

Supplementary information:

Are asylum seekers more likely to work with more inclusive labor market access regulations?

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December 9, 2019

Table S1: Employment rates of the nine largest groups in terms of the stock of employable asylum seekers in the sample

	Rank	Number of employables	Employment rate [0-100%]				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	overall
Eritrea	1	11,298	1.17	0.78	1.19	0.37	0.72
Sri Lanka	2	5,842	31.68	33.36	27.45	13.38	27.75
Syria	3	5,480	8.79	7.63	4.85	1.45	4.84
Afghanistan	4	4,517	6.6	6.25	8.22	4.67	6.77
China	5	3,965	1.12	1.45	2.91	4.46	2.5
Turkey	6	2,423	11.32	8.91	8.06	9.3	9.45
Iran	7	1,952	10.71	7.53	9.02	7.67	8.81
Nigeria	8	1,871	0.15	0	0	0	0.05
Tunesia	9	1,645	0.76	0.21	0	0.79	0.49
Others		19,745	4.58	2.98	3.82	3.37	3.69

Note: The number of employable asylum seekers captures the stock of asylum seekers from a given country of origin between the age of 18 and 65 in the years from 2011 to 2014 as of the end of December in each year.

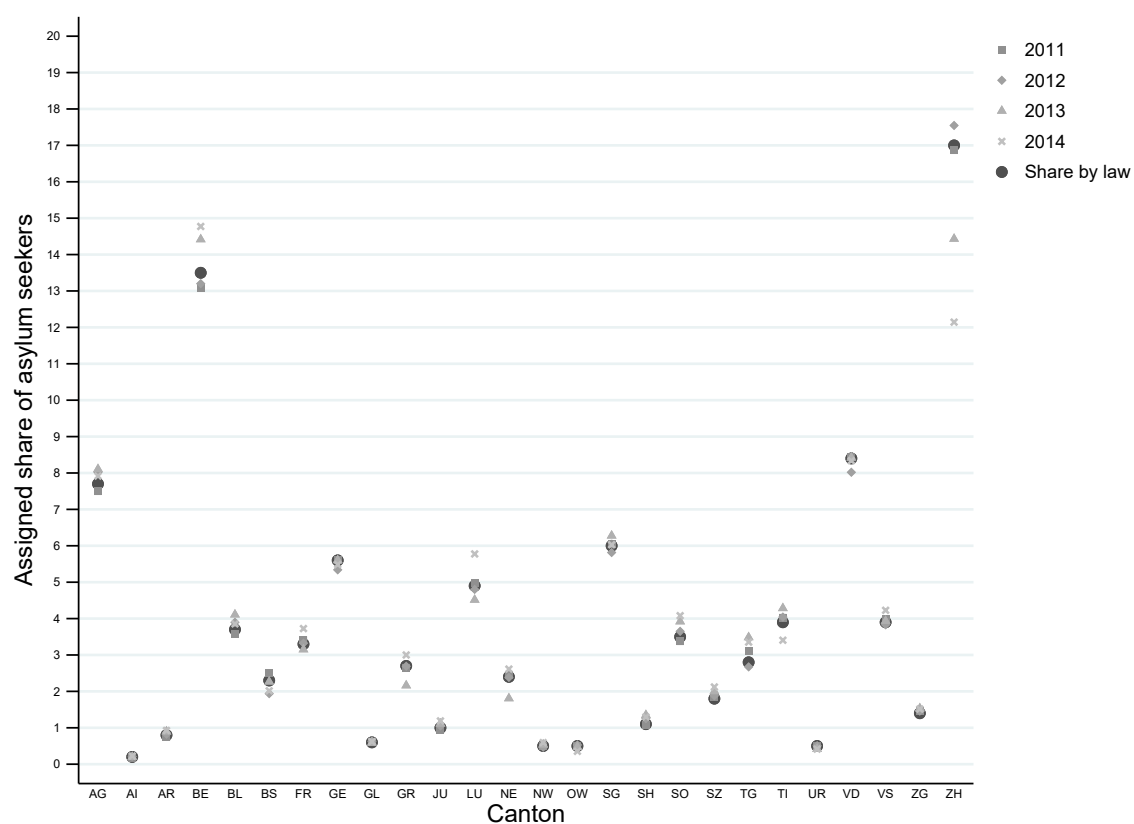
Data source: Swiss State Secretariat for Migration.

