

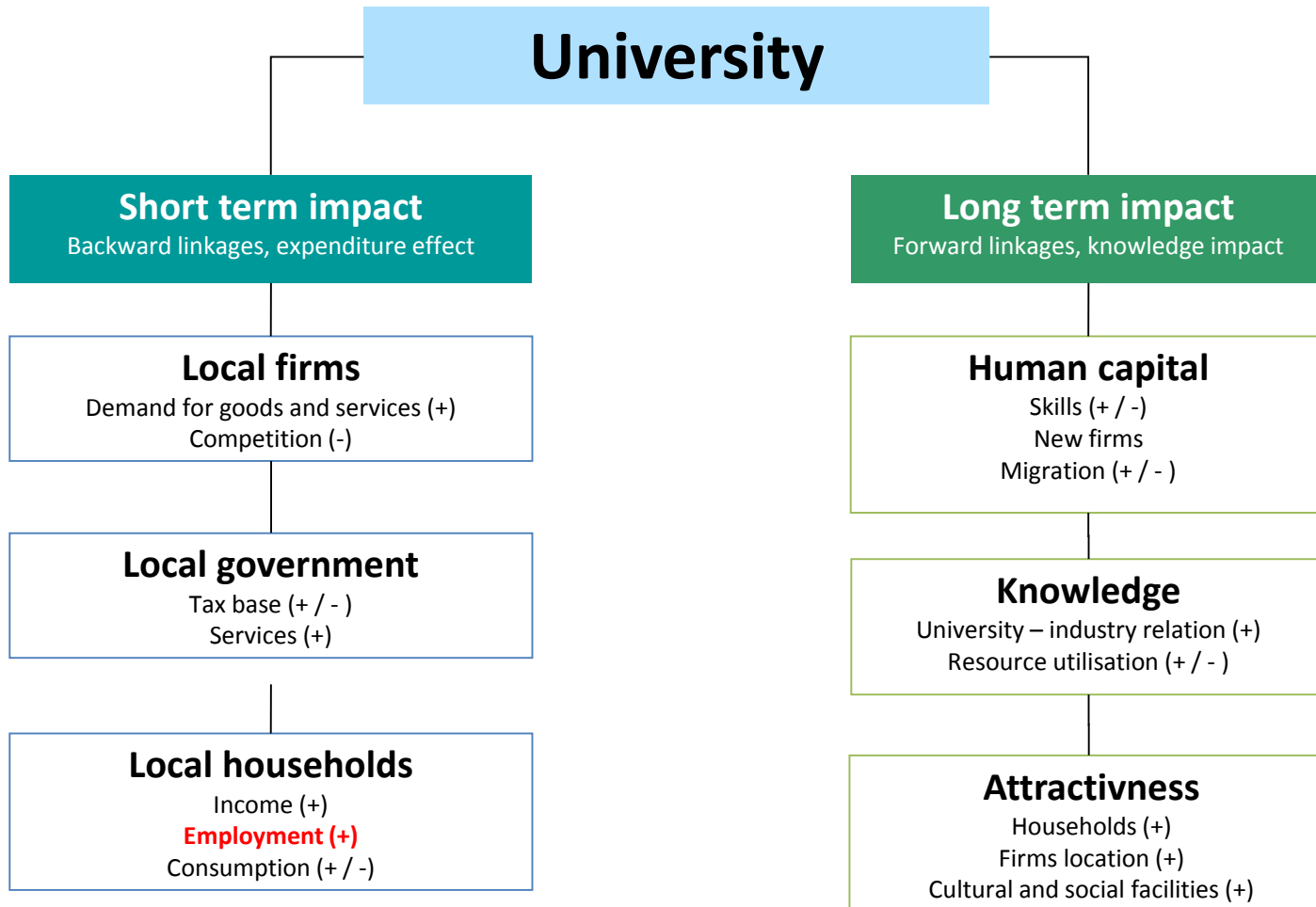
Students in the cities

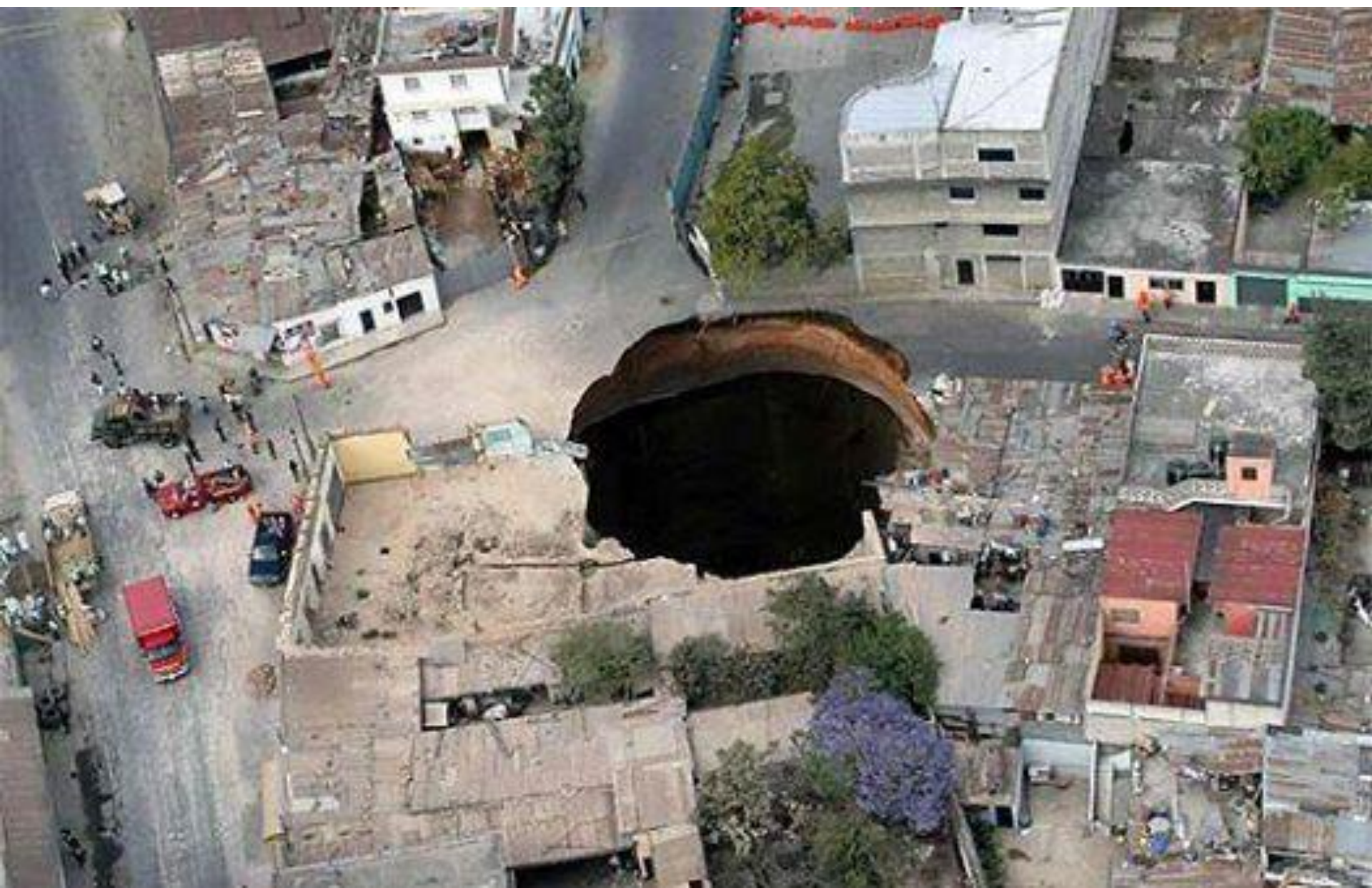
(Part 2. Labour market)

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What university add to an economy?



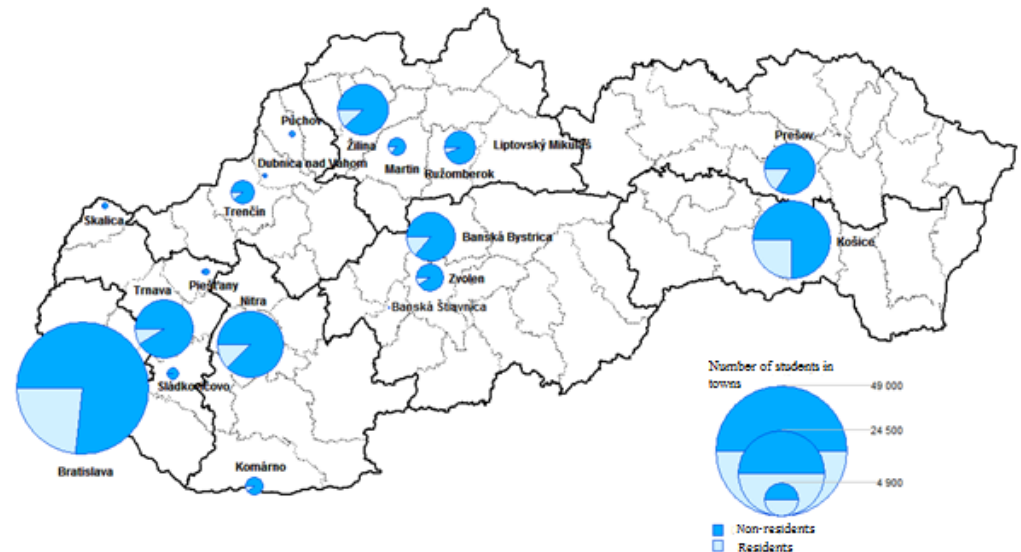


Research motivation

- Growth in students number (tripled; 130 thous.)
- Rising costs of university studies
- Increased flexibility of the labour market for students



