

EMIGRATIONAL INCLINATION - STAYING OR LEAVING – FREE MIGRATION POSSIBILITIES AND TENDENCIES IN B. A. Z. COUNTY

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ABSTRACT

In this recent study we would like to show how migration affects in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, which components it has, what differences are there between gross and net emigrational inclination, what measures have been done by the ones who are determined to leave Hungary in expectations of a foreign job. A 375-element-sample was taken and had been appraised in order to measure the net emigration, the emigrational network and so the emigrational shell.

INTRODUCTION

The way out of the recession in the EU seems to be slower as expected. It's also confirmed by the industrial procession and the data of the foreign trade. There is a definitely decry in the international trade data of the EU. The public mood is considerably influenced by every change that has affect on the labour market. The free flow of workforce is an essential question. The employee migrants are moving typically from the buffer zone countries – such Hungary – to the EU-15, while employees from Eastern Europe are heading for the buffer zone. The main motivation of this east-west move is the natural endeavour to smoothen the income disparities. About the emigrants of Hungary the host-countries own information. According to this in January, 2005. have worked 16,320 Hungarian employee

in Austria, in December, 2004. 400 in the Czech Republic, 860 in the Netherlands, 2,100 in Ireland, 4000 in the UK, 17,150 in Germany, 1,040 in Italy, 400 in Spain, 200-300 in Slovakia.¹ There is an increasing demand on well educated Hungarian experts in Europe. There are segments, where this demand is evaluated into a planed recruitment. Such is the health service. Considering all vacant jobs greatest possibilities seem to be in Great Britain. Greatest demands are for nurses, cardiologists, histology experts, microbiologists, senior doctors and psychiatrists. It seems in western Europe the gaps of their providing organs will be replaced by freshly accessed countries' employees.

EMIGRATIONAL POTENTIAL SURVEY IN B.A.Z. COUNTY, 2005

The 375-element-sample was taken in 2005, from the 14 yrs old or older residents of B. A. Z. County. We would like to answer the following questions with a 22-question-long form:

- What measure has the emigrational inclination in Borsod (gross & net).
- What motivations have those who plan leaving.

We considered the following motivational factors (among above-mentioned): affection for residence, affection for

¹ Source: Világgazdaság, 09, 09, 2005. p. 5.

workplace, affection for family, foreign relations, foreign language skills.

GROSS AND NET EMIGRATIONAL INCLINATION

68% of the questioned answered to „do you find foreign employment attractive” with yes. After this we asked if they would be employed in abroad. The gross emigration rate – proportion of those who would be employed abroad if they would have possibilities – is 62%, so 62% of the ques-

tioned would accept a foreign job (Fig. 1). As opposed to this, the net emigration ratio – proportion of those who took definite measures in order to be employed abroad – is just 23% of this: 54 out of 233 questioned said they took the necessary steps to be employed abroad (Fig. 2). This means that the net emigration ratio is rather low notwithstanding that great part of the population would obtain a foreign job – if they would have the possibilities.

Figure 1

Duration of foreign jobs

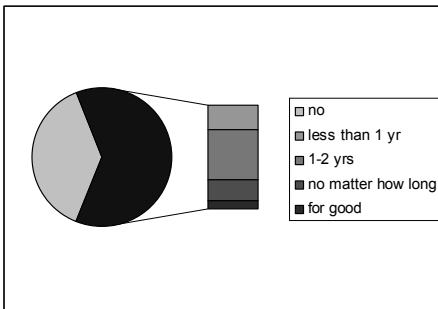
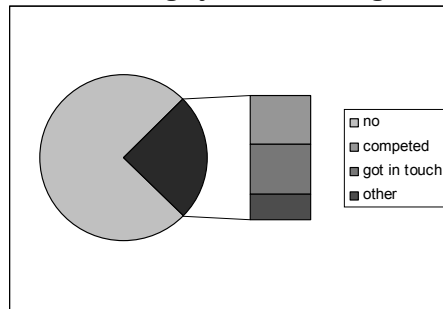


Figure 2

Net foreign job undertaking



AFFECTION FOR RESIDENCE AND THE EMIGRATIONAL WILLINGNESS

Scrutinizing the influencing factors that have effect to the emigrational inclination of the residences of Borsod we found the motivating reasons of the residence-changing as follows:

- If the inhabitant lives in the particular town since born, what keeps them there.
- If they moved there from somewhere else, why.
- If they would like to move away, why would they act so.
- Are they satisfied with their present circumstances of life.

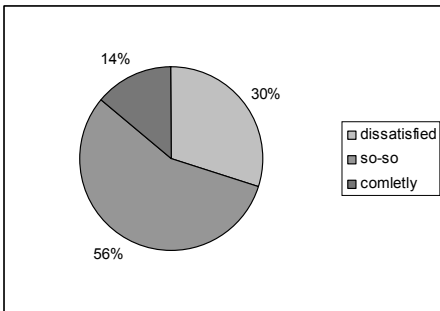
Examining this problem we have got to the point that – according to the sample we took – those who live here since

born are kept here by the familiar ties (49%), the affection for job has only 16%. 72% of questioned living here since born found foreign job attractive, 34% out of them would not accept a foreign job, and 14.6% have already done steps to gain a foreign job. 58% of those who do not live their original born place have moved here because of family matters, 31% was motivated by work matters which shows, that employees are disposed to move in the hope of a suitable job. It's also indicated by the fact, that 67% of those who would move away would do it because of better earning conditions, family reasons count only 17%. Nevertheless our hypothesis that those who have already migrated in life are more expected to leave for a foreign job did not proved to be right. Moreover,

at 0.9% significant level we found, that those who have migrated in life show weak negative connection with the emigrational inclination. Answering the question whether they are satisfied with the present residence, 14% of the questioned said yes, 56% neutral and 30% are not satisfied (Fig. 3). We can establish that 61% of the retired and 33% of students are not satisfied with their present residence. Also typical for the sample, that 60% of students are more or less satisfied. It's an important task of the regional policy to devote its attention to these segments of unsatisfied people to avoid emigration. This would be another examine-challenge. We can say in reflection of the results that dissatisfaction brings about apathy.

Figure 3

Satisfaction with present residence



To sum up it can be stated, that there is no tight connection between affection of residence and emigrational inclination is Borsod.

EMIGRATIONAL NETWORK

The main base of the susceptibility to the foreign job is the emigrational network established by relatives and contacts. Another main reason can be that factor, that indicates the well being of relatives who moved away to get a foreign job. Another factor is what one

thinks about the image of the Hungarians abroad. 89% of the questioned said they had a contact abroad (Fig. 4) which means a good ground for emigration.

Figure 4

Foreign relatives

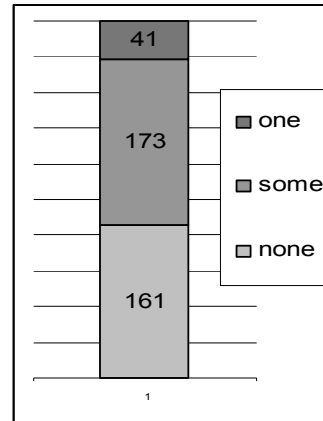
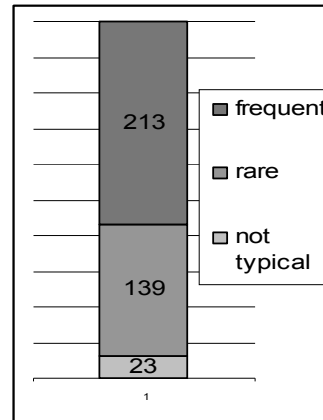


Figure 5

Foreign job-taking frequency



There is also an interesting result of the question about emigrational-thinking: it's known, that in Hungary emigration rate is late so far, although 57% of the questioned thought, that it was high, only 6% said, that it's not common (Fig. 5). 88% of them person-

ally know somebody working abroad (Fig. 6). This is a significant delusion, because if they think so, they wish to follow this pattern so grows the emigrational inclination. According to our emigrational inclination survey, it exceeds by far the real emigrational rate which is only some 3%. 12% of the questioned find foreign job attractive even if they should work under their skills, for 25% it's all the same if they get a job under skill or not, for them only money counts. 66% of them would accept a black-job in abroad.

Figure 6

Know somebody working abroad

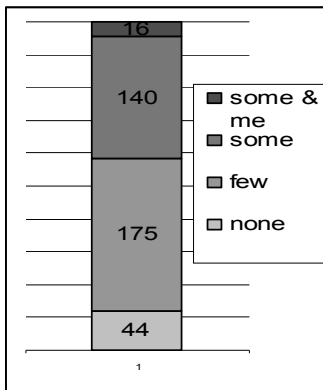
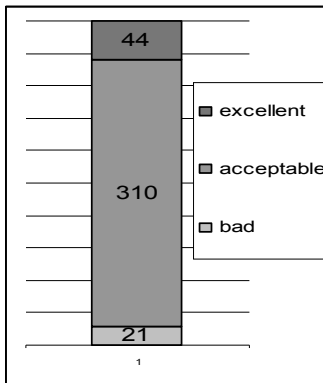


Figure 7

Judgement of Hungarian workers



REASONS OF FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT

Looking at the considerable reasons of the emigrational inclination we asked the questioned ones who find foreign jobs attractive to rank the reasons what attract them abroad: higher income, greater esteem at work, challenge, study of languages, working experiences or the present place of living (Fig. 8). 77% of those who would undertake a foreign work put higher incomes to the first place, while the language studying and work experience was put to the first place only by 9.7 and 6.2%.

Net emigrants – those who took steps in order to undertake a foreign job – put financial factor to the first place (52%). 72% has a contact in abroad, and 94% knows somebody working abroad. 46% would undertake a job for 1-2 years only, 57% indefinitely. Above all they would undertake a job suitable for their skills since 56% of them have degree. 80% would also illegally take a job.

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL SKILLS

We have also examined how effects the age and the educational background on the way of looking for a foreign job. We asked „what steps did you take in order to undertake a foreign job?”. Answers are differed as: 37% from this group have competed for a foreign job just as many as those who have got in touch with relatives and/or contacts abroad, 26% have chosen other way (Fig. 2). In Fig. 9 two correspondence graphs with symmetrical normalization are displayed showing the connections between age and steps that were taken to undertake a foreign job and between educational skill and taken steps.

