## Supplementary online appendices

## Appendix A. Data and methodology

Table SA. Percentiles of the distribution of net migration per 1,000 inhabitants of working age in the examined country pairs.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Min.** | **5th** | **10th** | **25th** | **33rd** | **50th** | **66th** | **75th** | **90th** | **95th** | **Max.** |
| **1990–94** | 0.00005 | 0.00059 | 0.00178 | 0.00580 | 0.01253 | 0.03020 | 0.07701 | 0.13313 | 0.56932 | 1.52391 | 8.42161 |
| **1995–99** | 0.00007 | 0.00053 | 0.00133 | 0.00485 | 0.00926 | 0.02264 | 0.09013 | 0.15088 | 0.56453 | 1.60135 | 21.79887 |
| **2000–04** | 0.00000 | 0.00045 | 0.00110 | 0.00628 | 0.01067 | 0.03884 | 0.09262 | 0.16622 | 0.80376 | 2.52815 | 31.51318 |
| **2005–09** | 0.00002 | 0.00092 | 0.00144 | 0.00779 | 0.01373 | 0.04381 | 0.09614 | 0.18847 | 0.72667 | 2.04273 | 12.68762 |
| **2010–14** | 0.00001 | 0.00064 | 0.00178 | 0.00970 | 0.01797 | 0.06873 | 0.16753 | 0.27903 | 1.09142 | 2.44986 | 18.31758 |
| **2015–19** | 0.00010 | 0.00125 | 0.00381 | 0.00945 | 0.01702 | 0.05664 | 0.13772 | 0.24600 | 1.06381 | 2.01134 | 8.38275 |

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

## Appendix B. Robustness checks

### B.1. Robustness checks on the Bayesian model averaging (BMA) results

Table SB1. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors (PM and PSD not standardized)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.3755725** | **0.0322754** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.3870318** | **0.0331924** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **0.999** | **0.1724157** | **0.0358659** | **1.000** | **0.998** | **0.1771481** | **0.0343089** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.924** | **0.0000042** | **0.0000017** | **1.000** | **0.842** | **0.0000038** | **0.0000020** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.916** | **0.0734890** | **0.0305800** | **1.000** | **0.843** | **0.0675566** | **0.0355768** | **1.000** |
| ***UNEML*** | **0.712** | **0.0048812** | **0.0036558** | **1.000** | **0.521** | **0.0035526** | **0.0037830** | **1.000** |
| *Temp* | 0.563 | –0.0062355 | 0.0062491 | 0.000 | 0.310 | –0.0032044 | 0.0052951 | 0.000 |
| *HC* | 0.559 | 0.0561786 | 0.0569985 | 1.000 | 0.295 | 0.0277204 | 0.0480026 | 1.000 |
| *MA* | 0.524 | –0.0264638 | 0.0284689 | 0.000 | 0.309 | –0.0147588 | 0.0247367 | 0.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.253 | –0.0105463 | 0.0204881 | 0.000 | 0.152 | –0.0057335 | 0.0157437 | 0.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.240 | –0.0017498 | 0.0035021 | 0.000 | 0.117 | –0.0008269 | 0.0025502 | 0.000 |
| *L* | 0.100 | 0.0078340 | 0.0278041 | 1.000 | 0.058 | 0.0046860 | 0.0220479 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.081 | 0.0034023 | 0.0149518 | 0.984 | 0.049 | 0.0024154 | 0.0126145 | 0.994 |
| *Social* | 0.063 | 0.0000003 | 0.0000018 | 1.000 | 0.039 | 0.0000002 | 0.0000016 | 1.000 |
| *TRANS* | 0.061 | –0.0019756 | 0.0155183 | 0.425 | 0.058 | –0.0032109 | 0.0177309 | 0.237 |
| *GOV* | 0.061 | –0.0196242 | 0.1037506 | 0.006 | 0.033 | –0.0111917 | 0.0786776 | 0.006 |
| *Corruption* | 0.053 | 0.0008375 | 0.0071910 | 0.691 | 0.037 | 0.0006823 | 0.0060799 | 0.714 |
| *Tax* | 0.044 | 0.0000561 | 0.0004533 | 0.997 | 0.025 | 0.0000421 | 0.0003857 | 0.999 |
| *Crime* | 0.042 | 0.0001422 | 0.0014324 | 0.896 | 0.021 | 0.0000620 | 0.0010155 | 0.821 |
| *FER* | 0.033 | –0.0004565 | 0.0103694 | 0.154 | 0.018 | –0.0001952 | 0.0079039 | 0.178 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold. We present the results for PM and PSD to the seventh decimal place for a better comparison of absolute magnitudes. Ratios of PM to PSD are not reported here, but they are the same as in table 1 in the main article.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB2. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors (logarithmized time-variant variables)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.471** | **0.030** | **15.474** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.484** | **0.031** | **15.592** | **1.000** |
| ***LNDGEO*** | **0.991** | **–0.394** | **0.112** | **–3.508** | **0.000** | **0.983** | **–0.419** | **0.118** | **–3.561** | **0.000** |
| ***B*** | **0.729** | **0.416** | **0.303** | **1.372** | **1.000** | **0.442** | **0.249** | **0.310** | **0.803** | **1.000** |
| ***TRANS*** | **0.705** | **–0.503** | **0.366** | **–1.373** | **0.000** | **0.765** | **–0.578** | **0.358** | **–1.617** | **0.000** |
| *OLDEU* | 0.606 | 0.247 | 0.237 | 1.043 | 1.000 | 0.452 | 0.190 | 0.237 | 0.802 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.512 | 0.194 | 0.216 | 0.894 | 1.000 | 0.253 | 0.092 | 0.174 | 0.529 | 1.000 |
| *EERN* | 0.373 | 0.070 | 0.099 | 0.701 | 0.996 | 0.260 | 0.050 | 0.091 | 0.556 | 0.997 |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.199 | 0.023 | 0.053 | 0.437 | 1.000 | 0.083 | 0.010 | 0.036 | 0.267 | 1.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.159 | –0.017 | 0.046 | –0.374 | 0.000 | 0.051 | –0.005 | 0.026 | –0.198 | 0.000 |
| *FER* | 0.129 | 0.013 | 0.039 | 0.328 | 1.000 | 0.067 | 0.007 | 0.030 | 0.234 | 1.000 |
| *Crime* | 0.084 | –0.004 | 0.015 | –0.245 | 0.000 | 0.044 | –0.002 | 0.011 | –0.182 | 0.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.074 | 0.006 | 0.026 | 0.219 | 1.000 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 0.016 | 0.129 | 1.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.048 | –0.002 | 0.017 | –0.124 | 0.188 | 0.020 | –0.001 | 0.011 | –0.082 | 0.207 |
| *Temp* | 0.048 | –0.003 | 0.018 | –0.140 | 0.011 | 0.022 | –0.001 | 0.013 | –0.102 | 0.005 |
| *HC* | 0.045 | 0.002 | 0.014 | 0.142 | 0.998 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.092 | 0.997 |
| *L* | 0.041 | 0.007 | 0.066 | 0.113 | 0.937 | 0.019 | 0.004 | 0.046 | 0.086 | 0.963 |
| *Social* | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.009 | –0.027 | 0.298 | 0.013 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.026 | 0.192 |
| *Tax* | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.010 | –0.007 | 0.460 | 0.013 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.018 | 0.271 |
| *MA* | 0.031 | –0.001 | 0.018 | –0.033 | 0.197 | 0.013 | 0.000 | 0.012 | –0.033 | 0.092 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB3. Values of net migration and its robust determinants averaged over the 2000–19 period

