

MIGRATION ACTUALITIES OF THE STUDENTS OF BUDAPEST BUSINESS SCHOOL GRADUATED BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010 PLACING EMPHASIS ON THE DIFFERENCES IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS

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Abstract:

One of the determining components of the social and economic well-being is the education. Those who have higher educational qualification are able to do a lot to improve development by their knowledge, broadminded mentality and language skills. Our research was carried out on the basis of data derived from graduate follow-up surveys of Budapest Business School that questioned students graduated in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. It was investigated where the graduated students work: whether they stay where they lived in their childhood or they work far from their birthplace – that is, the capital invested into education where returns.

Correlations were looked for between the level of development of different areas of the country and the willingness of graduates to work there, and the migration balance of regions in connection to graduates.

Keywords: *migration, graduate follow-up survey, development, region, ranking*

Introduction

In this survey the data processed are derived from graduate follow-up surveys (GFS) carried out among students graduated between 2007 and 2010, and in our opinion that are related to migration.

Since reply was voluntary, questionnaires differed from the college graduates' social-demographic distribution, and distribution according to academic status. In some cases the number of replies reached 18% of the base population, here according to GFS references no weight factor has to be used. Those data were not involved in the process where reply ratios were significantly low. For this reason our essay concerns not the base population but the sample.

Our pre-supposition, that early-life impressions are determining in our life, many people likely to choose their childhood habitat as their living quarters or at least its surrounding in the same region. Everyone has the target to live in social-economical welfare and well-being, so the second pre-supposition is that the other important factor while choosing habitat is the high state of development.

Characteristics of graduates

Among data provided by the BBS graduates of the semesters between 2007 and 2010, those 1347 replies were involved in the survey what declared in which town they lived at their age of 14 and where they live now, because these are the most important factors considering migration.

Among graduates providing replies ladies showed more willingness to reply (78.0%), but 85 graduate denied declaration of their sex, 44 people did not declare their date of birth. Those who filled the questionnaire were divided into eight categories, based on this almost six tenth of them were between 25 and 27 years old during the survey. 28.4%

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of the respondents lived in Budapest at their age of 14, and almost one fifth of them lived in the surrounding area of the capital (Pest County, and Central Transdanubia). 1338 alumni declared their secondary-school: the ratio of the graduates of traditional 4 years high-school (36.8%) and technical college (38.1%) were almost the same, the remaining one quarter represented other types of school.

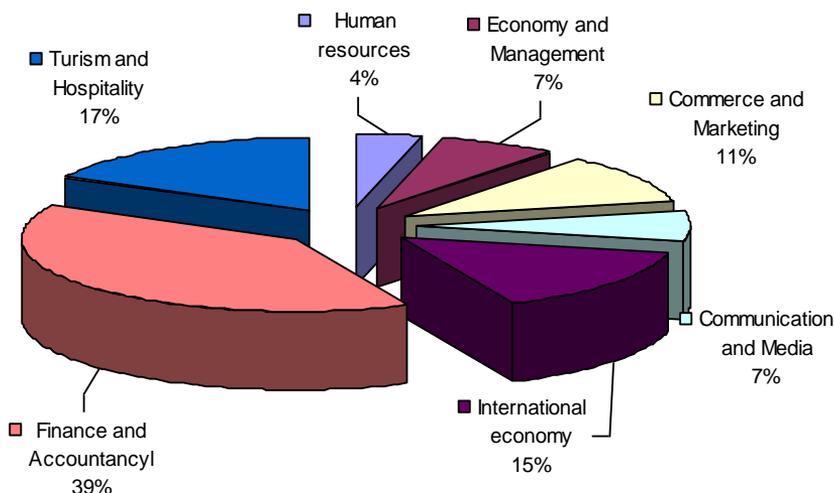


Figure 1. Distribution of BBS graduates graduated between 2007 and 2012 based on majoring

Resource: graduates follow-up survey database of BBS

The question regarding major was not answered by 145. 39% of respondents were majoring finance and accountancy, those majoring human resources reached the lowest ratio. Further ratios of distribution are presented in Figure 1.

After graduating – based on the respondent 637 graduates- two third of them found a job in the town which is the basis of their college or in its surrounding. After finishing studies finding a job was not problematic in case of the respondent 670 students: during their studies 50% of them had already worked, and 95.8% of them became active part of the labour market. Two third of the respondents declared that the degree gained at BBS meant advantage while searching for job. The question regarding degree and job relation was answered positively by 93.3% of 1214 people, the ratio of those who use the knowledge gained at the college less, in some measure and fully were almost the same. 1290 answered the question regarding position, based on this three quarter of them worked as employee. This ratio is not treated to be relevant, because base pieces of information are missing from the questionnaires that include different questions.

