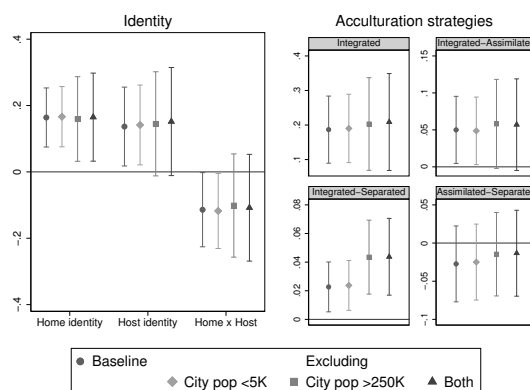


ONLINE APPENDIX TO
SOCIAL IDENTITY AND LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES OF
IMMIGRANTS

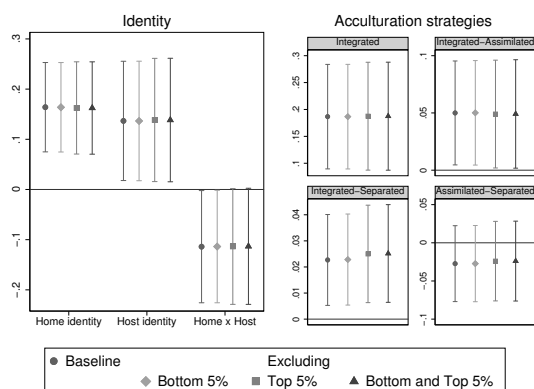
Maria Rosaria Carillo, Vincenzo Lombardo, Tiziana Venittelli

July 15, 2022

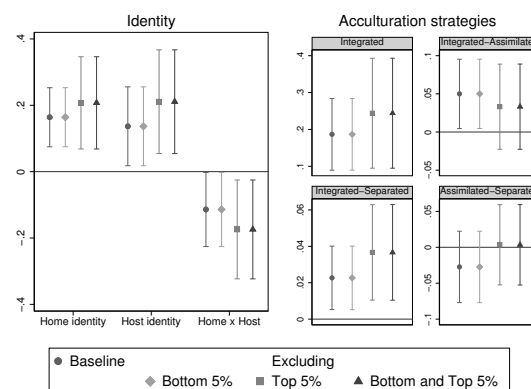
Additional Figures and Tables



(a) Total population



(b) Unemployment rate



(c) Income per-capita

Figure A.1: Trimming municipalities by total population, unemployment rate, and per-capita income. The figures display the estimated coefficients of the identity variables on employment as well as their linear combination capturing the effects of the acculturation strategies, when we remove in a) the smallest and biggest municipalities by total population, and in b) and c) the bottom and top 5% municipalities in the distribution of unemployment rate and per-capita income, separately and jointly. Official statistics for municipalities' total population are from ISTAT and refer to January 2007. Unemployment rate is the average overall municipality unemployment rates obtained from official Census 2001 and 2011 (ISTAT). Municipality per-capita income is measured by the per-capita average taxable incomes as of 2008 (incomes 2007) from The Ministry of Economy and Finance. Full regressions are available upon request. Intervals reflect 95% confidence levels.

