

# Rural Pact Conference

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# Facts matter: statistical evidence for rural development policies

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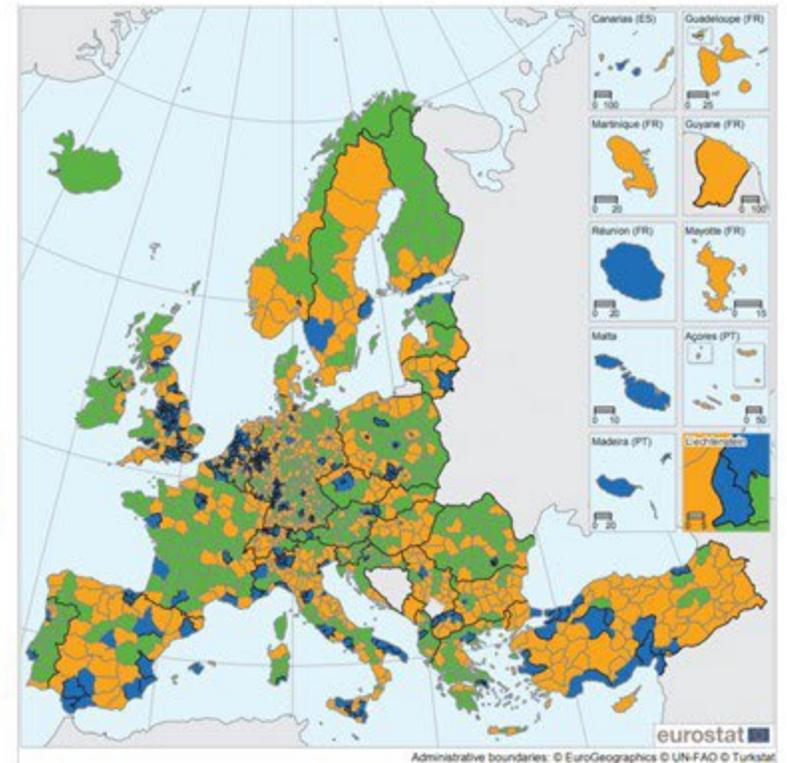
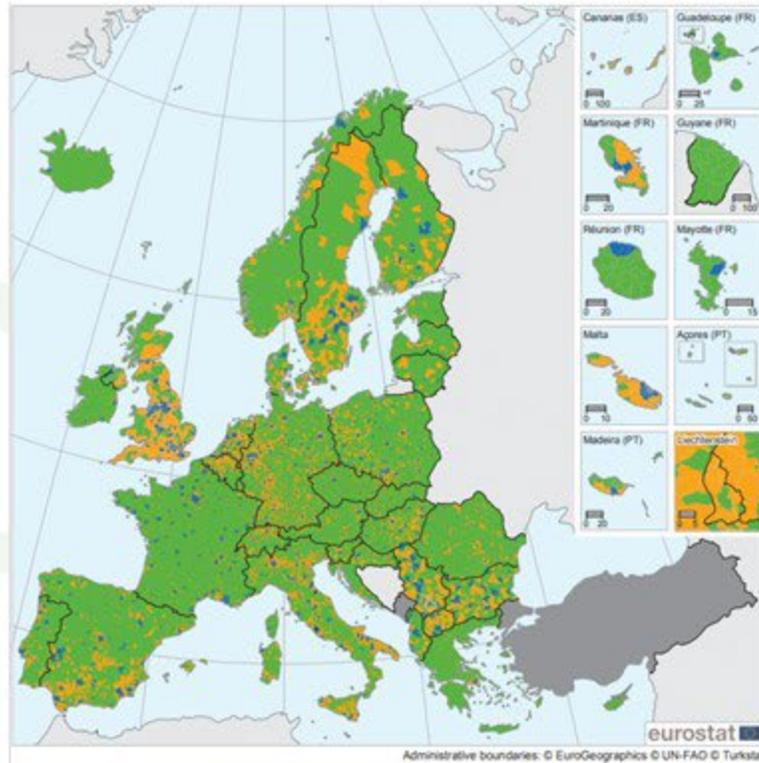
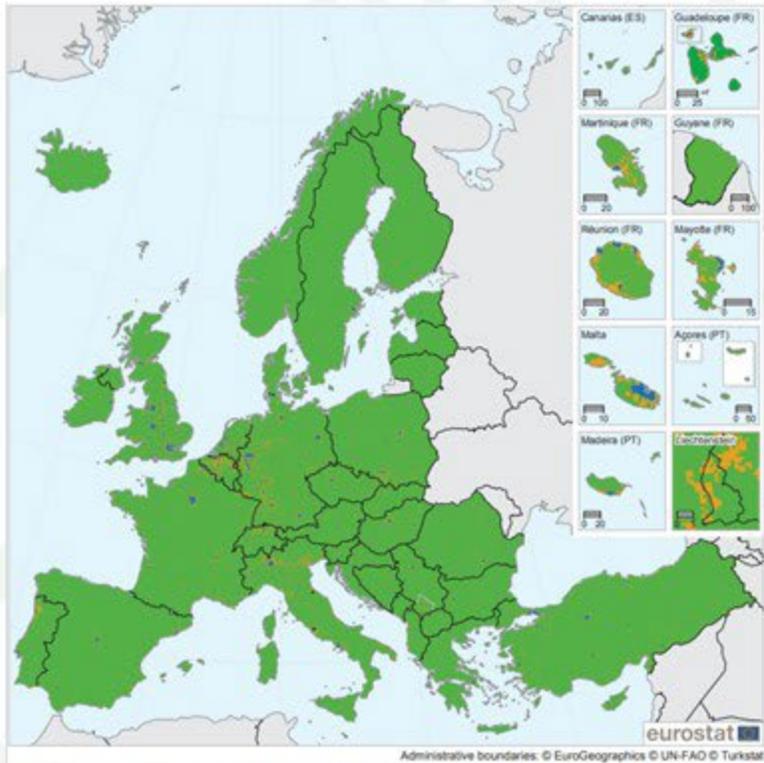