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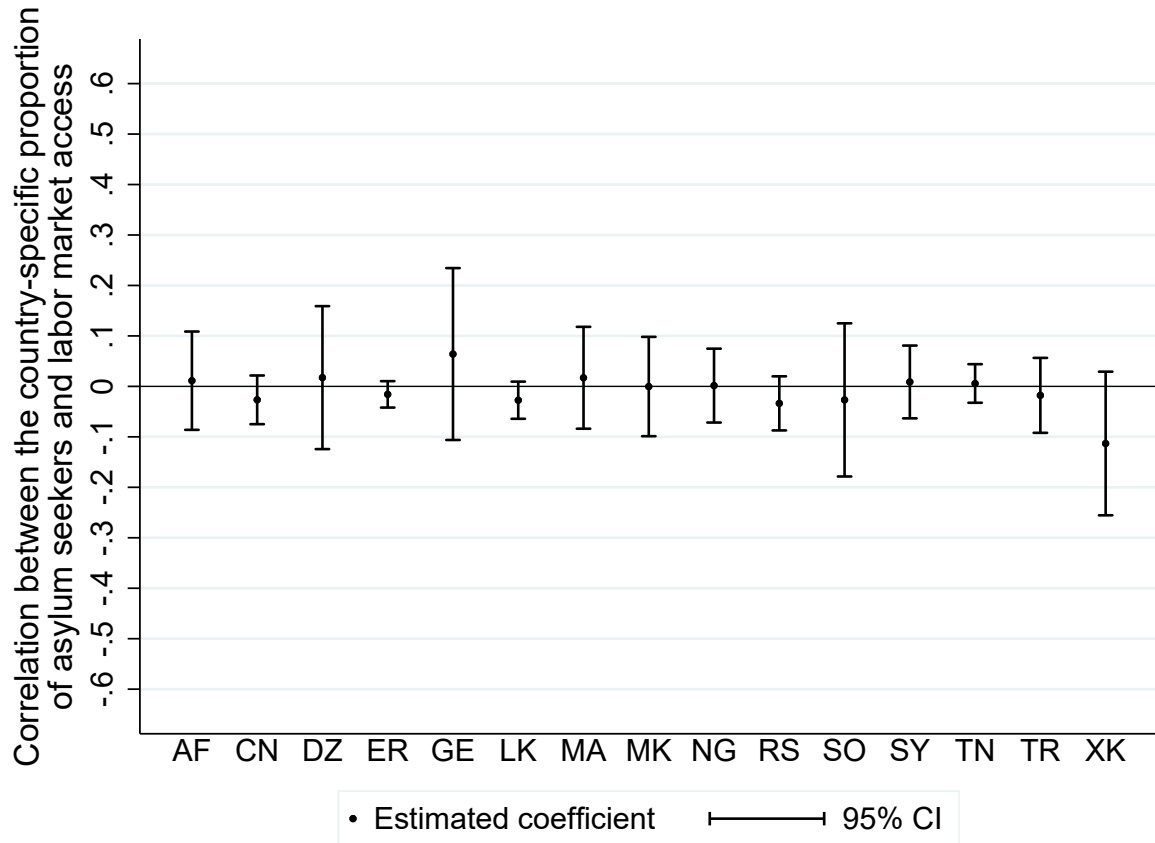
Figure S1: Comparison between the actual share of asylum seekers received by cantons and the share required by law



Note: The gray dots mark the actual share of asylum seekers received by the corresponding canton for each year in the sample. The black dots mark the share of asylum seekers which a canton should host by law.

Data source: Swiss State Secretariat for Migration [inflow data].