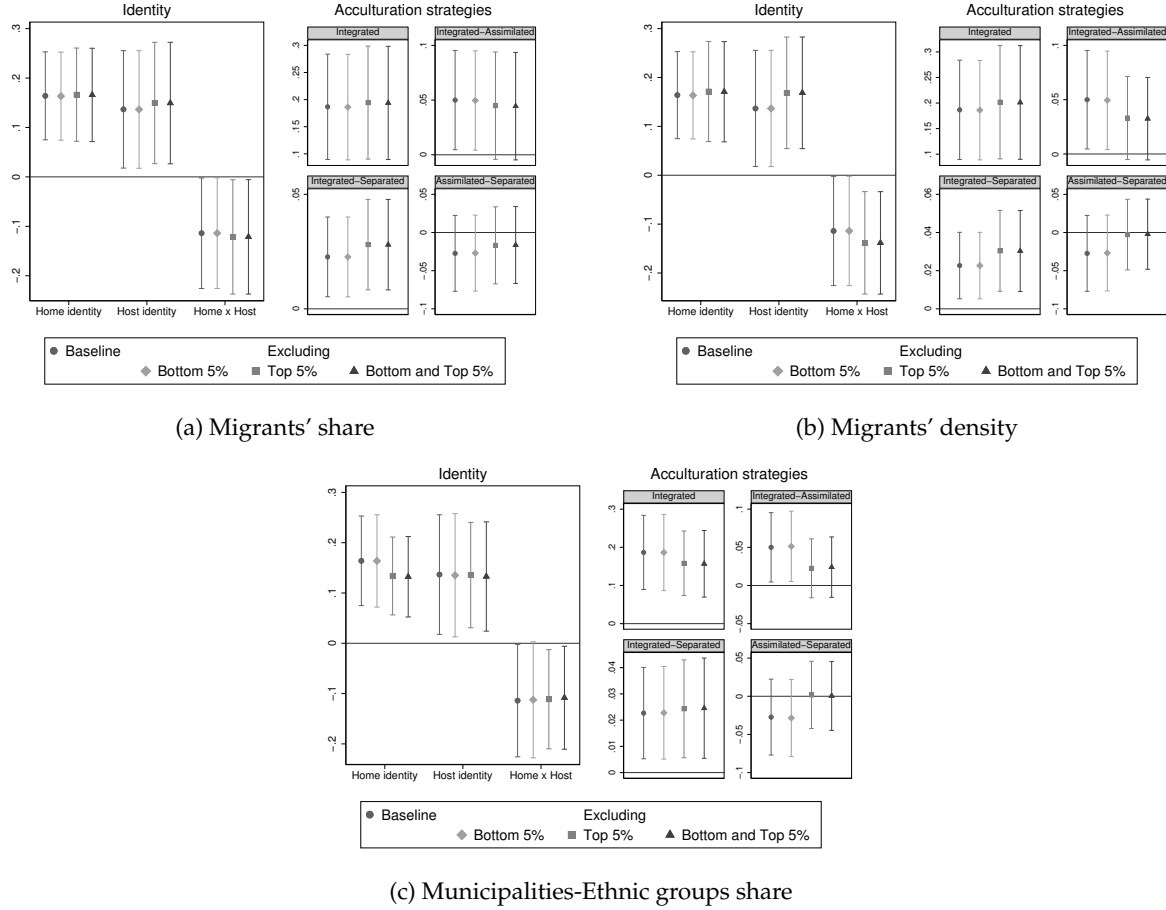
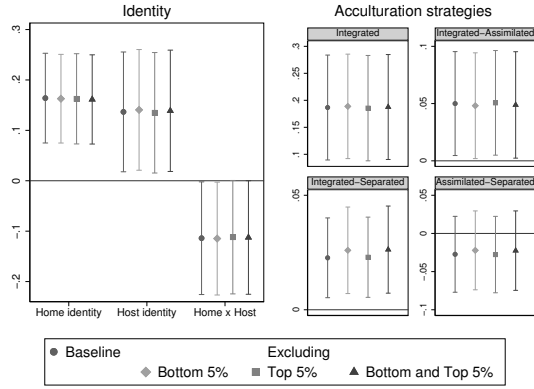
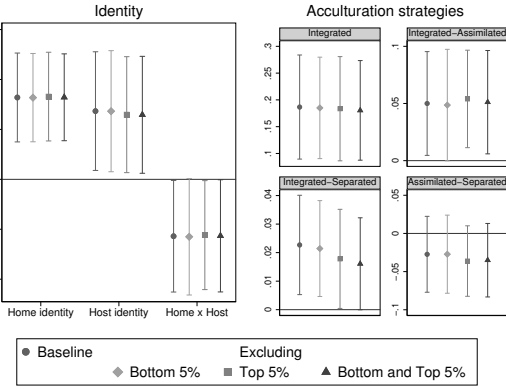


