Supplemental Appendix for:

Self Interest, Beliefs, and Policy Opinions:
Understanding the Economic Source of Immigration Policy Preferences

A: Sample Construction

YouGov completed interviews with 2280 respondents who were matched down to a sample of 2000 using a sampling frame on gender, age, race, education, party identification, ideology, and political interest. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) sample, selecting within strata by using weighted sampling with replacement, where weights are the person weights from the ACS public use file. Data on voter registration status and turnout were matched to this frame using the November 2008 Current Population Survey. Data on interest in politics and party identification were then matched to this frame from the 2007 Pew Religious Life Survey.
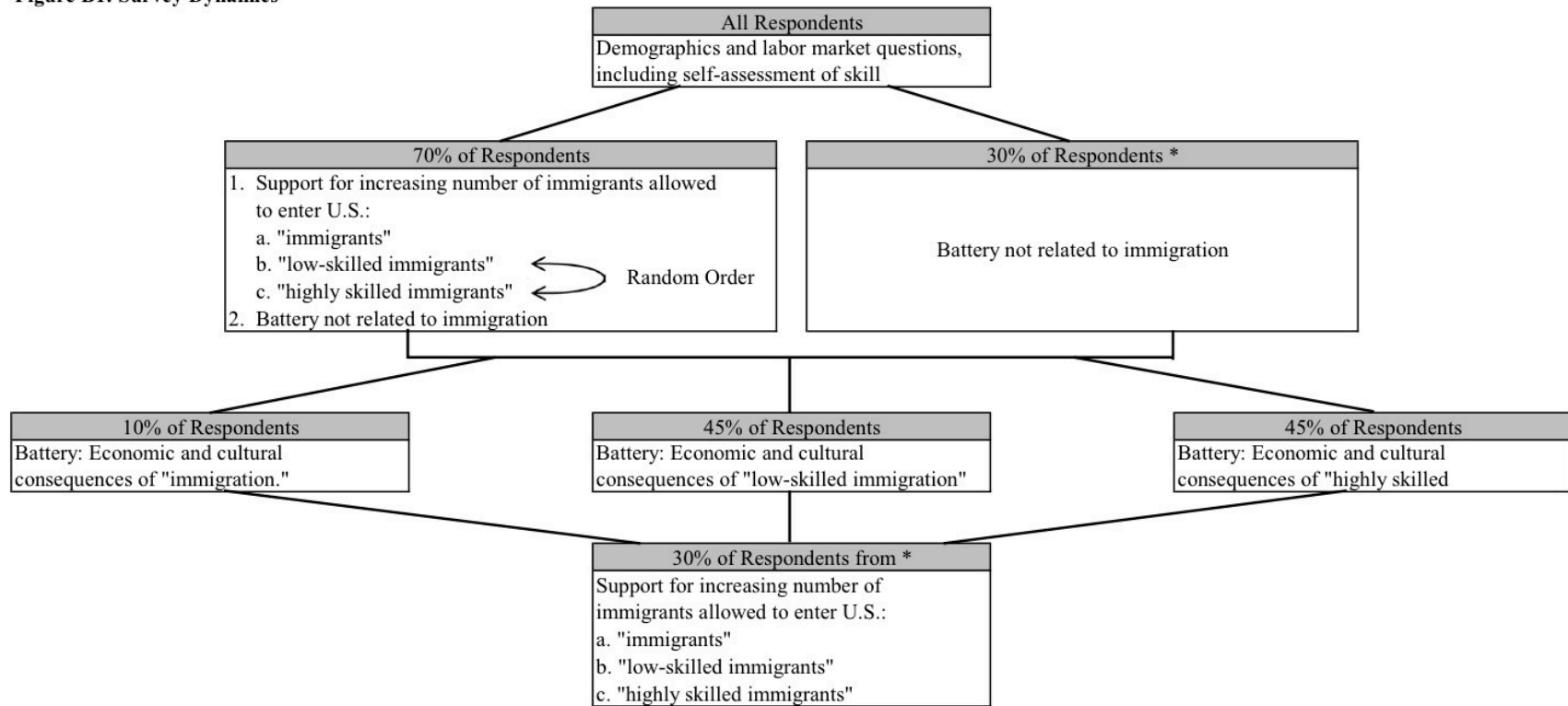
Following this, matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. Matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and ideology.The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. Weights larger than 7 were trimmed and the final weights were normalized to equal the sample size.

B: Survey Design, Question Wording, and Randomization Rules

Figure B1 presents our survey design. In brief, the survey began with a set of basic demographic and labor market questions, including questions that asked respondents to assess their own skill levels in the labor market. For approximately 70% of respondents, this was followed by a three-question battery asking them to state their support for increasing the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States (the remaining 30% were asked these questions at the end of the survey). The first of these three asked about general "immigration," while the latter two, in a randomly chosen order, asked specifically about "highly skilled immigration" and "low-skilled immigration." Following these questions, respondents were randomly assigned to one of three versions of a detailed battery of questions about the consequences of immigration. Specifically, for all questions in this battery, subjects were asked about one of general immigration (10%), highly skilled immigration (45%), or low-skilled immigration (45%). The battery encountered by

subjects at this stage was identical other than the type of immigration or immigrant in question (low-skilled, highly skilled, or general). The first five questions asked respondents to assess the effects of admitting additional immigrants for their households' economic standing. Later, subjects were asked about the consequences to American culture and the economy as a whole of admitting additional immigrants (of the randomly assigned type).

Figure B1: Survey Dynamics

All Respondents
Demographics and labor market questions, including self-assessment of skill

70% of Respondents

1. Support for increasing number of immigrants allowed to enter U.S.:
   a. "immigrants"
   b. "low-skilled immigrants"
   c. "highly skilled immigrants"   *Random Order*
 2. Battery not related to immigration

30% of Respondents *
Battery not related to immigration

10% of Respondents
Battery: Economic and cultural consequences of "immigration."

45% of Respondents
Battery: Economic and cultural consequences of "low-skilled immigration"

45% of Respondents
Battery: Economic and cultural consequences of "highly skilled

30% of Respondents from *
Support for increasing number of immigrants allowed to enter U.S.:   a. "immigrants"   b. "low-skilled immigrants"   c. "highly skilled immigrants"

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Below is the exact wording for all questions used in the analysis, along with details about any

randomization used throughout the survey. Items are presented in the order in which they were provided

to respondents.

What is your marital status?
  Married, living with spouse
  Separated
  Divorced
  Widowed
  Single, never married
  Domestic partnership

What is the highest level of education you have completed?
  Did not graduate high school
  High school graduate
  College, but no degree (yet)
  2-year college degree
  4-year college degree
  Postgraduate degree (MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, etc.)

Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin or descent?
  Yes
  No

Are you currently employed?
  Yes
  No

[If not employed] Are you looking for work, retired, or something else?
  Retired
  Looking for work
  Not looking for work

**Randomly assign one-fourth of subjects to receive the first text option and one-eighth to receive
each of the other six options.**

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levels. A highly skilled worker is someone who is highly educated or has special training and knowledge.
A low-skilled worker is someone who does not have extensive education or special training or
knowledge.

When economists and other experts talk about different types of workers, they often discuss worker skill levels. A highly skilled worker is someone like an engineer, doctor, or college professor who is highly educated. A low-skilled worker is someone like an agricultural worker, housekeeper, or laborer who does not have extensive education.

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When economists and other experts talk about different types of workers, they often discuss worker skill levels. A highly skilled worker is someone like an engineer, doctor, or dental hygienist who is highly educated or has special training and knowledge. A low-skilled worker is someone like an agricultural worker, housekeeper, or sales person in a retail store who does not have extensive education or special training or knowledge.

What about you? Are you a highly skilled or low-skilled worker?
  Highly skilled worker
  Low-skilled worker

[If married or have domestic partner] Is your [spouse if married/domestic partner if domestic partnership] currently employed?
  Yes
  No

[If spouse/partner not employed] Is your [spouse if married/domestic partner if domestic partnership] looking for work, retired, or something else?
  Retired
  Looking for work
  Not looking for work

Randomly assign 30% of sample to NOT be asked the next three questions.

We hear a lot of talk these days about immigration policy. Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. should allow more immigrants from other countries to come and live here?
  Strongly agree
  Somewhat agree
  Neither agree nor disagree
  Somewhat disagree
  Strongly disagree

Randomize the order of the next two questions about highly/low-skilled immigration.

What about <u>highly skilled</u> immigrants? Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. should allow more <u>highly skilled</u> immigrants from other countries to come and live here?
  Strongly agree

Somewhat agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Somewhat disagree
Strongly disagree

And finally, what about <u>low-skilled</u> immigrants? Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. should allow more <u>low-skilled</u> immigrants from other countries to come and live here?
Strongly agree
Somewhat agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Somewhat disagree
Strongly disagree

Randomly assign subjects to one of three conditions:
"highly skilled immigrants" (with probability .45)
"low-skilled immigrants" (with probability .45)
"immigrants" (with probability .10)

For the following question, we would like you to think about how increasing the number of ~ is likely to affect **you and your household**.

One argument for admitting more ~ to the United States is that their work will reduce the costs of goods and services that other Americans use. How do you think that increasing the number of ~ allowed to enter the U.S. will affect your household's costs? It will…
Increase my household's costs a lot
Increase my household's costs a little
Have no effect on my household's costs
Decrease my household's costs a little
Decrease my household's costs a lot

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of ~ allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?
Strongly agree
Somewhat agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Somewhat disagree
Strongly disagree

Some people say that admitting more ~ to the United States will increase taxes because immigrants will place greater demands on government services, while others say that it will decrease taxes because these immigrants will pay more in taxes than they use in services. What about you? Admitting more ~ will…
Increase my taxes a lot
Increase my taxes a little
Have no effect on my taxes
Decrease my taxes a little
Decrease my taxes a lot

Some people say that admitting more ~ to the United States will mean that more people take advantage of government services or receive government benefits, reducing what's available to current citizens. What

about you? How do you think that increasing the number of ~ will affect the government services available to you and your household?

   Reduce them greatly
   Reduce them somewhat
   Have no effect
   Increase them somewhat
   Increase them greatly

When you think about all of the potential positive and negative economic effects of increasing the number of ~ coming to the United States, do you think the overall effect would be positive or negative for you and your household's finances?

   The overall effect would be very positive for me
   The overall effect would be somewhat positive for me
   There would be no effect for me
   The overall effect would be somewhat negative for me
   The overall effect would be very negative for me

Suppose policy was changed to increase the number of [randomly assigned immigrant skill level] who could come to the United States. Please indicate how much you think that each of the following statements would describe those new immigrants. They would…

    a) Arrive being able to speak English
    b) Stay out of trouble with the law
    c) Support American political values
    d) Want to become part of American culture
    e) Raise their children with American values
    f) Be easy for American citizens to get along with

   Very likely
   Somewhat likely
   Neither likely nor unlikely
   Somewhat unlikely
   Very unlikely

Setting aside immigration's economic effects, how do you think that increasing the number of ~ would affect American culture and **society as a whole**?

   It would greatly damage American culture and society
   It would somewhat damage American culture and society
   It would have no effect on American culture and society
   It would somewhat improve American culture and society
   It would greatly improve American culture and society

For the following set of questions, we would like you to think about how increasing the number of ~ is likely to affect different groups.

Regardless of how you think it will affect you and your household, when you think about all of the potential positive and negative economic effects **for the nation as a whole** of increasing the number of ~ coming to the United States, do you think the overall effect would be positive or negative?

   The overall effect would be very positive for the nation as a whole
   The overall effect would be somewhat positive for the nation as a whole

There would be no effect for the nation as a whole
The overall effect would be somewhat negative for the nation as a whole
The overall effect would be very negative for the nation as a whole

30% of the sample was NOT asked the following three questions before this point. For these individuals, the following prompt ("Earlier in the survey we asked you…") was NOT asked.

Earlier in this survey we asked you your opinions about proposals to increase the number of immigrants coming to the United States, both overall and for different worker skill levels. Now that you have answered these other questions, we would like to give you a chance to answer those questions again.

Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. should allow more immigrants from other countries to come and live here?
  Strongly agree
  Somewhat agree
  Neither agree nor disagree
  Somewhat disagree
  Strongly disagree

Randomize the order of the next two questions about highly/low-skilled immigration.

What about highly skilled immigrants? Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. should allow more highly skilled immigrants from other countries to come and live here?
  Strongly agree
  Somewhat agree
  Neither agree nor disagree
  Somewhat disagree
  Strongly disagree

And finally, what about low-skilled immigrants? Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. should allow more low-skilled immigrants from other countries to come and live here?
  Strongly agree
  Somewhat agree
  Neither agree nor disagree
  Somewhat disagree
  Strongly disagree

In what year were you born?
  [Year]

Are you male or female?
  Male
  Female

What race or ethnic group best describes you?
  White
  Black
  Hispanic/Latino
  Asian
  Native American
  Mixed race

Other
Middle Eastern

C: Replication of Previous Research

In this section we replicate prior research by predicting relative opposition to low-skilled immigration compared to highly skilled immigration. We constructed a measure of net relative opposition to low-skilled immigration from the questions asked of all respondents (see Supplemental Appendix B and Figure B1). Specifically, for the questions asking respondents to state support or opposition for low-skilled immigration and highly skilled immigration, we recoded each set of responses so that they range from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating greater opposition. Net relative opposition was constructed as opposition to low-skilled immigration minus opposition to highly skilled immigration. The net opposition measure therefore ranges from -1 to 1, with a score of 1 indicating that a respondent strongly opposes additional low-skilled immigration and strongly supports highly skilled immigration, and a score of -1 indicating the opposite pattern.

Table C1 presents ordinary least squares regressions in which the dependent variable is the net relative opposition measure. Thus, positive coefficient estimates represent stronger opposition to low-skilled immigrants based on higher values of the independent variables. In the column (1) specification we replicate prior work by using only respondents' education levels as a proxy for worker skill. Education is a measured on a four-point scale where 0 indicates no high school degree, 1 indicates a high school degree, 2 indicates some college, but no four-year degree, and 3 indicates a bachelor's degree or higher. The model also includes other demographic measures used in Hainmueller and Hiscox (2010). The results show that higher education levels are associated with greater relative opposition to low-skilled immigrants. This finding reproduces the "puzzle" found in prior work (see our discussion in the main text). In column (2), we replace education with respondents' self-assessed skill, and find that individuals who describe themselves as highly skilled show a greater preference for highly skilled immigrants than their less skilled counterparts. Finally, in column (3) we include both education and self-assessed skill,

and find that both measures are positively correlated with a relative preference for highly skilled immigrants (a test of the joint hypothesis that both coefficient estimates are 0 can be rejected at p<.05).[1] Our data therefore provide results that are consistent with prior work, showing that previous findings remain even with our measures.

Table C1: Relationship Between Respondent Skill Level and Relative Opposition to Low-skilled versus Highly Skilled Immigrants

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Relative Opposition to Low-skilled Immigrants Relative to Highly Skilled Immigrants (-1 - 1)		
Education (0=No HS Degree to 3=BA or Higher)	0.029		0.028
	[0.011]**		[0.012]*
Self-assessed skill level (Low = 0, High = 1)		0.026	0.006
		[0.020]	[0.022]
Female (Yes = 1)	-0.068	-0.064	-0.067
	[0.019]***	[0.020]**	[0.019]***
Age (in Years)	-0.000	-0.001	-0.000
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
Black (Yes = 1)	-0.069	-0.068	-0.068
	[0.045]	[0.047]	[0.045]
White (Yes = 1)	-0.012	-0.008	-0.011
	[0.041]	[0.044]	[0.041]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	-0.028	-0.037	-0.028
	[0.045]	[0.047]	[0.045]
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	0.020	0.018	0.020
	[0.010]	[0.011]	[0.010]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	0.016	0.017	0.016
	[0.006]**	[0.006]**	[0.005]**
Constant	0.074	0.124	0.073
	[0.057]	[0.057]*	[0.057]
Observations	1,219	1,219	1,219
R-squared	0.064	0.058	0.065

Note: Dependent variable is scored as opposition to low-skilled immigration (0-1) minus opposition to highly skilled immigration (0-1), and therefore ranges from -1 to 1. Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.

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[1] In the sample used in the regression analysis, education and self-assessed skill are correlated at .38 (p<.001).

D: Anticipation of Economic Effects from Highly Skilled and Low-skilled Immigration by Skill

Level of Respondent

Table D1 presents the survey marginals for the sample and questions used in Figure 1 in the main text.

Table D1: Question Wording and Survey Marginals for Measures of Personal Economic Effects of Immigration

Question	Immigrant Type	Response Options				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?	Highly skilled	10.73%	11.32%	37.85%	18.38%	21.72%
	Low-skilled	12.65%	9.87%	33.83%	17.98%	25.67%
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Households in Labor Market only: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?	Highly skilled	10.08%	11.09%	37.65%	17.71%	23.47%
	Low-skilled	14.52%	10.21%	33.76%	15.47%	26.05%
		Decrease my taxes a lot	Decrease my taxes a little	Have no effect on my taxes	Increase my taxes a little	Increase my taxes a lot
Some people say that admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States will increase taxes because immigrants will place greater demands on government services, while others say that it will decrease taxes because these immigrants will pay more in taxes than they use in services. What about you? Admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants will…	Highly skilled	1.52%	7.48%	57.04%	16.66%	17.29%
	Low-skilled	2.56%	4.25%	39.86%	23.69%	29.64%
		Increase them greatly	Increase them somewhat	Have no effect	Reduce them somewhat	Reduce them greatly
Some people say that admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States will mean that more people take advantage of government services or receive government benefits, reducing what's available to current citizens. What about you? How do you think that increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants will affect the government services available to you and your household?	Highly skilled	2.49%	8.33%	54.60%	16.81%	17.77%
	Low-skilled	3.86%	5.64%	45.17%	20.98%	24.35%

Table D1 continued: Question Wording and Survey Marginals for Measures of Personal Economic Effects of Immigration

		Decrease my household's costs a lot	Decrease my household's costs a little	Have no effect on my household's costs	Increase my household's costs a little	Increase my household's costs a lot
One argument for admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States is that their work will reduce the costs of goods and services that other Americans use. How do you think that increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will affect your household's costs? It will…	Highly skilled	1.45%	7.88%	65.14%	14.71%	10.82%
	Low-skilled	1.58%	10.85%	54.36%	15.84%	17.37%

		The overall effect would be very positive for me	The overall effect would be somewhat positive for me	There would be no effect for me	The overall effect would be somewhat negative for me	The overall effect would be very negative for me
When you think about all of the potential positive and negative economic effects of increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants coming to the United States, do you think the overall effect would be positive or negative for you and your household's finances?	Highly skilled	4.05%	11.80%	52.93%	18.80%	12.42%
	Low-skilled	3.94%	9.19%	41.43%	25.43%	20.02%

Weighted percentages in each cell. Unweighted N=919 in highly skilled condition and 891 in low-skilled condition. In the labor market subsample, unweighted N=665 and 654, respectively.

