rates for persons aged 55 to 64	59
Employment rates for persons aged 55 to 64 in Bulgaria and Romania	60
Unemployment	60
Conclusion	63
<i>Definitions</i>	63
■ 5. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	65
Introduction	67
Marked differences in regional labour productivity	67
Productivity growth rates: the new Member States are catching up	70
Labour productivity in terms of hours worked	72
Conclusion	74
<i>Methodological notes</i>	75
■ 6. URBAN STATISTICS	77
What is the Urban Audit?	79
Spatial units	79
Indicators	79
Time	80
Urban competitiveness	81
Outputs	81
Inputs	83
Outcomes	87
Outlook	89
■ 7. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	91
Introduction	93
Research and development	93
Human resources in science and technology	96
Patents	98
High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services	101
Conclusion	101
<i>Methodological notes</i>	103
■ 8. STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS	105
Introduction	107
Lowest business diversification in small tourist regions and capital regions	107
Retail trade the main activity in more than half the regions	109
Many regions are highly specialised in a specific activity	110
High-tech intensive regions relatively evenly distributed across the Member States	110
Large differences in average wage costs among the high-tech intensive regions	111
Highest investment rate in high-tech activities in Brussels	114
Conclusion	116
<i>Methodological notes</i>	117
■ 9. HEALTH	119
Introduction	121
Mortality in EU regions	121
Ischaemic heart diseases	122
Accidents	122

Health Care resources in EU regions	125
Hospital discharges	125
Dentists	127
Conclusion	128
<i>Methodological notes</i>	129
■ 10. TRANSPORT	131
Introduction	133
Road network	133
Vehicle stock	135
Safety	135
Maritime transport.	138
Aviation passengers	140
Conclusion	140
<i>Methodological notes</i>	143
■ 11. AGRICULTURE	145
Introduction	147
Methodological notes	147
Structure of the agricultural holdings	148
Environmental aspects	152
Rural development statistics.	154
The OECD concept	156
The Eurostat “degree of urbanisation” concept	156
Conclusion	161
■ EUROPEAN UNION: NUTS 2 regions	163
■ CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: Statistical regions at level 2	165

Introduction



Statistical data at the regional level

The Structural Funds for the period 2007 to 2013 were decided in December 2005. This decision was based on the objective regional statistics compiled by Eurostat, thus highlighting the importance of our effort to produce a wide range of comparable regional information.

This yearbook shows many aspects of this regional data and suggests in the various chapters some of the analyses which can be made with them. But we also invite you the reader to yourself continue the analyses of the regional data supplied in each of the different themes presented here. We also hope that this publication will make you keen to further investigate Eurostat's statistical databases (available free of charge on the internet).

In keeping with the traditions of the Regional yearbook, we try to renew the publication a little each year, but also to keep its structure basically unchanged. In this way, many subjects reappear from year to year, but the theme or focus of the subject is always slightly different. This year we again have one theme that is totally new for the Regional Yearbook, namely "labour productivity", which combines statistics on GDP with labour market statistics in a very interesting way. This kind of cross-cutting of different statistical domains could of course also be conducted with other statistical themes, but we will for the moment leave that to a future edition of the yearbook.

Some highlights

We will not present here the content of all chapters of this Regional Yearbook. Here, however, are some hints to whet your appetite to read it carefully:

- The population chapter this year focuses on old and young dependency ratios in the coming decades, highlighting the drastic changes of society we will have to cope with.
- The chapter on regional GDP centres its attention on growth rates between 1999 and 2003, giving interesting insights into regional differences.

- The Urban Audit chapter concentrates on the competitiveness of cities, analysing various facets of benchmarking cities that compete against each other.
- The chapter on the Structural Business Survey focuses on specialised regions in different industrial and service activities. This highlights the heterogeneity of European regions in terms of the production process and skills.

Regional classification

All regional analysis in this yearbook is based on NUTS 2003. In the meantime, the ten new Member States have also been formally integrated into the new regional classification in the form of an amendment to the NUTS Regulation. The texts of the Regulation and the amendment are available on the CD-ROM – as is the annex, which lists the regions making up the nomenclature in each country.

Coverage

No distinction is made in the yearbook between the old Member States, the countries that became Member States in 2004 and those due to join in 2007 or 2008: wherever data are available for Bulgaria and Romania, these of course also feature in the maps and commentaries. In the case of Turkey and Croatia, there are still too few regional data to justify including them in the analyses.

Structure

In each chapter, regional distributions are highlighted by colour maps and graphs which are then evaluated by expert authors in text commentaries. In keeping with the traditions of the yearbook, an effort has been made to focus on aspects not recently covered.

In order to assist the understanding of the maps, the data series used for the maps in the yearbook are provided as Excel files on the CD-ROM.

In the maps, the statistics are presented at NUTS level 2. A map giving the code numbers of the regions can be found in the sleeve of this publication. At the end of the publication there is a list of all the NUTS-2 regions in the European Union, together with a list of the level 2 statistical regions in Bulgaria and Romania. Full details of these national regional breakdowns, including lists of level 2 and level 3 regions and the appropriate maps, may be consulted on the RAMON server.¹

More regional information needed?

The public REGIO database on the Eurostat website contains more extensive time series (which may go back as far as 1970) and more detailed statistics than those given in this yearbook, such as population, death and birth by single years of age, detailed results of the Community labour-force survey, etc. Moreover, there is coverage in REGIO of a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, population, births and deaths, gross domestic product, unemployment rates). This is important because there are no fewer than eight EU Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia) that do not have a level 2 breakdown.

For more detailed information on the contents of the REGIO database, please consult the Eurostat publication 'European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide 2003', a copy of which is available in PDF format on the accompanying CD-ROM.

In addition, the reader is also invited to consult the web version of the "Portraits of the Regions", which give regional profiles of all individual regions across Europe.² These regional topical profiles describe the geography and history of the region, before going on to assess its strengths and weaknesses in terms of demographic, economic and cultural issues. Among the aspects examined are the labour market, education, infrastructure and resources.

Regional interest group on the web

Eurostat's regional statistics team maintains a publicly accessible interest group on the web ('CIRCA site') with many useful links and documents.³

Among other resources, you will find:

- a list of all regional coordination officers in the Member States, the candidate countries and the EFTA countries;
- the latest edition of the "Regional and Urban Reference Guide";
- PowerPoint presentations of Eurostat's work concerning regional and urban statistics;
- the regional classification NUTS for the Member States and the regional classification of the candidate countries.

Closure date for the yearbook data

The cut-off date for this issue was the 15th of May 2006.

¹ See http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

² See <http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/regportraits/info/data/en/index.htm>

³ See <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/regstat/information>

Agriculture

11.



Introduction

With Common Agricultural Policy focusing increasingly on rural development and the environmental aspects of farming, agricultural statistics – in a wider sense – are gaining in importance in the context of European regional statistics. Besides the ‘traditional’ fields of agriculture (land use, crops, livestock, etc.), more and more ‘overall’ information is collected – mainly through farm structure surveys (FSS). The agricultural chapter of this year’s regional yearbook focuses on the structure of the agricultural holdings throughout the European Union, using the information derived from the FSS to explore certain environmental and rural development aspects.

Eurostat has been collecting, processing and publishing data on agriculture with a breakdown by region for more than 20 years. These data are available in Eurostat statistical databases (EUROFARM, REGIO).

Methodological notes

The purpose of the maps is to facilitate the comparison between the regions in the European context rather than providing a detailed description of each region.

The majority of the data in this chapter were collected in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) 2003 (Poland and Romania 2002). The FSS collects information on a set of characteristics in rela-

tion with the agricultural holding, the statistical unit of that survey (a holding being defined as a technical-economic unit under single management engaged in agricultural production). The information collected allows comparison at the regional level. In most of the Member States, the FSS 2003 was carried out as a sample survey.

The cartographic representation is usually done at NUTS-2 level, which offers sufficient detail for analytical purposes and generally good data availability. However, for the purpose of statistical observation, the FSS in some cases uses regional units different from the NUTS regions: certain regions – for example Brussels and the Flemish part of Belgium (BE1 and BE2), or Bremen, Berlin and Hamburg (DE5, DE3 and DE6) – are merged. Concerning France, the overseas departments of France were covered for the first time in the framework of FSS 2003.

