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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS
Cross-Border
Newsletter

Edition no. 04
June 2015

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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS

is a cooperation project of



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All datasets, maps, charts and illustrations in this newsletter are either part of the web portal www.centropemap.org or were depicted with courtesy of the statistical offices of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Burgenland, Lower Austria, and Vienna.

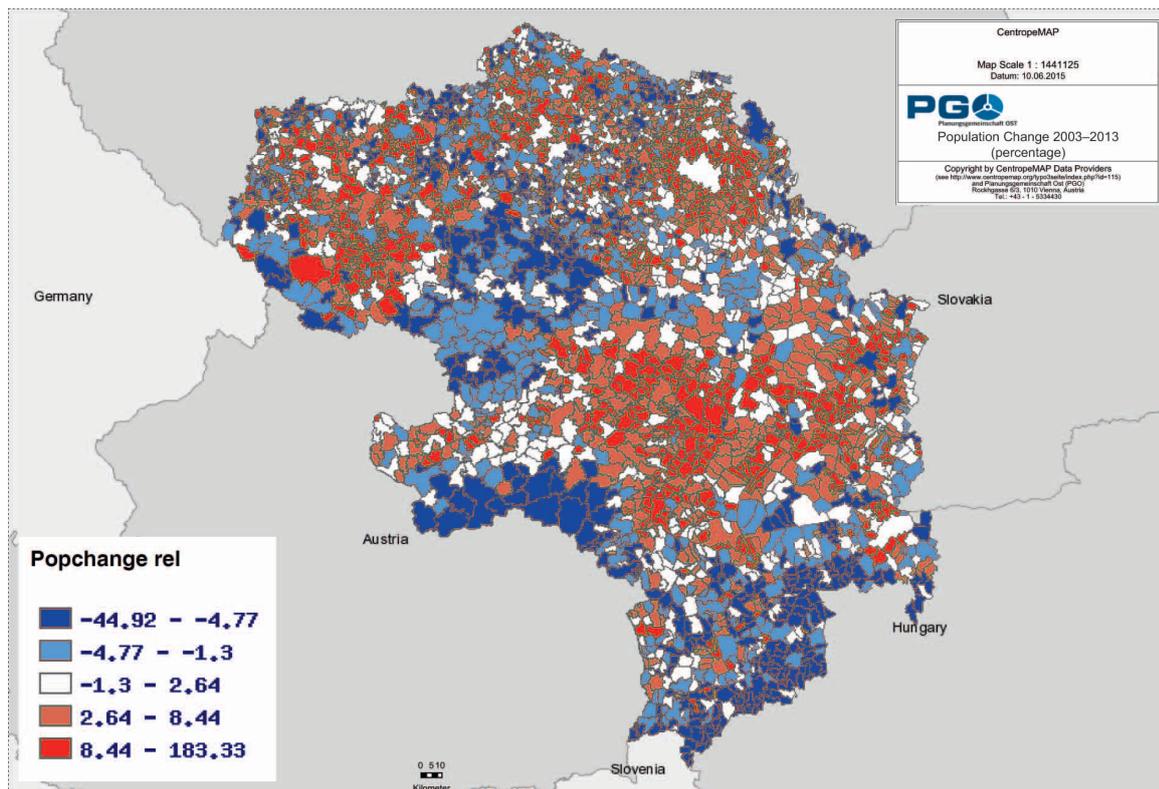
Population Change in the Centrope Region 2003–2013

In 2013 the population of the Centrope Region was about 7.8 million (23% of the total population of the four countries Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia). The number of inhabitants by municipality ranged from 1.7 million in Vienna (AT), 415,589 in Bratislava, 378,327 in Brno to 3 in Brezina (CZ). The population of the Centrope Region increased by 300,000 inhabitants (4.0%) between 2003 and 2013. 60% of municipalities had an increase in the number of their population and about 40% saw their population decrease. The highest population growth rate was observed in the bigger towns and their environs (Vienna, Bratislava, Brno, Győr, České Budějovice). The southern parts of the Czech Republic and

Lower Austria as well as the southern and eastern parts of the Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas counties registered the strongest decrease in their population. Population growth in Austrian and Hungarian regions was mainly due to net migration and to the fact that the natural change was negative (the number of deaths was higher than the number of births). However, in the Czech Republic and Slovakia most municipalities had a natural increase.



