

Társadalmi-gazdasági fejlődés és Románia pozíciója közép- és kelet- európai kontextusban, 1990–2017 között

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Fogalmak

- Social change is a phenomenon that may be grasped from an interdisciplinary point of view
- Development always carries in it the concept of change, but change does not always mean „development“. (Mandelbaum)
- Our approach: to the interpretation of social development that coincides with the component approach also supported by the UN and OECD according to which social relationships are analysed according to components (employment, economic growth, domestic relationships, life circumstances, medical care, level of education etc. see Gáspár 2012).

Kutatási kérdések

- milyen változásokat figyelhetünk meg, beszélhetünk-e társadalmi fejlődésről Románia vonatkozásában 1990 és 2017 között,
- milyen dimenziókban erőteljesebb ez, és milyen mértékben vonatkozik a erdélyi, magyarlakta térségekre?
- Továbbá, milyen mértékű fejlődésbeli növekedésről beszélünk Romániában Közép- és Kelet-Európa (továbbiakban KKE) kontextusában?
- Az egyenlőtlenségek, a regionális pozíció változásában milyen szerepe van az EU-integrációs folyamatnak Románia esetében a KKE-i kontextusban?

Methodology

- We defined 3 dimensions/ components, using the concept of Human Development Index (HDI)
- The components: (1) economic, income and labour force, (2) human capital and education indicators, (3) population change and health.
- In every component, using different social and economic indicators– rates, not only HDI components
- We used hierarchical cluster analysis to modelling the changes in proximity on development between the CEE states.

Indicators by Dimensions of Human Development: economic, income and labour force

- **Indicators**

- GDP per capita (% of in PPS, final consumption expenditure)
- GDP/c (2011 PPP \$)
- Actual individual consumption)
- Gini index for income inequalities
- Employment rate(20-64 year old p.)
- Employment in services (% of total employment)

- **Characteristics, problems**

- A lot of problems, but still the best 😊
- Missing data

Results: Economy and incomes

- GDP/cap, employ. Rate, Empl. In Services, Gini income ineq.
- Romania: in 1990, but even in 1995, the value of the GDP per capita was lower or similar to that registered in Romania (in PPP, 2011. year's prices) in 8 of the 16 CEE countries, and the Baltic states, as well as Lithuania were also among these states. Then, until 2001, Romania has gradually dropped behind inasmuch as economic development is concerned compared to these countries.

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
Albania	4303	3899	5165	7046	9374	10397
Belarus	8084	5275	7300	10851	15703	16621
Belgium	30411	32361	36901	39495	40698	41138
Bulgaria	9284	8434	8945	12531	15262	16956
Croatia		12543	15644	19420	19989	20430
Czech Rep.	19839	19093	21003	25571	28111	29805
Estonia		11069	15298	22219	22199	26930
France	29424	30823	34773	36393	36742	37306
Germany	31470	33850	36979	37924	40665	44053
Greece	21070	21641	25300	30108	29259	24617
Hungary		15137	17766	22190	22150	24474

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Latvia		8146	10991	17235	17983	22628
Lithuania		9229	12023	18273	20782	26397
Moldova Rep.	6440	2596	2329	3318	3925	
Poland	10140	11150	14640	16987	21457	24836
Romania	11181	10272	10250	14275	17355	19926
Russian Fed/	20639	12813	14051	19326	23108	23895
Serbia		7167	7741	10568	12301	12863
Slovakia		12876	15242	19490	24504	27394
Slovenia		18245	22494	26683	28388	28942
Turkey						
Ukraine	10490	5073	4809	7265	7844	7450

Actual individual consumption) PPS (EU15=100), 1995-2017

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	Increase 1995-2017
European Union (current 28)	86	87	89	91	93	93	7
European Union (15 countries)	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Belgium	102	100	98	102	106	105	3
Bulgaria	28	26	35	40	49	51	23
Czech Republic	58	57	62	67	72	74	16
Germany	116	107	104	108	113	113	-3
Estonia	31	36	50	54	65	67	36
Greece	78	79	88	87	73	72	-6
France	101	101	99	101	102	101	0
Croatia	41	42	48	53	54	57	16
Latvia	30	33	44	50	61	66	36
Lithuania	33	37	53	60	77	82	49
Hungary	47	46	55	56	58	59	12
Poland	38	45	47	62	69	71	33
Portugal	72	75	78	78	76	77	5
Romania	28	25	35	48	54	63	35
Slovenia	66	68	70	73	70	72	6
Slovakia	37	44	52	68	71	71	34
FYR of Macedonia, the	-	29	30	36	38	39	10*
Albania	-	17	22	31	35	34	17*
Serbia	-	37	37	41	43	43	18*

