

APPENDIX

A-1 Variable Definitions

Core Respondents' Characteristics:

Male: respondent is male.

Female: respondent is female.

Young: respondent's age is below 45 years.

Old: respondent's age is above 45 years.

High Income: respondent's household income is in the top quartile of the household income distribution in the country.

Low Income: respondent's household income is not in the top quartile of the household income distribution in the country.

College: respondent has at least a college degree.

No College: respondent does not have a college degree.

Left-wing: respondent has voted or is planning to vote (in Italy and Sweden) for a party or presidential candidate classifiable as *Left* or *Far-Left*.⁴⁵

Right-wing: respondent has voted or is planning to vote (in Italy and Sweden) for a party or presidential candidate classifiable as *Right* or *Far-Right*.⁴⁶

Immigrant parent: dummy equal to one if at least one of the respondent's parents is not born in the country.

High Immigration Sector & No College: dummy equal to one if respondent works in an immigration-intensive sector and does not have a college degree. See Appendix A-3 for details on the sector classification.

High Immigration Sector & College: dummy equal to one if respondent works in an immigration-intensive sector and has a college degree. See Appendix A-3 for details on the sector classification.

Children: respondent has one or more children.

Perceptions of Immigration

Note: For all cross-country analyses we transform these variables into *misperceptions*, that is, we subtract the actual value of the variable in the data from the respondent's perception; a positive value represents an overestimation of the actual value, and a negative value represents an underestimation. See Section A-2 for a description of the data sources.

⁴⁵The candidates or parties that we classify as *Left* or *Far-Left* are: in the U.S., Clinton and Stein; in the U.K., Labour Party, Scottish National Party, Sinn Fein, Green Party and Party of Wales; in France, Arthaud, Hamon, Mélenchon and Poutou; in Italy, Democratic Party (PD), +Europa, Civica Popolare, Five Star Movement, Liberi e Uguali, Potere al Popolo; in Germany, SPD, Bündnis 90, Die Linke; in Sweden, Socialdemokraterna, Miljöpartiet, Vänsterpartiet, and Feministiskt Initiativ.

⁴⁶The candidates or parties that we classify as *Right* or *Far-Right* are: in the U.S., Trump and Johnson; in the U.K., Conservative Party, Democratic Unionist Party, Ukip; in France, Dupont-Aignan, Fillon, Le Pen; in Italy, Forza Italia, Fratelli d'Italia, The League; in Germany, CDU, AfD, ODP; in Sweden, Sverigedemokraterna, Liberalerna, Moderaterna, and Kristdemokraterna.

All Immigrants: perceived share of immigrants (according to the OECD definition of “foreign-born”) in the country.

Share of Immigrants from ...: perceived share of immigrants born in, respectively, North Africa, Middle East, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania.

Share of Muslim/Christian immigrants: perceived share of immigrants of Muslim or Christian religion.

Share of Low-Educated immigrants: perceived share of immigrants without a high school diploma (in the U.S.) or equivalent in other countries.

Share of Low-Educated who are immigrants: perceived share of low educated people who are immigrants. This perception is computed by combining the perceived share of low-educated immigrants, the perceived share of low-educated natives, and the perceived share of immigrants in the country.

Share of High-Educated immigrants: perceived share of immigrants with at least a two-year bachelor degree in the U.S. or equivalent in other countries.

Share of Unemployed immigrants: perceived share of unemployed immigrants.

Share of Poor immigrants: perceived share of immigrants who live below the poverty line.

Share of Poor who are immigrants: perceived share of poor people who are immigrants. This perception is computed by combining the perceived share of poor immigrants, the perceived share of poor natives, and the perceived share of immigrants in the country.

Relative Transfers Received: perceived social benefits paid to immigrants relative to natives. This variable aggregates numerically the answers to the question “An average immigrant receives... *No transfers; One third as much as a U.S. born resident; Half [...]; As much [...]; Slightly more [...]; Twice [...]; Three times [...]; More than ten times [...].*”

Attitudes towards Immigration

Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that an immigrant living in the country is poor because of lack of effort.

Immigrants Rich because of effort: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks an immigrant is rich because he has worked harder than others.

Mohammad Gets More: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that Mohammad receives on net more than John – either receives more social benefits but pays weakly less taxes, or receives weakly more social benefits but pays less taxes.

Immigration Support

Imm. Not A problem: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigration is not a problem or not a problem at all.

Imm. Benefits Soon: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigrants should get social benefits on the same basis as natives at most three years after they arrive in the country.

Imm. Citizenship Soon: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigrants should be allowed to apply for citizenship at most five years after they arrive in the country.

American Upon Citizenship/Before: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent would consider an immigrant to be “truly American” as the latest when the latter gets citizenship.

Govt. Should Care about Everyone: variable ranging from 1 to 7 where 1 means that the respondent thinks the government should only care about natives in the country and 7 means that he thinks the government should care equally about all the people living in the country.

Support for Redistribution

Inequality Serious Problem: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that income inequality is a serious or very serious problem.

Govt. Should Care about Inequality: variable ranging from 1 to 7 where 1 means that the respondent thinks the government should not care at all about income inequality and 7 means that he thinks the government should do everything in its power to reduce inequality.

Schooling Favor: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent favors or strongly favors spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods.

Housing Favor: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent favors or strongly favors spending more money to provide decent housing for those who cannot afford it.

Income Support Favor: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent favors or strongly favors spending more money on income support programs for the poor.

Tax Top1: respondent's preferred tax rate on the top 1% of the income distribution in his country.

Tax Bottom50: respondent's preferred tax rate on the bottom 50% of the income distribution in his country.

Budget Education: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to "Schooling and Higher Education."

Budget Health: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to public spending on Health.

Budget Safety Net: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to social insurance and income support programs.

Budget Pensions: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income in the U.S. or equivalent spending items in the other countries.

Budget Housing: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to affordable housing programs.

Donation

Donation above Median: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent's donation amount is above the median in his country.

Total % donation: total amount the respondent wishes to donate to the charities, as a percentage of the potential prize (\$ 1000 in the U.S., 1000 pound in the U.K., 1000 euro in France, Italy and Germany, 10000 SEK in Sweden).

Commuting-zone-level variables

To construct commuting-zone-level variables we take data at the county-level from different sources and we aggregate them using the county-to-commuting zone crosswalk by David Dorn.

Unemp rate (2017): unemployment rate at the CZ level. Source: own calculations using the BLS

Labor Force Data by County (2017).

Crime rate: Number of crimes reported in 2014 over total population. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the ICPSR *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data 2014*.

Share Living in Rural area: share of people living in an area that is defined as “Rural”. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2010 Census.

Share in Manufacturing: Fraction of employed persons 16 and older working in manufacturing. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

Share living in poverty: Fraction of population below the poverty line. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

Share of Hispanic People: Share of the population that is Hispanic. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

Share of Black People: Share of the population that is Black. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

Share of college-educated: Share of residents older than 25 and who have at least a Bachelor degree. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

Immigrants Inflow since 2010: Share of the population not born in the U.S. who has moved to the commuting zone in 2010 or after. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

Share of immigrants: Share of the population not born in the U.S.. Source: own calculations on county-level data from the 2016 5-year ACS.

The following variable is taken from [Chetty et al. \(2016\)](#). *Racial Segregation*: Multi-group Theil Index calculated at the census-tract level over four groups: White alone, Black alone, Hispanic, and Other. Source: 2000 Census.

Immigration Support and Redistribution Support Indices

Following the methodology in [Kling, Liebman, and Katz \(2007\)](#), each index consists of an equally weighted average of the z-scores of the policy outcomes variables related to immigration support (respectively, support for redistribution) with signs oriented so that more support for those policies means a higher corresponding index. Variables are transformed into z-scores by subtracting the control group mean and dividing by the control group standard deviation, so that each z-score has mean 0 and standard deviation 1 for the control group. The *Immigration support index* includes the z-scores of the 5 variables listed under *Immigration Support*. The *Redistribution support index* includes the z-scores of the 12 variables listed under *Support for Redistribution*.

A-2 Statistics about Immigrants: Data Sources and Definitions

We report here a brief summary of the definitions and of the sources we used. Further details are reported in the Online Appendix Section [OA.3](#).

Number, Origins and Religion of Immigrants

Share of immigrants: share of foreign-born in the country. Sources: Pew Research Center for the U.S.; UN (Trends in International Migrant Stock: the 2017 Revision) for European countries. Share

of legal immigrants in U.S. states is from the Pew Research Center (2014). Share of immigrants in U.S. states is from the Migration Policy Institute (2016)

Origin of immigrants: share of the foreign-born residents in the country born in, respectively, North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North Africa, Middle East, Asia. Sources: Pew Research Center for the U.S.; OECD (International Migration Database) for Sweden; UN (Trends in International Migrant Stock: the 2017 Revision) for the U.K., France, Italy, and Germany.

Religion of immigrants: share of foreign-born residents in the country who are of, respectively, Muslim and Christian religion. Source: Pew Research Center 2013⁴⁷ for the U.S. and Global Religious Futures (2010) for European countries.

Economic Circumstances of Immigrants

Share of Low Educated Immigrants: share of foreign-born population holding a qualification corresponding to ISCED 2011 levels 0-2 (in European countries) or having no high-school diploma in the U.S.. Sources: own calculations on CPS (2015) and Center for Migration Studies (2015) for the U.S.; Eurostat (2016) for European countries.

Share of High Educated Immigrants: share of foreign-born population holding a qualification corresponding to ISCED 2011 levels 5-8 (in European countries) or having at least an associate degree (two year bachelor degree in the U.S.). Sources: own calculations on CPS (2015) and Center for Migration Studies (2015), Eurostat (2016) for European countries.

Unemployment: Unemployment rate among the foreign-born in the country. Source: own calculations on Pew Research Center (2015) and Center for Migration Studies (2015); OECD (International Migration Outlook 2017) for the other countries.

Poverty: U.S.: share of foreign-born population having income below the official Poverty Threshold.⁴⁸ European countries: share of foreign-born population with an adult-equivalent disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, (60% of the national median disposable income). Sources: own calculations on Pew Research Center (2015) and Center for Migration Studies (2015); Eurostat (2016) for European countries.

Relative Transfers - No Pensions: Average amount of benefits paid per immigrant household divided by average amount of benefits paid per native household (2007-09). Benefits include social assistance (e.g., social exclusion allowance in E.U., public assistance and Medicaid in the U.S.), unemployment benefits, family allowances (e.g., family/child allowances in E.U., school lunch and food stamp benefits in the U.S.), housing benefits (e.g., housing allowance in E.U., housing subsidy in the U.S.). Source: Liebig and Mo (2013).

⁴⁷<http://www.pewforum.org/2013/05/17/the-religious-affiliation-of-us-immigrants>

⁴⁸See <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/povthresholds.html>

Relative Transfers - With Pensions: as in the previous variable, but including pension benefits (e.g., old-age benefits in the EU, social security payments, supplementary security income and Medicare in the U.S.). Source: Liebigh and Mo (2013).

A-3 High Immigration Sectors

We define a sector as *High Immigration* if the share of immigrants working in that sector is higher than the average share of immigrants employed in the country. The sectors that we classify as *High Immigration* are listed here for each country.

- U.S.: Farming, fishing, and forestry, Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, Construction and extraction, Computer and mathematical occupations, Production occupations, Life, physical, and social science, Food preparation and serving related occupations, Occupations related to transportation and material moving, Occupations related to personal care, childcare and leisure, and Healthcare support occupations. Source: CPS 2016.
- U.K.: Domestic personnel; Accommodation and food services; Transport and storage; Information and communication; Administrative and support service activities; Manufacturing; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Health and social work; Financial and insurance activities. Source: Annual Population Survey, April 2016 - March 2017 (<https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue?sn=8197>). Sector breakdown criteria: SIC 2007.
- France: Non qualified artisanal workers; Domestic personnel; Merchants and retailer workers; Qualified artisanal workers; Craftsmen; Agricultural workers; Non qualified industrial workers; Police ad military; Information, arts and entertainment; Drivers; Teachers and scientific occupations; Industrial workers. Source: INSEE (Enquete Emploi en continu 2016). Sector breakdown criteria: CSE two digits sectors.
- Italy: Street and related sales and service workers; Personal care workers; Cleaners and helpers; Food preparation assistants; Agricultural, forestry and fishery laborers; Laborers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport; Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians; Refuse workers and other elementary workers; Personal service workers; Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers; Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers; Stationary plant and machine operators; Metal, machinery and related trades workers; Assemblers; Drivers and mobile plant operators. Source: RCFL Survey, January 2016 - December 2016. Sector breakdown criteria: ISCO2008.
- Germany: Transport, logistics, protection and security; Commodity production and manufacturing; Commercial services, trade, sales, hotels and tourism; Construction, architecture, surveying and mapping, and facility technology. Source: Destatis (Mikrozensus 2015).
- Sweden: Hotel and restaurant; Transport; Healthcare and care; Education; Business and financial operations. Source: Statistics Sweden (Sysselsatta efter näringsgren 2006-2015, Table 3).

A-4 Links to Surveys

- Survey U.S.: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eKEjDcjYFz33eHr
- Survey U.K.: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0ILUH3So1ChjhPv
- Survey France: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_77K4hoafSeGsuWN
- Survey Italy: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_004wAyEt61DcE6N
- Survey Germany: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1GgE10hY9ef75Pf
- Survey Sweden: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cUvZMTYuYPRiAw5

A-5 Full U.S. Questionnaire in English

Answer options are in *italic*, separated by a semicolon.

1. See Figure A-1

Yes, I would like to take part in this study, and confirm that I WAS BORN IN THE U.S. and I am 18 or older; No, I would not like to participate

2. Were you born in the United States?

Yes; No

3. What is your gender?

Male; Female

4. What is your age?

5. What was your TOTAL household income, before taxes, last year? \$0-\$9999; \$10000-\$14999; \$15000-\$19999; \$20000-\$29999; \$30000-\$39999 ; \$40000-\$49999 ; \$50000-\$69999; \$70000-\$89999; \$90000-\$109999; \$110000-\$149999; \$150000-\$199999 : \$200000+

6. Please indicate your marital status.

Single; Married; Legally separated or divorced; Widowed

7. How many children do you have?

I do not have children: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more

8. How would you describe your ethnicity/race?

European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; Other

9. Were both of your parents born in the United States?

Yes; No

FIGURE A-1: FIRST PAGE OF THE SURVEY (ENGLISH VERSION)

We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. Our goal is to understand how information we see and hear in the media influences views on policies. No matter what your political views are, this is an important matter, and by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society. You might not agree with all the information presented, and that is perfectly fine. If you do not feel comfortable with a question you can skip it. Our survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views.

Please note that it is very important for the success of our research that you **answer honestly** and **read the questions very carefully** before answering. Any time you don't know an answer, just give your best guess. However, please be sure to spend enough time reading and understanding the question. To ensure the quality of survey data, your responses will be subject to sophisticated statistical control methods, which can detect incoherent or rushed answers. **Responding without adequate effort or skipping many questions may result in your responses being flagged for low quality and you may not receive your payment.**

It is also very important for the success of our research project that you **complete the entire survey**, once you have started. This survey should take (on average) about 20 minutes to complete. If you complete the entire survey, you will be invited to take another voluntary paid follow up survey a week from now, if you wish.

Notes: Your participation in this study is purely voluntary. Your name will never be recorded by researchers. Results may include summary data, but you will never be identified. The data will be stored on Harvard servers and will be kept confidential. The collected anonymous data may be made available to other researchers for replication purposes. Please print or make a screen-shoot of this page for your records. If you have any question about this study, you may contact us at socialsciencestudies@gmail.com. For any question about your rights as a research participant you may contact cuhs@harvard.edu.

10. *[If Yes to Q9]* Where was your father born?

[dropdown menu with list of countries]

11. *[If Yes to Q9]* Where was your mother born?

[dropdown menu with list of countries]

12. What is your ZIP code?

13. Which category best describes your highest level of education?

Eighth Grade or less; Some High School; High School degree / GED; Some College; 2-year College Degree; 4-year College Degree; Master's Degree; Doctoral Degree; Professional Degree

FIGURE A-2: QUESTION ON PREFERRED INCOME TAX RATES FOR VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS

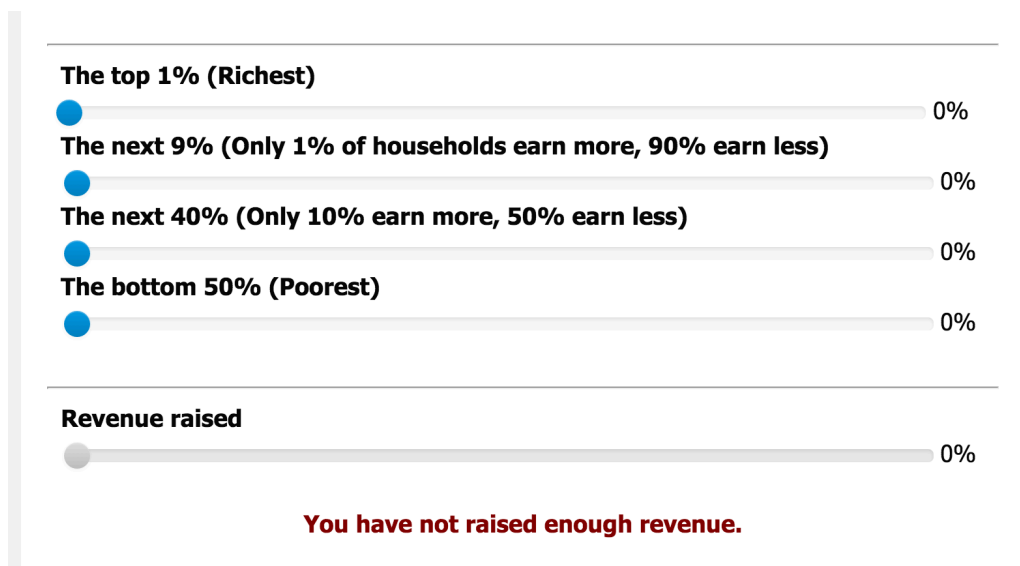
The government currently raises a certain amount of revenue through the income tax in order to sustain the current level of public spending. In your view, what would be the fair split of the tax burden to sustain public spending?

The income tax* rate is the percentage of your income that you pay in federal income tax. For example, if you earn \$30,000 and you pay \$3,000 in income taxes, your income tax rate is 10%.

Please use the sliders below to tell us how much you think each of the following groups should pay as a percentage of their total income.

While you adjust the four sliders for each group, the fifth bar at the bottom moves in order to show you how much of the current revenue you have been able to raise so far. The bar appears red as long as you have not raised enough revenue, or if you have raised more money than what is needed.

You will only be able to move to the next question when you meet the revenue target and the bar becomes green.



(JD, MD, MBA)

14. What is your current employment status?

Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed or small business owner; Unemployed and looking for work; Student; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree

15. [If Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed or small business owner] Are you employed in one of the following sectors? Check the one that applies. If you have multiple

FIGURE A-3: QUESTION ON PREFERRED ALLOCATION OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET

- 1) **Defense and National Security**, which refers to the costs of the Defense department and the costs of supporting security operations in the U.S. and in foreign countries.
- 2) **Public Infrastructure**, which includes, among others, transport infrastructure like roads, bridges and airports, and water infrastructure.
- 3) **Spending on Schooling and Higher Education**, including help for children from low income families to attend school and university.
- 4) **Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**, which provide income support and help with health care expenses to the elderly and the disabled.
- 5) **Social Insurance and Income Support Programs**. This covers help to the unemployed (through unemployment insurance) and help for low income families (such as through Food stamps or the earned income tax credit (EITC), a tax credit for low-income working families)
- 6) **Public Spending on Health**, such as Medicaid for the poor (a healthcare program for low income families) or tax subsidies to help families buy health insurance.
- 7) **Affordable Housing**. This includes subsidies to make housing more affordable for low income families and funds to build and manage public housing.

Please enter the percent of the budget you would assign to each spending category (the total must sum to 100):

Defense and National Security	<input type="text"/>
Public Infrastructure	<input type="text"/>
Spending on Schooling and Higher Education	<input type="text"/>
Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	<input type="text"/>
Social Insurance and Income Support Programs	<input type="text"/>
Public Spending on Health	<input type="text"/>
Affordable Housing	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>

jobs, check the one that describes your main occupation.

[See Appendix A-1]

16. *[If Unemployed and looking for work; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree]*
Even if you are not currently working, what sector did your latest occupation fall under?
Check the one that applies. If you have had multiple jobs, check the one that describes your
main occupation.

[See Appendix A-1]

17. On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?
Very liberal; Liberal; Moderate; Conservative; Very conservative

18. In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat or an independent?
Republican; Democrat; Independent

19. Did you vote in the last presidential election?
Yes; No

20. *[If Yes to Q19]* In the last presidential election, you supported:
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

21. *[If No to Q19]* Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the candidate that you were most
likely to have voted for or who represents your views most closely
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

22. Before proceeding to the next set of questions, we want to ask for your feedback about the
responses you provided so far. It is vital to our study that we only include responses from
people who devoted their full attention to this study. This will not affect in any way the
payment you will receive for taking this survey. In your honest opinion, should we use your
responses, or should we discard your responses since you did not devote your full attention
to the questions so far?

*Yes, I have devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should use my
responses for your study; No, I have not devoted full attention to the questions so far and I
think you should not use my responses for your study*

In the next two questions, we ask you to think about the total level of funds that the govern-
ment raises and spends today on various policies. For the purpose of these questions, suppose
that the level of government spending is fixed at its current level and cannot be changed. We
will ask about your views on two aspects: a. First, on the fair split of the tax burden to raise
these funds; b. Second, on how you think the government should spend these funds.

23. See Figure A-2

24. See Figure A-3

25. Do you think income differences between rich and poor people are:

Not a problem at all; A small problem; A problem; A serious problem; A very serious problem

26. To reduce income differences between rich and poor people, the government (at the local, state, or federal level) has the ability and the tools to do:

Nothing at all; Not much; Some; A lot

27. Some people think that the government (at the local, state, or federal level) should not care about income differences between rich and poor people. Others think that the government should do everything in its power to reduce income inequality. Rate on a scale of 1 to 7 on how you feel about this issue, with 1 being the government should not concern itself with income inequality and 7 being the government should do everything in its power to reduce income inequality.

Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might do to reduce income differences between rich and poor people. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these, other types of spending (like spending on infrastructure and defense, for example) would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised.

28. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose or strongly oppose spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods?

Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

29. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose strongly oppose spending more money to provide decent housing for those who cannot afford it?

Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

30. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose or strongly oppose increasing income support programs for the poor?

Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

31. How much of the time do you think you can trust our federal government to do what is right?

Almost always; A lot of the time; Not very often; Almost never

32. By taking this survey, you are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win \$1000. In a few days you will know whether you won the \$1000. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your regular survey pay, so no further action is required on your part. In case you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your \$1000 gain for a good cause? Below you will find 2 charities which help people in the U.S. deal with the hurdles of everyday life. You can enter how many dollars out of your \$1000 gain you would like to donate to each of them. If you are one of the lottery winners, you will be paid, in addition to your regular survey pay, \$1000 minus the amount you donated to charity. We will directly pay your desired donation amount to the charity or charities of your choosing. Enter how much of your \$1000 gain you'd like to donate to each charity:

Feeding America: ... ; The Salvation Army: ...

In what follows, we refer to immigrants as people who were not born in the U.S. and legally moved here at a certain point of their life. We are NOT considering illegal immigrants.

33. See Figure 4

34. The map here shows you the main regions of the world. The pie chart below represents all legal IMMIGRANTS currently living in the U.S.. Where do you think these immigrants come from? Move the sliders to indicate how many out of every 100 immigrants come from each region, in your opinion. As you move the sliders, the pie chart will adjust to show your responses, reflecting the colors of the various regions, as in the map. (Your responses must add up to 100)

[See Figure 5]

35. Think again about all of the legal immigrants currently living in the U.S.. What do you think is their religion? Fill in the boxes below to indicate how many out of every 100 immigrants you think practice each religion.

Christianity ...; Islam ...; Buddhism ...; Hinduism ...; Other Religions/Atheist ...

36. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S. how many are currently unemployed? By unemployed we mean people who are currently not working but searching for a job (and maybe unable to find one).

Now let's compare this to the number of unemployed among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants how many do you think are currently unemployed?

37. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many have at least a two-year college degree?

Now let's compare this to the number of college-educated legal immigrants. Out of every 100 immigrants in the U.S. today how many do you think have at least a two-year college degree?

38. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many have not completed high school?

Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today how many do you think have not completed high school?

39. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many live below the poverty line? The poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.

Let's compare this to poverty among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today, how many do you think live below the poverty line?

40. Some people think that the government (at the local, state, or federal level) should only support people who were born in the U.S.. Others think that the government should care equally about all the people living in the country, regardless of their country of origin and regardless of whether they are born in the U.S.. Rate on a scale of 1 to 7 on how you feel about this issue, with 1 being the government should focus on supporting people born in the U.S. and 7 being the government should care equally about everyone.

41. What is your view on the number of legal immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live? Pick the answer that best reflects your view.

The excessive number of legal immigrants today is a very big problem. We should ask many legal immigrants to leave the country and we should stop accepting new immigrants; The number of legal immigrants today is a big problem and we should decrease by a lot the number permitted to come to the U.S. in the future; The number of legal immigrants today is somewhat of a problem and we should try and decrease a bit the number permitted to come in; The number of legal immigrants today is not a problem. We should keep letting in the same number of immigrants each year as until now; The number of legal immigrants today is not a problem at all. We should let even more legal immigrants come live in the U.S. and increase the number that is permitted to come every year

42. In your view, how soon after arriving should immigrants be entitled to government assistance such as Medicaid, food stamps, or welfare on the same basis as citizens?

Immediately, as soon as they arrive; 1 year after; 3 years after; 5 or more years after; only after they receive citizenship; never

43. As you may know, once immigrants who come into the country receive U.S. citizenship, they are allowed to vote in all local, state, and federal elections. In your view, when should immigrants who come into the country legally be allowed to apply for U.S. citizenship?

2 years after arriving; 5 years after arriving; 10 years after arriving; 20 years after arriving; They should never be allowed to apply for citizenship

44. Suppose someone is not born in the United States but now lives here. At what point would you consider this person to be "American"?

Immediately, as soon as he arrives; After he has spent 5 years in the U.S.; After he has spent 10 years in the U.S.; It depends on where he comes from; As soon as he gets citizenship; I would never consider him to be American, but if his kids were born in the U.S. I would consider them truly American; I would not consider him or his kids to ever be truly American

45. Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is poor?

Lack of effort on his or her own part; Circumstances beyond his or her control

46. Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is rich?

Because she or he worked harder than others; Because she or he had more advantages than others

47. U.S. born residents receive government transfers in the form of public assistance, Medicaid, child credits, unemployment benefits, free school lunches, food stamps or housing subsidies when needed. How much do you think each legal immigrant receives on average from such government transfers? An average immigrant receives...

No transfers; One third as much as a U.S. born resident; Half as much as a U.S. born resident; As much as a U.S. born resident; Slightly more than a U.S. born resident; Twice as much as a U.S. born resident; Three times as much as a U.S. born resident; More than ten times as much as a U.S. born resident

48. Imagine two people, John and Mohammad, currently living in the U.S. with their families. John is born in the U.S., while Mohammad legally moved to the U.S. five years ago. They are both 35, have three children, and earn the same low income from their jobs. In your opinion, does Mohammad pay more, the same, or less in income taxes than John?

A lot more; More; same; less; a lot less

49. In your opinion does Mohammad, who is an immigrant, receive more, the same, or less government transfers (such as e.g., public assistance, Medicaid, child credits, unemployment benefits during unemployment spells, free school lunches, food stamps or housing subsidies) than John?

A lot more; More; same; less; a lot less

50. Do you have any friends or acquaintances who were born outside the U.S.?

Yes; No

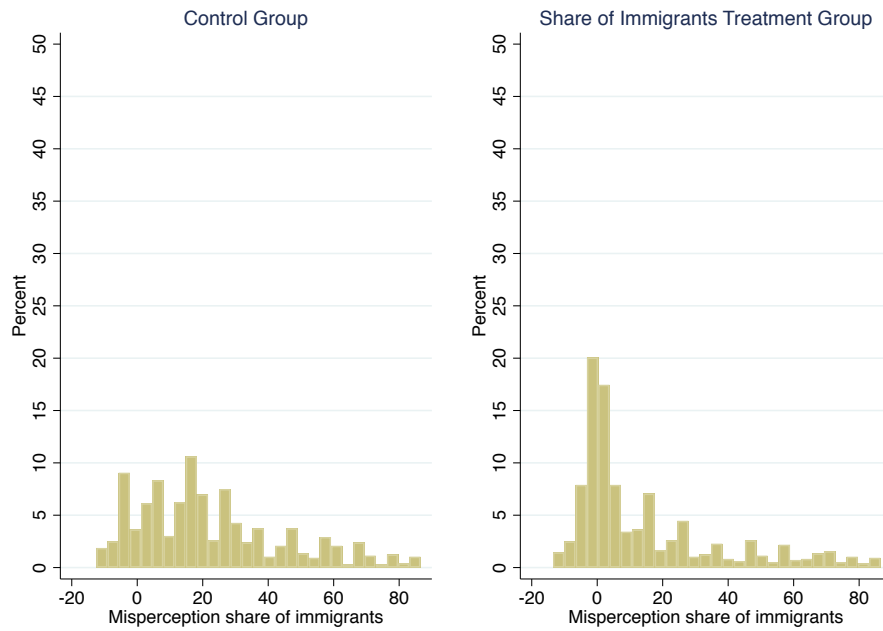
51. *[If Yes to Q50]* Where do they come from? (check all that apply)

Canada; Latin America; Western Europe; Eastern Europe; North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; Middle-East; Asia; Australia/New Zealand

A-6 Additional Figures and Tables

FIGURE A-4: MISPERCEPTION OF THE SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS: CONTROL VS. SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS TREATMENT GROUPS

(A) U.S.



(B) U.K.