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Net salary**  **(PPP, €)** | **Unemployment rate** | **Net migration per 1 000 people** | **Net migration** | **EU membership before 2004** | **Number of bordering countries from the sample** |
| **Luxembourg** | 35 342.18 | 5.01 | 2.49 | 4 154 | 1 | 3 |
| **UK** | 32 559.47 | 5.69 | 0.12 | 36 414 | 1 | 0 |
| **Ireland** | 31 003.66 | 8.26 | 0.70 | 9 527 | 1 | 0 |
| **Denmark** | 30 880.70 | 5.71 | 0.10 | 2 657 | 1 | 2 |
| *Netherlands* | 30 312.31 | 5.76 | –0.29 | –13 317 | 1 | 2 |
| *Sweden* | 28 370.05 | 7.16 | –0.07 | –1 031 | 1 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 26 291.12 | 8.25 | 0.15 | 2 412 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 26 106.57 | 5.37 | 0.45 | 16 097 | 1 | 6 |
| **Germany** | 25 374.79 | 6.32 | 0.31 | 96 832 | 1 | 8 |
| **Belgium** | 24 453.54 | 7.62 | 0.24 | 11 596 | 1 | 4 |
| *France* | 24 319.92 | 8.97 | –0.24 | –41 925 | 1 | 5 |
| **Italy** | 19 195.03 | 9.47 | 0.03 | 41 788 | 1 | 3 |
| **Spain** | 18 516.97 | 16.01 | 0.00 | 26 918 | 1 | 2 |
| *Greece* | 15 832.33 | 16.22 | –0.56 | –19 320 | 1 | 0 |
| *Portugal* | 12 030.63 | 10.15 | –0.12 | –2 942 | 1 | 1 |
| *Slovenia* | 10 397.39 | 6.78 | –0.15 | –380 | 0 | 3 |
| **Estonia** | 8 284.49 | 8.63 | 0.29 | 1 149 | 0 | 1 |
| **Czechia** | 7 914.51 | 5.80 | 0.20 | 6 958 | 0 | 4 |
| *Slovakia* | 7 159.32 | 12.66 | –0.10 | –1 307 | 0 | 4 |
| *Poland* | 6 875.57 | 10.91 | –0.33 | –38 544 | 0 | 4 |
| *Hungary* | 5 961.82 | 6.88 | –0.17 | –950 | 0 | 3 |
| *Lithuania* | 5 470.63 | 10.33 | –1.47 | –13 433 | 0 | 2 |
| *Latvia* | 5 153.08 | 11.15 | –0.58 | –3 676 | 0 | 2 |
| **Average “recipient”** | 23 826.92 | 7.68 | 0.42 | 21 375 | 0.83 | 2.82 |
| *Average “donor”* | 13 316.46 | 9.40 | –0.32 | –12 439 | 0.45 | 3.10 |

Note: Countries with positive net flows, “recipients”, are in bold, while countries with negative net flows, “donors”, are in italic.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB4. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification without net earnings (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.378** | **0.032** | **11.908** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.394** | **0.032** | **12.265** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **0.996** | **0.168** | **0.038** | **4.445** | **1.000** | **0.997** | **0.171** | **0.035** | **4.900** | **1.000** |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.684 | 0.057 | 0.046 | 1.255 | 1.000 | 0.478 | 0.040 | 0.046 | 0.867 | 1.000 |
| *Temp* | 0.613 | –0.063 | 0.058 | –1.090 | 0.000 | 0.264 | –0.025 | 0.046 | –0.544 | 0.000 |
| *HC* | 0.572 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 1.004 | 1.000 | 0.230 | 0.019 | 0.039 | 0.495 | 1.000 |
| *MA* | 0.562 | –0.045 | 0.045 | –0.991 | 0.000 | 0.308 | –0.024 | 0.039 | –0.608 | 0.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.425 | –0.034 | 0.045 | –0.760 | 0.000 | 0.179 | –0.014 | 0.033 | –0.422 | 0.000 |
| *TRANS* | 0.370 | –0.028 | 0.041 | –0.680 | 0.000 | 0.268 | –0.021 | 0.038 | –0.551 | 0.000 |
| *OLDEU* | 0.316 | 0.024 | 0.040 | 0.601 | 1.000 | 0.206 | 0.016 | 0.034 | 0.463 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.302 | 0.022 | 0.037 | 0.582 | 1.000 | 0.133 | 0.009 | 0.026 | 0.352 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.266 | 0.019 | 0.037 | 0.529 | 1.000 | 0.143 | 0.010 | 0.028 | 0.367 | 1.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.185 | –0.016 | 0.038 | –0.412 | 0.000 | 0.084 | –0.007 | 0.026 | –0.264 | 0.000 |
| *L* | 0.170 | 0.011 | 0.027 | 0.392 | 1.000 | 0.087 | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.272 | 1.000 |
| *Social* | 0.123 | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.316 | 1.000 | 0.071 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.241 | 1.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.068 | –0.003 | 0.013 | –0.196 | 0.047 | 0.029 | –0.001 | 0.008 | –0.127 | 0.044 |
| *Crime* | 0.041 | 0.000 | 0.008 | –0.021 | 0.413 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.035 | 0.308 |
| *FER* | 0.040 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.104 | 0.937 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.082 | 0.963 |
| *Tax* | 0.040 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.108 | 0.976 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.092 | 0.986 |

Note: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

#### Population scaling

We considered the dependent variable not scaled by the sum of the populations of the two countries and added one more independent variable, *lnPOPprod*, calculated as a product of populations of the two examined countries averaged over a 5-year period. The results are presented in table SB5. In this specification, only the variable for past migration is robust according to the most stringent criteria. The variable for population product is robust under less stringent criteria. Inclusion of unscaled migration flows creates noise that prevents the establishment of an association between migration flows and other regressors. For this reason, we examined scaled data in the main results.

