Centrope/MAP STATISTICS

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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!

Statistical News for the Centrope Region

CentropeSTATISTICS: Improvements for easy-to-use charts

Besides visualisation of table data as thematic maps, CentropeSTATISTICS also offers a wide variety of chart options for the display of tabular data.

Depending on the contents, data can be visualised as a thematic map whenever the attributes are connected to the municipality area. This is a necessary condition according to the basic rules of cartography. If a number has no connection to an area, it must not be depicted in a choropleth map (i.e. a map where areas are coloured in relation to values, for example population density as inhabitants per km²).

Nevertheless, such datasets can be visualised in CentropeSTATISTICS using the manifold ways to create bar, column, line, point, or pie charts. If chart creation is possible, a "chart" or "pie chart" button is shown on top of the related table column in the CentropeSTATISTICS table view.

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Charts for people with visual impairment. Did you know that one in eleven male persons and one in 125 female persons has difficulties distinguishing between red and green? CentropeSTATISTICS now offers specially adapted

colour schemes, including a high contrast scheme, which consider all types of colour-blindness and help people with visual impairment read CentropeSTATISTICS chart output. It is also possible to create a chart with extra-large font.

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Charts can now be exported into a PDF document. A button labelled "Export to PDF" is placed directly below the chart. Click on the button and the PDF will be instantly shown on your screen. The PDF document (example below) does not only contain the chart, but also a table with all values used in the chart.

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FAQ section on the CentropeMAP website. We have introduced frequently asked questions (abbr.: FAQ) regarding CentropeMAP and CentropeSTATISTICS on our website. To read the answer to a frequently asked question, click on the question or hit the "+" symbol.
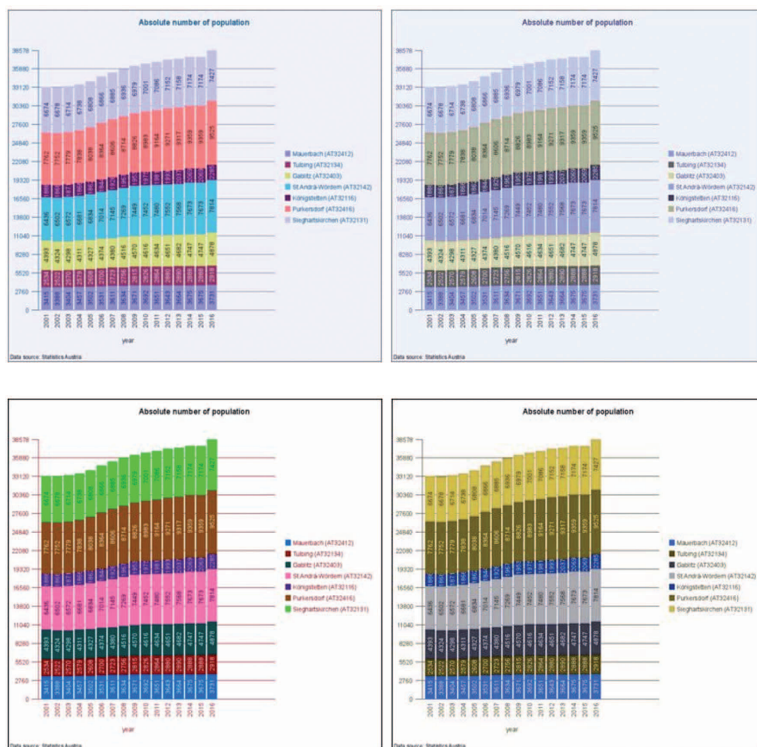
Top: standard chart colour scheme (left) and how it is seen by colour-blind people (red/green blind, right). Bottom: special colour scheme (left) and how it is seen by colour-blind people (red/green blind, right).

Text author: DI Clemens Beyer, CentropeMAP team, e-mail: beyer@corp.at

The spatial structure of Central Europe

The regions of Central and Eastern Central Europe are also included in the literature dealing on spatial structural forms of Europe.

