

PART

1

Thematic Data and Trends

People and demography

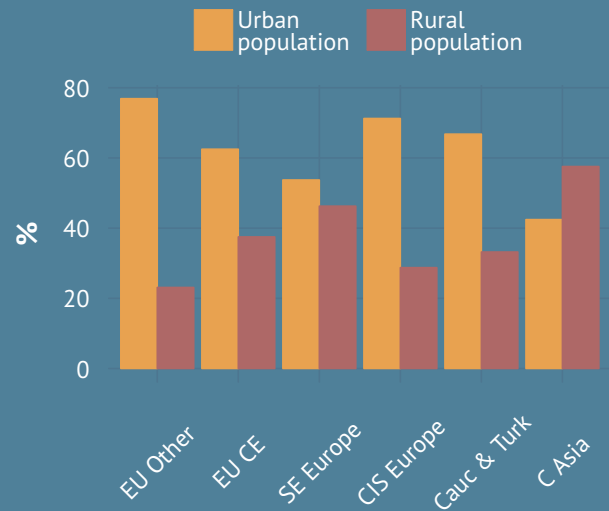
The global population reached almost 6.9 billion in 2010, and even though the rate of annual increase has slowed down in the last decade, it was still 1.2 percent. In Europe and Central Asia, population growth has shown differing patterns among its sub-regions. While in Central Asia and the Caucasus and Turkey population growth is in line with the global rate; across most of Europe population growth has stagnated and, in some countries, even moderately decreased. There is also a clear distinction between Western and Eastern Europe (including the countries of the former Soviet Union), where the former is an immigration destination with an overall moderately increasing population, while in the latter the population is declining slowly but steadily.

As a result of significant urbanization, more than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas. This urbanization has varied effects on agricultural resources (such as land and water), on land use and on food distribution. The depopulation of rural areas, together with the corresponding expansion of built-up areas, is having an adverse effect on food production and distribution, due, in large part, to the increasing distances between the points of production and consumption, and to the decreasing number of agricultural workers.

In the region of Europe and Central Asia, the rural population is greater than the urban only in Central Asia, and this is due to the fact that agriculture is still dominant in this sub-region and is, therefore, still a major economic activity and a source of employment. Although the urban population has grown by more than one percent annually in this sub-region over the last 10 years, the rural populations in countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are still above 60 percent of the total population. In CIS Europe more than 70 percent of the population lives in urban areas, even though there has been a slight decrease, over the last ten years, in the urban populations in a number of the countries. Similarly, in the EU Central and Eastern sub-region, most of the countries experienced slight decreases in their urban populations over this same period. The fact that 67 percent of the population lives in urban areas in the Caucasus and Turkey sub-region is due to the high increase and large number of the urban population in Turkey. The level of urbanization is highest in the Western European countries with their large sprawls of urban areas. In Belgium and the United Kingdom less than 10 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

Population density is also growing. The average global population density is 53.2 persons per km². In the more urbanized Western European countries population density is much higher than the global average (493 persons per km² in the Netherlands and 360 persons per km² in Belgium), while in the Scandinavian countries - and in the other large sparsely populated countries of the region - the population density is well below the global average, as in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, where the density is six and nine persons per km², respectively.

CHART 1: Rural and urban population, share of total population (2010)

