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**Working Paper**

## How do new immigration flows affect existing immigrants? Evidence from the refugee crisis in Germany

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How do new immigration flows affect existing immigrants?

Evidence from the refugee crisis in Germany

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## Online Appendix

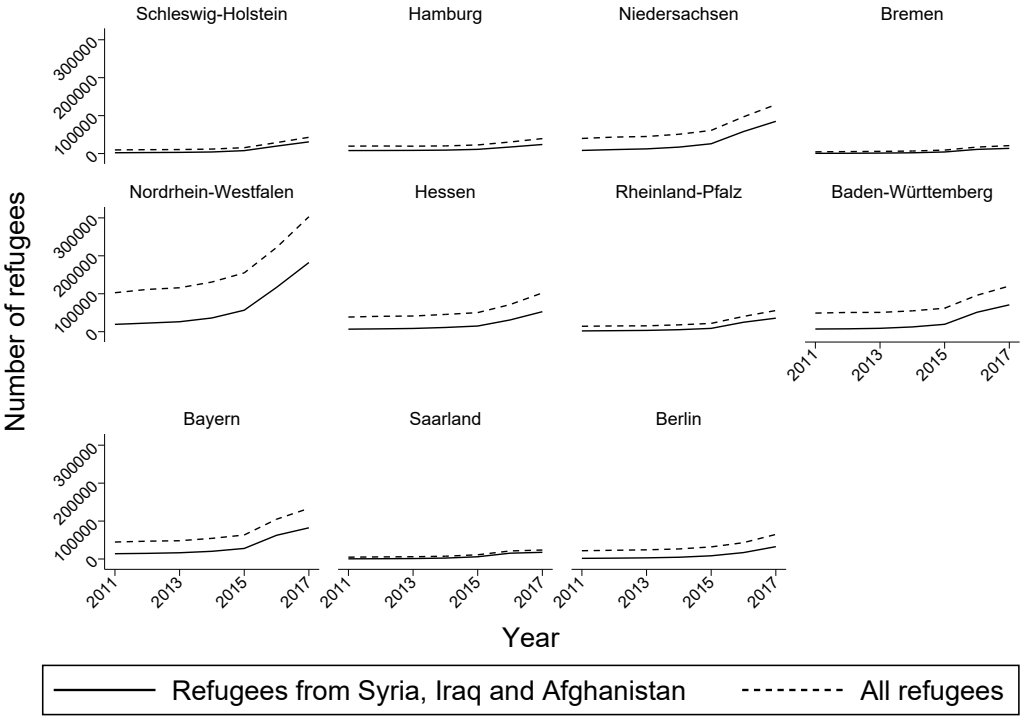
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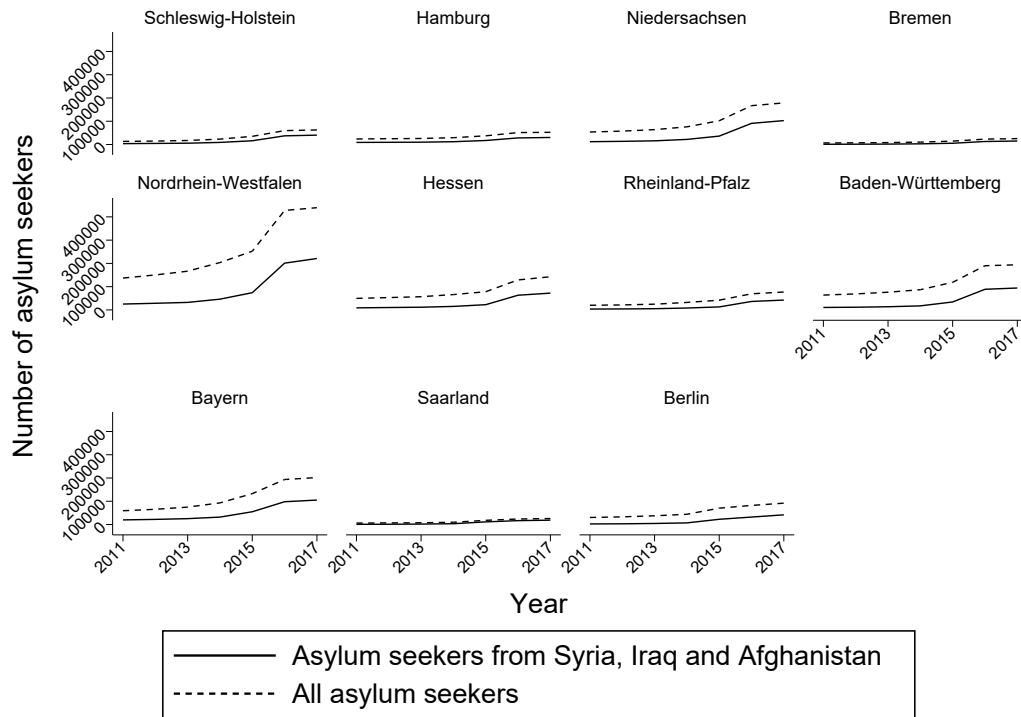
# Appendix A: Figures and Tables Cited in the Main Text