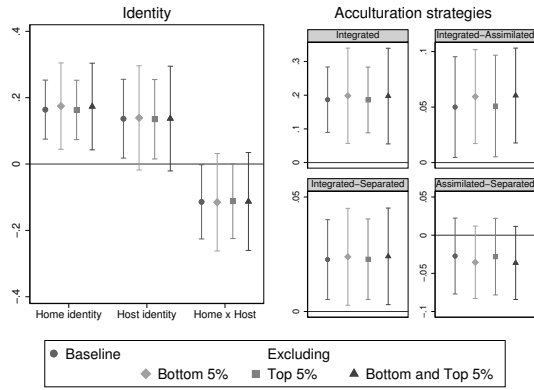
Figure A.2: Trimming municipalities by migrants' share and density, and municipalities-countries of origin cells by the ethnic share of each municipality. The figures display the estimated coefficients of the identity variables on employment as well as their linear combination capturing the effects of the acculturation strategies, when we remove the bottom and top 5% municipalities in the distribution of migrants' share and density per km^2 in a) and b), and the bottom and top 5% municipality-ethnic groups in the distribution of ethnic shares by municipalities in c), separately and jointly. Official statistics for overall migrants' share of population, migrants' density per km^2 are from ISTAT and refer to January 2007. Ethnic share are the shares of each ethnic group over total municipality population and data are official statistics from ISTAT. Full regressions are available upon request. Intervals reflect 95% confidence levels.



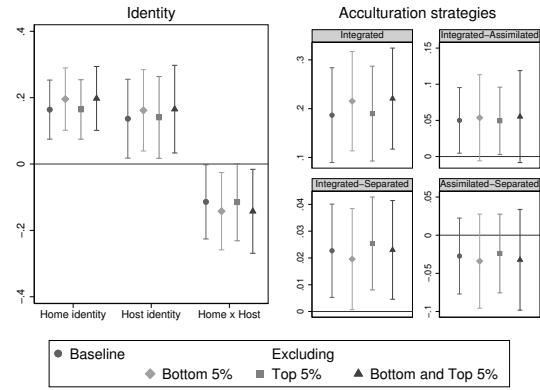
(a) Linguistic distance



(b) Religious distance



(c) Genetic distance



(d) Geographic distance

Figure A.3: Trimming countries of origin by linguistic, religious, genetic, and geographic distance. The figure displays the estimated coefficients of the identity variables on employment as well as their linear combination capturing the effects of the acculturation strategies, when we remove the bottom and top 5% countries of origins in the distribution of linguistic, religious, genetic and geographic distances, separately and jointly. Linguistic, religious and genetic distances between Italy and sending countries are from [Spolaore and Wacziarg \(2016\)](#). Geographic distance is measured by the distance between Italian and sending countries capitals from [Mayer and Zignago \(2011\)](#). Full regressions are available upon request. Intervals reflect 95% confidence levels.

