

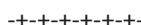
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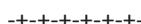
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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS
Cross-Border
Newsletter

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CentropeMAP
CentropeSTATISTICS
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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!

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CentropeMAP: Basic thematic maps just 2 mouse clicks away

CentropeSTATISTICS has an extensive cross-border statistics database at municipal level. Did you know that you can create thematic maps in the CentropeMAP geodata portal with only two mouseclicks?

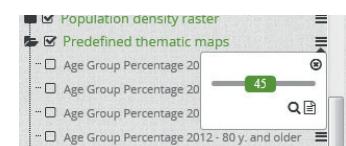
Whereas full access to the CentropeSTATISTICS database allows you to create any thematic map from the available tables on municipality and NUTS 3 levels, there is also another, quite simple method to view database output in the form of a thematic map. These quick view maps are intended for those who want to get a fast glance at the region without having to go deep into the CentropeSTATISTICS manual in advance.

If you open CentropeMAP and have a look at the layer tree, you will see that one of the layer folders is titled "Pre-defined thematic maps". These maps can be accessed simply with a click on the selectbox left to the map theme.

To view the map key, click on the green link "MAP LEGEND" in the vertical menu area on the left side of your screen. The map key appears in a pop-up window. By clicking the "(PDF)" link you can create a PDF map key that is also displayed in an extra window.

Please note: If you want to turn on transparency in a pre-defined thematic map, you need to adjust the visibility of the layer

in the menu tree (see illustration below). The transparency switch in the vertical menu area on the



left is only for maps which were created with CentropeSTATISTICS tools.



Is CentrOPE becoming a “super-aged” region?



Media reports grabbed people's attention in the beginning of June 2016 when several print and online media reported: "Austria will become a 'super-aged' country within the next decade". "Super-aged" refers to a nation where more than 21% of the population is over 65.

Following an analysis carried out by an insurance company, the current ranking is topped by Japan, which was the first country in the world in 2008 with more than 21% of the population aged 65 and over. The first European country in the club of the super-aged nations was Italy in 2012, followed by Germany in 2014 and Greece in 2015. This year, Portugal and Finland are expected to become super-aged

nations, several more European countries will follow in the next few years.

We took a look at the situation in the CentrOPE region with CentrOPESTATISTICS datasets and tools: What are the current age patterns? How did they change in comparison to some years ago? Which areas have the highest percentages of an ageing population?

Generally, CentrOPE is still quite far away from reaching the status of a super-aged region. In 2008, 15.77% of the population was aged 65 and over. In 2015, it was at 17.64% with a trend for further growth. Austria is expected to reach the 21% threshold after 2025 according to the current ÖROK population pro-

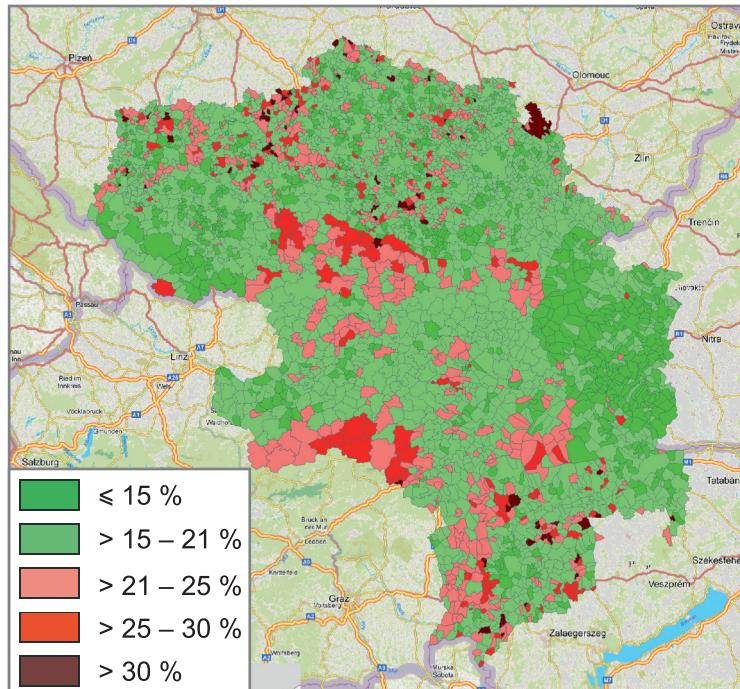
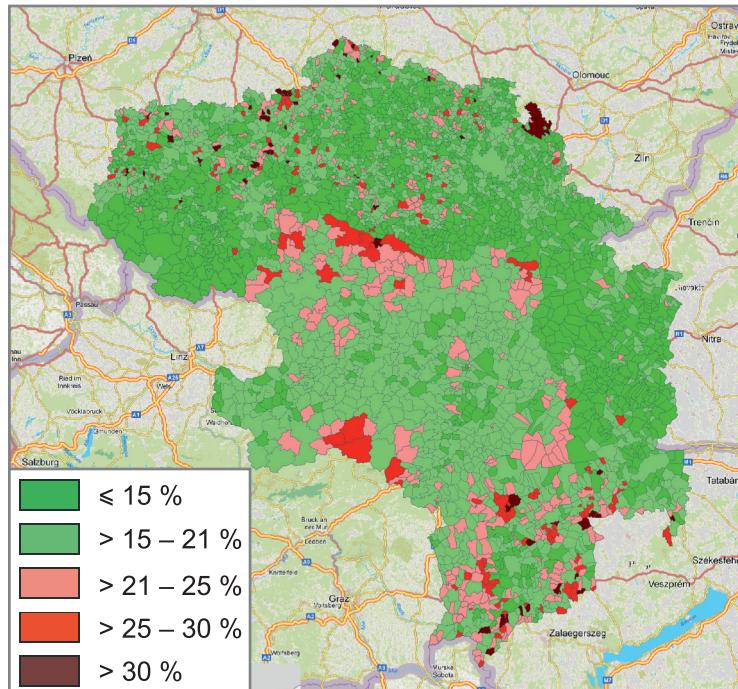
jection. In total, there were 580 municipalities in the CentrOPE region with more than 21% of the population aged 65 and over in 2008, and 784 municipalities with this number in 2015.

The maps show that the areas with super-aged populations are concentrated mainly in the border areas of Austria towards the Czech Republic and in the Austrian province of Burgenland, also in the Semmering area and in the district of Lilienfeld (in the Southwest of Lower Austria).

In the CentrOPE area of the Czech Republic the distribution of the areas with a super-aged population has no specific pattern but the ageing municipalities are mainly situated away

from the main infrastructure axes (railway lines and motorways). A similar pattern can also be seen in the Hungarian part of the CentrOPE region.

It might be interesting to note that there is almost no municipality in the Slovak districts of Trnavský kraj and Bratislavský kraj in the CentrOPE region with a high percentage of the population aged 65 and over. This is most probably a result of the fact that the population of the Slovak Republic is generally younger (fourth position of all EU member states after Ireland, Luxemburg and Cyprus) and therefore has not yet reached the 21% threshold although Slovakia's population is also constantly ageing.



Map: Percentages of population aged 65 plus per municipality 2008 (left) and 2015 (right). Source: CentrOPESTATISTICS

**CentrOPE/MAP
STATISTICS**
www.centropemap.org

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

Year	Total population	Index (2010=100)	Population 65+	Index (2010=100)	Number of super-aged municipalities				
					Total	AT	CZ	HU	SK
2010	7 775 962	100.00	1 265 856	100.00	627	204	287	129	7
2011	7 769 182	99.91	1 281 728	101.25	606	200	284	114	8
2012	7 802 040	100.33	1 304 458	103.04	603	191	297	107	8
2013	7 835 862	100.77	1 338 955	105.77	654	215	328	101	10
2014	7 877 527	101.30	1 372 099	108.39	736	251	379	97	9
2015	7 921 705	101.87	1 397 215	110.37	784	261	419	94	10