Income inequalities, GINI coef. EU countries,

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2000-2016
European Union	:	:	30.6	30.5	31	30.8:	:	
Belgium	29	30	28	26.6	26.2	26.3	26	-3.7
Bulgaria	:	25:	:	33.2	37	37.7	40.2	12.7
Czech Republic	:	:	26	24.9	25	25.1:	:	0
Germany	29	25	26.1	29.3	30.1	29.5:	:	4.5
Estonia	:	36	34.1	31.3	34.8	32.7:	:	-3.3
Ireland	33	30	31.9	30.7	29.8	29.5:	:	-0.5
Greece	35	33	33.2	32.9	34.2	34.3:	:	1.3
Spain	34	32	32.2	33.5	34.6	34.5:	:	2.5
France	29	28	27.7	29.8	29.2	29.3:	:	1.3
Croatia	:	:	:	31.6	30.4	29.8:	:	-
Latvia	:	34	36.2	35.9	35.4	34.5	34.5	0.5
Lithuania	:	31	36.3	37	37.9	37:	:	6
Hungary	:	26	27.6	24.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	2.2
Poland	:	30	35.6	31.1	30.6	29.8:	:	-0.2
Romania	:	29:	:	33.5	37.4	34.7	35.1	5.7
Slovenia	:	22	23.8	23.8	24.5	24.4:	:	2.4
Slovakia	:	:	26.2	25.9	23.7	24.3:	:	-1.9
Finland	:	24	26	25.4	25.2	25.4	25.3	1.4
North Macedonia,	:	:	:	:	33.7	33.6:	:	-
Serbia	:	Eurostat:	:	:	38.2	38.6:	:	-
Turkey	:	:	:	43.5	41.9:	:	:	-

Forrás:

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do>

(2018)

Human capital and education indicators

- **Indicators**

- mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more
- expected years of schooling for children of school entering age
- Students in tertiary education - as % of 20-24 years old in the population
- Enrollment rate (gross and by levels)
- Odds ratio (graduates chance of elementary or high schools to attend an university)

- **Characteristics, problems**

- Relevant, but shows the social changes very slowly (50+ population is included)
- Reflects the well the actual situation of school system (indirectly the enrollemnt level), but nothing about level of education (Ex. university level, how many years?...)

Education, general characteristics in Romania

- Educational expansion mainly until 2002
- The expansion of education has an impact on the employment rate of the population and thus it plays an important role in the transformation of the economic and social structure.
- However, participation in education did not happen with equal chances: only a very small percentage of those living in rural areas, especially those with Roma origins could obtain a higher education degree (see also Csata 2004).

The mean years of schooling in CEE countries and

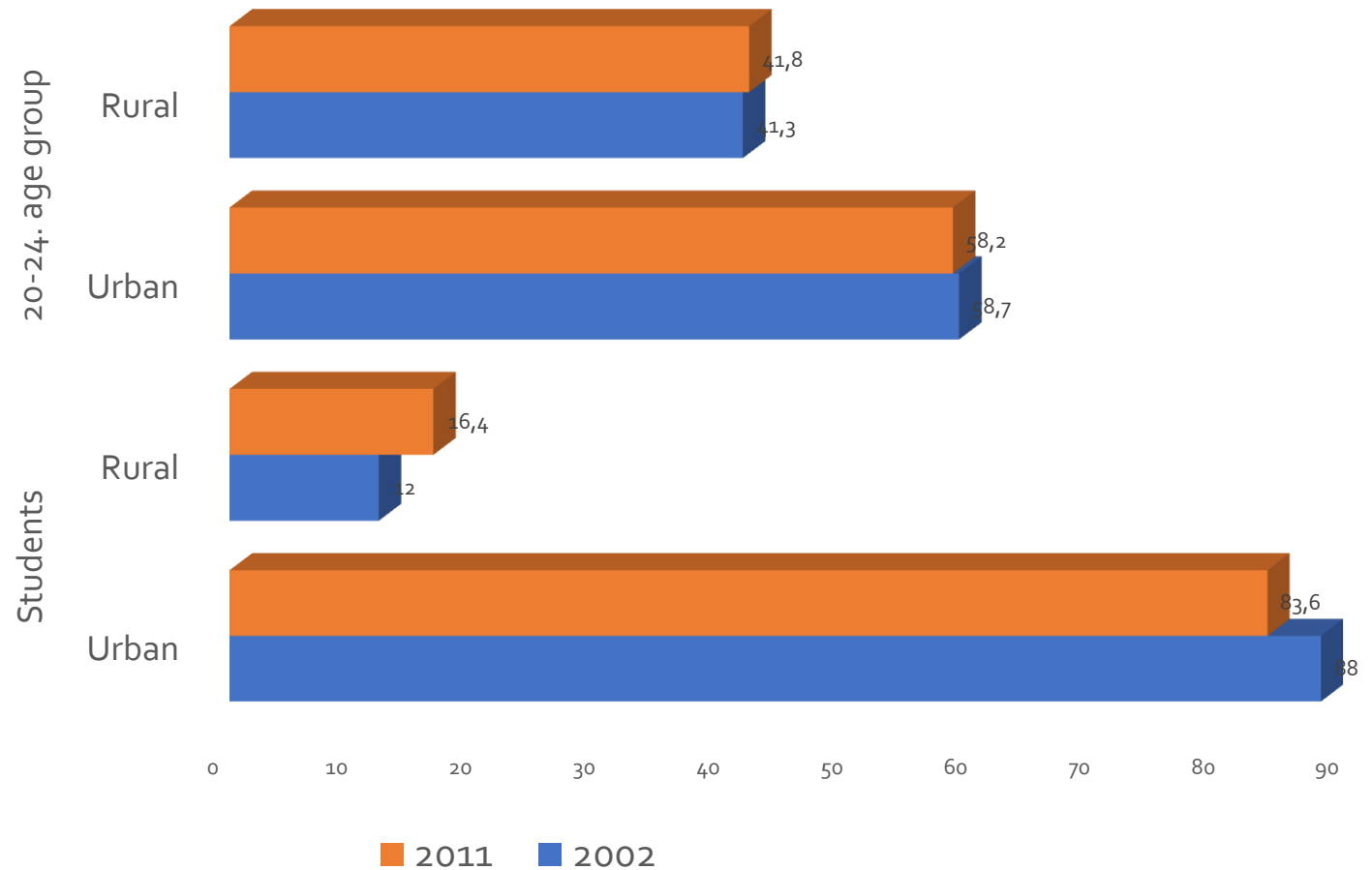
Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	Increase 1990-2017
Albania	7.4	8	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.6	10.0	2.6
Belarus		8.5	8.9	9.3	12	12	12,3	*
Belgium	9.4	9.7	10	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	2
Bulgaria	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.8	2.9
Croatia	6	7.3	9.4	9.7	10.8	11.2	11.3	5.3
Czech Republic	10.9	12.1	12.9	13.1	12.3	12.3	12.7	1.8
Estonia	9.3	10.5	12	12	12	12.5	12.7	3.4
France	7.1	8.8	9.8	10.4	11	11.6	11.5	4.4
Germany	8.8	9.7	10.5	12.3	13	13.2	14.1	5.3
Greece	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.8	2.9
Hungary	8.7	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.7	12	11,9	3.2
Latvia	7.6	8.9	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.7	13.0	5.4
Lithuania	9	9.9	10.7	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.7	3.7
Moldova Republic	8	8.6	9	10.4	11.1	11.9	11.6	3.6
Poland	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.3	2.5
Romania	9	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.8	11.0	2
Russian Federation	9.2	10	11.3	11.6	12	12	12	2.8
Serbia	8	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.1	3.1
Slovakia	10.8	11.4	10.3	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.5	1.7
Slovenia	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.2	1.3
Turkey	4.5	4.8	5.5	6	7.2	7.9	8.0	3.5

Source : UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/trends> (02.05.2018)

Students in tertiary education - as % of 20-24 years old in the population

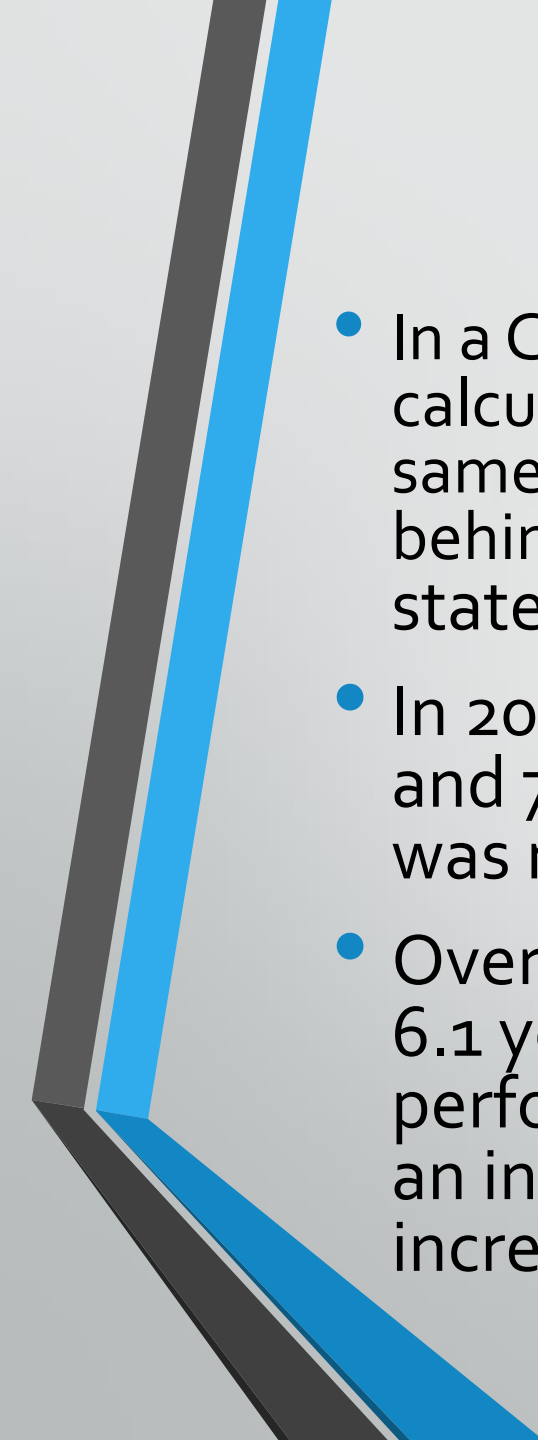
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016
Belgium	69.2	70.4	72.2	73.5
Bulgaria	62.1	65.4	68.9	71.1
Czech Republic	64.8	64.9	63.4	63.0
Germany	56.9	62.5	64.9	66.3
Estonia	70.3	70.0	70.3	68.6
Ireland	75.8	82.3	90.9	79.7
Greece	106.8	114.3	119.5	126.3
France	59.3	61.6	63.4	65.4
Croatia	64.9	66.5	65.7	66.5
Latvia	65.8	66.8	69.0	74.4
Lithuania	74.3	69.6		68.3
Hungary	57.0	52.5	49.2	48.0
Poland	71.2	68.0	66.4	66.7
Romania	48.5	48.5	48.0	49.6
Slovenia	83.2	83.1	79.5	77.3
Slovakia	54.0	52.1	50.2	47.8
FYR of Macedonia, the	38.2	38.9	41.3	
Serbia	55.2	57.3	57.6	60.8

Students according to residence type, urban/rural, Romania



Population change, life expectancy

- demographic indicators: life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy
- life expectancy at birth is mainly used to measure social and economic development.
- Reflects the actual state of mortality from the point of view of the entire population
- indirectly also reflects the health status of the population, as well as the way of life that contributes to a long life (food culture, alcohol consumption, physical activity, health services etc.).

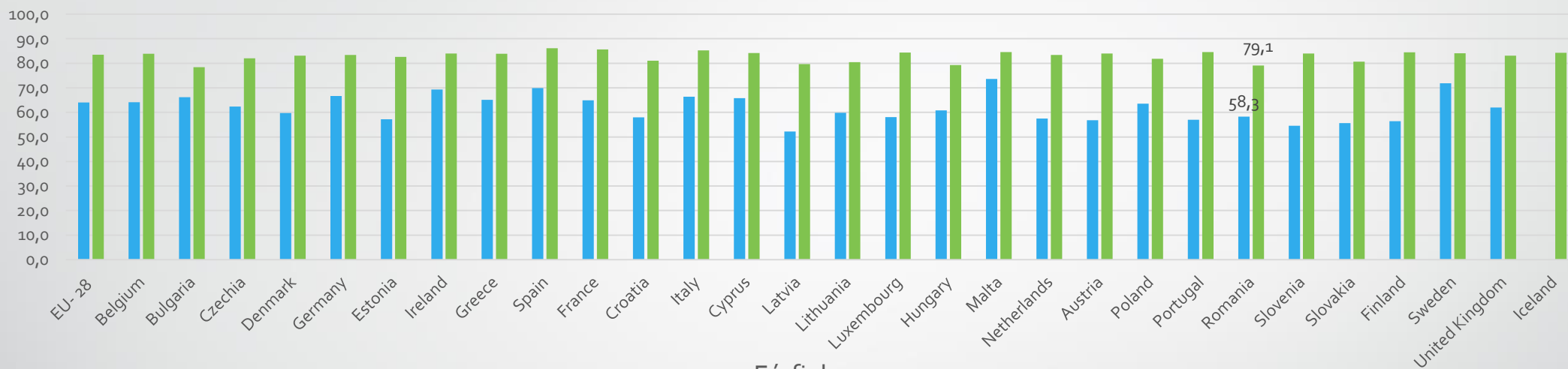
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- In a CEE context, in 1990, the average life expectancy at birth calculated for both sexes was 69,5 years in Romania, which was the same as the values for Hungary, Latvia and Estonia and it only lagged behind the other countries of the region by one year, while in some states of the Soviet Union this value was even lower
 - In 2015, the life expectancy of Romanian women was 79 years and 71,5 years for men. The biggest difference between sexes was measured in Russia
 - Overall, between 1990 and 2017 the Romanian LEB increased by 6.1 years, which at CEE level may be considered an average performance. Especially the Visegrád countries and Slovenia had an increase that was approximately one year higher, while the increase was lower in other countries

Average life expectancy at birth in CEE countries and in a few other countries, every 5 years, 1990–2017.

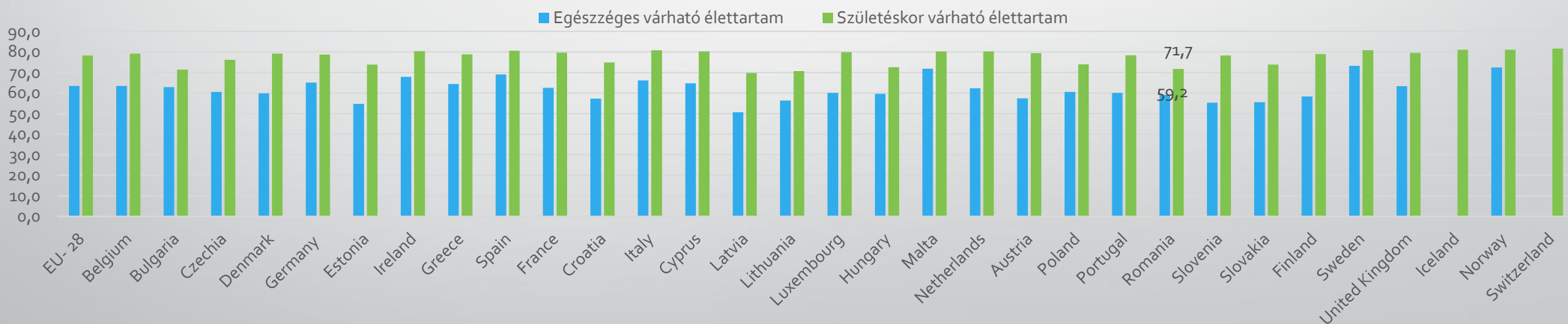
Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	Increase 1990-2015
Albania	71.8	72.2	74.2	75.9	76.9	78	78.5	6.7
Belarus	70.6	68.3	67.4	68.4	70.2	71.5	73.1	2.5
Belgium	75.8	76.8	77.8	78.9	80	81	71.3	-4.5
Bulgaria	71.3	70.9	71.4	72.5	73.5	74.3	74.9	3.6
Croatia	72.3	73.7	74.8	75.5	76.6	77.5	77.8	5.5
Czech Republic	71.8	73.1	74.7	76.1	77.6	78.8	78.9	7.1
Estonia	69.4	68.7	70.4	72.6	75.3	77	77.7	8.3
France	76.6	77.7	78.8	80.1	81.4	82.4	82.7	6.1
Germany	75.4	76.5	77.9	79.2	80.2	81.1	81.2	5.8
Greece	76.6	77.8	78.5	79.4	80.2	81.1	81.4	4.8
Hungary	69.3	70	71.8	73.3	74.5	75.3	76.1	6.8
Latvia	69.1	67.8	69.7	71.1	72.8	74.3	74.7	5.6
Lithuania	70.7	69.8	71	71.4	72.1	73.5	74.8	4.1
Moldova (Republic)	67.6	66.9	67	67.8	69.8	71.7	71.7	4.1
Poland	70.9	71.8	73.7	75	76.3	77.6	77.8	6.9
Romania	69.5	69.5	70.5	72.3	73.8	74.8	75.6	6.1
Russian Federation	68	66	65.1	65.8	68.6	70.3	71.2	3.2
Serbia	71.5	71.8	72.1	72.8	74	75	75.3	3.8
Slovakia	71.2	72.1	73.3	74.2	75.4	76.4	77.0	5.8
Slovenia	73.2	74.5	75.9	77.6	79.4	80.6	81.1	7.9

Healthy life expectancy in CEE countries and in a few other countries,

Nők



Férfiak



■ Egészséges várható é ■ Születéskor várható élettartam

(2015-2017) Romániában a nők várható egészséges élettartama, 59,2-59,8 évvel jónéhány EU tagországot megelőz,, ezek Észtország, Lettország, Szlovákia, Szlovénia, Ausztria és Finnország.

The value of the HDI (Human development index) in CEE countries and in a few other European countries, 1990-2017

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	HDI Rank (2017)	Increase 1990-2017
Albania	0.635	0.628	0.662	0.696	0.738	0.764	0.785	68	0.150
Belarus	-	0.655	0.681	0.723	0.787	0.796	0.808	53	-
Belgium	0.805	0.851	0.873	0.865	0.884	0.896	0.916	17	0.111
Bulgaria	0.700	0.702	0.713	0.75	0.775	0.794	0.813	51	0.113
Croatia	0.669	0.695	0.749	0.783	0.808	0.827	0.831	46	0.162
Czech Republic	0.761	0.785	0.821	0.847	0.861	0.878	0.888	27	0.127
Estonia	0.728	0.722	0.781	0.822	0.838	0.865	0.871	30	0.143
France	0.779	0.825	0.849	0.87	0.882	0.897	0.901	24	0.122
Germany	0.801	0.834	0.86	0.892	0.912	0.926	0.936	5	0.135
Greece	0.760	0.774	0.801	0.85	0.86	0.866	0.870	31	0.11
Hungary	0.703	0.741	0.769	0.802	0.821	0.836	0.838	45	0.135
Latvia	0.703	0.674	0.728	0.807	0.81	0.83	0.847	41	0.144
Lithuania	0.731	0.702	0.757	0.807	0.826	0.848	0.858	35	0.127
Moldova K.	0.652	0.594	0.597	0.648	0.672	0.699	0.700	112	0.048
Poland	0.712	0.738	0.784	0.803	0.829	0.855	0.865	33	0.153
Romania	0.700	0.686	0.708	0.755	0.798	0.802	0.811	52	0.111
Russian Federation	0.733	0.700	0.720	0.754	0.785	0.804	0.816	49	0.083
Serbia	0.714	0.694	0.709	0.739	0.757	0.776	0.787	69	0.073
Slovakia	0.738	0.75	0.763	0.793	0.829	0.845	0.855	38	0.117
Slovenia	0.767	0.782	0.824	0.858	0.876	0.89	0.896	25	0.129

Hierarchical cluster analysis model, CEE countries

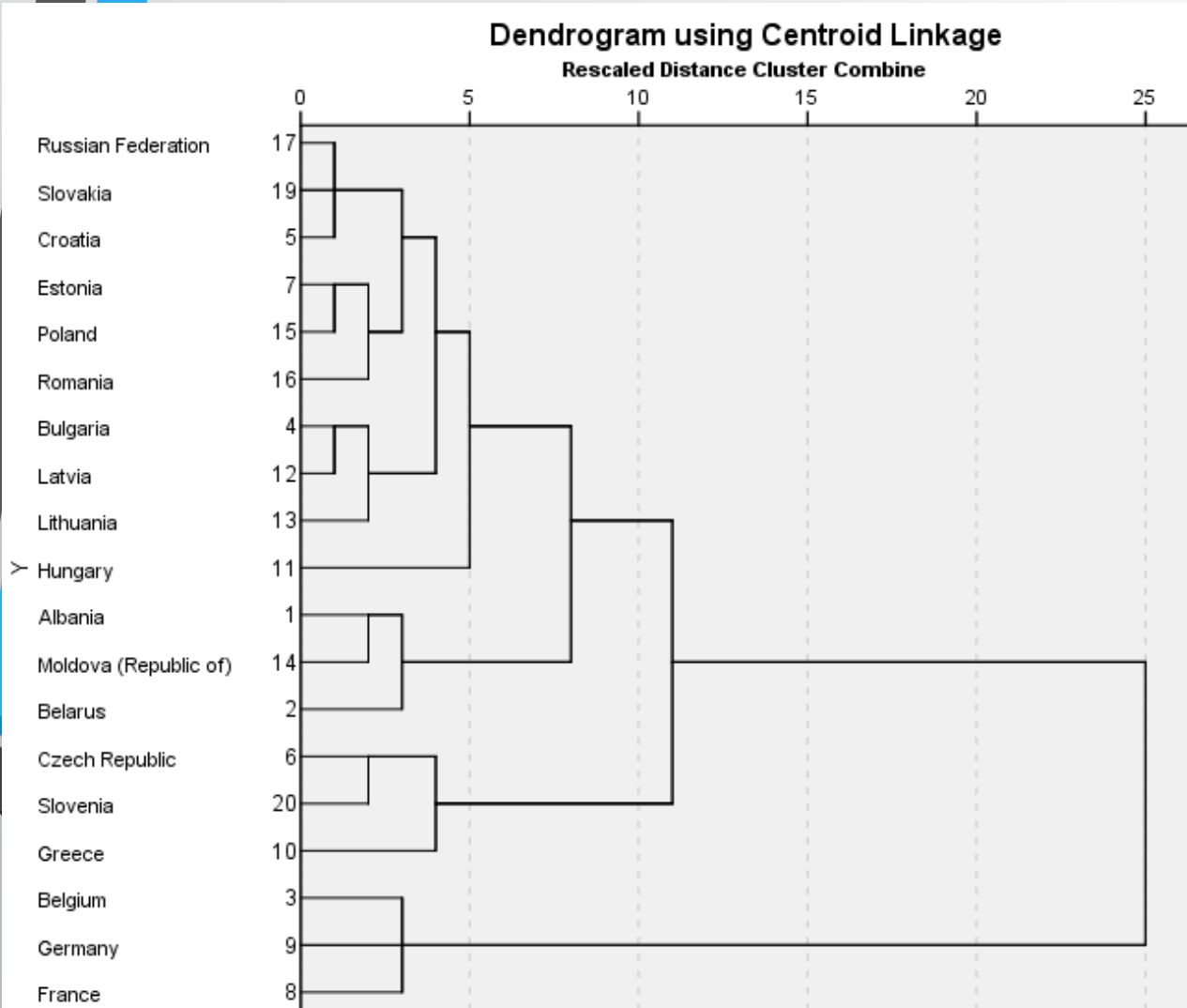
- **Variables in model:** HDI component indicators and some other variables:
- GDP/capita, Gross enrolment ratio-schools (%), Mean years of schooling, Expected years of schooling, Life expectancy at birth, Labour force participation rate, Unemployment rate
- **Results**

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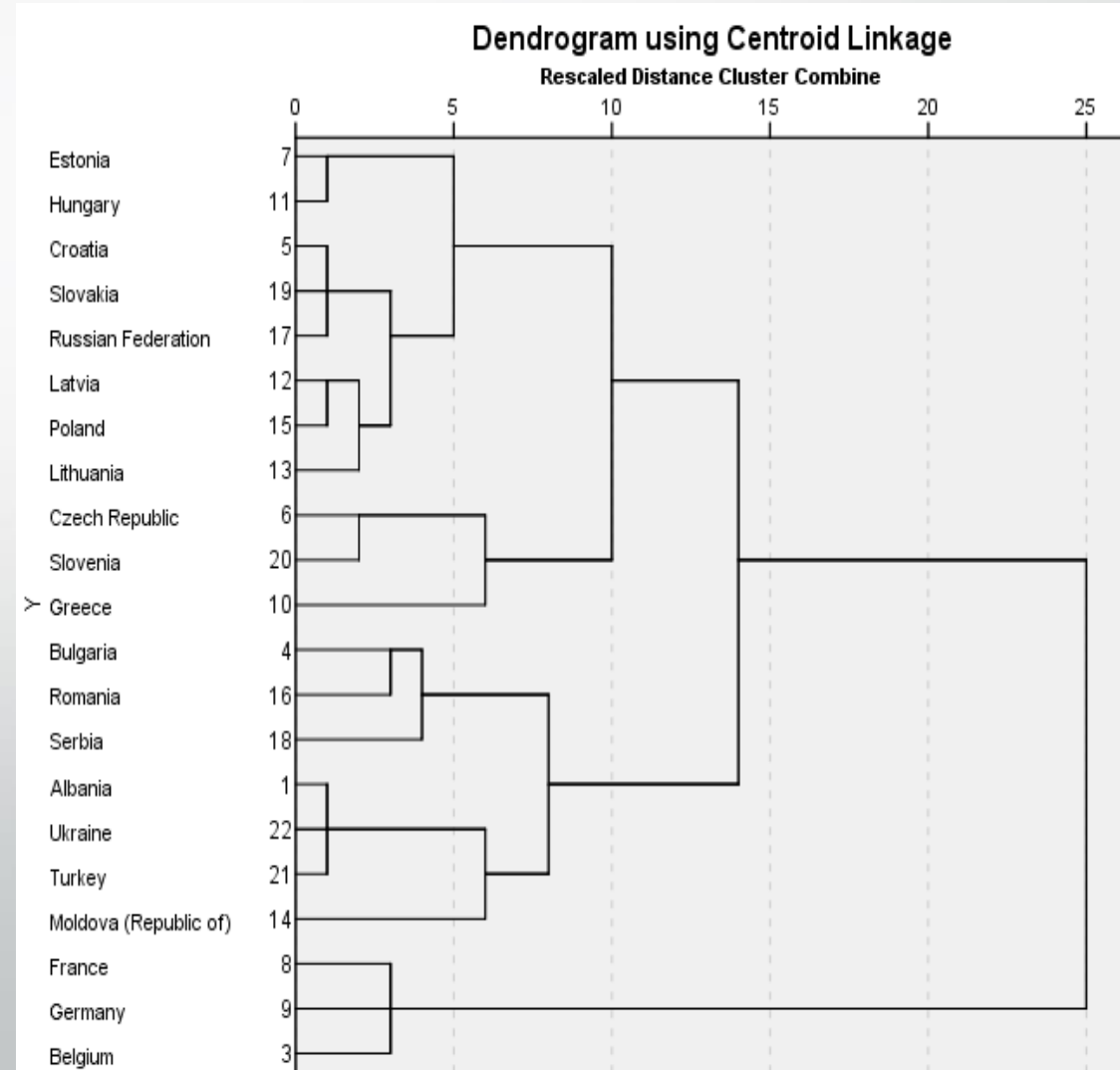
Results:

We can see the change of configuration of the countries between 1995, 2005 and 2015. While in 1995 Romania was in the same group with Estonia and Poland, in 2005, after the depression of the 1990ies, it was grouped closely with Bulgaria and Serbia

1995

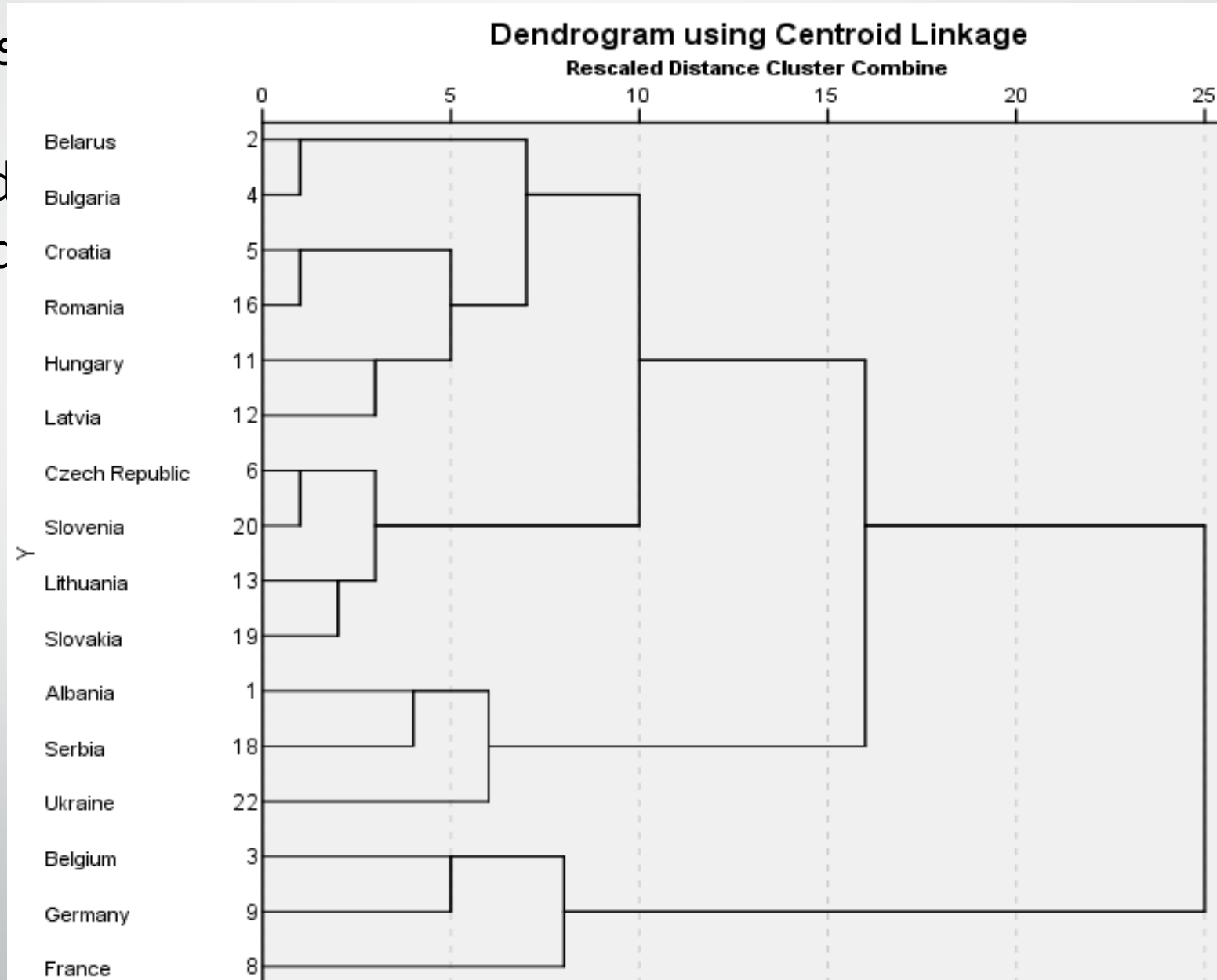


2005



2015

- After 9 years of EU accession, Romania was closely associated with **Croatia**, and, on second level, with **Hungary** and **Latvia**, so the lower developed Baltic and Visegrad countries, and the distance from non-EU countries increased



Következtetések

- A rendszerváltás utáni első évtizedben a legtöbb mutató tekintetében a változások a hanyatlás irányába mutattak, csökkent a nemzeti jövedelem, az oktatási mutatók vagy a várható élettartam sem javult számottevően.
- A rendszerváltás második évtizedében (2001—2010) a változások a növekedés, fejlődés irányába mutatnak, de vannak a társadalmi problémák megnövekedésének számlájára írható változások is (egyenlőtlenségek növekedése), amelyek részben valami egyéb jelenség melléktermékeként alakultak ki,.
- A gazdaság területén Románia jelentős mértékben javította az 1990-s évek második felétől 2017-ig az európai országok körében a pozícióit, amennyiben az egy főre eső nemzeti terméket az EU átlag százalékában, vásárlóerő-paritáson nézzük, EU28 országok átlagához képest az 1995, évi kevesebb mint egyharmadról 2017-re az EU átlag 63 százalékára emelkedett
- Összeségében megállapítható, hogy Romániát az EU csatlakozási folyamat és az EU tagság a társadalmi és gazdasági fejlődés ütemét felgyorsították, főleg az EU-ból kimaradó szomszédos országok túlnyomó többségéhez képest.
- AZ EU-ból kimaradó országokhoz képest Románia mutatói jobbak lettek a gazdasági dimenzióban, amíg a társadalmi fejlődés szegmenseiben ez az előny egyelőre mérsékelten vagy alig mutatható ki. A 2008-2009. évi világválságból való kilábalás Romániában sikeresebb volt ugyan, mint néhány európai országban (lásd Görögország, Portugália), de a fejlődés ütemét lelassította, bár ehhez a lelassuláshoz más, belpolitikai tényezők is hozzájárultak