

Angol nyelvű összefoglalók / Summaries

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"Up start" generation migration of Miskolc

The Europe 2020 strategy can see the young generation as a driving force for smart, sustainable and economic growth because young people are most likely to take the risk to move abroad for educational or work-related reasons and to contribute to social and economical development with innovative business strategies (Eurofound 2011). Population trends influence the size and composition of the whole that and, consequently, those of the labour source. In the second half of the 20th century demographic processes were characterized by low and stable levels of mortality and fertility, the natural growth of the population stopped. Hungary's accession to the European Union, has changed Hungary's labour market in the past few decades. How can the mobility of young people be 'good' both for socio-economic development and for individual development of young people, and what are the factors that foster/hinder such beneficial mobility? Our research question could help to answer about the motivation and trends of the young people, specially those are moving away from Miskolc, which is a centrum of an old industrial region.

Molnár Judit – Gál-Szabó Lajos – Siskáné Szilasi Beáta – Mohos Mária– Dudás Gábor – Vadnai Péter

Recent trends in Hungarian emigration

This study summarises the research results of the first sixteen months of a four year long project. It is well known that the number of emigrants leaving the country has increased in Hungary in recent years. Unfortunately there are no precise data on this. That is why the fieldwork that is being done as part of this project is so important. We were looking at the following questions: what kind of factors (social, economic, family connected, etc.) are behind the large number of potential emigrations; are there any spatial differences within Hungary in terms of the emigrants' original places of residence, and if so what are the reasons for that. Furthermore we also compared the demographic attributes of those who do not want to emigrate with those who are willing to leave for a foreign country.

Hegedűs Gábor – Lados Gábor

The study of national remigration policies in Europe and Hungary

The outmigration of labour forces is a global phenomenon triggering many problems in the source countries. Several national policies and initiatives have already been implemented in the world in order to stop outmigration and to foster return migration to the country of origin. This paper deals with the main characteristics of European-level and national-level return migration policies. Our study covers the area of Europe and Hungary. Our research aims are to analyse these policies according to spatial differences and similarities of main types, objectives, timespan and results. In addition, we analyse the opinion of Hungarian remigrants on this issue. We have registered only a low number of European-level and national-level policies, and these policies are relatively new. Moreover, we have found very few complex and comprehensive policies. Hungarian remigrants generally appreciate both European-level and Hungarian national policies. National policies

based on European-level conscious planning and coordination are recommended in order to effectively support the return of outmigrants.

Alpek B. Levente

A munkaerőpiaci-területi mobilitás vizsgálatának új dimenziói, kutatási módszerei és azok alkalmazása

The present study aims at developing and testing a methodology measuring the relative (group-specific) mobility degree of the settlements in terms of employment, on the basis of the survey and interview made among the most disadvantaged job seekers. In the research, the dominant factors affecting labour mobility were determined that formed the basis of the model. To facilitate the application of the tool an excel table processing the input data has been developed. The testing of the methodology took place in the three most disadvantaged micro-regions of the Drava River Area. In this context, the analysis showed the internal mobility space structure of the region based on the relative mobility degree of the examined group the unfavorable position of the Sellye sub-region, and the somewhat better position of Csurgó area. The method developed with primary research support is able to measure mobility degree after the problem-oriented parameterization, perform social group-specific studies, model, evaluate and map the development of employment centers, travel grants and traffic alternatives. Thus, the device can be useful for those who deal with mobility problems as researchers, thesis writing students or as an interested layman.

Bogárdi Tünde

Future-orientation analysis amongst the youth at South-Heves

In my study I shall present the plans of the youth who live at the internal periphery of South-Heves, regarding their education, occupation, family foundation, and especially on migration. The region with a number of social-economic crisis symptoms has suffered a significant decrease of the population in the past decades. All of this justifies the examination of the future-orientation of the near future's young adults, since the backward nature of the region is an obvious reason for young people to long elsewhere. The empiric research was conducted in the only high school at the centre of the district (Heves), and in the elementary schools of three villages (Átány, Kömlő, Tiszanána). Altogether more than 500 high school students who live and study in the region participated in the research, along with slightly more than 100 elementary school students who live and study in the examined villages. As a result we are able to draw a picture on the plans and perspectives of young people of this disadvantageous region. Our respondents have limited opportunities, a more uncertain and unpredictable perspective, and a higher level of intention to migrate, compared to the results of studies allowing for a national comparison. All of this calls for an urgent intervention, otherwise the currently ongoing process of ghettoization continues and deepens, and the lagging of the region will become irreversible.

Kóródi Tibor – Siskáné Szilasi Beáta

Tourist mobility patterns of North Hungarian hikers

In recent years, hiking becomes more and more fashionable in Hungary. The most fetching factor is the „go to the nature, away from the noise of the city” which also appears as a reason of suburbanization. On the other hand, the hiking's growing popularity as a sport lies in its simplicity and cheapness. A basic hiking tour doesn't require skills or equipments. However,

hikers with major equipment and with willingness to travel far away and hiking in severe terrain are also more and more common. The reasons are many, but so far not made any studies which can show what kind of tours are the most popular among the hikers of the 21st century. Due to the increased demand in this work we want to fill this gap. In this research, we worked with the Hegyre Fel! tourist association's base of hikers. The main questions of the study are what kind of areas the hikers mostly looking for and why. The methods of the research are questionnaire survey and statistical analysis.