



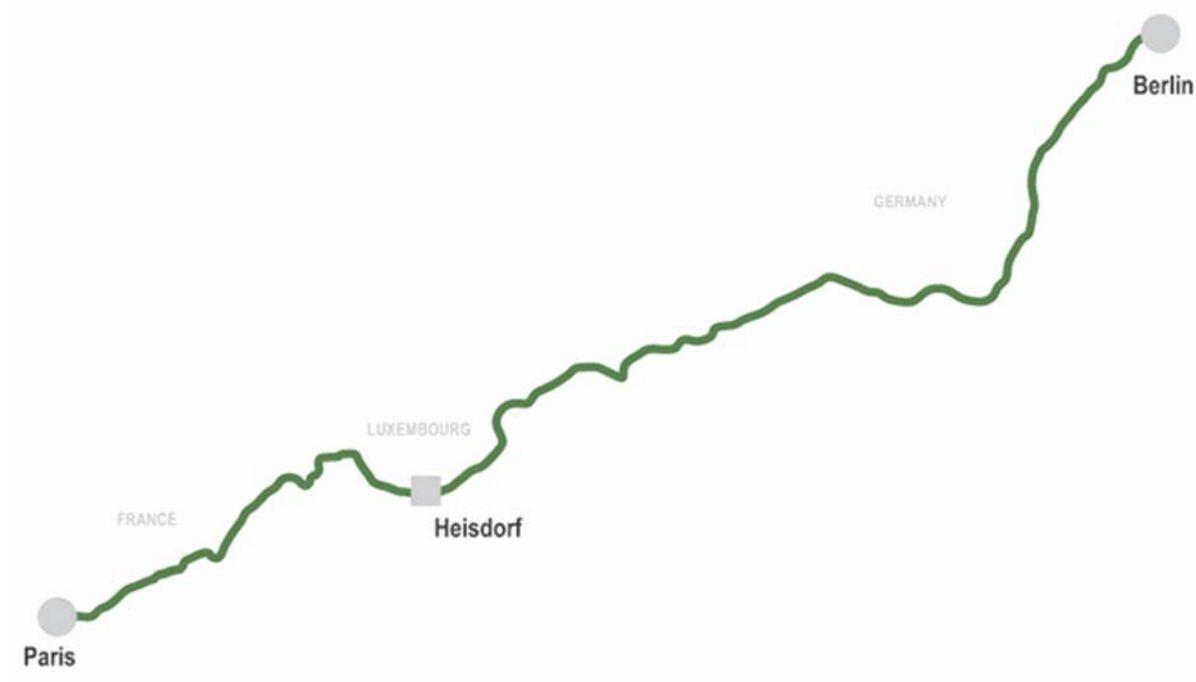
**POPULATION DATA COLLECTION
FOR EUROPEAN LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
FROM 1960 ONWARDS**

FINAL REPORT

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REPORT



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1. Introduction

The present report describes the geo-referenced European local administrative unit population data compiled for the period 1961-2011. For most countries, this correspond to the so-called “LAU2-level”. For a few countries (Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia and Turkey), it only proved possible to collect historical population data at the coarser “LAU1-level”.

The objective of the project has been to compile and geoposition population figures for one year in each decade between 1960 and 2011 in EU member states, candidate countries and other EFTA countries. All data have been recalculated for 2012 local administrative boundaries and data have been interpolated to six reference dates: January 1st, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. The objective is to make it possible to derive comparable demographic trend figures from the data.

The dataset is designed to be used for analytical purposes. The different procedures for the estimation of historical population figures for 2012 local administrative units have been described for each country and, in the case of Germany and the United Kingdom, for each region. These procedures are further described below. Whenever special types of processing have been needed for individual units, these procedures are described individually for each cell through a system of metadata labels linked to metadata descriptions.

The reference list of local administrative units and codes is drawn from the Eurogeographics national Euroboundary maps with some minor adjustments in Ireland, and with the exception of the maps of Greek and Turkish administrative units at the LAU1 level or equivalent, that were drawn from other sources.

All data may be reused and redisseminated. However, when using or disseminating data for some of the countries covered, it is compulsory to mention the initial source, conditions of use and copyright for the data from some countries, as specified in associated the metadata sheet.

