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Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/10

Scientific Report for the Final Report

Data Fact Sheets

Version 30/07/2012

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
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This report presents the Data Fact Sheets results of a Targeted Analysis conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

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DATA FACT SHEET 1: Duna-Koros-Maros-Tisza Euroregion

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers the Duna –Koros –Maros-Tisza Euroregion and analyses indicators related to demography, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity, Europe 2020 and Gothenburg objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been also requested to the concerned stakeholders. Due to data shortness, analysis is mainly focused on Hungarian and Romanian regions, although some (mainly geographic) data has been provided for Autonomous province of Vojvodina in Serbia. Data shortness about broadband connection and R&D expenditure does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA).

2. Area covered

This DFS covers the area along the borders among Hungary, Romania and Serbia. It is composed by:

Table 1. List of regions covered by the Duna-Koros-Maros-Tisza Euroregion

COUNTRY CODE	NUTS2 NAME	NUTS-ID (N2)	NUTS3 NAME	NUTS-ID (N3)
HU	Dél-Alföld	HU33	Bács-Kiskun	HU331
HU	Dél-Alföld	HU33	Csongrád	HU333
RO	Vest	RO42	Arad	RO421
RO	Vest	RO42	Caras-Severin	RO422
RO	Vest	RO42	Timis	RO424
Autonomous province of Vojvodina				

Figure1. Map of the area

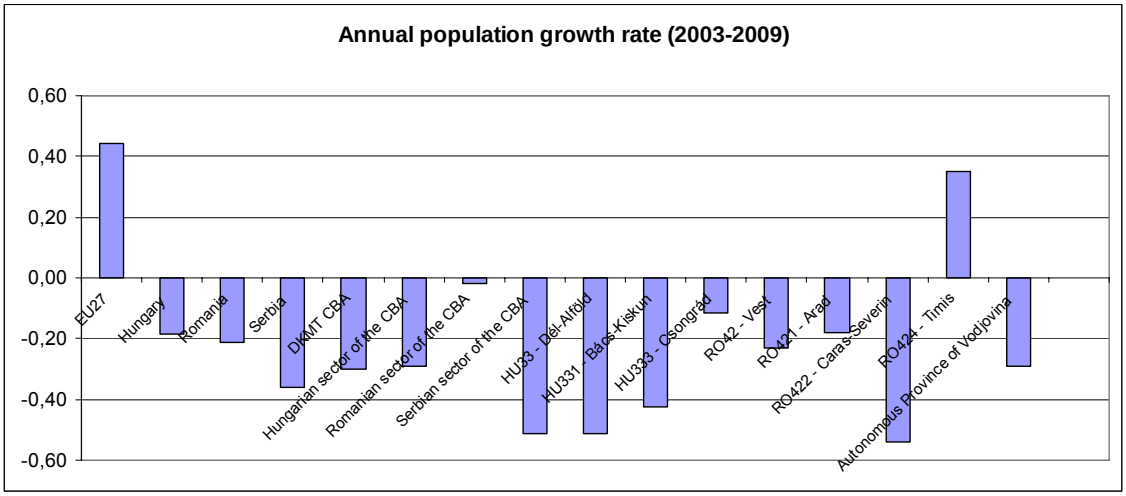
3. Demography

Annual population growth rate and the influence of natural increase and net migration in that rate, as well as old and young age dependency rates are observed in this chapter.

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2002-2009)

The analysis shows negative population growth rates since 2003 in every region under this area but RO424 Timis.

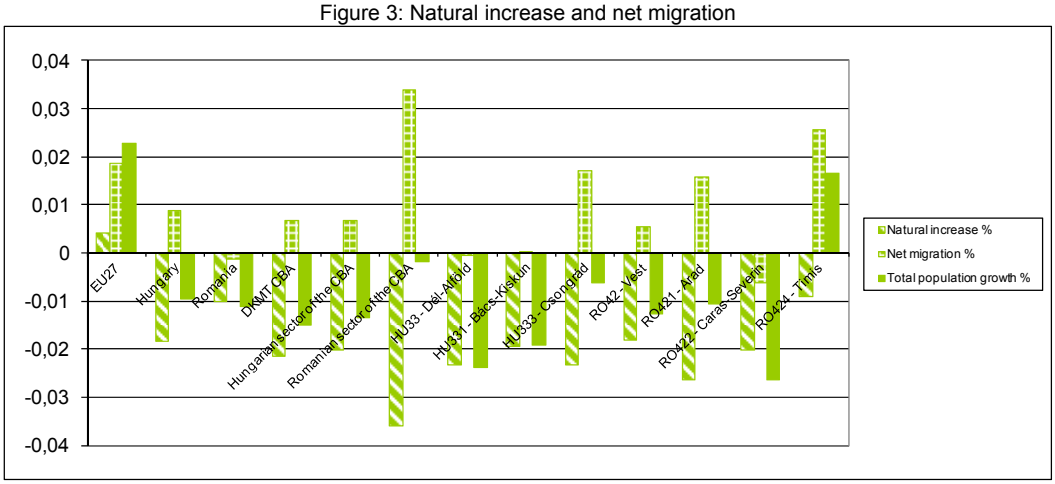
Figure 2: Annual population growth rate % (2003-2009)



3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2002-2008)

Population decrease is mainly caused by the negative natural increase, which is not compensated by the net migration. Population loss is not so severe in the Romanian sector, due to high net migration values, in particular in RO424 Timis.

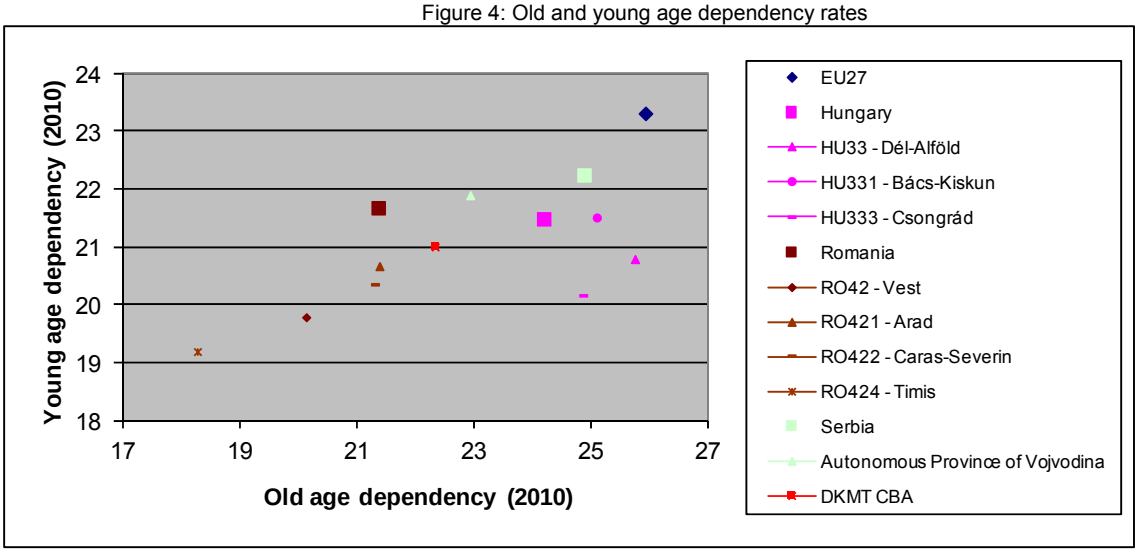
Figure 3: Natural increase and net migration



3.3. Old and young age dependency rates 2009

The Romanian sector of the CBA is less old age dependant than the Hungarian and the Serbian sectors. Every region in the CBA is less old age and young age dependant than the EU average.

Figure 4: Old and young age dependency rates



4. Polycentric development

Population in Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) as a % of total population has not varied since from 2001 to 2006.

5. Urban-rural relationship

Evolution of artificial surface and agricultural areas and the evolution of the share of agriculture and fishing in Gross Value Added and employment are analysed below:

5.1. Artificial surface, agricultural areas and residual land cover

Agricultural areas have decreased since 1990 in every region at NUTS3 level.[1]
Artificial areas increased in the period analysed, especially in RO424 Timis in Rumanian sector and H333 Csongrad in Hungarian sector.

Table 3: Evolution of agricultural areas and artificial surfaces

	1990		2000		2006	
GEO/TIME	Agric	Artif	Agric	Artif	Agric	Artif
HU322 - Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4726640000,00	246350000,00	4708920000,00	247740000,00	4686310000,00	256300000,00
HU33 - Dél-Alföld	14596400000,00	745880000,00	14491200000,00	752270000,00	14491200000,00	752270000,00
HU331 - Bács-Kiskun	6102730000,00	299060000,00	6022050000,00	302750000,00	5902780000,00	313960000,00
HU333 - Csongrád	3543370000,00	190950000,00	3527470000,00	192540000,00	3494280000,00	202660000,00
RO421 - Arad	4544320000,00	434760000,00	4544680000,00	436080000,00	4657990000,00	442820000,00
RO422 - Caras-Severin	2816530000,00	198600000,00	2819460000,00	198710000,00	2792430000,00	198660000,00
RO424 - Timis	6747680000,00	502660000,00	6747630000,00	504330000,00	6658980000,00	542470000,00

[1] No data available for Serbia

5.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

The share of agriculture and fishing both in Gross Value Added and employment has dropped significantly in the Romanian sector comparing to Hungarian one which stands more steadily, especially regarding employment.

Figure 5: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA

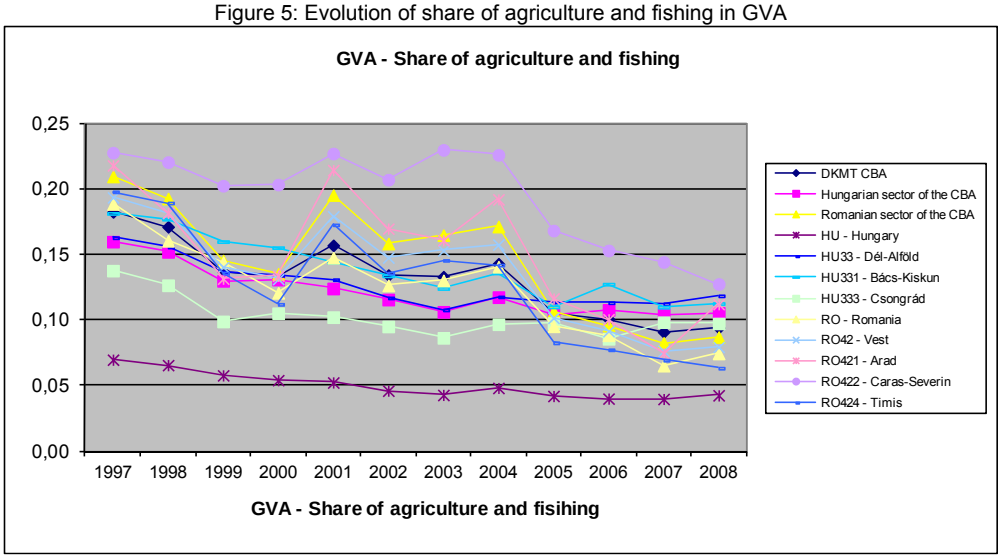
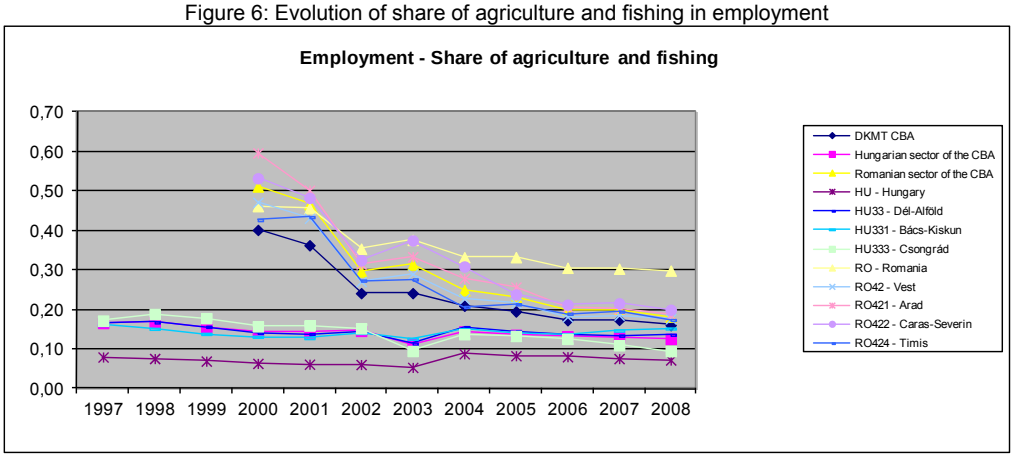


Figure 6: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment



6. Accessibility and connectivity

6.1. Households with broadband connection as % of all households

Data shortness does not allow an analysis of broadband connection in the CBA. Considering NUTS2, households with broadband connection have increased from 2009 to 2010 in RO42 Vest and kept the same in HU33 Dél-Alföld. Both of them are below their corresponding country averages, as well as the EU average (61% in 2010)

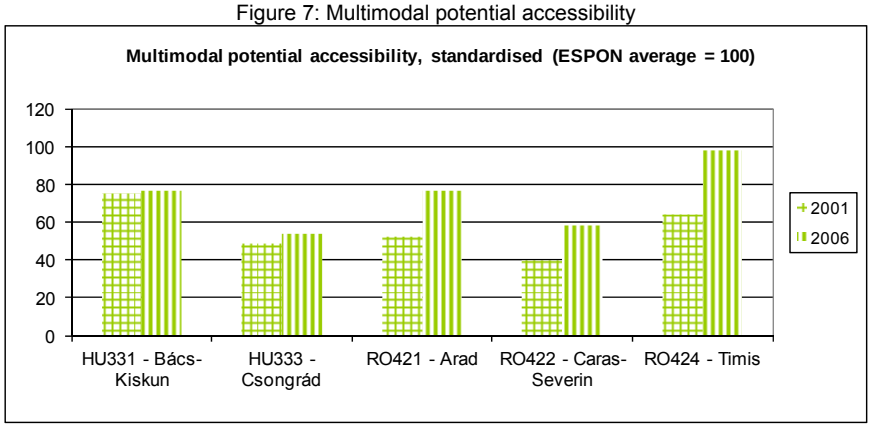
Table 4: Households with broadband connection

GEO/TIME	2009	2010
HU - Hungary	51	52
HU33 - Dél-Alföld	48	48
RO - Romania	24	23
RO42 - Vest	10,0	22

6.2. Potential of multimodal accessibility

Multimodal potential accessibility has improved considerably in the Romanian sector in the period 2001-2006, especially in RO424 Timis, almost reaching ESPON average values in 2006. GDP in the Hungarian sector of the CBA is below the corresponding country average, while the contrary happens in Romania.

Figure 7: Multimodal potential accessibility

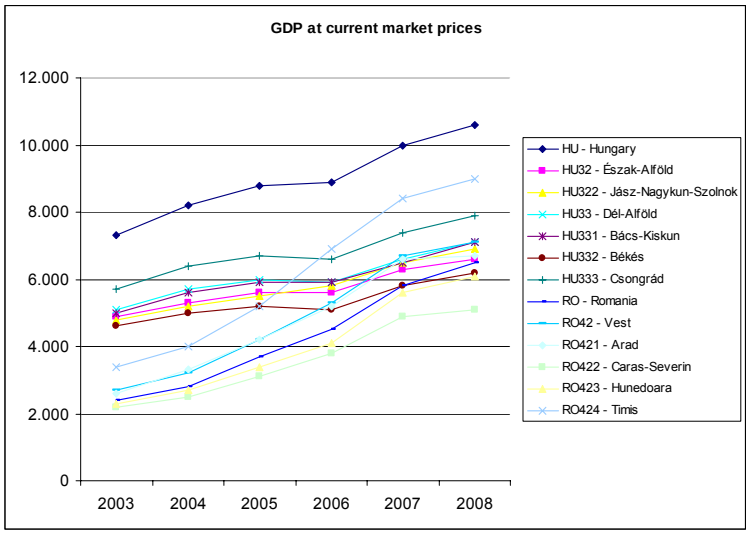


7. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

7.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

GDP has grown meaningfully in the whole area, but in Romanian sector much significantly. GDP in the Hungarian sector of the CBA is below the corresponding country average, while the contrary happens in Romania. RO424 Timis deserves a special mention, as its GDP is higher than the highest value in the Hungarian sector (HU333 Csongrád).

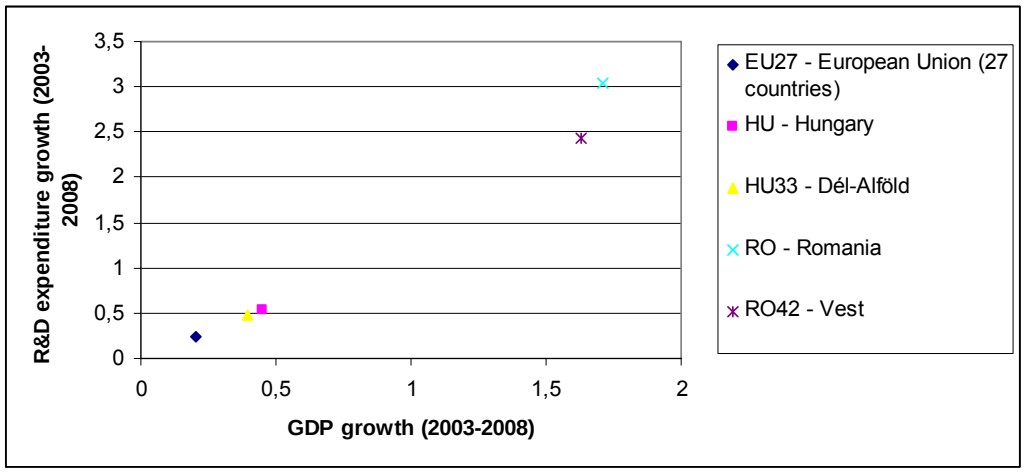
Figure 8: Evolution of GDP



7.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

The available data does not allow an analysis of the evolution of the R&D expenditure at NUTS3 level but just some general analysis at country level as well as on the basis of NUTS2 level data. GDP growth and R&D expenditure growth has been meaningful in RO42 Vest, as it happens in the entire Romania. This growth is significantly over the ones experienced in the EU as a whole. Growth of both variables in HU33 Dél-Alföld is slightly below its corresponding country values, and closer to the growth experienced in the entire EU..

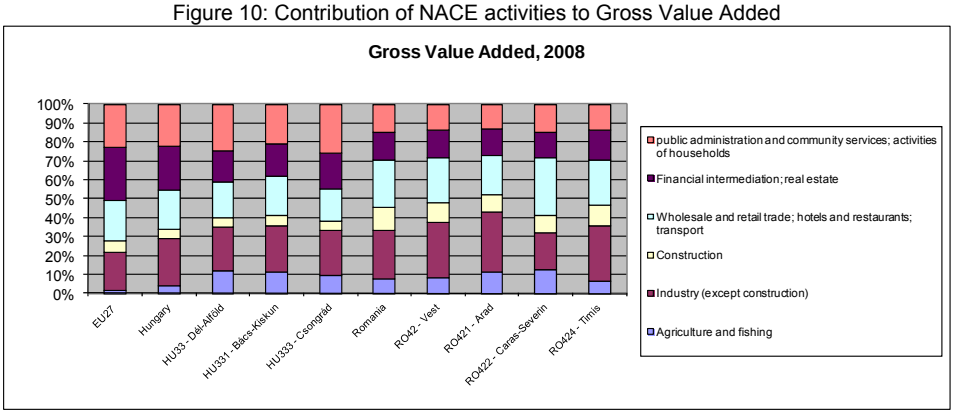
Figure 9: R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth



7.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

In general terms, industry is the sector that most contributes to the GVA in the entire CBA, especially the Romanian sector.

Figure 10: Contribution of NACE activities to Gross Value Added



7.4. Social cohesion

Table 5: Main social cohesion indicators

NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2010 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2008 (% total pop)	Infant mortality rate 2009	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010
EU27	8,9	3,84	19,9	17	4,3	25,9
Hungary	10,0	5,50	26,5	12,4	5,1	20,1
HU33 - Dél-Alföld	10,6	5,18	27,9		6,1	17,5
HU331 - Bács-Kiskun	10,9		26,8			
HU333 - Csongrád	7,8		20,7			
Romania	6,9	2,54	20,8	23,4	10,1	13,8
RO42 - Vest	6,0	1,80	19,7	15,9	10,6	14,3
RO421 - Arad	8,6		21		8,9	
RO422 - Caras-Severin	7,6		14,8		10,8	
RO424 - Timis	2,3		7,1		11,5	
Autonomous province of Vojvodina						

Concerning social cohesion, unemployment rates (all versions, including long-term and youth unemployment) are lower in the Romanian side of the border, while infant mortality rate and population with tertiary education show a more positive picture in the Hungarian side. Population at risk of poverty in RO42 Vest is significantly lower (15,9) than its corresponding country average (23,4), but still higher than the average in Hungary (12,4)[2]. Infant mortality is lower in Romanian sector (10,1) than in the Hungarian sector (6,1)

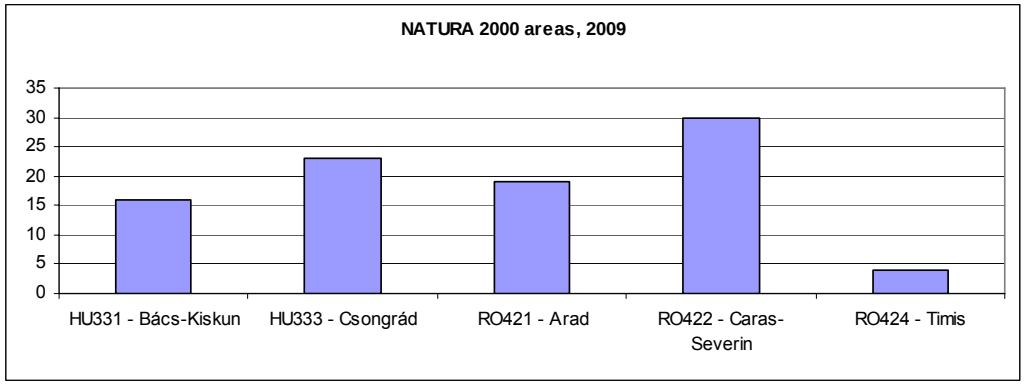
Regarding people with tertiary education, the values are higher in Hungarian sector at NUTS2 level than in the Romanian sector.

7.5. Environment

Share of protected areas

NATURA 2000 areas are particularly relevant in RO422 Caras Severin (30), and less in RO424 Timis (4). In the Hungarian sector HU333 – Csongrád is the region with most Natura 2000 Areas (23). In general terms, share of NATURA 2000 areas is higher than the EU average in every region but RO424 Timis.

Figure 11: Share of NATURA 2000 areas

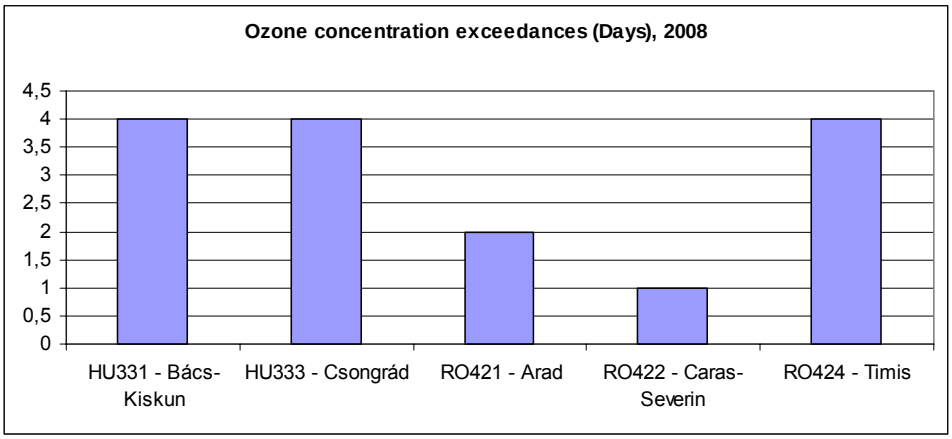


[2] Available data does not allow further analysis

Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Ozone concentration exceedances range from 1 to 4 days in every region, below EU average (10), being RO422 Caras Severin the region with lowest value (1)

Figure 12: Ozone concentration exceedances



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DATA FACT SHEET 2: Ems Dollart Region

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers the **EMS DOLLART REGION**, and analyses indicators related to demography, polycentric development, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity and Europe 2020 objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been requested to the stakeholders. Data shortness about broadband connection and R&D expenditure does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA) at NUTS3 level.

2. Area covered

The Ems Dollart Region (EDR) is the most northerly European border region along the Dutch-German border. It is situated in the most Northern part of the Netherlands and the North western part of Germany. It is composed by:

Table 1. List of regions covered by the Ems Dollart Region

COUNTRY CODE	NUTS2 NAME	NUTS-ID (N2)	NUTS3 NAME	NUTS-ID (N3)
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt	DE942
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Ammerland	DE946
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Aurich	DE947
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Cloppenburg	DE948
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Emsland	DE949
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Friesland (D)	DE94A
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Leer	DE94C
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Wittmund	DE94H
NL	Groningen	NL11	East Groningen	NL111
NL	Groningen	NL11	Delfzijl en omgeving	NL112
NL	Groningen	NL11	Overig Groningen	NL113
NL	Drenthe	NL13	North Drenthe	NL131
NL	Drenthe	NL13	South East Drenthe	NL132
NL	Drenthe	NL13	South West Drenthe	NL133

Figure1. Map of the area

Source: INTERREG IVA

The extension of this Euroregio is 9.530 square kilometres.