In the Community typology, each holding is classified by its economic size and its type of farming. The **type of farming** is determined on the basis of the relative importance of the individual activities carried out by a given farm. For instance, a farm where horticultural activity accounts for more than 2/3 of the economic size, is classified as *specialist horticulture*. Depending on the level of aggregation, farms are grouped into eight to 70 types. A holding where none of the agricultural activities is much more significant than the others is considered a mixed holding.

For each activity (“enterprise”) on a holding, or farm, (e.g. wheat, dairy cow or vineyard), a standard gross margin (SGM) is estimated, based on the area (or the number of heads) and a

Livestock category	LU per head	Livestock category	LU per head
Bovine animals:		Pigs:	
under 1 year old	0.400	piglets	0.027
1 but less than 2 years old	0.700	breeding sows	0.500
male, 2 years old and over	1.000	other pigs	0.300
heifers, 2 years old and over	0.800	Poultry:	
dairy cows	1.000	broilers	0.007
other cows	0.800	laying hens	0.014
Sheep and goats	0.100	other poultry	0.030
Equidae	0.800	Rabbits, breeding females	0.020

regional coefficient. The sum of all margins, for all activities of a given farm, is referred to as the economic size of that farm. The economic size of the holding is expressed in European Size Units (ESU), 1 ESU being equal to 1200 euro of SGM. The SGMs used for the purpose of the FSS 2003 refer to the average of the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 (SGMs “2000”).

The **utilised agricultural area (UAA)** is the total of arable land, permanent pasture and meadows, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens of the agricultural holdings. The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

For certain purposes, one needs to aggregate various categories of livestock, e.g. piglets, breeding sows and other pigs. The coefficients used to this end, are the so-called **livestock units (LU)**. The LU is related to the feed requirements of the individual animal categories. The following LU coefficients are used in the framework of the FSS:

Taking into account the considerable importance of part-time work in agriculture and opportunities for part-time work in other sectors of the economy, information on employment in agriculture is given also in **Annual Work Units (AWU)**. 1 AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person undertaking agricultural work on the holding over a 12 month period on a fulltime basis. The yearly working time of such a worker is 1800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment are specified.

For Poland, data on the labour force characteristics are available only for the sole holdings (i.e. holdings of natural persons).

Structure of the agricultural holdings

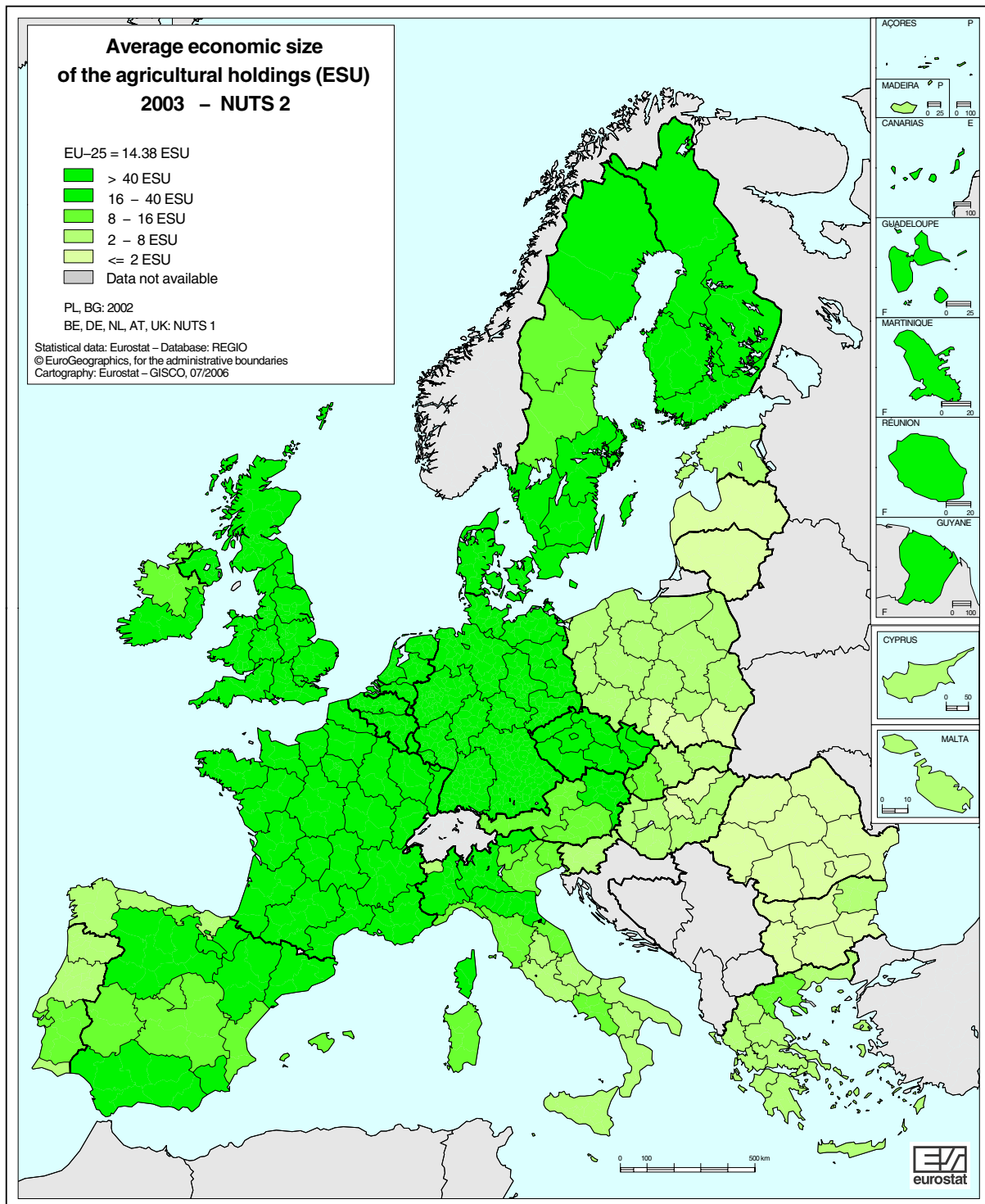
Map 11.1 illustrates the **average economic size of the holdings** expressed in European Size Units (ESU) throughout the regions of Europe, which is a measure of the concentration of agricultural production. However, the map has to be interpreted with care: the number of farms in the individual regions varies between a few hundred (Praha in the Czech Republic; Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, respectively Saarland in Germany) to almost 900 000 units (Sud and Nord-Est in Romania), and the actual size of the holdings can be quite different within a given region. Even if their number might be relatively small, holdings of a very large size can have a considerable impact on the average size of a given region. This means that a relatively high average size can mask the fact that the majority of holdings are in reality relatively small.

Due to the limitation of the number of size classes presented in the map, it was not possible to highlight regions with a very high or low average size. In fact, there are six regions in the portrayed countries where the average holding size is bigger than 100 ESU, namely Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, and Thüringen – all in Germany –, and West-Nederland (the Netherlands). The smallest average size – less than 1 ESU – was calculated for Yugozapaden in Bulgaria and the Nord-Est region in Romania.

Map 11.2 shows the most frequent **type of farming** in each region. This type was determined as the one to which at least 45% of the region's holdings belonged.

île-de-France (France); Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy); Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (Greece) and Etelä-Suomi, Åland (Finland) are the regions with the highest percentages (over 60%) of holdings specialised in arable land cropping. The southern regions can be characterised as specialised in permanent crops (vineyards, fruit orchards, and citrus or olives plantations). In Comunidad Valenciana (Spain), Peloponnisos

and Attiki (Greece), four out of five holdings belong to this type of farming. Regions where farms keeping grazing livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) are the most characteristic type (over 80%) can be found in Ireland (Border, Midlands and Western, Southern and Eastern), and in the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Wales). But Cantabria (Spain) and Limousin (France) also belong to this group.

