

CHANGES OF COMMUTING TO WORK
IN TERRITORIES COVERED
BY REGISTERED LOCAL ACTION GROUPS:
SLOVAKIA, 2001 AND 2011

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Presentation outline

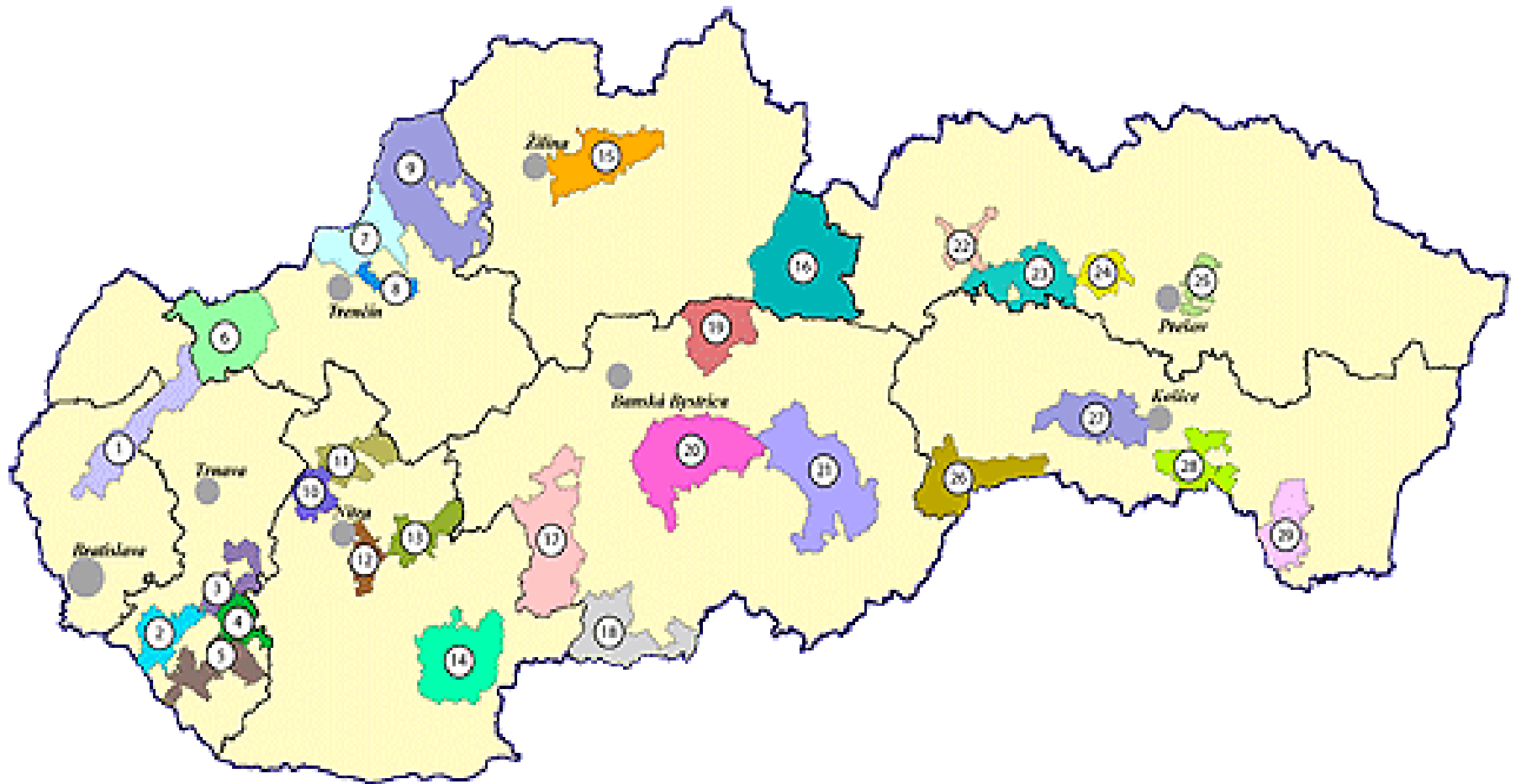
- Top-down and bottom-up approach to the rural development strategy
- LEADER and LAGs as representatives of bottom-up approach
- Commuting as a reaction on the uneven distribution of jobs
- „Philosophy“ of the research
- Different sizes, shapes, and geographical positions of territories covered by LAGs as crucial factors of their commuting patterns
- Results
- LAG Terchovská dolina - case study for the deeper explanation of specific commuting behaviour
- Conclusions

Slovakia: list of registered Local Action Groups in the 2007-2013 programming period

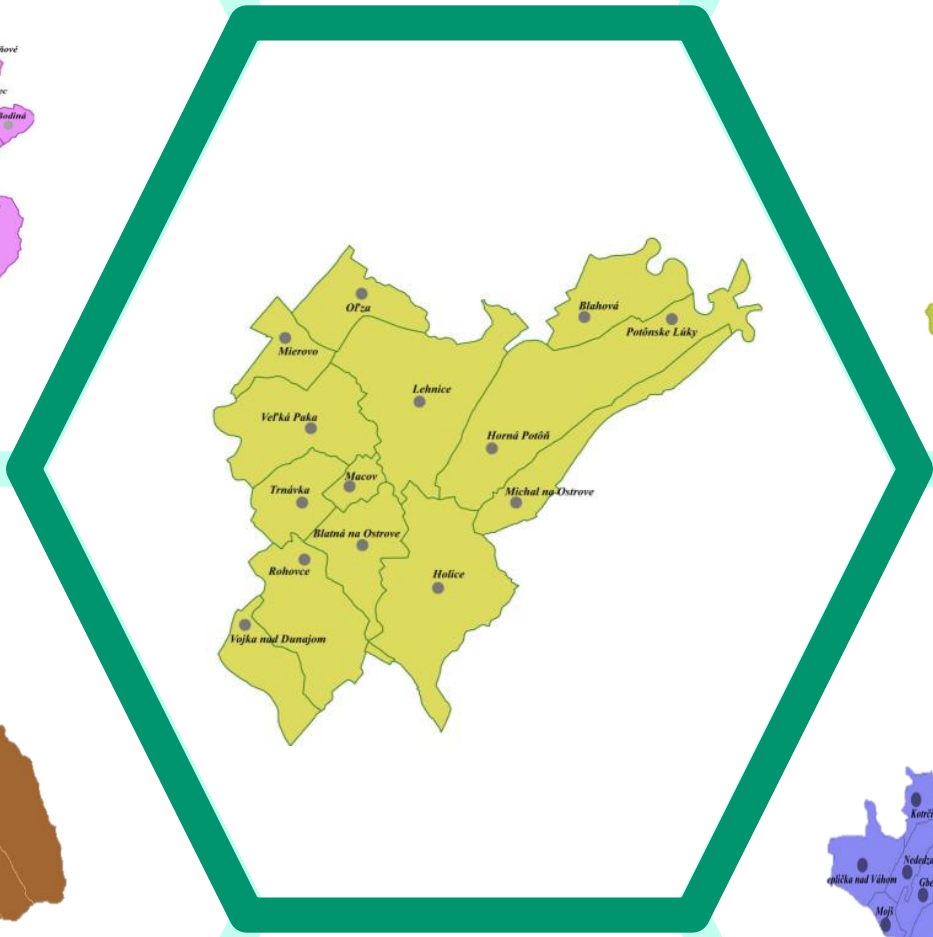
1. Civic association Podhoran
2. Agroprameň
3. Local Action Group Dudváh
4. Local Action Group Stará Čierna voda
5. Local Action Group Aqua Paradise – Aquaparadiso - Víziparadicsom
6. Kopaničiarsky region – Local Action Group
7. Local Action Group Vršatec
8. „Local Action Group of microregion Teplička“
9. Naše Považie
10. Civic Association Microregion RADOŠINKA
11. Association of microregion SVORNOSTĚ
12. Regional association Dolná Nitra c.a.
13. The civic association for development of microregion „Požítavie – Širočina“
14. Dolnohronske development partnership
15. Civic association “Partnership for LAG Terchovská dolina“
16. Local Action Group Horný Liptov
17. Civic Association Zlatá cesta
18. Partnership Krtíšske Poiplie
19. Local Action Group Chopok juh
20. Podpoľanie
21. Local Action Group MALOHONT
22. Civic association for regional development Spiš
23. Civic Association LAG LEV, c.a.
24. Partnership BACHUREŇ
25. LAG Šafrán
26. Civic Association KRAS
27. Local action group RUDOHORIE, c.a.
28. Local Action Group HORNÁD – SLANSKÉ VRCHY, c.a.
29. Local Action Group TOKAJ – ROVINA, c. a.

Source: National Network for Rural Development, Slovakia
(<http://nsrv.sk/index.php?pl=18&article=34>)

Slovakia: geographical positions of registered Local Action Groups in the 2007-2013 programming period

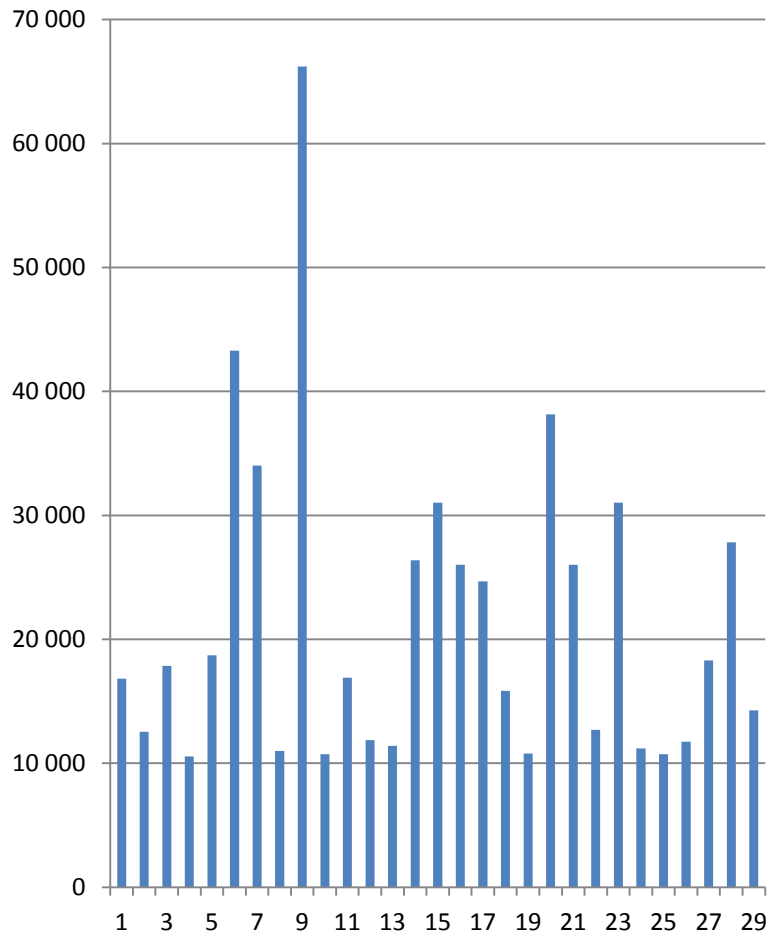


The examples of different shapes of territories covered by LAGs

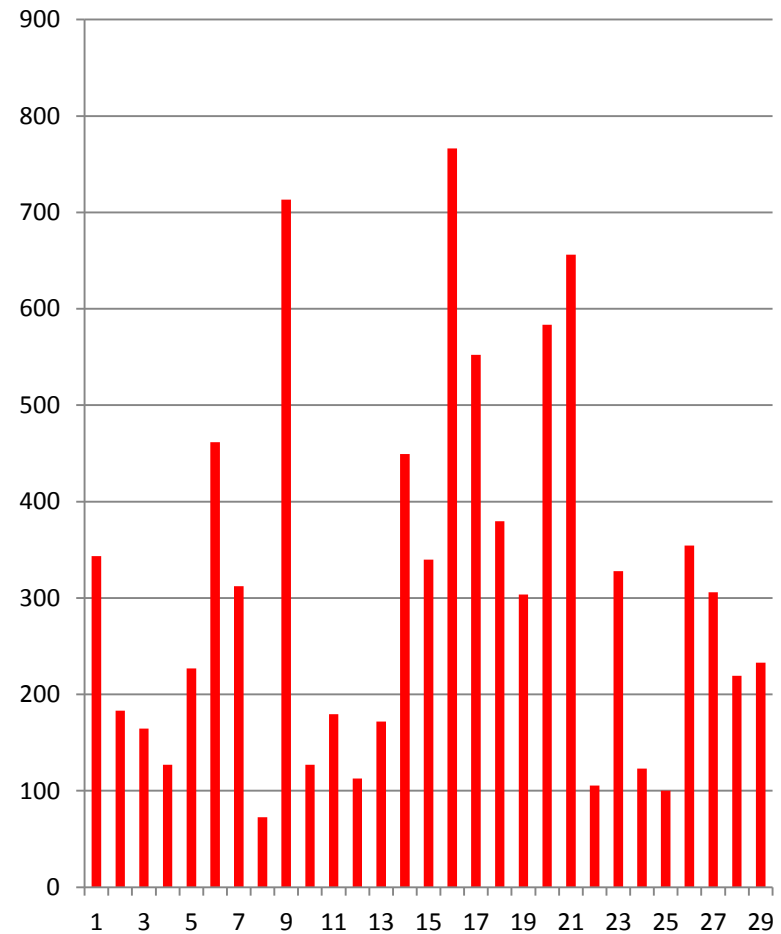


Basic characteristics of territories covered by LAGs

Number of inhabitants

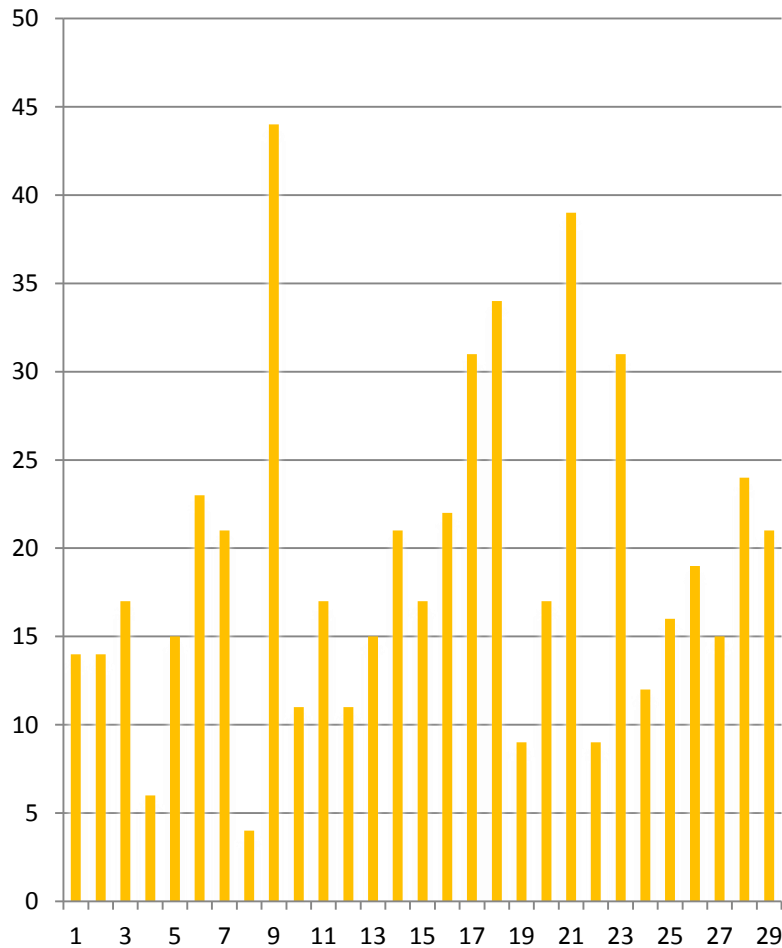


Area in km2

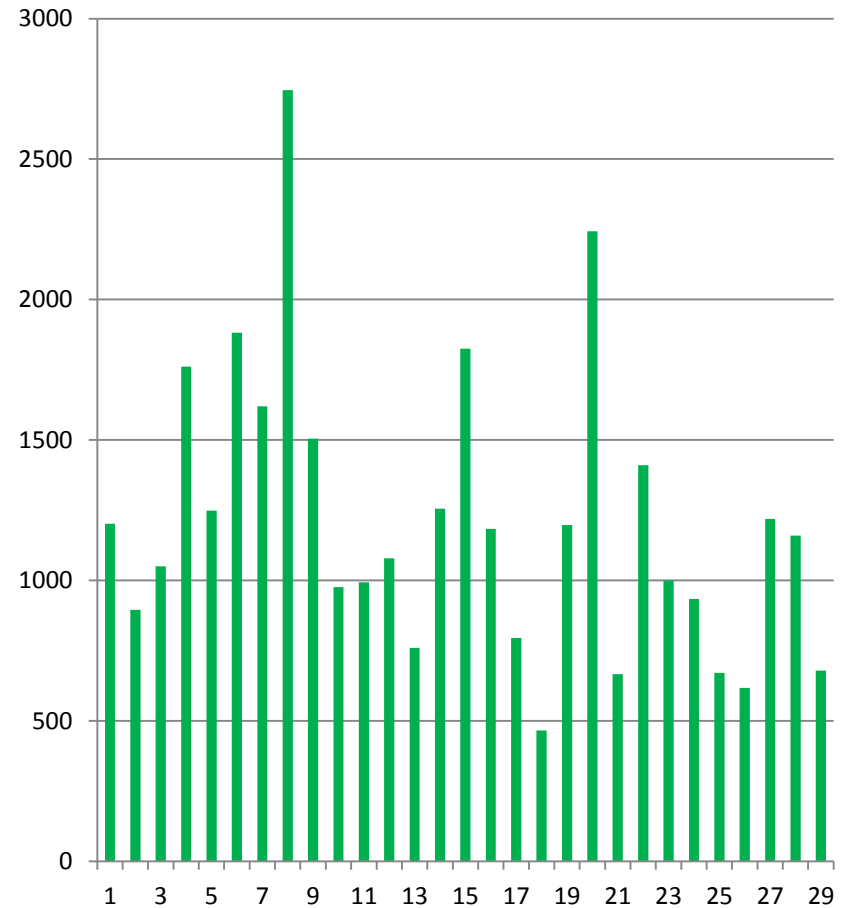


Basic characteristics of territories covered by LAGs

Number of municipalities



Average number of inhabitants/municipality

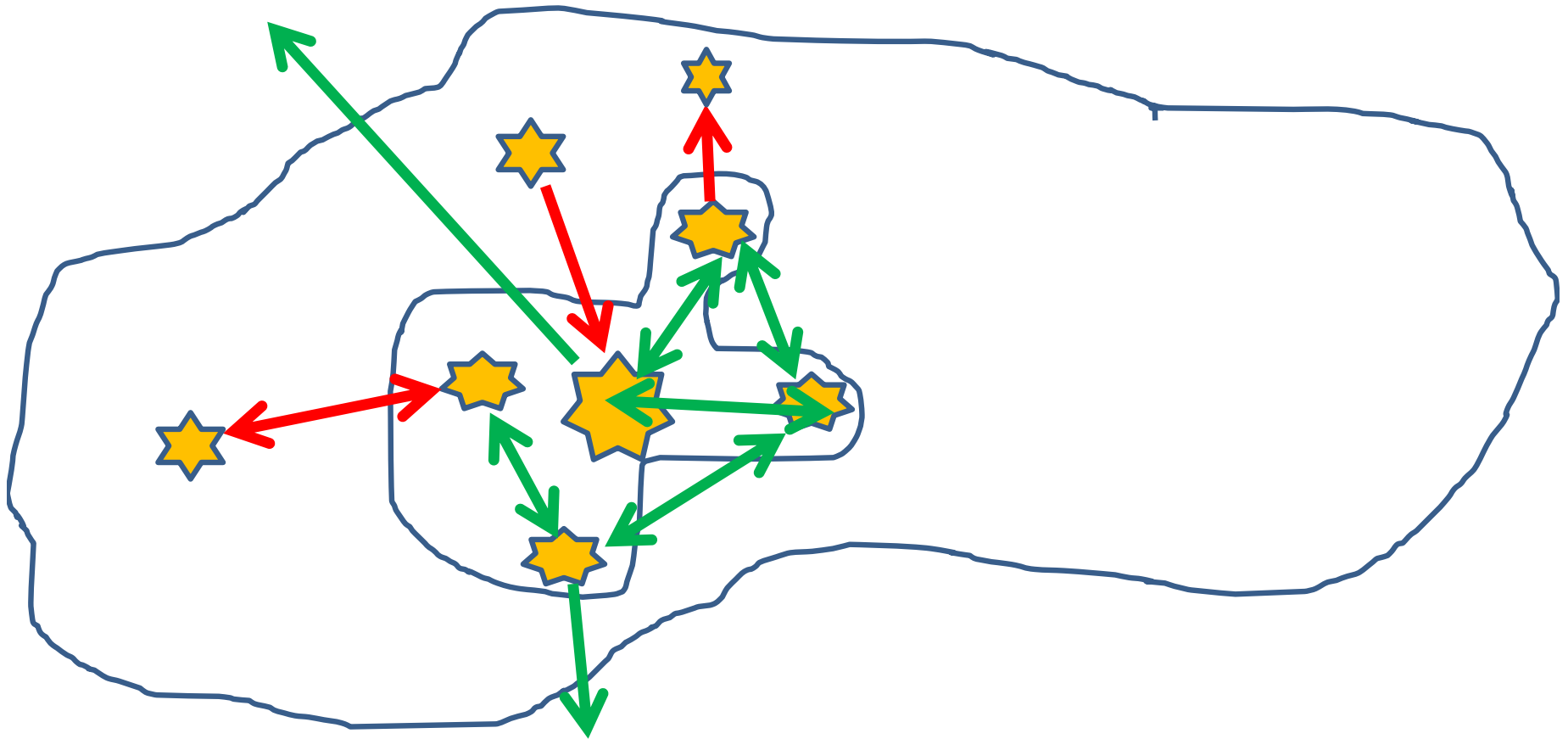


”Philosophy” of the research

1. the share of intra-LAG, predominantly rural-to-rural commuting (with zero commuting balance), from the total numbers of out- commuters and in-commuters (indicator of intra-LAG economic networking, social capital and diffusion of codified and/or tacit knowledge) – comparison 2001 (before the official acceptance of LAG) and 2011(after the official acceptance of LAG)

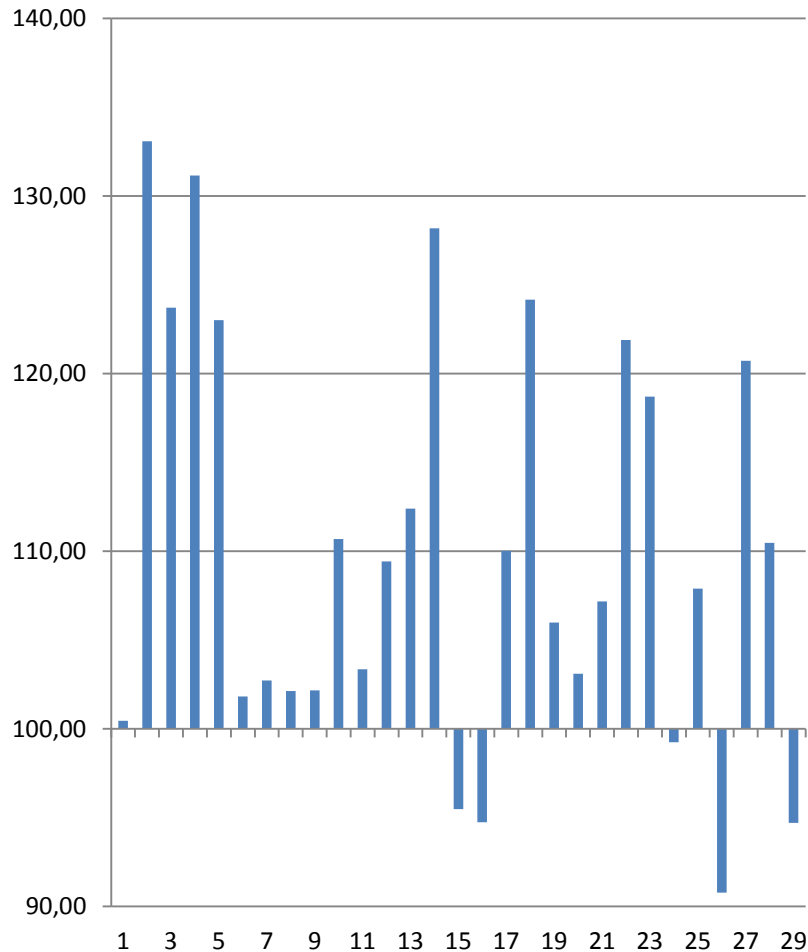
2. the share of individual LAG out-commuters abroad from total number of out-commuters from territories of individual LAGs (indicator of “openness” of rural communities on the new challenges which is aimed to improving their living standards) – comparison 2001 (before the accession of Slovakia to the EU, entry into the Schengen Area, and opening of labour markets of the Member States of the EU for the citizens of the Slovak Republic), and 2011 (after “Europeanization” of Slovakia)

“Philosophy” of the research: graphic illustration
state and LAG’s boundaries, urban and rural municipalities,
out-commuters and in-commuters, out-commuters abroad

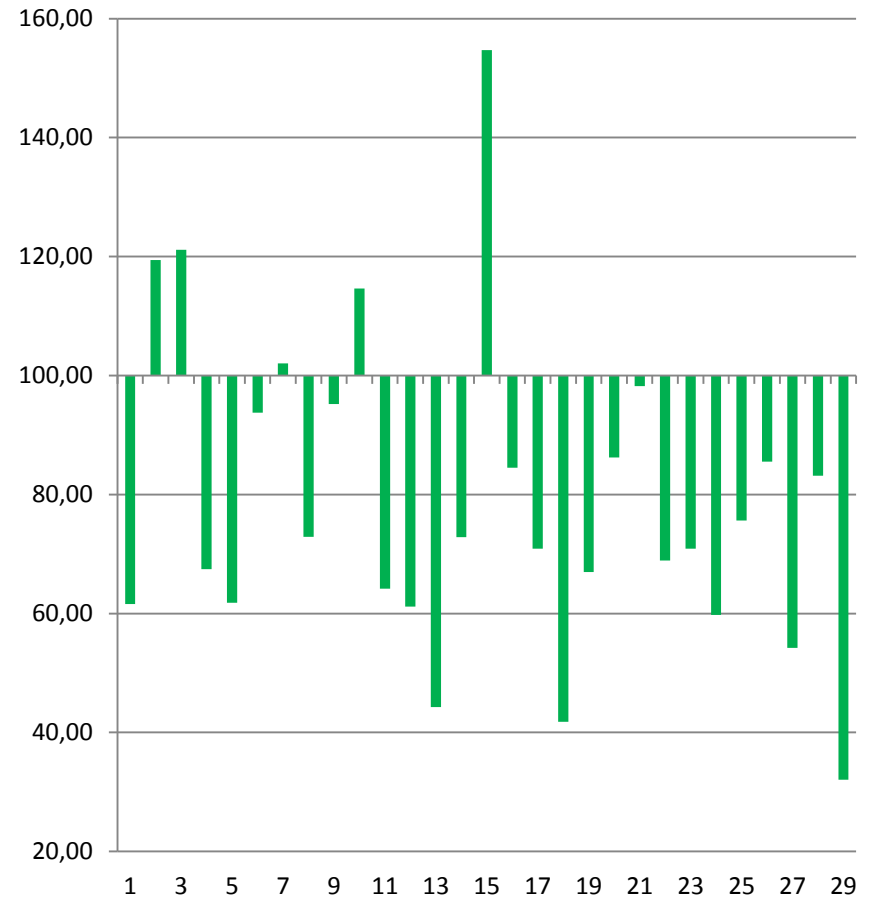


Results: out-commuting (from LAGs)

Relative growth of LAGs out-commuters, 2011/2001

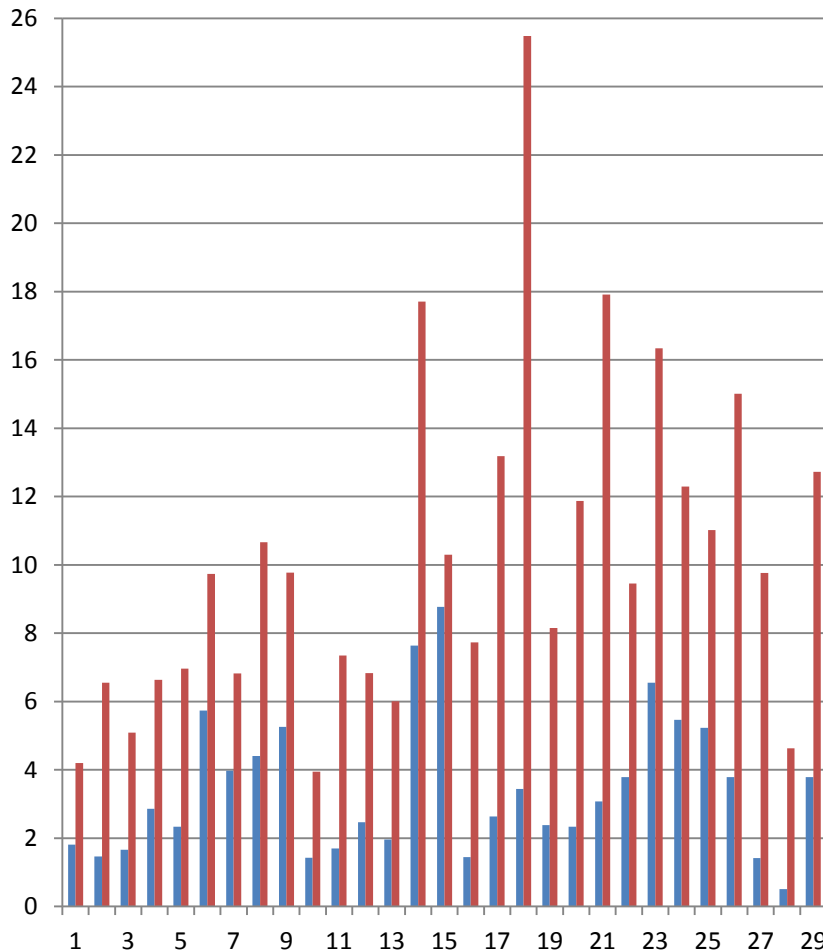


Relative growth of LAGs out-commuters directed to LAG territory, 2011/2001

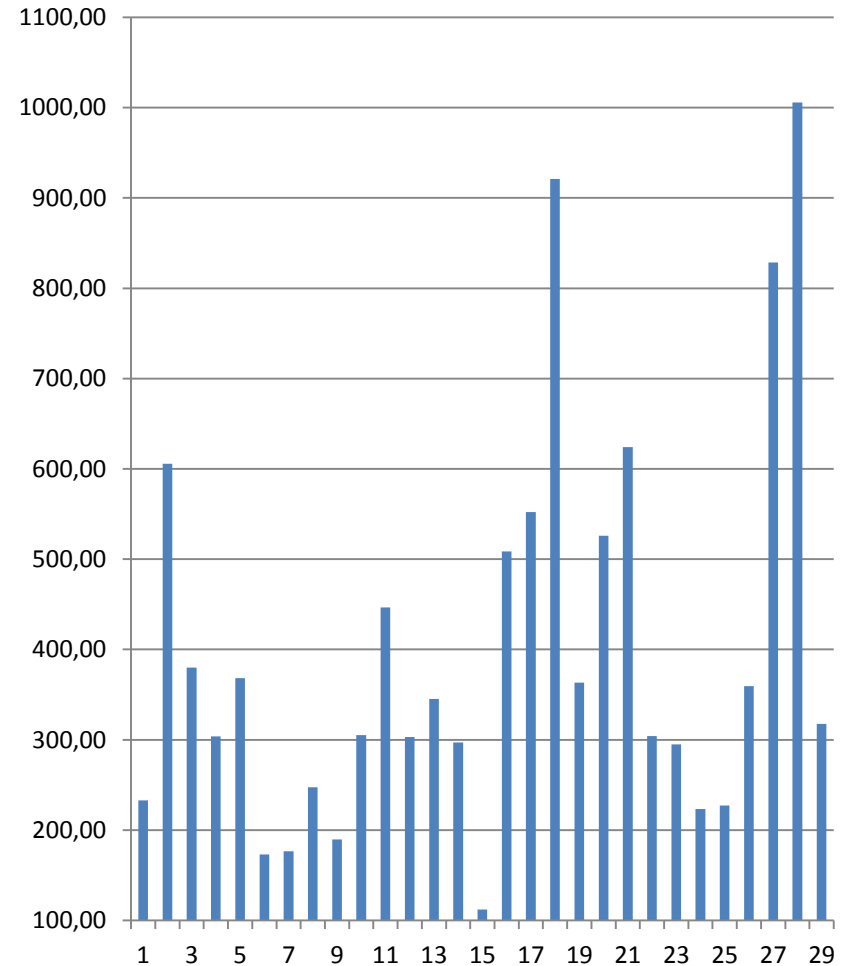


Results: out-commuting abroad

- Share of LAG out-commuters abroad in %, 2001
- Share of LAG out-commuters abroad in %, 2011

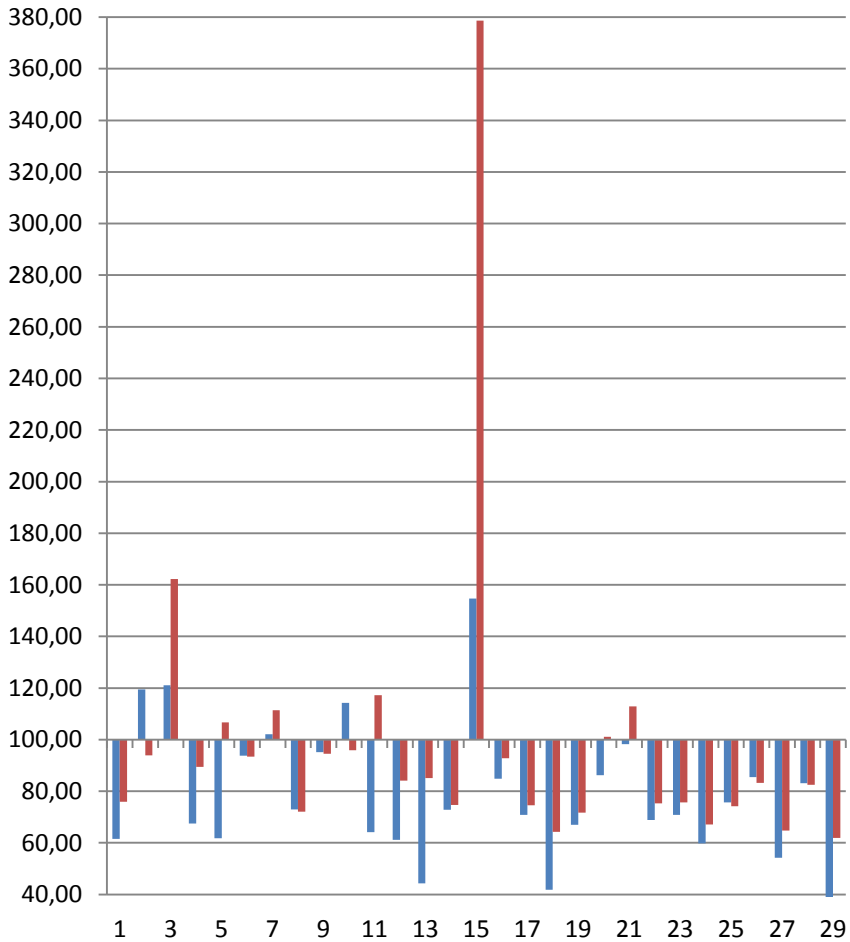


Relative growth of LAG out-commuters abroad, 2011/2001

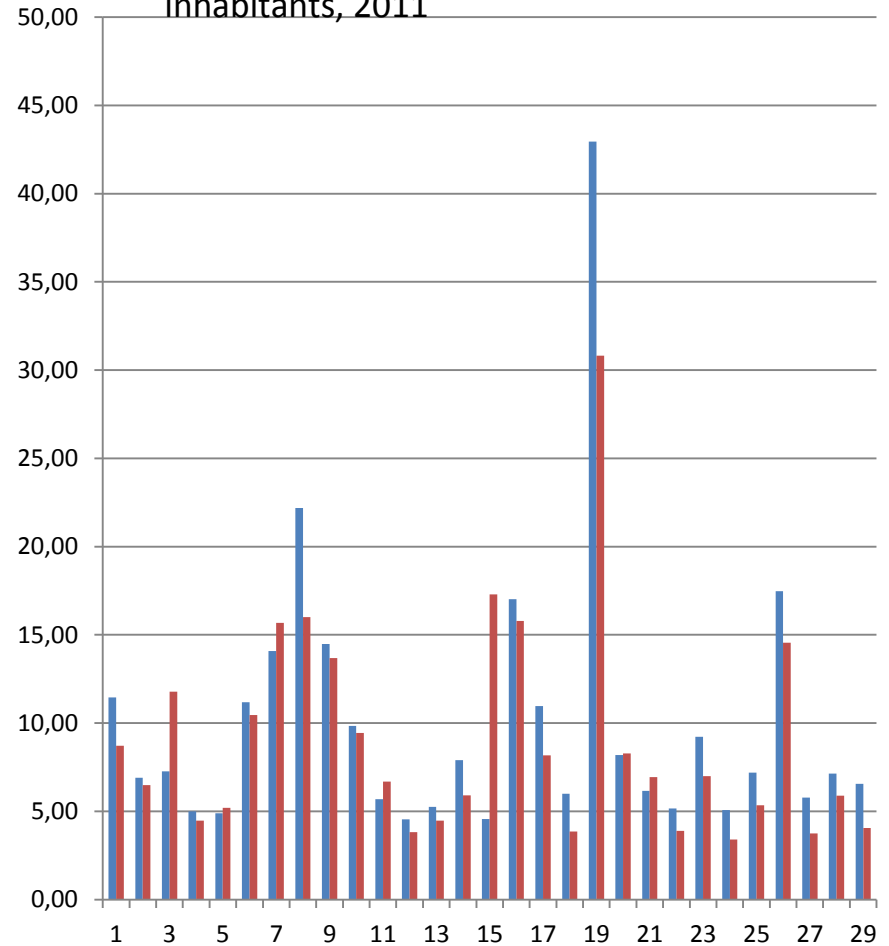


Results: in-commuting (LAGs territories)

- Relative growth of in-commuters from LAG to LAG territory, 2011/2001
- Relative growth of total in-commuters to LAG territory, 2011/2001



- Number of in-commuters to LAG per 100 inhabitants, 2001
- Number of in-commuters to LAG per 100 inhabitants, 2011



Result summary and conclusion

Changes in commuting for period 2001-2011

Number of out-commuters is higher in territories 24 LAGs (83%), but only in 5 LAGs we identify the increase of out-commuters directed to LAGs territory – contact of local people with LAGs territory is weaker in spite of LAG establishment (24 LAGs = 83%).

Increase of out-commuting abroad (with help of social capital and social innovation): dramatic in some cases – more than 10 times (Eastern Slovakia), negligible in LAG with important foreign investments (LAG Terchovská dolina) -

Increase of the share of out-commuters abroad is identified in all LAGs. The share below 10 % is identified in 17 LAGs (59%), the highest share is 25% (underdeveloped territory of LAG Krtíšske Poiplie on the boundary with Hungary)

Increase of total in-commuting is identified in 6 LAGs, but the increase of in-commuters directed to LAG territory is only in 4 LAGs – extreme increase is identified for LAG Terchovská dolina (almost 4 times, but the majority of in-commuters is living outside of its territory)

The majority of the territories covered by LAGs are not very attractive for in-commuters – 5-10 in-commuters per 100 inhabitants is typical for these rural areas. LAG Chopok juh with steel factory in Podbrezová (from 40 to 30 in-commuters) is extreme one.

The role of LAGs as a form of potentially intensive interpersonal contacts (social capital and innovation) for improving the situation on the local labour market is in the first years of their existence rather marginal.

Thank you for your attention

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