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**ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT  
2018**

## I. Main duties of the research unit in 2018

As in the previous years, the key activities of the Institute for Regional Studies (IRS) included basic research on strategic themes related to its profile, public tasks and other complementary fields. The reporting year saw the successful closure of several domestic (NKFIH) and international (ESPON) projects as well as publication of the initial results of various international projects (H2020). Spatial theoretical issues, socio-spatial inequalities (primarily its negative aspects such as marginalisation, peripheralisation), regional economic and financial processes, the territorial impacts of climate change, environmental and sustainability-related research (circular economy, renewables, smart cities), border research and territorial governance were the key research directions in 2018.

A continuous advancement has been regarding performance indicators driven by the goals laid down in the Institute's mid-term strategy adopted in 2016 and revised in 2017. One of our senior researchers obtained an academic doctoral title, 3 PhD procedures have been, and two additional ones are about to be launched. A significant progress in the number and quality of publications is also evident. A number of papers were published in high-ranking (Q1, IF) international and domestic scientific journals. The publication of three edited volumes and two monographs – the latter compiled by young colleagues – are also worth highlighting.

## II. Outstanding research and other results in 2018

### II/a. Outstanding research results

#### **Spatial theory, theoretical space – spatial scientific concepts in the context of Central-Eastern Europe**

The NRDIO-project entitled “*Contemporary theories of space and spatiality in the Central Eastern European context*” which closed in 2018 examined the practical relevance of the concepts used in spatial theory in a Central-Eastern European context. After the review of international and domestic literature four distinct conceptual sets were created following a chronological order in terms of the emergence and adaptation of the concepts by international currents of spatial sciences. The four groups are (1) empirically grounded positivist spatial sciences applying predominantly quantitative/statistical scientific methods (from the 1950–1960s to the present), (2) ideologically committed Marxist and feminist geographical currents (from the late 1960s to the present), (3) various Postmodern spatial concepts (from the 1980s to the present) and (4) new materialist relational concepts of space (from the 2000s to the present). The exploration of the theoretical groundwork and paradigmatic frameworks of these currents and the demonstration of their practical utility are among our most significant research outputs. Our results were presented at several workshops and conferences, incorporated into an MTA doctoral dissertation and two PhD theses. They were also summarized in the 20 chapters (318

pages) of the volume of studies entitled “*Current spatial theories in a Central Eastern European context*” published by Dialóg Campus and will be disseminated in higher education circles.

### **Changes in spatial planning and governance**

Since the publication by the European Commission of the “EU compendium of spatial planning systems and policies” in the late 1990s, no comprehensive analysis has been undertaken on the national systems of spatial planning and governance of the 28-member European Union. The objective of the ESPON-project titled COMPASS (“*Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe*”) is to present the changes affecting these spatial governance and planning systems, to determine the extent to which these may be attributed to macro-level EU regulations and policies, and to find a way to channel national-level instruments into the system of EU Cohesion policy tools implemented in the programming period of 2021-2027. Comparative analyses (Delphi) and case studies related to the specified thematic issues were prepared in the framework of the project. The research outputs produced by researchers of IRS are (1) A two-stage thematic review of the changes of spatial planning and governance frameworks between 2000-2016 in the context of Hungary, Romania and Croatia; (2) Preparation of case studies with a Hungarian focus related to our specified thematic issues; (3) Contribution to the compilation of the mid-term and final report and the quality assurance of various interim outputs. The definitive version of the final report of the project was published in December 2018 on the webpage of ESPON.

### **Peripheralisation, polarisation, migration – aspects of socio-spatial inequalities**

The NRDIO (National Research Development and Innovation Office) project entitled “*Institutional and individual responses to state restructuring in different geographical contexts*” which closed in 2018 represents an important contribution to periphery-related research. The fundamental objective of the project was to assess, through quantitative methods, the characteristics of lived space (also) shaped by various actors such as the state. The evaluation of the socio-spatial disparities of the degree and composition of state intervention was extended to 700 households in four distinct settlements characterized by a heterogeneous geographical position and social situation (Kunszentmiklós, Mezőhegyes, Győrújfalú, Hortobágy). Research results highlighted that the state may contribute to shaping space through (1) the organization of public services (availability, standard); (2) facilitating access to employment and incomes; (3) promoting (personal, social) security and (4) creating the objective conditions of everyday life (linear infrastructure). The results were published in the journal “Tér és Társadalom” (Space and Society) and summarized in a volume of studies to be published in 2019.

The NRDIO research project titled “*International Migration from Hungary and its Impacts on Rural Societies*” closing in 2018 produced significant new results, for instance, in observing the feminisation of migration and highlighting the role of relational capital and networks in the persistence of the phenomenon. The impacts of outward migration and mobility are laden with contradictions at the scale of the individual and families alike; with benefits such as increased material wealth and well-being, the prospect of social mobility and micro-liberties obtained through the possibility of movement, while on the reverse side, vulnerability, the painfulness of separation, and struggles characterize the phenomenon. A state of equilibrium is seldom achieved. The status of women nursing German and Austrian aged and sick people in a two-to

four-week rotation is characterized by an overarching sense of a loss of place: the low prestige of their work, the asymmetric power relations stemming from the nature of home nursing care, forced separation from their families and the feeling of isolation. While women working abroad become the main breadwinners in a number of cases, this has been unable to challenge the traditional distinction between male and female roles, tasks and responsibilities at the micro-scale of individual families or localities. The new and former results of the research were summarized in a volume of studies entitled *“Migration from a bottom-up perspective”*.

The first results of a H2020 project entitled **RELOCAL** (*“Resituating the local in cohesion and territorial development”*) were summarised in two case studies. One study analysed project implementation at the “György-telep” of Pécs, the main site of pilot projects related to national integrated urban development and rehabilitation operations, while the other examined the third-generation of Give Kids a Chance Program in terms of their impacts on socio-spatial justice in the severely disadvantaged North Eastern district of Encs. In the case of the latter, the dominance of bureaucratic solutions overshadowing local needs and flexible planning was particularly visible, while the former case study demonstrated the dangers of the crowding out effects of politically well-embedded civil organisations more capable of interest assertion. The latter study also points out that the “shadow-local-government mechanisms” operated by large NGOs engaged in project implementation create a system of informal paternalism whereby an enlarged spectrum of services benefits only the few who are included in the project, whilst excluding the majority of poverty-stricken individuals living outside of the project boundaries. Evidence from both study areas suggests that in marginalised communities, complex, place sensitive and custom-designed interventions will remain inefficient *if local and national public policies produce the reverse effects, and will most likely aggravate (and not moderate) spatial and social injustices* due to their narrow spatial and social focus, varying efficiency and occasional knock-on effects.

### **The local interrelations between trust and governance**

The outstanding results of the NRDIO project entitled *“Interrelations between Trust and Governance at the Local Level”* are derived from data recording in the last year. According to the basic hypothesis of the project, trust and risk as the underlying components of social interactions are influenced by the heterogeneity of rural and urban living conditions in late modernity. Early theories of rural sociology present rural milieus as predictable and secure places of residence susceptible to decrease the occurrence of risk-involving situations for the individual and to create favourable conditions for the emergence of trust. Pursuant to an empirical research conducted in the project’s framework, the urban-rural dichotomy popularised by rural sociology is becoming increasingly obsolescent, – an idea echoed by representatives of the current rural sociological paradigm. Research results were published in an international scientific journal “European Countryside”. *According to the conclusions of another survey connected to our research, the prevalence of informal ties and relationship sensitivity generally characterizing Hungarian society also applies to the mayors of the assessed small settlements, but only at the level of relationships and particular trust.* This points to the existence of restricted, clique-type and inward-looking cooperation within the context of the inequality-reproducing features of social capital.

### **Border research**

The NKFIH-project entitled *“Change and Continuity in Hungarian Spatial Imaginaries: Nationality, Territoriality, Development and the Politics of Borders”* conducting border research

demonstrated the inability of the Hungarian political elite to abandon the use of the evanescent concept of the Carpathian basin as a territorial framework. The political appropriation of the concept has been a source of conflicts with neighbouring countries. The success of spatial development processes impacting the entirety of the Carpathian basin requires the development of cooperative linkages and avoiding a supremacist sense of mission on behalf of any of the parties. The results were published in a high-ranking international volume of studies and presented at various international conferences. The associated border research group aimed to explore and discuss the current issues of border research and the impacts of the transformation of borders in the framework of a several-day-long study trip and an attached workshop.