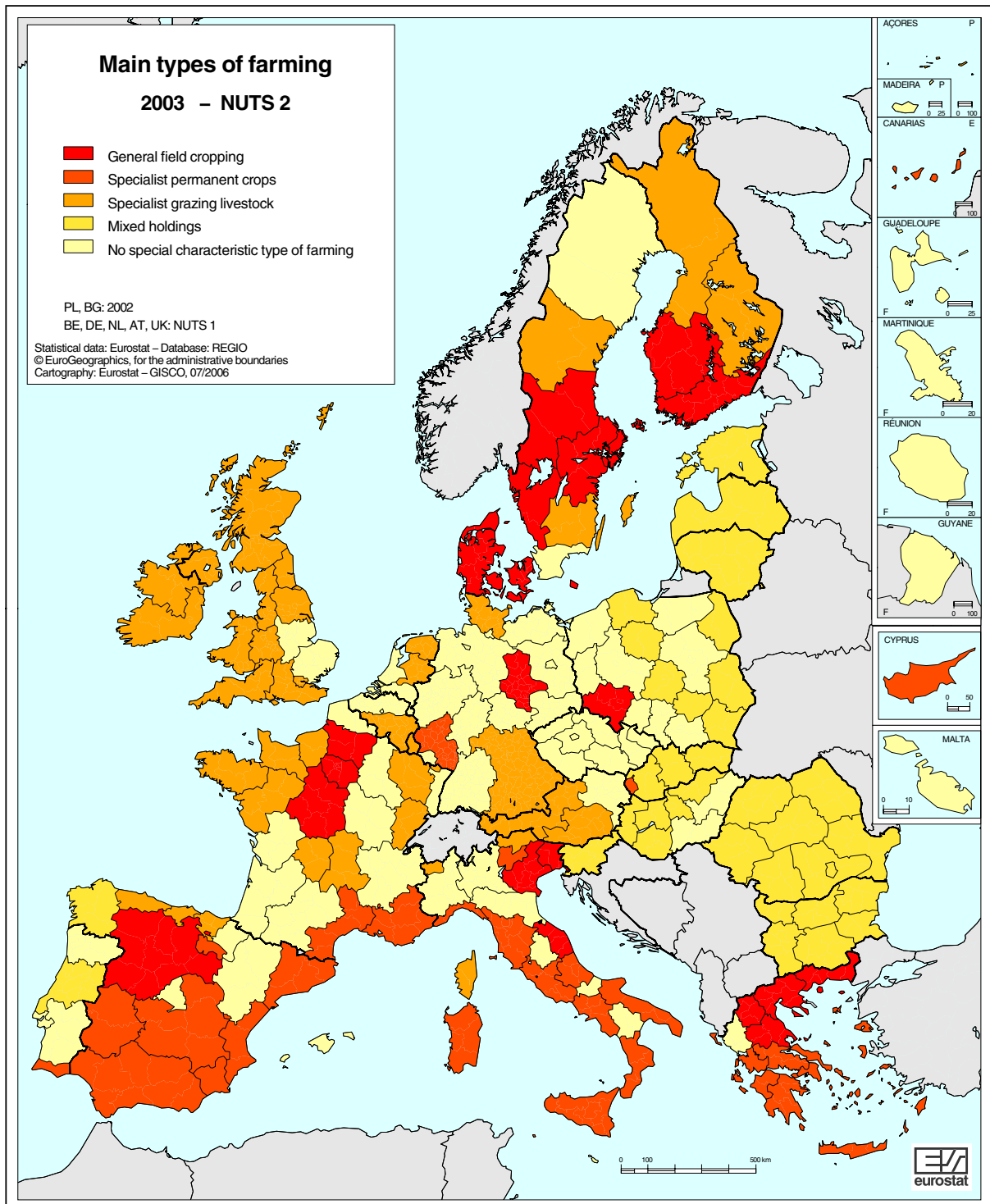


Besides the types of farming indicated in the map, horticulture is a farm type characteristic of the neighbourhood of bigger cities: in Germany Bremen, Bremen and Hamburg (50%), partly Praha (Czech Republic), and West-Nederland (30%).

Regions with 20% or more of the farms specialised in keeping granivores (pigs and poultry), are Dél-Alföld, Nyugat-Dunántúl, Észak-

Alföld in Hungary, as well as București, Vest and Sud in Romania.

The next map (11.3) shows the regional average labour input per holding. The highest average labour input (more than twice the EU-25 average) was generally used, in 2003, in regions of a high average economic size (over 100 ESU) or where the majority of the holdings was specialised in labour-intensive agricultural production



Map 11.2

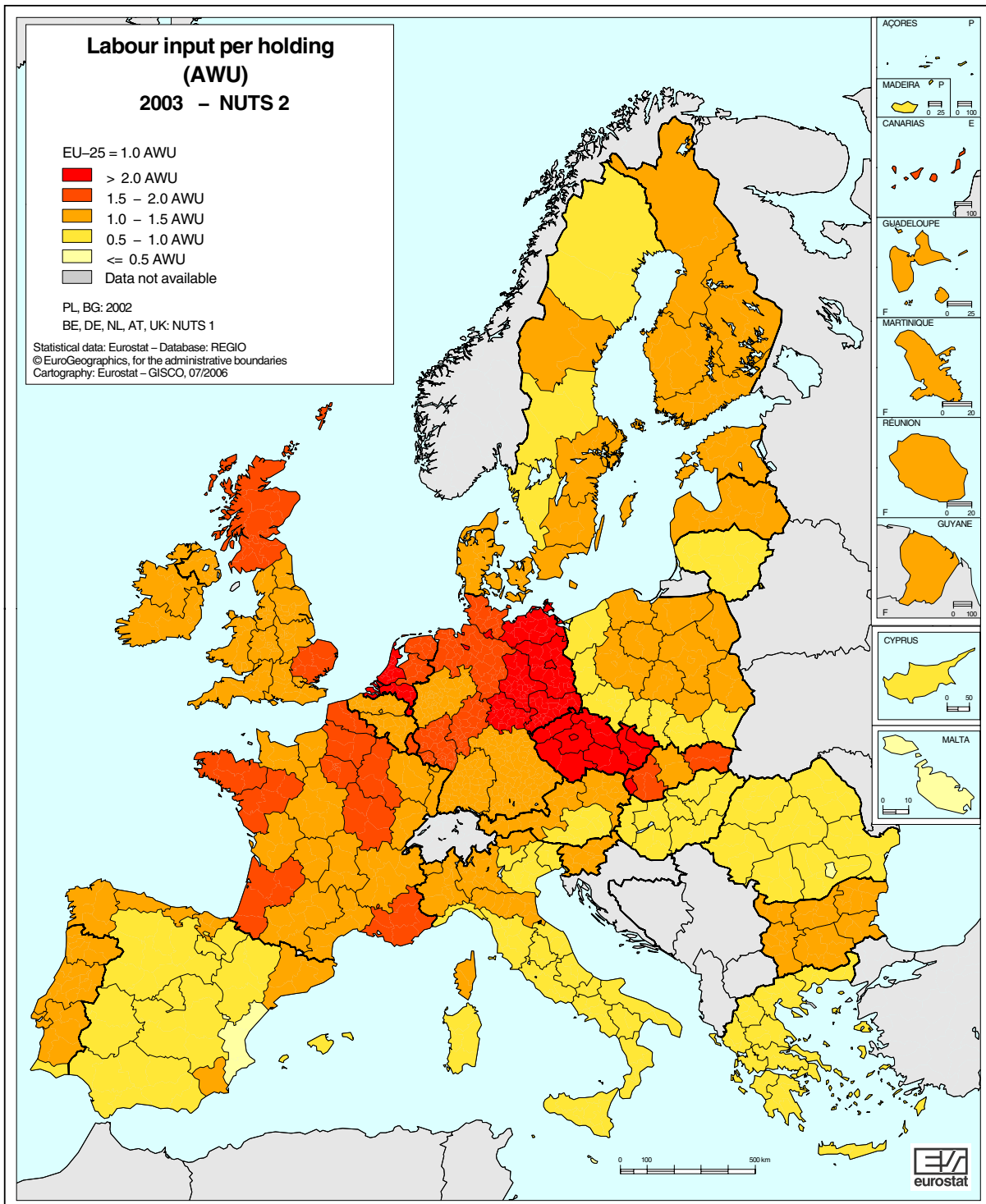
A G R I C U L T U R E

(e.g. horticulture). The average labour input was lowest (less than 0.5 AWU) in Malta and in the Comunidad Valenciana (Spain).

One of four sole holders is a woman – the EU-25 average being a modest 27%. The regional distribution of this proportion is shown in Map 11.4. With the exception of Galicia (Spain), where 52% of the sole holders are women; the holdings in the regions of the EU (and also of

Bulgaria and Romania) are in their majority managed by men. The proportion of women managers is particularly high (40% or over) in the Baltic States. In Germany, the share of female holders is higher in the eastern *Länder*, where at the same time the average size of the holdings is bigger.

Map 11.5 demonstrates the regional disparities in livestock density, which is the number of live-



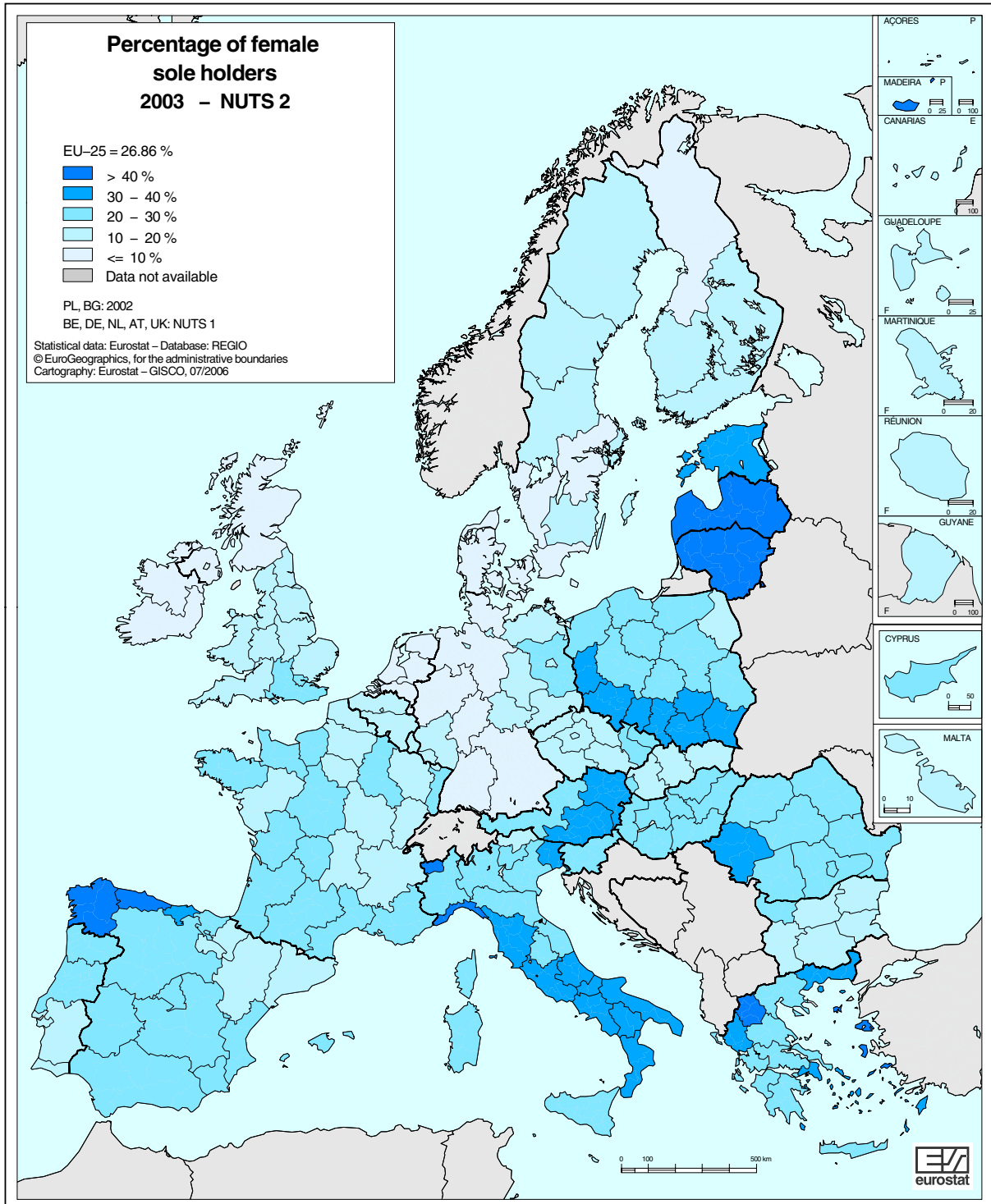
Map 11.3

stock units (LU) (see *methodological notes*) per hectare of utilised agricultural area (UAA).

The livestock density is over 4 LU/UAA in Zuid-Nederland (the Netherlands), Malta and in northern Belgium (Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest and Vlaamst Gewest). On the other side of the scale (around 0.1 LU/UAA), there are Île de France (France) and Puglia (Italy).

Environmental aspects

Irrigation is an important means of production in many regions, especially in southern Europe. Map 11.6 shows the distribution of the irrigable

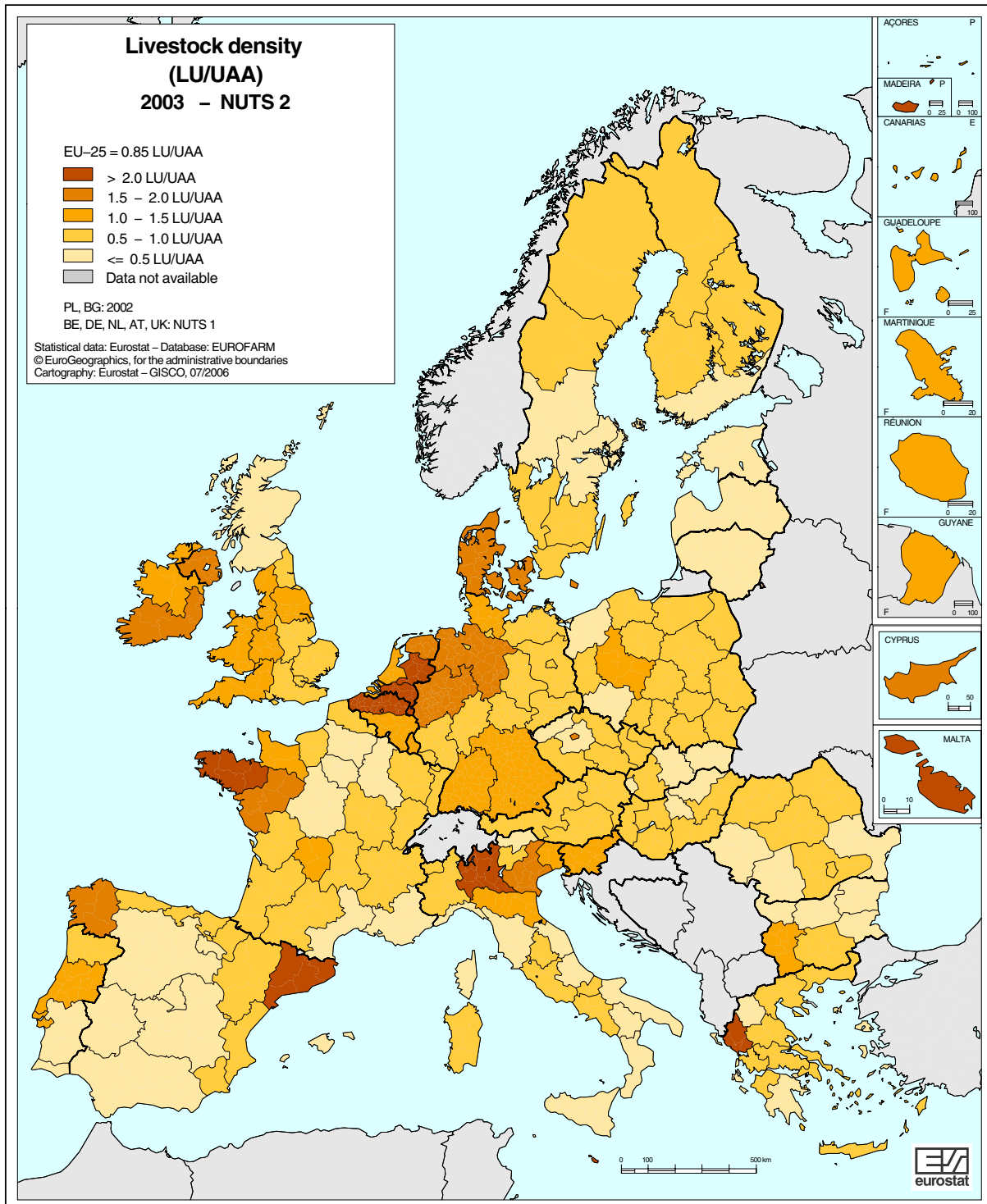


A G R I C U L T U R E

agricultural area. The irrigable area refers essentially to arable land and permanent crops; however the kitchen gardens of the agricultural holdings as well as areas under cover, such as glasshouses are not included. Whether the irrigable area was actually irrigated depends on the crop cultivated as well as the specific weather conditions (temperature and precipitation).

