

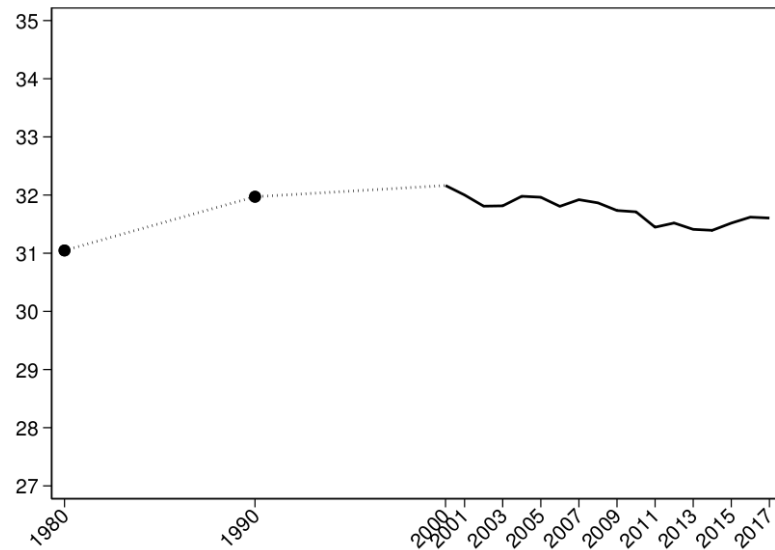
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Table and Figure Appendix to the paper

“Internal Mobility: The Greater Responsiveness of Foreign-Born to Economic Conditions”

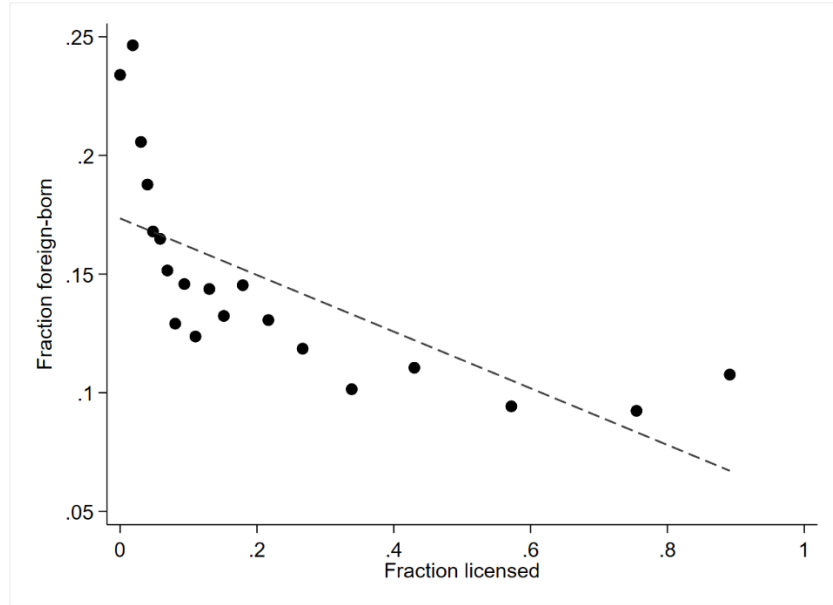
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Figure A1. Inter-state lifetime mobility, 1980-2017



Notes: The graph represents the percentage of the US resident population among individuals in working age (15-64), living in a state different from that of their birth (excluding those residing in group quarters). The black dots and the black solid line are constructed from decennial Census (1980-1990) and American Community Survey (2000-2017) data.

Figure A2. Correlation between licensing and presence of foreign-born, binned occupation-state cells



Notes: The scatterplot shows on the vertical axis the share of foreign born in state-occupation cells, and on the horizontal axis, the share of licensed workforce in the cell, ranked from lowest to highest licensing share and binned into cells each including 5% of state-occupation cells. The data are from the IPUMS release of the CPS Basic Monthly Survey, 2015-2019. An individual is considered as licensed if they report having a state-granted license or certification, and foreign-born if they report being born outside of the US. The sample is restricted to labor force participants aged 18-64 who did not change licensing status or occupation while in the sample. We thank Joshua Grelewicz for making his data on licensing and foreign-born available to us and for assisting us in using them (the data are available at <https://doi.org/10.3886/E120042V1> and should be cited as:

Grelewicz, Josh. "Occupational Licensing and Undocumented Immigrants." Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2020-07-07. <https://doi.org/10.3886/E120042V1>.

Table A1. Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition of the change in total mobility in 2000-2007 and 2007-2010)

	Natives			Foreign born		
	Overall change in mobility (p.p.)	Composition component	Incidence component	Overall change in mobility (p.p.)	Composition component	Incidence component
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel (a): Decomposition based on demographic characteristics						
2000-2007	-0,18	-0,02	-0,13	-0,40	-0,10	-0,31
2007-2017	-0,05	0,21	-0,26	-0,24	0,08	-0,31
Panel (b): Decomposition based only on length of stay in the US						
2000-2007	-	-	-	-0,40	-0,11	-0,31
2007-2017	-	-	-	-0,24	-0,12	-0,08

Notes: The table reports the results of a simple Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition where the overall change in native and foreign born total mobility is explained, in Panel (a), by demographic factors (four education categories, gender and ten age classes). Column (2) and (5) report the endowment component of the decomposition (i.e., that attributable to the changing shares of demographic groups in the population), while columns (3) and (6) report the incidence component (i.e., the change of mobility for each demographic group holding the shares constant). Panel (b) reports, for foreign-born only, a similar decomposition where we control only for the years of presence in the US. The residual components are not reported. The sample is composed of 25-64-year old not enrolled in school and not residing in group quarters.

Table A2. Population share, total mobility and mobility in response to employment changes, natives and foreign born in 1980-2000 and 2000-2017 (percent)

Panel (a)	Average 1980-2000			
	Population share	Total mobility	Mobility in response to employment changes	Share of mobility in response to employment changes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Natives	88.39	2.25	0.74	73.46
Foreign born	11.61	0.30	0.27	26.54
Total	100.0	2.58	1.01	100.0

Panel (b)	Average 2000-2017			
	Population share	Total mobility	Mobility in response to employment changes	Share of mobility in response to employment changes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Natives	82.05	1.73	0.54	63.65
Foreign born	17.95	0.34	0.31	36.35
Total	100.0	2.07	0.86	100.0

Notes: The table reports the average population shares and the total inter-state mobility rates of each group in columns (1) and (2). Column (3) reports the coefficients of state-level OLS regressions of the change in population for each group (over the beginning of period total state population) on the overall growth of state employment over the period (weighted by the initial share of population). Finally, column (4) reports the share of each regression coefficient with respect to the overall state in response to employment changes. The sample is composed of 25-64-year old not enrolled in school and not residing in group quarters. Panel (a) reports these figures for the period 1980-2000 using decennial Census data and Panel (b) for the period 2000-2017 using the 2000 decennial Census and the 2001-2017 American Community Survey data.