

Land Use Management driver database

Michael Wögerer, IIASA



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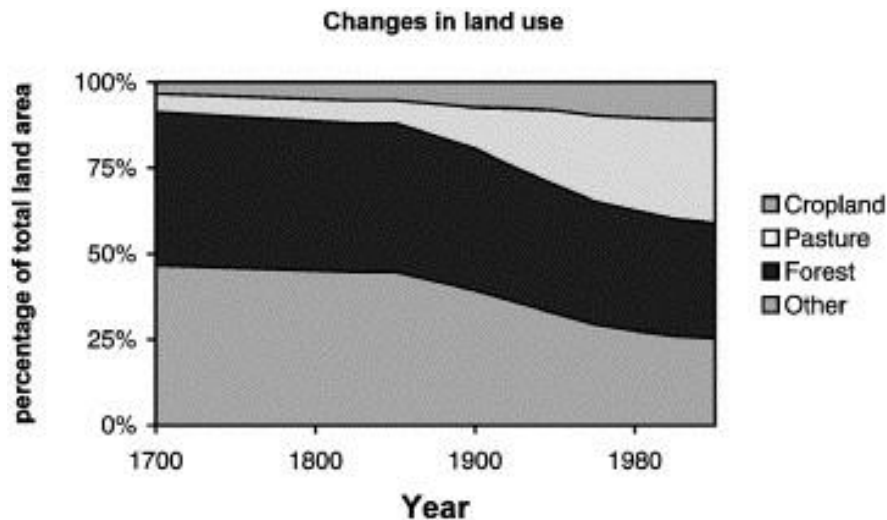
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Land Management for Sustainability

Land use change in general



Substantial change since ~1850

We see:

- moderate growth of cropland
- massive growth of pasture
- both at the expense of forests and other lands

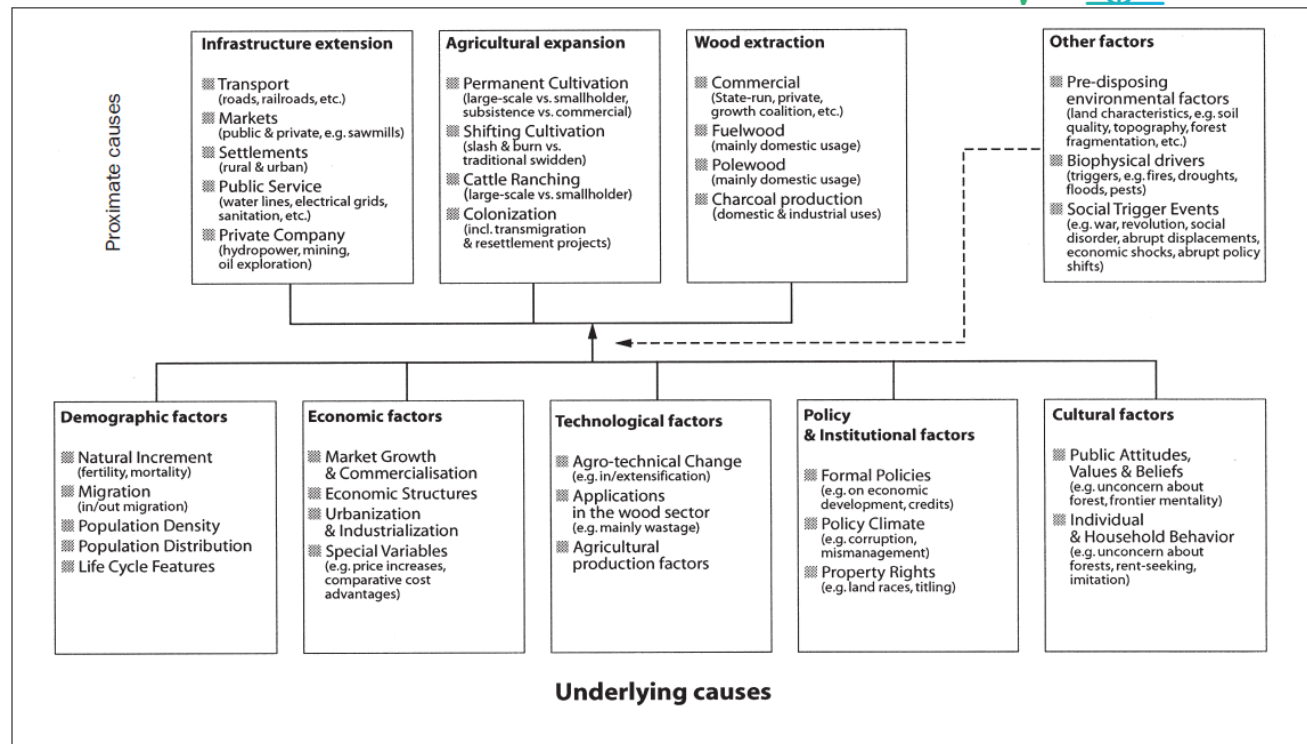
Fig. 1. Estimated changes in land use from 1700 to 1995 ([Goldewijk and Battjes, 1997](#)).