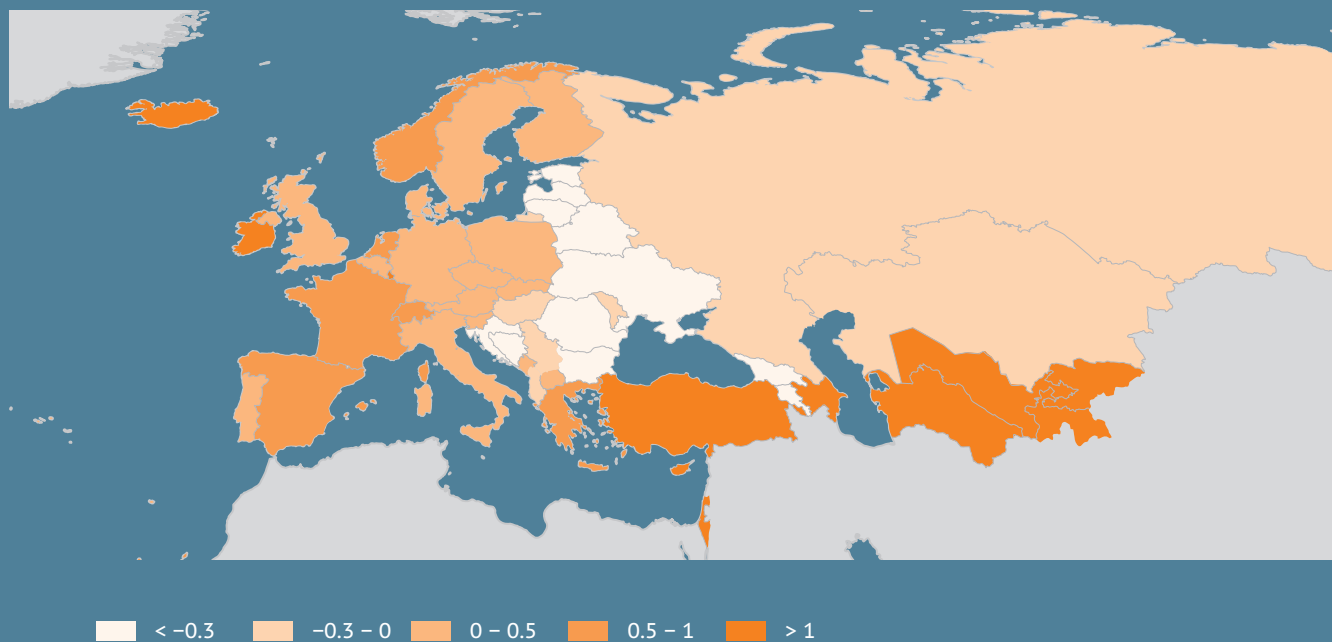


Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB.SH, p. 112

- With around 890 million people, the region of Europe and Central Asia is home to about 13 percent of the total world population
- Belgium has the highest proportion of urban population (97.4 percent), while the highest urban growth rates are in Turkey, Ireland and Israel (just above 2 percent per annum)
- The highest shares of rural population are in Central Asia

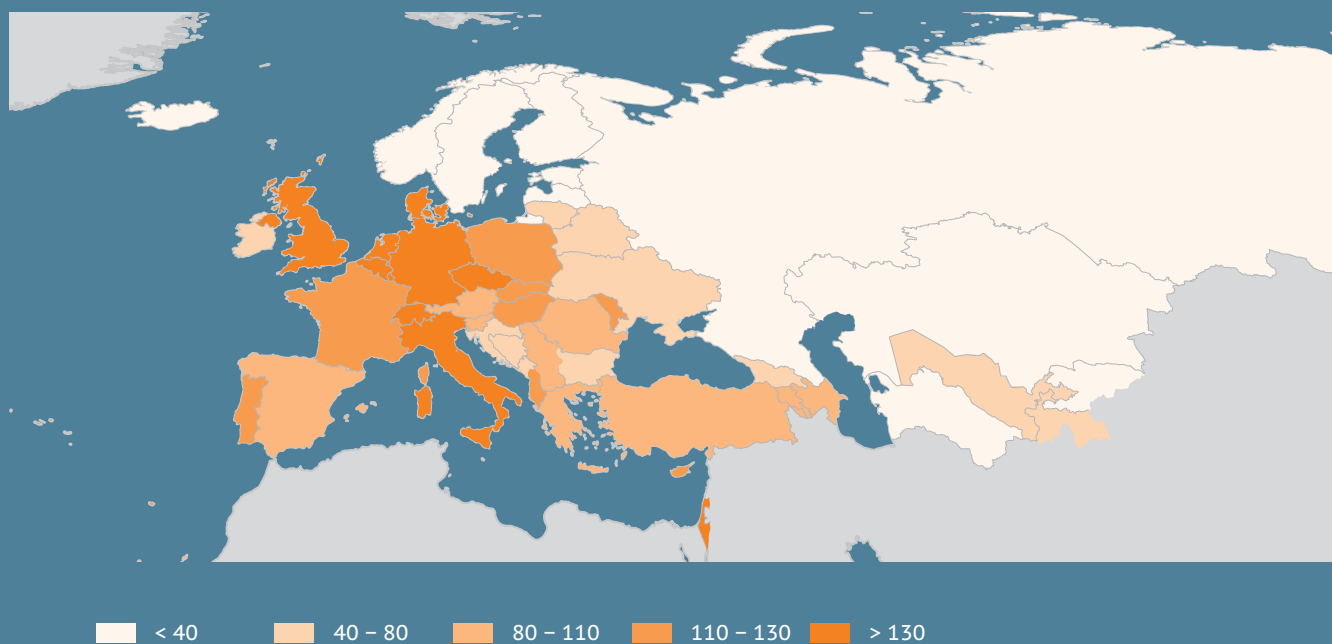
MAP 1: Population p.a. growth (% , 1990-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT.GR20, p. 109