- Growing role of the students at the local labour markets



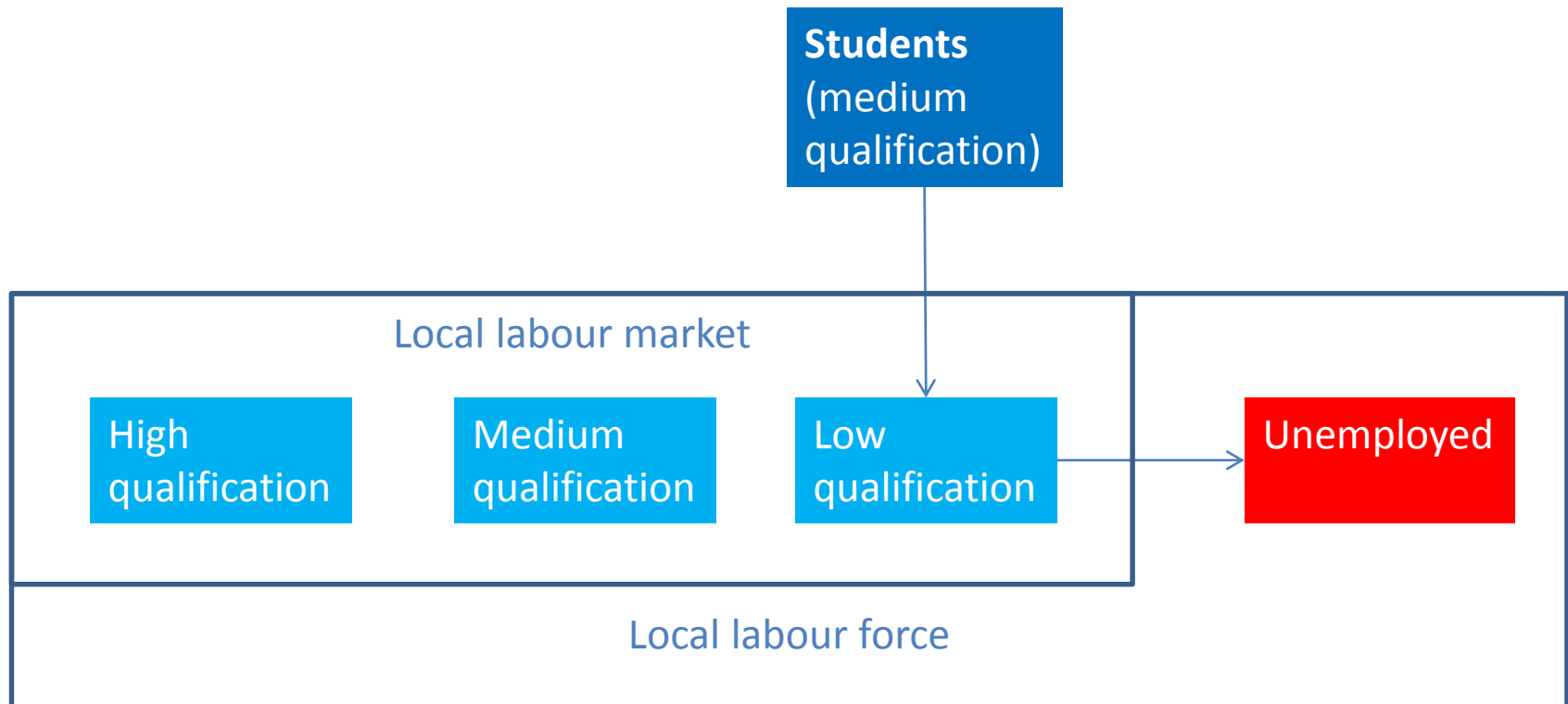
Students on the labour market

- **Traditional approach**
 - Student work vs. study results (Barke et. al, 2000; Humprey, 2006)
 - Student work vs. other activities (Humprey, 2006)
 - Students from low income households tend to work more (Metcalf, 1993; Barke et. al, 2000)
 - Resident students work more (Barke et. al, 2000)
 - Students in developed regions work more (more opportunities, higher rents) (Munro et. al., 2009)
- **Displacement:** Process during which higher educated employees displace lower educated (Hofman, Steijn, 2003; Purcell, 2010)
 - *Potential displacement* is taking place when students are carryig out lower skilled jobs
 - *Real displacement* is happening when lower skilled job seekers are available for the jobs held by the students

Typical employees vs. students

	Employees	Students
Time shedule	Typical hours	Untypical times (night shifts, seasonal jobs)
Time flexibility	Low flexibility	High glexibility (on call)
Stability of the jobs	Prefer stable jobs	Part time and short term jobs
Carrier	Expect carrier development	Carrier is not that important
Working conditions	Prefer better working conditions	Accept worse conditions

Displacement at the bottom of the labour market



Research approach

- Quantify and analyse student work
 - Extent of the student labour market participation?
 - Which occupations and industries?
 - In what times?
 - For what wage?
- Questionnaire survey
 - EUBA 1051 questionnaires
 - TUKE 1519 questionnaires
- Secondary aim: to explore the displacement of local employees

Case study Universities

University of Economics in Bratislava

- 7 faculties (6 in Bratislava)
- 7 115 full time students
- 80 % non resident students

City of Bratislava

- Population 450 thous.
- 46 thous. of students
- 10 % of population
- Non resident 78 %

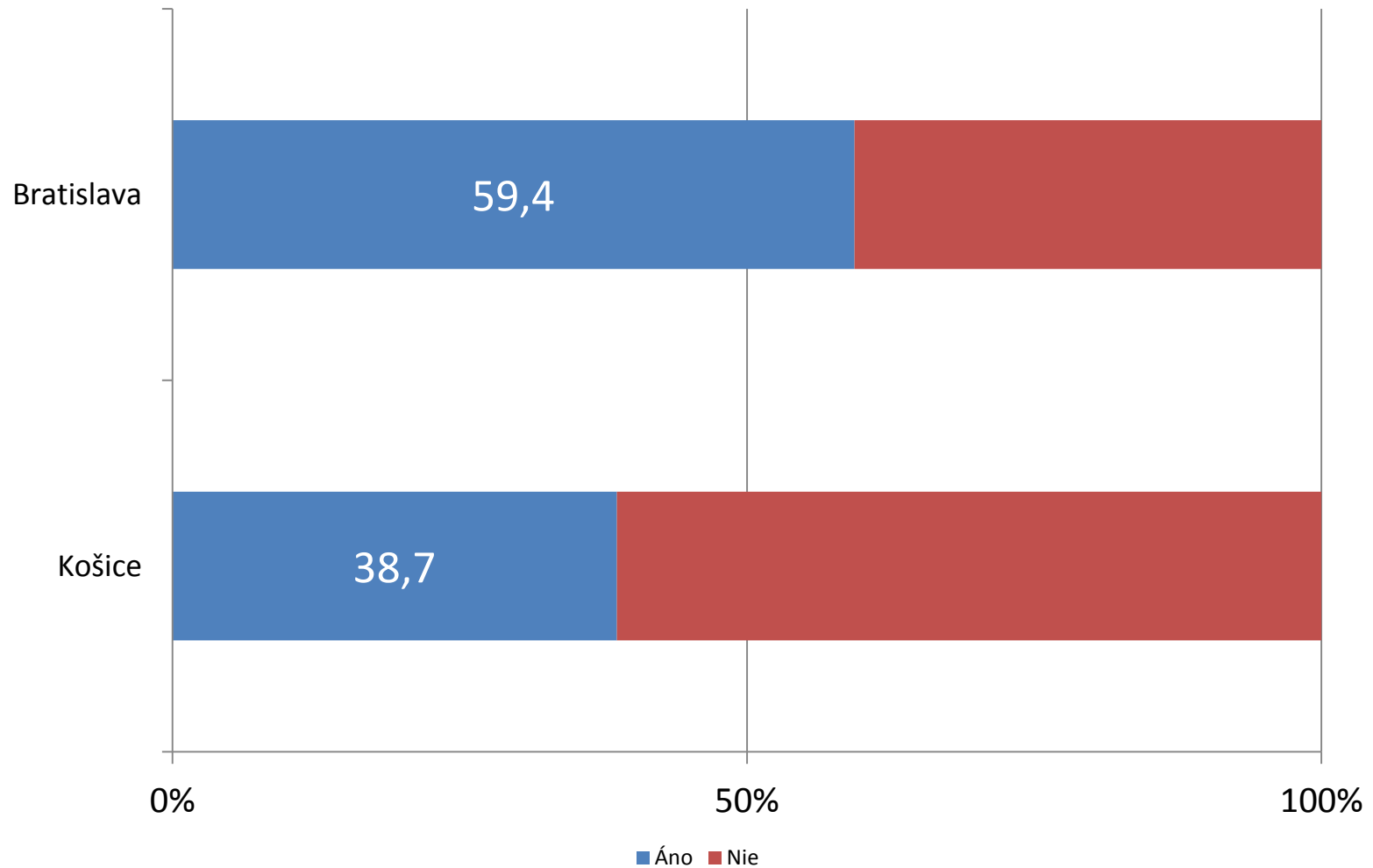
University of Technology in Košice

- 9 faculties (8 in Košice)
- 8 894 full time students
- 72 % non resident students

City of Košice

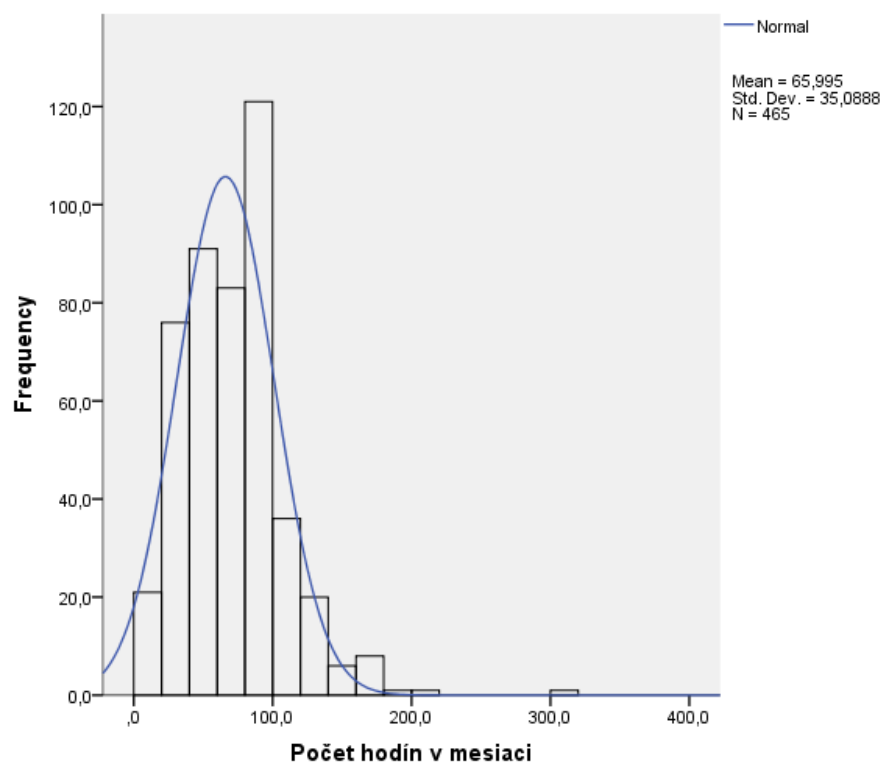
- Population 250 thous.
- 20 thous. of students
- 8 % of population
- Non resident 75 %

Local labour market participation (2013)

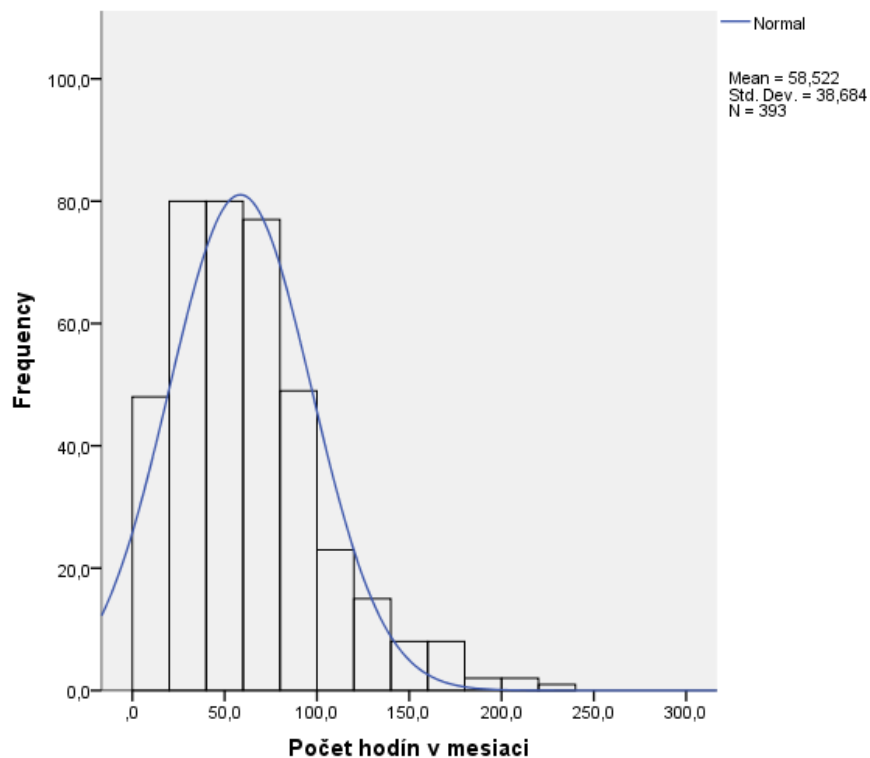


Hours worked (per month)

