Study-driven migration in the Hajdú-Bihar–Bihor Euroregion

Dr. Teperics, Károly – Dr. Czimre, Klára

Department of Social Geography and Regional Development Planning
University of Debrecen

This presentation is part of the “HERD: Higher Education for Social Cohesion Cooperative Research and Development in a Cross-border Area” (HURO/0901/253/2.2.2.) research project and supported by the European Union European Regional Development Fund.

The content of this presentation does not necessarily represent the official position of the European Union.
Knowledge-based society

- new world economic context
- social dimensions of modernisation
  - upgrading of human resources
  - human resources as a determining factor in competitiveness
  - successful competitive societies where the actors of the society are able to
    - communicate
    - cooperate
    - acquire new knowledge and abilities during their lives
    - adapt to the new challenges
Knowledge-based society

• a paradigm change in economic life → a paradigm change in the attitude of the economy towards education

• knowledge = a major economic resource
  – can no longer be purchased on the free market as a final product but must be constantly ensured like energy or raw material

• knowledge gained through knowledge transfer
  – continuous studying

• Europe losing grounds → Lisbon Strategy (2000)
  – increasing the mobility of the labour force
    • higher education
      – mobile students
      – „uniform“ and equal higher education system
Role of education in migration

• qualified and competent employees
  – „produced” by the national educational systems
  – attracted by the mobilisation of the labour force with the help of migration
    • receiving countries provide better economic circumstances for the qualified, and exploit the intellectual capital thus gained

• „red carpet” vs „red card”

The self-selection of return migrants (Source: L. Rédei, 2008)
The motivation of 1.5% (2.5 million people) of the 190 million migrants is study-driven. 27 countries receive 94% of the students. Out of which 14 are European countries, receiving approximately 1.2 million students. In Hungary there are 20-25,000 students, which is 0.5-1% of the total.
Theoretical background and methodological consequences of study-driven migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theoretical approach</th>
<th>Methodological consequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International migration</td>
<td>Study of freemover pupils/students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border crossing, Duration of stay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal basis</td>
<td>Proof of enrolment – possibility to collect data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term stay with contract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Study of movements to Hungary, Data from Public Education Information Office, and Ministry of Education, institutional data reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty, CSO lack of data (stock, flow data)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification of migration types</td>
<td>Study of two groups:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality, economy</td>
<td>• Hungarian minorities abroad,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in the critical points and interests</td>
<td>• Service purchasers/buyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placing the duration of stay, the changed objectives and individual interests in the vanguard</td>
<td>Appearance of the intention to return and settle down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodological notes

- only the incoming students are analysed due to the limits and barriers in data collection

- Foreign students in public education
- Foreign students in higher education

- The weight of Debrecen in the study-driven international migration
- Foreign students in the educational system of Debrecen
- Educational catchment area of Debrecen
- Impacts of study-driven migration on the higher education in Debrecen
Changes in the number of students in the Hungarian higher education
(Source: based on data from Ministry of National Resources, Hatos, P. 2012)
Changes in the number of foreign students and Hungarian ethnic students in the Hungarian higher education
(Source: based on data from Ministry of National Resources, Hatos, P. 2012)
Share of Hungarian students from neighbouring countries (ethnic students) within the number of foreign students

(Source: based on data from Ministry of National Resources, Hatos, P. 2012)
Foreign university students studying in Hungary in 2005/2006
(Source: L. Rédei 2008)

Total number of Hungarian ethnic students: 8,422
Total number of foreign students: 14,491
The most popular courses among the foreign students in Hungary
(Source: Hatos, P. 2012)

electrical engineer
lawyer
pharmacist
veterinary
communication and media science
tourism and catering
computer engineer
horticultural engineer
management and business administration
dentist
general practitioner
Weight of Debrecen in the total number of population in Hungary and in the number of students enrolled for regular training (2009)

(Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, 2009)
Changes in the number of foreign students at the University of Debrecen

Changes in the number of the foreign students at the University of Debrecen [absolute number]
(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)

Changes in the ratios of the Hungarian and foreign students by academic years (academic year 2000-2001 = 100%) [%]
(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)
Distribution of students with foreign citizenship at the University of Debrecen among the Centres [%]