Rural areas for statistical purposes are defined at three territorial level

Grid level

Local administrative unit

Regional (NUTS 3) level



- Urban centre (high-density clusters)
- Urban clusters (moderate-density clusters)
- Rural grid cells

- Cities
- Towns and suburbs
- Rural areas

- Predominantly urban regions
- Intermediate regions
- Predominantly rural regions

## Example for grid level: Spatial analysis on the accessibility of hospitals

Step 1

Calculating fastest route



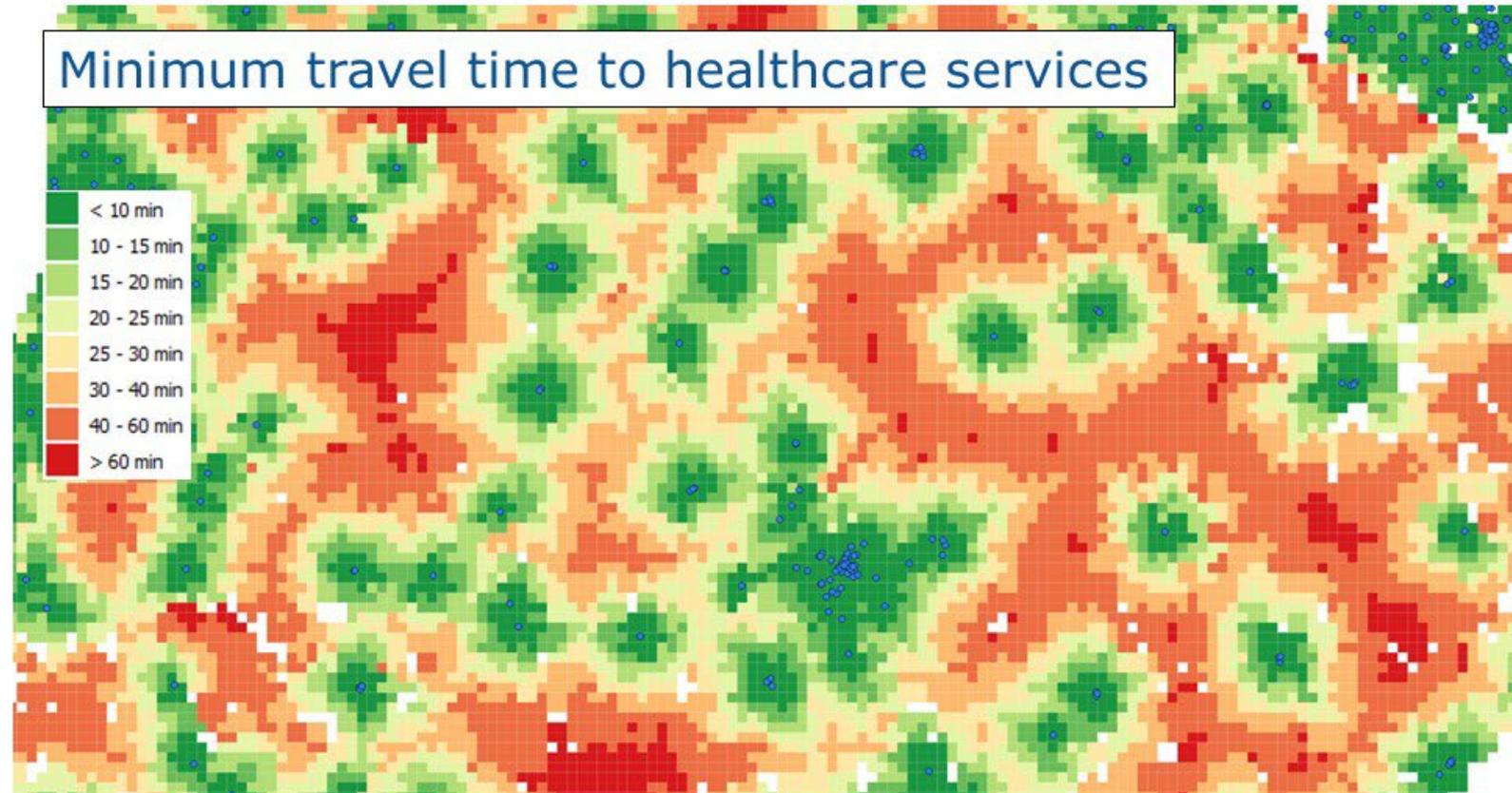
## Example for grid level: Spatial analysis on the accessibility of hospitals

