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Newsletter

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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS

is a cooperation project of



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Municipality Data for the Centrope Region

Municipality-level data makes CentropeSTATISTICS a unique service

Various websites from national statistical offices or pan-European institutions offer regional statistics. However, these datasets only refer to hierarchical levels NUTS 2 or NUTS 3. CentropeSTATISTICS is the only cross-border database with an emphasis on municipal-level datasets.

The NUTS classification of territorial units for statistics (abbrev. NUTS – nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques) was developed by the European Union as a geocode standard for referencing the subdivisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS levels range from NUTS 0 (whole member state) to NUTS 3. In most countries, the NUTS regions match national territorial boundaries – for example, kraje (CZ, SK) and megyék (HU) are equal to NUTS 3 regions whereas in Austria NUTS 3 regions consist of groups of ad-

Region	NUTS 2	NUTS 3	LAU 2
Austrian part	1	11	767
Czech part	**2	3	2 000
Hungarian part	*1	2	399
Slovak part	**2	2	340
Centrope	6	18	3 506

* region only partly covered by Centrope, ** one of two regions only partly covered by Centrope

ministrative districts.

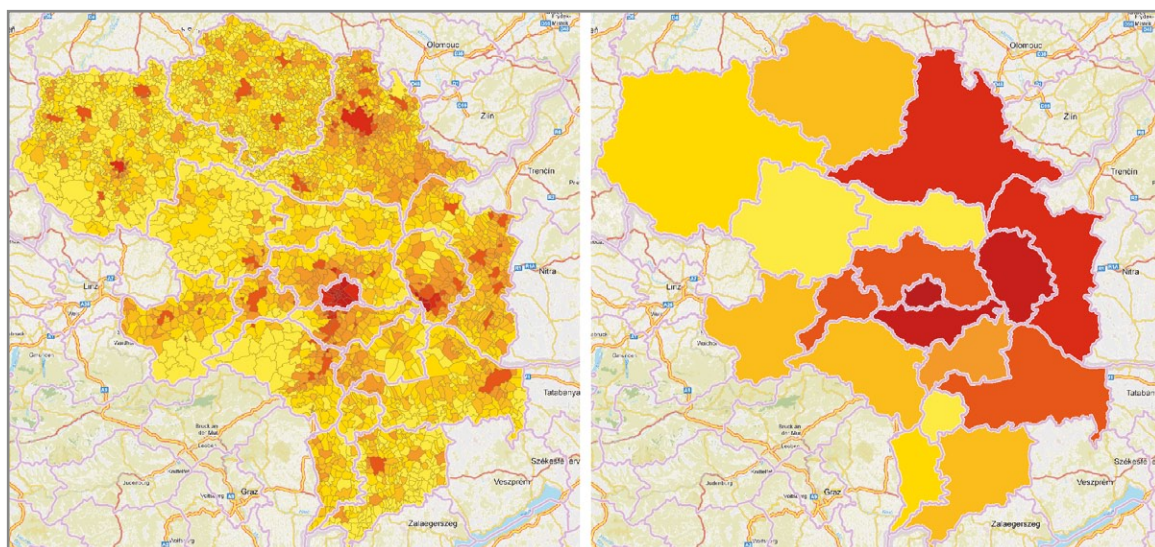
The former NUTS levels 4 and 5 were renamed in LAU 1 and 2 (local administrative units) in 2003. However, the term "local administrative unit" is deceptive for LAU 1 regions in particular because in many countries, these regions do not have national administrative equivalents. LAU 2 regions are usually equal to municipalities.

Providing municipal-level data is not always an easy task because in countries with a small municipality size, such as the Czech Republic, problems with data confidentiality (small population size per municipal-

ity) tend to arise rather quickly. Data must therefore be selected very carefully to obtain a high level of data quality across the border while at the same time respecting privacy regulation in all four Centrope partner countries.

Local data provide a more detailed view on a region. The Centrope region (as defined in CentropeSTATISTICS) comprises 3 506 municipalities and therefore provides information with high explanatory power even in large scales like 1:25 000 or 1:10 000.

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Map: Comparison between population density map on LAU 2 and NUTS 3 levels.

