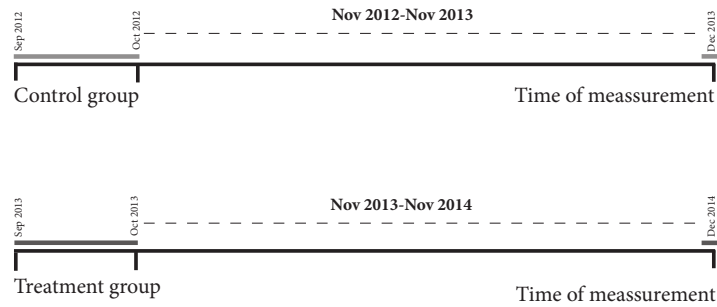


Appendix

A Difference-in-Means Approach

Figure 1 below visualizes the control and treatment group of the study. The figure further display the time of measurement, which occurs 16 months after a residency permit is granted in the cohort study.

Figure 1: Control and treatment group in our main analysis

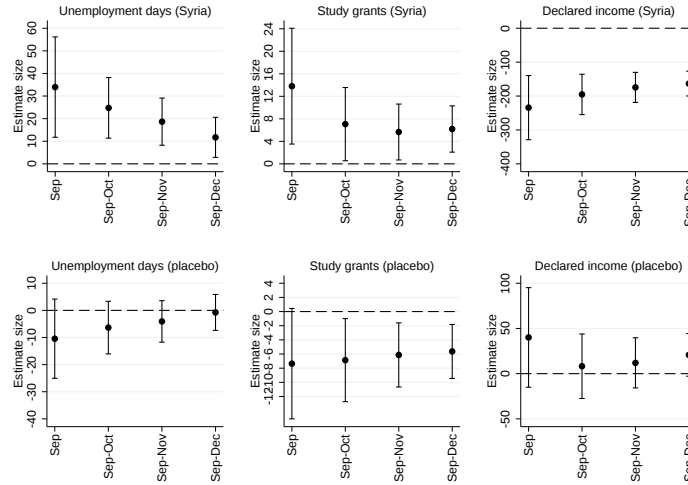


Notes: Figure displays the treatment and control group of our main analysis. The time of measurement (16 month after granting of residency permit) in December in 2013 and 2014.

Figure 2 below visualizes the estimate size in the sample used in the original article and with additional months. The point to the left in the graphs compares Syrians arriving in September 2012 with those arriving in September 2013, 16 months after receiving a residence permit (as in the original article). Each step to the right adds one additional month. The point at the right-side of the graphs compares Syrians granted residence permits in September-December 2012 with September-December 2013. Although this gives a larger sample (6500 observations in the comparison to the right), it also brings problems with sorting as a larger share of individuals knew about the policy change before applying for asylum.

As suggested by the figure, adding additional months does only marginally

Figure 2: Estimate size in treatment (Syria) and placebo group (other newly arrived refugees)



Notes: Figure displays the estimate size and confidence intervals in the Syrian sample and placebo group regarding unemployment benefits (top-left), study grants (top-right), and declared income (bottom-left) comparing those arriving in 2012 with those arriving in 2013, adding one month to the sample in incremental step to the right.

Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018).

affect the significance and the size of the estimates. In general, the results remains quite stable. In the lower set of graphs, the Syrian cohorts have been replaced by a placebo group, constituting all other newly arrived asylum-seekers except for Syrians. As can be seen in the figures, there is no effect regarding unemployment days or declared income. However, the estimates for study grants are negative and significant, but only if more months than September is included in the sample. Thus, the general trend regarding study grants for other newly arrived refugees is slightly negative comparing the cohorts 2012 and 2013.

Moving on to Figure 3, graphs below display the distribution in the dependent variables used in the study. As can be seen from the figures, the distribution is heavily skewed in which the majority have a low or, zero value on the dependent variable. This mirrored in the distribution among other newly arrived refugees.

