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Abstract:

The purpose of this chapter is three-fold: (a) to discuss theoretical arguments that a temporary residence abroad is part of human capital, and provide some empirical evidence from the past research conducted in this theoretical framework, (b) to present analyses on the impact of temporary staying abroad, by applying both static and panel regression to the Polish Panel Survey data, and (c) to review international survey projects whether they contain the “temporary residence abroad” or similar variable. The theoretically derived hypothesis that the experience from being abroad (for at least several weeks) has positive impact on earnings is fully supported by the Polish data, other variables controlled. In addition, on the basis of the European Social Survey (ESS) study it is evident that this kind of experience is shared by different proportions of the population in different countries: from less than two percent in Russia to over ten percent in Estonia, and over ten percent in Poland. However, in all countries included in ESS-2016, the temporal migration for work is more frequent men, people of younger age, better educated, and with higher income than among women, people of older age, less educated, and with lower income.