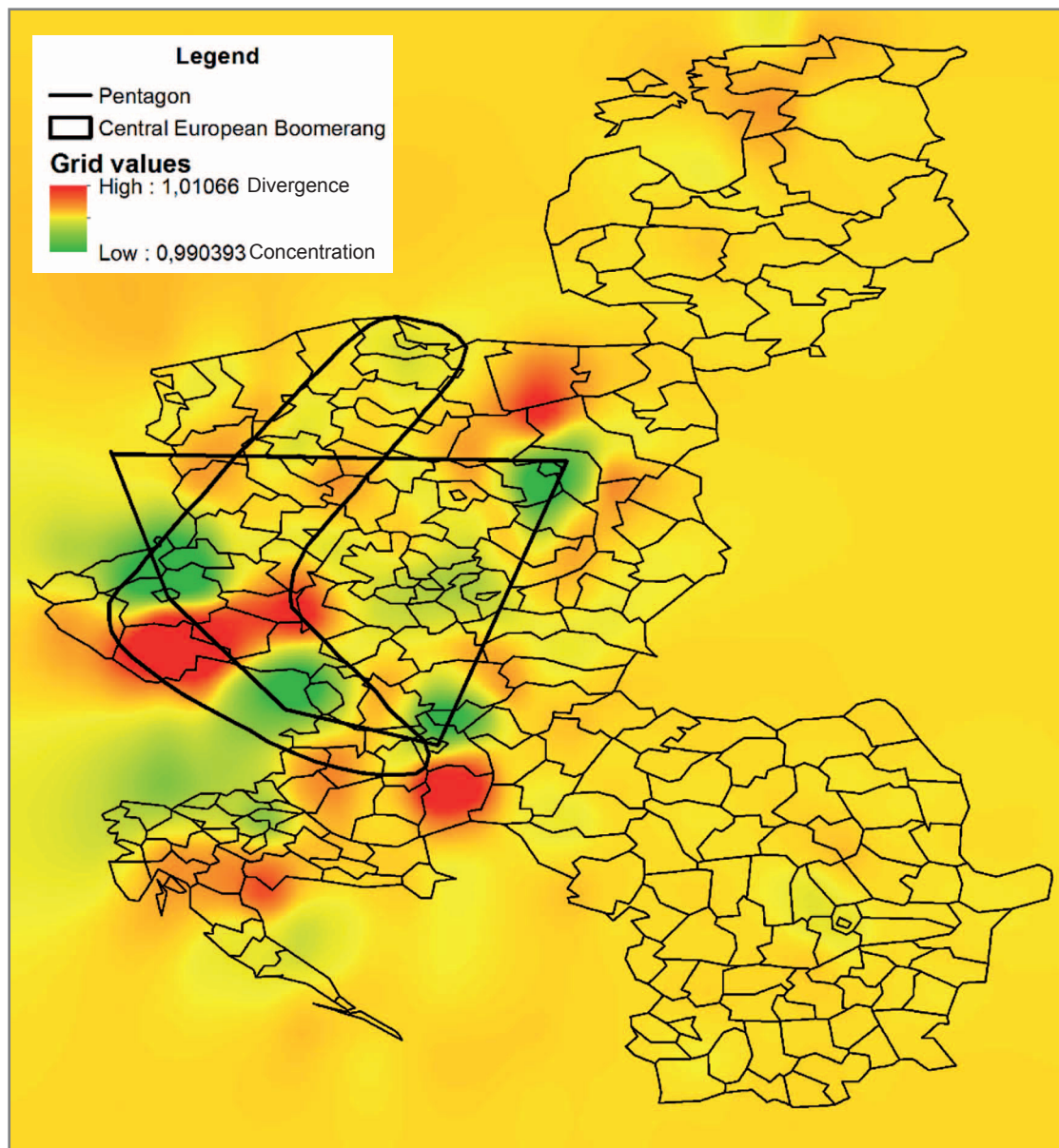The zones, axes, forms, as well as the polycentric models can be identified to this area as well. Out of the spatial structural forms belonging to the first group, the "Central European Boomerang" may play the most important role. According to Gorzelak (2012), the determinant areas of the form stretching from Gdansk to Budapest, including Poznan, Wroclaw, Prague, Brno and the triangle of Vienna-Bratislava-Budapest are the capitals, the real stages of development. Otherwise it can be read that the main corner stones, or gravitation zones, of the Central European pentagon are Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, and Warsaw.