The data compilation has been coordinated by Erik Gløersen and Christian Lürer at Spatial Foresight. They have compiled and processed data for the following countries, with support from Sofie Jæger and Simon Jézéquel:

- Austria;
- Belgium;
- Denmark;
- Finland;
- France;
- Germany;



- Iceland;
- Liechtenstein;
- Luxembourg;
- Norway;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland.

For all other countries, a network of national experts have compiled and processed the data, except for the interpolations to reference dates which have been carried out at Spatial Foresight:

- Bulgaria: Mary Novakova;
- Cyprus: Victoria Chorafa;
- Croatia: Dusan Djordjevic;
- Czech Republic: Jan Vozab;
- Estonia: Jaak Kliimask;
- Greece: Victoria Chorafa;
- Hungary: Gergő Szankó;
- Ireland and Northern Ireland: Justin Gleeson;
- Italy: Andrea Gramillano and Giovanni Familiari;
- Latvia: Aleksandrs Dahs and Tatjana Muravska;
- Lithuania: Edvinas Bulevičius and Tomas Mačiekus;
- Macedonia: Dusan Djordjevic;
- Malta: Saviour Formosa;
- Poland: Dariusz Swiatek;



- Portugal: Nuno Marques da Costa, Eduarda Pires Valente da Silva Costa and Pedro Miguel Benjamim Morais;
- Romania: Andrada Iovuta and Liliana Lucaciu;
- Serbia: Dusan Djordjevic;
- Slovakia: Aleš Baláži;
- Slovenia: Tatjana Marn, Tadej Žaucer and Marko Peterlin;
- Spain: Oriol Biosca and Rafa Rodrigo;
- Turkey: Oğuz Işık;
- United Kingdom excluding Northern Ireland: Humphrey Southall and Paula Aucott.



2. Data processing steps

The countries included in the present data delivery can be divided in three groups:

Group (1):

In these countries, population figures have been recalculated by the respective national statistical office or by other organisations. The task therefore consisted in compiling these figures, checking their quality and joining them with the Eurogeographics map. In many cases, some minor adjustments were needed, e.g. because the list of local administrative units used in the data delivered by the national statistical office did not correspond to that of the Eurogeographics reference map.

Group (2)

In these countries, historical population figures could be calculated for 2011 LAU2 or LAU1 units on the basis of information provided by the statistical office. The task consists in compiling this information and carrying out the calculations, while seeking the highest possible level of consistency across all countries.

Group (3)

In these countries, the extent of changes in LAU2 boundaries makes it necessary to join population figures from previous years with dedicated maps. The task then first consisted in compiling these maps, scanning and vectorising them when needed and joining population figures to them. The number of maps was kept down to a minimum, by recalculating population figures of one year to the LAU2 or LAU1 boundaries of another year whenever possible.

The following countries belong to Group (1), which implies that recalculated population figures for 2012 LAU2 units were available for the entire period (1961-2012):

- Austria;
- Belgium;
- Croatia;
- Estonia;
- Finland;
- France;
- Hungary;



- Liechtenstein;
- Luxembourg;
- Macedonia;
- Norway;
- Sweden;
- the Netherlands;
- Serbia;
- Switzerland.

Italy is in an intermediate situation, as population from 1961 to 1991 have been recalculated according to 1991 boundaries, while 2000 population figures could be recalculated according to 2012 LAU2 boundaries. The 1991 map was then be overlaid with the 2012 one to produce population estimates for the entire period.

Group (2), for which historical population figures for 2011 LAU2 units could be recalculated on the basis of available data consisted of:

- Bulgaria;
- Cyprus;
- Czech Republic;
- Germany, with diverse levels of data availability depending on the Land considered;
- Iceland;
- Malta;
- Romania;
- Slovakia;
- Spain.



In Northern Ireland, 1x1 km grid data was available for the period 1971-2001, while 1961 population figures was available for Electoral Divisions of 1851. The methodology for transferring these data to 2011 LAU2 units is described in the metadata of the corresponding data file.

In the Republic of Ireland, population according to 2011 LAU2 (Electoral Districts, EDs) could be calculated back to 1991 by merging some electoral divisions. This implied that the Irish data is provided for 3,414 EDs rather than for the countries' 3,441 LAU2 units. The reasons for this are that the reporting of population data at ED level has changed over the years in Ireland depending on rising or falling populations and that some years the Irish Central Statistics Office had to merge EDs together for confidentiality reasons. In 2011 data was reported for 3,409 EDs but also for the first time for approx. 18,000 Small Areas (about 75 households) which are much smaller geographical units than EDs. It was therefore possible to aggregate the results of the Small Areas into the 3,414 set of EDs.

Irish LAU2 population data for 1981, 1971 and 1961 were only available in other geometries. However, one could produce better estimates than for other countries by using a point file representing 1991 residential address points.

In the case of Portugal, it was not feasible to compile and geoposition historical LAU2 population figures, because of the large number of such units (4,260 in 2011) and the extent of changes in their boundaries between 1960 and 2011. Instead, LAU1 population figures were compiled for each year. Historical population figures for 2011 LAU1 units were be calculated on this basis.

Slovenia is subdivided in 211 LAU2 units (municipalities). These municipalities have very diverse population figures (from a few hundred to 280,000 inhabitants) and geographical extents and their number has been increasing rapidly since 1995. This implies that the recalculation of historical population figures for these units is not possible within the framework of the present project. Instead, population figures were compiled and recalculated for the current 58 Slovene LAU1-units. Except for a few differences, these LAU1-units correspond to the LAU2-units of Slovenia up to 1994, i.e. before the process of formation of new, smaller municipalities started.

In Denmark, the LAU2-level was redefined after the 2007 municipal reform, which reduced the number of municipalities from 276 to 99. Since this reform, the LAU2-level corresponds to parishes in Denmark, while municipalities are identified as LAU1-units. This implies that the number of LAU2-units increased from 276 to 2116 between 2001 and 2011. Historical population figures for parishes were supplied by the Danish statistical office¹. As these figures had not been recalculated for current LAU2 units, the figures for each year were geopositioned using GIS-maps provided by the "Digdag-project" of the SAXO-institute (University of Copenhagen). Figures for individual parishes were then produced on the basis of spatial overlay techniques².

¹ This information has been provided on the basis of contacts with the person in charge of historical population figures at Statistics Denmark. Historical population figures at this scale are not part of the publicly available datasets of Statistics Denmark.

² It did not, as initially foreseen, prove possible to produce groups of LAU2-units with stable external boundaries.



For Greece, population data for 1961, 1971 and 1981 were scanned from paper sources, while population data for 1991, 2001 and 2011 were available in digital format. As the 2011 Euroboundary map provided by Eurogeographics did not include LAU1 boundaries, a map downloaded from the Hellenic Statistical Authority was used.

In Latvia and Romania, iterative backward approaches to population recalculation were used. This implies that all changes of boundaries were identified. Whenever possible, available information on the population in the areas that had been shifted between local administrative units or in the different parts of units that were split between 1960 and 2011 was used. In some cases, estimations were used.

Group (3), for which it was necessary to use other digital maps than that of 2012 LAU2 units provided by Eurogeographics to geoposition historical population figures, included the following countries:

- Poland;
- Lithuania;
- Turkey;
- the United Kingdom.

For Poland, population data for 1960 and 1970 were geopositioned using a map of 1975 LAU2 units, while population data for 1978, 1988, and 2000 could only be mapped using dedicated maps of LAU2 units for each of these years. These maps were created specifically for the project, by adjusting a map of 2012 boundaries wherever boundary changes had occurred. This made it possible to reduce the bias introduced by the spatial overlay process, as only a limited number of sliver polygons were generated.

In Lithuania, it is only possible to compile and geoposition population data at the LAU1 level. Furthermore, the LAU1 population data for 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989 had to be scanned from a paper source. Dedicated maps were scanned and digitised to geoposition the data for 1959 and 1970 and 1979. Data for 1989 could be geopositioned using the map of 1979 LAU2 units. All of these maps were only available in paper format, and therefore had to be scanned and digitised.

For Turkey, only population data for districts that can be assimilated to LAU1-units were available. These datasets were geopositioned using a separate boundary map for each year. The most recent available data and boundaries are for 2010.

In the United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland, see above), the extent and number of changes in LAU2 boundaries made it impossible to envisage a recalculation according to 2011 LAU2 boundaries. LAU2 population figures for 2001, 1991 (except Scotland) and 1981 were already in the possession of the European Commission DG REGIO. 1961 Population figures for Civil Parishes of Scotland and a corresponding digital map were provided by National Records of Scotland. Other figures were compiled and geopositioned by the University of Portsmouth. As the maps used for this purpose could



not be disseminated, the University of Portsmouth also calculated the estimated population figures for 2012 LAU2 units on the basis of GIS overlay techniques. For this same reason, the background files for the UK may not be delivered.



3. General characteristics of the datasets

The datasets include a combination of original data provided by national statistical institutes and estimated data. Decimals have been kept for estimated figures, in order to facilitate their identification.

In all countries where spatial overlays have been used (Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Turkey and the United Kingdom), there may be a significant bias in the data when considering individual local units. This bias will however be reduced when considering groups of LAU2, as the overestimation of population in one administrative unit is accompanied by a corresponding underestimation of population in the neighbouring administrative units

All data have been interpolated to reference dates of January 1st, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. In some cases, data were already available for this date, or for December 31st, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 or 2010. In these cases, no interpolation was carried out. In other cases, interpolations were calculated using a geometric interpolation method. This implies that one first calculates a theoretical average daily rate of population change between the two dates for which population figures are available before and after each reference date. This theoretical rate is then applied to the last population figure available before the reference, considering the number of days separating this date and the reference date.

When the population of either of the two dates for which population figures were available before and after a reference date was “zero”, it was either decided not to calculate any interpolations, or to apply a linear interpolation method. This depends on whether the “zero” value can be considered as being part of a natural fluctuation of population or is linked to more exceptional events.

In some cases, it was necessary to extrapolate figures for January 1st, 1961, because no figures prior to this date could be collected. In this case, the population trend between the first data for which data were available and the next one were used as a basis to estimate data for January 1st, 1961. This concerns France and the German regions of Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia. The dates for which data was available are described in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Outermost regions have been included insofar as they are included in the Eurogeographics Euroboundary map. This implies that the dataset includes Saint-Barthélemy (97701), which is included in the Eurogeographics Euroboundary map of LAU2 units of January 1st, 2012, even if it is not a part of the European Union since July 15th, 2007. However, the dataset excludes Mayotte, which became a part of the European Union on July 11th, 2012.

There are only few missing figures in the dataset. The only major gap concerns the city of Skopje, for which the Macedonian Statistical Office did not provide coherent data. Otherwise missing figures concern units such as the planned community of Les Ulis in the suburb of Paris. This municipality was created on 17 February 1977, and population data are only available from 1975. However, it should be noted that all census data of Serbia, Kosovo, Croatia and Macedonia after 1990 are disputed.



The figures provided can be divided in “de jure” and “de facto” population, as some countries provide figures on the number of persons who are registered as living in a given administrative unit (“de jure”) while other consider the number of persons who are actually living in each administrative unit (“de facto”). Some countries have changed methods over time, which creates a bias when calculating trend data. It should also be noted that, while some countries define de facto population on the basis of a usual place of residence, others consider the unit where one was present at the reference date of the census (e.g. the United Kingdom and Kosovo). Tables 1 and 2 below list dates for which data were available and types of population figures for each country.

Table 1: Overview of reference dates and types of population figures provided (except Germany)