Step 1

Calculating fastest route

Step 2

Calculating minimum travel  
time



## Example for grid level: Spatial analysis on the accessibility of hospitals

Step 1

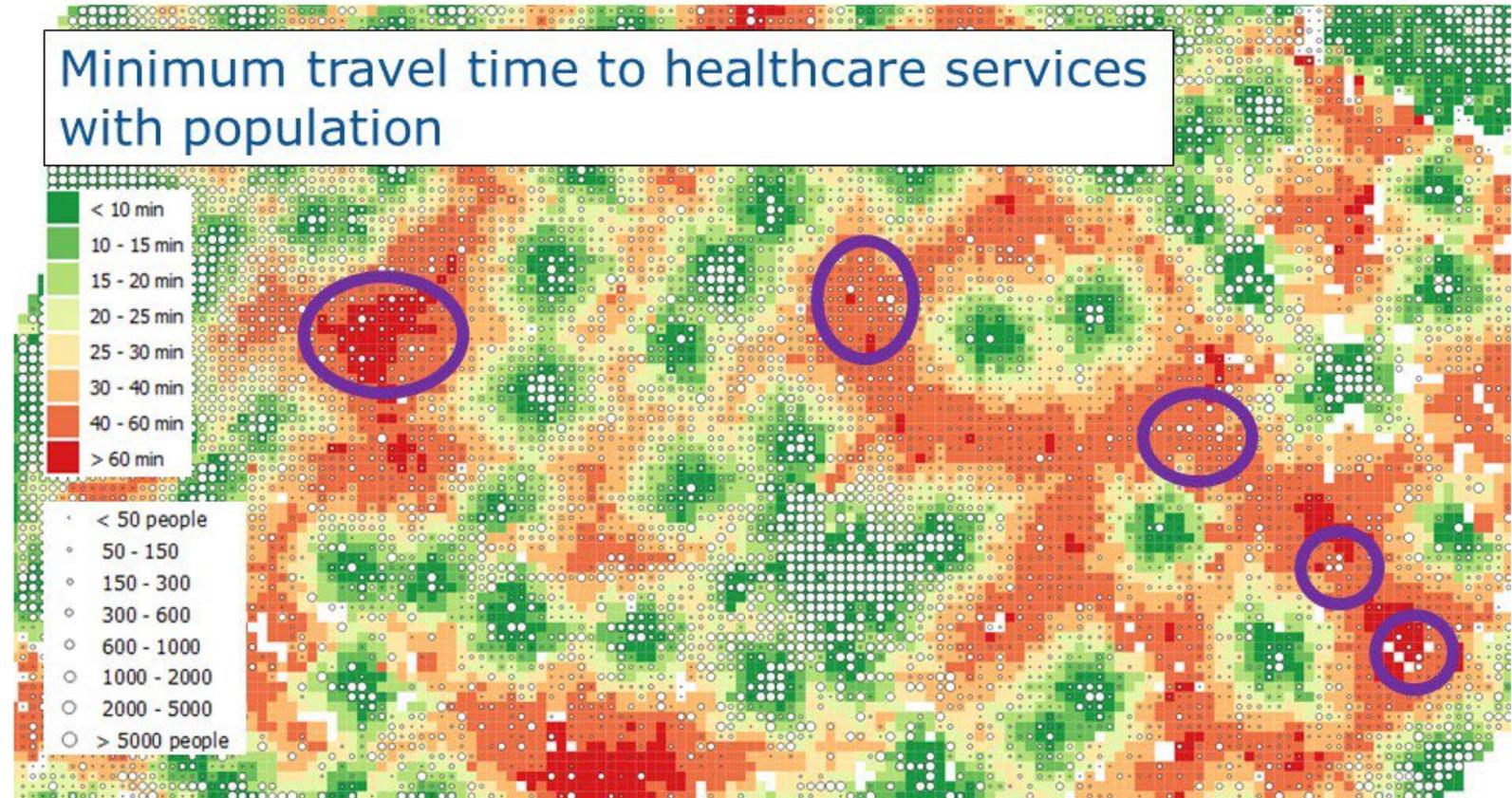
Calculating fastest route

Step 2

Calculating minimum travel time

Step 3

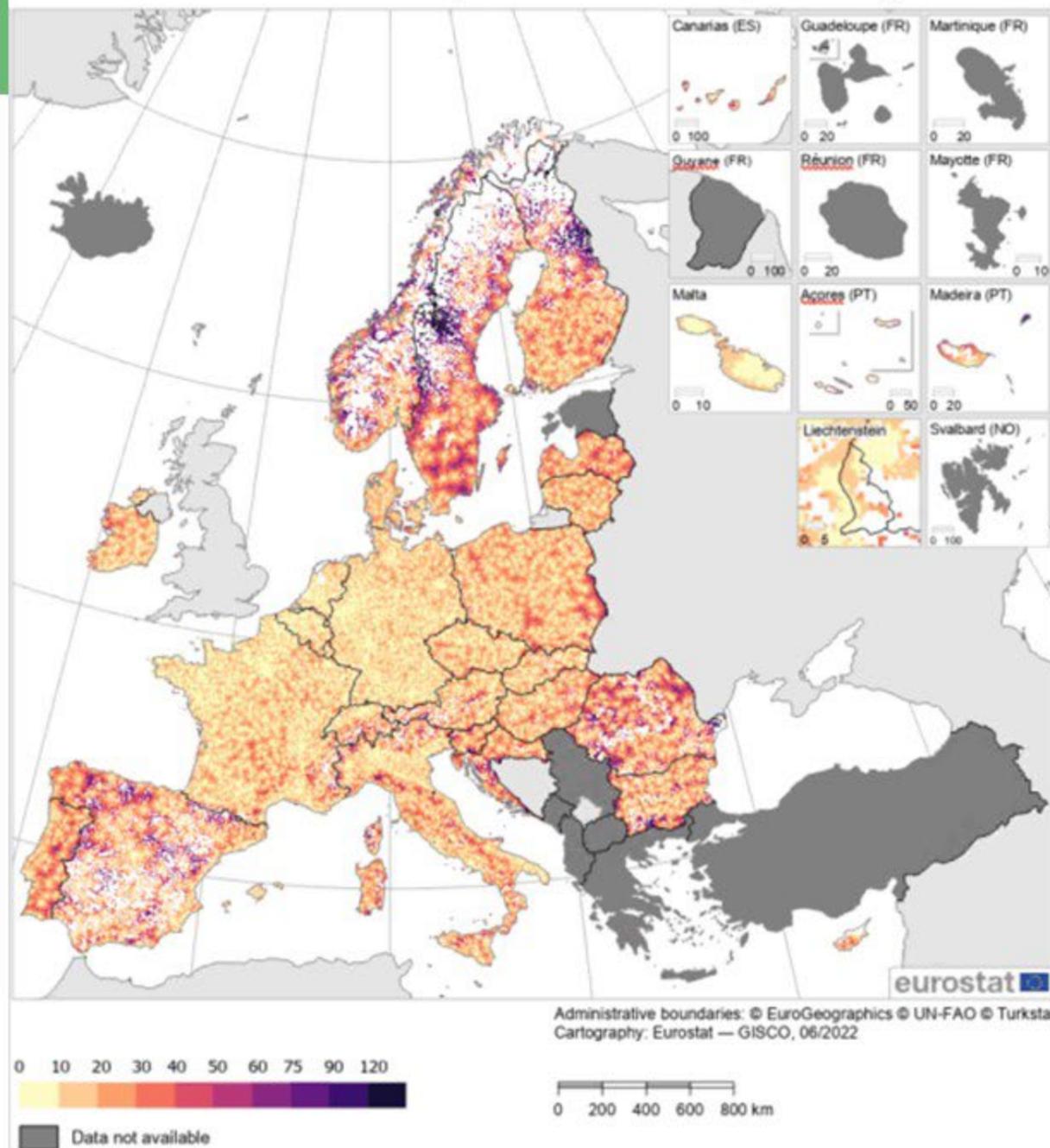
Overlaying gridded population



## Future perspectives

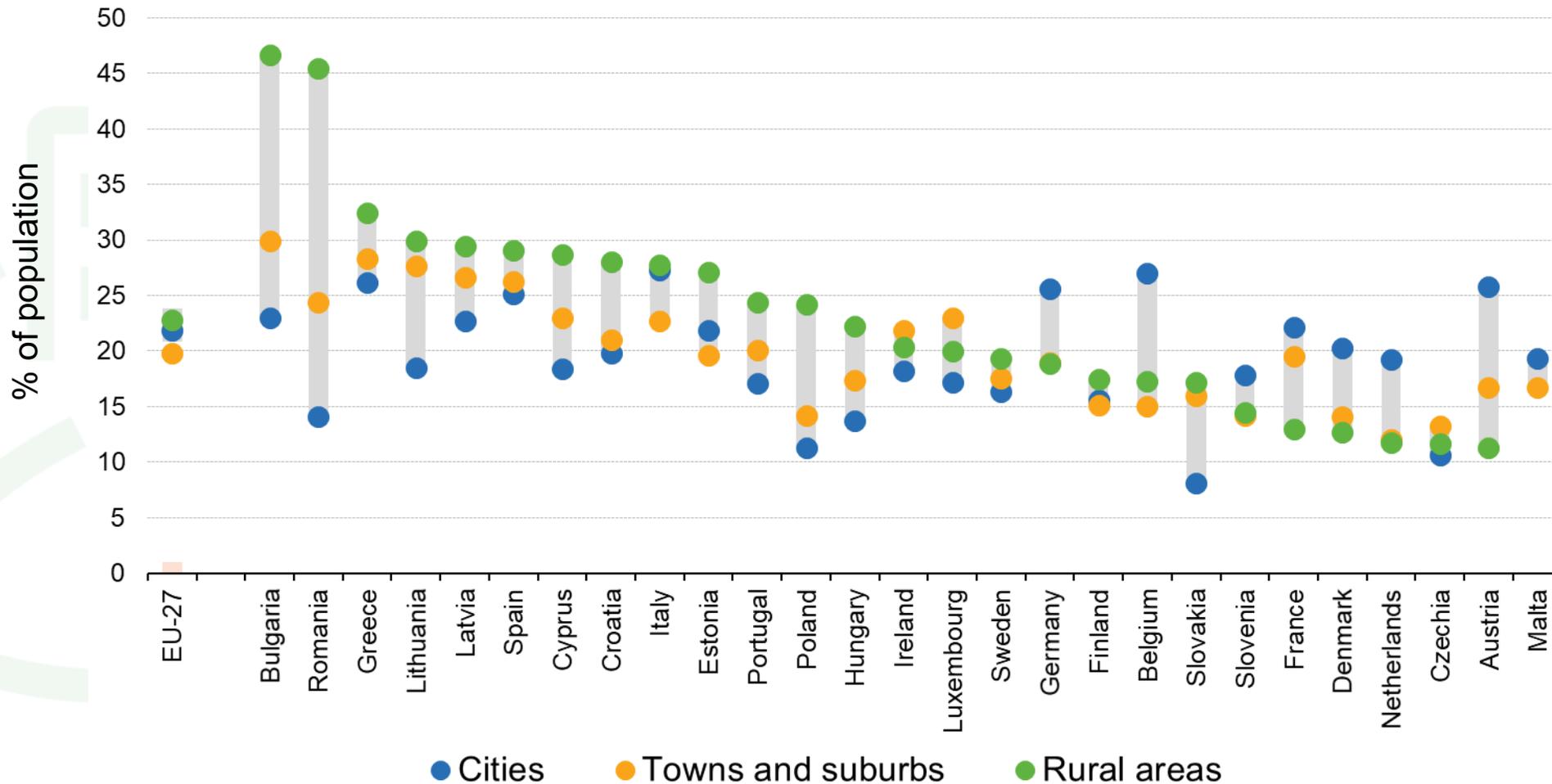
- Improvements on data content:
  - Better completeness, geographical coverage, updating, more information
  - Adding more attribute information, e.g. capacity, services provided, for e.g. Intensive Care Unit capacities, etc.
- Moving from experimental to standard production with regular releases (accessibility grids, etc.)
- Extension to other 'basic services' and developing European geospatial datasets (GPs, pharmacies, libraries, grocery, postal services, cultural services, police, justice, etc.)

## Travel time to nearest hospital in minutes by 1 km<sup>2</sup> grid



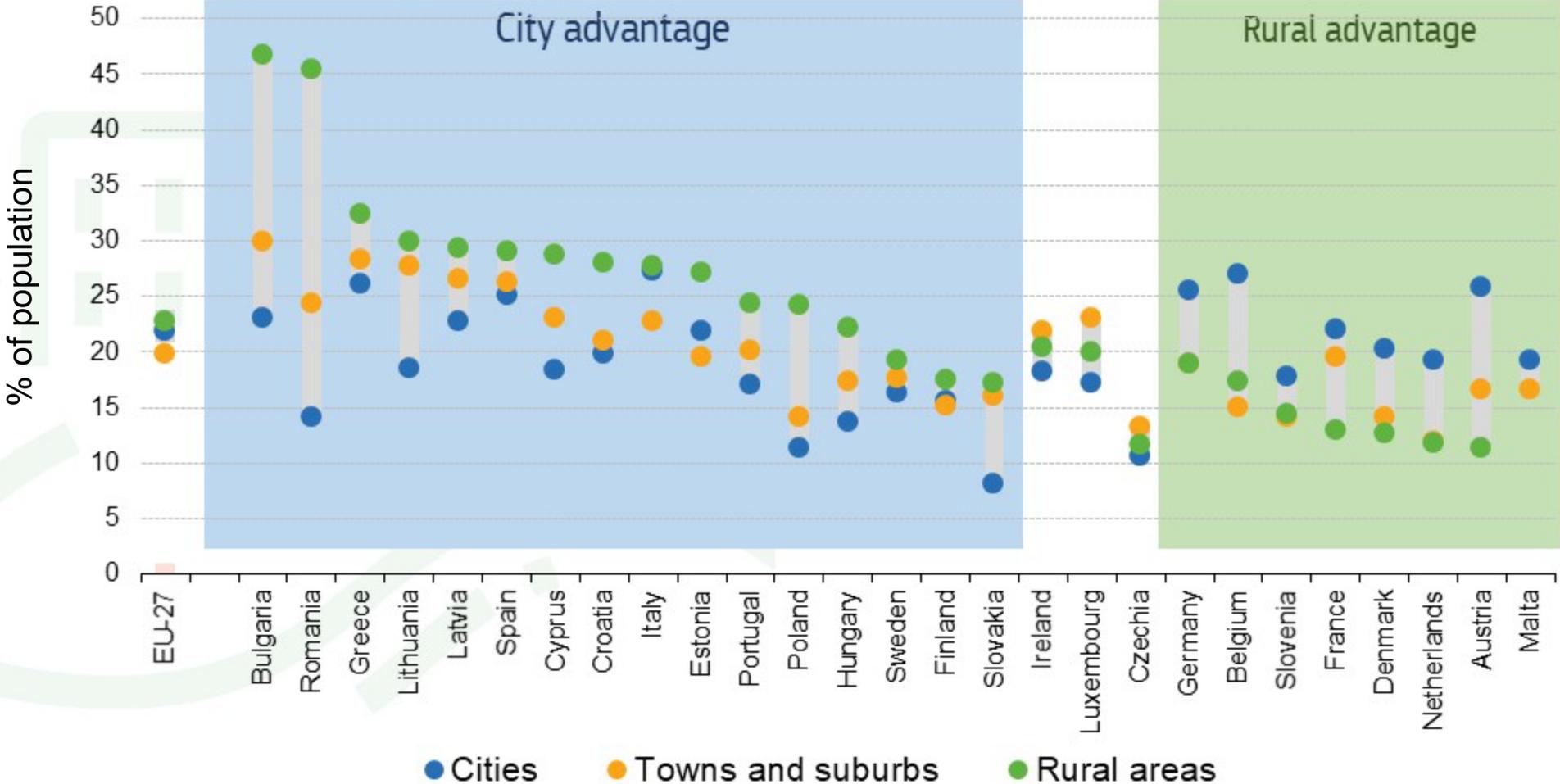


Example for degree of urbanisation: At risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2020