Table A.1: Country of origin trimming

	Dependent variable: Employment status									
	Drop									
	Romania (1)	Albania (2)	Morocco (3)	China (4)	Philippines (5)	Peru (6)	Ukraine (7)	Egypt (8)	Bangladesh (9)	Senegal (10)
Home identity	0.149*** (0.041)	0.195*** (0.047)	0.138*** (0.043)	0.170*** (0.045)	0.162*** (0.046)	0.163*** (0.045)	0.178*** (0.053)	0.169*** (0.046)	0.164*** (0.046)	0.167*** (0.045)
Host identity	0.150*** (0.046)	0.166*** (0.061)	0.082 (0.066)	0.144** (0.061)	0.129** (0.059)	0.139** (0.062)	0.150** (0.069)	0.146** (0.064)	0.139** (0.062)	0.142** (0.061)
Home × Host	-0.129*** (0.047)	-0.141** (0.058)	-0.073 (0.060)	-0.119** (0.057)	-0.107* (0.056)	-0.114* (0.059)	-0.125* (0.065)	-0.120** (0.060)	-0.116** (0.058)	-0.116** (0.056)
Linear combinations: acculturation hypothesis										
Integrated (Home + Host + Home × Host)	0.171*** (0.041)	0.219*** (0.051)	0.148*** (0.048)	0.194*** (0.050)	0.185*** (0.049)	0.188*** (0.049)	0.204*** (0.058)	0.195*** (0.051)	0.188*** (0.051)	0.193*** (0.050)
Integrated - Assimilated (Home + Home × Host)	0.021* (0.016)	0.053* (0.029)	0.065** (0.029)	0.050** (0.025)	0.055** (0.022)	0.049** (0.023)	0.054** (0.023)	0.049* (0.025)	0.048** (0.023)	0.051** (0.022)
Integrated - Separated (Host + Home × Host)	0.021* (0.011)	0.025*** (0.009)	0.009 (0.011)	0.024*** (0.009)	0.023*** (0.008)	0.024*** (0.009)	0.025*** (0.009)	0.025*** (0.009)	0.024** (0.010)	0.026*** (0.010)
Assimilated - Separated (Host - Home)	0.000 (0.019)	-0.029 (0.031)	-0.056 (0.035)	-0.026 (0.027)	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.025 (0.026)	-0.028 (0.025)	-0.023 (0.028)	-0.025 (0.025)	-0.025 (0.026)
R ²	0.511	0.495	0.491	0.475	0.478	0.483	0.477	0.487	0.481	0.478
Adjusted R ²	0.324	0.301	0.293	0.282	0.290	0.296	0.284	0.304	0.291	0.285
Observations	8132	8211	8033	8657	8937	8839	8479	8960	8782	8520
Countries of origin (#)	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Municipalities (#)	215	218	215	220	220	220	218	220	218	220
Mean dependent variable	0.818	0.814	0.825	0.810	0.812	0.815	0.816	0.818	0.818	0.820

Note: Linear probability model estimates. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to 1 for employed and 0 otherwise. All regressions include individual controls, municipality × country of origin fixed effects, week and day of week × place of interview fixed effects. Individual controls are: Proficiency in Italian language, Years in Italy (and its square), Age (and its square), Male, Compulsory school, High school, BA degree +, Have children, Married and Religion dummies. In each column, we drop one-by-one the most representative country of origin reported above. The linear combinations report the estimates of the acculturation strategies; accordingly, *Home identity* and *Host identity* identify the separation and assimilation strategies respectively, while the effect of integration is given by the sum of the coefficients of *Home identity*, *Host identity* and *Home identity* × *Host identity*. Sample weights used. Robust standard errors clustered at municipality level in parentheses; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.2: Indexes of social identities and acculturation strategies

		Home identity Index		Total
		1	0	
Host identity Index	1	Integrated 46.71%	Assimilated 9.18%	55.9%
	0	Separated 39.97%	Marginalized 4.14%	44.1%
Total		86.7%	13.3%	100%

Table A.3: Pairwise correlations of social identity measures

	Home identity	Interest in home country	Partner same nationality	Home identity Index	Host identity	Glad to live in Italy	Italian language at home	Host identity Index
Home identity	1							
Interest in home country	0.473	1						
Partner same nationality	0.0545	0.0439	1					
Home identity Index	0.802	0.800	0.0609	1				
Host identity	-0.130	-0.106	-0.0215	-0.127	1			
Glad to live in Italy	-0.0507	-0.0352	-0.0418	-0.0429	0.381	1		
Italian language at home	-0.139	-0.0694	-0.155	-0.110	0.231	0.164	1	
Host identity Index	-0.116	-0.0898	-0.0630	-0.103	0.666	0.745	0.406	1

References

- Mayer T, Zignago S (2011) Notes on CEPII's distances measures: The GeoDist database. Working Papers 2011-25, CEPII, <http://www.cepii.fr/CEPII/en/publications/wp/abstract.asp?NoDoc=3877>
- Spolaore E, Wacziarg R (2016) Ancestry, Language and Culture. In: Ginsburgh V, Weber S (eds) The Palgrave Handbook of Economics and Language. Palgrave Macmillan, London, p 174–211