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Environmental aspects of migration – amenity seeking in the Lake Balaton Resort Area, Hungary

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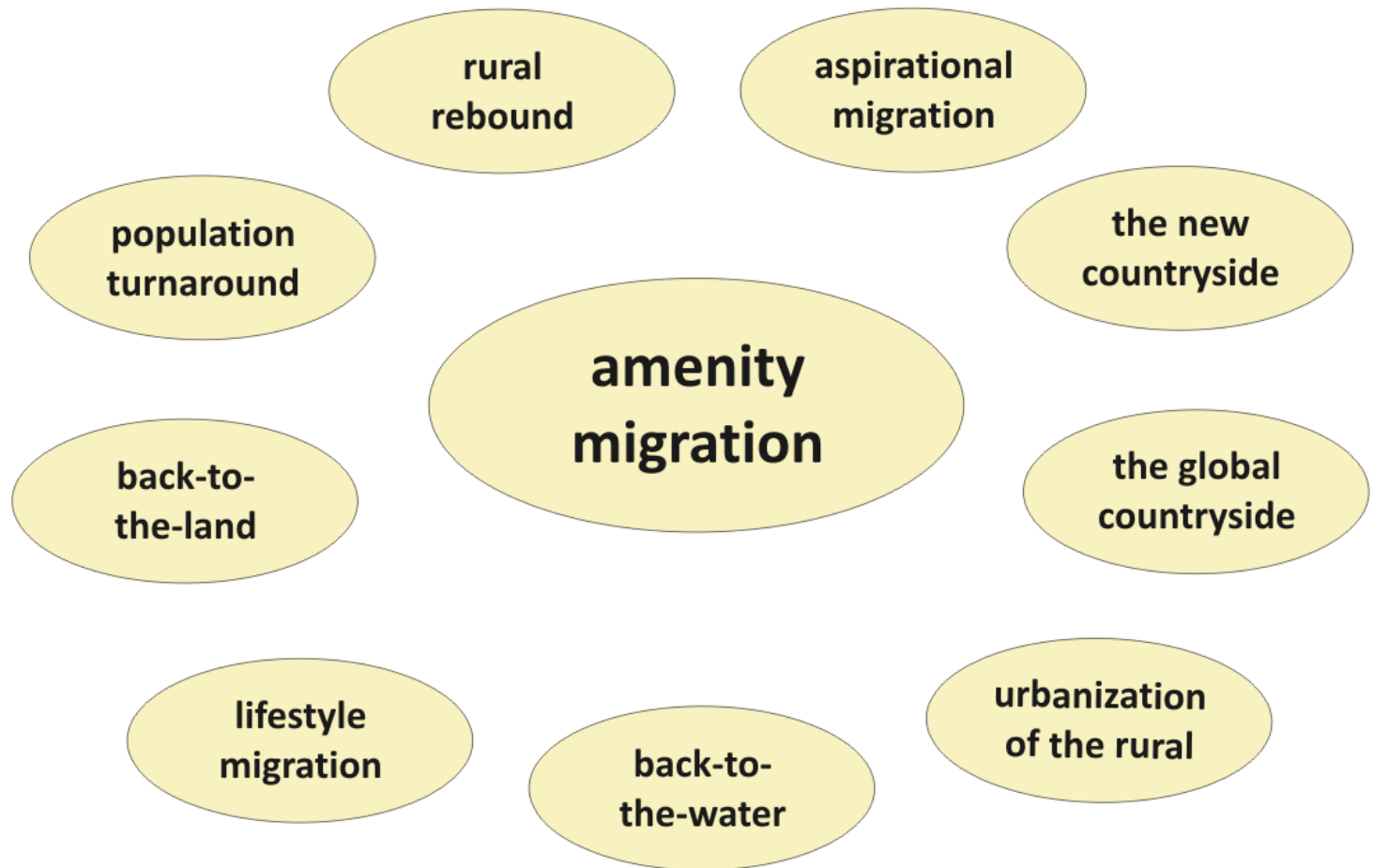


What is amenity migration?

- " ... the movement of people to places, **permanently or part-time**, principally because of the **actual or perceived higher environmental quality and/or cultural differentiation of the destination.**" (Glorioso, R.S. – Moss, L.A.G. 2007)
- " the purchasing of primary or residences in **rural areas values for the aesthetic, recreational, and other consumption-oriented use values**" (McCarty, J. 2008)
- " ... specific type of migration which **is not motivated by economic prosperity...**" (Bartoš, M. et al. 2009)
- " Amenity migration the movement of people based on **the draw of natural and/or cultural amenities...**" (Gosnell, H. – Abrams, J. 2011)
- " ...refers to **people moving to scenic area.**" (Taylor, L. 2011.)

Not well-defined phenomena!

Diverse terminology



Does amenity migration differ from counterurbanization?

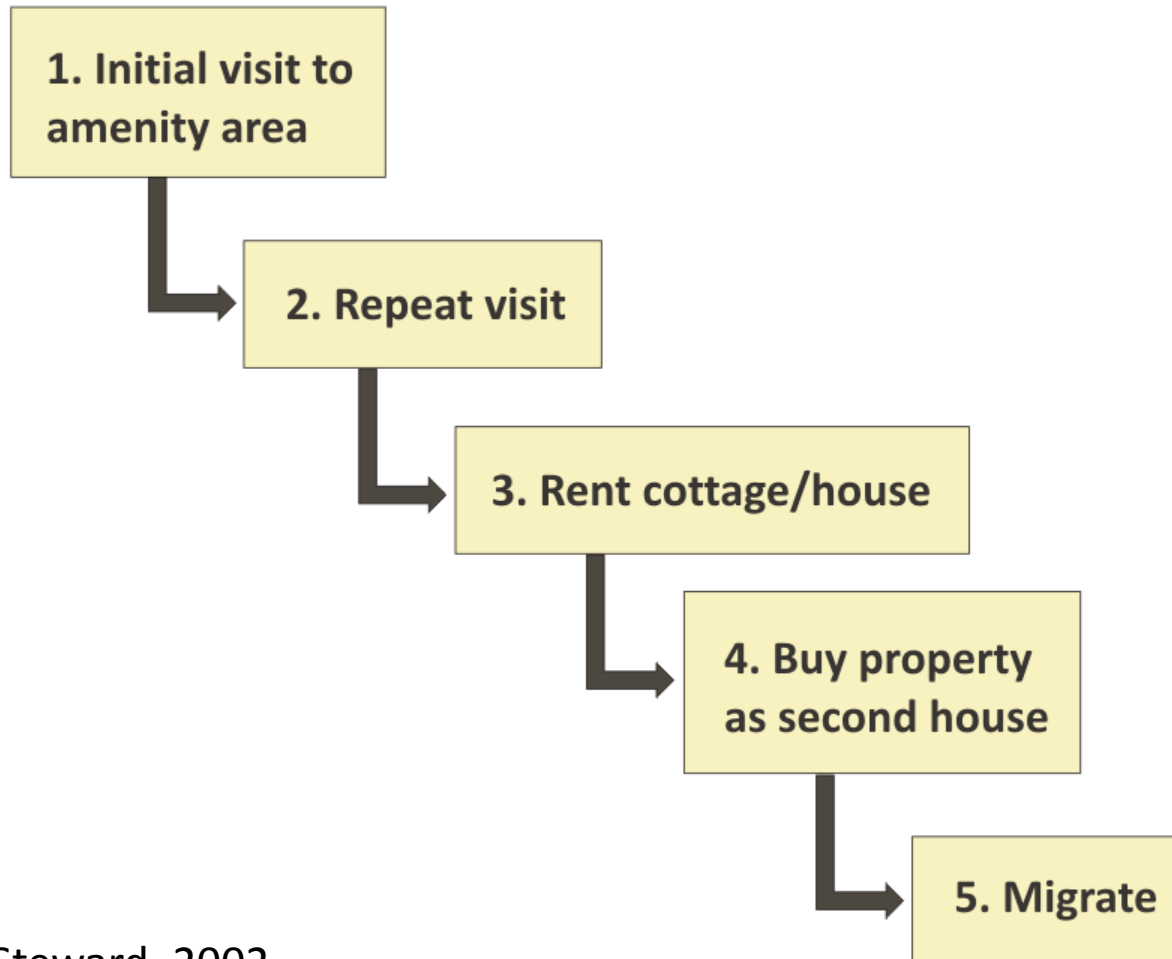
	Amenity migration	Counterurbanization
direction	movement from urban to rural	
push factors	„anti-urban” push factors such as: high criminal risks, congestion, high prices, high rates of local government taxation, low quality of environment	
pull factors	natural and cultural environment of rural areas, proximity of nature , quality of life, recreation, rural idyll , escapism, membership of social space and group	better environment, more tranquil lifestyle, living in a smaller area , housing environment

Does amenity migration differ from counterurbanization?

	Amenity migration	Counterurbanization
motivation	<p>motivated by the desire of rural idyll, no economic motivation, richness in natural amenities: <i>water bodies, topographic variation, wilderness, outdoor recreation</i></p>	<p>seek environmental amenities, economic need</p>
aspect	<p>environmental</p>	<p>spatial <i>(concentration – deconcentration)</i></p>
characteristic of migrants	<p>financially free</p>	<p>no specified group</p>
time	<p>permanent or part-time*</p>	<p>permanent</p>

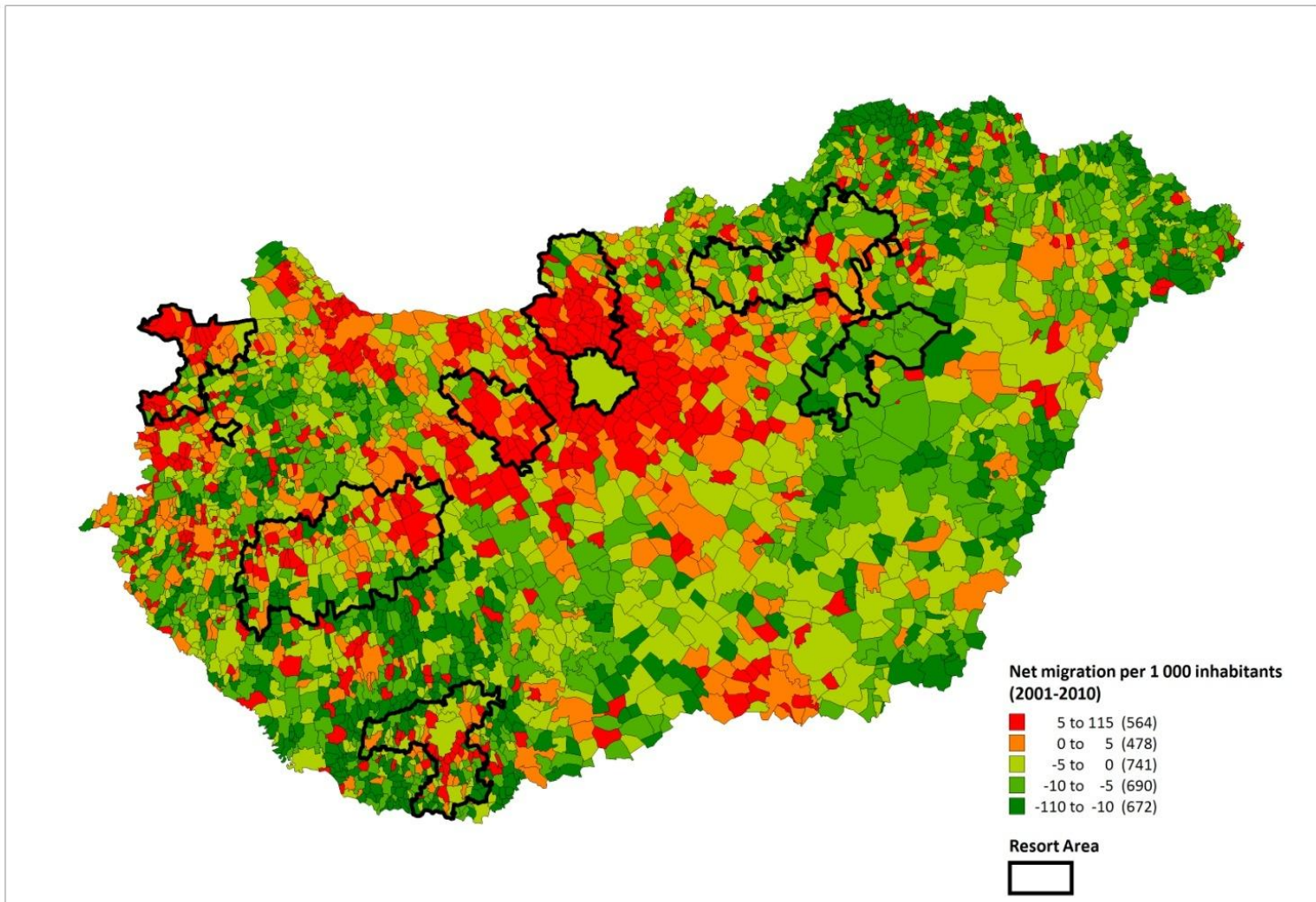
Amenity migration and tourism

Five stages of amenity migration



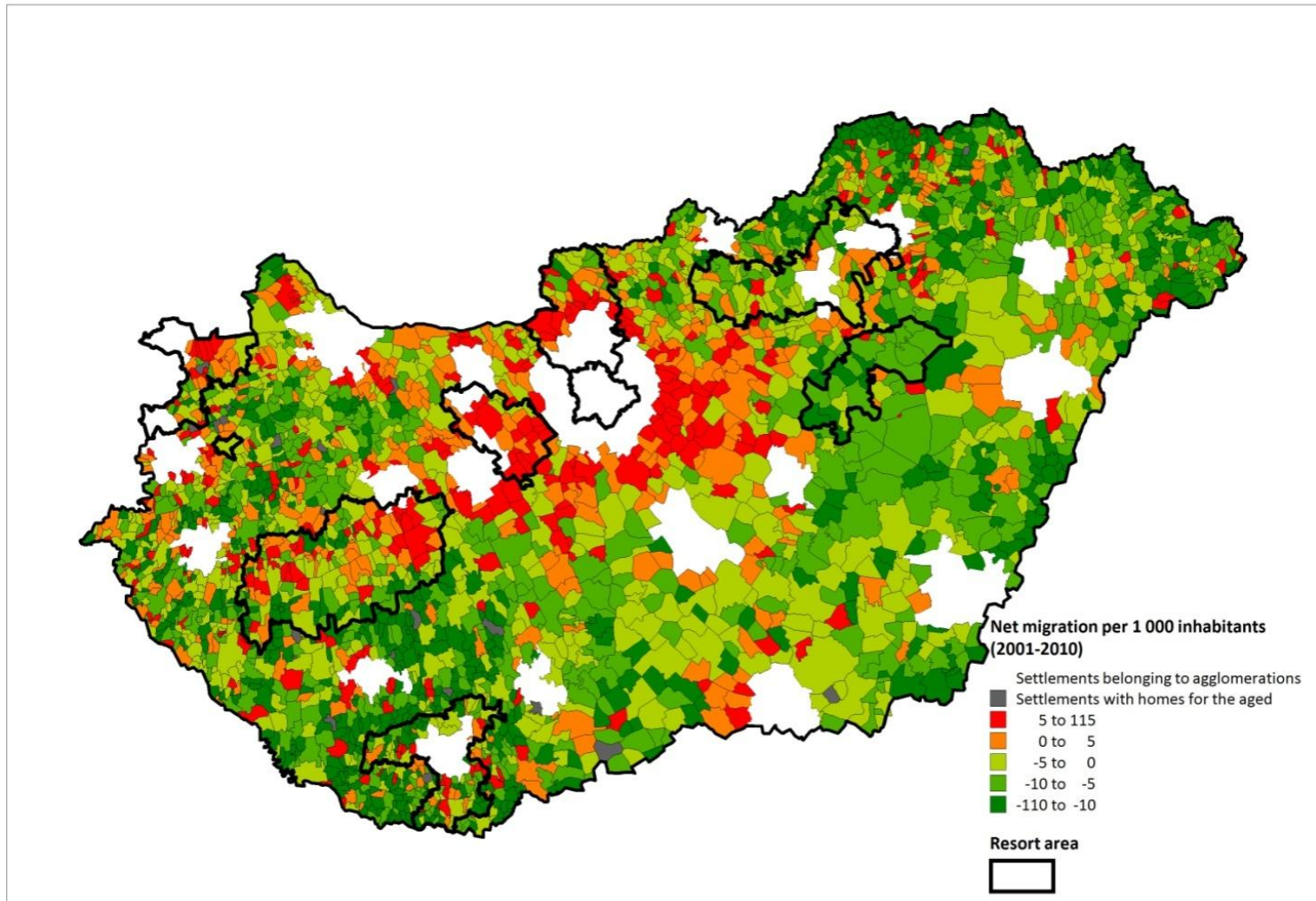
Source: Steward, 2002

How can we measure the presence of amenity migration with statistical data?