Madeira (Região Autónoma da Madeira) is the region with the highest percentage of irrigable agricultural area (92%), followed by Lombardia (Italy, 71%) and Thessalia (Greece, 65%).

The share of total agricultural area of holdings having agricultural area under organic farming is shown in Map 11.7. All the area of these holdings is not necessarily dedicated to organic farming so that, in prac-



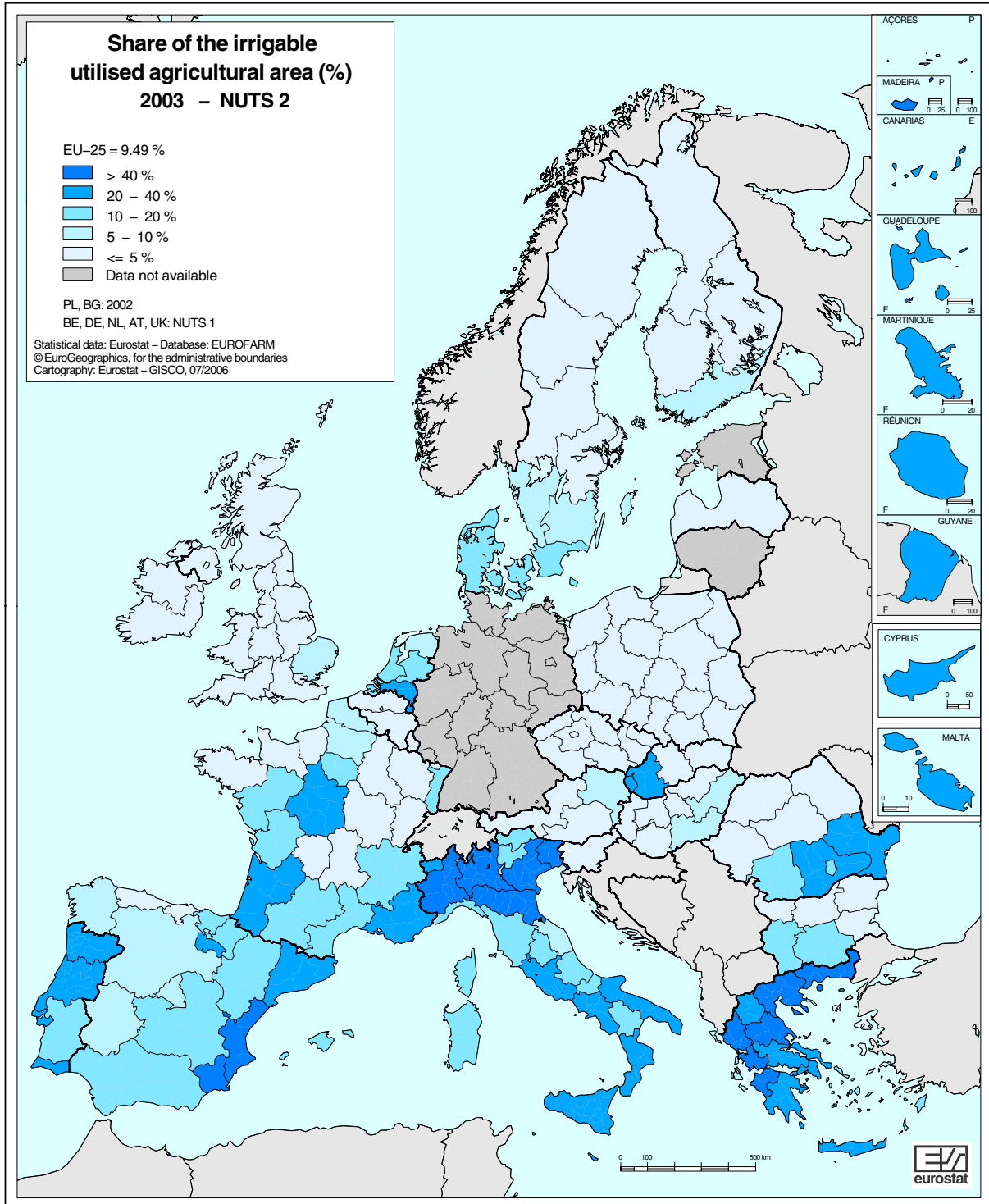
Map 11.5

rice, the land area dedicated solely to organic farming will be less than indicated by these percentages.

The share of the area of organic holdings is highest in the majority of the Swedish regions, where more than 20% of the holdings are farming area according to organic conditions, followed by Westösterreich (Austria), Sydsverige (Sweden) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany) where the share of such holdings is still between 10% and 15%.

Rural development statistics

Rural development is the second pillar of the reformed Common Agricultural Policy. The targets for Rural Development Policy have been laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).



Map 11.6

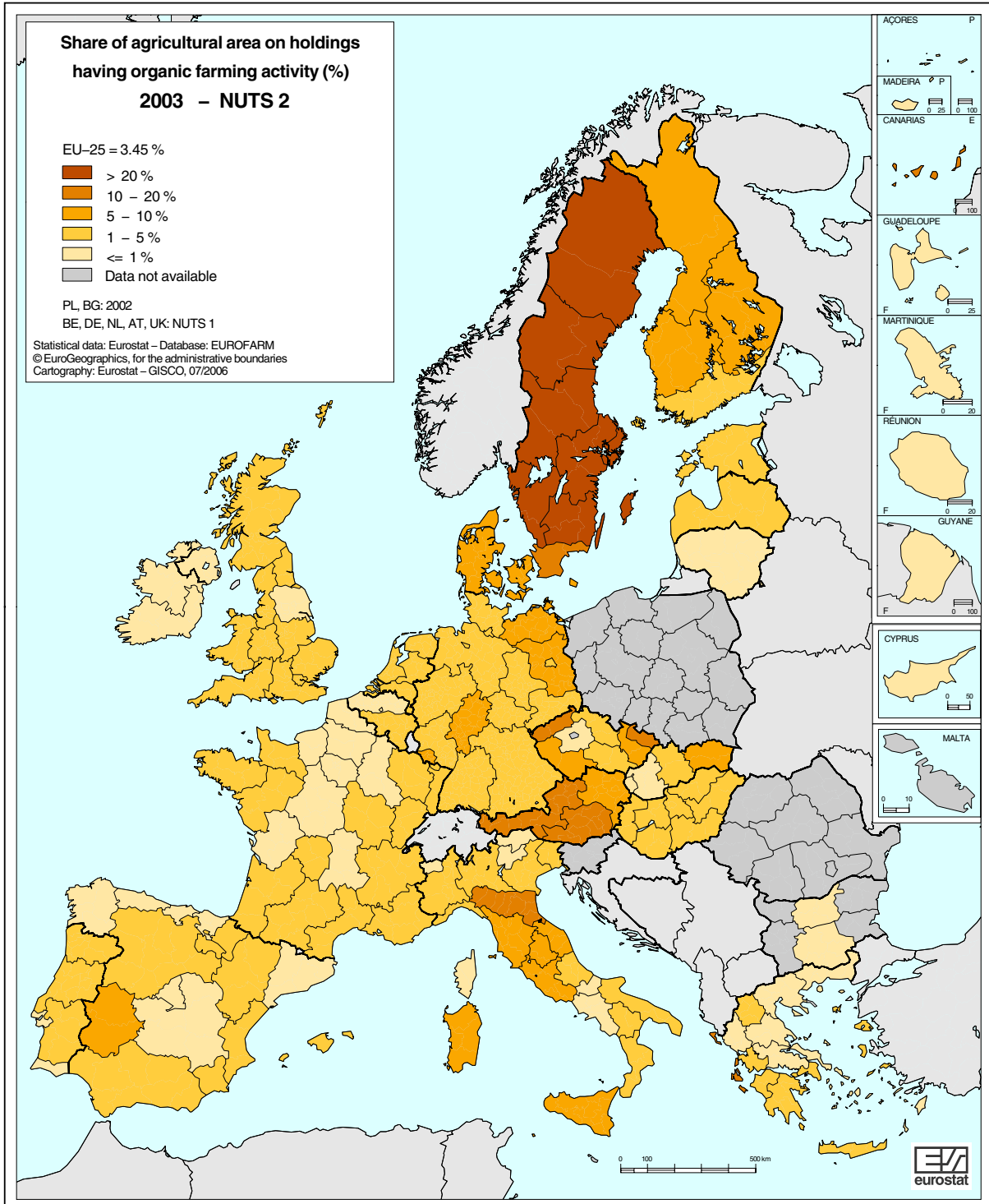
A G R I C U L T U R E

The specific policy objectives, as they have been set by the proposed new regulation on rural development, are the following:

- Axis 1: Increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector through support for restructuring;
- Axis 2: Enhance the environment and countryside through support for land management;

- Axis 3: Enhance the quality of life in rural areas and promote diversification of economic activities through measures targeting the farm sector and other rural actors.

The existing agricultural statistics (in particular economic accounts for agriculture and farm structure survey results) can be used as such to monitor and evaluate the axis 1 measures. To monitor and evaluate axis 2 and even more axis 3 measures, traditional statistics are only



Map 11.7

relevant if they differentiate between rural and non-rural areas. One of the crucial points is then the delimitation of rural areas from non-rural ones.

Two different concepts delimitating rural from non-rural areas are being used: the so-called OECD concept, on one hand, and Eurostat's degree of urbanisation concept, on the other. Both concepts are illustrated in the following.

The OECD concept

The OECD concept distinguishes local administrative units (LAU 1 or 2) and regions (NUTS 3). A local area unit is a rural community if it has a population density below 150 inhabitants per km². The regions (NUTS 3) are distinguished by their degree of rurality, i.e. by their share of population living in rural local area units.

Three types of regions are used:

- predominantly rural regions: >50% of the population living in rural communities,
- significantly rural regions: 15–50% of the population living in rural communities, and
- predominantly urban regions: <15% of the population living in rural communities.

Map 11.8 and table 11.1 show the areas of the 3 types of regions in each EU Member State and some of the Candidate Countries.

More than 50 % of the land area of EU-25 is considered rural. However, there is a big variation between Member States as regards the share of predominantly rural areas, with a percentage of 3% in the Netherlands and of 99% in Ireland representing the lower and the upper end of the scale. Applying the OECD concept, Slovenia, Sweden, Finland, Cyprus, Lithuania and Luxembourg do not show any predominantly urban areas.

The Member States with the highest percentage of predominantly urban areas are Malta, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The Eurostat "degree of urbanisation" concept

The Eurostat "degree of urbanisation" concept is used in various EU surveys (in particular the labour force survey and the survey on income and living conditions). This concept distinguishes 3 types of zones which are defined as follows:

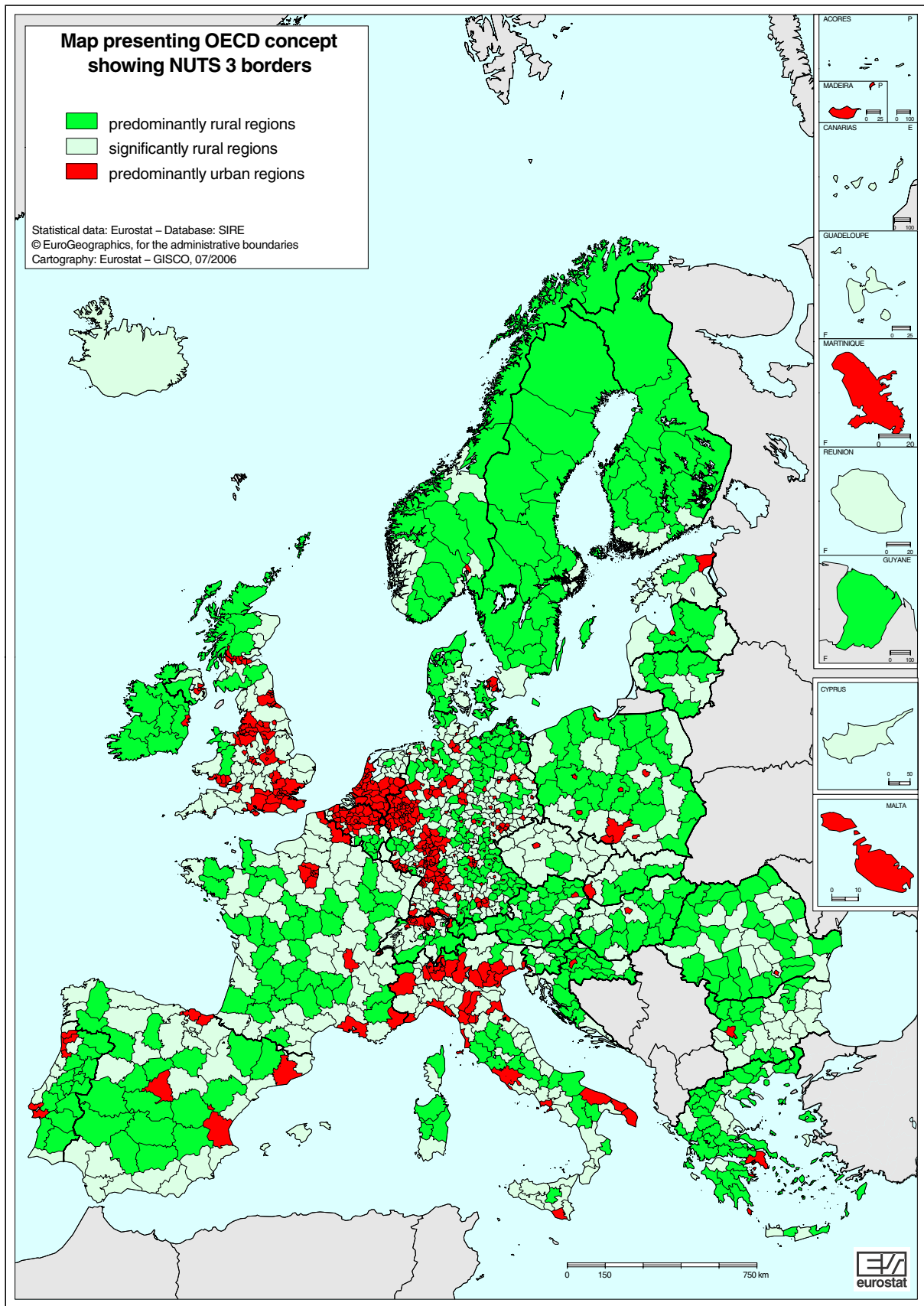
- *densely populated area*: contiguous set of local areas with each of these local areas having a density >500 inhabitants per km² and a population of at least 50000 inhabitants for the whole set.
- *intermediate area*: contiguous set of local areas not belonging to a densely populated area with each of these local areas having a density >100 inhabitants per km² and either a population of at least 50000 inhabitants for the whole set or located adjacent to a densely populated area.
- *thinly populated area*: contiguous set of local areas neither belonging to a densely populated area nor to an intermediate area.

A set of local areas totalling less than 100 km² and not reaching the required density but entirely enclosed within a densely-populated or intermediate area, is to be considered to form part of that area. If it is enclosed within a densely populated area and an intermediate area it is considered to form part of the intermediate area.

In most of the Member States, a "local area" corresponds to the communes or municipalities.

Map 11.9 and table 11.2 present the areas of the 3 types of zones in each EU Member State.

Thinly populated areas cover almost 84% of the total EU-25 territory. In the Baltic States, Finland, Sweden and Ireland more than 97% of the territory belongs to this type of area. In contrast, in the Netherlands, Malta and Belgium only a small percentage of the territory is thinly populated (13%, 21% and 30%, respectively).

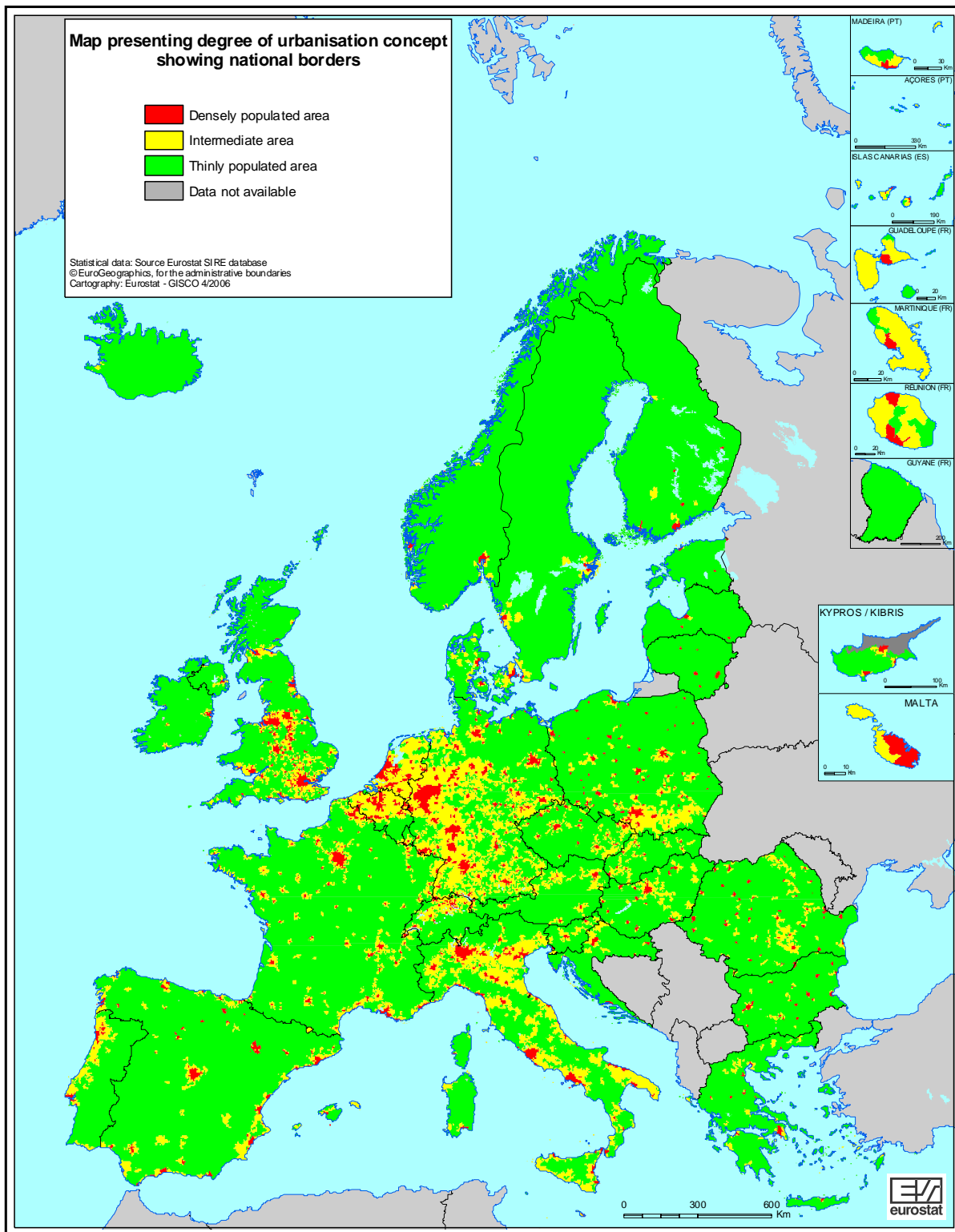


Map 11.8

**Table 11.1: Rural and urban areas,
OECD concept, 2003 data**

	Total area	Predomi- nantly rural	Significantly rural	Predomi- nantly urban	Predomi- nantly rural	Significantly rural	Predomi- nantly urban
	km ²	km ²	km ²	km ²	in %	in %	in %
EU-25	3 968 335.72	2 191 638.76	1 434 549.05	342 147.91	55.23	36.15	8.62
AT	83 871.20	65 798.80	16 932.30	1 140.10	78.45	20.19	1.36
BE	30 518.10	6 623.60	7 155.90	16 738.60	21.70	23.45	54.85
CY	5 695.00	0.00	5 695.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
CZ	77 268.60	6 809.90	69 973.60	485.10	8.81	90.56	0.63
DE	357 028.80	128 130.50	154 590.50	74 307.80	35.89	43.30	20.81
DK	43 098.30	29 191.10	11 934.50	1 972.70	67.73	27.69	4.58
EE	43 432.00	9 067.00	31 001.00	33 64.00	20.88	71.38	7.75
ES	505 997.00	239 787.00	235 416.00	307 94.00	47.39	46.53	6.09
FI	304 472.60	282 376.90	22 095.70	0.00	92.74	7.26	0.00
FR	632 974.22	306 288.66	298 816.65	278 68.91	48.39	47.21	4.40
GR	131 625.60	97 220.80	30 596.60	3 808.20	73.86	23.25	2.89
HU	93 028.00	60 131.00	32 372.00	525.00	64.64	34.80	0.56
IE	68 394.10	67 476.60	0.00	917.50	98.66	0.00	1.34
IT	301 336.70	82 541.10	150 760.60	68 035.00	27.39	50.03	22.58
LT	62 678.00	40 748.00	21 930.00	0.00	65.01	34.99	0.00
LU	2 586.00	0.00	2 586.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
LV	62 290.00	35 011.00	14 111.00	13 168.00	56.21	22.65	21.14
MT	315.60	0.00	0.00	315.60	0.00	0.00	100.00
NL	33 783.70	1 111.70	11 842.60	20 829.40	3.29	35.05	61.66
PL	312 685.00	189 689.00	113 957.00	9 039.00	60.66	36.44	2.89
PT	91 947.00	64 113.20	19 972.60	7 861.20	69.73	21.72	8.55
SE	410 314.20	396 758.20	13 556.00	0.00	96.70	3.30	0.00
SI	20 141.00	14 170.00	5 971.00	0.00	70.35	29.65	0.00
SK	49 034.00	15 799.00	31 183.00	2 052.00	32.22	63.59	4.18
UK	243 821.00	52 795.70	132 099.50	58 925.80	21.65	54.18	24.17
BG ¹	111 002.00	40 579.00	69 074.00	1 349.00	36.56	62.23	1.22
RO	238 391.00	146 735.00	91 418.00	238.00	61.55	38.35	0.10

¹ 2001 data



Map 11.9

Table 11.2: The Eurostat "degree of urbanisation" concept, 2001 data

	Total area	Thinly populated	Intermediate	Densely populated	Thinly populated	Intermediate	Densely populated
	km ²	km ²	km ²	km ²	in %	in %	in %
EU-25	3 971 514.82	3 334 832.66	503 840.76	132 841.40	83.97	12.69	3.34
AT	82 456.31	71 439.67	9 579.50	1 437.14	86.64	11.62	1.74
BE	30 528.59	9 286.46	16 139.19	5 102.94	30.42	52.87	16.72
CY	5 789.70	5 017.70	513.00	259.00	86.67	8.86	4.47
CZ	78 926.00	65 834.11	10 441.05	2 650.84	83.41	13.23	3.36
DE	356 856.39	193 327.20	131 577.83	31 951.36	54.18	36.87	8.95
DK	43 098.09	33 751.63	7 710.89	1 635.57	78.31	17.89	3.79
EE	43 445.11	43 008.93	105.20	330.98	99.00	0.24	0.76
ES	505 435.05	459 962.75	34 192.06	11 280.24	91.00	6.76	2.23
FI	304 527.21	299 304.70	3 882.55	1 339.96	98.29	1.27	0.44
FR	633 013.84	568 896.47	50 898.23	13 219.14	89.87	8.04	2.09
GR	132 117.54	123 650.45	6 755.50	1 711.59	93.59	5.11	1.30
HU	93 091.58	79 583.53	10 880.72	2 627.33	85.49	11.69	2.82
IE	70 208.95	68 694.43	971.17	543.35	97.84	1.38	0.77
IT	300 385.24	185 942.50	96 416.91	18 025.83	61.90	32.10	6.00
LT	64 744.24	63 929.03	0.00	815.21	98.74	0.00	1.26
LU	2 586.36	1 622.72	806.99	156.65	62.74	31.20	6.06
LV	64 537.00	63 749.00	188.00	600.00	98.78	0.29	0.93
MT	314.43	67.29	93.11	154.02	21.40	29.61	48.98
NL	33 783.20	4 222.90	22 434.30	7 126.00	12.50	66.41	21.09
PL	312 736.16	269 327.20	34 317.99	9 090.97	86.12	10.97	2.91
PT	92 231.96	76 001.21	13 948.02	2 282.73	82.40	15.12	2.47
SE	410 984.43	401 281.31	8 241.47	1 461.65	97.64	2.01	0.36
SI	20 273.00	16 279.76	3 570.79	422.45	80.30	17.61	2.08
SK	49 076.44	41 866.70	6 242.30	967.44	85.31	12.72	1.97
UK	240 368.00	188 785.00	33 934.00	17 649.00	78.54	14.12	7.34
BG	110 902.00	106 230.00	2 414.00	2 258.00	95.79	2.18	2.04
RO	237 835.00	216 872.00	16 332.00	4 631.00	91.19	6.87	1.95

The highest share of densely populated areas can also be found in Malta (49%), the Netherlands (21%) and Belgium (17%).

Conclusion

The above examples are intended merely to highlight a few of the many possible ways of analysing agriculture and rurality for recent years in

the regions of the EU. They are no substitute for detailed analysis.

As agriculture and the related common policy – including the more and more important rural development policy – are now changing rapidly, comparison in time is also essential. Generally agricultural statistics, including the farm structure surveys, are making this possible. We hope that the information highlighted will encourage readers to probe deeper into the Eurostat statistical databases to make many further interesting discoveries in time and geography.



EUROPEAN UNION: NUTS 2 regions

BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	DEC0	Saarland	FR43	Franche-Comté
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	DED1	Chemnitz	FR51	Pays de la Loire
BE22	Prov. Limburg (BE)	DED2	Dresden	FR52	Bretagne
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	DED3	Leipzig	FR53	Poitou-Charentes
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	DEE1	Dessau	FR61	Aquitaine
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	DEE2	Halle	FR62	Midi-Pyrénées
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	DEE3	Magdeburg	FR63	Limousin
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	FR71	Rhône-Alpes
BE33	Prov. Liège	DEG0	Thüringen	FR72	Auvergne
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	EE00	Eesti	FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon
BE35	Prov. Namur	GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
CZ01	Praha	GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	FR83	Corse
CZ02	Střední Čechy	GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	FR91	Guadeloupe
CZ03	Jihozápad	GR14	Thessalia	FR92	Martinique
CZ04	Severozápad	GR21	Ipeiros	FR93	Guyane
CZ05	Severovýchod	GR22	Ionia Nisia	FR94	Réunion
CZ06	Jihovýchod	GR23	Dytiki Ellada	IE01	Border, Midland and Western
CZ07	Střední Morava	GR24	Stereia Ellada	IE02	Southern and Eastern
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	GR25	Peloponnisos	ITC1	Piemonte
DK00	Danmark	GR30	Attiki	ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
DE11	Stuttgart	GR41	Voreio Aigaio	ITC3	Liguria
DE12	Karlsruhe	GR42	Notio Aigaio	ITC4	Lombardia
DE13	Freiburg	GR43	Kriti	ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen
DE14	Tübingen	ES11	Galicia	ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento
DE21	Oberbayern	ES12	Principado de Asturias	ITD3	Veneto
DE22	Niederbayern	ES13	Cantabria	ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
DE23	Oberpfalz	ES21	País Vasco	ITD5	Emilia-Romagna
DE24	Oberfranken	ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	ITE1	Toscana
DE25	Mittelfranken	ES23	La Rioja	ITE2	Umbria
DE26	Unterfranken	ES24	Aragón	ITE3	Marche
DE27	Schwaben	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	ITE4	Lazio
DE30	Berlin	ES41	Castilla y León	ITF1	Abruzzo
DE41	Brandenburg — Nordost	ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	ITF2	Molise
DE42	Brandenburg — Südwest	ES43	Extremadura	ITF3	Campania
DE50	Bremen	ES51	Cataluña	ITF4	Puglia
DE60	Hamburg	ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	ITF5	Basilicata
DE71	Darmstadt	ES53	Illes Balears	ITF6	Calabria
DE72	Gießen	ES61	Andalucía	ITG1	Sicilia
DE73	Kassel	ES62	Región de Murcia	ITG2	Sardegna
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	CY00	Kypros/Kıbrıs
DE91	Braunschweig	ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	LV00	Latvija
DE92	Hannover	ES70	Canarias	LT00	Lietuva
DE93	Lüneburg	FR10	Île-de-France	LU00	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)
DE94	Weser-Ems	FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	HU10	Közép-Magyarország
DEA1	Düsseldorf	FR22	Picardie	HU21	Közép-Dunántúl
DEA2	Köln	FR23	Haute-Normandie	HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl
DEA3	Münster	FR24	Centre	HU23	Dél-Dunántúl
DEA4	Detmold	FR25	Basse-Normandie	HU31	Észak-Magyarország
DEA5	Arnsberg	FR26	Bourgogne	HU32	Észak-Alföld
DEB1	Koblenz	FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	HU33	Dél-Alföld
DEB2	Trier	FR41	Lorraine	MT00	Malta
DEB3	Rheinessen-Pfalz	FR42	Alsace	NL11	Groningen

NL12	Friesland	PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	UKF3	Lincolnshire
NL13	Drenthe	PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
NL21	Overijssel	SI00	Slovenija	UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire
NL22	Gelderland	SK01	Bratislavský kraj	UKG3	West Midlands
NL23	Flevoland	SK02	Západné Slovensko	UKH1	East Anglia
NL31	Utrecht	SK03	Stredné Slovensko	UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
NL32	Noord-Holland	SK04	Východné Slovensko	UKH3	Essex
NL33	Zuid-Holland	FI13	Itä-Suomi	UKI1	Inner London
NL34	Zeeland	FI18	Etelä-Suomi	UKI2	Outer London
NL41	Noord-Brabant	FI19	Länsi-Suomi	UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
NL42	Limburg (NL)	FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex
AT11	Burgenland	FI20	Åland	UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
AT12	Niederösterreich	SE01	Stockholm	UKJ4	Kent
AT13	Wien	SE02	Östra Mellansverige	UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
AT21	Kärnten	SE04	Sydsverige	UKK2	Dorset and Somerset
AT22	Steiermark	SE06	Norra Mellansverige	UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
AT31	Oberösterreich	SE07	Mellersta Norrland	UKK4	Devon
AT32	Salzburg	SE08	Övre Norrland	UKL1	West Wales and the Valleys
AT33	Tirol	SE09	Småland med öarna	UKL2	East Wales
AT34	Vorarlberg	SE0A	Västssverige	UKM1	North Eastern Scotland
PL11	Łódzkie	UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	UKM2	Eastern Scotland
PL12	Mazowieckie	UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	UKM3	South Western Scotland
PL21	Małopolskie	UKD1	Cumbria	UKM4	Highlands and Islands
PL22	Śląskie	UKD2	Cheshire	UKN0	Northern Ireland
PL31	Lubelskie	UKD3	Greater Manchester		
PL32	Podkarpackie	UKD4	Lancashire		
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	UKD5	Merseyside		
PL34	Podlaskie	UKE1	East Riding and North Lincolnshire		
PL41	Wielkopolskie	UKE2	North Yorkshire		
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	UKE3	South Yorkshire		
PL43	Lubuskie	UKE4	West Yorkshire		
PL51	Dolnośląskie	UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire		
PL52	Opolskie	UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire		
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie				
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie				
PL63	Pomorskie				
PT11	Norte				
PT15	Algarve				
PT16	Centro (PT)				
PT17	Lisboa				
PT18	Alentejo				

X
E
N
N
A

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES:

Statistical regions at level 2

BG11 Severozapaden
BG12 Severen tsentralen
BG13 Severoiztochen
BG21 Yugozapaden
BG22 Yuzhen tsentralen
BG23 Yugoiztochen
RO01 Nord-Est
RO02 Sud-Est
RO03 Sud
RO04 Sud-Vest
RO05 Vest
RO06 Nord-Vest
RO07 Centru
RO08 București