COMPLEXINDICATION OF SPATIAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

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To develop the economy of regions it is important for us to learn which factors and to what extent have an impact on the economic development of a region. For the sake of comparing regions it is practical to characterise the economic situation of the region by the indicators of the spatial economic structure. The spatial economic structure of the region or the microregions of the region depends to a great extent on the spatial social structure of the region or the microregions of the region.The discussion of the relations within the spatial structure contains the summary of the decisive processes in the territory.

Spatial structure does not only mean the territorial scope of economic and social processes and a summary thereof but also represents in a spatial structure the variety, internal structure, interaction, mutual determination and controversies of processes going on in the various territorial units.

The spatial structure is a scheme built of spatial elements and the spatial relations among them, a real phenomenon, the interpretation and description whereof being substantially determined by the mode and views of the approach. We can establish on the basis of Hungarian technical literature that there may be many indicators for the spatial structure.

The contents of the spatial structure are varied but they can be examined in a complex way, too. The basis for examining the spatial structure is provided by numerical information and data relating to the territorial units. The most important types of processes for the generation of complex indicators are as follows: *Rank number method:* This is the simplest method both from a theoretical and a practical point of view.

Complex indicator Bennett: In this process the particular values of each indicator are expressed as a percentage of the maximum of the given indicator. The non-weighted arithmetical average of these values result in a complex indicator the values whereof fall theoretically in the range 0 to 100.

Factor analysis: In deploying this method, we generate such independent factors out of the linear combination of the variables to be analysed as explain the biggest possible portion of the total variances of the original variables. In examining the spatial structure we can talk about spatial economic structure and spatial social structure.