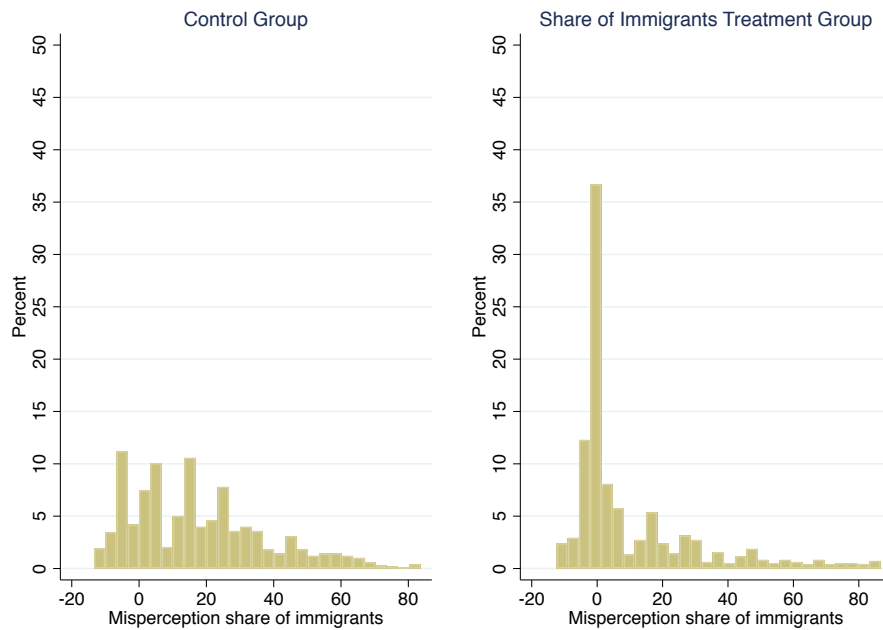
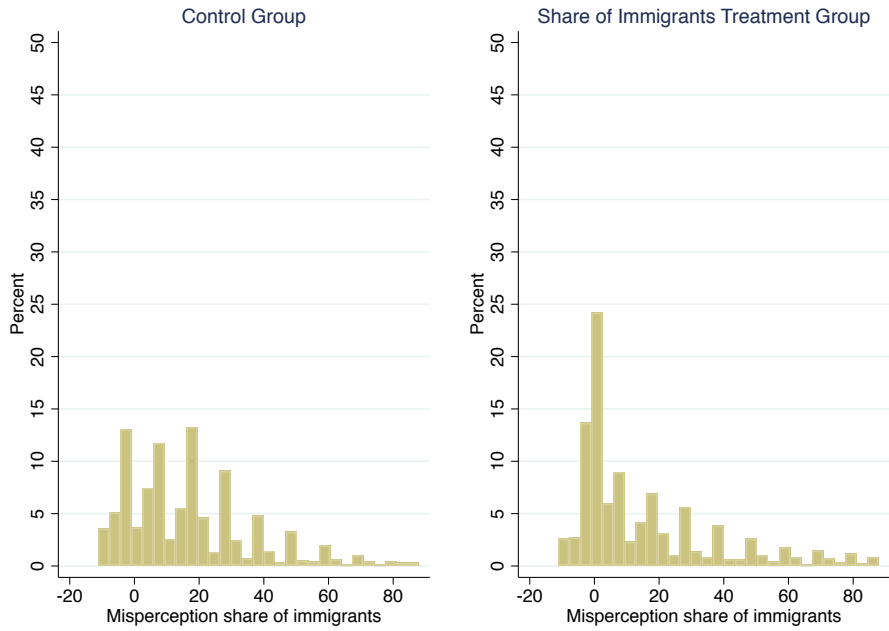


FIGURE A-4: MISPERCEPTION OF THE SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS: (CONT.)

(C) FRANCE



(D) ITALY

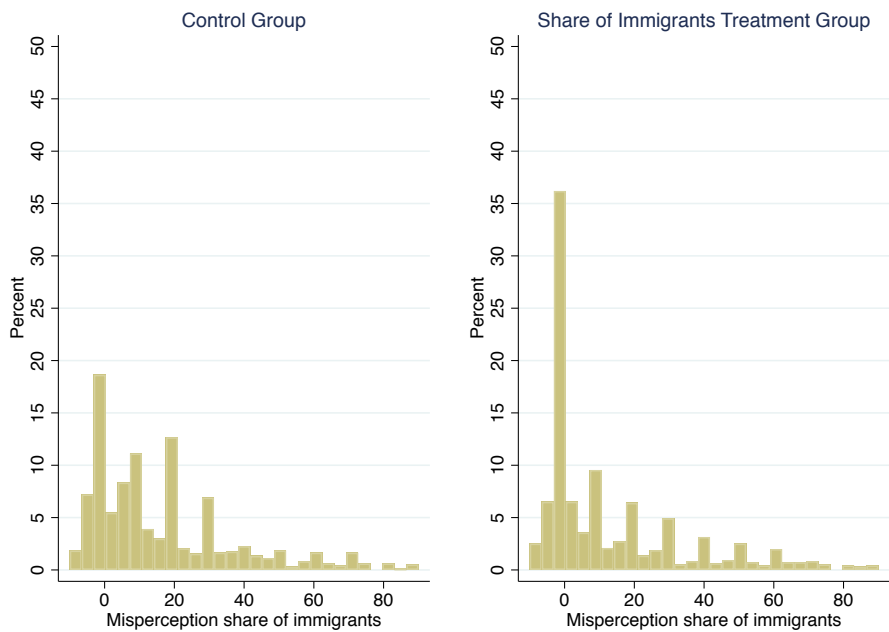
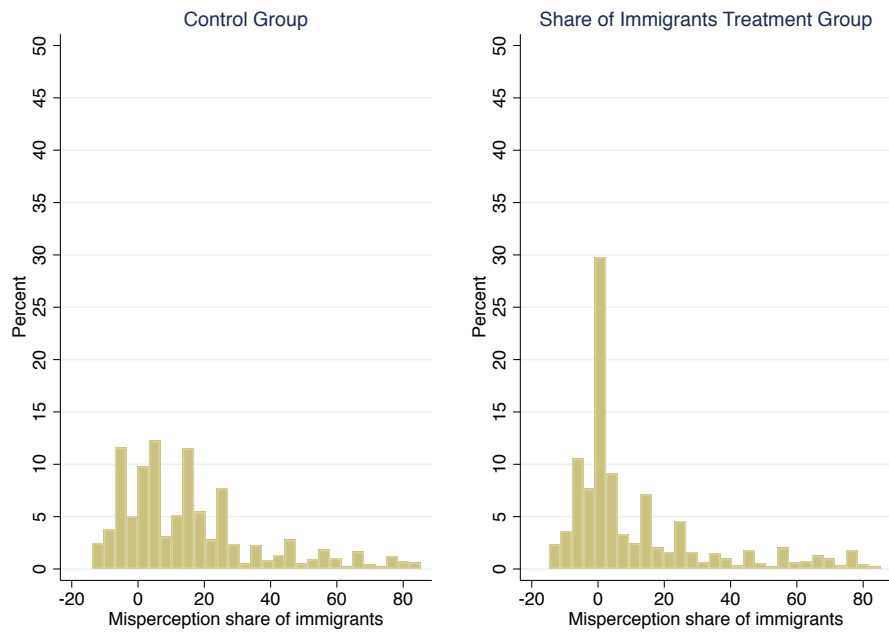
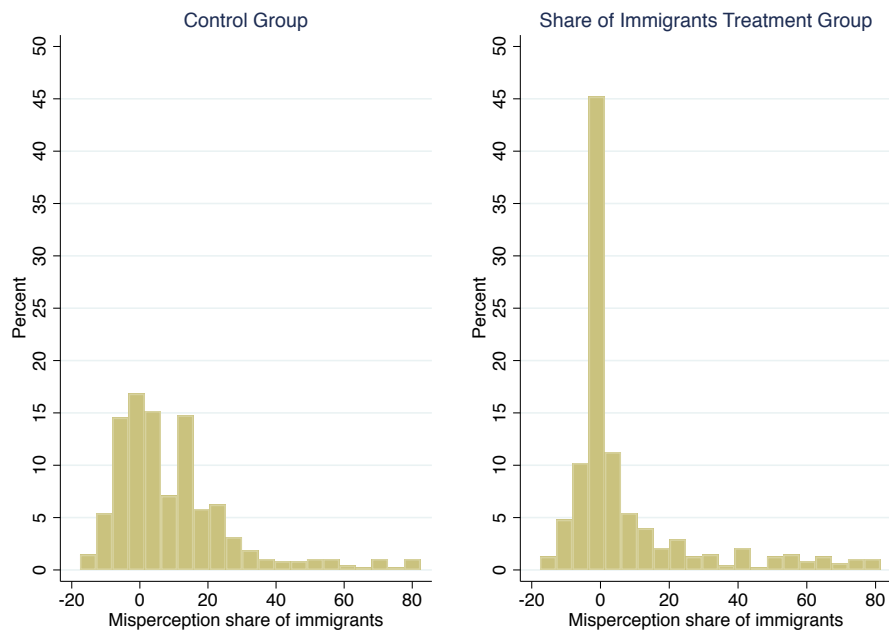


FIGURE A-4: MISPERCEPTION OF THE SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS: (CONT.)

(E) GERMANY

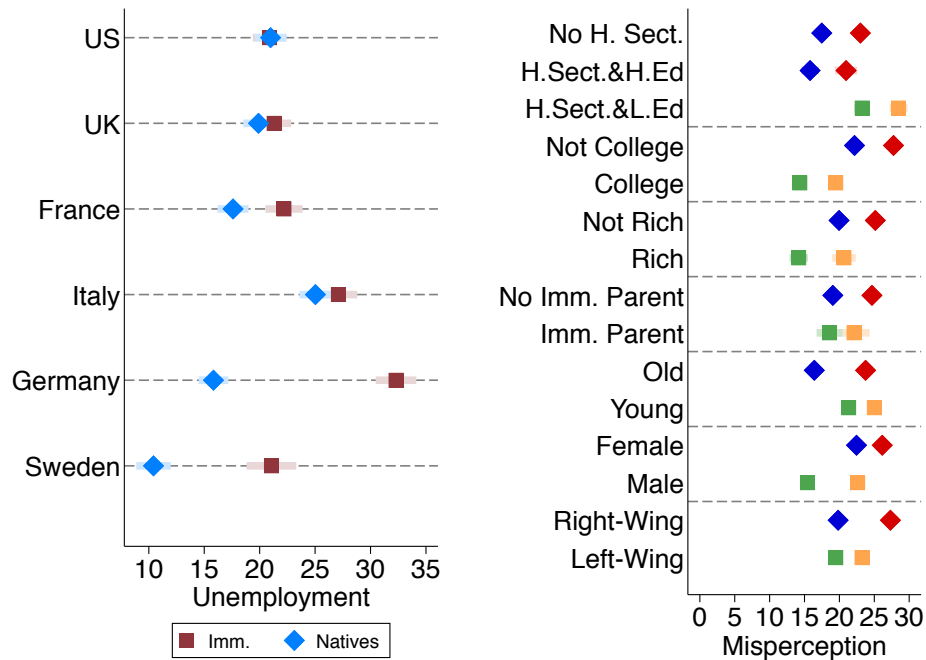


(F) SWEDEN



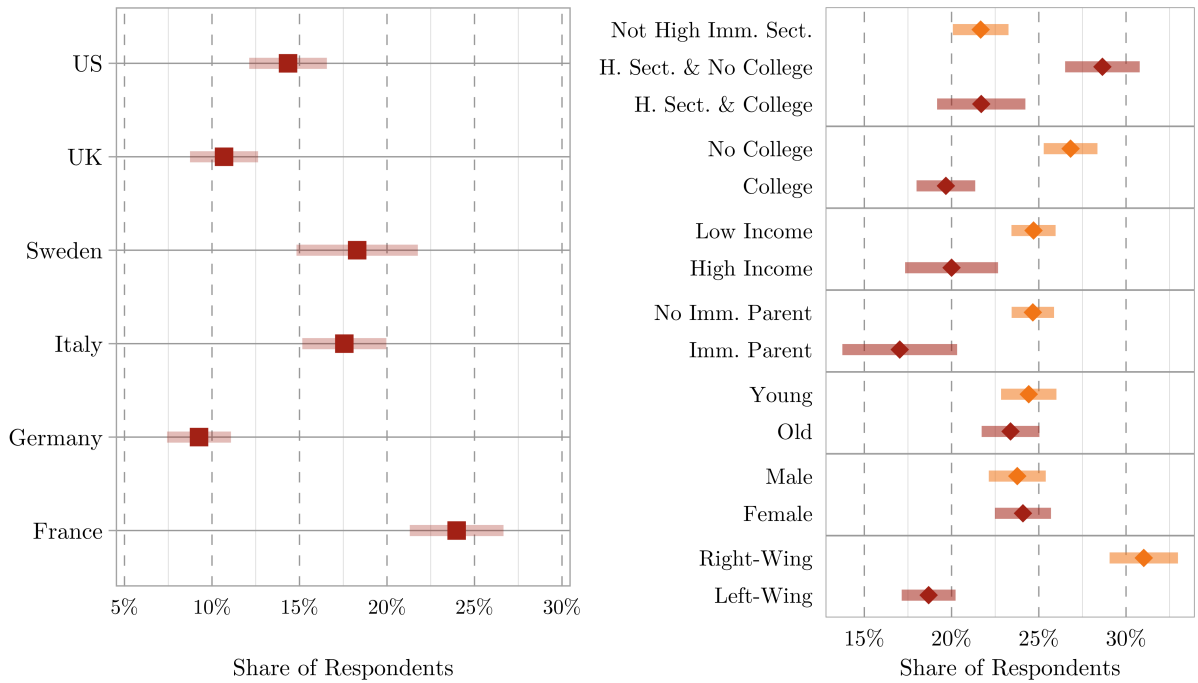
Notes: The figure shows the distribution of the misperception of the share of immigrants of respondents in the control group (left panel) and in the “Share of Immigrants” treatment group (right panel), by country.

FIGURE A-5: MISPERCEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS' AND NATIVES' UNEMPLOYMENT



Notes: The left panel shows the average misperception by country of the unemployment rate of immigrants (red squares) and natives (blue diamonds). The right panel shows the average misperception by group. Groups are defined by the indicator variables listed to the left: the average perceived unemployment of immigrants by the group defined by the indicator being equal to 1 is represented by the orange or red diamonds. The average perceived unemployment of natives by the group defined by the indicator being equal to 1 is represented by green squares or by the blue diamonds. The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals around the mean.