MAP 2: Population density (people/km², 2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

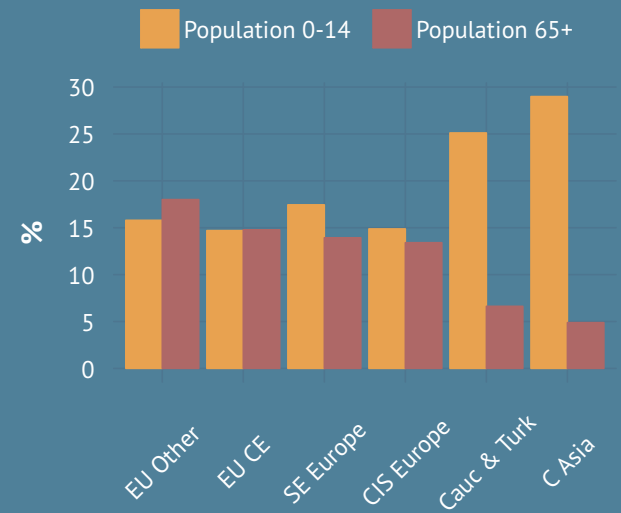
Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.DEN, p. 109

As life expectancy is growing and fertility declining, the global population is aging continuously - a phenomenon that is very evident in many countries of Europe. While the global percentage of young people (below 15 years old) is 27 percent and that of those above 65 years old is eight percent, in the sub-region of EU other and EFTA, the young are 16 percent while those above 65 years of age are 18 percent of the total population. The highest differences in age distribution in this region are in Central Asia, where it is widest in Tajikistan with 37 percent of the population below 15 years old, and only 3.5 percent above 65 years of age.

More than one third of the world's population is employed in agriculture, which indicates that agriculture is not only a source of food, but also an important source of employment and income generation. In many countries of the world, more people are employed in agriculture than in any other sector of the economy. However, in most of the sub-regions of Europe and Asia, the opposite situation is true – with the exception of Central Asia and Albania. As an example, in the EU other and EFTA countries the agricultural population is only around three percent.

In France and Italy the share of employment in agriculture is around three and four percent, respectively; while this share in Tajikistan is 55 percent, in Georgia 53 percent, and in Albania it is 44 percent.

CHART 2: Population, share of total population (2010)