Table SB5. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with net migration flows not scaled by the sum of the population sizes (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.579** | **0.027** | **21.779** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.589** | **0.026** | **22.334** | **1.000** |
| ***lnPOPprod*** | **0.707** | **0.055** | **0.042** | **1.317** | **1.000** | **0.291** | **0.023** | **0.039** | **0.598** | **1.000** |
| *HC* | 0.277 | 0.016 | 0.030 | 0.548 | 1.000 | 0.070 | 0.004 | 0.018 | 0.251 | 1.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.113 | –0.005 | 0.017 | –0.298 | 0.000 | 0.021 | –0.001 | 0.008 | –0.126 | 0.000 |
| *MB* | 0.102 | 0.004 | 0.015 | 0.280 | 1.000 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.117 | 1.000 |
| *Social* | 0.092 | –0.004 | 0.014 | –0.263 | 0.000 | 0.013 | –0.001 | 0.005 | –0.096 | 0.000 |
| *EARN* | 0.075 | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.223 | 1.000 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.062 | 1.000 |
| *Tax* | 0.063 | –0.002 | 0.010 | –0.198 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.070 | 0.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.055 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.174 | 0.998 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.062 | 1.000 |
| *L* | 0.055 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.175 | 1.000 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.062 | 1.000 |
| *OLDEU* | 0.042 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.116 | 0.959 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.065 | 0.995 |
| *Crime* | 0.042 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.111 | 0.027 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.072 | 0.001 |
| *TRANS* | 0.040 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.102 | 0.048 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | –0.054 | 0.006 |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.038 | –0.001 | 0.006 | –0.106 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | –0.032 | 0.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.034 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.058 | 0.918 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.018 | 0.982 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.045 | 0.204 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.002 | –0.004 | 0.511 |
| *B* | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.045 | 0.167 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.002 | –0.011 | 0.103 |
| *MA* | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.048 | 0.083 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | –0.030 | 0.014 |
| *Temp* | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.020 | 0.564 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.819 |
| *FER* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.033 | 0.834 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.022 | 0.976 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

#### Fixed effects

As another robustness check, we considered models with fixed effects. The results for the models with time fixed effects, country-pair fixed effects, and both time and country-pair fixed effects are presented in tables SB6, SB7 and SB8, respectively.[[1]](#footnote-1) The results for time fixed effects are in line with the main results except for differences in unemployment that fail the robustness test in the case of both model priors. Again, this result demonstrates that the association between salary differentials and migration flows is a more relevant economic motive than differences in unemployment.

In the case of country-pair fixed effects, two variables are found to be robust. Lagged migration is the most robust, while the difference in earnings takes the second place under both prior specifications. In the case of country-pair and time fixed effects, only lagged migration is robust. However, the results obtained with country-pair, as well as country-pair and time fixed effects, are hardly reliable. First, the PM for lagged migration is negative – a result that is difficult to explain, as it implies waves of migrants moving into places not inhabited by fellow citizens (or moving to places that their fellow citizens are leaving). Second, the time-invariant variables do not show any association with the dependent variable owing to cross-sectional demeaning. This points to the problem of introducing cross-sectional fixed effects in a setting with four time periods and 253 cross sections. In this setting, the use of country-pair-specific control variables is more effective than introducing constant differences between countries. Therefore, in the main text, we present the results obtained without fixed effects. Nonetheless, our main assertion in this article, that differences in earnings outweigh differences in unemployment in driving intra-European migration flows, remains valid in all specifications of fixed effects.

