**Appendix**

**Sample Information**

**Table A1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | All respondents | | Respondents assigned to individual experimental conditions | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Origins | | | Names | | | Policy | |
|  |  | Min-Max | Average | Japan | China | US | Japanese | Chinese | American | Pro-immigrant | Anti-immigrant |
| Age | | 18-80 | 50.32 (16.53) | 49.50 (16.58) | 50.43 (16.60) | 50.64 (16.43) | 50.06 (16.58) | 51.06 (16.19) | 50.40 (16.67) | 50.35 (16.76) | 50.29 (16.29) |
| Gender | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 0/1 | 49.07% | 48.27% | 46.91% | 51.59% | 49.25% | 46.36% | 50.96% | 49.14% | 48.99% |
|  | Female | 0/1 | 50.03% | 50.94% | 51.89% | 47.75% | 49.81% | 52.40% | 48,57% | 49.74% | 50.34% |
|  | No answer/non-binary | 0/1 | 0.90% | 0.79% | 1.20% | 0.67% | 0.94% | 1.24% | 0.48% | 1.12% | 0.67% |
| Education | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | High school or lower | 0/1 | 28.70% | 29.56% | 31.05% | 25.96% | 28.86% | 31.62% | 25.64% | 28.83% | 28,57% |
|  | Some college | 0/1 | 23.40% | 22.80% | 23.93% | 23.21% | 23.38% | 23.45% | 23.41% | 23.68% | 23.11% |
|  | University | 0/1 | 42.63% | 41.82% | 40.65% | 44.99% | 41.79% | 41.03% | 46.50% | 41.95% | 43.33% |
|  | Graduate school | 0/1 | 5.27% | 5.82% | 4.37% | 5.84% | 5.97% | 3.91% | 4.46% | 5.54% | 4.99% |
| Political ideology | | 1-5 | 3.09 (.83) | 3.11 (0.82) | 3.11 (0.84) | 3.06 (0.81) | 3.09 (0.82) | 3.11 (0.86) | 3.07 (0.81) | 3.11 (0.83) | 3.08 (0.83) |

Note: The table displays percentage for dichotomous variables and mean values (with standard deviations) for continuous variables.

**Manipulation Checks**

To verify whether the respondents were manipulated as intended, we asked respondents to answer questions regarding the candidate’s parents’ hometown, their stance on granting local suffrage to immigrants, and their party affiliation in the vignette after completing our outcome variable measures. A total of 907 respondents (30.23% of the sample) correctly answered all these questions.

Although it is generally considered inappropriate to exclude respondents who did not correctly answer the manipulation check questions due to concerns about potential post-treatment bias, we replicated the models presented in Figures 1 through 6 using only those who passed the manipulation checks. Restricting the samples in this manner did not change the results; the null effects remained consistent. Below, we present a replicated version of Figure 1 using the sample of respondents who were effectively manipulated.



**Figure A1. Replication of Figure 1 Using the Attentive Sample**

**Vignette Information**

Suppose the following individual is running for the House of Representatives in your district. Please read the statement below and respond to the accompanying questions.

*Mr. Sato [Seiichiro / Chaohong / James] is a 35-year-old man, who was born and raised in your municipality. Before Mr. Sato was born, his parents [moved to this constituency from a neighboring municipality / moved to this constituency from China and became naturalized Japanese citizens / moved to this constituency from the United States and became naturalized Japanese citizens]. In order to contribute to his hometown, Mr. Sato ran for the House of Representatives in the current election, having been officially endorsed by the Liberal Democratic Party.*

*As his priority policies, Mr. Sato is committed to (1) changing the social structure so that the child-rearing generation can continue to work without strain, (2) guaranteeing generous support for nursing care, (3) [promoting equal political participation by citizens, including local suffrage for permanent foreign residents / creating a society that puts the Japanese people first, by firmly opposing the right of permanent foreign residents to vote in local elections].*

Note: We used “Sato” as the surname for all candidates. Since naturalized individuals are required to adopt a Japanese surname, we chose “Sato,” the most common surname, for consistency.

(Original vignettes written in Japanese)

次に示す人物が、衆議院議員選挙で、あなたがお住まいの選挙区から立候補しているとします。以下の文章を読んで、質問にお答えください。

*佐藤［誠一郎・超鴻（チョウコウ）・ジェームズ］さんは、あなたがお住まいの自治体で生まれ育った、現在35歳の男性です。両親は佐藤さんが生まれる前に［近隣の自治体からこの選挙区に移り住んできました・中国からこの選挙区に移り住み、日本国籍に帰化しました・アメリカからこの選挙区に移り住み、日本国籍に帰化しました］。佐藤さんは、地元に貢献するために、今回の衆議院議員選挙に自由民主党からの公認を得て立候補しました。*

*佐藤さんは、重点政策として、（1）子育て世代が無理なく働き続けられるような社会構造の転換を図ること、（2）介護の支援を手厚く保障すること、（3）［永住外国人の地方参政権を始めとする市民の平等な政治参加を促進すること・永住外国人の地方参政権に断固反対し日本人第一の社会づくりを行うこと］、などを掲げています。*



**Figure A2. Effects of Candidates’ Attributes on Candidate Favorability**

Note: This model replicates the analysis from Figure 1, but with the dependent variable switched to favorability toward the candidates depicted in the vignette.



**Figure A3. Effects of the Combination of Assimilation Status and Origins on Candidate Favorability**

Note: This model replicates the analysis from Figure 2, with the dependent variable switched to favorability toward the candidates.



**Figure A4. Effects of the Combination of Proposed Policy and Origins on Candidate Favorability**

Note: This model replicates the analysis from Figure 3, with the dependent variable switched to favorability toward the candidates.