THE EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN HUNGARY

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As I could not find a reassuring mathematical and statistical method for studying the effect of the information communication technology on businesses in the literature, I proposed a new research and analysis method that I also used to study the Hungarian economic sectors. The question of what factors have an effect on their net income is essential for enterprises. First, I studied the potential indicators related to economic sectors, then I compared those indicators to the net income of the surveyed enterprises. The data resulting from the comparison showed that the growing penetration of electronic marketpalces contributed to the change of the net income of enterprises in various Hungarian economic sectors to the extent of 37%.

Among all the potential indicators, only the indicator of electronic marketplaces has a direct influence on the net income of enterprises. However, the effect of electronic presence is also significant as it has a huge effect on the potential indicator of electronic marketplaces. It was practical to determine two clusters based on the potential indicators. Eight economic sectors got into the first, while five sectors got into the second cluster. Only expenses on professional training has a more considerable effect on belonging to the determined clusters. The current age is often referred to as the Information Age. This concept was first introduced by Manuel Castells, the best-known theoretician of the information society. The information society is a new, special variant of the existing societies in which producing, processing and distributing information become a fundamental source in the economy. According to the related literature data, the Information Age began in the second half of the 1950s when, for the first time in history, the number of white-collar workers (engineers, administrative employees etc.) exceeded the number of blue-collar workers. One of the main driving forces of the Information Age is the phenomenon called Information and Communication Revolution Its significance often compared to the agricultural and industrial revolutions taken place in the history of mankind. In important fields of high-end technology (computer technology and telecommunication) not only the robust growth of quality, quantity and performance parameters can be observed but the approximation of these two fields along with the appearance of compound applications can also be detected. These phenomena of the information society cannot only be seen as one of the results of the development of technology but also a coherent system affecting the society as a whole.