### **Climate change and its territorial dimensions**

An outstanding project of the recent period has been the refinement of the *National Adaptation Geo-information System (NAGiS)* coordinated by the Mining and Geological Survey of Hungary and receiving funding from the Environment and Energy Operational Programme (KEOP). During the second phase of the project closing in 2018, researchers and colleagues working on the HAS CERS Databank, in collaboration with the Research Institute of Agricultural Economics analysed the impacts of climate change from various perspectives – land cover, demography, labour market, health and agriculture – and the possible adaptation strategies. The main research outputs include a *district-level registry on climate change sensitivity* and a district-level analysis of the *impacts of climate change on internal migratory processes* along various climate scenarios. As a methodological innovation, researchers used a self-designed program integrating multiple theoretical and practical approaches in modelling and forecasting. This enabled the authors to make demographic projections until 2051 through a simultaneous assessment of the natural movement of the population and migratory movements, generating a total number of 24 scenarios.

Results of the subthemes:

The results of analyses *on built-up surfaces* indicate a *significant chance* of furthering conurbations to the detriment of arable land and mixed-use farming areas. Climate change may also affect employment in diverse ways. Our research demonstrated that relatively underdeveloped areas with a high proportion of agricultural workers tend to be more exposed to its impacts. Conversely, areas providing adequate commuter facilities are less affected by labor precarity. Research in the domain of health care suggests a possible connection between the vulnerability of a given area, its sensitivity to heat waves and adaptive capacity. This finding is crucial, since a growing number, length and frequency of heat waves is likely to impact the entire territory of Hungary in the future. By the middle of the century, in extremely vulnerable territories such as the Southern Great Plain, the probability of at least a 10% increase in patient turnover in the health care system is expected to be more than fivefold as high during heat wave periods than under normal temperature conditions.

In collaboration with the Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, the research group achieved a general acceptance of the theory of climate change among domestic farmers. This was reinforced by farmers' growing exposure to extreme weather conditions (extreme temperatures, storm damage and ice damage recovery). While data reporting farmers implement a large number of adaptive techniques to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, most of them do not consider their holdings well-prepared enough to tackle these. Adaptation is hindered by various factors (regulatory requirements, a shortage of capital and knowledge) whose management requires a greater involvement of the professional counselling network.

## **The use of renewable energy sources in the context of Hungary and Croatia**

The results of the Hungarian-Croatian INTERREG project titled “*Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in a function of rural development*” (RuRES) closing in December 2018 highlighted several similarities and disparities. In terms of the availability of photovoltaic energy production facilities, *Croatia shows a moderate improvement followed by a cessation, while Hungary is characterized by a steady but relatively slow progress*. Differences in funding policy strategies and the changing of heterogeneous feed-in tariff levels account for the majority of the disparities. Substantial differences characterize the general attitude of the population in the two countries. Research on the Hungarian-Croatian border area of Baranya demonstrated a higher propensity of Hungarian respondents to regard themselves as environmentally conscious, while Croatian respondents showed a more favourable picture in terms of actions and behaviour. A model of decision support was elaborated in the course of the project which local decision-makers (primarily mayors) may also find useful as a resource potential estimating application since it presents the available potential of renewable energy sources (solar, geothermal, biomass) at the level of settlements. *The research results are summarized in a trilingual (Hungarian, English and Croatian) volume of studies entitled “Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency for rural areas”.*

## **Other outstanding results**

A monograph in cultural anthropology entitled “*The Roma-Hungarian Distinction and the Kinship*” seeks to present, through the example of a concrete village, the hierarchic system of functioning of the Roma–non Roma dichotomy and its evolution in a rural context over the past 15 years. The monograph demonstrates how ethnic and class positions are interrelated in these milieus and their consequences on the organisation of Roma communities, gender roles, and ethnic distinctions in a larger sense. The book connects the strategies and experiences of common people to wider social processes such as the transformation of the educational system or the labour market, as well as national and global economic and political events (such as the regime change or the global crisis of 2008). In addition, the monograph contributes to a better understanding of the functioning and assessment of the specifics of a hierarchic ethnic distinction specific to Central-Eastern Europe (Hungary).

The monograph entitled “*Interpretations of Lifeworlds. Roads to Vanished Worlds.*” is an interdisciplinary endeavour which seeks to facilitate a transition between social scientific theory and methodology and to provide an insight into the process of conducting practical research. The research focused on unavoidable everyday knowledge whose use requires no reflection due to its capacity to orient action. The exploration of this hidden sphere prompted the researcher to embark on new methodological pathways, tracing the everyday culture of a rural Jewish community exterminated during the holocaust, and to reconstruct, on the basis of documentary sources and fragments of life stories collected during interviews a certain knowledge about the world that was radically invalidated by the trauma of the holocaust. The methodology for approaching lifeworlds was later applied to unearthing a less traumatised (more durable) lifeworld. The exploration of dissolved lifeworlds of manorial maids of the past resulted in the modification of previously applied methods, generating trauma-specific enquiries and comparisons at the level of individual and collective memories alike.

## **II/b. Science and society**

The Institute, thanks to its member institutes hosted by five Hungarian cities (Békéscsaba, Budapest, Győr, Kecskemét, Pécs) is actively engaged in the scientific and higher education activities of five regions and several settlements. Its four thematic libraries are open to local researchers, lecturers, professionals and students alike. HAS MADI Gallery operated by the department located in Győr is a renowned exhibition site of geometric art.

Scientific and dissemination events open to the public were regularly organised in 2018 as well. The Győr-Moson-Sopron county division of the Hungarian Society for Urban Planning in collaboration with the Department of Kisalföld (Győr) and the Department of Körösvidék (Békéscsaba) of the Hungarian Geographic Society are actively engaged in the dissemination of the scientific results of local research groups of IRS and presenting state-of-the-art research results in a comprehensible form to non-professionals interested in science and young people attracted towards research. The Pécs Seminar relaunched in the Transdanubian Research Department in 2016 was organised in the reporting year, offering an opportunity for the discussion of current research, manuscripts, scientific results, dissertations and an exchange of ideas between local experts. A similar initiative was undertaken by the Budapest Unit in the form of a debate series organized every two weeks.

The Institute responded to the most pressing societal challenges of the day through the modeling and adaptation of climate change and its impacts, the exploitation of the opportunities inherent in renewable energy, and the investigation of socio-spatial inequalities. Research fellows of IRS reported on their results in the framework of related workshops, training programmes, and various dissemination events and in interviews published by the local media. The West Hungarian Research Department of the Institute (Győr) hosted an interactive exhibition presenting the environmental changes affecting the Kisalföld section of the Danube through the degradation and reconstruction of natural river walls. This was delivered in both the Slovakian and Hungarian languages. The event attracting predominantly high school students continues in 2019 as well.

## **III. A presentation of domestic and international R&D relations in 2017**

### **Domestic co-operation**

Several of our research colleagues are actively engaged in higher education as lecturers, thesis or PhD supervisors. They contribute to the activities of local and regional universities and colleges, which, in addition to giving lectures in Hungarian and foreign languages, enables them to participate in joint research projects. The Institute submitted an international project proposal (LIFE project) in partnership with the Centre for Social Sciences the HAS (MTA TK). A number of researchers participate in the life of domestic scientific societies or are elected members of their executive bodies. The 6th national Great Plain Conference was organised by the Békéscsaba research group in December 2018. The event explored the possible responses of the population of lagging and peripheral areas to macro-level reorganisations and environmental challenges.

The journal “Tér és Társadalom” (Space and Society) published by the Institute plays a key role in the organisation of regional science in Hungary and across the border. In late 2018, a contract

on its indexation in the EBSCO database was signed and will be launched in 2019. It underwent a significant IT upgrading process which affected the editorial system and the citations of authors. Preparatory works for the setting up of a new editorial board have been launched. The new editorial board is likely to commence its activities from the middle months of 2019. The publication of the journal “Tér és Társadalom” is financed from the budgetary resources of HAS, the institute’s own resources (financial contribution and the intellectual work listed among researchers’ obligatory tasks), project-based funding (NKA), the Hungarian Regional Science Association and subscription fees.

### **International cooperation**

The international projects concluded in the past year have greatly enriched the Institute’s international partnership network. Many researchers are members of international consortia engaged in the design and implementation of project proposals; in 2018, a consortium based in Leipzig submitted a winning project proposal in collaboration with the Békéscsaba research group (funding organisation: Volkswagen Stiftung) and another headed by the University of Eastern Finland (funding organisation: ESPON) includes researchers from Budapest among its members.

Bilateral exchange programs of the HAS still occupy an important place among the research projects, enabling our fellow researchers to participate in the activities of Bulgarian, Czech and Romanian academic researchers.

The Transdanubian Research Department submitted a number of project proposals in 2018 with the explicit aim of professional network building (EU COST project proposals). Several research fellows participated in peer review activities of international scientific journals and attended conferences of international scientific organisations. To celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its foundation, the Transdanubian Research Department organised an international conference on circular economy in Pécs. The two-day conference attended by 120 delegates included over 60 presentations.

The Békéscsaba research group welcomed two young foreign researchers to its premises in 2018. Regarding our near-term activities, the Institute will be a co-organizer of the 11th European Urban and Regional Studies Conference in Budapest between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> September 2019.

## **IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2018**

The most significant international and domestic projects receiving funding in the reporting year are as follows:

The ESPON-project entitled “*ESCAPE – European Shrinking Rural Areas: Challenges, Actions and Perspectives for Territorial Governance*” investigates the territorial dimensions of socio-economic challenges faced by shrinking rural areas of Europe. The research investigates the underlying causes of the phenomenon of shrinking and constructs a typology of shrinking rural areas on the basis of the assessment of demographic, social and economic factors. The project, through various case studies, outlines local development and territorial governance alternatives capable of providing a panacea to socio-economic problems related to the phenomenon of shrinking.



The international project entitled “*Agents for change in old industrial regions*” financed by Volkswagen Stiftung undertakes the study of the regeneration processes of small-and mid-sized towns in industrial areas with a special focus on their institutional context. The project is spear-headed by the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography based in Leipzig and includes British, Czech, Swedish partners among its participants. Each partner conducts research in two domestic study areas, respectively, with the inclusion of an (early career) young researcher.

The goal of the 500-page-long report of studies compiled in the framework of the call for proposals entitled “*Regional processes in Hungary between 1990–2016*” announced by the Ministry for National Economy was to review the territorial processes of the past 25 years in order to lay the groundwork for territorial planning tasks in the post-2020 EU programming period. According to the general conclusion of model calculations on demographic foresight, GDP and land use performed during the elaboration of a long-term foresight based on the (far from homogeneous) trends that followed a fine-grained situational analysis of socio-economic factors of the past decades, territorial disparities have by no means lessened and are likely to become even more pronounced in terms of competitiveness paths.

The primary objective of the NRDIO-project entitled “*The role of territorial capital and innovative milieu in the development of Central and Eastern European regional centres*” is to provide an assessment of the development paths and development potential of Central-Eastern European cities. The focal point of the research is the detection of new engines of development beyond traditional economic resources in the postmodern socio-economic space. Our analysis will cover 82 Central Eastern European cities with a population above 100,000.

The NRDIO research entitled “*The effects of suburbanization, urban sprawl on the environmental change of suburbs in Central European middle-sized urban regions*” examines the phenomenon and environmental impacts of urban sprawl in three countries (Hungary, Slovakia and Romania) in different-sized agglomerations of regional centres experiencing economic growth. The research seeks to shed light on these processes via theoretical and empirical research conducted on the selected study areas. The results of our empirical analyses might serve as the basis for modelling and forecasting future development scenarios.

The NRDIO post-doctoral research entitled “*Complex spatial modelling possibilities of the socio-economic changes of Hungary for the 21st century*” seeks to model socio-economic changes and their territorial impacts in Hungary in an integrated approach combining demographic, land use and economic factors. Model construction and forecasting will rely on scenarios integrating global and local factors and target demographic and land use changes complemented by economic factors. A self-designed programme will be used in the process of modelling whose general availability will contribute to the dissemination of our research results and new research partnerships.

The NRDIO post-doctoral research entitled “*Geographical examination of peer-to-peer accommodations in Hungary*” examines the impacts of diverse mechanisms on the Hungarian traditional and peer-to-peer accommodation sectors at various geographic scales. The research, through a spatial and social analysis of peer-to-peer accommodation platforms is expected to produce new results and provide a valuable contribution to the scientific discourses on the operation and great variety of peer-to-peer accommodation platforms. Instead of focusing on a

specific city, it seeks to examine, within the framework of a complex socio-geographical research, the socio-economic impacts triggered by the phenomenon at various territorial scales (settlement-level, regional, national) and across the entire territory of Hungary.

## V. List of important publications in 2018

### BOOKS

- Faragó L (szerk.): Kortárs térelméletek kelet-közép-európai kontextusban. (Current spatial theories in a Central Eastern European context.) Budapest: Dialóg Campus Kiadó, 2018. 397 p.
- Kovai C: A cigány-magyar különbségtétel és a rokonság. (The Roma-Hungarian Distinction and the Kinship.) Budapest: L'Harmattan Kiadó, 2017. 257 p.
- Németh K: Életvilág-értelmezések: Utak felbomlott világokhoz. (Interpretations of Life-worlds. Roads to Vanished Worlds.) Budapest: Argumentum Kiadó, 2018. 195 p.
- Topić, D, Varjú V, Horváthné K B (szerk.): Megújuló energia és energiahatékonysági lehetőségek rurális terekben. (Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency for rural areas.) Pécs: MTA KRTK Regionális Kutatások Intézete, 2018. 156 p.
- Váradai M M (szerk.): Migráció alulnézetből. (Migration from Below.) Budapest: Argumentum Kiadó, MTA KRTK Regionális Kutatások Intézete, 2018. 234 p.

### SELECTED ARTICLES

- Balogh P, Pete M: Bridging the Gap: Cross-border Integration in the Slovak–Hungarian Borderland around Štúrovo–Esztergom. JOURNAL OF BORDERLANDS STUDIES, 33 (4) pp. 605–622., 18 p. (2018)
- Bodor Á, Grünhut Z, Horeczki R: Considering the Linkage between the Theory of Trust and Classical Rural Sociology's Concepts. EUROPEAN COUNTRYSIDE, 10 (3), 2018. pp 482–497.
- Fabula Sz, Timár J: Violations of the right to the city for women with disabilities in peripheral rural communities in Hungary. CITIES: THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF URBAN POLICY AND PLANNING, 76. 2018. June, pp. 52-57.
- Farkas J Zs, Kovács A D: Kritikai észrevételek a magyar vidékfejlesztésről a vidékföldrajz szempontjából. (Critical Remarks on Hungarian Rural Development from the Perspective of Rural Geography.) TERÜLETI STATISZTIKA, 58. 2018. 1. pp. 57-83.
- Gál Z, Kovács S Zs: Corporate Governance and Local Embeddedness of the Hungarian Cooperative Banking Sector. BEZPIECZNY BANK, 71 (2), 2018. pp 30–54.
- Hajdú Z: The rebirth of the concept of the Carpathian Basin in Hungarian political language after 1988. In: Laine J., Liikanen I., Scott J. W. (szerk.): Post-Cold War Borders: Reframing Political Space in Eastern Europe. Abingdon: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2018. pp. 207-227. (Routledge Borderlands Studies)

- Hardi T, Patay T: Bevándorláspolitikai és többszintű kormányzás: osztrák tapasztalatok. (Immigration policy and multilevel governance – Austrian experiences.) TÉR ÉS TÁRSADALOM, 32 (4), 2018. pp 135–150.
- Honvári P, Szörényiné Kukorelli I: Examining the Renewable Energy Investments in Hungarian Rural Settlements: The Gained Local Benefits and the Aspects of Local Community Involvement. EUROPEAN COUNTRYSIDE, 10. 2018. 1. pp. 74-88.
- Lennert J: Felszínborítás-változás a visegrádi országokban a rendszerváltás után. (Land Cover Change in the Visegrad Countries after the Regime Change.) MAGYAR TUDOMÁNY, 179. 2018. 3. pp. 319-330.
- Sass M, Gál Z, Juhász B: The impact of FDI on host countries: the analysis of selected service industries in the Visegrad countries. POST-COMMUNIST ECONOMIES 30 (5) pp. 652–674., 23 p. (2018)
- Svensson S, Balogh P: Limits to Integration: Persisting Border Obstacles in the EU. In: Medeiros E (szerk.): European Territorial Cooperation: Theoretical and Empirical Approaches to the Process and Impacts of Cross-Border and Transnational Cooperation in Europe. Cham (Svájc): Springer International Publishing, 2018. pp. 115-134. (The Urban Book Series)
- Szerb L, Lafuente, E, Horváth K, Páger B: The relevance of quantity and quality entrepreneurship for regional performance: the moderating role of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, Regional Studies, DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2018.1510481 Article in press.
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- Vasárus G, Bajmócy P, Lennert J: In the shadow of the city: demographic processes and emerging conflicts in the rural-urban fringe of the Hungarian agglomerations. GEOGRAPHICA PANNONICA, 22. 2018. 1. pp. 14-29.
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