Mobility of graduates

Table 1 shows the distribution of graduates according to their habitat at their age of 14 and at their age of answering the questions.

Table 1. Distribution of BBS graduates graduated between 2007 and 2012 based on habitat at their age of 14 and nowadays

Today/ 14 year	Bp	CH (P)	SGP	ST	NGP	NH	CT	WT	Abroad	Total
Bp	342	20	1	0	0	1	2	1	15	382
CH(P)	42	134	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	183
SGP	75	1	43	0	0	0	0	1	3	123
ST	39	0	0	47	0	0	2	0	0	88
NGP	48	5	0	0	37	0	0	0	2	92
NH	76	8	1	0	2	74	1	1	2	165
CT	55	1	2	2	0	1	80	3	0	144
WT	51	1	0	2	0	0	1	108	1	164
Abroad	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Total	731	171	50	51	39	78	88	114	25	1347

Resource: graduates follow-up survey database of BBS

Habitats are grouped based on regions, Central Hungary is divided into Budapest (Bp) and Pest County (C-H (P)). From mobility's point of view habitat abroad is important, for this reason it is represented in Table 1 despite its low frequency. Further regions are the following: [Southern Great Plain](#) (SGP), [Southern Transdanubia](#) (SD), Northern Great Plain (NGP), Northern Hungary (NH), Central Transdanubia (CT) and Western Transdanubia (WT).

In Table 1 the numbers of those graduates who moved back to their childhood habitat are placed diagonally. Out of the diagonal the frequency of migrants can be found. Our next investigation is carried out considering these two categories (migrants and non-migrants). We were searching for relationship between migration and the following alternates: date of birth, type of secondary school, major, place of college and working place (same, agglomeration, or different town), date of finding a job, position.

Almost two third of the 1303 graduates do not migrate, among the eldest (born between 1956 and 1980) this ratio is 74.3%, the distribution is also higher among those who were born in 1985 (70.0%), and lower among those who were born in 1984 (57.0%). Poor but significant relationship can be found between migration and date of birth. The same result was reached during the examination of the connection between migration and type of secondary school. The biggest part of graduates attended technical school, every third member of this group migrated, that is less than the migration ratio (35.8%) of the whole group who were asked. Those alumni who attended not traditional secondary school are more willing to migrate (43.2%).

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Further significant correlation was found between migration and major. Graduates majoring International Economy were the most willing to migrate (45.3%), and the least were those majoring Human Resources (17.4%). Based on the data of the 637 respondents, three categories can be created: one third of them attended college and found job in the same region where they lived at their age of 14, the members of the next group moved just because of their studies (24.2%), the members of the third group migrated from their childhood habitat to study and stayed at the place of their college (28.4%). According to Cramer's measure the connection between these variables is positive, and a bit stronger than the previous ones.

670 people answered the question that how long it took to find a job. The seven possibilities to answer did not ensure deeper analysis, but it can be stated, that almost the half of the graduates (46.9%) had labour relations during their studies. Very few could not find a job after a year or later (5.4%). Similar to the previous variant, distribution based on position was too detailed (six categories), for this reason only basics can be stated. Three quarters of the students graduated in the examined semesters, worked as employee. Their willingness to migrate was the same as experienced on the whole sample. The few private entrepreneurs and self-employers more likely to try to get along in their former habitat, and half of those on the board who represent 5.6% of the whole sample took on moving in order to gain a better position.

Regions' state of development and the direction of migration

In the following we examined the general statement, that the destination of migration is essentially Budapest. Based on the data of the first table 35.7% (481 people) of the correspondents migrated, whose 80.9% moved to Budapest. This significant variation is shown by Figure 2.

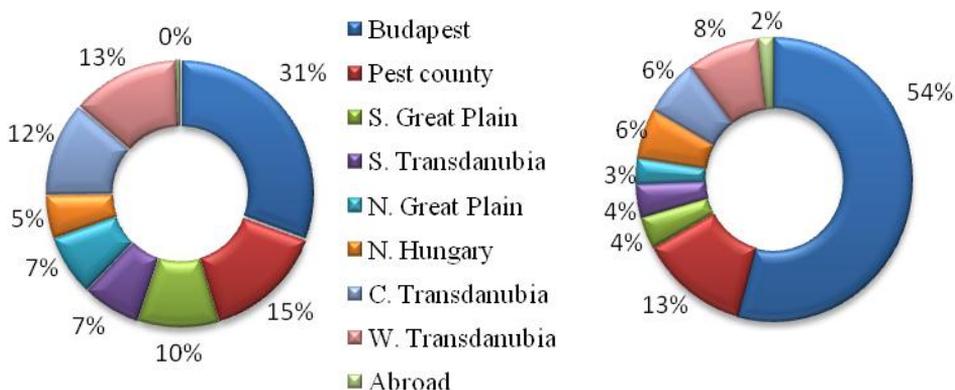


Figure 2. Distribution of BBS graduates graduated between 2007 and 2012 based on habitat at their age of 14 and nowadays