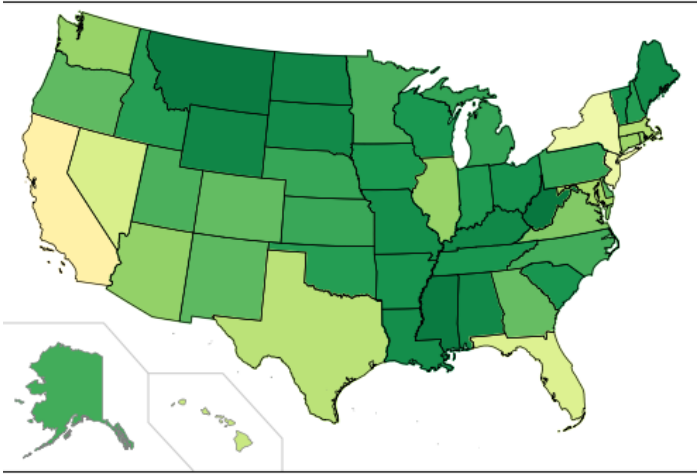
FIGURE A-6: SHARE OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE IMMIGRANTS RECEIVE AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS AS NATIVES



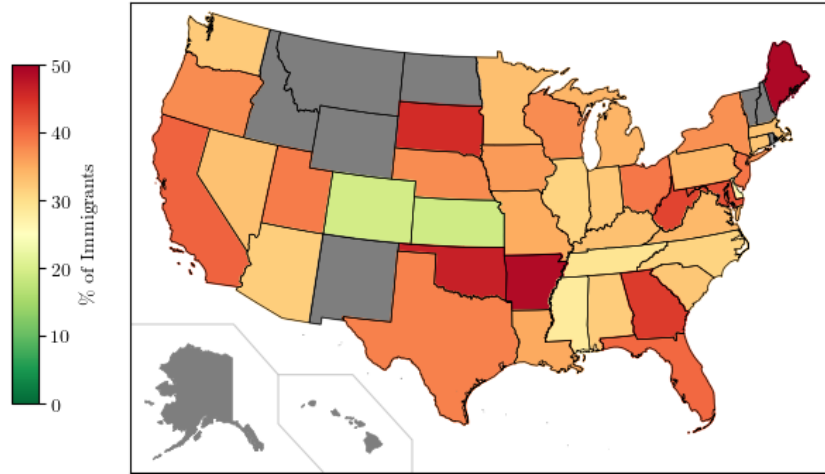
Notes: The figure shows the share of respondents who think that an average immigrant receives at least twice as many government transfers as an average native. See the notes to Figure 11.

FIGURE A-7: MISPERCEPTIONS ACROSS U.S. STATES:

(A) Actual Share of Total (Legal & Illegal) Immigrants by State

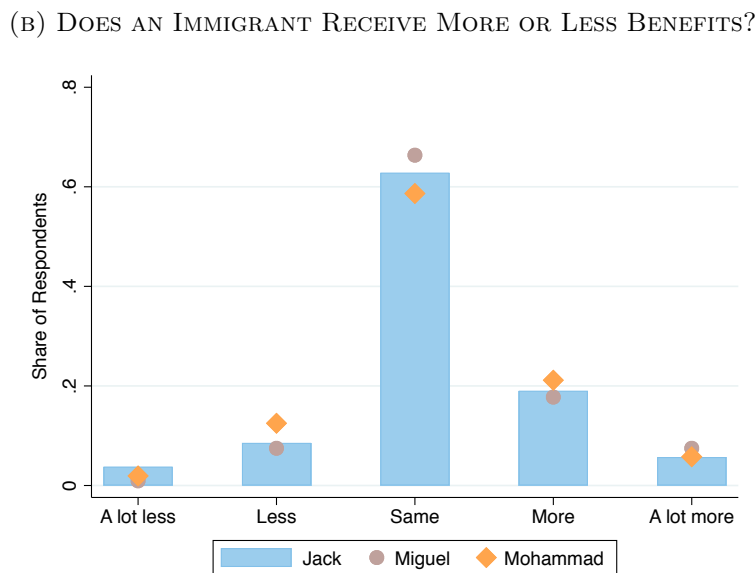
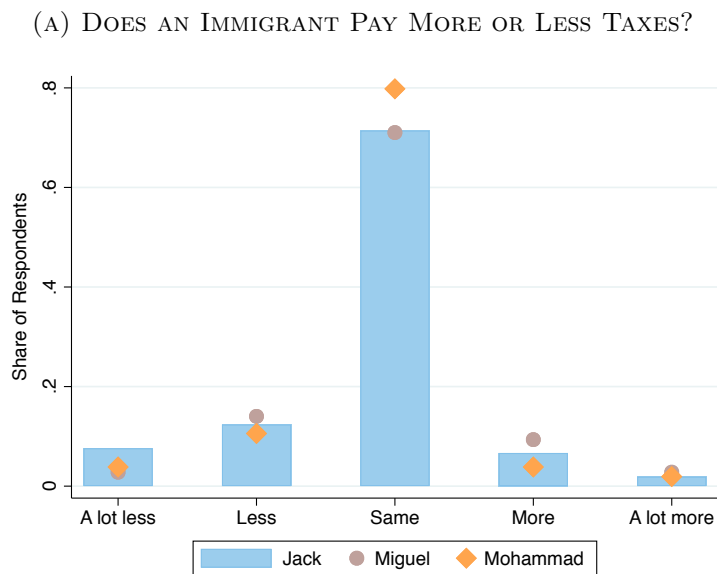


(B) Average Perception of the National Share of Legal Immigrants by State



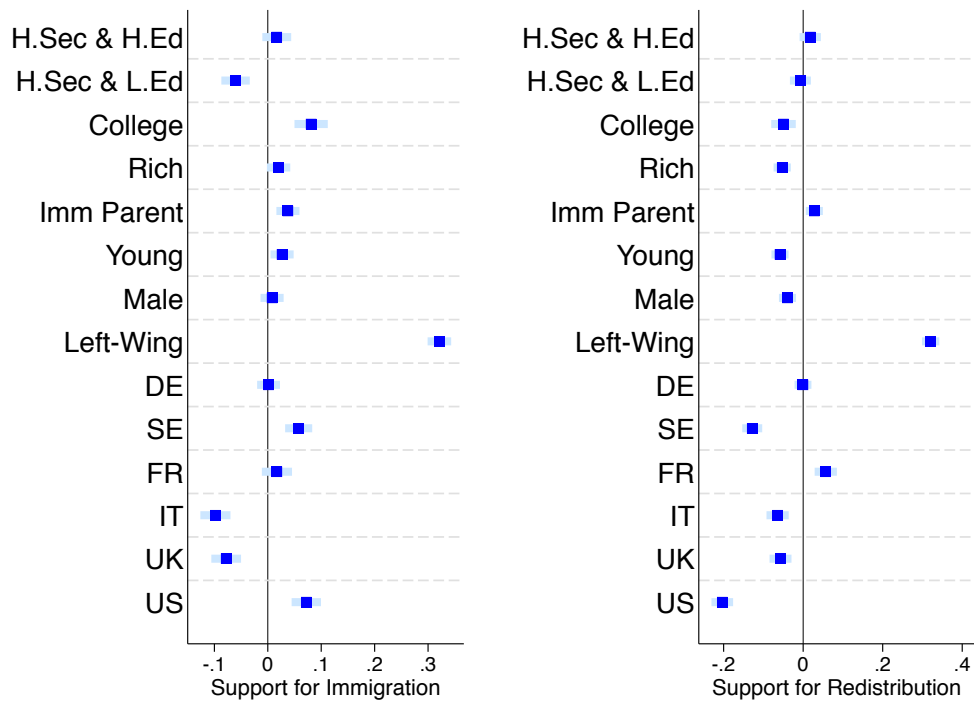
Notes: Panel A shows the actual share of total (legal and illegal) immigrants in each state in 2016 (*Source*: Migration Policy Institute). Panel B shows, for each state, the average perception of the national share of legal immigrants for respondents in that state. The actual national share of legal immigrants is 10%; the share of total immigrants is 13.5%.

FIGURE A-8: NAME RANDOMIZATION IN THE PILOT: DO IMMIGRANTS PAY MORE TAXES OR RECEIVE MORE TRANSFERS?



