

Underdeveloped areas in Hungary

Erasmus+

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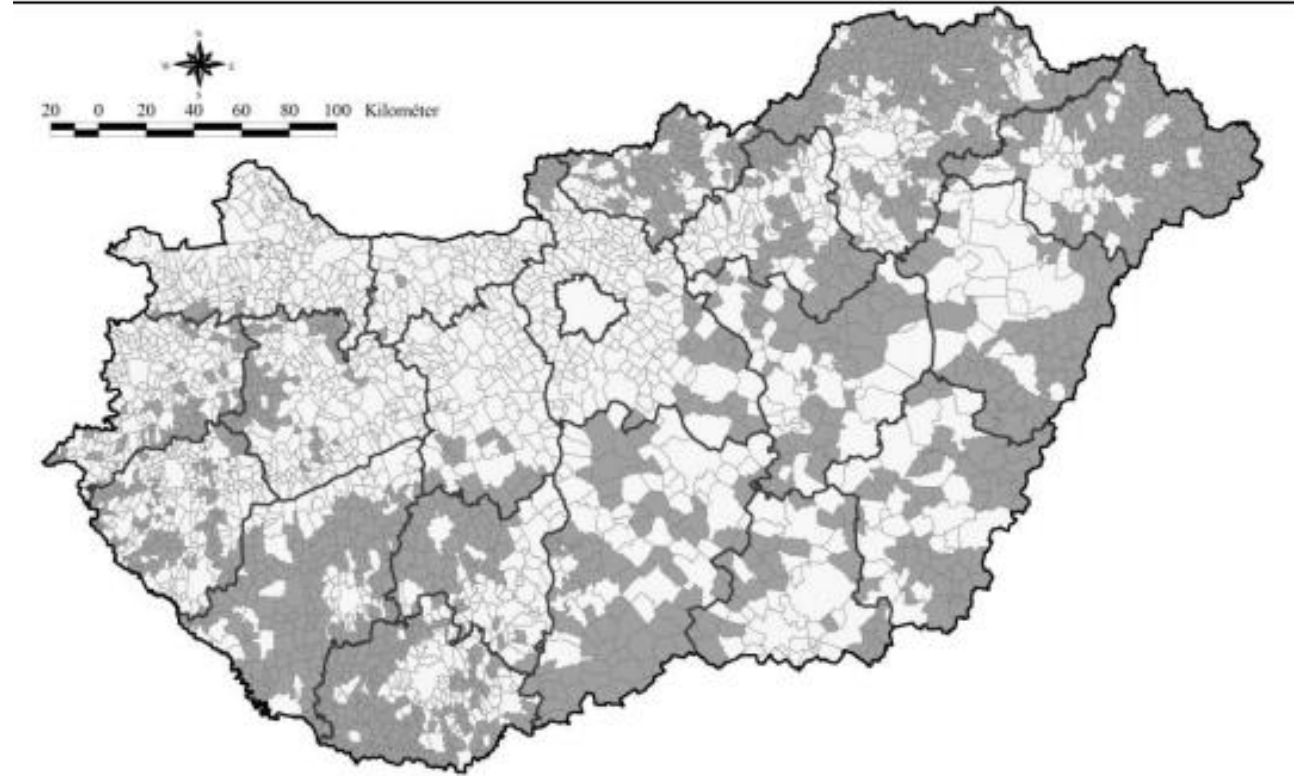
Németh Mercédesz

Delimitation indicators

- Demographical status
 - Population of cities
 - Death rates
 - Scale of migration
 - Number of people who are granted social aid
- Local economy and labour market
 - Rate of people who own a high-school degree
 - Unemployment rate
 - Rate of entrepreneurship (per 1000 people)
- Quality of life and housing conditions
 - Average price and age of real-estates
 - Level of comfort
 - Life-expectancy
 - Average number of vehicles per person
- Infrastructure and environment
 - Establishment of sewage systems
 - Households participating in reusable waste collection
 - Rate of people with an internet-subscription
 - Rate of available roads

Geographic disposition

- Underprivileged areas are shown by settlements
- Central-Hungary is more developed
- There is no county that does not contain an underdeveloped settlement



Characteristics of underdeveloped areas

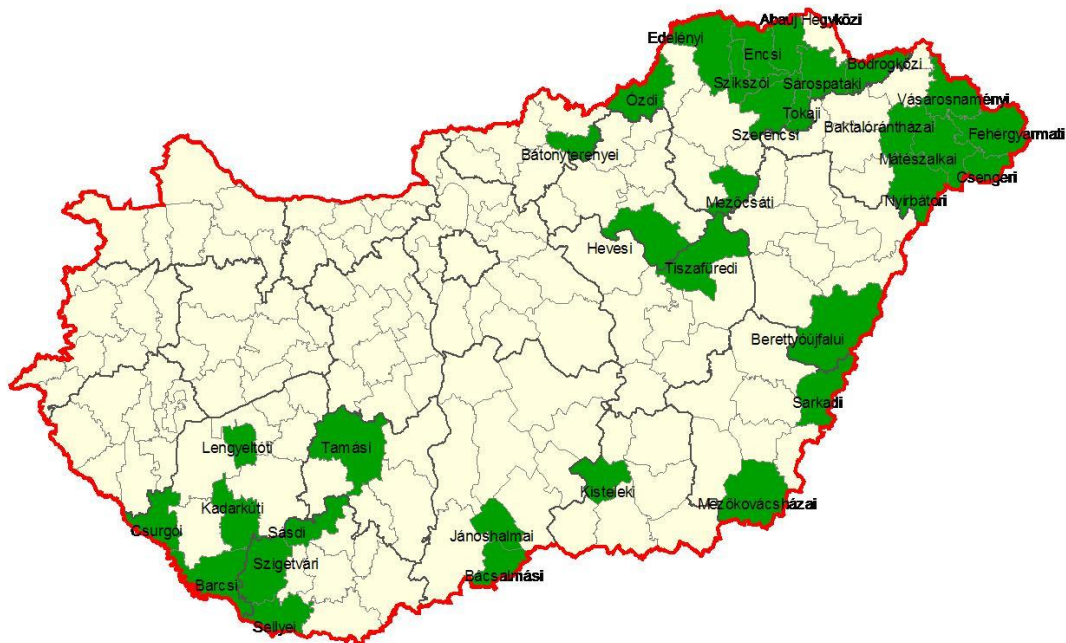
- Agricultural disadvantages
 - Unfavorable conditions for agricultural workers, the amount and the quality of their resources are lower than the county's average, one fourth of these areas do not produce a profit
- Absence of available employment facilities
 - High rate of unemployed adults
 - Low industrialisation level, the majority of the population relies on agriculture, those pursuing other professions tend to struggle

Characteristics of underdeveloped areas

- High migration rates
 - Mostly young and middle-aged migration → rapidly decreasing population compared to the country's average migration rate
- Aging society
- Low income rates
 - General income rates are 4% lower than that of the average village resident's income
- Lowly-populated settlements
 - More than half of all villages hold less than 500 people, one fifth of all villages hold under 200 people

Characteristics of underdeveloped areas

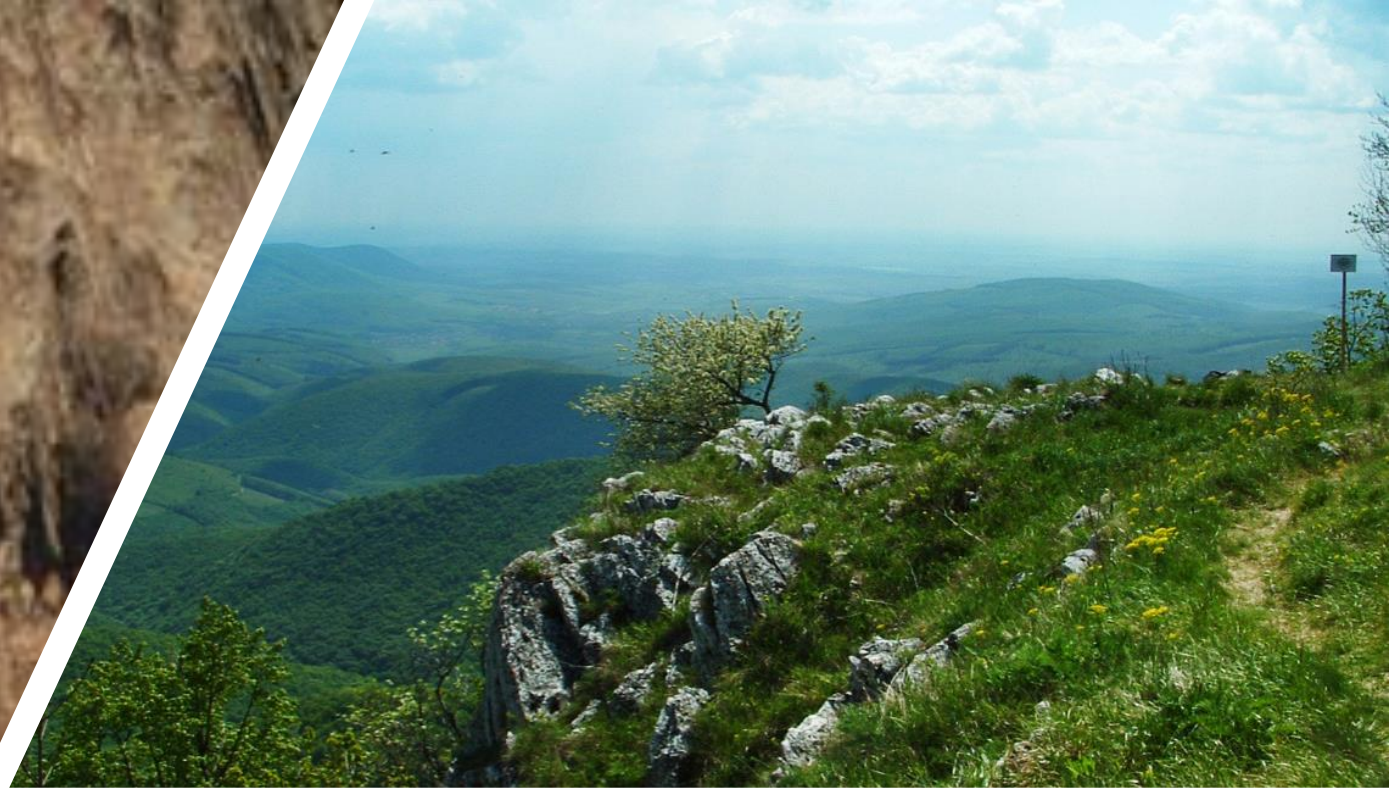
- Unreliable public transportation
 - Trains stop in every fifth settlement. Bus transportation is available but they are scheduled poorly and the roads are not maintained properly
- Lack of specialised workers
- Underdeveloped infrastructure
 - Institution system is lacking, health and social facilities provide less than the country's average



Least developed
areas in Hungary



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- High minority rates
 - Small villages, farms
 - Settlements far from the capital
 - Some areas did not develop after the Revolution took place
 - Settlements once known for their industry cannot keep up with technological advancements





Thank you for your attention!