Resource: graduates follow-up survey database of BBS

Pest County belongs to Central Hungary, where 37 people moved to, so 88.6% (426 people) of the migrants settled down in this region. The capital's proportion in this set is 91.3%. During searching the reason of choosing this region we tried to find index

numbers regarding development, from the database of Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO), that are valid for the given time interval. In most cases these can be found separated according to regions, so for this reason we treated this region as one unit. Because of handling the different measures and time factors, index numbers were put into order according to regions, so 22 development ranks were established. The availability of the tables, that include the base information connected to these can be found among the resource materials, here we emphasized only the information that are relevant to our survey.

The value of GDP per capita that is measured by purchasing power parity makes it possible to compare the economical data of the different regions. Based on this index the advantageous position in development of Central Hungary was without any doubt in the examined period compared with other regions. This region plays a leading role considering other economical factors as well. Job possibilities are the best in this region, it is proved by the high level of education (ratio of those having high school diploma and of those having degree or diploma), huge number of enterprises and new enterprises, and by the employment rate also. Here the ratio of minimal salary is the lowest compared to the gross salary, that is because of the region's high income level.

From the point of view of demography the status Central Hungary is less prosperous. The low number of child population is proved by the fact that the whole fertility factor per female capita and the ratio of infant dependancy was the second worst in the country after Western Transdanubia. Considering aging index and the dependancy rate of elder population the region is ranked in the middle (rank 4 and 5). It is an interesting fact that the number of cultural institutions per 100.000 inhabitants is the lowest in this region, it can be probably explained by high population density, but the number of cultural occasions per 100.000 capita is the highest here. It can be mentioned as a negative fact that the number of delinquencies became known is the highest in this region.

Central Hungary is the only one among the regions where the migration scale shows positive balance (Table 2). In the examined period the official index of inland migration per 1000 inhabitants was similar, but based on data from HCSO in Western Transdanubia the number of inland immigrants was higher than emigrants.

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Table 2.: Migration index of BBS graduates graduated 2007 and 2012 based on regions

Region	Habitat at the of 14	Habitat today	Migration index
Central Hungary	565	902	337
Southern Great Plain	123	50	-73
Southern Transdanubia	88	51	-37
Northern Great Plain	92	39	-53
Northern Hungary	165	78	-87
Central Transdanubia	144	88	-56
Western Transdanubia	164	114	-50
Abroad	6	25	19
Summa	1347	1347	

Resource: graduates follow-up survey database of BBS

Only 6 people of the graduates lived abroad at their age of 14, now, from them four people live in Central Hungary. During data provision 25 people stated, that they had been living abroad, two third of them moved from Central Hungary to a foreign country.

Based on the data, both from the graduates and from HCSO most people migrate from Northern Hungary, where the GDP per capita is the lowest among the regions. The number of operating and newly established enterprises – after [Southern Transdanubia](#) – is the lowest here in the country, the least foreign companies can be found here. The employment rate of people aging between 15 and 64 – the same as in the Northern Great Plain – is the lowest in the country, due to the low literacy rate of the population and the willingness to participate in adult training is the second worst among the regions.

Examining the Northern Hungary region from the point of view of demography it can be stated, that the whole fertility rate is the highest here, and the childhood dependency index is the second highest (after the Northern Great Plain). Apart from the high number of infants the ratio of elders cannot be neglected too, who have to be supported by the few labour force. The life-expectancy is the lowest here in case of both sexes. Natural loss of the whole population is characteristic for the whole country, Northern Hungary has the third worst position (after [Southern Great Plain](#) and [Southern Transdanubia](#)), but the real loss here is the highest because of the high ratio of emigration.

Conclusions, proposals

Further analysis can be carried out based on the ranks of the regions' development indexes, but here we neglect it because of the limitations in coverage. Based on the database of the graduates, migration was not significant except for the Central Hungary region. Based on the data from both the HCSO and the graduates, our pre-suppositions were certified. Despite the view that became popular, the ratio of minimal salary

compared to the gross salary is not the worst in the Northern Hungary region, but in the Northern Great Plain, [Southern Great Plain](#) and [Southern Transdanubia](#).

It would worth to collect and analyse the data of colleges' graduates. In order to being able to compare them, it would worth to standardise the questions and coding of the previous analyses.

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Tényleges szaporodás, fogyás, ezer lakosra http://www.ksh.hu/thm/2/indi2_1_1.html.

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Természetes szaporodás, fogyás, ezer lakosra http://www.ksh.hu/thm/2/indi2_1_1.html.

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