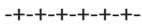


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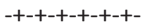
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Centropemap
Centropestatistics
Cross-Border
Newsletter

Edition no. 05
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Centropemap
Centropestatistics

is a cooperation project of



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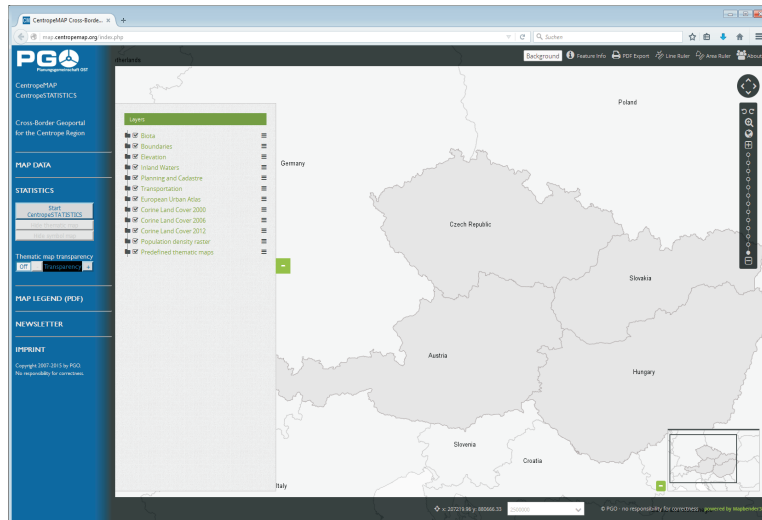
www.centropemap.org



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

Any redistribution of this newsletter is highly appreciated!

Relaunch of Centropemap and Centropestatistics

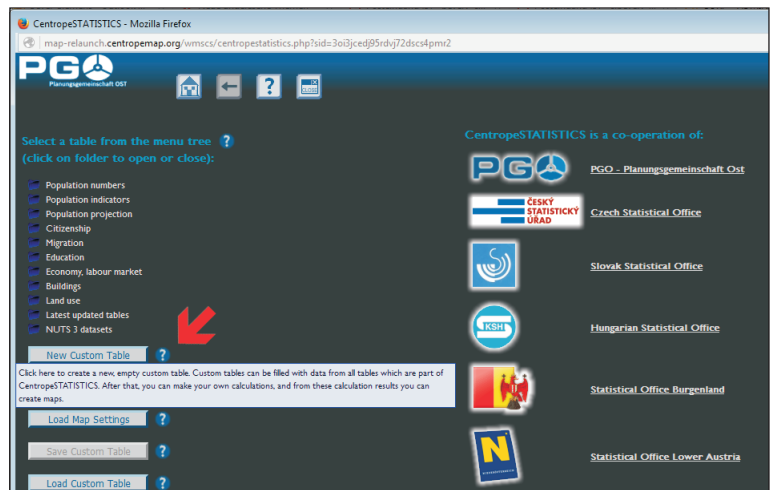


navigation and layer switching are now easier than before. Centropemap also serves proper map legends for all layers for screen display and PDF export.

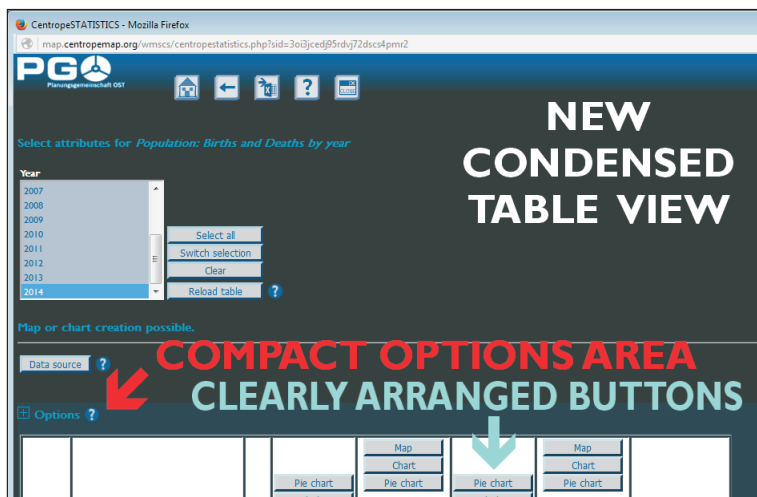
Centropestatistics was converted to the new design template and some changes were implemented according to user feedback. For example, the Centropestatistics basic mode was removed, its contents (predefined thematic maps) are now directly embedded into the geoportal.