Table D2: Question Wording and Survey Marginals for Measures of Personal Economic Effects of Immigration, Highly Skilled Respondents

Question	Immigrant Type	Response Options				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?	Highly skilled	12.62%	14.43%	35.47%	16.82%	20.66%
	Low-skilled	18.74%	12.43%	29.89%	15.34%	23.59%
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Households in Labor Market only: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?	Highly skilled	11.47%	13.48%	36.79%	16.18%	22.08%
	Low-skilled	20.82%	12.78%	28.66%	13.54%	24.20%
		Decrease my taxes a lot	Decrease my taxes a little	Have no effect on my taxes	Increase my taxes a little	Increase my taxes a lot
Some people say that admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States will increase taxes because immigrants will place greater demands on government services, while others say that it will decrease taxes because these immigrants will pay more in taxes than they use in services. What about you? Admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants will…	Highly skilled	2.08%	9.11%	55.63%	15.85%	17.33%
	Low-skilled	2.85%	5.24%	39.87%	22.39%	29.65%
		Increase them greatly	Increase them somewhat	Have no effect	Reduce them somewhat	Reduce them greatly
Some people say that admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States will mean that more people take advantage of government services or receive government benefits, reducing what's available to current citizens. What about you? How do you think that increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants will affect the government services available to you and your household?	Highly skilled	1.68%	8.72%	57.07%	16.40%	16.13%
	Low-skilled	2.88%	6.14%	48.68%	21.50%	20.79%

Table D2, continued: Question Wording and Survey Marginals for Measures of Personal Economic Effects of Immigration, Highly Skilled Respondents

		Decrease my household's costs a lot	Decrease my household's costs a little	Have no effect on my household's costs	Increase my household's costs a little	Increase my household's costs a lot
One argument for admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States is that their work will reduce the costs of goods and services that other Americans use. How do you think that increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will affect your household's costs? It will…	Highly skilled	1.33%	8.71%	65.37%	11.75%	12.84%
	Low-skilled	1.26%	12.53%	50.27%	18.60%	17.34%

		The overall effect would be very positive for me	The overall effect would be somewhat positive for me	There would be no effect for me	The overall effect would be somewhat negative for me	The overall effect would be very negative for me
When you think about all of the potential positive and negative economic effects of increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants coming to the United States, do you think the overall effect would be positive or negative for you and your household's finances?	Highly skilled	5.38%	16.70%	48.97%	16.50%	12.45%
	Low-skilled	5.73%	10.99%	43.08%	22.10%	18.09%

Weighted percentages in each cell. Unweighted N=542 in highly skilled condition and 522 in low-skilled condition. In the labor market subsample, unweighted N=394 and 401, respectively.

Table D3: Question Wording and Survey Marginals for Measures of Personal Economic Effects of Immigration, Low-Skilled Respondents

Question	Immigrant Type	Response Options				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?	Highly skilled	8.74%	7.86%	39.64%	20.20%	23.56%
	Low-skilled	4.89%	6.35%	39.19%	21.15%	28.42%
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Households in Labor Market only: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will increase the chances that you or someone else in your household will lose their job or have their wages go down?	Highly skilled	8.40%	8.06%	38.32%	19.44%	25.78%
	Low-skilled	5.91%	6.13%	41.36%	17.86%	28.75%
		Decrease my taxes a lot	Decrease my taxes a little	Have no effect on my taxes	Increase my taxes a little	Increase my taxes a lot
Some people say that admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States will increase taxes because immigrants will place greater demands on government services, while others say that it will decrease taxes because these immigrants will pay more in taxes than they use in services. What about you? Admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants will…	Highly skilled	0.68%	5.57%	58.52%	17.58%	17.65%
	Low-skilled	2.24%	3.07%	39.85%	25.67%	29.17%
		Increase them greatly	Increase them somewhat	Have no effect	Reduce them somewhat	Reduce them greatly
Some people say that admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States will mean that more people take advantage of government services or receive government benefits, reducing what's available to current citizens. What about you? How do you think that increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants will affect the government services available to you and your household?	Highly skilled	3.46%	7.98%	51.27%	17.02%	20.27%
	Low-skilled	5.04%	5.02%	40.90%	20.46%	28.58%

Table D3, continued: Question Wording and Survey Marginals for Measures of Personal Economic Effects of Immigration, Low-Skilled Respondents

		Decrease my household's costs a lot	Decrease my household's costs a little	Have no effect on my household's costs	Increase my household's costs a little	Increase my household's costs a lot
One argument for admitting more [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants to the United States is that their work will reduce the costs of goods and services that other Americans use. How do you think that increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. will affect your household's costs? It will…	Highly skilled	1.64%	6.84%	64.49%	18.44%	8.59%
	Low-skilled	2.03%	8.72%	59.56%	12.43%	17.26%

		The overall effect would be very positive for me	The overall effect would be somewhat positive for me	There would be no effect for me	The overall effect would be somewhat negative for me	The overall effect would be very negative for me
When you think about all of the potential positive and negative economic effects of increasing the number of [highly skilled/low-skilled] immigrants coming to the United States, do you think the overall effect would be positive or negative for you and your household's finances?	Highly skilled	2.40%	5.98%	56.94%	22.03%	12.65%
	Low-skilled	1.72%	7.08%	39.59%	29.19%	22.43%

Weighted percentages in each cell. Unweighted N=365 in highly skilled condition and 356 in low-skilled condition. In the labor market subsample, unweighted N=264 and 248, respectively.

E: Summary Statistics

Table E1 presents summary statistics for each of the samples used in the regression models in the main text. Table E2 presents unweighted versions of the summary statistics for the same samples presented in Table E1. Table E3 presents summary statistics for each of the samples used in this supplemental appendix. Table E4 presents unweighted versions of the summary statistics for the same samples presented in Table E3.

Table E1: Summary Statistics, Weighted, Main Text Analyses

Variable	Table 2, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table 2, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Highly Skilled, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Highly Skilled, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Low-skilled, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Low-Skilled, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table 3, Highly Skilled Immigrant Treatment Cases	Table 3, Low-skilled Immigrant Treatment Cases	Table 3, Pooled
Overall hurt household finances (0-1)	0.576	0.603	0.548	0.571	0.618	0.645	0.558	0.638	0.597
	[.2499]	[.2659]	[.2715]	[.2761]	[.2125]	[.2458]	[.2405]	[.2574]	[.2521]
Increase household chance of job or wage loss (0-1)	0.584	0.571	0.560	0.519	0.615	0.644			
	[.3083]	[.3356]	[.3148]	[.3591]	[.2994]	[.2852]			
Increase household taxes (0-1)	0.620	0.667	0.612	0.659	0.634	0.674			
	[.2376]	[.2573]	[.246]	[.2629]	[.2239]	[.2487]			
Reduce household access to government benefits (0-1)	0.613	0.633	0.606	0.618	0.626	0.652			
	[.2414]	[.2502]	[.2339]	[.2414]	[.2523]	[.2607]			
Increase household costs of goods and services (0-1)	0.579	0.589	0.582	0.595	0.575	0.580			
	[.2123]	[.2408]	[.2159]	[.2439]	[.2089]	[.2364]			
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)							0.502	0.481	
							[.3479]	[.3502]	
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)							0.647	0.633	
							[.3233]	[.3291]	
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)							0.533	0.624	0.578
							[.3042]	[.303]	[.307]
Cultural threat index							0.450	0.537	0.493
							[.2372]	[.2426]	[.2437]
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)							0.349	0.305	0.327
							[.4771]	[.4605]	[.4694]
Opposition to admitting immigrant of type… (0-1)									0.567
									[.3449]
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)									0.494
									[.5001]
Female (Yes = 1)	0.520	0.472	0.470	0.432	0.588	0.528	0.540	0.473	0.507
	[.5]	[.4996]	[.4998]	[.4959]	[.4932]	[.5002]	[.4987]	[.4996]	[.5001]
Age (in Years)	42.796	42.605	44.657	43.569	39.924	41.161	49.947	48.613	49.289
	[15.3645]	[14.4123]	[15.9733]	[14.1612]	[13.9863]	[14.6699]	[16.977]	[16.5222]	[16.7619]
Black (Yes = 1)	0.113	0.109	0.092	0.114	0.141	0.103	0.124	0.108	0.116
	[.3172]	[.3121]	[.2897]	[.3187]	[.3486]	[.305]	[.3302]	[.3099]	[.3203]
White (Yes = 1)	0.659	0.643	0.637	0.648	0.688	0.634	0.688	0.693	0.691
	[.4744]	[.4794]	[.4814]	[.4781]	[.4642]	[.4827]	[.4637]	[.4614]	[.4624]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.154	0.185	0.184	0.177	0.115	0.195	0.131	0.155	0.143
	[.3613]	[.3883]	[.3881]	[.3821]	[.3199]	[.3972]	[.3378]	[.3618]	[.3499]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	1.804	1.852	2.000	2.104	1.544	1.501	1.801	1.812	1.807
	[.9428]	[.8627]	[.9821]	[.8964]	[.8245]	[.6775]	[.9116]	[.8745]	[.8932]
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	2.176	2.135	2.172	2.134	2.173	2.121	2.226	2.184	2.205
	[.9722]	[.9654]	[.9664]	[.957]	[.9909]	[.9787]	[.9786]	[.9757]	[.9771]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	2.606	2.756	2.623	2.882	2.562	2.540	2.713	2.799	2.755
	[1.9212]	[1.9739]	[1.955]	[2.1409]	[1.8734]	[1.6739]	[2.0093]	[2.0233]	[2.016]
Observations	665	654	394	401	264	248	779	766	1545

Note: Cell entries are weighted means with standard deviations in brackets.

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Table E2: Summary Statistics, Unweighted, Main Text Analyses

Variable	Table 2, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table 2, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Highly Skilled, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Highly Skilled, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Low-skilled, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table 2, R is Low-Skilled, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table 3, Highly Skilled Immigrant Treatment Cases	Table 3, Low-skilled Immigrant Treatment Cases	Table 3, Pooled
Overall hurt household finances (0-1)	0.570	0.609	0.554	0.589	0.595	0.640	0.555	0.634	0.594
	[.2481]	[.2684]	[.2629]	[.2709]	[.2235]	[.2629]	[.2414]	[.2614]	[.2546]
Increase household chance of job or wage loss (0-1)	0.571	0.544	0.555	0.500	0.594	0.613			
	[.3152]	[.3434]	[.3233]	[.3527]	[.3044]	[.3171]			
Increase household taxes (0-1)	0.621	0.681	0.609	0.680	0.641	0.678			
	[.2377]	[.2503]	[.2409]	[.249]	[.2291]	[.2519]			
Reduce household access to government benefits (0-1)	0.599	0.632	0.595	0.622	0.610	0.644			
	[.2445]	[.2616]	[.2415]	[.2494]	[.2491]	[.2794]			
Increase household costs of goods and services (0-1)	0.566	0.577	0.566	0.581	0.564	0.570			
	[.2132]	[.2458]	[.2157]	[.243]	[.2105]	[.2504]			
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)							0.498	0.469	
							[.3456]	[.3448]	
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)							0.647	0.623	
							[.3326]	[.3386]	
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)							0.519	0.625	0.572
							[.3177]	[.311]	[.3187]
Cultural threat index							0.453	0.539	0.496
							[.2455]	[.2484]	[.2506]
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)							0.317	0.287	0.302
							[.4656]	[.4528]	[.4594]
Opposition to admitting immigrant of type... (0-1)									0.560
									[.3477]
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)									0.496
									[.5001]
Female (Yes = 1)	0.531	0.518	0.487	0.476	0.599	0.589	0.524	0.525	0.524
	[.4994]	[.5]	[.5005]	[.5001]	[.4911]	[.4931]	[.4998]	[.4997]	[.4996]
Age (in Years)	43.899	43.891	45.350	44.768	41.443	42.379	49.687	49.453	49.571
	[14.539]	[13.7908]	[14.7356]	[13.5679]	[13.9091]	[14.0532]	[16.2098]	[15.9541]	[16.0788]
Black (Yes = 1)	0.120	0.125	0.114	0.125	0.129	0.129	0.117	0.110	0.113
	[.3256]	[.3314]	[.3185]	[.3308]	[.3356]	[.3359]	[.3214]	[.3127]	[.317]
White (Yes = 1)	0.675	0.659	0.678	0.658	0.671	0.657	0.706	0.700	0.703
	[.4687]	[.4744]	[.468]	[.4749]	[.4709]	[.4756]	[.4559]	[.4587]	[.4571]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.159	0.167	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.177	0.136	0.151	0.144
	[.3658]	[.3734]	[.367]	[.3674]	[.3676]	[.3828]	[.3431]	[.3587]	[.3509]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	1.865	1.924	2.099	2.155	1.527	1.552	1.856	1.871	1.863
	[.9017]	[.8539]	[.8926]	[.8695]	[.8083]	[.6892]	[.8796]	[.8557]	[.8676]
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	2.115	2.112	2.139	2.103	2.066	2.101	2.149	2.149	2.149
	[1.1844]	[1.1606]	[1.228]	[1.1473]	[1.1239]	[1.1859]	[1.184]	[1.1564]	[1.17]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	2.499	2.591	2.488	2.621	2.494	2.492	2.642	2.659	2.651
	[2.0368]	[2.0934]	[2.0931]	[2.157]	[1.9591]	[1.9681]	[2.1268]	[2.1323]	[2.1288]
Observations	665	654	394	401	264	248	779	766	1545

Note: Cell entries are unweighted means with standard deviations in brackets.

Table E3: Summary Statistics, Weighted, Appendix Analyses

Variable	Table C1	Table F1, Highly Skilled Immigrants, Full Sample	Table F1, Low-skilled Immigrants, Full Sample	Table H1, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table H1, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table H1, Pooled	Table H2, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table H2, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table H2, Pooled	Table I1, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table I1, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table I1, Pooled	Table I2, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table I2, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table I2, Pooled	Table I3, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table I3, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table I3, Pooled
Overall hurt household finances (0-1)		0.559 [.2384]	0.621 [.2588]	0.559 [.2348]	0.632 [.26]	0.596 [.2506]	0.557 [.2512]	0.650 [.2516]	0.600 [.2554]	0.556 [.2387]	0.635 [.2599]	0.595 [.2524]	0.558 [.2404]	0.638 [.2575]	0.597 [.2521]	0.468 [.204]	0.511 [.2251]	0.487 [.2144]
Increase household chance of job or wage loss (0-1)		0.573 [.3075]	0.585 [.3257]															
Increase household taxes (0-1)		0.602 [.2277]	0.684 [.2533]															
Reduce household access to government benefits (0-1)		0.598 [.2385]	0.641 [.2596]															
Increase household costs of goods and services (0-1)		0.564 [.2019]	0.592 [.2361]															
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)				0.484 [.3506]	0.481 [.3518]		0.536 [.3409]	0.479 [.3474]		0.499 [.3482]	0.477 [.3504]		0.503 [.3477]	0.481 [.3503]		0.313 [.2802]	0.332 [.2925]	
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)				0.640 [.3176]	0.621 [.3318]		0.659 [.334]	0.659 [.3221]		0.646 [.323]	0.631 [.3297]		0.646 [.3233]	0.633 [.3292]		0.525 [.3225]	0.455 [.3059]	
Culture threat index				0.448 [.2448]	0.540 [.245]	0.495 [.249]	0.453 [.2227]	0.531 [.2375]	0.489 [.2326]				0.450 [.237]	0.537 [.2427]	0.493 [.2436]	0.278 [.1275]	0.318 [.1273]	0.295 [.1289]
Damage American culture and society (0-1)										0.561 [.2791]	0.654 [.2767]	0.607 [.2817]	0.562 [.2788]	0.652 [.2762]	0.607 [.281]			
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)				0.543 [.2948]	0.618 [.305]	0.582 [.3023]	0.513 [.3206]	0.638 [.2987]	0.570 [.3166]	0.530 [.3034]	0.625 [.303]	0.577 [.3067]	0.532 [.3042]	0.624 [.3031]	0.578 [.3069]	0.379 [.2613]	0.443 [.2769]	0.407 [.2699]
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)										0.348 [.4765]	0.303 [.46]	0.327 [.4693]	0.350 [.4772]	0.305 [.4606]	0.328 [.4697]	0.365 [.482]	0.319 [.4666]	0.345 [.4756]
Opposition to admitting immigrant of type... (0-1)						0.554 [.3479]			0.593 [.3377]			0.564 [.3454]			0.567 [.3446]			0.375 [.3]
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)						0.510 [.5001]			0.460 [.4989]			0.492 [.5001]			0.494 [.5001]			0.438 [.4964]
Opposition to low-skilled relative to highly skilled immigrants	0.145 [.2767]																	
Self-assessed skill level (0 = Low, 1 = High)	0.595 [.491]																	
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	1.836 [.8988]	1.742 [.924]	1.774 [.8619]	1.863 [.9091]	1.762 [.8842]	1.811 [.8975]	1.687 [.907]	1.926 [.8429]	1.797 [.8852]	1.803 [.9099]	1.812 [.8752]	1.807 [.8923]	1.802 [.9118]	1.813 [.8746]	1.807 [.893]	2.004 [.8647]	1.960 [.8644]	1.985 [.8643]
Female (Yes = 1)	0.490 [.5001]	0.543 [.4985]	0.502 [.5003]	0.543 [.4986]	0.459 [.4988]	0.500 [.5002]	0.534 [.4999]	0.503 [.5011]	0.520 [.5002]	0.536 [.499]	0.474 [.4996]	0.506 [.5001]	0.539 [.4988]	0.472 [.4996]	0.507 [.5001]	0.535 [.4993]	0.452 [.4984]	0.499 [.5003]
Age (in Years)	49.107 [16.2574]	47.791 [17.3361]	47.057 [16.7514]	49.435 [16.1829]	49.754 [16.1316]	49.598 [16.15]	50.901 [18.3601]	46.009 [17.1347]	48.653 [17.9551]	49.919 [17.026]	48.730 [16.6339]	49.293 [16.8581]	49.978 [16.969]	48.619 [16.5262]	49.284 [16.7729]	49.280 [17.1988]	46.096 [17.0089]	47.787 [17.1778]
Black (Yes = 1)	0.129 [.335]	0.136 [.343]	0.102 [.3021]	0.130 [.3366]	0.111 [.3138]	0.120 [.3251]	0.114 [.3183]	0.101 [.3015]	0.108 [.3104]	0.122 [.3279]	0.107 [.3087]	0.115 [.3196]	0.124 [.3292]	0.108 [.31]	0.117 [.321]	0.155 [.3621]	0.171 [.3767]	0.162 [.3684]
White (Yes = 1)	0.678 [.4673]	0.661 [.4738]	0.671 [.4701]	0.697 [.4601]	0.673 [.4695]	0.685 [.4649]	0.671 [.4707]	0.740 [.4398]	0.703 [.4576]	0.684 [.4654]	0.694 [.461]	0.688 [.4634]	0.688 [.4634]	0.693 [.4615]	0.690 [.4627]	0.645 [.479]	0.595 [.4916]	0.623 [.4849]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.159 [.3654]	0.137 [.3443]	0.170 [.376]	0.142 [.3494]	0.168 [.3746]	0.156 [.3626]	0.111 [.3147]	0.123 [.3293]	0.117 [.3212]	0.138 [.3448]	0.155 [.3616]	0.146 [.353]	0.131 [.338]	0.155 [.3619]	0.143 [.3501]	0.137 [.344]	0.217 [.4125]	0.172 [.3774]
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	2.188 [.9927]	2.220 [.9648]	2.181 [.9654]	2.233 [.9913]	2.187 [.9944]	2.210 [.9927]	2.212 [.9561]	2.179 [.9336]	2.197 [.945]	2.223 [.9784]	2.185 [.9766]	2.204 [.977]	2.226 [.978]	2.183 [.9749]	2.204 [.9761]	2.048 [.9535]	1.908 [.9565]	1.987 [.9565]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	2.696 [2.0377]	2.672 [1.9672]	2.773 [1.9928]	2.662 [2.0202]	2.771 [2.0462]	2.718 [2.0333]	2.806 [1.9893]	2.862 [1.9731]	2.832 [1.9799]	2.699 [2.0126]	2.805 [2.0251]	2.751 [2.0187]	2.716 [2.0081]	2.797 [2.0223]	2.754 [2.0145]	2.420 [2.0056]	2.163 [1.9577]	2.308 [1.9877]
Observations	1219	919	891	532	546	1078	247	220	467	805	787	1596	777	765	1545	436	339	775

Note: Cell entries are weighted means with standard deviations in brackets.

Table E4: Summary Statistics, Unweighted, Appendix Analyses

Variable	Table C1	Table F1, Highly Skilled Immigrants, Full Sample	Table F1, Low-skilled Immigrants, Full Sample	Table H1, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table H1, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table H1, Pooled	Table H2, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table H2, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table H2, Pooled	Table I1, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table I1, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table I1, Pooled	Table I2, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table I2, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table I2, Pooled	Table I3, Highly Skilled Immigrants	Table I3, Low-skilled Immigrants	Table I3, Pooled
Overall hurt household finances (0-1)		0.556 [.2415]	0.626 [.2606]	0.560 [.238]	0.632 [.2592]	0.597 [.2515]	0.544 [.2487]	0.639 [.2673]	0.588 [.2617]	0.553 [.2407]	0.631 [.2637]	0.591 [.2552]	0.554 [.2411]	0.634 [.2615]	0.594 [.2545]	0.456 [.2039]	0.483 [.2182]	0.468 [.2106]
Increase household chance of job or wage loss (0-1)		0.563 [.3176]	0.567 [.3331]															
Increase household taxes (0-1)		0.605 [.2331]	0.694 [.249]															
Reduce household access to government benefits (0-1)		0.595 [.2386]	0.639 [.2697]															
Increase household costs of goods and services (0-1)		0.556 [.2058]	0.584 [.2422]															
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)				0.493 [.3606]	0.470 [.3469]		0.510 [.335]	0.466 [.3404]		0.497 [.3451]	0.467 [.3447]		0.500 [.3451]	0.469 [.345]		0.314 [.2735]	0.316 [.2787]	
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)				0.641 [.3285]	0.613 [.3402]		0.659 [.3416]	0.647 [.3342]		0.642 [.334]	0.621 [.3394]		0.646 [.3325]	0.623 [.3388]		0.525 [.3312]	0.417 [.305]	
Culture threat index				0.454 [.2489]	0.541 [.2489]	0.498 [.2525]	0.453 [.2384]	0.536 [.2478]	0.492 [.2462]				0.454 [.245]	0.539 [.2486]	0.496 [.2502]	0.277 [.1326]	0.312 [.1308]	0.292 [.1329]
Damage American culture and society (0-1)										0.558 [.2879]	0.651 [.2854]	0.604 [.2903]	0.557 [.2876]	0.649 [.2854]	0.603 [.29]			
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)				0.523 [.3199]	0.624 [.3097]	0.574 [.3187]	0.511 [.3134]	0.628 [.3147]	0.566 [.3191]	0.517 [.3166]	0.626 [.3108]	0.571 [.3186]	0.518 [.3175]	0.625 [.3111]	0.571 [.3186]	0.348 [.274]	0.415 [.2683]	0.377
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)										0.318 [.466]	0.286 [.4521]	0.303 [.4598]	0.318 [.466]	0.288 [.4529]	0.304 [.4599]	0.326 [.4692]	0.286 [.456]	0.308 [.4621]
Opposition to admitting immigrant of type... (0-1)							0.554 [.3604]		0.574 [.3411]			0.558 [.3475]			0.561 [.3471]			0.359 [.2921]
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)							0.507 [.5002]		0.471 [.4997]			0.494 [.5001]			0.496 [.5001]			0.437 [.4964]
Opposition to low-skilled relative to highly skilled immigrants	0.141 [.2853]																	
Self-assessed skill level (0 = Low, 1 = High)	0.617 [.4863]																	
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	1.891 [.874]	1.810 [.8903]	1.818 [.8589]	1.889 [.8877]	1.852 [.8578]	1.870 [.8725]	1.785 [.8893]	1.918 [.8508]	1.848 [.8569]	1.862 [.8793]	1.868 [.8562]	1.863 [.8675]	1.858 [.8796]	1.872 [.8557]	1.864 [.8673]	1.995 [.8469]	2.044 [.8467]	2.017 [.8466]
Female (Yes = 1)	0.529 [.4994]	0.537 [.4989]	0.547 [.4981]	0.545 [.4984]	0.524 [.4999]	0.534 [.4991]	0.478 [.5005]	0.527 [.5004]	0.501 [.5005]	0.521 [.4999]	0.524 [.4998]	0.523 [.4996]	0.523 [.4998]	0.524 [.4997]	0.524 [.4996]	0.528 [.4998]	0.534 [.4996]	0.530 [.4994]
Age (in Years)	49.589 [16.0119]	48.325 [16.6204]	48.537 [16.1765]	49.788 [15.7029]	50.048 [16.0472]	49.919 [15.8714]	49.470 [17.2822]	47.977 [15.6592]	48.767 [16.5592]	49.712 [16.2748]	49.521 [16.0901]	49.570 [16.2045]	49.743 [16.1932]	49.465 [15.9609]	49.572 [16.0945]	49.424 [16.8436]	47.888 [15.9585]	48.752 [16.4695]
Black (Yes = 1)	0.121 [.3267]	0.124 [.3298]	0.115 [.3186]	0.124 [.33]	0.121 [.3263]	0.122 [.328]	0.101 [.3022]	0.082 [.2747]	0.092 [.2894]	0.116 [.3199]	0.109 [.3122]	0.113 [.3172]	0.116 [.3202]	0.110 [.3128]	0.114 [.3178]	0.138 [.3449]	0.177 [.3822]	0.155 [.362]
White (Yes = 1)	0.690 [.4627]	0.689 [.4632]	0.678 [.4675]	0.707 [.4557]	0.672 [.4699]	0.689 [.463]	0.705 [.4572]	0.768 [.423]	0.735 [.4421]	0.702 [.4577]	0.700 [.4585]	0.700 [.4585]	0.707 [.4556]	0.699 [.4588]	0.702 [.4577]	0.651 [.4771]	0.605 [.4896]	0.631 [.4829]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.153 [.3697]	0.142 [.3493]	0.161 [.3679]	0.137 [.3444]	0.169 [.3747]	0.153 [.3602]	0.134 [.3409]	0.109 [.3125]	0.122 [.3277]	0.140 [.3476]	0.151 [.3585]	0.146 [.3532]	0.136 [.3436]	0.152 [.3589]	0.144 [.3515]	0.167 [.3738]	0.207 [.4054]	0.185 [.3882]
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	2.114 [1.1887]	2.143 [1.1763]	2.155 [1.1539]	2.130 [1.1207]	2.130 [1.1651]	2.130 [1.1832]	2.190 [1.1442]	2.196 [1.136]	2.193 [1.1391]	2.154 [1.186]	2.147 [1.1574]	2.150 [1.1707]	2.151 [1.1827]	2.146 [1.1552]	2.148 [1.168]	1.885 [1.149]	1.717 [1.1211]	1.812 [1.1392]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	2.558 [2.1363]	2.594 [2.0985]	2.622 [2.1141]	2.553 [2.1231]	2.604 [2.1497]	2.579 [2.1358]	2.834 [2.1263]	2.796 [2.0869]	2.816 [2.1057]	2.622 [2.131]	2.668 [2.1337]	2.644 [2.1311]	2.649 [2.1253]	2.655 [2.1302]	2.649 [2.1262]	2.209 [2.0844]	1.749 [1.8918]	2.008 [2.0141]
Observations	1219	919	891	532	546	1078	247	220	467	805	787	1596	777	765	1545	436	339	775

Note: Cell entries are unweighted means with standard deviations in brackets.

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F: Predicting Overall Assessments by Component Measures

Columns (1)-(4) of Table 2 of the main text present OLS models that predict overall assessments of the economic consequences of immigration, using the subsample of respondents who are working or looking for work, or who are living with a spouse or partner who is working or looking for work. In columns (1)-(4) of Table F1, we present the same model specifications as columns (1)-(4) of Table 2, but use the full sample of respondents rather than the labor market subsample. Using this broader sample produces very similar results. In the case of labor market threat, the coefficient estimates are slightly smaller when using the full sample than when using the labor market subsample for both the highly skilled and low-skilled immigrant treatments. In the case of fiscal burden, crowding, and price effects, coefficient estimates are slightly smaller when using the labor market subsample than when using the full sample for both the highly skilled and low-skilled immigrant treatments. But all of these differences are trivial.