Tip: This map was created with the CentropeSTATISTICS Expert Mode with a few clicks only. Open the expert mode, select the table “Population Indicators: Population Change by year”. In the column “pop-change_rel” select “create map from this column”. Then choose the following options: method “equal area”, classes: 5, outline width: thin, outline colour: dark grey, colour ramp: red to green dichromatic, no special zero handling, labels off. Press Apply, then Create Map, then use the print function in the Map Window (left side menu) to create a ready to print PDF.

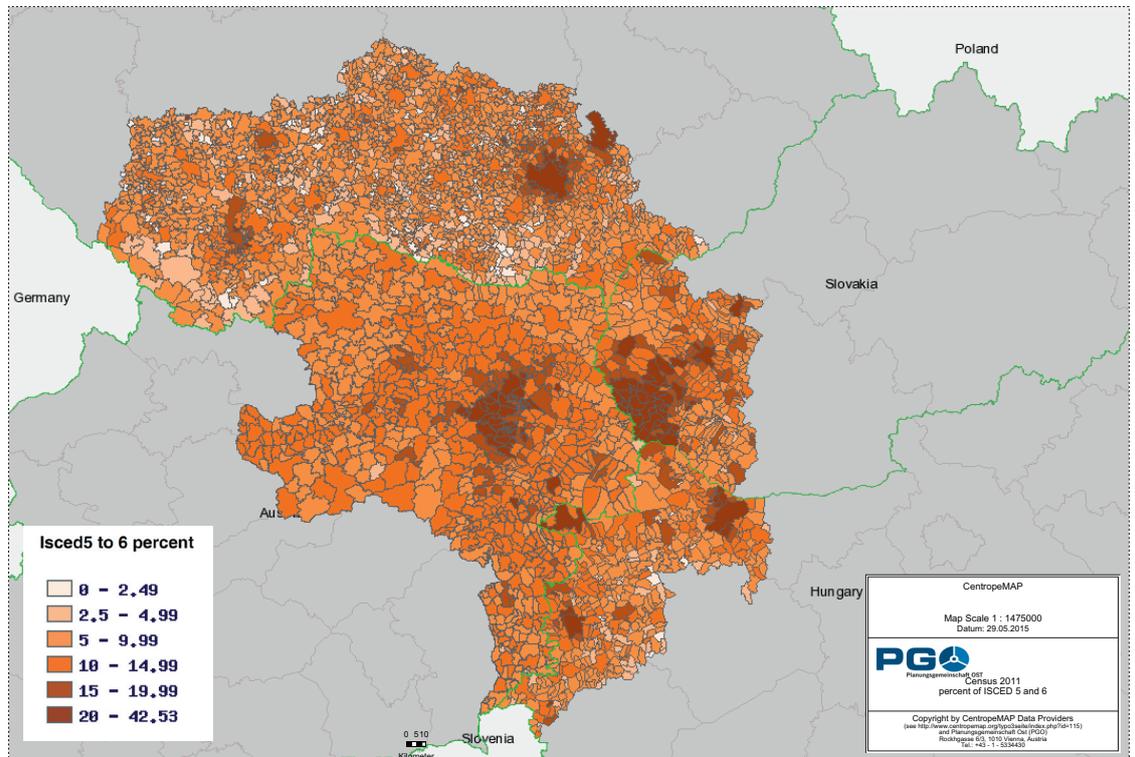


A Cross-border Suburbanisation Process

With CentropeMAP and the database of CentropeSTATISTICS you have the possibility to compare demographic information irrespective of national definitions.

We had a closer look at the share of residents with tertiary education (International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 5 and 6). As shown in fig. 1, in the Czech Republic the proportion of persons with tertiary education was the highest in the suburbs of České Budějovice and Brno, in Slovakia in the whole Bratislava region, in Austria in the south and west of Vienna, and in Hungary in Győr and its surrounding area.

The following more peripheral regions showed the lowest share of residents with tertiary education: the border region of the Czech Republic and Austria, the south of Burgenland and regions in Hungary located further away from the Austrian border. Surprisingly, some Austrian municipalities in the border region to Slovakia showed an above average proportion of persons with tertiary education. A deeper analysis revealed that these percentages were caused by Slovakian residents.



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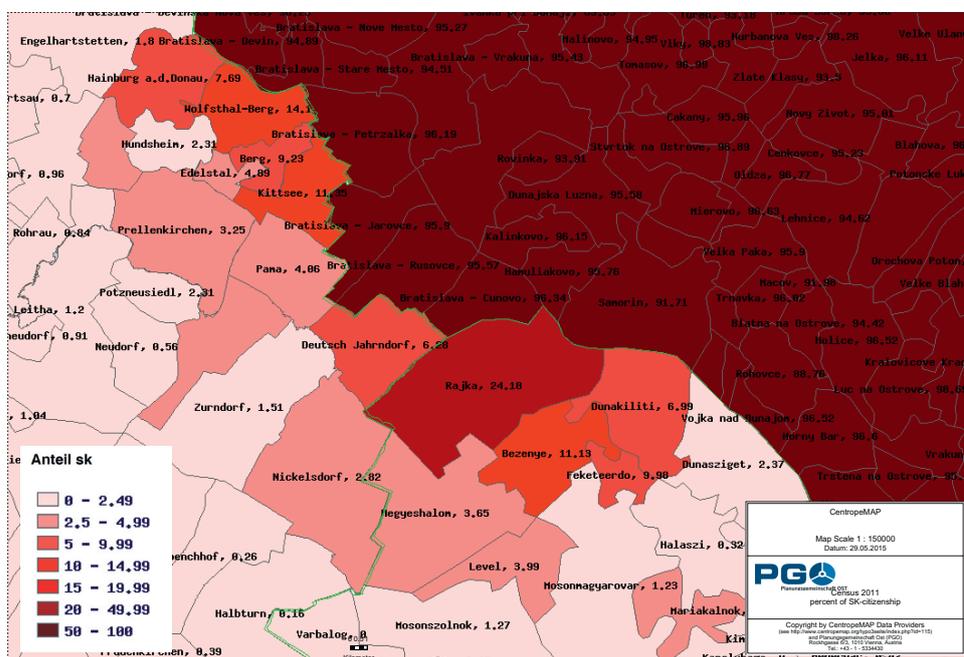
While 6.9% of Austrian citizens who live in the village of Wolfsthal-Berg have completed tertiary education, the share among Slovakian citizens in the village is at 16.5%. In Hainburg, for example, 8% of Austrians and

13% of Slovaks have completed tertiary education. In the village of Berg, 13.2% of Slovakian citizens and 6.9% of Austrian citizens have completed ISCED levels 5 or 6.

We can therefore assume that a cross-border suburbanisation process is taking place in the environs of Bratislava. The share

more than 11 percent in Kittsee are Slovakian citizens. With nearly 25% Rajka in Hungary has the highest number of Slovakian citizens.

These numbers contradict the hypothesis that national borders limit a suburbanisation process. It seems that persons with tertiary education are particularly attracted by the living conditions near the Slovakian border. There are several pull factors like land price. The traffic infrastructure (motorways, railways) and other factors with regard to quality of life as well as the lack of border controls within the Schengen area might have reinforced this process.



of Slovakian citizens is particularly high in the Hungarian and Austrian municipalities located in the vicinity of the Slovakian capital (see fig. 2). For instance, 14 percent of all residents in Wolfsthal-Berg and



Components of Vienna's population development

Vienna's population grew by 30,591 inhabitants in 2014 which is even more than expected in last year's projection by Statistics Austria (+ 26,233). The increase is mainly the result of international migration (84%) but also of a positive migration balance with other Austrian provinces (4%) and a positive balance of births over deaths (11%). Vienna loses about 4,000 inhabitants to Lower Austria per year.

Traditionally, the loss of Austrian citizens to neighbouring regions is even higher while the internal mi-

gration balance of foreign citizens is positive. However, this pattern changed for the first time in 2013 when an increasing number of foreign citizens were leaving Vienna to move to the city's surrounding regions, which can be considered a new aspect of suburbanisation.

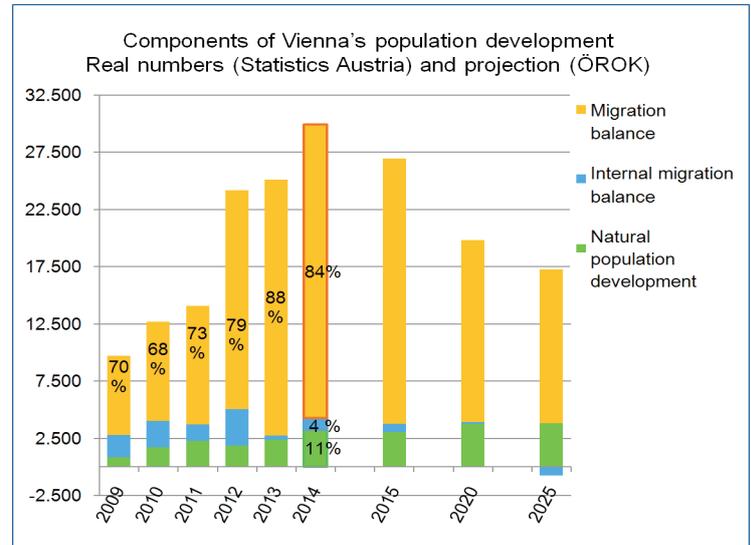
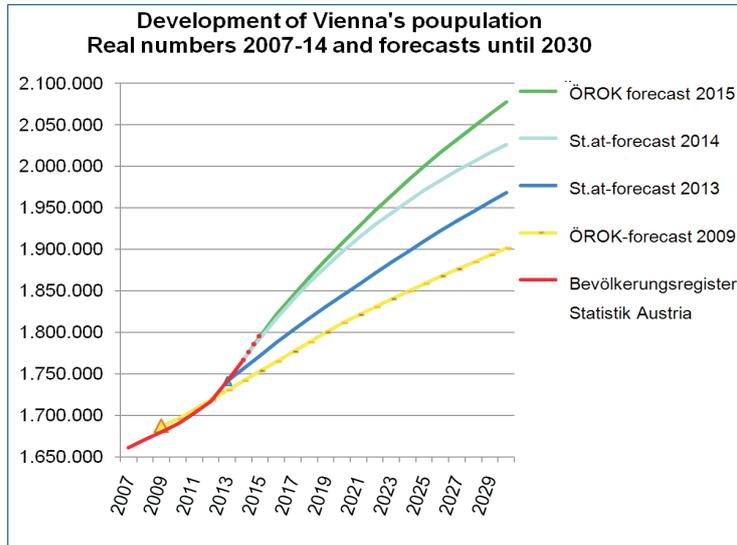
However, the population increase in Vienna's surrounding areas was lower than expected. Within the NUTS 3 regions in the north and south, the real change from 2010 to 2015 (+25,482) was only 80% of the ÖROK forecast from 2009 (+31,930),

whereas the real increase in Vienna (+107,342) was almost double the expected figure (+57,433). In general, the population increase in the Vienna region affected the core town more than expected.

In 2014, the relative increase was 1.73% in Vienna and 1.13% in the surrounding NUTS 3 regions. And even in the area surrounding Vienna, suburbanisation concentrated more on the regions close to the core city. The recent ÖROK forecast (see right) already reflects this trend.

Data source: ÖROK, Statistics Austria, City of Vienna.

Web link: <http://www.oerok.gv.at/raum-region/daten-und-grundlagen/oerok-prognosen/oerok-prognosen-2014.html>



New Data in CentropeSTATISTICS

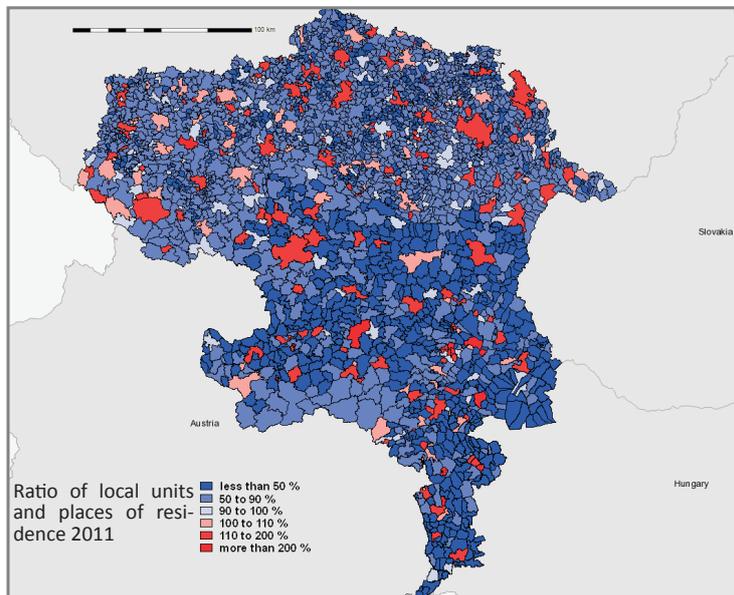
In addition to the updates of the annual population data series (population in absolute numbers, number of births and deaths, five year age groups for male, female and total population), a new table containing **data on economically active population per municipality by local units** has recently been added.

The table shows the number of local units per municipality. In connection with the absolute numbers of economically active residents it is possible to depict the ratio of local units and places of residence.

The map shows the data grouped in 5 classes: blue means less local units than economically active residents, and red co-

loured municipalities stand for more local units than economically active residents (which for

instance may happen if a municipality has an industry cluster in its territory).



New Datasets (updated 2015)

- Population by location of place of work
- Population by year
- Population by sex and year
- Population by five-year age groups, total
- Population by five-year age groups, female
- Population by five-year age groups, male
- Number of births by period and territory
- Number of deaths by period and territory
- Population: Births and Deaths by year

Regional Statistical Yearbooks of the Czech Republic

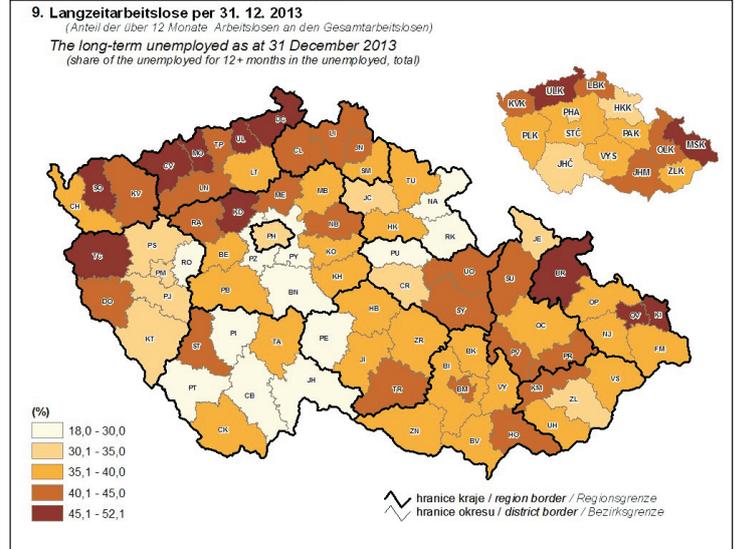
The Regional Administration of the Czech Statistical Office annually emits statistical yearbooks with unified content. The publications include the cross

For individual regions CSO also publishes data by districts and several indicators representing cities and all municipalities. The content of the regional yearbooks follows the nationwide yearbook. They have the same division into chapters, provide

more details, particularly in terms of territorial division of the region. Each yearbook contains the characteristics of the region, more than 300 tables, about 20 graphs, 20 colour cardgrams and 3 colour regional maps.

Here, you will find data on population, employment, unemployment, agriculture, industry, construction, housing construction, transport, tourism, educa-

tion, health, social care, crime, accidents, and many others. The datasets of the yearbooks are provided in PDF and Excel format.



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Web link: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/yearbooks>



Regional Statistical Yearbook of Slovakia

The publication Regional Statistical Yearbook of Slovakia brings for the ninth time a regional view on the demographic, social and economic development of the Slovak Republic and freely follows and supplements the Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic.

The information is divided into twenty-five chapters, containing tables as well as graphs, cartograms, methodological notes, indicator definitions and data sources. The territorial breakdown of Slovakia into areas, regions and

districts is reflected in the table structures. District level data, where available, is also a part of the electronic publication. Tabular summaries illustrate the state and development of statistical indicators from 2009 to 2013.

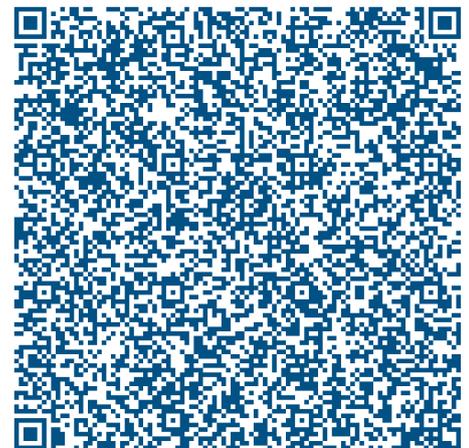
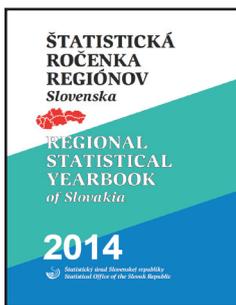
The last two chapters represent a specific part of the publication. The first one provides an overview of information on Slovak towns for the field of demography and housing. Another chapter focuses on the international comparison of the EU countries and shows the position of

Slovakia and its regions within the EU, by means of selected key indicators.

The electronic version of the publication is available for download on the internet at www.statistics.sk. The regional database DATAcube., which is accessible for the public on www.statistics.sk, contains multidimensional tables of economic and socio-economic development and also provides a wide range of regional information.

A comprehensive summary of regional information on Slova-

kia and its regions in a five-year development period is intended for professionals and the general public and can be used in analytical, managerial, scholarly and scientific activities.



Centrope/MAP STATISTICS

Multi-language website:
 German, English, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian

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