If you open Centropestatistics, you will see that the table

After a major hardware and software update Centropemap for better speed, usability, and user friendliness was relaunched in December 2015. The new Centropemap server is responding much faster and therefore increases the usability of Centropemap and Centropestatistics. The geoportal software "Mapbender3" comes with a new, user-friendly layout (see top illustration). The number and position of buttons and functions was optimised to meet user requirements; map



menu tree is sorted by categories (instead of table update dates) which makes it easier to find the desired table. As Centropestatistics is a very powerful tool with lots of functions, we implemented tool tips (see middle illustration). There are blue question mark symbols next to many buttons and selection boxes. The table view was tidied up (see bottom illustration), the rarely used options are now hidden by default and can be expanded on demand.



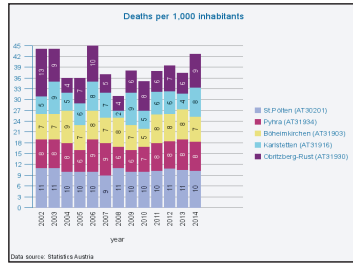
Map creation and chart creation are working as usual. Some new functions were introduced to improve performance:

New functions

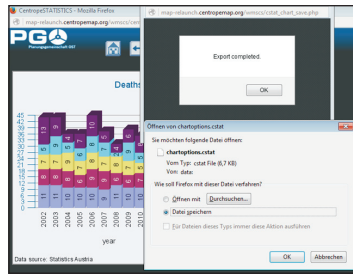
(1) Municipality sorting options: municipalities for chart creation can be sorted either by their name or by their municipality code.



(2) Column and bar charts can also be displayed in 3D mode like pie charts.



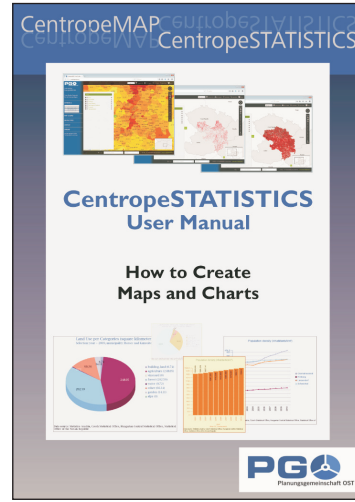
(3) Like maps, chart contents can also be saved – for later working sessions with Centropemap or to pass them on to colleagues.



(4) Charts (pie charts, bar charts) can also be created from all available columns in custom tables.

New user manual

The comprehensive user manual was completely revised during the relaunch of Centropemap and CentropemapSTATISTICS.



It is available for download as PDF file in English and German from the Centropemap website and can be useful for beginners as well as for expert users.