Figure S2: Correlation between the labor market access index and the cantonal proportion of asylum seekers from a particular country (inflow from the 15 largest countries for the years 2011-2014)



Note: This figure shows the coefficient (including the 95% confidence interval) from a regression capturing the correlation between the proportion of asylum seekers from one of the 15 largest inflow origin countries and the cantonal labor market access index. The proportion corresponds to the average proportion in our sample period (2011 to 2014). Specification: $y_c = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 (Inflow_{country,c} / Inflow_{total,c}) * 100 + e_c$, where y_c stands for the labor market access index in canton c , and $(Inflow_{country,c} / Inflow_{total,c}) * 100$ is the proportion of the inflow of asylum seekers from a given country to canton c .

Country codes: AF Afghanistan; CN China; DZ Algeria; ER Eritrea; GE Georgia; LK Sri Lanka; MA Morocco; MK Macedonia; NG Nigeria; RS Serbia; SO Somalia; SY Syria; TN Tunisia; TR Turkey; XK Kosovo.

Data source: Wichmann et al. (2011), Swiss State Secretariat for Migration [inflow data].

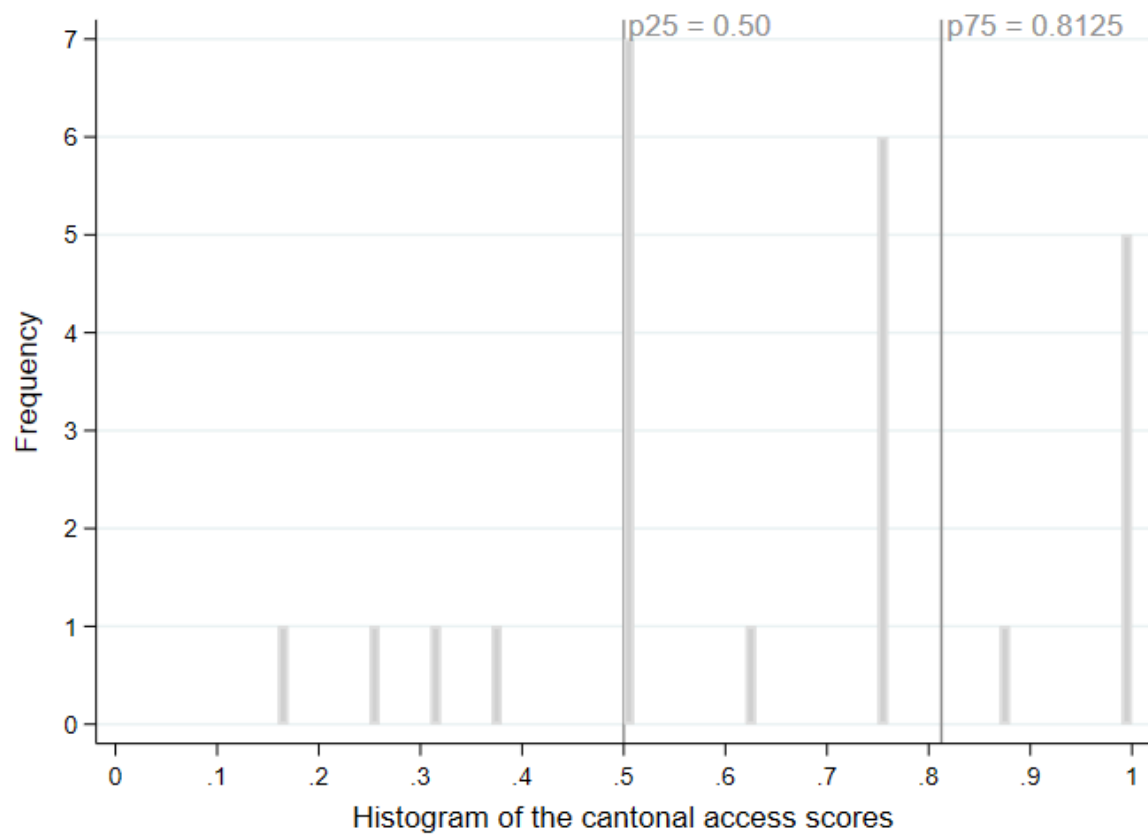


Figure S3: This figure shows the distribution of the cantonal openness of the labor market. The solid vertical lines indicate the first and third quartiles, respectively.
Data sources: Wichmann et al. (2011).

Table S2: Step-wise inclusion of the determinants of the employment rate of asylum seekers

Dependant variable	Employment rate [0-100%]								
	2011 - 2014 (1)	2011 - 2014 (2)	2011 - 2014 (3)	2011 - 2014 (4)	2011 - 2014 (5)	2011 - 2014 (6)	2011 - 2014 (7)	2011 - 2014 (8)	2011 - 2014 (9)
Mean dep. variable	7.692	7.692	7.692	7.692	7.692	7.692	7.692	7.692	7.692
Labor market access [0-1]	13.210*** (3.511)	15.904*** (4.240)	13.079*** (2.892)	14.353*** (2.382)	14.610*** (1.945)	14.727*** (2.014)	14.610*** (1.886)	14.536*** (2.009)	12.268*** (2.339)
Basic assistance [0-1]		-6.512 (6.994)	-6.741 (5.453)	-4.372 (5.548)	-1.712 (4.985)	-2.056 (4.799)	0.482 (4.716)	0.130 (5.152)	-3.280 (5.641)
Integration [0-1]		-3.933 (2.721)	-2.901 (2.680)	-3.576 (2.278)	-3.545 (2.085)	-3.801 (2.296)	-3.405 (2.244)	-3.478 (2.238)	-2.537* (1.358)
Fraction of employment in - catering and lodging			0.629* (0.340)	0.743** (0.301)	0.438 (0.312)	0.424 (0.335)	0.454 (0.313)	0.517 (0.319)	0.842*** (0.289)
- agriculture			-0.481 (0.327)	-0.495 (0.319)	-0.479* (0.242)	-0.362 (0.413)	-0.460 (0.386)	-0.519 (0.363)	-1.448*** (0.402)
- construction			0.670 (0.456)	0.432 (0.462)	1.086** (0.493)	1.096** (0.507)	0.783 (0.553)	0.584 (0.668)	-0.046 (0.531)
Fraction of Romance language speakers				-0.039** (0.016)	-0.076*** (0.018)	-0.079*** (0.018)	-0.036 (0.038)	-0.032 (0.041)	-0.024 (0.034)
Yes-share "against illegal immigration"					-0.267* (0.133)	-0.267* (0.134)	-0.225 (0.133)	-0.210 (0.136)	-0.182 (0.109)
Share of foreign residents						0.063 (0.193)	0.128 (0.199)	0.173 (0.235)	0.176 (0.154)
Rate of unemployment							-1.754 (1.291)	-2.081 (1.590)	-2.336* (1.270)
GDP per capita, ln								-1.725 (2.895)	-7.517*** (2.662)
Population size, ln									-2.112*** (0.618)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of observations	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
No. of clusters	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Adj.R ²	0.434	0.476	0.604	0.654	0.678	0.676	0.680	0.678	0.745

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the cantonal level and are reported in parentheses.

Significance levels: * $.05 < p < .1$, ** $.01 < p < .05$, *** $p < .01$.

Data sources: Wichmann et al. (2011), Swiss State Secretariat for Migration, and Federal Statistical Office.

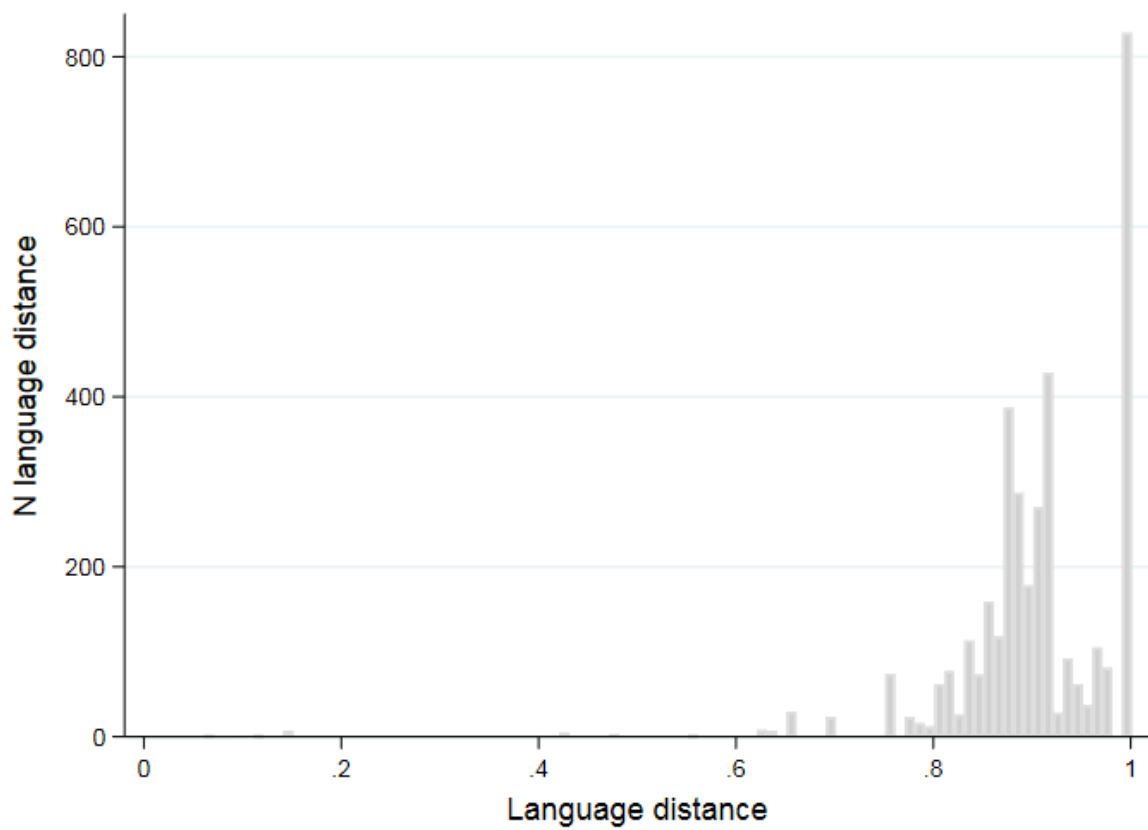


Figure S4: Histogram for the distribution of language distance across groups of asylum seekers in our sample.

Data sources: Melitz and Toubal (2014), and Swiss State Secretariat for Migration.

Table S3: Interaction between labor market access and language distance

Dependant variable	Employment rate [0-100%]		
	(I) 2011-2014 complete	(II) 2011-2014 >5% (>0.773)	(III) 2011-2014 >10% (>0.828)
Mean dep. variable	4.953	4.960	5.038
Labor market access [0-1]	48.966** (22.070)	74.627*** (25.964)	91.841*** (32.225)
Language distance	18.874 (13.723)	20.949 (15.905)	22.552 (19.814)
Interaction term	-43.043* (23.800)	-70.793** (27.597)	-89.380** (34.222)
Basic assistance [0-1]	0.428 (3.846)	0.666 (4.063)	0.791 (4.080)
Integration [0-1]	-1.559 (1.358)	-1.455 (1.447)	-1.050 (1.444)
Population size, ln	-1.240*** (0.374)	-1.132*** (0.398)	-1.242*** (0.408)
Share of foreign residents	0.025 (0.110)	0.032 (0.122)	0.032 (0.125)
Rate of unemployment	0.192 (1.175)	0.109 (1.284)	-0.160 (1.303)
GDP per capita, ln	-2.041 (1.943)	-1.564 (2.026)	-1.992 (2.109)
Yes-share “against illegal immigration”	-0.140** (0.057)	-0.121* (0.064)	-0.127* (0.071)
Fraction of employment in			
- catering and lodging	0.413* (0.207)	0.404* (0.216)	0.431* (0.225)
- agriculture	-0.218 (0.419)	-0.208 (0.432)	-0.286 (0.435)
- construction	0.192 (0.410)	0.268 (0.457)	0.168 (0.480)
Fraction of Romance language speakers	-0.033 (0.032)	-0.027 (0.035)	-0.026 (0.035)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-of-origin FE	No	No	No
No. of observations	3,621	3,462	3,272
No. of clusters	24	24	24
Adj.R ²	0.0425	0.0516	0.0596

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the cantonal level and are reported in parentheses. Significance levels: * $.05 < p < .1$, ** $.01 < p < .05$, *** $p < .01$.

Data sources: Wichmann et al. (2011), Melitz and Toubal (2014), Swiss State Secretariat for Migration, and Federal Statistical Office.

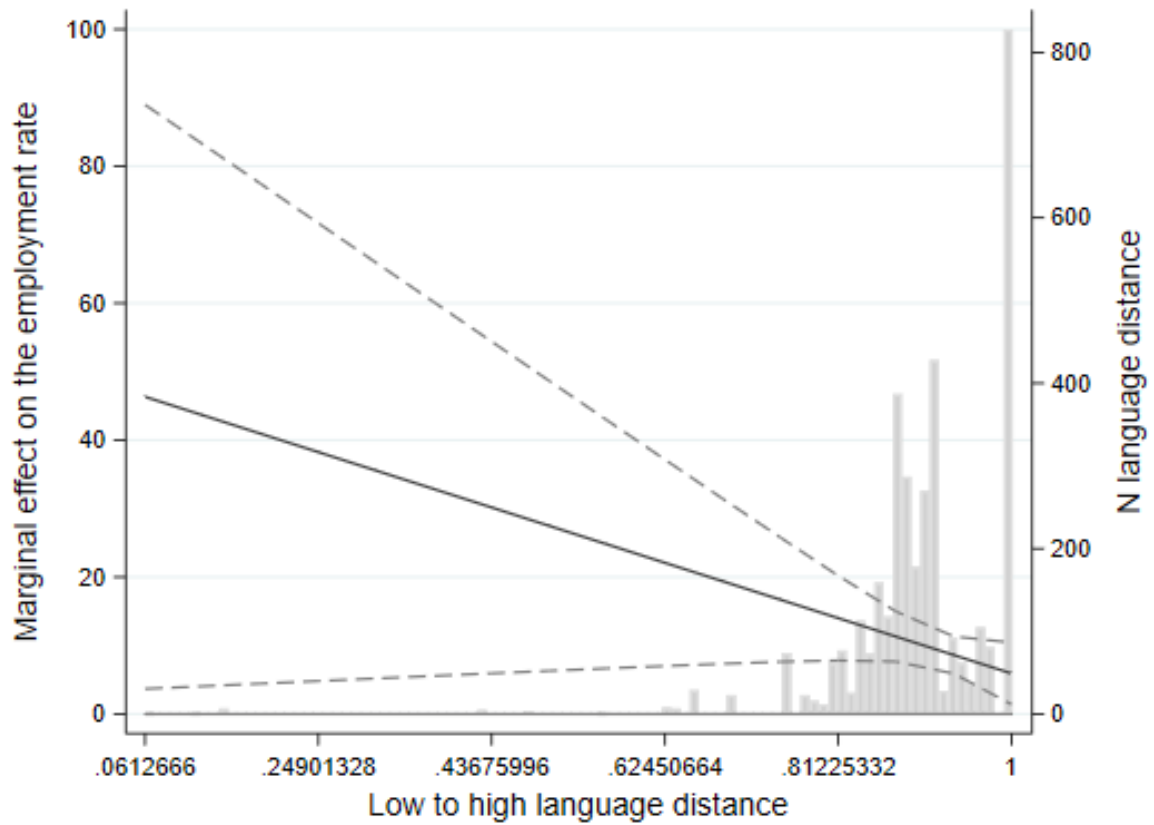


Figure S5: Marginal effects of the interaction between the labor market access index and language distance (complete graph). The corresponding estimates are reported in column (1) of Table S3.

Data sources: Wichmann et al. (2011), Melitz and Toubal (2014), Swiss State Secretariat for Migration, and Federal Statistical Office.

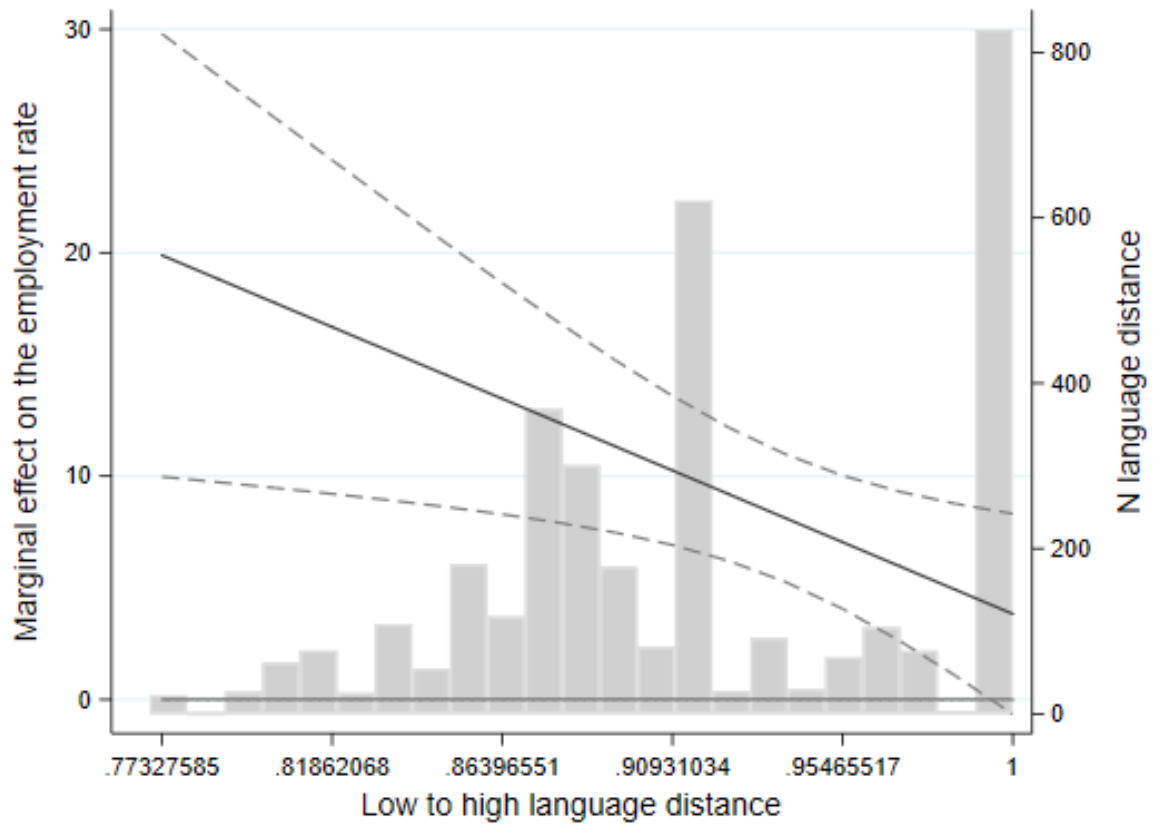


Figure S6: Marginal effects of the interaction between the labor market access index and language distance (without lowest 5%). The corresponding estimates are reported in column (2) of Table S3.

Data sources: Wichmann et al. (2011), Melitz and Toubal (2014), Swiss State Secretariat for Migration, and Federal Statistical Office.

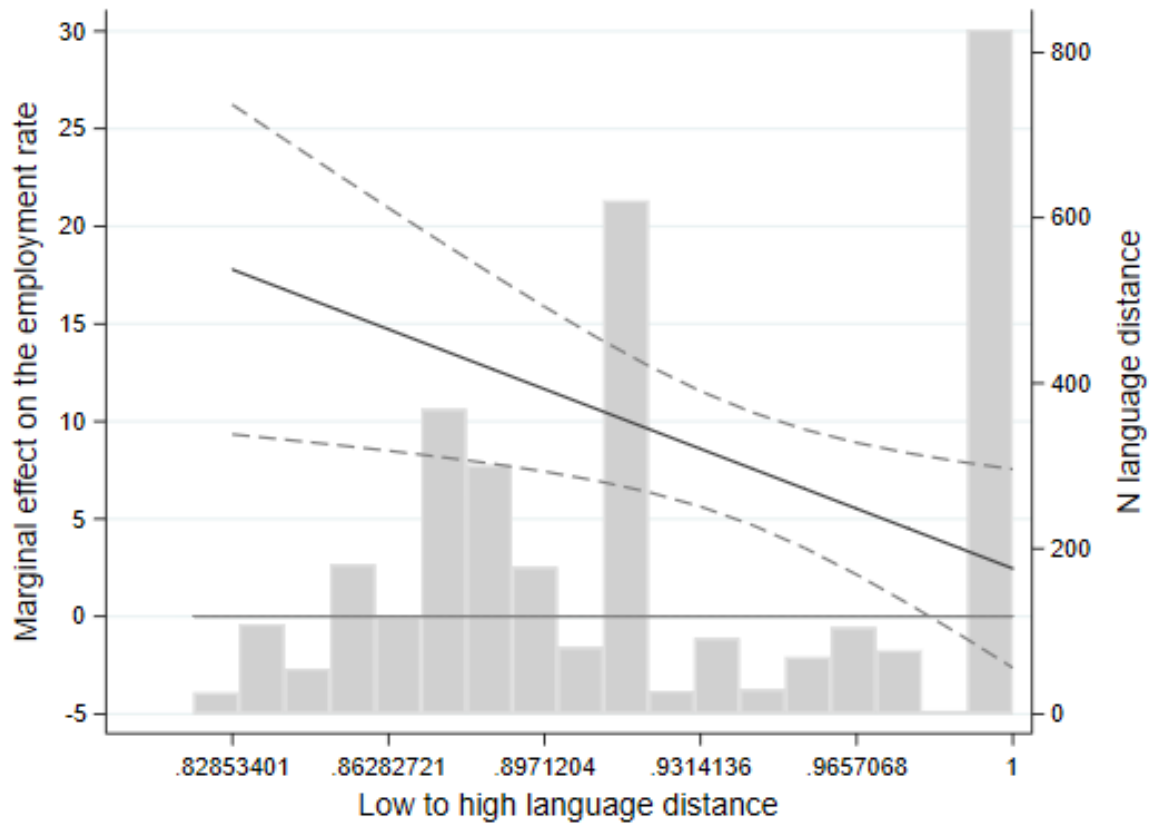


Figure S7: Marginal effects of the interaction between the labor market access index and language distance (without lowest 10%). The corresponding estimates are reported in column (3) of Table S3.

Data sources: Wichmann et al. (2011), Melitz and Toubal (2014), Swiss State Secretariat for Migration, and Federal Statistical Office.

References

- Melitz, J. and F. Toubal (2014). Native Language, Spoken Language, Translation and Trade. *Journal of International Economics* 93(2), 351–363.
- Wichmann, N., M. Hermann, G. D’Amato, D. Efionayi, R. Fibbi, and D. Ruedin (2011). *Les marges de manoeuvre au sein du fédéralisme: La politique de migration dans les cantons*. Bern: Commission fédérale pour les questions de migration.