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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS
Cross-Border
Newsletter

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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS

is a project
in co-operation of



www.centropemap.org



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.

Any redistribution of this newsletter is highly appreciated!

Census 2011 Data Available

Data Delivery from all CentropeSTATISTICS partners (Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Burgenland, Lower Austria, Vienna) is currently in progress. Many of the census datasets are already available to the public through the CentropeSTATISTICS Expert Mode interface.

Since November 2014 there is access to 8 themes of the 2011 census.

Marital status: This table splits up the population of a municipality into never married, married, divorced, and widowed.

Education: This table splits up the population of a municipality by their highest level of education according to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) categories 1 to 6.

Population by economic activity: This table shows how many people in a municipality are either employed, unemployed, or economically inactive.

Breakdown of economically active population illustrates the number and ratio of employers, employees, own account workers and contributing family workers.

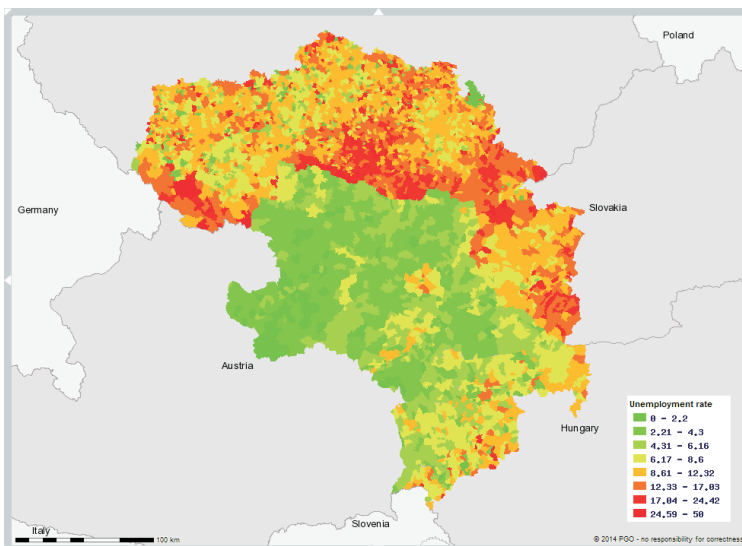
Commuters in and out: This table shows how many people enter and leave each municipality to work.

Buildings by building period: This table shows the age of buildings in each municipality stating the decade of construction (from 1961).

Population by citizenship: This table splits up the population of a municipality by their citizenship. According to the focus on the Centrope region the categories of citizenship are AT, CZ, HU, SK, EU, and other.

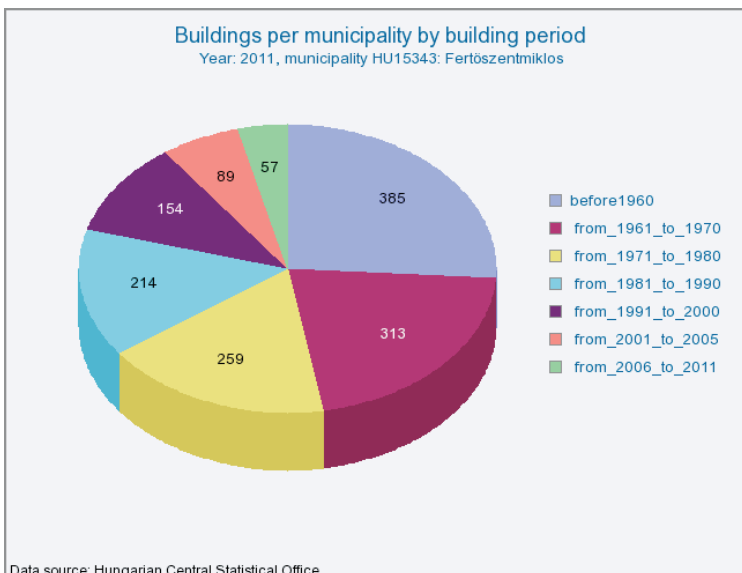
All data from the census 2011 tables can be downloaded as well as used for interactive creation of thematic maps and various types of charts (see also pp. 3-4 for the explanation of new functions in the CentropeSTATISTICS web interface).

- Updated Tables November 2014
- Marital status of population by year
 - Education of population by municipality
 - Population by economic activity and year
 - Breakdown of economically active population by type of activity
 - Economically active persons by NACE sector of activity
 - Commuters in and out by municipality
 - Buildings per municipality by building period
 - Population by Citizenship (AT, CZ, HU, SK, EU, other)



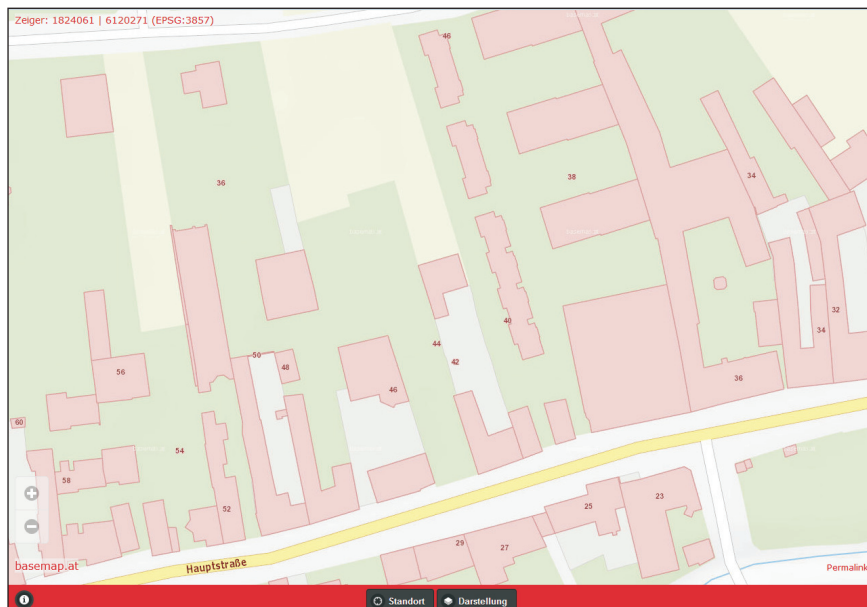
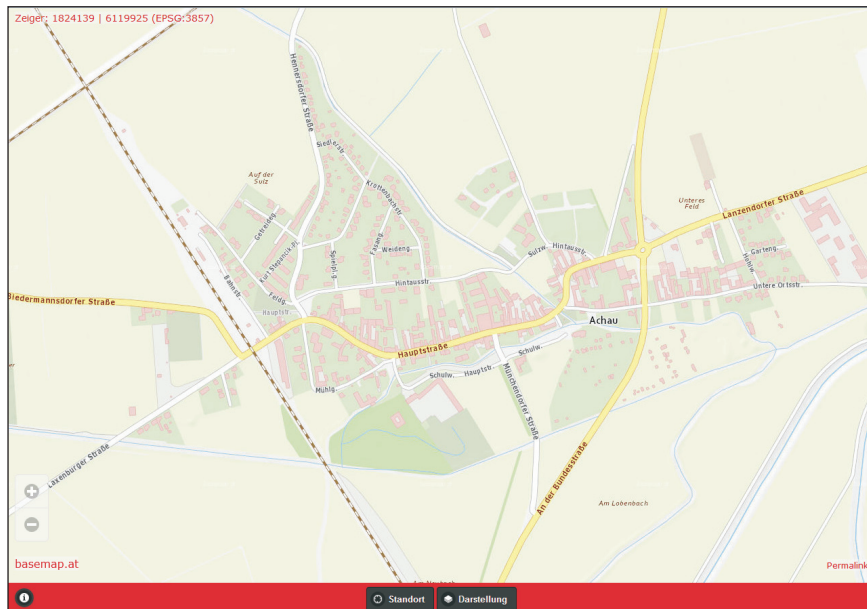
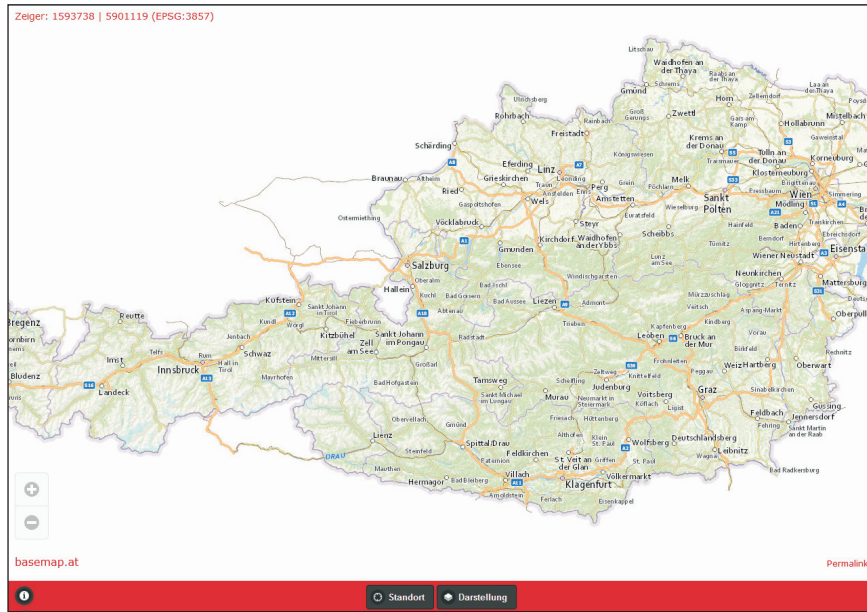
Map: Unemployed persons 2011 as percentage of the sum of unemployed and employed population (= economically active population).