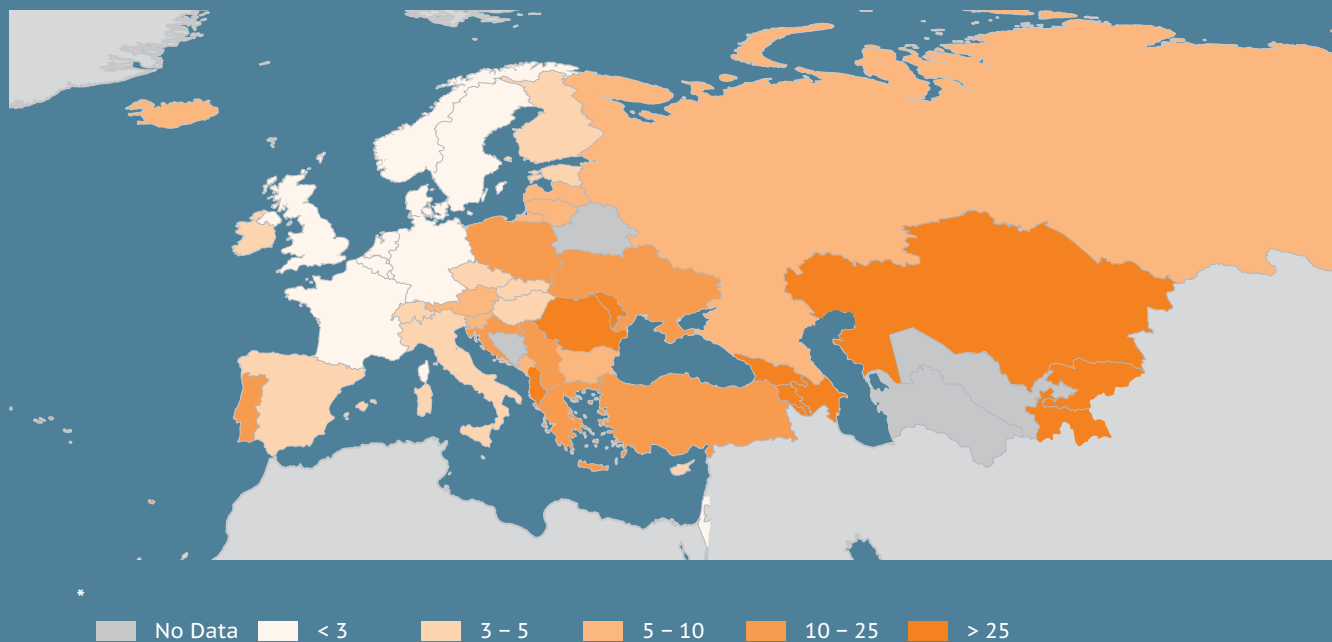


Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.AGE.YNG, p. 109

- Uzbekistan has the largest share of people under 14 years of age (29.4 percent), while Germany and Italy have the highest shares of people over 65 years of age (20.4 percent)
- Agricultural employment has the highest share in Albania (44 percent), and one of its lowest shares is in the United Kingdom (1.2 percent)
- Turkey, Ireland and Israel have experienced the highest rates of urban population growth in the last decade (over 2 percent)
- Portugal has the highest share of female contribution to agriculture (63.7 percent), with Azerbaijan and Tajikistan also having female shares of above 50 percent

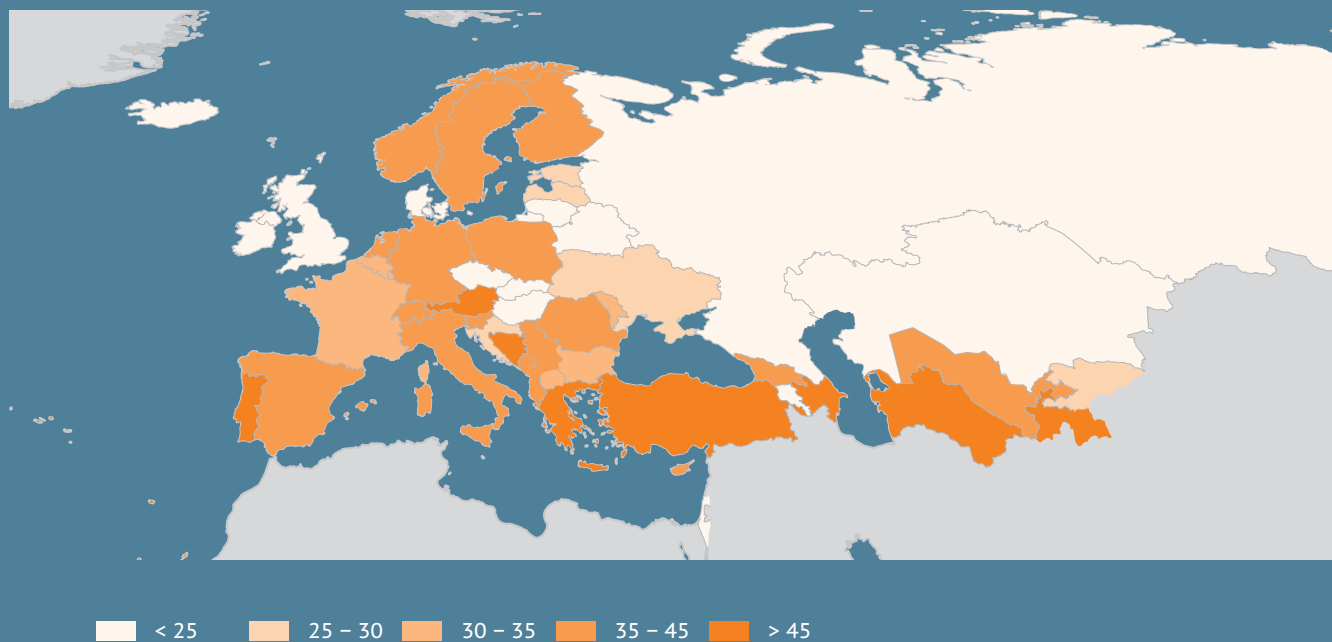
MAP 3: Employment in agriculture, share of total employment (% , 2000-2010*)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EAT, p. 103