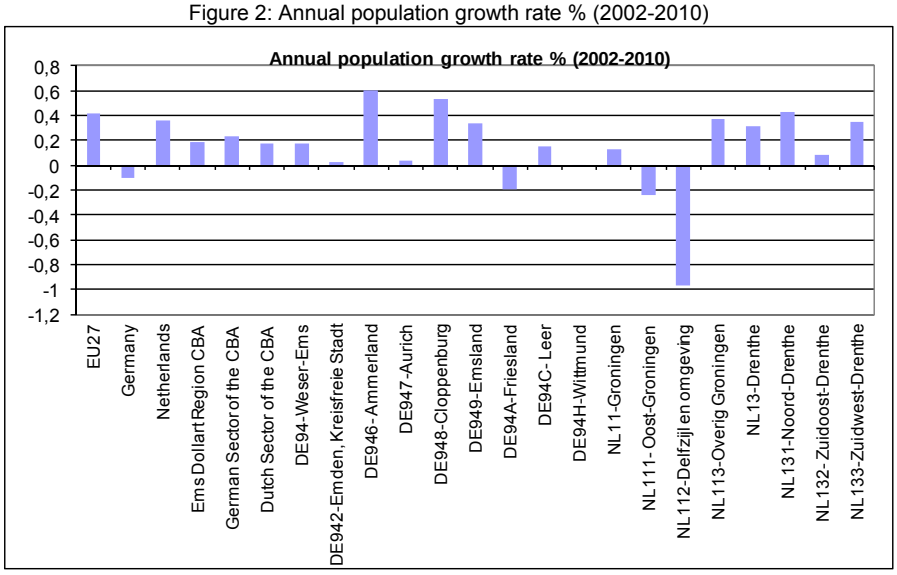
3. Demography

Annual population growth rate and the influence of natural increase and net migration in that rate, as well as old and young age dependency rates are analysed in this section.

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2002-2010)

Population has grown in Ems Dollart Region in the period analysed. Comparing both sectors of the CBA, the German one grew more than the Dutch one over the period 2002 to 2010. DE946 Ammerland and NL131 Noord-Drenthe showed the highest population growth rates in the Dutch and German sectors respectively. Population has decreased in NL111 Oost-Groningen, NL112 Delfzijl en omgeving, DE94A Friesland and DE94H Wittmund in the observed period.

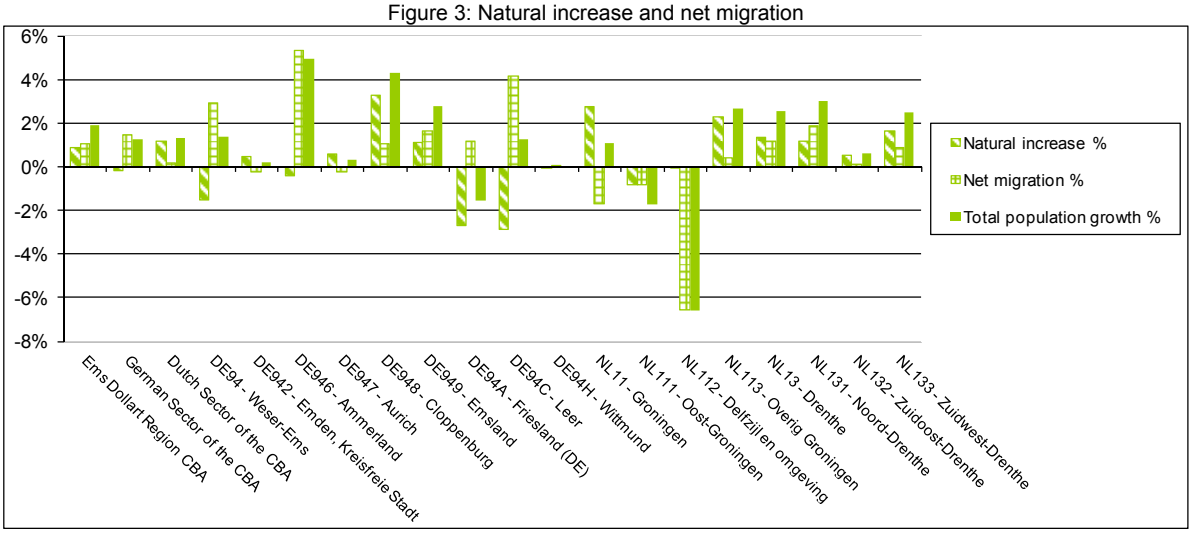
Figure 2: Annual population growth rate % (2002-2010)



The annual population growth rate in the Ems Dollart Region is lower than in the EU27 as a whole and the Netherlands although it is above Germany's rate.

3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2002-2009)

Figure 3: Natural increase and net migration

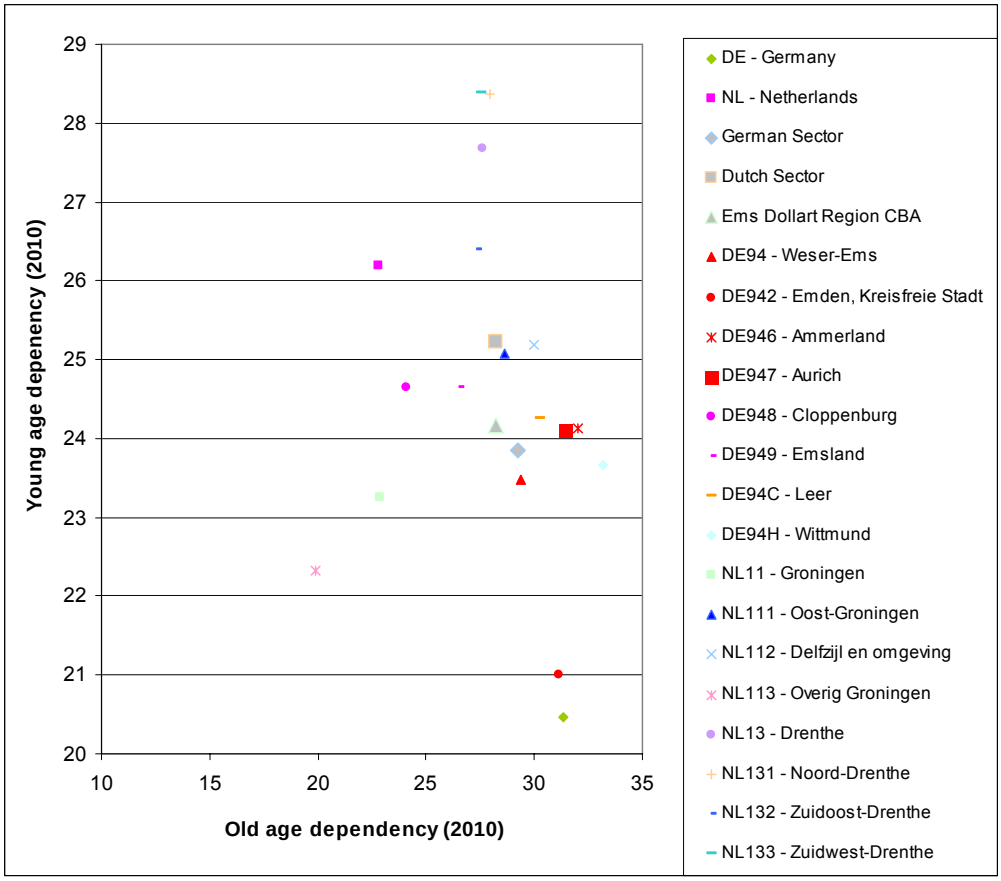


Population growth in the Ems Dollart Region is influenced both by positive net migration and natural increase. Net migration appears to be more significant in the German sector of the CBA and compensates the negative natural increase, while the population growth in the Dutch side is highly influenced by positive natural increase. Each region behaves differently regarding population growth: in some cases the increase of population is mainly due to positive net migration (e.g. DE946 Ammerland DE94C Leer and Noord-Drenthe NL131) while high natural increase is influencing significantly the population growth in DE948 Cloppenburg and NL113 Overig Groningen. In DE94A Friesland, net migration does not compensate the negative natural increase and population has decreased. In the Dutch side, it is worth mentioning the population decrease experienced by NL111 Oost-Groningen and NL112 Delfzijl en omgeving. In the first case, it is equally influenced by negative net migration and natural increase, while the latter case shows significantly negative net migration.

3.3. Old and young age dependency rates 2009

The German sector of the Ems Dollart CBA is more old age dependant while the Dutch sector is more young age dependant. NL113 Overig Groningen is the less old age dependant region, while DE94H Wittmund is the most old age dependant region. Regarding young age dependency, NL131 Noord and NL 133 Zuidoost Drenthe are the most young age dependant and the DE942 Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt the less.

Figure 4: Old and young age dependency rates



4. Polycentric development

Population in Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) as a % of total population has slightly increased in the German sector of the CBA, while it has slightly decreased in the Dutch sector.

5. Urban-rural relationship

Evolution of artificial surface and agricultural areas and the evolution of the share of agriculture and fishing in Gross Value Added and employment are analysed below:

5.1. Artificial surface and agricultural areas

The agricultural areas have decreased over years in the entire Cross Border Area. Agricultural areas have decreased intensely in DE947 Aurich and DE948 Cloppenburg.

On the contrary, artificial surfaces have increased in the CBA as a whole, as it happens in the corresponding countries. DE942 Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt is the exception to this overall trend.

Table 2: Evolution of agricultural areas and artificial surfaces

GEO/TIME	NUTS name	Agricultural areas			Artifical surfaces		
		1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
DE942	Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt	78950000	78500000	77910000	28240000	28690000	24540000
DE946	Ammerland	628310000	624530000	612350000	42230000	45900000	54530000
DE947	Aurich	1076470000	1072020000	1054790000	80470000	83810000	96510000
DE948	Cloppenburg	1200800000	1192870000	1187270000	47700000	56260000	60070000
DE949	Emsland	2196120000	2187180000	2173960000	112360000	134680000	147370000
DE94A	Friesland	504390000	500870000	494290000	43630000	47150000	53390000
DE94C	Leer	906810000	903520000	895080000	76170000	80560000	86520000
DE94H	Wittmund	562410000	560570000	557390000	21810000	23260000	25790000
NL111	Oost-Groningen	767470000	738360000	717180000	57170000	70650000	81600000
NL112	Delfzijl en omgeving	244990000	239110000	236440000	24930000	25200000	27380000
NL113	Overig Groningen	1102590000	1066860000	1040870000	85570000	109620000	122460000
NL131	Noord-Drenthe	856770000	833800000	789490000	52970000	69680000	92180000
NL132	Zuidoost-Drenthe	776740000	750410000	735160000	54300000	72810000	84020000
NL133	Zuidwest-Drenthe	534910000	521260000	511470000	29280000	41730000	46210000

5.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

Share of agriculture and fishing in the CBA as a whole (both in terms of employment and Gross Value Added) is higher than the country. A clear decreasing trend of agriculture and fishing is observed in the entire area. DE942-Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt shows the lowest share of agriculture and fishing in GVA and employment.

Figure 5: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA

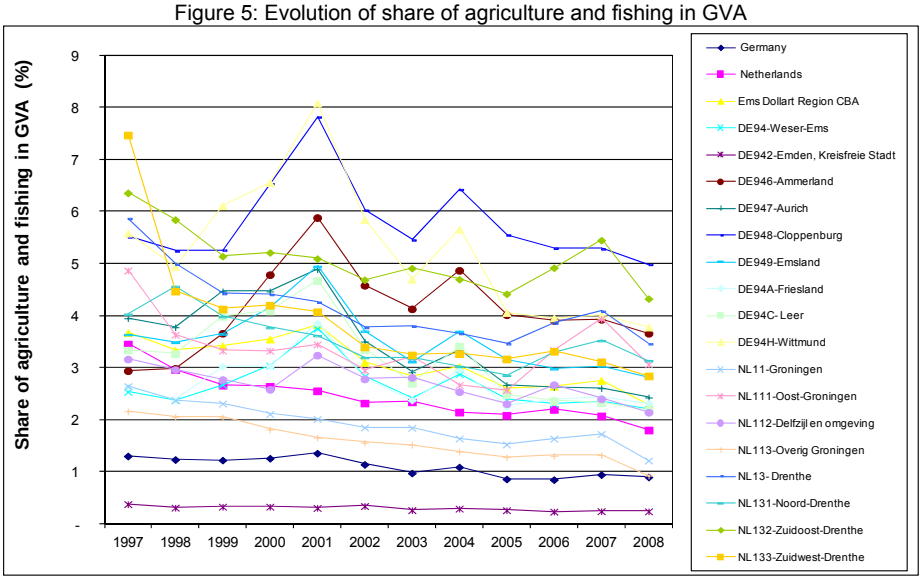
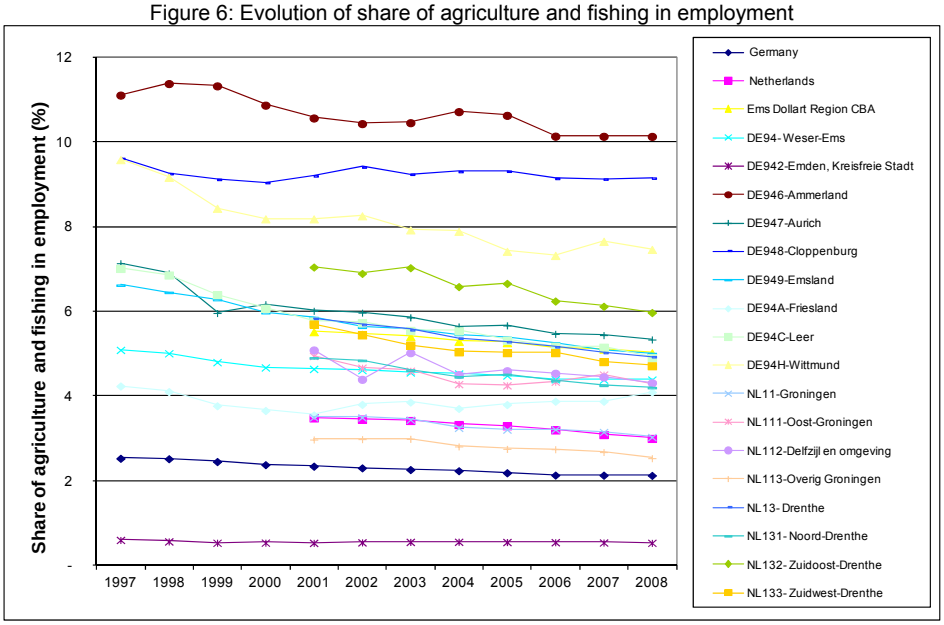


Figure 6: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment



6. Accessibility and connectivity

6.1. Households with broadband connection as % of all households

Data shortness does not allow an analysis of broadband connection in the CBA. NL11 Groningen and NL13 Drenthe are below their corresponding country average concerning households with broadband connection, but over the German and EU27 value.

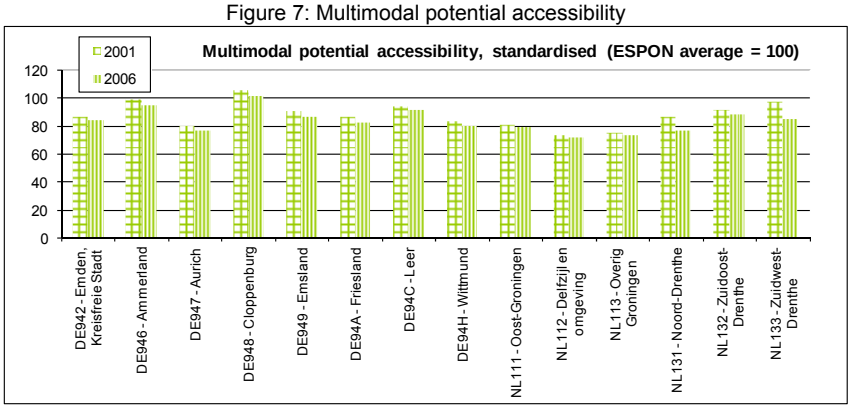
Table 3: Households with broadband connection

	Households with broadband connection,	
GEO/TIME	2009	2010
EU27 - European Union (27 countr	56	61
DE - Germany	65	75
NL - Netherlands	77	80
NL11 - Groningen	71	75
NL13 - Drenthe	81	77

6.2. Potential multimodal accessibility

Potential multimodal accessibility is generally high in the entire CBA. Nonetheless, a decreasing trend is observed, especially in DE948 Cloppenburg (-4,3%) in the German part and NL133 Zuidwest-Drenthe (-12,8%) in the Dutch part. But still, the latter one remains as one of the region with highest potential multimodal accessibility in the Dutch sector of the CBA). This value decreases the most in DE948 Cloppenburg (-4,3%) in the German part, but still remains the highest in the CBA and over the ESPON average.

Figure 7: Multimodal potential accessibility



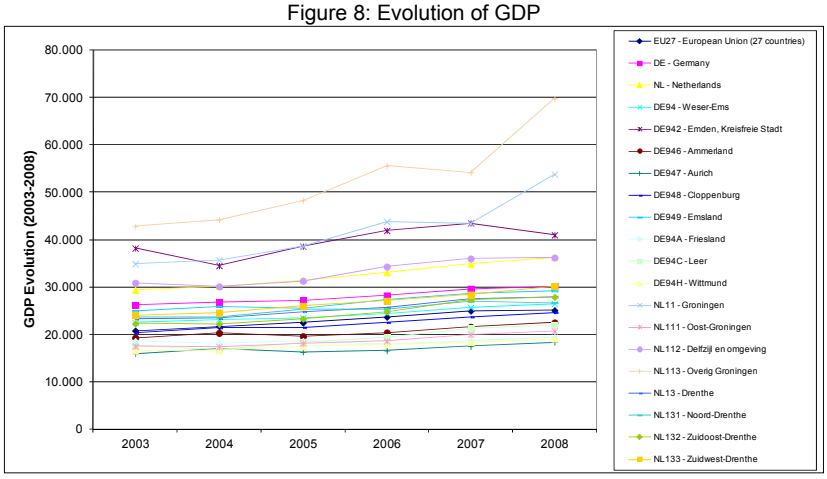
7. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

The evolution of the GDP is followed by the analysis of R&D expenditure, as far as data availability allows such analysis. Contribution of different NACE activities to the Gross Value Added is analysed before main social cohesion indicators are addressed.

7.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

GDP has grown in the entire CBA from 2003 to 2008. NL11 Groningen and NL113 Overig Groningen show the highest growth, over their country averages. It is worth mentioning the decreasing trend observed in DE942 Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt.

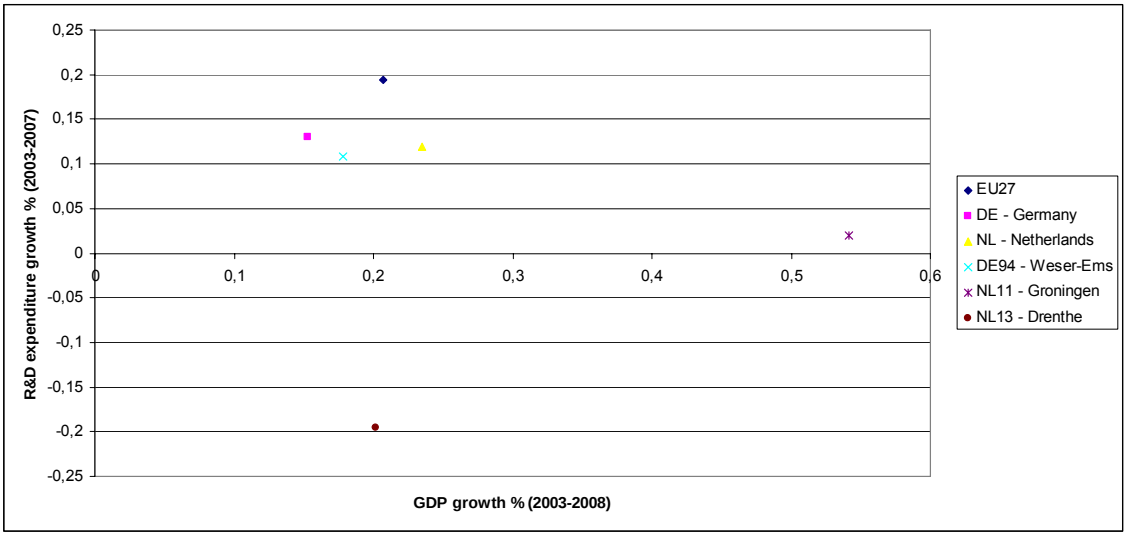
Figure 8: Evolution of GDP



7.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

The available data does not allow an analysis of the evolution of the R&D expenditure at NUTS3 level but just some general analysis at country level as well as the German and Dutch sectors of the CBA on the basis of NUTS2 level data.

Figure 9: R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

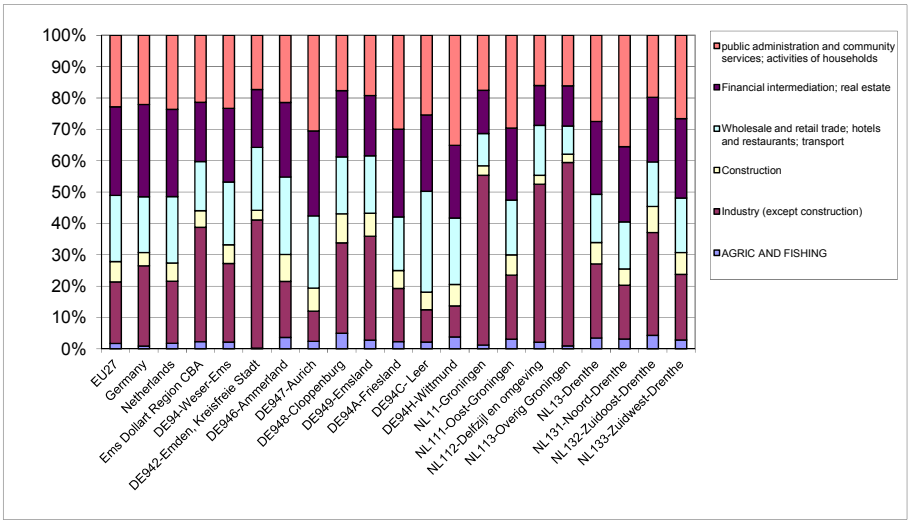


At a first glance, higher GDP growth rates do not imply a higher R&D expenditure growth and viceversa. DE94 Weser-Ems NUTS 2 shows both the highest R&D expenditure growth and the lowest GDP growth, contrary to NL11 Groningen which shows the highest GDP growth by large, while the R&D expenditure growth rate is the lowest.

7.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

The industry sector stands out in Ems-Dollart Region in terms of contribution to GVA. This sector is of great importance in Netherlands, especially in Overig Groningen (NL113). Financial sector and activity in public administration stand after industry. Public sector is particularly high in DE94H Wittmund and NL131 Noord Drenthe. In this latter region, financial intermediation and real estate activities exceed industry in terms of contribution to the GVA.

Figure 10: Contribution of NACE activities to Grross Value Added



7.4. Social cohesion

Concerning social cohesion, unemployment rates (all versions, including long-term and youth unemployment) are higher in the German NUTS2 regions than in the Dutch ones, but always below the German national and European average. Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt (DE942) shows the highest value

regarding unemployment and youth unemployment (8,7% and 12,3%) in the German side. The highest rates in the Dutch side are found in Delfzijl en omgeving (5,8 and 18,4 %).
Infant mortality rates reveal a more negative picture in the German side, although data scarcity at NUTS3 level does not allow an analysis of the CBA. Population with tertiary education is higher in the Dutch sector, while population at risk of poverty is higher in the German side, reaching EU27 averages.

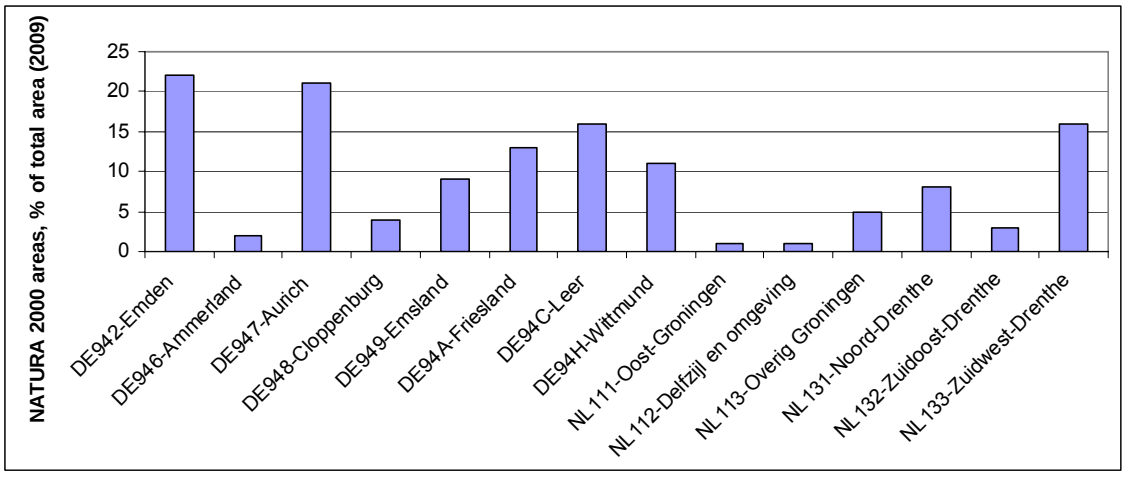
Table 4: Main social cohesion indicators

NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2010 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Infant mortality rate 2009	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2008 (% total pop)
EU27 - European Union (27 countries)	8,9	3,84	19,9	4,3	25,9	17,00
DE - Germany	7,7	3,31	11,2	3,5	26,6	15,20
NL - Netherlands	3,4	1,21	6,6	3,8	31,9	10,50
DE94 - Weser-Ems	5,9	2,69	9,2	5,0	20,2	17,00
DE942 - Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt	8,7		12,3			
DE946 - Ammerland	4,8		7,7			
DE947 - Aurich	7,4		11,2			
DE948 - Cloppenburg	5,4		8,6			
DE949 - Emsland	3,9		7,0			
DE94A - Friesland	6,0		8,7			
DE94C - Leer	7,0		12,0			
DE94H - Wittmund	6,8		10,4			
NL11 - Groningen	4,8	1,49	9,2	3,7	33,9	11,70
NL111 - Oost-Groningen	5,7		11,0			
NL112 - Delfzijl en omgeving	5,8		18,4			
NL113 - Overig Groningen	4,4		7,9			
NL13 - Drenthe	4,2	1,66	7,1	4,2	24,6	10,3
NL131 - Noord-Drenthe	3,5		7,7			
NL132 - Zuidoost-Drenthe	5,7		9,2			
NL133 - Zuidwest-Drenthe	3,4		4,1			

7.5. Environment

Share of protected areas

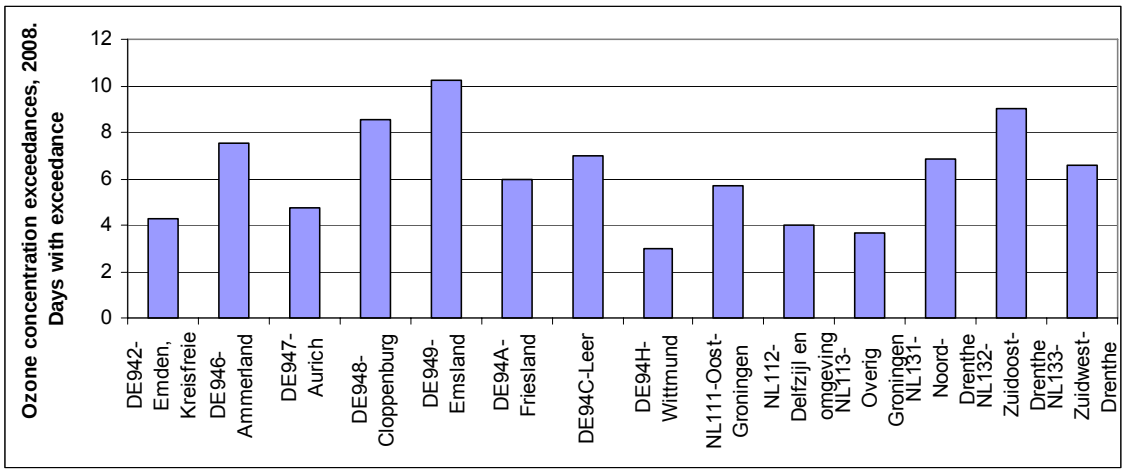
Figure 11: Share of NATURA 2000 areas



NATURA 2000 areas are particularly relevant in DE942 Emden (22) and DE947 Aurich (21) in Germany and NL132 Zuidoost-Drenthe (16) in The Netherlands.

Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Figure 12: Ozone concentration exceedances



Focusing on NUTS3, the Dutch values range from 4 to 9 days/year) while the German ones range from 3 to 10days/year, being DE949 Emsland and NL132-Zuidoost-Drenthe the regions with highest exceedances.

DATA FACT SHEET 3: EuRegio Salzburg – Berchtesgadener Land - Traunstein

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers the **EUREGIO SALZBURG – BERCHTESGADENER LAND – TRAUNSTEIN**, and analyses indicators related to demography, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity and Europe 2020 objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been requested to the stakeholders. This DFS includes an additional chapter concerning Tourism, in response to the request by the concerned stakeholders. Evolution of population with social insurance obligation opposed to the evolution of population over 64 is further analysed under the chapter dealing with demography. Different modes of transportation are analysed separately under the chapter dealing with accessibility. Data shortness about broadband connection and R&D expenditure does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA) at NUTS3 level.

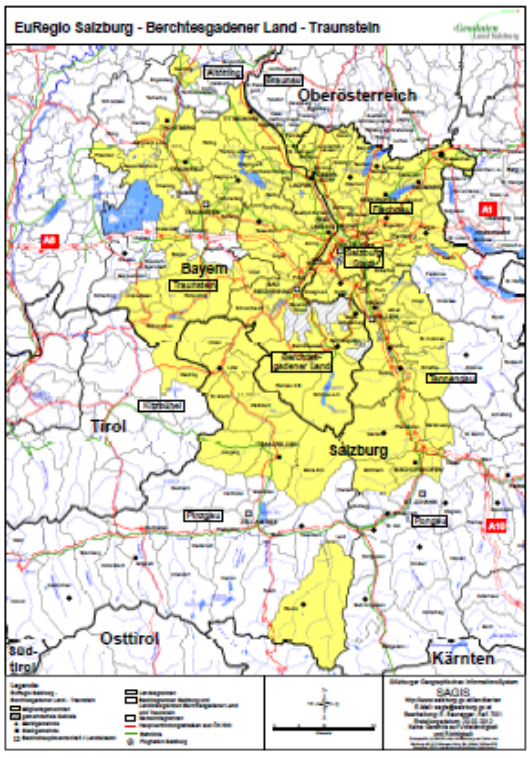
2. Area covered

Table 1. List of regions covered by the CBA

COUNTRY CODE	NUTS2 NAME	NUTS-ID (N2)	NUTS3 NAME	NUTS-ID (N3)
AT	Salzburg	AT32	Pinzgau-Pongau	AT322
AT	Salzburg	AT32	Salzburg und Umgebung	AT323
DE	Oberbayern	DE21	Landkreis Berchtesgadener Land	DE215
DE	Oberbayern	DE21	Landkreis Traunstein	DE21M

The area of this **EUREGIO SALZBURG – BERCHTESGADENER LAND – TRAUNSTEIN** covered in this study is composed by the Austrian federal state of AT32 Salzburg and the German administrative region of the Bayern State called DE21 Oberbayern. At NUTS3 level, this area includes AT32D Pinzgau-Pongau, AT3232 Salzburg und Umgebung at the Austrian side and DE215 Berchtesgadener Land and DE21M Traunstein at the German side. The extension of the EuRegio is of some 9.530 square kilometres.

Figure1: Map of the area



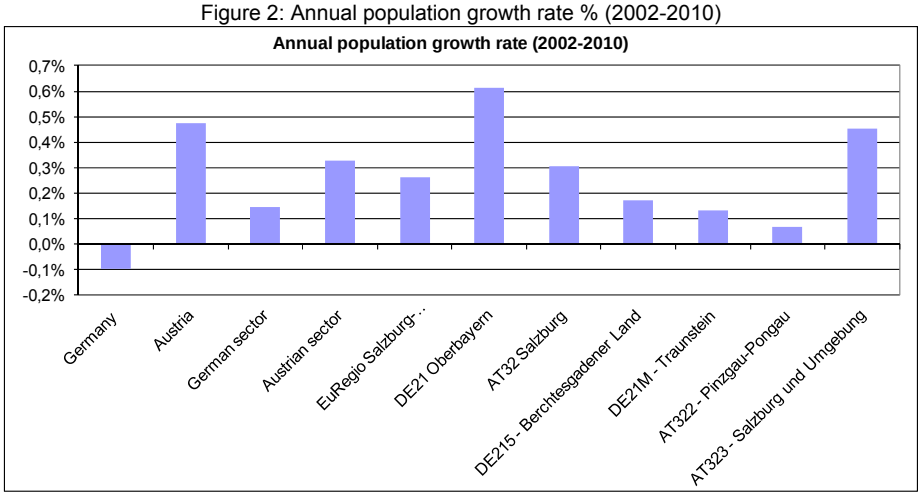
3. Demography

Annual population growth rate and the influence of natural increase and net migration in that rate, as well as old and young age dependency rates are observed in this chapter.

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2002-2010)

The annual population growth rate in the CBA is higher than the German country average but lower than the Austrian average. Population growth is higher in the Austrian sector of the CBA than in the German sector. The annual population growth rate in AT323 Salzburg und Umgebung stands out clearly at NUTS3 level.

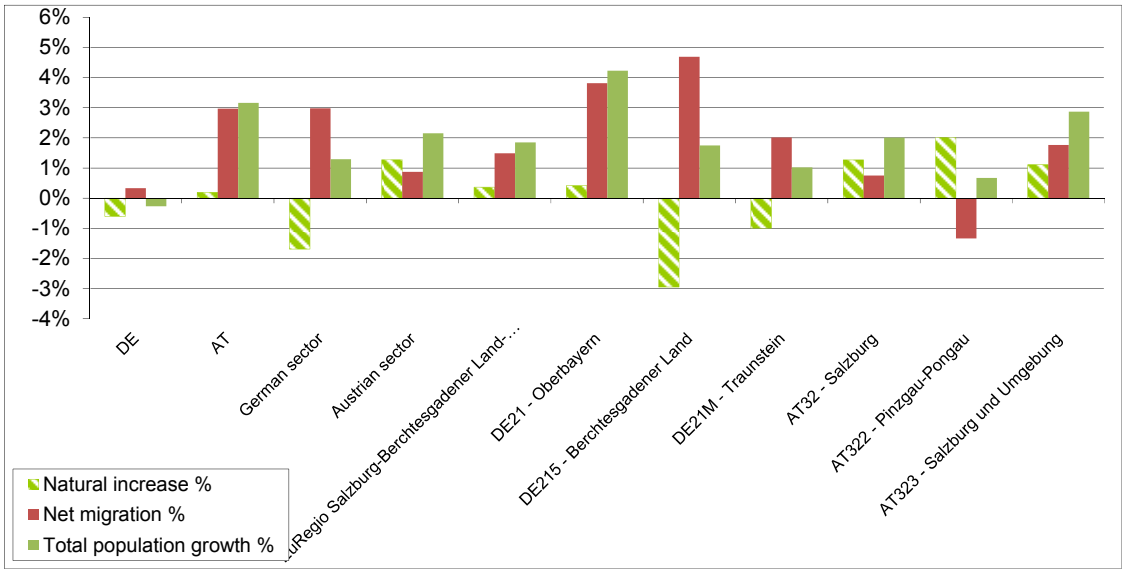
Figure 2: Annual population growth rate % (2002-2010)



3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2002-2008)

This CBA shows a positive natural increase besides the negative natural increase in the German sector of the CBA. DE215 Berchtesgadener Land and DE21M Traunstein show the most negative natural increase. On the contrary, AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau shows the highest natural increase.
Net migration in the CBA as a whole is above European Union. Net migration in the Austrian sector is below the values that the CBA show as a whole. AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau is the only region with negative net migration.

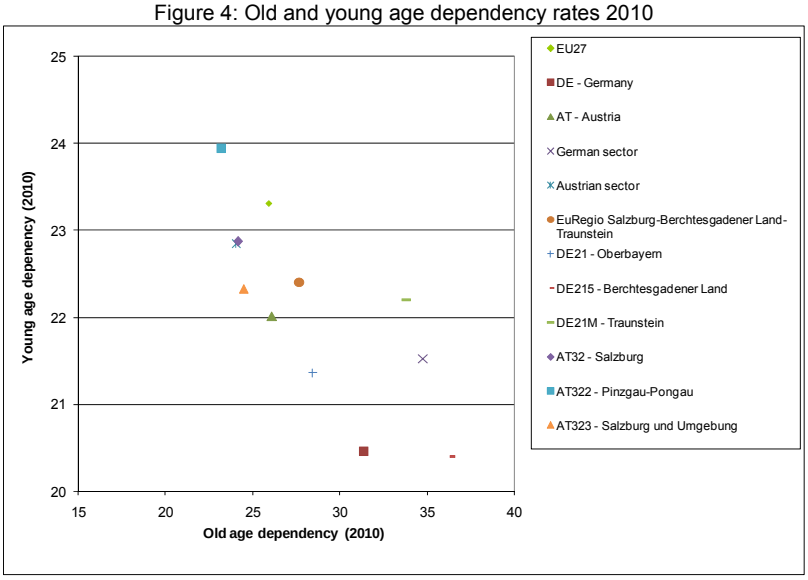
Figure 3: Natural increase and net migration (2002-2008)



3.3. Old and young age dependency rates 2010

The German sector of the CBA is more old age dependent and less young age dependent than the Austrian sector, as well as the EU27. DE215 Berchtesgadener Land in Germany is at the same time the most old age dependent and young age dependent region in the CBA. On the contrary, the Austrian part seems to be less old and young age dependent.

Figure 4: Old and young age dependency rates 2010

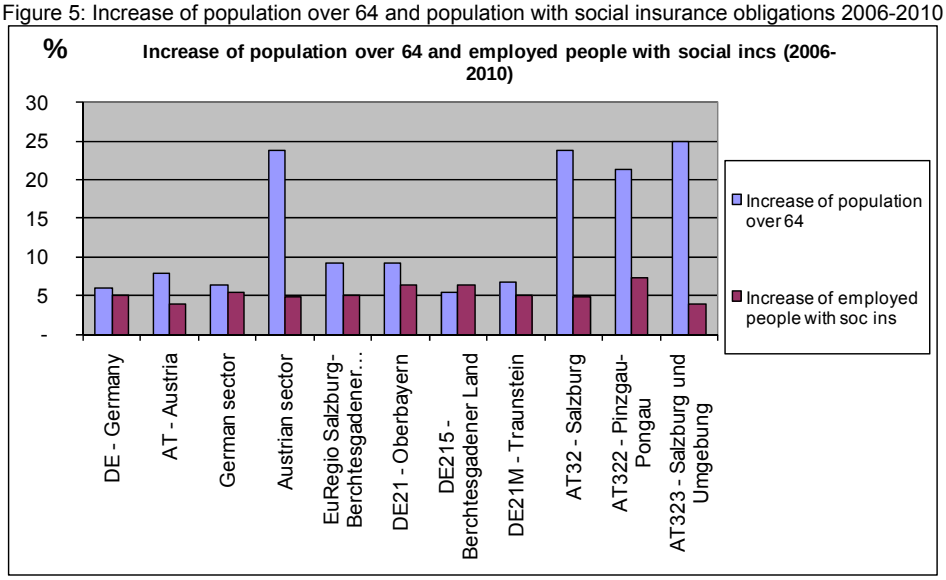


Population over 64 years has increased in the whole CBA (9,17%), but especially in the Austrian sector (23,82%). This rate is significantly over the corresponding country value (8,02%). AT323 Salzburg und Umgebung is where population under this age group has increased the most (24,94%). In the German sector the increase was of 6,36%, which is over the national average. DE21M Traunstein shows the highest value in the German side of the border.

Regarding the increase of employed with social insurance, it happens the contrary. It increased more in the German sector of the CBA (5,52%) than in the Austrian one (4,94%). DE215 Berchtesgadener Land (6,38%) on the German side and AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau (7,32%) on the Austrian side stand out the rest.

Comparing both data, the increase of population over 64 is higher than the increase of employed people with social insurance obligations. DE215 Berchtesgadener Land is the only NUTS3-region where the increase of people over 64 is lower than the increase of employed with social insurance obligations. There is a great difference between the increase of population over 64 (23,82%) and the increase of people with social insurance obligations (4,94%) in the Austrian sector.

Figure 5: Increase of population over 64 and population with social insurance obligations 2006-2010



4. Urban-rural relationship

Evolution of artificial surface and agricultural areas and the evolution of the share of agriculture and fishing in Gross Value Added and employment are analysed below, with the aim of showing urban/rural relationship patterns and get to know about land use and employment in primary sector:

4.1. Artificial surface, agricultural areas and residual land cover

The agricultural areas have decreased over the years in all the CBA but AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau, while artificial surfaces have increased. The greatest increase of artificial surfaces has occurred in AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau and DE21M Traunstein.

Figure 6: Land use: Agricultural (1990-2000-2006)

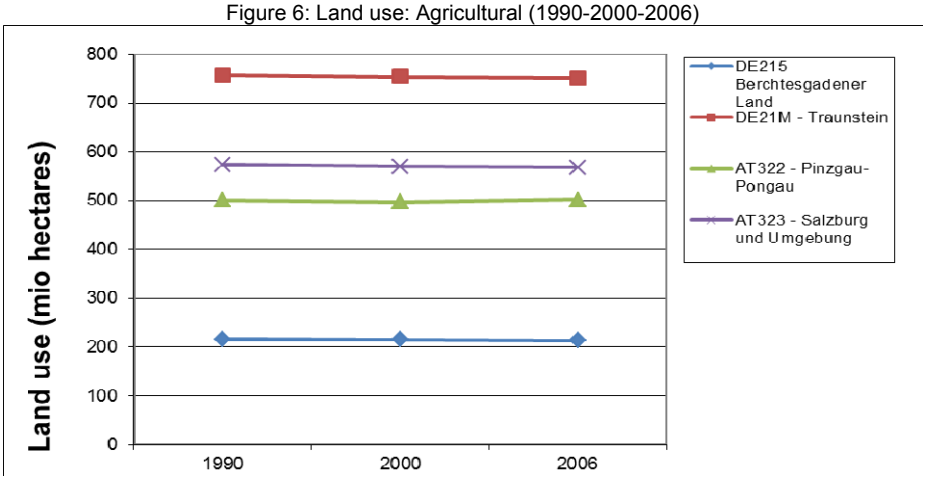
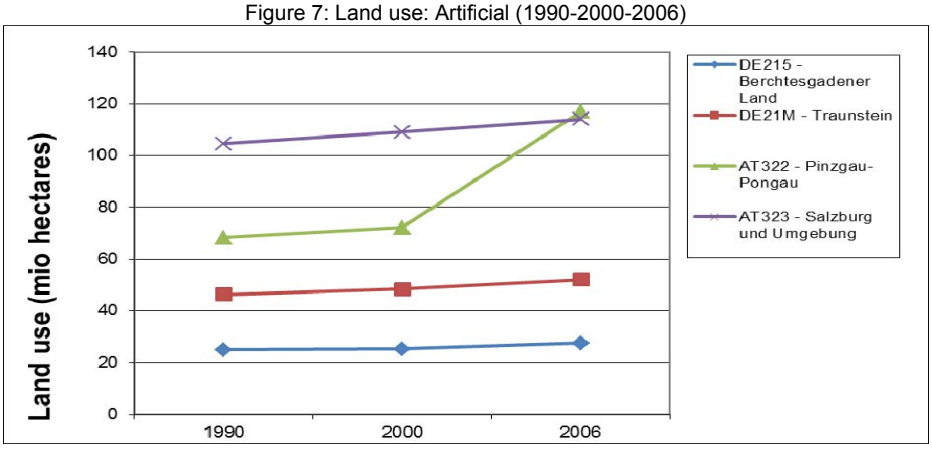


Figure 7: Land use: Artificial (1990-2000-2006)

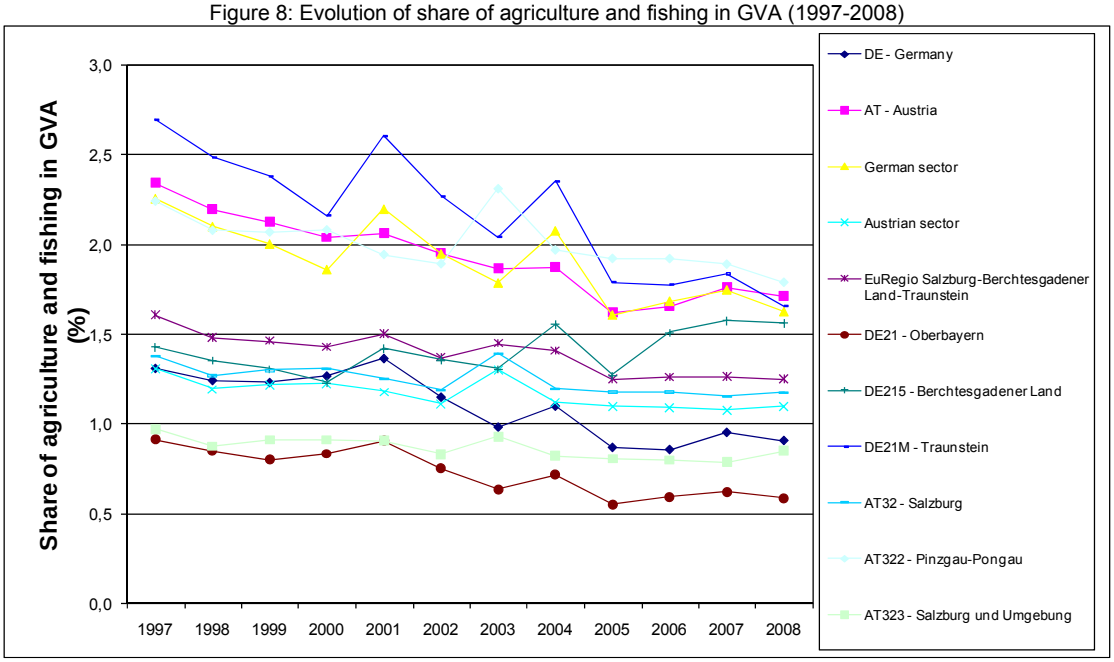


4.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

Agriculture and fishing represents less than 1,5% of share of GVA. A decreasing trend of this sector is observed in the entire CBA. Share of agriculture and fishing is higher in the German sector of the CBA

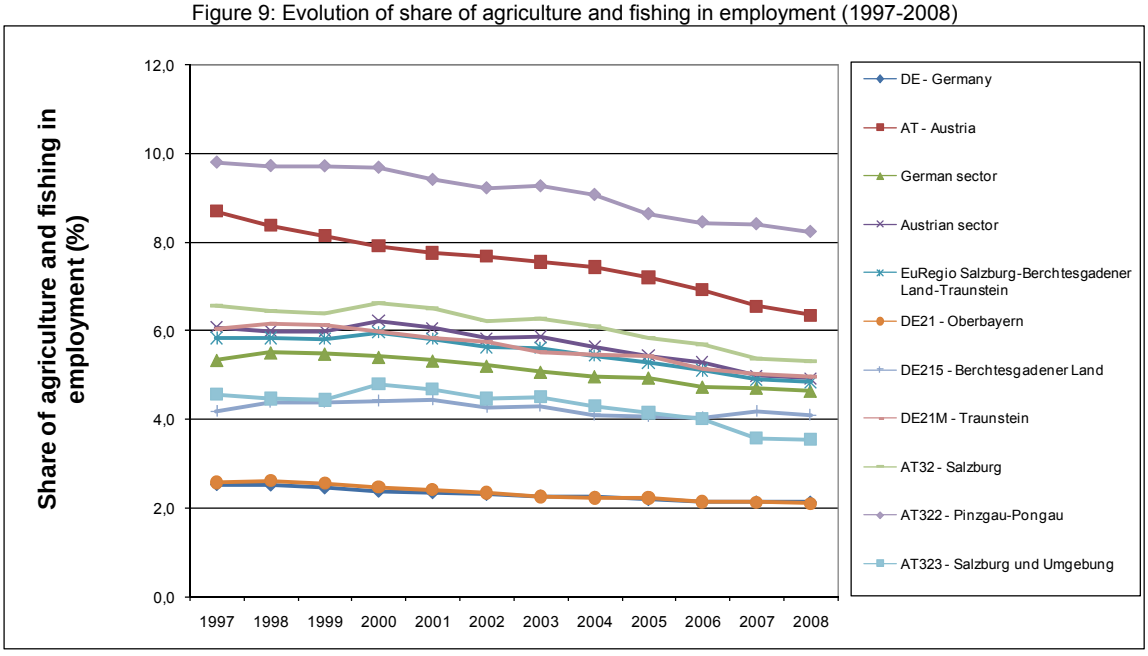
(1,6%) than in the Austrian one (1,1%) contrary to the pattern observed if entire countries are considered. DE21M Traunstein is the region where agriculture and fishing has contributed the most to the GVA until 2004. Nonetheless, a steady and intense decreasing trend is observed in this region, and since 2005, AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau is the region which shows the highest value.

Figure 8: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA (1997-2008)



Contribution of Agriculture and fishing to the total employment in the CBA has decreased along time but it is above the national value, especially above Germany.

Figure 9: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment (1997-2008)



5. Accessibility and connectivity

The analysis of accessibility relies on a set of proxy indicators mainly related to internet connectivity and physical accessibility.

5.1. Households with broadband connection as % of all households

Data shortness does not allow an analysis of broadband connection in the CBA. Households with broadband connection in AT32 Salzburg reach the corresponding country average which is over the EU27 value, but below the German one.