Figure 8

Ranking the reasons of undertaking a foreign job

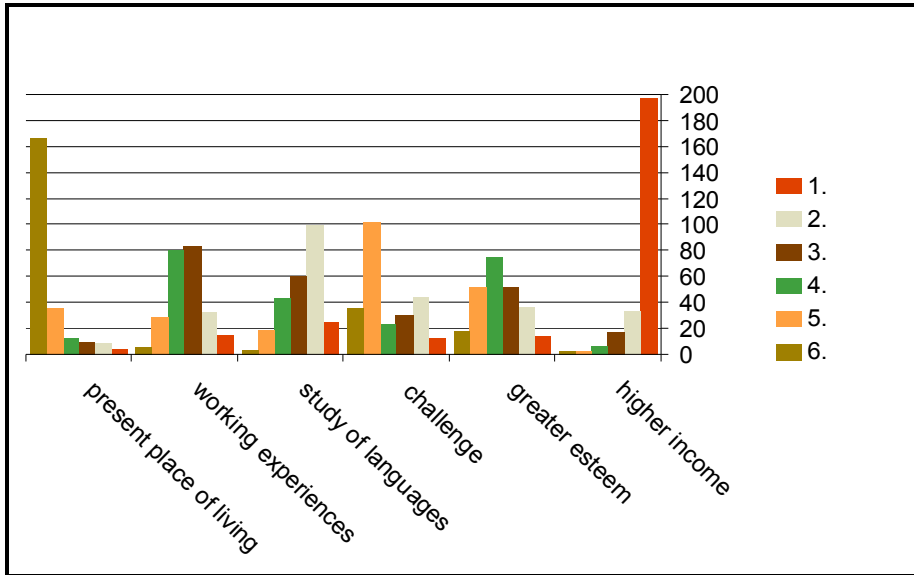
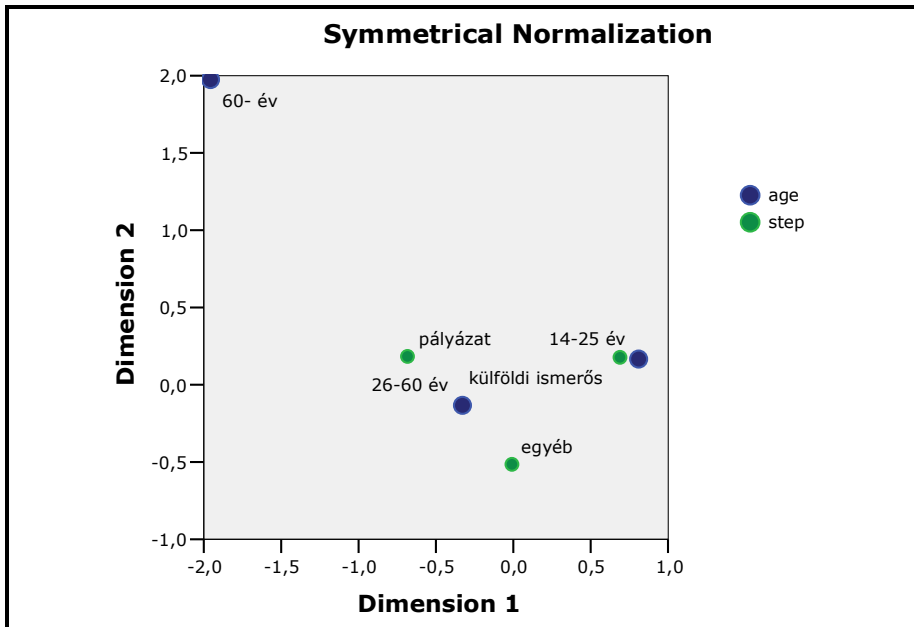
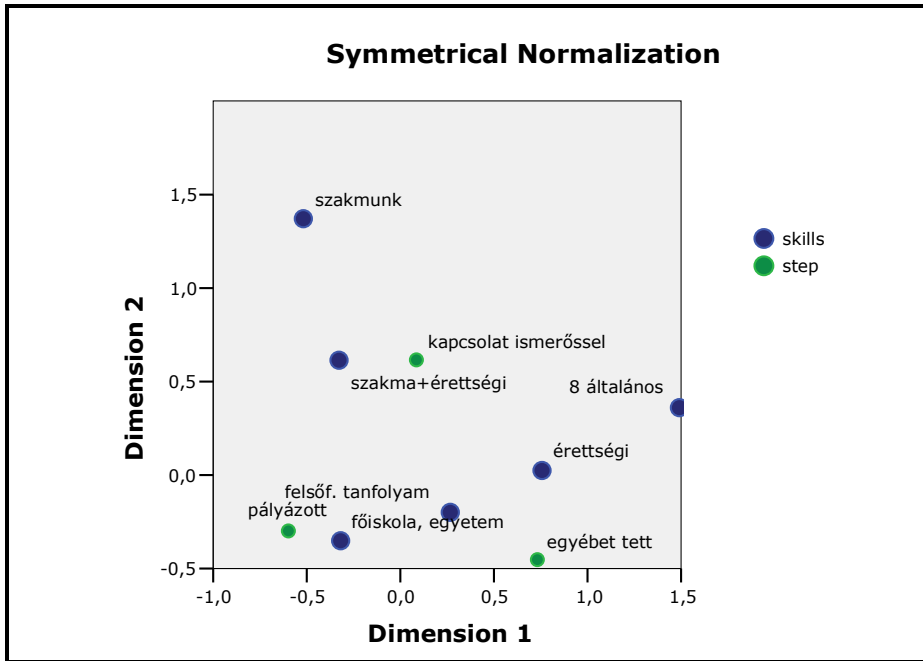


Figure 9

Row and Column Points





Having the results of our primer survey we can say that in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County 14.4% of the residents have taken steps in order to undertake a foreign job which is a bit more than a countrywide research of 1997 shows, and even more than the emigrational potential measured by our university in 2002. The reason of this increase can be the EU-accession. During the research we have asked the question: „Do you think there are more people undertaking

a foreign job since our EU-accession?” 24% said there’s significant increase, 59.2% said there was just a bit increase caused by the accession. Further possibilities in this research is the discriminates-analyse of the sample which helps us to find out the pushing and pulling factors of the emigration. Another research can focus on special segments of the labour market.