MAP 4: Female, share of the agricultural labour force (% , 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.FM.SHP, p. 105

TABLE 1: Population and structure

	Population				Age composition			Agricultural population		
	total		p.a. growth		between 0-14	over 65	between 14-65	total	share of total	p.a. growth
	million people	million people	%	%	%	%	%	million people	%	%
	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	1990-2010
WORLD	6 117.8	6 894.6	1.5	1.2	26.8	7.6	65.6	2 619.1	38.0	0.3
Central Asia	55.1	61.9	0.9	1.2	29.0	4.9	66.1	12.9	20.8	
Kazakhstan	14.9	16.3	-0.9	0.9	24.5	6.8	68.7	2.5	15.3	
Kyrgyzstan	4.9	5.4	1.1	1.1	30.0	4.4	65.5	1.1	20.4	
Tajikistan	6.2	6.9	1.5	1.1	37.0	3.5	59.5	1.9	27.4	
Turkmenistan	4.5	5.0	2.1	1.1	29.2	4.1	66.6	1.5	29.7	
Uzbekistan	24.7	28.2	1.9	1.4	29.4	4.4	66.3	5.9	20.8	
Caucasus & Turkey	79.2	89.3	1.3	1.2	25.1	6.6	68.3			
Armenia	3.1	3.1	-1.4	0.1	20.2	11.1	68.7	0.3	9.4	
Azerbaijan	8.0	9.1	1.2	1.2	20.9	6.6	72.6	2.1	23.1	
Georgia	4.4	4.5	-0.8	0.1	16.6	14.3	69.1	0.7	14.7	
Turkey	63.6	72.8	1.6	1.3	26.4	6.0	67.7	14.5	19.9	-1.4
CIS Europe	209.1	200.7	-0.2	-0.4	14.9	13.4	71.7			
Belarus	10.0	9.5	-0.2	-0.5	15.0	13.6	71.4	0.9	9.0	
Republic of Moldova	3.6	3.6	-0.2	-0.2	16.7	11.2	72.2	0.5	14.9	
Russian Federation	146.3	141.8	-0.1	-0.3	15.0	12.8	72.2	11.5	8.1	
Ukraine	49.2	45.9	-0.5	-0.7	14.2	15.5	70.3	5.2	11.4	
South Eastern Europe	21.3	21.4	-0.5	0.0	17.4	13.9	68.6			
Albania	3.1	3.2	-0.7	0.4	22.7	9.7	67.7	1.3	41.8	-1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	3.8	-1.5	0.2	15.0	14.0	70.9	0.1	2.4	
Croatia	4.4	4.4	-0.8	-0.0	15.0	17.2	67.8	0.2	4.3	
Macedonia, FYR	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	17.6	11.8	70.6	0.2	7.5	
Montenegro	0.6	0.6	0.4	-0.0	19.2	12.5	68.3	0.1	12.8	
Serbia	7.5	7.3	-0.1	-0.3	17.6	14.3	68.1	1.3	17.4	
EU Central & Eastern	104.2	102.0	-0.2	-0.2	14.7	14.8	70.5			
Bulgaria	8.2	7.5	-0.6	-0.8	13.7	17.5	68.8	0.3	4.0	-7.0
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	-0.1	0.2	14.0	14.8	71.1	0.6	6.2	
Estonia	1.4	1.3	-1.4	-0.2	15.3	17.2	67.5	0.1	8.9	
Hungary	10.2	10.0	-0.2	-0.2	14.7	16.5	68.8	0.8	8.4	-3.6
Latvia	2.4	2.2	-1.1	-0.6	13.8	17.8	68.4	0.2	9.3	
Lithuania	3.5	3.3	-0.5	-0.6	14.9	16.1	69.1	0.3	9.8	
Poland	38.5	38.2	0.1	-0.1	14.8	13.6	71.6	5.7	14.8	-2.4
Romania	22.4	21.4	-0.3	-0.5	15.2	14.9	69.9	1.8	8.4	-5.1
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	0.2	0.1	15.1	12.1	72.8	0.4	7.1	
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	-0.0	0.3	13.9	16.5	69.6	0.0	0.6	
EU other & EFTA	391.3	413.1	0.3	0.5	15.8	18.0	66.2			
Austria	8.0	8.4	0.4	0.5	14.7	17.6	67.7	0.3	3.4	-3.7
Belgium	10.3	10.9	0.3	0.6	16.9	17.4	65.7	0.1	1.2	
Cyprus	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.6	17.8	11.6	70.7	0.1	5.3	-2.8
Denmark	5.3	5.5	0.4	0.4	18.0	16.5	65.5	0.1	2.5	-3.5
Finland	5.2	5.4	0.4	0.4	16.5	17.2	66.2	0.2	3.9	-3.8
France	60.8	64.9	0.4	0.7	18.4	16.8	64.8	1.3	2.0	-4.4
Germany	82.2	81.8	0.3	-0.1	13.5	20.4	66.1	1.3	1.6	-4.3
Greece	10.9	11.3	0.7	0.4	14.6	18.6	66.9	1.1	9.6	-2.8
Ireland	3.8	4.5	0.8	1.6	21.2	11.7	67.1	0.3	6.6	-2.5
Italy	56.9	60.5	0.0	0.6	14.1	20.4	65.6	2.0	3.3	-4.4
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.5	17.7	13.9	68.4	0.0	1.4	
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	15.0	14.1	71.0	0.0	1.0	-4.5
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	0.6	0.4	17.7	15.3	67.0	0.4	2.5	-2.5
Portugal	10.2	10.6	0.2	0.4	15.1	17.9	66.9	1.1	10.3	-2.9
Spain	40.3	46.1	0.4	1.4	15.0	17.0	68.1	2.0	4.4	-4.0
Sweden	8.9	9.4	0.4	0.6	16.5	18.2	65.2	0.2	2.5	-2.8
United Kingdom	58.9	62.2	0.3	0.6	17.4	16.6	66.0	0.9	1.5	-1.5
Iceland	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	20.8	12.0	67.2	0.0	6.3	-1.7
Norway	4.5	4.9	0.6	0.9	18.7	14.7	66.6	0.2	3.7	-2.4
Switzerland	7.2	7.8	0.7	0.9	15.2	16.7	68.1	0.4	4.9	-1.9
Israel	6.3	7.6	3.0	1.9	27.2	10.4	62.3	0.1	1.7	-1.8

TABLE 2: Rural and urban population, and labour force structure

	Population					Empl in agriculture	% of empl in agriculture	Agricultural employment by gender	
	rural		urban		density people/km ²			female	male
	share %	p.a. growth %	share %	p.a. growth %		million people	%		
	2010	2000-2010	2010	2000-2010	2010	2000-2010*	2000-2010*	2000-2010*	2000-2010*
WORLD	49.3	0.4	50.7	2.1	53.2			42.6	57.4
Central Asia	57.6	1.1	42.4	1.3				40.8	59.2
Kazakhstan	41.5	0.4	58.5	1.3	6.0	2.3	29.4	24.2	75.8
Kyrgyzstan	63.4	0.9	36.6	1.4	28.4	0.7	34.0	29.8	70.2
Tajikistan	73.5	1.1	26.5	1.1	49.1	1.4	55.5	53.2	46.8
Turkmenistan	50.5	0.4	49.5	1.9	10.7			53.2	46.8
Uzbekistan	63.1	1.4	36.9	1.3	66.4	3.4	38.5	43.5	56.5
Caucasus & Turkey	33.2	0.0	66.8	1.9					
Armenia	36.3	0.4	63.7	-0.2	108.6	0.5	44.2	16.2	83.8
Azerbaijan	47.8	1.0	52.2	1.4	109.6	1.6	38.6	53.4	46.6
Georgia	47.1	0.0	52.9	0.1	77.9	0.9	53.4	36.2	64.1
Turkey	30.4	-0.2	69.6	2.1	94.5	5.4	23.7	52.6	47.4
CIS Europe	28.7	-0.4	71.3	-0.4					
Belarus	25.7	-2.1	74.3	0.1	46.8	1.0	21.2	18.7	81.3
Republic of Moldova	58.8	0.4	41.2	-1.0	124.0	0.4	31.1	30.0	70.0
Russian Federation	27.2	-0.1	72.8	-0.4	8.7	6.5	9.7	24.6	75.4
Ukraine	31.9	-1.0	68.1	-0.5	79.2	3.3	15.8	27.4	72.6
South Eastern Europe	46.3	-0.7	53.7	0.6					
Albania	52.0	-0.7	48.0	1.8	117.0		44.1	42.5	57.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.4	-0.8	48.6	1.4	73.7			59.1	40.9
Croatia	42.2	-0.5	57.8	0.4	78.9	0.2	14.9	29.8	70.2
Macedonia, FYR	32.1	-1.2	67.9	1.0	81.7	0.1	19.7	32.4	67.6
Montenegro	40.5	-0.3	59.5	0.2	47.0	0.0	8.6	38.5	61.5
Serbia	47.6	-0.6	52.4	-0.1	83.4	0.6	24.0	38.1	61.9
EU Central & Eastern	37.5	-0.4	62.5	-0.1					
Bulgaria	28.3	-1.7	71.7	-0.4	69.4	0.2	6.8	30.6	69.4
Czech Republic	26.5	0.4	73.5	0.2	136.2	0.2	3.1	23.2	76.8
Estonia	30.5	-0.2	69.5	-0.2	31.6	0.0	4.2	26.2	73.8
Hungary	31.7	-1.3	68.3	0.3	110.5	0.2	4.5	22.7	77.3
Latvia	31.8	-0.6	68.2	-0.6	36.0	0.1	8.8	25.7	74.3
Lithuania	32.8	-0.7	67.2	-0.6	52.4	0.1	9.0	23.0	77.0
Poland	38.8	0.1	61.2	-0.2	125.5	2.0	12.8	36.2	63.8
Romania	45.4	-0.7	54.6	-0.3	93.2	2.8	30.1	43.3	56.8
Slovakia	43.2	-0.0	56.8	0.2	112.9	0.1	3.2	21.8	78.7
Slovenia	52.0	0.9	48.0	-0.3	101.7	0.1	8.8	42.9	57.1
EU other & EFTA	23.1	-0.1	76.9	0.7					
Austria	32.4	-0.1	67.6	0.7	101.8	0.2	5.2	45.8	54.2
Belgium	2.6	-0.5	97.4	0.6	359.8	0.1	1.4	32.2	67.8
Cyprus	29.7	1.0	70.3	1.8	119.4	0.0	3.8	36.7	63.3
Denmark	12.8	-1.1	87.2	0.6	130.7	0.1	2.4	24.0	76.0
Finland	36.1	-0.4	63.9	0.8	17.7	0.1	4.4	35.7	64.3
France	22.2	-0.2	77.8	0.9	118.5	0.8	2.9	33.5	66.5
Germany	26.2	-0.3	73.8	0.0	234.6	0.6	1.6	36.9	63.2
Greece	38.6	-0.1	61.4	0.6	87.8	0.5	12.5	52.7	47.3
Ireland	38.1	0.9	61.9	2.1	65.0	0.1	4.6	7.4	92.6
Italy	31.6	0.2	68.4	0.8	205.6	0.9	3.8	45.0	55.0
Luxembourg	17.8	2.5	82.2	1.3	195.8	0.0	1.0	33.3	66.7
Malta	5.3	-2.7	94.7	1.1	1300.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	17.1	-2.6	82.9	1.2	492.6	0.2	2.8	36.6	63.4
Portugal	39.3	-1.1	60.7	1.5	116.3	0.5	10.9	63.7	36.3
Spain	22.6	0.9	77.4	1.5	92.4	0.8	4.3	37.6	62.5
Sweden	15.3	0.1	84.7	0.6	22.9	0.1	2.1	35.7	64.3
United Kingdom	9.9	-0.1	90.1	0.6	257.2	0.4	1.2	24.8	75.2
Iceland	7.7	1.1	92.3	1.2	3.2	0.0	5.5	16.7	83.3
Norway	22.4	0.2	77.6	1.1	16.0	0.1	2.5	39.8	60.2
Switzerland	26.4	0.7	73.6	0.9	195.7	0.1	3.3	43.1	56.9
Israel	8.3	1.6	91.7	2.0	352.3	0.0	1.7	21.6	78.4