



CAENTI
Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence
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Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence

**Report on research context and practice PTE.
Catalogues of experiences**

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Csilla FILÓ
University of PÉCS

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH TEAM

Name and foundation year: Research Team on Territorial Development & Information and Communication Technologies

(RT TD&ICT) – 2003

Disciplinary field: Multidisciplinary

Research structure type (brief description): Research team

The Research Team on Territorial Development and ICT of the University of Pécs was established in order to integrate relevant research-based results and methodology which have been achieved and continuously applied the members of the Team in their programmes for development.

Aims

The main goals of TEAM are to apply ICT in the development of territory, of society, and to establish, through infrastructural frames, micro-regional and regional ICT systems so as to:

- follow up territorial, settlement-oriented changes;
- support relevant organisations of territory development with current data;
- possess information referring to the preparation for decisions on territory development, to strategic decisions;
- outline major directions of possible trainings in ICT-based networking, e-learning, m-learning, and distance working development;
- offer labour-market oriented services, run special e-consultancy service;
- co-ordinate and exchange information amongst different bodies of the network;
- analyse impacts of decision.

Participants number (staff, PhD. members):

- 7 participants
- 3 PhD. Members

Research activities financing (present funds sources):

INTERREG III, University

II. OPINION OF THE RESEARCH TEAM

Spreading the result of territorial intelligence concepts that influence territory development. The establishment and formation of relevant HR analysis/strategy is a key task. This system maintain the stability of the territory and the competitiveness of the local enterprises (it supports related workforce demands of local employers with current vocation-oriented knowledge). The environment of the under-educated must be analysed together with barriers that have „grown up” to separate them from the labour market. Our role is to put down those barriers and help those people find their way back/enter to the labour market by using special tools. Territorial development, therefore, must mean a special support within which the territory becomes able to use its resources. One of its

elements is the proper use of ICT infrastructure. That is why e-neighbourhood has come to the focus of our attention.

III. ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPED RESEARCH-ACTION EXPERIMENTS

Reflections on the research-actions concept and context of the study:

We contributed in three projects:

1. Territorial role of micro-regional centres based on case studies - Settlements role in the context of the space texture hierarchy. Rural and urban geography. Transformation of the urban context. Decentralised settlement system.
2. Elaborating of the New Education Strategy - To create a new education system which adequate to the global challenges and knowledge based society in the context of the principles of the EU.
3. “ÖKOPROFIT International – Private-Public-Partnership-Networks for a Sustainable Development of Policies and Society” - The main aim of the scientific cooperation is to spread the success of ÖKOPROFIT project from Graz, which accelerates the implementation of the sustainable development in urban environment. Each partners developed an adequate model for the local natural and social environment.

Results global analysis

Function area of these projects is South Hungary. This fieds is the most disadvantageous territory in Hungary. So it needs to find solutions for this region. Object of our action situation of region joint to sustainable development.

The European Union, through the “Lisboan strategy” appointed, that till year 2010 Europe has to became a so dynamic and competitive economic area, which is near economical growth, guarantee more and better work opportunity, achieve greater social cohesion, keep attention on environment in the name of sustainable development. In Hungary, our focuses are the improvement of competitiveness, also the expansion of employment and the social cohesion. For the shake of the Lisboan strategy cause, we have to facilitate the investment in economy, in human resource, in information and communication technology, finally in environmental protection. The original four aim of Lisboan strategy is not rival each other, but create a very close and coherent bourn. The reassurance strategy and its asset system have to ensure side by side improving competitiveness, and employment the social inclusion and sustainable development. The innovative, knowledge based economy is one of the key element of the European Union, which gives you an equal opportunity to answer with higher effectiveness to the economical and social challenge, doesn't matter if you are private entrepreneur, firm, or civil community. The positive impact of the interaction on people life, on the growth of their intellectual capital, on their work, and the decision makers and the civil society is unquestionable. The today's evolving information society is replacing the possibility of regions cooperation. The information society basically restructure people relation of each other and to their environment: earlier work share, lifestyle, social structure, communication, entertainment, and their leisure time. The change to information technology and also to new techniques are on one hand time to offer options to end the regions social, economical and cultural differences, on the other hand could cause deepness this difference between the different social layer or between the different regions development and culture.

Today, in Hungary in most of the region there are bonds to enter to this dynamic society. “Dél-Dunántúl” region is not on the dynamic developed regions list. The economical growth is really disadvantageous, and because of that the unemployment is over the state average, especially high is the number of permanent unemployed, very many inactive is determining, the employment is really low which altogether cause a hard time to enter to the knowledge based society. The constructions of the economical activity, which enhance the charge of the inhabitants are also in a disadvantaged situation and not help at all by an economical growth. The inhabitant’s low qualification - which is below the state average - doesn’t help by the economical changing adaptation skill.

The age structure is also very unfavorable same to the state average. Responsible is the low birth number and in some range the mortality is worth than the average, and don’t forget the high migration number. In the region there are notable ethnic groups: In “Baranya” the Roma people, Croatian and German, in “Somogy” Roma people also, in “Tolna” German ethnic groups are living. In some part, there are remarkable Roma citizens. In their range the disadvantage aggregation is more likely than in the non Roma citizens.

The social-economic disadvantage factors are more likely in this region, and because of that the inequality decreasing initiation the social supplier regime is unprepared and incomplete. The settlements- and mainly the small settlements- the basic social supplier regimes are unavailable either. Because of all, in some supplies accessibility causes also causeless area inequality. And to carry on because of the underdeveloped basic accommodations there will be an exaggeratedly needs come forward, which they cannot succeed because of the public institutions has capacity lack. Both the social and the children care basic and specialist maintains needs qualitative and quantitative improvement.

To decrease the settlement disadvantage there are several village janitor network, but there are many village where it should be reasonable for the shake of improve the quality of live of the population. There are a couple voluntary inter- settlement networks to mellow the difficulty of small settlement size thrift, but out of that it is true the local government doesn’t exploit all the opportunities.

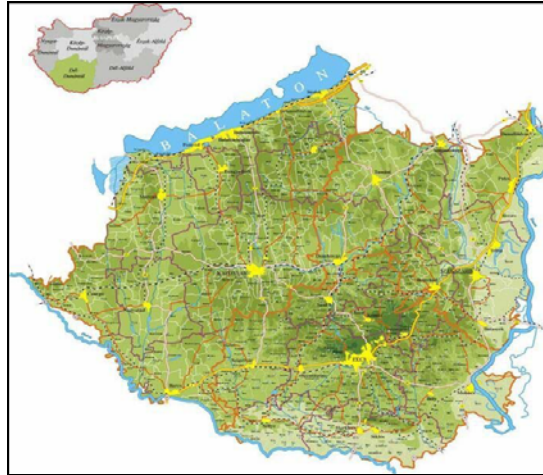
By the organization of the social services, by the insurance it is still hard the state dominance. Nevertheless in some area (especially at maintains of the addicted and homeless people) there are non-governmental actors (parochial, civil) also. The differentiation of the claim requires harder attendance by other groups’ cases.

The determining of the social situation of the population of the region, most of the time unfavorable factors changing our department is itself nonsensical. To reach a successful change other special politic, regional, economical, employment, education, medical-departments has to cooperate.

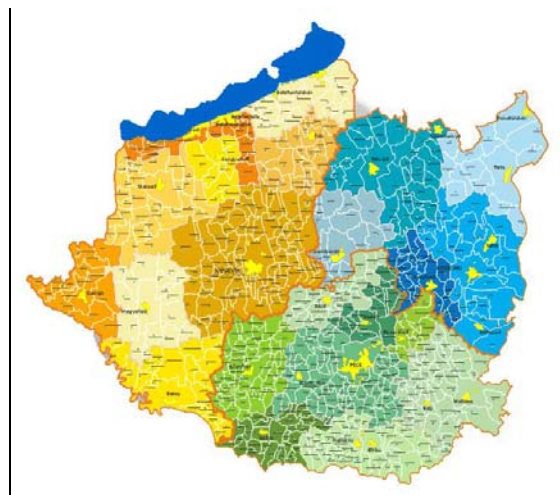
In this study we would like to characterize the “Dél-Dunántúl” social situation having the newest (year 2004) data.

The social and economical status of the region:

Geographical location:



1st Picture: „Dél- Dunántúl” region



2nd Picture: micro-regions of „Dél-Dunántúl” region

The „Dél-Dunántúl” regions location is between “Duna“, “Dráva”, “Lake Balaton”, as a lathe it includes three county: “Baranya”, “Somogy”, “Tolna”. The regions southern neighbor is Croatia.

The region with its 14.169 km², we can call a middle sized region. It seizes about 15 % of Hungary. In this region lives about 10 % of the Hungarian population: (985.003 people). We can tell that in state relation, the consistent is here the smallest. The centre of the region is of course “Pécs”, which population is about 160.000. person. It is one of the biggest cities in this region. The other thing is that the economical and cultural centre is also right here.

Settlement structure

From the 168 state micro-region in the “Dél- Dunántúl” region we can find 24. From this 24, 9 belongs to “Baranya”, 10 to “Somogy”, and finally 5 to “Tolna”. These small areas consist 654 settlements. From that 654, 34 dispose as a city, and 620 dispose as a village legal status.

All of the settlement centers are cities. The number of settlement on one micro-region is over the state average. (The number is 27 here in this region, and the state average is 19) The most settlement belongs to “Kaposvár” (77), “Siklós” (53), and “Szigetvár” (46). An on the other hand to “Lengyeltót” and “Siófok” belongs 10-10, to “Balatonföldvár” 13, and finally to “Fonyód” and “Paks” belongs 14 settlements.

The settlement structure in “Dél-Dunántúl” is characteristically tiny village. Most of the villages population (51,38 %) is under 500 person. The villages belonging to this category are in “Baranya” (66,7%), but there are several in “Somogy” (43,27 %). Who lives in this region, lives in tiny village (9.4%) which number is over the state average. (2,8%) In some micro-region more than 20 % of the population lives in under 500 population settlement (This areas are for example: Pécsvárad, Sásd, Sellye, Siklós, and Tab). From this area “Sellye” is significant. What we already told before, here the number is 50%.

Most of the small areas located in “Zselic”, “Mecsek”, “Ormánság”. About 100.000 person (93.386) lives in an under 500 population settlement, so we can tell that almost every 10th inhabitants can tell that s/he lives in a tiny village. In year 2003 was about 337.778 people who lived in a 2000 person population settlement.

The newest city network came from the couple near located (couple 1000 people lived “city”) old cities. (Bonyhád, Dombóvár, Tamási, Nagyatád, Szigetvár, Marcali, Barcs). Now, the number of inhabitants is not really passes the 10.000 people. In the face of the 90s when lots of city evolved, and urbanization started, today is still not many cities in this area. In the “Dél-Dunántúl” area only “Baranya” countryside belongs to the big cities category.

Altogether we can say that the disadvantages are deeper because most of the cities, villages are recluse. The number of “lock willage” in this region is in “Baranya” the highest (115); the second one is in “Somogy” (50). In “Tolna” there are 25 settlements, which doesn’t have slip-road. These settlements we can hardly approach call: “lock willage”. So from the settlement the only road that is driven is to this “lock willage”. This number is just growing time after time.

This settlement structure (tiny area) is responsible that the area is full of disadvantages. It had lot of disadvantages before, today, and will be let just mention the lack or problem of workplaces, that we can hardly travel, the access to the workplaces, education and other maintains, in the area of the settlement, the different institutions, the establishing of the maintains, the lack of infrastructure, and finally the deficient of the assistance, aim of the local authority.

From the above mentioned dimensions are responsible for the demographic, educational, income, life quality and the need of certain social service structure.

Demographic situation

From the factors which form the population here in this area, the natural decreasing was the dominant before. In the 80s started decreasing procedure continued in the 90s also. In the cycle, in year 1990-2001 twice as much decreasing was the dominant than in the past 10 years. (Before 1990).

The mortality is not considerable in “Baranya”(12,9 person / 1000 inhabitants) and in “Tolna” (13,2 person / 1000 inhabitants) as we look at the state average (13,0 person / 1000 inhabitants), but in “Somogy” county is notable. (13,8 person / 1000 inhabitants).

The live birth from 1000 person in almost every county of the region shows similarity to the state average. In the region “Dél-Dunántúl” the kip is in the region “Sellye”, but also over the average is “Siklós”, “Szentlőrinc”, and “Lengyeltót”. Substantially smaller is the prolifically in the region “Balatonföldvár”. Total up to the small area the birth and mortality remainder is negative, around the rate 0,6- 8,4 mill.

The age structure of the population

The rate of the minors is on regional level are the same as the state average. From the country of the region the less than 14 years old children rate isn't show significant difference. From the small area "Sellye" and "Lengyeltóti" is the ones where the minors' rate is commanding. On the contrary is true is for "Pécs" (15, 1 %), "Balatonföldvár" (15 %), and "Fonyód" (15,1%) territory. From the next age group, which is between 15 and 29, there are the highest rates in small area "Pécs". The cause is probably that "Pécs", and "Pécsi Tudományegyetem" / University of Pécs attract many young to the county town and after finishing education many of them –at least temporarily- but stays in town.

The age group of 60-69 in counties "Dél- Dunántúl" is live up to the state average also. The difference in age group over 70 is also insignificant. Down to "Baranya" up to "Somogy", "Tolna". We can see spectacular difference in the small area. From the earlier group we can tell that 54,9 % is this rate is spreading between "Szentlőrinc small area", 59,6% and "Kaposvár small area", the rate of the above 70 is between 61,4 and 67,7 %.

The populations composition from the gender point of view, we can tell that the under 60s the gender rate is almost equivalent, on the other hand by the over 60s population women are exceed men, which how we pass years is constantly increasing. However in the age group between 60- 69 women rate passed over 10 % point men's, as far as the over the 70s the rate difference between men and women is around 25%. The cause hangs from the life prospect of women and men.

Inland migration

Besides the natural decreasing of the population migration plays a huge role also. The out migration is higher than the in migration. Exceptions are the micro-region which has favorable economical conditions. In the region "Pécs" (5,9%), "Fonyód" (1,3%), "Kaposvár" (5,2%), "Siófok" (24,1 %), and "Paks" (10,7%) go beyond the number of out migration than the in migration.

Migration itself is the highest on the micro-region which has country seat. Referring to the registrations data "Sellye" small area was the one where the loss the highest was. The migration deficit here 25,1 %- because of the tiny village area, the maintains supply, the infrastructure, the loss of traffic, unemployment...etc. the here livings are likely to leave their home.

Housing situation

In year 2001 there was a census in the region "Dél-Dunántúl". At that time about 380.000 (382 791) house were counted. This number is about the 10th of the state average. In year 2002 this number grew up to 386.002.

In year 2004 the density was about the same as the state average. For 100 inhabited houses in the entire three counties there were altogether 256 inhabitants. Inside of that, between the three counties, there wasn't significant difference.

The number of full comfort and comfort rate (78,6%) is almost the same as the state average in year 2001, however fall behind the two other Transdanubien counties. In the region there is a little difference between the counties, but not really significant, however notable is the small area spreading (56,7%-89,2%). In the most favorable situation is in "Pécs micro-region", where 89,2 % is the spreading of the comfort and full comfort houses. To see the difference in

“Sellye small area” the same index is 56,7 %. Here, the house stock is both in quality and quantity very backward or stagnant.

The public utilities of the houses

The communal supplied of the houses in region “Dél- Dunántúl” – probably because of the tiny village number of the county- is unfavorable comparing to the state average.

Households characteristic

A little bit smaller is the number from the people who live in one person private household in that region (24,1%) than the state average. (26,3%) . There isn't any significant difference between the counties as we talk about the household's size, however in the small area we can say yes, there are difference. The frequency of the one person household is about the state average when, while when we talk about the county point of view, it is high at “Pécs micro-region”. (28,3 %) The smallest number of one person households is in “ Pécsvárad”, “Sásd”, “Szentlőrinc”, and “Bonyhád” area. In the case of the above listed small areas the 4 or 5 person household's occurrence frequency is significantly higher than the county or state relation. Not mentioned above “Sellye”, “Csurgó”, and “Lengyeltóti” area, which is also the centers of the great families. From all we just sad, we can conclude, that however on regional level just with a couple person is higher the number of person from 100 households as state average, in some region (“Szentlőrinc”, “Lengyeltóti”) this number is 13 % higher.

Macroeconomic movements

The region economic achievement is compared to the state average is medium. Consider to the GDP per person we can say that “Tolna” county has the greatest index, next place is for “Baranya” county, and finally “Somogy” county. The whole “Dél-Dunántúl” region's share is the smallest from all of the regions. This percent is only 7,4%. However when we look at the economical indexes comparison the counties, we can see sharp local differences. To shore up, from the 24 regions small area, 18 is from the region development point of view is favorable. (“Baranya” -8, “Somogy”- 8, “Tolna” -2)

These counties are very homogeny when we talk about the development. More than a half of the areas are in the group of stagnant or underdeveloped. In the region there is none which belongs to the dynamic developed group. To the developed group belong for example the cities with county seat, or the shore of Lake “Balaton”, or “Paks” which has got a Nuclear PowerStation.

The micro-region itself isn't form a homogeny block either. The problem is that the data and analysis of the small area doesn't give us any good information either about some of the settlements, micro-settlements difference from the development point of view. We have to keep attention however when we talk about that a micro-region center is extremely good or bad, the inside county differences are still hidden. (Although, can influence). For example “Paks” and the Nuclear PowerStation are deforming constantly the county data (income, GDP).

The employees' economic activity

The regions activity rate (48,2%) is way back comparing to the state average, and has got the less great index from the Transdanubien counties. Men activity rate is 56,8 %, and about 15% over women. It is almost the same as the state average. (41,6%). Only in “Tolna” county, in

the region “Dél- Dunántúl”, where we can see a very small deviate. In the other two counties it is almost the same.

In year 2004, from the 15-74 years old population 354.265 people was in economical way active. The men share – comparing to the state trend- was above women, in all the three counties in a same way. (42-45%)

The situation of public health

The expected lifetime at birth is depending on the areas economical development, health and social standard, and also from the culture. From the expected lifetime at birth point of view on regional level there is no important difference. The state rate is 68,2 year when we talk about men, and 76,5 when we mention women. By both gender the rates are behind the state average (by 0,5 and 0,7 year).

Provision of public health

To the basic provision belongs the family doctor system, which is accessible in every city and village inside. The differences are between the frequencies of the opening hours. In the cities and in most of the villages “institutions” are open from Monday to Friday. In the tiny villages one or two per week are the tendency. The family doctor take care not only adults but about children, too.

To the one person per family doctor, and children doctor inhabitants’ number shows the provision of the population. In this case “Pécs, “Sásd”, “Sellye” area have the best indexes. Here about 1200 inhabitants provide to one-one family doctor.

The education of the population

The education of the population hangs from the near located educational institute, the accessibility of this institute, and of course the choices that gives you this institution. Because in this region there are many tiny villages, and the settlement structure is the way it is and don’t forget the demographic movement, more and more settlement must give up their own school. Near small village schools the permanent migration ebb threaten the city schools cost effective function, and most of them must close. In spite of the school closings, the accessibility is still good – however more time. From secondary school point of view it is not so good the regions maintains. Region “Balatonföldvár” and region “ Lengyeltóti” doesn’t have any secondary school at all, which leaves us a question: is it really a small area than?

Both elementary and secondary school we can see a tendency to focus on the county town. Exceptions are the special secondary schools, which are also spread in the region, and not in the county towns. When we talk about universities and collages we can see also just like at elementary and secondary school, they focus on county town and its area. University of Pécs is not only the largest university in region but also the centre of the Transdanubien. Beyond the county town just in a couple districts we can find superlative educational institute. (For example: “Fonyód”, “Paks”, “ Siófok” districts)

Beside local authority schools there are several foundation, church and private schools. Because of the number of owners are growing but also the number of children are sinking, it cause a competition between them. Not even the survivor, but the adaptation of the changed economical and social situation force schools.

In the past years there was a great tendency that who wanted to continuing education from middle level, the rate differentiation was moved away. The number of students who studied in high school didn’t change that much, however in the specialized secondary school the number

is constantly growing. (The problem with that, that this growing is the cost of skilled workers). In spite of the restructuration there is still bigger the number in the skilled workers group in county “Somogy” and “ Tolna”, as the state average. In county “Baranya” the opposite is true. The high school students are overrepresented.

Employment and unemployment

When we talk about the “Dél-Dunántúl” region, we can tell that the situation is bad, but not as bad as in the most critical areas. Its bad position is however permanent.

In the region in year 2004 there were 43.136 people without job. It is a better data comparing to the 1998, but the decreasing wasn't that high that in the state. (12,4%). On the county level, but small area level we can tell the differences. The greatest change from all the counties can “Tolna” put on their account, and from all the small area this county can tell the decreasing the number of unemployed. In spite of “Baranya”, which county can tell a moderated change. In “Somogy” there is a growing tendency.

During the mentioned time about quarter year moderated the number of registered unemployed people. In “Baranya” 2, (Mohács, Pécs) In “Tolna 3 (Dombóvár, Paks, Szekszárd) district. In spite of that tendency in Baranya in the Sásd area, in Somogy Marcali and Lengyeltóti small area appear. (The earlier ones is about 20 %, the last ones about 1 and a half times grew)

Most people without job are near the southern boarder (“Sellye, Barcs and Szigetvár” area) and also in “Sásd”, “Tamási” in year 2004. All of the places are full of tiny villages, there are many “Zsáktelepülés”, the road construction are really bad, and because all of the listed problems the unemployment is really- really high. Also we can tell that the here livings educational level is also unfavorable comparing to the county level. In spite of that in the centre area near the bigger cities and of course because of the better economical constructions, the new companies, factories are not settling here. The unemployment is under the region level.

The unemployment is coming from under education, so finding job is also difficult. In the “Dél Dunántúl” region the registered unemployed 49 % - the same as in “Észak –Alföld”, and “Észak- Magyarország”- has only 8th grade. 56,8%, which is also significant has middle level qualification. The number of qualified and diploma holders are over 2%.

The unemployed bigger share – same as on state level- are from men on regional level. The higher women rate only in 5 small areas can show: Pécs, Balatonföldvár, Fonyód, Siófok, and Paks area. By the Lake Balaton, the little villages have an advantage, which is the tourism. We can compare the gender rate here also. In the Paks area the presence of Nuclear Power Station men has advantage.

The relapse of unemployment started already in the 80s and speed up in the 90s. And because of the quick privatization, the reduction, and stopping the uneconomic factories it just speed up. From the middle of the decade a recession and stagnant started, and also a slow growing.

The decrease of the number of employed are way passed the decrease of the number of unemployed. The decrease of employment not only caused the number of unemployed decreasing, but also the number of inactive chance to return. One of the forms to become an inactive is retiring. It was an increasing tendency when we look at the number of early retirees people. We can only partly comment this situation with the rotting health condition. There is an other way also to go to disability pension. This justifies the increasing number of disability pension as aid askers. (Especially in “Baranya”)

The economically active people's division were almost the same as the state average in year 2004. Comparing to this, we can tell that the number of the employed people is very low in the different age groups, also in the parts where traditionally there were a high activity

number. To this group belongs the group of year 15-29, where only 39,8 % were employed in year 2004. However when we talk about this age group we have to keep in our mind that this group is either attended to university or collage, or having little baby at home. (These are mostly women).

The drastic decrease of the employed people, the also drastic increase of the inactive people changed dramatically the earlier structure. (For the inactive benefit) This structure change is not good at all for the regions competitiveness.

Isolation

The expansion of poverty, we can hardly catch. We don't have any data about it, not even about the different areas, only state data are available. The other huge problem is the definition of poverty. There are so many different descriptions for that. Because of missing data we only can catch by observing the "getting in the poverty" factors. We only can tell the area location and the expansion of the problem.

In the turnover of the 90s and the regime changing attract poverty and changing of the poverty area location and the numbers. We can do a categorization from different point of view. Some of them are arm, some of them are deprived, and the conclusion was the same in every social research and all the 7 area. In the age group 18-74 in the region "Dél- Dunántúl" – after "Észak-Alföld", and "Észak-Magyarország"- is the highest the poverty. To pay attention to this fact, we can tell that this region is a middle risk area.

The occurrence of the increasing of the poverty risk factor we can tell that the highest problem is concentrating to the edges (Siklós, Sellye, Csurgó, Tamási area), and from the inside area "Szigetvár", "Sásd", "Pécsvárad", "Lengyeltóti", and "Tab" small area.

Poverty of elderly

Getting to the aging of the population, the demographic problems in the past decade got into the focus worldwide. Today the tendency is that the population is getting old. There is a longer period where from biological, psychological, social, economical, financial, and last but not least from the health point of view is deviating from the active age.

In accordance in the region "Dél-Dunántúl" the number of elderly is constantly growing also. This on one hand changed the number of dependant and also the rate. (In year 1990 it was 19,4 %, in year 2002- 22,6%) The past decades demographic changes caused (decreasing birth number, growing average age) there is a drastically growing aging index of the population since 1990 (In year 1990 it was 63,5%, in year 2002 96,8%). These will however just sinking.

Children, children poverty

In Hungary, the situation of children has changed in the past couple years, because of the working power market has drastically changed. (The number of employee had change, the number of unemployed had also changed, the people who are looking for job, and the people who are permanently out of work, the wages and real wages has decreased) And also there are a lot of people who cannot get family aid any more.

The above mentioned establishing is supporting the regions statistic data. We don't have any data about the children poverty. So we only can estimate the number and the location of the children poverty. (For example the aid statistic) When we accept these data which is about the aid askers, we can tell that by the family with child or children are the highest the asking. In this region there is a full area cover when we talk about maintains, so we can also tell that the children helping supplementary family aid (earlier, and from year 2003 it is a frequently

children care aid) can give us a reliable picture when we talk about the children poverty question, and location. Referring to this statistic the most derives families are in “Sásd”, “Sellye”, “Siklós”, “Szentlőrinc”, “Szigetvár”, “Barcs”, “Csurgó”, “Lengyeltóti”, “Tamási” micro-region. In these area are the child age is the highest. (17,2%-20,1%)

The compound of the economical active family members and in the financial derivate living children has a strong and significant colleration according to the data. In the above listed regions there are an over the average the number of the dependant. These are mainly children. And because of that unfavorable employment and economic problems of the region there are a higher unemployment and inactive rate.

Addicted

There are a data based about the registered drug users (absolute number 685 person), and both to project to the 10.000 inhabitants the number is (6,9 person) we can tell that on the “Dél-Dunántúl” region is a middle fertilized area. The presence of the drug users according to the number of inhabitants the “Közép-Dunántúl” is the most fertilized area. Here about three times as much drug user gets to 10.000 inhabitants. To tell the truth it is because of Budapest. Drug as a danger factor is still a problem of the 21st century. It isn’t decreasing at all. This statement is true we can tell, because there are several new addicted presented in this year, too. The new registered are on state level is 36,9 %. In the “Dél-Dunántúl” area the percent is much higher. (41,9%).

We have an other problem when we talk about addiction. Here, in Hungary we drink too much alcohol. According to the KSH statistical data, the alcohol use for 1 person is – to count as a clean alcohol- is constantly growing. From 1999 changed up to 11,2 Liter till year 2002. In the psychiatry and in the addictology institute there are 35.765 registered people with alcoholic problem in year 2004. In the “Dél-Dunántúl” region it is the lowest number. There is a favorable picture when we look at the number of the foster according to the inhabitant number. 23,4 person get to 10.000 people. They registered less only in “Közép-Magyarország”. However when we look at the county spreading, we can see huge differences. Unless in “Somogy”, “Tolna” - from state point of view- is the lowest, however when we look at “Baranya” county we can see that here is the highest.

Roma question

We don’t have any punctual data about how many Roma people lives in Hungary. We have to find the answer by the definition again. There was a census in year 2001 where after self confession in this year there were 205.720 person who sad Roma to their self. Larger number is only in “Észak-Magyarország” (5,4%), in “Észak-Alföld” (3,3%) and “Dél-Dunántúl” region (2,7%)

In the region “Dél-Dunántúl” in “Baranya”, in “Somogy” lives the most Roma. The number is over 10.000 people here. However there are huge local differences. In some micro-region the percent is between 5,8 %-6,9%). The largest rate is in “Sásd”, “Sellye”, “Marcali” and in “Barcs” area. (5,8%-6,9%)

The estimate is always under the expected or the real data. Considering to our counting there is about 500-600 thousand Roma people lives here.

In some settlements there is a growing tendency of the Roma inhabitants from the 60s. There are a couple causes of that. On one had not the decreasing of the Roma people (mortality, low birth number, out migration) and not the Roma people in migration, or moving into (after settlements destroy). The increasing of the Roma inhabitants is because of the inhabitant

changes. The past inhabitants, and mainly the rich and young are moving and the elder and poorer are staying. The problem with that, which the danger factor of isolation is getting higher.

On the region “Dél-Dunántúl” Roma people are separate as we talk about location. They are living in small villages with not a lot of people. However 38% of the state population is living in villages, until by the Roma people this rate is 58-64%. Issue from this they are highly in danger when we talk about deprivation. (Social, health, educational, cultural and maintains, reach of institutions, workplaces...)

There isn't in any better situation the city live Roma either. The settlements are underdeveloped, they are living on the backward part of the city, the surrounding is getting or done of ghetto-isation and there are a lot of slum here. (For example Pécs”) The housing relations are bad comparing to the non-Roma people. Most of the time they are in really bad conditions, and they need to be reconstruct, there are a huge miss of communal maintains. The adaptation process hangs a lot from the educational qualification. The problem is more complicated than it looks for the first sight. The Roma children family socialization, the family patterns are different, there are language problems, and finally the segregated school and pedagogic exercise.

Because of the disadvantage of the Roma population- local isolation, socio- cultural characterization- there is a huge socio backlog. Which cause low education, no special education, low income, bad housing situation. They go hand in hand and cause segregation. In their circle the unemployment is high, the employment is very low and that is because of the above listed things together.

Partly from the above listed things, partly their typical age structure (there is a high child age population) we can tell that the number of the dependant to the active wage earner here is the highest.

Disabled people

There is a huge problem living as a disabled today. They have to face their disability every day. Most of them doesn't have only their health condition, but the cruel social situation which cause hard time to do the every day as a social life quality to live. Today here in Hungary there is a growing tendency also. From year 1990 368 thousand changed till 2001 577 thousand person is disabled. The rate grew from 3,5% to 5,7%. The differentiation the segregated education, the accessability of the public institute, the opportunity to work and last but not least to rich the information. Their have a lack on the working market, and their transfer income is the only way them to earn money. This cause defenseless, and not talking about the low sum pension, aids, which causes them a low life quality. All of the above listed problems that cause that they have difficulties to live their own, private, active life in our society. (So called social reintegration)

The regions social supplying system

The supplying systems developed levels index is the basic and specialized supplying institute systems developed for several target group, the institution, the HR, the specialized background suitable level.

The structure of the settlement- mostly tiny villages, loss of middle and small cities- causes the status of the region supplying system.

According to the settlements seize, where this number is above 10, 20 and 30 thousand, must have social supplying system, so for the regions small area livings doesn't give law guarantee to have them near their home.

Summary

In our study we would like to show you the regional problems, and the factors, that influence the “Dél-Dunántúl” region, and it’s closing up to the cognitive society. Several development study had born up to this level and theme, and which part, segment of the area has to be developed to reach the competitiveness to the sustainable development.

The function of the modern economy and the society goes with growing knowledge claim. We have to answer successful to this challenge, so we have to focus on to reintegrate more and more people to the learning society. Over all, in the region “Dél-Dunántúl” we have to harmonies the movements both on social, economical, and on natural level. However we have to balance, because the over harmonization or prefer some segment to other segment disadvantage can cause also dangerous movements.

IV. CONCLUSIONS (LINKS WITH WP4 AND WP6)

In this research context we drafted some problem about our environmental. In Hungary and mainly in South Trans Danubian Region the social processes function laboriously. It needs to enhance on development process. So to require the collaboration between WP5, WP4 and WP6 because the WP4 search the methods in territorial development principally in territorial competitiveness the WP6 provides the tools for local governance in this procedure. After exploration of problems we are going to use the method of WP4 and tools of WP6.

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VI. ANNEXS**Technical document****«New Education Strategy of “Southern Great Hungarian Plain” Region»**

Name of the projet : Elaborating of the New Education Strategy of “Southern Great Hungarian Plain” Region
Responsibles : OKÉV (Országos Közoktatási Értékelési és Vizsgaközpont - National Educational Evaluating and Examining Centre),
Concerned ThÉMA research team(s) : University of Pécs Institute of Geography, RTTD & ICT
Other associated research teams) : University of Pécs Doctoral School for Earth Sciences
Partner(s) – actor(s) who are associated to this study : Békés County Labour Centre Csongrád County Labour Centre Bács – Kiskun County Labour Centre Ministry of Education and Culture -
Financing mode : governmental

Context of the study :

To create a new education system which adequate to the global challenges and knowledge based society in the context of the principles of the EU.

Nature and goal of the research project :

Human resource research, renovating of the region based educational system in Hungary

Applicability of the « research-action » concept

The research-action concept of this project extensible to other regions in Hungary.

Methodology

Demographic research, SWOT-analysis on socio-economic conditions, settlement type survey, disadvantageous situations and labour market investigation

Analysis of the main results (regarding to governance)

Future of region based education system, regional information and research activity, territorial co-operations and information system

Technical document**«ÖKOPROFIT INTERNATIONAL» (SPODJ)****Name of the projet :**

“ÖKOPROFIT International – Private-Public-Partnership-Networks for a Sustainable Development of Policies and Society”

Responsibles :

City of Graz, Department for Environment

Concerned ThéMA research team(s) :

Institute of Geography and Regional Science, Karl Franzens University of Graz, represented by Dr. Franz Brunner
 University of Maribor, Faculty of Education, represented by Dr. Ana Vovk Korze
 University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Faculty of Economy, represented by Prof. Andrea Landi
 Leibniz-Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IÖR), represented by Dr. Gerd Lintz
 Częstochowa University of Technology, represented by Prof. Dr. Josef Koszkul
 University of Pécs, Faculty of Sciences, Institute of Geography represented by Dr. Zoltan Wilhelm

Other associated research teams) :**Partner(s) – actor(s) who are associated to this study :**

City of Graz, Department for Environment, represented by . DI Dr. Karl Niederl (lead partner)
 Municipality of Pécs City, represented by Ákos Hegyi
 Municipality of Maribor, Environmental Protection Agency, represented by Dr. Vesna Smaka-Kincl
 Municipality of Pécs City, represented by Ákos Hegyi
 Province of Modena, Department for Environment and Sustainable Development, represented by Giovanni Rompianesi

Financing mode :

Interreg IIIC Fund

Context of the study :

The main aim of the scientific cooperation is to spread the success of ÖKOPROFIT project from Graz, which accelerates the implementation of the sustainable development in urban environment. Each partners developed an adequate model for the local natural and social environment.

Nature and goal of the research project :

Each partners concerned different goals, in cause of Pécs the municipality and the university developed alternative stormwater management model.

Applicability of the « research-action » concept

Rainwater harvesting calculator was evaluated, which helps the local residents to calculate the return time of the investment of rainwater harvesting system.

Methodology

We elaborated natural condition of the city (DEM, slop, aspect, hydrology etc.) and some human impact as build up type, possible rainwater reuse system and other economi factors. We used ArcGIS, Idrisi and other GIS software to evaluated our results.

Analysis of the main results (regarding to governance)

Rainwater harvesting calculator and Information brochure are available for everyone in the city, who hand in an application for a new building construction at the local municipality.

Limits and perpetuation

Administration task, audit system and financial background.

Technical document**«Territorial role of micro-regional centres based on case studies»**

Name of the projet : Territorial role of micro-regional centres based on case studies
Responsibles : Local governments in Baranya County and Békés County
Concerned ThéMA research team(s) : University of Pécs Institute of Geography, RTTD & ICT
Other associated research teams) :
Partner(s) – actor(s) who are associated to this study : Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
Financing mode : Local governmental

Context of the study :

Settlements role in the context of the space texture hierarchy. Rural and urban geography. Transformation of the urban context. Decentralised settlement system.

Nature and goal of the research project :

Social innovation in urban and regional management .

Applicability of the « research-action » concept

The research-action concept of this project extensible to other settlements and regions in Hungary.

Methodology

Demographic research, SWOT-analysis on socio-economic conditions, settlement type survey, disadvantageous situations research, investigation of community type and characteristics, research of settlement contact system in horizontal network relationships,

Analysis of the main results (regarding to governance)

Guidelines to the decentralised source distribution.