FIG. A-1: Number of refugees from the Middle-East



Data source: Federal Statistical Office, own calculations.  
 Notes: This figure shows the number of refugees from major Middle-Eastern source countries in comparison with total number of refugees received by Germany.

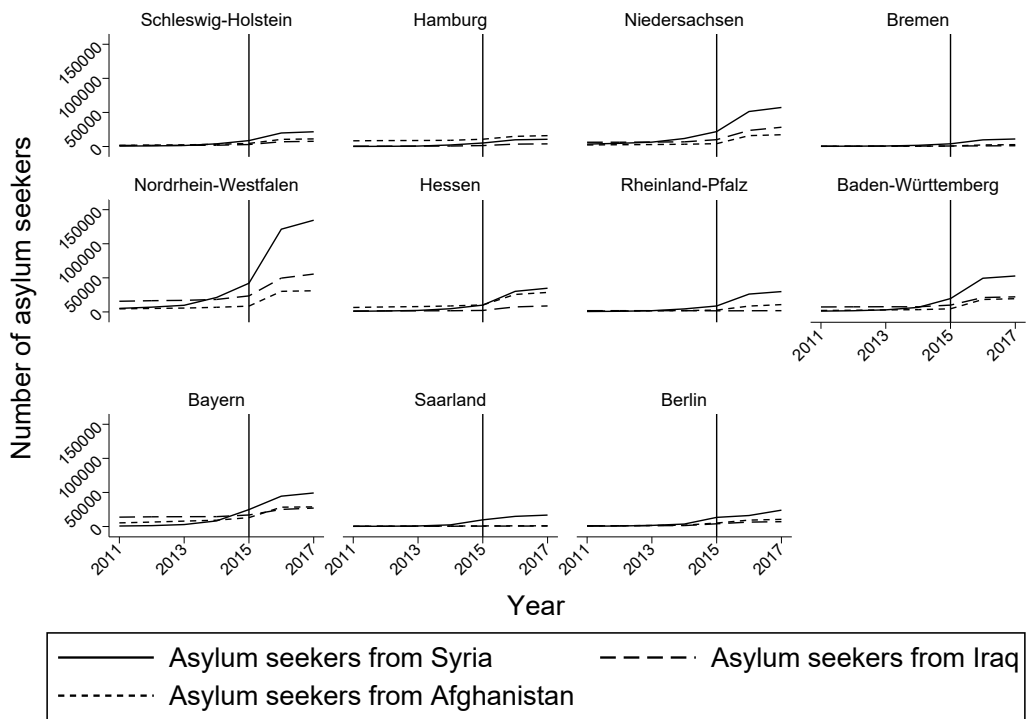
FIG. A-2: Number of asylum seekers from the Middle-East



Data source: Federal Statistical Office, own calculations.

Notes: This figure shows the number of asylum seekers from major Middle-Eastern source countries in comparison with total number of asylum seekers received by Germany. Asylum seekers include recognized refugees and other asylum seekers (e.g., currently under the application process).

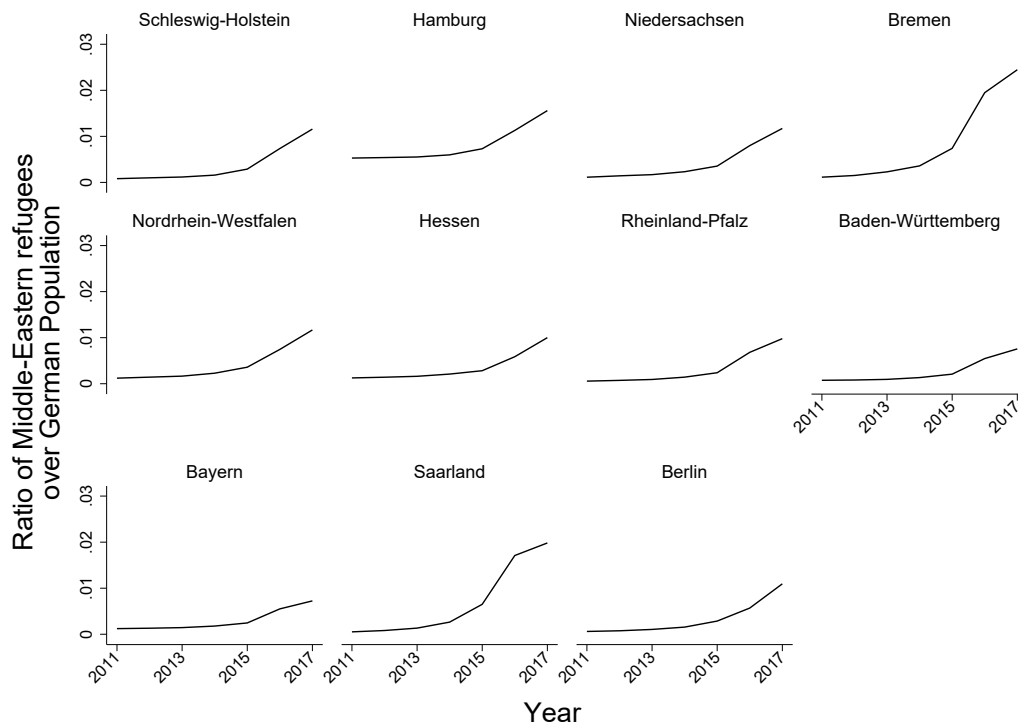
FIG. A-3: Number of asylum seekers from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan



Data source: Federal Statistical Office, own calculations.

Notes: This figure shows the number of asylum seekers from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

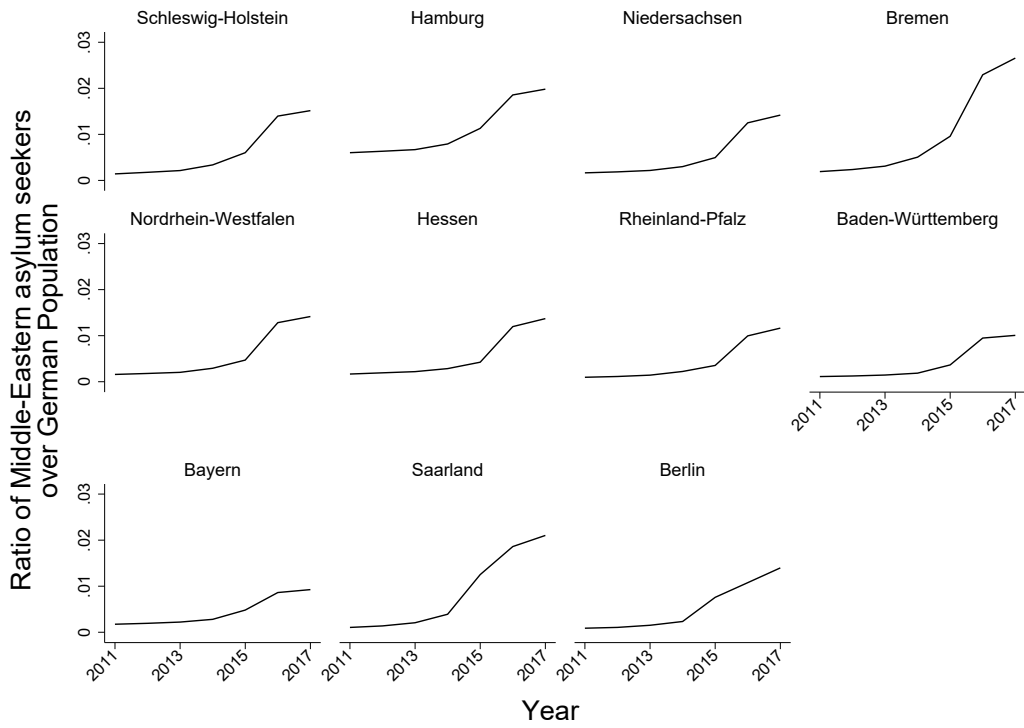
FIG. A-4: Ratio of refugees from the Middle-East over German population



Data source: Federal Statistical Office, own calculations.

Notes: This figure shows the ratio of refugees from the Middle-East over German population. Only those Middle-Eastern countries are considered for this plot from where substantially large number of refugees to Germany originate. The list includes Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

FIG. A-5: Ratio of asylum seekers from the Middle-East over German population



Data source: Federal Statistical Office, own calculations.

Notes: This figure shows the ratio of asylum seekers from the Middle-East over German population. Only those Middle-Eastern countries are considered for this plot from where substantially large number of asylum seekers to Germany originate. The list includes Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

TABLE A-1: Lead and lag effects - alternative outcome variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<b>Log weekly hours</b>	<b>Worries about hostility</b>	<b>Connect to home country</b>	<b>Satisfaction with life</b>	<b>health</b>
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	0.013 (0.019)	-0.044 (0.053)	0.057 (0.061)	-0.076 (0.110)	0.041 (0.137)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	0.028 (0.024)	-0.092* (0.053)		-0.066 (0.109)	-0.078 (0.140)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	-0.006 (0.026)	-0.123** (0.056)	0.215*** (0.070)	-0.028 (0.110)	0.097 (0.142)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	0.033 (0.027)	-0.070 (0.057)		-0.144 (0.111)	0.059 (0.150)
Observations	16,817	18,445	11,248	14,161	14,161
# of respondents	6,401	6,757	6,257	5,280	5,280

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: This table shows the lead and lag effects of the ERC on alternative outcomes in Germany. Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .



TABLE A-2: Lead and lag effects (extended Table 4)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self- employment status	Worries about immigration	crime	Feel German status
<b>treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,904)</b>						
<i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	0.012 (0.026)	0.318*** (0.043)	-0.001 (0.012)	0.119** (0.059)	-0.042 (0.056)	0.072 (0.102)
<i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	0.027 (0.052)	0.658*** (0.087)	0.002 (0.023)	0.205* (0.115)	-0.067 (0.109)	
<i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.032 (0.078)	0.974*** (0.131)	0.011 (0.034)	0.391** (0.172)	0.055 (0.162)	0.134 (0.298)
<i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	0.036 (0.103)	1.312*** (0.175)	0.017 (0.046)	0.265 (0.229)	-0.065 (0.217)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.007 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.022)	0.002 (0.008)	-0.031 (0.054)	-0.002 (0.050)	-0.046 (0.063)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	-0.038** (0.018)	-0.022 (0.024)	-0.001 (0.010)	-0.164*** (0.056)	-0.055 (0.051)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.001 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.025)	-0.018* (0.011)	-0.226*** (0.059)	-0.149*** (0.052)	0.074 (0.072)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.012 (0.020)	-0.029 (0.027)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.202*** (0.059)	-0.063 (0.055)	
Observations	19,306	16,725	19,306	18,445	18,445	11,248
# of respondents	7,099	6,371	7,099	6,757	6,757	6,257

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: The table shows the lead and lag effects of the ERC in Germany. The explanatory variables shown here are survey year indicators and the interaction terms between the treatment indicator *Treat* and survey year indicators. Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

TABLE A-3: Lead and lag effects - Turks

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self-employment status	Worries about immigration	Crime	Feel German
<b>treated = Turks (N = 939), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,904)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.013 (0.016)	0.001 (0.023)	-0.000 (0.009)	-0.027 (0.055)	-0.018 (0.052)	-0.080 (0.066)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	-0.035* (0.020)	-0.026 (0.026)	-0.001 (0.011)	-0.172*** (0.058)	-0.083 (0.053)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	-0.000 (0.021)	-0.009 (0.026)	-0.019 (0.012)	-0.239*** (0.060)	-0.168*** (0.054)	0.042 (0.078)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.018 (0.022)	-0.030 (0.029)	-0.024* (0.014)	-0.219*** (0.061)	-0.096* (0.057)	
Observations	18,703	16,271	18,703	17,857	17,857	10,866
# of respondents	6,843	6,170	6,843	6,515	6,515	6,024

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: The table shows the lead and lag effect of the ERC in Germany. The treated group is Turks and control group is non-TMENA immigrants. Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

TABLE A-4: Lead and lag effects - extended pre-treatment periods

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self- employment status	Worries about immigration	crime	Feel German
<b>2011-2017: treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,363), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 6,607)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2011</sub>	-0.027 (0.022)	-0.017 (0.029)	-0.003 (0.013)	-0.058 (0.062)	0.017 (0.057)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2012</sub>	-0.036* (0.019)	-0.017 (0.026)	0.003 (0.011)	-0.051 (0.054)	0.052 (0.050)	-0.049 (0.084)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.000 (0.015)	-0.004 (0.021)	0.005 (0.008)	-0.021 (0.053)	0.004 (0.049)	-0.043 (0.063)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	-0.032* (0.018)	-0.023 (0.023)	0.001 (0.009)	-0.153*** (0.055)	-0.053 (0.050)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.007 (0.018)	-0.008 (0.025)	-0.018* (0.011)	-0.213*** (0.057)	-0.151*** (0.051)	0.067 (0.071)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.005 (0.020)	-0.028 (0.027)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.189*** (0.058)	-0.065 (0.053)	
Observations	24,165	20,959	24,165	22,164	22,164	14,060
# of respondents	7,970	7,163	7,970	7,472	7,472	7,164

