

# **Cousins From Overseas: The Labour Market Impact of Half a Million Portuguese Repatriates**

**Lara Bohnet**

Nova School of Business and Economics and NOVAFRICA

**Susana Peralta**

Nova School of Business and Economics and NOVAFRICA

**João Pereira dos Santos**

Nova School of Business and Economics

ISSN 2183-0843

Working Paper No 2114

November 2021

## **NOVAFRICA** Working Paper

Any opinions expressed here are those of the author(s) and not those of NOVAFRICA. Research published in this series may include views on policy, but the center itself takes no institutional policy positions.

NOVAFRICA is a knowledge center created by the Nova School of Business and Economics of the Nova University of Lisbon. Its mission is to produce distinctive expertise on business and economic development in Africa. A particular focus is on Portuguese-speaking Africa, i.e., Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. The Center aims to produce knowledge and disseminate it through research projects, publications, policy advice, seminars, conferences and other events.

NOVAFRICA Working Papers often represent preliminary work and are circulated to encourage discussion. Citation of such a paper should account for its provisional character. A revised version may be available directly from the author.

# Cousins From Overseas: The Labour Market Impact of Half a Million Portuguese Repatriates\*

Lara Bohnet<sup>†</sup>      Susana Peralta<sup>‡</sup>      João Pereira dos Santos<sup>§</sup>

November 11, 2021

## Abstract

This paper uses detailed census data to investigate the labour market consequences of a large, exogenous, labour market shock, exploiting the unexpected inflow of repatriates to Portugal following the end of the Portuguese Colonial War in 1974. The labour supply shock entails a composition dimension, as the repatriates were more than twice as likely to have secondary or higher education. We take advantage of the fact that most of the repatriates were Portuguese born to build novel shift-share instrumental variables based on their region of birth. We explore the impact on regional labour force participation, unemployment, employment, and entrepreneurship, for both male and female natives. We find substantial gender differences in the effects, with females absorbing the bulk of the shock. Native workers are driven out of employment as employees, with a sizeable 15% decrease for males and 55% for females. Men compensate for this loss by moving to low quality self-employment, while women move to inactivity. Our results are robust to changing the instrumental variable, the geographical unit of analysis, and to various sample restrictions.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Labour Market, Labour Supply, Entrepreneurship, Instrumental Variable.

**JEL Codes:** F22, J20, R23.

---

\*We thank Morgane Delaunay, Elsa Peralta, and Rui Pena Pires for providing us with historical background and with data to be used in this paper. We are also grateful for comments and suggestions by Cátia Batista, George Borjas, Ana Rute Cardoso, Rafael Dix-Carneiro, Anthony Edo, Giovanni Facchini, Martin Fernandez Sanchez, Jules Gazeaud, Yajna Govind, Joël Machado, Sandra Sequeira, Sara Signorelli, Rok Spruk, Madeline Zavodny, Junfu Zhang, and seminar participants at the 2021 IAAEU Workshop on Labour Economics (Trier University), the Economics of Migration - Junior Seminar, the 19th Annual GEP/CEPR Postgraduate Conference, the 17th IZA Annual Migration Meeting, the 34th Annual Conference of the ESPE, the XIV Jornadas de Economía Laboral (AEET), and the 15th North American Meeting of the Urban Economics Association. João Pereira dos Santos gratefully acknowledges financial support by FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia - PD/BD/128121/2016. This work used infrastructure and resources funded by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (UID/ECO/00124/2013, UID/ECO/00124/2019 and Social Sciences DataLab, Project 22209), POR Lisboa (LISBOA-01-0145-FEDER-007722 and Social Sciences DataLab, Project 22209) and POR Norte (Social Sciences DataLab, Project 22209).

<sup>†</sup>Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Campus de Carcavelos, Rua da Holanda, 1, 2775-405 Carcavelos, Portugal. Email: lara.bohnet@novasbe.pt

<sup>‡</sup>Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Campus de Carcavelos, Rua da Holanda, 1, 2775-405 Carcavelos, Portugal. Email: peralta@novase.pt

<sup>§</sup>Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Campus de Carcavelos, Rua da Holanda, 1, 2775-405 Carcavelos, Portugal. Email: joao.santos@novasbe.pt

# 1 Introduction

Following a military coup in 1974, Portugal granted independence to its former colonies, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe. The civil wars that soon erupted in these territories induced close to half a million ethnic Portuguese living in Africa to flee to Portugal. In 1976, *The New York Times* reported that “the absorption of this mass of colonial refugees is one of the main difficulties facing Western Europe’s poorest country”.<sup>1</sup> Two years later, *Der Spiegel* states that the hundreds of thousands of refugees had been integrated faster than expected, describing how local employers were more prone to employ repatriates than natives because of their more conservative attitudes, making them less likely to be in labour unions.<sup>2</sup> This paper provides quantitative evidence on the labour market impact of the Portuguese repatriation, which constituted a large, immigration-induced, one-time supply shock to the labour force.

The case of these so-called Portuguese “retornados” is a particularly interesting setting to study for several reasons. First, the inflow was large and concentrated, with close to half a million people arriving in Portugal within less than three years (1974-1976), increasing the workforce by about 3.9% on average, and up to more than 15% in some municipalities.<sup>3</sup> Second, the timing of the inflow was largely unpredictable and hence provides a plausibly exogenous source of variation. Third, there was little selection among immigrants, as a large majority of the Portuguese living in the former colonies repatriated to Portugal, independent of social class, education, and other characteristics. Fourth, most repatriates were born in Portugal, therefore constituting a case of return migration of substitutes for the native population. This is opposed to other contexts where natives and immigrants are imperfect substitutes due to different language ability or religious preferences (Manacorda, Manning, and Wadsworth 2012). The final reason is related with the skill composition of the repatriates. While the majority of existing literature on the labour market effects of migration has studied inflows of people who were less skilled than the native population, the repatriates were considerably more educated than natives

---

1. Howe, Marvine. 1976. “Chased From Africa, Adrift and Jobless in Portugal” *The New York Times*, Paragraph 3, March 7. <https://www.nytimes.com/1976/03/07/archives/chased-from-africa-adrift-and-jobless-in-portugal-the-excolonizers.html>.

2. Der Spiegel. 1978. “Rechnungen bezahlt” *Der Spiegel*, July 24. <https://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-40694112.html>.

3. In comparison, French repatriation increased the workforce by about 1.6%, on average (Edo 2020).

(Pires, Delaunay, and Peixoto 2020).

Prior studies by Carrington and De Lima (1996) and Mäkelä (2017) have investigated the impact of the Portuguese repatriates. They were, however, unable to distinguish composition effects from effects on native workers. We overcome this issue by using a rich micro data set on the universe of Portuguese repatriates, which has not been previously exploited in an econometric analysis of the labour market; in particular, it allows us to retrieve native outcomes. We further extend their analysis by looking at a wider range of outcomes, including labour force participation (LFP), unemployment, employment, and entrepreneurship, and by investigating these outcomes separately for male and female natives.

To study the effect of the repatriates on these outcomes, we combine the natural experiment created by the end of the Portuguese Colonial War with a novel instrumental variable (IV) approach to mitigate potential endogeneity concerns in the location of repatriates. We use shift-share instruments based on places of birth of repatriates, thereby exploiting a peculiarity of the Portuguese repatriates: opposed to other repatriation flows in the literature, such as the French case (Edo 2020), most Portuguese repatriates had still been born in Portugal.

For both male and female natives, we find a strong decrease in employment as employees. This effect is stronger for women (55%) than for men (15%). While men (partially) compensate for this loss by moving into low quality entrepreneurship (i.e., self-employment), displaced female natives move mainly to inactivity. This change is reflected in a large decrease in female LFP and overall employment, opposed to only slight changes in male LFP or overall employment. Our results are robust to changing the instrumental variable, the geographical unit of analysis, and to various sample restrictions.

We contribute to the understanding of the effects of migration on native workers. Predictions from economic theory depend on the structure of the receiving country and the skill composition of immigrants relative to the native population (Dustmann, Fabbri, and Preston 2005). In a closed economy with capital and one type of labour, immigrants reduce the capital-labour ratio and thus lower wages (Friedberg 2001). If there is more than one type of labour, the wages of natives decrease when they are gross substitutes to immigrants in production, and raise them otherwise. If labour supply and demand are both elastic, native employment will move in the same direction as wages, with a smaller change in wages than in the case of an inelastic labour

supply. In a small open economy, wages will remain at the world level in the long run. If capital is re-allocated to labour-intensive sectors with a delay, wages will be lower for some time. If wages are sticky, there will be a period of unemployment (Hunt 1992). Recently, the literature has incorporated externalities of immigration, such as promoting learning, innovation, or agglomeration externalities (Peri 2016).

Empirically, a wide range of studies has found modest or absent effects of immigration on average natives' wages and employment, while others have found sizeable impacts of immigration on labour market outcomes for natives. For instance, Borjas (2003) shows that wages of natives are harmed by immigration, and Ottaviano and Peri (2012) finds positive wage effects of immigration. In the light of these conflicting results, there is an ongoing debate about measurement and identification (Borjas 2003). Dustmann, Schönberg, and Stuhler (2016) argue that different empirical specifications and assumptions can explain the contradicting findings.

Given the simultaneity between immigrants' location choice and local labour market conditions, one strand of literature has focused on large, unexpected increases in migration as natural experiments. They correspond more closely to exogenous increases in the supply of immigration to a specific labour market given that their timing is exogenous to local labour market conditions (Friedberg 2001). A seminal contribution by Card (1990), for instance, studies the effect of a large inflow of Cubans into the labour market of Miami and finds virtually no effect on unemployment or wages of native workers.<sup>4</sup> We review the literature that uses natural experiments to identify the labour market consequences for natives in receiving economies in Table A1 in the Appendix.

The impacts of immigration to Portugal have been previously studied by Carrington and De Lima (1996) and Mäkelä (2017), who both investigate the effect of the Portuguese repatriation. The former provide ambiguous results: a comparison with Spain and France indicates no negative effect of the repatriates, while a comparison between districts within Portugal shows a substantial adverse impact on Portuguese wages. Mäkelä (2017) employs a synthetic control method and finds significant adverse effects on productivity and wages in the agricultural and

---

4. This finding is, however, subject to some debate, with, for instance, Borjas (2017) finding a large negative impact on wages of native high-school dropouts following the Mariel boatlift. Opposed to that, Clemens and Hunt (2019) and Peri and Yasenov (2019) agree with Card (1990), concluding that the boatlift had modest adverse effects on wages.

construction industries.<sup>5</sup> The data used in both studies is aggregated at the regional and national levels, and hence does not allow for distinguishing between composition effects from the inflow and impacts only on the native population. This study overcomes this issue by taking advantage of a large micro data set on the Portuguese repatriates. Finally, also related to this topic is Cardoso and Morin (2018). They study the effect of emigration from Portugal on native women, showing that the out-migration of men and war drafting in the 1960s and early 1970s led to a demand-driven increase in female LFP in Portugal. We investigate the impact of a subsequent increase in the labour force following the arrival of the repatriates.

The remainder of this paper is organised as follows. Section 2 provides historical background on the Portuguese Colonial War, and the repatriation to Portugal. Section 3 describes the data used, presents descriptive statistics, and information on the spatial distribution of repatriates. Section 4 introduces the empirical strategy, before section 5 presents the results. Section 6 discusses and reconciles these results with prior studies. Section 7 shows various robustness checks implemented, and section 8 concludes.

## **2 Historical Background**

### **2.1 A Brief Overview of the Portuguese Colonial War**

During the 1960s and early 1970s, unrest caused by independence movements in Portugal's largest colonies, Angola and Mozambique, led the authoritarian Portuguese regime to increase the resources spent on colonial administration. In 1973, military expenditures made up close to 50% of government expenditures (Carrington and De Lima 1996). These high monetary costs, coupled with a rising number of dead and injured in the Colonial War, and an increasing anti-colonisation sentiment, eventually culminated in the April 1974 military coup, which put an end to the authoritarian regime in Portugal (Kalter 2018). Subsequently, the military withdrew its troops from the colonies and surrendered to the local independence movements. While initially it was expected that the white settler populations would be able to remain in Africa,

---

5. Both studies use district-level wage data from Statistics Portugal, recording daily wages in the agriculture and construction industries. We do not use this data for two reasons. First, it is only available at the district level, while our main level of analysis are the (smaller) municipalities. A more substantial caveat, given that this analysis focuses on native outcomes, is that it does not allow to distinguish between natives' and repatriates' wages.

soon conflicts erupted on the streets of the former colonies (Peralta 2019). The anticipation of civil war caused by divisions among the African nationalists and meddling of foreign powers in Angola and Mozambique led hundreds of thousands of ethnic Portuguese to flee to Portugal as repatriates (Young and Hall 1997), especially through a large airlift organised by Portugal with the assistance of several countries.

## 2.2 Repatriation to Portugal

The inflow of repatriates to Portugal was large and sudden, which was partly due to the unexpected timing of the military coup and subsequent independence of the colonies. The evidence provided by the 1981 census allows us to estimate that close to half a million repatriates arrived in Portugal between 1974 and 1976, making it the largest migration exodus resulting from decolonization in relative terms (Peralta 2019).<sup>6</sup> At the time, the native population accounted for about nine million people. In Figure A1 in the Appendix we display the relative growth of the overall population, with respect to 1970, for both males and females. Given that many of the repatriates arrived with few physical resources, the Portuguese government initiated a large-scale settlement program to assist them in their arrival, carried out by the Instituto de Apoio ao Retorno de Nacionais (IARN) (Carrington and De Lima 1996). This state support included employing repatriates as public servants and giving cheap credits to small businesses (Peralta 2019).<sup>7</sup> In need for accommodation for the repatriates, the government rented all available places (sometimes even luxury hotels), in which some of the repatriates passed their first two years in Portugal. The settlement program accounted for 11% of total government spending in 1976 (Solsten 1993) and amounted to roughly 5% of Portuguese GNP over the 1974-76 period (Carrington and De Lima 1996). However, as early as 1981, IARN was dissolved, and the repatriates who remained in need of assistance were handed over to the social security system (Peralta 2019).

This fast process may be one of the reasons why the integration of the repatriates is often remembered as a success that "may even be considered miraculous" (Peralta 2019, 6). This happened despite the fact that the post-revolutionary left-wing governments implemented

---

6. In July 1975, a new Nationality Law was enacted to prevent a mass inflow of Africans determining that only those who could prove an European lineage up to their grandfathers could apply for a Portuguese identity card.

7. The public sector's employment share rose from 13.4% in 1973 to 23.7% in 1976 (Carrington and De Lima 1996).



income-leveling policies that included a large increase in the minimum wage for most of the workforce, the nationalization of many industries, and other restrictions, that made it difficult for firms to fire incumbents and therefore, indirectly, hire repatriates. However, the arrival of the repatriates was not without problems.<sup>8</sup> Portugal was in the middle of a process of social and political change.<sup>9</sup> This, coupled with a severe economic recession that culminated with the 1978 arrangement between the Portuguese authorities and the International Monetary Fund, contributed to repatriates being received with hostility, perceived by the native population as foreigners, or even invaders (Peralta 2019). According to Lubkemann (2002), the media at the time contributed to the negative stereotyping of the "internal strangers", as he called them (p. 76). Press reports of the government assistance program included claims that repatriates were "stealing housing and jobs" from the Portuguese (Mäkelä 2017, 242).

### **3 Data and Descriptive Statistics**

#### **3.1 Data on Repatriates**

Data on the repatriates was retrieved by the sociologist Rui Pena Pires from the Portuguese census of 1981. He defines a repatriate as someone who lived in Portugal in 1981 and had lived in an African country in December 1973. The data set contains individual-level data on 471,427 repatriates, including demographic information such as sex and age, place of birth, place of residency in 1979 and 1981, as well as educational and employment information. In our sample, we consider repatriates who are between 20 and 69 years old in 1981. This range corresponds to an age of around 15 to 64 when arriving in Portugal, which is considered the most relevant range in inducing a shock to the labour market. This restriction reduces the sample to 339,868 repatriates. We furthermore limit the sample to individuals who migrated to Portugal before 1979 and to those who did not change municipality since then. This exclusion leaves us

---

8. A 1978 survey displayed that 68% of the respondents were in favour of the independence of the colonies, but 59% expressed their disagreement with the way the process had been conducted and stated that the Portuguese authorities should have defended more "the rights" of the Portuguese nationals (Oliveira 2017). Figure A2 in the Appendix, retrieved from Lourenço 2018, we can see the number of news mentioning the repatriates in two daily newspapers (1974-1979): *Primeiro de Janeiro* (from Porto) and *Diário de Notícias* (from Lisbon). From this graph, two conclusions can be drawn. First, even though most news were neutral, there were more negative than positive news. Second, the number of articles was already small in 1979.

9. The government changed four times in 1974 and three times in 1975. There was only one change of government in 1976 and 1977.

with a sample size of 307,034 repatriates. The former restriction allows us to consider only those who moved to Portugal in response to an unanticipated political event, that is, in response to an exogenous push-factor, which facilitates identification. Restricting the sample to only those who did not change municipality leads to the exclusion of roughly 32,834 repatriates (approx. 7% of all repatriates). It however aids to capture the initial shock rather than movements between regions at a later point, which may have been for economic reasons.<sup>10</sup>

Moreover, we retrieved data on the white resident population in Angola and Mozambique from 1940 to 1970 from Statistics Portugal, as displayed in Table A2 in the Appendix. Movements to the colonies were relatively recent, as the number of white residents in Angola and Mozambique more than tripled between 1950 and 1970. There were 443,068 white residents in these colonies in 1970. This figure is very close to the total of repatriates, indicating that almost the entire Portuguese population residing abroad repatriated to Portugal. We will use this white population in the former colonies to construct the shift in one of the shift-share instruments.

### **3.2 Data on Portuguese Natives**

To investigate the impact of the repatriates, we are using census data from 1960 as the pre-shock period, and census data from 1981 as the post-shock period. We use the 1960 census because it is the last census before the massive emigration of Portuguese residents in the 1960s.<sup>11</sup> The 1981 census is the first census after the inflow. Hence, the post-shock period takes place about six years after the shock, thereby measuring its impact after some time for adjustment.<sup>12</sup> The censuses contain municipality-level data on demographics and employment. In most of our specifications, we use data at municipality level, hence containing 303 regions.<sup>13</sup> Since the census of 1981 includes repatriates and is aggregated at the municipality level, a distinction between repatriates and the native population is not readily available from the data. We define the native population in each region as the non-repatriate population, calculating them as the

---

10. As shown later, the results are robust to including those who changed region and to changing the age range considered.

11. While there was a census in 1970, which is available in non-digital format at Statistics Portugal, it is considerably smaller than the 1960 and 1981 censuses, covering only 20% of the population and containing none of the labour market variables used in this analysis.

12. In their study of the effect of skewed sex ratios on Portuguese women's labour market outcomes, Cardoso and Morin (2018) use an even longer time period between the shock and measured outcomes.

13. While there were 305 Portuguese municipalities in 1981 and 1960, no data was collected for two of them in 1960.

total population listed in the 1981 census minus the number of repatriates that lived in each region in that year, as taken from the data set on repatriates. We compute outcomes for the native population likewise: the number of unemployed natives, for instance, is derived from the total number of unemployed as defined in the census minus the number of unemployed repatriates. We focus the analysis on the impact of the repatriates on Labour Force Participation, Unemployment Rate and the Employment Share.<sup>14</sup> The census also provides data on different types of employment, among them the number of employees and entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs are further divided into employers (those who have employees) and self-employed individuals (those who do not employ others). We investigate these outcomes separately for male natives and female natives.

To construct a shift-share instrument based on educational levels, we decompose the native population and the repatriates across four educational groups, namely those with no education, primary education, secondary education, and higher education.<sup>15</sup>

### **3.3 Comparison of Repatriates and Natives**

Approximately 77.8% of repatriates were born in Portugal, with the majority of the remaining repatriates born in former Portuguese colonies. This characteristic distinguishes the repatriates from other decolonization migrants to, for instance, France and The Netherlands, of whom most had been born in the colonies (Lubkemann 2002). In line with this, the large majority of repatriates were Portuguese speaking (Pires, Delaunay, and Peixoto 2020).

What differentiated the Portuguese repatriates from the native population, however, was the fact that they were more likely to be of working age, as shown in Figure A3 in the Appendix. In Table 1, we report further differences. Compared to natives, repatriates were more likely to be male, more educated, and more likely to be employees or employers. Overall, the inflow of repatriates not only changed the size, but also the composition of the Portuguese labour force. The Table displays data on the place of residence in 1973, indicating that the majority of repatriates came from Angola and Mozambique.

---

14. We do not analyse wages because the linked employer-employee dataset where they are available started in 1986 (Card and Cardoso 2012).

15. Primary education includes those with Primário elementar or Preparatório. Secondary education includes those with Secundário unificado, Secundario complementar or Propedêutico ou 12.º ano. Higher education includes those with Curso de índole profissional e artístico, Curso médio, enfermagem, profissional, or Curso superior.

Table 1: Comparison Repatriates and Natives

	Natives (Sample)		Repatriates (Sample)		Repatriates (Above 15)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	3,189,679	46.7%	173,382	54.5%	194,617	53.8%
Female	3,634,546	53.3%	144,542	45.5%	167,162	46.2%
<b>Total</b>	6,824,225	100.0%	317,924	100.0%	361,779	100.0%
<b>Education</b>						
None	2,612,630	38.3%	39,493	12.4%	45,328	12.5%
Primary	3,341,173	49.0%	185,816	58.4%	210,633	58.2%
Secondary	657,780	9.6%	65,460	20.6%	78,156	21.6%
Higher	212,642	3.1%	27,155	8.5%	27,662	7.6%
<b>Total</b>	6,824,225	100.0%	317,924	100.0%	361,779	100.0%
<b>Profession</b>						
Employee	2,808,796	76.8%	174,745	81.4%	181,912	81.7%
Self-employed	602,565	16.5%	25,839	12.0%	26,157	11.8%
Employer	118,985	3.3%	10,338	4.8%	10,441	4.7%
Stay-home parent	97,936	2.7%	1,673	0.8%	1,989	0.9%
Cooperative	16,496	0.5%	540	0.3%	564	0.3%
Other	13,235	0.4%	1,467	0.7%	1,520	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	3,658,013	100.0%	214,602	100.0%	222,583	100.0%
<i>Unemployed/Inactive</i>	3,166,212	100.0%	103,322	100.0%	139,196	100.0%
<b>Residence in 1973</b>						
Angola			195,206	61.4%	222,420	61.5%
Mozambique			106,242	33.4%	121,588	33.6%
Other			16,476	5.2%	17,771	4.9%
<b>Total</b>			317,924	100.0%	361,779	100.0%

Notes: The native sample is comprised of all non-repatriates above the age of 15. The sample of repatriates is comprised of all repatriates between 20 and 69 years old in 1981. For comparison, statistics of repatriates above 15 are displayed. Shares may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Source: census of 1981, Statistics Portugal, computations by the author.

Table 2 shows descriptive statistics for changes in native labour market outcomes between 1960 and 1981, natives' and repatriates' outcomes in 1981, and the difference between them. In addition, differences are considered separately for both males and females. We calculate all indicators, with the exception of the unemployment rate, as shares over the total population of working age, which we define as from 15 to 64 years old. The unemployment rate is the share of the labour force who is unemployed. The outcomes exhibit an increasing degree of granularity as one moves from the top to the bottom of the Table. The labour force encompasses all those who are unemployed and employed. Those employed encompass, among less relevant categories not considered, employees, and entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs, in turn, are made up of self-employed individuals (those who do not have employees), which consider low-quality entrepreneurship, and employers (those who have employees), which we consider to be high-

quality entrepreneurship.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Males				Females			
	Natives		Repatriates	Difference	Natives		Repatriates	Difference
	$\Delta_{60-81}$	$m_{81}$	$m_{81}$	$m_{81}$	$\Delta_{81-60}$	$m_{81}$	$m_{81}$	$m_{81}$
LFP	-0.097 (0.064)	0.892 (0.042)	0.889 (0.058)	0.036 (0.004)	0.213 (0.099)	0.361 (0.121)	0.446 (0.119)	0.018*** (0.006)
Unemployment rate	0.011 (0.019)	0.037 (0.017)	0.076 (0.047)	-0.022*** (0.002)	0.130 (0.089)	0.137 (0.089)	0.259 (0.138)	-0.205*** (0.009)
Employment share	-0.102 (0.066)	0.858 (0.047)	0.824 (0.064)	0.055*** (0.003)	0.163 (0.099)	0.310 (0.116)	0.349 (0.097)	0.104*** (0.006)
<i>Share Employee</i>	-0.134 (0.124)	0.564 (0.110)	0.616 (0.099)	-0.061*** (0.005)	0.077 (0.068)	0.204 (0.097)	0.286 (0.098)	0.016*** (0.005)
<i>Share Entrepreneur</i>	-0.004 (0.093)	0.251 (0.108)	0.200 (0.071)	0.055*** (0.005)	0.075 (0.083)	0.093 (0.088)	0.058 (0.047)	0.064*** (0.004)
<i>Share Employer</i>	-0.038 (0.029)	0.027 (0.013)	0.042 (0.022)	0.007*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.006 (0.009)	0.002*** (0.000)
<i>Share Self-employed</i>	0.033 (0.094)	0.224 (0.114)	0.158 (0.069)	0.048*** (0.005)	0.075 (0.084)	0.089 (0.089)	0.051 (0.046)	0.062*** (0.003)

Notes: Standard deviations in parentheses.  $\Delta_{81-60}$  refer to the change in each outcome between 1960 and 1981.  $m_{81}$  refers to the mean level in 1981 across the 303 municipalites. LFP stands for labour force participation. The column *Difference* shows the difference between mean levels of natives and repatriates in 1981. The stars indicate significance of an unpaired t-test of the differences. All indicators except for the unemployment rate are calculated as shares over the total population of working age. We compute the unemployment rate as the share of the labour force that is unemployed. Source: census of 1981, computations by the author. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

The LFP of male natives decreased between 1960 and 1981, while female native LFP increased. We observe an increase in the male native unemployment rate, and a large drop in the male employment share. Male natives experienced a decrease in the share of employers, but an increase in the share of self-employed individuals. For female natives, all these outcomes exhibit positive changes, indicating an increasing integration of women in the labour market.