Bratislava



Košice



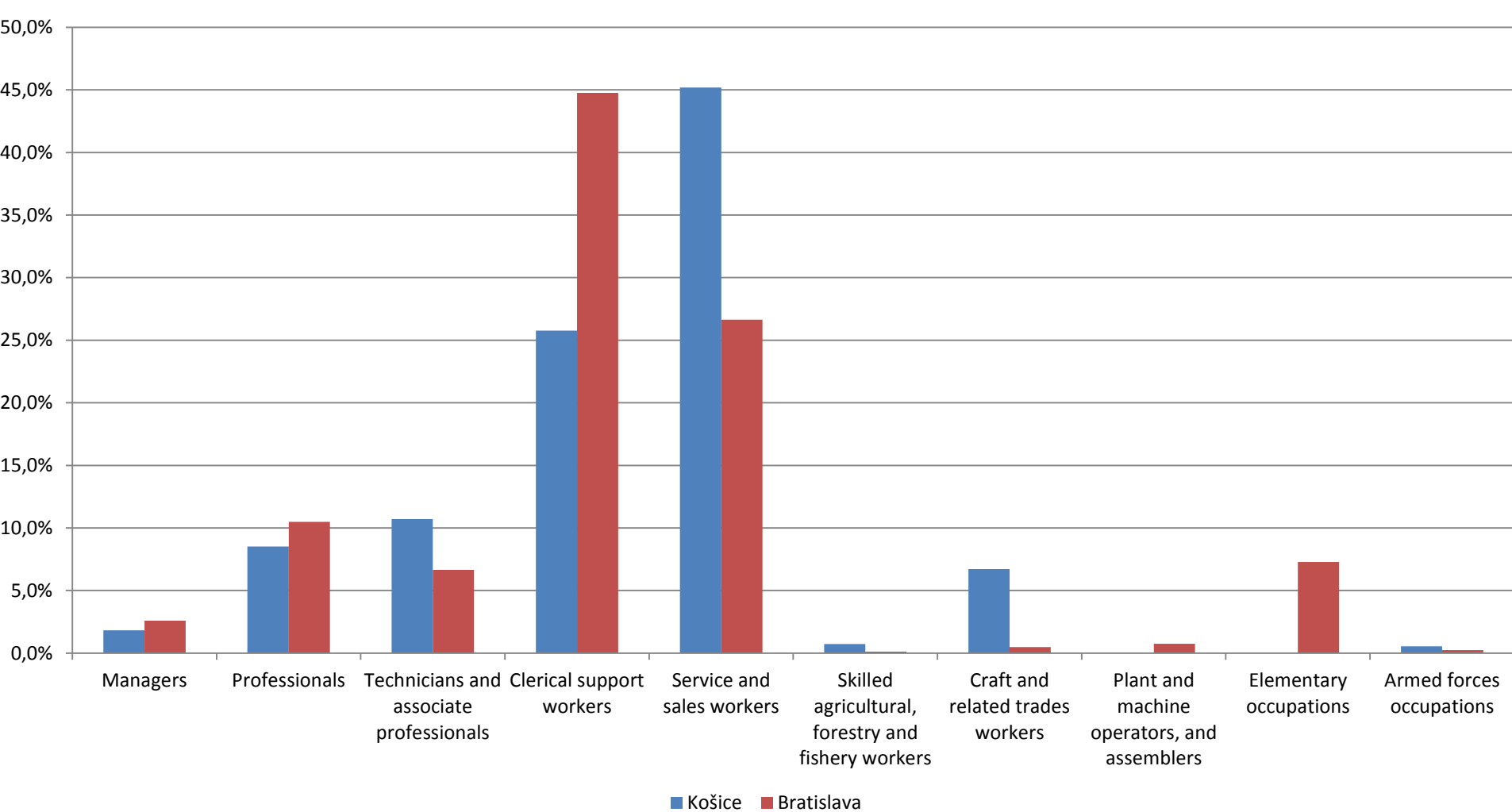
393 000 jobs in Bratislava
EUBA 1160 jobs (0,3 %)

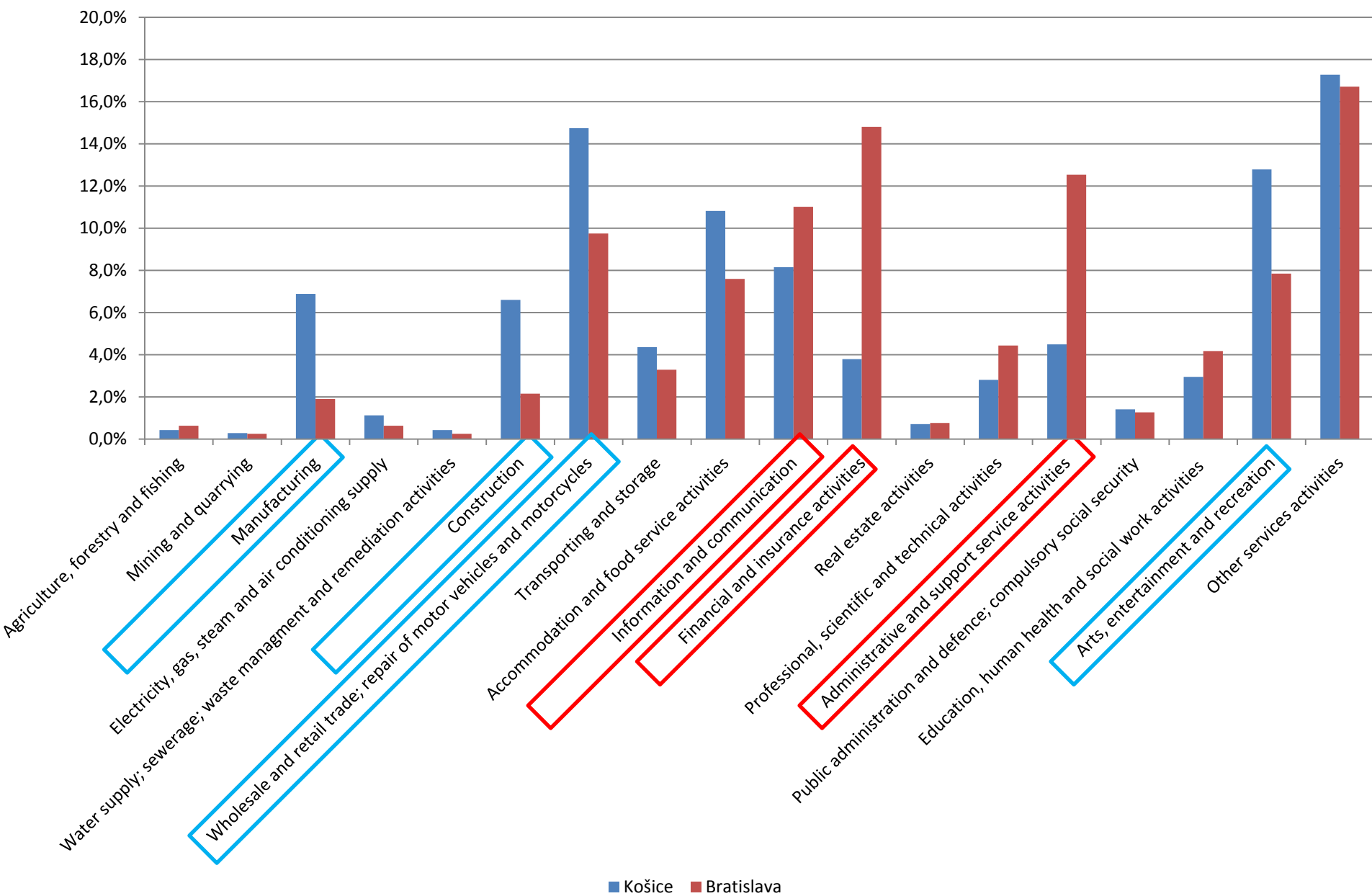
137 000 jobs in Košice
TUKE 710 jobs (0,5 %)

Wages

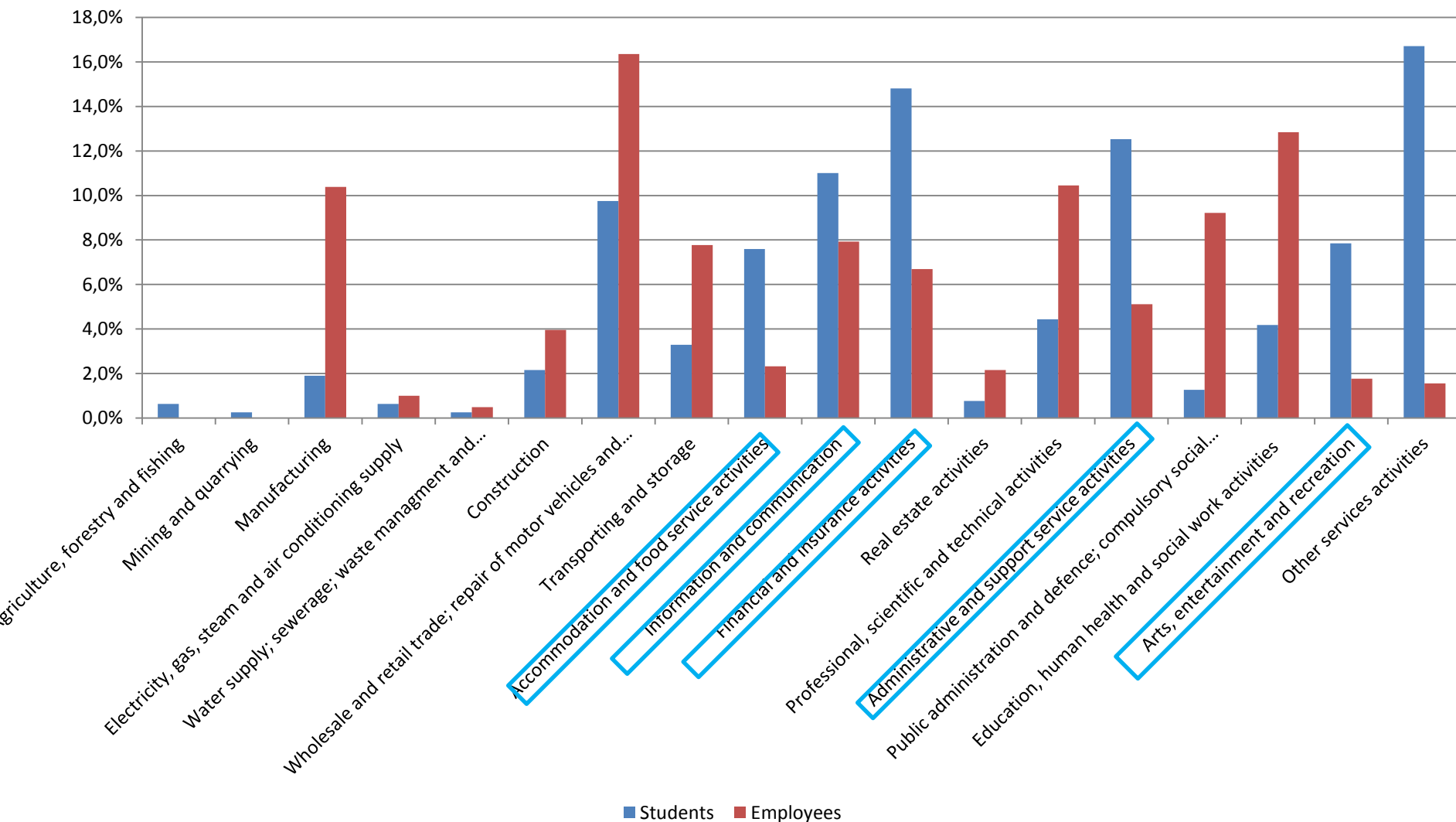
		Bratislava	Košice
Mean		4,4	4,3
95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4,0	2,7
	Upper Bound	4,8	5,8
5% Trimmed Mean		3,9	2,8
Median		4,0	2,6
Variance		12,5	285,4
Std. Deviation		3,5	16,9
Minimum		2,0	0,7
Maximum		40,0	300,0
Range		38,0	299,3
Interquartile Range		2,0	0,8
Skewness		6,3	15,3
Kurtosis		50,6	246,2

Occupations

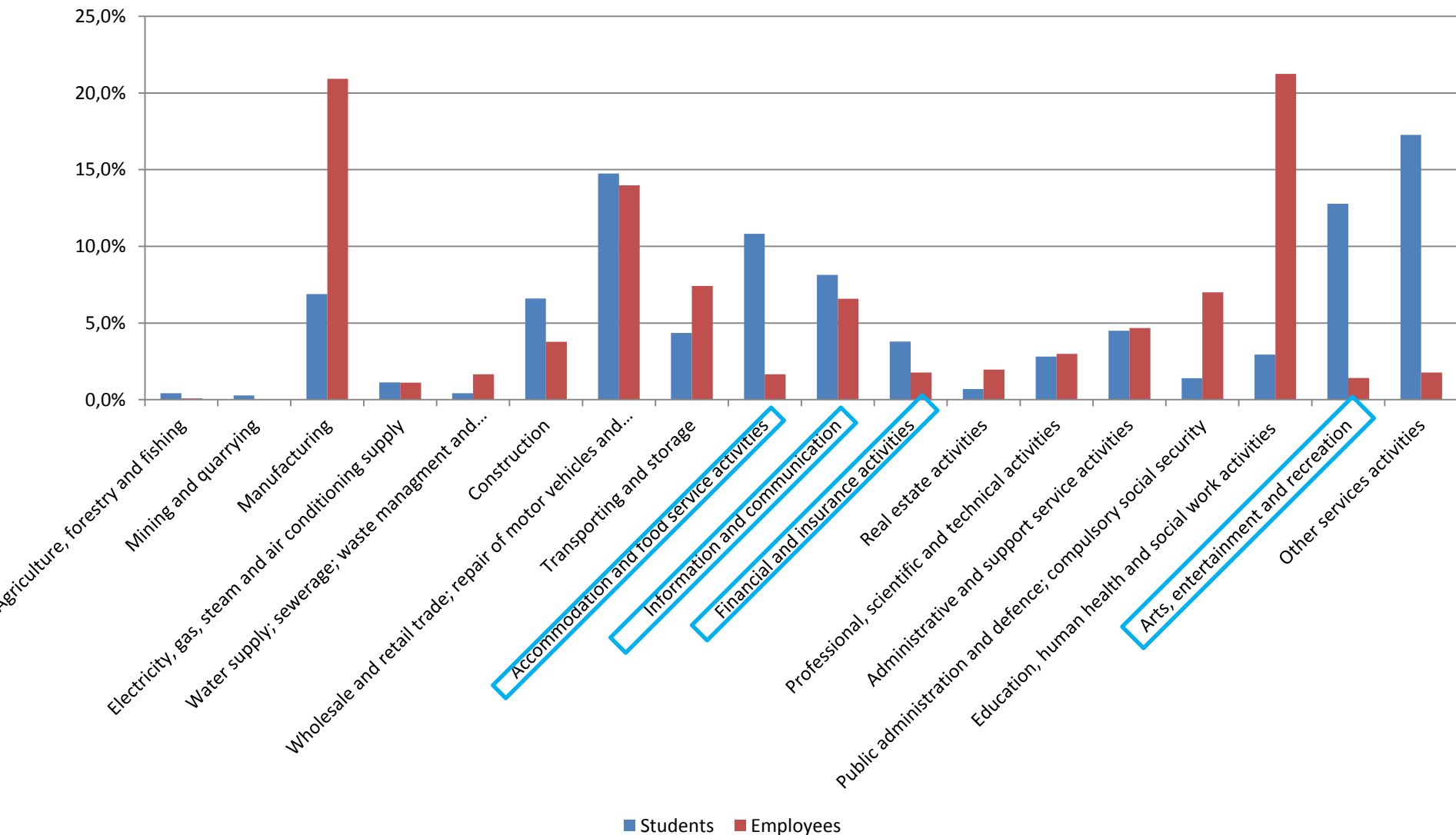




Bratislava



Košice



Working times (Bratislava)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
0:00 – 7:00	0,6%	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%	1,3%	0,8%	0,7%	5,2%
8:00 – 12:00	5,7%	4,2%	5,5%	5,4%	9,1%	2,9%	2,0%	34,7%
13:00 – 17:00	6,8%	5,6%	6,8%	7,6%	9,2%	3,2%	2,6%	41,9%
18:00 – 24:00	2,5%	1,8%	2,6%	3,1%	3,5%	2,5%	2,2%	18,2%
Spolu	15,6%	12,2%	15,5%	16,7%	23,1%	9,4%	7,6%	

Conclusions

- Students become important part of local labour markets
 - Specific jobs, industries and times
 - There is no general rule but it is a local characteristic
- Further research
 - Other universities / cities
 - Displacement from the perspective of firms (real displacement)