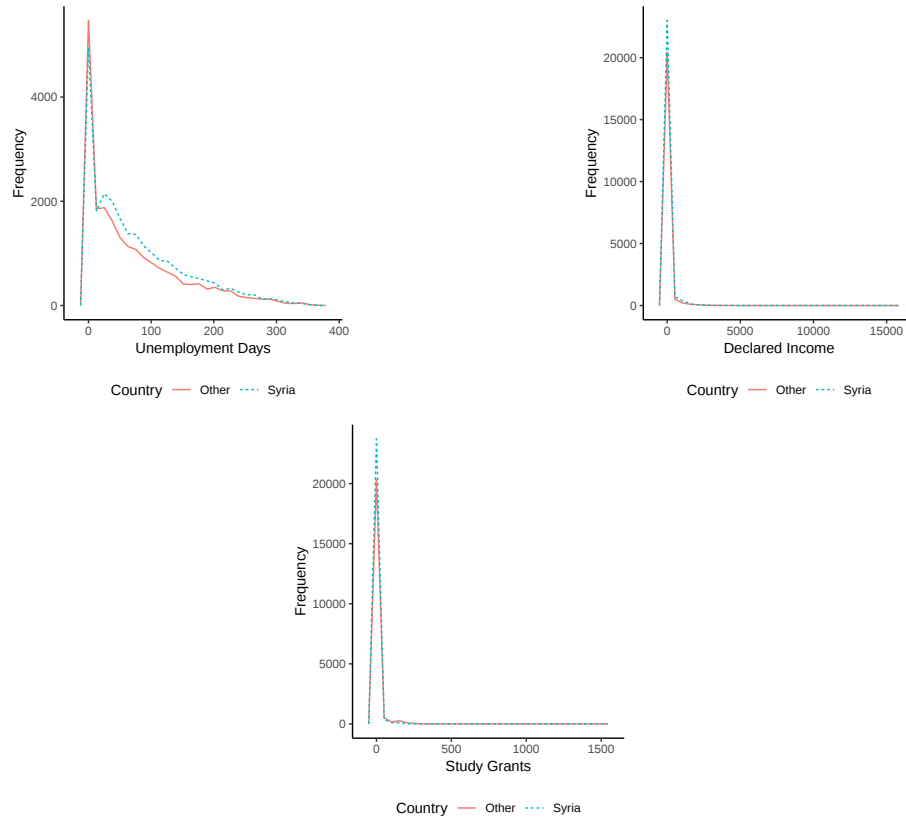
Table 1: Matching with propensity scores

	Variable	Treated (N)	Control (N)	Estimate	T-score
(1)	Unemployment days	601	231	25,57	2,157
	Declared income	601	231	-145,9	-2,792
	Study grants	601	231	2,11	0,81
(2)	Unemployment days	601	262	22,11	2,468
	Declared income	601	262	-155,24	-3,326
	Study grants	601	262	2,58	1,002
(3)	Unemployment days	601	262	18,96	2,053
	Declared income	601	262	-118,42	-2,781
	Study grants	601	262	2,67	1,106

Notes: Table display estimates using (1) ATT estimation with nearest Neighbor Matching method, (2) Kernel matching method, and (3) ATT Estimation with Stratification method.

Given the highly non-normal distributions in our dependent variables and that our models are based on only 903 observations we calculate bootstrapped confidence intervals (95% confidence interval) for the bivariate models in our main analysis. These are reported in Table 2.

Figure 3: Histograms of the outcome variables among Syrians (blue) and other newly arrived refugees (red)



Notes: Figure displays the distribution in the three dependent variables included in the study. The blue line represent the distribution in among Syrians and the red line represent the distribution among other new arrived refugees.

Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018).

Table 2: Bootstrap intervalls

	Bootstrap		Parametric	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Unemp Days	-40.14	-8.17	-40.46	-7.12
Study Grant	-11.94	-1.04	-12.74	-0.2
Income	108.87	289.88	119.48	278.37

B Synthetic Control Group Approach

The following tables presents: (1) the weights in the synthetic control group (largest weights in bold), (2) the predictor balance between the treated and the synthetic control unit, and (3) the placebo tests. Table 3 display the composition of the synthetic control groups in each analysis. As can be seen in table, the two biggest weights in the synthetic control group regarding unemployment benefits constitute individuals from Morocco and Egypt. Regarding declared income, the two biggest groups in the control unit consist of individuals from Morocco and China. Lastly in the control unit for study grants, the two largest weights are received by individuals from Bangladesh and a sample of countries in Central America.

Table 3: Weights in synthetic control units

Country	Unemployment benefits Unit Weight	Declared income Unit Weight	Study grants Unit Weight
Russia	0,004	0,053	0,018
Ethiopia	0,008	0,038	0,011
Somalia	0,004	0,056	0,019
Morocco	0,336	0,133	0,008
Uganda	0,02	0,049	0,012
Egypt	0,485	0,054	0,012
Eritrea	0,008	0,056	0,017
Rest of Africa	0,007	0,053	0,02
Lebanon	0,018	0,038	0,006
Turkey	0,053	0,045	0,022
Iraq	0,004	0,046	0,012
Iran	0,003	0,043	0,008
Rest of west Asia	0,004	0,044	0,009
China	0	0,094	0,008
Afghanistan	0,008	0,052	0,005
Bangladesh	0,014	0,031	0,489
Pakistan	0,008	0,041	0,009
Rest of Asia	0,008	0,048	0,009
Central America	0,007	0,025	0,307

Notes: Table displays the weights in the synthetic control units for unemployment benefits, declared income, and study grants.

Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018)

Table 4 below displays the balance between the treated sample (Syrians) and the synthetic control unit. As can be seen in the table, there is generally a

strong balance between the Syrian sample and the control unit in the dependent variables. That is, the difference and the trend in the dependent variables between the Syrian sample and the synthetic control unit are similar in the pre-intervention period (2012 and 2013). However, it is also important to note that there are some discrepancies in the control variables included. In sum, the age and the share of married individuals are generally higher in the Syrian sample. Likewise, the share of men and individuals with children is also higher in the Syrian sample.