The spatial structure was analysed by a gravity model using bi-dimensional regression. The grid colour refers to the nature of the distortion. Warm colours indicate divergence; that is, movements in the opposite direction, which can be considered to indicate the most important gravitational fault lines. Areas shown in green and its shades refer to the opposite, i. e. concentration, or movements in the same directions (convergence), which can be considered to be the most important gravitational centres.

As can be seen on the figure, the current position in the spatial structure clearly shows that the most central areas of the region are capital cities themselves (Warsaw, Prague, Bratislava and Budapest), slightly weaker compared to the spatial node that can be seen in Slovenia and southern Poland. Results mainly confirm the Pentagon model.

Legend

— Pentagon

▭ Central European Boomerang

Grid values

High : 1,01066 Divergence

Low : 0,990393 Concentration

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Map: Spatial structure of Central Europe. The area on the map is distorted according to the results of the computed gravitation model.

Centrope/MAP STATISTICS

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

www.centropemap.org

Microcensus 2016: population enumeration in Hungary

The microcensus is a sample-based population enumeration which tracks social trends between two full-scope censuses. In Hungary the microcensus was held between 1 October and 8 November 2016. The enumeration covers 440 thousand addresses in 2148 settlements (shown in green on the map), which means 10 % of all households in Hungary. The microcensus is ordered by law, the participation of the occupants of the selected dwellings is mandatory.

The dwelling questionnaire and the personal questionnaire of the microcensus are supplemented by additional surveys about social stratification, occupational prestige, subjective well-being, limitations due to health problems and international migration.

The microcensus was carried out in two phases: at the beginning of the period questionnaires can be completed online, after
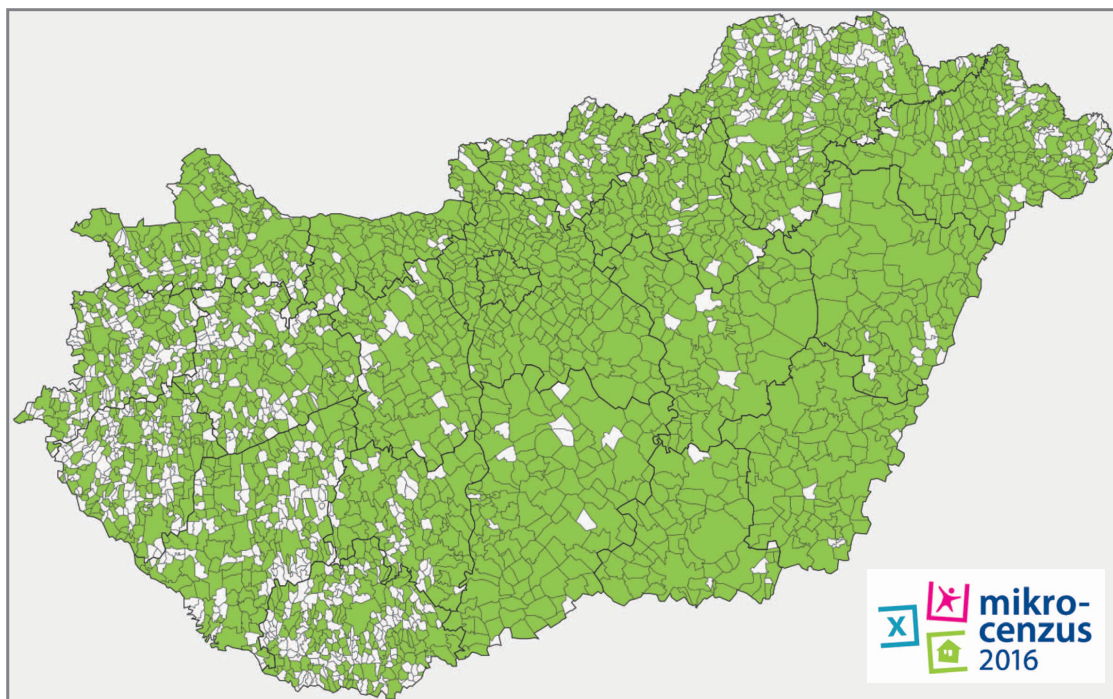
Map: 2.148 municipalities taking part in the Hungarian microcensus 2016.

that enumerators will do interviews – for the first time in the history of the microcensus – using laptop or tablets. The online period lasted from 1 to 9 October 2016, the interview period from 10 October to 8 November 2016. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office will publish the first results of the microcensus in May 2017.

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Organisation of microcensus in Austria

The microcensus helps to keep basic information on labour force statistics and housing statistics up to date. Based on microcensus data, the most important changes of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian resident population can be quickly evaluated.

The microcensus delivers internationally comparable data on labour force, unemployment and education. It is an important supplement to the main census, which has been held in the form of a register census in Austria since 2011. In every quarter of the year, approximately 22,500 households in Austria with about 50,000 inhabitants are interviewed. The microcensus uses a rotation of the fifth; this means

that in every quarter one fifth of the households ends the interview cycle and is replaced by a fifth of new households. This method allows to measure changes within 4/5 of the sample and, at the same time, to measure changes in the whole populationby renewal of a fifth of the sample. The household samples are taken from the central residence register (ZentralesMelderegister, ZMR) by random.

In 2015, the mean number of households over all weeks of the year was 3,817,100. This means the probability of being picked for a microcensus participation is around 0.47 % per year.

Within each quarter, all persons in a household are interviewed in a personal visit or per

telephone by a member of Statistics Austria.

Comparable surveys are also held in all other member states of the European Union and in the accession countries ("LFS

Punch card counting machine used for early census automation in the 1890s. Photo: Adam Schuster – Flickr: Proto IBM

– labour force survey"). With these data, constantly comparable statistics on labour participa-

tion and unemployment levels can be composed according to the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. It is planned for the future to offer the possibility to participate electronically in the microcensus. Currently there is a feasibility study with voluntary test persons from the basic population selected to take part in the microcensus.

In Austria, participation in the microcensus is compulsory if you are selected by random. If you refuse to take part, you can be fined up to EUR 2,180 in theory.

Slovak Republic in figures

The accession of the country to the European Union (1 May 2004) and the Euro zone (1 January 2009) belong to the major milestones in the history of Slovakia. In 2016 Slovakia is facing an important challenge and that is the Presidency of the Council of the EU from 1 July to 31 December 2016.

What is the future direction of Slovakia? What has improved and worsened? What is the position of Slovakia in the EU? To help answer these questions, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic issued a brochure "Slovak Republic in Figures 2016". The publication features contents from the fields of

- indicators of economic development,
- demography and social statis-

tics,
- macroeconomic statistics,
- sectoral statistics (agriculture, industry, construction, transport, tourism, ...),
- environment statistics,
- research and development statistics.

