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## Explaining International Differences in Rates of Overeducation in Europe

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Abstract: This paper examines the factors determining variations in international rates of overeducation. We find significant effects for a range of factors including labour market structural imbalances, risk, trade-union density and the structure of academic funding. The results suggest that international levels of overeducation are particularly sensitive to variations in higher education funding arrangements.

Keywords: overeducation, international variation, mismatch

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# **Explaining International Differences in Rates of Overeducation in Europe**

#### Introduction

Recent years have seen a surge in the literature on overeducation (see McGuinness (2006) and Sloane (2003) for reviews). However, the overwhelming majority of existing work tends to be specific to individual countries and concentrated on either measuring the wage effects or determinants of country level mismatch. To date, little or no work has been undertaken to identify the key determinants of international differences in rates of overeducation. With respect to the very limited work that does exist, Groot and van den Brink (2000), in a meta-analysis, found evidence of a relationship between overeducation and the rate of labour force growth. Verheast and van der Velden (2010), estimating a multi-level model for a sample of European graduates, found some evidence of a role for structural imbalances in both the quantity of skilled workers and their composition in terms of field of study. Given the lack of existing knowledge, this letter provides a unique assessment of the determinants of European differences in overeducation rates and, in addition to structural factors, assesses the potential contribution of labour market risk, labour market institutions, education funding mechanisms and migration as determining factors.

#### Data

The data for this study come from the 2004, 2005 and 2006 waves of the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). A clear advantage of the EU-SILC dataset is its regional geographical component (NUTS1) which provides us with multiple observations for some countries, thus generating a workable sample. For each year we have data on a maximum of 27 countries, of which regional information is available for nine, giving us a total of 161 observations over three

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia and UK.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Austria, Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Poland.

years<sup>3</sup>. Individuals are defined as being overeducated if their level of attained schooling is at least one level above the mode of their occupation<sup>4</sup>. The data are in line with expectations showing overeducation rates to be generally higher in Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Spain, and lower in Belgium and Finland (Table 1). Overeducation also appears to be less of a problem in Eastern European countries with Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia all exhibiting rates of below 10 per cent. Gender differences were less marked, however, Greece and Italy exhibited relatively high levels of regional variation.

Our explanatory variables include key indicators of labour market and industrial structure, a unique measure of labour market risk, migration, tuition fees and an estimate of excess graduate supply. Risk is measured by estimating a Mincer regression for each region / country and then taking the regression standard error as a measure of dispersion around the expected wage controlling for the experience, education and sectoral profile of the labour market. The regression standard error is, therefore, a relative measure of labour market uncertainty after controlling for key measures of accumulated human capital<sup>5</sup>. Excess educated labour supply is measured as the ratio of ISCED 5 graduates to regional / country employment in professional or managerial positions. While the majority of our variables are derived using the EUSILC data this was not the case for the data on trade union density<sup>6</sup> and tuition fees<sup>7</sup> and, as a consequence, regional and gender breakdowns were not available for these measures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The 2004 wave does not contain information of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland Slovenia, Slovakia and the UK and consequently has 39 observations. The 2005 and 2006 waves each have 61 observations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This is measured at the 2 digit ISIC level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See x for a similar application in the industrial relations literature.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> TU density figures were sourced from both the OECD and AIAS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> This information is sourced from CESifo see <a href="http://www.ifo.de/pls/guestci/download/CESifo%20DICE%20Report%202007/CESifo%20DICE%20Report%204/2007/dicereport407-db5.pdf">http://www.ifo.de/pls/guestci/download/CESifo%20DICE%20Report%202007/CESifo%20DICE%20Report%204/2007/dicereport407-db5.pdf</a>. We have banded tuition fees into zero, low (250 to 700 Euros per year) and medium / high categories (above 750 Euros).

#### Methodology

Given the fractional nature of our data, we estimate the fractional logit model developed by Papke and Wooldridge (1996) on the grounds that it overcomes many of the flaws that arise when Tobit and OLS models are applied to such data.

Papke and Wooldridge (1996) propose a non-linear function for estimating the expected values of dependent variables  $y_i$  conditional on a vector of covariates  $x_i$ 

$$E(y_i|X_i) = G(x_i\beta)$$

where G is the cumulative distribution function and  $\beta$  denotes the true population parameters. They chose a logistic distribution

$$E(y_i \mid x_i) = \exp(x_i \beta) / [1 + \exp(x_i \beta)]$$

and suggest the use of the Bernoulli log-likelihood function

$$l_i(\beta) = Y_i \log[G(x_i \beta)] + (1-y_i) \log[I-G(x_i\beta)]$$

to obtain the quasi-maximum likelihood estimator,  $\hat{\beta}$ . We estimate models to include country level fixed effects and dummy variables for the year the survey was conducted. In order to ensure that our estimates were not effected by colinearity bias we systematically omit each significant variable from our model to ensure that the remaining coefficients remain stable and, therefore, represent independent effects. The models are estimated separately for both males and females.

#### **Results**

Our results are presented in table 2. The models are estimated separately for males and females, with the first column representing the complete specification and, subsequent columns representing robustness checks for the stability of the model coefficients when significant variables are consecutively excluded from the model. These robustness checks confirm that colinearity bias is not a concern. The results

reveal a variety of significant effects that vary somewhat by gender. We find that for both genders the incidence of overeducation was positively related to an excess supply of graduates over professional level jobs and negatively related to higher education fees. Within female labour markets overeducation was higher in countries where labour market risk was more pronounced and, lower in countries with high levels of trade-union density. For males, overeducation was positively related to the rate of in-migration and the employment share of micro-businesses. In terms of marginal effects<sup>8</sup>, the model suggests that high university fees lower the predicted incidence of over-education by between 17 and 29 percentage points among males. The marginal effects of structural factors were lower: a 0.1 increase in ratio of graduates to professional employment result in a 0.5 percentage point increase in the rate of overeducation. For females, a one percent increase in trade-union density generates a 2.4 percentage point reduction in the rate of overeducation. The magnitude of labour market risk was more difficult to assess given the nonstandardised nature of the regression standard error. For males a 1% increase in migration generated a 1.4 percentage point increase in the rate of overeducation.

#### **Conclusions**

We find that the differences in the funding structure of education to be a major driver of international variations in the incidence of overeducation. The misalignment of labour market demand and supply was also found to be a strong predictor of the rate of overeducation. Variations in the strength of labour market institutions are an important factor within female labour markets while the rate of migration plays a role in explaining variations in the incidence of male overeducation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> These were evaluated at the predicted means which were 0.171 for males and 0.189 for females.

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 Table 1: European Average Overeducation Rates 2004 - 2006

COUNTRY	REGION	males	females	COUNTRY	REGION	males	females
Austria	AT1	0.225	0.304	Greece	GR1	0.300	0.272
	AT2	0.182	0.257		GR2	0.307	0.208
	AT3	0.224	0.249		GR3	0.314	0.263
average	AT	0.210	0.270		GR4	0.239	0.210
Belgium	BE1	0.089	0.206	average	GR	0.290	0.238
	BE2	0.098	0.186	Hungary	HU1	0.117	0.220
	BE3	0.092	0.150		HU2	0.091	0.168
average	BE	0.093	0.181		HU3	0.097	0.175
Cyprus	CY0	0.245	0.280	average	HU	0.102	0.188
Czeck Repubic	CZ0	0.077	0.127	Ireland	IE0	0.379	0.283
Germany	DE1	0.129	0.169	Iceland	IS	0.198	0.235
	DE2	0.164	0.145	Italy	ITC	0.269	0.278
	DEA	0.168	0.215		ITD	0.284	0.318
	DEC	0.163	0.211		ITE	0.296	0.308
	DEN	0.174	0.249		ITF	0.220	0.315
average	DE	0.160	0.198		ITG	0.201	0.311
Denmark	DK0	0.155	0.118	average	IT	0.254	0.306
Estonia	EE0	0.184	0.277	Lithuania	LT0	0.253	0.216
Spain	ES1	0.369	0.283	Luxembourg	LU0	0.229	0.118
	ES2	0.413	0.284	Latvia	LV0	0.151	0.209
	ES3	0.319	0.242	The Netherlands	NL	0.160	0.182
	ES4	0.390	0.280	Norway	NO	0.118	0.102
	ES5	0.336	0.250	Portugal	PT	0.273	0.243
	ES6	0.324	0.275	Poland	PL1	0.091	0.175
	ES7	0.355	0.263		PL2	0.071	0.160
Average	ES	0.358	0.268		PL3	0.081	0.151
Finland	FI1	0.057	0.070		PL4	0.071	0.154
France	FR1	0.135	0.101		PL5	0.070	0.190
	FR2	0.084	0.079		PL6	0.072	0.147
	FR3	0.093	0.093	Average	PL	0.076	0.163
	FR4	0.124	0.090	Sweden	SE0	0.141	0.117
	FR5	0.098	0.093	Slovakia	SK0	0.083	0.126
	FR6	0.099	0.102	Slovenia	SI	0.061	0.166
	FR7	0.086	0.084	United Kingdom	UK	0.195	0.248
	FR8	0.118	0.137				
average	FR	0.105	0.097				
Source:EU_SILC	C, waves 1-2	2-3 cross-	sectional f	iles			