Source: SOEP v34 2011-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: The table shows the lead and lag effect of the ERC on an extended sample. Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

TABLE A-5: Treatment intensity - S.E. clustered at state level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self-employment status	Worries about immigration	Feel crime	Feel German
<b>Panel (A): Middle-Eastern refugees / German population, 2013 &amp; 2015</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 981), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,034)						
$\frac{\text{Middle-Eastern refugees}}{\text{German population}}$	-6.697 (14.431)	15.589 (35.381)	-2.228 (6.065)	6.672 (67.735)	23.023 (59.580)	
$Treat \times \frac{\text{Middle-Eastern refugees}}{\text{German population}}$	-21.650* (11.664) [0.0273]	-16.398 (19.267) [0.0811]	0.968 (3.699) [0.6533]	-84.695 (76.905) [0.1045]	-53.990 (110.068) [0.1719]	
Observations	8,742	7,511	8,742	5,714	5,714	
# of respondents	6,015	5,260	6,015	4,581	4,581	
<b>Panel (B): Middle-Eastern refugees / German population, 2013 &amp; 2016</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 965), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 4,936)						
$\frac{\text{Middle-Eastern refugees}}{\text{German population}}$	-4.496 (5.551)	2.742 (3.500)	1.047 (5.092)	-5.442 (23.309)	1.526 (29.486)	-5.420 (32.327)
$Treat \times \frac{\text{Middle-Eastern refugees}}{\text{German population}}$	0.584 (4.298) [0.8252]	-3.617 (5.169) [0.1855]	-3.546 (2.513) [0.0908]	-47.427** (17.134) [0.0020]	-26.673 (31.266) [0.1279]	14.232 (51.890) [0.7393]
Observations	8,257	7,145	8,257	5,648	5,648	6,887
# of respondents	5,901	5,181	5,901	4,686	4,686	5,501
<b>Panel (C): Middle-Eastern asylum seekers / German population, 2013 &amp; 2015</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 981), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,034)						
$\frac{\text{Middle-Eastern AS}}{\text{German population}}$	0.216 (7.701)	3.121 (16.774)	-1.204 (2.487)	-7.164 (49.118)	6.800 (45.356)	
$Treat \times \frac{\text{Middle-Eastern AS}}{\text{German population}}$	-11.338 (8.933) [0.0635]	-8.830 (10.743) [0.1846]	0.094 (2.824) [0.9541]	-50.912 (46.915) [0.0703]	-40.215 (69.993) [0.1875]	
Observations	8,742	7,511	8,742	5,714	5,714	
# of respondents	6,015	5,260	6,015	4,581	4,581	
<b>Panel (D): Middle-Eastern asylum seekers / German population, 2013 &amp; 2016</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 965), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 4,936)						
$\frac{\text{Middle-Eastern AS}}{\text{German population}}$	-3.041 (3.674)	3.269 (2.979)	-0.173 (3.286)	-19.364 (34.994)	-2.685 (29.875)	-25.292 (29.538)
$Treat \times \frac{\text{Middle-Eastern AS}}{\text{German population}}$	-0.057 (2.137) [0.9707]	-1.175 (2.567) [0.3896]	-2.168 (1.320) [0.0879]	-25.068** (9.666) [0.0088]	-15.897 (14.923) [0.0713]	11.470 (28.072) [0.6748]
Observations	8,257	7,145	8,257	5,648	5,648	6,887
# of respondents	5,901	5,181	5,901	4,686	4,686	5,501

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: The table shows treatment intensity checks performed in Table 5 (S.E. clustered at state level). Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Since some individuals moved to other states in the observation period, we cannot directly use individual fixed effects model and cluster standard errors at the state level. Instead, we use *areg* command in Stata 14 to absorb individual fixed effects. Standard errors (clustered at the state level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ . We also report wild bootstrap cluster  $p$ -values in square brackets, generated using *boottest* command for standard errors clustered at the state level (11 clusters).

TABLE A-6: Treatment intensity - alternative measures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self-employment status	Worries about immigration	crime	Feel German
<b>Panel (A): <math>\Delta</math>Middle-Eastern refugees<sub>2015-2013</sub> / German population<sub>2013</sub>, 2013 &amp; 2015</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 981), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,034)						
$\frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern refugees}_{2015-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	-6.662 (7.383)	16.030 (17.022)	-2.295 (4.062)	4.813 (31.128)	21.996 (29.310)	
$Treat \times \frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern refugees}_{2015-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	-22.012** (10.663)	-16.701 (14.967)	0.958 (5.319)	-85.495** (40.089)	-55.275 (37.451)	
Observations	8,742	7,511	8,742	5,714	5,714	
# of respondents	6,015	5,260	6,015	4,581	4,581	
<b>Panel (B): <math>\Delta</math>Middle-Eastern refugees<sub>2016-2013</sub> / German population<sub>2013</sub>, 2013 &amp; 2016</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 965), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 4,936)						
$\frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern refugees}_{2016-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	-4.555 (3.621)	2.850 (4.924)	1.009 (2.360)	-6.077 (11.640)	1.105 (11.750)	-5.759 (20.541)
$Treat \times \frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern refugees}_{2016-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	0.551 (3.685)	-3.559 (5.511)	-3.582* (1.988)	-47.923*** (14.292)	-27.113** (12.409)	14.295 (15.727)
Observations	8,257	7,145	8,257	5,648	5,648	6,887
# of respondents	5,901	5,181	5,901	4,686	4,686	5,501
<b>Panel (C): <math>\Delta</math>Middle-Eastern asylum seekers<sub>2015-2013</sub> / German population<sub>2013</sub>, 2013 &amp; 2015</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 981), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,034)						
$\frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern AS}_{2015-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	0.345 (3.434)	3.193 (7.160)	-1.217 (2.524)	-8.224 (16.187)	6.042 (16.546)	
$Treat \times \frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern AS}_{2015-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	-11.373* (5.892)	-9.040 (8.190)	0.082 (3.031)	-51.086** (23.224)	-40.925** (20.509)	
Observations	8,742	7,511	8,742	5,714	5,714	
# of respondents	6,015	5,260	6,015	4,581	4,581	
<b>Panel (D): <math>\Delta</math>Middle-Eastern asylum seekers<sub>2016-2013</sub> / German population<sub>2013</sub>, 2013 &amp; 2016</b>						
treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 965), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 4,936)						
$\frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern AS}_{2016-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	-2.951 (3.072)	3.389 (4.191)	-0.267 (1.814)	-20.649* (11.694)	-3.379 (10.526)	-26.507 (16.393)
$Treat \times \frac{\Delta \text{Middle-Eastern AS}_{2016-2013}}{\text{German population}_{2013}}$	-0.082 (2.051)	-1.147 (3.038)	-2.181* (1.217)	-25.228*** (7.781)	-16.082** (6.657)	11.531 (8.972)
Observations	8,257	7,145	8,257	5,648	5,648	6,887
# of respondents	5,901	5,181	5,901	4,686	4,686	5,501

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: The table shows treatment intensity checks performed in Table 5 (with alternative treatment intensity measures). In panel (A) we consider the ratio of the change in the number of Middle-Eastern refugees between 2013 and 2015 over German population in 2013 for year 2015 and set this ratio to 0 for year 2013. Similarly, in panel (B) we employ the ratio of the change in the number of Middle-Eastern refugees between 2013 and 2016 over German population in 2013 for year 2016 and set this ratio to 0 for year 2013. Panel (C) and (D) show the results when the number of Middle-Eastern asylum seekers is used for the treatment intensity measure, instead of Middle-Eastern refugees. We restrict the sample to survey year 2013 and 2015 in panel (A) and (C) and in panel (B) and (D) the sample is restricted to survey year 2013 and 2016. Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

## Appendix B: Robustness checks

As discussed in Section 4.3.2, we first generate a dummy variable, *Before-OBP-in-2015*, taking the value of 1 if the survey observation in the year 2015 is recorded before the OBP announcement on the 25th August 2015 and 0 otherwise. Similarly, we generate another dummy variable *After-OBP-in-2015* taking the value of 1 if the observation is recorded after the OBP announcement in the year 2015 and 0 otherwise. In place of the baseline interaction term ( $Treat \times Year_{2015}$ ), we now estimate two separate interaction terms ( $Treat \times Before-OBP-in-2015$  and  $Treat \times After-OBP-in-2015$ ). Table B-3 in the online appendix shows the results. In the table, we find that, in most specifications the common trend assumption (CTA) holds, except in column (1). That is, the estimated interaction effects for the pre-treatment interaction term ( $Treat \times Before-OBP-in-2015$ ) are not statistically significant in most specifications. In column (1), however, the CTA fails. We interpret this discrepancy to be in line with the effects associated with the peak inflow of refugees observed towards the middle of the year 2015 and revisit later in the subsection. Column (1) also shows that the coefficient on the post-treatment interaction term  $Treat \times After-OBP-in-2015$ , though larger in terms of magnitude than the pre-treatment interaction term, is not statistically significant. The standard error, usually an indicator of the precision of the estimate, is twice as large as the baseline estimate, largely due to the reduced sample size post-OBP announcement.