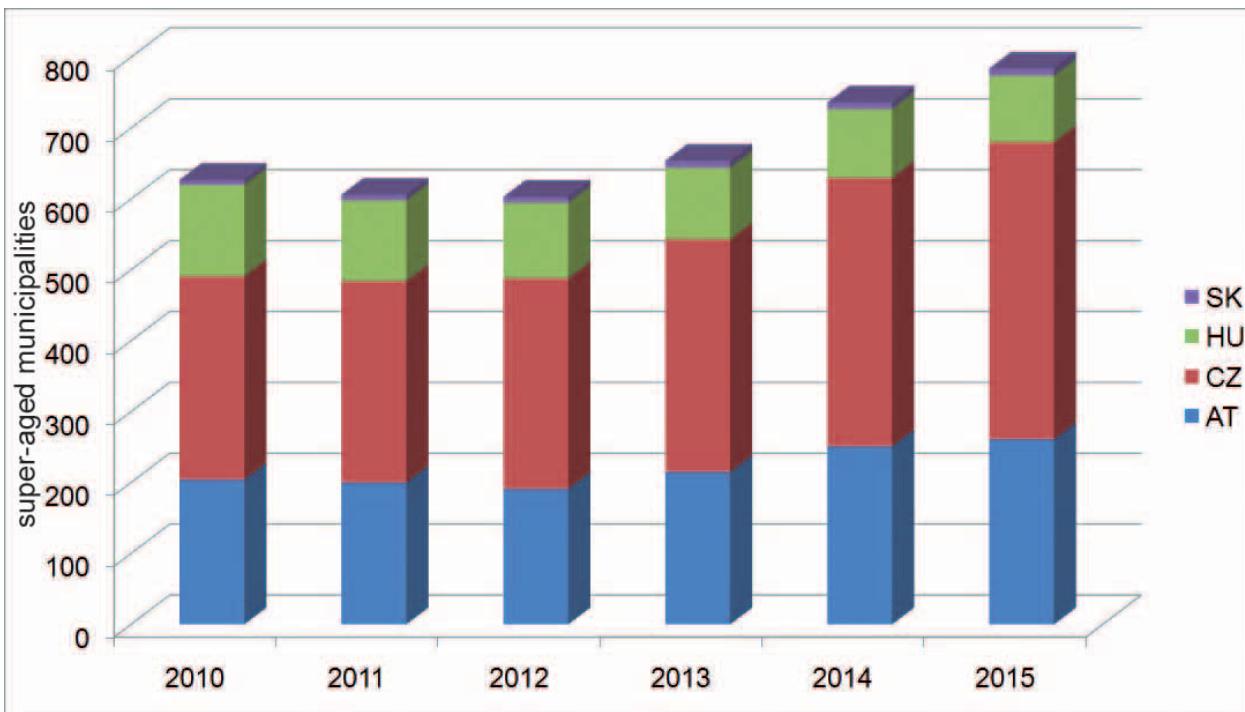


Table (top): Population development total and 65+ in the CentrOpe region and absolute numbers of "super-aged" municipalities (more than 21% of the population aged 65 and over).

Chart (left): Development of the absolute numbers of "super-aged" municipalities 2010–2015 by countries.

Data source: CentrOpeSTATISTICS database

St. Martin's year 2016: St. Martin in the CentrOpe region



2016 marks the 1700th anniversary of the birth of St Martin. 13 municipalities in the CentrOpe Region have a connection to the legendary bishop St Martin. Nine of them are situated in Austria and four in Hungary, among them his supposed (Pannonhalma) and his real (Szombathely) place of birth. Five of these municipalities are

cities (Eisenstadt, Mattersburg, Oberwart, Pannonhalma, and Szombathely) with a total population of 121,131 inhabitants.

With CentrOpeSTATISTICS we have taken a closer look at the current demographic development of these municipalities. Individual indicators can be calculated via user-defined tables. Our example shows the relation between the population aged 65 and over and the population aged 0 to 14 years of age (see table). The population of about 50% of the municipalities (Eisenstadt, Mattersburg, Gaweinstal, St. Martin-Karsbach, Oberwart, Hegyhátszentmárton) has increased in the past five years mainly due to migration.

The natural population growth, however, is negative as municipalities with a connection to St Martin also have to deal with

an ageing population: The share of 0 to 14 year olds is below the CentrOpe average of 14.5% in all except three municipalities. The number of inhabitants who are 65

years and older is higher than the number of children in all municipalities, in particular in St Martin an der Raab (89.3%) and St Martin (79.3%).

Municipality	Popu-lation	Pop.density (inh./km ²)	Pop. by age groups, %			Ratio 65+ to 0-14
			0-14	15-64	65+	
Austria						
Eisenstadt	13 664	319	13.9	67.6	18.5	133.1
Gaweinstal	3 760	72	12.7	69.2	18.1	142.5
Markt St. Martin	1 162	36	12.7	65.2	22.0	173.2
Martinsberg	1 144	34	14.7	65.9	19.4	132.0
Mattersburg	7 182	255	14.6	67.8	17.6	120.5
Oberwart	7 311	200	14.1	67.0	18.9	134.0
St. Martin	1 113	23	12.1	66.1	21.7	179.3
St. Martin a d Raab	2 018	47	12.2	64.7	23.1	189.3
St. Martin-Karlsbach	1 698	68	13.9	69.7	16.4	118.0
Hungary						
Hegyhátszentmárton	57	5	12.3	68.4	19.3	156.9
Kemenesszentmárton	196	46	16.3	66.8	16.8	103.1
Pannonhalma	3 960	134	13.9	70.4	15.7	112.9
Szombathely	77 866	799	13.7	67.3	19.0	138.7

Table: Municipal data by 1 January 2015.

Image source: <http://www.wikiart.org/en/gustave-moreau/saint-martin>

Cross-Border Friendship Database



The Cross-border Friendship Database (CBFD) was created in a cooperation of statisticians from the Czech Republic, Poland and Saxony whereas CentropéSTATISTICS comprises datasets from Vienna, Burgenland, Lower Austria, Györ-Moson-Sopron, Vas, South Bohemia, South Moravia, Vysocina and the Slovak counties

Bratislava and Trnava. There are tables for different levels of administration. Not every theme has data down to municipal level; and not all datasets of different regions are comparable, which is symbolised by a traffic light icon. Therefore, CBFD also contains isolated datasets while CentropéSTATISTICS focuses on tables which are available

on municipal level for the whole region and therefore not published until data collection has been complete for all parts of the Centropé region.

The project will be continued – the data files are updated every year, time series are available for the years 2002–2014 similar to CentropéSTATISTICS. User comfort

of CBFD will be enhanced by graphs and maps and also by flexible data access (generation of user-defined tables).

The Cross-Border Friendship Database was launched for all users on occasion of the international conference "Statistics: Investment in the Future" on 7 September 2004 in Prague. The primary objectives of its realization were:

- preparing a standardized cross-border data source for permanent and free use,
- harmonizing the content of statistical data,
- thoroughly preparing and publishing statistical meta data,
- eliminating language barriers by using internationally comparable statistical data in a multilingual version of the database,
- supporting the process of cooperation among EU-countries by providing internationally comparable statistical information.

In the database, users can find basic data classified in 10 thematic domains in 4 languages. Tables are offered for the area of the partner countries, these are the original 3 countries Czech Republic, Saxony and Poland. Bavaria joined at a later stage, the inclusion of Slovakia is under preparation. Tables are available for administrative and non-administrative territorial units including Euroregions, and for the basic profiles of entire partner countries.

Weblink:

www.crossborderdatabase.de

The screenshot shows a table titled "Population on December 31 by 3 age groups" for the year 2014. The table includes columns for Regions/Districts, Total population, and three age groups: up to 14, 15 - 64, and 65 and over. The data is as follows:

Regions/Districts	Total	At the age from ... to ... years		
		up to 14	15 - 64	65 and over
Jihocesky kraj	637 300	96 875	425 694	114 731
Ceske Budjovice	189 861	29 613	127 269	32 979
Cesky Krumlov	61 110	9 890	41 567	9 653
Jindrichuv Hradec	91 778	13 539	61 138	17 101
Pisek	70 634	10 299	46 444	13 891
Prachatice	50 800	7 807	34 424	8 569
Strakonice	70 653	10 518	47 150	12 985
Tabor	102 464	15 209	67 702	19 553

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The screenshot shows a table titled "Country profile Bavaria". The table includes columns for Characteristic, Unit, and years 2002, 2013, 2014, and 2015. The data is as follows:

Characteristic	Unit	2002	2013	2014	2015
Territory					
Area	km²	.	70 550	70 550	...
settlements	%	.	7,1	7,2	...
land used for traffic purposes	%	.	4,7	4,7	...
agricultural land	%	.	47,0	46,9	...
forests	%	.	36,4	36,4	...
waters	%	.	1,7	1,7	...
Regions (government districts) (NUTS2)	number	7	7	7	7
Administrative districts (NUTS3)	number	96	96	96	96
towns constituting district in their own right	number	25	25	25	25
districts	number	71	71	71	71
Municipalities (LAU2)	number	2 056	2 056	2 056	2 056
towns	%	15,3	15,4	15,4	15,4

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