The focus is on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic in comparison with other EU countries and the EU-28 mean values where available. The brochure provides Slovakia at a glance within the EU. New visual elements help increasing the readability of statistical data itself and understanding the connections between the statistical domains.
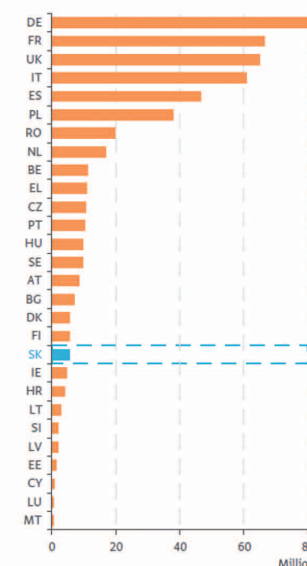
The upcoming publication "Our regions" is currently in its preparation phase and will be published at the end of 2016.
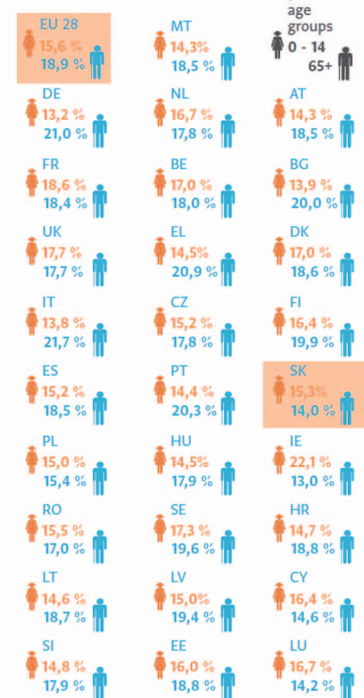
Text source: http://www.statistics.sk

CentropeSTATISTICS: annual data update

The cross-border database of CentropeSTATISTICS has multiple tables which are updated annually.

All numbers are received directly from the statistical offices of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Vienna, Lower Austria, and Burgenland. After being checked for transmission and formatting errors the datasets from these 6 institutions are brought together in a single table and embedded in the CentropeSTATISTICS cross-border database.

All annually updated datasets are on municipality level and can be obtained from our database free of charge.

Example Map: Population density change 2006–2016. Note: Hungarian 2016 data not available at editorial deadline.
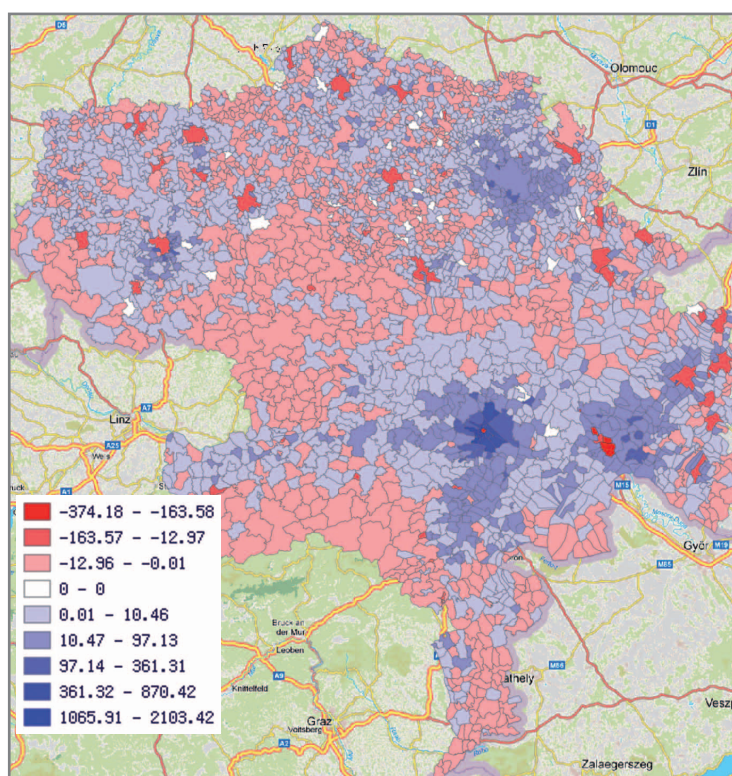
Annually updated datasets

- Migration Balance (per 1,000 inhabitants) since 2002
- Population by year (absolute numbers) since 2001
- Population by five-year age groups (absolute numbers, male and female) since 2008
- Live births and deaths (absolute) since 2002
- Population density (inhabitants per km²) since 2001
- and some indicators calculated from these numbers.

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