Second, we generate two dummy variables indicating survey observations recorded in the first half of the year 2015 (January-June) and second of the year 2015 (July-December). Table B-4 shows the results for the interaction effects estimated separately for these two dummy variables ( $Treat \times Year_{2015-1st-half}$  and  $Treat \times Year_{2015-2nd-half}$ ). We make the following two observations. First, in all specifications, we find supporting evidence of the CTA, including column (1). This observation suggests that we do not find an effect of the inflow of immigrants in the first half of the year 2015 (pre-treatment period), supporting evidence of eyeball observation made in Figure 1. Second, we observe that the coefficient on the interaction term effects associated with the post-treatment period ( $Treat \times Year_{2015-2nd-half}$ ) is now statistically significant and much larger in magnitude ( $-0.072$ ) than the baseline estimates, indicating immediate and substantial effects associated with the inflow of refugee immigrants to Germany (post-treatment).

TABLE B-1: Pseudo-treated groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Economic impact			Social impact	
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self- employment status	Worries about immigration	Worries about crime
<b>Panel (A): treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = natives (N = 13,628)</b>					
$Treat \times Year_{2014}$	-0.005 (0.015)	-0.015 (0.021)	-0.004 (0.008)	0.023 (0.051)	-0.005 (0.047)
$Treat \times Year_{2015}$	-0.029 (0.018)	-0.016 (0.023)	-0.006 (0.009)	-0.105** (0.053)	-0.080* (0.047)
$Treat \times Year_{2016}$	0.007 (0.019)	-0.013 (0.025)	-0.020** (0.010)	-0.163*** (0.055)	-0.145*** (0.049)
$Treat \times Year_{2017}$	-0.006 (0.020)	-0.031 (0.027)	-0.012 (0.012)	-0.096* (0.056)	-0.051 (0.052)
Observations	45,589	42,006	45,589	49,406	49,406
# of respondents	14,823	13,959	14,823	16,042	16,042
<b>Panel (B): treated = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,904), control = natives (N = 13,628)</b>					
$Treat \times Year_{2014}$	0.001 (0.006)	-0.012 (0.009)	-0.008** (0.003)	0.053** (0.021)	-0.006 (0.020)
$Treat \times Year_{2015}$	0.009 (0.006)	0.010 (0.010)	-0.008** (0.004)	0.058*** (0.022)	-0.025 (0.021)
$Treat \times Year_{2016}$	0.007 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.010)	-0.004 (0.004)	0.059** (0.024)	0.003 (0.022)
$Treat \times Year_{2017}$	0.007 (0.008)	0.005 (0.012)	-0.000 (0.005)	0.104*** (0.025)	0.012 (0.023)
Observations	58,777	53,779	58,777	61,755	61,755
# of respondents	19,532	18,318	19,532	20,523	20,523

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: In this table, we show the economic and social impact of ERC in Germany on different experimental groups: i.e. TMENA immigrants in treated group and natives in control group (panel A) and non-TMENA immigrants in treated group and natives in control group (panel B). Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. The sample used to estimate economic effects include 3,059 TMENA, 16,247 non-TMENA and 42,530 native individual-year observations. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