Table SB6. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with time fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |  |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |  |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.365** | **0.032** | **11.472** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.379** | **0.033** | **11.400** | **1.000** |  |
| ***B*** | **0.999** | **0.180** | **0.036** | **4.969** | **1.000** | **0.999** | **0.183** | **0.035** | **5.239** | **1.000** |  |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.836** | **0.101** | **0.055** | **1.825** | **1.000** | **0.726** | **0.089** | **0.062** | **1.427** | **1.000** |  |
| ***EARN*** | **0.829** | **0.098** | **0.054** | **1.804** | **1.000** | **0.705** | **0.084** | **0.061** | **1.371** | **1.000** |  |
| *HC* | 0.692 | 0.065 | 0.051 | 1.268 | 1.000 | 0.352 | 0.031 | 0.047 | 0.668 | 1.000 |  |
| *Temp* | 0.666 | –0.068 | 0.057 | –1.209 | 0.000 | 0.344 | –0.033 | 0.051 | –0.657 | 0.000 |  |
| *MA* | 0.562 | –0.044 | 0.044 | –0.990 | 0.000 | 0.311 | –0.024 | 0.039 | –0.611 | 0.000 |  |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.464 | 0.034 | 0.041 | 0.821 | 1.000 | 0.293 | 0.021 | 0.037 | 0.585 | 1.000 |  |
| *Gini* | 0.385 | –0.030 | 0.043 | –0.700 | 0.000 | 0.183 | –0.014 | 0.033 | –0.427 | 0.000 |  |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.193 | –0.016 | 0.039 | –0.425 | 0.000 | 0.103 | –0.008 | 0.029 | –0.297 | 0.000 |  |
| *L* | 0.100 | 0.005 | 0.018 | 0.276 | 1.000 | 0.056 | 0.003 | 0.014 | 0.205 | 1.000 |  |
| *MB* | 0.098 | 0.005 | 0.021 | 0.263 | 0.980 | 0.062 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 0.214 | 0.990 |  |
| *Corruption* | 0.095 | 0.005 | 0.021 | 0.249 | 0.946 | 0.056 | 0.003 | 0.017 | 0.194 | 0.957 |  |
| *TRANS* | 0.089 | –0.005 | 0.021 | –0.221 | 0.221 | 0.089 | –0.006 | 0.023 | –0.259 | 0.108 |  |
| *Social* | 0.052 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.159 | 1.000 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.136 | 1.000 |  |
| *GOV* | 0.046 | –0.001 | 0.010 | –0.136 | 0.026 | 0.024 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.099 | 0.029 |  |
| *Tax* | 0.045 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.135 | 0.999 | 0.026 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.115 | 1.000 |  |
| *Crime* | 0.043 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.070 | 0.810 | 0.021 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.038 | 0.754 |  |
| *FER* | 0.034 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.434 | 0.018 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.024 | 0.460 |  |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB7. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with country-pair fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **–0.174** | **0.031** | **–5.616** | **0.000** | **1.000** | **–0.174** | **0.031** | **–5.614** | **0.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.985** | **0.130** | **0.038** | **3.433** | **1.000** | **0.944** | **0.125** | **0.044** | **2.816** | **1.000** |
| *Social* | 0.701 | 0.065 | 0.050 | 1.298 | 1.000 | 0.363 | 0.035 | 0.050 | 0.695 | 1.000 |
| *FER* | 0.461 | 0.038 | 0.046 | 0.817 | 1.000 | 0.159 | 0.013 | 0.033 | 0.401 | 1.000 |
| *HC* | 0.219 | –0.014 | 0.031 | –0.466 | 0.000 | 0.076 | –0.005 | 0.020 | –0.260 | 0.000 |
| *Unempl* | 0.092 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 0.261 | 1.000 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.143 | 1.000 |
| *Temp* | 0.047 | –0.001 | 0.009 | –0.149 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.062 | 0.004 |
| *Corruption* | 0.047 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.151 | 1.000 | 0.012 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.079 | 1.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.040 | –0.001 | 0.008 | –0.119 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.065 | 0.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.037 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.104 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | –0.046 | 0.000 |
| *Tax* | 0.036 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.096 | 0.990 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.039 | 0.966 |
| *TRANS* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.989 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.995 |
| *L* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| *Crime* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| *B* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.999 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| *MA* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.999 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.999 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.999 |
| *OLDEU* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB8. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with country-pair and time fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **–0.174** | **0.031** | **–5.611** | **0.000** | **1.000** | **–0.171** | **0.031** | **–5.486** | **0.000** |
| *EARN* | 0.808 | 0.082 | 0.050 | 1.657 | 1.000 | 0.285 | 0.028 | 0.047 | 0.587 | 1.000 |
| *FER* | 0.659 | 0.061 | 0.051 | 1.195 | 1.000 | 0.156 | 0.014 | 0.035 | 0.400 | 1.000 |
| *Social* | 0.462 | 0.037 | 0.045 | 0.819 | 1.000 | 0.155 | 0.013 | 0.033 | 0.398 | 1.000 |
| *HC* | 0.146 | –0.008 | 0.023 | –0.356 | 0.000 | 0.034 | –0.002 | 0.012 | –0.166 | 0.000 |
| *Temp* | 0.072 | –0.003 | 0.014 | –0.219 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.095 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.058 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.184 | 1.000 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.073 | 0.000 |
| *Unempl* | 0.047 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.146 | 1.000 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.071 | 1.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.046 | –0.001 | 0.009 | –0.149 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.066 | 0.000 |
| *Tax* | 0.044 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.137 | 1.000 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.042 | 1.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.038 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.104 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.003 | –0.031 | 0.000 |
| *B* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.907 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.401 |
| *L* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| *MB* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.811 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| *OLDEU* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.252 |
| *TRANS* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.968 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.533 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.997 |
| *MA* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.998 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| *Crime* | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.998 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 1.000 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB9. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with donor-country fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.335** | **0.030** | **11.059** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.340** | **0.031** | **10.804** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **1.000** | **0.197** | **0.036** | **5.517** | **1.000** | **0.999** | **0.200** | **0.035** | **5.625** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.989** | **0.147** | **0.037** | **4.015** | **1.000** | **0.967** | **0.141** | **0.043** | **3.314** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.955** | **0.110** | **0.039** | **2.832** | **1.000** | **0.892** | **0.102** | **0.046** | **2.212** | **1.000** |
| ***HC*** | **0.853** | **0.079** | **0.042** | **1.878** | **1.000** | **0.702** | **0.065** | **0.048** | **1.335** | **1.000** |
| ***Temp*** | **0.849** | **–0.085** | **0.046** | **–1.872** | **0.000** | **0.738** | **–0.074** | **0.051** | **–1.447** | **0.000** |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.243 | 0.015 | 0.030 | 0.500 | 1.000 | 0.152 | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.379 | 1.000 |
| *L* | 0.170 | 0.010 | 0.026 | 0.392 | 1.000 | 0.108 | 0.007 | 0.022 | 0.305 | 1.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.159 | –0.013 | 0.033 | –0.376 | 0.000 | 0.118 | –0.010 | 0.030 | –0.324 | 0.000 |
| *MA* | 0.085 | –0.004 | 0.014 | –0.247 | 0.000 | 0.049 | –0.002 | 0.011 | –0.185 | 0.000 |
| *Social* | 0.075 | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.225 | 1.000 | 0.045 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.174 | 1.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.061 | –0.002 | 0.011 | –0.191 | 0.003 | 0.033 | –0.001 | 0.008 | –0.137 | 0.003 |
| *Tax* | 0.047 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.151 | 1.000 | 0.029 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.124 | 1.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.043 | –0.001 | 0.009 | –0.129 | 0.001 | 0.026 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.105 | 0.001 |
| *Crime* | 0.040 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.092 | 0.914 | 0.022 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.051 | 0.833 |
| *Corruption* | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.208 | 0.025 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 0.041 | 0.358 |
| *MB* | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.007 | –0.051 | 0.219 | 0.021 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.023 | 0.303 |
| *TRANS* | 0.036 | 0.000 | 0.009 | –0.014 | 0.717 | 0.026 | –0.001 | 0.009 | –0.059 | 0.522 |
| *FER* | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.028 | 0.200 | 0.018 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.019 | 0.208 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB10. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with recipient-country fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Model prior*** | ***Uniform*** | | | | | ***Binomial-beta*** | | | | |
| ***Statistic*** | ***PIP*** | ***PM*** | ***PSD*** | ***PM/PSD*** | ***P(+)*** | ***PIP*** | ***PM*** | ***PSD*** | ***PM/PSD*** | ***P(+)*** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.307** | **0.030** | **10.144** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.312** | **0.031** | **10.189** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **1.000** | **0.229** | **0.042** | **5.462** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.239** | **0.039** | **6.133** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.996** | **0.159** | **0.038** | **4.222** | **1.000** | **0.986** | **0.150** | **0.040** | **3.716** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.891** | **0.093** | **0.044** | **2.122** | **1.000** | **0.742** | **0.077** | **0.052** | **1.467** | **1.000** |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.385 | –0.035 | 0.050 | –0.703 | 0.000 | 0.208 | –0.019 | 0.041 | –0.468 | 0.000 |
| *Temp* | 0.222 | –0.014 | 0.030 | –0.470 | 0.000 | 0.121 | –0.008 | 0.024 | –0.335 | 0.000 |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.165 | 0.009 | 0.023 | 0.386 | 1.000 | 0.065 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.231 | 1.000 |
| *Social* | 0.149 | 0.008 | 0.023 | 0.361 | 1.000 | 0.084 | 0.005 | 0.019 | 0.268 | 1.000 |
| *Tax* | 0.141 | 0.007 | 0.021 | 0.348 | 1.000 | 0.074 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.250 | 1.000 |
| *HC* | 0.128 | 0.007 | 0.020 | 0.327 | 1.000 | 0.046 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.185 | 1.000 |
| *GOV* | 0.071 | –0.003 | 0.015 | –0.215 | 0.000 | 0.036 | –0.002 | 0.012 | –0.159 | 0.000 |
| *TRANS* | 0.053 | 0.002 | 0.013 | 0.158 | 0.950 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.085 | 0.901 |
| *Gini* | 0.042 | –0.001 | 0.008 | –0.130 | 0.000 | 0.017 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.084 | 0.000 |
| *MB* | 0.042 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.120 | 1.000 | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.072 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.040 | –0.001 | 0.010 | –0.076 | 0.103 | 0.017 | 0.000 | 0.007 | –0.002 | 0.308 |
| *FER* | 0.037 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.086 | 0.073 | 0.015 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.056 | 0.070 |
| *MA* | 0.037 | –0.001 | 0.006 | –0.096 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.064 | 0.000 |
| *Crime* | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.677 | 0.015 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.028 | 0.550 |
| *L* | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.022 | 0.239 | 0.012 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.009 | 0.285 |

Note: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB11. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with donor-country and time fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.335** | **0.030** | **11.045** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.340** | **0.032** | **10.719** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **1.000** | **0.198** | **0.035** | **5.643** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.199** | **0.035** | **5.677** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.975** | **0.139** | **0.040** | **3.501** | **1.000** | **0.931** | **0.130** | **0.048** | **2.683** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.947** | **0.108** | **0.040** | **2.720** | **1.000** | **0.861** | **0.098** | **0.049** | **2.005** | **1.000** |
| ***HC*** | **0.894** | **0.085** | **0.040** | **2.145** | **1.000** | **0.749** | **0.071** | **0.048** | **1.481** | **1.000** |
| ***Temp*** | **0.883** | **–0.091** | **0.044** | **–2.085** | **0.000** | **0.787** | **–0.081** | **0.050** | **–1.623** | **0.000** |
| *L* | 0.155 | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.369 | 1.000 | 0.098 | 0.006 | 0.021 | 0.289 | 1.000 |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.145 | 0.007 | 0.021 | 0.354 | 1.000 | 0.087 | 0.005 | 0.017 | 0.269 | 1.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.137 | –0.010 | 0.030 | –0.340 | 0.000 | 0.099 | –0.008 | 0.027 | –0.291 | 0.000 |
| *MA* | 0.091 | –0.004 | 0.015 | –0.260 | 0.000 | 0.054 | –0.002 | 0.012 | –0.199 | 0.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.075 | –0.003 | 0.013 | –0.225 | 0.000 | 0.040 | –0.002 | 0.010 | –0.162 | 0.000 |
| *Social* | 0.060 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.188 | 1.000 | 0.035 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.146 | 1.000 |
| *Tax* | 0.054 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.172 | 1.000 | 0.033 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.139 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.043 | 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.079 | 0.747 | 0.034 | 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.111 | 0.838 |
| *TRANS* | 0.040 | –0.001 | 0.010 | –0.073 | 0.210 | 0.035 | –0.001 | 0.012 | –0.118 | 0.120 |
| *Crime* | 0.040 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.091 | 0.908 | 0.022 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.048 | 0.818 |
| *MB* | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.007 | –0.055 | 0.196 | 0.021 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.023 | 0.290 |
| *GOV* | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.060 | 0.044 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.054 | 0.043 |
| *FER* | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.015 | 0.380 | 0.018 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.018 | 0.380 |

Note: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB12. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with recipient-country and time fixed effects (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| **Statistic** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** | **PIP** | **PM** | **PSD** | **PM/PSD** | **P(+)** |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.308** | **0.030** | **10.147** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.313** | **0.031** | **10.178** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **1.000** | **0.230** | **0.042** | **5.503** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.239** | **0.039** | **6.164** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.989** | **0.148** | **0.039** | **3.785** | **1.000** | **0.963** | **0.137** | **0.045** | **3.068** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.873** | **0.089** | **0.045** | **1.995** | **1.000** | **0.686** | **0.070** | **0.053** | **1.302** | **1.000** |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.368 | –0.034 | 0.050 | –0.678 | 0.000 | 0.196 | –0.018 | 0.040 | –0.450 | 0.000 |
| *Temp* | 0.242 | –0.016 | 0.032 | –0.499 | 0.000 | 0.135 | –0.009 | 0.026 | –0.358 | 0.000 |
| *Tax* | 0.204 | 0.012 | 0.027 | 0.444 | 1.000 | 0.113 | 0.007 | 0.022 | 0.322 | 1.000 |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.149 | 0.008 | 0.021 | 0.362 | 1.000 | 0.058 | 0.003 | 0.014 | 0.215 | 1.000 |
| *HC* | 0.139 | 0.007 | 0.021 | 0.345 | 1.000 | 0.048 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.191 | 1.000 |
| *Social* | 0.117 | 0.006 | 0.019 | 0.307 | 1.000 | 0.067 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.235 | 1.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.053 | –0.002 | 0.010 | –0.167 | 0.000 | 0.021 | –0.001 | 0.006 | –0.106 | 0.000 |
| *TRANS* | 0.047 | 0.001 | 0.011 | 0.104 | 0.870 | 0.021 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 0.025 | 0.685 |
| *GOV* | 0.045 | –0.001 | 0.010 | –0.134 | 0.002 | 0.021 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.102 | 0.007 |
| *MB* | 0.042 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.123 | 1.000 | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.075 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.040 | 0.000 | 0.010 | –0.009 | 0.224 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.065 | 0.547 |
| *MA* | 0.038 | –0.001 | 0.007 | –0.103 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.068 | 0.000 |
| *Crime* | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.007 | –0.004 | 0.516 | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.037 | 0.283 |
| *FER* | 0.034 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.017 | 0.426 | 0.013 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.008 | 0.438 |
| *L* | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.026 | 0.209 | 0.012 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.009 | 0.292 |

Note: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

#### OLS regressions

While performing BMA, we obtain the results of Bayesian model selection (BMS) as a by-product.[[2]](#footnote-2) Table SB13 reports the results of the ten best models estimated with OLS, according to the PMP under uniform and binomial-beta model priors. Table SB14 presents the best five models according to the PMP criterion under the uniform model prior, while table SB15 uses the binomial-beta model prior. The models presented in table SB14 (table SB15) contain only the variables that turned out to be robust under the uniform model prior (binomial-beta model prior). Each of these models explains about 27 per cent of the variance in net migration flows. The point estimates on the coefficients are in the ballpark of the BMA results, though they are slightly higher in all cases. However, this should come as no surprise as the models presented were selected through BMS.[[3]](#footnote-3) The best model under the uniform model prior takes up around 6 per cent of the total posterior probability mass (16 per cent in the case of the binomial-beta model prior). Moreover, the first ten best models under the uniform model prior take up 32 per cent of the total posterior probability mass (44 per cent for the binomial-beta model prior). Although this might not appear substantial, it is important to consider that the total number of models is 524,288 and under the uniform model prior, the prior probability that a given model is the correct one is lower than 0.0000019. We see that the data clearly select models that are most probable data generators, which makes our assertion on the association between immigration flows and the examined determinants more credible.

Figure SB1. Prior and posterior probabilities over model size space under uniform (panel a) and binomial-beta (panel b) model priors

Obraz zawierający tekst, linia, Wykres, diagram

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie

Notes: Posterior Expected Model Size (PMS) is calculated as:

where denotes the posterior inclusion probability of the regressor *k*, while *K* denotes the total number of regressors. PMS should be interpreted as the number of regressors the researcher should include in the model after seeing the data. Results presented here are consistent with the conclusions presented in the main text.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB13. Inclusion and exclusion of the variables in the ten best models estimated with OLS according to the posterior model probability (PMP) criterion under uniform and binomial-beta model priors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Rank** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| *MIGRlag* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *UNEMPL* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *EARN* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Tax* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Social* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *TRANS* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *OLDEU* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *MB* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *B* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *L* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *MA* | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Temp* | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *HC* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *GOV* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Gini* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *FER* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Corruption* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Crime* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PMP | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |

Note: 1 denotes a regressor being included in a given model, while 0 denotes exclusion of the variable for a given model.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Table SB14. Five best models estimated with OLS according to the PMP criterion under uniform model prior (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rank** | **1** | | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | | **5** | |
| Intercept | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
|  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  |
| *MIGRlag* | 0.352 | \*\*\* | 0.380 | \*\*\* | 0.360 | \*\*\* | 0.364 | \*\*\* | 0.372 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  |
| *EARN* | 0.124 | \*\*\* | 0.124 | \*\*\* | 0.119 | \*\*\* | 0.125 | \*\*\* | 0.120 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  |
| *OLDEU* | 0.130 | \*\*\* | 0.129 | \*\*\* | 0.132 | \*\*\* | 0.142 | \*\*\* | 0.143 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  |
| *B* | 0.190 | \*\*\* | 0.204 | \*\*\* | 0.184 | \*\*\* | 0.192 | \*\*\* | 0.186 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.030) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.030) |  | (0.030) |  | (0.030) |  |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.080 | \*\*\* | 0.079 | \*\*\* | 0.088 | \*\*\* | 0.079 | \*\*\* | 0.086 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  |
| *Temp* | –0.109 | \*\*\* |  |  | –0.086 | \*\*\* | –0.094 | \*\*\* | –0.072 | \*\* |
|  | (0.031) |  |  |  | (0.029) |  | (0.030) |  | (0.029) |  |
| *MA* | –0.081 | \*\*\* |  |  | –0.078 | \*\*\* |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.028) |  |  |  | (0.028) |  |  |  |  |  |
| *HC* | 0.079 | \*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 0.076 | \*\*\* |  |  |
|  | (0.029) |  |  |  |  |  | (0.029) |  |  |  |
| *R*2 | 0.277 | | 0.261 | | 0.271 | | 0.271 | | 0.266 | |
| PMP | 0.057 | | 0.042 | | 0.042 | | 0.028 | | 0.028 | |

\*, \*\* and \*\*\* indicate statistical significance at the 90, 95 and 99 per cent levels, respectively.

Note: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.Table SB15. Five best models estimated with OLS according to the PMP criterion under the binomial-beta model prior (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rank** | **1** | | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | | **5** | |
| Intercept | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
|  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  |
| *MIGRlag* | 0.384 | \*\*\* | 0.380 | \*\*\* | 0.372 | \*\*\* | 0.411 | \*\*\* | 0.360 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  |
| *EARN* | 0.127 | \*\*\* | 0.124 | \*\*\* | 0.120 | \*\*\* |  |  | 0.119 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  |  |  | (0.031) |  |
| *OLDEU* | 0.129 | \*\*\* | 0.129 | \*\*\* | 0.143 | \*\*\* |  |  | 0.132 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  | (0.031) |  |  |  | (0.031) |  |
| *B* | 0.196 | \*\*\* | 0.204 | \*\*\* | 0.186 | \*\*\* | 0.168 | \*\*\* | 0.184 | \*\*\* |
|  | (0.029) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.030) |  | (0.029) |  | (0.030) |  |
| *UNEMPL* |  |  | 0.079 | \*\*\* | 0.086 | \*\*\* |  |  | 0.088 | \*\*\* |
|  |  |  | (0.027) |  | (0.027) |  |  |  | (0.027) |  |
| *Temp* |  |  |  |  | –0.072 | \*\* |  |  | –0.086 | \*\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  | (0.029) |  |  |  | (0.029) |  |
| *MA* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | –0.078 | \*\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.028) |  |
| *R*2 | 0.255 | | 0.261 | | 0.266 | | 0.238 | | 0.271 | |
| PMP | 0.157 | | 0.107 | | 0.030 | | 0.025 | | 0.024 | |

\*, \*\* and \*\*\* indicate statistical significance at the 90, 95 and 99 per cent levels, respectively.

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

#### Spatial correlation

In another robustness check, we considered clustered standard errors to account for spatial correlation. The results are reported in table SB16 and are very similar to the main results.

Table SB16. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with clustered standard errors (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| Statistic | PIP | PM | PSD | PM/PSD | P(+) | PIP | PM | PSD | PM/PSD | P(+) |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.366** | **0.029** | **12.428** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.377** | **0.029** | **12.852** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **0.998** | **0.180** | **0.040** | **4.553** | **1.000** | **0.998** | **0.185** | **0.031** | **5.949** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.919** | **0.114** | **0.047** | **2.450** | **1.000** | **0.836** | **0.104** | **0.056** | **1.855** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.910** | **0.115** | **0.049** | **2.346** | **1.000** | **0.839** | **0.106** | **0.056** | **1.899** | **1.000** |
| ***UNEMPL*** | **0.714** | **0.059** | **0.044** | **1.335** | **1.000** | **0.522** | **0.043** | **0.046** | **0.938** | **1.000** |
| *Temp* | 0.565 | –0.054 | 0.054 | –0.993 | 0.000 | 0.309 | –0.028 | 0.043 | –0.646 | 0.000 |
| *HC* | 0.561 | 0.048 | 0.049 | 0.983 | 1.000 | 0.290 | 0.024 | 0.044 | 0.539 | 1.000 |
| *MA* | 0.528 | –0.040 | 0.043 | –0.928 | 0.000 | 0.300 | –0.022 | 0.041 | –0.548 | 0.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.257 | –0.023 | 0.045 | –0.517 | 0.000 | 0.145 | –0.013 | 0.035 | –0.367 | 0.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.248 | –0.017 | 0.034 | –0.503 | 0.000 | 0.119 | –0.008 | 0.025 | –0.324 | 0.000 |
| *L* | 0.103 | 0.005 | 0.023 | 0.233 | 1.000 | 0.062 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.216 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.083 | 0.004 | 0.018 | 0.234 | 0.987 | 0.053 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.190 | 0.994 |
| *TRANS* | 0.062 | –0.002 | 0.016 | –0.130 | 0.413 | 0.059 | –0.003 | 0.018 | –0.181 | 0.224 |
| *GOV* | 0.062 | –0.002 | 0.013 | –0.191 | 0.004 | 0.034 | –0.001 | 0.010 | –0.142 | 0.005 |
| *Social* | 0.060 | 0.002 | 0.018 | 0.113 | 1.000 | 0.037 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.151 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.056 | 0.002 | 0.018 | 0.099 | 0.726 | 0.035 | 0.001 | 0.011 | 0.109 | 0.727 |
| *Crime* | 0.045 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.099 | 0.885 | 0.022 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.061 | 0.853 |
| *Tax* | 0.042 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.087 | 0.996 | 0.026 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.108 | 0.998 |
| *FER* | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.008 | –0.031 | 0.162 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 0.005 | –0.024 | 0.204 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

#### Multicolinearity

We account for potential multicolinearity between regressors using the dilution prior introduced by George (2010). The results, presented in table SB17, closely resemble those for the uniform model prior in table 1 in the main article. Therefore, we can conclude that multicolinearity is not an issue in the examined set of regressors.