Source: KSH

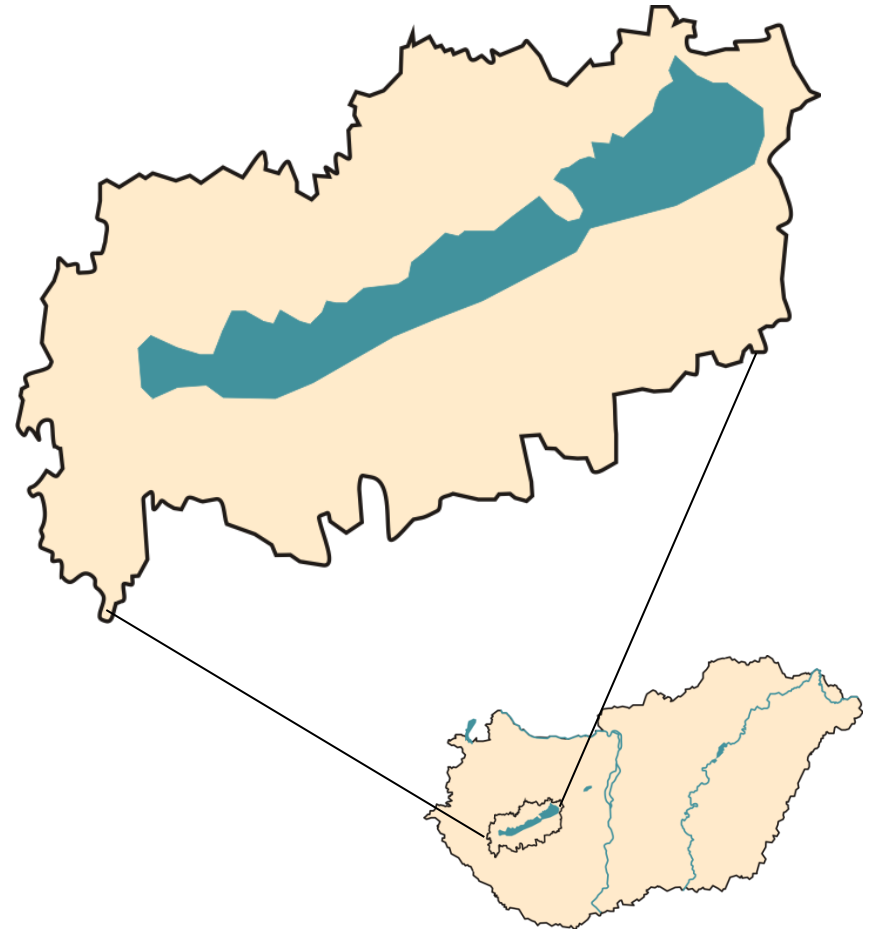
How can we measure the presence of amenity migration with statistical data?



Source: KSH

Some facts about the Lake Balaton Resort Area

- area: 3 886 km²
- the largest lake in Central Europe
- 179 settlements
- small villages
- low population density
- national park, mountainous region with monadnocks, 5 wine regions, health tourism, cultural amenities



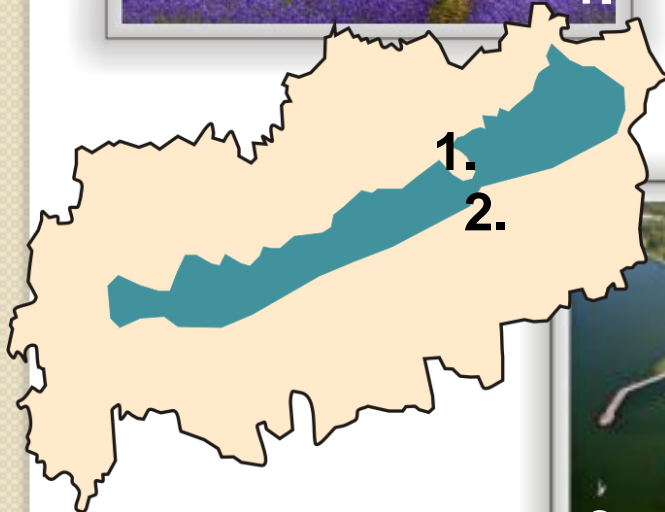
Amenities in the Lake Balaton Resort Area



1.

1. The Benedictine Abbey in Tihany and lavender field in the peninsula

2. Harbour in Balatonföldvár and the „Kékszalag” regatta

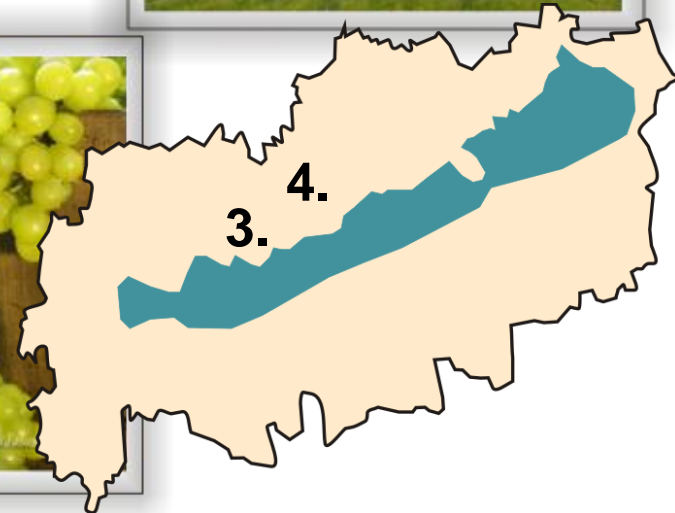


2.



Amenities in the Lake Balaton Resort Area

- 3. House and vineyard in the Káli basin
- 4. Badacsony wine region



Amenities in the Lake Balaton Resort Area

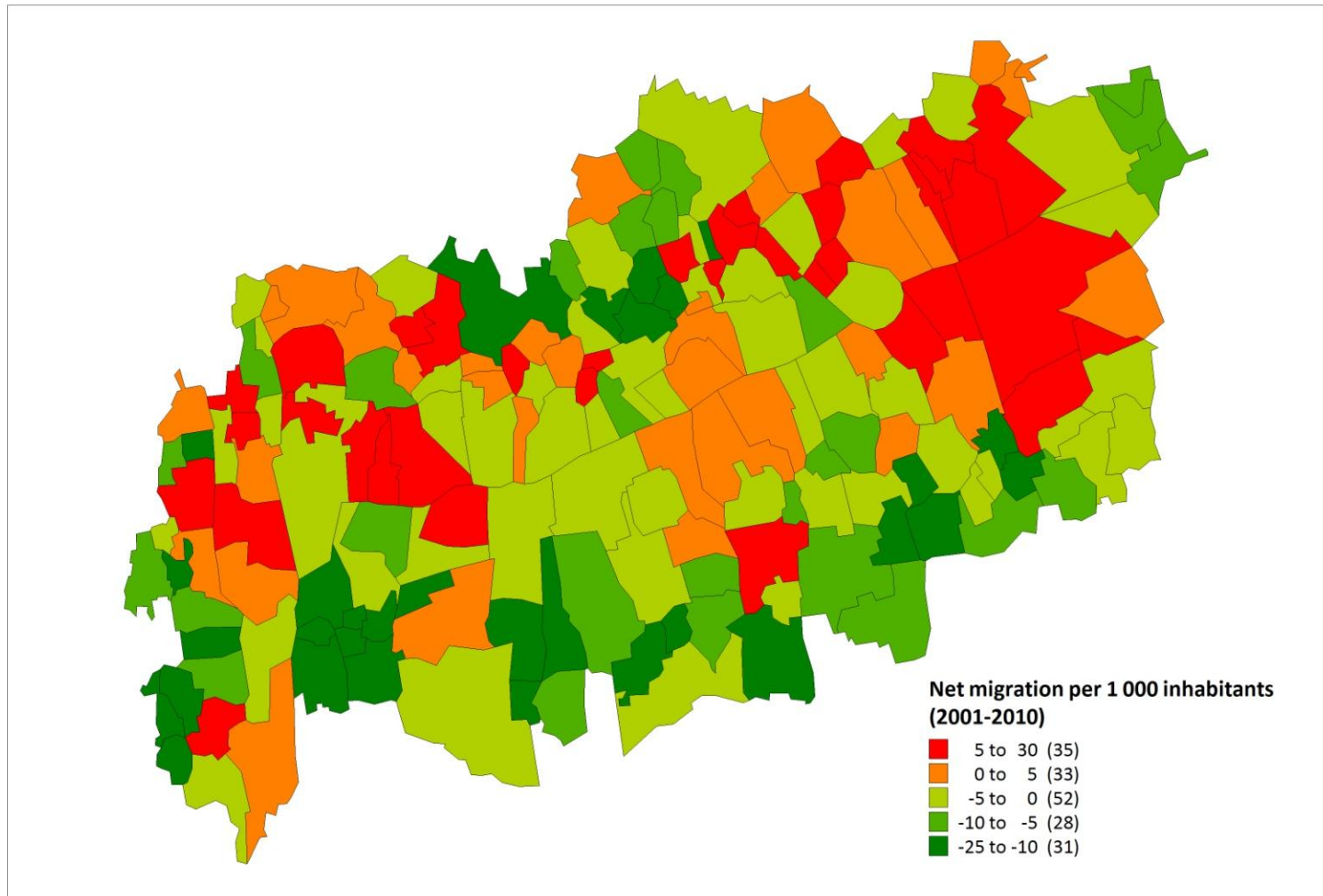
5. Settlement with medical water and mud (Alsópáhok)

6. Thermal lake in Héviz with health tourism

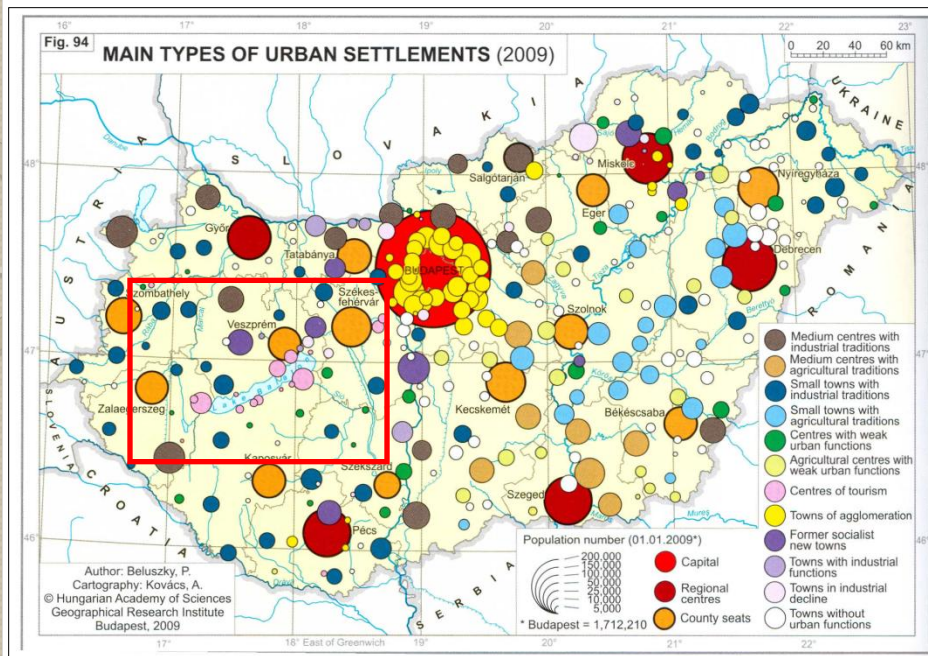
7. Qualified health resort (Zalakaros)



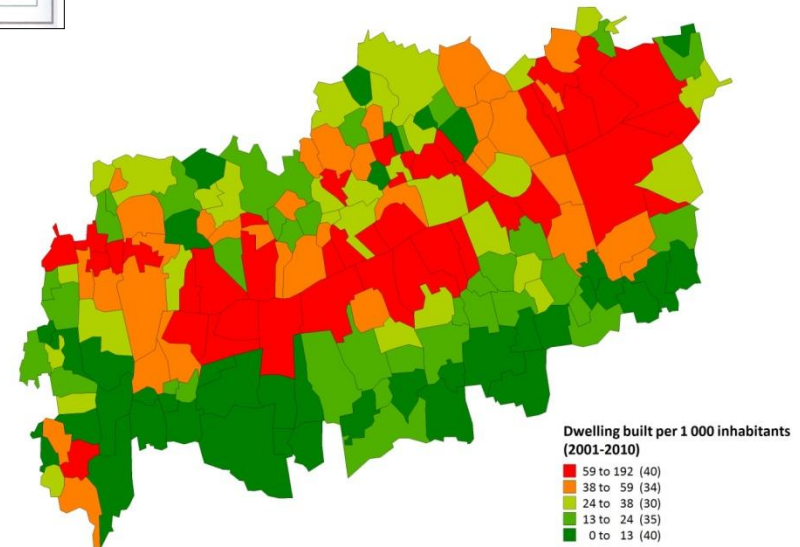
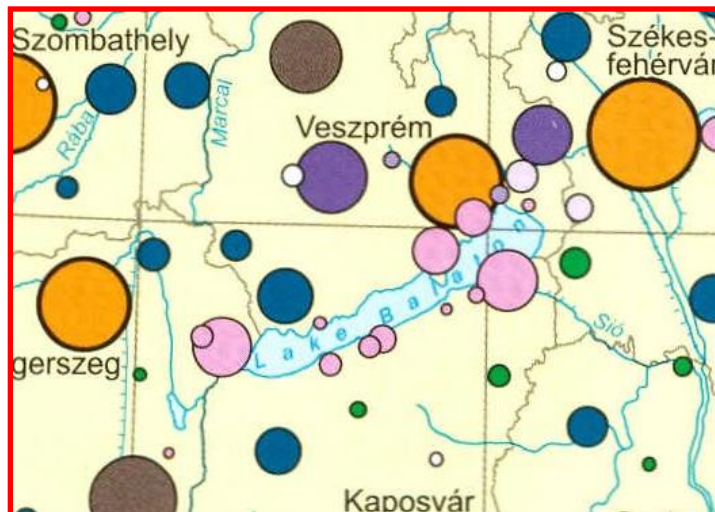
In-migration in the Lake Balaton Resort Area



Source: KSH

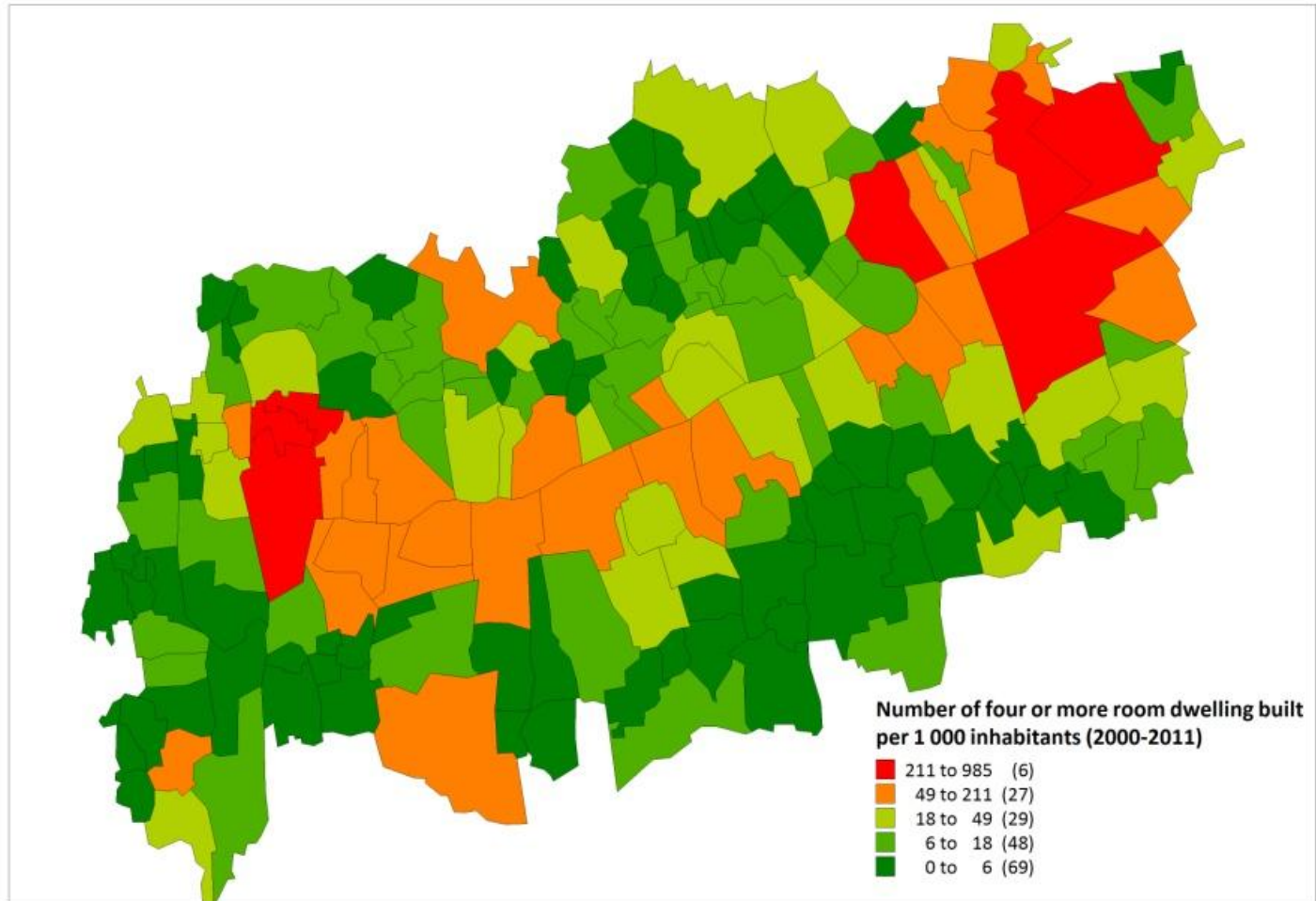


Dwelling built per 1 000 inhabitants



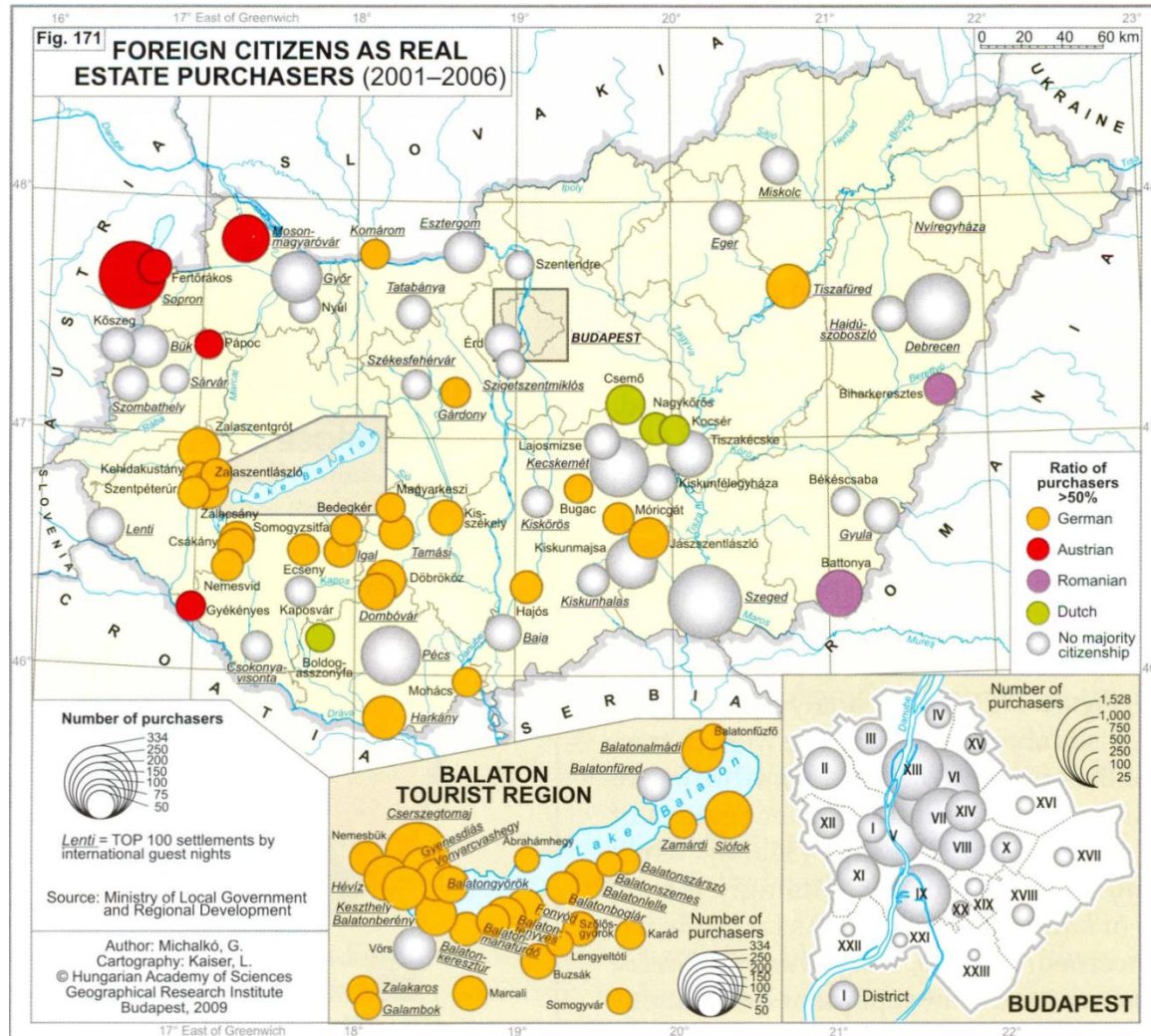
Source: Maps in Hungary, 2009; KSH

Number of four or more room dwelling built per 1 000 inhabitants



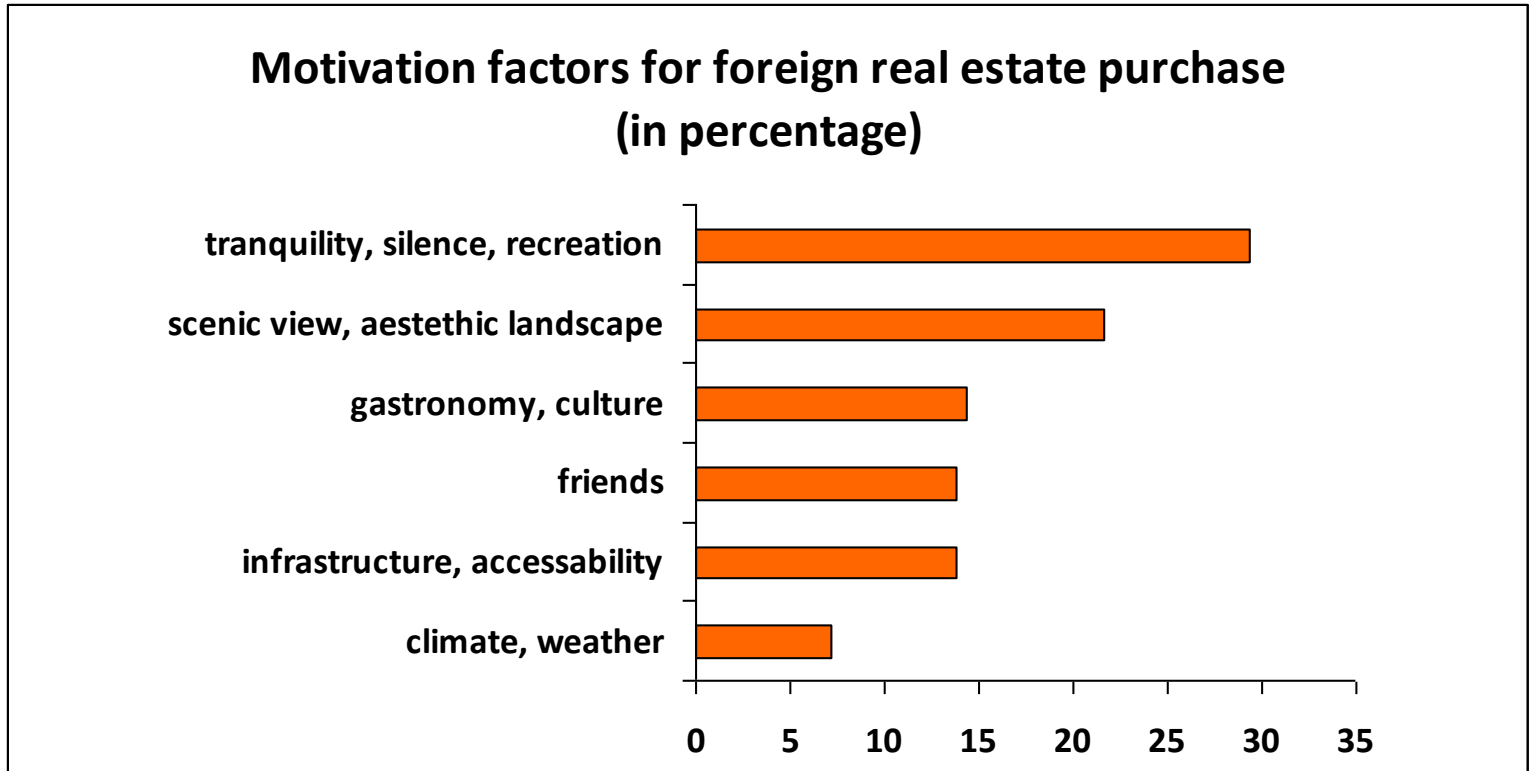
Source: KSH

Who purchase real estate in the region?



Source: Maps in Hungary, 2009

Motivations



Source: Kovács, E. et al. 2006.

Summary

- Amenity migration can be studied in the area
- What will be the following steps?
 - Analyzing statistical data
 - Analyzing natural and cultural attractions
 - Making survey to know more about motivations and migrants



Thank you for your attention!



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