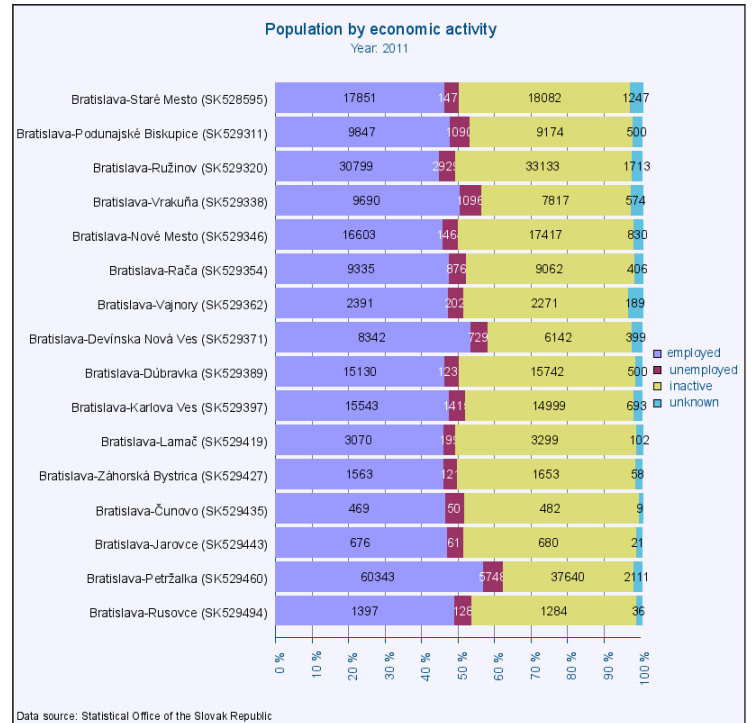
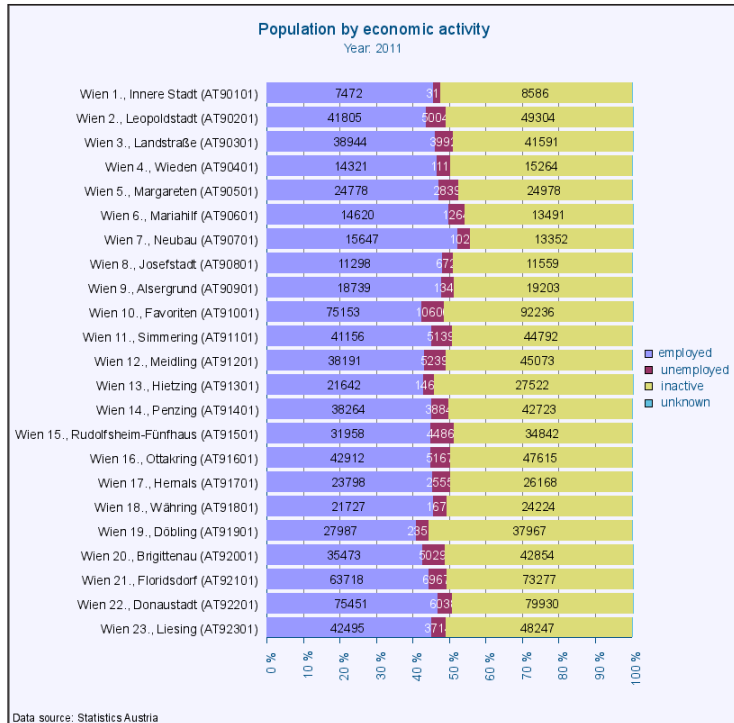
Did you know?

Spatial query

You have the possibility to select one or more municipalities the data of which is inserted into a CentropemapSTATISTICS chart. You can make a spatial database query and select nearby municipalities. You define the number of adjacent municipalities to be shown, and the adjacent municipalities are ranked by their distance to the originating municipality.



Below: Example charts from CentropemapSTATISTICS showing population by economic activity for the twin cities Vienna and Bratislava.



Centropemap
STATISTICS

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

www.centropemap.org

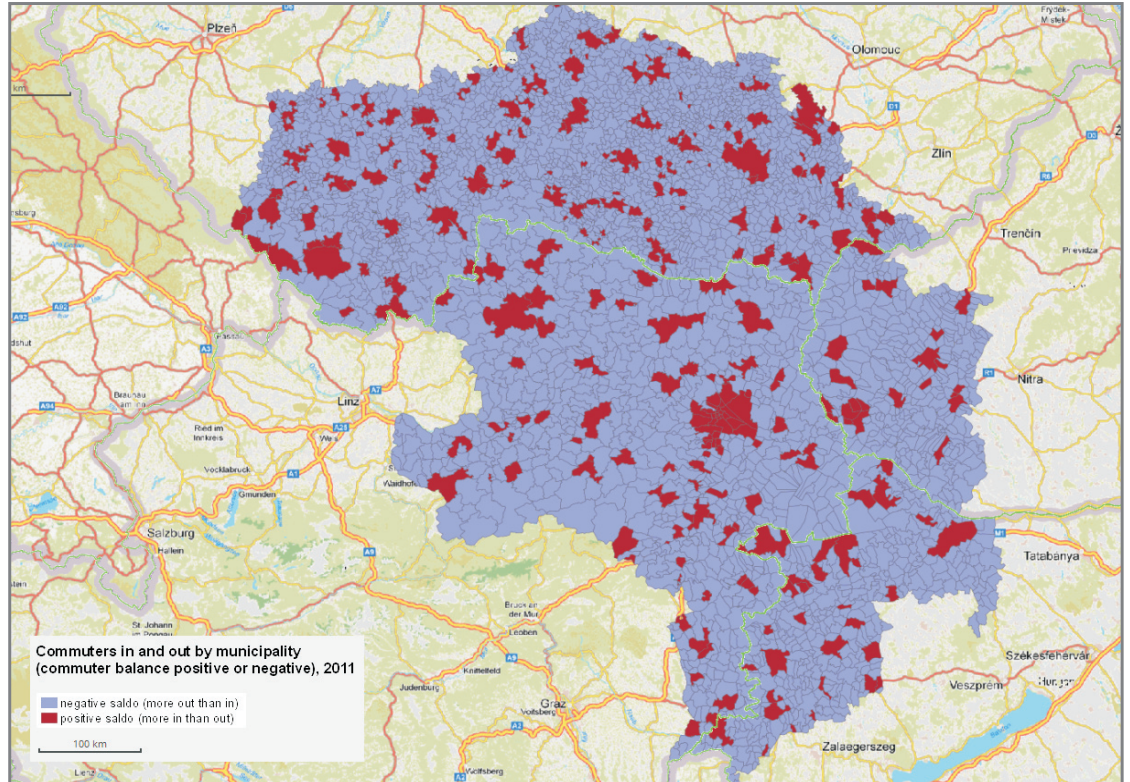
Commuting in the Centrope region

People who cannot find a job or do not want to work in their place of residence – because of quantitative or structural reasons – choose commuting. The data from the population census gives more detailed information about the people who commute between different towns.

The extent of the persons commuting is naturally related to the size of the towns and the number of locally available jobs. It is therefore not surprising that cities, which have the largest populations and which are the most important economic centres (the two capitals: Bratislava and Wien but also Brno, Győr and Sankt Pölten) attract most of the commuters. Towns such as Wiener Neustadt and Schwechat, which are located in the most populated agglomerations of the Centrope region, also have a significant capability to attract labour force. Based on data from the 2011 population census, the number of people who entered for work were higher than those who left for work in 288 out of the 3,468 towns of the Centrope region.

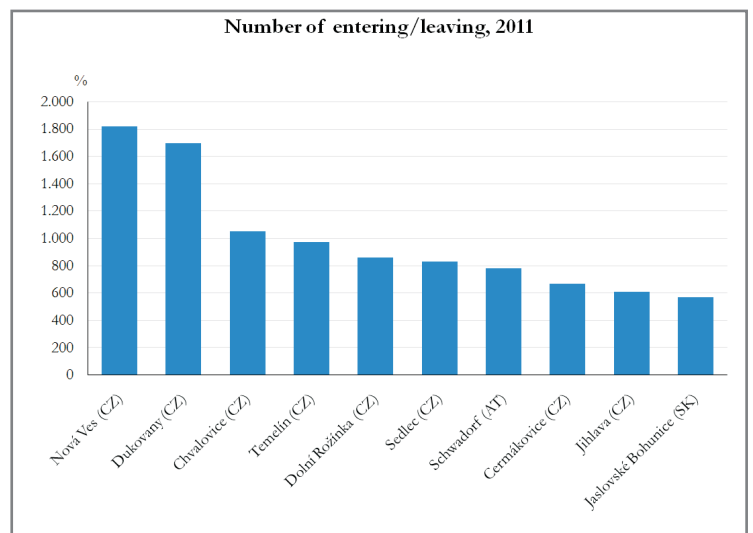
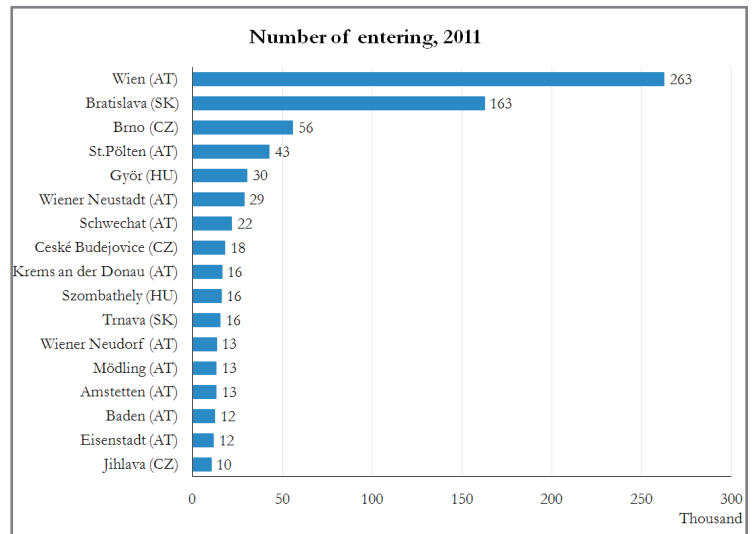
All in all, 1.1 million people from these towns commuted to work, which is close to one third of the working population of Centrope. Most of them, nearly 263,000, commuted to Wien and nearly 163,000 to Bratislava. In addition to the two capitals, the number of commuters surpassed 30,000 in the Austrian town of Sankt Pölten and in the Hungarian town of Győr. All of these cities are important regional centres.

The presence of a major company or the strong influence of the aforementioned



economic centres also increases the employment attractiveness of the towns with small populations. In the towns, which had a positive balance (i.e. 28 settlements), the number of people who commuted to the town for work was 4 times the number of residents who left for work. Most of these towns (19 out of 28) are located in the Czech Republic.

For example, in Dukovany and in Temelin the nuclear power stations provide work opportunities and make these towns attractive for commuters. These can be categorized as towns with a small number of inhabitants (Dukovany and Temelin have nearly 800 inhabitants but 1,700 or 1,000 people respectively work there). This can also be said about the ten towns, which are highlighted in the second chart, namely their population did not reach 2000, with the exception of Jihlava, which is the centre of the Czech Vysočina district.



Current small-scale population forecast

Each year, Statistics Austria publishes a population forecast for Austria and the federal provinces. About every five years, the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (ÖROK) commissions a small-scale population forecast.

The regions covered in this forecast are partly identical with the political districts, in Wien with the municipal districts. The demographic change – the number of young residents is decreasing while the number of senior residents is increasing – differs greatly. There is a strong population decrease in some parts of peripheral regions while urban agglomerations are growing.

The Austrian part of the Centrope region (Wien, Lower Austria and Burgenland) will grow by 440,000 people (+11.9%) between 2014 and 2030, i.e. from 3.68 million to 4.12 million people. According to EUROSTAT, the population in the neighbouring countries will change only slightly (a decrease is expected for Hungary and Slovakia and a slight increase is expected for the Czech Republic).

According to the ÖROK forecast, the population of Burgenland will increase by 4.9% between 2014 and 2030 (from 287,000 to 301,000). In addition to Wien, Lower Austria and Styria, Burgenland is one of the Austrian provinces with a positive internal migration balance. For the forecast period, the expected population forecast shows a federal province that is divided into three parts: the population in the northern part of Burgenland will grow by more than 9% due to its vicinity to Wien. The southern part of the province will have a slight population decrease (-1.2%). The central part of Burgenland will see a slight increase (+2.1%).

During the forecast period, the population of Lower Austria will increase by about 7.0%, i.e. from 1,625,000 to 1,740,000, by 2030. Despite a negative natural population development, Lower Austria will see an increase in its population due to the strong external and internal migration balance. The future population growth nearly shows concentric circles around Wien: the closer a place is located to Wien the stronger its population increases, the further away it is located the lower the increase.

Wien has the strongest population increase among all Austrian provinces. By 2030, the city will have about 311,000 inhabitants more than today, by 2024 it will have more than 2 million, and by 2030 about 2.07 million inhabitants. Compared to 2014 this will be an increase by 13.3%. The large districts of Donaustadt, Favoriten and Floridsdorf will see the strongest increase with more than 20% each. The population of the first district in the city centre will continue to decrease. In Austria, about 40% of migrants from abroad move to Wien.

A labour force forecast is drawn up based on the development of 20 to 65 year old residents. According to the changes of the labour force with regard to age and gender, the potential of the labour force is forecast until 2030. The 20 to 65 year age group will increase by 140,000 people in the Austrian Centrope region and the labour force potential will increase by 193,000. However, these increases will mainly be seen in Wien. The population aged 20 to 65 years will decrease in Burgenland and Lower Austria. The labour force potential, however, will remain stable until 2030 due to higher employment rates.