TABLE B-2: Alternative control groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self-employment status	Worries about immigration	crime	Feel German
<b>Panel (A): treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = CEE immigrants (N = 1,848)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.003 (0.017)	-0.004 (0.024)	0.004 (0.009)	0.003 (0.062)	0.055 (0.057)	-0.077 (0.072)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	-0.033 (0.020)	-0.027 (0.026)	-0.001 (0.010)	-0.139** (0.063)	-0.026 (0.058)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.015 (0.021)	-0.019 (0.028)	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.238*** (0.067)	-0.121** (0.060)	-0.010 (0.085)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	0.001 (0.022)	-0.050* (0.030)	-0.005 (0.014)	-0.150** (0.068)	-0.038 (0.063)	
Observations	8,215	7,068	8,215	7,796	7,796	4,967
# of respondents	3,043	2,695	3,043	2,880	2,880	2,779
<b>Panel (B): treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = EU non-CEE immigrants (N = 1,212)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.002 (0.018)	0.003 (0.025)	0.005 (0.010)	-0.024 (0.065)	-0.043 (0.061)	-0.045 (0.078)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	-0.051** (0.021)	-0.008 (0.028)	-0.003 (0.011)	-0.119* (0.067)	-0.074 (0.062)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	-0.017 (0.022)	0.004 (0.029)	-0.019 (0.013)	-0.200*** (0.070)	-0.157** (0.064)	0.128 (0.093)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.033 (0.023)	-0.017 (0.033)	-0.028* (0.015)	-0.198*** (0.072)	-0.073 (0.068)	
Observations	6,525	5,522	6,525	6,292	6,292	4,044
# of respondents	2,407	2,116	2,407	2,286	2,286	2,265
<b>Panel (C): treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = other immigrants (N = 2,854)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.011 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.024)	0.003 (0.009)	-0.048 (0.059)	-0.019 (0.054)	-0.023 (0.068)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015</sub>	-0.035* (0.019)	-0.028 (0.026)	0.002 (0.010)	-0.193*** (0.061)	-0.065 (0.055)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.003 (0.020)	0.000 (0.028)	-0.019* (0.011)	-0.224*** (0.064)	-0.168*** (0.057)	0.107 (0.078)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.007 (0.022)	-0.021 (0.030)	-0.017 (0.013)	-0.230*** (0.064)	-0.085 (0.060)	
Observations	10,710	9,109	10,710	10,481	10,481	6,493
# of respondents	4,049	3,580	4,049	3,879	3,879	3,601

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: In this table, we show the economic and social impact of ERC in Germany on different experimental groups: i.e. TMENA immigrants in the treated group, CEE immigrants (panel A), EU non-CEE immigrants (panel B), and other immigrants (panel C) in the control group. Control variables include all the control variables used for our baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .



TABLE B-3: After dividing the 2015 to two parts around the OBP announcement

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self- employment status	Worries about immigration	Feel crime	Feel German status
<b>treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,904)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.007 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.022)	0.003 (0.008)	-0.036 (0.054)	-0.002 (0.050)	-0.046 (0.063)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Before-OBP-in-2015</i>	-0.035* (0.019)	-0.015 (0.024)	0.003 (0.010)	-0.145** (0.056)	-0.057 (0.051)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>After-OBP-in-2015</i>	-0.057 (0.042)	-0.068 (0.059)	-0.027 (0.018)	-0.361*** (0.115)	-0.040 (0.101)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.001 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.025)	-0.019* (0.011)	-0.234*** (0.059)	-0.149*** (0.052)	0.074 (0.072)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.012 (0.020)	-0.028 (0.027)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.209*** (0.059)	-0.063 (0.055)	
Observations	19,306	16,725	19,306	18,445	18,445	11,248
# of respondents	7,099	6,371	7,099	6,757	6,757	6,257

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: Our treated group consists of TMENA immigrants and the control group is comprised of non-TMENA immigrants in Germany. The year 2015 is divided into two parts around the OBP announcement on 15th August 2015. Control variables include all the control variables used for baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

TABLE B-4: After dividing the 2015 into halves

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Economic impact			Social impact		
	Unemployment status	Log hourly wage	Self- employment status	Worries about immigration	Crime	Feel German status
<b>treated = TMENA immigrants (N = 1,195), control = non-TMENA immigrants (N = 5,904)</b>						
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2014</sub>	-0.007 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.022)	0.003 (0.008)	-0.040 (0.054)	-0.009 (0.050)	-0.046 (0.063)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015-1st-half</sub>	-0.021 (0.020)	0.001 (0.026)	0.006 (0.011)	-0.125** (0.057)	-0.023 (0.053)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2015-2nd-half</sub>	-0.072*** (0.028)	-0.068* (0.035)	-0.015 (0.013)	-0.293*** (0.077)	-0.157** (0.070)	
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2016</sub>	0.001 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.025)	-0.018* (0.011)	-0.238*** (0.059)	-0.157*** (0.052)	0.074 (0.072)
<i>Treat</i> × <i>Year</i> <sub>2017</sub>	-0.013 (0.020)	-0.029 (0.027)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.212*** (0.059)	-0.071 (0.055)	
Observations	19,306	16,725	19,306	18,445	18,445	11,248
# of respondents	7,099	6,371	7,099	6,757	6,757	6,257

Source: SOEP v34 2013-2017, unbalanced panel, own calculations.

Notes: Our treated group consists of TMENA immigrants and the control group is comprised of non-TMENA immigrants in Germany. The year 2015 is divided into halves. Control variables include all the control variables used for baseline specifications in Table 4. Robust standard errors (clustered at individual level) in parentheses: \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .