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Labour Market Performance Effects of Discrimination and Loss of Skill

Extended version

Birthe Larsen, Gisela Waisman

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION AND LOSS OF SKILL

Birthe Larsen*, Gisela Waisman.†

July 20, 2015

Extended version

Abstract

We examine the impact of discrimination on labour market performance when workers are subject to a risk of losing skills during an unemployment experience. Within a search and matching framework, we show that both natives and immigrants are affected by discrimination. Discrimination in one sector has positive spill-overs, inducing employment to increase in the other sector and the effect on labour market performance therefore depends on whether discrimination is present in only one sector or in both sectors. Discrimination may induce workers to train more or less than natives after having lost their skills, dependent upon which sector there is discrimination. Net output tends to be most negatively affected by discrimination among high-skilled workers.

Keywords: discrimination, unemployment, search and matching, wages.

JEL classifications: J15, J31, J61, J64, J71

1 INTRODUCTION

Several studies have found that the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 had effects on the USA labour market outcomes of individuals with country of origin profiles similar to those of the terrorists.¹ Similarly, Zussman (2010) finds that ethnic bias in judicial decision-making in Israel depends on the number of fatalities from recent attacks in the vicinity of the court but not in other places. Discrimination can be a reaction to external events where none of the parts are involved. It is yet to be seen whether the recent attacks in Paris and Copenhagen will have a similar impact on the labour market.

This paper considers the impact of discrimination on labour market performance for both natives and immigrants. We are interested in the impact on wages and unemployment for different skill levels and ethnicities as well as the effect on training and inequality.

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¹Davila and Mora (2005), Kaushal, Kaestner, and Reimers (2007), Rabby and Rodgers (2011) etc.

The novelty of this paper is to study the effects of discrimination of immigrants on labour market performance taking into account that workers risk losing skills during an unemployment spell and that firms supplying vacancies to any high or low productivity worker, not distinguishing by ethnicity, are potentially affected by discrimination.² The issue is that the impact of discrimination is potentially amplified if workers are subject to the risk of losing skills during their unemployment spell. Discrimination may not only result in natives and immigrants getting different pay for the same work, but also in workers with similar skill levels ending up in different occupations.

Following the empirical literature mentioned above, we model discrimination as a capricious rejection of immigrant applicants. Negative events, such as unexpected violent political or religious motivated developments, trigger these rejections. After a trigger event, an immigrant worker does not get a job offer, while a native worker does. In the model we assume that unemployed workers who lose their skills only can search for jobs in the low-productivity sector.³ Low-skilled workers may regain their skills training when unemployed.

Empirical evidence supports the fact that employment below an individual's qualifications, in terms of educational level, and loss of skill are important issues to consider. First, Arai et al (2000) show that the probability of getting a qualified job is 70% lower for immigrants to Sweden born in Eastern Europe, Asia or Africa, and 50% lower for those born in Latin America, than for similar natives. Immigrants are overrepresented in only three out of 29 occupations, all of which require no education or training. Second, Reitz (2001) shows that the under-utilization of immigrant skills is significant in Canada. Finally, Nielsen et al (2004) show that a large fraction of the wage gap between immigrants and natives in Denmark would disappear if immigrants could accumulate work experience.

This paper focuses on wages and unemployment and we therefore consider a search and matching framework, which allows vacancy supply to be affected by discrimination as well as both natives and immigrants. The model is along the lines of Pissarides (2000), combined with an endogenous skill choice. Acemoglu (2001) and Albrecht and Vroman (2002) model the choice of skill requirements by firms, while we consider the decision taken by workers. In Burdett and Smith (2002) and Aricó (2009), workers with heterogeneous training costs take an investment decision in skill-acquisition before entering the job market, while we allow for training any instance a worker loses skills. None of these papers study the issue of discrimination. Bowlus and Eckstein (2002), Flabbi (2010), Mailath et al. (2000), and Lang et al. (2005) study discrimination in the presence of search frictions, but without loss of skill.

The paper is organized as follows. First, in Section 2 we set up a simple two sector model without loss of skill and investigate the impact of discrimination on labour market performance. We show that if there is only discrimination in the low-skilled sector, these workers are negatively affected both in terms of reduced wages and higher unemployment, whereas high-skilled workers are unaffected. With equal discrimination in the two sectors, all workers are negatively affected in terms of lower wages and higher unemployment, where the impact is larger on high-skilled workers than low-skilled workers. We then extend the model to include a risk of losing skills and the opportunity of exogenous training while unemployed. In this case, discrimination in one skill sector affects discrimination in the other sector. In case of discrimination in the low-skilled sector the employment prospects of the high-skilled workers

²Larsen (2001) has a similar set-up, but does not distinguish by origin.

³For simplicity, we disregard self-employment.

improve, whereas in case of discrimination in both sectors, high-skilled workers are unambiguously worse off, while the impact on labour market performance for low-skilled workers is ambiguous. Finally, in Section 4, we include endogenous training, and show that higher discrimination in the low-skilled sector increases training of all workers, but the impact is stronger for immigrants. The proportion of high-skilled immigrants then becomes higher than the proportion of high-skilled natives, despite the fact that more immigrants tend to become low-skilled workers, that is more of them lose skills. This is the case as the higher fraction of immigrants than natives training more than compensates for the negative impact on immigrants' skill level through loss of skill. Section 5 brings an evaluation of the impact of discrimination on net output, where we show that the negative impact on net output is the stronger when discrimination exists in the high-skilled sector compared to when it exists only in the low-skilled sector. Section 6 includes simulations and Section 7 concludes.

2 A SIMPLE MODEL WITHOUT LOSS OF SKILLS

We develop a two sector equilibrium search and matching model where firms and workers are risk-neutral and infinitely lived. The economy is populated by native, n , and immigrant workers, $1 - n$, which are exogenously given. The labour force is normalized to one.

Firms in sector h require skilled workers with productivity y_h , while firms in sector l employ workers with productivity y_l , where $y_l < y_h$. Due to legal issues, firms may not direct vacancy supply towards natives only. In this first simple version of the model, half of the native and immigrant workers will be high-skilled and the other half will be low-skilled.

We model discrimination as a capricious rejection of immigrant applicants. If a negative external event, such as media portraying immigrants in a negative manner, occurs after a vacancy was opened but prior to a match with an immigrant worker, the immigrant is not offered a job. In this way, discrimination implies that immigrants face a lower probability of getting a job than natives. This occurs in a match with probability d_s , $s = h, l$.⁴

2.1 Matching

Unemployed high-productivity workers search for jobs in sector h and low productivity workers search in sector l . Productivity is sector specific. We assume that the value of skilled unemployment is higher than the value of unskilled employment, implying it is not optimal for high-skilled workers to search for low-skilled jobs.⁵

The matching function for sector s is assumed to have the functional form $v_s^\alpha u_s^{1-\alpha}$ where v_s is the sectorial vacancy rate and u_s is the unemployment rate in sector $s = h, l$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$. The transition rate into employment for a native worker with productivity s is given by $f_s^N = f(\theta_s) = \theta_s^\alpha$, $s = h, l$ where $\theta_s = v_s/u_s$ captures sectorial labour market tightness. As discrimination may disrupt a match, the immigrant workers' transition rates into employment are reduced relative to those of natives to $f_s^I = f(\theta_s)(1 - d_s) = \theta_s^\alpha(1 - d_s)$, $s = h, l$. The firm flow arrival rate is $q_s = \theta_s^{\alpha-1}$, $s = h, l$.

⁴An alternative is to model discrimination on exit, where an immigrant worker is either fired or forced to resign with a higher probability than a native worker. This alternative set up delivers results similar to those in our model.

⁵A sufficient condition requires that the difference in productivities is sufficiently large $y_h/y_l > 1.25$ and unemployment smaller than employment. See Appendix 1a for details.

2.2 Workers

The present discounted value of an unemployed worker of skill level $s = h, l$ and origin $J = N, I$ (natives or immigrants) is given by

$$\rho U_s^J = f_s^J (W_s^J - U_s^J), \quad J = N, I, \quad s = h, l, \quad (1)$$

where ρ is the discount rate. At the flow arrival rate f_s^J the worker gets a job and receives the value W_s^J , which satisfies

$$\rho W_s^J = w_s^J + \sigma (U_s^J - W_s^J), \quad J = N, I, \quad s = h, l, \quad (2)$$

where w_s^J is the wage in sector s for natives, $J = N$, or immigrants, $J = I$, and σ is job separation, which is assumed to be exogenous and identical for both sectors and for natives and immigrants. All parameter values are common knowledge.

2.3 Firms

The present discounted value of opening a vacancy in sector s is

$$\rho V_s^J = q_s (\phi_s (X_s^N - V_s^N) + (1 - \phi_s) (1 - d_s) (X_s^I - V_s^I)) - k, \quad s = h, l, \quad (3)$$

where ϕ_s is the proportion of natives among the unemployed workers of productivity s and k is the flow costs of maintaining an open vacancy. At the rate $q_s \phi_s$ the vacancy is filled with a native worker which provides a value X_s^N to the firm, and the rate $q_s (1 - \phi_s) (1 - d_s)$ the vacancy is filled with an immigrant creating the value X_s^I . The present discounted value of a job in sector s occupied by a worker of origin J satisfies

$$\rho X_s^J = y_s - w_s^J + \sigma (V_s^J - X_s^J), \quad J = N, I, \quad s = h, l. \quad (4)$$

Using (3), (4), the matching function and assuming free entry, $V_s = 0$, we obtain two equations which determine labour market tightness, $\theta_s, s = h, l$:

$$k \theta_s^{1-\alpha} (\rho + \sigma) - \phi_s (y_s - w_s^N) - (1 - \phi_s) (1 - d_s) (y_s - w_s^I) = 0, \quad s = h, l. \quad (5)$$

For given wages, discrimination has a relative large negative impact, on the value of supplying a vacancy when the pool of unemployed immigrants is relatively high, that is, when ϕ_s is small.

2.4 Wage Determination

Wages are determined by Nash Bargaining with equal bargaining power for worker and firm, resulting in the first order conditions: $X_s^J = W_s^J - U_s^J, s = h, l, J = N, I$, where we have imposed symmetry and the free entry condition, $V_s = 0, s = h, l$ and then substituting for equations (1)-(4) gives the equilibrium wages, w_s^J :

$$w_s^J = \frac{\rho + \sigma + f_s^J}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_s^J} y_s, \quad J = N, I, \quad s = h, l. \quad (6)$$

Skilled workers receive higher wages than low-skilled workers if $f_h^J > f_l^J$. The relative sign of workers' transition rates for the two sectors depend on the proportion of natives among the unemployed workers of productivity s . When discrimination is relatively high, this tends to reduce the fraction of native workers among the unemployed, ϕ_s , and therefore diminish the expected value of supplying a vacancy which lowers labour market tightness. We determine ϕ_s below, which allows us to determine the relative size of high-skilled and low-skilled workers' transition rate. Due to discrimination, immigrants experience a lower transition rate than natives, and due to this, natives receive higher wages than immigrants, $w_s^N > w_s^I, s = h, l$.

2.5 Unemployment

We derive steady state unemployment rates by equalizing the flows into and out of unemployment and by using the fact that we assume natives and immigrants are equally divided into skilled and low-skilled workers.⁶

The steady state unemployment rates then become:

$$u_s^J = \frac{\sigma}{f_s^J + \sigma}, \quad s = h, l, \quad J = N, I. \quad (7)$$

Discrimination implies that a native worker's transition rate is higher than an immigrant worker's transition rate, $f_s^N > f_s^I$ and hence for each skill level, immigrants experience a higher unemployment rate than natives, $u_s^I/u_s^N > 1, s = h, l$.

The proportion of natives among the unemployed workers of productivity $s = h, l$ is then given by

$$\phi_s = \frac{u_s^N 0.5n}{u_s^N 0.5n + u_s^I 0.5(1-n)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-n}{n} (u_s^I/u_s^N)}.$$

Considering the relative size of ϕ_h and ϕ_l , we examine two different cases. In the **first case**, discrimination is present in the sector employing low-skilled workers only, that is, $d_l > 0, d_h = 0$. Then native skilled and immigrant skilled workers face the same transition rate, $f_h^N = f_h^I = f_h$, which implies that they have the same unemployment rate. Therefore, the proportion of natives among the skilled workers only depends on the number of natives relative to the number of immigrants. As low-skilled immigrants have a higher unemployment rate than their native counterparts, $u_l^I/u_l^N > 1$, we obtain that the proportion of natives among the unemployed low-skilled workers is lower than the proportion of natives among the unemployed skilled workers:

$$\phi_l = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-n}{n} (u_l^I/u_l^N)} < \phi_h = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-n}{n}}. \quad (8)$$

In the **second case**, discrimination is equal in the two different sectors, $d_h = d_l = d$. This implies that the relative size of ϕ_h and ϕ_l depends on the relative size of f_h and f_l :

$$\phi_l = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-n}{n} (f_l^N + \sigma) / (f_l^I + \sigma)}, \quad \phi_h = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-n}{n} (f_h^N + \sigma) / (f_h^I + \sigma)}. \quad (9)$$

The proportion of natives among the unemployed low-skilled workers is lower than the proportion

⁶The flow equilibrium equations are $\sigma e_s^N 0.5n = f_s^N u_s^N 0.5n, s = h, l$ and $\sigma e_s^I 0.5(1-n) = f_s^I u_s^I 0.5(1-n), s = h, l$.

of natives among the unemployed skilled workers if and only if the transition rate for high-skilled workers is lower than the transition rate for low-skilled workers, i.e. $\phi_l \leq \phi_h$ if and only if $f_h \leq f_l$. Hence, a relative high transition rate reduces the number of natives among the unemployed, as the impact of the transition rate is higher for natives than immigrants.

2.6 Labour Market Tightness

Labour market tightness for the skilled sector and low-skilled sector is determined by inserting wages from equation (6) into equation (5):

$$k\theta_s^{1-\alpha} - \phi_s \frac{y_s}{2(\rho + \sigma) + \theta_s^\alpha} - (1 - \phi_s) \frac{y_s(1 - d_s)}{2(\rho + \sigma) + \theta_s^\alpha(1 - d_s)} = 0, \quad s = h, l. \quad (10)$$

Comparing the values of labour market tightness in the high-skilled and low-skilled sectors, we obtain the following: as productivity is higher for high-skilled workers than for low-skilled workers, this tends to increase labour market tightness in the skilled sector relative to the low-skilled sector. However, discrimination also affects the expected profitability of supplying a vacancy and therefore the vacancy supply. In the first case, when there is no discrimination for skilled workers, $d_l > 0, d_h = 0$, supplying vacancies toward low-skilled workers is even less profitable, and labour market tightness is higher for skilled workers than low-skilled workers, $\theta_h > \theta_l$. This results in a higher transition rate for high-skilled workers than low-skilled workers, $f_h > f_l$. In the second case, where $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector is higher than labour market tightness in the low-skilled sector, provided discrimination is not too high. This can be shown in the following way. In case of no discrimination, $\theta_h > \theta_l$ and $\phi_h = \phi_l = \frac{1}{1+(1-n)/n}$. As discrimination increases, the proportion of natives among the unemployed workers fall as they are only indirectly affected through reduced vacancy supply. As labour market tightness and thereby the worker's transition rate is higher for skilled workers than for low-skilled workers, the negative impact is larger for the former. Hence, the proportion of natives increases more for the high-skilled workers than for the low-skilled workers, potentially resulting in a level of discrimination where labour market tightness is higher for low-skilled than for skilled workers. Hence, when discrimination is not too high, $\theta_h > \theta_l$, the result is $f_h > f_l$ and $w_h^J > w_l^J, J = N, I$. Furthermore, in this case, high-skilled workers experience a lower unemployment rate than low-skilled workers.

2.7 No Loss of Skill and Higher Discrimination

In this section, we examine the impact on labour market performance due to an increase in discrimination. We consider the two different cases. In the first case, discrimination is only present in the low-skilled sector and in the second, discrimination is present at an equal level in both sectors. Proofs of propositions are given by straightforward differentiations of the involved equations.

2.7.1 Discrimination of Low-skilled Workers

When only low-skilled workers are discriminated against, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$, we observe the following.

Proposition: when discrimination is only present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$, an increase in discrimination reduces labour market tightness in the low-skilled sector, $d\theta_l/dd_l < 0$. Consequently, the low-skilled workers' wages fall and their unemployment rate increases. The reduction of

wages and the increase in unemployment is higher for immigrants than natives, $|dw_i^N/dd_i| < |dw_i^I/dd_i|$, $du_i^N/dd_i < du_i^I/dd_i$, implying an increase in inequality between natives and immigrants. The proportion of natives among the low-skilled unemployed workers decreases, $d\phi_l/dd_i < 0$ whereas the proportion of natives among the high-skilled workers is unaffected, $d\phi_h/dd_i = 0$. Labour market tightness and thereby the unemployment rates and wages for skilled workers, are also unaffected.

Higher discrimination in the sector employing low-skilled workers has a direct negative impact on labour market tightness for low-skilled workers. The reduction in labour market tightness reduces all low-skilled workers' transition rates and as immigrants are also directly negatively affected, their transition rates fall more than the transition rate of natives. Therefore, the unemployment rate for low-skilled workers increases, again more for immigrants than natives. Finally, the reduction of the transition rate reduces the bargaining position of all low-skilled workers, but more for immigrants than for natives, which implies that all low-skilled wages fall and the negative impact is larger for immigrants than for natives. Hence, inequality between natives and immigrants increases.

As skilled workers are not affected by discrimination, the inequality between high-skilled and low-skilled workers increases, both in terms of wage differences and unemployment rates. Hence, if discrimination is only present in the sector employing low-skilled workers, discrimination increases wage differences between all skilled and all low-skilled workers, for both natives and immigrants, beyond what is due to a pure productivity difference.

2.7.2 Discrimination of High-skilled and Low-skilled Workers

In the second case, both skilled and low-skilled workers are discriminated against, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$. In this case we obtain the following around $d_h = d_l = 0$.

Proposition: when discrimination is present in both sectors, that is, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, an increase in discrimination reduces labour market tightness in both sectors, but the impact on the sector employing skilled workers is the largest, $|d\theta_h/dd| > |d\theta_l/dd|$. All workers' wages fall and their unemployment rate increases. The reduction of wages and the increase in unemployment is larger for immigrants than natives, $|dw_s^N/dd| < |dw_s^I/dd|$, $du_s^N/dd < du_s^I/dd$, implying an increase in inequality between natives and immigrants. The proportion of natives among the unemployed workers decreases, and the negative impact is greater for skilled workers, $|d\phi_h/dd| > |d\phi_l/dd|$, corresponding to a decrease in inequality between high-skilled and low-skilled workers in terms of unemployment rates.

When discrimination increases by the same amount in both sectors, there is a direct negative impact on labour market tightness for all workers. The reduction in labour market tightness reduces all workers' transition rate and as immigrants are also directly negatively affected, their transition rate falls more so than the transition rate of natives. Therefore, the unemployment rate for low-skilled workers increases, again more for immigrants than natives.

The bargaining position decreases for all workers as their transition rate falls, and the larger decline for immigrants results in lower wages and as the impact on wages is larger for immigrants than for natives, this implies more inequality between natives and immigrants.

3 LOSS OF SKILL AND EXOGENOUS TRAINING

The impact of discrimination is potentially amplified if workers are subject to the risk of losing skills during unemployment. Therefore we include this possibility in our model by allowing for skill loss during periods of unemployment, shifting the worker from being a high-skilled to a low-skilled worker. Unemployed workers who lose their skills can only search for jobs in the low-productivity sector. Low-skilled workers may regain their skills by training when unemployed, where their training opportunities arrive at an exogenous rate.

3.1 Workers

The present discounted value of the unemployed skilled worker of origin $J = N, I$ is modified to

$$\rho U_h^J = f_h^J (W_h^J - U_h^J) + \lambda (U_l^J - U_h^J), \quad J = N, I, \quad (11)$$

where λ is the rate by which the high-skilled unemployed worker loses skills and becomes a low-skilled unemployed worker with the value U_l^J :

$$\rho U_l^J = f_l^J (W_l^J - U_l^J) + \gamma (U_h^J - U_l^J), \quad J = N, I, \quad (12)$$

where γ is the rate by which low-skilled workers regain their skills. This value is assumed to be exogenous, an assumption which is modified in the next section.

The present discounted value for employed workers is still given by equation (2).

3.2 Firms

The present discounted value of posting a vacancy in sector s is given by equation (3), the value of a job occupied by a worker of origin J , X_s^J , satisfies equation (4) and labour market tightness, θ_s , $s = h, l$, is determined by equation (5).

3.3 Wage Determination

As before, wages are determined by Nash Bargaining with equal bargaining power for worker and firm.

Using equations (2)-(4), (11) and (12) gives the equilibrium wages with loss of skill and exogenous training for high-skilled workers, and low-skilled workers

$$w_h^J = \frac{\lambda f_l^J y_l + y_h \left(2((\rho + \sigma)\mu + f_h^J(\rho + \gamma)) + f_l^J \left(\lambda + \rho + \frac{\rho}{\rho + \sigma} f_h^J \right) \right)}{D^J}, \quad (13)$$

$$w_l^J = \frac{\gamma f_h^J y_h + y_l \left(2\mu(\rho + \sigma) + f_h^J(\rho + \gamma) + f_l^J \left(2(\rho + \lambda) + \frac{\rho}{\rho + \sigma} f_h^J \right) \right)}{D^J}, \quad (14)$$

where $\mu = (\rho + \lambda + \gamma)$ and $D^J = 2(2(\rho + \sigma)\mu + f_h^J(\rho + \gamma)) + f_l^J \left(2(\lambda + \rho) + \frac{\rho}{\rho + \sigma} f_h^J \right)$. As before, high-skilled workers receive higher wages than low-skilled workers if $f_h > f_l$. Wages in one sector are dependent on labour market conditions in the other sector due to the risk of losing skills and the probability of regaining skills. The transition rate of both sectors will affect wages in both sectors.

Hence, when considering discrimination, wages in one sector are directly affected by discrimination in this sector and indirectly affected by discrimination in the other sector. High-skilled natives have higher wages than high-skilled immigrants as they have a higher transition rate from unemployment into employment and therefore a better wage bargaining position.

3.4 Unemployment

The flow equilibrium equations determining the unemployment rates now includes the flows between low-skilled and high-skilled unemployment.⁷ This gives the unemployment and employment numbers, where $J = N, I$, $n^N = n$ and $n^I = 1 - n$:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_h^J &= \frac{\sigma n^J}{\left(\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}\right)}, \quad \nu_l^J = \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \frac{\sigma n^J}{\left(\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}\right)} \\ e_h^J &= \frac{f_h^J n^J}{\left(\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}\right)}, \quad e_l^J = \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \frac{f_l^J n^J}{\left(\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}\right)}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

We note the following. Irrespectively of case, unemployment of natives as a fraction of the total number of natives is always lower than the unemployment for immigrants as a fraction of the total number of immigrants for each skill group, $\nu_s^I / (1 - n) > \nu_s^N / n$, $s = h, l$. In **the first case**, when $d_h = 0$ and $d_l > 0$, we find that employment of high-skilled immigrants is higher than employment of high-skilled natives, $e_h^I / (1 - n) > e_h^N / n$, whereas employment of low-skilled natives is higher than employment of low-skilled immigrants, $e_l^N / n > e_l^I / (1 - n)$. This is the case as the transition rate is identical for high-skilled natives and immigrants but lower for low-skilled immigrants than low-skilled natives. This implies that a larger fraction of the high-skilled immigrants will be employed compared to the fraction of high-skilled natives, and similarly that a greater fraction of low-skilled natives will be employed compared to the fraction of low-skilled immigrants employed.

In **the second case**, both employment fractions relative to the total number of natives and immigrants, respectively, are higher for natives than for immigrants: $e_s^N / n > e_s^I / (1 - n)$, $s = h, l$. The intuition is here that equal discrimination for both high- and low-skilled immigrants reduces employment of both groups relative to the natives.

The unemployment rates, that is, the number of unemployed as a fraction of the labour force for each skill level, are then again represented by equation (7): $u_s^J = \frac{\nu_s^J}{\nu_s^J + e_s^J} = \frac{\sigma}{f_s^J + \sigma}$, $s = h, l$, $J = N, I$. However, as $\gamma \nu_l^J = \lambda \nu_h^J$, $J = N, I$ we obtain that the proportion of natives among each skill group for the two different cases are identical.

⁷We have for $J = N, I$, and $n^N = n$ and $n^I = 1 - n$:

$$\sigma e_s^J n^J = f_s^J \nu_s^J n, \quad s = h, l, \quad \sigma e_h^J n^J + \gamma \nu_l^J n^J = f_h^J \nu_h^J n^J + \lambda \nu_h^J n^J,$$

$$\sigma e_l^J n^J + \lambda \nu_l^J n^J = f_l^J \nu_l^J n^J + \gamma \nu_l^J n^J,$$

and $u_h^N + e_h^N + \nu_h^N + \nu_l^N = n$, $\nu_h^I + \nu_h^I + e_l^I + \nu_l^I = 1 - n$. Hence we need that $\gamma \nu_l^J = \lambda \nu_h^J$, $J = N, I$ and using the formulas above we obtain:

$$\nu_h^J + \frac{f_h^J}{\sigma} \nu_h^J + \frac{f_l^J}{\sigma} \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \nu_h^J + \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \nu_h^J = n^J.$$

$$\phi_h = \frac{\nu_h^N}{\nu_h^N + \nu_h^I} = \frac{1}{1 + \nu_h^I/\nu_h^N} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-n)}{n} \frac{(\sigma + f_h^I + (f_l^I + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma})}{(\sigma + f_h^N + (f_l^N + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma})}}.$$

and

$$\phi_l = \frac{1}{1 + (\nu_l^I/\nu_l^N)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-n)}{n} \frac{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}(\sigma + f_h^I + (f_l^I + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma})}{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}(\sigma + f_h^N + (f_l^N + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma})}} = \phi_h = \phi. \quad (16)$$

In a steady state, the flows between high- and low-skilled workers are identical and the fraction of natives in the unemployment pool is the same for high- and low-skilled workers.

3.5 Labour Market Tightness

Labour market tightness for the skilled sector and low-skilled sector is still determined by equation (5). We substitute for wages from equations (13) and (14) to obtain

$$\frac{k\theta_h^{1-\alpha}}{\mu} = \sum_{J=N,I} \phi_h^J y_h \frac{(2\mu(\rho + \sigma) + f_l^J(\rho + \lambda)) - \lambda f_l^J y_l}{D^J}, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{k\theta_l^{1-\alpha}}{\mu} = \sum_{J=N,I} \phi_l^J y_l \frac{(2\mu(\rho + \sigma) + f_h^J(\rho + \gamma)) - \gamma f_h^J y_h}{D^N}, \quad (18)$$

where $\phi_s^N = \phi$ and $\phi_s^I = (1 - \phi)(1 - d_s)$, $s = h, l$. Loss of skill during a period of unemployment and exogenous retraining implies that labour market tightness in each sector is dependent on labour market conditions in both sectors through the impact on workers' bargaining position and thereby wages.

Comparing the values of labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector and the low-skilled sector obtains the following: productivity is higher for skilled workers than for low-skilled workers, which tends to increase labour market tightness in the skilled sector relative to labour market tightness in the low-skilled sector. In addition, as discrimination for low-skilled workers is always higher than or equal to discrimination for high-skilled workers, this further increases labour market tightness for high-skilled workers relative to labour market tightness for low-skilled workers. Hence, $\theta_h > \theta_l$, resulting in $f_h > f_l$ and $w_h^J > w_l^J$, $J = N, I$.

3.6 Loss of Skill, Exogenous Training, Higher Discrimination and More Immigrants

When unemployed workers are subject to loss of skills during their unemployment experience, the results on the impact of discrimination change, as now the two sectors are interrelated.

3.6.1 Discrimination in the Low-skilled Sector

As all workers risk losing skills during unemployment, discrimination against low-skilled workers will affect both low-skilled and high-skilled workers.

Proposition: when discrimination is only present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$, an increase in discrimination reduces labour market tightness and wages in the low-skilled sector, $d\theta_l/dd_l < 0$

0, $dw_l^J/dd_l < 0$ $J = N, I$, and also reduces wages and increases labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector, $dw_h^J/dd_l < 0$, $J=N, I$, $d\theta_h/dd_l > 0$. Consequently, the low-skilled workers' unemployment rate increases, $du_l/dd_l > 0$ and high-skilled workers' unemployment rate falls, $du_h/dd_l < 0$. Inequality in terms of unemployment between all high-skilled and low-skilled workers increases.

Proof: We assume discrimination is present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0$, $d_l > 0$, and differentiate the labour market tightness conditions, (17) and (18) with respect to θ_h, θ_l and d_l and obtain $d\theta_l/dd_l < 0$ and $d\theta_h/dd_l < 0$. Next, we differentiate equations (13) and (14) with respect to d_l to obtain $dw_s^J/dd_l < 0$, $s = h, l$. Hence, θ_l and w_s $s = h, l$ fall and θ_h increases. Differentiating equation (7) with respect to d_l using the above results then gives $du_l/dd_l > 0$ and $du_h/dd_l < 0$.

Low-skilled immigrants suffer from both direct and indirect effects of discrimination, while low-skilled natives are only negatively affected by the indirect effects. Hence, all low-skilled workers face lower wages and higher unemployment. The fall in low-skilled workers' wages and transition rates decreases the value of the outside option for all skilled workers, due to the risk of losing skills. Skilled workers' bargaining position is then damaged and they accept lower wages. This makes high-skilled workers more attractive and therefore, more vacancies are opened in this sector, reducing unemployment. Wages rise as there are more vacancies around, but this impact is smaller than the impact of the original wage reduction. Hence, the existence of discrimination in the low-skilled sector provides a positive employment externality on the high-skilled sector; it actually increases employment of all high-skilled workers.

In terms of inequality we obtain the following. Workers experience more wages dispersion between immigrants and natives. The reduction in unemployment for high-skilled natives and increase in unemployment for low-skilled workers increase inequality between high- and low-skilled workers in terms of unemployment.

3.6.2 Discrimination of all High-skilled and Low-skilled Workers

When all immigrants may experience discrimination, both low and high-skilled workers, the result is more ambiguous.

Proposition: when discrimination is present in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, an increase in discrimination reduces labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector, $d\theta_h/dd < 0$, $dw_h^J/dd < 0$ $J = N, I$, whereas the impact on labour market tightness is ambiguous for the low-skilled sector and the impact on all wages is most likely to be negative. Consequently, the impact on high-skilled workers' unemployment rate is positive whereas the impact on low-skilled workers unemployment rate is ambiguous.

Proof: We assume discrimination is present in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, and differentiate the labour market tightness conditions, (17) and (18) with respect to θ_h, θ_l and d and obtain, illustrated in a θ_h, θ_l diagram, a negatively sloped curve for the $\theta_l(\theta_h)$ locus representing the low-skilled sector given the sufficient condition, $\gamma y_h - y_l(\rho + \gamma) > 0$ and an ambiguously sloped $\theta_h(\theta_l)$ locus representing the high-skilled sector. When discrimination increases, the latter curve shifts towards the left. It cannot be determined whether the $\theta_l(\theta_h)$ locus representing the low-skilled sector shifts upwards or downwards. In the case when it shifts upwards it shifts less than the locus representing labour market tightness

for the high-skilled sector. Hence, θ_h falls and the impact on θ_l is ambiguous. Considering equations (13) and (14) we obtain that $dw_h^J/dd_l < 0$, $s = h, l$ is the most likely result, as there are no direct positive impact on wages, and labour market tightness in the low-skilled sector can only increase, if wages fall (see equation (5)). Using equation (7) we obtain $du_h^J/dd_l > 0$ and the sign of $du_l^J/dd_l > 0$ is ambiguous.

Discrimination in the high-skilled sector directly reduces the return to vacancy supply and as high-skilled workers' bargaining position is diminished, they accept lower wages. This is also the case for low-skilled workers due to discrimination in the low-skilled sector. The direct impact on labour market tightness therefore tends to raise unemployment. However, reduced employment prospects in one sector affect the other sector due to skill loss and the probability of regaining skills. As labour market tightness, and therefore the worker's transition rate, is higher in the high-skilled sector than in the low-skilled sector, the direct impact of higher discrimination is larger in the high-skilled sector than in the low-skilled sector. Therefore, wage moderation among low-skilled workers may enhance the profitability of supplying a vacancy in the low-skilled sector to such an extent that labour market tightness increases in this sector and therefore, also the low-skilled worker's transition rate. As labour market tightness for high-skilled workers unambiguously falls, their unemployment rate increases, whereas the impact on the unemployment rate for low skilled workers is ambiguous.

Hence, again we notice that due to loss of skill and the possibility of losing and regaining skills, discrimination in one sector is important for the other sector. In this case, where discrimination is present in both sectors, low-skilled workers may gain in terms of better employment chances.

3.6.3 More Immigrants

In this section we determine the impact of a higher fraction of immigrants. As firm's vacancy supply is affected by the fraction of natives among the job searchers, labour market tightness will be affected.

Proposition: when discrimination is either present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$, or in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, more immigration, a higher $(1 - n)$, reduces labour market tightness and wages in both sectors, $d\theta_s/d(1 - n) < 0$, $dw_s^J/(d(1 - n)) < 0$, $J = N, I$. Consequently, both unemployment rates increase, $du_s/d(1 - n) > 0$. The unemployment rates of natives increase more than that of immigrants. This reduces inequality in terms of unemployment rates, $du_s^N/dn > du_s^I/dn$, $s = h, l$.

Proof: We assume discrimination is present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$, or in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, and differentiate the labour market tightness conditions, (17) and (18) with respect to θ_h, θ_l and $1 - n$ and obtain $d\theta_s/(1 - n) < 0$, $s = h, l$. Considering equations (13) and (14) we obtain that $dw_s^J/d(1 - n) < 0$, $s = h, l$ and from equation (7) we obtain $du_s^J/d(1 - n) > 0$, $s = h, l$.

When there is an increase in the share of immigrants, a firm is more likely to match with an immigrant. This increases the expected duration of a vacancy, as discrimination implies that more immigrants are associated with a lower matching frequency. The profitability of opening a vacancy falls. All workers' wages fall as their bargaining position is weakened. This reduction in wages increases the transition rates for workers, modifying the wage reduction. Fewer vacancies increase unemployment of all workers. As native workers' transition rate is higher than immigrants' transition rate, the impact is

stronger for natives than for immigrants. Therefore natives suffer a higher increase in unemployment, whereby the relative unemployment rate for immigrant relative to native workers decreases.

4 LOSS OF SKILL AND ENDOGENOUS TRAINING

In this section we change the assumption of exogenous training. Here, training is assumed to be endogenous, that is, it is now an endogenous decision, whether a worker, who has lost skills, wants to retrain or remain as a low-skilled worker.

4.1 Workers

The present discounted value of the unemployed skilled worker of origin $J = N, I$ and of employed high- and low-skilled employment are still given by equations (11) and (6) whereas the present discounted value of a low-skilled worker of origin $J = N, I$ is modified to

$$\rho U_t^J = f_t^J(W_t^J - U_t^J), \quad J = N, I. \quad (19)$$

A low-skilled unemployed worker can choose to search for a job in the low-skilled sector or engage in training. To become high-skilled unemployed, a worker pays a per period cost $c \in U[0; 1]$ which is specific to that training opportunity. The effort needed by a worker to retrain in a particular training opportunity depends on the location and time where this training is provided, whether she is healthy or sick, the family situation at that moment, etc. These factors vary over time. Therefore, the fact that a worker chooses to train in one opportunity does not imply that the worker also train next time he or she loses skills.

The worker compares the present discounted value of training, $U_t^J(c)$, to the value of being an unemployed high-skilled worker. The value of training is given by

$$\rho U_t^J = \gamma' (U_h^J - U_l^J) - c^J, \quad J = N, I,$$

where γ' is the exogenous rate by which the training programme ceases. When this happens, the worker returns to the labour force as a skilled worker. The marginal worker, with cost \hat{c}^J , $J = N, I$ is indifferent between training and remaining low-skilled. The marginal worker thus satisfies the condition

$$\rho U_t^J = \rho U_t^J(\hat{c}^J), \quad J = N, I. \quad (20)$$

Workers with costs of training $c \leq \hat{c}^J$, $J = N, I$ train, whereas workers with higher costs do not.

4.2 Firms

The present discounted value of posting a vacancy in sector s is given by equation (3), the value of a job occupied by a worker of origin J , X_s^J satisfies equation (4) and labour market tightness, θ_s , $s = h, l$, is determined by equation (5).

4.3 Wages

Wages are determined by Nash Bargaining and with bargaining power equal to one half. Using

equations (11), (6) as well as equation (2)-(4) we obtain:

$$w_h^J = \frac{y_h \left((\rho + \lambda) + f_h^J \frac{\rho}{\rho + \sigma} \right) + y_l \frac{\lambda f_l^J}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l^J}}{2(\rho + \lambda) + f_h^J \frac{\rho}{\rho + \sigma}}, \quad J = N, I, \quad (21)$$

$$w_l^J = y_l \frac{\rho + \sigma + f_l^J}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l^J}, \quad J = N, I. \quad (22)$$

High-skilled workers receive higher wages than low-skilled workers, $w_h^J > w_l^J$, $J = N, I$, as $y_h > y_l$. if $f_h > f_l$. As was the case with exogenous training, high-skilled sector wages are affected by conditions in the low-skilled sector due to the risk of losing skills. However, low-skilled wages are no longer affected by conditions in the high-skilled sector as training opportunities arrive randomly. High-skilled immigrant wages are then directly affected by discrimination in both the low- and the high-skilled sector whereas low-skilled immigrant wages are only affected by discrimination in the low-skilled sector. As in the two previous versions of the model, natives receive higher wages than immigrants as natives experience a higher transition rate into employment than immigrants.

4.4 Labour Market Tightness

Replacing for wages in the equation for labour market tightness in equation (5) to obtain the equations for labour market tightness with loss of skill and endogenous training for the two sectors:

$$k\theta_h^{1-\alpha}(\rho + \sigma) - \phi_h \Omega_h^N - (1 - \phi_h)(1 - d_h) \Omega_h^I = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$k\theta_l^{1-\alpha} - y_l \frac{\phi_l}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l} - y_l \frac{(1 - \phi_l)(1 - d_l)}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l(1 - d_l)} = 0, \quad (24)$$

where $\Omega_h^J = \frac{y_h(\rho + \lambda) - \frac{y_l \lambda f_l^J}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l^J}}{2(\rho + \lambda) + f_h^J \frac{\rho}{\rho + \sigma}}$, $J = N, I$. In order to determine the relative size of labour market tightness in the high and low productivity sector, we need to determine the relative size of ϕ_h and ϕ_l , which in turn depends on the relative size of f_h and f_l .

In the section on unemployment and skills below, we show that $\phi_h < \phi_l$ in **case 1** where $d_h = 0$ and $d_l > 0$. In this case, labour market tightness for high-skilled workers is higher than labour market tightness for low-skilled workers for the following reason: high-skilled workers have higher productivity and there are relative more immigrants in the unemployment pool for high-skilled workers than for low-skilled workers, and immigrants receive lower wages than natives and are therefore relatively more profitable (and there is no direct negative impact on labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector from discrimination).

In **case 2**, we cannot determine the relative size of ϕ_h and ϕ_l . Therefore the relatively size of labour market tightness is ambiguous.

4.5 Training

We insert equation (19) into the training equation (20), substitute for values and then wages, to obtain the equation determining the marginal worker who trains:

$$\hat{c}^J = \frac{\gamma' f_h^J y_h - \frac{y_l f_l^J}{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_l} \left(\frac{\rho+\gamma'}{\rho+\sigma} f_h^J + 2(\rho+\lambda+\gamma') \right)}{2(\rho+\lambda) + f_h^J \frac{\rho}{\rho+\sigma}}, \quad J = N, I. \quad (25)$$

A necessary condition for workers to train is that the right hand side is positive. For this to be the case, the probability of obtaining a high-skilled job needs to be high, f_h^J high, and so does the difference in productivity achieved by training, $y_h - y_l$. We also note that the right hand side of equation (25) is less than one, which ensures that $\hat{c}^J < 1$.

Proposition: when discrimination is present only in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$, more immigrants than natives acquire training, $\hat{c}^I > \hat{c}^N$. When discrimination is present in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, the relative number of immigrants and natives acquiring training is ambiguous.

When only low-skilled workers are discriminated against, low-skilled immigrants are worse relative to low-skilled natives, whereas high-skilled immigrants and natives consider the same labour market tightness. Consequently, it is more attractive to acquire training for immigrants than for natives. When discrimination is facing both low-skilled and high-skilled workers, the relative training decision is ambiguous. Discrimination for high-skilled workers tends directly to raise the number of high-skilled natives relative to high-skilled immigrants, but discrimination for low-skilled workers on the other hand tends to raise the number of training immigrants. On the whole, it cannot be determined whether in case of equal discrimination in the two sector, there are more or less natives than immigrants who train.

4.6 Unemployment and Skills

The flow equilibrium equations determining the unemployment rates now include the flows between low-skilled and high-skilled unemployment, where the flow from the low-skilled to high-skilled labour force is endogenous. The flow into low-skilled unemployment from high-skilled unemployment is equal to the flow from low-skilled unemployment into high-skilled unemployment.⁸

As unemployment rates are the number of unemployed relative to the number of workers in the labour force for each skill level, we obtain the same unemployment rates as in the previous two versions of the model, equation (7).

The proportions of natives among the unemployed workers of high-skill level and low-skilled level become:

$$\phi_h = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-n}{n}\kappa}, \quad \phi_l = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\hat{c}^N}{\hat{c}^I} \frac{1-n}{n}\kappa},$$

⁸We have for $J = N, I$, and $n^N = n$ and $n^I = 1 - n$:

$$\sigma e_l^J n^J + \lambda u_l^J n^J = f_l^J \nu_l^J n^J + \hat{c}^J \nu_l^J n, \quad \hat{c}^J u_l^J = \gamma' \nu_t^J, \quad \nu_h^N + e_h^J + e_l^J + \nu_l^J + \nu_t^J = n^J.$$

We need $\gamma' \nu_t^J = \lambda \nu_h^J = \hat{c}^J \nu_l^J$ and obtain the following unemployment and employment equations

$$\nu_h^J = \frac{\sigma n^J}{\sigma + f_h^N + (f_l^N + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^N} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma'}}, \quad \nu_l^J = \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^N} \frac{\sigma n^J}{\sigma + f_h^N + (f_l^N + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^N} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma'}},$$

$$e_h^J = \frac{f_h^J n^J}{\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^J} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma'}}, \quad e_l^J = \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^J} \frac{f_l^J n^J}{\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^J} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma'}}.$$

where $\kappa = \frac{\sigma + f_h^N + (f_l^N + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^N} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma}}{\sigma + f_h^I + (f_l^I + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^I} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma}}$. We note that the proportion of natives among the high-skilled unemployed workers will be greater than the proportion of natives among the low-skilled unemployed workers if natives choose to train more than immigrants, that is $\phi_h \geq \phi_l$ if $\hat{c}^N \geq \hat{c}^I$. This is the case as more natives training directly increases the labour force of high-skilled natives relative to high skilled immigrants and at the same time increases the number of low-skilled immigrants relative to high-skilled immigrants.

Concerning the impact of relative training on both proportions of natives among the unemployment, that is on both ϕ_h and ϕ_l , we find that more natives acquiring skills relative to immigrants, that is a higher \hat{c}^N/\hat{c}^I , has two impacts. A higher \hat{c}^N/\hat{c}^I increases unemployment of high-skilled natives relative to unemployment of high-skilled immigrants, reducing κ and thereby increases ϕ_h . A higher \hat{c}^N/\hat{c}^I also directly reduces the fraction of natives among the low-skilled workers. The latter impact is the stronger and therefore the impact of higher \hat{c}^N/\hat{c}^I on ϕ_l is negative.

In **case 1**, where discrimination is present in the low-skilled sector only, $d_h = 0$ and $d_l > 0$, the proportion of natives among the unemployed workers is higher for low-skilled workers than high-skilled workers as $\hat{c}^N < \hat{c}^I$. That is, more immigrants than natives train and therefore there are more natives in the low-skilled unemployment pool than in the high-skilled one, $\phi_h < \phi_l$. In the **second case**, where all immigrants are discriminated against, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, relative training of natives and immigrants is ambiguous and therefore the relative size of ϕ_h and ϕ_l is ambiguous.

Finally, we consider the proportion of skilled workers in the economy. This fraction will depend on where there is discrimination:

$$\frac{\nu_h^J + e_h^J}{n^J} = \frac{\sigma + f_h^J}{\sigma + f_h^J + (f_l^J + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\hat{c}^J} + \frac{\sigma \lambda}{\gamma}}, \quad J = N, I.$$

In **the first case**, where discrimination is present in the low-skilled sector only, $d_h = 0$ and $d_l > 0$, the proportion of high-skilled workers is higher among immigrants than natives, as low-skilled immigrants have a stronger incentive to train than low-skilled natives. In **the second case**, when there is discrimination in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, we cannot immediately determine whether the proportion of skilled workers is higher among natives than among immigrants.

4.7 Loss of Skill, Endogenous Training, Higher Discrimination and More Immigrants

In this section we examine the impact of discrimination and immigration on labour market performance given training is endogenous.

4.7.1 Discrimination in the Low-skilled Sector

When discrimination is present in the low productivity sector, $d_h = 0$, $d_l > 0$, native wages will be higher for both high and low productivity workers, $w_s^N > w_s^I$, $s = h, l$. High-skilled native workers have higher wages than immigrants, even though there is no discrimination in the high-skilled sector, as the risk of losing skills reduces the skilled worker's bargaining power when discrimination exists for low-skilled workers. We therefore have the following result.

Proposition: when training is endogenous and discrimination exists in the low-skilled sector, $d_h =$

$0, d_l > 0$, an increase in discrimination induces more low-skilled unemployed immigrant workers to train, $d\hat{c}^I/dd_l > 0$, reduces labour market tightness and wages in the low-skilled sector, $d\theta_l/dd_l < 0$, $dw_l^J/dd_l < 0$ $J = N, I$, and reduces wages and increases labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector, $dw_h^J/dd_l < 0$, $J=N, I$, $d\theta_h/dd_l > 0$. Consequently, the low-skilled workers' unemployment rate increases, $du_l/dd_l > 0$ and high-skilled workers' unemployment rate falls, $du_h/dd_l < 0$. Natives also train more but the impact is smaller than the impact on immigrants, $d\hat{c}^N/dd_l > 0$, $d\hat{c}^I/dd_l > d\hat{c}^N/dd_l$. The proportion of high-skilled workers among the immigrants increases relative to the proportion of high-skilled workers among the natives.

Proof: We assume $d_h = 0$, $d_l > 0$, and differentiate the labour market tightness equations, (17) and (18) with respect to θ_h, θ_l and d_l and consider the impact around $d_l = 0$ to obtain $d\theta_l/dd_l < 0$ and $d\theta_h/dd_l > 0$ implying $du_l/dd_l > 0$ and $du_h/dd_l < 0$. Differentiating the wage equation for low-skilled workers, (22) with respect to d_l gives $dw_l/dd_l < 0$ and as the high-skilled sector is not directly affected around $d_l = 0$ by d_l but only through wages, high skilled wages must fall. Differentiating equation (25) with respect to d_l gives $d\hat{c}^J/dd_l > 0$, $J = N, I$. As low-skilled immigrants are more negatively affected than natives, due to the direct impact from discrimination, and natives are only affected through reduced labour market tightness in the low skilled sector, we obtain that $d\hat{c}^I/dd_l > d\hat{c}^N/dd_l$ and hence $d\frac{\nu_h^I + e_h^I}{n^I}/dd_l > d\frac{\nu_h^N + e_h^N}{n^N}/dd_l$.

Low-skilled immigrants are affected both directly and indirectly by discrimination, while low-skilled natives are only negatively affected by the indirect effect. Hence, all low-skilled workers face lower wages and higher unemployment. The fall in low-skilled workers' wages and transition rates lowers the value of the outside option for all high-skilled workers, due to the risk of losing skills. High-skilled workers' bargaining position then worsens, implying they accept lower wages. High-skilled workers are now more attractive, which increases vacancy supply in this sector, thus reducing unemployment. Discrimination in the low-skilled sector reduces wages in the high-skilled sector, as the positive impact due to more vacancies is smaller than the original wage reduction. Hence, as with exogenous training, the existence of discrimination in the low-skilled sector provides a positive employment externality on the high-skilled sector; vacancy supply and thus employment increase in the high-skilled sector.

Both the diminished employment prospects for low-skilled workers and the higher transition rate for high-skilled workers induce low-skilled immigrants and natives to train more. Training therefore increases. As immigrants are both directly and indirectly affected by discrimination whereas natives are only indirectly affected, immigrants have greater incentives to acquire skills. Thus, the positive impact on training is larger for immigrants than for natives. This furthermore leads to an increase in the proportion of high-skilled among the immigrants which is greater than the increase in the proportion of high-skilled among the natives.

Hence, notice here that discrimination for low-skilled workers has a positive impact on the distribution of skills for immigrants relatively to natives. While discrimination does imply that low-skilled immigrants suffer more than native low-skilled workers, in terms of lower employment chances and lower wages, they at the same time have larger incentives to acquire training. For those with sufficiently low training costs, they train to a larger extent than natives and, by doing so, escape the discrimination influenced low-skilled sector.

4.7.2 Discrimination of all High-skilled and Low-skilled Workers

When all immigrants may experience discrimination, both low and high-skilled workers, the result is, as above with exogenous training, more ambiguous.

Proposition: when training is endogenous and discrimination is present in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, an equal increase in discrimination has an ambiguous impact on training, reduces labour market tightness in the low-skilled sector and all wages, $d\theta_l/dd < 0$, $dw_s^J/dd < 0$ $J = N, I$, $s = h, l$ whereas the impact on labour market tightness is ambiguous for the high-skilled sector. Consequently, the unemployment rate for low-skilled workers increases, $du_l^J/dd < 0$ whereas du_h^J/dd has an ambiguous sign. The impact on the proportion of natives among the high and low-skilled unemployed workers is ambiguous.

Proof: We assume $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, and differentiate equations (17) and (18) with respect to θ_h, θ_l and d . We obtain $d\theta_l/dd_l < 0$ and an ambiguous impact on labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector, hence $du_l/dd_l > 0$, and du_h/dd_l has an ambiguous sign. Differentiating the wage equation for low skilled workers, (22), with respect to d_l gives $dw_l/dd_l < 0$ and there is both a negative impact on labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector and also lower labour market tightness in sector l , $dw_h/dd_l < 0$. Differentiating equation (20) with respect to d_l gives ambiguous signs for both natives and immigrants, and hence the impact on the proportion of skilled among the immigrants and natives is ambiguous.

Notice here that we cannot determine whether labour market tightness increases or fall in the high-skilled sector. The reason is that despite the fact that discrimination directly tends to reduce labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector, the negative impact on wages has a positive impact on labour market tightness.

4.7.3 More Immigrants

The final impact of more immigrants is equivalent to what we obtained when training was exogenous.

Proposition: when discrimination is either present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0, d_l = d > 0$, or in both sectors, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, a higher fraction of immigrants, $(1 - n)$, reduces labour market tightness and wages in both sectors, $d\theta_s/d(1 - n) < 0$, $dw_s^J/(d(1 - n)) < 0$ $J = N, I$, and reduces training for both natives and immigrants, $d\hat{c}^J/(d(1 - n)) < 0$, $J = N, I$. Consequently, both unemployment rates increase, $du_s/d(1 - n) > 0$. The unemployment rates of natives increase more than that of immigrants reducing inequality in terms of unemployment rates, $du_s^N/dn > du_s^I/dn$, $s = h, l$.

Proof: We assume discrimination is present in only the low-skilled sector or both sectors, $d_h = 0, d_l > 0$ or $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, and differentiate equations (17) and (18) with respect to θ_h, θ_l and $1 - n$ taking the impact on training and thereby ϕ_s into account, and obtain a negative impact on labour market tightness in both sectors. Differentiating equation (25) with respect to θ_h gives a positive sign and with respect to θ_l gives a negative sign. The negative impact on θ_h is stronger than the negative impact on θ_l and training therefore falls. Differentiating the wage equation for high skilled and low-skilled workers, (21) and (22), with respect to $1 - n$ gives a negative sign.

As was the case with exogenous training, the increase in the share of immigrants, increases the likelihood that a high-productivity firm matches with an immigrant. This increases the expected duration of a vacancy, as discrimination implies that more immigrants are associated with a lower matching frequency. As a result, fewer vacancies are opened. As before, we still have that the reduction in wages increases the transition rates for workers, modifying the wage reduction.

The additional impact of the introduction of endogenous training varies depending on where discrimination exists. **In case one**, the reduction of labour market tightness for high-skilled workers has a stronger impact on training for natives than immigrants. However, the relative impact of lower labour market tightness for immigrants is ambiguous and therefore, with endogenous training, the impact on the fraction of natives training is also ambiguous. In the low-skilled sector, the impact of both high- and low-skilled labour market tightness on the fraction of natives training is ambiguous and therefore, this impact may either reinforce or diminish the initial impact of immigration on labour market tightness. **In case two**, this additional impact is also ambiguous, as we cannot even determine whether lower labour market tightness for high skilled workers leads to immigrants training more than natives or the reverse.

When the reduction in training is larger for natives than immigrants, the share of natives among the unemployed high-skilled workers fall and there is a further reduction of labour market tightness in the high-skilled sector. This in turn corresponds to relatively more natives among the low-skilled workers, which will tend to increase labour market tightness and therefore reduce unemployment. As argued above, this is most likely to happen when discrimination is present in the high-skilled sector also, and in this situation, more immigration may be very little harmful for the low-skilled workers.

Conversely, if the reduction in training is more severe for immigrants than natives, the fraction of natives among the unemployed high-skilled workers will tend to increase, which will modify the negative impact on high-skilled labour market tightness but at the same time reduce the fraction of natives among the low-skilled workers. This will lead to a further reduction in labour market tightness in the low-skilled sector. In this case, the impact on wages and unemployment for high-skilled workers may be negligible, whereas it will be even stronger for low-skilled workers.

5 NET OUTPUT

In this section, we examine the impact of discrimination on net output when training is exogenous for the two different cases investigated throughout the paper.

We use a utilitarian welfare function, which is obtained by adding all individuals' and firms' steady state flow values of net output in both the high- and the low-productivity sector. To disregard congestion externalities, we assume that $\alpha = 1/2$, that is we impose the traditional Hosios condition (Hosios 1990), where the elasticity of the expected duration of a vacancy is equal to the bargaining power of workers in a symmetric Nash bargaining situation. Using the asset equations for workers and firms in the two sectors, imposing the flow equilibrium conditions and considering the case of no discounting, i.e., $\rho \rightarrow 0$,⁹ we can write the welfare function as production minus vacancy costs, $W = e_h y_h + e_l y_l - v_h \theta_h k - v_l \theta_l k$ which is equal to $W = \sum_{s=h,l} \left((e_s^N + e_s^I) y_s - \left(e_s^N + \frac{e_s^I}{1-d_s} \right) \sigma f_s k \right)$.

⁹We ignore discounting in order to compare different steady states without needing to consider the adjustment process. This is common in the literature, see for example, Engström et al (2005).

Assuming risk neutral individuals, we ignore distributional issues and hence, wages will not feature in the welfare function.

We consider the impact on welfare resulting from an increase in discrimination for the two cases we have studied throughout the paper plus an additional case, where discrimination may differ for the two different sectors. We then discuss the impact on net output resulting from a higher fraction of immigrants. In case 1, we consider the increase in discrimination when $d_h = 0$, $d_l > 0$ around $d_h = d_l = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial d_l} = \frac{de_h}{dd_l} y_h + \frac{de_l}{dd_l} y_l - \sigma \frac{de_h}{dd_l} f_h k - \sigma \left(\frac{de_l}{dd_l} + e_l \right) f_l k - \frac{\sigma e_l}{2f_l} \frac{d\theta_l}{dd_l}. \quad (26)$$

In case 2, with discrimination in both sector, $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, we obtain around $d_h = d_l = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial d} = \frac{de_h}{dd} y_h + \frac{de_l}{dd} y_l - \sigma \left(\frac{de_h}{dd} + e_h^I \right) f_h k - \frac{\sigma e_h}{2f_h} \frac{d\theta_h}{dd} - \frac{\sigma e_l}{2f_l} \frac{d\theta_l}{dd} - \sigma \left(\frac{de_l}{dd} + e_l \right) f_l k. \quad (27)$$

When there is only discrimination in the low-productivity sector, two divergent effects emerge. Low-skilled employment falls for low-skilled workers, which tends to reduce net output, and employment increases for high-skilled workers, which increases net output. The impact of reduced hiring costs represented by the last three terms has a smaller impact on net output than the impact through employment.

Equation (27) shows that as discrimination in the high-productivity sector reduces employment in sector h , this decreases net output in that sector. However, as the impact on labour market tightness is ambiguous for the low-productivity sector, the impact on low-skilled employment, and thereby net output, is also ambiguous. As above, the impact of reduced hiring costs represented by the last three terms has a smaller impact on net output than the impact through employment.

Substituting for employment changes, wages and labour market tightness equations when $\rho = 0$ and around $d_h = d_l = d = 0$ gives:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial d_l} = -e_l^N \left(\frac{-f_h (y_h - \sigma f_h k - (y_l - \sigma f_l k)) + \sigma \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \right) (y_l - \sigma f_l k)}{\sigma + f_h + (f_l + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}} + \sigma f_l k \right) \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial d} = - \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \right) e_l^I \left(\frac{\sigma \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} \frac{f_h}{f_l} (y_h - \sigma f_h k) + \sigma (y_l - \sigma f_l k)}{\sigma + f_h + (f_l + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}} + \sigma f_l k \right) < 0. \quad (29)$$

Notice that for $\rho = 0$ we obtain $y_s - \sigma f_s k = w_s$, $s = h, l$ and from equation (4) we have $(y_h - \sigma f_h k) > (y_l - \sigma f_l k)$. We observe that net output unambiguously falls when discrimination is present in both sectors, but there is a counteracting impact on net output when welfare only affects the low-skilled workers, for the following reason. Higher discrimination for low-skilled workers reduces low-skilled immigrants' transition rate, and thereby employment and net output in the low-skilled sector. On the other hand, reduced employment prospects for low-skilled workers reduce the bargaining power of the high-skilled immigrant workers as, in case they lose their skills, they have a lower transition rate. Lower wages in the high-skilled sector therefore improve net output in the high-skilled sector and thus contributes positively to net output. The impact on net output due to only low-skilled discrimination is ambiguous.

Finally, we consider the impact on net output from higher discrimination for high-skilled workers compared to the impact from discrimination of low-skilled workers. In this third case where $d_h > 0$ and $d_l = 0$ we obtain around $d_h = d_l = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial d_h} = \frac{de_h}{dd_h} y_h + \frac{de_l}{dd_h} y_l - \sigma \left(\frac{de_h}{dd_h} + e_h^I \right) f_h k - \frac{\sigma e_l}{2f_h} \frac{d\theta_h}{dd_h} k - \frac{\sigma e_l}{2f_l} \frac{d\theta_l}{dd_h} k - \sigma \frac{de_l}{dd_h} f_l k.$$

Substituting for employment changes, wages and using the labour market tightness equations we obtain:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial d_h} = -e_h^I \left(\frac{\sigma \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \right) (y_h - \sigma f_h k) + f_l \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} (y_h - \sigma f_h k - (y_l - \sigma f_l k))}{\left(\sigma + f_h^N + (f_l^N + \sigma) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma} \right)} + \sigma f_h k \right) < 0. \quad (30)$$

Discrimination in the high-productivity sector reduces net output as the reduction in employment and thereby net output, in the high productivity sector dominates the increase in employment and net output in the low-skilled sector. This results from the downward pressure on low-skilled wages. Comparing the negative impact on net output due to discrimination in the high-skilled sector to the effect resulting from discrimination in the low-productivity sector, we see that the negative impact on net output is strongest if discrimination is present in the high-skilled sector. The reason being that the negative impact on employment, and thus net output, is increasing in productivity. Hence, discrimination in the high-skilled sector is more severe than in the low-skilled sector. We therefore have the following result:

Proposition: The negative impact on net output is more severe when discrimination is present in the high-skilled sector, $d_h > 0$, $d_l = 0$, than when discrimination is present in the low-skilled sector, $d_h = 0$, $d_l > 0$.

Proof: This immediately follows from comparing equation (28) and (30) and noting that $y_h - \sigma f_h k > y_l - \sigma f_l k$ and $\sigma f_h k > \sigma f_l k$.

When the fraction of immigrants increases, we obtain $\frac{dW}{d(1-n)} = -\frac{dW}{dn}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dW}{dn} = & \left(\frac{de_h^N}{dn} + \frac{de_h^I}{dn} \right) y_h - \left(\frac{de_h^N}{dn} + \frac{de_h^I}{dn} \frac{1}{1-d_h} \right) \sigma f_h k - \sigma \left(\left(e_h^N + e_h^I \frac{1}{1-d_h} \right) \right) \frac{1}{2f_h} \frac{d\theta_h}{dn} k + \\ & \left(\left(\frac{de_l^N}{dn} + \frac{de_l^I}{dn} \right) y_l - \sigma \left(\frac{de_l^N}{dn} + \frac{de_l^I}{dn} \frac{1}{1-d_l} \right) f_l k - \sigma \left(e_l^N + e_l^I \frac{1}{1-d_l} \right) \frac{1}{2f_l} \frac{d\theta_l}{dn} k \right), \end{aligned}$$

which after substituting for employment changes, wages and using the labour market tightness equations when $\rho = 0$ reduces to

$$\frac{dW}{d(1-n)} = \left(\frac{e_h^I}{1-n} - \frac{e_h^N}{n} \right) (y_h - \sigma f_h k) + \left(\frac{e_l^I}{1-n} - \frac{e_l^N}{n} \right) (y_l - \sigma f_l k), \quad (31)$$

Proposition: The impact on net output due to a higher fraction of immigrants, $dW/d(1-n)$ is ambiguous in case 1 and 3 and negative in case 2, where discrimination is equally present in both sectors.

Proof. Notice that $y_h - \sigma f_h k > y_l - \sigma f_l k$. In case 1, when $d_h = 0$ and $d_l > 0$, the value of the first parenthesis of equation (31) is positive, whereas the value of the third is negative. Hence, the sign is ambiguous. In case 2, when $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, the values of first parenthesis and the third are negative and hence $dW/(1-n) < 0$. Finally, in case 3, when $d_h > 0$, $d_l = 0$, the value of the first parenthesis is negative and the value of the third is positive giving an ambiguous sign.

The impact of more immigration on net output varies dependent upon in which sector there is discrimination. **In case 1**, when discrimination is present in the low skilled sector only, high-skilled immigrant employment as a fraction of the number of total immigrants is higher than high-skilled native employment as a fraction of the total number of natives. The reverse holds for low-skilled workers. Therefore, a higher fraction of immigrants in the labour force contributes to more high-skilled production but less low-skilled production, where the latter impact is the larger. As the production contribution to net output is higher for high-skilled workers than for low skilled workers, we can therefore not determine the total impact on net output.

In case 2, when discrimination is equally present in both sectors, employment and thereby production, decreases for both skill groups reducing net output. Finally when only high-skilled workers experience discrimination, increasing the fraction of immigrants raises the production contribution from low skilled workers, but as high-skilled workers produce less, the total impact on net output is ambiguous.

6 SIMULATIONS

The model with exogenous training is illustrated given the following parameter values (annual values). The discount rate is set to $\rho = 0.08$, the separation rate is $\sigma = 0.1$ (See Millard and Mortensen 1997), $\alpha = 0.5$ (Pissarides 1986), y_l is normalised to one, and y_h is set equal to 1.3 to obtain a relative large difference between productivity levels in the two sectors and thereby differences which are visible in the graphs. We consider Sweden as Sweden is a country where discrimination against immigrants is relatively low. The fraction of natives was around $n = 0.88$ in Sweden in 2013 (www.oecd.org). The parameters λ and γ are set to as to match the fraction of high-skilled unemployed workers relative to long-term unemployed workers for natives and immigrants. From the model we have that these fraction are $\nu_h^N/\nu_l^N = \nu_h^I/\nu_l^I = \lambda/\gamma$. For Sweden in 2013 we divide workers into two groups, those who have been unemployed for more (the long-term unemployed) or less (the short-term unemployed) than 6 months measured in 1000 persons. We then have that $\nu_h^N/\nu_l^N = (266 - 64.4)/64.4 = 3.1$ for natives and $\nu_h^I/\nu_l^I = (144.8 - 56.8)/56.8 = 1.5$ (Statistiska Centralbyrån, www.scb.se). In the model, these two numbers are supposed to be identical equal to λ/γ and we therefore pick a number in between but closest to the number for natives, as there are relatively more of them, namely $\lambda = 0.27$ and $\gamma = 0.108$ giving $\lambda/\gamma = 2.5$. The hiring costs are set equal to $k = 0.4$ to match an unemployment rate for both high- and low-skilled native workers for Sweden in 2013 when $d_h = d_l = 0.2$ (this discrimination level is chosen so as to obtain a significant difference between natives and immigrants) $\frac{\nu^N}{n} = \frac{\nu_h^N + \nu_l^N}{n} = \frac{(1 + \frac{\lambda}{\gamma})\sigma}{(\sigma + f_h + (f_l + \sigma)\frac{\lambda}{\gamma})} = \frac{(1+2.5)0.1}{(0.1+2+(1.2+0.1)2.5)} = 0.063$, where the total unemployment rate for the natives are found using equation (15) (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>). A discrimination rate of $d_h = d_l = 0.2$ gives an unemployment rate of immigrants of $\nu^I/(1-n) = (\nu_h^I + \nu_l^I)/(1-n) = 0.078$.

This is then the unemployment rate for immigrants which corresponds to discrimination of this level. The remaining difference in between unemployment for natives and immigrants (0.162 in 2013) is due to other factors than discrimination.

We present six graphs in this section and additional robustness check in the appendix. In the first three graphs we present the simulations for transition rates, unemployment and wages for the high-skilled and low-skilled sector for natives and immigrants, where we increase discrimination in the low-skilled sector from $d_l = 0$ to $d_l = 0.5$ while keeping discrimination in the high productivity sector $d_h = 0$. In the next three graphs we again consider the impact on transition rates, unemployment and wages for the high-skilled and low-skilled sector for natives and immigrants where we let $d_h = d_l = d$ and increase d from 0 to 0.5.

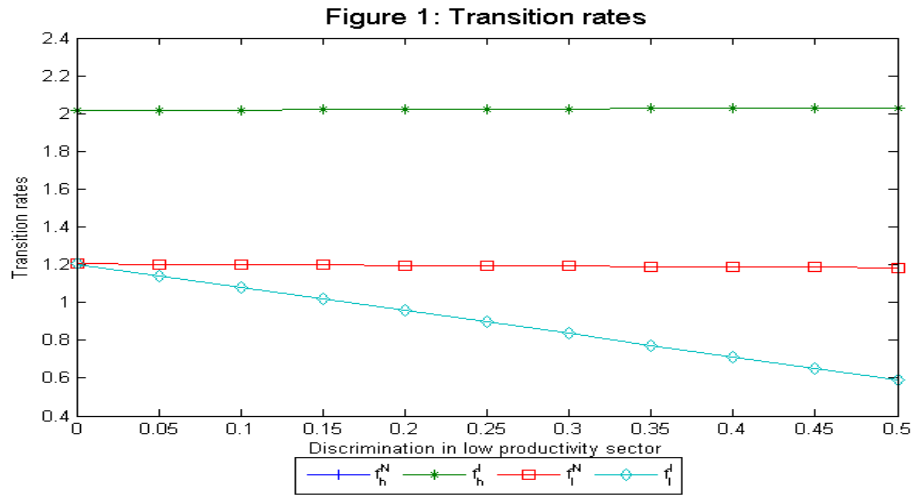
Regarding Figure 1, due to different productivities, the transition rates for high-skilled workers is well above discrimination for low-skilled workers. There is very little movement in the transition rates for native low-skilled workers as d_l increases, whereas the transition rate for high-skilled workers increases slightly, consistent with their wage decrease and the transition rate for low-skilled immigrants falls significantly with d_l . These results for the transitions rates imply that the unemployment rate is much higher for low-skilled workers than high-skilled workers, moves very little for natives and high-skilled immigrant workers, but increases a lot for low skilled immigrant workers when d_l increases (see Figure 2). Concerning wages, both high-skilled and low-skilled immigrant wages decrease with discrimination in the low-skilled sector, however, with a sharper decline for low-skilled workers as this sector is directly and negatively affected while the former decline is consistent with the increase in the transition rate for high-skilled workers (Figure 3).

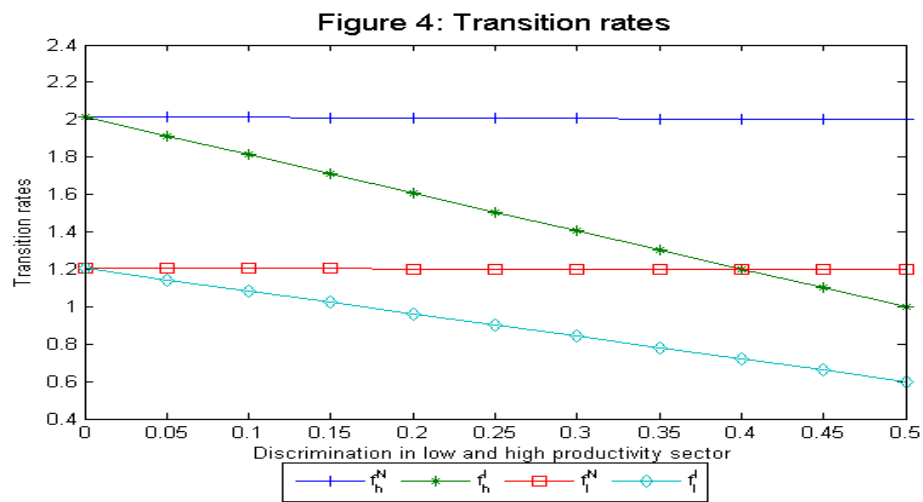
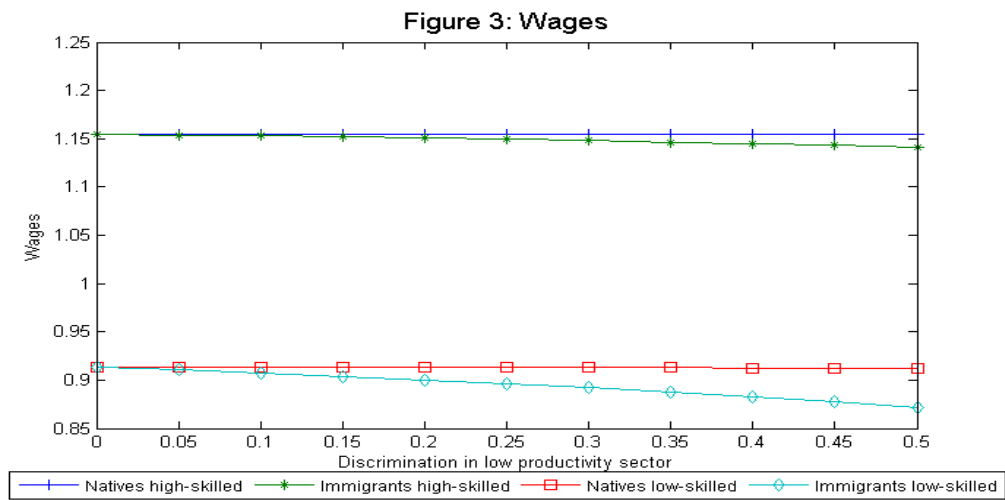
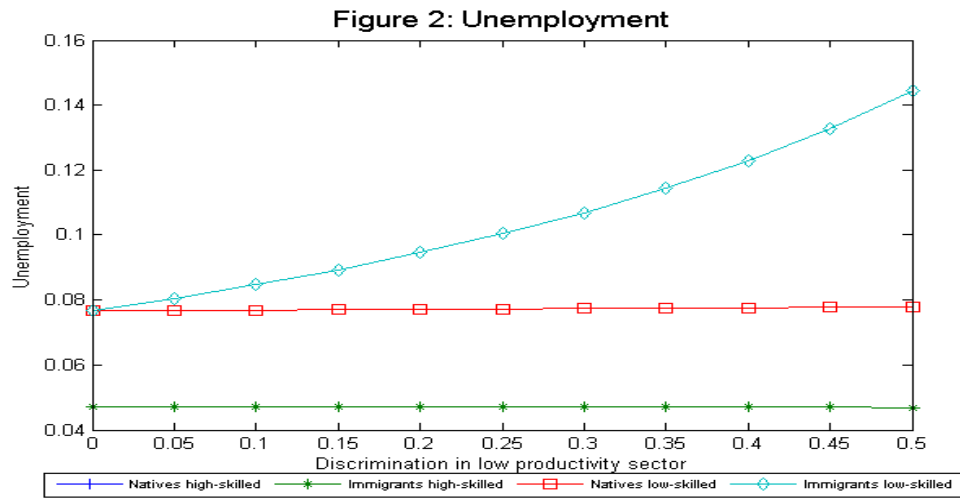
When we consider the impact of discrimination in both sectors (Figures 4-6), we obtain a sharp decrease in the transition rates for both high- and low-skilled immigrants, whereas the transition rates for natives are almost unchanged. As the transition rate is greater for high-skilled than low-skilled workers, the former decreases more than the latter. The discrimination rate of high-skilled immigrants actually ends up lower than the transition rate for low-skilled natives when discrimination becomes relatively high and therefore unemployment for high-skilled immigrants exceeds the unemployment rate of high-skilled native workers at this discrimination level (Figure 5). As labour market tightness corresponding to the transition rate for natives is relatively unaffected by discrimination, the unemployment increase for low-skilled immigrant workers is similar to the increase for low-skilled immigrants in the first case, where there is only discrimination in the low-skilled sector. In case 2, there is a much sharper decrease in both high- and low-skilled immigrant wages than in case 1, due to that the possibility of skill loss for high-skilled and the probability of regaining skills for low-skilled implies an interaction effect between the two sectors. This will amplify any negative effect on one of the two sectors. High-skilled immigrants' wages now fall more than low-skilled immigrants' wages due to the larger direct negative impact on high-skilled immigrant transition rate and the corresponding larger decrease in their bargaining power.

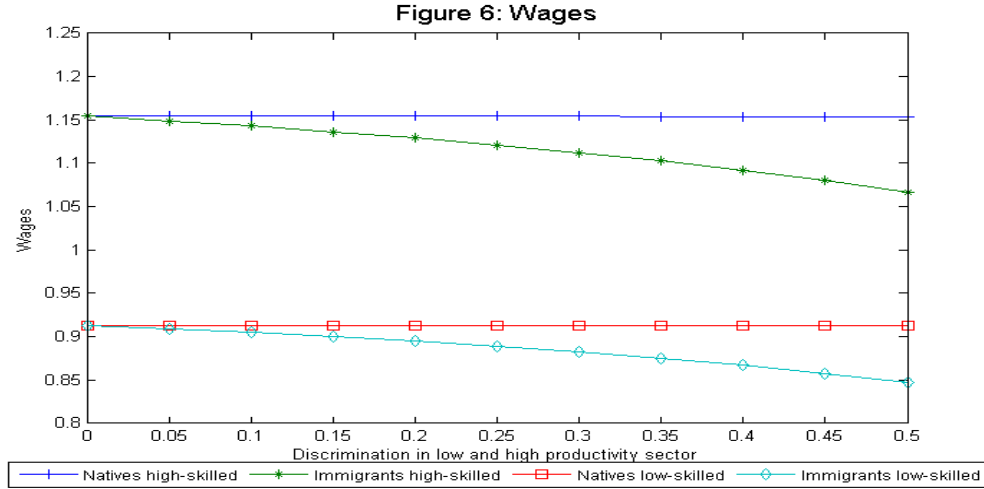
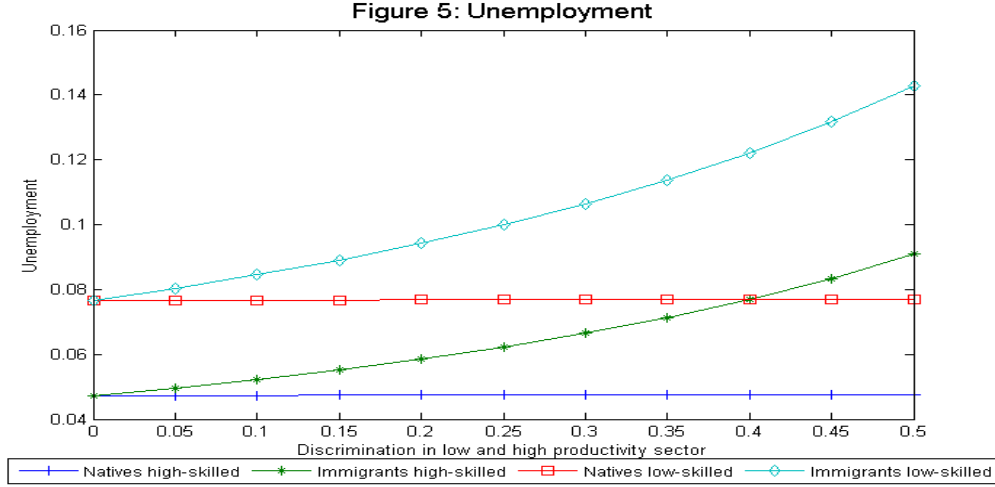
In the appendix we examine how the parameter values affect the results in the two cases, when $d_h = 0, d_l = 0.2$ and $d_h = d_l = d = 0.2$ and show the following. In panel 1, we notice that a higher λ will actually reduce unemployment as wages fall, which raises workers' transition rates. When γ increases, unemployment increases together with higher wages, resulting is a lower transition rate into

employment for all workers, but particularly for low-skilled workers as they are directly affected. In panel 3, we see that a higher separation rate has a huge positive impact on unemployment and a large negative impact on wages as both workers and firms are worse off when the separation rate into unemployment is higher. Panels 4 and 5 show how the results are modified if we allow for different separation rates for the two sectors (the modified equations are given in the Appendix). When $\sigma_l = 0.1$ then when σ_h increases we see, as expected, that the unemployment rate for high-skilled workers increases, whereas the unemployment rate for low-skilled workers actually falls. This is due to the fact that there is no direct impact on unemployment for the low-skilled workers but wages fall for all workers as workers are worse off when σ_h increases (also for low-skilled workers due the probability of regaining skills). The negative impact for wages will be larger for high-skilled workers than low-skilled workers as there is a direct negative impact on firms in the high productivity sector but not in the low productivity sector. Similarly, as is seen in panel 5, when $\sigma_h = 0.1$ and we let σ_l increase, then $u_l^J, J = N, I$ increases whereas u_h^J falls slightly. This is the case as all wages fall due to the worsened bargaining power and the negative impact on low-skilled workers' wages is much larger than the negative impact on high-skilled workers as there is no direct negative impact on firms in the high-skilled sector.

Panel 6 shows that, as higher hiring costs in general reduce vacancy supply, all wages fall and unemployment increases due to lower transition rates for all workers. Panels 7-12 show that the impact on unemployment and wages from increasing the parameter values, when we have equal discrimination in both sectors, is similar to the impact when discrimination only exists in one sector. The next 12 panels show the impact of increasing discrimination to 0.5 for the two cases and confirm that nothing changes qualitatively.







7 CONCLUSION

We formulated a model of discrimination against immigrants within a search and matching framework including high-skilled and low-skilled workers. First, we considered an equal number of high- and low-skilled workers for both natives and immigrants, and examined the impact of higher discrimination on wages, unemployment and inequality. We showed that when there is only discrimination in the low-skilled sector, these workers experience a wage reduction and higher unemployment whereas the high-skilled workers are not affected. Equal discrimination in both sectors, on the other hand implied that all workers were negatively affected, high-skilled workers more severely so than low-skilled workers as the transition rate for the former group of workers was the larger. We then extended the model to include loss of skill during unemployment as well as an exogenous probability of regaining skills, and again considered the impact of discrimination as well as immigration on labour market performance. We then obtained that discrimination in one sector affected the other sector as well and when discrimination was present in the low-skilled sector only, the employment perspectives of the

high-skilled workers improved. When both sectors were affected by equal discrimination, high-skilled workers were worse off, whereas the impact on labour market performance for the low-skilled sector were ambiguous. Next, we considered endogenous skill choice as a response to loss of skill and evaluated how discrimination and immigration affected wages, unemployment as well as the fraction of skilled workers among natives and immigrants, respectively. We showed that higher discrimination in the low-skilled sector increased training of all workers, and the impact was stronger for immigrants than natives. The proportion of high-skilled immigrants was higher than the proportion of high-skilled natives, despite the fact that more immigrants became low-skilled workers due to discrimination and the risk of losing skills. Hence, a higher fraction of immigrant than natives training more than compensated for the negative impact on immigrants' skill level through loss of skill. Finally, we considered the impact of discrimination and immigration on net output and some illustrative simulations for the model of loss of skill and exogenous training.

In conclusion, when considering the impact of discrimination on labour market performance given loss of skill during an unemployment experience, it is important to establish whether discrimination predominately exists in the sector employing low-skilled workers or in both sectors. This paper has revealed the theoretical results for the different cases. Future empirical research may confirm which cases are the most relevant to consider for different skill and ethnicity groups.

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8 APPENDIX

8.1 Condition for Values, No Loss of Skill

In this appendix we derive a condition for when $rU_h^J > rE_l^J$, that is that the value of being a skilled unemployed worker is higher than the value of being a low-skilled worker.

The value equations are given by equations (1) and (2), inserting for wages from equations (6) giving the solutions

$$\rho U_s^J = \frac{f_s^J}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_s^J} y_h, \quad \rho E_s = \frac{\rho + f_s^J}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_s^J} y_l, s = h, l, J = N, I.$$

In the first case where $d_h = 0$ and $d_l > 0$, the value of being a skilled unemployed worker is higher than the value of being a low-skilled worker for both natives and immigrants, $rU_h^I = rU_h^N > rE_l^N > rE_l^I$, if and only if

$$\frac{f_h}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_h} y_h > \frac{\rho + f_l}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l} y_l \Leftrightarrow \frac{y_h}{y_l} > \frac{\rho + f_l}{f_h} \frac{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_h}{2(\rho + \sigma) + f_l}.$$

As $\frac{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_h}{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_l} < \frac{\sigma+f_h}{\sigma+f_l}$ as sufficient condition is

$$\frac{y_h}{y_l} > \frac{\sigma}{f_h} + 1 = \frac{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma+f_h}}{\frac{f_h}{\sigma+f_h}} + 1 = \frac{u_h^N}{e_h^N} + 1.$$

Hence for unemployment relatively to employment less than a quarter, the condition becomes $y_h/y_l > 1.25$.

In the second case where $d_h = d_l = d > 0$, then $rU_h^N > rE_l^N$ giving the same condition as above and $rU_h^I > rE_l^I$ if and only if

$$\frac{f_h(1-d)}{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_h(1-d)} y_h > \frac{\rho+f_l(1-d)}{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_l(1-d)} y_l \Leftrightarrow \frac{y_h}{y_l} > \frac{\rho+f_l(1-d)}{f_h(1-d)} \frac{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_h(1-d)}{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_l(1-d)}.$$

As $\frac{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_h(1-d)}{2(\rho+\sigma)+f_l(1-d)} < \frac{\sigma+f_h(1-d)}{\sigma+f_l(1-d)}$ as sufficient condition is

$$\frac{y_h}{y_l} > \frac{\sigma}{f_h(1-d)} + 1 = \frac{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma+f_h(1-d)}}{\frac{f_h(1-d)}{\sigma+f_h(1-d)}} + 1 = \frac{u_h^I}{e_h^I} + 1.$$

Hence the same condition apply as above.

8.2 The Equations for The Model with Skill Loss and Exogenous Training and with Different Separation Rates

When we assume we have two different separation rate for high- and low-skilled workers, σ_h and σ_l , the model becomes more complex. As in the other simulations, we assume that $\alpha = 0.5$. The equations for labour market tightness are now given by

$$k f_h (\rho + \sigma_h) - \phi (y_h - w_h^N) - (1 - \phi) (1 - d_h) (y_h - w_h^I) = 0,$$

$$k f_l (\rho + \sigma_l) - \phi (y_l - w_l^N) - (1 - \phi) (1 - d_l) (y_l - w_l^I) = 0.$$

The wage equations becomes

$$w_h^J = \frac{\lambda f_l^J y_l + y_h \left(2 \frac{\rho+\sigma_l}{\rho+\sigma_h} (\mu (\rho + \sigma_h) + f_h^J (\rho + \gamma)) + f_l^J \left((\rho + \lambda) + f_h^J \frac{\rho}{\rho+\sigma_h} \right) \right)}{\left(2 \frac{\rho+\sigma_l}{\rho+\sigma_h} (2\mu (\rho + \sigma_h) + f_h^J (\rho + \gamma)) + f_l^J (2(\lambda + \rho)) + \frac{\rho}{\rho+\sigma_h} f_h^J \right)}$$

$$w_l^J = \frac{\gamma f_h^J \frac{\rho+\sigma_l}{\rho+\sigma_h} y_h + y_l \left(2\mu (\rho + \sigma_l) + f_h^J (\gamma + \rho) \frac{\rho+\sigma_l}{\rho+\sigma_h} + f_l^J \left(2(\rho + \lambda) + \frac{\rho}{\rho+\sigma_h} f_h^J \right) \right)}{2 \frac{\rho+\sigma_l}{\rho+\sigma_h} (2\mu (\rho + \sigma_h) + f_h^J (\rho + \gamma)) + f_l^J (2(\lambda + \rho)) + \frac{\rho}{\rho+\sigma_h} f_h^J}$$

where $f_h = f_h^N$, $f_l^N = f_l$ and $f_h^I = f_h(1-d_h)$ and $f_l^I = f_l(1-d_l)$ and where $\mu = (\rho + \lambda + \gamma)$. We

also obtain the the proportion of natives among the high- and low-skilled workers

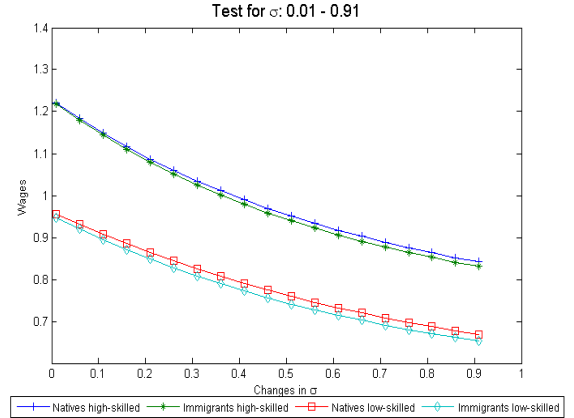
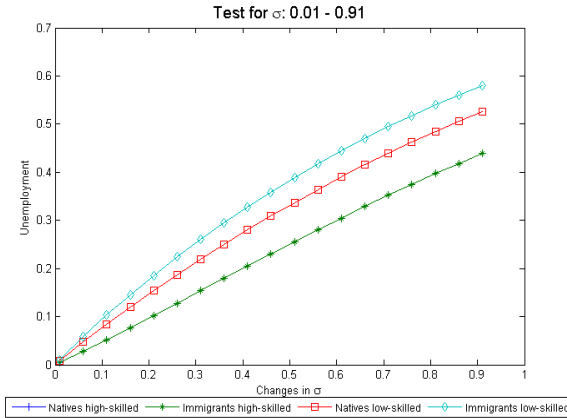
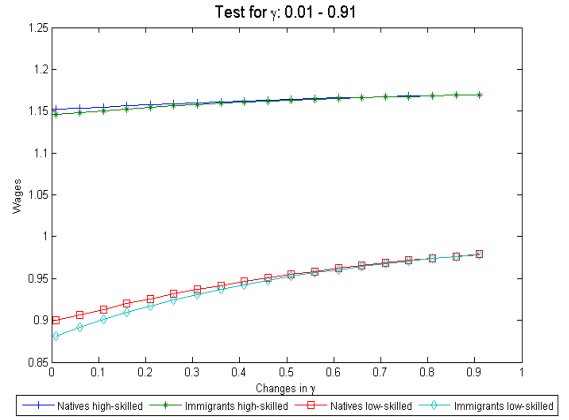
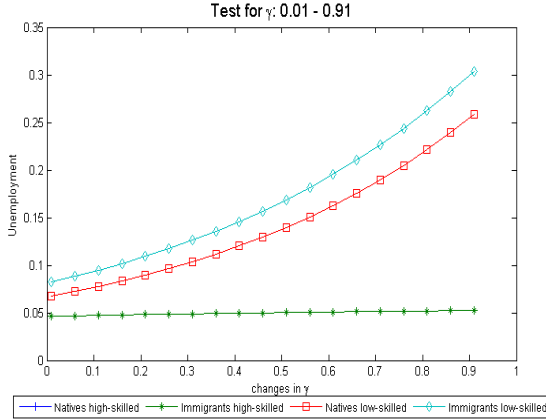
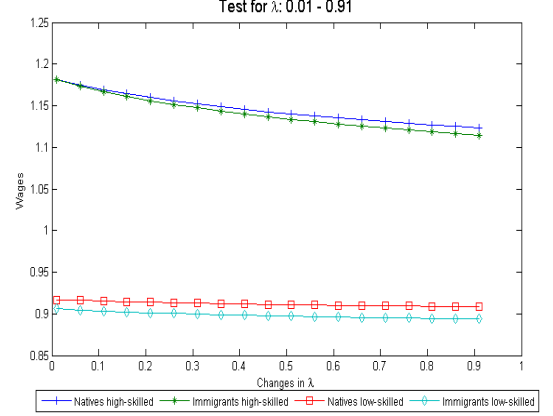
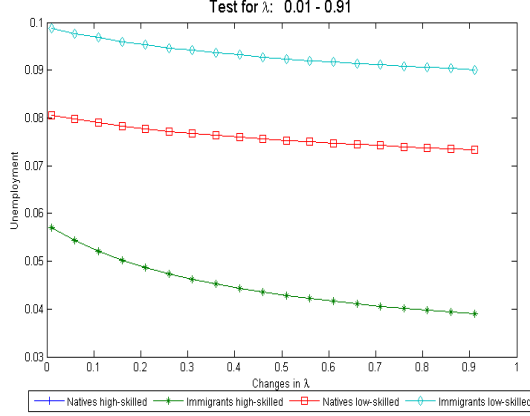
$$\phi_h = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-n)}{n} \frac{\left(\sigma_h + f_h^N + \left(\frac{\sigma_h}{\sigma_l} f_l^N + \sigma_h\right) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}\right)}{\left(\sigma_h + f_h^I + \left(\frac{\sigma_h}{\sigma_l} f_l^I + \sigma_h\right) \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}\right)}} = \phi_l = \phi.$$

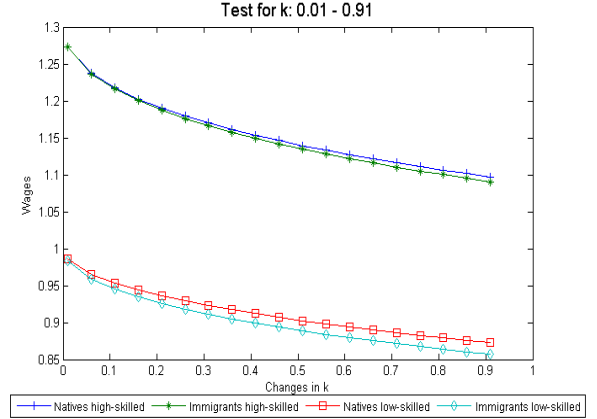
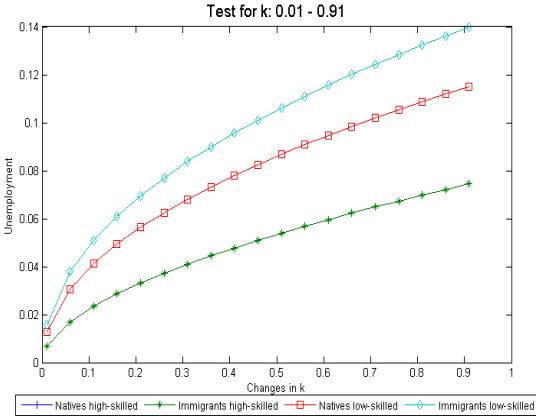
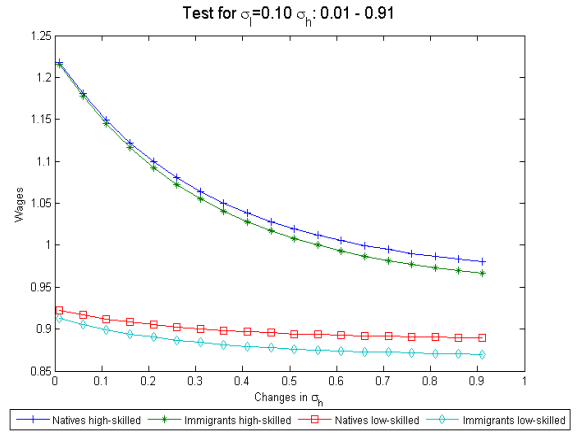
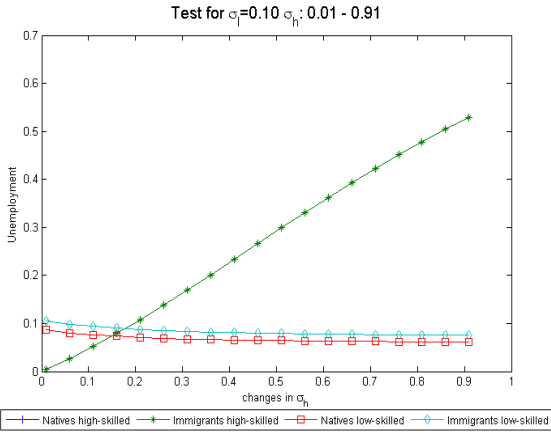
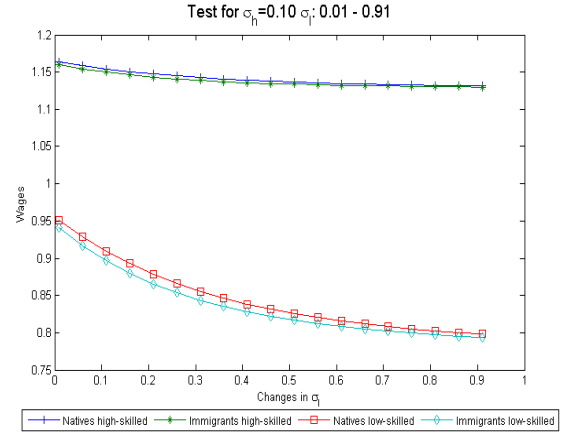
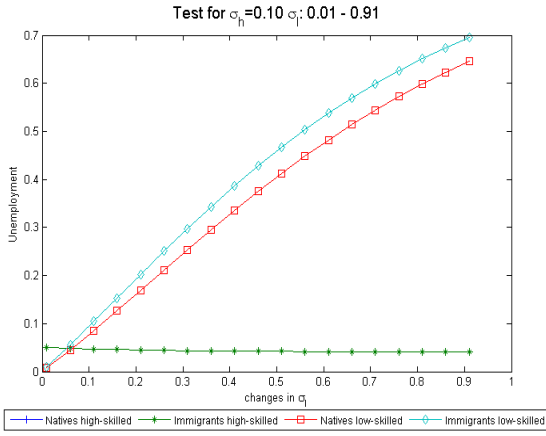
The unemployment rates changes to

$$u_h^J = \frac{\sigma_h}{f_h^J + \sigma_h}, \quad u_l^J = \frac{\sigma_l}{f_l^J + \sigma_l}, \quad J = N, I.$$

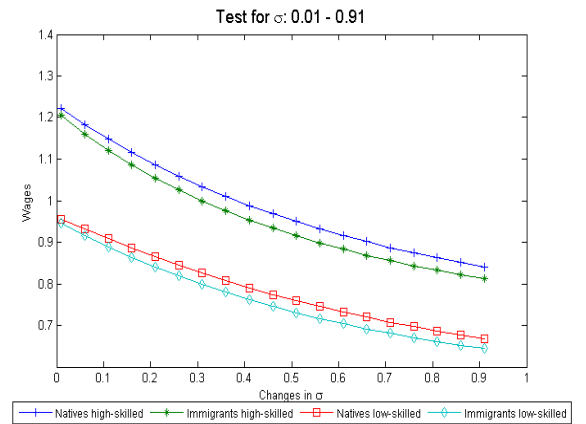
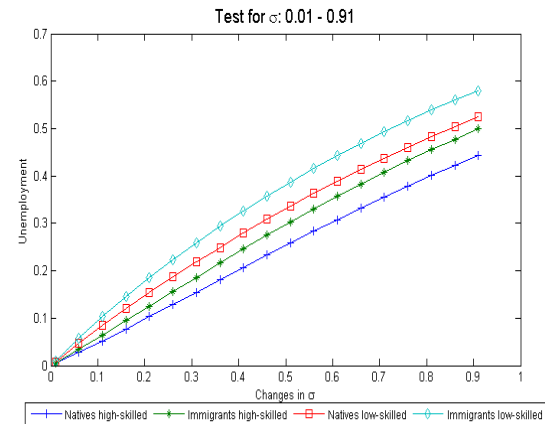
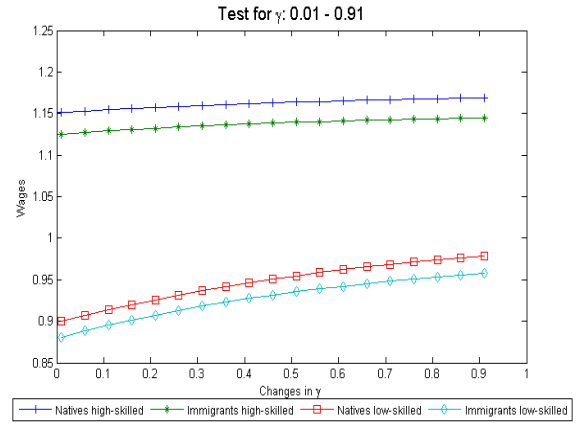
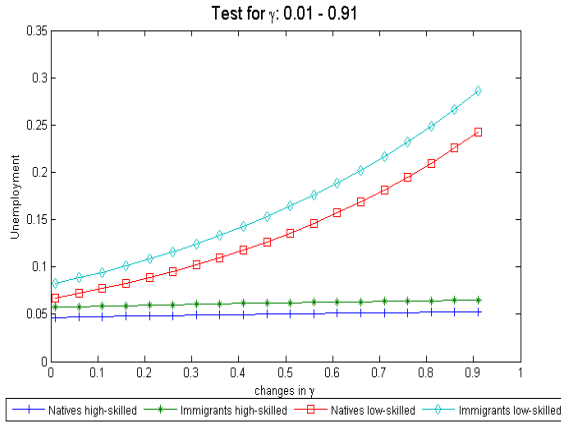
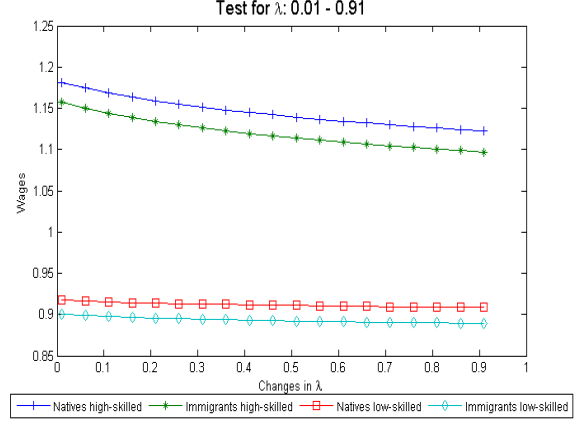
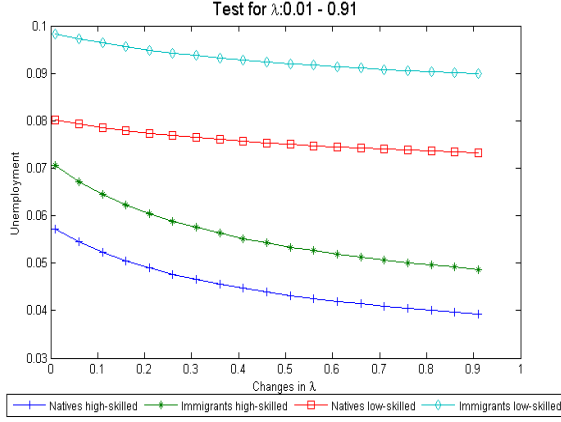
9 ROBUSTNESS TEST

