Index

age and experience 214, 229
age, marginal effect of
close to zero, non-significant 184
all year-to-year labour-market
dynamics among recent higher-
education graduates relative to
time of graduation 97
amenity variables
effect on migration flows 156
American Community Survey for 2011
115
applied sciences graduates
poor match between education and
job after graduation 118
Augmented Inverse Probability
Weighting (AIPW) 22
Australia
domestically educated overseas
graduates (DEOGs) 11–12
Australian and New Zealand Standard
Classification of Occupations
2006 (ANZSCO) 16
Australian Statistical Geography
Standard Statistical Area Level 4
(SA4) 15
average marginal effects on migration
propensity by study region 129
average marginal effects on subsequent
migration propensity by study
region and prior migration status
131
benefits from migration for highly
educated individuals 205
birth in city, graduate advantage 189,
192
Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco,
Los Angeles, large economic hubs
209
brain-drain 4, 175, 205
‘brain gain’ 4
Brazil, Latin America
size and number of migrants 175
Canada
large urban areas
persons with university degrees
42
migration, education, employment
43–45
Catalan PhD holders
migration decisions 164–170
Catalan university graduates
migration decisions 164–170
Catalan University Quality Assurance
Agency (AQU) 164
Catalonia, Spain 164–170
certificate and diploma holders,
Canada 50
characteristics of the flows 145
child migration
little effect on college graduation,
Mexico 192
positive effect on migration in later
life 184
climate characteristics 145, 151–154
cognitive skills
literacy, numeracy, problem-solving,
communication skills 17
Colombia, Latin America
internal migration, human capital
175
commune, smallest administrative area
in France 143
competencies/skills utilisation, Italy
63
compulsory education, then high
school in Finland 119
computer-assisted telephone interview
(CATI), Spain 166
consumer price index, Finland 122
contemporary trade-offs 108
control variables
earlier migration behaviour 123
information on individual, family, parent and regional characteristics 123
marriage, spouse’s earnings, education in general 123
core labour-market areas in the Netherlands 98
Core variable 105
core-region benefits 85, 86
couples and families
lower spatial mobility rates 107
creative and cultural industries
London and southeast labour markets 236
data and methodology, Mexico 177–183
data on population, infrastructure, educational medical services, local industry, prices, natural disasters, MXFLS, Mexico 178
date and method 121–123
degree types, Canada 45–46
degree-holder growth, Canada 42
DEOGs in Australia
difficulties in employment after tertiary education 13
Department of Treasury, United States report 202–203
description of the variables, France 144
description of variables and their mean values 124–125
descriptive analysis 123–125
descriptives of main variables 180–183
Destination of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) 223
survey UK 221
destinations in the DHLE and LDLHE Surveys 225
developing countries
immigration of highly educated people 174
distance on migration, negative impact 141
distribution of individuals by migration category 209
distribution of the number of migration episodes before and after attending college 182
distribution of wages by migration after college 185
Dutch CRIOH, higher-education registry 89
Dutch geography, suburbanized and polycentric 99
earnings, Mexico 193–196
econometric strategy, Italy 67–68
starting point 145
economic consequences of highly skilled migration 4
economic growth strategy of Mexico 176
economic performance, knowledge creation
impact of graduates 61
economics and agriculture graduates workplace mobility, high 107
educated people, attraction to executive jobs 142
educational and post-educational careers
variable-capturing information 48
independent variables for the binary probit regression analysis 19–21
educational institution location
importance for mobility, Finland 116
educational level impact on migration decisions 140
educational level rise France 1999–2008 146
education and migration, positive relationship 116
education and work opportunities few in some states 209
education in Finland, mostly free 119
education–job match or mismatch 42, 59
education–job mismatch 23
among DEOGs, in Australia 14
Australia, effects on immigration 11–12
definition, three forms 16–23
detrimental impacts 12
female medical graduate, bachelor’s degree 17
indicators, Italy 60, 62–64
probit in regression framework 18
education level and migration
positive relationship, US 204
education levels
student employment and migration
variety 128
elementary schoolteachers
lower sectoral mobility, Netherlands 107
emigration of highly qualified
youngsters
negative effects, Spain 159
emigration of Spaniards
increase from 2008–13 160
upward trend 159
employee–employer data 132
employee–industry matches, before
graduation, Finland 125
employer requirements, Italy 63
employment areas in France
Isle-de-France region (Paris) 143
employment characteristics 20
employment during studying 117–118
employment motivations for migration
Canada 55
employment opportunities in Italy 62
employment patterns in UK 220–236
employment rates and emigration
rates of recent graduates and PhD
holders 167
employment rate and indicators of
education–job (mis)match by
macro-area 65
employment rate of considered cohorts
Spain, net inflows of foreigners to
2012 166
employment status of female partner
222–223
employment turnover
lower in low density labour markets 141
endogenous variable for earnings
equation
log of wage rate 193
engineers and healthcare graduates
workplace mobility, high 107
‘engines of growth’ 202
English, low proficiency level 13
equilibrium assumption in migration
analysis 142–143
Erasmus 69
ethnic minorities, UK 223
ethnicity dummies, Asian students 216
ethnicity importance for mobility,
Finland 116
European Erasmus program 205
European Union and Spain 161
evolution of the emigration rate
three cohorts of recent graduates 166
three cohorts of recent PhD holders 166
exam scores
high school matriculation, Finland 121
executive jobs share HQE 145
family migration 87, 222
female workers 216
salary penalty 214
females, more migratory
less workplace mobility 107, 109
field-of-study qualifications and skills
mismatches 28
field-of-study, qualification and skills
mismatches, 2008–12 24
field-of-study mismatch 16–17
financial incentives for working
Finland, increase 121
Finland, internal migration rates
fall for highly educated 115
Finland, student employment
60 per cent part- or full-time work 115
Finland, move to, few financial
restrictions 117
foreign residents in Spain
1995–2007, increase 159
foreign-born individuals
return to country of origin from
Spain 160
France
level of education, dramatic increase 139
OECD country 139
French National Censuses (1999 and
2008) 143
French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) 143
French population, aged 20–64 146
French zones d'emploi (ZEs) 147
full-time or part-time employment 223–224
full-time work, definition, Finland, 122
gender, distribution by time importance 226
gender, Italy
no effect on education–job match 75
gender and age effects 5
gender and employment dynamics 224–225
gender and migration behaviour 222, 225–228
gender differences in migration Canada, 55
male graduation from college more likely 189
no significant role 184
gender dynamics in UK 220–236
gender interactions 234
gender mobility, Finland 116
gender pay gap in labour market 222
and migration behaviour 220
geographical mobility
improving education–job matches after graduation 132
geographical mobility after education in Finland 115
geography of jobs, dynamics of 2
Global Financial Crisis (GFC) 2008 23
globalization, shocks to world economy 85
government support for students Finland 217
direct allowances 121
housing benefits 121
government-guaranteed loans for students Finland 121
Graduate, a dummy variable 180
graduate and non-graduate comparison Mexico 183
graduate decisions, explanatory variables
field of studies, average academic grade, work experience 168
Graduate Destination Survey Australian Graduate Survey, annual 14
graduate early career job-to-job mobility
core and non-core regions in the Netherlands 82–110
graduate migration 1–7
and gender 221
in Canada 42–56
negative effect 117
recent expansion, effects unknown 119
in Spain, impact of Great Recession 159–171
in UK 220–236
graduate migration flows by macro-area 65
graduate migration research
gender, mobility and human capital 221–223
graduate mobility patterns in the US 203
graduate over-education and spatial mobility in Italy 59–76
graduate over-representation, Paris 139
graduate retention California, Texas, Kentucky, North Carolina 209
graduates
degree choice out of interest 74
source of knowledge or human capital 209
graduates and migration in France 139–156
graduates on benefits (partial disability) 107
graduate self-assessment in respect to job 63
graduate visa scheme 2007, Australia 11, 36
graduation effect increase of earnings 193
graduation from college 189–193
gravity models 140, 156
Index

estimation 149–154
modified versions 141
gravity variables, France 151
Great Recession in Spain 159, 170
health graduates 169
healthcare and law professionals
  lower sectoral mobility, Netherlands 107
health insurance, employer-provided
  203
health or education specialisation
  likely migration 25
HEI see higher-education institutions
Helsinki region
  only metropolitan region in Finland 128, 130
  region stayers 130
higher-education institutions (HEI)
cities 95
dummy variables 208
Finland, institutional setting
  119–121
labour market and migration
dynamics overview 96
Netherlands 83
highest year of school or degree
  completed in 1999 and 2008 for
  French residents age 20–64 148
high grades students, migration after
  graduation 170
high labour mobility
  importance for economic
development, Finland 115
high school graduates, 1991–2004,
  Finland 115
household and location decisions
  86–87
household career and composition
determinant of migration behaviour
  87
household dynamics, individual level
  89
household location, Netherlands
  82–83, 87
housing prices, France 142–143
housing-market constraints,
  Netherlands 109
human capital
  accumulation, economic growth 173
(Graduate), (MigrateB and
  MigrateA) 180
migration and salaries 202–217
occupational and industry-specific
  need for specialised tasks 115
outflows 61
retention of educated people 139
returns to wage gap 196
IAB brain-drain database
  Spain, net inflows of foreigners to
  2012 170
  international migration 160–161
  immigrants, tertiary-educated in
  OECD countries
  increase by 70 per cent 1
  immigration policies, new 2
  income differentials, Spain 164
Indagine sull’Inserimento dei Laureati
  (ISTAT) 2010
  stratification by gender, university,
  type of degree 62
independent variables for the binary
  probit regression analysis 19
independent variables range 18
Indirect Self-Assessment, Italy 64
individual characteristics (IND)
  age, gender, marital status, ethnicity,
  parental education, residency
  status 206–207
individual mobility tracking 90
individuals with disabilities, UK
  223
industrial or occupational mobility
  in relation to field of studies 133
influence on employment opportunities
  migration 222
influences on migration decisions 140
infrastructure workers, Alberta,
  Canada 45
intellectual elite, cross-border mobility
  1
internal migration in Britain, falling
  115
internal migration in Canada, recent
  graduates 42
internal migration in Mexico 176
internal migration rates for highly
  educated
  fallen in US 114
international fee-paying students as DEOGs, Australia 15
international migration change factors driving them 163
internships, mandatory positive wage effect in Germany 118
inter-provincial migration less likely from Quebec 54
more native-born Canadians 48
inter-provincial migrations, Canada 49
inter-regional migration impact on education–job matches, Italy 75
inter-regional migration in Mexico, scarcity 175
inter-regional migration of adult males Brazil, Latin America 175
inter-regional mobility and education–job match 59
inter-temporal trade-offs 108
Inverse Mills Ratio (IMR) 67
Inverse Probability Weighting Regression Adjustment (IPWRA) 22
inverse-probability weights 22
investment in human capital 202
Italian case study internal brain-drain, recent years 61–62
Italian degree system survey Indagine sull’Inserimento dei Laureati (ISTAT) 2010 62
Italy, apparent over-education 64
Italy, macro-regions, three north, centre, Mezzogiorno 65
job changers’ strategies 91
job characteristics (JOB) 235
occupation types 208
job competition in Australia major urban centres 29
job mismatch, Australia 11
job, over-education for lower pay 5
job relation to education 48
jobs in cities, Netherlands 83
job-specific characteristics impact on over-education 74
job suitability, migration or commuting 13–14
job-to-job mobility 84, 88
‘product space’ 83–84
job-to-job switch strategies 108–109
Joint Academic Coding System (JACS) subject of study 223
Journal of Political Economy 214
knowledge, international transferability technical skills 168
knowledge spill-overs 85
knowledge-based economies not developing countries 174
labour and education economics 203
labour-market areas (LMAs) 95
France 141–142
labour-market dynamics, varying 108
labour-market regions, Netherlands 84, 89, 94, 109
labour-market conditions, local importance for mobility, Finland 116
labour-market entry and exit driving forces 91
labour-market equilibrium 85
labour-market migration, Canada 45
labour-market opportunities, Canada 56
destinies rich in 82
expansion 132
labour-market outcomes, other 117–119
labour markets, executive jobs retention of educated people 151
labour-market shortages, severe 204
labour-market transition, smooth precise targeting 109
labour mobility, high sign of labour-market dynamism 115
language knowledge, migration propensity 170
language skills 168
‘late migrants’ 208, 235
Canada 44
Latin America, developing countries 174
laurea degree, Italy, relation to job 63
law degree 206
linear probability models (LPMs) 98
linear term for age 189
list of variables in migration equation
69–71
election and outcome equations
literature review, Finland 116–119
living costs in Finland 121
local amenities, climate, recreational opportunities, cultural amenities 142–143
local labour markets in France educated people 154
local tax, France 142
location decisions of graduates
human capital or job-search theories 174
location of employment 223
logistic regression analyses 46, 51
logistic regression results
graduate inter-provincial migration by type aged 20–29 52–53
logit estimates of the choice to migrate of recent graduates and PhD holders 169
log of wage rate 194
long-distance, inter-provincial migrations Canada 55
Longitudinal Census Files
Finland 121
Longitudinal Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (LDLHE) survey UK 221
Longitudinal Employment Statistics Files
Finland 121
low-skilled and high-skilled workers Latin America 175
low-skilled jobs, negative stigma 133
male graduates
higher premium for first-class degree 229
male workers' wage 15 per cent higher than women 193
map of Canada and its provinces 47
marginal effects of household position and residential location in core and non-core labour-market areas 106
matriculation exam results from 1990 119, 121
matrix of education–job (mis)match, the 64
mean and median salaries by migration category 215, 216
mean salary levels by gender, 3.5 years 228
median of migration path 195
men, earnings higher than women, in all migration categories 229
Météo France 145
Mexican case, low-skilled workers to US 173
Mexican Family Life Survey (MXFLS) data source 178–180
Mexican households representative sample, 2002 178
Mexico migrants to US 175
polycentric system of cities and universities 176
second-largest country in terms of population 175
third-largest country in terms of land area 175
Mezzogiorno, productive systems 75
migrants and non-migrants differences, Canada 46, 49
migrant and graduate salaries on salaries and individual income 203
migration flows 2003–08 of educated people between different types of local labour markets in thousands 150
migration after twelve years of age 183–189
adjustment mechanism self-reinforcing migration flows 85
behaviour 217
benefits 214
definition 15–16, 122
employment status, education–job match, equations 68
highly educated individuals 114
investment in human capital 204
job match 205
large wage gains after university graduation 117
late, salary benefits 214
motivations for 54
powerful tool 234–235
role of migration in education 11
sequential, and salaries 211–216
smaller wage gains to study in university 117
villages to urban areas, Mexico 184
working while studying 117
migration categories 207
by gender 227
migration category and employment type, column percentages 227
migration choices
graduates, Mexico 183
individual expectations on labour market 166
migration decisions, economic and social forces 6–7
migration determinants, Canada 46
level of human capital 54–55
migration dummies, \textit{REPEAT}, \textit{RETURN}, \textit{UNISTAY}, \textit{LATEMIG} 208
migration during childhood, Mexico 177
migration flows
adequacy of 59
between ZEs 143
by education level 146, 149
structures, complementary information 154
migration flow structures
complementary information 154
migration history, importance 130
migration influence on education–job mismatch 18–19
migration of graduates in Mexico 173–198
migration of higher-education graduates
labour-market changes 115
migration on wages, effect on migration flows 195
migration path for graduates 177
in Mexico, using MXFLS data set 196
migration probability, previous experience 170
migration process and cost, positives 204
migration propensity
level of education, related to, Finland 128
migration rates by degree type, Canada 48–9
migration rates decline
polytechnic and university graduates, Finland 125
migration records, Mexico 179
migration results, comparison of utilities 140
Migration Statistics (\textit{Estadistica de Migraciones}), 2008 onwards 159
migration strategies, not gender-neutral 235
migrations for job search 44
migrations to parental home, 44
Mincer earnings estimations, results 208, 211
no influence on labour-market outcomes 217
Mincer equations at 3.5 years (dependent variable: log of salaries) 230–233
Mincer-type wage equations (split by gender) 229
mismatch, and non-English-speaking background 28
mismatches, qualification, field-of-study, skill mismatch 5–6, 23
mobility and gender gaps 222
mobility and mismatch 5–6
mobility behaviour and employment endogenous relationship 67–68
mobility capital, international migration 204–205
mobility of college degree individuals US 2000 census 204
mobility of DEOGs 12
modelling framework 177–178
monthly allowances for students in higher education, Finland 121
movement, most, young educated people 140
movers and stayers, Australia 15
moving, reasons for not, family ties, Canada 50
multi-factor productivity growth in Netherlands economic core 85
multi-person household targeting in non-core areas 109
MXFLS, Mexico
non-graduates and graduates 180
MXFLS dataset collects information on history of migration from twelve years of age 196

National Graduates Survey (NGS) 2013
post-secondary degree holders 45–46
National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979–96
cross-state migration US 205
National Science Foundation (NSF) United States 203, 206
National Survey of College Graduates United States 206
national-level result, Italy 74
negative binomial (NB) model 145
negative influence of migration on experience of qualification mismatch 23
negative relationship working while studying, Finland 133
neoclassical economics 88
Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques see NUTS3
non-core areas, Netherlands 108
non-core couples with children 107
non-core singles, relatively mobile 108
non-English-speaking 19
non-linear term \( (NEpisodesB^2) \) 192–193
‘non-migrant’ group 206, 208
non-migrants (stayers), Canada 44–45
non-migration, reasons for 50–51
non-random migration assignment 21
North American Regional Science Council 110
northeast of England and Yorkshire, Humber, West Midlands 227
NUTS3 regions and educational institutions in Finland in 2004 120, 122
occupation types for-profit and non-profit 214
Odomatric 2013 software measure of time–distance by road 144
OECD see Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLS regression results (dependent variable: log mean salary) 212
opportunity-rich locations labour-market outcomes 86
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 139, 160
outcome model of education–job mismatch 21
outcome models 28–36
fields-of-study mismatch 30–31
qualification mismatch 32–33
skills mismatch 34–35
over-education 60–61
over-qualification 16
paid vacation 203
paid work status for mover and stayer, 2008–12 16
paid work status results, migration after graduation 25, 36
parental education data 193, 214
part-time students, removal 224
part-time work hindrance polytechnic university graduates 128
part-time work in Finland 122
path dependence, herd effects 29
permanent employment positions and relationships between degree and employment
inter-provincial migrants, aged 20–29, 2009–10 50
personal characteristics, gender, age, ethnicity 223
Graduate migration and regional development

place of birth, large, less likely to emigrate, Mexico 184
Platform31, The Hague, Netherlands 109–110
Poisson model 145
Poisson regression 141, 188
policy initiatives, aimed at graduate retention 109
policy-makers in Finland speeding up graduation 116
polycentric system of Dutch cities 107
polytechnic graduates working and migration 130
population, total, of the cities 99
Population Census 2011, Catalonia 164
population composition 144–145
population size positive effect on migrant flows 151
population stocks and flows statistical evidence, France 146
positive influences on migration decisions stays abroad during studies 168
post-graduation migration, variability 29, 36
across labour-market regions 23
post-secondary education, Canada, migration 49
probability of graduating from college 190–191
probability of having migration episodes after 12 and before 25 years old 186–187
propensity to move within three years of graduation by level of education 1944–2004 in Finland 114
propensity to move within three years of graduations by prior work experience and level of education 127
proportion of graduates working full-time, part-time, or less than part-time by level of education, Finland 126
proportion of non-migrants by state 210
proportion of people with migration episodes before and after attending college by cohort 181
proportion of return migrants by state 211
provincial migration, Canada 46
qualification mismatch, example 16 quantile regression results (dependent: median salary) 213
Quebec province, Canada, French-speaking 54
real match (real over-education) Italy 63–65
reasons for not moving (%) by level of education aged 20–29, 2009–10 51
region of institution and employment by gender 228
regional characteristics, influence for migration 3–4
regional convergence vector, Italy 75
regional labour market 114–134
registry data from Statistics Netherlands 108
regression results: order logit questions with ordered dependent variable 72–73
relocation for younger individuals, easier 184
‘repeat migrants’ 7, 206, 208
research issue impact of inter-regional migration on education–job match, Italy 68–75
research methods on migration, Canada 46
residential and workplace mobility 85–86
residential mobility 84, 109
residential tax rate repellent factor 156 ‘taxe d’habitation’, France 145
retention rates, lowest states 209
return migrants 55, 208
from study region to origin region 116
rank topping states, Hawai, Alaska 210
Index

rural-to-urban migration in Brazil skilled labour, Brazil 175
rural-to-urban migration in Mexico better living conditions 196
Russell group or other old university 229

salaries, males and females, difference 7
salaries by gender full-time employees 228–229
salary and migration patterns 228–234
sample statistics, main independent variables 92–94
sanitation, access to socio-economic conditions 184, 188
science, technology, engineering and mathematical (STEM) subjects, California 209
Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT), United States 206
sector mobility and relatedness 88–89
sectoral mobility 84, 105
selection bias in migration for Indonesia and Mexico 176
self-employment 214, 224
self-reinforcing migration flows to opportunity-rich regions 85
self-selection into employment, Italy 67
self-selection problem 123, 179
self-selectivity problem, ‘movers’ or ‘stayers’ 21
sequential migration, effect on median salaries 215
‘sequential migration behaviour’ 206
sequential migration patterns descriptive statistics 208–211
share of higher-education graduates in dependent employment relative to time of graduation 91
short-distance migration fall in Australia, Canada, Switzerland 115
Finland 122
skilled labour in Brazil 175
skill-relatedness of industries 88–89
skills mismatches 16
social sciences graduates 169

socio-demographic effects 55
on migration 48
socio-economic conditions at age twelve graduation effect 192
Spain, a receiver country 159, 164, 170
net inflows of foreigners to 2012 159
Spanish migrants in OECD countries by gender, educational categories 161
by levels of education 160–164
spatial classification, French territory division 143
spatial distribution, United States 217
spatial framework, Australia 15
spatial mobility, Netherlands 82
spatial mobility of households 87, 109
spatial variations in education–job mismatch 18
specific economic shocks, Netherlands 89
standard industrial classification (SIC code) 223
standard occupational code (SOC code) 223
Statistics Canada 46
National Graduates Survey (NGS) 2013 45–48
Statistics Finland 121–122
Statistics Netherlands 89, 99
Statistics of Residential Variations 159
stayers (movers), graduates’ study region 130
STEM subjects, traditionally male-dominated 216
stock of Spanish migrants in OECD countries by gender and educational levels 162
student and graduate migration 1 study 203
student employment, causal effect on graduate migration 132
student employment in Finland 115
positive effect on earnings after university 118
student migration decision categories, UK 226
student registers, from educational institutions 132
students in dependent employment 90
Graduate migration and regional development

‘Students in Higher Education’ 223
students of higher education, Finland relatively wealthy 117
student support system, Finland 121
student support system reform, Finland 1992 121
study field, importance for mobility, Finland 116
Survey of Doctorate Recipients, US 206
Swedish student aid reform 118
Sydney, management and commerce work 29
technical and experimental sciences graduates 169
technical studies graduates 168
temporary and permanent migration history, Mexico 179
tertiary education in Finland universities and polytechnics 119
3SLS model of labour-market dynamics 100–104
toilet or latrine in house better living conditions 188
Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Ottawa
attraction to degree holders 42–43
treatment models 21–22, 25–28, 26–27
migration choice 25
type and proportion of migration before and after studies in 2009–10, aged 20–29 49
type of birth place, role important, Mexico 184
UK Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA)
Longitudinal Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (LDLHE) 223
unemployment increase in Spain 164
unemployment rate 145, 224
push factor 151
unique quality of life, Hawaii or Alaska 210
United States college graduates 202–217
university attendance, high levels of mobility 43–44
university degree holders, Canada 50
university graduates, master’s degree higher migration propensity 128
university graduates, migration slow down 130
university stayers Canada 44
salary premium 229
significance for women 235
urban areas, remuneration of high skills, France 141
urban core 86
urbanization degree of ZEs, France 154
urban labour markets 141
urban population, more educated than rural 146
urban regions, attraction to labour markets for skills 116
visible minority status, Canadian migration 51
vocational education graduates and working and migration 130
vocational school in Finland 119
wage and employment opportunities migration decision for graduates 3
wage discrepancies 7, 85
wage distribution for graduates and non-graduates 183
wage gap, Mexico 196
wage-opportunity cost of moving 117
wage premium in UK inter-regional migration 203
wage rate across different conditions Mexico 193
waiting room effect, part-time, temporary jobs 60
water, access to inside or outside house, Mexico 195
socio-economic conditions 184, 188
Western Regional Science Association 109–110
women’s educational attainments, sharp increase 221
Index

work experience
determinant of earnings in US 118
education–job mismatch 28
work, high-intensity
slowing academic progress in US, UK, Finland, France, Italy 118
work while studying
negative relation to migration 132
working while studying 114–134
expansion of local labour-market networks 117
negative to graduate migration in Finland 115–116
work-location spatial mobility 84
workplace and residential mobility reduction 108
work-place distances 87–88
workplace mobility 105
peaking at 45 per cent following HEI departure 95

work-related human capital 115
World Bank Bilateral Migration Database 161
World Development Report 2008 168
world’s largest higher education provider, US 202

Year-to-year labour-market dynamics among recent higher education graduates ... , 95

zero-inflated negative binomial (ZINB) model 140, 145–146
ZEs types of 154
ZEs zero flows 145–149
ZINB models: estimation of the migration flows 152–153
ZINB models with variables in difference, France 155
zones, five categories 146