Economic and Cultural Drivers of Immigrant Support Worldwide

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Online Appendix

Measuring Socio-Economic Status

The items used to measure occupational strata varied to a small degree across the countries in our sample, but in general consisted of self-selection into one of 9 or so broad categories. These included 1. Professional or higher technical work; 2. Work that requires at least degree-level qualifications such as a doctor, accountant, social worker, teacher; 3. Manager or senior administrator including finance manager, senior sales manager, senior local government officer; 4. Clerical or secretarial work; 5. Sales or services including shop assistant, nursery worker, paramedic; 6. Small business owners including shop owner, small builder, restaurant owner; 7. Foreman or supervisor of other workers including building site foreman, cleaning/janitorial staff supervisor; 8. Skilled manual work such as plumber, electrician, fitter, train driver, cook, hairdresser; and 9. Semi skilled or unskilled manual labor including machine operator, assembler, postman, waitress, cleaner. We grouped the first three of these categories into the "high skilled/professional" category. Categories 4 through 6 were considered moderate "services/sales" positions. Categories 7 through 9 were considered blue collar/labor. Students, unemployed and homemakers were excluded from these analyses. Occupational data were not available in Australia, Norway, and Switzerland. For these three countries, the SES variable was created using educational attainment. We considered any respondent with a high school education or less to be blue collar SES. Junior college or trade school degrees were considered moderate SES. Four year college and graduate degree recipients were considered high SES for these countries. While somewhat blunt, this tripartite measure of SES maps fairly well onto the distinction we make in the vignette between low and high skilled immigrants. For example those with blue collar occupations or only high-school level educational attainment should experience greater competition for jobs and wages, on average, with the immigrant in our low skilled vignette.

Randomized Treatments

Our experimental treatments were randomized across respondents. We confirm this randomization in Appendix Table 1 (below), with some basic information on demographics (gender, age) across treatments (job status, complexion, and Middle-Eastern status).

Survey Firms Utilized in the Data Collection

YouGov Polimetrix was employed to collect data in 8 of the eleven countries studied here: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom, and the United States.

In Japan we contracted with Cross Marketing, a leading Japanese market research company. As with YouGov, the firm matched respondents to nationally representative sample according to age, gender, education, and region of residence. The distributions of gender, age, and region were validated using 2010 The Basic Resident Registration Roll (an official governmental report) as a benchmark. The distribution of education was validated using 2005 Japan Election Study (JES) as a benchmark because census and Reg Roll do not have education data.

In Korea, we recruited respondents from the KBS Online Panel. KBS is the Korean equivalent of BBC, and they maintain an online survey panel. At the time of our study in 2011, their panel consisted of approximately 120,000 active members. Subsets of the panel are chronically replaced with fresh panelists. The sample was matched with the Korean population using 2010 census data in terms of age, gender, education, household income, occupation, and region of residence.

In Switzerland, we contracted with the LINK Institute in Lucerne. Their online panel consists of 100,000 active participants. This firm provides the only Internet panel in Switzerland that has been fully recruited by means of computer-assisted telephone interviews. Neither self-selection nor multi-source sampling was possible. Infrequent Internet users are over-sampled due to the inherent bias toward Internet users. The questionnaire has been pretested by means of qualitative and quantitative interviews. The survey lasted about 10 min.

Additional Models

The text makes references to several models not included in tables in the text. These are included below, as follows:

Appendix Table 2. Adding Job Status*Family Status and Job Status*Complexion Interactions

Appendix Table 3. Adding SES interactions (Education)

Appendix Table 4. Adding SES interactions (Occupation)

Appendix Table 5. Adding SES interactions (Income)

Appendix Table 6. The Impact of Economic Concerns on Openness to Immigration

Appendix Table 7. The Impact of Racial Attitudes, Controlling for Demographics

Appendix Table 8. The Moderating Impact of Racial Attitudes, Controlling for Demographics

Appendix Table 1. Demographics by Experimental Treatment

	Job Status Treatments			
	Proportion Female		Mean Age (Yrs)	
	Low status	High status	Low status	High status
AU	0.51	0.52	46.96	47.02
CA	0.52	0.50	50.23	49.21
CH	0.50	0.49	46.28	46.47
DK	0.50	0.49	46.94	46.96
ES	0.52	0.51	41.83	41.56
FR	0.56	0.52	45.03	46.18
JP	0.48	0.49	49.29	49.14
KR	0.45	0.48	45.36	45.54
NO	0.48	0.52	46.42	45.69
UK	0.51	0.53	49.17	49.21
US	0.47	0.50	53.42	53.21

	Skin Complexion Treatments			
	Proportion Female		Mean Age (Yrs)	
	Light	Dark	Light	Dark
AU	0.50	0.53	46.32	47.65
CA	0.49	0.53	49.44	50.01
CH	0.48	0.51	45.85	46.90
DK	0.49	0.50	46.84	47.06
ES	0.52	0.50	41.80	41.59
FR	0.54	0.55	45.15	46.01
JP	0.49	0.49	49.18	49.26
KR	0.48	0.44	45.31	45.60
NO	0.49	0.51	45.54	46.53
UK	0.55	0.49	49.44	48.94
US	0.48	0.49	53.47	53.16

	Middle Eastern Treatments			
	Proportion Female		Mean Age (Yrs)	
	Light	Dark	Light	Dark
AU	0.51	0.51	46.99	46.99
CA	0.51	0.51	49.73	49.73
CH	0.49	0.49	46.37	46.37
DK	0.50	0.50	46.95	46.95
ES	0.51	0.51	41.69	41.69
FR	0.54	0.54	45.57	45.59
JP	0.49	0.49	49.22	49.22
KR	0.46	0.46	45.45	45.45
NO	0.50	0.50	46.04	46.04
UK	0.52	0.52	49.19	49.19
US	0.49	0.49	53.32	53.32

Appendix Table 2. Adding Job Status*Family Status and Job Status*Complexion Interactions

	ALL	AU	CA	DK	FR	JP
Job Status	.100***	.062*	.088**	.228***	.054	.044***
	(.007)	(.029)	(.027)	(.021)	(.033)	(.012)
Family Status	-.022***	-.036**	-.011	.039*	-.023	-.009*
	(.003)	(.011)	(.010)	(.017)	(.026)	(.004)
*JS*FS*	.039***	.075***	.037**	-.037	.013	.019***
	(.004)	(.016)	(.014)	(.024)	(.037)	(.005)
Complexion	.002	.017	.023	-.021	-.018	-.018
	(.006)	(.028)	(.026)	(.017)	(.026)	(.012)
*JS*Comp*	.000	.026	-.000	.019	.004	.028
	(.009)	(.039)	(.037)	(.024)	(.037)	(.016)
Middle East	-.020***	-.014	-.004	-.028***	-.076***	-.011***
	(.002)	(.008)	(.007)	(.006)	(.008)	(.003)
Cand	-.039***	-.038***	-.058***	.022***	-.031***	-.027***
	(.002)	(.008)	(.007)	(.007)	(.007)	(.003)
Constant	.534***	.513***	.573***	.398***	.594***	.616***
	(.005)	(.022)	(.020)	(.017)	(.024)	(.009)
lns1_1_1	-1.280***	.285***	.269***	.280***	.279***	.249***
	(.006)	(.008)	(.007)	(.005)	(.007)	(.003)
lnsig_e	-1.814***	.176***	.160***	.172***	.174***	.119***
	(.011)	(.004)	(.004)	(.003)	(.004)	(.001)
N	37579	1984	1982	4266	2145	8146
N_clust		998	998	3047	1073	4073

Appendix Table 2 (Continued). Adding Job Status*Family Status and Job Status*Complexion Interactions

	KR	NO	ES	CH	UK	US
Job Status	.055*	.184***	.076**	.158***	.164***	.061**
	(.024)	(.030)	(.029)	(.032)	(.017)	(.020)
Family Status	-.019**	-.023*	-.009	-.024	-.046***	-.024***
	(.006)	(.009)	(.024)	(.026)	(.006)	(.007)
*JS*FS*	.029***	.021	.011	.031	.078***	.040***
	(.009)	(.013)	(.033)	(.036)	(.009)	(.010)
Complexion	-.009	.013	-.014	.077**	.044**	.008
	(.024)	(.030)	(.024)	(.026)	(.017)	(.020)
*JS*Comp*	.018	-.057	.030	-.102**	-.048*	-.016
	(.034)	(.041)	(.033)	(.036)	(.023)	(.028)
Middle East	.002	-.026***	.000	.007	-.009	-.064***
	(.004)	(.007)	(.001)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
Cand	-.018***	-.050***	.000	-.061***	-.080***	-.047***
	(.004)	(.007)	(.001)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
Constant	.658***	.513***	.536***	.461***	.365***	.612***
	(.017)	(.022)	(.020)	(.023)	(.013)	(.015)
lns1_1_1	.261***	.310***	.322***	.304***	.280***	.293***
	(.006)	(.008)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)
lnsig_e	.098***	.147***	.024	.142***	.169***	.158***
	(.002)	(.003)	(.)	(.003)	(.002)	(.002)
N	2044	1992	2988	2467	5496	4069
N_clust	1022	999	1494	1234	2748	2048

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 3. Adding SES interactions (Education)

	ALL	AU	CA	DK	FR	JP
Job Status	.086***	.080*	.084**	.226***	.057	.038**
	(.008)	(.032)	(.029)	(.030)	(.035)	(.013)
Family Status	-.019***	-.028*	-.013	.069**	-.009	-.007
	(.004)	(.013)	(.011)	(.026)	(.028)	(.004)
SES (cat 2)	.005	.107*	.030	.034	.160***	.013
	(.008)	(.044)	(.034)	(.024)	(.047)	(.015)
*JS*FS*	.035***	.057**	.039*	-.095*	-.010	.015**
	(.005)	(.018)	(.016)	(.037)	(.040)	(.006)
*JS*SES*	.042***	-.056	.011	.002	-.031	.026
	(.011)	(.062)	(.050)	(.033)	(.070)	(.022)
*FS*SES*	-.005	-.013	.010	-.051	-.067	-.013
	(.007)	(.033)	(.025)	(.033)	(.067)	(.009)
*JS*FS*SES*	.011	.066	-.009	.100*	.115	.015
	(.009)	(.046)	(.036)	(.047)	(.100)	(.013)
Complexion	.002	.027	.020	-.019	-.028	-.018
	(.007)	(.029)	(.026)	(.017)	(.026)	(.012)
*JS*Comp*	.000	.020	.005	.019	.021	.029
	(.009)	(.040)	(.037)	(.024)	(.037)	(.016)
Middle East	-.020***	-.013	-.004	-.029***	-.076***	-.011***
	(.002)	(.008)	(.007)	(.007)	(.008)	(.003)
Cand	-.039***	-.041***	-.058***	.022***	-.031***	-.027***
	(.002)	(.008)	(.007)	(.007)	(.008)	(.003)
Constant	.533***	.482***	.568***	.379***	.569***	.614***
	(.006)	(.024)	(.021)	(.022)	(.025)	(.009)
lns1_1_1	-1.282***	.283***	.269***	.279***	.275***	.249***
	(.006)	(.008)	(.007)	(.005)	(.007)	(.003)
lnsig_e	-1.815***	.176***	.160***	.172***	.174***	.119***
	(.012)	(.004)	(.004)	(.003)	(.004)	(.001)
N	37164	1882	1982	4238	2133	8146
N_clust		947	998	3027	1067	4073

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 3 (Continued). Adding SES interactions (Education)

	KR	NO	ES	CH	UK	US
Job Status	.046	.197***	.064	.167***	.153***	.052*
	(.026)	(.039)	(.033)	(.033)	(.020)	(.023)
Family Status	-.016*	-.023	.014	-.012	-.047***	-.027**
	(.007)	(.014)	(.029)	(.027)	(.008)	(.009)
SES (cat 2)	-.012	.084**	.074*	.205***	-.011	.035
	(.027)	(.032)	(.035)	(.050)	(.019)	(.023)
*JS*FS*	.027**	.007	-.003	.019	.081***	.042***
	(.010)	(.020)	(.042)	(.039)	(.012)	(.012)
*JS*SES*	.033	-.032	.022	-.039	.020	.037
	(.038)	(.044)	(.049)	(.073)	(.026)	(.032)
*FS*SES*	-.011	.001	-.061	-.056	.002	.007
	(.013)	(.019)	(.049)	(.073)	(.014)	(.015)
*JS*FS*SES*	.005	.029	.034	.036	-.004	-.005
	(.019)	(.027)	(.070)	(.103)	(.019)	(.022)
Complexion	-.009	.013	-.017	.074**	.044**	.009
	(.024)	(.030)	(.024)	(.025)	(.017)	(.020)
*JS*Comp*	.017	-.062	.037	-.102**	-.051*	-.016
	(.034)	(.042)	(.033)	(.036)	(.024)	(.028)
Middle East	.002	-.028***	-.000	.007	-.009*	-.064***
	(.004)	(.007)	(.001)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
Cand	-.018***	-.050***	-.000	-.061***	-.081***	-.048***
	(.004)	(.007)	(.001)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
Constant	.662***	.476***	.512***	.432***	.372***	.601***
	(.018)	(.028)	(.023)	(.023)	(.014)	(.016)
lns1 1 1	.261***	.310***	.320***	.298***	.280***	.292***
	(.006)	(.008)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)
lnsig_e	.098***	.145***	.029	.142***	.169***	.158***
	(.002)	(.003)	(.)	(.003)	(.002)	(.002)
N	2044	1927	2964	2467	5344	4037
N_clust	1022	966	1482	1234	2672	2032

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 4. Adding SES interactions (Occupation)

	ALL	AU	CA	DK	FR	JP
Job Status	.106***	.126***	.103**	.207***	.050	.022
	(.010)	(.036)	(.037)	(.026)	(.045)	(.016)
Family Status	-.012*	-.019	-.010	.030	.050	-.014*
	(.005)	(.015)	(.015)	(.022)	(.037)	(.006)
SES (cat 2)	.030***	.116***	.001	-.030	.110*	-.034*
	(.008)	(.033)	(.032)	(.031)	(.047)	(.014)
*JS*FS*	.040***	.043*	.047*	.044	-.057	.025**
	(.009)	(.021)	(.021)	(.024)	(.054)	(.008)
*JS*SES*	.012	-.164***	.005	.075*	-.008	.045*
	(.013)	(.047)	(.045)	(.034)	(.066)	(.019)
*FS*SES*	-.012	-.061*	.018	.029	-.141*	.008
	(.008)	(.025)	(.023)	(.034)	(.067)	(.008)
*JS*FS*SES*	.018	.101**	-.048	-.015	.147	-.010
	(.011)	(.035)	(.033)	(.048)	(.096)	(.012)
Complexion	-.001	.031	.038	-.015	-.042	-.017
	(.008)	(.030)	(.029)	(.017)	(.031)	(.013)
*JS*Comp*	.001	-.005	-.026	.004	.034	.023
	(.011)	(.042)	(.042)	(.024)	(.045)	(.018)
Middle East	-.022***	-.012	-.002	-.026***	-.075***	-.012***
	(.003)	(.008)	(.008)	(.007)	(.009)	(.003)
Cand	-.039***	-.037***	-.062***	.023**	-.030**	-.028***
	(.003)	(.008)	(.008)	(.007)	(.009)	(.003)
Constant	.500***	.465***	.556***	.372***	.556***	.632***
	(.008)	(.026)	(.026)	(.020)	(.032)	(.012)
lns1_1_1	-1.394***	.283***	.271***	.274***	.280***	.248***
	(.010)	(.008)	(.008)	(.005)	(.009)	(.003)
lnsig_e	-1.606***	.174***	.160***	.173***	.179***	.121***
	(.014)	(.004)	(.004)	(.004)	(.005)	(.001)
N	22873	1759	1593	3975	1530	6802
N_clust		884	802	2840	765	3401

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 4 (Continued). Adding SES interactions (Occupation)

	KR	NO	ES	CH	UK	US
Job Status	.084				.163***	.179***
	(.047)				(.022)	(.047)
Family Status	-.010				-.043***	-.003
	(.014)				(.009)	(.017)
SES (cat 2)	-.033				.073***	.047
	(.035)				(.018)	(.042)
*JS*FS*	.023				.063***	-.001
	(.020)				(.013)	(.024)
*JS*SES*	.010				.022	-.057
	(.050)				(.026)	(.057)
*FS*SES*	-.011				-.008	-.019
	(.017)				(.014)	(.026)
*JS*FS*SES*	.003				.032	.028
	(.025)				(.019)	(.035)
Complexion	-.012				.036*	.021
	(.033)				(.017)	(.039)
*JS*Comp*	-.004				-.041	-.079
	(.047)				(.024)	(.054)
Middle East	.001				-.011*	-.057***
	(.006)				(.005)	(.009)
Cand	-.017**				-.079***	-.028**
	(.006)				(.005)	(.009)
Constant	.675***				.326***	.551***
	(.032)				(.016)	(.034)
lns1 1 1	.260***				.275***	.300***
	(.009)				(.005)	(.010)
lnsig_e	.097***				.170***	.145***
	(.003)				(.002)	(.004)
N	1064				5036	1114
N_clust	532				2518	559

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 5. Adding SES interactions (Income)

	ALL	AU	CA	DK	FR	JP
Job Status	.092***	.101**	.074*	.264***	.050	.046**
	(.009)	(.034)	(.036)	(.029)	(.043)	(.015)
Family Status	-.021***	-.018	-.011	.071**	-.032	-.010
	(.005)	(.014)	(.015)	(.025)	(.036)	(.005)
SES (cat 2)	.032***	.049	-.015	-.124***	.007	.007
	(.006)	(.031)	(.031)	(.035)	(.040)	(.013)
*JS*FS*	.009	.034	.033	.017	-.010	.017*
	(.008)	(.020)	(.021)	(.025)	(.051)	(.008)
*JS*SES*	.009	-.093*	.038	-.066	.000	.003
	(.011)	(.044)	(.044)	(.035)	(.057)	(.019)
*FS*SES*	.001	-.046*	.015	-.078*	.026	.003
	(.007)	(.023)	(.023)	(.035)	(.055)	(.008)
*JS*FS*SES*	.021*	.105**	-.012	.183***	.067	.003
	(.010)	(.033)	(.033)	(.050)	(.080)	(.011)
Complexion	.002	.017	.032	-.019	-.023	-.012
	(.007)	(.028)	(.029)	(.018)	(.027)	(.013)
*JS*Comp*	.002	.025	.008	.010	.015	.020
	(.010)	(.040)	(.041)	(.026)	(.039)	(.018)
Middle East	-.020***	-.013	-.003	-.031***	-.078***	-.011***
	(.002)	(.008)	(.008)	(.007)	(.008)	(.003)
Cand	-.036***	-.036***	-.053***	.022**	-.026***	-.027***
	(.002)	(.008)	(.008)	(.007)	(.008)	(.003)
Constant	.534***	.491***	.575***	.396***	.588***	.615***
	(.006)	(.025)	(.026)	(.022)	(.031)	(.011)
lns1_1_1	-1.291***	.285***	.269***	.283***	.280***	.251***
	(.006)	(.008)	(.008)	(.005)	(.008)	(.003)
lnsig_e	-1.789***	.175***	.164***	.172***	.175***	.120***
	(.013)	(.004)	(.004)	(.004)	(.004)	(.001)
N	31174	1960	1666	3677	1945	7080
N_clust		986	838	2633	973	3540

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 5 (Continued). Adding SES interactions (Income)

	KR	NO	ES	CH	UK	US
Job Status	.062*		.081*	.107**	.159***	.054*
	(.028)		(.035)	(.039)	(.022)	(.025)
Family Status	-.020**		-.006	-.049	-.055***	-.034***
	(.008)		(.031)	(.033)	(.009)	(.010)
SES (cat 2)	-.008		.084*	-.018	-.012	.005
	(.028)		(.034)	(.048)	(.020)	(.023)
*JS*FS*	.031**		.011	.046	.069***	.054***
	(.011)		(.043)	(.048)	(.013)	(.014)
*JS*SES*	.001		-.022	.075	.074**	.008
	(.040)		(.048)	(.064)	(.028)	(.032)
*FS*SES*	.014		-.004	.050	.025	.013
	(.014)		(.048)	(.066)	(.015)	(.015)
*JS*FS*SES*	-.023		.002	.020	.017	-.018
	(.019)		(.068)	(.091)	(.021)	(.022)
Complexion	-.008		-.021	.072*	.050**	.017
	(.025)		(.024)	(.029)	(.018)	(.021)
*JS*Comp*	.013		.038	-.072	-.065*	-.029
	(.035)		(.033)	(.041)	(.026)	(.030)
Middle East	-.002		.000	.010	-.008	-.062***
	(.004)		(.001)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
Cand	-.017***		.000	-.061***	-.083***	-.050***
	(.004)		(.001)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
Constant	.658***		.506***	.484***	.366***	.614***
	(.020)		(.025)	(.028)	(.016)	(.018)
lns1 1 1	.263***		.319***	.304***	.279***	.293***
	(.006)		(.006)	(.008)	(.005)	(.006)
lnsig_e	.097***		.029	.145***	.171***	.159***
	(.002)		(.)	(.003)	(.003)	(.003)
N	1890		2960	2007	4436	3553
N_clust	945		1480	1004	2218	1787

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GL

Appendix Table 6. The Impact of Economic Concerns on Openness to Immigration

	SES = Occupation	SES = Income
Increase Taxes	-.194***	-.206***
	(.011)	(.009)
Take Jobs	-.212***	-.197***
	(.011)	(.009)
SES	-.177***	-.000
	(.052)	(.044)
*Increase Taxes * SES*	.027	.013
	(.017)	(.015)
*Take Jobs*SES*	.053**	-.009
	(.017)	(.014)
Constant	4.129***	4.147***
	(.043)	(.036)
N	10830	14863

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a regression estimated using OLS. Models include country dummies, not shown here.

Openness to immigration, the dependent variable, is a composite measure built from four agree-disagree questions, as follows: (1) Our laws make it too difficult for foreign nationals to acquire NATIONALITY citizenship, (2) Right now, COUNTRY is taking in too many immigrants, (3) On the whole, the increasing cultural diversity in COUNTRY due to immigration has been good for the country, (4) Generally speaking, immigrants have a very favorable effect on the country. The second is reverse-coded, and the four are summed to produce a 1-5 variable.

Increase Taxes is based on responses to two items. Both are in a battery that beings as follows: "Now we'd like to know how you feel about different groups of immigrants who have come to COUNTRY at different times in our history. Recently, the population of COUNTRY has been changing to include many more people of [South Asian and Middle Eastern] background. Here is a list of things that people say may happen because of the growing number of immigrants in the COUNTRY." The battery is presented twice, once for each of the nationalities used in each survey. In both cases, the item that produces this measure is "Thinking about [ethnic group] immigrants, how likely is it that the growing number of [ethnic group] immigrants will Cause taxes to be increased because of increased demands for public services" The two items are averaged to create a 1-5 variable.

Take Jobs is based on responses to two items, in the batteries described above. The item that produces this measure is "Take jobs away from NATIONALITY workers" The two items are averaged to create a 1-5 variable.

Measures of SES are binary versions of the variables, as in previous estimations.

Appendix Table 7. The Impact of Racial Attitudes, Controlling for Demographics

	CA	FR	ES	UK	US
Job Status	.096***	.047	.065*	.199***	.066**
	(.029)	(.033)	(.028)	(.018)	(.021)
Family Status	-.004	-.031	-.013	-.045***	-.027***
	(.011)	(.026)	(.023)	(.008)	(.008)
*JS*FS*	.028	.020	.017	.079***	.044***
	(.016)	(.038)	(.033)	(.011)	(.011)
Complexion	.020	-.030	-.016	.038*	.016
	(.028)	(.026)	(.023)	(.017)	(.020)
*JS*Comp*	.009	.022	.032	-.056*	-.026
	(.039)	(.038)	(.033)	(.025)	(.028)
Middle East	-.002	-.077***	-.000	-.008	-.063***
	(.008)	(.008)	(.001)	(.005)	(.005)
Candidate	-.053***	-.026***	-.000	-.085***	-.049***
	(.008)	(.008)	(.001)	(.005)	(.005)
Racial Animus	-.413***	-.365***	-.317***	-.589***	-.367***
	(.051)	(.045)	(.042)	(.031)	(.027)
Female	.005	.027	-.008	.018	-.028
	(.020)	(.019)	(.016)	(.012)	(.015)
Age (in years)	.001	.001*	.001	-.001	-.001*
	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.000)	(.000)
Education (University)	.024	.103***	.059***	-.003	.021
	(.025)	(.027)	(.017)	(.013)	(.017)
Income (2^{nd} tercile)	.009	.015	.034	.030	-.006
	(.024)	(.022)	(.019)	(.015)	(.017)
Income (3^{rd} tercile)	-.006	.050	.060**	.031*	.025
	(.024)	(.026)	(.021)	(.015)	(.019)
Constant	.753***	.716***	.642***	.747***	.916***
	(.050)	(.047)	(.039)	(.034)	(.035)
lns1_1_1	.257***	.266***	.313***	.253***	.276***
	(.008)	(.007)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
lnsig_e	.163***	.175***	.031	.172***	.159***
	(.004)	(.004)	(.)	(.003)	(.003)
N	1642	1937	2936	4176	3497
N_clust	826	969	1468	2088	1759

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.

Appendix Table 8. The Moderating Impact of Racial Attitudes, Controlling for Demographics

	CA	FR	ES	UK	US
Job Status	.051	-.045	.088	.207***	.085*
	(.066)	(.065)	(.053)	(.044)	(.040)
Family Status	-.004	-.034	-.012	-.045***	-.027***
	(.011)	(.026)	(.023)	(.008)	(.008)
*JS*FS*	.028	.024	.017	.079***	.044***
	(.016)	(.038)	(.033)	(.011)	(.011)
Complexion	.020	-.031	-.016	.038*	.016
	(.028)	(.026)	(.023)	(.017)	(.020)
*JS*Comp*	.011	.022	.032	-.056*	-.026
	(.039)	(.038)	(.033)	(.025)	(.028)
Middle East	-.002	-.077***	-.000	-.008	-.063***
	(.008)	(.008)	(.001)	(.005)	(.005)
Candidate	-.053***	-.026***	-.000	-.085***	-.049***
	(.008)	(.008)	(.001)	(.005)	(.005)
Racial Animus	-.450***	-.435***	-.298***	-.583***	-.353***
	(.070)	(.063)	(.057)	(.043)	(.037)
*JS*Animus*	.075	.145	-.041	-.013	-.028
	(.100)	(.089)	(.083)	(.061)	(.052)
Female	.004	.028	-.008	.018	-.028
	(.020)	(.019)	(.016)	(.012)	(.015)
Age (in years)	.001	.001*	.001	-.001	-.001*
	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.000)	(.000)
Education (University)	.024	.101***	.059***	-.003	.021
	(.025)	(.027)	(.017)	(.013)	(.017)
Income (2^{nd} tercile)	.010	.015	.034	.030	-.006
	(.024)	(.022)	(.019)	(.015)	(.017)
Income (3^{rd} tercile)	-.005	.050	.060**	.030*	.025
	(.024)	(.026)	(.021)	(.015)	(.019)
Constant	.776***	.762***	.631***	.743***	.906***
	(.058)	(.055)	(.045)	(.039)	(.039)
lns1_1_1	.257***	.265***	.313***	.253***	.276***
	(.008)	(.007)	(.006)	(.005)	(.005)
lnsig_e	.163***	.175***	.032	.172***	.159***
	(.004)	(.004)	(.)	(.003)	(.003)
N	1642	1937	2936	4176	3497
N_clust	826	969	1468	2088	1759

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Cells contain coefficients (with standard errors in parentheses) from a mixed-effects multiple regression estimated using GLS.