



HUNGARY

RURALIZATION



Demographics

- Around 1/3 of the Hungarian population lives in villages, which is among the highest compared to EU average.
- Inland migration and depopulation affect villages most.
- Rural areas are more vulnerable to demographic deterioration.



Agriculture and property

- In the last three decades, the industry of rural Hungary has been shaped by the change of regime and the 2008 global crisis.
- Prior to the change of regime, the ancillary plants of cooperatives represented the industry in rural areas. These plants disintegrated in the early 1990s, were transformed after the 1992 Act on Cooperatives, were privatized as a separate entity, or ceased to exist.
- The structure of land ownership and use differs significantly.



New entrants

- Since Hungary's accession to the EU in 2004 there has been increasing support for young farmers by the government.
- As the majority of Hungarian enterprises are first-generation, the available experience of generational succession is limited.
- Migration from cities to smaller settlements brings new entrants into farming.

Education



- The education of the population living in villages lags significantly behind that of the urban population. While the proportion of people over the age of 18 with at least a high school diploma reaches 76% in the capital, it is only 38% in villages.
- The smaller a settlement in Hungary, the higher the proportion of the population with low educational level.
- However, the number of students in agricultural higher education is growing.

Urbanization



- Rapid agglomeration started in the 1950s and mainly affected the capital and its surroundings, partly due to the increasing demand for labor in Budapest and the industrial development of the agglomeration zone.
- In the period of the turn of the millennium, significant structural changes are taking place in Hungarian settlements; Migration to cities has not stopped, migration between villages to cities is also continuous, but migration from cities to smaller settlements is of the greatest importance.



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