Online Appendix

Value Shift: Immigration Attitudes and the Sociocultural Divide

July 10, 2020

A: Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: EVS Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	\mathbf{Min}	Max
Children suffer (v72)	2.228	0.848	1.000	4.000
Women prefer homemaking $(v73)$	2.275	0.858	1.000	4.000
Family suffers (v74)	2.396	0.888	1.000	4.000
Male breadwinner (v75)	1.865	0.861	1.000	4.000
Women politicians (v76)	1.727	0.750	1.000	4.000
Women's schooling (v77)	1.534	0.666	1.000	4.000
Women in business (v78)	1.665	0.713	1.000	4.000
Immigrant jobs (v80)	3.159	1.323	1.000	5.000
Women jobs (v81)	2.023	1.093	1.000	5.000
Duty to have kids (v83)	2.538	1.139	1.000	5.000
Women's rights (v141)	0.527	0.980	0.000	4.000
Abortion okay (v154)	1.820	1.339	0.000	4.000
Divorce okay (v155)	1.323	1.207	0.000	4.000
Immigrants good for country (v184)	2.961	1.006	1.000	5.000
Immigrants take away jobs (v185)	1.747	1.247	0.000	4.000
Immigrant crime (v186)	2.433	1.218	0.000	4.000

Note: Calculated with population weight

Immigrant welfare (v187)	2.544	1.214	0.000	4.000
Assimilation (v188)	3.313	1.117	1.000	5.000
Left-right self-placement $(v102)$	5.248	2.084	1.000	10.000
Income (v261)	5.051	2.816	1.000	10.000
Religiosity (v54)	2.807	1.957	1.000	7.000
Cohort	3.072	1.498	1.000	5.000
Gender Attitudes	0.206	0.902	-1.972	3.348
Immigration Attitudes	-0.048	0.973	-2.649	2.332
Female	0.521	0.500	0.000	1.000
Male	0.479	0.500	0.000	1.000
Married	0.515	0.500	0.000	1.000
Never married	0.274	0.446	0.000	1.000
Previously married	0.212	0.409	0.000	1.000
Advanced degree	0.144	0.351	0.000	1.000
Bachelor's degree	0.108	0.310	0.000	1.000
High school	0.356	0.479	0.000	1.000
Less than HS	0.271	0.445	0.000	1.000
Vocational	0.121	0.327	0.000	1.000
Employed	0.519	0.500	0.000	1.000
Homemaker	0.058	0.234	0.000	1.000
In school	0.046	0.209	0.000	1.000
Other employment situation	0.027	0.163	0.000	1.000
Pensioner	0.292	0.455	0.000	1.000
Unemployed	0.057	0.232	0.000	1.000

Table 2: EVS Country Frequencies

Country	n	%	$\sum \%$
Austria	1,644	6.3	6.3
Denmark	$3,\!358$	12.9	19.2
Finland	$1,\!164$	4.5	23.6
France	1,865	7.1	30.8
Germany	$5,\!344$	20.5	51.2
Italy	2,277	8.7	59.9
Netherlands	2,720	10.4	70.4
Norway	1,120	4.3	74.7

14.0	93.2
6.8	100.0
100.0	
	2 100.0

 Table 3: LISS Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Min	Max
Wave	5.837	3.176	1.000	11.000
Birth year	1962.091	16.998	1913.000	2000.000
Age	50.094	17.066	17.000	101.000
Income	5.474	3.066	1.000	13.000
Left-right self-placement (CV101)	5.238	2.149	0.000	10.000
Assimilation (CV104)	3.693	0.968	1.000	5.000
Working mothers (CV109)	2.104	1.080	1.000	5.000
Child suffers (CV110)	2.692	1.139	1.000	5.000
Family suffers (CV111)	2.727	1.200	1.000	5.000
Dual income (CV112)	2.535	0.970	1.000	5.000
Male breadwinner (CV113)	2.049	0.942	1.000	5.000
Father housework (CV114)	2.646	0.836	1.000	5.000
Father childcare (CV115)	2.593	0.804	1.000	5.000
Different cultures are good (CV116)	2.433	0.889	1.000	5.000
Can't retain culture (CV117)	2.619	0.954	1.000	5.000
Easier asylum (CV118)	3.799	0.914	1.000	5.000
Welfare for immigrants (CV119)	2.514	0.997	1.000	5.000
Too many foreigners (CV120)	3.241	1.060	1.000	5.000
Foreigners not accepted (CV121)	3.346	0.827	1.000	5.000
Economy needs immigrants (CV122)	2.891	0.994	1.000	5.000
Immigrants bad for neighborhood (CV123) $$	3.607	0.927	1.000	5.000
Married happier (CV124)	2.590	0.962	1.000	5.000
Married before children (CV125)	2.250	1.073	1.000	5.000
Single parents (CV126)	2.780	1.014	1.000	5.000
Cohabit with no marriage intent (CV127) $$	1.810	0.883	1.000	5.000
Cohabit before marriage $(CV128)$	2.415	1.026	1.000	5.000
Divorce okay (CV129)	2.403	0.908	1.000	5.000

Divorce with children (CV130)	2.412	0.908	1.000	5.000
Mother working with baby (CV143)	2.161	0.674	1.000	3.000
Mother working with toddler (CV144)	1.981	0.606	1.000	3.000
Mother working with young children (CV145)	1.627	0.524	1.000	3.000
Mother working with older child (CV146)	1.314	0.486	1.000	3.000
Women childrearing (CV151)	2.788	1.061	1.000	5.000
Girls' education (CV152)	1.572	0.812	1.000	5.000
Rearing boys (CV153)	1.915	0.915	1.000	5.000
Women bosses (CV154)	1.631	0.774	1.000	5.000
Abortion (CR105)	1.386	0.673	1.000	3.000
Religiosity	2.011	1.473	1.000	7.000
Gender attitudes	-0.001	0.955	-3.236	4.296
Immigration attitudes	0.000	0.927	-3.381	2.907
Cohort (5-level)	2.786	1.451	1.000	5.000
Cohort (2-level)	1.338	0.473	1.000	2.000
Female	0.536	0.499	0.000	1.000
Male	0.464	0.499	0.000	1.000
Married	0.574	0.494	0.000	1.000
Never married	0.278	0.448	0.000	1.000
Previously married	0.148	0.355	0.000	1.000
Rural	0.160	0.366	0.000	1.000
Suburban	0.441	0.496	0.000	1.000
Urban	0.400	0.490	0.000	1.000
Employed	0.528	0.499	0.000	1.000
Homemaker	0.087	0.282	0.000	1.000
In school	0.074	0.261	0.000	1.000
Other employment situation	0.068	0.252	0.000	1.000
Pensioner	0.210	0.407	0.000	1.000
Unemployed	0.033	0.178	0.000	1.000
Bachelor's or advanced degree	0.093	0.291	0.000	1.000
High school	0.110	0.313	0.000	1.000
Less than HS	0.298	0.458	0.000	1.000
Other education	0.028	0.165	0.000	1.000
Vocational	0.470	0.499	0.000	1.000

Wave	Gender	Immigration
1	0.85	0.75
2	0.87	0.77
3	0.87	0.77
4	0.87	0.78
5	0.87	0.78
6	0.87	0.77
7	0.87	0.78
8	0.87	0.78
9	0.87	0.78
10	0.87	0.78
11	0.87	0.79

Table 4: LISS Scale Reliability By Panel Wave

Note: Table contains Cronbach's alphas for each indicator estimated on panel wave subsets.

B: Survey Questions

LISS Survey Questions: Gender Attitudes

For the questions below, respondents were asked to indicate their degree of agreement with each statement where 1 is "fully disagree" and 5 is "fully agree".

- CV109: A working mothers relationship with her children can be just as close and warm as that of a non-working mother.
- **CV110**: A child that is not yet attending school is likely to suffer the consequences if his or her mother has a job.
- CV111: Overall, family life suffers the consequences if the mother has a full-time job.
- CV112: Both father and mother should contribute to the family income.
- **CV113**: The father should earn money, while the mother takes care of the household and the family.
- CV114: Fathers ought to do more in terms of household work than they do at present.
- CV115: Fathers ought to do more in terms of childcare than they do at present.
- CV124: Married people are generally happier than unmarried people.
- CV125: People that want to have children should get married.
- CV126: A single parent can raise a child just as well as two parents together.
- CV127: It is perfectly fine for a couple to live together without marriage intentions.
- CV128: For a couple that wants to get married, it is good to first start living together.
- **CV129**: A divorce is generally the best solution if a married couple cannot solve their marital problems.
- CV130: It is all right for a married couple with children to get divorced.

- CV151: A woman is more suited to rearing young children than a man.
- CV152: It is actually less important for a girl than for a boy to get a good education.
- CV153: Generally speaking, boys can be reared more liberally than girls.
- CV154: It is unnatural for women in firms to have control over men.

For the questions below, respondents were asked, "Do you think that women, under the circumstances described below, should be able to have a full-time job, a part-time job, or no job at all?"

- CV143: If she has a baby (a child younger than 1 year).
- CV144: If she has a child that does not yet attend school.
- CV145: After the youngest child starts primary school.
- CV146: After the youngest child starts secondary school.

For this question, answer choices are "yes", "no", "maybe" and "I don't know" (coded as missing)

• CR105: Do you consider it good that abortion is permitted?

LISS Survey Questions: Immigration Attitudes

• CV104: "In the Netherlands, some people believe that immigrants are entitled to live here while retaining their own culture. Others feel that they should adapt entirely to Dutch culture. Where would you place yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means that immigrants can retain their own culture and 5 means that they should adapt entirely?"

For the questions below, respondents were asked their opinions on the following statements where 1 is "fully disagree" and 5 is "fully agree".

• CV116: It is good if society consists of people from different cultures.

- **CV117**: It is difficult for a foreigner to be accepted in the Netherlands while retaining his/her own culture.
- CV118: It should be made easier to obtain asylum in the Netherlands.
- CV119: Legally residing foreigners should be entitled to the same social security as Dutch citizens.
- CV120: There are too many people of foreign origin or descent in the Netherlands.
- CV121: People of foreign origin or descent are not accepted in the Netherlands.
- **CV122**: Some sectors of the economy can only continue to function because people of foreign origin or descent work there.
- CV123: It does not help a neighborhood if many people of foreign origin or descent move in.

EVS Survey Questions: Gender Attitudes

For the questions below, respondents were asked to indicate their degree of agreement with each statement where 1 is "agree strongly" and 4 is "disagree strongly".

- v72 When a mother works for pay, the children suffer.
- v73 A job is alright but what most women really want is a home and children.
- v74 All in all, family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job.
- v75 A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family.
- v76 On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do.
- v77 A university education is more important for a boy than a girl.
- v78 On the whole, men make better business executives than women do.
- v81 When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women.

• v83 It is a duty towards society to have children.

For this question, respondents were asked whether this is an "essential characteristic of democracy" where 1 is "not essential" and 10 is "essential".

• v141 Women have the same rights as men.

For the questions below, respondents were asked whether this can "always be justified, never be justified, or something in between", where 1 is "never" and 10 is "always"

- v154 Abortion
- v155 Divorce

EVS Survey Questions: Immigration Attitudes

For this question, respondents were asked to indicate their degree of agreement with each statement where 1 is "agree strongly" and 4 is "disagree strongly".

• v80 When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to {NATIONALITY} people over immigrants.

For this question, options range from 1, "very bad" to 5, "very good".

• v184 Now we would like to know your opinion about the people from other countries who come to live in {COUNTRY}-the immigrants. How would you evaluate the impact of these people on the development of {COUNTRY}?

For the below questions, respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement on a 1–10 scale, where 1 indicates complete agreement.

- v185 Immigrants take jobs away from {NATIONALITY}.
- v186 Immigrants make crime problems worse.
- v187 Immigrants are a strain on a country's welfare system.
- v188 It is better if immigrants maintain their distinct customs and traditions.

C: Tables

Results for Model Presented in Figures 2a and 3a (LISS)

The table below presents results from panel linear regressions predicting gender and immigration attitudes by birth cohort. Models 1 and 2 are base models, including only cohort, a cubic time control, and a random effect for individuals. Models 3 and 4 include all controls except left-right self-placement, and Models 5 and 6 are fully-specified. Figures 2a and 3a plot the marginal effects of cohort from the fully-specified models.

Dependent variable:	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.
Model:	Base	Base	No LR	No LR	Full	Full
Birth cohort (ref: pre-1950)						
1950-9	-0.309***	-0.131***	-0.213***	-0.0894***	-0.204***	-0.0580**
	(0.0245)	(0.0250)	(0.0233)	(0.0236)	(0.0230)	(0.0222)
1960-9	-0.376***	-0.0678**	-0.236***	-0.00132	-0.234***	0.00674
	(0.0232)	(0.0217)	(0.0243)	(0.0235)	(0.0240)	(0.0227)
1970-9	-0.421***	-0.0621**	-0.241***	0.0405	-0.243***	0.0358
	(0.0270)	(0.0227)	(0.0283)	(0.0295)	(0.0281)	(0.0291)
1980 +	-0.341***	-0.162***	-0.167***	-0.0264	-0.168***	-0.0240
	(0.0260)	(0.0233)	(0.0301)	(0.0307)	(0.0296)	(0.0296)
Male	—		0.332***	0.190***	0.327***	0.171^{***}
			(0.0150)	(0.0150)	(0.0152)	(0.0138)
Marital status (ref: Married)						
Never married	_		-0.0837***	-0.0471^{*}	-0.0819***	-0.0406^{*}
			(0.0163)	(0.0183)	(0.0162)	(0.0164)
Previously married			-0.0390*	-0.0193	-0.0375^{*}	-0.0104
			(0.0154)	(0.0161)	(0.0153)	(0.0152)
Urban/rural (ref: Rural)						
Suburban			-0.0155	-0.00712	-0.0153	-0.0130
			(0.0117)	(0.0139)	(0.0116)	(0.0139)
Urban			-0.0378**	-0.0588***	-0.0343**	-0.0590***
			(0.0115)	(0.0153)	(0.0113)	(0.0149)
Employment (ref: Employed)						
Homemaker			0.155^{***}	0.0111	0.155^{***}	0.00349

Table 5: Predicted Attitude by Cohort, with Controls, Random Effect for Individuals (LISS)

			(0.0171)	(0.0183)	(0.0170)	(0.0174)
In school			-0.00133	-0.102***	-0.00102	-0.116^{***}
			(0.0177)	(0.0214)	(0.0177)	(0.0200)
Other	—	—	0.0881^{***}	-0.0105	0.0925^{***}	-0.00173
			(0.0186)	(0.0169)	(0.0188)	(0.0171)
Pensioner			0.0310^{*}	-0.00255	0.0313^{*}	-0.00504
			(0.0129)	(0.0142)	(0.0129)	(0.0134)
Unemployed			0.0143	-0.0143	0.0165	-0.0109
			(0.0173)	(0.0181)	(0.0173)	(0.0173)
Income	_	_	-0.0155***	-0.00834***	-0.0163***	-0.0115***
			(0.00110)	(0.00128)	(0.00110)	(0.00125)
Education (ref: Bachelor's+)						
High school	_	_	0.288***	0.291***	0.282***	0.280***
			(0.0257)	(0.0267)	(0.0256)	(0.0244)
Less than HS	_	_	0.475^{***}	0.486***	0.468***	0.488***
			(0.0270)	(0.0266)	(0.0267)	(0.0235)
Other	_	_	0.360***	0.392***	0.357***	0.391***
			(0.0391)	(0.0391)	(0.0386)	(0.0371)
Vocational			0.262***	0.290***	0.256***	0.281***
			(0.0261)	(0.0243)	(0.0255)	(0.0215)
Religiosity			0.0522***	-0.00796**	0.0519^{***}	-0.0148***
			(0.00283)	(0.00262)	(0.00284)	(0.00260)
Left-right self-placement	_	_	_	_	0.0195***	0.0736***
					(0.00175)	(0.00196)
t	0.0403***	0.00162	0.0423***	0.00118	0.0413***	-0.00359
	(0.00576)	(0.00680)	(0.00611)	(0.00692)	(0.00614)	(0.00672)
t^2	-0.0127***	(0.00576)	-0.0124***	0.000259	-0.0123***	0.000840
	(0.00114)	(0.00129)	(0.00120)	(0.00132)	(0.00121)	(0.00128)
t^3	0.000597^{***}	-0.0000576	0.000577^{***}	-0.0000786	0.000575^{***}	-0.0000987
	(0.0000654)	(0.0000713)	(0.0000690)	(0.0000729)	(0.0000692)	(0.0000710)
Constant	0.361***	0.0593^{**}	-0.218***	-0.308***	-0.310***	-0.644***
	(0.0200)	(0.0186)	(0.0390)	(0.0329)	(0.0400)	(0.0325)
\overline{N} observations	62,530	62,530	62,530	62,530	62,530	62,530
N individuals	13,140	13,140	13,140	13,140	13,140	13,140
R^2	0.0519	0.0093	0.2341	0.0984	0.2522	0.2920

Standard errors in parentheses; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Results for Models Presented in Figures 2b and 3b (EVS)

The table below presents results from linear regression models predicting gender and immigration attitudes by birth cohort in 11 West European countries. All models include population weights. Models 1 and 2 contain only the birth cohort variable and country fixed effects. Models 3 and 4 add all controls except left-right self-placement, and Models 5 and 6 are fully-specified. Figures 2b and 3b plot the estimated marginal effect of cohort from Models 5 and 6.

Dependent variable:	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.
Model:	Base	Base	No LR	No LR	Full	Full
Birth cohort (ref: pre-1950)						
1950-9	-0.355***	-0.126**	-0.212***	-0.0871***	-0.185***	-0.0329
	(0.0252)	(0.0316)	(0.0257)	(0.0182)	(0.0259)	(0.0203)
1960-9	-0.523***	-0.194***	-0.257***	-0.116***	-0.234***	-0.0703**
	(0.0272)	(0.0341)	(0.0150)	(0.0144)	(0.0129)	(0.0154)
1970-9	-0.590***	-0.216**	-0.267***	-0.0878	-0.250***	-0.0538
	(0.0562)	(0.0496)	(0.0221)	(0.0574)	(0.0271)	(0.0397)
1980 +	-0.665***	-0.336***	-0.266***	-0.162^{*}	-0.241***	-0.112*
	(0.0397)	(0.0309)	(0.0192)	(0.0630)	(0.0277)	(0.0407)
Male		_	0.304***	0.0623	0.283^{***}	0.0213
			(0.0355)	(0.0310)	(0.0313)	(0.0225)
Marital status (ref: Married)						
Never married			-0.122***	-0.0349	-0.116***	-0.0215
			(0.0210)	(0.0178)	(0.0206)	(0.0212)
Previously married			-0.0369	0.00353	-0.0433	-0.00932
			(0.0271)	(0.0155)	(0.0251)	(0.0140)
Employment status (ref: Employed)						
Homemaker			0.314^{***}	0.0795	0.300***	0.0519
			(0.0113)	(0.0523)	(0.00922)	(0.0407)
In school			-0.269***	-0.322***	-0.250***	-0.284^{***}
			(0.0436)	(0.0514)	(0.0382)	(0.0404)
Other			0.174^{**}	0.0878	0.174^{***}	0.0890
			(0.0449)	(0.0630)	(0.0376)	(0.0513)
Pensioner			0.109**	0.0204	0.102^{**}	0.00813
			(0.0336)	(0.0275)	(0.0321)	(0.0237)

Table 6: Predicted Attitude by Cohort, with Controls, Fixed Effect for Country (EVS)

Unemployed	—	—	0.111**	0.0901	0.121**	0.109^{*}
			(0.0349)	(0.0475)	(0.0315)	(0.0414)
Religiosity		_	-0.0378***	-0.0117	-0.0418***	-0.0196^{*}
			(0.00174)	(0.00840)	(0.00178)	(0.00720)
Education (ref: Advanced degree)						
Bachelor's degree		_	0.115^{*}	0.134^{**}	0.102^{*}	0.109^{**}
			(0.0410)	(0.0318)	(0.0371)	(0.0243)
High school			0.362^{***}	0.413^{***}	0.323***	0.336***
			(0.0496)	(0.0600)	(0.0452)	(0.0526)
Less than HS			0.588^{***}	0.542^{***}	0.544^{***}	0.456^{***}
			(0.0675)	(0.0493)	(0.0649)	(0.0436)
Vocational		_	0.227^{***}	0.274^{***}	0.196^{***}	0.212^{***}
			(0.0257)	(0.0226)	(0.0228)	(0.0227)
Income		_	0.0897***	-0.0228*	0.0806***	-0.0408***
			(0.00678)	(0.00774)	(0.00590)	(0.00719)
Left-right self-placement		—	—	—	0.0748^{***}	0.149^{***}
					(0.00744)	(0.0110)
Country (ref: Austria)						
Denmark	-0.772***	-0.283***	-0.598***	-0.189***	-0.613***	-0.218***
	(0.00242)	(0.00244)	(0.0106)	(0.0127)	(0.0106)	(0.0114)
Finland	-0.385***	-0.508***	-0.200***	-0.412***	-0.259***	-0.529***
	(0.00579)	(0.00597)	(0.0104)	(0.0152)	(0.00830)	(0.0143)
France	-0.475***	-0.599***	-0.378***	-0.616***	-0.393***	-0.645^{***}
	(0.00258)	(0.00257)	(0.00846)	(0.00660)	(0.00715)	(0.00646)
Germany	-0.219***	-0.410***	-0.0910***	-0.344***	-0.0830***	-0.327***
	(0.00244)	(0.00269)	(0.0111)	(0.0105)	(0.0120)	(0.00931)
Great Britain	-0.145***	-0.735***	-0.0135	-0.695***	-0.0323*	-0.733***
	(0.00201)	(0.00186)	(0.0126)	(0.0152)	(0.0105)	(0.0119)
Italy	0.302***	-0.144***	0.146^{***}	-0.167***	0.118^{***}	-0.223***
	(0.00131)	(0.00150)	(0.0132)	(0.0184)	(0.0130)	(0.0171)
Netherlands	-0.336***	-0.365***	-0.186***	-0.310***	-0.219***	-0.376***
	(0.00279)	(0.00269)	(0.0120)	(0.00574)	(0.00943)	(0.00382)
Norway	-1.027***	-0.529***	-0.918***	-0.469***	-0.947***	-0.526***
	(0.00150)	(0.00146)	(0.0137)	(0.00698)	(0.0113)	(0.00444)
Sweden	-1.028***	-0.727***	-0.752***	-0.617***	-0.784***	-0.680***
	(0.00292)	(0.00278)	(0.0196)	(0.0194)	(0.0184)	(0.0178)

Switzerland	-0.145***	-0.415***	-0.0211	-0.366***	-0.0413*	-0.406***
	(0.000691)	(0.000839)	(0.0157)	(0.00972)	(0.0141)	(0.00692)
Constant	0.756^{***}	0.581^{***}	-0.0618	0.233^{*}	-0.374**	-0.389*
	(0.0267)	(0.0212)	(0.0647)	(0.101)	(0.0875)	(0.131)
Ν	26,112	26,112	$26,\!112$	26,112	26,112	26,112
R^2	0.188	0.064	0.317	0.114	0.345	0.213

Standard errors in parentheses

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Results for Models Presented in Figures 3a, 3b, 4a, and 4b

In Figures 3a and b, and 4a and b, I plot the estimated within-individual change in gender and immigration attitudes over the course of the LISS panel (2007—2019). These figures plot the marginal effect of time, estimated from the fully-specified models (Models 5 and 6). Table 7 presents the models estimated on a subset of older individuals (born prior to 1980), and Table 8 presents models estimated on a subset born after 1979.

Table 7: Predicted Attitude by Panel Wave, with Controls, Fixed Effect for Individuals, Born before 1980 (LISS)

Dependent Variable:	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.
Model:	Base	Base	No LR	No LR	Full	Full
t	0.0305***	-0.00474	0.0315***	-0.00406	0.0312***	-0.00581
	(0.00778)	(0.00803)	(0.00788)	(0.00823)	(0.00786)	(0.00826)
t^2	-0.0110***	0.00113	-0.0111***	0.000992	-0.0110***	0.00119
	(0.00144)	(0.00154)	(0.00147)	(0.00158)	(0.00147)	(0.00158)
t^3	0.000540^{***}	-0.0000991	0.000542^{***}	-0.0000875	0.000541^{***}	-0.0000930
	(0.0000790)	(0.0000838)	(0.0000806)	(0.0000863)	(0.0000806)	(0.0000863)
Marital status (ref: Married)						
Never married	—	—	0.0492	0.0322	0.0497	0.0347
			(0.0333)	(0.0376)	(0.0332)	(0.0380)
Previously married	—	—	-0.0191	-0.0233	-0.0187	-0.0216
			(0.0209)	(0.0209)	(0.0209)	(0.0204)
Rural/urban (ref: Rural)						
Suburban	—	—	-0.00342	0.0176	-0.00356	0.0169
			(0.0167)	(0.0138)	(0.0165)	(0.0135)
Urban	—	—	0.0219	0.0246	0.0226	0.0282
			(0.0230)	(0.0202)	(0.0228)	(0.0198)
Employment status (ref: Employed)						
Homemaker	—	—	0.0126	-0.0256	0.0121	-0.0281
			(0.0281)	(0.0226)	(0.0280)	(0.0223)
In school		—	-0.0744	-0.0569	-0.0772	-0.0695
			(0.0560)	(0.0736)	(0.0559)	(0.0727)
Other	—	—	0.0258	-0.00752	0.0263	-0.00514
			(0.0215)	(0.0183)	(0.0215)	(0.0182)
Pensioner	—	—	-0.0144	-0.0114	-0.0147	-0.0131
			(0.0145)	(0.0131)	(0.0145)	(0.0128)
Unemployed		—	-0.0130	-0.00322	-0.0125	-0.000763
			(0.0189)	(0.0176)	(0.0189)	(0.0174)
Income	—	—	-0.00563***	-0.00369**	-0.00583***	-0.00462***
			(0.00141)	(0.00128)	(0.00142)	(0.00129)
Education (ref: Bachelor's $+$)						
High school	—	—	0.0251	0.0522	0.0218	0.0367
			(0.0838)	(0.0627)	(0.0832)	(0.0600)
Less than HS	—	—	0.0487	0.0357	0.0465	0.0253

				<i>.</i>	<i></i>	<i></i>
			(0.0690)	(0.0552)	(0.0681)	(0.0520)
Other	—	_	0.00591	0.0885	0.00393	0.0793
			(0.0699)	(0.0548)	(0.0690)	(0.0547)
Vocational	—		0.0270	0.0742	0.0244	0.0620
			(0.0721)	(0.0541)	(0.0714)	(0.0512)
Religiosity	—	—	0.0119^{***}	-0.00383	0.0116^{***}	-0.00507
			(0.00240)	(0.00269)	(0.00241)	(0.00270)
Left-right self-placement	_	_	—	—	0.00749^{***}	0.0348^{***}
					(0.00175)	(0.00243)
Constant	0.124^{***}	0.0309^{*}	0.0865	-0.00829	0.0519	-0.169**
	(0.0162)	(0.0155)	(0.0727)	(0.0575)	(0.0719)	(0.0553)
N observations	51,076	$51,\!076$	51,076	51,076	$51,\!076$	$51,\!076$
N individuals	9,897	9,897	9,897	9,897	$9,\!897$	$9,\!897$
R^2	0.059	0.001	0.060	0.001	0.061	0.013

Standard errors in parentheses; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Dependent Variable:	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.	Gender	Immig.
Model:	Base	Base	No LR	No LR	Full	Full
t	0.0801***	0.0496^{*}	0.0816^{***}	0.0500^{*}	0.0808***	0.0372
	(0.0236)	(0.0222)	(0.0246)	(0.0224)	(0.0245)	(0.0227)
t^2	-0.0214^{***}	-0.0104^{**}	-0.0199***	-0.0101**	-0.0198***	-0.00822*
	(0.00434)	(0.00368)	(0.00451)	(0.00375)	(0.00449)	(0.00375)
t^3	0.000937^{***}	0.000416^{*}	0.000861^{***}	0.000406^{*}	0.000856^{***}	0.000328
	(0.000233)	(0.000189)	(0.000242)	(0.000192)	(0.000241)	(0.000192)
Marital status (ref: Married)						
Never married	—	—	0.0466	-0.0265	0.0465	-0.0276
			(0.0356)	(0.0399)	(0.0355)	(0.0389)
Previously married		—	-0.0518	-0.0947	-0.0503	-0.0719
			(0.107)	(0.138)	(0.108)	(0.133)
Urban/rural (ref: Rural)						
Suburban	_	—	-0.0418	0.0617	-0.0421	0.0579
			(0.0377)	(0.0341)	(0.0377)	(0.0334)
Urban		—	-0.0309	0.0788	-0.0311	0.0755
			(0.0456)	(0.0430)	(0.0454)	(0.0415)
Employment status (ref: Employed)						
Homemaker	_	—	0.102	0.0274	0.102	0.0305
			(0.0912)	(0.0813)	(0.0909)	(0.0781)
In school	_	_	0.0342	-0.0586	0.0343	-0.0578
			(0.0319)	(0.0310)	(0.0319)	(0.0297)
Other		_	0.0923	0.0195	0.0931	0.0330
			(0.0695)	(0.0485)	(0.0692)	(0.0480)
Unemployed		_	-0.00128	-0.0363	-0.00110	-0.0335
			(0.0358)	(0.0360)	(0.0359)	(0.0364)
Income	_	_	-0.0141***	-0.0109*	-0.0141***	-0.0124**
			(0.00416)	(0.00466)	(0.00417)	(0.00445)
Education (ref: Bachelor's $+$)			× ,	· /	× ,	· · · ·
High school	_	_	0.0890^{*}	0.105^{*}	0.0883^{*}	0.0954^{*}
5			(0.0434)	(0.0523)	(0.0434)	(0.0479)
Less than HS	_	_	0.0811	0.137*	0.0799	0.118
			(0.0587)	(0.0648)	(0.0588)	(0.0620)
Other		_	-0.0861	0.145	-0.0885	0.107
			(0.120)	(0.0976)	(0.120)	(0.0983)
Vocational	_	_	0.0915*	0.0846	0.0906*	0.0691
, s couronter			(0.0435)	(0.0457)	(0.0435)	(0.0428)
Religiosity			0.0290***	0.000718	0.0289***	-0.00201
10118105109			(0.0230	(0.00747)	(0.0203	(0.00201)
Loft right solf placement			(0.00091)	(0.00141)	0.00414	0.0645***
Lett-fight sen-placement	_	_	_		0.00414	0.0040

Table 8: Predicted Attitude by Panel Wave, with Controls, Fixed Effect for Individuals, Born after 1979 (LISS)

(0.00491)

(0.00439)

Constant	0.0508 (0.0425)	-0.0430 (0.0484)	-0.104 (0.0886)	-0.124 (0.0945)	-0.123 (0.0906)	-0.416^{***} (0.0928)
N observations	11,454	11,454	11,454	11,454	11,454	11,454
N individuals	$3,\!244$	3,244	3,244	3,244	3,244	3,244
	0.094	0.017	0.103	0.021	0.103	0.056

Standard errors in parentheses; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Results for Model Presented in Figure 6

This table presents the results from the main regression model in the paper, which predicts gender attitude by immigration attitude and birth cohort, as well as versions of this model without controls (Model 1) and without left-right self-placement as a control.

