THE EU COMPATIBILITY AND THE PRACTICE OF THE HUNGARIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Zoltan Balogh

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Historical background

- EUROSTAT proposal 1996-1997 in the CEECs on the territorial organization (accepted 1998)
- 1999-2000 a high amount of territorial statistical datas were collected and organized to databases
- Paralel processes
  - Reform of territorial statistical systems
  - Territorial public administration reform
Regional statistics in Hungary

• The decades of regulated and continuous development (1952–mid 1980s)
  – the amount of regional data was constantly growing and widening
  – regional statistical methodology was created
  – specialised staff was trained

• The Crisis of the Regional Statistics (mid 1980s–mid 1990s)
  – Vacuum in information claim
  – financial crisis (budgetary restrictions)
Regional statistics in Hungary

• New Development Track (from mid 1990s)
  – The financial background normalized,
  – the private sector’s demand increased for information,
  – the regional differences widened,
  – national regional policy was created in 1996 by the government and
  – the harmonization to the European Union became even faster.
## THE NUTS AND LAU CLASSIFICATION OF HUNGARY

<table>
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<th>Level before NUTS Regulation</th>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
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GDP level differences on NUTS 3 level

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Source: Klonkai (2003)
Regional statistics and decision-makers

• the financial conditions of data collections are determined by the politicians
• the regional structures are determined by the politicians
• degree of freedom is limited on the methodological issues
LAU 1 microregions of Hungary (1st January 2004)
Future prospects of regional statistics in Hungary

• Basic pre-condition: regional structure of public administration system

• Strengthening regionalization principle in all area of CSO data collection

• Question of regional units in NUTS 2 and LAU 1 level
Thank you for your attention!