Table 4: Predictor balance between treated and the synthetic control unit

VARIABLES	Treated	Synthetic
Difference in unemployment days	35,96	35,94
Unemployment days	86,94	86,85
Age	35,46	32,56
Married	0,57	0,49
Sex	0,62	0,54
Children	0,43	0,39
Difference in declared income	-97,97	-97,82
Declared income	130,64	130,48
Age	35,46	32,36
Married	0,57	0,46
Sex	0,62	0,53
Children	0,43	0,33
Difference in study grants	0,84	0,83
Study grants	2,19	2,20
Age	35,46	33,39
Married	0,57	0,37
Sex	0,62	0,67
Children	0,43	0,26

Notes: Table displays the predictor balance between the treated sample and the synthetic control units for unemployment benefits, declared income, and study grants.

Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018)

Lastly, Table 5 displays the placebo tests in the synthetic control group approach. Here we excluded the Syrian sample, and performed the same analysis as in the original article. As can be seen in the table, three other groups of newly arrived refugees (from Lebanon, Turkey, and Bangladesh) display a higher increase in the usage of unemployment days. Regarding declared income four other groups (from Morocco, Lebanon, Asia and a sample from Central America)

have larger decreases compared to Syrians. Lastly, regarding study grants six other groups (Somalia, Egypt, Asia, China Afghanistan, and Pakistan) have larger increases compared to Syrians in regards of study grants.

Table 5: Synthetic control group: Placebo tests

Country	Unemployment benefits	Declared income	Study grants
<i>Syria</i>	<i>16,89</i>	<i>-71,57</i>	<i>2,08</i>
Russia	3,35	114,90	0,58
Etiophia	-4,84	-51,57	-2,72
Somalia	-6,23	-24,23	7,71
Morocco	-11,86	-128,49	-40,20
Uganda	3,77	-5,05	0,70
Egypt	-1,41	-13,46	1,18
Eritrea	12,94	-28,35	2,96
Africa	-0,17	-16,71	0,19
Lebanon	19,44	-73,04	-1,49
Turkey	18,19	-53,59	-1,30
Iraq	-15,18	52,27	-0,96
Iran	0,97	15,00	-0,45
Asia	-0,92	-88,12	2,48
China	-49,99	442,10	2,63
Afghanistan	-11,12	30,22	10,90
Bangladesh	70,65	209,91	1,85
Pakistan	13,79	-37,85	6,51
Rest of Asia	-4,84	79,14	1,06
Central America	-1,17	-274,11	-1,04

Notes: Table displays the estimates in the placebo test for unemployment benefits, declared income, and study grants.
Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018)

C Adding Geographical Controls

As a robustness test we add several geographical controls in order to control for differences in moving patterns, for example that individuals with temporary residency tend to move to larger cities. Based on the summary characteristics reported in Table 1 individuals with temporary residency reside in metropolitan cities to a greater extent (9 % more compared to permanent residents). Most of these individuals resided in Stockholm (6 % difference). Therefore, we control for place of residency adding a dummy for municipality type (according to the classification provided by the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions), a dummy representing of the individual reside in Stockholm or not, and a dummy indicating if the individual reside in a metropolitan city (Stockholm, Göteborg, and Malmö) or not. Table 6 reports the results from the difference-in-means approach. Adding the controls have little influence on the estimates, in all cases but declared income. Controlling for geography suggest that individuals residing in Stockholm earns more. However, the effect of residency status is still considerable and significant. These results are mirrored in the difference-in-difference approach in Table 7. Adding the controls have little or no influence on the estimates expect declared income.

Table 6: Baseline results: Effects of residence status adding geographical controls

	Unemployed Days		Study Grants		Declared Income	
	(1) Basic	(2) W. controls	(3) Basic	(4) W. controls	(5) Basic	(6) W. controls
<i>Perm Res</i>	23.52*** (8.449)	19.63** (8.559)	6.447** (2.896)	6.769** (3.030)	-194.1*** (47.56)	-116.9*** (42.31)
<i>Stockholm</i>		23.90 (19.64)		4.356 (6.711)		326.9*** (126.3)
N	903	903	903	903	903	903

Notes: Table displays the estimated effects of residency status. Perm Res shows the comparison between the 2012 and 2013 cohort after 16 months with a residence permit in Sweden. Controls include age, marital and parental status, education, gender, and geographical controls. Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018)

Table 7: Difference-in-difference specification: Other new arrivals adding geographical controls

VARIABLES	(1) Unemployment days	(2) Study grants	(3) Declared income
Year	-13.93** (6.950)	-5.282* (3.202)	11.89 (29.77)
Syrian	-16.17* (8.855)	-12.63*** (4.081)	178.4*** (37.94)
Year x SR	34.77*** (10.97)	11.61** (5.054)	-147.6*** (46.99)
Stockholm	-7.913 (12.94)	12.29** (5.964)	318.8*** (55.45)
Constant	85.90*** (11.51)	67.52*** (5.305)	13.85 (49.33)
Observations	2,025	2,025	2,025
R-squared	0.080	0.169	0.122
Controls	YES	YES	YES

Notes: Table displays the estimated effects of residency status. The coefficient of interest is the interaction term (Year x Syrian). Controls include age, marital and parental status, education, gender, and geographical controls. Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Source: GEOSWEDEN (2018)