(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)

Legend: AMTC = Centre for Agriculture and Applied Economic Sciences; OEC = Medical and Health Science Centre; TEK = Centre of Arts, Humanities and Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AMTC</th>
<th>OEC</th>
<th>TEK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ratio of foreign students at the University of Debrecen by Faculties in the academic year of 2009-2010 [%]
(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)
Legend: AMTC – yellow, OEC – blue, TEK – red

- FOK – Faculty of Dentistry
- ÁOK – Faculty of Medicine
- GYTK – Faculty of Pharmacy
- MTK – Faculty of Agricultural Sciences
- BTK – Faculty of Arts and Humanities
- KTK – Faculty of Economics and Business Administration
- IK – Faculty of Informatics
- TTK – Faculty of Science and Technology
- NK – Faculty of Public Health
- ZK – Faculty of Music
- MK – Faculty of Engineering
- EK – Faculty of Health
- GVK – Faculty of Applied Economics and Rural Development
- ÁJK – Faculty of Law
- GYFK – Faculty of Child and Adult Education
Catchment area of the University of Debrecen in the academic year of 2009-2010

(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)
Number of foreign students at the University of Debrecen from the first 20 countries in the academic year of 2009-2010 [absolute number]

(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>19,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
European catchment area of the University of Debrecen in the academic year of 2009-2010
(Source: Institutional data service, 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarians from neighbouring countries</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>1343</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2390</td>
<td>2800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- below 5 (32)
- 5-9 (7)
- 50-100 (5)
- above 100 (7)
Catchment area of the education system of Debrecen (2005)

Catchment area of the education of Debrecen in Hungary
(Gravitation in function of the population of the settlements – students in Debrecen per 1000)

- above 50
- 25 - 50
- 10 - 24
- 1 - 9
- below 1

Catchment area across the border
(Gravitation in function of the Hungarian population of the settlements – students per 1000)

- above 5
- 2.5 - 5.0
- 1 - 2.4
- 0.1 – 1
- 0 – 0.1
Students from Bihor county at the University of Debrecen in the academic year of 2009/2010
(Source: Institutional data supply service)
Distribution of the students from Bihor county by faculties at the University of Debrecen in 2009/2010
(Source: Institutional data supply service)

- Faculty of Child and Adult Education: 190011900ral
- Faculty of Applied Economics and Rural...: 190011900ral
- Faculty of Health: 190021900ral
- Faculty of Engineering: 190031900ral
- Faculty of Medicine: 190031900ral
- Faculty of Economics and Business...: 190041900ral
- Faculty of Law: 190041900ral
- Faculty of Informatics: 190071900ral
- Faculty of Science and Technology: 1900141900ra
- Faculty of Arts and Humanities: 1900271900ra
- Faculty of Agricultural and Food...: 1900281900ra
Vision 1 – University of Debrecen: *Hungarian students from neighbouring countries*

- One-third of the foreign students
- Come from a catchment area with historical roots (Partium)
- Traditional majors/courses (only 6% in medical training)
- Sharpening of the competition on the higher education market
  - Can be characterised by similar demographic circumstances as the mother country, narrowing source basis *(Decline in demand)*
  - Widening higher educational capacity (in Hungary and abroad) – *(Increase in supply)*
Vision 2 – University of Debrecen: *Service buyers*

- Cannot speak of a catchment area in terms of geography

- Only few marketable professions

- Typically (two-thirds) confined to medical trainings (general practitioner, dentist, pharmacist) where there are capacity limits
Vision 3: concept of the „Campus Hungary”

Changes in compliance with the concept
(after June 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three professional pillars</th>
<th>Benefits for Hungary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Partial training for Hungarian students abroad</td>
<td>Increasing employability, international professional experiences, better language competencies, internationally competent adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Training foreign students in Hungary</td>
<td>modernisation, quality development, development of staff and institutional competency, direct and indirect income, long-term economic consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Hungarian-Hungarian student trainings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>EU average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(based on statistics from NEFMI, with total number of students)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Outgoing</td>
<td>4,975</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Incoming</td>
<td>18,254</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>