Table F1: Predicting Summary Economic Evaluations with Dimensions of Economic Assessments, Full Sample and Education as Skill Measure

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Respondents			All Respondents		Labor Market Subsample (Respondent or Spouse/Partner Working or Looking for Work)			
					High Education Subsample		Low Education Subsample	
Immigrant Type					Highly Skilled Immigrants	Low-skilled Immigrants	Highly Skilled Immigrants	Low-skilled Immigrants
	Highly Skilled Immigrants		Low-skilled Immigrants					
	Scaled (0-1)	Standardized Measures	Scaled (0-1)	Standardized Measures	Scaled (0-1)	Scaled (0-1)	Scaled (0-1)	Scaled (0-1)
Immigrant of Type Will								
Increase household chance of job or wage loss	0.210	0.276	0.104	0.132	0.324	0.091	0.172	0.160
	[0.042]***	[0.055]***	[0.036]**	[0.046]**	[0.045]***	[0.045]*	[0.064]**	[0.092]
Increase household taxes	0.272	0.263	0.469	0.448	0.263	0.453	0.260	0.368
	[0.051]***	[0.049]***	[0.063]***	[0.060]***	[0.064]***	[0.095]***	[0.100]*	[0.120]**
Reduce household access to government benefits	0.091	0.090	0.116	0.120	0.039	0.100	0.176	0.059
	[0.053]	[0.053]	[0.037]**	[0.038]**	[0.082]	[0.075]	[0.093]	[0.062]
Increase household costs of goods and services	0.047	0.040	0.069	0.064	-0.039	0.119	0.112	-0.026
	[0.064]	[0.055]	[0.053]	[0.049]	[0.148]	[0.069]	[0.083]	[0.118]
Demographic Controls								
Female (Yes = 1)	0.040	0.164	0.042	0.162	0.060	0.075	0.025	0.010
	[0.021]	[0.089]	[0.016]*	[0.063]*	[0.036]	[0.024]**	[0.029]	[0.040]
Age (in Years)	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.002
	[0.001]	[0.002]	[0.000]**	[0.002]**	[0.001]	[0.001]**	[0.001]*	[0.001]
Black (Yes = 1)	-0.010	-0.040	-0.031	-0.119	0.028	0.072	-0.005	-0.163
	[0.051]	[0.213]	[0.042]	[0.160]	[0.064]	[0.058]	[0.112]	[0.072]*
White (Yes = 1)	0.007	0.031	-0.006	-0.023	0.060	0.022	-0.041	-0.031
	[0.044]	[0.181]	[0.029]	[0.111]	[0.053]	[0.041]	[0.069]	[0.053]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	-0.031	-0.130	-0.074	-0.285	0.108	-0.036	-0.131	-0.133
	[0.049]	[0.202]	[0.040]	[0.153]	[0.055]*	[0.051]	[0.096]	[0.089]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	-0.033	-0.136	-0.015	-0.058				
	[0.014]*	[0.058]*	[0.009]	[0.034]				
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	0.017	0.071	-0.005	-0.018	0.056	0.001	0.024	-0.027
	[0.011]	[0.048]	[0.011]	[0.041]	[0.024]*	[0.021]	[0.018]	[0.016]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	-0.001	-0.005	0.009	0.033	-0.019	0.016	0.003	0.010
	[0.006]	[0.027]	[0.006]	[0.021]	[0.012]	[0.010]	[0.012]	[0.011]
Constant	0.187	-0.027	0.071	-0.216	0.028	-0.112	0.021	0.246
	[0.084]*	[0.262]	[0.054]	[0.185]	[0.087]	[0.073]	[0.142]	[0.088]**
Observations	816	816	797	797	377	390	204	195
R-squared	0.364	0.364	0.469	0.469	0.356	0.508	0.512	0.408

Note: Dependent variable is sumary measure of household economic effects for admitting additional immigrants of specific type, scored so that more negative effects are larger values. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. In columns labeled "Scaled (0-1)," economic attitude items are scored 0-1. In columns labeled "Standardized Measures," economic attitude items are recoded to have mean 0 and standard deviation 1 within sample used for that column's model estimates. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.

Furthermore, in columns (5)-(8) of Table 2 of the main text, we present OLS models that predict overall assessments of the economic consequences of immigration, partitioning on the self-assessed skill levels of the respondents. However, prior work (including Hainmueller and Hiscox 2010) has used education level as a proxy for worker skill. In columns (5)-(8) of Table F1, we repeat the analyses from columns (5)-(8) of Table 2, but partition respondents based on education levels rather than self-assessed skill. This leads to some noteworthy differences.

First, with respect to highly educated respondents' attitudes about the impact of increasing the level of highly skilled immigration, the coefficient estimate indicates that the relative contribution of labor market threat to overall assessments is about 50% larger when using education rather than self-assessments to proxy for skill levels of respondents. Fiscal burden has a positive and statistically significant impact on overall economic assessments among both highly skilled respondents and highly educated respondents, and the point estimate is roughly the same in the two models.

With respect to both highly skilled and highly educated respondents' attitudes about the impact of increasing the level of low-skilled immigration, fiscal burden turns out to be the most important predictor of overall economic assessments. However, whereas labor market threat was not found to be a significant predictor of overall assessments when using self-assessed skill, the coefficient estimate when using education triples in magnitude, and is significant at $p<.05$. Also, price effects significantly predict highly skilled respondents' attitudes ($p<.05$) but not those of highly educated respondents.

Important differences also arise when comparing the low-education respondents to self-assessed low-skilled respondents. When examining low-education respondents' assessments of the economic effects of increasing highly skilled immigration, the coefficient estimate for labor market threat decreases by over 50% as compared to the estimate from the model using self-assessments, though it remains significant at $p<.01$. The impact of fiscal burden, on the other hand, is positive and statistically significant among low-education respondents ($p<.05$) but not among self-assessed low-skilled workers. Specifically, the coefficient estimates for fiscal burden is about 1.5 times larger for the subsample of low-education respondents than for the subsample of self-assessed low-skilled respondents.

And finally, we focus our attention on attitudes about the economic effects of low-skilled immigration among low-education respondents. When compared to the subsample of self-assessed low-skilled respondents, the coefficient estimates for labor market threat and fiscal burden are 36% and 11% smaller but the latter remains statistically significant (p<.01) for the subsample of low-education respondents. The estimate for crowding of access to government services for the low-education subsample is about 40% the size of the same estimate for the self-assessed low-skilled subsample and no longer achieves a conventional level of statistical significance.

Overall, comparing the results in columns (5)-(8) of Table F1 and columns (5)-(8) of Table 2 from the main text shows that substantially different inferences can be drawn if one examines a researcher-imposed objective measure of skill rather than respondents' beliefs about their own place in the labor market. We argue that beliefs are the more appropriate conceptualization of skill when investigating models that relate skill levels to economic self-interest.

G: Respondents' Understanding of the Terms "Highly Skilled" and "Low-Skilled"

The analyses presented in the text depend on respondents self-classifying themselves as highly skilled or low-skilled, as well as reporting their attitudes toward increased immigration of immigrants of a particular skill type. One possible concern is the extent to which respondents understand these terms, and whether that understanding matches how the terms are defined by labor market theory. To address this potential concern, we trained a random subsample of respondents by providing a definition of these terms and examples of highly or low-skilled workers. Specifically, three-eighths of the sample received no instructions at all, while the remaining five-eighths received one of five different vignettes that defined highly and low-skilled immigrants in terms of their education level, possession of special training or knowledge, and/or provided examples of the types of professions in which either would be engaged. In Table G1, we present the relationship between labor market threat and self-assessed skill level depending on the type of immigration and whether or not the respondent was assigned to training. As one would expect, the relationship is significantly stronger for those who received the training.

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Table G1: Means and Standard Deviations by Skill Level of Respondent, Skill Level of Immigrant, and Training

Did Not Receive Training

	Labor Market Threat	
	Highly Skilled Immigrants	Low-skilled Immigrants
Highly Skilled Respondents	0.573	0.502
	[.306]	[.378]
Low-skilled Respondents	0.664	0.629
	[.281]	[.271]

Note: 62.02 percent of respondents self-classify as highly skilled workers.

Received Training

	Labor Market Threat	
	Highly Skilled Immigrants	Low-skilled Immigrants
Highly Skilled Respondents	0.546	0.527
	[.333]	[.340]
Low-skilled Respondents	0.575	0.646
	[.304]	[.298]

Note: 52.18 percent of respondents self-classify as highly skilled workers.

H: Predicting Components of Cultural Threat Index Used in Table 3 by Immigrant Type

In Table 3 of the main text, we present OLS regressions of overall opposition to immigration on beliefs about the personal economic, sociotropic economic, and cultural effects of immigration, where cultural effect is measured as a factor score created from six questions. In Table H1, we present the effect of immigtant skill type on each of the six components of that cultural threat factor score.

Table H1: Predicting Components of Cultural Threat Index by Immigrant Type

VARIABLES	(1) Unlikely to arrive speaking English	(2) Act unlawfully	(3) Unlikely to support US political values	(4) Unlikely to become part of American culture	(5) Unlikely to raise children with US values	(6) Not fit in
Immigrant is low-skilled (1=yes, 0=highly skilled)	0.219	0.124	0.038	0.082	0.051	0.055
	[0.015]***	[0.014]***	[0.014]**	[0.015]***	[0.015]***	[0.013]***
Female (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.003	0.013	0.038	-0.002	0.028	0.025
	[0.015]	[0.014]	[0.014]**	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.013]
Age (in Years)	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	[0.000]***	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Black (Yes=1)	-0.062	-0.052	-0.081	-0.162	-0.121	-0.083
	[0.035]	[0.032]	[0.032]*	[0.035]***	[0.034]***	[0.031]**
White (Yes=1)	0.076	0.015	0.062	-0.039	0.024	-0.015
	[0.029]**	[0.026]	[0.026]*	[0.028]	[0.027]	[0.025]
Hispanic (Yes=1)	-0.080	-0.075	-0.062	-0.148	-0.138	-0.098
	[0.032]*	[0.030]*	[0.030]*	[0.032]***	[0.031]***	[0.028]***
Education (0=No HS Degree to 3=BA or Higher)	-0.056	-0.071	-0.051	-0.053	-0.051	-0.054
	[0.009]***	[0.008]***	[0.008]***	[0.008]***	[0.008]***	[0.008]***
Ideology (Very Lib.-Very Con., 5-pt.)	0.030	0.012	0.075	0.042	0.067	0.019
	[0.009]**	[0.009]	[0.009]***	[0.009]***	[0.009]***	[0.008]*
Partisanship (Str. Dem.-Str. Rep., 7-pt.)	0.011	0.022	0.007	0.020	0.009	0.015
	[0.005]*	[0.004]***	[0.004]	[0.005]***	[0.004]*	[0.004]***
Constant	0.374	0.397	0.340	0.408	0.427	0.449
	[0.044]***	[0.041]***	[0.041]***	[0.043]***	[0.043]***	[0.039]***
Observations	1,599	1,593	1,598	1,598	1,591	1,590
R-squared	0.206	0.143	0.164	0.139	0.145	0.086

Note: Dependent variable in each column is scaled from 0 to 1, with higher values corresponding to greater agreement with the statement. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.