Dependent Variable:	Gender	Gender	Gender
Model:	Base	No LR	Full
Immigration	0.126***	0.126***	0.119***
	(0.00889)	(0.00839)	(0.00825)
Birth cohort (ref: pre-1970)			
Post-1969	-0.158***	-0.0416^{*}	-0.0471*
	(0.0170)	(0.0185)	(0.0184)
Post-1969 * immigration	-0.0627***	-0.0716***	-0.0748***
	(0.0143)	(0.0137)	(0.0137)
t	0.0424^{***}	0.0444***	0.0435***
	(0.00589)	(0.00623)	(0.00625)
t^2	-0.0131***	-0.0129***	-0.0128***
	(0.00116)	(0.00122)	(0.00122)
t^3	0.000617^{***}	0.000602***	0.000599***
	(0.0000663)	(0.0000698)	(0.0000700)
Male		0.324***	0.322***
		(0.0148)	(0.0150)
Marital status (ref: Married)			
Never married		-0.0810***	-0.0784***
		(0.0153)	(0.0154)
Previously married		-0.0273	-0.0260
		(0.0151)	(0.0150)
Urban/rural (ref: urban)			
Suburban	_	-0.0133	-0.0134
		(0.0117)	(0.0115)
Rural		-0.0320**	-0.0296**
		(0.0112)	(0.0111)
Income		-0.0150***	-0.0155***
		(0.00113)	(0.00111)

Table 9: Predicted Gender Attitude by Immigration Attitude and Cohort, with Controls, Random Effect for Individuals (LISS)

Employment (ref: Employed)			
Homemaker		0.180***	0.178^{***}
		(0.0170)	(0.0169)
In school		0.0154	0.0155
		(0.0173)	(0.0172)
Other		0.112^{***}	0.115^{***}
		(0.0186)	(0.0188)
Pensioner		0.0841^{***}	0.0833***
		(0.0121)	(0.0121)
Unemployed		0.0234	0.0245
		(0.0173)	(0.0173)
Education (ref: Bachelor's +)			
High school		0.268^{***}	0.265***
		(0.0244)	(0.0246)
Less than HS		0.448^{***}	0.444^{***}
		(0.0263)	(0.0262)
Other		0.343^{***}	0.341^{***}
		(0.0372)	(0.0370)
Vocational		0.238^{***}	0.235***
		(0.0250)	(0.0248)
Religiosity		0.0568^{***}	0.0558^{***}
		(0.00291)	(0.00291)
Left-right self-placement			0.0143^{***}
			(0.00173)
Constant	0.146^{***}	-0.370***	-0.434***
	(0.0127)	(0.0329)	(0.0343)
N observations	62,530	62,530	62,530
N individuals	13,140	13,140	13,140
R^2	0.1020	0.2898	0.2952

Standard errors in parentheses

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

D: Alternate Specifications of Main Regression Model

This table presents alternate specifications of the main regression model. Model 1 adds time to the cohort-immigration interaction to determine whether the slope of the interaction varies across the duration of the panel. Figure 1 below the table plots the marginal effects of this interaction at the beginning and end of the panel. As discussed in the main text, the effects are similar at both time points. Model 2 differs from the main regression in that birth cohort takes on five levels rather than two. Figure 2 plots the marginal effect of cohort from this model. As shown, the slope on "immigration attitude" flattens with each subsequent cohort.

	Gender	Gender
Immigration	0.128***	0.127***
	(0.0156)	(0.00974)
Birth cohort (2-level) (<i>ref: pre-1970</i>)		
Post-1969	-0.124***	_
	(0.0297)	
Post-1969 * immigration	-0.0558	_
	(0.0315)	
t	0.0320***	0.0417^{***}
	(0.00687)	(0.00624)
Immigration * t	-0.00796	_
	(0.00938)	
Post-1969 * t	0.0464^{**}	_
	(0.0175)	
Post-1969 * immigration * t	-0.00533	_
	(0.0185)	
t^2	-0.0112***	-0.0124^{***}
	(0.00132)	(0.00122)
Immigration * t^2	0.000681	
	(0.00172)	
Post-1969 * t^2	-0.00676*	
	(0.00323)	
Post-1969 * immigration * $t2$	-0.000105	
	(0.00332)	

Table 10: Predicted Gender Attitude by Immigration Attitude and Cohort, with Controls, Random Effect for Individuals (LISS)

.9		
t^3	0.000540^{***}	0.000582***
	(0.0000743)	(0.0000696)
Immigration * t^3	0.0000207	—
	(0.0000953)	
Post-1969 * t^3	0.000287	—
	(0.000174)	
Post-1969 * immigration * t^3	0.0000425	
	(0.000179)	
Male	0.321^{***}	0.316***
	(0.0149)	(0.0152)
Marital status (ref: Married)		
Never married	-0.0774***	-0.0795***
	(0.0150)	(0.0158)
Previously married	-0.0250	-0.0360*
	(0.0153)	(0.0153)
Urban/rural (ref: Urban)	· · · ·	× ,
Suburban	-0.0140	-0.0151
	(0.0115)	(0.0115)
Rural	-0.0299**	-0.0324**
	(0.0112)	(0.0112)
Income	-0.0156***	-0.0157***
	(0.00109)	(0.00109)
Employment (ref: Employed)	(0.00100)	(0.00100)
Homemaker	0 178***	0 159***
	(0.0167)	(0.0169)
In school	0.0154	0.00746
	(0.0134)	(0.00140)
Other	0.115***	0.0051***
other	(0.0187)	(0.0351)
Dangianan	(0.0107)	(0.0107)
rensioner	(0.0119)	(0.0343)
TT 1 1	(0.0118)	(0.0131)
Unemployed	0.0248	0.0193
	(0.0172)	(0.0173)
Education (<i>ref: Bachelor's</i> $+$) High school	0.262***	0.263***
	(0.0243)	(0.0246)
Less than HS	0.442^{***}	0.434^{***}

	(0.0264)	(0.0263)
Other	0.337^{***}	0.331***
	(0.0366)	(0.0371)
Vocartional	0.232***	0.239***
	(0.0247)	(0.0248)
Left-right self-placement	0.0142***	0.0142^{***}
	(0.00172)	(0.00173)
Religiosity	0.0556^{***}	0.0545^{***}
	(0.00292)	(0.00288)
Birth cohort (5-level) (<i>ref: Pre-1950</i>)		
1950-9		-0.191***
		(0.0228)
1960-9		-0.228***
		(0.0232)
1970-9	_	-0.240***
		(0.0279)
1980+		-0.163***
		(0.0290)
1950-9 * immigration	_	-0.00738
		(0.0135)
1960-9 * immigration		-0.0205
		(0.0188)
1970-9 * immigration		-0.0875***
		(0.0186)
1980+ * immigration		-0.0771^{***}
		(0.0176)
Constant	-0.410***	-0.273***
	(0.0333)	(0.0389)
N observations	62,530	62,530
N individuals	$13,\!140$	13,140
R^2	0.2952	0.2903

Standard errors in parentheses

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001



Figure 1: Predicted Gender Attitude by Immigration Attitude, Beginning and End of Panel

Note: Attitudes are centered at 0, where positive values indicate that the individual holds a conservative attitude. Figure plots predicted gender attitude by immigration attitude, birth cohort, and panel wave.



Figure 2: Immigration Predicting Gender Attitudes

Note: Attitudes are centered at 0, where positive values indicate that the individual holds a conservative attitude. Figure plots predicted gender attitude by immigration attitude and birth cohort.

E: Supplemental Figures

Figures 3—6 plot the estimated discrimination parameters for each indicator (gender and immigration attitudes) in each data set (LISS and EVS). Discrimination parameters are similar to factor loadings and describe the strength of each item's relation with the estimated latent trait. Items that are highly discriminating indicate more about a respondents' position on the latent trait than items with low discrimination.



Figure 3: Item Discrimination Parameters – Gender (LISS Panel)

Note: Higher values indicate items that more heavily relate to the latent trait.



Figure 4: Item Discrimination Parameters – Gender (EVS)

Note: Higher values indicate items that more heavily relate to the latent trait.



Figure 5: Item Discrimination Parameters – Immigration (LISS Panel)

Note: Higher values indicate items that more heavily relate to the latent trait.



Figure 6: Item Discrimination Parameters – Immigration (EVS) Note: Higher values indicate items that more heavily relate to the latent trait.

Figures 7 and 8 show country-specific predictions corresponding to Figures 2b and 3b in the main text. Country is interacted with cohort, whereas in the main text, country served as a fixed effect.



Figure 7: Country Variation: Mean Gender Attitude by Cohort

Note: Attitudes are centered at 0, where positive values indicate that the cohort holds, on average, more conservative attitudes.



Figure 8: Country Variation: Mean Immigration Attitude by Cohort

Note: Attitudes are centered at 0, where positive values indicate that the cohort holds, on average, more conservative attitudes.

Figure 9 below presents estimated marginal effects from the main regression model defined above, estimated on EVS data, where an interaction between immigration attitude, cohort, and country predicts gender attitudes. Select countries exhibiting the pattern seen in the Dutch LISS data are presented.



(c) Sweden

Figure 9: Immigration Predicting Gender Attitudes, Select Countries from EVS

Note: Attitudes are centered at 0, where positive values indicate that the individual holds a conservative attitude. Figure plots predicted gender attitude by immigration attitude and birth cohort.

F: Alternate Specifications for Attitude Correlations

Figure 10 and 11 below are alternate specifications of Figure 7 in the main text. In that figure, the attitude correlations of respondents present for the entire panel, from three five-year birth cohorts (1950-5, 1970-5, 1980-5) were plotted. Ten-year cohorts are used in Figure 10, and different five-year cohorts are presented in Figure 11.. The n for each cohort is provided after the figure.



Figure 10: Attitude Correlation by Birth Year – Beginning and End of Panel

Note: Figure plots the Pearson correlation coefficient for the same individuals at the beginning and end of the panel. Individuals are grouped by birth year.

Cohort	n
1940-1950	527
1950-1960	530
1960-1970	434
1970-1980	261
1980-1990	136



Figure 11: Attitude Correlation by Birth Year – Beginning and End of Panel

Note: Figure plots the Pearson correlation coefficient for the same individuals at the beginning and end of the panel. Individuals are grouped by birth year.

Cohort	n
1940-1945	65
1950-1955	182
1960-1965	288
1970-1975	358
1980-1985	65