Abstract:

I investigate whether the refugee experience differentially impacts mobility rates of refugees. In the absence of large-scale survey data separately identifying, I impute refugee status by comparing (country of birth, year of migration pairs) for refugees and non-refugee immigrants. Analyzing pairs where refugee and non-refugee immigrant arrival numbers are similar, I find that the uncontrolled mobility rates for refugees are higher than non-refugee immigrants but that the difference disappears after controlling for various socio-economic factors. Mobility in turn improves labor market outcomes: wages increase by $x/yr and hours improve by $y/yr. My results inform policy about the importance of mobility of refugees, particularly for some areas in Europe where refugee displacement is prohibited and in refugee camps.

Weaknesses:

1. Haven’t separated working age vs. non-working age, gender?
2. Haven’t discussed impact of mobility on socio-economic outcomes

Follow-up:

1. Consider separating working age males from the full sample
2. Crucially, show what impact mobility has on wages, hours

Intro: