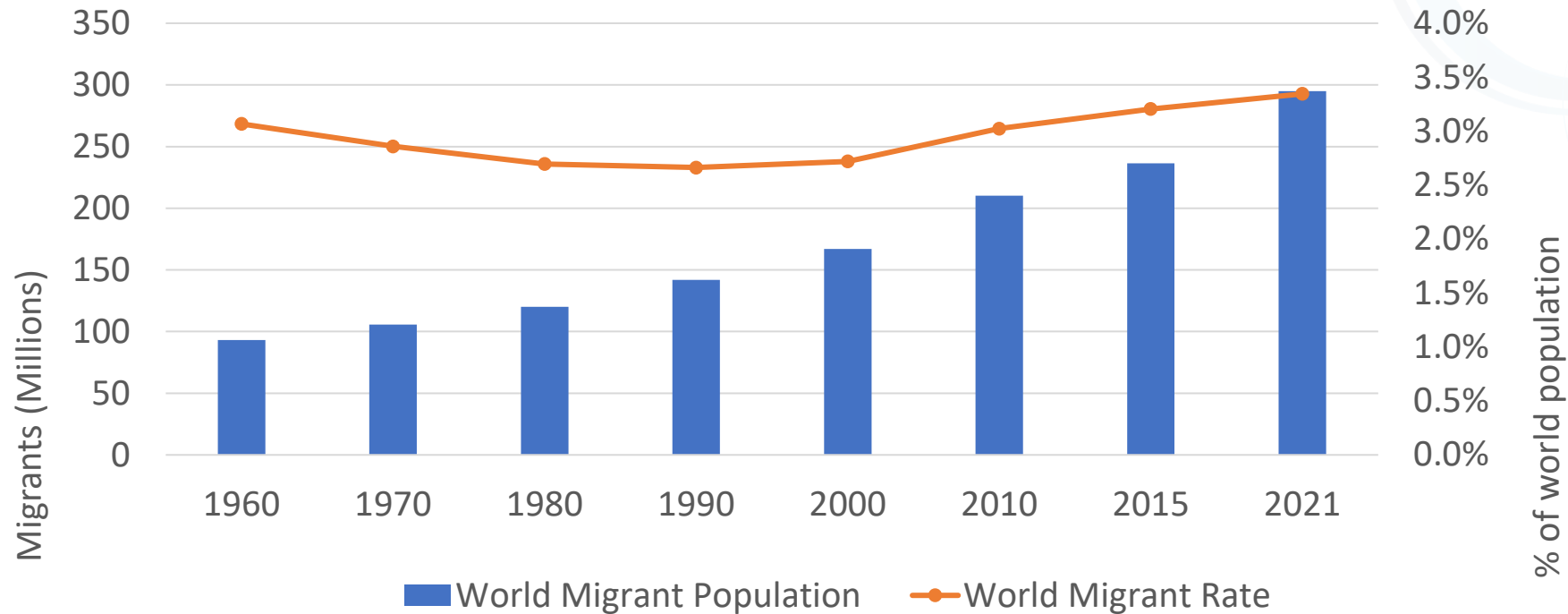


Evolution of Knowledge on International Mobility

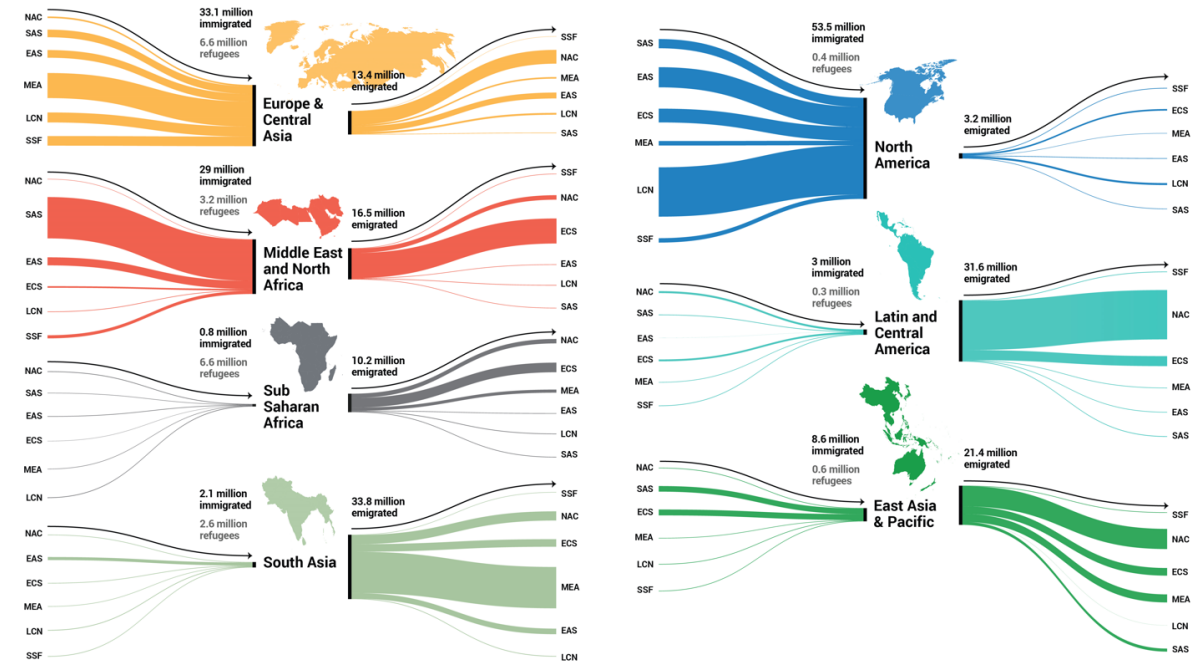
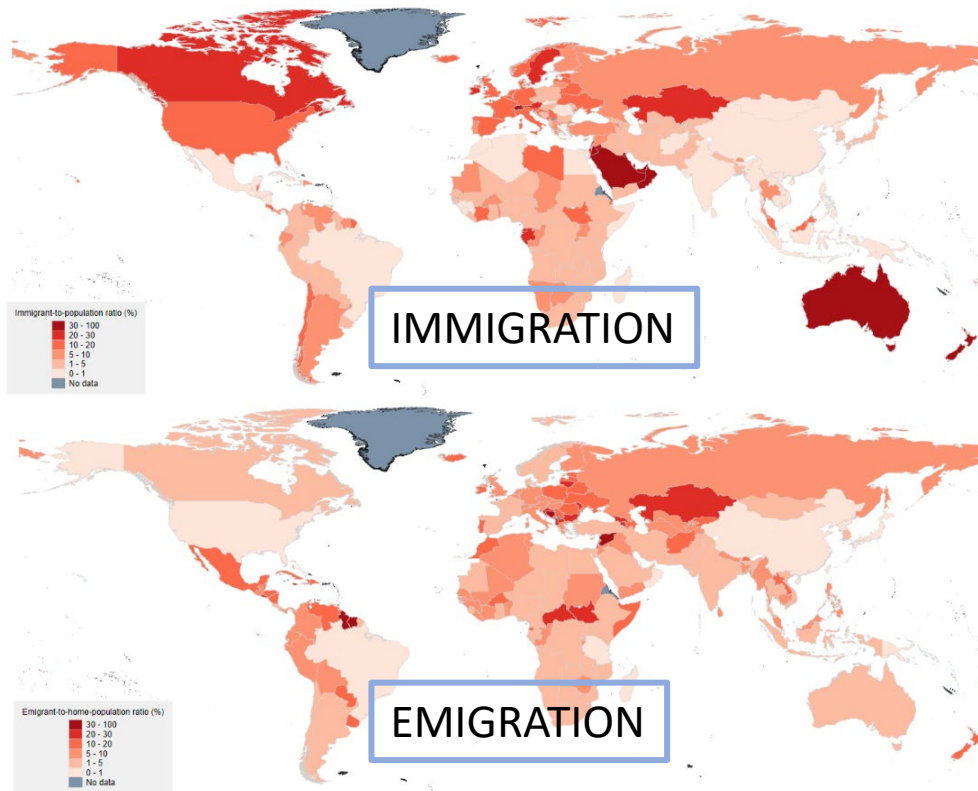
Çaglar Özden and Sandra V. Rozo
World Bank, Development Research Group

Immigrants compose ~3% of World Population



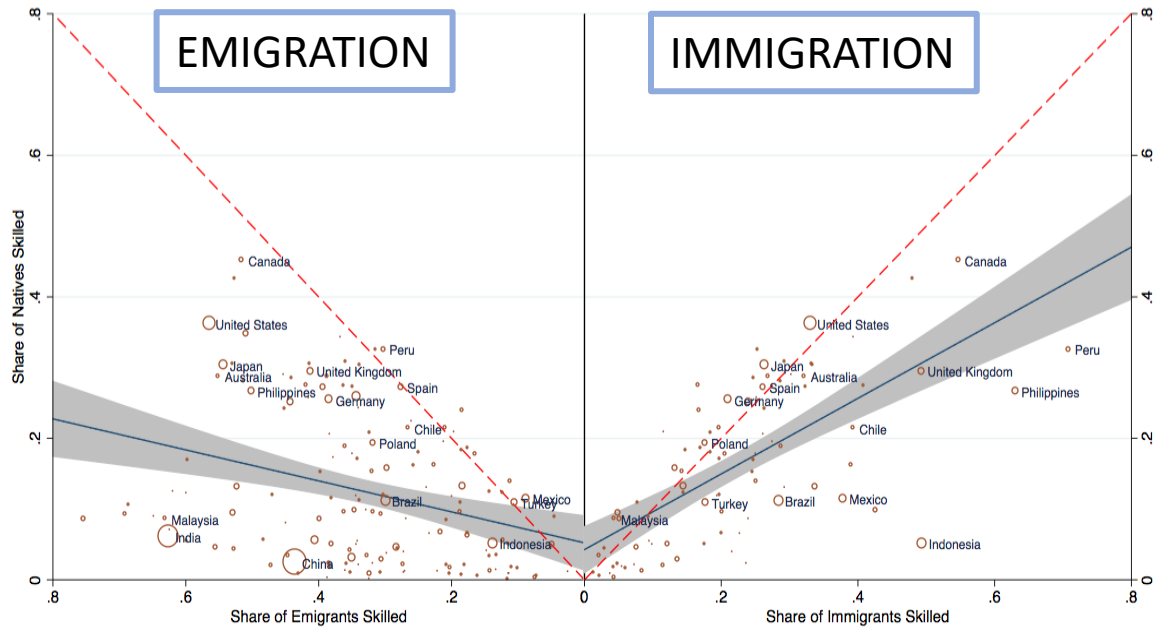
- In 2020, ~270m migrants, 35m forcibly displaced
- World Bank-OECD Joint work, Funded by KCP for the last decade

World Bank-OECD Joint work, Global Bilateral Database

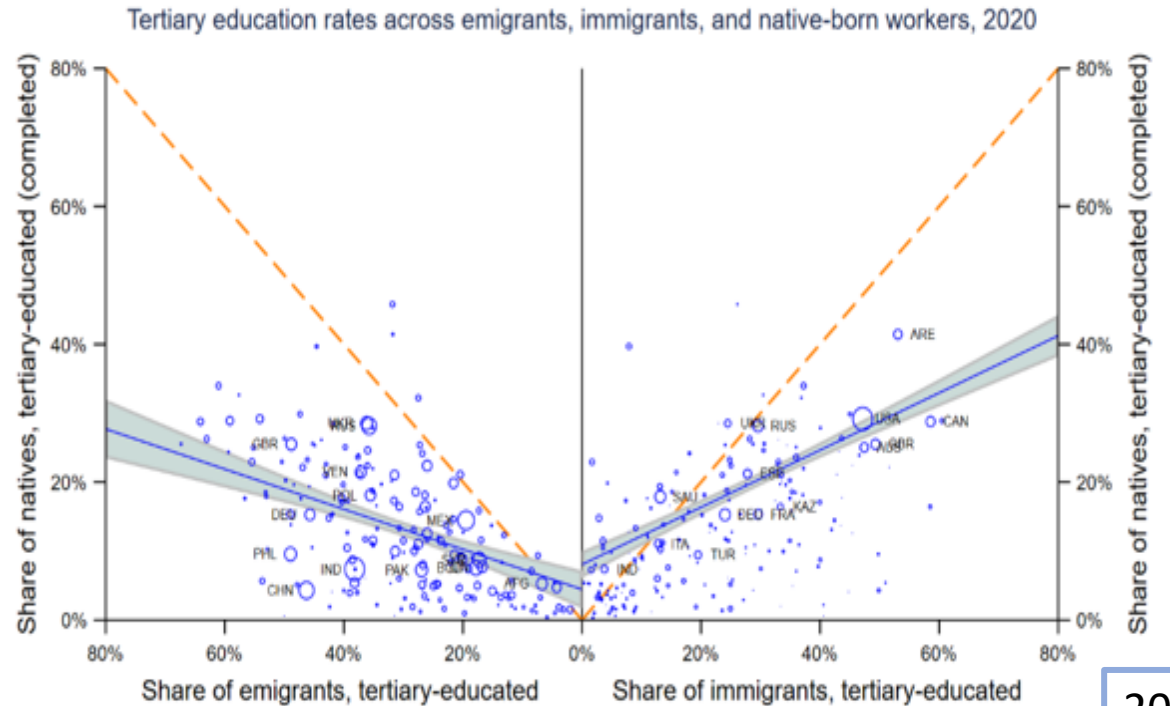


- Bilateral - 192 * 192 countries, Gender, education disaggregated
- Based on censuses, population registers, estimation of missing data
- Funded by KCP for the last decade

Education Categories – Assess “Brain Drain”



2010

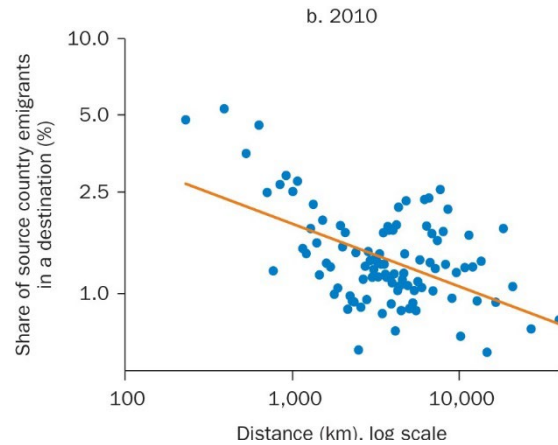


2020

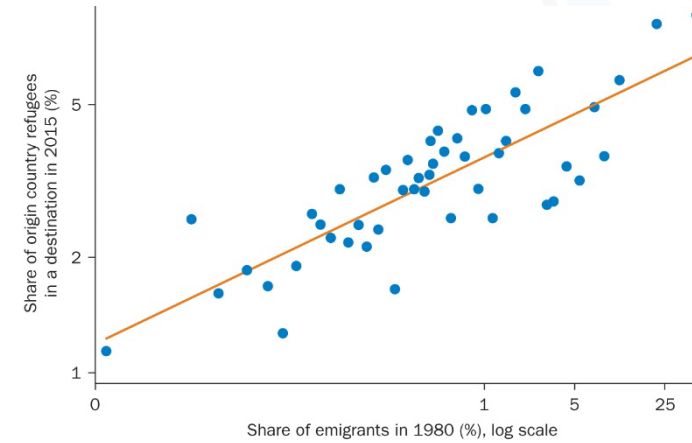
- Captures share of tertiary educated in each corridor
- In select destinations, the occupations of immigrants + age distribution of migrants

Link to other determinants of Migration

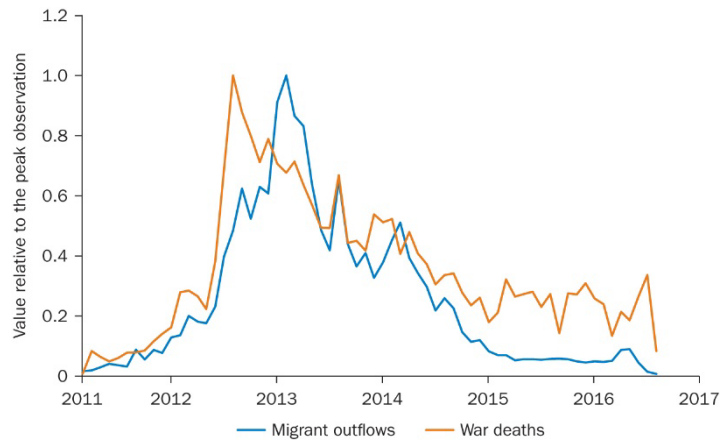
Distance



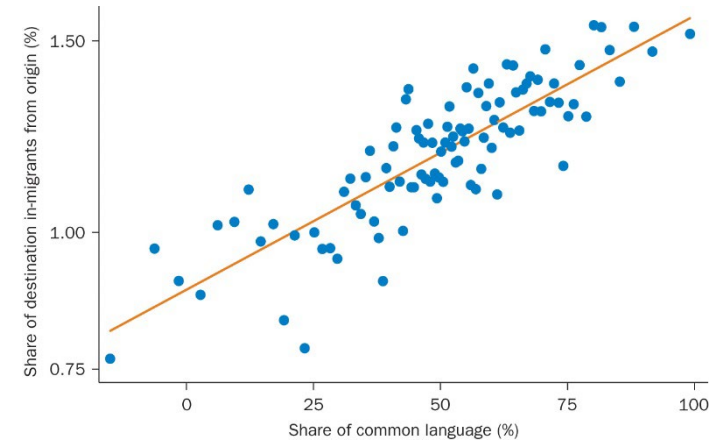
Diasporas



Violence

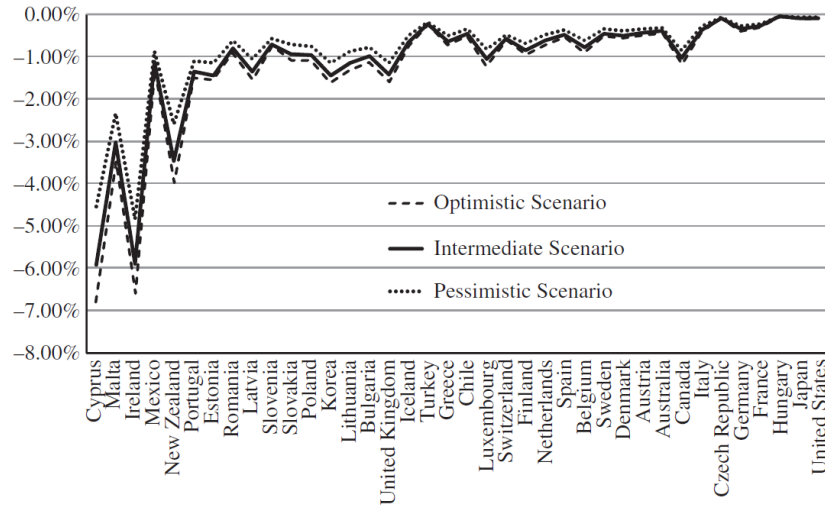


Linguistic Overlap



How do we use the data?

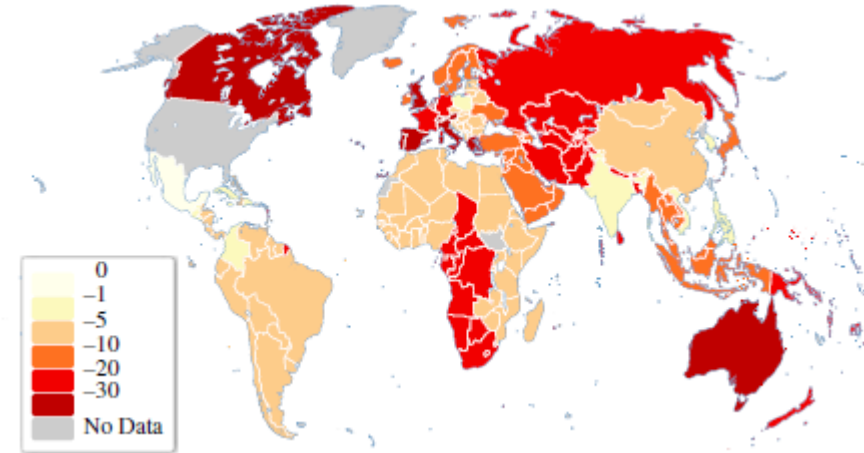
Wage impacts of Emigration



Docquier, Ozden, Peri (2014)

- OECD countries also suffer from brain drain
- Emigration matters more than immigration!

Transit Migration

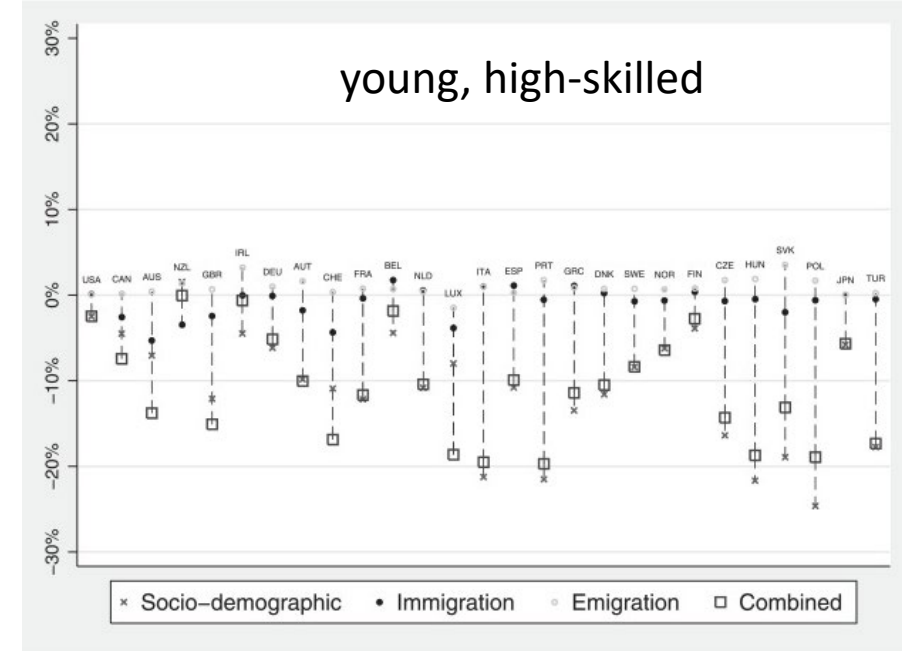
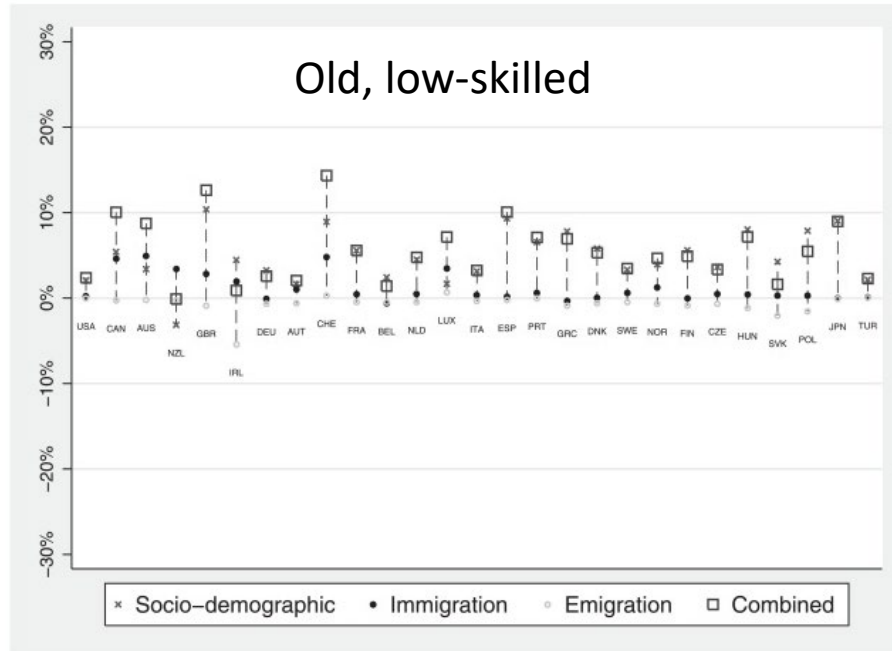


Artuc, Ozden (2019)

- Transit Migrants compose 9% of all migrants to the US (14% of tertiary educated migrants)
- Policies in one country impacts transit or permanent migration to other countries

How do we use the data?

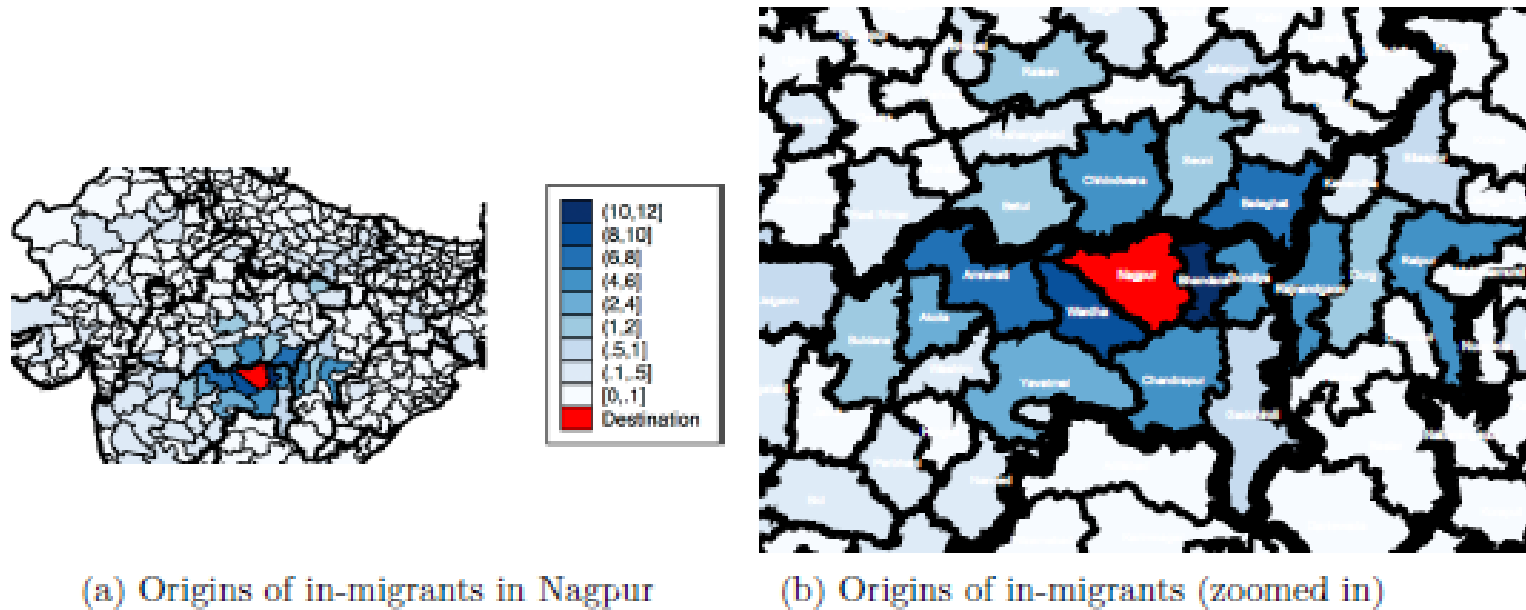
Wage impacts of ageing, education change and immigration



