

Description:

The residential (internal) migration greases the wheels of regional labour markets and helps us to better understand the drivers and consequences of international migration: topics that are of the first importance for both: policy-makers and researchers. The course discusses several research topics in residential (internal) migration with emphasis on practical considerations in the implementation of (spatial) empirical methods. The course is based on a discussion of empirical cases and includes practical examples and exercises implemented in R.

Blocks:

1. What we can learn from the residential migration? Light theoretical introduction and residential migration in the Czech Republic (2 hours).
2. Case: “The Long-term impact of the resettlement of the Sudetenland on residential migration”. The block discusses the benefits and drawbacks of (spatial) regression discontinuity design (RDD) and spatial matching (2 hours).
3. Case: “Air pollution and residential migration”. The block discusses the use of the difference-in-differences (DiD) estimator in exploiting a natural experiment and adjusting standard errors for the influence of spatial autocorrelation in residuals (2 hours).

Literature

Becker, S. O., Boeckh, K., Hainz, C., & Woessmann, L. (2016). The empire is dead, long live the empire! Long-run persistence of trust and corruption in the bureaucracy. *The Economic Journal*, 126(590), 40-74.

Belot, M., & Ermisch, J. (2009). Friendship ties and geographical mobility: evidence from Great Britain. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 172(2), 427-442.

Egger, P. H., & Lassmann, A. (2015). The causal impact of common native language on international trade: Evidence from a spatial regression discontinuity design. *The Economic Journal*, 125(584), 699-745.

Guzi, M., Huber, P., & Mikula, Š. (2021). The long-term impact of the resettlement of the Sudetenland on residential migration. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 126, 103385.