In 1981, the LFP of both native and repatriate men is significantly higher than for women. Compared to natives, repatriates of both genders are more likely to be unemployed, indicating that they were not yet fully integrated into the Portuguese labour market. However, female repatriates seem to be better integrated than female natives, as reflected in their higher LFP.<sup>16</sup>

16. Female repatriates exhibit a higher unemployment rate and a higher employment share than do native women. This means that they are more likely to either be employed or unemployed once they are of working age and less likely to, for instance, be stay-home parents. This is also reflected in the higher female LFP. For male repatriates, the LFP is lower than for natives. Once male repatriates are in the labour force, they are more likely to be unemployed and less likely to be employed than the native population.

As already indicated in Table 1, both male and female repatriates are less likely to be self-employed, but more likely than natives to be employers.

### 3.4 Spatial distribution of repatriates

The total sample of repatriates accounts for 4.7%<sup>17</sup> of the total natives above 15 in 1981, with considerable spatial variation between municipalities, as shown in Figure A4 in the Appendix. The highest density is observed in the North East of the country and around Lisbon. In 1981, there seems to be no major clustering of repatriates in certain regions.

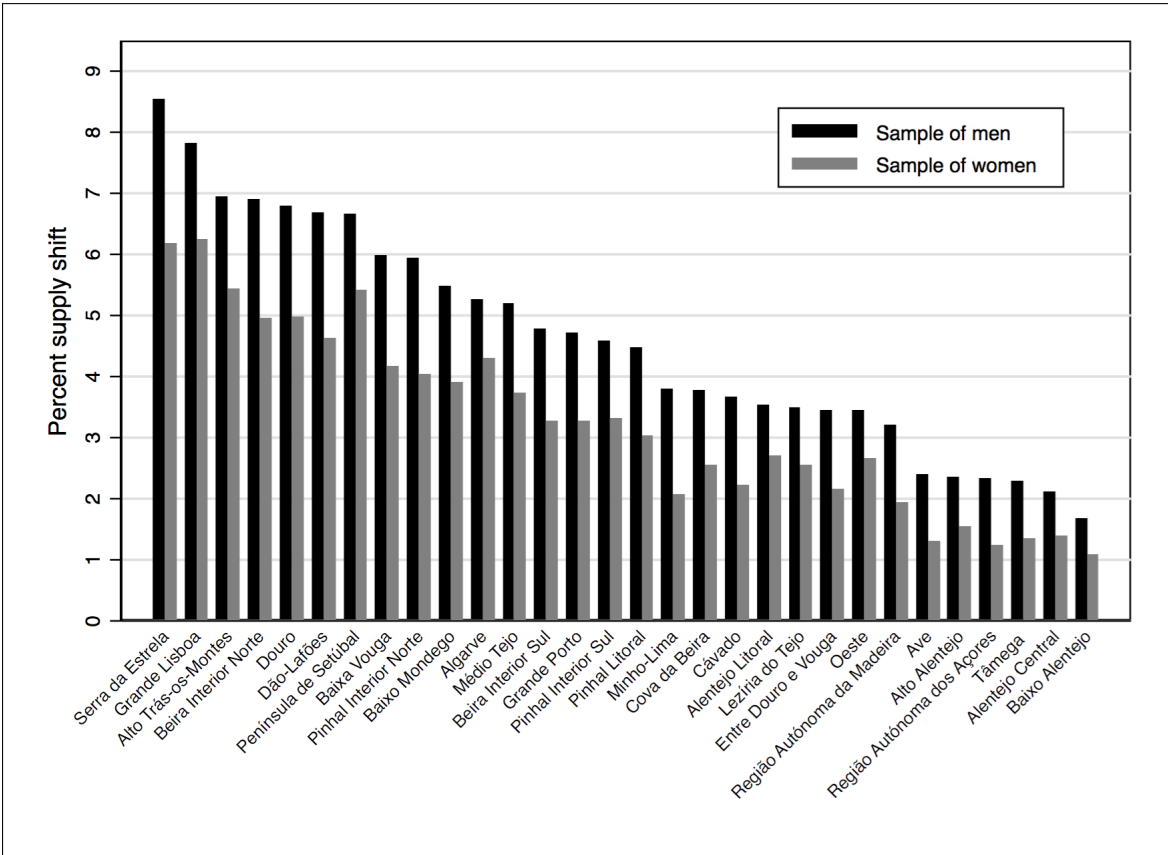


Figure 1 Percent supply shock by NUTS 3 regions. The supply shock is calculated as the number of repatriates in the sample over the number of natives above 15 in 1981. Source: census of 1981, Statistics Portugal, own construction.

Figure 1 shows the relative supply shock by gender and NUTS 3 level. The regional average supply shock for males is approximately 4.7% of the native population, while for females it accounts for about 3.3%, with a total average shock of 3.9%. The largest supply shock was induced in Serra da Estrela, followed by Grande Lisboa.

17. Calculated as 317,924/6,824,225, see Table 1 for the numbers of total natives and repatriates.

## 4 Empirical Strategy and Identification

### 4.1 Main Econometric Equation

One of the most common approaches in economic literature to study the effect of migration on native outcomes is the spatial correlation approach (Glitz 2012). In this approach, an outcome in a given area is regressed on the relative quantity of immigrants in that same area. We follow this approach, using as a source of variation the differential relative size of inflows of repatriates by region. As suggested by Dustmann, Schönberg, and Stuhler (2016), we investigate the effect of the overall (opposed to the group-specific) immigration shock on labour market outcomes.<sup>18</sup> We estimate the impact of the Portuguese repatriates on several labour market outcomes using the following specification:

$$\Delta Y_{nr} = \alpha_n + \beta m_r + X_r^{1960} + \varepsilon_{nr} \quad (1)$$

where  $r$  stands for municipality and  $n$  for NUTS 2 region. Figure A5 in the Appendix shows a map with these regions, Table A3 shows the size of these regions in terms of population and labour force.  $\Delta Y_r$  denotes the change in the outcome  $Y$  from 1960 (the pre-shock period) to 1981 (the post-shock period) in each region. We investigate labour force participation, the unemployment rate, overall employment and employment as an employee or entrepreneur.  $m_r$  is the ratio of repatriates in the sample in 1981 to the natives above 15 in 1981, in region  $r$ .  $X_r^{1960}$  is a vector of controls, namely, the shares of unemployed, inactive, young, highly educated and entrepreneurs in 1960. We further include dummies for the seven NUTS 2 regions to focus our analysis on differences within these regions. To account for potential heteroskedasticity of the error term, all regressions use heteroskedasticity robust standard errors.

---

18. Dustmann, Schönberg, and Stuhler (2016) argue that this specification is preferable over specifications using variation in immigrant inflows both across education groups and across regions for two reasons. First, the latter unduly rely on the assumption that an immigrant and a native with the same measured education and experience compete against each other. There is, however, strong evidence that immigrants "downgrade" upon their arrival. Second, they argue that the overall effect of the total inflow is easier to interpret and estimates a parameter with direct policy relevance.

## 4.2 Identification

### 4.2.1 Main Identification Issue

The aim of this analysis is to compare the economic outcomes of certain regions after immigration with the counterfactual outcome that would have been observed had migration not taken place (Dustmann, Fabbri, and Preston 2005). In an ideal empirical world, immigrants would be allocated randomly across labour markets. Any subsequent variation in economic outcomes would then be purely related to variation in immigrant densities. However, in the real world, migrants are not allocated randomly, and immigration densities may be spatially correlated with labour market outcomes because of common influences, which would bias OLS results.

Our outcome variables are first-differenced to account for omitted time-invariant characteristics of the regions. Two further endogeneity concerns relate to the measurement of the supply shock  $m_r$ , calculated as the ratio of repatriates to the pre-existing native workforce in 1981.<sup>19</sup> This ratio poses two endogeneity concerns: natives may have moved in response to the inflow of repatriates and repatriates may locate endogenously.<sup>20</sup> If immigration were to increase unemployment in certain areas, but natives would move to areas with lower migrant density in response, the impact of immigration would be dispersed through the national economy, leading to downward biased estimates of the effect of immigration on unemployment. The extent to which repatriates could actively base their location decision on economic considerations was limited by the unexpected timing of the end of the Portuguese Colonial War. Even when controlling for an extensive set of controls in the pre-shock period, we, however, cannot entirely exclude the possibility that repatriates moved to regions for unobserved factors that are correlated with changes in outcomes between 1960 and 1981, which would again bias OLS estimates.

### 4.2.2 Shift-Share Instrument

To address the potential endogeneity in the location of repatriates, we use three variations of a shift-share instrument, which is the most common method applied in studies of this kind (Jaeger, Ruist, and Stuhler 2018). A shift-share instrument is a weighted average of some shock, with weights reflecting heterogeneous shock exposure (Borusyak, Hull, and Jaravel 2018). That is,

---

19. Hunt (1992), Borjas (2003) and Edo (2020) likewise use this post-shock denominator.

20. These concerns are especially warranted in this case since data for the post-shock period comes from several years after the shock, giving natives sufficient time to adjust their location.



the spatial distribution of a certain shock (i.e. the shift) is instrumented by predicting regional shock exposure from some regional, exogenous characteristic (i.e. the share). Following the work of Bartel (1989), who showed that arriving migrants are more likely to settle in areas with higher previous migrant densities, the most common way to build a shift-share instrument in the migration literature is to use a measure of historical settlement patterns as share. This assumes network effects between current and past migrants. Our shift-share instruments resemble that of Edo (2020), who likewise uses past settlements as shares. We, however, adapt the shares given that we are dealing with a particular kind of migration, namely repatriation of people who had mostly still been born in the receiving country. The Portuguese repatriates are unlikely to have much in common with former migrants, making network effects between these two groups less plausible. A more suitable parameter to predict settlement patterns is the place of birth of repatriates since many of them returned to their region of birth.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, we use the share of Portuguese-born repatriates born in each region as a source of variation. We construct three alternative shift-share instruments, all based on birth places. For the first IV, we decompose the sample of repatriates across four educational levels to construct the instrument, assuming that network effects with other repatriates are stronger between social classes, for which education serves as a proxy.

We then use the share of Portuguese-born repatriates of a certain education group born in each region to build the shift-share instrument. The underlying reasoning is the following: if more repatriates of a particular social class were born in a region, this region is predicted to attract more repatriates of the same social class. We compute the imputed number of repatriates for the first IV in the following way:

$$\widehat{Repatriates}_r = \sum_i \frac{Portuguese - born_{ir}}{Portuguese - born_i} \times Repatriates_i \quad (2)$$

where  $i$  stands for one of four education groups and  $r$  stands for one of 303 regions.

To show robustness to the assumption that network effects are stronger within education groups, we compute a variant of the repatriate prediction by defining  $i$  as origin group rather than education group, with origin referring to the place lived in before repatriation to Portugal.

---

21. In Figure A6 of the Appendix we show that a large Portuguese-born repatriates return to the same NUTS 3 where they were born. In our sample, and on average, about 40% of Portuguese-born repatriates lived in 1981, in the municipality they were born, with 51% residing in the NUTS 3 region they were born in.

The three origin groups are Angola, Mozambique and other colonies. This instrument assumes that network effects are stronger between repatriates from the same colonies, which might be a more reasonable assumption for repatriates, who, for instance, migrated together with part of their African-born former employees.

Lastly, we compute a third prediction of repatriates to construct a more simple Bartik instrument, as first proposed by Bartik (1991) in the context of predicting employment growth. We interact the share of total births in each region with another proxy for the total inflow of repatriates, namely the number of white residents in Angola and Mozambique in 1970, using the following equation:

$$\widehat{Repatriates}_r = \frac{Portuguese - born_r}{Portuguese - born} \times White\ residents\ in\ colonies_{1970} \quad (3)$$

This instrument does not rely on network effects between certain education or origin groups and uses an alternative measure as a shift.

Following Edo (2020), we address the above described potential endogeneity of natives in 1981 by likewise predicting the number of pre-existing natives, i.e., those that do not move in response to the repatriate shock, in each region as follows:

$$\widehat{Natives}_r^{1981} = \sum_i \frac{Natives_{ir}(1960)}{Natives_i(1960)} \times Natives_i(1981) \quad (4)$$

where  $i$  again stands for education group and  $r$  stands for region.

After predicting the number of repatriates per region from (2), or from (3), and the number of natives from (4), we compute the three different shift-share instruments as follows:

$$m_r^{IV} = \frac{\widehat{Repatriates}_r}{\widehat{Natives}_r^{1981}} \quad (5)$$

The literature on shift-share instruments suggests that such an instrument will be invalid if conditions which influence the spatial distribution used as share are serially correlated over time and influence current outcomes (Borjas 1999). According to Dustmann, Fabbri, and Preston (2005), this concern is mitigated by using a sufficient time lag to predict the regional distribution of migrants. As we are using places of birth of migrants of different ages, it seems plausible to assume that their places of birth in different years and subsequent decision to leave their

home region in different years have no systematic impact on changes in outcomes between 1960 and 1981.<sup>22</sup> In addition, as noted by Peralta (2019), the repatriates were a socially diverse population. Some of them had left Portugal because they resided in impoverished regions and wanted to escape poverty, others were affluent settler families with affinities to colonial power. This diversity indicates that there is unlikely to be a systematic relationship between the places of birth and changes in labour market outcomes between 1960 and 1981. Nevertheless, we include a set of controls in 1960 to support this assumption. For our instrument to yield unbiased estimates, we then require the share of births of repatriates in each region to be exogenous to changes in labour market outcomes between 1960 and 1981, after controlling for several characteristics in the pre-shock period.

## 5 Empirical Results

The fact that the characteristics of female and male natives, as shown in Table 2, differ substantially motivates a separate analysis for male and female outcomes. Moreover, female labour supply has been found to be more elastic to shocks than male labour supply (Lloyd and Niemi 1978). Therefore, it seems relevant to investigate the effect of the repatriate supply shock on both the male and the female labour markets separately.

Table 3 presents the OLS and IV estimated effects of the supply shock induced by the repatriates on the change in labour force participation, unemployment rate, employment and entrepreneurship for male natives. Table 4 presents the same for female natives. Specification (1) and (2) are OLS regressions of equation (1), without and with pre-shock controls, respectively. Specification (3) to (5) refer to IV regressions, with (3) using the IV based on educational network effects, (4) using the IV based on origin network effects, and (5) using the simple Bartik instrument. All first-stage coefficients of the instruments are large in magnitude, and the first-stage F-statistics comfortably pass the bound of 10 suggested by the literature on weak instruments (Stock, Wright, and Yogo 2002). These results indicate that all instruments are relevant predictors of repatriate density and the IV estimates are unlikely to be subject to weak instrument bias. The estimated second-stage effects using the three instruments are all very

---

22. Note that our outcomes use first differences. Therefore, as argued by Goldsmith-Pinkham, Sorkin, and Swift (2020), the question is not whether the shares influence levels of outcomes, but rather whether they influence changes in outcomes.

Table 3: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - Baseline

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.053 0.110	-0.070 0.110	-0.420* 0.246	-0.382 0.261	-0.406*** 0.153
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.069* 0.040	0.029 0.035	0.138** 0.069	0.145* 0.075	0.137*** 0.051
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.015 0.114	-0.107 0.116	-0.549** 0.258	-0.517* 0.272	-0.535*** 0.163
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.595*** 0.227	-1.194*** 0.182	-2.770*** 0.417	-2.824*** 0.443	-2.151*** 0.244
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	-0.030 0.174	0.398** 0.173	1.604*** 0.361	1.704*** 0.403	0.987*** 0.213
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.188*** 0.060	-0.136** 0.060	-0.110 0.112	-0.077 0.121	-0.166** 0.068
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.159 0.173	0.534*** 0.186	1.714*** 0.371	1.781*** 0.406	1.153*** 0.228
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.326	0.308	0.377
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	50.234	40.115	584.277
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

similar both in terms of magnitude and significance.

OLS indicates a non-significant decrease in male LFP, with a slight, significant decrease in unemployment and a non-significant rise in employment. IV reverses the signs of the estimates, suggesting positive selection: repatriates seem to settle in regions with better labour market prospects. The IVs mitigate this endogeneity, showing that a higher supply shock slightly decreases male LFP, decreases male employment, and increases male unemployment. The increase in unemployment is marginal. A 1 pp increase in the share of repatriates will lead to

Table 4: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - Baseline

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.231 0.222	-0.491** 0.199	-2.200*** 0.497	-2.416*** 0.561	-1.128*** 0.263
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.724*** 0.198	-0.071 0.162	0.669** 0.262	0.736** 0.290	0.311* 0.167
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.068 0.227	-0.378* 0.199	-2.096*** 0.481	-2.307*** 0.538	-1.061*** 0.257
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.252 0.165	-0.554*** 0.138	-2.175*** 0.443	-2.326*** 0.491	-1.240*** 0.204
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.100 0.158	-0.024 0.163	-0.008 0.315	-0.060 0.323	0.048 0.241
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.009 0.010	-0.019** 0.009	-0.060*** 0.019	-0.061*** 0.020	-0.045*** 0.011
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.110 0.159	-0.005 0.162	0.052 0.315	0.001 0.323	0.092 0.242
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.326	0.308	0.377
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	50.234	40.115	584.277
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: See notes in table 3 \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

roughly a 0.14 pp increase in unemployment among male natives. As the supply shock account for about a 3.6 pp change in the share of repatriates, on average, the average increase in unemployment caused by the shock amount to 0.5 pp. The (negative) effect on employment hides substantial heterogeneity between different types of employment. A higher supply shock leads to a substantial and significant decrease in male employment as employees. A 1 pp increase in the share of repatriates will lead to roughly a 2-3 pp reduction in the share of the labour force working as employees, on average. The total supply shock thereby reduced the share of employees by 7-11 pp. This corresponds to an average reduction of about 10-15% compared to the pre-shock level of 71.6% in 1960. On the other hand, we observe a substantial increase in the share of male entrepreneurs. The supply shock increased the share of entrepreneurs by about 6 pp.<sup>23</sup> This corresponds to a rise of about 26% compared to the pre-shock level of 23.5%. An

23. Calculated as  $3.6 \cdot 1.6$ , i.e the average shock multiplied by the coefficient of the variable at hand.

increase in self-employed individuals drives this increase: in the presence of relatively more repatriates, natives are more likely to be self-employed, but less likely to work as employers.

For female natives, OLS indicates a non-significant decrease in LFP, increase in the employment share and a significant decrease in the unemployment rate following a higher shock. The changes in coefficients between OLS and IV estimates again suggest positive selection in the location of repatriates. The IV estimates indicate that the shock causes a statistically significant reduction in female LFP, stemming from a drop in the share of females employed, and a slight change in unemployment. On average, the shock introduced roughly a 7 pp reduction in the share employed and a 8 pp reduction in the share working as employees. Given the low pre-shock level of 14.6% of women working as employees, the latter indicates a larger relative change than for men, corresponding to a decrease of about 55% (compared to 10-15% for men).<sup>24</sup> Contrary to men, women do not (partially) compensate for this loss with an increase in self-employment. While we observe a slight, statistically significant drop in the share of employers, the overall effect on entrepreneurship is statistically non-significant. Most females seem to move to inactivity, as reflected in the large, negative effect on female LFP.

## 6 Discussion of Results

Overall, the results imply that places of birth of repatriates are a strong predictor of settlement patterns of the Portuguese repatriates. Despite that, it seems that there is some positive selection, that is, that repatriates to some extent base their location decisions on economic fundamentals. This finding is in line with Mäkelä's (2017) study of the Portuguese repatriates. In addition, while the repatriates caused only a slight regional increase in unemployment several years after the inflow, there was substantial displacement of local workers following the arrival of the repatriates. Both male and female natives seem to be driven out of employment as employees by the shock, with a larger relative effect on females. This larger effect is consistent, with the findings of Edo's (2020) study of the French repatriation. While male natives manage to (partially) adjust and compensate for this loss by becoming self-employed, overall female employment is impacted negatively as female natives lose their employment as employees but

---

24. As all these indicators recorded an increase between 1960 and 1981 (see Table 2), these negative effects imply that in regions with more repatriates, these indicator increased by less than they would have increased in the absence of the repatriates.

do not record an increase in entrepreneurship. Instead, they leave the labour force altogether, with some females moving to unemployment. This result is also consistent with Edo (2020).

These findings can be explained by a segmented labour market between male and female workers. The arrival of a massive number of working age adults is likely to decrease wages. Indeed, Carrington and De Lima (1996) document a sizeable decrease in real earnings. They then perform an exploratory regional analysis based on the construction sector wage (for both natives and repatriates), and suggest that the decreases are related to the inflow of repatriates in each of the districts. Aggregated data from Statistics Portugal confirms that after a period of increases, real wages started to decrease in 1975, after the arrival of the repatriates (Pereirinha 1980). Mäkelä (2017) finds that in 1977, actual average annual wages per worker were about 8% lower compared to the synthetic counterfactual, with a larger negative effect of -25% in 1970 and -55% in 1985, respectively. Although this is the overall average (i.e., including male and female, native and repatriate workers) wage, it is reasonable to assume that it reflects mostly the impact on male wages, given that the bulk of workers were males, on the one hand, and the supply shock was larger for males, as male repatriates were more likely to be part of the labour force than females. As of 1960, 71.6% of working age males worked as employees, compared to 16.4% of females. Given that the population of both genders was approximately the same, this implies that there were more than four times as many male employees *vis-à-vis* female employees. We also know, from Carvalho (1980), that the gender wage gap was 64% in 1974, and 75% in 1978, a sharp change in just four years, which can be explained by a decrease in male wages. These spare pieces of evidence confirm that following the inflow of the Portuguese repatriates, (i) real wages decreased, (ii) the gender wage gap decreased, driven by a decline in male wages, and, (iii) the market was segmented by gender, with significantly lower wages for women than for men.

With the decrease in male wages, some men were likely induced to voluntarily leave employment as employees to pursue self-employment. If employers in the late 1970s and early 1980s had a preference for male employees and employed women because they were relatively cheaper, the decrease in the gender wage gap reduced the relative price advantage of female labour, leading to female layoffs.<sup>25</sup>

---

25. Even if both male and female wages decreased, the fact that the relative wage of females increased drives this effect. Moreover, a stronger displacement effect for women is consistent with the fact that female labour supply is

Furthermore, Cardoso and Morin (2018) show that the relative scarcity of men in the Portuguese economy resulting from military drafting and emigration in the 1960s and early 1970s led to a demand-driven sharp increase in female LFP, making Portugal one of the European leaders in female LFP. The rise slowed down in the 1980s, coinciding with the arrival of the repatriates. Therefore, our results imply that after a demand-driven increase in female LFP, a supply shock leads to a slowdown in this trend. More specifically, the supply shock changed the relative wage of females, prompting a demand-driven decrease in female LFP. While Cardoso and Morin (2018) argue that the early increase in female LFP may have changed social norms in Portugal, our results question the persistence of the change. Once (predominately male) repatriates arrived, depressing male wages, women were once again driven out of the labour market, possibly due to a preference of employers for men. This indicates that there may still have been strong social norms against female employment.

Interestingly, Mäkelä (2017) finds a small short-run increase in unemployment in the first years after the repatriates' arrival, with no effect visible after 1980, and argues that this may be due to the low unemployment benefits at the time. These low benefits may have induced most displaced females to move to inactivity rather than unemployment. Conversely, most displaced male natives moved to self-employment. The increase in self-employment and decline in employers fits in with the fact that, while repatriates are less likely to be self-employed compared to natives, they are more likely to be employers (see Table 2). Therefore, repatriates seem to drive natives out of occupations in which they are more prevalent. This is what Peri (2016) calls margins of adjustment: native workers move away from tasks or skills provided by immigrants and towards tasks or skills complemented by them. We do not have sufficient information on the respective characteristics of self-employment and work as employers to make any conclusive remarks on their relative quality. Self-employment without having any employees may however be an indicator for lower quality entrepreneurship than work as an employer. Thereby, male natives seem to be driven out of employment as employees and into, possibly, lower-quality entrepreneurship. This is bound to reflect an overall decrease in their position in the earnings ranking and may explain part of the negative sentiment described in Section 2.

---

generally more responsive to wage changes (Lloyd and Niemi 1978).



## 7 Robustness

In this section, we once again take advantage of the fact that we have access to a individual level data covering the universe of repatriates in 1981 to show that our baseline results are robust to several checks.

A possible concern relates to the fact that municipalities might be too small to correspond to local labour markets. In Table 5 and Table 6 we therefore run the regressions at the NUTS 3 level, with 30 observations, for males and females, respectively.<sup>26</sup> This exercise further allows us to mitigate another concern. If we think that the repatriates may have caused internal migration among natives, NUTS 3 results should be more negative than those at the municipality level, as the latter would be contaminated by spatial spillovers due to internal migration. In any case, if anything, we observe the opposite: our results for the employment effects at the municipality level are more negative than those at NUTS 3-level.

In Tables 7 and 8, we display more robustness tests, using the education networks specification, to account for a number of possible remaining concerns related to our econometric analysis. More specifically, in column (1), we replace the instrumental variable according to Kronmal 1993. In column (2) and (3), we exclude particular regions from the sample, while, in columns (4) and (5), we change and remove the regional fixed effects. Column (6) includes the subsample of repatriates who changed municipalities within Portugal before 1981. Lastly, in columns (7) we use a pre-shock denominator, while in (8), we consider gender-specific shocks. We present the main tables with OLS and the three (shift-share) IV estimates, for all these exercises, in the Appendix.

---

26. Braun et al. (2020) point out that the choice of spatial units can have an important impact on the estimated coefficients. The number of repatriates in the NUTS 3 regression is larger, as we exclude all repatriates who moved NUTS 3 (rather than municipalities) from the sample.

Table 5: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - NUTS III

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	0.228 (0.366)	0.526 (0.458)	-0.107 (0.293)	-0.111 (0.306)	-0.082 (0.296)
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.186 (0.137)	-0.044 (0.185)	0.214 (0.119)	0.216 (0.118)	0.210 (0.117)
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.397 (0.399)	0.527 (0.542)	-0.328 (0.319)	-0.334 (0.334)	-0.300 (0.321)
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.490 (0.936)	-1.865 (1.085)	-3.912*** (0.905)	-3.902*** (0.931)	-3.779*** (0.886)
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.318 (0.573)	1.764* (0.809)	3.079*** (0.766)	3.059*** (0.774)	2.967*** (0.744)
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.396 (0.204)	-0.624*** (0.152)	-0.677*** (0.158)	-0.685*** (0.159)	-0.686*** (0.154)
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.714 (0.566)	2.388** (0.854)	3.756*** (0.851)	3.744*** (0.860)	3.653*** (0.826)
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.528	0.510	0.375
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	55.05	50.94	63.64
Observations	30	30	30	30	30

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. The regressions are run at the NUTS 3 level. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table 6: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - NUTS III

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.512 (0.581)	-1.082 (0.892)	-1.871** (0.691)	-1.845** (0.698)	-1.835** (0.690)
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-1.426 (0.733)	-0.655 (0.916)	0.069 (0.519)	0.073 (0.513)	0.084 (0.509)
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.087 (0.596)	-0.680 (0.906)	-1.587* (0.661)	-1.568* (0.663)	-1.562* (0.654)
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.771 (0.558)	-1.059 (0.731)	-1.919*** (0.573)	-1.900** (0.586)	-1.886*** (0.573)
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.604 (0.500)	0.122 (0.497)	0.139 (0.458)	0.136 (0.459)	0.128 (0.452)
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.014 (0.031)	-0.050 (0.039)	-0.072* (0.034)	-0.071* (0.034)	-0.071* (0.034)
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.618 (0.514)	0.171 (0.489)	0.211 (0.448)	0.207 (0.449)	0.199 (0.441)
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.528	0.510	0.375
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	55.05	50.94	63.64
Observations	30	30	30	30	30

Notes: See notes in table 5. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table 7: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - robustness

		IV 1 - based on educational network effect						
Outcomes for male natives	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.020* (0.010)	-0.382 (0.238)	-0.336 (0.230)	-0.445 (0.275)	-0.733*** (0.270)	-0.389 (0.239)	-0.710 (0.456)	-0.202* (0.240)
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	0.013*** (0.003)	0.123* (0.067)	0.123* (0.063)	0.227** (0.090)	0.234*** (0.081)	0.129* (0.068)	0.237* (0.133)	0.066* (0.034)
$\Delta$ Employment share	-0.032*** (0.011)	-0.498** (0.249)	-0.452* (0.240)	-0.651** (0.299)	-0.937*** (0.293)	-0.509** (0.252)	-0.931* (0.492)	-0.264** (0.126)
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.130*** (0.018)	-2.690*** (0.381)	-2.750*** (0.388)	-3.197*** (0.570)	-2.612*** (0.413)	-2.781*** (0.414)	-5.082*** (1.117)	-1.334*** (0.199)
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.077*** (0.017)	1.578*** (0.337)	1.667*** (0.346)	1.934*** (0.469)	1.015*** (0.294)	1.673*** (0.360)	3.057*** (0.846)	0.783*** (0.173)
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.013*** (0.005)	-0.105 (0.109)	-0.124 (0.105)	-0.085 (0.121)	-0.290*** (0.103)	-0.108 (0.108)	-0.197 (0.197)	-0.039 (0.056)
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.090*** (0.018)	1.683*** (0.349)	1.790*** (0.357)	2.019*** (0.475)	1.305*** (0.318)	1.781*** (0.370)	3.254*** (0.868)	1.781*** (0.177)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
First-stage coefficient	0.725	0.338	0.358	0.280	0.311	0.333	0.182	1.240
First-stage F-statistic	77.953	54.565	58.010	32.475	46.749	47.561	19.239	45.539
Observations	303	270	246	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard error in parentheses. For a description of outcomes, controls and instruments see Table 3. (1) uses the Krommal specification, that is, the independent variable is the log of repatriates, with the controls including the log of natives above 15 in 1981. (2) - (6) use the share of repatriates over natives as independent variable. (2) excludes Lisbon, Setúbal and Algarve from the regression, (3) excludes the Alentejo regions, (4) includes only three regional dummies (5) includes no regional fixed effects (6) includes those repatriates who changed municipalities in the sample (7) uses the pre-existing workforce rather than the post-shock denominator (8) uses a gender-specific shock. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table 8: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - robustness

		IV 1 - based on educational network effect							
Outcomes for female natives	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.066*** (0.020)	-2.149*** (0.480)	-1.944*** (0.430)	-2.728*** (0.669)	-1.987*** (0.527)	-2.162*** (0.490)	-3.951*** (1.165)	-1.021*** (0.495)	
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	0.026* (0.013)	0.559** (0.252)	0.559** (0.209)	1.114*** (0.392)	0.964*** (0.348)	0.616** (0.259)	1.125** (0.507)	0.259** (0.116)	
$\Delta$ Employment share	-0.067*** (0.019)	-2.016*** (0.462)	-1.777*** (0.411)	-2.738*** (0.675)	-2.055*** (0.519)	-2.050*** (0.474)	-3.745*** (1.117)	-0.955*** (0.204)	
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.078*** (0.013)	-2.069*** (0.415)	-1.861*** (0.361)	-2.588*** (0.610)	-2.272*** (0.481)	-2.154*** (0.441)	-3.937*** (1.100)	-0.994*** (0.186)	
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.007 (0.016)	-0.028 (0.302)	-0.033 (0.296)	-0.211 (0.377)	0.137 (0.344)	0.019 (0.304)	0.034 (0.556)	-0.012 (0.143)	
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.059*** (0.019)	-0.051*** (0.018)	-0.074*** (0.023)	-0.078*** (0.020)	-0.059*** (0.019)	-0.108*** (0.038)	-0.028*** (0.008)	
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.010 (0.016)	0.030 (0.303)	0.018 (0.296)	-0.138 (0.377)	0.215 (0.345)	0.078 (0.305)	0.142 (0.560)	0.078 (0.144)	
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
First-stage coefficient	0.725	0.338	0.358	0.280	0.311	0.333	0.182	1.599	
First-stage F-statistic	77.953	54.565	58.010	32.475	46.749	47.561	19.239	76.104	
Observations	303	270	246	303	303	303	303	303	

Notes: See notes in table 7 \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Specification (1) in Table 7 and Table 8 shows that the results are robust to the specification of Kronmal (see Tables A4 and A5 in the Appendix). As pointed out by Clemens and Hunt (2019), the fact that the shift-share instrument and the endogenous variable have a common denominator has the potential to bias second-stage IV estimates.<sup>27</sup> To show that the IV results are not driven by the correlation between the predicted and actual number of natives, we follow their suggestion to apply the correction of Kronmal (1993). Consequently, we instrument for the log of repatriates with the log of the predicted repatriates based on places of birth, including the log of the native population in 1981 as a control. The results are in line with the main specification.

We then take into consideration possible confounding contemporaneous economic shocks: the oil crises of 1973 and 1979, the end of the Portuguese Colonial War, which caused a reduction in military employment of about 200,000 people, the revolution and democratisation of the country, and the end of emigration to France and West Germany. These shocks may be a problem if they caused differential regional impacts, hampering our identification strategy, which is based on the regional distribution of the repatriates.

The return of soldiers from the Colonial War is unlikely to asymmetrically affect regions within Portugal. As noted by Card and Cardoso (2012), the options for self-selecting out of drafting for the Colonial War were severely limited, indicating that returning soldiers likely settled evenly across the country. The fact that the Colonial War had a relatively low death toll, with 8,290 dead soldiers recorded (Cardoso and Morin 2018), adds additional confidence that the impacts of the war do not significantly bias our results.

On top of including dummy variables for the large NUTS 2 regions in our baseline specification, the use of (shift-share) IVs should further reduce the concern for bias by confounding factors. We nevertheless demonstrate that the results are robust to excluding regions that could be more prone to such factors. As explained by Carrington and De Lima (1996), Lisbon and Setúbal were the centre of the most dramatic political and economic conflicts following the democratization of Portugal, with communist-led unions effectively promulgating compulsory unionization in these areas, whereas there was a large drop in tourism in the Algarve after 1975. Specification (2) in Table 7 and Table 8 shows that the results are robust to excluding these three

---

27. While we are not using the exact same denominator in the endogenous variable as we are using in the instruments, both denominators have some parts in common.

regions (see Tables A6 and A7 in the Appendix).<sup>28</sup> In column (3) of Table 7 and Table 8, we underline that the results are robust to excluding the NUTS 2 region of Alentejo (see Tables A8 and A9 in the Appendix). As described by Pires de Almeida (2016), the Alentejo region was subject to a profound agrarian reform following the military coup in Portugal, which altered many aspects of the region's political, economic, and social reality.

The inclusion of NUTS 2 region dummies, however, may increase the restrictiveness of the regression and capture part of the impact we want to estimate, as some repatriates may positively affect the growth of the NUTS 2 region, and can, in turn, influence native employment. We deal with this by showing that our baseline results remain unchallenged if we use a smaller set of fixed effects, or if we remove them. Specification (4) in Tables 7 and 8 confirms that the results are robust to including a less demanding set of three regional fixed effects, while, in Specification (5), we remove the NUTS 2 fixed effects (see Tables A10 and A11 for the first exercise and Tables A12 and A13 for the second).<sup>29</sup>

We now construct several subsamples of repatriates to show that the results do not depend on the previously applied sampling criteria. So far, all our specifications excluded all repatriates who changed municipality between 1979 and 1981. Specification (6) in Tables 7 and 8 highlights that including these individuals in our immigration shock does not change the baseline results. Moreover, Table A14 and Table A15 in the Appendix show that the findings for males and females, respectively, hold if we exclude students, adapt the age range of repatriates to 15 to 64 years old and to 25 to 59 year old in 1981, exclude all inactive repatriates, and if we include only Portuguese-born repatriates.<sup>30</sup> Also related to how we measure the immigration shock, we show that results are robust to using the preexisting workforce as suggested by (Card and Peri 2016), rather than the instrumented post-shock values, as denominator. This may be important as the native workforce in 1981 may be positively correlated with native labor force participation due to local demand shocks caused by the influx of repatriates. The results in column (7) of of Tables 7 and 8 are slightly more negative than baseline (see Tables A16 and A17 in the Appendix).

---

28. Since we are using different spatial units than these two studies, we exclude the NUTS 3 regions most closely corresponding to those excluded districts, namely Algarve, Grande Lisboa and the Peninsula of Setúbal.

29. The three dummy variables are constructed as follows: the first dummy comprises the NUTS 3 regions Centre and North; the second dummy comprises Alentejo, Algarve, and Lisbon; the third dummy comprises the islands of Azores and Madeira.

30. For space constraints, we only show the results for IV1. Results for the other IVs are likewise robust and available upon request from the authors.

Finally, and given that men and women could be imperfect substitutes in production (Edo and Toubal 2017), we replace the ratio of repatriates  $m_r$  by a gender-specific repatriate share (i.e., we compute  $m_r$  in the sample of males when estimating its impact on the employment of native men, and compute  $m_r$  in the sample of females when estimating its impact on the employment of native women). The results, as shown in specification (8) of Tables 7 and 8, are very similar to our baseline (see Tables A18 and A19 in the Appendix).

## 8 Conclusion

This paper offers new evidence on the effect of a large-scale, one-time supply shock on native labour market outcomes, exploiting the end of the Portuguese Colonial War and subsequent repatriation of half a million ethnic Portuguese. As documented by various scholars, (e.g. Borjas and Monras (2017), Friedberg and Hunt (1995)) such natural experiments offer an excellent setting to identify causality by combining an exogenous push factor with the use of an IV strategy to control for the endogenous allocation of migrants. We use a novel shift-share instrument, exploiting the unique characteristic of the Portuguese repatriates, namely the fact that they had still been born in Portugal and that many of them returned to their birthplace. The obtained results are in line with and extend upon Mäkelä (2017) study of the Portuguese repatriation.

We find robust evidence for adjustment in the labour market following the arrival of the repatriates, with a larger displacement of females. For both female and male natives, employment as employees decreases. Men (partially) compensate for this by becoming self-employed entrepreneurs, thereby only experiencing a slight decrease in overall employment. Women instead move to inactivity, which is reflected in the significant adverse effect on overall employment and LFP. A possible mechanism through which the inflow may have led to these outcomes is through a decrease in wages, which is supported by Mäkelä's (2017) study. Furthermore, the fact that the inflow of the repatriates hampered the previous sharp increase in female LFP in Portugal may be an illustration of the persistence of social norms against female employment.

At the same time, we find evidence for a slight increase in both male nor female unemployment. Notably, we do not show any effects in the very short run, but measure outcomes several years after the inflow. While there may have been a larger increase in native unemployment in



the first years after the arrival of the repatriates, we conclude that about 6 years later, the labour market had accommodated the large inflow, with only a slight increase in native unemployment detectable. This result is striking given the size of the inflow and the negative stereotyping of the repatriates at the time. The lack of a large increase in unemployment may partly be attributable to the policy making by the Portuguese state to support the integration of the repatriates. The government rented hotels in different parts of the country to avoid clustering in certain regions, gave support to small businesses and provided jobs as public servants to repatriates.