Docquier, Mattoo, Ozden (2019, EER)

- OECD countries going through ageing, increased education and immigration simultaneously
- Ageing and increased education matter more than immigration
- Immigration benefits the old and the low-skilled in destination countries the most

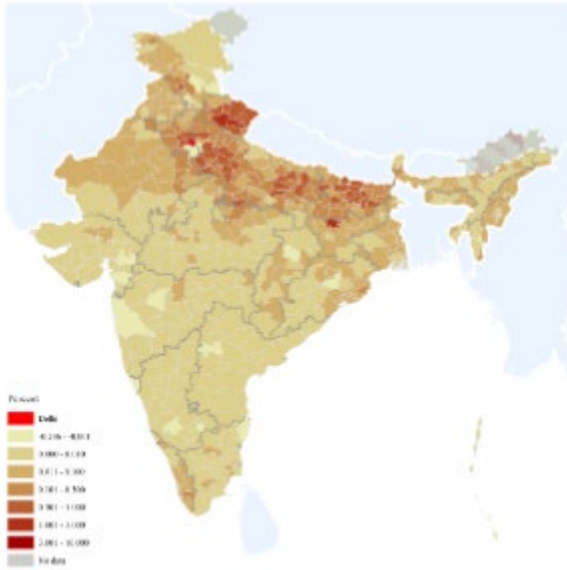
Developing Countries: INDIA



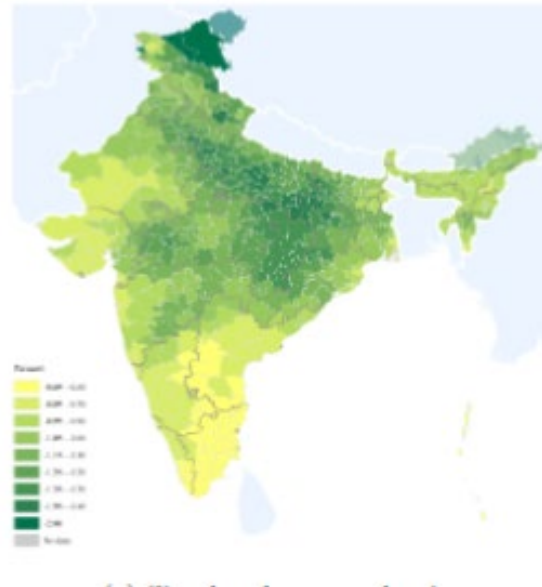
Kone et al (2020, J Econ Geog.)

- Internal borders matter : migration higher in districts within the same state – for both high and the low-education people
 - State level entitlement programs
 - Preference for own residents in tertiary education

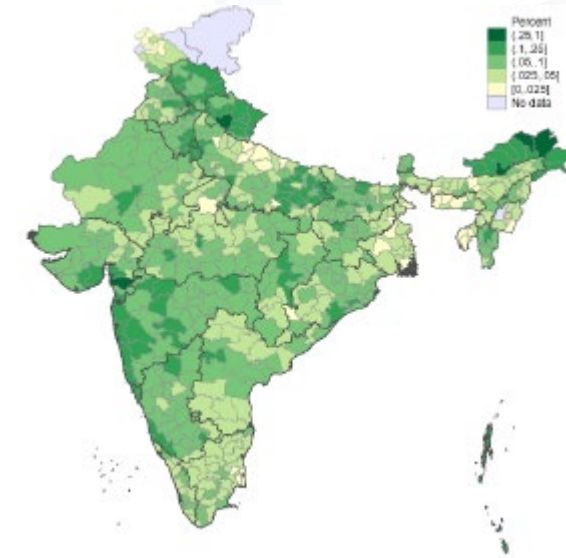
Developing Countries: INDIA



Due to Productivity increase in New Delhi



Due to Expected Temperature Rise



Due to Reduction in transportation Costs

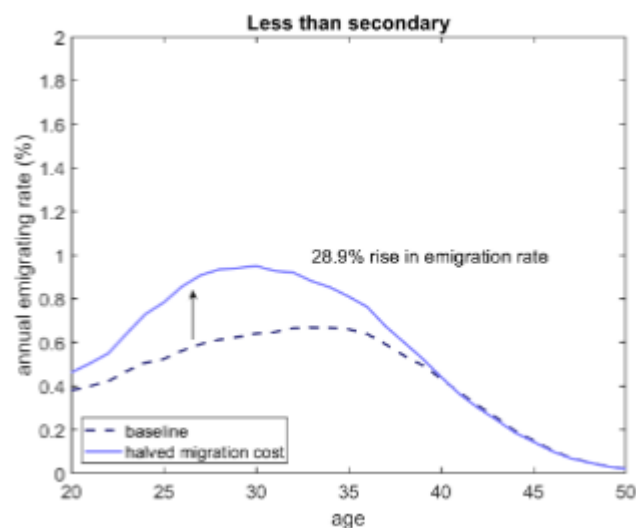
Liu, Ozden, Wang (2022)

- How wages spill over across a country? Via internal migration

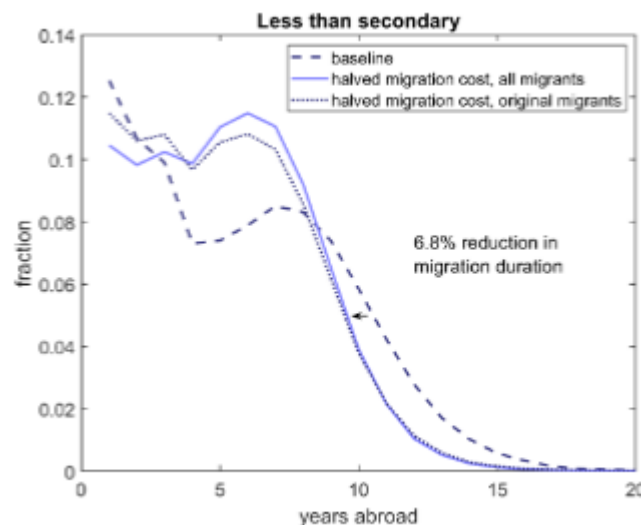
- Depends on the patterns (barriers) - bilaterally estimated
- Explore impacts of location specific productivity shocks, global warming or transportation infrastructure

Developing Countries: BANGLADESH

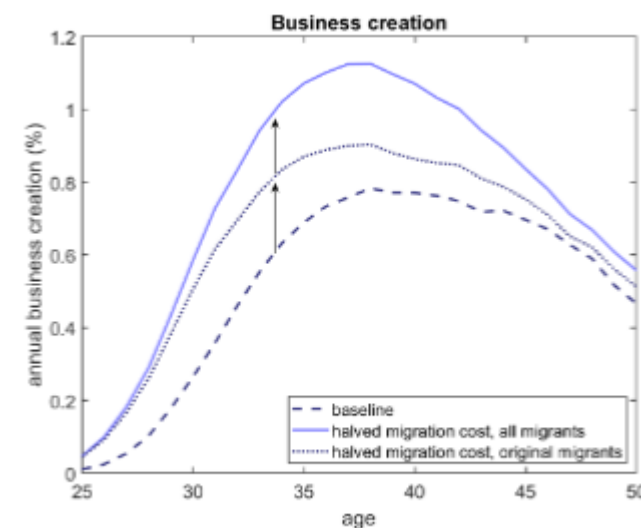
When migration costs decline 50% ...



Change in Migration Rate



Change in Migration Duration

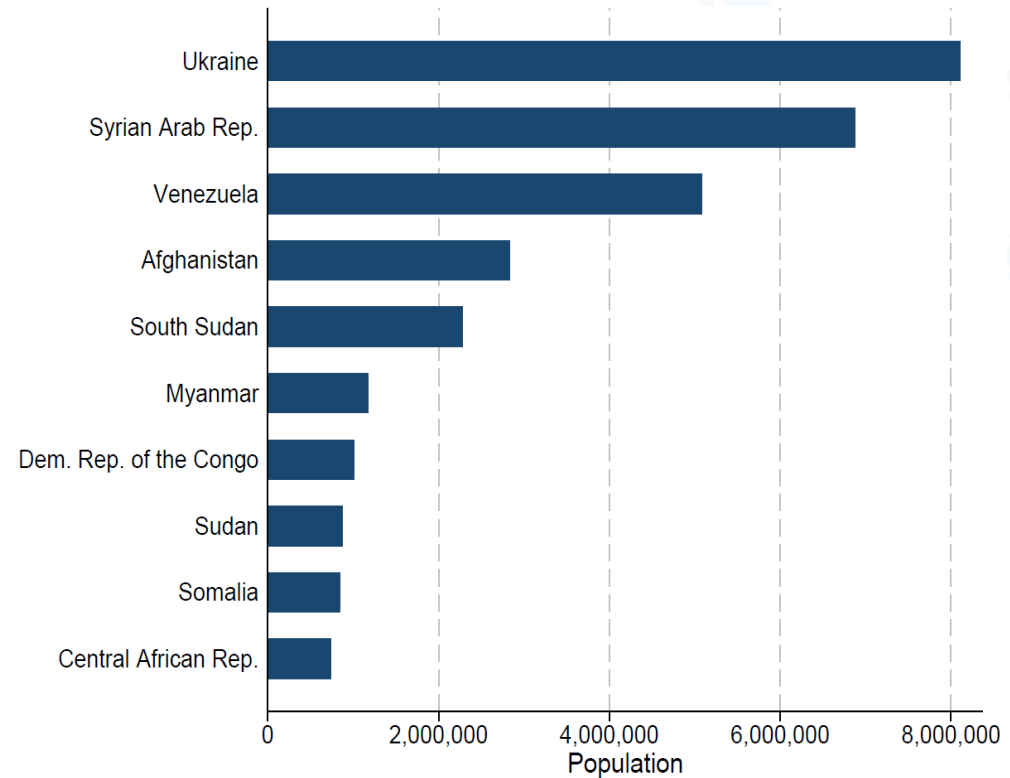


Change in Entrepreneurship

- International Migration occurs due to financial market constraints
 - Entrepreneurs cannot borrow to invest, but they can borrow to migrate.
 - Thus migration policy impacts savings/investments and vice versa

Forced Displacement is a Global Challenge

- More than doubled in the last decade: 32m refugees
- 83% hosted in developing countries



Earlier work:

Impacts of refugees on hosting countries

1. Labor market: winners and losers

Rozo and Vargas (2021)

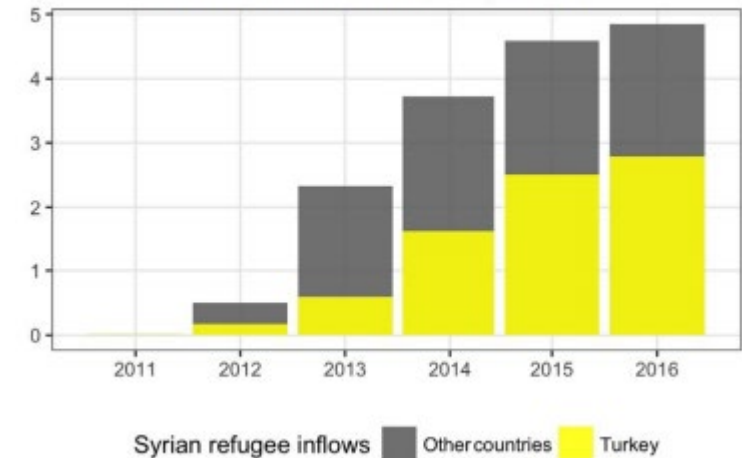
2. Gains for firms

Altindag et al. (2021)

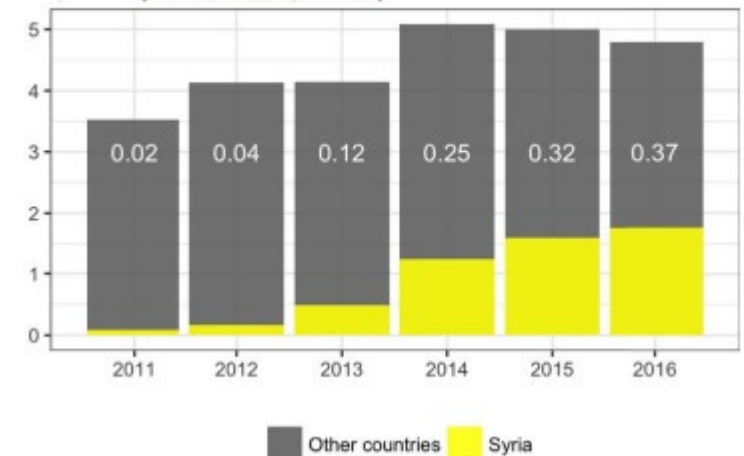
3. Indirect market impacts: only if supply does not respond

- Health and education (congestion), Ibáñez and Rozo (2021)
- Housing prices, Sviastchi and Rozo (2021)

Panel A: Number of Refugees (Millions)



Panel B: Turkish Firms with Foreign Partnership (Thousands of Firms)



Current work

1. Systematic longitudinal data representative of refugee populations
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions
3. Improve social cohesion

1- Systematic longitudinal data for refugee populations

- Bangladesh - Cox's Bazaar Panel Survey
- Kenya - Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement
- Jordan – Syrian Refugee Life Study
- Colombia – VenReps, **VenRePs Kids Study**

2 - Effectiveness of humanitarian interventions in developing countries

1. Cash transfers

Ozler et al., (2022)

2. Shelter programs

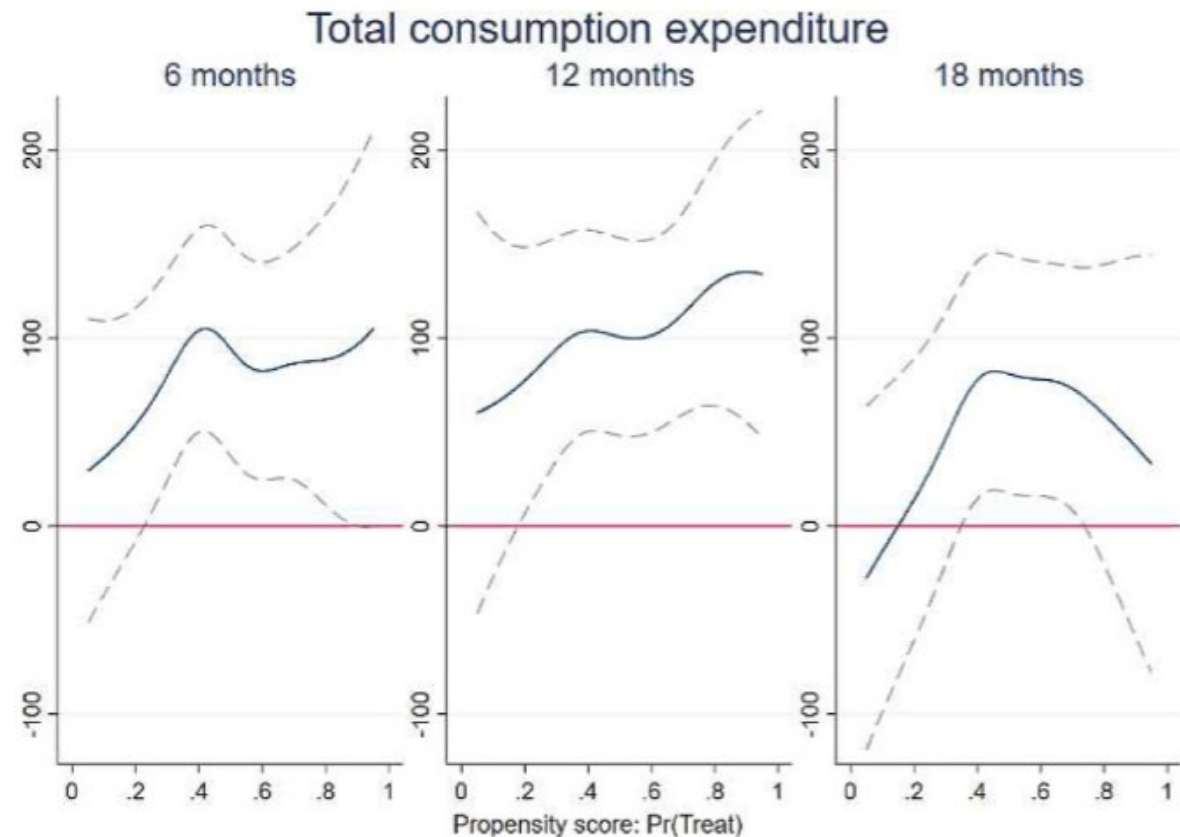
Miguel et al., (2021)

3. Mental value of work

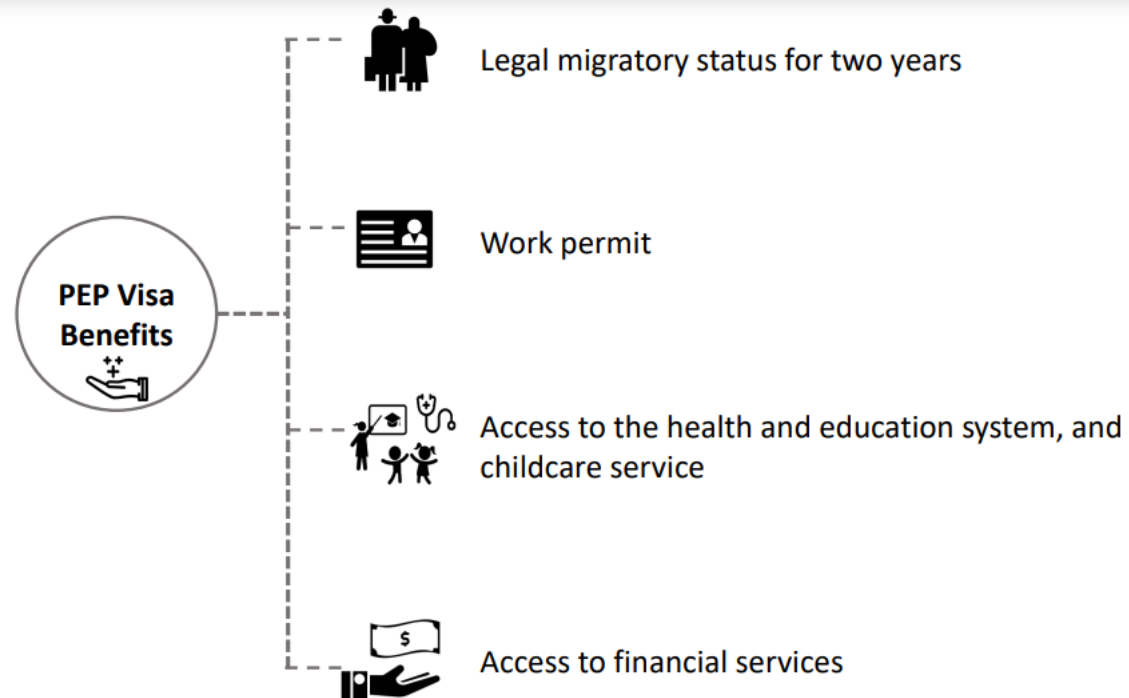
Hussam et al. (2022)

4. Job Permits

Ibáñez et al., (2021)



Show case: Colombia's PEP Program



- No impacts on host's:
 - labor markets
 - local crime
 - political behaviors
- Large impacts on migrant's welfare



Profound Policy Impacts of this work

- Approval of larger amnesty in Colombia in 2021
- Motivated the governments of Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Peru, and Chile to approve similar integration measures
- Streamline large operational work from the WB and IDB to support the economic integration of Venezuelan refugees in Latin America

3- Promoting social cohesion through perspective taking



Williness to donate

Donated to at least one org.

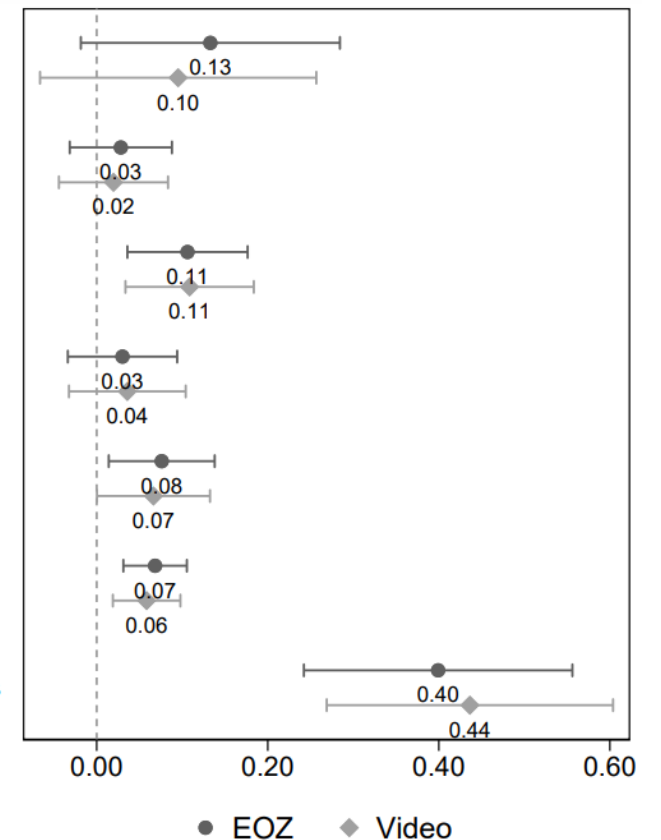
Donated to Venezuelan org.

Donated to non-migrant org.

Donation (% of funds)

Donation to Venezuelan org. (% of funds)

Political support for higher spending for migrants



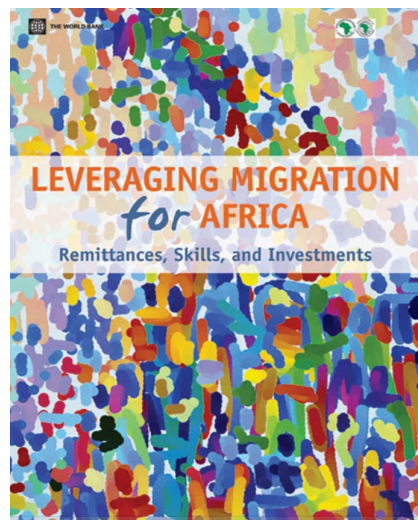
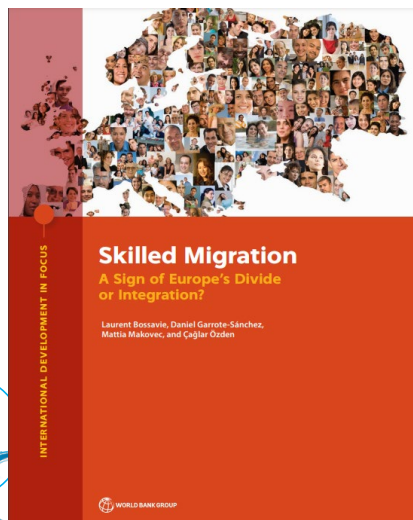
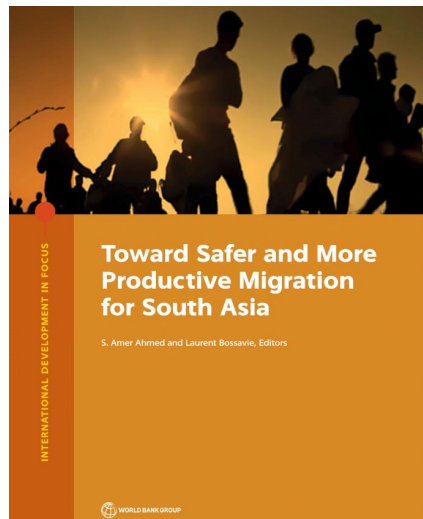
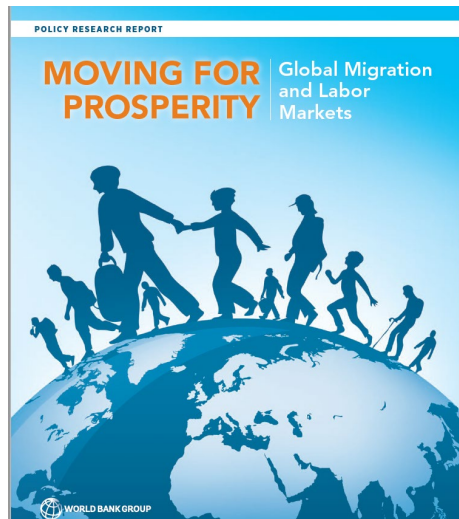
Scope for future work: supporting refugees

1. Examining the effects of forced migration for children
2. How to support refugees in overcoming mental health issues
3. How to create jobs and facilitate integration

Scope for future work other international mobility

1. How to shape Emigration policies in origin countries:
 - Costs, return migration, education policies, brain drain issues
2. Policy coordination between origin and destination countries
 - Reducing undocumented migration, role for temporary migration programs
3. Expanded/Alternative data sources
 - Recovering from COVID lockdown
 - High frequency/resolution data.

Our Policy Work



**MIGRANTS, REFUGEES,
AND SOCIETIES**

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT
REPORT 2023**



Thank you!

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sandraroza@worldbank.org