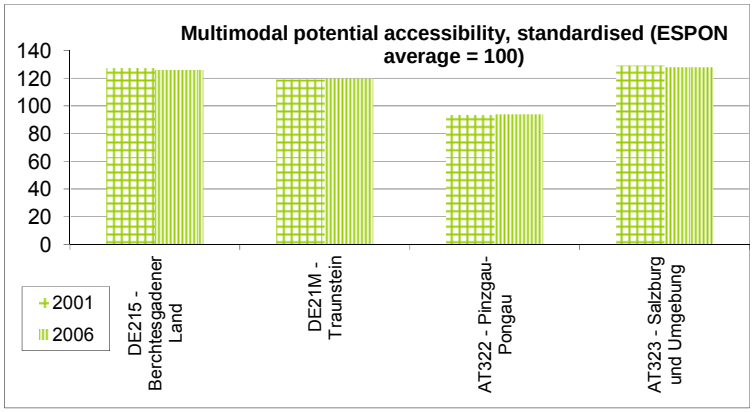
Table 3: Households with broadband connection (2009/2010)

GEO/TIME	2009	2010
EU27 - European Union (27 countries)	56	61
DE - Germany	65	75
AT - Austria	58	64
AT32 - Salzburg	60	64

5.2. Potential of multimodal accessibility

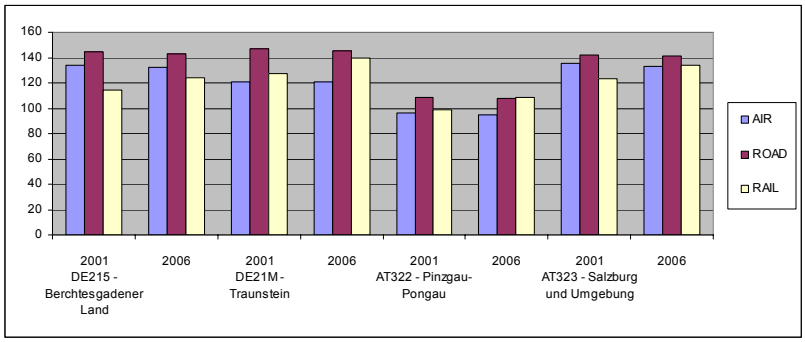
Multimodal potential accessibility is above the ESPON average (100) in the entire CBA, except AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau (93.9). Nevertheless, a decreasing trend is observed from 2001 to 2006, especially in the areas which have the highest multimodal potential accessibility, such as DE215 Berchtesgadener Land and AT323 Salzburg und Umgebung (-1.4 and -1.2 respectively).

Figure 10: Multimodal potential accessibility (2001/2006)



Regarding the evolution of transport accessibility from 2001 to 2006, railway accessibility rate has increased considerably in every NUTS3-area while air and road accessibility rates remain slightly the same.

Figure 11: Evolution of different transport modes (2001/2006)



6. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

The evolution of the GDP is followed by the analysis of R&D expenditure, as far as data availability allows such analysis. Contribution of different NACE activities to the Gross Value Added is analysed before main social cohesion indicators are addressed.

6.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

GDP has grown more intensely in the Austrian sector of the CBA, being AT322 Pinzgau Pongau the region with highest GDP per capita.

Figure 12: GDP Growth 2003-2008 (%)

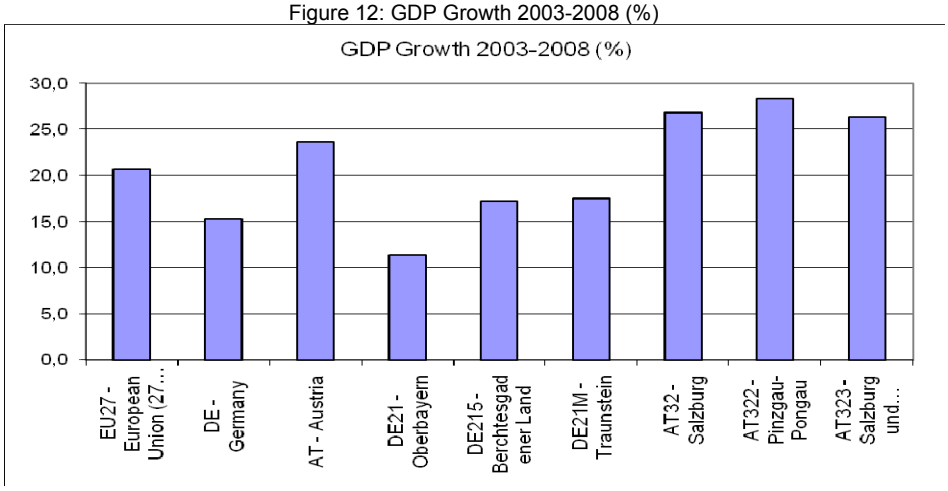
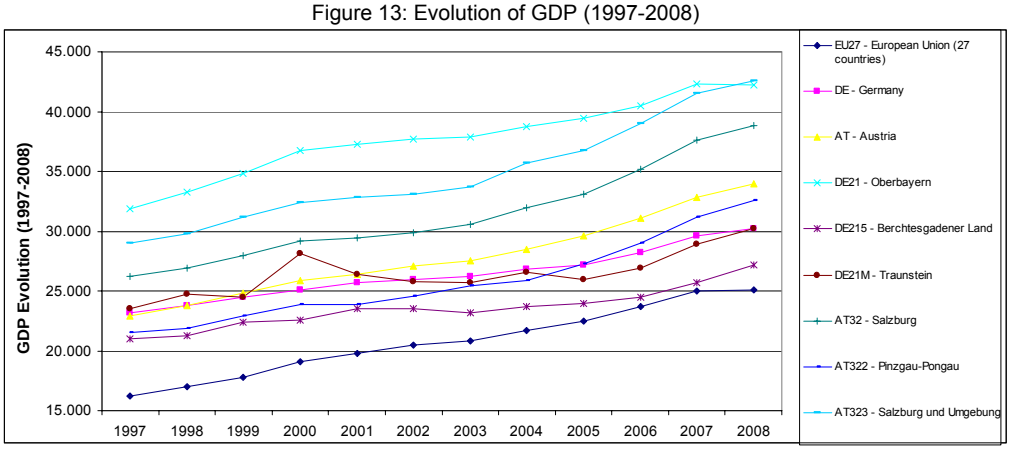


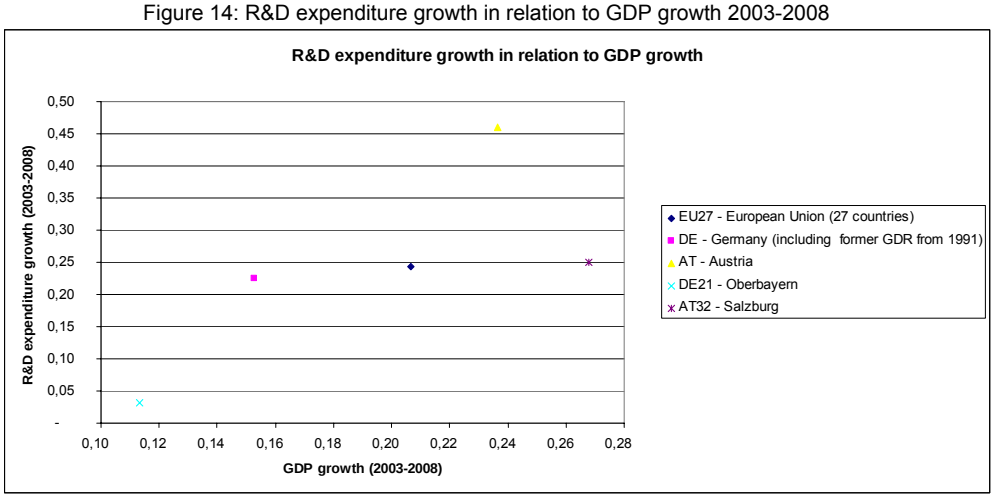
Figure 13: Evolution of GDP (1997-2008)



6.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

The available data does not allow an analysis of the evolution of the R&D expenditure at NUTS3 level but just some general analysis at country and NUTS2 level.

Figure 14: R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth 2003-2008

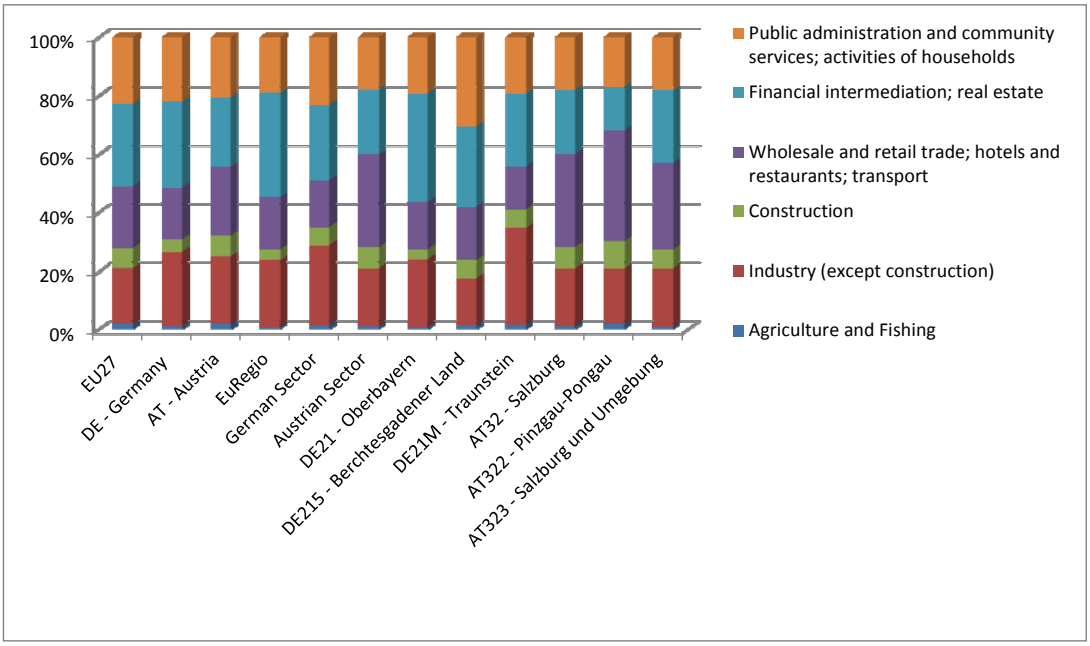


AT32 Salzburg stands out in both R&D expenditure and GDP growth in relation to the growths acknowledged in the other concerned NUTS2. DE21 Oberbayern performs very well in those indicators, but growth in the last years appears not to be as intense as in other areas.

6.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

Financial intermediation and real estate is the sector that mostly contributes to the GVA in the EuRegio, followed by industry. Industry is heavily contributing to the GVA in DE21M Traunstein, while wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants and transport represent a significant part of the economy in AT323 Salzburg und Umgebung.

Figure 15: Contribution of NACE activities to Gross Value Added 2008



6.4. Social cohesion

Unemployment is higher in the German sector of the CBA than in the Austrian one, but always below both national and European average. Long term unemployment, although being below the European average, is

higher in the German sector than in the Austrian one. However, youth unemployment is higher in the Austrian side. Population at risk of poverty is higher in the German sector, but still remains below the country and European averages. There is more population with tertiary education in the German side of CBA than in the Austrian side, as well as the infant mortality rate, which is higher in the German side.

Table 4: Main social cohesion indicators (2009/2010)

NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2010 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2009 (% total pop)	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010	Infant mortality 2009
EU27 - European Union (27 countries)	8,9	3,84	19,9	16,40	25,9	4,3
DE - Germany	7,7	3,31	11,2	15,50	26,6	3,5
AT - Austria	4,8	1,11	10,0	12,00	19,3	3,8
DE21 - Oberbayern	4,2	1,24	6,4	8,90	34,0	3,2
DE215 - Berchtesgadener Land	4,0		4,4			
DE21M - Traunstein	3,9		5,1			
AT32 - Salzburg	3,2	0,46	7,5	10,3	19,5	2,5
AT322 - Pinzgau-Pongau	3,8		8,3			
AT323 - Salzburg und Umgebung	2,9		7,0			

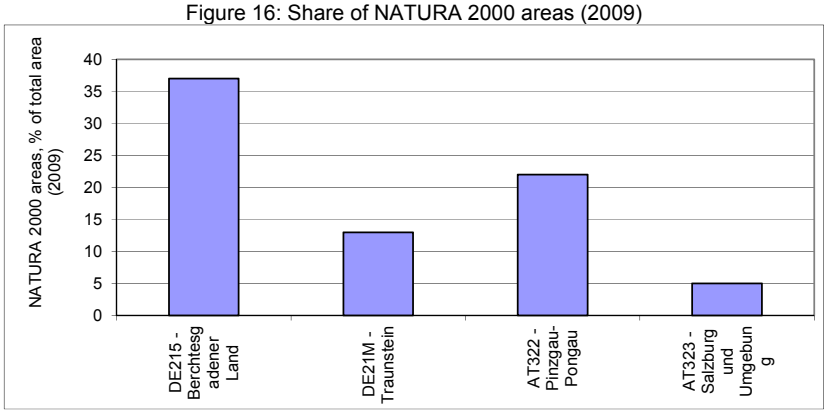
Data source: Eurostat

6.5. Environment

Considering the Natura 2000 areas and the exceedances of ozone threshold values as environmental indicators, it could be concluded that:

Share of protected areas

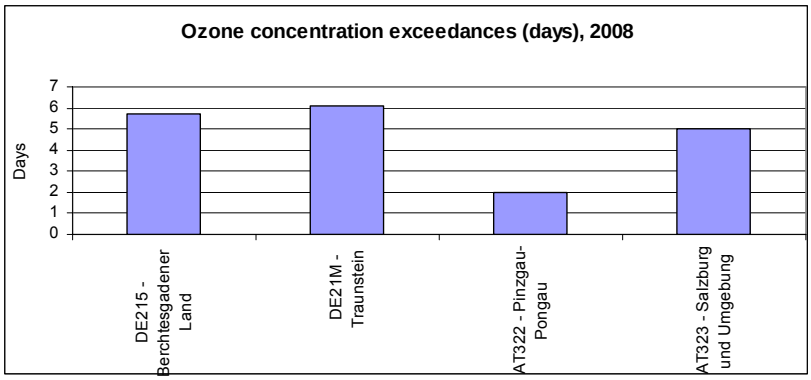
Figure 16: Share of NATURA 2000 areas (2009)



NATURA 2000 areas are particularly relevant in DE215 Berchtesgadener Land (37) in Germany and AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau (22), as they stand out considerably.

Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Figure 17: Ozone concentration exceedances (2008)



In 2008, the number of days with ground-level ozone concentration above 120 120 µg/m³ ranges from 2, the case of AT322-Pinzgau-Pongau, to 6 days in DE21M Traunstein.

7. Tourism

There has been a generalised increase of guests which shows the attractiveness of the CBA. However, the overnight lodgings have not increased accordingly, as the length of stay in average has decreased. The occupation of beds in the German sector of the CBA is considerably higher than in the Austrian sector. A slight increase in overnight stays and visitors is acknowledged in all areas since 2004, except in 2008-2009, when this growing pattern stopped to start growing again in 2010. Overnight stays have grown in the entire CBA, but growth has been slightly higher in the Austrian sector than in the German one.

Figure 18: Tourism overnight lodgings (2004-2010)

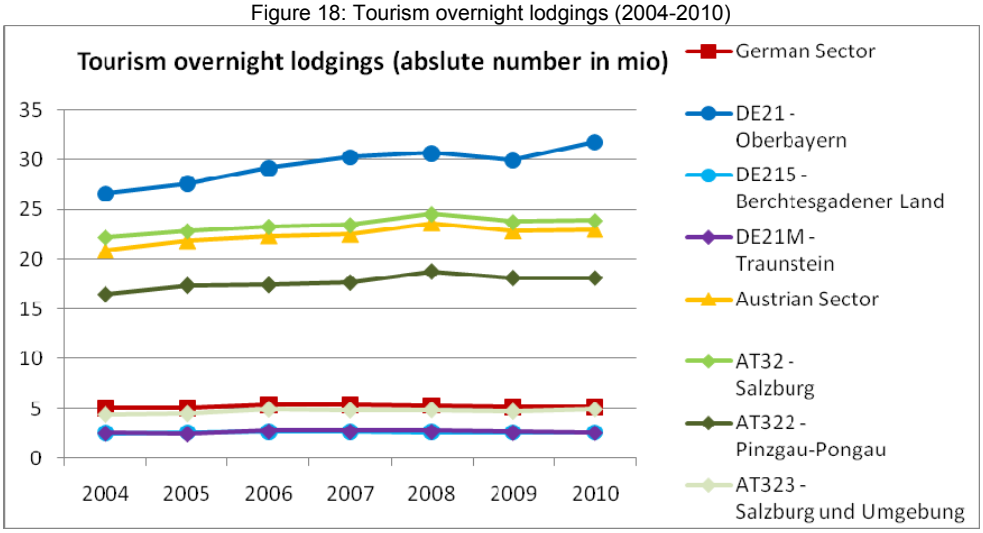


Figure 19: Occupation of bed capacity (2004-2010)

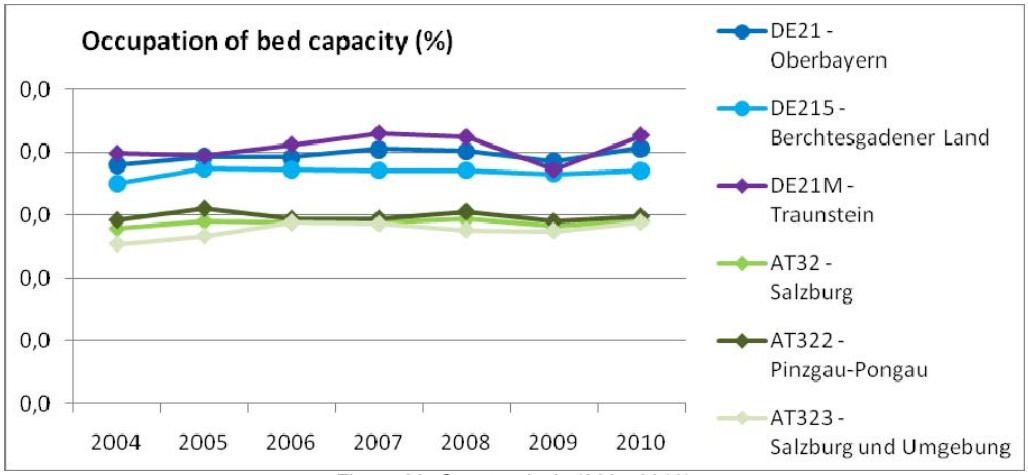


Figure 20: Guest arrivals (2004-2010)

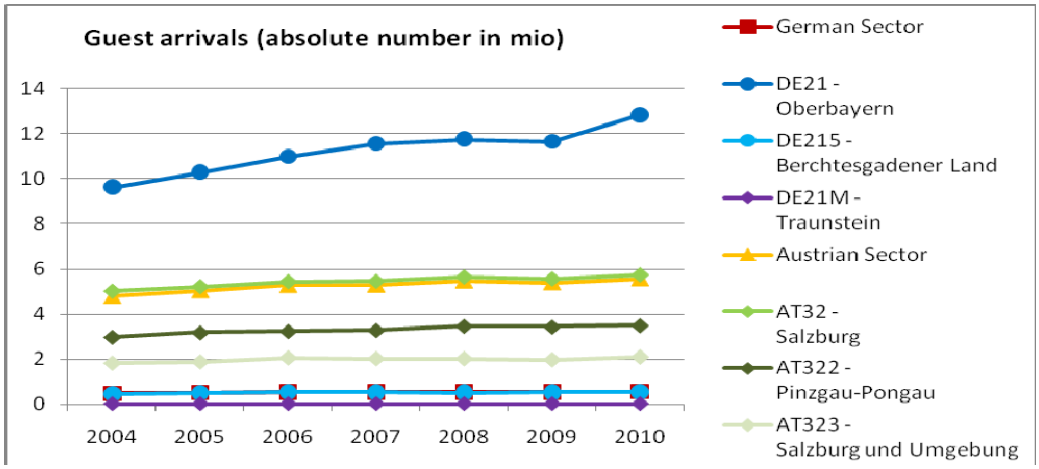
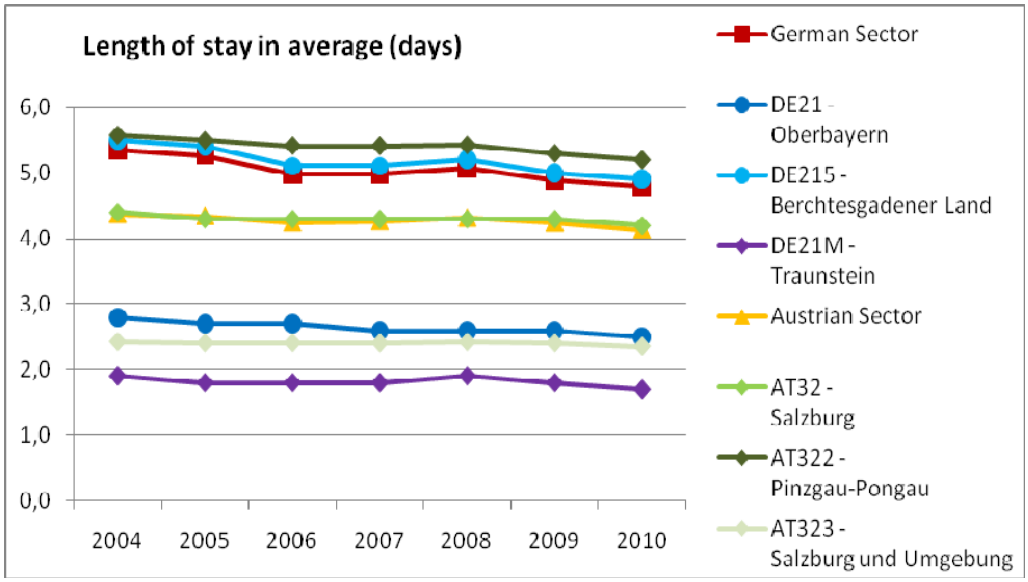


Figure 21: Length of stay in average (2004-2010)



DATA FACT SHEET 4: Euroregion Nemunas Marijampoles Biuras

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers the **Euroregiono NEMUNAS Marijampoles biuras** and analyses indicators related to demography, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity, Europe 2020 and Gothenburg objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been also requested to the concerned stakeholders. Due to data shortness, analysis has been only possible for the Lithuanian and Polish regions and no analysis is provided concerning polycentric development. Data shortness about R&D expenditure does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA) at NUTS3 level. Analysis concerning broadband connectivity has not been possible due to data shortness.

2. Area covered

This DFS covers the area along the border among Lithuania, Poland, Byelorussia and Russia It is composed by:

Table 1. List of regions covered by the CBA

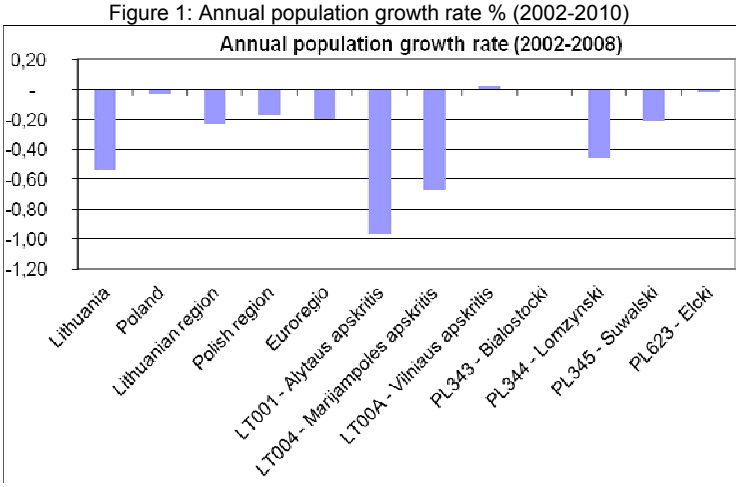
COUNTRY CODE	NUTS2 NAME	NUTS-ID (N2)	NUTS3 NAME	NUTS-ID (N3)
LT	Lietuva	LT00	Alytaus apskritis	LT001
LT	Lietuva	LT00	Marijampoles apskritis	LT004
LT	Lietuva	LT00	Vilniaus apskritis	LT00A
PL	Podlaskie	PL34	Bialostocki	PL343
PL	Podlaskie	PL34	Lomzynski	PL344
PL	Podlaskie	PL34	Suwalski	PL345
PL	Warminsko-Mazurskie	PL62	Elcki	PL623
RU	Kaliningrad			
BL	Vitebsk			

3. Demography

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2002-2008)

The analysis shows negative population growth rates since 2002 in the Euroregion as well as the corresponding countries. This negative growth is particularly relevant in certain Lithuanian regions such as, LT001 Alytaus apskritis (-0,96). A slight population grow is observed in regions such as LT00A Vilniaus apskritis and PL343 Bialostocki from 2002 to 2008.

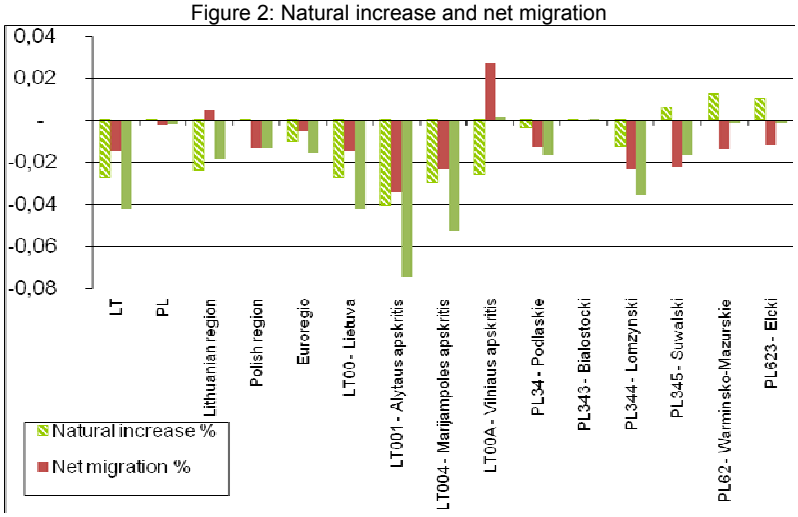
Figure 1: Annual population growth rate % (2002-2010)



3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2002-2008)

Net migration is negative in every region of the CBA at NUTS3 level but in LT00A Vilniaus apskritis. Natural increase is negative in every Lithuanian region, while it is positive in three out of the four Polish regions.

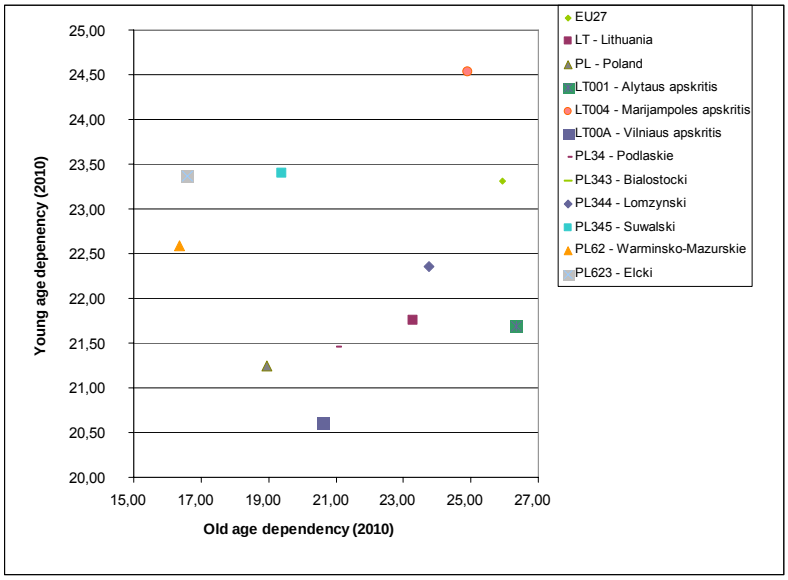
Figure 2: Natural increase and net migration



3.3. Old and young age dependency rates

The majority of the regions are less old-age dependant and young-age dependant than the EU average, except LT004 Marijampoles, which is the most young dependent region and LT001 Alytaus Apkritis, the most old dependent. In other words, this means that the population is concentrated on 15-64 age group. The less young age dependent region is LT00A - Vilniaus apskritis and the less old age dependent is PL62 - Warminsko-Mazurskie.

Figure 3: Old and young age dependency rates



4. Urban-rural relationship

4.1. Artificial surface, agricultural areas and residual land cover

Agricultural areas have decreased since 1990 in every region in the CBA, but in PL345 Suwalski. On the contrary, artificial surfaces have increased in every region, especially in the polish area, for example in PL343 - Bialostocki

Table 2: Evolution of agricultural areas and artificial surfaces

	Agriculture			Artificial		
GEO/TIME	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
LT001 - Alytaus apskritis	2470360000	2470150000	2469000000	107780000	107780000	109110000
LT004 - Marijampoles apskritis	3327500000	3327470000	3326910000	147040000	147160000	148910000
LT00A - Vilniaus apskritis	4979240000	4980550000	4942050000	334680000	335740000	354820000
PL343 - Bialostocki	3212400000	3207360000	3127480000	105790000	107020000	123650000
PL344 - Lomzynski	5955210000	5946200000	5901000000	148010000	149110000	156830000
PL345 - Suwalski	3770040000	3782790000	3771030000	63500000	65330000	70610000
PL623 - Elcki	3653420000	3649460000	3606850000	60220000	61470000	70200000

4.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

Share of agriculture and fishing in both employment and GVA is higher than in their corresponding country averages, except in LT00A Vilniaus apskritis (capital region) although a decreasing trend is found in all of them

Figure 4: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA

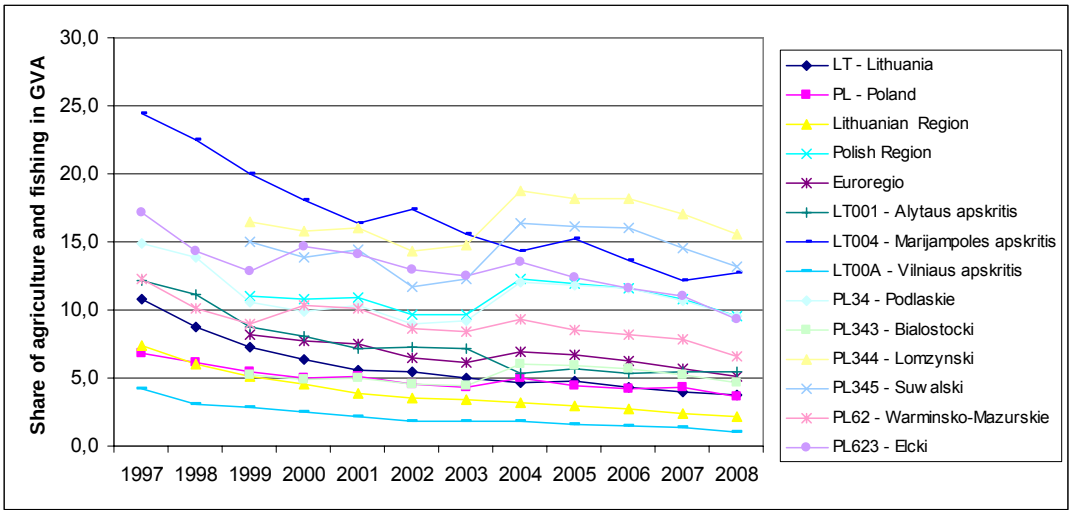
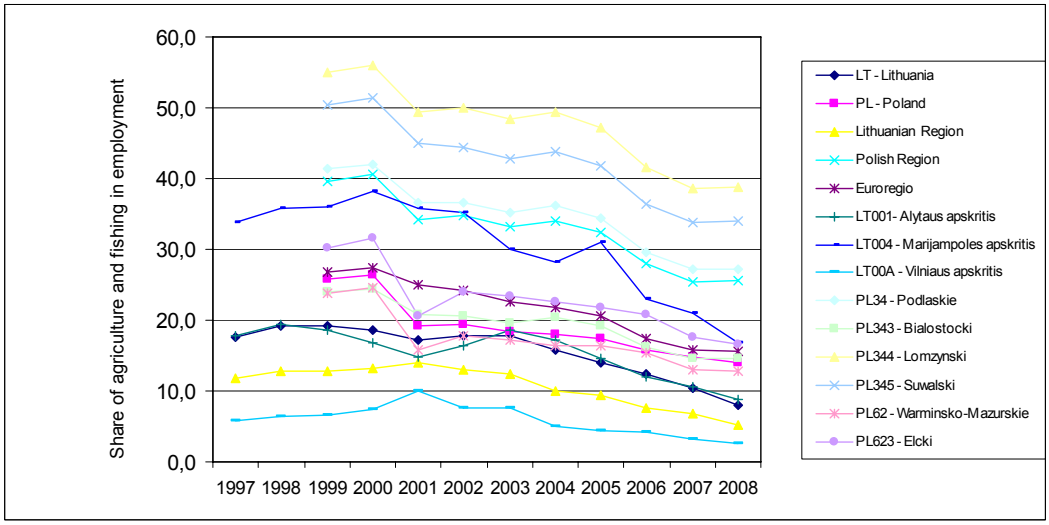


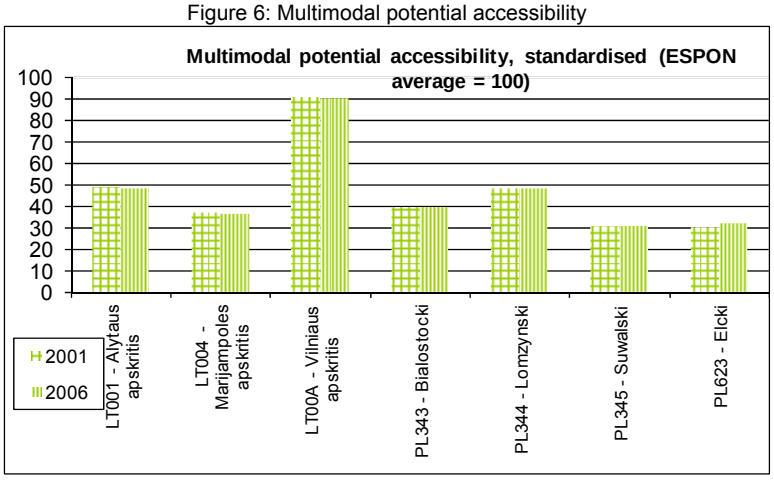
Figure 5: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment



5. Potential multimodal accessibility

Multimodal potential accessibility is below 50 (100=ESPON average) in the entire CBA but in the Lithuanian Capital region (LT00A Vilniaus apskritis, around 90).

Figure 6: Multimodal potential accessibility



6. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

6.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

GDP has grown more intensely in LT00A Vilniaus apskritis and PL623 Elcki than in their country averages, although the GDP per capita is still lower than in their country averages in every region at NUTS3 level but LT00A Vilniaus apskritis

Figure 7:GDP evolution

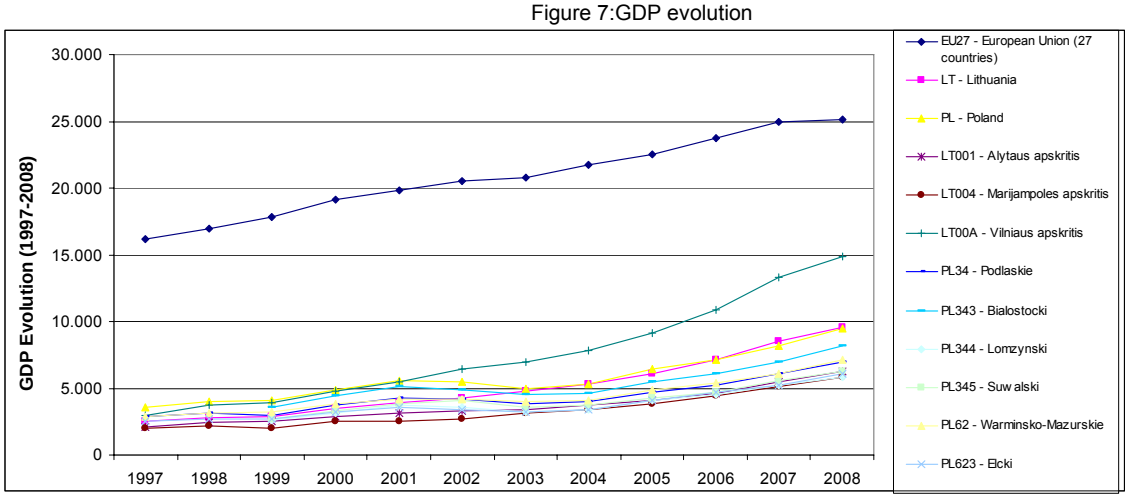
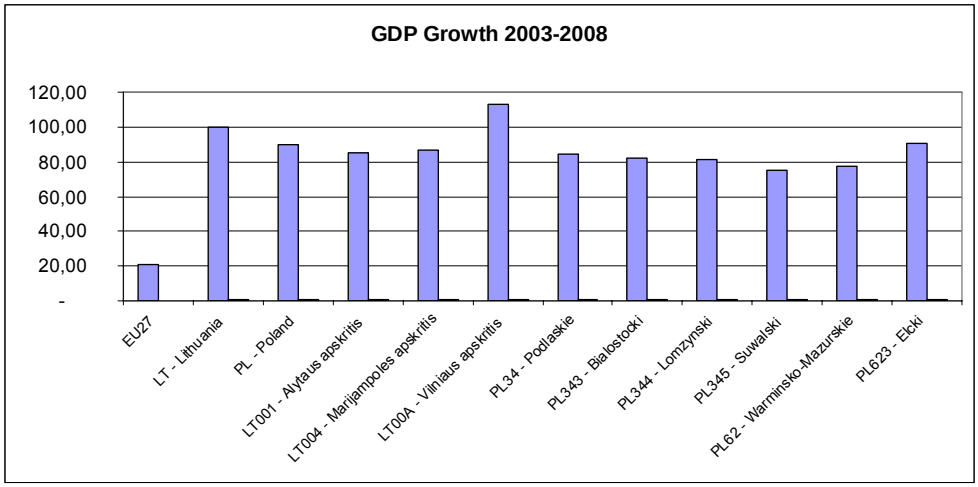


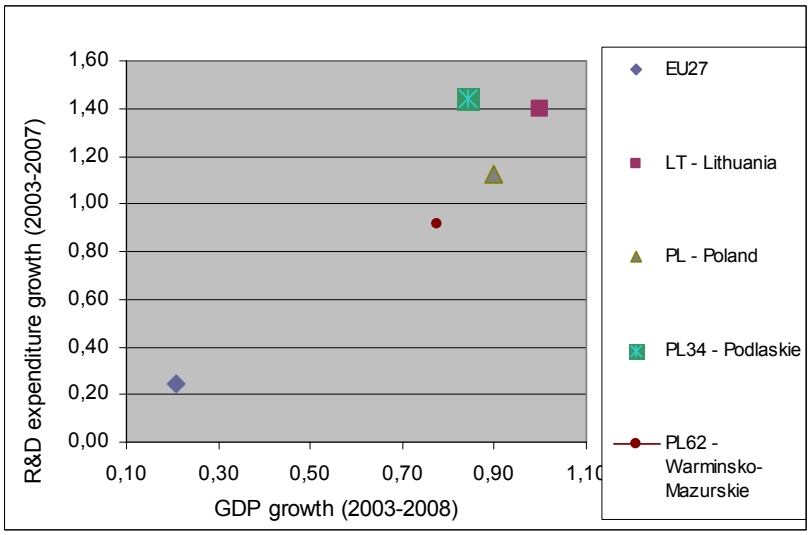
Figure 8:GDP growth



6.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

The available data does not allow an analysis of the evolution of the R&D expenditure at NUTS3 level but just some general analysis at country level as well as the Polish sector of the CBA on the basis of NUTS2 level data.
PL34 Podlaskie stands out in both R&D expenditure and GDP growth in relation to the growths acknowledged in the other concerned NUTS2 area in Poland as well as the country and EU averages. The analysis shows the intense growth experienced by those countries since their entrance in the European Union.

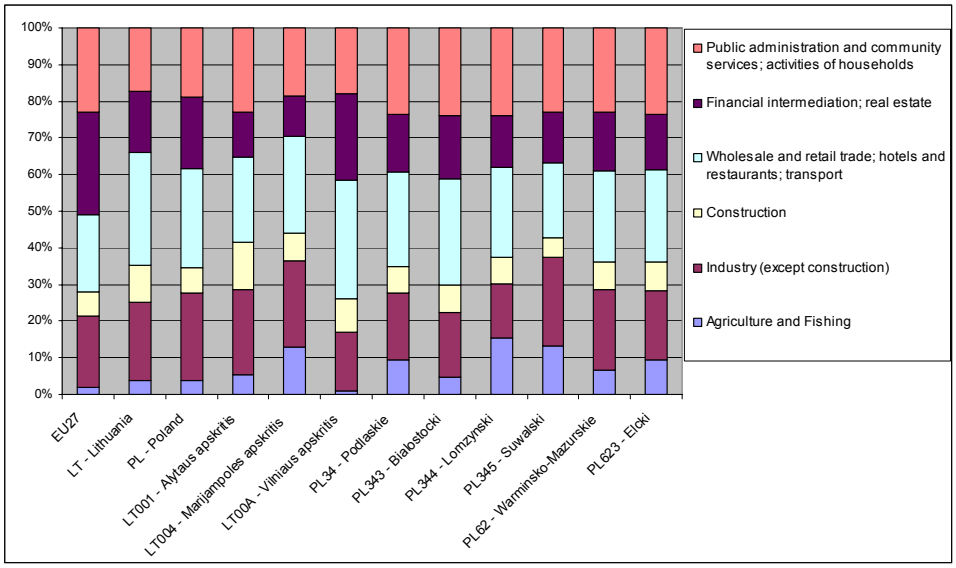
Figure 9: GDP growth and R&D expenditure growth



6.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

Wholesale and retail trade is the sector that most contributes to the GVA in the CBA, especially in LT00A - Vilniaus apskritis.

Figure 10: Contribution of NACE activities to Gross Value Added



6.4. Social cohesion

Concerning social cohesion, unemployment rate and youth unemployment rates in the Polish side are below the EU27 average[3], while the contrary happens in the other side of the border. LT004 Marijampoles apskritis is the region with the lowest rates in Lithuania (below the corresponding country average). PL345 Suwalski is the only Polish region where unemployment rate is higher than the country average, while youth unemployment rate is below the country average in all cases.

Population at risk of poverty is rather high in the CBA[4]. Infant mortality in the Polish sector of the CBA is lower than its corresponding country value. Population with tertiary education in the Polish sector is catching up the EU average.

Table 3: Main social cohesion indicators

NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2010 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2009 (% total pop)	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010	Infant mortality 2000
EU27 - Europe	8,9	3,84	19,9	16,40	25,9	4,3
LT - Lithuania	13,7	7,38	29,2	20,60	32,6	4,9
PL - Poland	8,2	3,00	20,6	17,10	22,9	5,6
LT00 - Lietuva	13,7	7,38	29,2	20,60		4,9
LT001 - Alytau	15,6		30,6			
LT004 - Marija	9,9		24,9			
LT00A - Vilnia	14,3		29,6			
PL34 - Podlas	7,1	3,24	17,4	16,7	23,0	4,7
PL343 - Bialos	6,5		16,5			
PL344 - Lomz	7		18,2			
PL345 - Suwa	8,4		17,8			
PL62 - Warmi	8,5	2,48	18,8	20,8	20,0	5,0
PL623 - Elcki	6,9		16,3			

[3] Non available data at NUTS3 level concerning social cohesion indicators: unemployment, population at risk of poverty, population with tertiary education ad infant mortality.

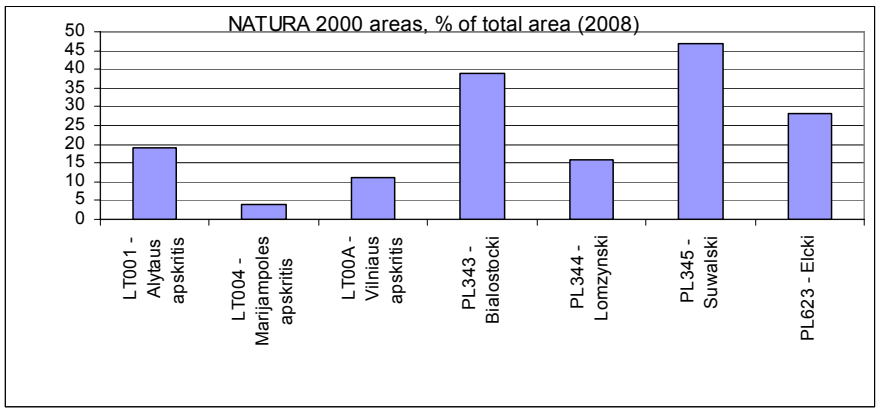
[4] Based mainly on data concerning the Polish sector at NUTS2 level, as available data concerning Lithuania does not allow such análisis.

6.5. Environment

Share of protected areas

Share of NATURA 2000 areas is higher in the Polish sector of the CBA. PL345 Suwalski and PL343 – Bialostocki are particularly outstand with 47 and 39 respectively.

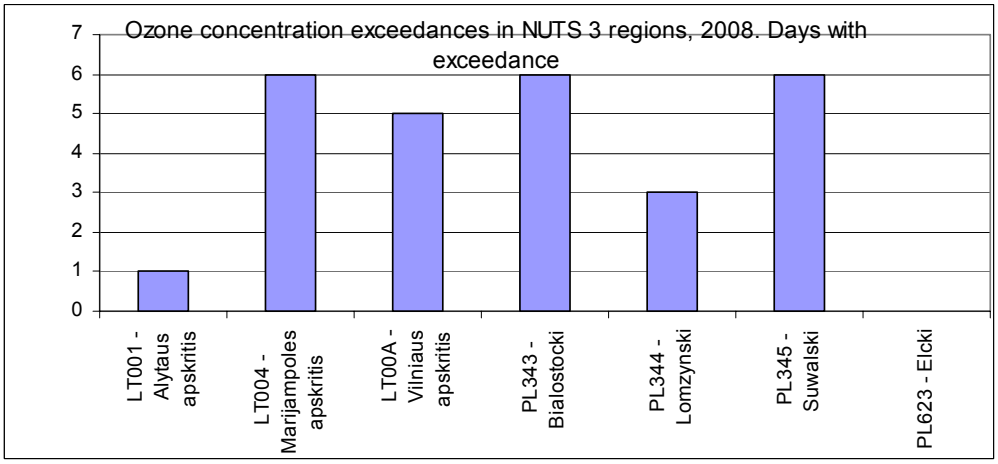
Figure 11: Share of NATURA 2000 areas



Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Ozone concentration exceedances range from 0 to 6 days in every region, below EU average (10). Ozone concentration exceedances do not take place in PL623 Ecki.

Figure 12: Ozone concentration exceedances



DATA FACT SHEET 5: Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and analyses indicators related to demography, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity and Europe 2020 objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been requested to the stakeholders. Data shortness about broadband connection does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA) at NUTS3 level.

2. Area covered

Table 1. List of regions covered by the CBA

COUNTRY CODE	NUTS2 NAME	NUTS-ID (N2)	NUTS3 NAME	NUTS-ID (N3)
IT	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	ITD4	Pordenone	ITD41
IT	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	ITD4	Udine	ITD42
IT	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	ITD4	Gorizia	ITD43
IT	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	ITD4	Trieste	ITD44
SI	Zahodna Slovenija	SI02	Goriska	SI023
SI	Zahodna Slovenija	SI02	Obalno-kraska	SI024

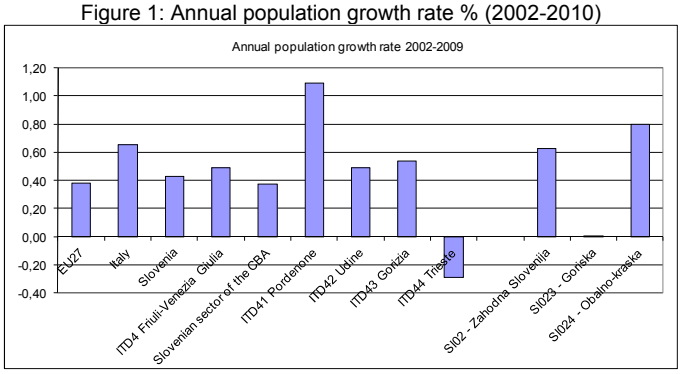
This DFS covers the area along the Italian and Slovenian border. It is composed by Pordenone (ITD41), Udine (ITD42), Gorizia (ITD43) and Trieste (ITD44) in the Italian side of the CBA and Goriska (SI023) and Obalno-kraska (SI024) in the Slovenian side.

3. Demography

Annual population growth rate and the influence of natural increase and net migration in that rate, as well as old and young age dependency rates are observed in this chapter.

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2002-2010)

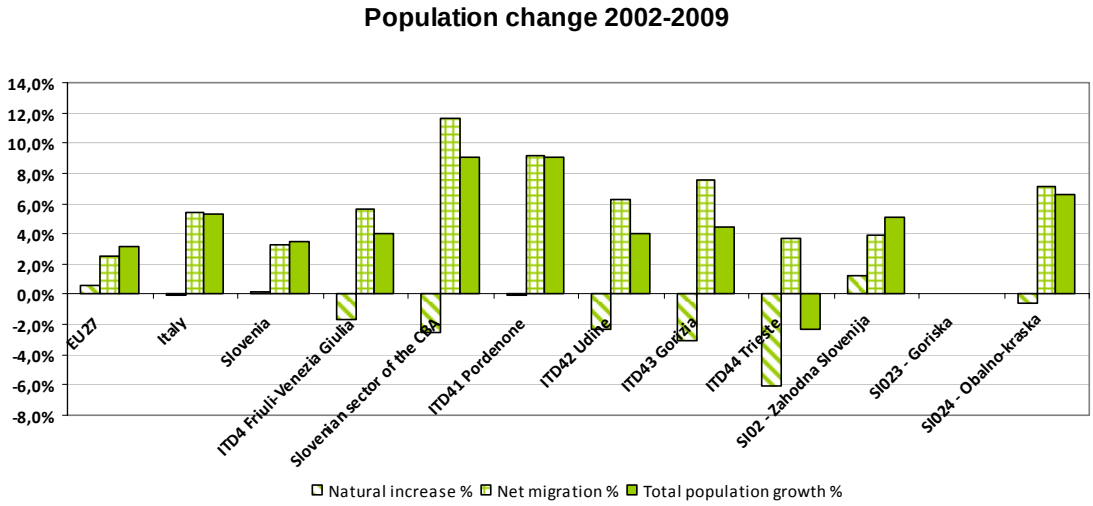
Figure 1: Annual population growth rate % (2002-2010)



The analysis show positive population growth rates since 2002 in every region but ITD44 Trieste.

3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2002-2008)

Figure 2: Natural increase and net migration

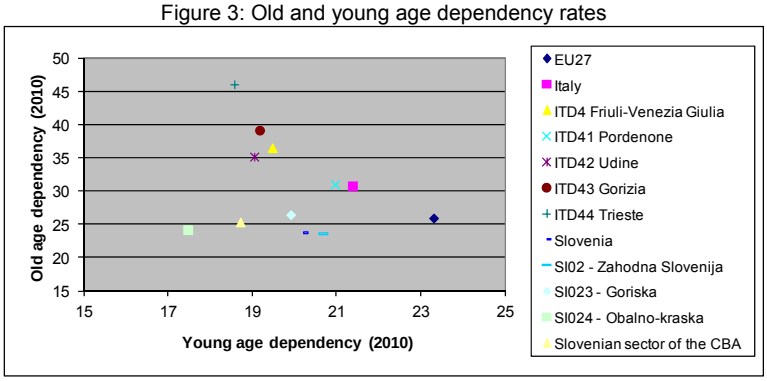


The mentioned positive population growth rates are mainly due to the increase of net migration which has compensated by far the negative natural increase in the majority of the regions.

3.3. Old and young age dependency rates 2009

The Slovenian regions are less old age dependant than the Italian sector of the CBA. ITD44 Trieste stands out as the most old age dependant region. Every region is less young age dependant than the EU average.

Figure 3: Old and young age dependency rates



4. Urban-rural relationship

4.1. Artificial surface, agricultural areas and residual land cover

Agricultural areas have decreased in every region. On the contrary, artificial surfaces have increased in every region in the same period.

Table 2: Evolution of agricultural areas and artificial surfaces

	1990		2000		2006	
GEO/TIME	Agric	Artif	Agric	Artif	Agric	Artif
ITD41 Porden	1007570000	134630000	993800000	149600000	980760000	160420000
ITD42 Udine	1851190000	261100000	1833370000	280470000	1819330000	290950000
ITD43 Gorizia	243660000	50190000	242010000	51840000	236510000	55050000
ITD44 Trieste	3142550000	44860000	3107830000	528320000	3107830000	528320000
SI023 - Gorisk	482400000	24760000	482470000	24830000	471160000	26210000
SI024 - Obaln	296950000	30640000	296600000	32020000	296360000	33050000

4.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

Share of agriculture and fishing has decreased in every region, but still, half of them (at NUTS3 level) are above the EU27 average while all of them are below the EU 27 average in terms of people employed by that sector.

Figure 4: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA

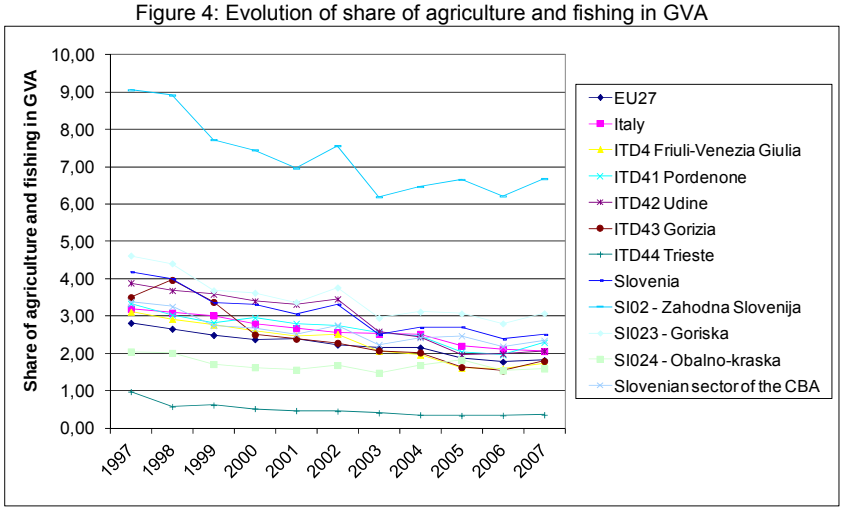
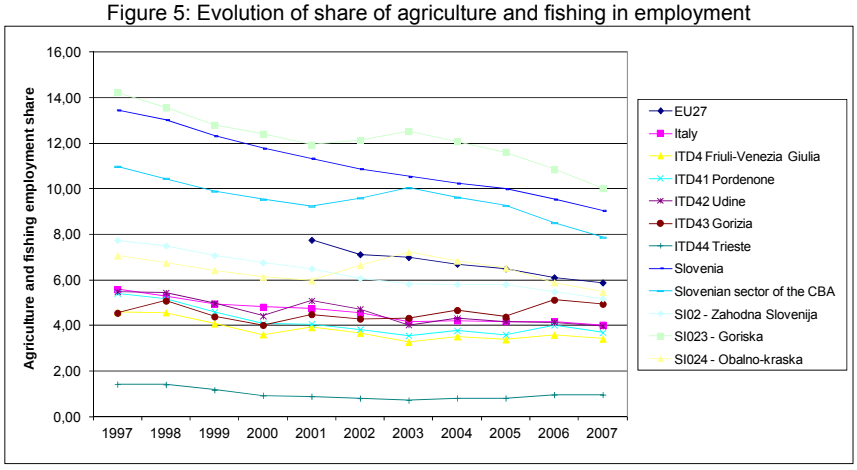


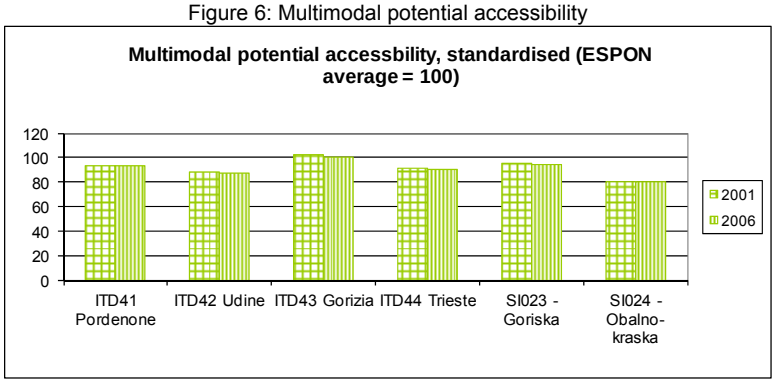
Figure 5: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment



5. Potential multimodal accessibility

Multimodal potential accessibility has slightly decreased in all NUTS3 regions but SI024 Obalno-kraska in the period 2001 to 2006. ITD43 Gorizia is the only one above the ESPON average.

Figure 6: Multimodal potential accessibility

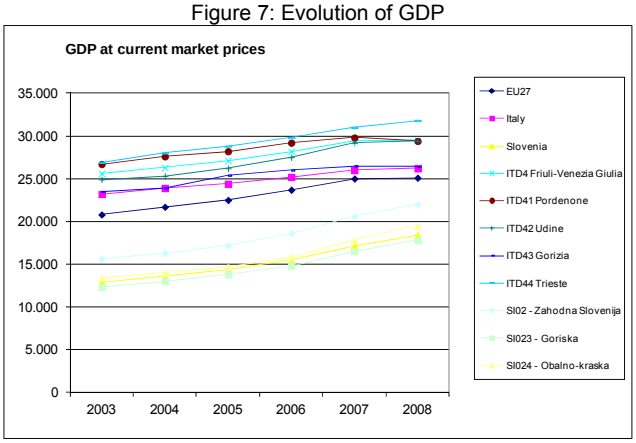


6. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

6.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

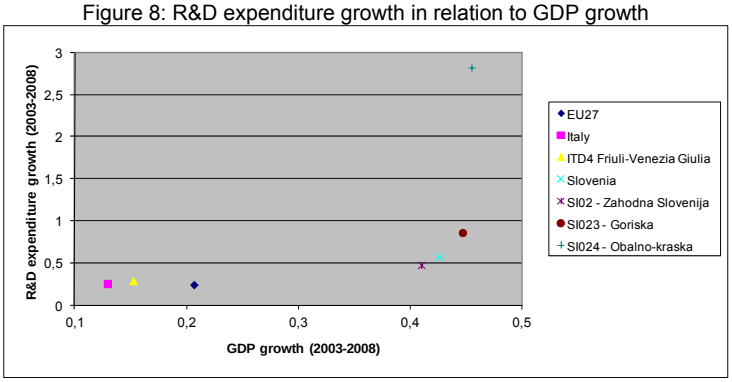
GDP has grown in every region of the CBA, being the Slovenian sector around its corresponding country value but below the EU27 value. The Slovenian sector of the CBA has experienced a significant GPD growth in the period 2003-2008.

Figure 7: Evolution of GDP



6.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

Figure 8: R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

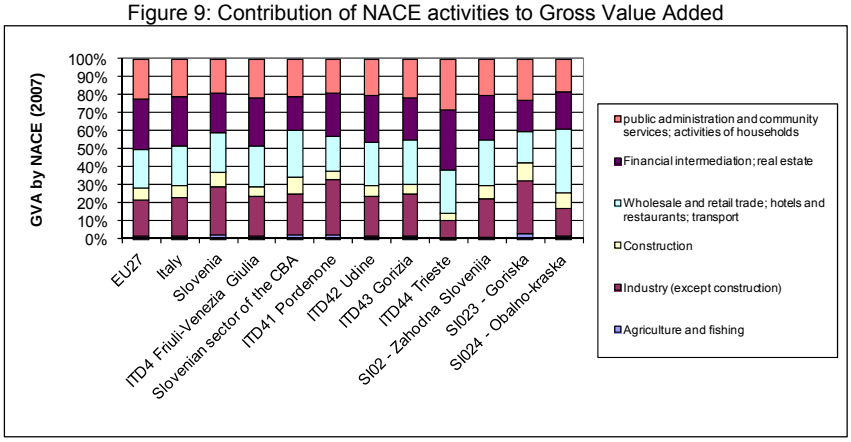


Slovenian sector of the CBA shows higher values of GDP growth and R&D expenditure growth comparing to Italian sector. There is a substantial GDP growth acknowledged in SI024 Obalno-kraska, which has been accompanied by a noteworthy growth in R&D expenditure (2,8% growth in 2003-2008).

6.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

Financial intermediation, real state and wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport are the two sectors that contribute the most together with industry that stand outs in several regions, such as ITD41 Pordenone in Italian sector and SI023 Goriska in Slovenian sector of the CBA, with 31% and 30% respectively.

Figure 9: Contribution of NACE activities to Gross Value Added



6.4. Social cohesion

Social cohesion data shows a critical situation in the Italian sector concerning youth unemployment, while long-term unemployment and infant mortality rate is an issue in the Slovenian sector. Population with tertiary education in the Slovenian sector is above the Italian sector and the EU27 average.

Table 4: Main social cohesion indicators

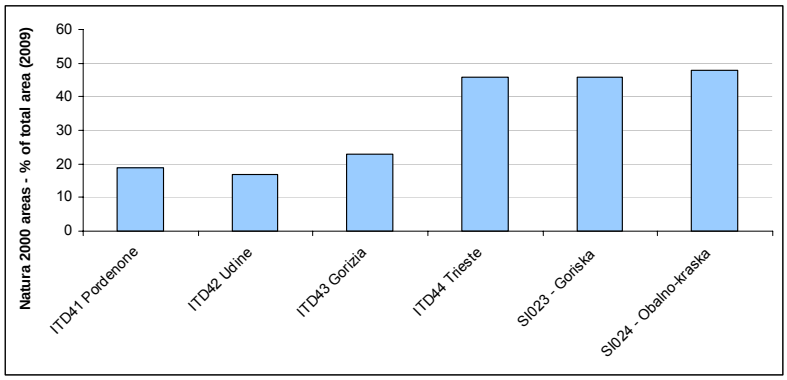
NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2009 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2009 (% total pop)	Infant mortality rate 2007	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010
EU27	9,6	3	20,9	16,40	4,3	25,9
Italy	8,9	3,43	25,4	18,40	3,3	14,8
ITD4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	5,3	1,51	18,9	10,6	1,4	13,5
ITD41 Pordenone	4,9		19			
ITD42 Udine	5,6		20,4			
ITD43 Gorizia	5,7		25,8			
Slovenia	5,9	18,35	13,6	13,3	52	23,7
SI02 - Zahodna Slovenija	4,8	6,18	11,6	13,6	20	28,5
SI023 - Goriska	**4,5**		16,3		**1,7**	
SI024 - Obalno-kraska	**5,3**		19,8		**2,02**	

6.5. Environment

Slovenian regions stand out regarding NATURA2000 areas (40-48%), a higher rate than their national average. On the Italian side, ITD44 Trieste reaches the Slovenian values, and shows the highest rates in that sector of the CBA.

Share of protected areas

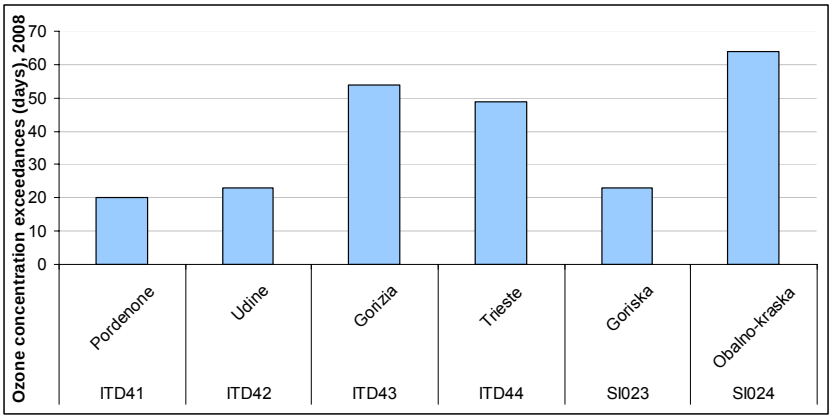
Figure 10: Share of NATURA 2000 areas



Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Available data shows very high values in the whole CBA, as values range from 23 days/year to 64 days/year (SI024Obalno-kraska) with ground-level ozone concentration above 120 µg/m³.

Figure 11: Ozone concentration exceedances



DATA FACT SHEET 6: Oresund Committee

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers the Oresund Committee and analyses indicators related to demography, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity, Europe 2020 and Gothenburg objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been also requested to the concerned stakeholders. Analysis of cross-border commuting and cross-border moving is included in the DFS, following a request and data provision of the concerned stakeholders. Data shortness about broadband connection does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA).

2. Area covered

This DFS covers the area along the borders among Denmark and Sweden. It is composed by:

Table 1. List of regions covered by the Oresund Committee

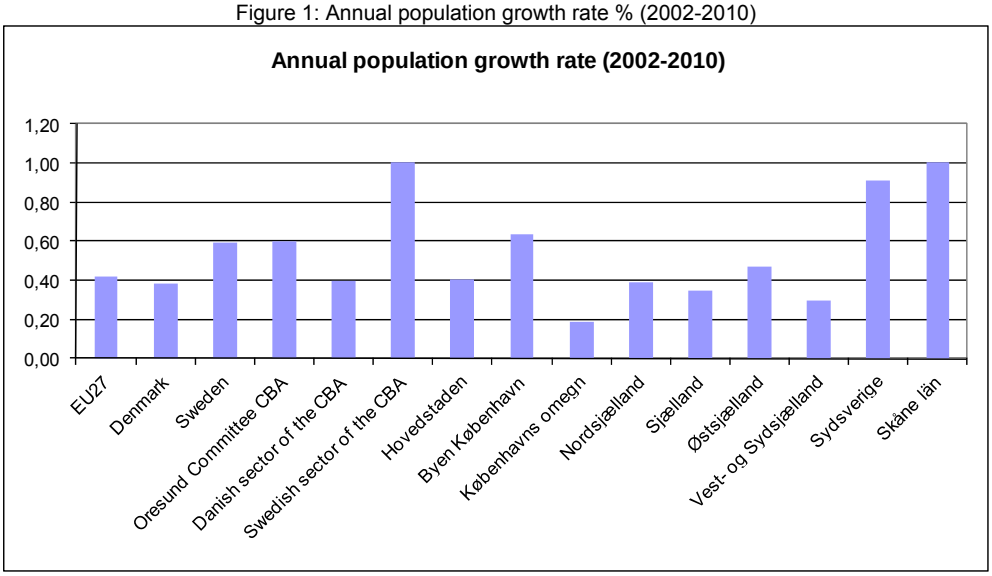
Country Code	NUTS 2 Name	NUTS ID (N2)	NUTS 3 Name	NUT 3 (N3)
DK	Hovedstaden	DK01	Byen København	DK011
DK	Hovedstaden	DK01	Københavns omegn	DK012
DK	Hovedstaden	DK01	Nordsjælland	DK013
DK	Sjælland	DK02	Østsjælland	DK021
DK	Sjælland	DK02	Vest- og Sydsjælland	DK022
SE	Sydsverige	SE22	Skåne län	SE224

3. Demography

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2002-2010)

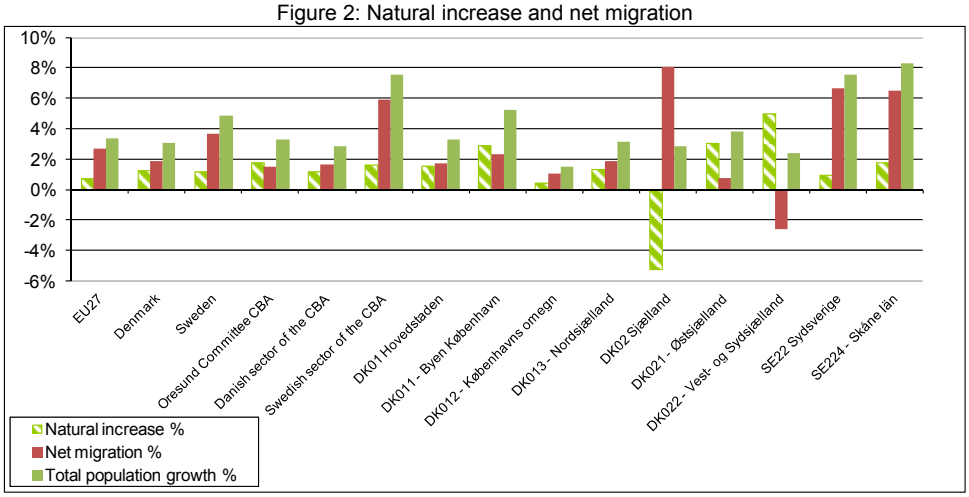
The analysis shows positive population growth rates in every region under this area, especially in the Swedish sector of the area. This is mainly due to the high net migration in every region but DK022 Vest- og Sydsjælland.

Figure 1: Annual population growth rate % (2002-2010)



3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2002-2008)

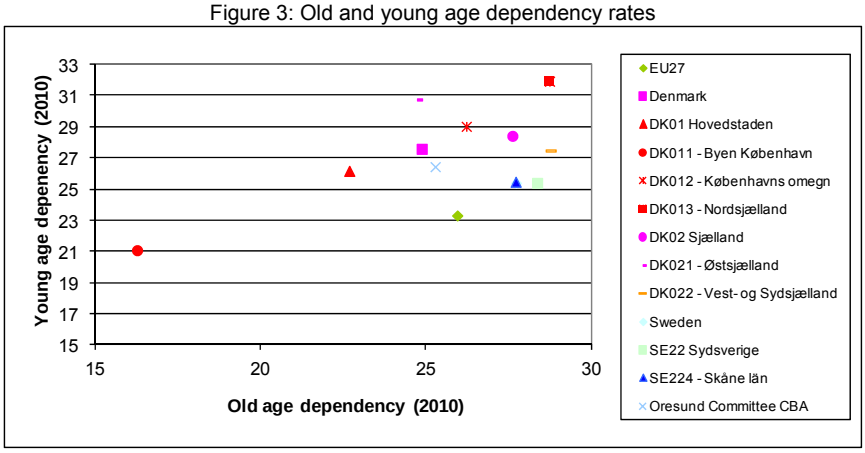
Figure 2: Natural increase and net migration



3.3. Old and young age dependency rates

Old age dependency is over 22 in all the regions but DK011 Byen København (16,2). This is also the region with lowest young age dependency. The great majority of the regions in the CBA are more young age dependant than the EU average.

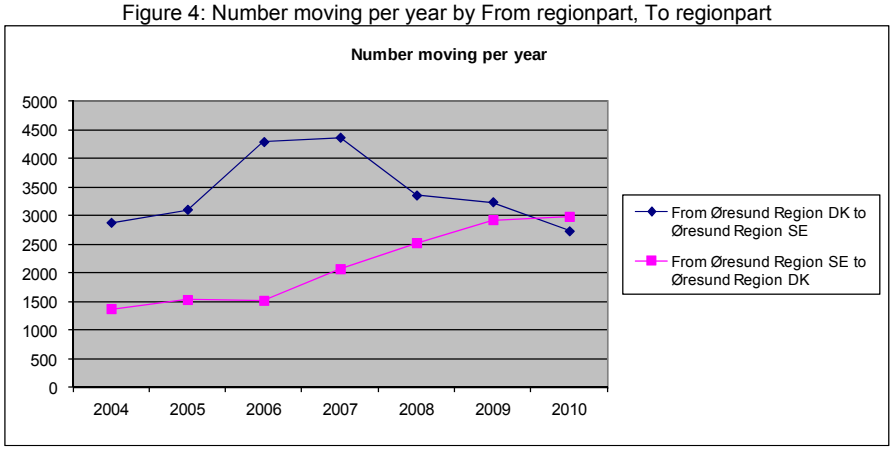
Figure 3: Old and young age dependency rates



3.4. Moving within the CBA

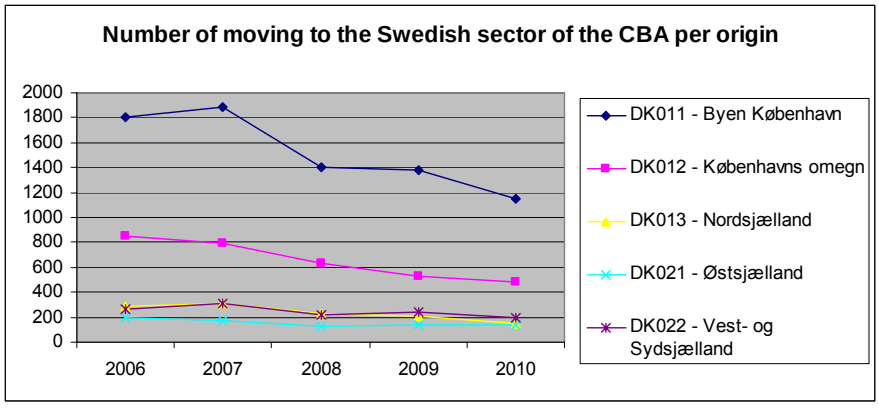
Number of moving from the Swedish sector of the CBA to the Danish has doubled since 2004 (to some extent are Danes moving back to the Danish part of the region) since 2004, while commuters in the same direction has been multiplied by 9 since 1998.

Figure 4: Number moving per year by From regionpart, To regionpart



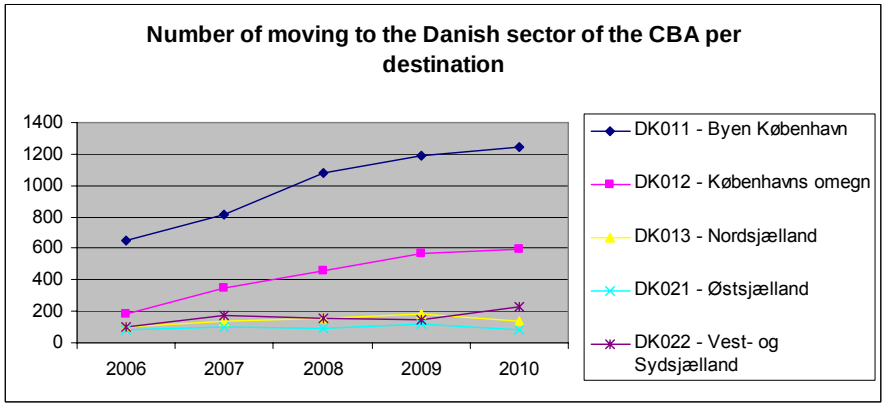
Looking at the origin of the people moving to the Swedish sector of the CBA, it is observed that the great majority come from DK011 Byen Kobenhavn.

Figure 5: Number of moving to the Swedish sector per origin



A closer look onto the destination of the people moving to the Danish sector shows a clear predominance of DK011 Byen Kobenhavn. DK013 Nordsjaelland and DK021 Ostsjaelland have decreased in the number of Swedish people they are receiving.

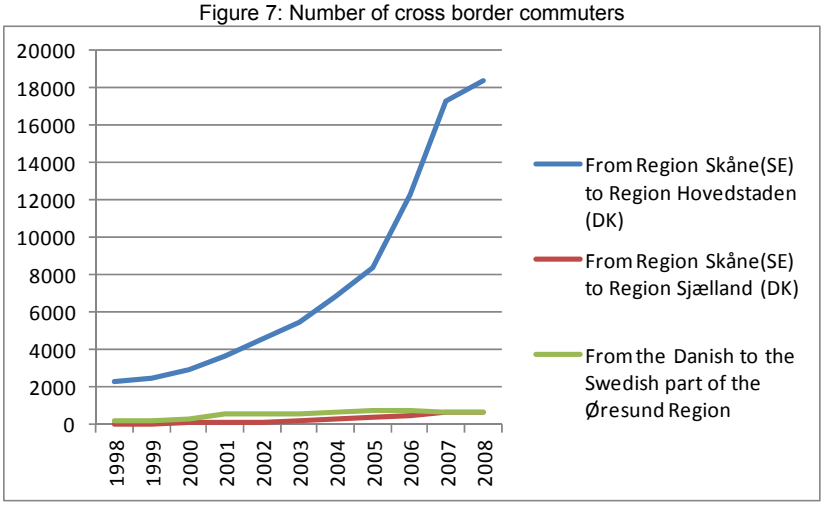
Figure 6: Number of moving to the Danish sector per destination



3.5. Cross-border commuters

Number of cross border Commuters from the Swedish part to the Danish part of the CBA is significantly higher than the commuters to the Swedish part.

Figure 7: Number of cross border commuters



4. Polycentric development

Population in Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) as a % of total population has slightly increased from 2001 to 2006.

5. Urban-rural relationship

5.1. Artificial surface, agricultural areas and residual land cover

Agricultural areas have decreased in the entire CBA, while artificial surfaces have increased

Table 2: Evolution of agricultural areas and artificial surfaces

	Agricultural areas			Artifical surfaces		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
DK011 Byen København	17750000	17040000	17040000	114830000	116870000	118080000
DK012 Københavns omegn	91770000	89320000	81120000	220260000	223090000	231740000
DK013 Nordsjælland	826030000	816740000	806390000	277900000	285760000	296100000
DK021 Østsjælland	591040000	587120000	571500000	115480000	118980000	135090000
DK022 Vest- og Sydsjælland	5211740000	5188800000	5170050000	391470000	404090000	419740000
SE224 Skåne län		6054970000	6042310000		677360000	714060000

5.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

Share of agriculture and fishing in GVA is below 2% in every region in 2008 after the declining process in the last years, while share in employment has not dropped such intensely and still represents higher values.

Figure 9: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA

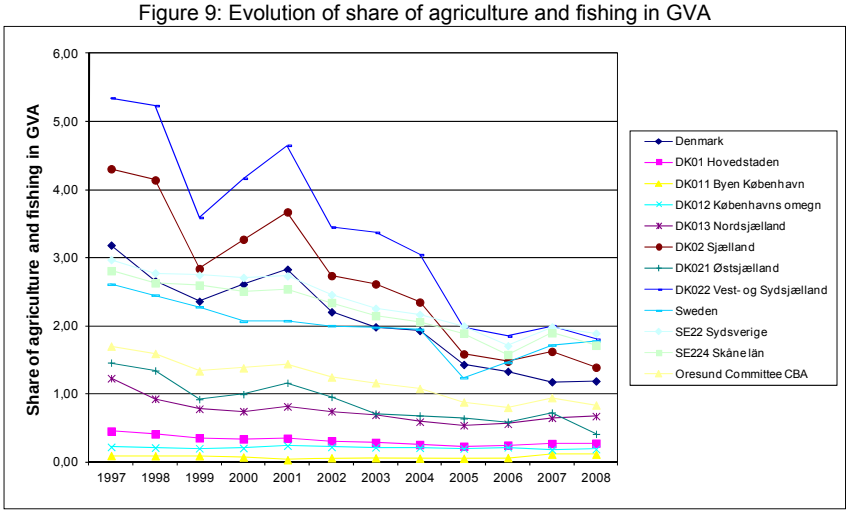
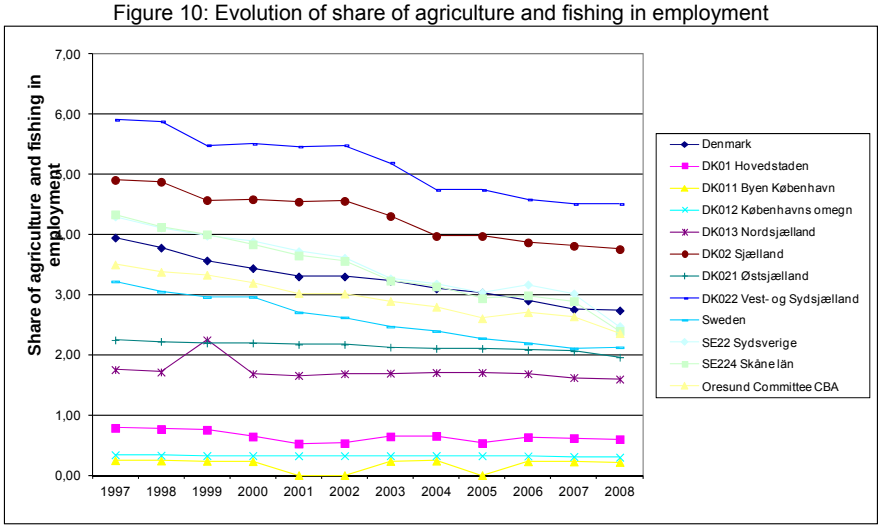


Figure 10: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment



6. Accessibility and connectivity

6.1. Households with broadband connection as % of all households

Data shortness does not allow an analysis of broadband connection in the CBA but just describing some findings at NUTS2 level. Households with broadband connections are higher significantly higher than at EU level, being SE22 Sydsverige the region with largest number of households with broadband connection.

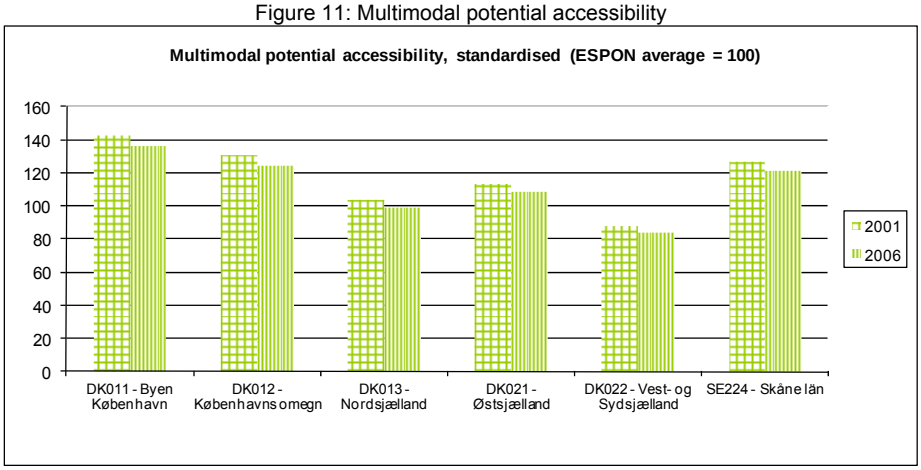
Table 3: Households with broadband connection

GEO/TIME	Households with broadband connection, 2009	2010
EU27 - European Union (27 countries)	56	61
DK - Denmark	76	80
DK01 - Hovedstaden	80	83
DK02 - Sjælland	71	76
SE - Sweden	79	83
SE22 - Sydsverige	80	84

6.2. Potential of multimodal accessibility

Multimodal potential accessibility is in DK022 Vest- og Sydsjælland significantly lower than in the rest of the CBA and below the ESPON average. Multimodal potential accessibility has decreased in every NUTS3 analysed, especially in DK011 Byen København (-6,7).

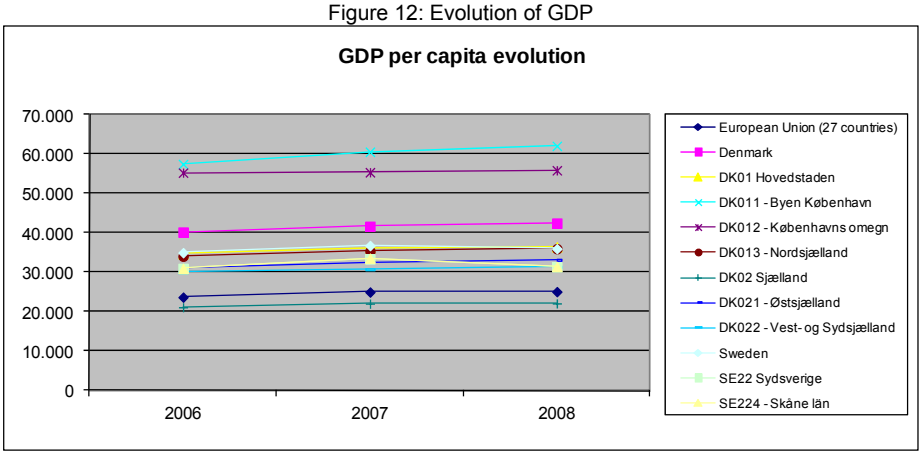
Figure 11: Multimodal potential accessibility



7. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

7.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

Figure 12: Evolution of GDP

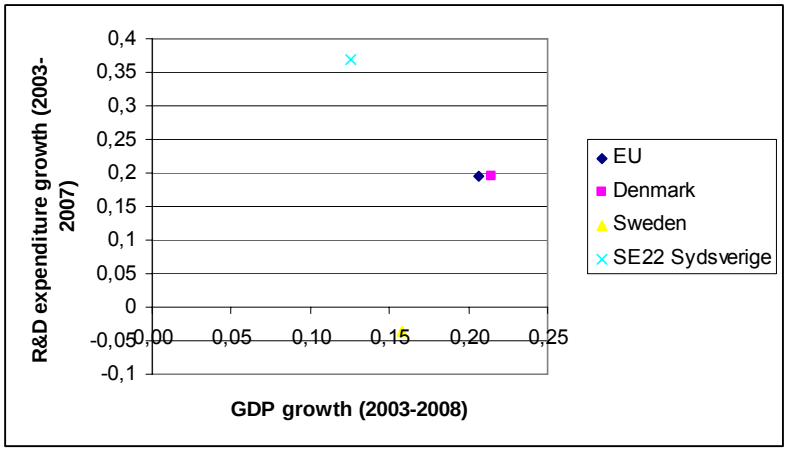


A positive trend of GDP evolution is acknowledged from 2006 to 2008[5] in every region.

7.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

The available data does not allow an analysis of the evolution of the R&D expenditure at NUTS3 level but just some general analysis at country level as well as for SE22 Sydsverige. This latter one is the one which shows the highest R&D expenditure growth in the observed period. However, its GDP growth is below its corresponding country average, as well as the values observed in Denmark and EU27.

Figure 13: R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

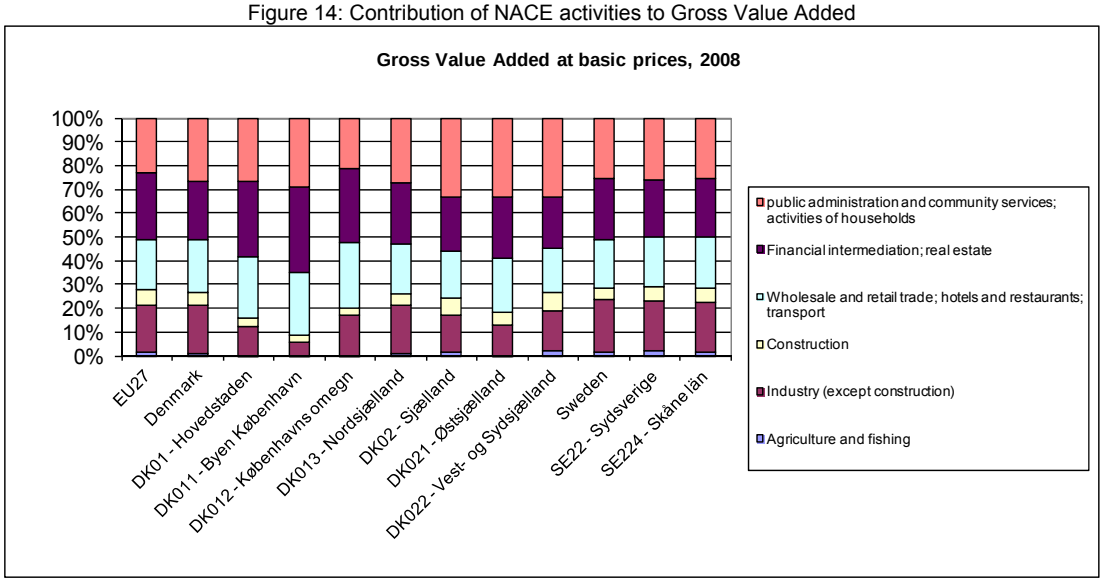


[5] No data is available for longer time series for the Danish regions

7.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

Public administration and Financial intermediation are the sectors that most contribute to the GVA in both sides of the CBA.

Figure 14: Contribution of NACE activities to Gross Value Added



7.4. Social cohesion

Unemployment rate is in the Danish sector significantly lower than the EU average, while the rate in the Swedish sector is around that average. Long term unemployment, youth unemployment, infant mortality rate, population at risk of poverty rate and population with tertiary education show a very positive picture in the CBA.

Table 5: Main social cohesion indicators

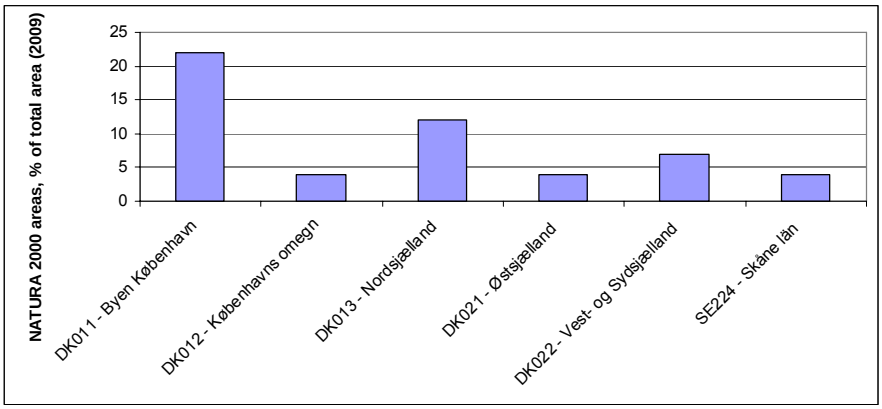
NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2010 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2008 (% total pop)	Infant mortality rate 2009	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010
EU27 - European Union (27 count	8,9	3,84	19,9	17,00	4,3	25,9
DK - Denmark	6,0	1,42	11,2	11,80	3,1	34,2
DK01 - Hovedstaden	6,1	1,44	11,6	12,4	2,9	44,1
DK011 - Byen København	7,5		12,9			
DK012 - Københavns omegn	5,2		10,5			
DK013 - Nordsjælland	4,4		9,7			
DK02 - Sjælland	5,2	1,13	11,1	10,1	2,9	27,4
DK021 - Østsjælland	4,3		9,6			
DK022 - Vest- og Sydsjælland	5,6		11,7			
SE - Sweden	8,4	1,45	25,0	12,20	2,5	34,2
SE22 - Sydsverige	8,7	1,29	25,3	13,60	2,3	36,2
SE224 - Skåne län	8,6		24,8			

7.5. Environment

Share of protected areas

DK011 Byen København shows a significant extension of NATURA 2000 areas (22), as the rest of NUTS2 and NUTS3 range from 4 to 12.

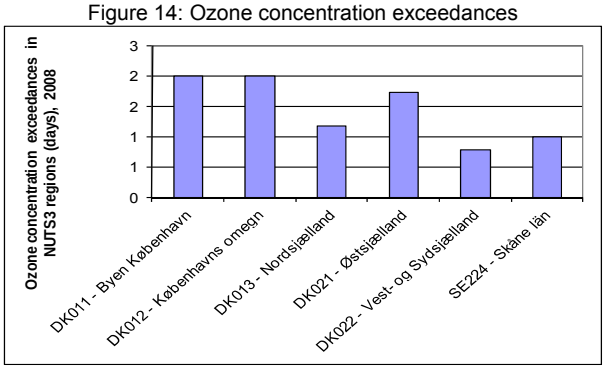
Figure 13: Share of NATURA 2000 areas



Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Ozone concentration exceedances only take place 1 to 2 days in every NUTS3 of Oresund Committee. This is significantly below the EU average (10 days)

Figure 14: Ozone concentration exceedances



DATA FACT SHEET 7: EUREGIO

1. Introduction

This Data Fact Sheet covers **EUREGIO** and analyses indicators related to demography, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity, Europe 2020 and Gothenburg objectives. ESPON 2013 database, Eurostat and 5th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion are the main data sources used to elaborate the data fact sheet. Missing data has been also requested to the concerned stakeholders. Data shortness about broadband connection and R&D expenditure does not allow drawing any conclusion for the Cross Border Area (CBA) at NUTS3 level.

2. Area covered

EUREGIO is a cross-border region between the Netherlands and Germany. This DFS covers the area along the border of those two countries. It is composed by:

Table 1. List of regions covered by the CBA

COUNTRY CODE	NUTS 2 NAME	NUTS - ID (N2)	NUTS3 NAME	NUTS-ID(N3)
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt	DE944
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Grafschaft Bentheim	DE94B
DE	Weser-Ems	DE94	Osnabrück, Landkreis	DE94E
DE	Münster	DEA3	Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt	DEA33
DE	Münster	DEA3	Borken	DEA34
DE	Münster	DEA3	Coesfeld	DEA35
DE	Münster	DEA3	Steinfurt	DEA37
DE	Münster	DEA3	Warendorf	DEA38
NL	Overijssel	NL21	Twente	NL213
NL	Gelderland	NL22	Achterhoek	NL225

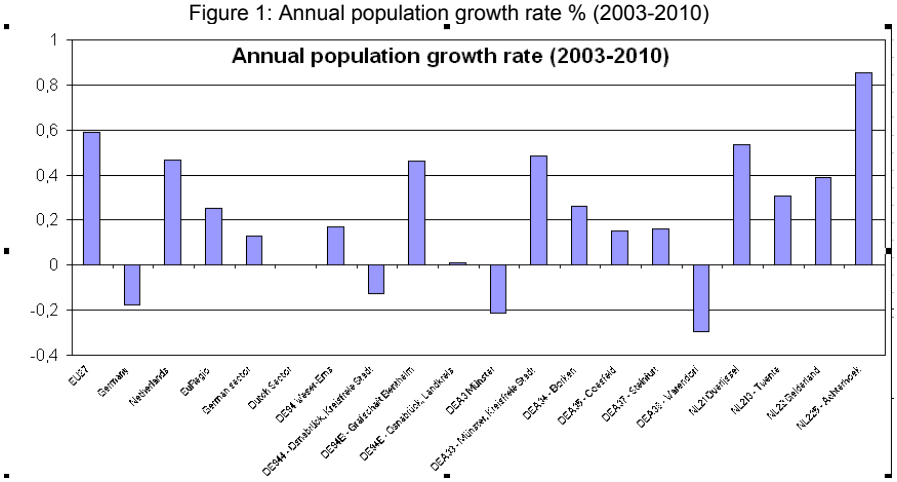
3. Demography

Annual population growth rate and the influence of natural increase and net migration in that rate, as well as old and young age dependency rates are observed in this chapter.

3.1. Annual population growth rate (2003-2010)

The analysis for this CBA shows positive growth rates in all the regions at NUTS3 level but DE944 Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt and DEA38 Warendorf.

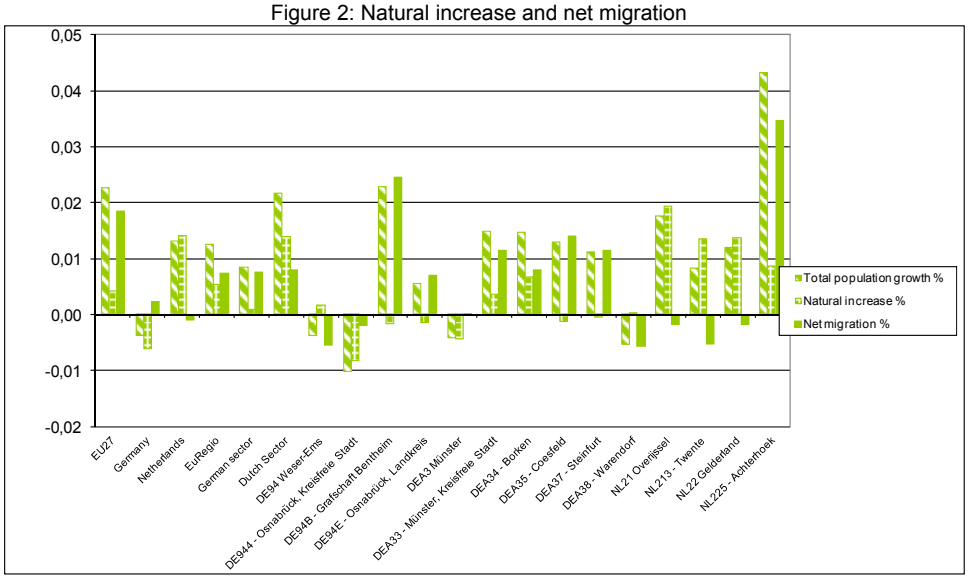
Figure 1: Annual population growth rate % (2003-2010)



3.2. Natural increase and net migration (2003-2008)

Natural increase is positive in the Dutch side of the border while it is negative in 5 out of the 8 German regions. Net migration is positive in 6 German regions (out of 8) and 1 Dutch region (out of 2).

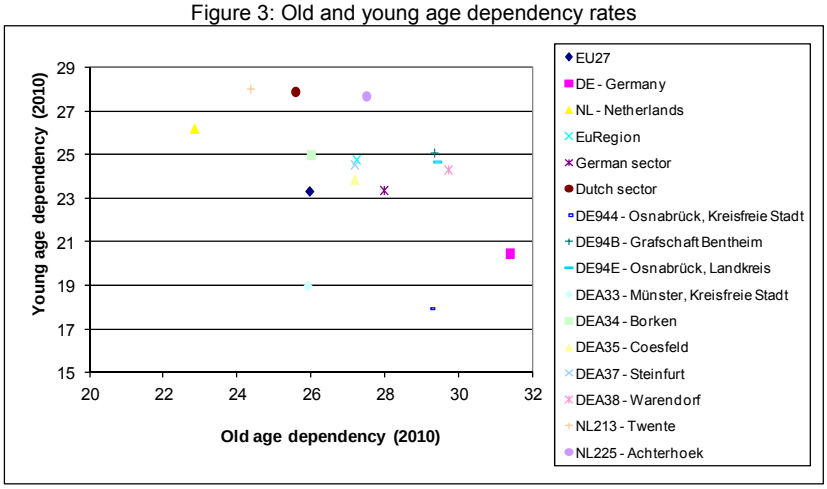
Figure 2: Natural increase and net migration



3.3. Old and young age dependency rates 2010

When analyzing the percentage of young people population (less than 15 years) and old people population (more than 65 years old) in EUREGIO, it could be stated that young age dependency is higher in the majority of the regions of the CBA than in the EU average, and every region but NL213 Twente is more old age dependant than the EU average. Old age dependency in every region ranges from the Dutch average (22,82) to the German average (31,37).

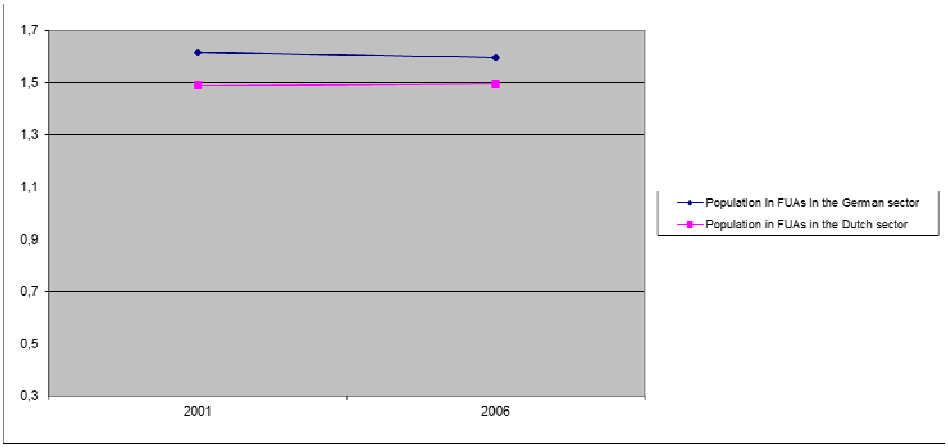
Figure 3: Old and young age dependency rates



4. Polycentric development

Population in Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) as a % of total population has slightly decreased in the German sector of the CBA, while it has slightly increased in the Dutch sector.

Figure 4: Population in Fuas of Euregio



Considering the following FUAS and according to the data available, it also could be said that urban networks are denser than non-urban ones.

German sector FUAS

Bielefeld	DE10145
Bocholt	DE10146
Gelsenkirchen-Bottrop	DE10180
Hamm	DE10193
Herford	DE10198
Ibbenb□ren	DE10202
M□nster	DE10236
Nordhorn	DE10243
Osnabr□ck	DE10248
Rheine	DE10259

Dutch sector FUAS

Almelo	NL10875
Arnhem	NL10880
Deventer	NL10888
Emmen	NL10892
Enschede - Hengelo	NL10893
Zwolle	NL10921

Figure 5: Density in urban and non-urban areas

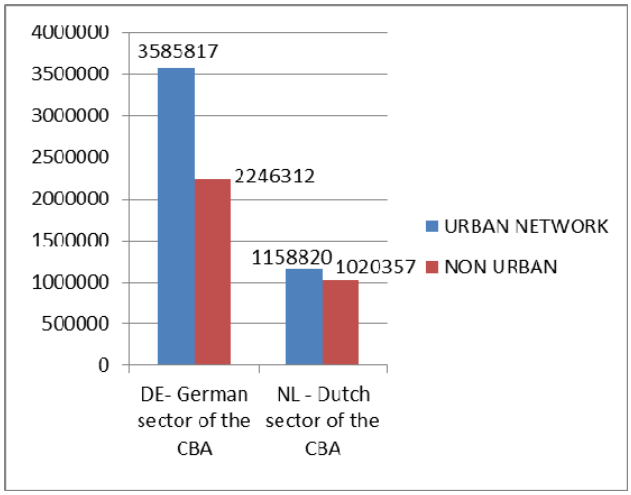
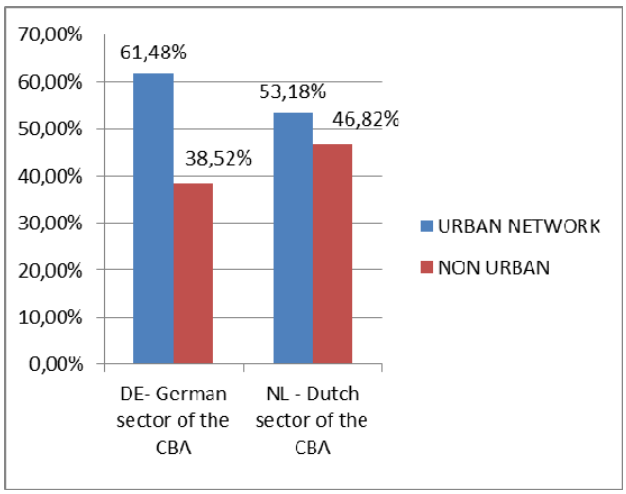


Figure 6: Density in urban and non-urban areas %



5. Urban-rural relationship

Evolution of artificial surface and agricultural areas and the evolution of the share of agriculture and fishing in Gross Value Added and employment are analysed below, in order to show patterns of urban/rural relationship, insight in possible conflicts of land use and get to know about employment in primary sector.

5.1. Artificial surface, agricultural areas and residual land cover

Agricultural areas have decreased in the entire CBA. On the contrary, artificial surfaces have increased in every region, especially in DEA37 Steinfurt and NL213 Twente.

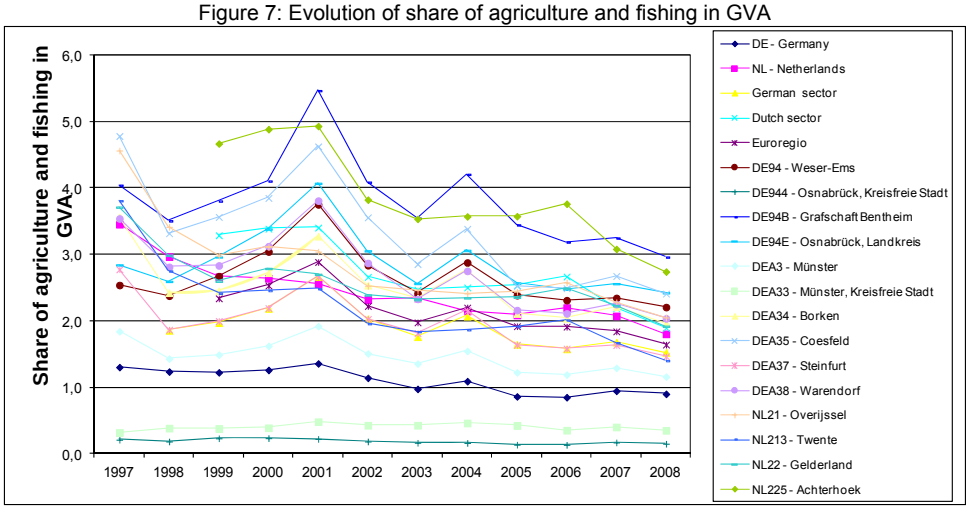
Table 2: Evolution of agricultural areas and artificial surfaces (m2)

	Agriculture			Artificial		
GEO/TIME	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
DE94 - Weser-Ems	12079500000	11994600000	11994600000	859100000	957340000	957340000
DE944 - Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt	54140000	52360000	51440000	48060000	49940000	50630000
DE94B - Grafschaft Bentheim	780980000	773480000	770270000	37520000	46760000	51140000
DE94E - Osnabrück, Landkreis	1670320000	1655320000	1642530000	82910000	97730000	110110000
DEA3 - Münster	5438440000	5377090000	5377090000	696630000	759150000	759150000
DEA33 - Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt	204880000	199370000	196810000	59410000	64730000	67290000
DEA34 - Borken	1185990000	1174360000	1168770000	93760000	105310000	112200000
DEA35 - Coesfeld	934610000	924510000	920370000	55170000	65330000	68830000
DEA37 - Steinfurt	1522020000	1502520000	1492470000	111460000	131680000	142370000
DEA38 - Warendorf	1144440000	1135010000	1129510000	80090000	89280000	94130000
NL21 - Overijssel	2718580000	2644600000	2644600000	239790000	307440000	307440000
NL213 - Twente	1171520000	1135740000	1115640000	131790000	166720000	186940000
NL22 - Gelderland	3477140000	3368950000	3368950000	456490000	544620000	544620000
NL225 - Achterhoek	1359440000	1337770000	1321790000	80130000	100020000	115320000

5.2. Gross value added and share of employment by agriculture and fishing

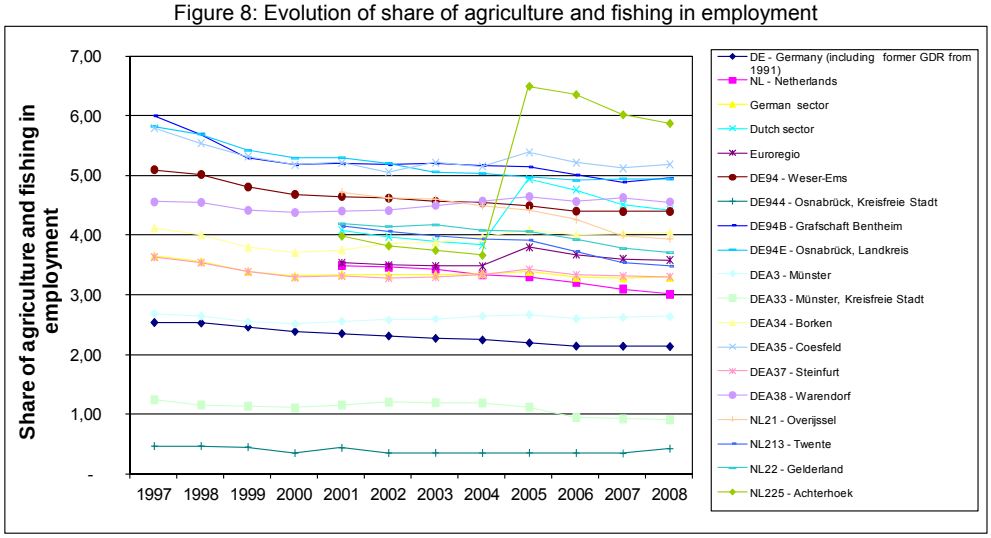
Share of agriculture and fishing in the German side of the border is above the country value but in DEA33 Munster and DE944 Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt while the contrary happens in the Dutch side of the border.

Figure 7: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in GVA



It is noteworthy that the people employed by agriculture and fishing has increased from around 4% to almost 6% NL225 Achterhoek (while share in GVA has maintained a regular negative trend), although a negative trend is observed in the last years

Figure 8: Evolution of share of agriculture and fishing in employment



6. Accessibility and connectivity

The analysis of accessibility relies on a set of proxy indicators mainly related to physical accessibility and internet connectivity at European level.

6.1. Households with broadband connection as % of all households

Data shortness does not allow an analysis of broadband connection in the CBA. Households with broadband connection have increased from 2009 to 2010 at NUTS2 level in the Dutch side of the border, and the values are significantly above the EU average.

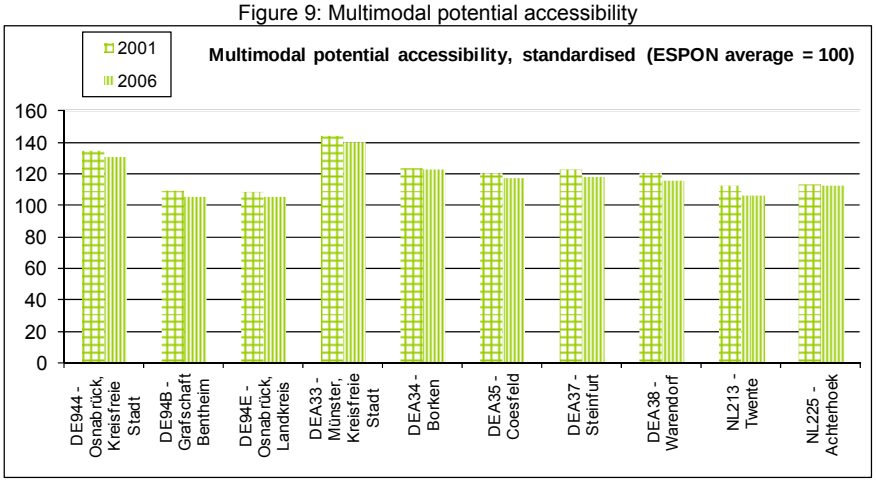
Table 3: Households with broadband connection

GEO/TIME	2009	2010
EU27 - European Union (27 countries)	56	61
DE - Germany	65	75
NL - Netherlands	77	80
NL21 - Overijssel	73	82
NL22 - Gelderland	77	74

6.2. Potential of multimodal accessibility

Multimodal accessibility is over the ESPON average in the entire CBA although it has decreased from 2001 to 2006. DEA33 Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt is the most accessible region in the CBA.

Figure 9: Multimodal potential accessibility



7. Europe 2020 strategy and sustainable development (Gothenburg)

Concerning the Europe 2020 strategy, indicators such as GDP per capita, total investment in R&D, Gross value added by NACE, and other Social cohesion indicators are considered.

7.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth

GDP has increased in every region (NL225 – Achterhoek shows the most intense growth), being DE944 Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt and DEA33 Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt the ones with the highest GDP.

Dutch NUTS2 and NUTS3 have grown more than the EU average, while the German ones have grown at a similar or lower rhythm comparing to EU, except DE94B that overcomes EU rate and outstands among the rest of German NUTS. In Netherlands, NL 225 Achterhoek outstands considerably.

Figure 10: Evolution of GDP (1997-2008)

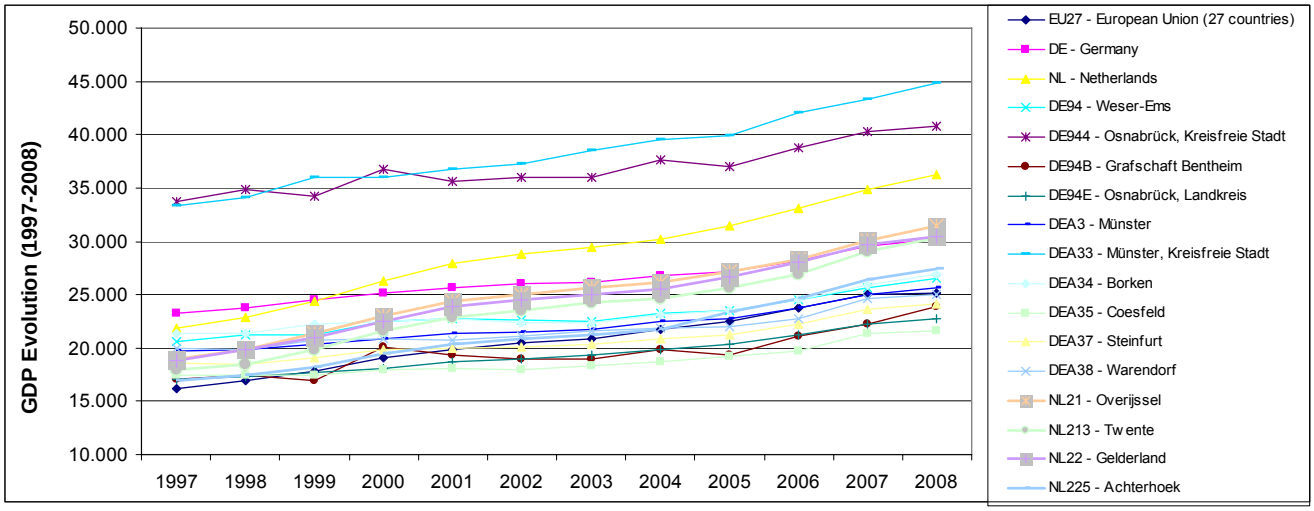
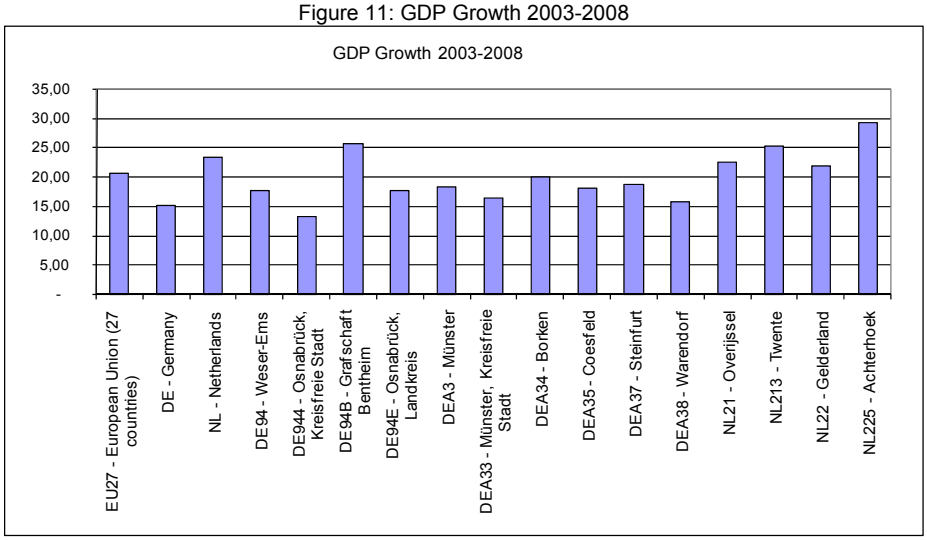


Figure 11: GDP Growth 2003-2008

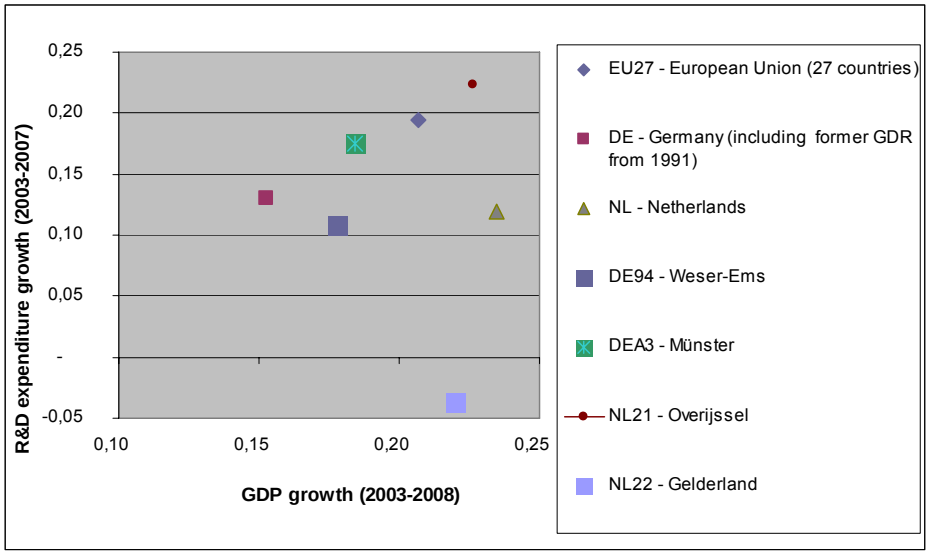


7.2. R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth

The available data does not allow an analysis of the evolution of the R&D expenditure at NUTS3 level but just some general analysis at country and NUTS2 level.

NL21 Overrijssel presents the highest R&D expenditure growth and GDP growth in the period under analysis compared to other NUTS 2 of the CBA, as well as the country and EU values. NL22 Gelderland shows negative R&D expenditure growth but highest GDP growth together with NL 21 Overrijssel.

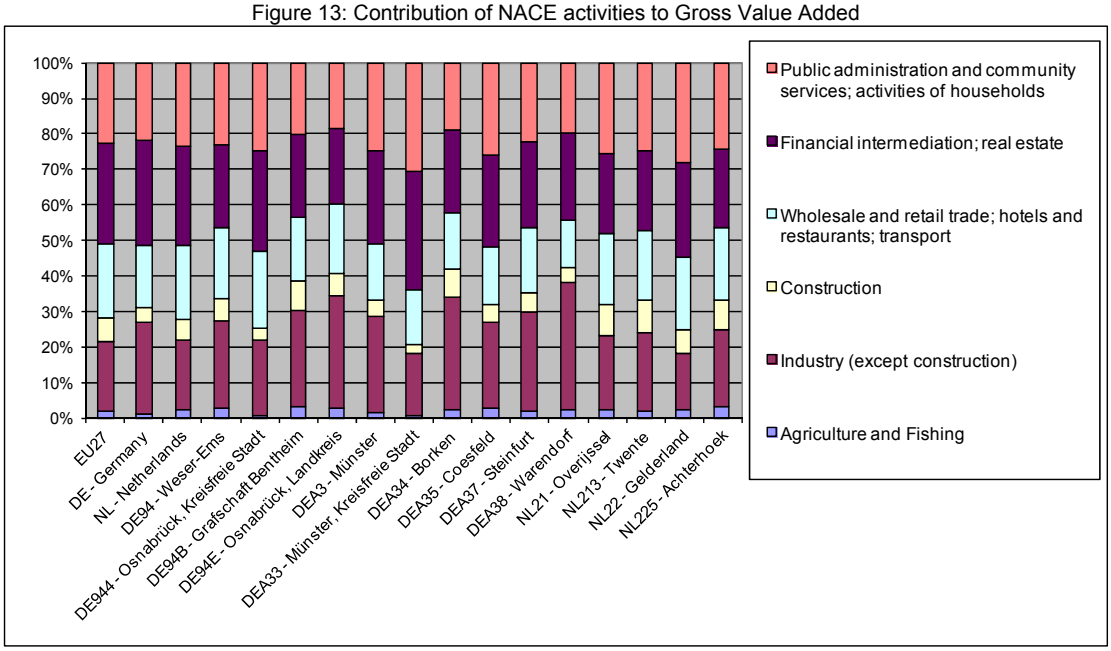
Figure 12: R&D expenditure growth in relation to GDP growth



7.3. Gross Value Added by NACE

In general terms, Public administration is the sector that most contribute to the GVA in the Dutch sector of the CBA and industry in the German sector.

Figure 13: Contribution of NACE activities to Gross Value Added



7.4. Social cohesion

Unemployment rate is lower in the German side of the CBA than the corresponding country value, but higher than in the Dutch side. Both the highest and lowest youth unemployment rates are found in the German side of the border. DE944 Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt (11,1%) almost meets the country average (11,2%), while the corresponding rate in DE94B Grafschaft Bentheim is 5,6% (even below the Dutch average, 6,6%). Population at risk of poverty and infant mortality are higher in the German sector at NUTS2 level than in the Dutch. As far as population with tertiary education is concerned, Dutch NUTS 2 units show higher values than German ones[6].

Table 4: Main social cohesion indicators

NUTS name	Unemployment rate, 2009	Long-term unemployment rate, 2010 (>=12 months)	Youth unemployment rate, 2009 (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Population at risk of poverty after social transfers 2008 (% total pop)	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, 2010	Infant mortality 2009
EU27 - European Union	8,9	3,84	19,9	17,00	25,9	4,3
DE - Germany	7,7	3,31	11,2	15,20	26,6	3,5
NL - Netherlands	3,4	1,21	6,6	10,50	31,9	3,8
DE94 - Weser-Ems	5,9	2,69	9,2	17,00	20,2	5,0
DE944 - Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt	7,7		11,1			
DE94B - Grafschaft Bentheim	4,5		5,6			
DE94E - Osnabrück, Landkreis	4,5		6,6			
DEA3 - Münster	7,3	3,01	10,8	14,20	21,7	4,2
DEA33 - Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt	5,8		7,4			
DEA34 - Borken	5,3		8,1			
DEA35 - Coesfeld	4,0		6,2			
DEA37 - Steinfurt	4,7		7,1			
DEA38 - Warendorf	5,5		8,8			
NL21 - Overijssel	3,6	1,05	5,6	9,50	27,5	4,1
NL213 - Twente	3,9		5,9			
NL22 - Gelderland	2,8	1,20	5,4	8,00	30,9	4,0
NL225 - Achterhoek	3,2		7,2			

7.5. Environment

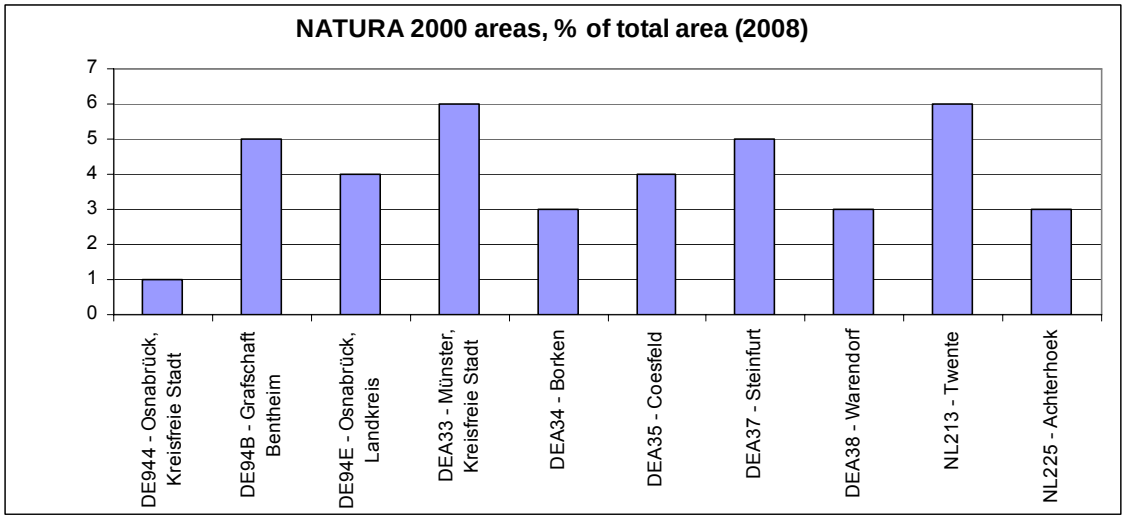
Considering the Natura 2000 areas (an international network of protected areas within the European Union) and the exceedances of ozone threshold values as environmental indicators, it could be concluded that:

Share of protected areas

DEA33 - Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt and NL213 – Twente show the highest extension of the NATURA 2000 areas in relation to the whole area. The share of NATURA 2000 areas is quite low in comparison to other European areas.

[6] The data obtained regarding tertiary education has been rejected, due to the (statistical) fact of having rather low tertiary education rates in Germany, as the calculation base is different.
The definition of tertiary education in Germany refers only to Universities, Universities of Applied Science and some Business Academies. Those are rated being tertiary education. Moreover there are still jobs which belong to tertiary education in other countries (like kindergarten teachers or physiotherapists, what it is studied at a universities in a lot of countries), but only do a sort of business training in Germany.

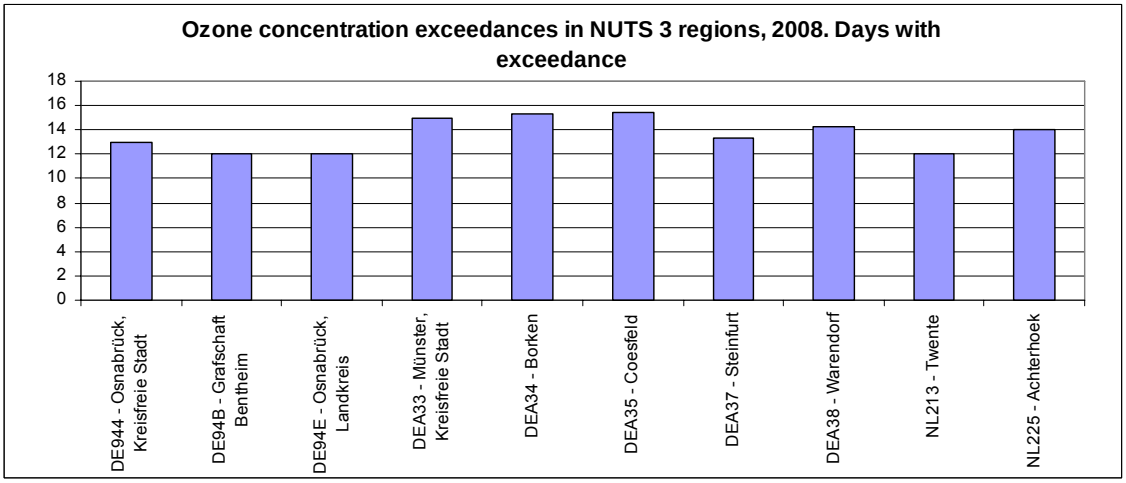
Figure 14: Share of NATURA 2000 areas



Ozone concentration exceedances in NUTS 3 regions (days), 2008

Days with ozone concentration exceedances range from 12 to 15, which is above the European average (9,99).

Figure 15: Ozone concentration exceedances



Glossary

CBA: Abbreviation for Cross-Border Area.

GVA: Abbreviation of Gross Value Added, which is a measure in economics of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.

NACE: Abbreviation of Nomenclature *Statistique des Activités Économiques dans la Communauté Européenne.* The Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community is a European industry standard classification system consisting of a 6 digit code.

NUTS: Abbreviation of the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics. It represents a 'geocode standard' for referencing the subdivisions of EU space for statistical purposes.

NUTS 0: First level definition of the EU space, corresponding to countries.

NUTS 1: Second level definition of the EU space, corresponding to groups of regions or states.

NUTS 2: Third level definition of the EU space, corresponding to regions (Regions in France and Autonomous Communities in Spain).

NUTS 3: Fourth level definition of the EU space, corresponding to districts (Departments in France and Provinces in Spain).

Total Dependency Ratio: Represents the ratio of the combined youth and senior population to the working-age population.

Total Fertility Rate: Represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

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The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory.