



KSH NÉPESSÉGTUDOMÁNYI
KUTATÓINTÉZET

UNFAVOURABLE DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN RURAL AREAS OF HUNGARY

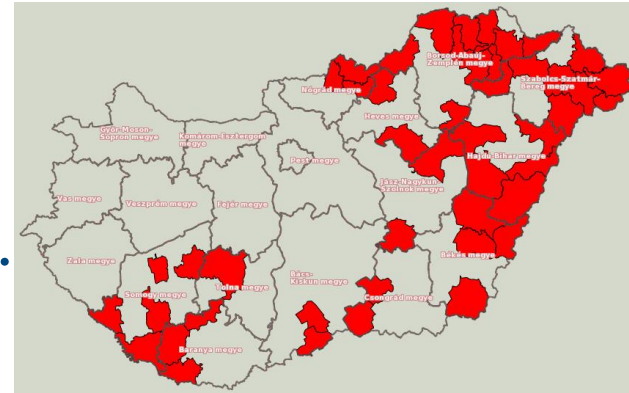
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The underdeveloped areas



This study compares the socio-economic situation in less favored rural areas where the less favored situation can be found together with an unfavorable age structure and migration processes, or its opposite which means young age structure and growing population. Our opinion is that the favorable age structure not necessarily runs with social-economic development. Underdeveloped micro-regions with favorable age structure concentrated in some parts of Hungary, where high level of unemployment, low life expectancy and high rate of birth (with large roma population also) have observed.



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Development

- Principal component analysis
- 4 Input variables
- One factor: economical strength or development
- Four categories: underdeveloped, moderately underdeveloped, moderately developed and developed micro regions
- Data source CSO 2015.
- Micro-region (district) level (NUTS 3 level) without



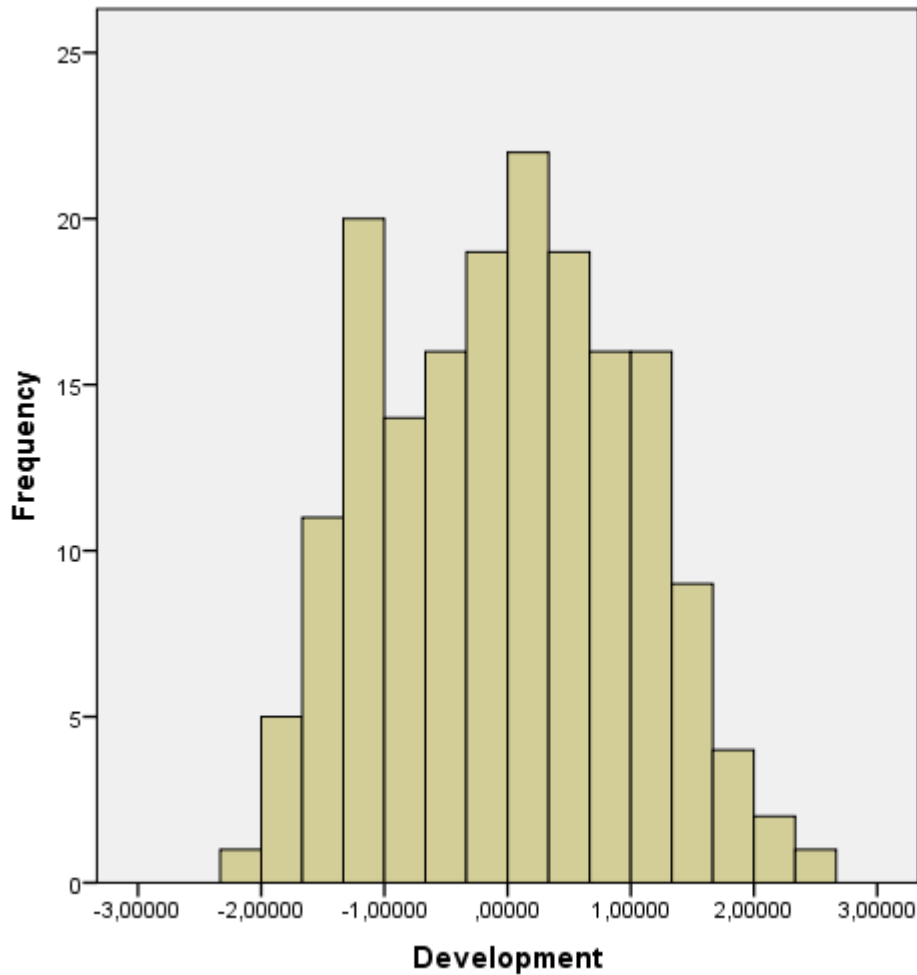
Principal component - Development

	Component 1
unemployment rate %	-0,922
cars per 1000 inhabitants	0,889
income per inhabitant	0,848
immigrants per outmigrants %	0,844

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Dispersion of the Economic development factor of micro regions



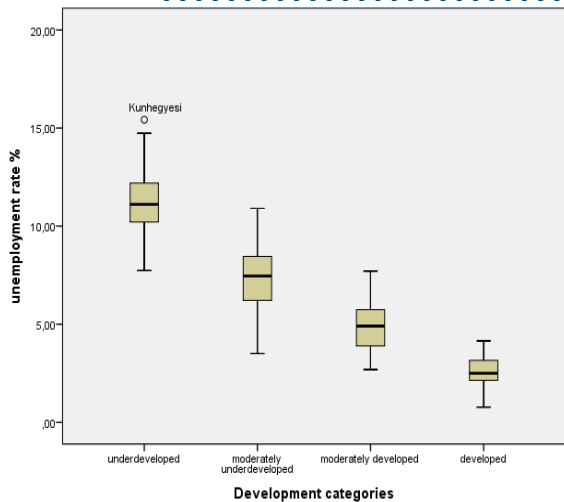
Four categories

- Underdeveloped (Up to -1)
37 micro regions
- Moderately underdeveloped (-1-0)
49 micro regions
- Moderately developed (0-1)
57 micro regions
- Developed (1 and over)
32 micro regions

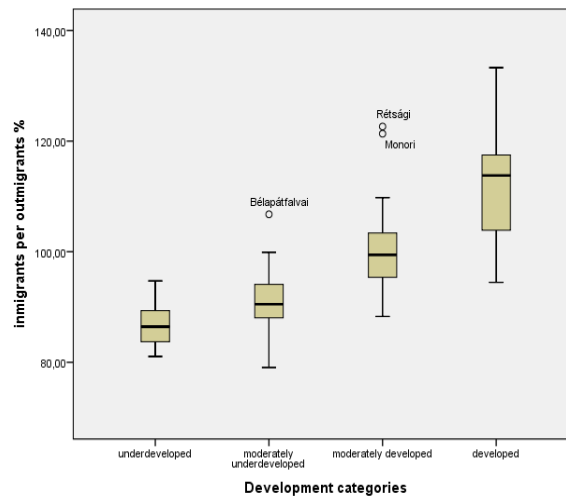
(Mean +/- 1 St. Dev.)



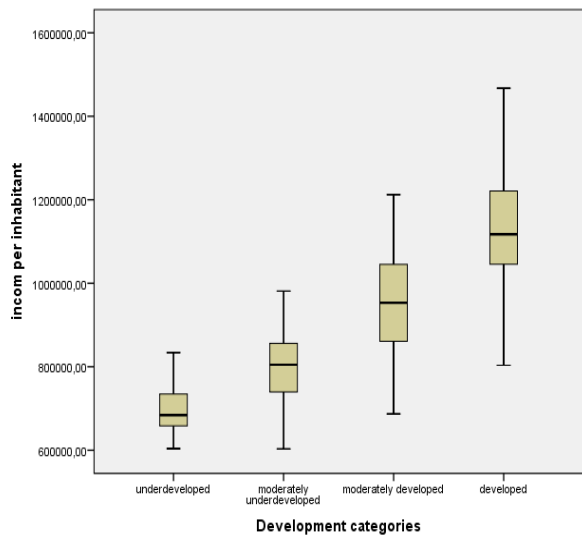
Unemployment rate



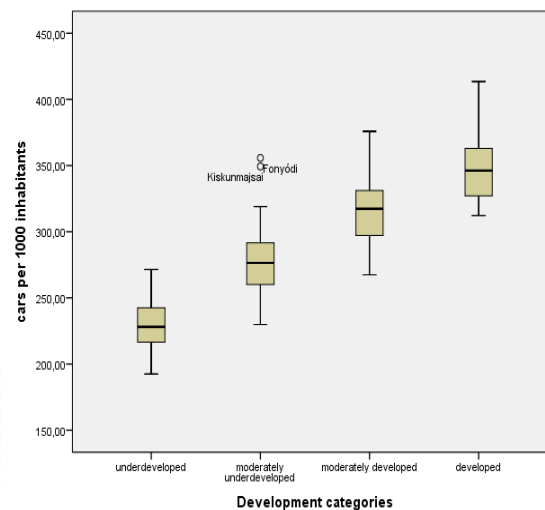
Migration rate



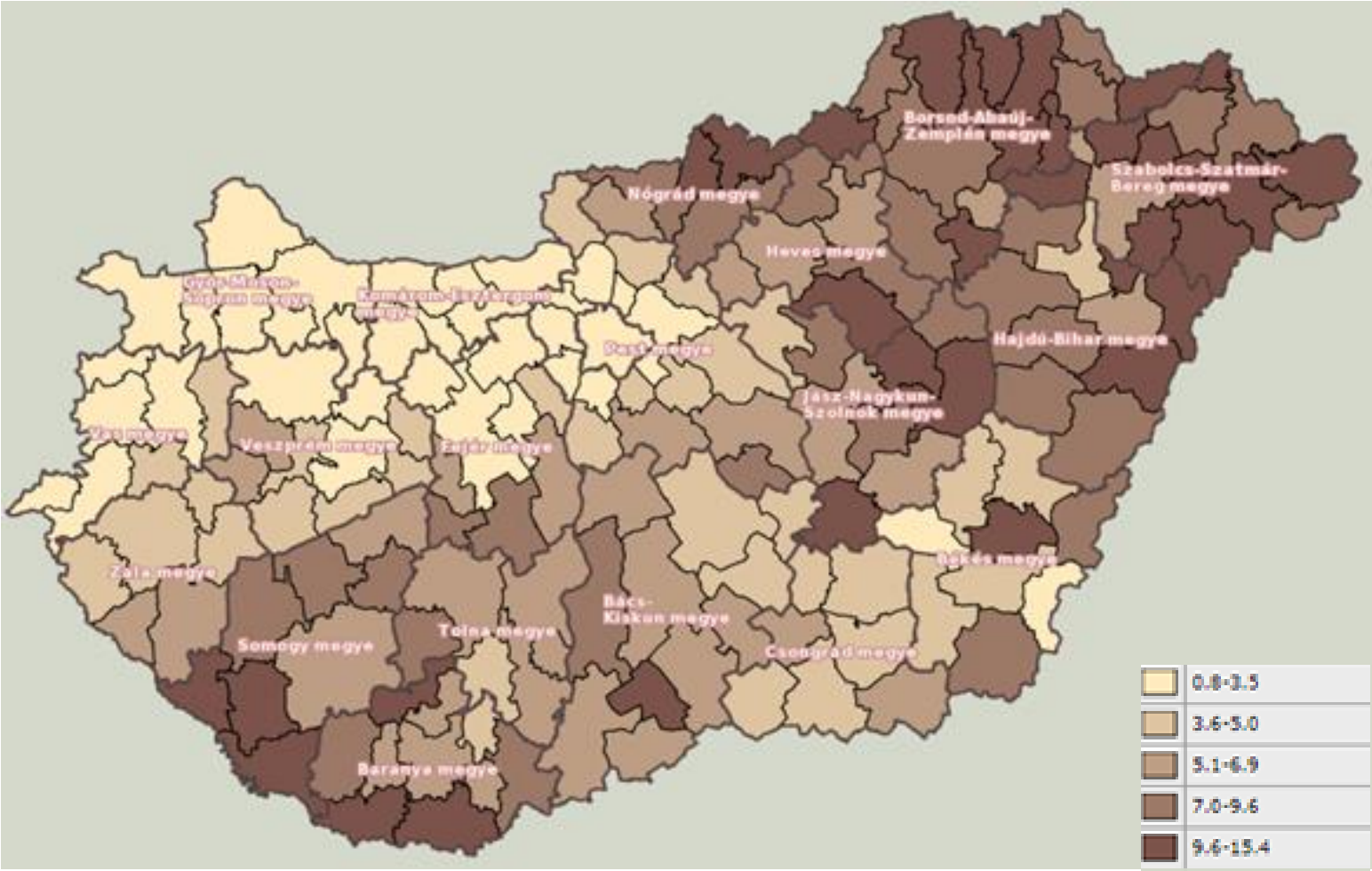
Income per capita



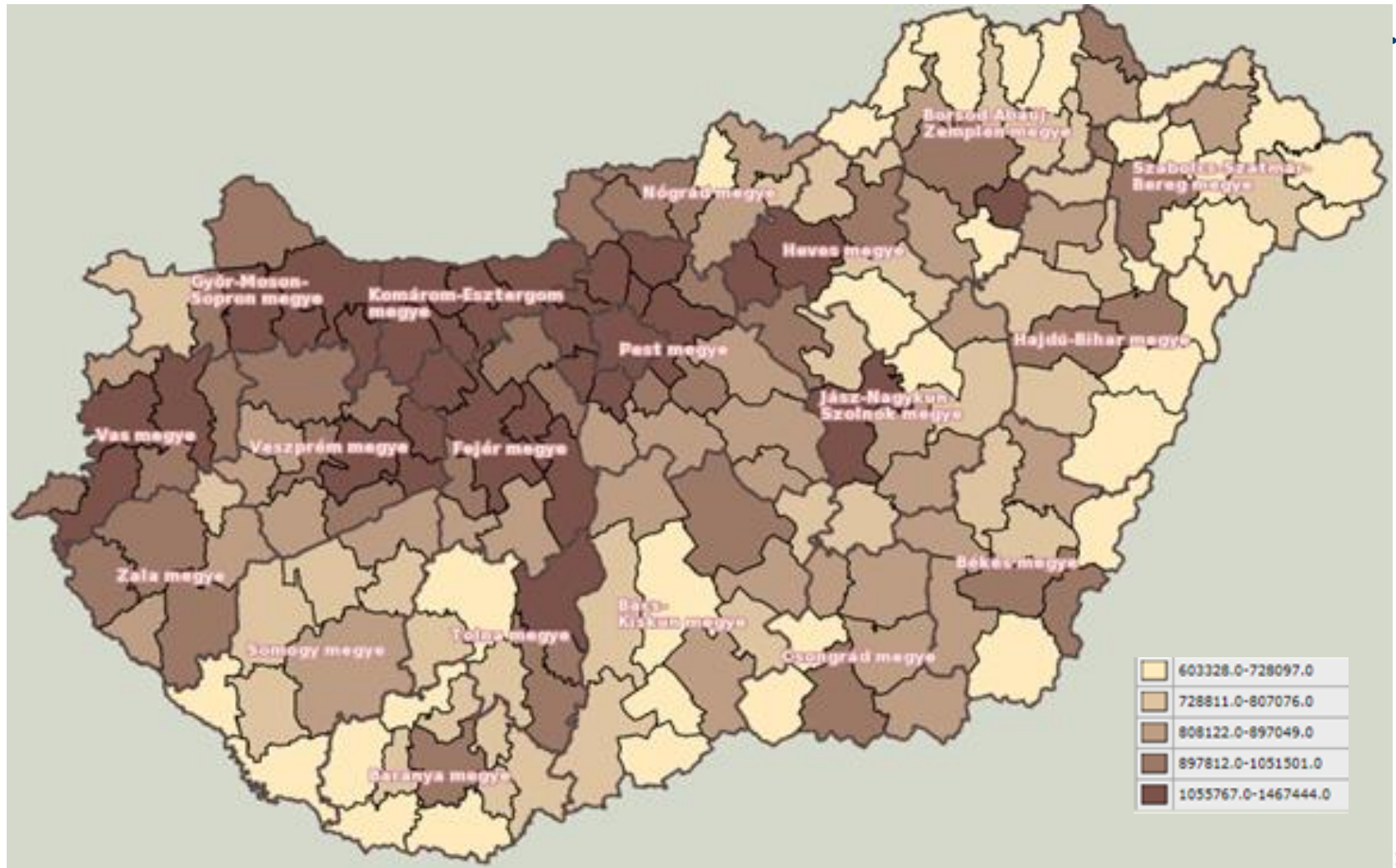
Cars per 1000 inhabitants



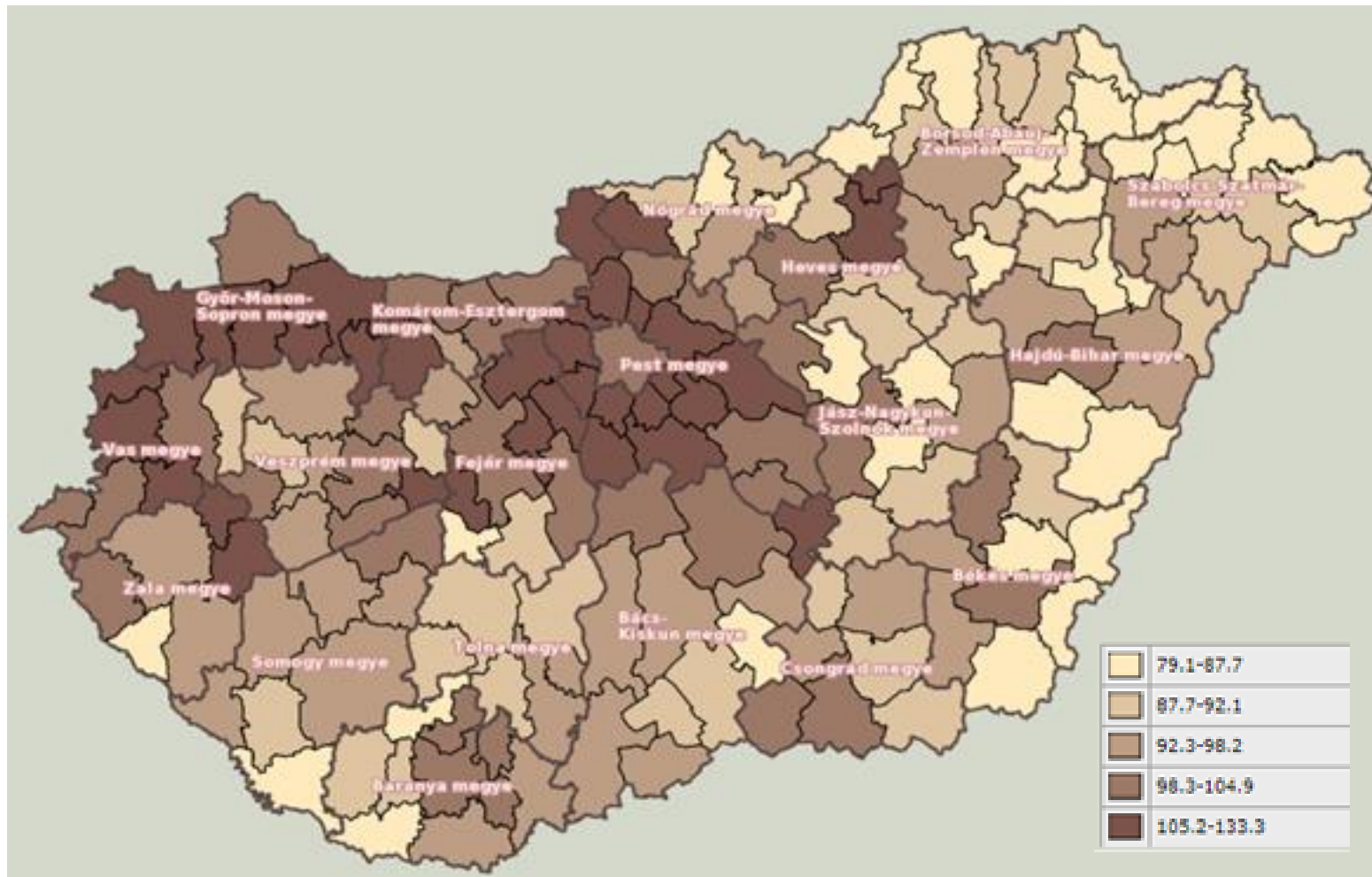
Unemployment rate (2015.)



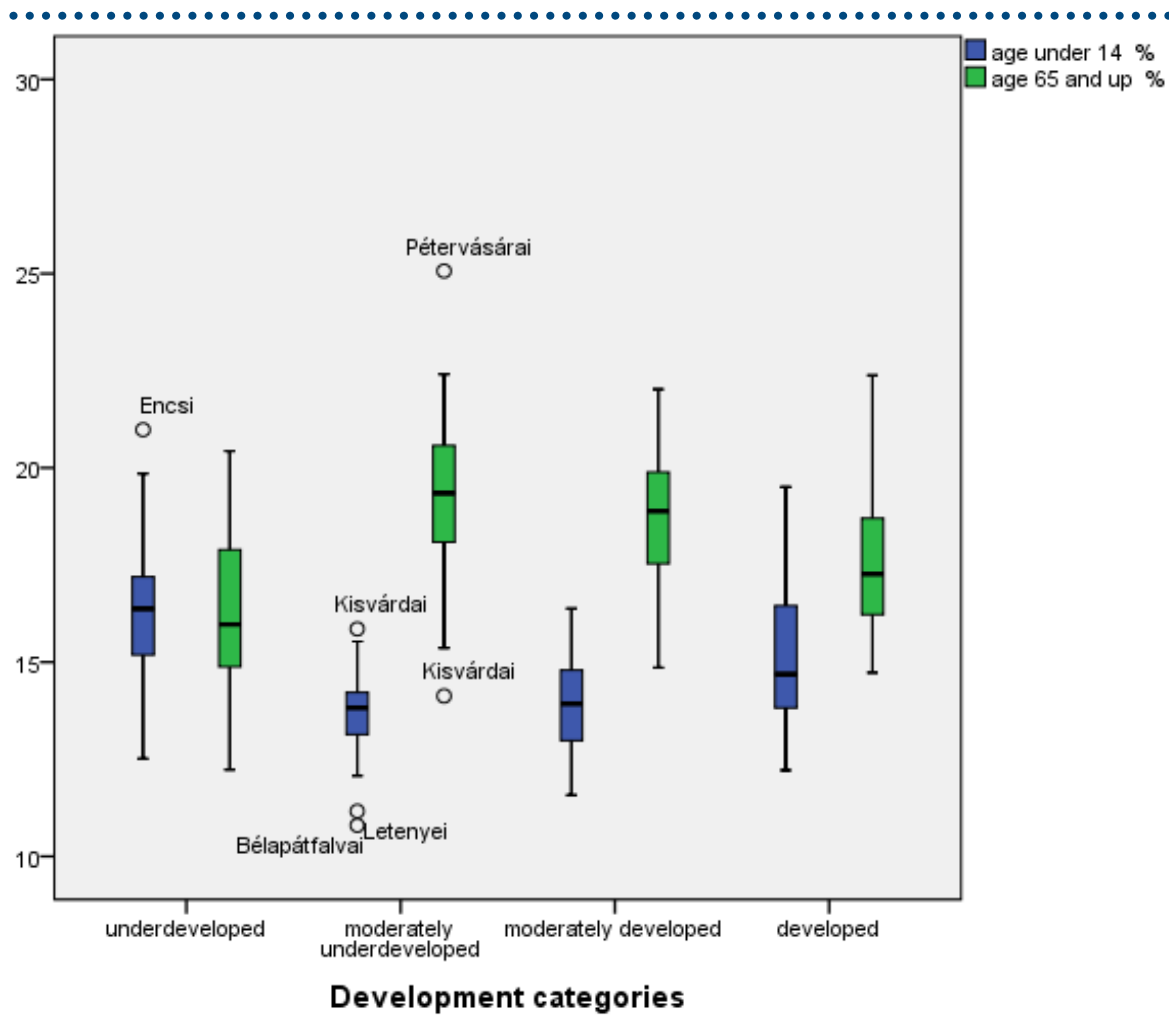
Income per inhabitants (Ft/inh) (2015.)



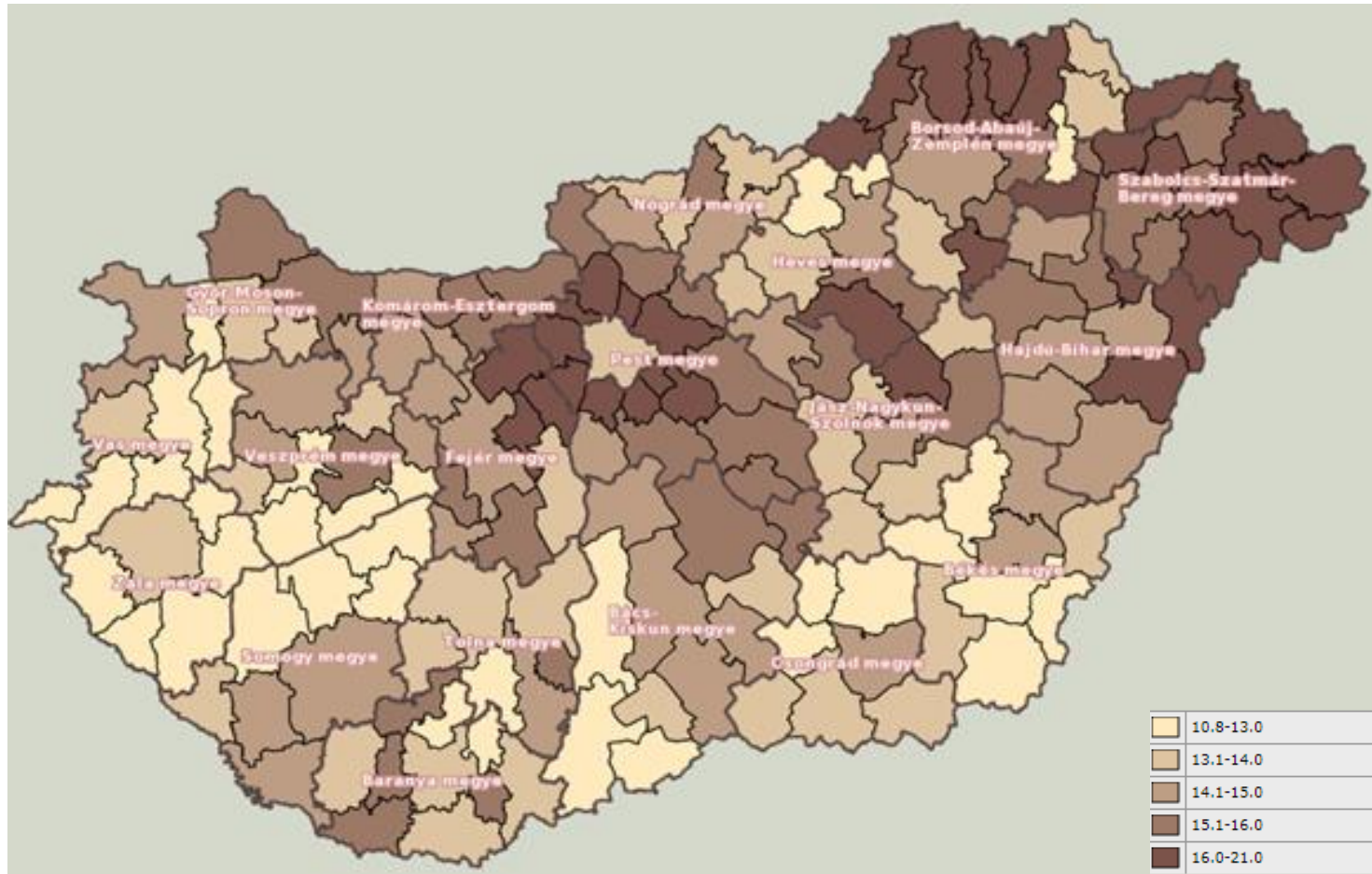
Migration rate (in/out %) (2015.)



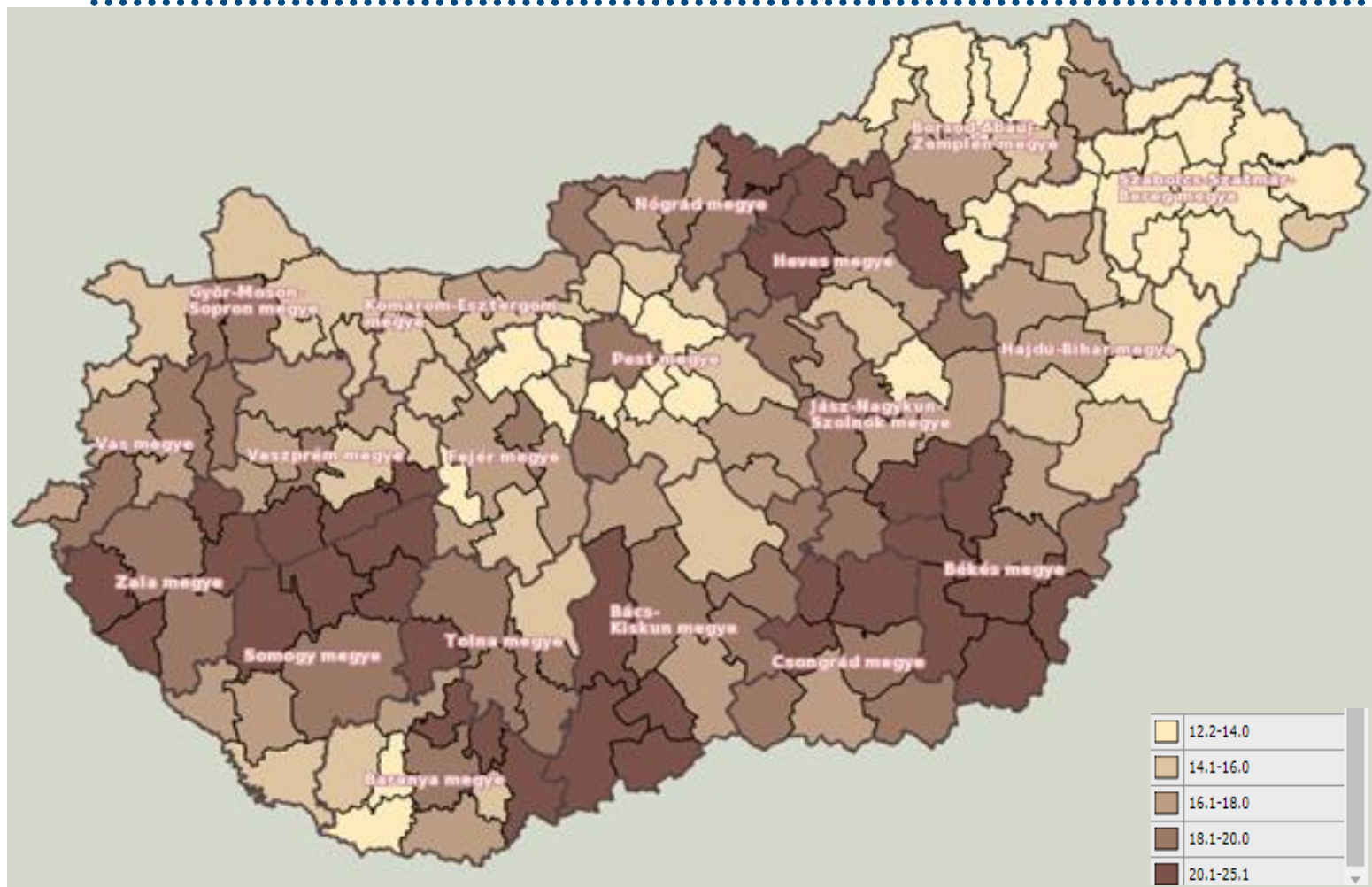
Old and young rate by development



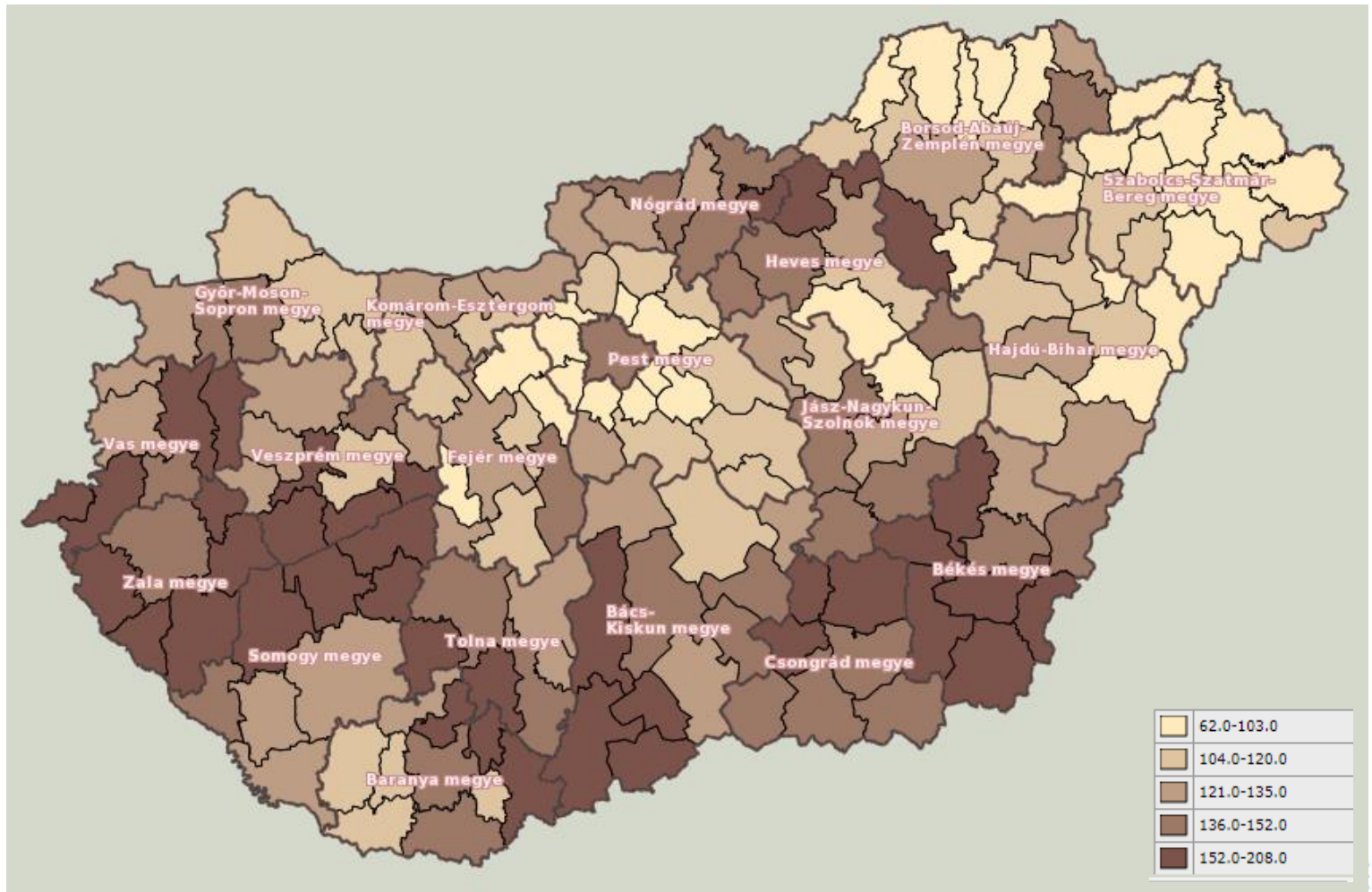
Young age rate - Dark=more than 16%



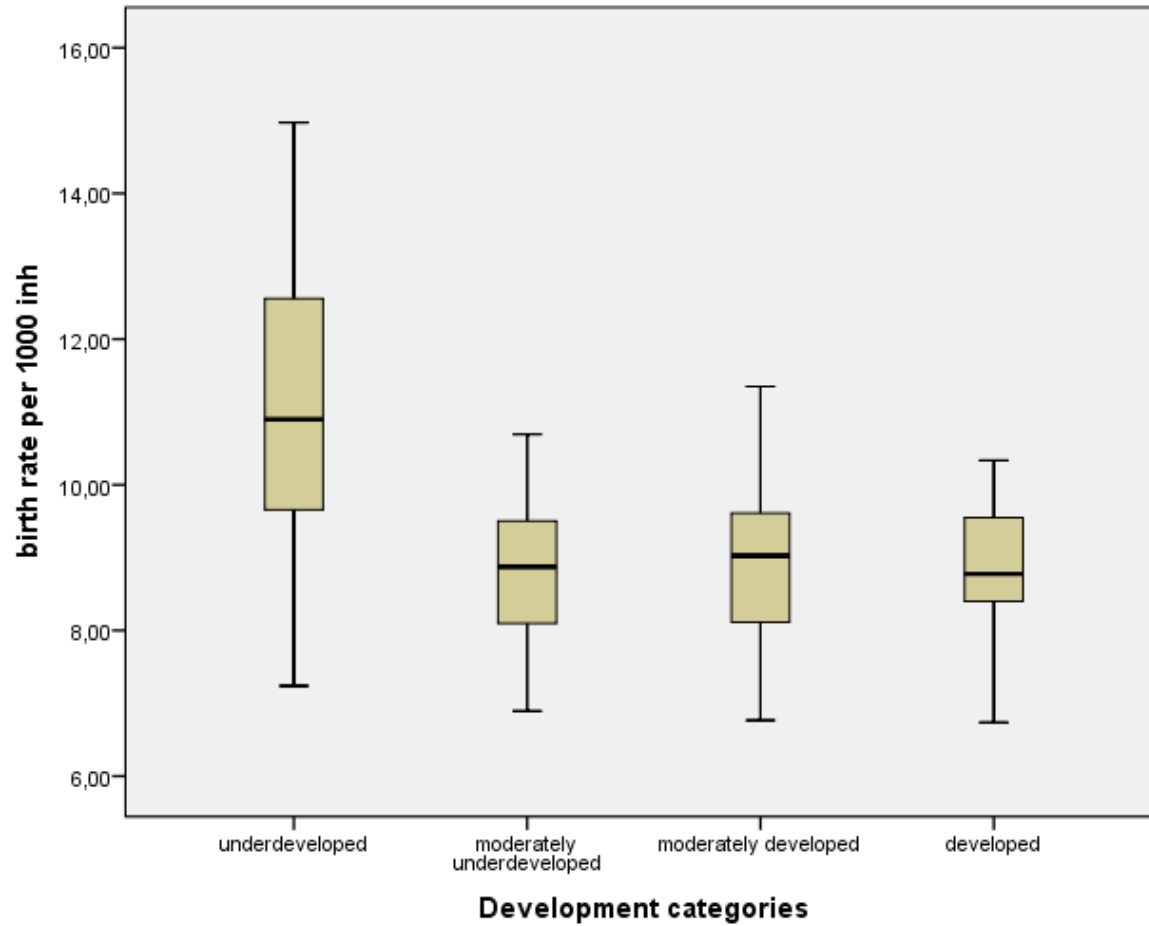
Old age rate (2015.) Dark=more than 20%



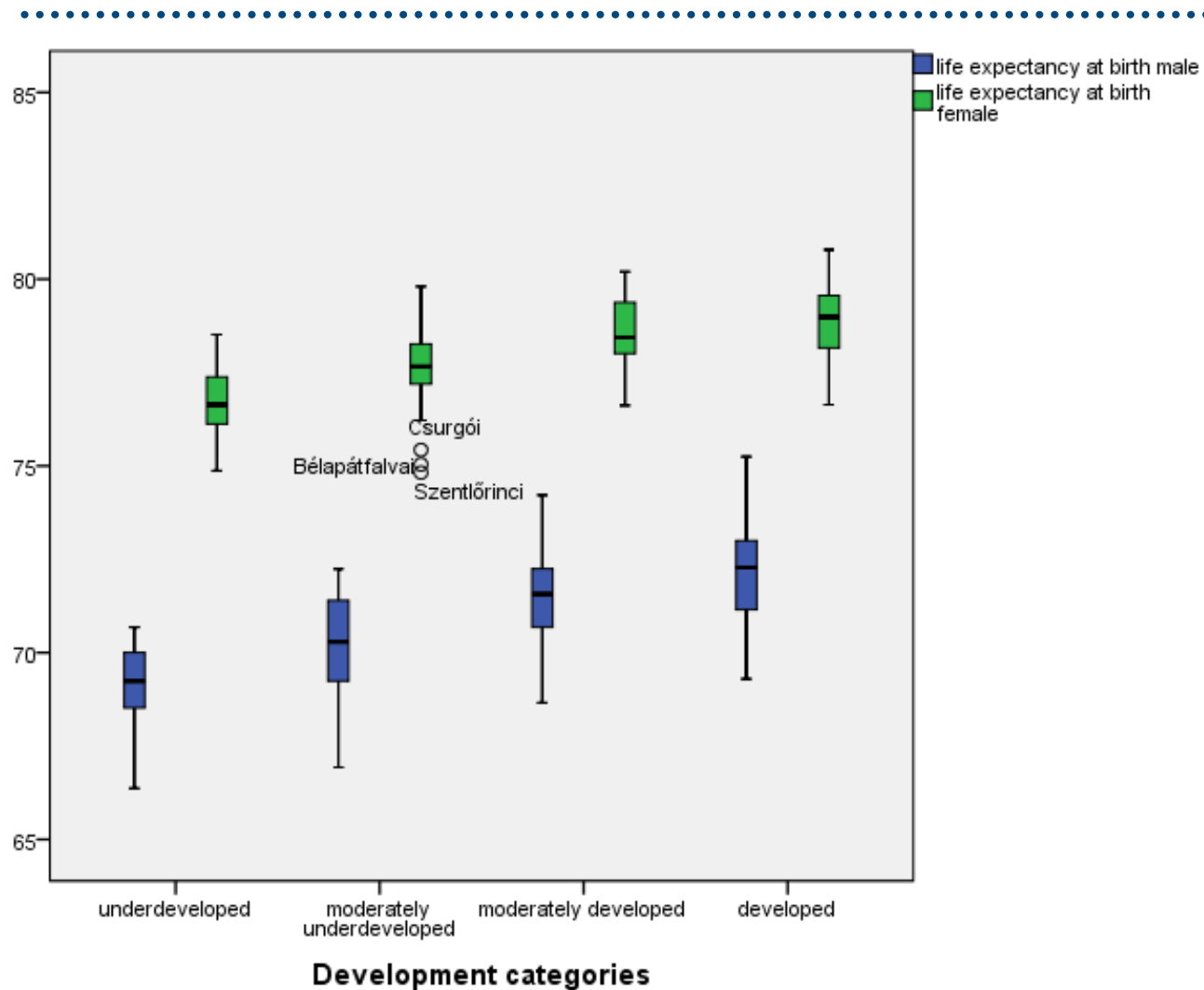
Ageing index (65+/15>) (2015.)



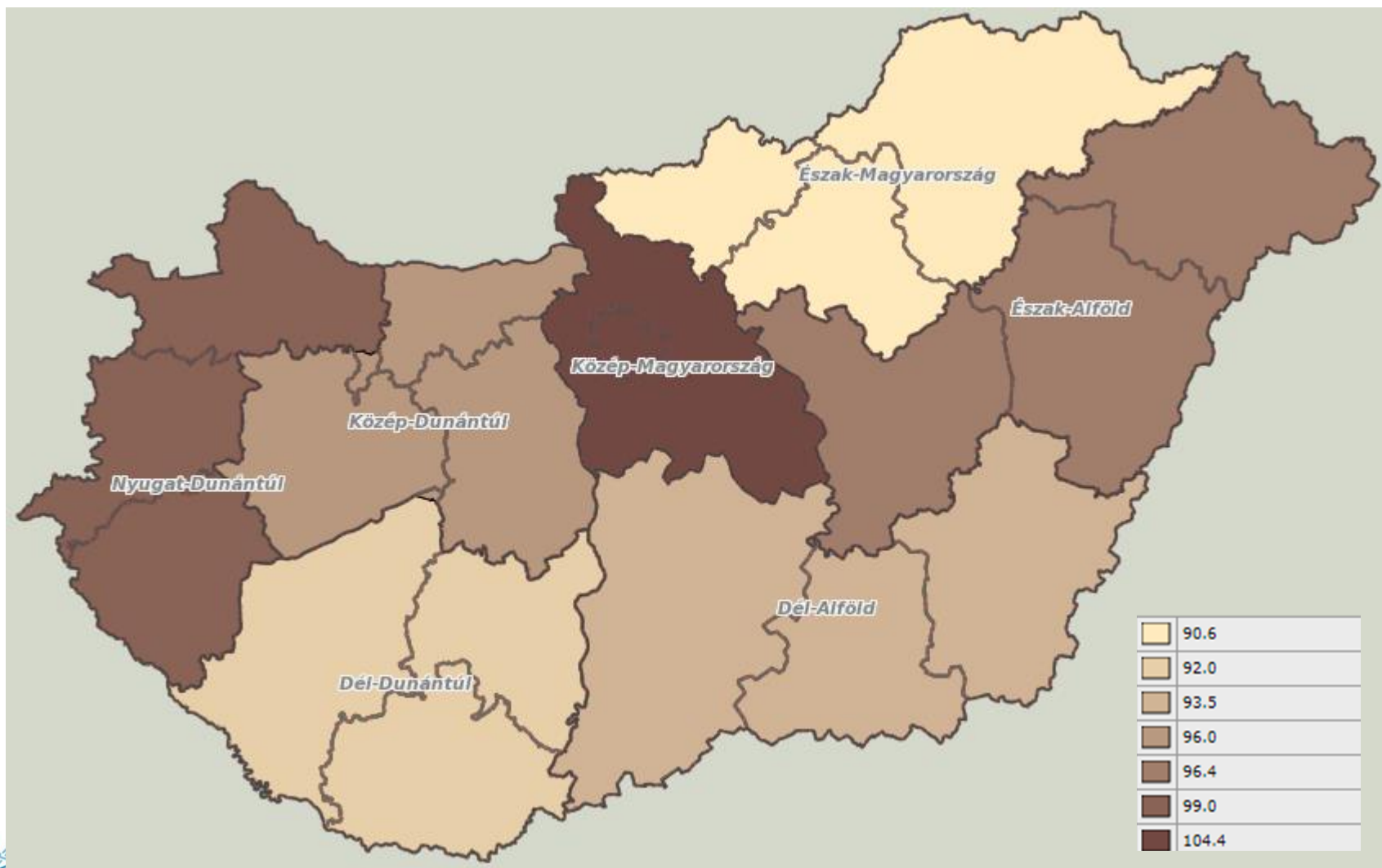
Birth rate by development categories and the young age rate



Life expectancy at birth by development categories



Population change by regions (2015/1998%)



Migration balance (in-out/1000 inh.)

Migration balance (in-out per 1000 inh)

Regions	under-developed	moderately under-developed	moderately developed	developed	together 2015	together 1998
Central Hungary (without Budapest)			3,3	11,0	8,1	11,5
Central Transdanubia		-7,5	-0,4	2,6	0,6	1,4
Western Transdanubia		-6,8	-1,3	5,6	3,3	0,7
South Transdanubia	-9,3	-3,8	-1,1		-2,9	-0,6
Northern Hungary	-7,8	-3,9	0,6		-4,1	-2,5
North Plain	-6,8	-6,1	-1,6		-4,6	-1,5
South Plain	-8,9	-4,5	0,0	13,6	-1,6	-0,3
Together without Budapest	-7,4	-4,5	-0,1	7,1	-0,3	-5,7
Budapest					1,4	-5,7



Old age rate (rate of population above 60 age because of the comperability)

Regions	under-developed	moderately under-developed	moderately developed	well developed	together 2015	together 1998
Central Hungary (without Budapest)			23,5	21,9	22,5	17,7
Central Transdanubia		23,1	24,7	24,9	24,7	18,1
Western Transdanubia		27,1	27,5	24,9	25,7	19,6
South Transdanubia	23,7	26,3	26,1		26,1	19,8
Northern Hungary	22,6	25,2	26,0		24,6	19,7
North Plain	21,5	23,0	24,2		22,8	18,1
South Plain	26,2	26,5	25,6	25,3	26,0	20,5
Total with Budapest	25,4	25,4	25,2	23,7	25,0	19,7
Budapest					27,5	22,5



Ageing index

Ageing index (60*+/15> %)

Regions	under-developed	moderately under-developed	moderately developed	well developed	together 2015	together 1998
Central Hungary (without Budapest)			155,1	128,7	138,0	99,7
Central Transdanubia		155,2	178,7	176,2	176,3	102,4
Western Transdanubia		232,8	221,2	178,8	191,7	119,5
South Transdanubia	160,6	196,7	194,4		193,5	117,3
Northern Hungary	134,8	179,2	187,6		165,3	109,3
North Plain	130,9	156,2	171,8		150,5	93,9
South Plain	194,8	197,9	189,7	179,8	192,5	120,9
Budapest					204,8	164,0
Total with Budapest	174,5	183,6	182,3	155,7	174,8	115,8



Conclusion

- The statement that in the less developed areas we can find only ageing populations without young inhabitants, is not true in Hungary;
- Underdeveloped micro-regions with favorable age structure concentrated in the Eastern parts of Hungary and South of Transdanubia (with high level of roma population);
- Population of Hungary is ageing (as population of Europe), but the underdeveloped and developed micro-regions have the highest young population rate.
- In the South Transdanubia, Northern Hungary and North Plain regions there are no developed micro regions at all.
- Migration is one of the most significant indicator of regional socio-economic development. The developed regions with high rate of young population have very high positive migration balance concentrated around Budapest.
- The most ageing regions are Budapest, South Plain and Transdanubia.



Thank you for your attention!

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