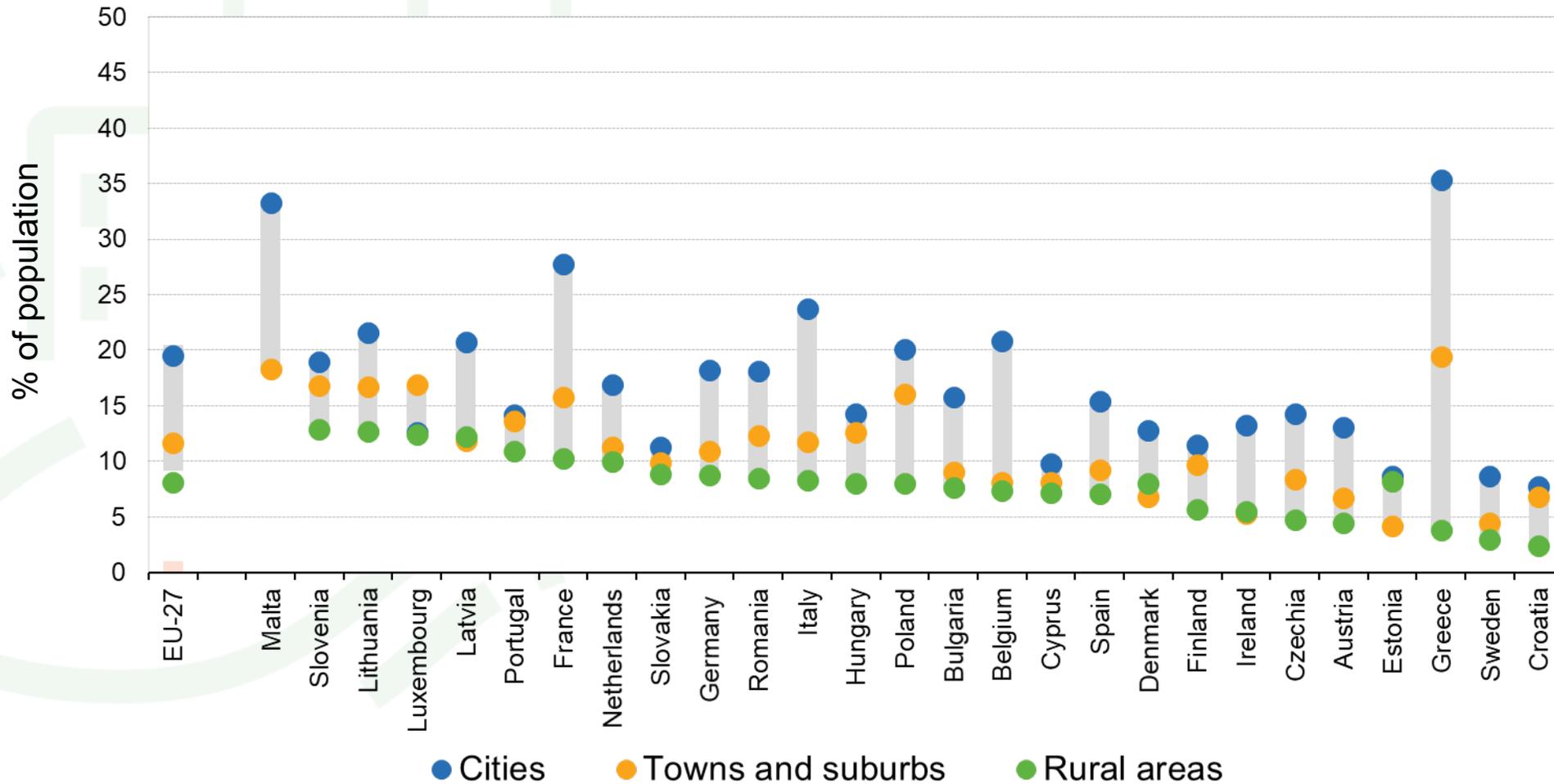


## At risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2020



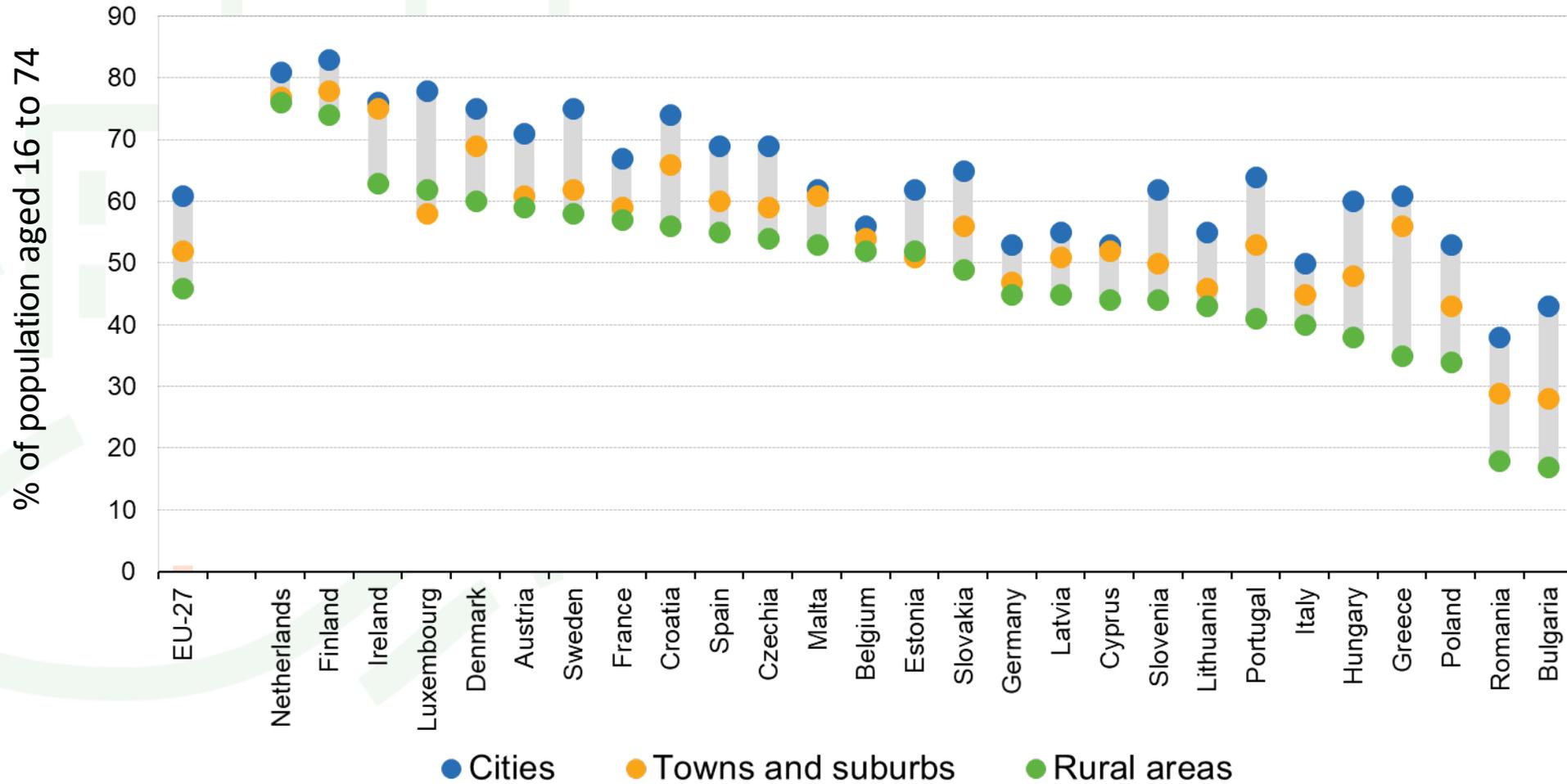


## Rural advantage - Population living in households considering that they suffer from pollution, grime or other environmental problems





## Rural disadvantage - Individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills –





## Current situation

- Degree of urbanisation is implemented in all surveys on persons and households coordinated by Eurostat
- Eurostat is publishing more than 100 indicators on rural areas covering several topics:
  - labour market;
  - social, income and living conditions,
  - education,
  - Health
  - information society,
  - etc.

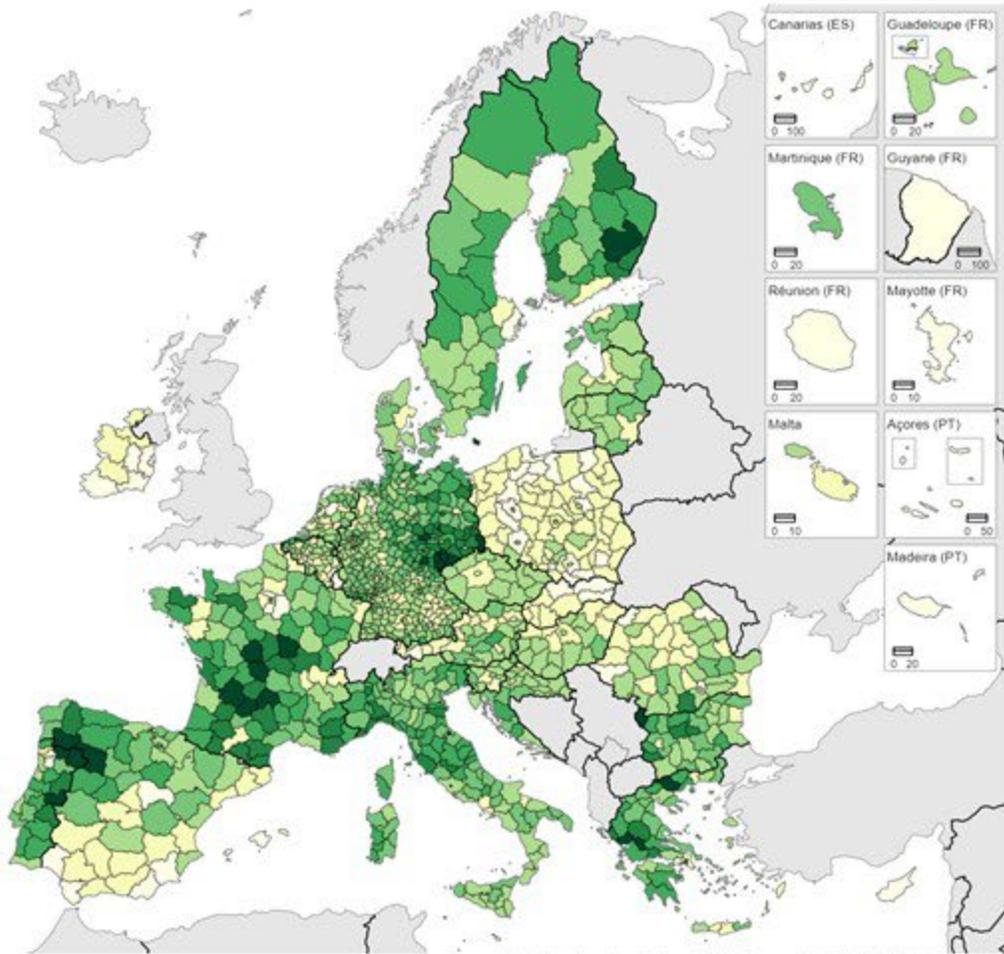
## Future perspectives

- Promote the use of the degree of urbanisation at European and international level – by publishing more indicators and more analysis
- Applying the degree of urbanisation globally
- Implementing the classification in all relevant statistical data collections and beyond
- Implement more detail in the classification by using the more detailed “second level” which takes into consideration remoteness



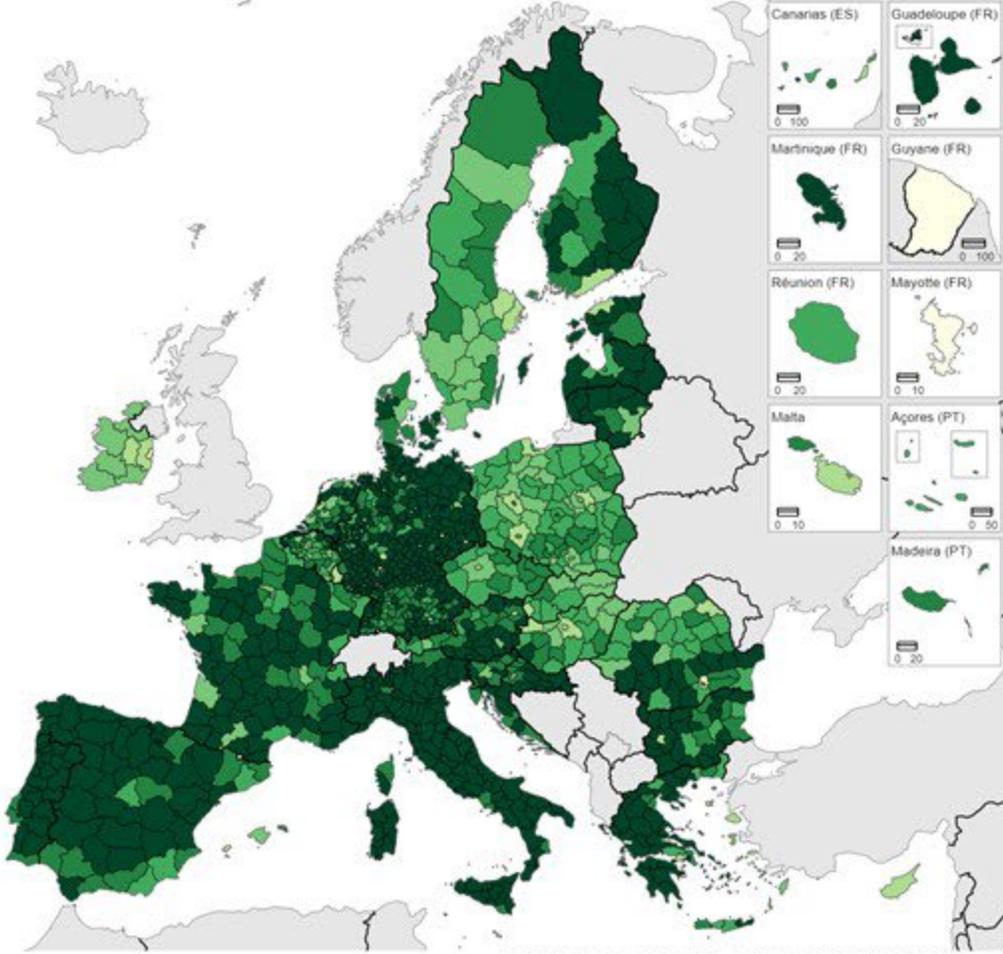
## Example at regional level: Old-age dependency ratio

2020



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 06/2022

2040 (baseline projection)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 06/2022



## Future perspectives

- Publications of demographic statistics at NUTS3 level in line with Regulation (EC) No 1260/1230 will continue;
- The results of the 2021 population and housing census will provide very rich data on regional and local administrative unit level and allow publishing new information on rural areas that is not available within annual demographic statistics. It will also include collection of georeferenced population data at 1 km square grid from all Member States for the first time;
- Depending on the outcome of the ongoing evaluation and impact assessment of the *European statistics on population* initiative, the Commission will propose a new framework regulation integrating census, demography, migration statistics and extending the data requirements towards their geographical detail to enhance the scope of statistics relevant for rural areas;

“Combine the “bird’s eye” statistical perspective ...



... with the “worm’s eye” view from personal experience”

*by Tim Harford*

# Thank you