Due to the peculiar nature of the repatriates, the findings of this study may not be applicable to all kinds of migration. The take-away for policymakers is, however, that lending support to arriving migrants may give the structure of the labour market sufficient time to adjust and accommodate even substantial inflows of migrants within just some years. The study further illustrates the importance of viewing female and male labour market outcomes separately to grasp the whole picture and to be able to design policy interventions to overcome potential challenges related to large-scale migration. Future research could explore the importance of the state support provided to the repatriates in hampering potential adverse effects of the repatriation, or look into the long-term effect of the repatriates on gender norms in Portugal.

## References

- Angrist, Joshua D, and Adriana D Kugler. 2003. Protective or counter-productive? labour market institutions and the effect of immigration on natives. *The Economic Journal* 113 (488): F302–F331.
- Bartel, Ann P. 1989. "Where do the new US immigrants live?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 7 (4): 371–391.
- Bartik, Timothy J. 1991. *Who benefits from state and local economic development policies?* W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
- Berli, Andreas, Jan Ruffner, Michael Siegenthaler, and Giovanni Peri. 2021. The abolition of immigration restrictions and the performance of firms and workers: evidence from Switzerland. *American Economic Review* 111 (3): 976–1012.
- Borjas, George J. 1999. "The economic analysis of immigration". In *Handbook of labor economics*, 3:1697–1760. Elsevier.
- Borjas, George J. 2003. "The labor demand curve is downward sloping: Reexamining the impact of immigration on the labor market". *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118 (4): 1335–1374.
- Borjas, George J. 2017. "The wage impact of the Marielitos: A reappraisal". *ILR Review* 70 (5): 1077–1110.
- Borjas, George J, and Joan Monras. 2017. "The labour market consequences of refugee supply shocks". *Economic Policy* 32 (91): 361–413.
- Borusyak, Kirill, Peter Hull, and Xavier Jaravel. 2018. *Quasi-experimental shift-share research designs*. Technical report. National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Braun, Sebastian, and Toman Omar Mahmoud. 2014. The employment effects of immigration: evidence from the mass arrival of German expellees in postwar Germany. *The Journal of Economic History*, 69–108.

- Braun, Sebastian T, Anica Kramer, Michael Kvasnicka, and Philipp Meier. 2020. Local labor markets and the persistence of population shocks: evidence from west germany, 1939–1970. *Journal of Economic Geography*.
- Braun, Sebastian Till, and Henning Weber. 2021. How do regional labor markets adjust to immigration? a dynamic analysis for post-war germany. *Journal of International Economics* 129:103416.
- Calderón-Mejía, Valentina, and Ana Maria Ibáñez. 2016. Labour market effects of migration-related supply shocks: evidence from internal refugees in colombia. *Journal of Economic Geography* 16 (3): 695–713.
- Card, David. 1990. "The impact of the Mariel boatlift on the Miami labor market". *ILR Review* 43 (2): 245–257.
- Card, David, and Ana Rute Cardoso. 2012. "Can compulsory military service raise civilian wages? Evidence from the peacetime draft in Portugal". *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 4 (4): 57–93.
- Card, David, and Giovanni Peri. 2016. Immigration economics by George J. Borjas: a review essay. *Journal of Economic Literature* 54 (4): 1333–49.
- Cardoso, Ana Rute, and Louis-Philippe Morin. 2018. *Can Economic Pressure Overcome Social Norms? The Case of Female Labor Force Participation*. IZA Discussion Papers 11822. Bonn. <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/185282>.
- Carrington, William J, and Pedro JF De Lima. 1996. "The impact of 1970s repatriates from Africa on the Portuguese labor market". *ILR Review* 49 (2): 330–347.
- Carvalho, Odete Esteves de. 1980. *Aspectos da distribuição dos rendimentos em portugal no periodo 1973-1978*. Vol. 43. Departamento de Estudos e Planeamento, Ministério do Trabalho.
- Clemens, Michael A, and Jennifer Hunt. 2019. "The labor market effects of refugee waves: reconciling conflicting results". *ILR Review* 72 (4): 818–857.

- Cohen-Goldner, Sarit, and M Daniele Paserman. 2011. The dynamic impact of immigration on natives' labor market outcomes: evidence from israel. *European Economic Review* 55 (8): 1027–1045.
- Dustmann, Christian, Francesca Fabbri, and Ian Preston. 2005. "The impact of immigration on the British labour market". *The Economic Journal* 115 (507): 324–341.
- Dustmann, Christian, Uta Schönberg, and Jan Stuhler. 2016. "The impact of immigration: Why do studies reach such different results?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 30 (4): 31–56.
- Dustmann, Christian, Uta Schönberg, and Jan Stuhler. 2017. Labor supply shocks, native wages, and the adjustment of local employment. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 132 (1): 435–483.
- Edo, Anthony. 2020. "The Impact of immigration on wage dynamics: Evidence from the Algerian independence war". *Journal of the European Economic Association* 18 (6): 3210–3260.
- Edo, Anthony, and Farid Toubal. 2017. Immigration and the gender wage gap. *European Economic Review* 92:196–214.
- Foged, Mette, and Giovanni Peri. 2016. "Immigrants' effect on native workers: New analysis on longitudinal data". *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 8 (2): 1–34.
- Friedberg, Rachel M. 2001. "The impact of mass migration on the Israeli labor market". *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 116 (4): 1373–1408.
- Friedberg, Rachel M, and Jennifer Hunt. 1995. "The impact of immigrants on host country wages, employment and growth". *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 9 (2): 23–44.
- Glitz, Albrecht. 2012. "The labor market impact of immigration: A quasi-experiment exploiting immigrant location rules in Germany". *Journal of Labor Economics* 30 (1): 175–213.
- Goldsmith-Pinkham, Paul, Isaac Sorkin, and Henry Swift. 2020. Bartik instruments: What, when, why, and how. *American Economic Review* 110 (8): 2586–2624.
- Hunt, Jennifer. 1992. "The impact of the 1962 repatriates from Algeria on the French labor market". *ILR Review* 45 (3): 556–572.

- Jaeger, David A, Joakim Ruist, and Jan Stuhler. 2018. *Shift-share instruments and the impact of immigration*. Technical report. National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Kalter, Christoph. 2018. "Rückkehr oder Flucht? Dekolonisierung, Zwangsmigration und Portugals retornados". *Geschichte und Gesellschaft* 44 (2): 250–284.
- Kronmal, Richard A. 1993. "Spurious correlation and the fallacy of the ratio standard revisited". *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)* 156 (3): 379–392.
- Labanca, Claudio. 2020. The effects of a temporary migration shock: evidence from the arab spring migration through italy. *Labour Economics* 67:101903.
- Lloyd, Cynthia B, and Beth Niemi. 1978. "Sex differences in labor supply elasticity: The implications of sectoral shifts in demand". *The American Economic Review* 68 (2): 78–83.
- Lourenço, Isabel. 2018. Retornados: representações sociais na integração (1974–79). PhD diss., PhD thesis, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, Porto.
- Lubkemann, Stephen C. 2002. "Race, class, and kin in the negotiation of 'internal strangerhood' among Portuguese retornados, 1975-2000". *Europe's Invisible Migrants*, 75–93.
- Mäkelä, Erik. 2017. "The effect of mass influx on labor markets: Portuguese 1974 evidence revisited". *European Economic Review* 98:240–263.
- Manacorda, Marco, Alan Manning, and Jonathan Wadsworth. 2012. The impact of immigration on the structure of wages: theory and evidence from britain. *Journal of the European economic association* 10 (1): 120–151.
- Monras, Joan. 2020. Immigration and wage dynamics: evidence from the mexican peso crisis. *Journal of Political Economy* 128 (8): 3017–3089.
- Morales, Juan S. 2018. The impact of internal displacement on destination communities: evidence from the colombian conflict. *Journal of Development Economics* 131:132–150.
- Oliveira, Pedro Aires. 2017. Decolonization in portuguese africa. *Oxford Research Encyclopedias*, 1–25.
- Ottaviano, Gianmarco IP, and Giovanni Peri. 2012. "Rethinking the effect of immigration on wages". *Journal of the European economic association* 10 (1): 152–197.

- Peralta, Elsa. 2019. "The return from Africa: Illegitimacy, concealment, and the non-memory of Portugal's imperial collapse". *Memory Studies*, 1–18.
- Pereirinha, José A. 1980. "Evolução salarial em Portugal na década de 70". *Estudos de Economia I* (1): 69–82.
- Peri, Giovanni. 2016. "Immigrants, productivity, and labor markets". *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 30 (4): 3–30.
- Peri, Giovanni, and Vasil Yassenov. 2019. The labor market effects of a refugee wave synthetic control method meets the mariel boatlift. *Journal of Human Resources* 54 (2): 267–309.
- Pires, Rui Pena, Morgane Delaunay, and João Peixoto. 2020. "Trauma and the Portuguese Repatriation: A Confined Collective Identity". In *The cultural trauma of decolonization*, 169–203. Springer.
- Pires de Almeida, Maria Antónia. 2016. The agrarian reform under the Portuguese revolution, 1974–76: Its roots and reversal. *Studies in People's History* 3 (2): 185–196.
- Ruiz, Isabel, and Carlos Vargas-Silva. 2016. The labour market consequences of hosting refugees. *Journal of Economic Geography* 16 (3): 667–694.
- Schumann, Abel. 2014. Persistence of population shocks: evidence from the occupation of west germany after world war ii. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 6 (3): 189–205.
- Solsten, Eric. 1993. *Area Handbook Series: Portugal, A Country Study*. Library of Congress. Federal Research Division.
- Stock, James H, Jonathan H Wright, and Motohiro Yogo. 2002. "A survey of weak instruments and weak identification in generalized method of moments". *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 20 (4): 518–529.
- Tabellini, Marco. 2020. Gifts of the immigrants, woes of the natives: lessons from the age of mass migration. *The Review of Economic Studies* 87 (1): 454–486.
- Tumen, Semih. 2016. The economic impact of syrian refugees on host countries: quasi-experimental evidence from turkey. *American Economic Review* 106 (5): 456–60.

Young, Thomas, and Margaret Hall. 1997. *Confronting leviathan: Mozambique since independence*. C. Hurst / Co.

## **A Appendix**









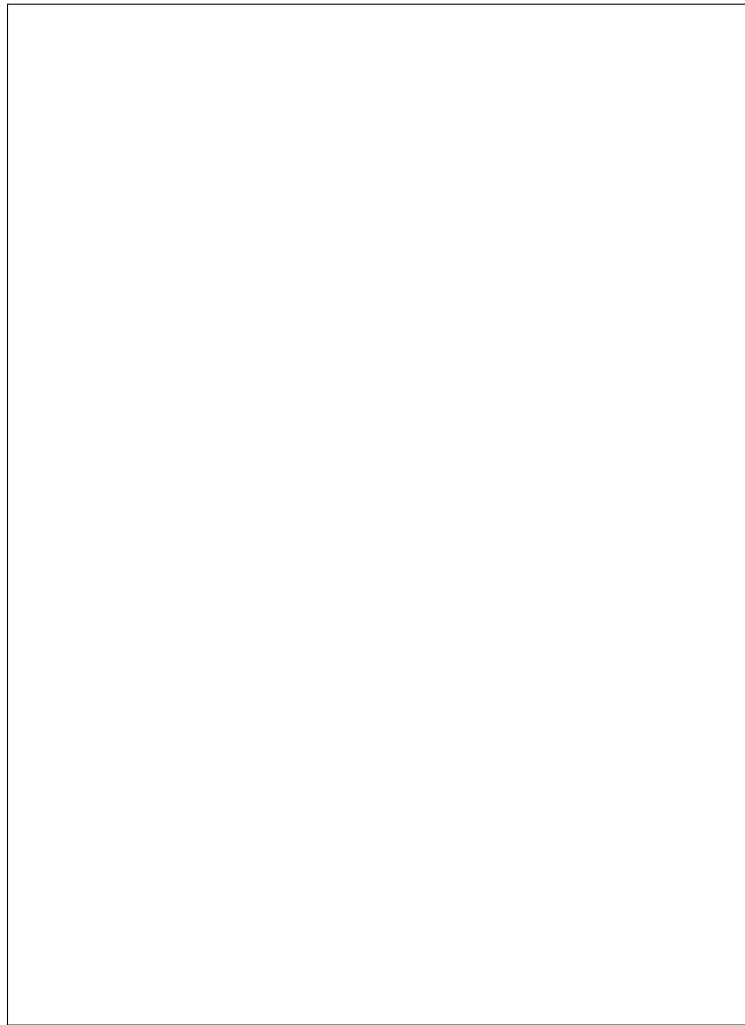


Figure A5 NUTS 3, NUTS 2 regions and municipalities according to the 2002 definition.

Notes: Different colors indicate different NUTS 3 regions, while the black outlines show NUTS 2 regions. White outlines show municipalities

Source: Statistics Portugal.

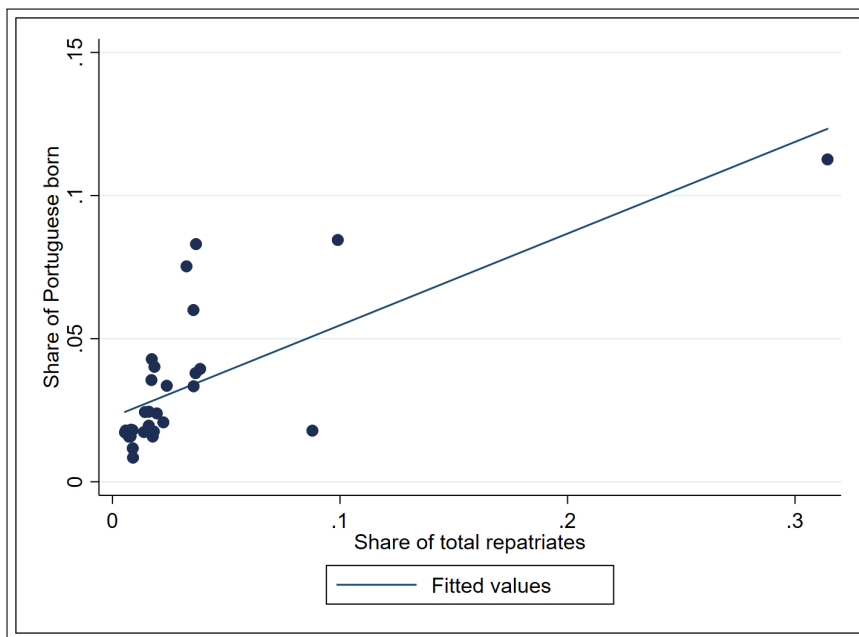


Figure A6 Are repatriates returning to their place of birth?

Notes: The share of Portuguese born is measured, for each NUTS 3 region, from those that migrated to Africa and are in Portugal in 1981. The most prominent outlier is Grande Lisboa.

Source: census of 1981, Statistics Portugal.

## A.2 Tables

Table A.1: Survey on the labour market consequences for natives in receiving countries using natural experiments

Authors	Event	Period	Origin	Destination	Main Results
Angrist and Kugler (2003)	Balkan Wars	1973–1991	Former Yugoslavia	West. Europe	Employment (-)
Beerli et al. (2021)	Cross-border reform	1999–2013	European Union	Switzerland	Wages of highly educated (+)
Braun and Mahمود (2014); Braun and Weber (2021)	Expulsion of Germans after World War II	1944–1946	Eastern Europe	Germany (West)	Employment (-); Employment and wages (-), regional migration (+)
Calderón-Mejía and Ibáñez (2016)	Internal conflict	1998–2013	Colombia	Colombia	Wages (-) for low-skilled and in informal sector
Cohen-Goldner and Paserman (2011)	Migration restriction lifted in the former U.S.S.R.	1990–1999	Former U.S.S.R.	Israel	Employment (0), wages (-)
Dustmann, Schönberg, and Stuhler (2017)	Commuting policy reform	1944–1946	Czech Republic	Germany	Employment (-) sharply; Wages (-)
Edo (2020)	Algerian War	1962–1976	Algeria	France	Employment (-), especially for females, wages (-) in the short-run but recover in 15 years
Foged and Peri (2016)	Wars	1994–2008	Bosnia, Afghanistan, Somalia, and Iraq	Denmark	Employment and Wages of low-skilled (+)
Friedberg (2001)	Migration restriction lifted	1990–1994	Former U.S.S.R.	Israel	Employment and wages (0)
Glitz (2012)	Fall of the Berlin Wall	1996–2001	East. Europe and former U.S.S.R.	Germany	Employment (-), wages (0)
Hunt (1992)	Algerian War	1962–1968	Algeria	France	Employment (-), wages (-)
Labanca (2020)	Arab Spring	2011	Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Yemen	Italy	Employment (0), but considerable heterogeneity per sector
Monras (2020)	Mexican Peso Crisis	1994–1999	Mexico	U.S.A.	Native low-skilled wages (-)
Morales (2018)	Internal conflict	1960s–2008	Colombia	Colombia	Wages (-) in short-run, wages in long-run for men (0) and women (-), outmigration (+)
Ruiz and Vargas-Silva (2016)	Hutu-Tutsi conflict	1990s	Burundi and Rwanda	Tanzania	Employment (-)
Schumann (2014)	Expulsion of Germans	1944–1946	Eastern Europe	Germany	Industry employment (+)
Tabellini (2020)	WWI, Immigration Acts	1910–1930	Europe	U.S.A	Employment (+)
Tumen (2016)	Syrian civil war	2012–2014	Syria	Turkey	Informal employment (-), long-term unemployment (+), wages (0)

Table A2: White resident population in Angola and Mozambique, 1940 - 1970

Year	White resident population		
	Angola	Mozambique	Total
1940	44,083	27,438	71,521
1950	78,826	48,213	127,039
1960	172,529	97,245	269,774
1970	280,101	162,967	443,068

Notes: Source: Statistics Portugal, Recenseamentos Gerais da População de Angola e Moçambique.



Table A3: Population and Labour Force in 1981 by NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 regions

Region	Native Population above 15	Native Labour Force
Grande Porto	773,788	480,728
Tâmega	328,242	175,560
Ave	289,346	190,280
Cávado	212,680	122,738
Alto Trás-os-Montes	181,544	80,195
Mínho-Lima	179,634	87,503
Douro	172,304	81,556
Entre Douro e Vouga	161,565	101,354
<b>Região do Norte</b>	<b>2,299,103</b>	<b>1,319,914</b>
Grande Lisboa	1,299,030	798,476
Península de Setúbal	394,596	230,053
<b>Região de Lisboa</b>	<b>1,693,626</b>	<b>1,028,529</b>
Baixo Mondego	235,406	126,627
Baixa Vouga	229,908	133,111
Oeste	226,672	118,855
Dão-Lafões	199,922	104,982
Médio Tejo	164,753	80,345
Pinhal Litoral	150,897	83,332
Pinhal Interior Norte	110,555	49,663
Beira Interior Norte	93,514	42,640
Cova da Beira	74,185	37,953
Beira Interior Sul	66,234	28,063
Pinhal Interior Sul	45,798	19,751
Serra da Estrela	39,473	19,688
<b>Região do Centro</b>	<b>1,637,317</b>	<b>845,010</b>
Lezíria do Tejo	173,980	95,960
Alentejo Central	138,687	76,565
Baixo Alentejo	122,216	58,792
Alto Alentejo	111,167	54,377
Alentejo Litoral	77,280	41,502
<b>Alentejo</b>	<b>623,330</b>	<b>327,196</b>
Algarve	244,654	123,987
<b>Algarve</b>	<b>244,654</b>	<b>123,987</b>
Região Autónoma da Madeira	170,975	93,907
<b>Região Autónoma da Madeira</b>	<b>170,975</b>	<b>93,907</b>
Região Autónoma dos Açores	155,220	71,728
<b>Região Autónoma dos Açores</b>	<b>155,220</b>	<b>71,728</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>6,824,225</b>	<b>3,810,271</b>

Notes: The regions in bold are NUTS 2 regions. The Labour Force is defined as all those who are employed (i.e. in paid employment) and unemployed. Source: census of 1981, computations by the author.

Table A4: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - Kronmal

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Δ LFP	-0.007 0.005	-0.003 0.005	-0.020* 0.010	-0.018* 0.011	-0.022*** 0.009
Δ Unemployment rate	-0.004*** 0.002	0.001 0.001	0.013*** 0.003	0.014*** 0.004	0.010*** 0.003
Δ Employment share	-0.002 0.005	-0.004 0.005	-0.032*** 0.011	-0.031*** 0.011	-0.032*** 0.009
Δ Share Employee	-0.022** 0.010	-0.041*** 0.008	-0.130*** 0.018	-0.132*** 0.020	-0.109*** 0.014
Δ Share Entrepreneur	0.000 0.007	0.014* 0.008	0.077*** 0.017	0.081*** 0.019	0.055*** 0.013
Δ Share Employer	-0.010*** 0.002	-0.006** 0.003	-0.013*** 0.005	-0.013** 0.005	-0.011*** 0.004
Δ Share Self-employed	0.010 0.007	0.020** 0.008	0.090*** 0.018	0.094*** 0.020	0.067*** 0.014
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.725	0.719	0.620
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	77.953	67.701	161.698
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the log of repatriates. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: log of natives in 1981, unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A5: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - Kronmal

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.008 0.009	-0.016* 0.008	-0.066*** 0.020	-0.068*** 0.021	-0.054*** 0.015
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.031*** 0.008	-0.010 0.007	0.026* 0.013	0.026* 0.015	0.018* 0.010
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.006 0.009	-0.010 0.008	-0.067*** 0.019	-0.069*** 0.020	-0.052*** 0.014
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.017*** 0.006	-0.019*** 0.006	-0.078*** 0.013	-0.079*** 0.014	-0.062*** 0.010
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.017** 0.007	0.002 0.006	0.007 0.016	0.006 0.016	0.006 0.012
$\Delta$ Share Employer	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	-0.002*** 0.001	-0.002*** 0.001	-0.002*** 0.001
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.018*** 0.007	0.003 0.006	0.010 0.016	0.008 0.016	0.008 0.012
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.725	0.719	0.620
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	77.953	67.701	161.698
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the log of repatriates. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: log of natives in 1981, unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A6: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - 27 regions

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	0.271 (0.465)	0.481 (0.458)	0.074 (0.278)	0.077 (0.286)	0.086 (0.284)
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.182 (0.175)	-0.031 (0.176)	0.160 (0.123)	0.160 (0.122)	0.160 (0.121)
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.450 (0.497)	0.471 (0.533)	-0.100 (0.309)	-0.098 (0.318)	-0.089 (0.316)
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.231 (1.108)	-1.995 (1.059)	-3.384*** (0.790)	-3.353*** (0.806)	-3.289*** (0.790)
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.257 (0.702)	1.846* (0.788)	2.748*** (0.692)	2.715*** (0.695)	2.661*** (0.681)
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.699*** (0.119)	-0.635*** (0.142)	-0.635*** (0.150)	-0.641*** (0.150)	-0.647*** (0.147)
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.957 (0.666)	2.481** (0.822)	3.383*** (0.769)	3.356*** (0.771)	3.308*** (0.757)
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.569	0.553	0.401
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	87.06	81.55	96.26
Observations	27	27	27	27	27

Notes: Robust standard error in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. The regressions exclude Grande Lisboa, the Peninsula of Setúbal and Algarve from the NUTS 3 regions. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A7: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - 27 regions

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.344 0.231	-0.641*** 0.202	-2.149*** 0.480	-2.333*** 0.531	-1.111*** 0.266
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.731*** 0.234	0.019 0.177	0.559** 0.252	0.592** 0.274	0.316* 0.171
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.018 0.242	-0.514** 0.200	-2.016*** 0.462	-2.193*** 0.507	-1.024*** 0.259
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.445*** 0.136	-0.638*** 0.125	-2.069*** 0.415	-2.187*** 0.450	-1.170*** 0.195
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.322 0.201	-0.031 0.184	-0.028 0.302	-0.081 0.307	0.024 0.241
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.027*** 0.009	-0.025*** 0.009	-0.059*** 0.019	-0.059*** 0.020	-0.045*** 0.011
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.349* 0.199	-0.006 0.184	0.030 0.303	-0.022 0.307	0.069 0.242
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.338	0.324	0.378
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	54.565	44.539	556.800
Observations	270	270	270	270	270

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A8: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - 25 regions

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Δ LFP	-0.391*** 0.123	-0.056 0.112	-0.336 0.230	-0.299 0.243	-0.371** 0.152
Δ Unemployment rate	0.002 0.042	0.036 0.037	0.123* 0.063	0.131* 0.068	0.120** 0.051
Δ Employment share	-0.394*** 0.120	-0.098 0.118	-0.452* 0.240	-0.422* 0.252	-0.484*** 0.162
Δ Share Employee	-1.514*** 0.234	-1.329*** 0.184	-2.750*** 0.388	-2.820*** 0.415	-2.137*** 0.238
Δ Share Entrepreneur	0.313 0.210	0.522*** 0.182	1.667*** 0.346	1.774*** 0.387	1.007*** 0.211
Δ Share Employer	-0.127* 0.067	-0.118* 0.062	-0.124 0.105	-0.099 0.112	-0.166** 0.067
Δ Share Self-employed	0.440** 0.210	0.639*** 0.198	1.790*** 0.357	1.873*** 0.392	1.173*** 0.228
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.358	0.341	0.381
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	58.010	46.230	568.857
Observations	246	246	246	246	246

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A9: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - 25 regions

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.188 0.239	-0.492** 0.204	-1.944*** 0.430	-2.130*** 0.480	-1.040*** 0.252
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	0.201 0.135	0.116 0.140	0.353* 0.209	0.383* 0.224	0.261 0.164
$\Delta$ Employment share	-0.257 0.237	-0.450** 0.202	-1.777*** 0.411	-1.946*** 0.453	-0.971*** 0.247
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.413** 0.181	-0.680*** 0.145	-1.861*** 0.361	-1.981*** 0.397	-1.171*** 0.191
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	-0.117 0.171	0.018 0.173	-0.033 0.296	-0.077 0.303	0.055 0.238
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.002 0.011	-0.020** 0.009	-0.051*** 0.018	-0.052*** 0.019	-0.043*** 0.011
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	-0.115 0.172	0.038 0.172	0.018 0.296	-0.025 0.303	0.098 0.239
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.358	0.341	0.381
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	58.010	46.230	568.857
Observations	246	246	246	246	246

Notes: See notes table A8 \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A10: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - different regional FE

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Δ LFP	-0.053 0.110	0.019 0.103	-0.445 0.275	-0.405 0.295	-0.388** 0.154
Δ Unemployment rate	-0.069* 0.040	-0.018 0.038	0.227** 0.090	0.248** 0.100	0.154*** 0.054
Δ Employment share	0.015 0.114	0.024 0.115	-0.651** 0.299	-0.629** 0.319	-0.531*** 0.163
Δ Share Employee	-0.595*** 0.227	-1.032*** 0.191	-3.197*** 0.570	-3.318*** 0.632	-2.227*** 0.246
Δ Share Entrepreneur	-0.030 0.174	0.415** 0.160	1.934*** 0.469	2.090*** 0.541	1.088*** 0.213
Δ Share Employer	-0.188*** 0.060	-0.116** 0.054	-0.085 0.121	-0.044 0.133	-0.156** 0.070
Δ Share Self-employed	0.159 0.173	0.531*** 0.176	2.019*** 0.475	2.134*** 0.535	1.244*** 0.231
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.280	0.259	0.368
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	32.475	25.094	488.651
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regressions contain three regional dummies: a dummy containing the NUTS 3 regions Centre and North, a dummy comprising Alentejo, Algarve, and Lisbon, and a dummy for the islands Azores and Madeira. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .



Table A11: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - different regional FE

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.231 0.222	-0.329 0.232	-2.728*** 0.669	-3.048*** 0.788	-1.176*** 0.291
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.724*** 0.198	-0.460** 0.190	1.114*** 0.392	1.258*** 0.449	0.330* 0.183
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.068 0.227	-0.084 0.245	-2.738*** 0.675	-3.071*** 0.794	-1.109*** 0.285
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.252 0.165	-0.299* 0.157	-2.588*** 0.610	-2.832*** 0.709	-1.211*** 0.201
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.100 0.158	0.007 0.162	-0.211 0.377	-0.288 0.394	-0.026 0.261
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.009 0.010	-0.013 0.009	-0.074*** 0.023	-0.077*** 0.025	-0.045*** 0.012
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.110 0.159	0.021 0.159	-0.138 0.377	-0.211 0.393	0.019 0.261
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.280	0.259	0.368
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	32.475	25.094	488.651
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regressions contain three regional dummies: a dummy containing the NUTS 3 regions Centre and North, a dummy comprising Alentejo, Algarve, and Lisbon, and a dummy for the islands Azores and Madeira. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A12: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - no regional FE

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Δ LFP	-0.053 0.110	-0.163 0.108	-0.733*** 0.270	-0.716** 0.284	-0.624*** 0.169
Δ Unemployment rate	-0.069* 0.040	-0.013 0.039	0.234*** 0.081	0.253*** 0.089	0.150*** 0.051
Δ Employment share	0.015 0.114	-0.158 0.121	-0.937*** 0.293	-0.937*** 0.307	-0.756*** 0.179
Δ Share Employee	-0.595*** 0.227	-0.947*** 0.183	-2.612*** 0.413	-2.681*** 0.448	-1.897*** 0.209
Δ Share Entrepreneur	-0.030 0.174	0.141 0.165	1.015*** 0.294	1.091*** 0.334	0.507** 0.203
Δ Share Employer	-0.188*** 0.060	-0.215*** 0.054	-0.290*** 0.103	-0.267** 0.110	-0.311*** 0.069
Δ Share Self-employed	0.159 0.173	0.356** 0.172	1.305*** 0.318	1.358*** 0.350	0.818*** 0.211
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.311	0.293	0.369
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	46.749	36.733	556.946
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A13: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - no regional FE

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.231 0.222	-0.247 0.231	-1.987*** 0.527	-2.201*** 0.595	-0.868*** 0.296
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.724*** 0.198	-0.496** 0.197	0.964*** 0.348	1.084*** 0.391	0.221 0.192
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.068 0.227	-0.009 0.236	-2.055*** 0.519	-2.286*** 0.588	-0.815*** 0.286
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.252 0.165	-0.352** 0.142	-2.272*** 0.481	-2.453*** 0.544	-1.157*** 0.184
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.100 0.158	0.144 0.167	0.137 0.344	0.095 0.356	0.213 0.266
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.009 0.010	-0.020** 0.008	-0.078*** 0.020	-0.080*** 0.021	-0.051*** 0.010
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.110 0.159	0.164 0.165	0.215 0.345	0.175 0.356	0.265 0.266
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.311	0.293	0.369
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	46.749	36.733	556.946
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A14: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - sample robustness

Outcomes for male natives	IV 1 - based on educational network effect				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.512** (0.253)	-0.461** (0.229)	-0.647** (0.321)	-0.997** (0.501)	-0.521** (0.257)
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	0.137* (0.074)	0.123* (0.067)	0.173* (0.095)	0.269* (0.149)	0.138* (0.075)
$\Delta$ Employment share	-0.512** (0.253)	-0.461** (0.229)	-0.647** (0.321)	-0.997** (0.501)	-0.521** (0.257)
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-2.796*** (0.416)	-2.515*** (0.388)	-3.531*** (0.534)	-5.441*** (0.906)	-2.847*** (0.407)
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	1.682*** (0.363)	1.513*** (0.333)	2.124*** (0.460)	3.273*** (0.753)	1.712*** (0.359)
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.108 (0.108)	-0.097 (0.097)	-0.137 (0.137)	-0.211 (0.211)	-0.110 (0.110)
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	1.790*** (0.372)	1.611*** (0.341)	2.261*** (0.472)	3.484*** (0.773)	1.823*** (0.368)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
First-stage coefficient	0.331***	0.368***	0.262***	0.170***	0.325***
First-stage F-statistic	46.481	42.717	44.742	35.366	51.548
Observations	303	303	303	303	303
First-stage coefficient	0.331	0.368	0.262	0.170	0.325

Notes: Robust standard error in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. (1) excludes students from the sample of repatriates, (2) uses an age range of 15-64 years, (3) uses as age range 25-59 years (4) excludes all inactive repatriates, (5) includes only Portuguese-born repatriates. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A15: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - sample robustness

Outcomes for female natives	IV 1 - based on educational network effect				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-2.061*** (0.479)	-1.854*** (0.441)	-2.602*** (0.611)	-4.010*** (1.021)	-2.098*** (0.477)
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	0.679** (0.288)	0.611** (0.260)	0.859** (0.367)	1.337** (0.587)	0.686** (0.288)
$\Delta$ Employment share	-2.061*** (0.479)	-1.854*** (0.441)	-2.602*** (0.611)	-4.010*** (1.021)	-2.098*** (0.477)
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-2.166*** (0.445)	-1.948*** (0.413)	-2.735*** (0.568)	-4.215*** (0.954)	-2.205*** (0.439)
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.019 (0.306)	0.017 (0.275)	0.024 (0.386)	0.037 (0.595)	0.019 (0.311)
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.059*** (0.019)	-0.053*** (0.017)	-0.075*** (0.024)	-0.115*** (0.038)	-0.060*** (0.019)
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.078 (0.307)	0.070 (0.276)	0.099 (0.387)	0.152 (0.597)	0.080 (0.312)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
First-stage coefficient	0.331***	0.368***	0.262***	0.170***	0.325***
First-stage F-statistic	46.481	42.717	44.742	35.366	51.548
Observations	303	303	303	303	303
First-stage coefficient	0.331	0.368	0.262	0.170	0.325

Notes: Robust standard error in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. (1) excludes students from the sample of repatriates, (2) uses an age range of 15-64 years, (3) uses as age range 25-59 years (4) excludes all inactive repatriates, (5) includes only Portuguese-born repatriates. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A16: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - using pre-existing workforce as shock denominator

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	0.013 0.056	0.125* 0.074	-0.710 0.456	-0.656 0.496	-0.586** 0.233
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.062*** 0.023	-0.024 0.020	0.237* 0.133	0.257* 0.151	0.198*** 0.075
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.067 0.062	0.140* 0.078	-0.931* 0.492	-0.895* 0.532	-0.772*** 0.252
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.246** 0.122	-0.264 0.173	-5.082*** 1.117	-5.381*** 1.294	-3.186*** 0.431
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	-0.112 0.100	-0.052 0.118	3.057*** 0.846	3.382*** 1.020	1.495*** 0.336
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.018 0.042	-0.052 0.044	-0.197 0.197	-0.142 0.220	-0.243** 0.100
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	-0.094 0.090	-0.001 0.136	3.254*** 0.868	3.524*** 1.023	1.738*** 0.364
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.182	0.166	0.257
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	19.239	14.828	159.641
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15 in 1960. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A17: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - using pre-existing workforce as shock denominator

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.001 0.175	-0.091 0.172	-3.951*** 1.165	-4.488*** 1.420	-1.659*** 0.410
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.391*** 0.144	-0.157 0.101	1.125** 0.507	1.274** 0.591	0.438* 0.243
$\Delta$ Employment share	0.101 0.197	-0.026 0.175	-3.745*** 1.117	-4.261*** 1.354	-1.557*** 0.396
$\Delta$ Share Employee	0.109 0.173	-0.179 0.162	-3.937*** 1.100	-4.358*** 1.319	-1.831*** 0.334
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	-0.185*** 0.068	-0.003 0.087	0.034 0.556	-0.051 0.589	0.082 0.350
$\Delta$ Share Employer	0.010* 0.005	-0.002 0.006	-0.108*** 0.038	-0.113*** 0.043	-0.066*** 0.016
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	-0.195*** 0.069	-0.001 0.087	0.142 0.560	0.061 0.591	0.147 0.351
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	0.182	0.166	0.257
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	19.239	14.828	159.641
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of repatriates over the native population above 15 in 1960. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

Table A18: Labour market effects of repatriates on male natives - gender-specific shock

Outcomes for male natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Δ LFP	-0.027 0.053	-0.036 0.052	-0.202* 0.117	-0.205* 0.122	-0.218*** 0.082
Δ Unemployment rate	-0.037** 0.019	0.010 0.017	0.066* 0.034	0.074** 0.036	0.065** 0.025
Δ Employment share	0.009 0.055	-0.050 0.055	-0.264** 0.126	-0.273** 0.131	-0.278*** 0.089
Δ Share Employee	-0.268** 0.108	-0.596*** 0.087	-1.334*** 0.199	-1.382*** 0.210	-1.055*** 0.122
Δ Share Entrepreneur	-0.023 0.080	0.220*** 0.083	0.783*** 0.173	0.830*** 0.186	0.479*** 0.103
Δ Share Employer	-0.088*** 0.029	-0.062** 0.029	-0.039 0.056	-0.032 0.059	-0.078** 0.034
Δ Share Self-employed	0.065 0.080	0.281*** 0.091	0.822*** 0.177	0.862*** 0.188	0.557*** 0.112
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	1.240	1.194	0.827
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	45.539	39.914	447.084
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of male repatriates over the native male population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .



Table A19: Labour market effects of repatriates on female natives - gender-specific shock

Outcomes for female natives	OLS		IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\Delta$ LFP	-0.153 0.116	-0.284*** 0.100	-1.021*** 0.212	-1.113*** 0.237	-0.602*** 0.129
$\Delta$ Unemployment rate	-0.358*** 0.104	-0.042 0.084	0.259** 0.116	0.293** 0.126	0.143* 0.085
$\Delta$ Employment share	-0.001 0.119	-0.219** 0.100	-0.955*** 0.204	-1.041*** 0.225	-0.560*** 0.125
$\Delta$ Share Employee	-0.138 0.087	-0.298*** 0.072	-0.994*** 0.186	-1.056*** 0.204	-0.622*** 0.100
$\Delta$ Share Entrepreneur	0.020 0.081	-0.026 0.080	-0.012 0.143	-0.035 0.148	-0.010 0.112
$\Delta$ Share Employer	-0.005 0.005	-0.010** 0.005	-0.028*** 0.008	-0.029*** 0.009	-0.022*** 0.005
$\Delta$ Share Self-employed	0.026 0.081	-0.015 0.080	0.016 0.144	-0.006 0.149	0.012 0.113
Controls	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Instrument	-	-	IV1	IV2	IV3
First-stage coefficient	-	-	1.599	1.501	0.713
First-stage F-statistic	-	-	76.104	59.573	565.286
Observations	303	303	303	303	303

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The independent variable is the sample of female repatriates over the native female population above 15. All outcomes refer to changes between 1960 and 1981. LFP, Employment share, Share Employee, Share Entrepreneurship, Share Employer and Share Self-employed are calculated as shares over the native working age population. The unemployment rate refers to the share of unemployed over the native labour force. All regression contain dummies for NUTS 2 regions. Controls contain the following parameters in 1960: unemployed and entrepreneurs as share of working age population, inactive and population below 15 as share of total population, those with higher education as share of those above 15. IV1 is the instrument based on educational network effects, IV2 is the instrument based on network effects according to the colony lived in and IV3 is the basic Bartik instrument. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .