14:45 – 15:00

Demographic challenges in rural areas – zasedací místnost Sociologického ústavu (207)

Katalin Kovács, Gergely Tagai, Annamária Uzzoli *(Institute for regional studies, Centre for economic and regional studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)*
Demographic challenges of inner peripheries

Inner peripheries might have different reasons to be evolved (poor access, depleting socio-economic status etc.), but they form territorial realities in all of the European countries. Processes of peripheralisation might affect several socio-economic dimensions, and one of the most clearly visible is the demographic status of these territories. The paper aims to identify the complex set of demographic challenges in European inner peripheries and their potential consequences. It also presents the findings of a qualitative case study about an inner periphery in Hungary.

Radim Perlín, Alžběta Vazačová *(výzkumné centrum RURAL, KSGRR Přírodovědecká fakulta UK)*
Differentiation of human capital in Czech rural municipalities

The human capital of the rural population is one of the main factors that can stimulate or inhibit the development of rural communities. The human capital of the inhabitants may be one of the features that distinguishes the municipalities with the same vertical and horizontal geographic position and an equal population size. In the paper, the results of a quantitative analysis of all rural municipalities according to the level of their human capital are presented. The aim is to identify municipalities (microregions) with deteriorated levels of human capital, where the developmental potentials of the municipality are at risk to be reduced in the short term, thus triggering or deepening the vicious circle of demographic problems, loss of self-sufficiency and social degradation. Further, municipalities with a very good development potential based on the good human capital are identified.

Antonín Vaishar *(Ústav geoniky AV ČR)*
Is Moravian countryside being depopulated?

In the paper, the demographic development of Moravian rural micro-regions and rural municipalities in the period 2012-2016 is analysed. The results indicate a significant differentiation of population development in suburban and peripheral microregions, as well as a pronouncedly more progressive situation in small and medium-sized municipalities compared to small towns which are centres of rural microregions.

16:30 zakončení konference