**Table 2 : Fractional Logit Models of Overeducation** 

% foreign born in active population         0.140****         0.112***         0.153****         0.114***         0.071         0.071         0.048         0.052           % part-time workers         (0.052)         (0.051)         (0.050)         (0.051)         (0.104)         (0.104)         (0.114)         (0.014)           % part-time workers         -0.155         -0.182         -0.262         -0.179         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.134*         -0.080         -0.080         -0.080         -0.0117         -1           % temporary workers         (0.061)         (0.080)         (0.074)         (0.092)         (0.092)         (0.090)         (0.061)         (0.080)         (0.074)         (0.092)         (0.092)         (0.090)         (0.061)         (0.081)         (0.080)         (0.074)         (0.092)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.091)         (0.091)         (0.091)         (0.091)         (0.091)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.090)         (0.040)         (0.040)         (0.040)         (0.040)         (0.040)         (0.040)	RMSE 0.075 0.100) 0.095 0.067) 0.014 0.092) 0.047 0.043) 0.159 0.139) 0.119 0.094) 0.156 0.195)
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Administration         (0.153)         (0.199)         (0.208)         (0.198)         (0.131)         (0.131)         (0.142)         (0.142)           % employed in Sales and Hostels         -0.010         -0.023         -0.041         -0.027         0.146         0.146         0.088         0.008           % employed in other private sector services         (0.103)         (0.143)         (0.142)         (0.139)         (0.091)         (0.091)         (0.095)         (0.095)           % employed in other private sector services         (0.204)         (0.265)         (0.236)         (0.264)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.190)	0.119 0.094) 0.156 0.195)
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and Hostels         (0.103)         (0.143)         (0.142)         (0.139)         (0.091)         (0.091)         (0.095)         (0.095)           % employed in other private sector services         -0.245         -0.218         -0.352         -0.219         0.114         0.114         0.166         0.005           % 25-34 year-olds in labour force         0.035         0.014         -0.055         0.015         -0.206*         -0.206*         -0.101         -0.101           % work and study         -0.106         -0.104         -0.001         -0.097         -0.094         -0.094         -0.119         0.0291           % employed in low occupations         -0.135         -0.121         -0.091         -0.120         0.025         0.025         0.011         0.0291         0.0291         0.025           RMSE (risk)         -0.010         0.007         0.001         0.042)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.143)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.143)         (0.142)         (0.119)         (0.119)         (0.126)         (0.06**           Trade Union Density         -0.187         -0.347         -0.240         -0.343         -2.448**** </td <td>0.156 0.195)</td>	0.156 0.195)
% employed in other private sector services         -0.245         -0.218         -0.352         -0.219         0.114         0.114         0.114         0.166         0           % 25-34 year-olds in labour force         0.035         0.014         -0.055         0.015         -0.206*         -0.206*         -0.101         -0.101           % work and study         -0.106         -0.104         -0.001         -0.097         -0.094         -0.094         -0.119         0           % employed in low occupations         -0.135         -0.121         -0.091         -0.120         0.025         0.025         0.011         0           RMSE (risk)         -0.010         0.007         0.001         0.142)         (0.142)         (0.142)         (0.119)         (0.119)         (0.126)         (0           RMSE (risk)         -0.135         -0.121         -0.091         -0.120         0.025         0.025         0.011         0	0.195)
private sector services         (0.204)         (0.265)         (0.236)         (0.264)         (0.190)         (0.190)         (0.193)         (0.193)           % 25-34 year-olds in labour force         0.035         0.014         -0.055         0.015         -0.206*         -0.206*         -0.101         -0.101           % work and study         -0.106         -0.104         -0.001         -0.097         -0.094         -0.094         -0.119         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.291)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.291)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.291)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.246)         (0.291)         (0.246)	
% 25-34 year-olds in labour force       0.035       0.014       -0.055       0.015       -0.206*       -0.206*       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.101       -0.119       (0.119)       (0.119)       (0.119)       (0.119)       (0.119)       (0.246)       (0.246)       (0.291)	
labour force	0.185
% work and study       -0.106       -0.104       -0.001       -0.097       -0.094       -0.094       -0.119       0.007         % employed in low occupations       -0.135       -0.121       -0.091       -0.120       0.025       0.025       0.011       0.011       0.001       0.001       0.002       0.0025       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.002       0.0025       0.0025       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.001       0.002       0.002       0.002       0.0060       0.002       0.002       0.002       0.001       0.002       0.001       0.002       0.002       0.002       0.002       0.001       0.002       0.001       0.002	0.115)
(0.325)       (0.437)       (0.442)       (0.425)       (0.246)       (0.246)       (0.291)       (0.291)         % employed in low occupations       -0.135       -0.121       -0.091       -0.120       0.025       0.025       0.011       0.025         RMSE (risk)       -0.010       (0.142)       (0.143)       (0.142)       (0.119)       (0.119)       (0.126)       (0.126)         (0.047)       (0.047)       (0.056)       (0.060)       (0.067)       (0.067)       (0.071)         Trade Union Density       -0.187       -0.347       -0.240       -0.343       -2.448***       -2.448***       -2.296**       -2         (0.396)       (0.451)       (0.458)       (0.448)       (0.872)       (0.872)       (0.892)       (0.000)         low-medium tuition       -0.086*       -0.121*       -0.142**       -0.331***       -0.301**       -0.001**	0.028
coccupations         (0.115)         (0.142)         (0.143)         (0.142)         (0.119)         (0.119)         (0.119)         (0.126)         (0.126)           RMSE (risk)         -0.010         0.007         0.001         0.173**         0.173**         0.166**           (0.047)         (0.056)         (0.060)         (0.067)         (0.067)         (0.071)           Trade Union Density         -0.187         -0.347         -0.240         -0.343         -2.448***         -2.448***         -2.296**         -2           (0.396)         (0.451)         (0.458)         (0.448)         (0.872)         (0.892)         (0.892)           low-medium tuition         -0.086*         -0.121*         -0.142**         -0.331***         -0.301**         -0.	0.251)
RMSE (risk)  -0.010	0.065
RMSE (risk)         -0.010         0.007         0.001         0.173**         0.173**         0.166**           (0.047)         (0.056)         (0.060)         (0.067)         (0.067)         (0.071)           Trade Union Density         -0.187         -0.347         -0.240         -0.343         -2.448***         -2.448***         -2.296**         -2           (0.396)         (0.451)         (0.458)         (0.448)         (0.872)         (0.872)         (0.892) <td>0.121)</td>	0.121)
	,
(0.396)   (0.451)   (0.458)   (0.448)   (0.872)   (0.872)   (0.892)   (0.8	
(0.396)	2.188**
	0.861)
rates (0.045) (0.066) (0.065) (0.424) (0.425) (0.	.343***
rates (0.045) (0.066) (0.065) (0.121) (0.125) (0	0.125)
medium-high tuition -0.167*** -0.210*** -0.291*** -0.369*** -0.498*** -0.	.346***
rates (0.043) (0.041) (0.078) (0.116) (0.185) (0	0.115)
ISCED5 0.050*** 0.063*** 0.063*** 0.067*** 0.067*** 0.067***	065***
supply/demand ratio (0.014) (0.021) (0.021) (0.019) (0.019) (0.019)	0.019)
ISCED5 unemployment -0.132 -0.153 -0.128 -0.153 -0.041 -0.041 -0.107 -0.0041	0.017
rate (0.104) (0.126) (0.127) (0.125) (0.116) (0.116) (0.124) (0.124)	0.123)
-0.082 -0.066 -0.130 -0.067 -0.038 -0.038 -0.086 -0.086	0.037
activity rates (0.130) (0.148) (0.152) (0.148) (0.071) (0.071) (0.075) (0.075)	0.072)
-0.009 -0.009 -0.014 -0.009 0.024** 0.024** 0.016 0	).022*
2004 (0.007) (0.009) (0.009) (0.009) (0.012) (0.012) (0.012) (0.012)	0.012)
	028***
(0.005) (0.006) (0.006) (0.009) (0.009) (0.009) (0.009)	0.009)
	<del></del> - <i>,</i>
Observations 161 161 161 161 161 161 161	
Log Likelihood	161
Wald Chi()	,
Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	,

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 Source:EU\_SILC, waves 1- 2-3 cross-sectional files

		Title/Author(s)
Year	Number	ESRI Authors/Co-authors <i>Italicised</i>
2010		
	364	The Research Output of Business Schools and Business Scholars in Ireland <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
	363	The Effects of the Internationalisation of Firms on Innovation and Productivity <i>Iulia Siedschlag, Xiaoheng Zhang</i> and Brian Cahill
	362	Too much of a good thing? Gender, 'Concerted cultivation' and unequal achievement in primary education  Selina McCoy, Delma Byrne, Joanne Banks
	361	Timing and Determinants of Local Residential Broadband Adoption: Evidence from Ireland Seán Lyons
	360	Determinants of Vegetarianism and Partial Vegetarianism in the United Kingdom  Eimear Leahy, Seán Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol
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	357	An Estimate of the Value of Lost Load for Ireland Eimear Leahy and Richard S.J. Tol
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	355	The Impact of Ireland's Recession on the Labour Market Outcomes of its Immigrants Alan Barrett and Elish Kelly
	354	Research and Policy Making Frances Ruane
	353	Market Regulation and Competition; Law in Conflict: A View from Ireland, Implications of the Panda Judgment

	Philip Andrews and <i>Paul K Gorecki</i>
352	Designing a property tax without property values: Analysis in the case of Ireland Karen Mayor, Seán Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol
351	Civil War, Climate Change and Development: A Scenario Study for Sub-Saharan Africa Conor Devitt and Richard S.J. Tol
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349	The Impact of Tax Reform on New Car Purchases in Ireland Hugh Hennessy and Richard S.J. Tol
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347	Corporate Expenditure on Environmental Protection  Stefanie A. Haller and Liam Murphy
346	Female Labour Supply and Divorce: New Evidence from Ireland Olivier Bargain, Libertad González, <i>Claire Keane</i> and Berkay Özcan
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344	The Economic Crisis, Public Sector Pay, and the Income Distribution <i>Tim Callan,</i> Brian Nolan (UCD) and <i>John Walsh</i>
343	Estimating the Impact of Access Conditions on Service Quality in Post Gregory Swinand, Conor O'Toole and Seán Lyons
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National Determinants of Vegetarianism

Eimear Leahy, Seán Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol

Eimear Leahy, Seán Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol

An Estimate of the Number of Vegetarians in the World

341

340

	339	International Migration in Ireland, 2009 Philip J O'Connell and Corona Joyce
	338	The Euro Through the Looking-Glass: Perceived Inflation Following the 2002 Currency Changeover Pete Lunn and David Duffy
	337	Returning to the Question of a Wage Premium for Returning Migrants  Alan Barrett and Jean Goggin
2009	336	What Determines the Location Choice of Multinational Firms in the ICT Sector? <i>Iulia Siedschlag, Xiaoheng Zhang, Donal Smith</i>
	335	Cost-benefit analysis of the introduction of weight-based charges for domestic waste – West Cork's experience Sue Scott and Dorothy Watson
	334	The Likely Economic Impact of Increasing Investment in Wind on the Island of Ireland Conor Devitt, Seán Diffney, John Fitz Gerald, Seán Lyons and Laura Malaguzzi Valeri
	333	Estimating Historical Landfill Quantities to Predict Methane Emissions Seán Lyons, Liam Murphy and Richard S.J. Tol
	332	International Climate Policy and Regional Welfare Weights Daiju Narita, <i>Richard S. J. Tol</i> , and <i>David Anthoff</i>
	331	A Hedonic Analysis of the Value of Parks and Green Spaces in the Dublin Area Karen Mayor, Seán Lyons, David Duffy and Richard S.J. Tol
	330	Measuring International Technology Spillovers and Progress Towards the European Research Area <i>Iulia Siedschlag</i>
	329	Climate Policy and Corporate Behaviour  Nicola Commins, Seán Lyons, Marc Schiffbauer, and Richard S.J. Tol
	328	The Association Between Income Inequality and Mental Health: Social Cohesion or Social Infrastructure Richard Layte and Bertrand Maître

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326	Fiscal Policy for Recovery  John Fitz Gerald
325	The EU 20/20/2020 Targets: An Overview of the EMF22 Assessment Christoph Böhringer, Thomas F. Rutherford, and <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
324	Counting Only the Hits? The Risk of Underestimating the Costs of Stringent Climate Policy Massimo Tavoni, <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
323	International Cooperation on Climate Change Adaptation from an Economic Perspective Kelly C. de Bruin, Rob B. Dellink and <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
322	What Role for Property Taxes in Ireland?  T. Callan, C. Keane and J.R. Walsh
321	The Public-Private Sector Pay Gap in Ireland: What Lies Beneath?  Elish Kelly, Seamus McGuinness, Philip O'Connell
320	A Code of Practice for Grocery Goods Undertakings and An Ombudsman: How to Do a Lot of Harm by Trying to Do a Little Good Paul K Gorecki
319	Negative Equity in the Irish Housing Market  David Duffy
318	Estimating the Impact of Immigration on Wages in Ireland Alan Barrett, Adele Bergin and Elish Kelly
317	Assessing the Impact of Wage Bargaining and Worker Preferences on the Gender Pay Gap in Ireland Using the National Employment Survey 2003  Seamus McGuinness, Elish Kelly, Philip O'Connell, Tim Callan
316	Mismatch in the Graduate Labour Market Among Immigrants and Second-Generation Ethnic Minority Groups

## Delma Byrne and Seamus McGuinness

315	Managing Housing Bubbles in Regional Economies under EMU: Ireland and Spain <i>Thomas Conefrey</i> and <i>John Fitz Gerald</i>
314	Job Mismatches and Labour Market Outcomes Kostas Mavromaras, <i>Seamus McGuinness</i> , Nigel O'Leary, Peter Sloane and Yin King Fok
313	Immigrants and Employer-provided Training  Alan Barrett, Séamus McGuinness, Martin O'Brien and Philip O'Connell
312	Did the Celtic Tiger Decrease Socio-Economic Differentials in Perinatal Mortality in Ireland? Richard Layte and Barbara Clyne
311	Exploring International Differences in Rates of Return to Education: Evidence from EU SILC Maria A. Davia, <i>Seamus McGuinness</i> and <i>Philip, J. O'Connell</i>
310	Car Ownership and Mode of Transport to Work in Ireland <i>Nicola Commins</i> and <i>Anne Nolan</i>
309	Recent Trends in the Caesarean Section Rate in Ireland 1999-2006 Aoife Brick and Richard Layte
308	Price Inflation and Income Distribution
307	Anne Jennings, Seán Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol Overskilling Dynamics and Education Pathways Kostas Mavromaras, Seamus McGuinness, Yin King Fok
306	What Determines the Attractiveness of the European Union to the Location of R&D Multinational Firms? <i>Iulia Siedschlag, Donal Smith, Camelia Turcu, Xiaoheng Zhang</i>
305	Do Foreign Mergers and Acquisitions Boost Firm Productivity? Marc Schiffbauer, Iulia Siedschlag, Frances Ruane
304	Inclusion or Diversion in Higher Education in the Republic of Ireland?  Delma Byrne
303	Welfare Regime and Social Class Variation in Poverty and Economic Vulnerability in Europe: An Analysis of EU-SILC

	Christopher T. Whelan and Bertrand Maître
302	Understanding the Socio-Economic Distribution and Consequences of Patterns of Multiple Deprivation: An Application of Self-Organising Maps Christopher T. Whelan, Mario Lucchini, Maurizio Pisati and <i>Bertrand Maître</i>
301	Estimating the Impact of Metro North  Edgar Morgenroth
300	Explaining Structural Change in Cardiovascular Mortality in Ireland 1995-2005: A Time Series Analysis <i>Richard Layte, Sinead O'Hara</i> and Kathleen Bennett
299	EU Climate Change Policy 2013-2020: Using the Clean Development Mechanism More Effectively Paul K Gorecki, Seán Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol
298	Irish Public Capital Spending in a Recession Edgar Morgenroth
297	Exporting and Ownership Contributions to Irish Manufacturing Productivity Growth Anne Marie Gleeson, <i>Frances Ruane</i>
296	Eligibility for Free Primary Care and Avoidable Hospitalisations in Ireland <i>Anne Nolan</i>
295	Managing Household Waste in Ireland: Behavioural Parameters and Policy Options John Curtis, Seán Lyons and Abigail O'Callaghan-Platt
294	Labour Market Mismatch Among UK Graduates; An Analysis Using REFLEX Data Seamus McGuinness and Peter J. Sloane
293	Towards Regional Environmental Accounts for Ireland Richard S.J. Tol , Nicola Commins, Niamh Crilly, Sean Lyons and Edgar Morgenroth
292	EU Climate Change Policy 2013-2020: Thoughts on Property Rights and Market Choices Paul K. Gorecki, Sean Lyons and Richard S.J. Tol
291	Measuring House Price Change  David Duffy

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289	The Determinants and Effects of Training at Work: Bringing the Workplace Back In Philip J. O'Connell and Delma Byrne
288	Climate Feedbacks on the Terrestrial Biosphere and the Economics of Climate Policy: An Application of <i>FUND Richard S.J. Tol</i>
287	The Behaviour of the Irish Economy: Insights from the HERMES macro-economic model Adele Bergin, Thomas Conefrey, John FitzGerald and Ide Kearney
286	Mapping Patterns of Multiple Deprivation Using Self-Organising Maps: An Application to EU-SILC Data for Ireland Maurizio Pisati, <i>Christopher T. Whelan</i> , Mario Lucchini and <i>Bertrand Maître</i>
285	The Feasibility of Low Concentration Targets: An Application of FUND Richard S.J. Tol
284	Policy Options to Reduce Ireland's GHG Emissions Instrument choice: the pros and cons of alternative policy instruments Thomas Legge and <i>Sue Scott</i>
283	Accounting for Taste: An Examination of Socioeconomic Gradients in Attendance at Arts Events  Pete Lunn and Elish Kelly
282	The Economic Impact of Ocean Acidification on Coral Reefs Luke M. Brander, Katrin Rehdanz, <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i> , and Pieter J.H. van Beukering
281	Assessing the impact of biodiversity on tourism flows: A model for tourist behaviour and its policy implications Giulia Macagno, Maria Loureiro, Paulo A.L.D. Nunes and <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
280	Advertising to boost energy efficiency: the Power of One campaign and natural gas consumption Seán Diffney, Seán Lyons and Laura Malaguzzi Valeri

	279	International Transmission of Business Cycles Between Ireland and its Trading Partners  Jean Goggin and Iulia Siedschlag
	278	Optimal Global Dynamic Carbon Taxation  David Anthoff
	277	Energy Use and Appliance Ownership in Ireland Eimear Leahy and Seán Lyons
	276	Discounting for Climate Change  David Anthoff, Richard S.J. Tol and Gary W. Yohe
	275	Projecting the Future Numbers of Migrant Workers in the Health and Social Care Sectors in Ireland <i>Alan Barrett</i> and Anna Rust
	274	Economic Costs of Extratropical Storms under Climate Change: An application of FUND Daiju Narita, <i>Richard S.J. Tol, David Anthoff</i>
	273	The Macro-Economic Impact of Changing the Rate of Corporation Tax <i>Thomas Conefrey</i> and <i>John D. Fitz Gerald</i>
	272	The Games We Used to Play An Application of Survival Analysis to the Sporting Life- course Pete Lunn
2008		rece Lann
	271	Exploring the Economic Geography of Ireland Edgar Morgenroth
	270	Benchmarking, Social Partnership and Higher Remuneration: Wage Settling Institutions and the Public- Private Sector Wage Gap in Ireland Elish Kelly, Seamus McGuinness, Philip O'Connell
	269	A Dynamic Analysis of Household Car Ownership in Ireland <i>Anne Nolan</i>
	268	The Determinants of Mode of Transport to Work in the Greater Dublin Area <i>Nicola Commins</i> and <i>Anne Nolan</i>
	267	Resonances from <i>Economic Development</i> for Current Economic Policymaking

### Frances Ruane

266	The Impact of Wage Bargaining Regime on Firm-Level Competitiveness and Wage Inequality: The Case of Ireland
	Seamus McGuinness, Elish Kelly and Philip O'Connell
265	Poverty in Ireland in Comparative European Perspective Christopher T. Whelan and Bertrand Maître
264	A Hedonic Analysis of the Value of Rail Transport in the Greater Dublin Area Karen Mayor, Seán Lyons, David Duffy and Richard S.J. Tol
263	Comparing Poverty Indicators in an Enlarged EU Christopher T. Whelan and Bertrand Maître
262	Fuel Poverty in Ireland: Extent, Affected Groups and Policy Issues Sue Scott, Seán Lyons, Claire Keane, Donal McCarthy and Richard S.J. Tol
261	The Misperception of Inflation by Irish Consumers David Duffy and Pete Lunn
260	The Direct Impact of Climate Change on Regional Labour Productivity Tord Kjellstrom, R Sari Kovats, Simon J. Lloyd, Tom Holt, Richard S.J. Tol
259	Damage Costs of Climate Change through Intensification of Tropical Cyclone Activities: An Application of FUND Daiju Narita, <i>Richard S. J. Tol</i> and <i>David Anthoff</i>
258	Are Over-educated People Insiders or Outsiders? A Case of Job Search Methods and Over-education in UK Aleksander Kucel, <i>Delma Byrne</i>
257	Metrics for Aggregating the Climate Effect of Different Emissions: A Unifying Framework <i>Richard S.J. Tol,</i> Terje K. Berntsen, Brian C. O'Neill, Jan S. Fuglestvedt, Keith P. Shine, Yves Balkanski and Laszlo Makra
256	Intra-Union Flexibility of Non-ETS Emission Reduction Obligations in the European Union <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>

255	The Economic Impact of Climate Change Richard S.J. Tol
254	Measuring International Inequity Aversion Richard S.J. Tol
253	Using a Census to Assess the Reliability of a National Household Survey for Migration Research: The Case of Ireland  Alan Barrett and Elish Kelly
252	Risk Aversion, Time Preference, and the Social Cost of Carbon David Anthoff, Richard S.J. Tol and Gary W. Yohe
251	The Impact of a Carbon Tax on Economic Growth and Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Ireland <i>Thomas Conefrey, John D. Fitz Gerald, Laura Malaguzzi Valeri</i> and <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
250	The Distributional Implications of a Carbon Tax in Ireland  Tim Callan, Sean Lyons, Susan Scott, Richard S.J. Tol and Stefano Verde
249	Measuring Material Deprivation in the Enlarged EU Christopher T. Whelan, Brian Nolan and Bertrand Maître
248	Marginal Abatement Costs on Carbon-Dioxide Emissions: A Meta-Analysis Onno Kuik, Luke Brander and <i>Richard S.J. Tol</i>
247	Incorporating GHG Emission Costs in the Economic Appraisal of Projects Supported by State Development Agencies Richard S.J. Tol and Seán Lyons
246	A Carton Tax for Ireland Richard S.J. Tol, Tim Callan, Thomas Conefrey, John D. Fitz Gerald, Seán Lyons, Laura Malaguzzi Valeri and Susan Scott
245	Non-cash Benefits and the Distribution of Economic Welfare <i>Tim Callan</i> and <i>Claire Keane</i>
244	Scenarios of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Aviation Karen Mayor and Richard S.J. Tol
243	The Effect of the Euro on Export Patterns: Empirical

	Evidence from Industry Data  Gavin Murphy and Iulia Siedschlag
242	The Economic Returns to Field of Study and Competencies Among Higher Education Graduates in Ireland  Elish Kelly, Philip O'Connell and Emer Smyth
241	European Climate Policy and Aviation Emissions  Karen Mayor and Richard S.J. Tol
240	Aviation and the Environment in the Context of the EU- US Open Skies Agreement Karen Mayor and Richard S.J. Tol
239	Yuppie Kvetch? Work-life Conflict and Social Class in Western Europe Frances McGinnity and Emma Calvert
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