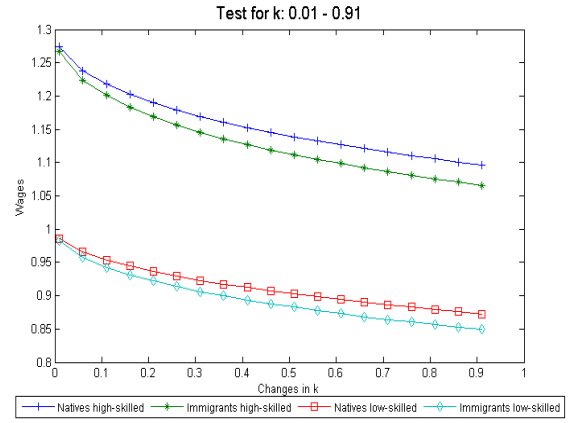
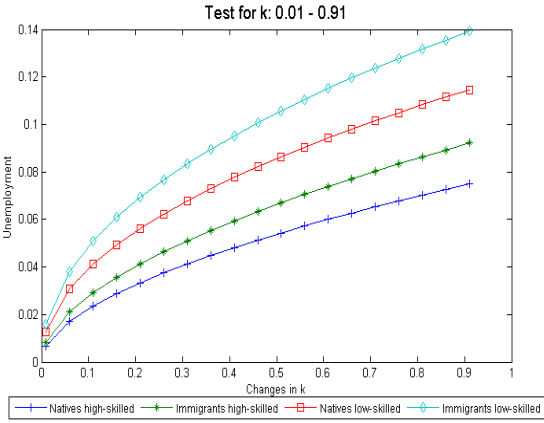
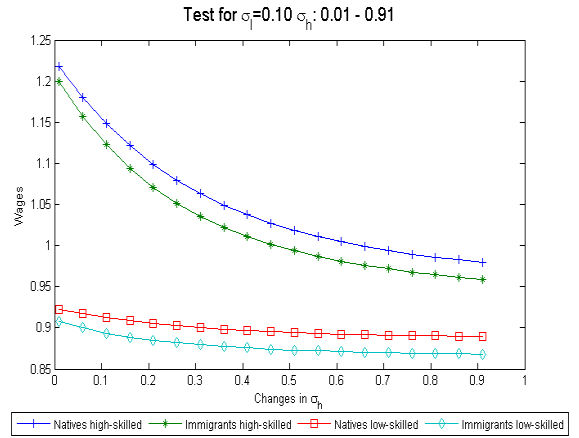
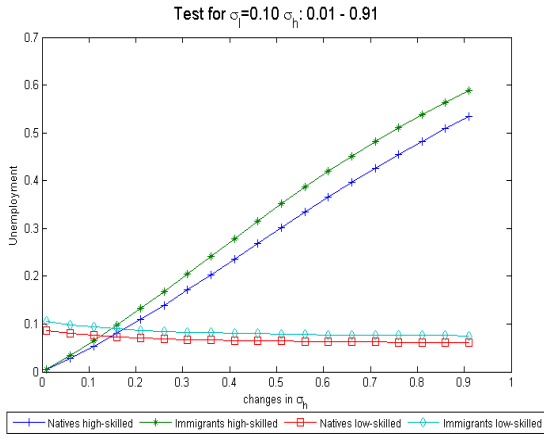
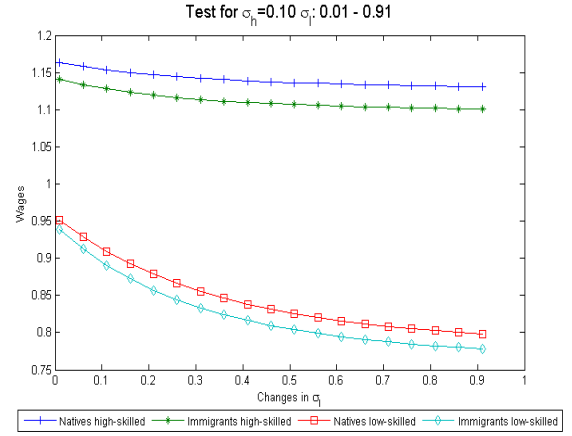
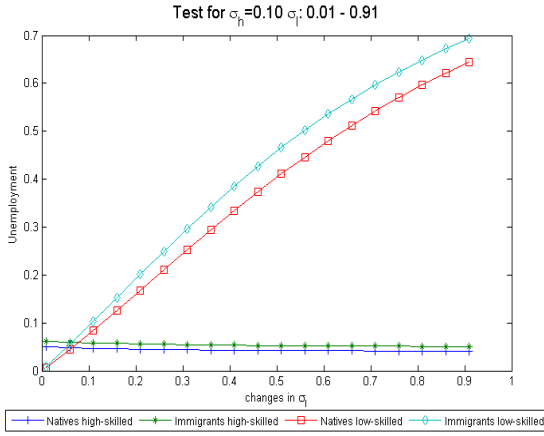
The next 12 figures consider **case 1** where $d_h = 0$, $d_l = 0.20$ and the same parameter values as original chosen. We then vary on parameter at a time keeping the other values fixed.



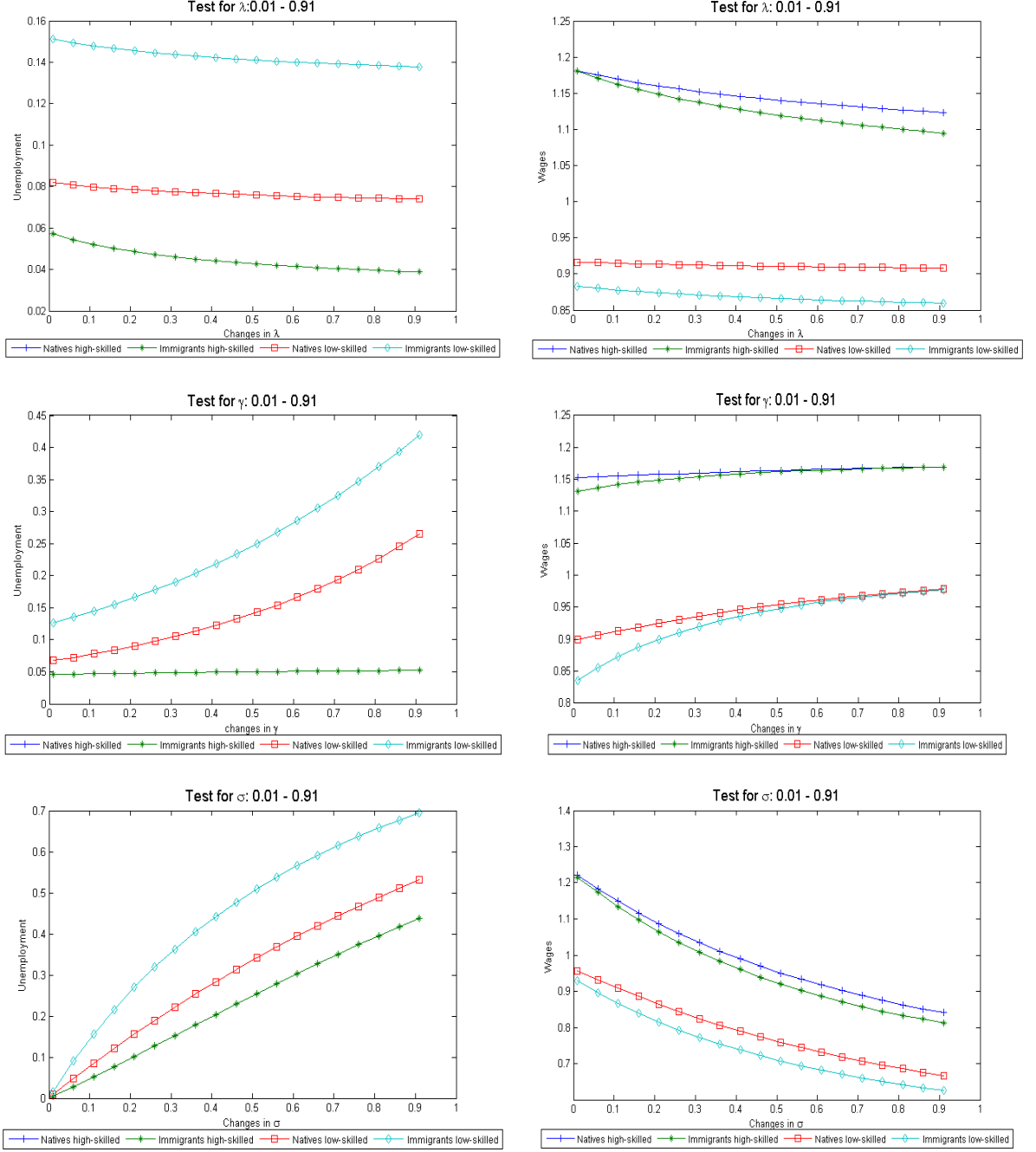


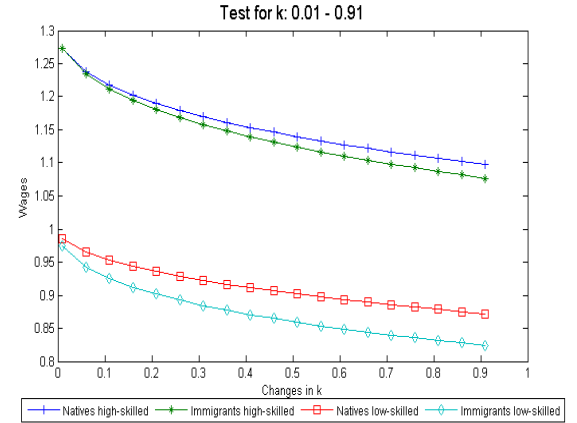
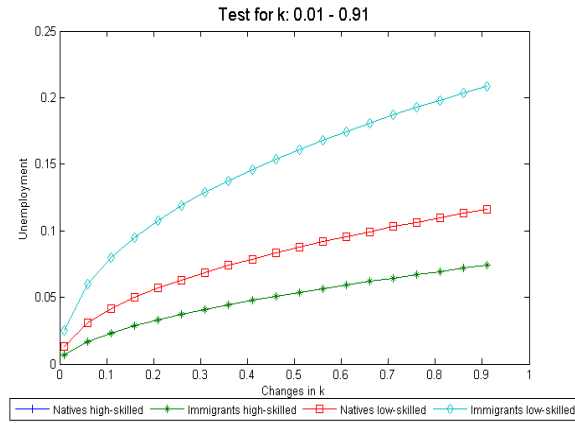
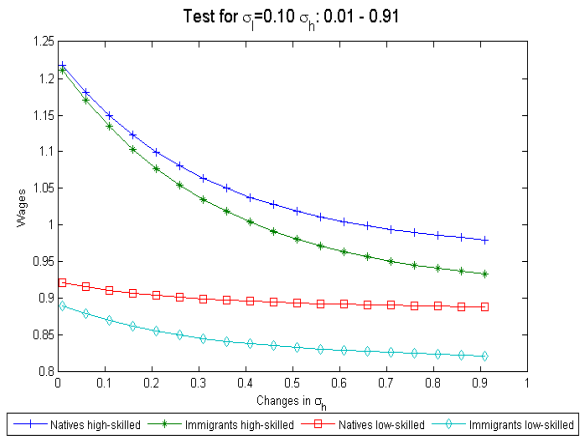
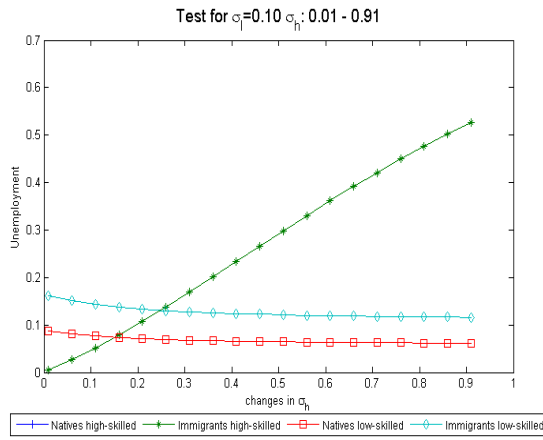
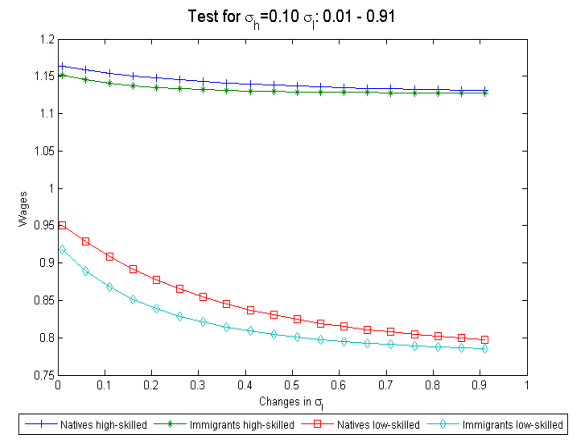
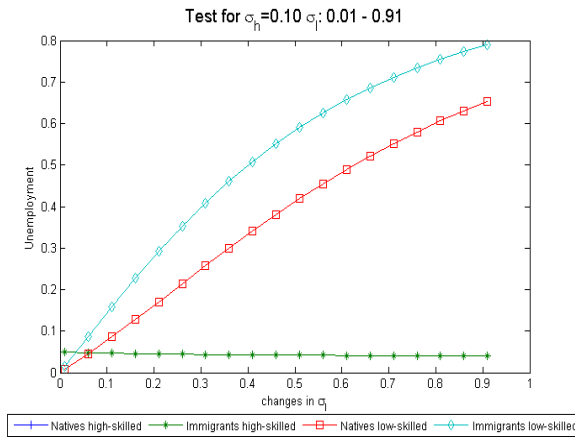
The next 12 figures consider **case 2** where $d_h = 0.20$, $d_l = 0.20$ and the same parameter values as original chosen. We then vary on parameter at a time keeping the other values fixed.





The next 12 figures consider **case 1** where $d_h = 0$, $d_l = 0.50$ and the same parameter values as original chosen. We then vary on parameter at a time keeping the other values fixed.





The next 12 figures consider **case 2** where $d_h = 0.50$, $d_l = 0.50$ and the same parameter values as original chosen. We then vary on parameter at a time keeping the other values fixed.

