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**Title: Migration Shocks and Housing: Evidence from the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan**

This paper investigates the impact of migration shocks on housing conditions and rental prices for locals. We specifically examine the impact of the influx of Syrian refugees to Jordan in the period 2011-2016 on various housing outcomes such as overall housing quality, residential area per person, and rental prices.

We use panel data from the Jordan Labor Market Panel Survey of 2010 and 2016 and repeated cross sections from the Household Income and Expenditure survey. We combine these data sets with data from the 2015 Population Census of Jordan on the prevalence of Syrian refugees at the locality level. We employ a difference in difference approach to evaluate the change over time in housing conditions and rental prices in areas with relatively higher flows of Syrian refugees compared to areas with relatively lower flows of Syrian refugees. The paper shows that the share of Syrian refugees seems to have a negative, yet small, impact on housing conditions of locals. Heterogeneity analyses shows that while poorer household are affected more negatively, richer household experience an improvement in their housing outcomes in response to the share of refugees. The paper further shows that housing rents significantly increased in the regions closer to Syrian borders. However, housing quality was more responsive to the crisis in regions that are relatively more distant.

These results are particularly relevant to international debates about the impact of refugees on host communities. They underscored the need to disaggregate the impact by socio-economic status in order to assist in the efforts that target assistance toward affected groups.