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Marco Caliendo, Steffen Künn, Robert Mahlstedt

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The Return to Labor Market Mobility: An Evaluation of Relocation Assistance for the Unemployed

Marco Caliendo^{*} Steffen Künn[†] Robert Mahlstedt[‡]

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Abstract

In many European countries, labor markets are characterized by high regional disparities in terms of unemployment rates on the one hand and low geographical mobility among the unemployed on the other hand. In order to counteract the geographical mismatch of workers, the German active labor market policy offers a subsidy covering moving costs to incentivize unemployed job seekers to search/accept jobs in distant regions. Based on administrative data, this study provides the first empirical evidence on the impact of this subsidy on participants' prospective labor market outcomes. We use an instrumental variable approach to take endogenous selection based on observed and unobserved characteristics into account when estimating causal treatment effects. We find that unemployed job seekers who participate in the subsidy program and move to a distant region receive higher wages and find more stable jobs compared to non-participants. We show that the positive effects are (to a large extent) the consequence of a better job match due to the increased search radius of participants.

Keywords: Evaluation, Active Labor Market Policy, Labor Market Mobility, Instrumental Variable Approach

JEL codes: J61, J64, J68, D04, C26

^{*}University of Potsdam, IZA Bonn, DIW Berlin, IAB Nuremberg, Germany; caliendo@uni-potsdam.de

[†]Corresponding author: Maastricht University and ROA, The Netherlands; IZA Bonn, Germany; s.kuenn@maastrichtuniversity.nl; Corresponding address: Maastricht University, School of Business and Economics, Department of Economics, Tongersestraat 53, 6211 LM Maastricht, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 433 882851, Fax: +31 433 882000.

[‡]IZA Bonn, University of Potsdam, Germany; mahlstedt@iza.org

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