Table SB17. BMA statistics under dilution model prior (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model prior | Dilution | | | | |
| Statistic | PIP | PM | PSD | PM/PSD | P(+) |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.378** | **0.032** | **11.665** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **0.997** | **0.175** | **0.036** | **4.932** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.901** | **0.000** | **0.000** | **2.292** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.893** | **0.072** | **0.032** | **2.222** | **1.000** |
| ***UNEMPL*** | **0.695** | **0.005** | **0.004** | **1.287** | **1.000** |
| ***Temp*** | **0.527** | **–0.006** | **0.006** | **–0.929** | **0.000** |
| *MA* | 0.493 | –0.025 | 0.028 | –0.871 | 0.000 |
| *HC* | 0.487 | 0.048 | 0.056 | 0.858 | 1.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.206 | –0.001 | 0.003 | –0.449 | 0.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.176 | –0.007 | 0.018 | –0.414 | 0.000 |
| *L* | 0.087 | 0.007 | 0.027 | 0.259 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.074 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.223 | 0.989 |
| *Social* | 0.056 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.184 | 1.000 |
| *TRANS* | 0.054 | –0.003 | 0.016 | –0.163 | 0.261 |
| *GOV* | 0.048 | –0.016 | 0.094 | –0.170 | 0.005 |
| *Tax* | 0.044 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.134 | 0.999 |
| *Corruption* | 0.041 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.134 | 0.786 |
| *Crime* | 0.035 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.074 | 0.850 |
| *FER* | 0.028 | 0.000 | 0.009 | –0.040 | 0.165 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion are in bold. Dilution prior is defined as , where is a determinant of a correlation matrix of the regressors included in model *m*. With increasing values of the correlations between the regressors, the expression gets closer to zero, giving less prior to a specific model. For a more detailed explanation, see George (2010).

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

#### Rigidity of labour market migration policies

Lastly, we re-estimated the results with an additional variable measuring the rigidity of labour market migration policies in a given pair of countries, based on the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX). The *MIPEX* variable is calculated as:

where is the value of the measure for countries *i* and *j*, while and denote rigidity of labour market policies of country *i* and *j*, respectively. and represent averages for the 2007–19 period. The results are presented in table SB18. The *MIPEX* variable is fragile, while statistics for other variables remain similar. The only exception is *UNEMPL*, which marginally fails the robustness test under the binomial-beta prior.

Table B18. BMA statistics under uniform and binomial-beta model priors – specification with variable measuring rigidity of labour market migration policies (standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model prior** | **Uniform** | | | | | **Binomial-beta** | | | | |
| Statistic | PIP | PM | PSD | PM/PSD | P(+) | PIP | PM | PSD | PM/PSD | P(+) |
| ***MIGRlag*** | **1.000** | **0.366** | **0.031** | **11.642** | **1.000** | **1.000** | **0.378** | **0.032** | **11.726** | **1.000** |
| ***B*** | **0.999** | **0.180** | **0.037** | **4.807** | **1.000** | **0.999** | **0.186** | **0.036** | **5.199** | **1.000** |
| ***EARN*** | **0.920** | **0.114** | **0.047** | **2.458** | **1.000** | **0.820** | **0.102** | **0.056** | **1.809** | **1.000** |
| ***OLDEU*** | **0.908** | **0.114** | **0.049** | **2.329** | **1.000** | **0.823** | **0.104** | **0.057** | **1.817** | **1.000** |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.719 | 0.060 | 0.044 | 1.349 | 1.000 | 0.497 | 0.041 | 0.046 | 0.897 | 1.000 |
| *Temp* | 0.570 | –0.055 | 0.055 | –1.003 | 0.000 | 0.282 | –0.025 | 0.045 | –0.567 | 0.000 |
| *HC* | 0.555 | 0.047 | 0.049 | 0.971 | 1.000 | 0.256 | 0.021 | 0.039 | 0.532 | 1.000 |
| *MA* | 0.526 | –0.040 | 0.043 | –0.926 | 0.000 | 0.275 | –0.021 | 0.037 | –0.561 | 0.000 |
| *LNDGEO* | 0.252 | –0.023 | 0.045 | –0.510 | 0.000 | 0.130 | –0.011 | 0.033 | –0.344 | 0.000 |
| *Gini* | 0.245 | –0.017 | 0.034 | –0.500 | 0.000 | 0.105 | –0.007 | 0.023 | –0.303 | 0.000 |
| *L* | 0.106 | 0.006 | 0.019 | 0.287 | 1.000 | 0.055 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.205 | 1.000 |
| *MB* | 0.085 | 0.004 | 0.019 | 0.238 | 0.987 | 0.051 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.189 | 0.993 |
| *GOV* | 0.063 | –0.003 | 0.013 | –0.193 | 0.004 | 0.031 | –0.001 | 0.009 | –0.135 | 0.005 |
| *TRANS* | 0.060 | –0.002 | 0.016 | –0.128 | 0.418 | 0.059 | –0.003 | 0.018 | –0.186 | 0.202 |
| *Social* | 0.058 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.180 | 1.000 | 0.035 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.147 | 1.000 |
| *Corruption* | 0.054 | 0.002 | 0.014 | 0.119 | 0.708 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 0.011 | 0.108 | 0.731 |
| *MIPEX* | 0.050 | 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.122 | 0.854 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.085 | 0.873 |
| *Crime* | 0.044 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.099 | 0.885 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.056 | 0.841 |
| *Tax* | 0.042 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.123 | 0.997 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.105 | 0.999 |
| FER | 0.034 | 0.000 | 0.006 | –0.043 | 0.159 | 0.017 | 0.000 | 0.004 | –0.021 | 0.215 |

Notes: PIP = posterior inclusion probability; PM = posterior mean; PSD = posterior standard deviation; P(+) = posterior probability of a positive sign of the coefficient in the model. Variables classified as robust according to at least one criterion under both model priors are in bold.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

### B.2. Robustness checks on the quantile regression results

Table SB19. Quantile regression results for the alternative specification with the fixed first quantiles

(standardized PM and PSD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Quantile** | **1st** | **2nd** | **3rd** | **4th** | **5th** | **6th** | **7th** | **8th** | **9th** |
| *MIGRlag* | 0.594\*\*\* | 0.550\*\*\* | 0.634\*\*\* | 0.663\*\*\* | 0.709\*\*\* | 0.736\*\*\* | 0.768\*\*\* | 0.805\*\*\* | 0.840\*\*\* |
|  | (0.063) | (0.063) | (0.056) | (0.063) | (0.065) | (0.075) | (0.069) | (0.074) | (0.144) |
| *UNEMPL* | 0.064\* | 0.029\* | 0.028\*\* | 0.024\*\* | 0.022\*\* | 0.022 | 0.019\* | 0.025 | 0.009 |
|  | (0.033) | (0.017) | (0.013) | (0.010) | (0.010) | (0.014) | (0.011) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| *EARN* | 0.231\*\*\* | 0.161\*\*\* | 0.111\*\*\* | 0.086\*\*\* | 0.055\*\* | 0.044\*\* | 0.073\*\*\* | 0.065 | 0.060 |
|  | (0.062) | (0.049) | (0.029) | (0.021) | (0.024) | (0.020) | (0.025) | (0.042) | (0.124) |
| *Tax* | –0.033 | –0.042\*\* | –0.029\*\* | –0.030\*\* | –0.013 | –0.005 | –0.006 | 0.006 | 0.059\* |
|  | (0.046) | (0.021) | (0.014) | (0.013) | (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.016) | (0.019) | (0.036) |
| *Social* | 0.046 | –0.006 | –0.011 | –0.015 | –0.011 | –0.001 | –0.011 | –0.007 | –0.017 |
|  | (0.051) | (0.029) | (0.021) | (0.016) | (0.017) | (0.012) | (0.023) | (0.024) | (0.049) |
| *TRANS* | 0.041 | 0.037 | 0.014 | –0.002 | –0.006 | –0.006 | –0.005 | –0.035 | –0.077 |
|  | (0.076) | (0.037) | (0.025) | (0.018) | (0.015) | (0.012) | (0.021) | (0.030) | (0.070) |
| *OLDEU* | 0.159\*\* | 0.097\*\* | 0.039 | 0.034 | 0.026 | 0.033 | 0.053 | 0.082 | 0.130 |
|  | (0.080) | (0.045) | (0.033) | (0.032) | (0.031) | (0.029) | (0.038) | (0.055) | (0.121) |
| *MB* | 0.044 | 0.009 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.032 | 0.027 |
|  | (0.064) | (0.033) | (0.026) | (0.022) | (0.024) | (0.022) | (0.026) | (0.041) | (0.088) |
| *B* | 0.062 | 0.052 | 0.049 | 0.048 | 0.036 | 0.047 | 0.050\* | 0.079\*\* | 0.150\* |
|  | (0.066) | (0.037) | (0.039) | (0.036) | (0.038) | (0.034) | (0.029) | (0.036) | (0.091) |
| *LNDGEO* | –0.073 | –0.077\*\* | –0.078\*\* | –0.064\*\*\* | –0.052\*\* | –0.034 | –0.055\*\* | –0.066\*\*\* | –0.106\* |
|  | (0.045) | (0.033) | (0.031) | (0.024) | (0.025) | (0.029) | (0.028) | (0.023) | (0.056) |
| *L* | 0.004 | –0.016 | –0.022 | –0.015 | –0.001 | 0.011 | 0.021 | 0.011 | 0.028 |
|  | (0.070) | (0.028) | (0.024) | (0.024) | (0.025) | (0.023) | (0.025) | (0.029) | (0.060) |
| *MA* | –0.021 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.021 | 0.039 |
|  | (0.048) | (0.024) | (0.014) | (0.015) | (0.012) | (0.014) | (0.017) | (0.021) | (0.041) |
| *Temp* | 0.015 | –0.022 | –0.011 | –0.015 | –0.023 | –0.024 | –0.013 | –0.031 | –0.047 |
|  | (0.055) | (0.023) | (0.019) | (0.021) | (0.022) | (0.019) | (0.026) | (0.034) | (0.053) |
| *HC* | 0.138\*\*\* | 0.115\*\*\* | 0.080\*\*\* | 0.061\*\*\* | 0.052\*\*\* | 0.036\* | 0.056\*\*\* | 0.072\*\*\* | 0.055 |
|  | (0.045) | (0.025) | (0.019) | (0.015) | (0.014) | (0.020) | (0.020) | (0.023) | (0.059) |
| *GOV* | –0.058 | –0.045\* | –0.079\*\*\* | –0.064\*\*\* | –0.058\*\*\* | –0.046\*\* | –0.055\*\* | –0.064\* | –0.073 |
|  | (0.049) | (0.025) | (0.024) | (0.016) | (0.016) | (0.019) | (0.028) | (0.034) | (0.059) |
| *Gini* | 0.013 | –0.035\* | –0.038\*\*\* | –0.039\*\*\* | –0.025\*\* | –0.020 | –0.031 | –0.046 | –0.117\*\* |
|  | (0.056) | (0.020) | (0.013) | (0.014) | (0.013) | (0.015) | (0.020) | (0.031) | (0.056) |
| *FER* | –0.020 | –0.012 | –0.015 | –0.021\* | –0.022 | –0.024\*\* | –0.032 | –0.036 | –0.132\* |
|  | (0.053) | (0.021) | (0.017) | (0.012) | (0.014) | (0.012) | (0.020) | (0.034) | (0.068) |
| *Corruption* | –0.037 | –0.048 | –0.028 | –0.023 | –0.003 | 0.001 | –0.004 | 0.024 | 0.120\* |
|  | (0.054) | (0.040) | (0.021) | (0.016) | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.016) | (0.030) | (0.071) |
| *Crime* | 0.101\*\* | 0.046\* | 0.024 | 0.015 | 0.022\* | 0.021 | 0.034\* | 0.062\*\* | 0.096 |
|  | (0.050) | (0.027) | (0.023) | (0.022) | (0.013) | (0.014) | (0.018) | (0.028) | (0.064) |

\*, \*\* and \*\*\* indicate statistical significance at the 90, 95 and 99 per cent levels, respectively.

Note: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

Figure SB2. Point estimates on unemployment and earnings differentials over the migration distribution for the alternative specification with the fixed first quantiles

Obraz zawierający tekst, diagram, Wykres, linia

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie

Source: Our own calculations – see table A1 in the main article appendix for data sources of variables.

References

George, Edward I. 2010. “Dilution Priors: Compensating for Model Space Redundancy”. In *Borrowing Strength: Theory Powering Applications: A Festschrift for Lawrence D. Brown*, edited by James O. Berger, T. Tony Cai, and Iain M. Johnstone, 158–165. Beachwood, OH: Institute of Mathematical Statistics.

1. We also conducted robustness checks using recipient-country fixed effects (table SB9), donor-country fixed effects (table SB10), recipient-country and time fixed effects (table SB11) and donor-country and time fixed effects (table SB12). The results from donor-country fixed effects and donor-country and time fixed effects are similar to those obtained with time fixed effects alone, except for the more prominent role of differences in earnings. In the cases of recipient-country fixed effects and recipient-country and time fixed effects, the list of robust variables includes *HC* and *Temp*. In all four cases, *UNEMPL* is fragile, corroborating our assertion that differences in earnings carry greater weight than differences in unemployment in their association with migration flows. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. We also calculated prior and posterior model probabilities in the model size space. The results are depicted in figure SB1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. If we did not use BMS, some other method would have to be employed to find “best” models according to an established criterion. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)