Appendix for "The Influence of Local Ethnic Diversity on Group-Centric Crime Attitudes"

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A Surveys and items used

No.	Name	N	Year	Muni.	Zip	Reference
1	Danish National Election Study 1990	1,008	1991	No	Yes	Andersen et al. (1991)
2	Danish National Election Study 1994	2,021	1994	Yes	No	Andersen and Borre (2002)
3	Danish National Election Study 1998	2,001	1998	No	Yes	Andersen et al. (1999)
4	Euro Referendum Survey	1,056	2000	Yes	No	Worre and Nielsen (2003)
5	Danish National Election Study 2001	2,126	2002	Yes	Yes	Andersen et al. (2003)
6	Danish National Election Study 2005	2,264	2005	No	Yes	Andersen (2007)
7	Political Attitudes in Political Context	6,370	2006	Yes	No	Stubager et al. (2012)
8	Danish National Election Study 2007	4,018	2007	Yes	Yes	Andersen (2012)
9	European Social Survey round 5	1,576	2010	Yes	No	European Social Survey (2010)
10	Danish National Election Study 2011	2,078	2011	Yes	Yes	Stubager and Slothuus (2013)

Table A1: Overview of included surveys.

Survey no.	Item	Scale
	Anti-immigration	
1	Arab countries are a threat to Danish culture	1-5
2	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
3	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
4	Immigrants and refugees threaten Danish culture	1-2
5	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
6	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
7	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
8	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
9	Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants	1-4
10	Immigration is a threat to Danish culture	1-5
	Crime	
1	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5
2	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5
3	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5
4	There should be more control with police methods	1-2
5	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5
6	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5
7	Violent crime should be punished more severely than today	1-5
8	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5
9	People who break the law should receive much harsher sentences	1-5
10	There should be tougher punishments for violent crime	1-5

Table A2: Overview of items used to measure anti-immigration and crime attitudes, municipality data.

Item	Scale
Anti-immigration	
To what extent are you concerned about refugees and immigrants as a societal problem?	1-4
Crime	
To what extent are you concerned about violence and crime as a societal problem?	1-4

Table A3: Overview of items used to measure anti-immigration and crime attitudes, zip code data.

B   Summary statistics

Table B1: Summary statistics, municipality data

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Main variables:					
Anti-immigration	24,777	0.46	0.39	0	1
Ethnic diversity	24,074	0.06	0.05	0.001	0.44
Crime attitude	24,518	0.58	0.49	0	1
Pro-environment	24,599	0.36	0.48	0	1
Context-level controls:					
Muni. education level	24,069	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.47
Muni. population	24,069	0.01	0.01	0.0002	0.05
Individual-level controls:					
Gender (f)	25,520	0.49	0.50	0	1
Age	25,498	46.07	16.86	13	104
Education level	23,907	0.57	0.31	0	1
Household income	15,792	0.47	0.27	0	1
Employment status: student	25,491	0.09	0.28	0	1
Employment status: pensioner	25,520	0.20	0.40	0	1
Leftist party (prev. elec.)	25,520	0.44	0.50	0	1
Left/right self-placement	24,092	0.56	0.25	0	1.11

Table B2: Summary statistics, zip code data

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Main variables:					
Concern about immigration	49,027	0.53	0.36	0	1
Ethnic diversity	43,001	0.05	0.04	0.001	0.51
Concern about crime	52,545	0.77	0.30	0	1
Concern about pollution	54,307	0.74	0.30	0	1
Context-level controls:					
Zip avg. income	43,001	1.12	0.26	0.49	2.85
Zip avg. education	43,001	11.54	0.61	9.16	16
Zip population	43,001	0.34	0.20	0.0001	0.94
Individual-level controls:					
Zip population	43,001	0.34	0.20	0.0001	0.94
Gender (f)	56,477	0.51	0.50	0	1
Age (10 yrs)	56,444	4.40	1.76	1.70	8
Education level	55,556	0.43	0.15	0	1

C Placebo tests

Table C1: Placebo models using municipality data

	Prefer more concern for the environment			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anti-immigration (Imm)	−0.62***	−0.51***	−0.68***	−0.50***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	1.91	1.60	−0.70	−1.14
	(4.18)	(4.30)	(2.09)	(2.18)
Imm × ED	2.14	2.69*	1.21	1.88
	(1.15)	(1.10)	(1.39)	(1.28)
Context-level controls:				
Muni. education level	10.57**	11.30**	−1.85	−2.05
	(3.45)	(3.55)	(1.80)	(1.86)
Muni population	−358.09***	−365.93***	−11.99	−11.20
	(104.43)	(106.84)	(17.04)	(17.75)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)	0.03	0.01	0.01	−0.001
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Age	0.001	0.0004	−0.002	−0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Education level	0.42***	0.42***	0.15*	0.15*
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Household income	−0.08	0.07	−0.06	0.14
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Student	−0.08	−0.04	−0.17**	−0.12
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Pensioner	0.15*	0.18**	0.18**	0.22***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Left-wing voter		0.20***		0.31***
		(0.03)		(0.04)
Left/right self-placement		−0.82***		−1.18***
		(0.09)		(0.11)
Intercept	14.09**	14.49**	2.96**	3.40**
	(4.76)	(4.86)	(1.08)	(1.11)
N	23,472	23,472	23,472	23,472
Municipality fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects			✓	✓
R²	0.14	0.15	0.38	0.40

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

Table C2: Placebo models using zip code data

	Concern about pollution			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration concern (Imm)	0.09***	0.09***	0.08***	0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	−0.45**	−0.42*	0.18	0.18
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Imm × ED	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Context-level controls:				
Zip avg. income	−0.17***	−0.16***	0.11**	0.11**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Zip avg. education	−0.14***	−0.15***	−0.001	−0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Zip population	0.24	0.17	−0.14	−0.19
	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.17)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)		0.09***		0.09***
		(0.003)		(0.003)
Age		0.06***		0.06***
		(0.005)		(0.005)
Age^2		−0.01***		−0.01***
		(0.001)		(0.001)
Education		0.07***		0.07***
		(0.01)		(0.01)
Intercept	2.57***	2.48***	0.02	0.06
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.40)	(0.40)
N	42,170	41,393	42,170	41,393
Zip code fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects			✓	✓
R^2	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.13
Adjusted R^2	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.13
chi^2	4,090.09***	5,668.91***	4,436.51***	5,985.37***

$^*p < .05$; $^{**}p < .01$; $^{***}p < .001$

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D   Alternative models and specifications

Table D1: Random effects models using municipality data

	Prefer stricter punishments for violent crime			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anti-immigration (Imm)	1.17***	1.06***	1.35***	1.23***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	−1.92***	−1.67**	−2.47***	−2.15***
	(0.67)	(0.71)	(0.56)	(0.57)
Imm × ED	5.69***	5.21***	5.03***	4.66***
	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.82)	(0.83)
Context-level controls:				
Muni. education level	−1.83***	−2.08***	−1.35***	−1.49***
	(0.36)	(0.38)	(0.28)	(0.29)
Muni population	−26.81***	−26.61***	−0.49	0.50
	(4.71)	(7.95)	(2.61)	(2.95)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***	−0.02***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education level	−0.68***	−0.69***	−0.86***	−0.87***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Household income	−0.10	−0.20***	−0.13**	−0.22***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Student	−0.05	−0.09*	−0.12**	−0.16***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Pensioner	0.06	0.04	0.08*	0.06
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Left-wing voter		−0.31***		−0.30***
		(0.03)		(0.03)
Left/right self-placement		0.42***		0.40***
		(0.06)		(0.07)
Intercept	1.45***	1.47***	1.33***	1.32***
	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.22)	(0.22)
N	23,356	23,356	23,356	23,356
Municipality random intercepts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year random intercepts			✓	✓
Log Likelihood	−14,511.59	−14,402.20	−14,001.78	−13,904.15
AIC	29,049.19	28,834.40	28,031.55	27,840.29
BIC	29,153.95	28,955.28	28,144.38	27,969.23

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

Table D2: Random effects models using zip code data

	Concern about crime			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration concern (Imm)	0.20***	0.19***	0.20***	0.19***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	−1.04***	−1.02***	−0.78***	−0.76***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Imm × ED	1.24***	1.26***	1.22***	1.23***
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Context-level controls:				
Zip avg. income	−0.21***	−0.21***	−0.02	−0.04
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Zip avg. education	−0.01*	−0.004	−0.03***	−0.02***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Zip population	−0.001	0.0003	0.001	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)		0.08***		0.08***
		(0.003)		(0.003)
Age		0.03***		0.03***
		(0.005)		(0.004)
Age^2		−0.003***		−0.003***
		(0.0005)		(0.0005)
Education		−0.16***		−0.16***
		(0.01)		(0.01)
Intercept	1.06***	0.91***	1.05***	0.90***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)
N	40,614	39,838	40,614	39,838
Municipality random intercepts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year random intercepts			✓	✓
Log Likelihood	−6,147.26	−5,516.58	−5,816.01	−5,203.16
AIC	12,312.51	11,059.15	11,652.01	10,434.33
BIC	12,390.02	11,170.86	11,738.13	10,554.62