What drives land use management change?



Classifying causes/drivers of land use change is of multidimensional nature

- Proximate vs. underlying
housing vs. pop growth
- Local vs. global
Soil conditions vs. techn. progress
- Economic vs. non-economic
GDP vs. soil conditions
- Intentional vs. unintentional
Food prod vs. natural disturbances
- Quantitative vs. qualitative
Market size vs. property rights



Location factors vs. intensity factors



Intensity rather than location:

- Population (#, structure)
- Gross domestic product (GDP)
- Prices (import, export, consumer, producer)
- Trade (restrictions, subsidies)

Location rather than intensity:

- Climate data (precipitation, temperature)
- Economic data (employment, human capital, sectoral composition)
- Biophysical data (Elevation, Slope, Soil)
- Agricultural data (FADN, farm structure)



Working with the LUM driver database



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Accessing the data?

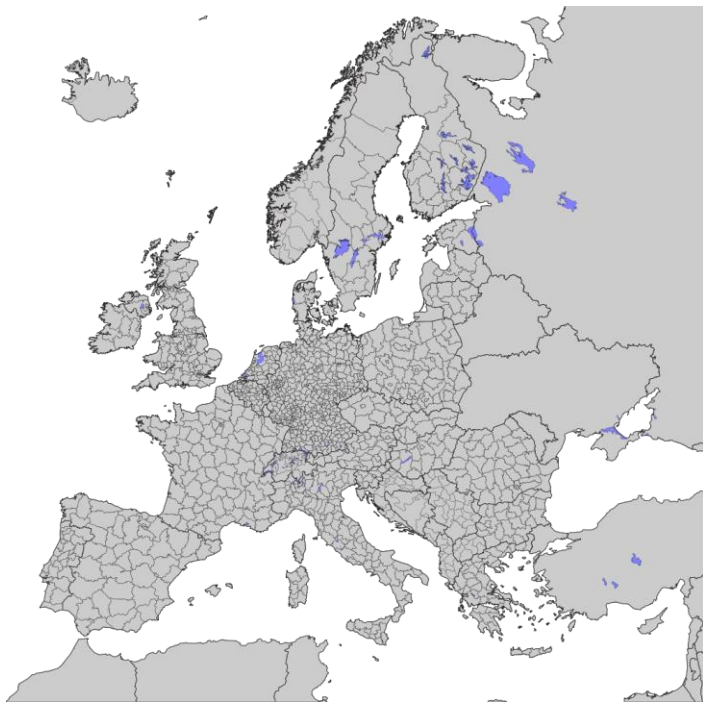


<https://zenodo.org/communities/lamasus/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest>

- Data is derived from publicly available data sources and harmonized to the LAMASUS NUTS regions.
- Easy to use and merge between the sources.



At what regional detail?



The **NUTS (Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques)** is a standardized regional classification used by the EU for collecting and comparing regional statistics.

Blessing in disguise:

- Updated on a 3-year period to reflect the changing nature subnational entities.
- 4 different levels (country, states, provinces, districts)

LAMASUS tries to harmonize to 2016 version



What is available?



Climate Data (Monthly, NUTS)

Precipitation (pr): kg/m²/s
Max Temperature (tasmax): °C
Min Temperature (tasmin): °C

Biophysical Data (Static, NUTS)

Elevation: Mean height above sea level (m)
Slope: Mean slope (degrees)
Aspect: Orientation (degrees)
Topsoil Properties (0–20cm)

- % share of USDA textural classes (clay, silt, sand)

FADN-Based Farm Typology Data (Annual, NUTS)

- Weighting: Number of farms represented
- SE Variables: Standard economic variables (e.g., output, input costs, subsidies)
- Detailed variable definitions: variable_description_zenodo.xlsx

Economic & Demographic Data (Annual, NUTS)

Employment by Sector:

- empHour_: Hours worked in 1000h
- emp_: Employment in 1000 jobs
- empl: Total employment

Economic Output:

- gdp: GDP (2015 constant prices, mio EUR)
- gva_: GVA by sector (mio EUR)

Workforce & Population:

- labour: Labour force in 1000 jobs
- pop: Total population

Wages:

- wage_: Compensation by sector (mio EUR)

Education Shares:

- loweduc, terteduc: % of low/high education (NUTS1/NUTS2 only)



A quick guide from... ...here...

...to there.



April 8, 2024 (0.1)

Dataset

Open

LAMASUS NUTS-level economic data 1980-2021

Krisztin, Tamás ; Piribauer, Philipp

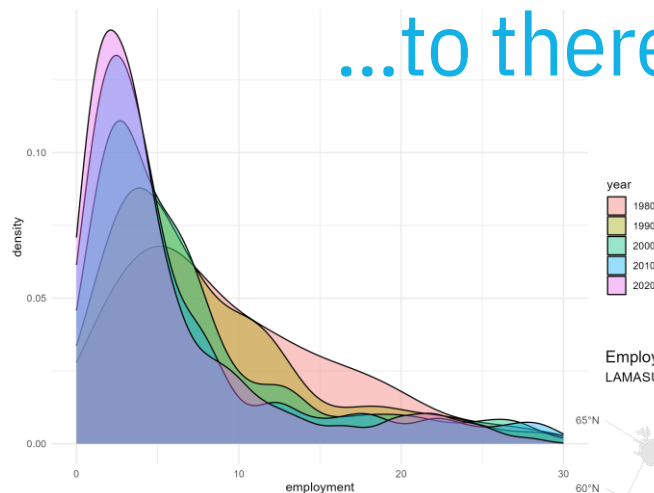
This dataset comprises spatial and temporal economic data compiled from the Annual Regional Database of the European Commission (ARDECO) and...

Part of EU Open Research Repository , Land use and Management modelling for Sustainable governance

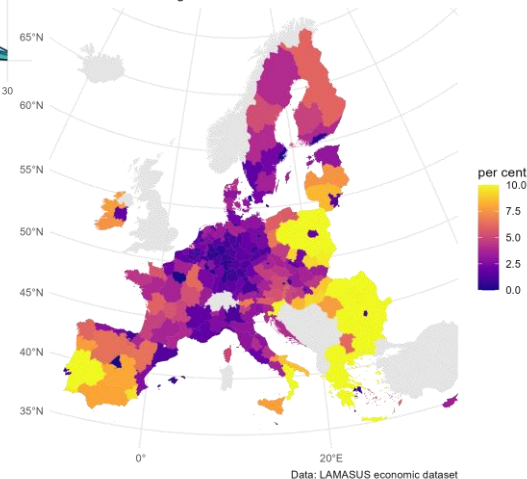
Uploaded on April 8, 2024

172

132



Employment share in Sector A (2020)
LAMASUS NUTS2 regions



Git repository – github.com/michidoubleu/LAMASUSSS



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What do I need to work with R?



- [R](#) – The base programming language. It handles the core functionality like computations, data structures, and statistical modeling.
- [RStudio](#) – A user-friendly interface (IDE) for writing and running R code. It includes helpful tools for script editing, plotting, and managing your environment.
- [Packages](#) – Add-ons that extend R's capabilities. Examples: tidyverse for data manipulation and plotting, mlogit for discrete choice models.
- [A dataset](#) – You'll need data to analyze. This could be a CSV file, Excel spreadsheet, or a built-in dataset from R packages.
- [Basic coding mindset](#) – Willingness to experiment, troubleshoot, and learn by doing. R is beginner-friendly but rewards curiosity.

Please provide your feedback!



- <https://www.menti.com/alavbf5ep7y3>



Thanks for your attention!

Any Questions?



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