Chart: Buildings per building period in Fertöszentmiklos, HU.



Data source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Open Governmental Data in Austria



About basemap.at

basemap.at is the result of a cooperation of the nine Austrian provinces (geoland.at), ITS Vienna Region (GIP.at operator), the University of Technology/Vienna and Synergis. The project is co-funded by the Climate and Energy Fund, within a program for innovation in green and efficient mobility.

2012 and 2013 the project team created the foundation for an open web map. 2014 it was published open to everybody. It is used for numerous administrative procedures. In addition, it is also available for private and commercial purposes according to the Open Government Data conditions in Austria.

Underlying data

basemap.at is a cartographic product based on the administrative data of the nine Austrian provinces and their partners, especially the Austrian Association of Cities and Towns as well as GIP.at – a nationwide transport graph.

The map covers the entire Austrian territory. It is updated bi-monthly according to the data updates from the partners. The cartography as well as the underlying data are constantly updated and improved. Therefore, not only the map content, but also the cartographic presentation might change in the future.

Service Access

basemap.at offers pre-rendered, cached raster tiles in Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere. They are compatible with well-established basemaps, such as OpenStreetMap, Google Maps and Bing Maps.

The service is available as OpenGIS Web Map Tile Service 1.0.0 (WMTS) according to the OGC Standard.

Interfaces

<http://www.basemap.at/wmts/1.0.0/WMTS-Capabilities.xml>

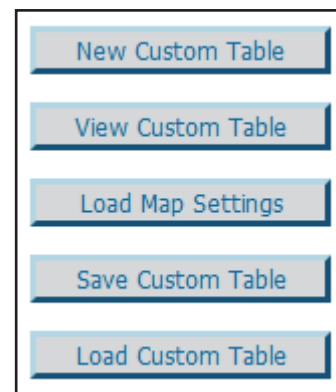
<http://www.basemap.at/wmts/1.0.0/WMTS-Capabilities-arcmap.xml> (especially for ArcGIS 10.1)

Meta data

Meta data for basemap.at can be accessed at the Austrian OGD platform data.gv.at.

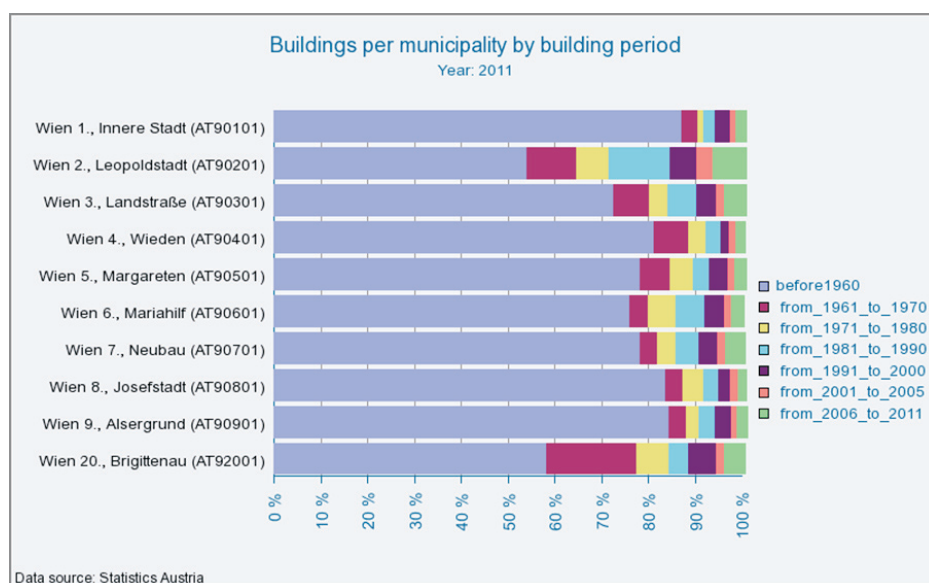


New Functions in the CentropeSTATISTICS User Interface



Easing the work with custom tables

Custom tables allow the user to combine data from two or more tables from the cross-border statistics database – for example unemployed persons and total population, or economic activity by sector and educational level. Until now, a custom table was only available during the working session. Closing CentropeSTATISTICS, it was lost. Now there is a possibility to save the whole custom table to a file which can be stored on the user's harddisk. At any other time it can be loaded into CentropeSTATISTICS again to continue working.