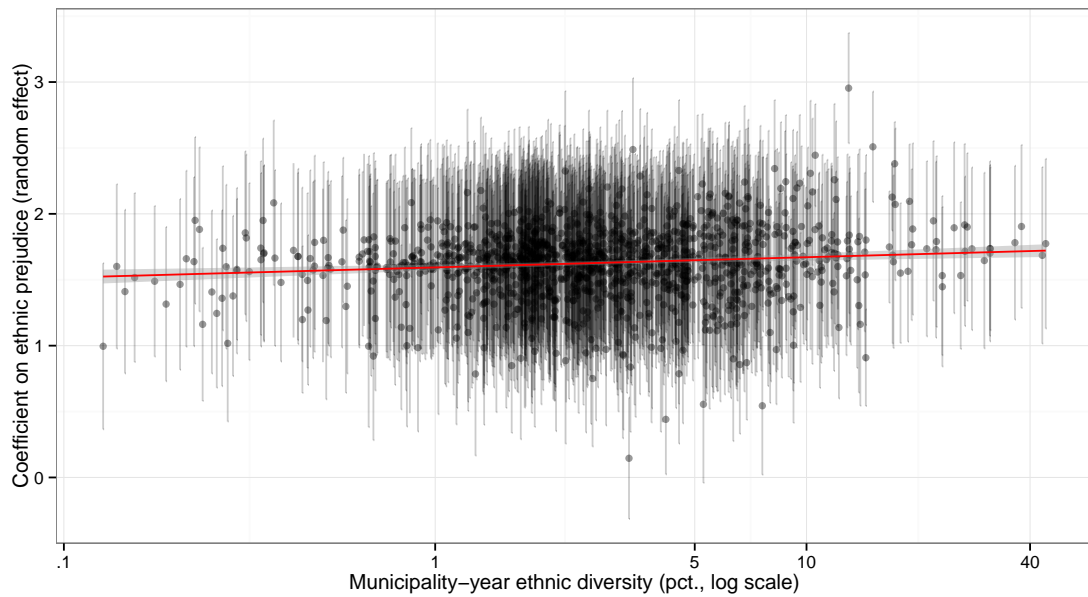*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

Figure D1: Municipality-year level ethnic diversity plotted against random slopes from a random effects model allowing the coefficient of ethnic prejudice on crime attitudes to vary by municipality-year. Consistent with expectations, the two are more strongly associated in more ethnically diverse municipality-years. The increase in slopes is significant ($\beta = .12, t = 4.2, p < .001$).
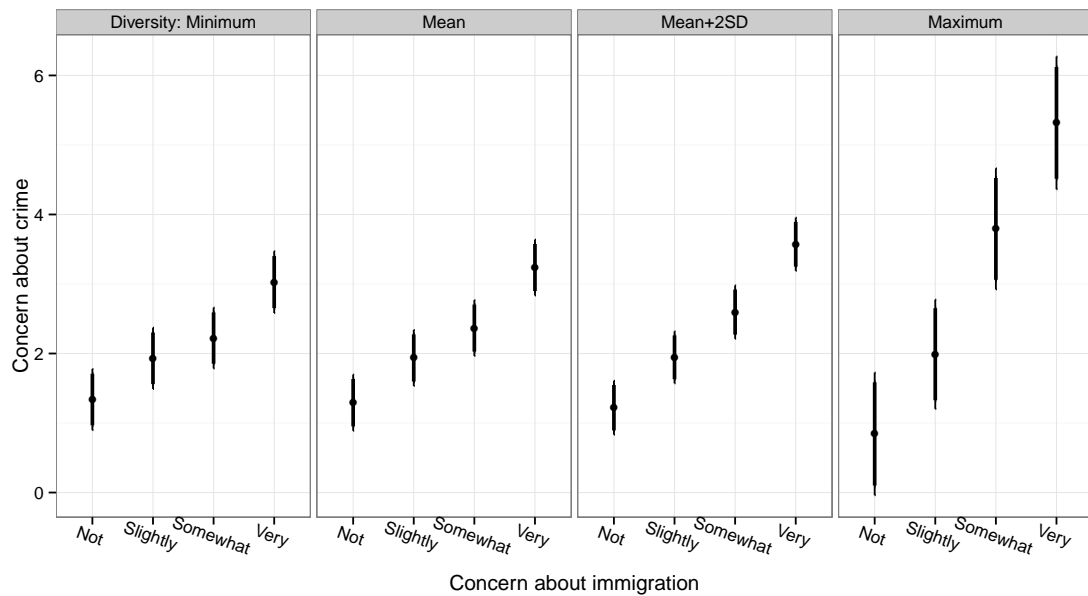

Figure D2: Predicted associations between anti-immigration and crime attitudes at various levels of ethnic diversity, using ordinal logit models. Thick and thin error bars represent 90 and 95 percent confidence intervals respectively.

Table D3: Ordinal logit models using zip code data

	Concern about crime (ordinal)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
y >'Slightly'	2.36	2.18	1.02	1.06
	(2.30)	(2.30)	(2.52)	(2.48)
y >'Somewhat'	0.76	0.56	−0.59	−0.57
	(2.30)	(2.30)	(2.52)	(2.48)
y >'Very'	−0.58	−0.82	−1.95	−1.97
	(2.30)	(2.30)	(2.52)	(2.48)
Imm >'Slightly'	0.58***	0.61***	0.64***	0.67***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Imm >'Somewhat'	1.04***	1.03***	1.07***	1.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Imm >'Very'	1.91***	1.88***	1.94***	1.91***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	−0.12*	−0.13*	−0.04	−0.04
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)
ED×Imm >'Slightly'	0.07**	0.08**	0.04	0.05
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
ED×Imm >'Somewhat'	0.17***	0.17***	0.15***	0.15***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
ED×Imm >'Very'	0.21***	0.22***	0.20***	0.21***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Context-level controls:				
Zip avg. income	−0.21***	−0.22***	−0.01	−0.04
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Zip avg. education	−0.46***	−0.41***	−0.29*	−0.26*
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Zip population	−1.02**	−1.00**	−0.87***	−0.83**
	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.26)	(0.27)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)		0.63***		0.63***
		(0.02)		(0.02)
Age		0.39***		0.40***
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Age^2		−0.32***		−0.33***
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Education		−0.20***		−0.20***
		(0.01)		(0.01)
N	40,614	39,838	40,614	39,838
Zip code fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects			✓	✓
R^2	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.23
chi^2	7,072.92***	8,417.61***	7,745.16***	9,082.08***

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

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Table D4: Ethnic diversity low/high split, municipality data

| | Prefer stricter punishments for violent crime | | | | | | | |
	Low ED	High ED	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Anti-immigration (Imm)	1.41***	1.71***	1.31***	1.51***	1.53***	1.82***	1.43***	1.63***
	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Context-level controls:								
Muni. education level	5.43**	−4.02	4.89**	−4.26	1.27	−2.50	1.11	−1.92
	(1.68)	(2.29)	(1.68)	(2.27)	(2.81)	(2.24)	(2.78)	(2.25)
Muni population	−97.28*	−80.67	−98.65*	−79.59	10.35	20.31	12.91	17.19
	(39.67)	(44.99)	(40.00)	(44.34)	(39.22)	(27.02)	(38.97)	(26.55)
Individual-level controls:								
Gender (f)	0.07	−0.01	0.08	0.01	0.07	−0.004	0.08	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Age	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***	−0.02***	−0.02***	−0.02***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Education level	−0.70***	−0.85***	−0.70***	−0.86***	−0.80***	−0.99***	−0.80***	−1.02***
	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.11)
Household income	−0.21*	0.05	−0.30**	−0.08	−0.27**	−0.04	−0.35***	−0.15
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.09)
Student	−0.03	−0.06	−0.06	−0.10	−0.11	−0.12	−0.14	−0.16
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Pensioner	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.005	0.15	−0.01	0.11
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Left-wing voter			−0.21***	−0.39***			−0.21***	−0.40***
			(0.05)	(0.05)			(0.05)	(0.05)
Left/right self-placement			0.45***	0.43***			0.48***	0.36**
			(0.11)	(0.12)			(0.11)	(0.13)
Intercept	−0.61	5.80*	−0.52	5.91**	1.61	0.94	1.51	1.01
	(0.55)	(2.30)	(0.55)	(2.25)	(1.05)	(1.26)	(1.03)	(1.24)
N	11,507	11,849	11,507	11,849	11,507	11,849	11,507	11,849
Municipality fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects					✓	✓	✓	✓
R^2	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

Table D5: Ethnic diversity low/high split, zip code data

			Concern about crime					
	Low ED	High ED	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Immigration concern (Imm)	0.22***	0.31***	0.21***	0.30***	0.21***	0.30***	0.21***	0.29***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Context-level controls:								
Zip avg. income	0.02	−0.30***	0.02	−0.29***	0.02	−0.08	0.02	−0.09
	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Zip avg. education	−0.21***	−0.02	−0.20**	−0.01	−0.12*	−0.07*	−0.11*	−0.06
	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Zip population	−0.24	−0.72*	−0.29	−0.62*	−0.69*	−0.70**	−0.70*	−0.63*
	(0.46)	(0.29)	(0.46)	(0.29)	(0.30)	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.25)
Individual-level controls:								
Gender (f)			0.08***	0.09***			0.08***	0.09***
			(0.004)	(0.004)			(0.004)	(0.004)
Age			0.05***	0.01			0.05***	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)			(0.01)	(0.01)
Age^2			−0.005***	−0.001			−0.005***	−0.001
			(0.001)	(0.001)			(0.001)	(0.001)
Education			−0.12***	−0.20***			−0.11***	−0.20***
			(0.02)	(0.02)			(0.02)	(0.02)
Intercept	3.20***	1.06	2.98***	0.97	1.97**	1.47*	1.83**	1.42
	(0.75)	(0.56)	(0.75)	(0.59)	(0.65)	(0.71)	(0.64)	(0.75)
N	20,175	20,439	19,702	20,136	20,175	20,439	19,702	20,136
Zip code fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects					✓	✓	✓	✓
R^2	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.23
Adjusted R^2	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.13	0.19	0.15	0.22

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

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Table D6: Models using municipality data, excluding DPP voters

	Prefer stricter punishments for violent crime			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anti-immigration (Imm)	1.13***	1.03***	1.34***	1.23***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	−0.003	−0.01	−3.38*	−3.37*
	(1.48)	(1.48)	(1.59)	(1.59)
Imm × ED	5.06***	4.76***	4.13***	3.89***
	(0.88)	(0.88)	(0.91)	(0.91)
Context-level controls:				
Muni. education level	−1.56	−1.54	0.54	0.86
	(0.90)	(0.91)	(1.32)	(1.33)
Muni population	−111.33***	−115.85***	−4.03	−4.60
	(17.02)	(17.13)	(17.77)	(17.79)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)	0.05	0.07*	0.07*	0.09**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***	−0.02***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education level	−0.74***	−0.76***	−0.91***	−0.93***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Household income	0.01	−0.09	−0.02	−0.11
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Student	−0.002	−0.04	−0.08	−0.13*
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Pensioner	0.12*	0.10*	0.13*	0.10*
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Left-wing voter		−0.23***		−0.26***
		(0.03)		(0.04)
Left/right self-placement		0.47***		0.45***
		(0.07)		(0.07)
Intercept	6.35***	6.56***	1.48	1.45
	(0.78)	(0.78)	(0.86)	(0.86)
N	20,452	20,452	20,452	20,452
Municipality fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects			✓	✓
Log Likelihood	−12,651.21	−12,576.93	−12,248.71	−12,170.85
AIC	25,970.42	25,825.85	25,183.43	25,031.70

$^*p < .05$; $^{**}p < .01$; $^{***}p < .001$

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Table D7: Models using municipality data, excluding surveys with distinct DV measures

	Prefer stricter punishments for violent crime			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anti-immigration (Imm)	1.33***	1.21***	1.55***	1.44***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Ethnic diversity (ED)	0.17	0.31	−3.95*	−3.73*
	(1.48)	(1.49)	(1.59)	(1.60)
Imm × ED	5.24***	4.73***	4.37***	3.99***
	(0.87)	(0.87)	(0.89)	(0.89)
Context-level controls:				
Muni. education level	0.60	0.26	−0.48	−0.33
	(0.88)	(0.89)	(1.33)	(1.33)
Muni population	−98.61***	−94.79***	8.23	9.42
	(15.89)	(15.93)	(17.30)	(17.35)
Individual-level controls:				
Gender (f)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***	−0.02***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education level	−0.83***	−0.85***	−0.92***	−0.94***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Household income	−0.02	−0.12	−0.16*	−0.24***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Student	0.004	−0.04	−0.10	−0.14*
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Pensioner	0.12*	0.09	0.08	0.06
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Left-wing voter		−0.33***		−0.30***
		(0.04)		(0.04)
Left/right self-placement		0.35***		0.32***
		(0.07)		(0.07)
Intercept	5.18***	5.17***	1.50	1.43
	(0.73)	(0.73)	(0.84)	(0.84)
N	20,746	20,746	20,746	20,746
Municipality fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects			✓	✓
Log Likelihood	−12,402.88	−12,313.47	−11,995.36	−11,922.75
AIC	25,469.77	25,294.93	24,668.72	24,527.50

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

E Residential self-selection

Table E1 shows results from logit models of moving within 3 years after the interview, based on data from the Danish version of European Social Survey round 1 linked with moving data from Danish public registers.

Table E1: Models of moving behavior after the survey response

	Moved within 3 years after interview (ESS1)	
Local nw imm. share	-0.123	-1.133
	(2.201)	(2.540)
Imm. mk. crime worse	-0.661	-0.242
	(0.344)	(0.396)
Local nw imm. share × Imm. mk. crime worse	3.494	3.316
	(3.225)	(3.695)
Gender(male)		-0.088
		(0.138)
Age		-0.048***
		(0.005)
Education (yrs)		0.019
		(0.028)
Income (Mkr)		-5.110***
		(1.226)
Unemployed		-0.046
		(0.294)
Non-single		-0.772***
		(0.152)
Constant	-0.613**	2.259***
	(0.238)	(0.472)
R-squared		
N	1370	1366

*p $< .05$; **p $< .01$; ***p $< .001$

If the study's finding were driven by residential self-selection, respondents with group-centric attitudes about crime should be less likely to move out of ethnically diverse contexts. In that case, the interaction coefficient between local share of non-western immigrants and agreement that 'immigrants make crime worse' should be negative. Instead, as shown in Table E1, the interaction is statistically insignificant and positive.

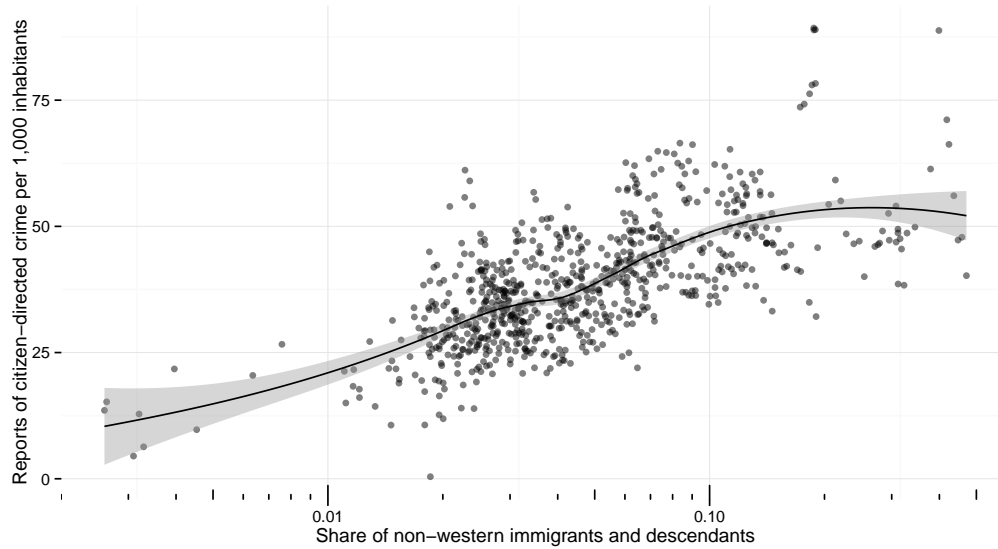# F   Ethnic diversity: crime rates and trends vs. levels

Figure F1: Municipality-level ethnic diversity and rates of citizen-directed crime, 2007-2014. Each dot is a municipality-year. 'Citizen-directed crime' encompasses vandalism, break-ins, robbery, sexual assault, and theft. The x-axis is log-transformed to show variation more clearly.
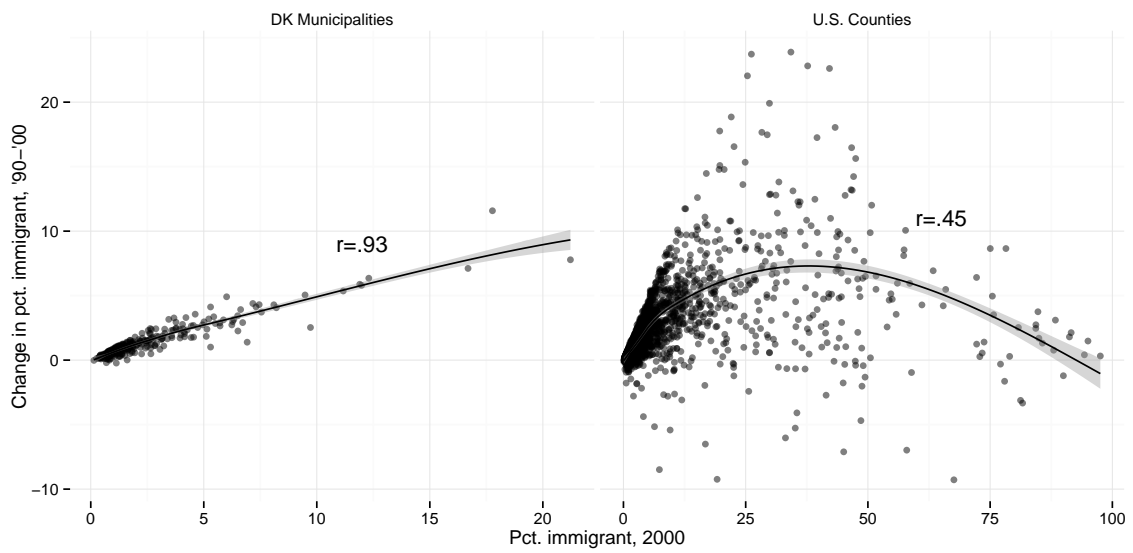
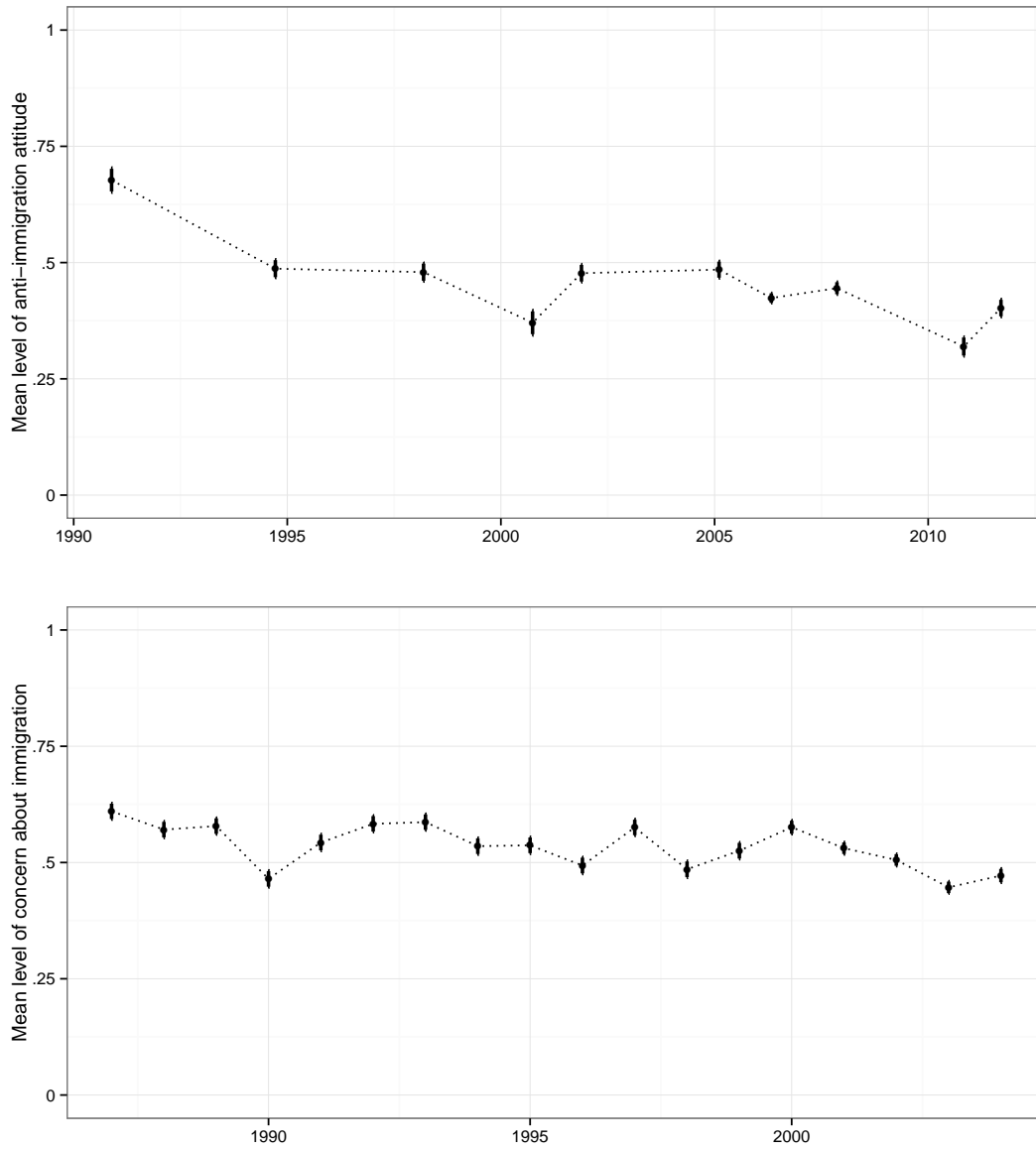Figure F2: Correlations between trends and levels of immigration in Danish municipalities and U.S. counties.

G   Attitude trends over time

Figure G1: Mean levels of measure of anti-immigration attitudes in municipality data (top) and measure of concern about immigration in zip code data (bottom)
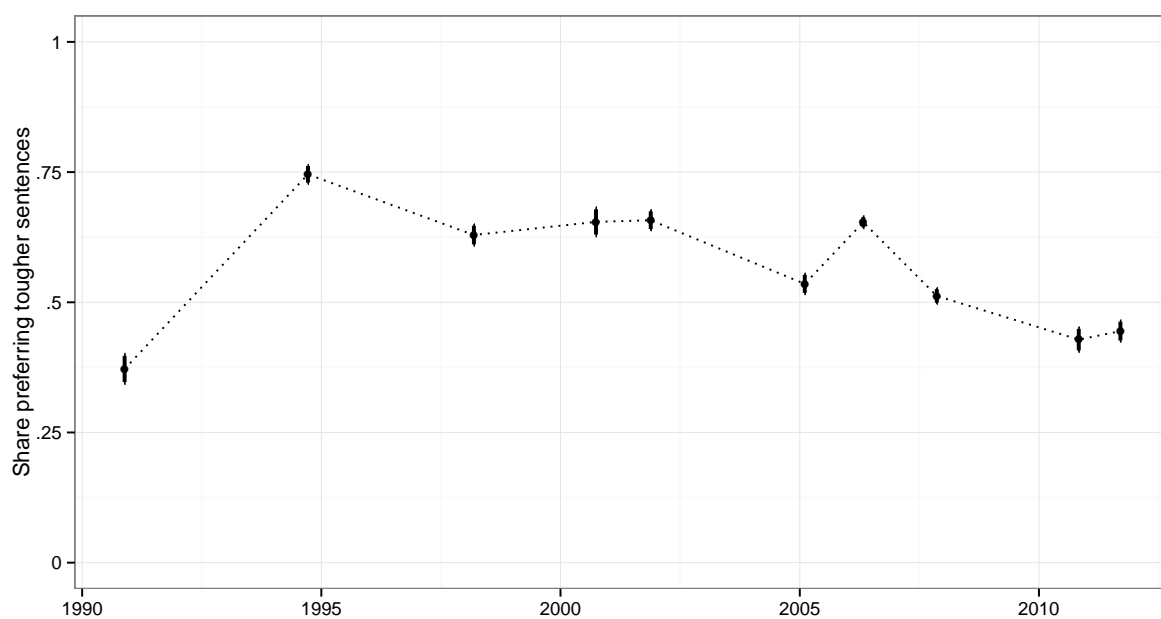
Figure G2: Mean levels of measure of crime attitudes in municipality data (top) and measure of concern about crime in zip code data (bottom).

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