Regions and Districts of the Czech Republic

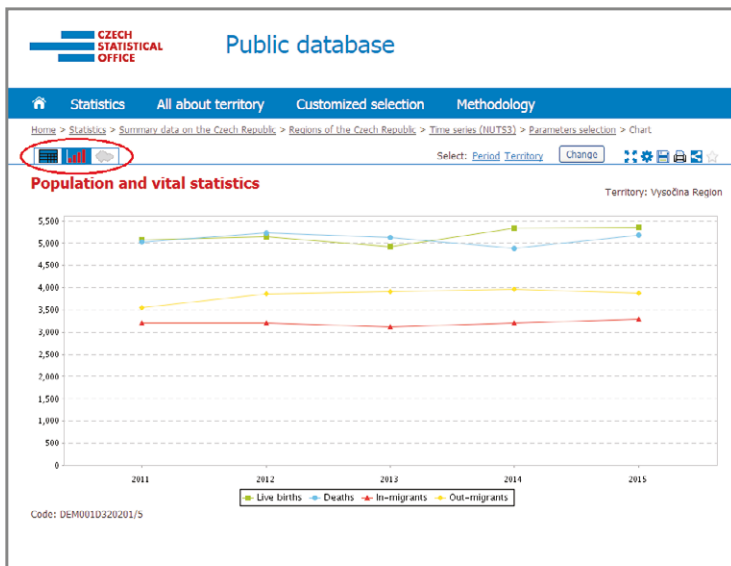
The Czech Statistical Office annually releases an extensive electronic publication called “Regions of the Czech Republic”, which is a direct output of the public database (VDB). Data on regions are displayed in two configurations: chronologically by region, and as an inter-regional comparison.

In addition, the VDB database allows users to vary the different table parameters (territory, time, or detail of data). Not only NUTS 3 level is available, but also LAU 2 (municipalities) and selected data for NUTS 2. Each chart can be exported into several formats, including metadata related to each figure.

Users may choose information from various statistical domains, but data can also be displayed directly in a simple graph or cartogram. Explanatory notes on methods are attached

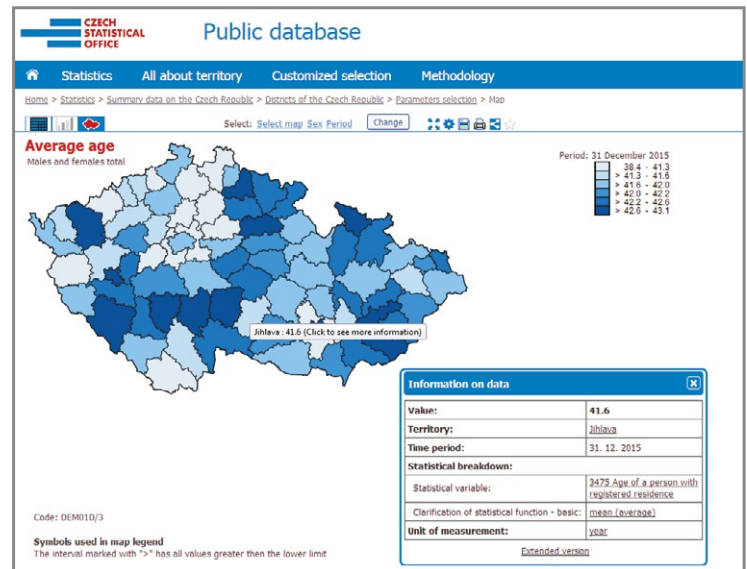
The publication “Districts of the Czech Republic” is another direct output of the VDB database. Its basic layout is different, but it also offers a number of statistical data, mainly at district level (LAU 1), with the option of parameter selection in individual tables. Most data can be displayed in simple cartograms.

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The screenshot shows the 'Public database' interface with a table titled 'Population' for the South Bohemian Region. The table includes columns for years (2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015) and rows for various demographic categories. A 'Select: Period Territory' dropdown is highlighted in red.

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population as at 31.12., total ¹		636,138	636,611	636,707	637,300	637,834
age (years)	0-14	93,935	94,968	95,880	96,875	97,967
	15-64	439,059	434,132	429,563	425,694	421,869
65 and more	Total	48,040	48,678	49,259	49,727	50,214
	Males	45,895	46,290	46,631	47,203	47,753
Average age as at 31.12. ¹		41.2	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.1
Live births		6,379	6,655	6,374	6,437	6,600
Deaths		3,291	3,440	3,297	3,290	3,424
In-migrants		3,088	3,215	3,077	3,147	3,176
Out-migrants		2,937	3,117	3,036	2,964	3,072
Average age of mother at birth		28.0	27.9	28.3	28.3	28.3
Live births outside marriage		2,713	2,909	2,916	3,116	3,187
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants		10.0	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.4
Deaths analysed by cause		1,660	1,735	1,721	1,751	1,774
neoplasms		1,015	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,023
diseases of the circulatory system						



Web links:

Regions: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/regions-of-the-czech-republic-2015>
Districts: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/districts-of-the-czech-republic-2015>



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

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Slovak regions in figures



“Our regions” is an analytical and PR publication that characterises development tendencies in Slovak regions on the basis of selected statistical indicators for the last five years with new visual elements, graphs and short analytical texts.

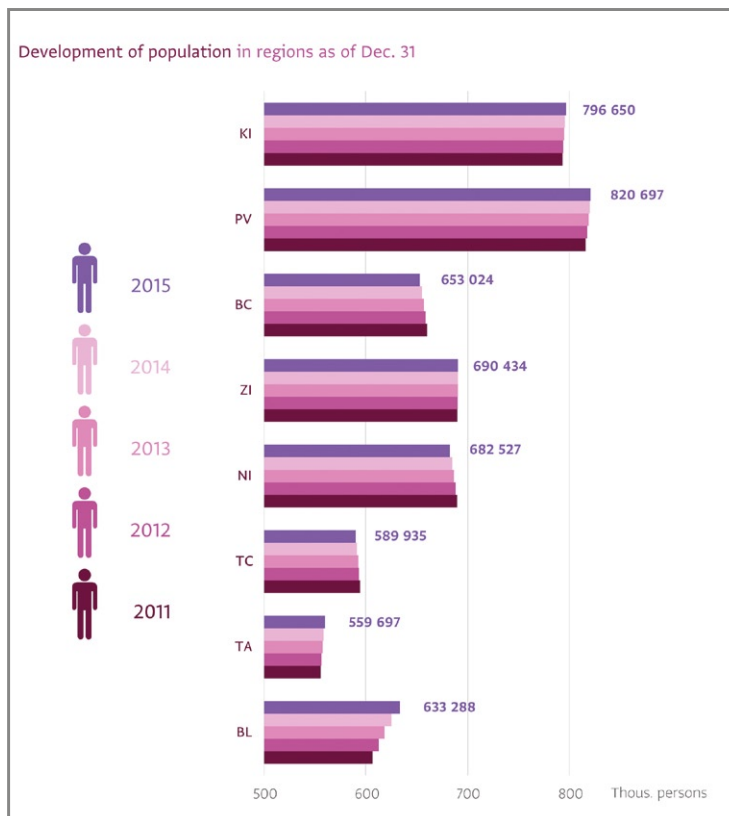
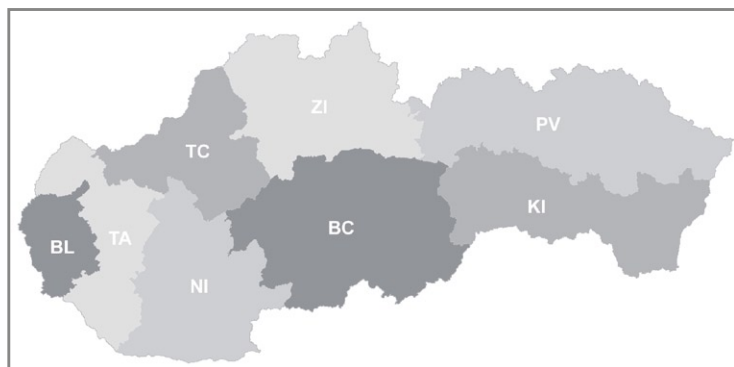


character in previous years, the publication has undergone visual and content changes. The new visual elements used improve the readability of the statistical data as such and make it easier to see connections between the statistical domains. Graphical elements are supplemented by short analytical texts.

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic has published the new brochure „Our regions“.

Its aim is to present Slovak regions (kraje) through selected statistical data on demographic, social and economic development in the last five years. Compared to products of regional

What are the development paths of the Slovak regions? What is their relative position in Slovakia? The reader becomes familiar with the Slovak Republic through facts and figures and finds answers to questions. The publication is downloadable free of charge from the website of the Slovak Statistical Office.



Map (left): The 8 regions (kraje) of the Slovak Republic. Chart (above): Population development 2011–2015.

Text source: <http://www.statistics.sk>
Web link: <https://slovak.statistics.sk/PortalTraffic/fileServlet?Dokument=2fa5657f-3b3a-4fda-9b5d-4d0bc6411208>

Soon to come: “Municipality comparison” in CentropeSTATISTICS

Every national statistical office provides information called “municipality at a glance” or similar on their websites. CentropeSTATISTICS will follow suit soon; the unique value added that makes CentropeSTATISTICS outstanding is that all numbers and figures can be compared within the Centrope region. Municipalities can be compared with each other across national boundaries.

The CentropeSTATISTICS standard user interface is

extended by a municipality comparison tool. It will be available as an additional function besides map and chart creation. It is an easy-to-use function with only two major steps:

(1) Select municipalities: The municipality selection works in the same way as with chart creation – you can search by municipality codes or municipality names.

(2) Select the data to be displayed (indicators and years): All data for the municipi-

pality comparison function are taken from our cross-border database. A number of tables and indicators will be shown and can be selected for display with checkboxes. In particular, the new municipality comparison function will also allow users to create user-defined regions by aggregating municipalities. Data are then displayed for the selected region. Data are automatically contrasted with comparative figures like NUTS 3, Centrope, or country averages.

All charts and tables are displayed as time series so they show all changes at a glance. As all datasets are homogenised, all data can be compared directly.

Semi-annual meetings of the national experts of the CentropeSTATISTICS partners ensure high data quality and homogeneous definitions for cross-border analyses.

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