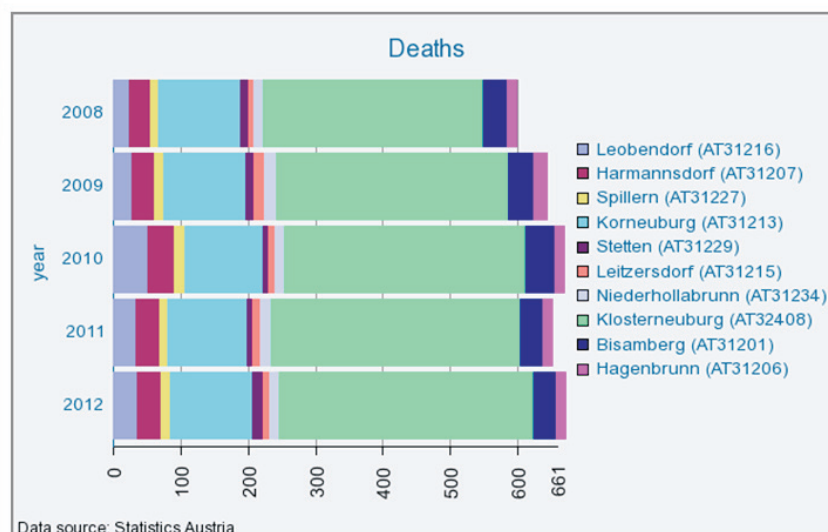
Horizontal bar charts as additional feature in graphic output

CentropeSTATISTICS allows the online creation of various types of charts: vertical bar charts, line charts, point charts, pie charts and now even horizontal bar charts. There are two ways of implementation:

(1) Comparison of relative values for two or more municipalities (see image on the left): If there were only one municipality, the output would be a pie chart. However, a pie chart is not suitable for two and more municipalities – so, for this reason, CentropeSTATISTICS automatically switches to bar charts if more than one municipality is selected in the pie chart mode. All bars have the same length due to depicting relative values.

(2) Aggregation of absolute values (see image on the right): This output is similar to the option *stacked columns*, but produces an horizontal graphic output which makes it easier to comprehend the distribution of attribute values between single municipalities.

Also, the selection of years to be displayed can be toggled in a separate option window when working with charts (exception: the pie chart mode always displays values for single years only).



INSPIRE: Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community

In Europe a major recent development has been the entering in force of the INSPIRE Directive in May 2007, establishing an infrastructure for spatial information in Europe to support policies or activities which may have an impact on the environment.

INSPIRE is based on the infrastructures for spatial information established and operated by the 28 EU member states. The directive addresses 34 spatial data themes (see illustration on the right, source: INSPIRE website, 2014) needed for environmental applications, with key components specified through technical implementing rules. This makes INSPIRE a unique example of a legislative “regional” approach.

INSPIRE features an own geoportal where open data services (geodata, table data, metadata) from all member states are brought together and can be viewed or downloaded. The status for each country can be queried.

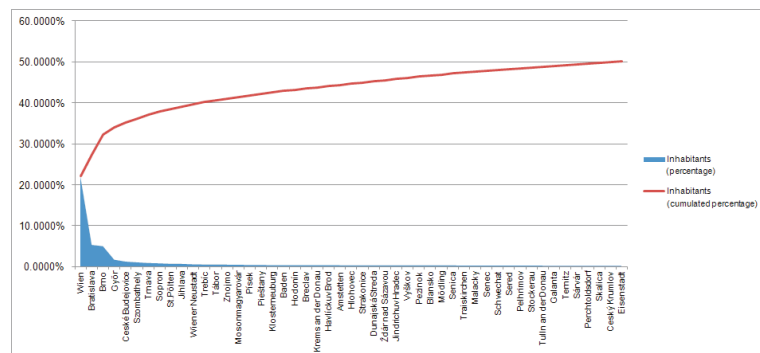


Web links (copy to browser or scan QR codes):
<http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/> <http://inspire-geoportal.ec.europa.eu/>