I: Beliefs About Personal Economic Effects Explain Immigration Policy Attitudes

In Table 3 of the main text, we present OLS regressions of overall opposition to immigration on beliefs about the personal economic, sociotropic economic and cultural effects of immigration, and we note that the policy question used as the dependent variable was asked for of about 30% of our respondents only at the end of the survey. In Table I1, we present the same specifications, restricting the analysis to those respondents asked their policy attitudes near the beginning of the survey. In Table I2, we present the same specifications but restrict the analysis to those respondents asked their policy attitudes near the end of the survey.

Table I1: Predicting Overall Immigration Policy Attitudes by Immigrant Type with Personal Economic, Sociotropic Economic, and Cultural Concerns, Early Policy Question Subset

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Opposition to Admitting More Highly Skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Opposition to Admitting More Low-skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Pooled, Opposition to Immigrants of Type (0-1)	
Immigrant of assigned type will hurt overall household fina	0.737	0.171	0.062	0.764	0.286	0.192		0.243
	[0.056]***	[0.082]*	[0.075]	[0.045]***	[0.066]***	[0.063]**		[0.052]***
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)		0.318	0.305		0.479	0.361		0.378
		[0.059]***	[0.055]***		[0.066]***	[0.062]***		[0.046]***
Cultural threat index		0.599	0.454		0.203	0.115		0.414
		[0.083]***	[0.079]***		[0.069]**	[0.059]		[0.060]***
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)			0.373					
			[0.045]***					
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)						0.331		
						[0.041]***		
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)							0.132	0.050
							[0.024]***	[0.018]**
Female (Yes = 1)	0.047	0.059	0.067	-0.022	-0.028	-0.041	0.046	0.010
	[0.030]	[0.025]*	[0.023]**	[0.026]	[0.022]	[0.019]*	[0.024]	[0.017]
Age (in Years)	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
	[0.001]*	[0.001]***	[0.001]***	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]**	[0.001]***
Black (Yes = 1)	0.125	0.118	0.105	-0.089	-0.006	-0.009	-0.041	0.073
	[0.102]	[0.057]*	[0.046]*	[0.053]	[0.047]	[0.046]	[0.058]	[0.043]
White (Yes = 1)	0.096	0.046	0.027	-0.037	-0.015	-0.004	-0.012	0.027
	[0.092]	[0.049]	[0.037]	[0.045]	[0.036]	[0.039]	[0.051]	[0.034]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.054	0.066	0.068	-0.115	-0.055	-0.037	-0.132	0.011
	[0.100]	[0.060]	[0.049]	[0.054]*	[0.041]	[0.043]	[0.057]*	[0.041]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	-0.091	-0.054	-0.040	-0.036	-0.029	-0.013	-0.099	-0.043
	[0.017]***	[0.014]***	[0.013]**	[0.013]**	[0.011]*	[0.010]	[0.014]***	[0.010]***
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	0.007	-0.023	-0.033	0.025	0.002	0.007	0.036	-0.012
	[0.016]	[0.013]	[0.013]*	[0.013]*	[0.011]	[0.010]	[0.014]**	[0.009]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	0.015	0.007	-0.001	0.007	-0.004	0.004	0.023	0.003
	[0.010]	[0.008]	[0.008]	[0.007]	[0.006]	[0.005]	[0.008]**	[0.005]
Constant	-0.051	-0.178	-0.220	0.130	0.069	0.047	0.424	-0.088
	[0.121]	[0.080]*	[0.062]***	[0.070]	[0.064]	[0.060]	[0.079]***	[0.057]
Observations	532	532	532	546	546	546	1078	1078
R-squared	0.400	0.586	0.656	0.488	0.602	0.672	0.196	0.591

Note: Dependent variable is summary measure of opposition to admitting immigrants of specific type, scored so that strong opposition is coded 1 and strong support is coded 0. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.

Table I2: Predicting Overall Immigration Policy Attitudes by Immigrant Type with Personal Economic, Sociotropic Economic, and Cultural Concerns, Late Policy Question Subset

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Opposition to Admitting More Highly Skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Opposition to Admitting More Low-skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Pooled, Opposition to Immigrants of Type (0-1)	
Immigrant of assigned type will hurt overall household fina	0.862	0.341	0.148	0.762	0.325	0.342		0.329
	[0.075]***	[0.096]***	[0.087]	[0.081]***	[0.101]**	[0.093]***		[0.072]***
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)		0.327	0.236		0.528	0.448		0.437
		[0.136]*	[0.110]*		[0.098]***	[0.091]***		[0.090]***
Culture threat index		0.472	0.389		0.147	0.039		0.292
		[0.126]***	[0.090]***		[0.085]	[0.083]		[0.078]***
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)			0.423					
			[0.069]***					
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)						0.268		
						[0.061]***		
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)							0.155	0.027
							[0.037]***	[0.026]
Female (Yes = 1)	-0.003	0.020	0.009	-0.063	-0.058	-0.085	0.005	-0.014
	[0.045]	[0.034]	[0.026]	[0.039]	[0.035]	[0.031]**	[0.038]	[0.025]
Age (in Years)	0.001	0.001	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
Black (Yes = 1)	-0.040	-0.033	-0.044	0.035	0.034	-0.024	-0.003	-0.004
	[0.064]	[0.057]	[0.044]	[0.083]	[0.079]	[0.083]	[0.071]	[0.047]
White (Yes = 1)	-0.009	-0.025	-0.054	0.114	0.091	0.044	0.041	0.025
	[0.050]	[0.040]	[0.033]	[0.056]*	[0.055]	[0.063]	[0.056]	[0.036]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.002	-0.052	-0.072	0.025	0.029	-0.021	-0.108	0.004
	[0.070]	[0.045]	[0.047]	[0.064]	[0.051]	[0.049]	[0.058]	[0.042]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	-0.077	-0.059	-0.051	-0.043	-0.026	-0.001	-0.111	-0.041
	[0.025]**	[0.022]**	[0.016]**	[0.021]*	[0.021]	[0.020]	[0.022]***	[0.016]*
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	0.022	0.006	-0.008	0.031	0.004	-0.003	0.051	0.010
	[0.027]	[0.025]	[0.018]	[0.026]	[0.025]	[0.021]	[0.023]*	[0.019]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	-0.008	-0.013	-0.015	0.007	-0.010	-0.004	0.017	-0.009
	[0.012]	[0.011]	[0.009]	[0.012]	[0.012]	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.008]
Constant	0.139	0.077	0.071	0.125	0.058	0.027	0.482	0.021
	[0.109]	[0.087]	[0.067]	[0.101]	[0.090]	[0.081]	[0.117]***	[0.064]
Observations	247	247	247	220	220	220	467	467
R-squared	0.540	0.680	0.773	0.503	0.621	0.679	0.210	0.650

Note: Dependent variable is summary measure of opposition to admitting immigrants of specific type, scored so that strong opposition is coded 1 and strong support is coded 0. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.

J: Controlling for Cultural Effects in Table 3

In Table 3 of the main text, we present OLS regressions of overall opposition to immigration on beliefs about the personal economic, sociotropic economic, and cultural effects of immigration, where cultural effect is measured as a factor score created from six questions. We also included in the survey a single cultural threat item that asked about the damage to American culture and society posed by increasing the number of the randomly assigned immigrant type. We replicate Table 3 and include this additional cultural threat measure, both without and with the cultural threat factor score in the model as well. These analyses are presented in Tables J1 and J2, respectively. In Table J3, we replicate Table 3 for low cultural threat respondents (i.e., those respondents below the sample mean on the cultural threat factor score).

Table J1: Predicting Overall Immigration Policy Attitudes by Immigrant Type with Personal Economic, Sociotropic Economic, and Cultural Concerns (Single Cultural Threat Item)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Pooled, Opposition to Admitting Immigrants of Type (0-1)	
	Opposition to Admitting More Highly Skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Opposition to Admitting More Low-skilled Immigrants (0-1)				
Immigrant of assigned type will hurt overall household finar	0.778	0.338	0.171	0.745	0.296	0.223		0.316
	[0.043]***	[0.066]***	[0.053]**	[0.041]***	[0.053]***	[0.050]***		[0.044]***
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)		0.344	0.291		0.491	0.356		0.406
		[0.067]***	[0.058]***		[0.052]***	[0.050]***		[0.045]***
Damage American culture and society (0-1)		0.294	0.228		0.161	0.136		0.238
		[0.065]***	[0.052]***		[0.046]***	[0.040]***		[0.043]***
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)			0.416					
			[0.039]***					
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)						0.309		
						[0.035]***		
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)							0.140	0.051
							[0.020]***	[0.015]***
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)	0.037	0.059	0.051	0.027	0.026	0.029	0.039	0.049
	[0.028]	[0.023]*	[0.020]**	[0.023]	[0.020]	[0.018]	[0.022]	[0.016]**
Female (Yes = 1)	0.034	0.047	0.051	-0.029	-0.029	-0.048	0.034	0.008
	[0.025]	[0.022]*	[0.019]**	[0.021]	[0.018]	[0.016]**	[0.020]	[0.015]
Age (in Years)	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
	[0.001]*	[0.001]**	[0.001]**	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]**	[0.000]***
Black (Yes = 1)	0.050	0.049	0.035	-0.044	-0.004	-0.027	-0.027	0.027
	[0.063]	[0.059]	[0.044]	[0.047]	[0.040]	[0.039]	[0.043]	[0.036]
White (Yes = 1)	0.038	0.035	0.001	0.010	0.018	0.003	0.007	0.028
	[0.052]	[0.049]	[0.035]	[0.039]	[0.031]	[0.033]	[0.037]	[0.028]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	-0.016	0.001	-0.008	-0.062	-0.034	-0.036	-0.128	-0.018
	[0.061]	[0.056]	[0.045]	[0.046]	[0.033]	[0.033]	[0.042]**	[0.032]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	-0.083	-0.061	-0.046	-0.038	-0.027	-0.005	-0.101	-0.046
	[0.014]***	[0.012]***	[0.011]***	[0.012]**	[0.011]*	[0.010]	[0.012]***	[0.009]***
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	0.018	-0.003	-0.015	0.026	0.000	0.004	0.045	-0.002
	[0.014]	[0.013]	[0.011]	[0.011]*	[0.010]	[0.009]	[0.012]***	[0.009]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	0.003	-0.004	-0.011	0.011	-0.005	0.002	0.020	-0.003
	[0.008]	[0.008]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.005]	[0.005]	[0.006]***	[0.005]
Constant	0.021	-0.100	-0.126	0.117	0.050	0.014	0.423	-0.053
	[0.084]	[0.079]	[0.062]*	[0.058]*	[0.052]	[0.049]	[0.065]***	[0.047]
Observations	805	805	805	787	787	787	1,596	1,596
R-squared	0.440	0.570	0.662	0.480	0.597	0.666	0.200	0.587

Note: Dependent variable is summary measure of opposition to admitting immigrants of specific type, scored so that strong opposition is coded 1 and strong support is coded 0. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.

Table J2: Predicting Overall Immigration Policy Attitudes by Immigrant Type with Personal Economic, Sociotropic Economic, and Cultural Concerns (Both Cultural Threat Items)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Pooled, Opposition to Admitting Immigrants of Type (0-1)	
	Opposition to Admitting More Highly Skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Opposition to Admitting More Low-skilled Immigrants (0-1)				
Immigrant of assigned type will hurt overall household fina	0.777	0.236	0.097	0.764	0.281	0.229		0.265
	[0.044]***	[0.063]***	[0.055]	[0.040]***	[0.055]***	[0.051]***		[0.043]***
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)		0.261	0.239		0.453	0.348		0.341
		[0.070]***	[0.059]***		[0.054]***	[0.051]***		[0.048]***
Cultural threat index		0.117	0.089		0.037	0.015		0.078
		[0.018]***	[0.014]***		[0.014]**	[0.013]		[0.012]***
Damage American culture and society (0-1)		0.159	0.121		0.123	0.112		0.149
		[0.059]**	[0.049]*		[0.047]**	[0.041]**		[0.040]***
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)			0.393					
			[0.036]***					
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)						0.298		
						[0.034]***		
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)							0.140	0.042
							[0.021]***	[0.015]**
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)	0.036	0.051	0.044	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.037	0.049
	[0.028]	[0.022]*	[0.018]*	[0.023]	[0.020]	[0.018]	[0.022]	[0.015]**
Female (Yes = 1)	0.028	0.046	0.050	-0.032	-0.032	-0.051	0.033	0.006
	[0.026]	[0.021]*	[0.018]**	[0.021]	[0.018]	[0.016]**	[0.020]	[0.014]
Age (in Years)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
	[0.001]*	[0.001]***	[0.001]**	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]**	[0.000]***
Black (Yes = 1)	0.055	0.057	0.040	-0.035	0.021	-0.011	-0.018	0.051
	[0.063]	[0.046]	[0.037]	[0.048]	[0.041]	[0.040]	[0.043]	[0.033]
White (Yes = 1)	0.039	0.006	-0.019	0.019	0.027	0.011	0.013	0.024
	[0.053]	[0.036]	[0.029]	[0.040]	[0.032]	[0.033]	[0.037]	[0.026]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	0.005	0.000	-0.003	-0.060	-0.020	-0.031	-0.118	0.000
	[0.061]	[0.043]	[0.038]	[0.046]	[0.034]	[0.033]	[0.041]**	[0.031]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	-0.086	-0.053	-0.041	-0.040	-0.027	-0.008	-0.103	-0.041
	[0.014]***	[0.012]***	[0.010]***	[0.011]***	[0.010]*	[0.010]	[0.012]***	[0.008]***
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	0.013	-0.014	-0.024	0.024	-0.002	0.003	0.041	-0.007
	[0.014]	[0.012]	[0.011]*	[0.011]*	[0.010]	[0.009]	[0.012]***	[0.008]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	0.006	-0.001	-0.007	0.009	-0.005	0.002	0.022	-0.002
	[0.008]	[0.007]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.005]	[0.005]	[0.006]***	[0.005]
Constant	0.030	0.128	0.053	0.106	0.095	0.032	0.427	0.071
	[0.085]	[0.066]	[0.059]	[0.058]	[0.056]	[0.053]	[0.066]***	[0.045]
Observations	777	777	777	765	765	765	1,545	1,545
R-squared	0.446	0.617	0.696	0.488	0.610	0.673	0.201	0.614

Note: Dependent variable is summary measure of opposition to admitting immigrants of specific type, scored so that strong opposition is coded 1 and strong support is coded 0. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. ***p<.001; **p<.01;

Table J3: Predicting Overall Immigration Policy Attitudes by Immigrant Type with Personal Economic, Sociotropic Economic, and Cultural Concerns, Low Cultural Threat Respondents

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Pooled, Opposition to Admitting Immigrants of Type (0-1)	
	Opposition to Admitting More Highly Skilled Immigrants (0-1)			Opposition to Admitting More Low-skilled Immigrants (0-1)				
Immigrant of assigned type will hurt overall household fina	0.514	0.197	0.046	0.824	0.448	0.410		0.325
	[0.079]***	[0.075]**	[0.068]	[0.055]***	[0.082]***	[0.073]***		[0.054]***
Negative overall economic effects for nation (0-1)		0.384	0.372		0.418	0.299		0.392
		[0.073]***	[0.062]***		[0.070]***	[0.063]***		[0.051]***
Cultural threat index		0.116	0.092		0.063	0.033		0.097
		[0.029]***	[0.025]***		[0.031]*	[0.028]		[0.022]***
Oppose admitting more low-skilled immigrants (0-1)			0.308					
			[0.043]***					
Oppose admitting more highly skilled immigrants (0-1)						0.357		
						[0.053]***		
Immigrant is low-skilled (Yes = 1)							0.161	0.096
							[0.029]***	[0.020]***
Policy attitude measured at end of survey (Yes = 1)	0.059	0.055	0.056	0.042	0.020	0.029	0.076	0.050
	[0.035]	[0.028]	[0.024]*	[0.033]	[0.029]	[0.025]	[0.032]*	[0.021]*
Female (Yes = 1)	0.052	0.054	0.059	-0.040	-0.031	-0.049	0.042	0.006
	[0.034]	[0.028]	[0.025]*	[0.031]	[0.028]	[0.025]	[0.028]	[0.021]
Age (in Years)	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
	[0.001]	[0.001]**	[0.001]**	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]**
Black (Yes = 1)	0.064	0.020	-0.002	0.060	0.059	-0.016	0.078	0.051
	[0.073]	[0.063]	[0.051]	[0.071]	[0.057]	[0.046]	[0.056]	[0.045]
White (Yes = 1)	0.001	-0.022	-0.058	0.059	0.022	-0.021	0.027	0.009
	[0.067]	[0.052]	[0.041]	[0.065]	[0.053]	[0.039]	[0.054]	[0.038]
Hispanic (Yes = 1)	-0.038	-0.026	-0.030	0.014	0.014	-0.032	-0.034	0.002
	[0.069]	[0.059]	[0.051]	[0.067]	[0.053]	[0.040]	[0.055]	[0.042]
Education (0 = No HS Degree to 3 = BA or Higher)	-0.068	-0.058	-0.046	0.004	0.012	0.017	-0.062	-0.026
	[0.019]***	[0.017]***	[0.015]**	[0.017]	[0.015]	[0.014]	[0.018]***	[0.012]*
Ideology (Very Liberal to Very Conservative, 5-pt.)	-0.006	-0.027	-0.040	0.049	0.032	0.019	0.032	0.002
	[0.018]	[0.017]	[0.016]*	[0.017]**	[0.016]*	[0.013]	[0.015]*	[0.012]
Partisanship (Strong Democrat to Strong Republican, 7-pt.)	0.014	0.008	0.001	-0.002	-0.005	0.003	0.011	0.004
	[0.009]	[0.008]	[0.008]	[0.011]	[0.009]	[0.007]	[0.008]	[0.006]
Constant	0.077	0.182	0.127	-0.128	-0.050	-0.083	0.205	0.006
	[0.099]	[0.081]*	[0.077]	[0.080]	[0.076]	[0.073]	[0.101]*	[0.059]
Observations	436	436	436	339	339	339	775	775
R-squared	0.291	0.423	0.515	0.449	0.545	0.630	0.158	0.485

Note: Dependent variable is summary measure of opposition to admitting immigrants of specific type, scored so that strong opposition is coded 1 and strong support is coded 0. Table entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Analysis uses analytic weights. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05.