



CHANGES IN THE TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE KUNSÁG WINELAND BETWEEN 2009-2019

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In Hungary, viticulture and winemaking are also organized on a territorial basis. The Kunság wineland is the largest of the 22 winelands of the 6 winelands of Hungary. The performance of this wineland has a decisive influence on the profitability of the entire Hungarian wine sector. During the complex spatial structure analysis of the Kunság wineland, it is important to cover the peculiarities and spatial distribution of the available labor reserve. The supply of human resources can fundamentally determine the grape and wine production performance of a wineland.

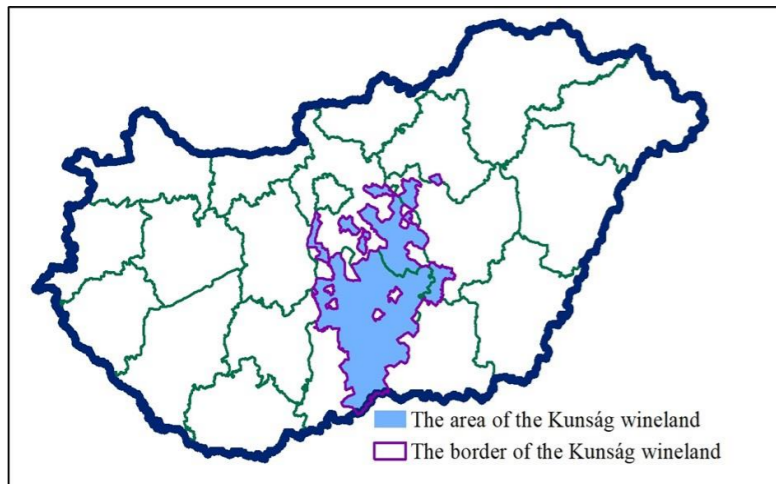


Figure 1. Kunság wineland

Source: Own editing

Methods

- Location quotient
- Hoover index
- Weighted Gini coefficient

Results

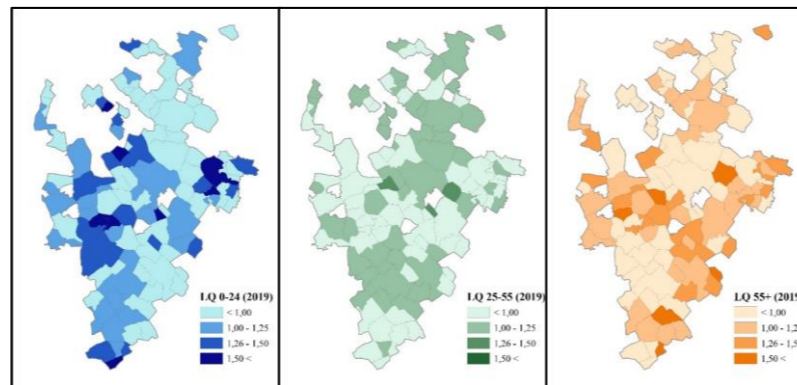


Figure 2. Concentration of the unemployed by age groups (2019)

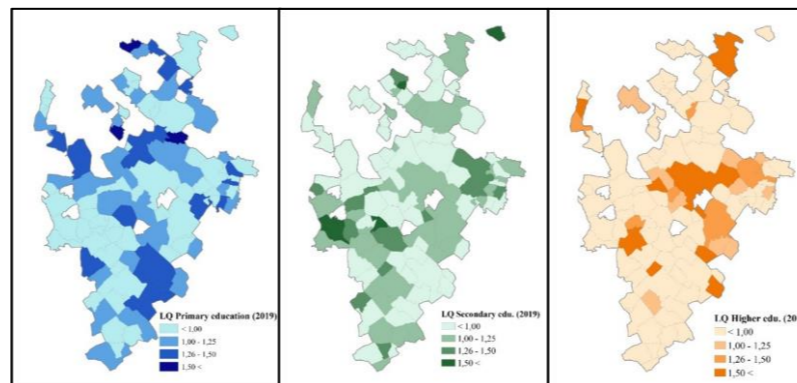


Figure 3. Concentration of the unemployed by educational attainment (2019)

Table 1. Results of Hoover-index and Weighted Gini-index by examined groups

Categories	Hoover-index (%)		Weighted Gini-index (%)	
	2009	2019	2009	2019
0-24 age group	5,32	12,09	8,01	15,75
25-55 age group	1,46	6,17	2,16	4,34
55+ age group	11,04	7,50	16,70	9,62
Primary edu	8,42	10,7	11,56	14,27
Secondary edu	4,82	7,39	6,70	9,93
Higher edu	21,18	27,59	29,38	37,09

Conclusion

Changes in the values of the calculated inequality indexes supported the phenomenon of spatial concentration verified and represented by location quotients. Overall, it can be stated that the extent of the change in the unemployed is not related to the change in the population of the studied area.

The distribution of the unemployed has changed so that territorial inequality relative to the distribution of the population has decreased. In contrast, the territorial inequality indicators calculated for all unemployed in the categories of the unemployed increased.

In our study, we showed which areas in the Kunság wineland are most affected by the concentration and deconcentration of certain categories of unemployment.