ANNEX I	ANNEX III
1 Coordinate reference systems	1 Statistical units
2 Geographical grid systems	2 Buildings
3 Geographical names	3 Soil
4 Administrative units	4 Land use
5 Addresses	5 Human health and safety
6 Cadastral parcels	6 Utility and governmental services
7 Transport networks	7 Environmental monitoring Facilities
8 Hydrography	8 Production and industrial facilities
9 Protected sites	9 Agricultural and aquaculture facilities
	10 Population distribution and demography
ANNEX II	11 Area management / restriction / regulation zones & reporting units
1 Elevation	12 Natural risk zones
2 Land cover	13 Atmospheric conditions
3 Orthoimagery	14 Meteorological geographical features
4 Geology	15 Oceanographic geographical features
	16 Sea regions
	17 Bio-geographical regions
	18 Habitats and biotopes
	19 Species distribution
	20 Energy Resources
	21 Mineral Resources

Town Size Analysis in the Centrope Region

As a result of the 2011 census, the Centrope region has 7.773,805 inhabitants. More than half of the population (53.65 %) lives in cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants, and there are 73 municipalities with a population of more than 10,000.



The table on the right shows all municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants in the Centrope region. The chart above illustrates the distribution of inhabitants in large municipalities, ordered by descending population. It can clearly be seen that the main cities are Vienna, Bratislava, Brno, and Győr with a size more >100,000 inhabitants, followed by 6 more municipalities with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000. These 10 municipalities are the home of 39.1 % of the population of the whole Centrope region.

Municipality code	Name	Inhabitants	Municipality code	Name	Inhabitants
AT90000	Wien	1714227	AT32419	Schwechat	16529
SK529000	Bratislava	411228	SK504009	Sereď	16235
CZ582786	Brno	385913	CZ547492	Pelhrimov	16232
HU25584	Győr	129527	AT31230	Stockerau	15624
CZ544256	Ceské Budejovice	93715	AT32135	Tulln an der Donau	15169
HU03009	Szombathely	78884	SK503665	Galanta	15138
SK506745	Trnava	66358	AT31839	Ternitz	14800
HU08518	Sopron	60548	HU21306	Sávár	14777
AT30201	St. Pölten	51955	AT31719	Perchtoldsdorf	14522
CZ586846	Jihlava	50075	SK504815	Skalica	14441
AT30401	Wiener Neustadt	41305	CZ545392	Ceský Krumlov	13361
CZ590266	Třebíč	36998	AT10101	Eisenstadt	13101
CZ552046	Tábor	34430	SK501905	Samorín	12726
CZ593711	Znojmo	34122	AT31213	Korneuburg	12278
HU04783	Mosonmagyaróvár	32004	AT31818	Neunkirchen	12249
CZ549240	Písek	29706	HU13532	Körmend	11950
SK507440	Piešťany	28268	CZ597007	Velké Meziříčí	11680
AT32408	Klosterneuburg	25828	HU16832	Kőszeg	11666
AT30604	Baden	25093	CZ583251	Kurim	11540
CZ586021	Hodonín	24961	CZ581372	Boskovice	11502
CZ584291	Breclav	24737	AT31022	Hollabrunn	11489
AT30101	Krems an der Donau	24032	CZ586307	Kyjov	11462
CZ568414	Havlíckuv Brod	23769	AT30301	Waidhofen an der Ybbs	11455
AT30502	Amstetten	22847	AT30603	Bad Vöslau	11316
SK507032	Hlohovec	22701	AT31704	Brunn am Gebirge	11308
CZ50787	Strakonice	22690	CZ586722	Veselí nad Moravou	11266
SK501433	Dunajská Streda	22477	SK504378	Holíč	11255
CZ595209	Žďár nad Sázavou	22328	AT32530	Zwettl-Niederösterreich	11247
CZ545881	Jindřichuv Hradec	21574	CZ550094	Prachatic	11203
CZ592889	Vyškov	21391	HU27094	Celldömök	11113
SK508179	Pezinok	21179	CZ547999	Humpolec	11024
CZ581283	Blansko	20629	AT31633	Mistelbach	10963
AT31717	Mödling	20411	HU04039	Csorna	10558
SK504203	Senica	20255	HU28334	Kapuvár	10495
AT30639	Traiskirchen	17729	AT30817	Gänserndorf	10362
SK508063	Malacky	17051	AT32404	Gerasdorf bei Wien	10278
SK508217	Senec	17050			

Data source: CentropESTATISTICS, census data 2011. **Web link:** <http://www.centropemap.org>