	1950s		1960s		1970s		1980s		1990s		2000s		2010s	
COUNTRY	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure
AUSTRIA	01/06/1951	de jure	21/03/1961	de jure	12/05/1971	de jure	12/05/1981	de jure	15/05/1991	de jure	15/05/2001	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
BELGIUM	31/12/1947	de jure	31/12/1961	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	01/03/1981	de jure	01/03/1991	de jure	01/10/2001	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
BULGARIA			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
SWITZERLAND			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
CYPRUS			11/12/1960	de facto	01/04/1973	de facto	01/10/1982	de facto	01/10/1992	de facto	01/10/2001	de facto	01/10/2011	de facto
CZECH REPUBLIC			01/03/1961	de jure	01/12/1970	de jure	01/11/1980	de jure	03/03/1991	de jure	01/03/2000	de jure	26/03/2011	de facto
DENMARK			26/09/1960	de facto	09/11/1970	de facto	01/01/1981	de jure	01/01/1991	de jure	01/01/2001	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
ESTONIA	15/01/1959	de jure			15/01/1970	de jure	17/01/1979	de jure	12/01/1989	de jure	31/03/2000	de jure	31/12/2011	de jure
SPAIN			31/12/1960	de facto	31/12/1970	de facto	01/03/1981	de facto	01/03/1991	de facto	01/11/2001	de jure	01/11/2011	de jure
FINLAND			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
FRANCE			23/03/1962 and 01/03/1968	de facto	20/02/1975	de facto	04/03/1982	de facto	05/03/1990	de facto	08/03/1999	de facto	01/01/2010	de facto
FRANCE (OUTERMOST REGIONS)			9/10/1961 and 16/10/1967	de facto	16/10/1974	de facto	09/03/1982	de facto	05/03/1990	de facto	08/03/1999	de facto	01/01/1990	de facto
GREECE			19/03/1961	de facto	14/03/1971	de facto	05/04/1981	de facto	17/03/1991	de facto	18/03/2001	de facto	09/05/2011	de facto
CROATIA			31/03/1961	de facto	31/03/1971	de facto	31/03/1981	de facto	31/03/1991	de facto	31/03/2001	de facto	31/03/2011	de facto
HUNGARY			01/01/1960	de facto	01/01/1970	de facto	01/01/1980	de facto	01/01/1990	de facto	01/02/2001	de facto	01/10/2011	de facto
IRELAND (REPUBLIC)			09/04/1961	de facto	18/04/1971	de facto	05/04/1981	de facto	21/04/1991	de facto	28/04/2002	de facto	10/04/2011	de facto
ICELAND			01/12/1960	de jure	01/12/1970	de jure	01/12/1980	de jure	01/12/1990	de jure	01/01/2001	de facto	01/01/2011	de jure
ITALY			15/10/1961	de facto	24/10/1971	de facto	25/10/1981	de facto	20/10/1991	de facto	21/10/2001	de facto	09/10/2011	de facto
KOSOVO			31/03/1961	de facto	31/03/1971	de facto	31/03/1981	de facto	31/03/1991	de facto	31/03/2001	de facto	31/03/2011	de facto
LIECHTENSTEIN			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
LITHUANIA			15/01/1959	de facto	15/01/1970	de facto	17/01/1979	de jure	12/01/1989	de jure	06/04/2001	de jure	01/04/2011	de jure
LUXEMBOURG			31/12/1960	de facto	31/12/1970	de facto	01/01/1981	de facto	1/1/90 and 1/3/91	de facto	01/01/2001	de facto	01/01/2011	de facto
LATVIA			15/01/1959	de facto	15/01/1970	de facto	17/01/1979	de facto	15/01/1989	de facto	31/03/2000	de facto	01/03/2011	de facto
MACEDONIA / FYROM			31/03/1961	de facto	31/03/1971	de facto	31/03/1981	de facto	20/06/1994	de facto	31/10/2002	de facto		
MALTA			30/11/1957	de jure	26/11/1967	de jure	16/11/1985	de jure	26/11/1995	de jure	27/11/2005	de jure	20/11/2011	de jure
NORWAY			01/11/1960	de jure	01/11/1970	de jure	01/11/1980	de jure	03/11/1990	de jure	03/11/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
POLAND			06/12/1960	de facto	08/12/1970	de facto	07/12/1978	de facto	07/12/1988	de facto	21/05/2001	de facto	01/04/2011	de facto
PORTUGAL			15/12/1960	de jure	15/12/1970	de jure	16/03/1981	de facto	15/04/1991	de facto	12/03/2001	de facto	21/03/2011	de facto
ROMANIA			01/06/1959	de jure	15/03/1966	de jure	01/01/1977	de jure	01/01/1990	de jure	27/03/2002	de jure	20/10/2011	de facto
SERBIA			31/03/1961	de facto	31/03/1971	de facto	31/03/1981	de facto	31/03/1991	de facto	31/03/2002	de facto	01/01/2011	de facto
SWEDEN			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
SLOVENIA			31/03/1961	de facto	31/03/1971	de facto	31/03/1981	de facto	31/03/1991	de facto	31/03/2002	de facto	01/01/2011	de jure
SLOVAKIA			01/03/1961	de jure	01/12/1970	de jure	01/11/1980	de jure	03/03/1991	de jure	26/05/2001	de jure	21/05/2011	de jure
TURKEY			01/07/1960	de facto	01/07/1970	de facto	01/07/1980	de facto	01/07/1990	de facto	01/07/2000	de facto	01/07/2011	de jure
UNITED KINGDOM (EXCEPT NORTHERN IRELAND)			23/04/1961	de facto	25/04/1971	de facto	05/04/1981	de facto	21/04/1991	de facto	29/04/2001	de facto	27/03/2011	de facto
UNITED KINGDOM (NORTHERN IRELAND)			23/04/1961	de facto	25/04/1971	de facto	05/04/1981	de facto	21/04/1991	de facto	29/04/2001	de facto	27/03/2011	de facto

Table 2: Overview of reference dates and types of population figures provided in Germany

	1950s		1960s		1970s		1980s		1990s		2000s		2010s	
REGION	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure	Exact date	De facto / de jure
Baden-Württemberg	13/09/1950	de jure	06/06/1961	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Bavaria			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
Berlin			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
Brandenburg	31/08/1950	de facto	31/12/1964	de facto	01/01/1971	de jure	31/12/1981	de jure	03/10/1990 and 31/12/1991	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Bremen			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
Hesse	25/09/1956	de jure	06/06/1961	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Hamburg			31/12/1960	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	31/08/1950	de facto	31/12/1964	de facto	01/01/1971	de jure	31/12/1981	de jure	01/01/1991	de jure	01/01/2001	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Lower Saxony	25/09/1956	de jure	06/06/1961	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
North Rhine-Westphalia	06/06/1961	de jure	31/12/1962	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
Rhineland-Palatinate			31/12/1961	de jure	31/12/1970	de jure	31/12/1980	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Schleswig-Holstein			01/01/1961	de jure	27/05/1970	de jure	31/12/1981	de jure	31/12/1991	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Saarland	14/11/1951	de jure	06/06/1961	de jure	27/05/1970	de jure	01/01/1981	de jure	01/01/1991	de jure	01/01/2001	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Saxony	31/08/1950	de facto	31/12/1964	de facto	01/01/1971	de jure	31/12/1982	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure
Saxony-Anhalt			31/12/1964	de facto	31/12/1971	de jure	31/12/1981	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	31/12/2010	de jure
Thuringia			31/12/1964	de facto	01/01/1971	de jure	31/12/1981	de jure	31/12/1990	de jure	31/12/2000	de jure	01/01/2011	de jure

4. Overview of deliveries

The data are delivered as one Excel-file for each country. Each file contains four sheets:

- Population data for reference dates;
- Population data for available dates;
- Metadata labels;
- Metadata.

In the sheets “Population data for reference dates” and “Population data for available dates”, the local administrative units are designated with the following information:

- Object ID, corresponding to the Object ID in the national mapping file drawn from the Eurogeographics Euroboundary map, the adjusted map for Ireland or the national maps from other sources for Greece and Turkey
- LAU CODE, using the same codes as in the Eurogeographics Euroboundary map
- NAME

Population figures appear in columns with the following header: “POP_YYYY_MM_DD”, the date referring to the reference date or the date for which data is available.

Mapping files for Turkey, Greece and Ireland are provided separately.

5. Licensing conditions and dissemination

According to the information provided to Spatial Foresight, all population figures may be redisseminated, with the following exceptions:

- Most German statistical offices specify that electronic redistribution requires a prior authorisation. It is therefore advisable to contact these statistical offices if a redissemination is considered.
- In the UK, the data for 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 are under Crown Copyright. This copyright has expired for 1960 data. The experts that have been contacted agree that redissemination should be allowed under UK Open Government License. This has been confirmed for 2001 and 2011 data. However, none of the authorities contacted (ESRC UK Data Service, Office of National Statistics (2011 Census outputs office), Manchester University (manager of the census.ac.uk website)) could finally confirm this for 1971, 1981 and 1991 data.
- Some statistical office specify that the data should not be used for commercial purposes, as specified in the metadata sheets. This limitation therefore needs to be conveyed to any third parties using the data, together with the obligation of mentioning all national (and, in the case of Germany, regional) statistical institutes individually as sources when using the dataset.