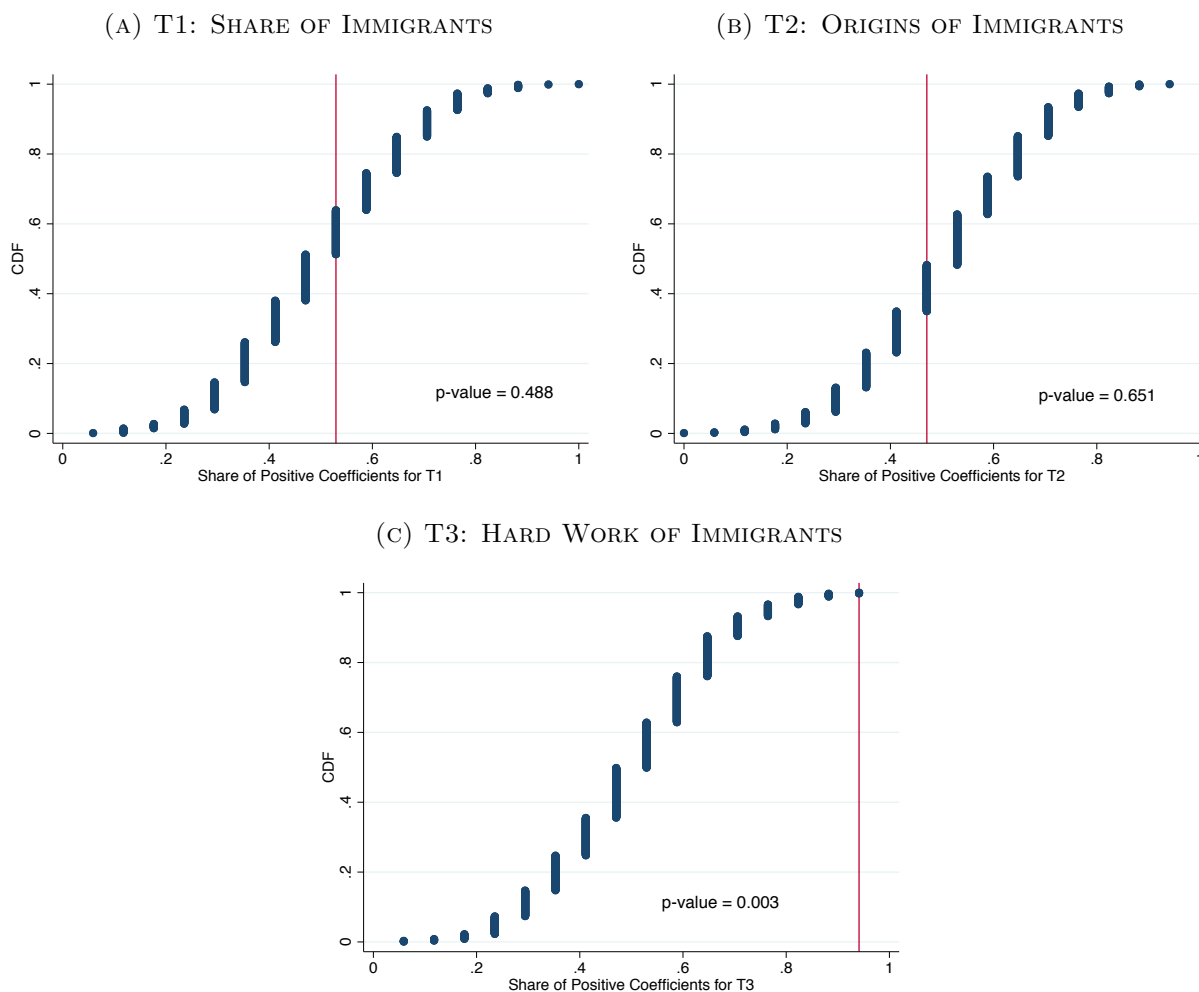
Notes: Panel A shows the share of respondents in the pilot survey who think that, conditional on the same income and family situation, an immigrant pays a lot less, less, the same, more, or a lot more taxes than a native. Panel B shows the share of respondents who think that immigrants receive more or less transfers (responses are to Q47 and Q48 in Appendix A-5). Respondents in the pilot were randomized into three groups and each group was shown a version of the questions with a different name for the immigrant: Jack, in the U.S., William in the U.K., Francesco, in Italy, and Paul in France (blue bars); Miguel, in the U.S., Andrei in the U.K. and Italy, José in France, and Vladimir in Germany (brown circles); Mohammad, in the U.S., the U.K., France and Italy, and Ibrahim in Germany (orange diamonds). The pilot was administered in the U.S. in October 2017 and in the U.K., France, Italy and Germany in November 2017. The sample size was 400 for the U.S. and 200 for each European country.

FIGURE A-9: SUPPORT FOR IMMIGRATION AND REDISTRIBUTION: INFLUENCE OF CORE CHARACTERISTICS



Notes: The left panel shows the coefficients β from the regression $\text{Support for immigration}_i = \alpha + \beta \mathbb{A}_i + \varepsilon_i$ where the left-hand side is the respondent's Immigration support index and \mathbb{A}_i is the set of z-scores of the variables listed vertically and country fixed effects. The right panel shows the coefficients from a similar regression for the Redistribution support index. See Section 4 for a definition of the indices. Shaded areas are 90% confidence intervals.

FIGURE A-10: PERMUTATION TEST ON THE VARIABLES ENTERING THE IMMIGRATION SUPPORT AND REDISTRIBUTION INDICES



Notes: Results from a permutation test for each of our information treatments (“Share of immigrants”, “Origin of immigrants” and “Hard work of immigrants”). Respondents are randomly assigned to the control group and each of the treatment groups. We then estimate the following set of regressions, on the corresponding control and treatment group: $y_i = \alpha + \beta\tilde{T} + \mathbb{A}_i + \varepsilon_i$ where \tilde{T} is the randomly assigned treatment status and \mathbb{A}_i is the set of respondent characteristics and country fixed effects. y_i 's are the 17 variables entering the immigration support index and the redistribution support index, reported in Tables A-4 and A-5 (oriented such that a higher value means more support for immigration or redistribution). For each repetition we count how many of the 17 β 's are positive and compute the statistic “share of positive coefficients”. We repeat this procedure 1000 times for each treatment and we obtain the distribution of the statistic reported in the graphs. The red vertical line indicates the true value of the statistic, that is, the share of coefficients that are positive when $\tilde{T} = \text{true T}$. “p-value” is $P(\text{simulated share} \geq \text{real share})$.

TABLE A-1: VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION POLICIES

	Imm. Not A Problem	Imm. Benefits Soon	Imm. Citizenship Soon	American Upon Citizenship/Before	Govt. Should care About Everyone
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.	0.37 (0.02)	0.39 (0.02)	0.53 (0.02)	0.80 (0.01)	4.68 (0.06)
U.K.	0.19 (0.01)	0.45 (0.02)	0.35 (0.02)	0.52 (0.02)	4.43 (0.06)
France	0.26 (0.01)	0.46 (0.02)	0.41 (0.02)	0.64 (0.02)	4.48 (0.06)
Italy	0.19 (0.01)	0.51 (0.02)	0.32 (0.02)	0.57 (0.02)	4.35 (0.06)
Germany	0.23 (0.01)	0.56 (0.02)	0.41 (0.02)	0.55 (0.02)	4.58 (0.06)
Sweden	0.25 (0.02)	0.63 (0.02)	0.53 (0.02)	0.61 (0.02)	4.85 (0.09)
Left-wing	0.35 (0.01)	0.59 (0.01)	0.49 (0.01)	0.68 (0.01)	5.07 (0.04)
Right-wing	0.12 (0.01)	0.35 (0.01)	0.32 (0.01)	0.53 (0.01)	3.85 (0.04)
College	0.33 (0.01)	0.53 (0.01)	0.44 (0.01)	0.68 (0.01)	4.74 (0.04)
No College	0.19 (0.01)	0.46 (0.01)	0.40 (0.01)	0.57 (0.01)	4.39 (0.03)
Young	0.28 (0.01)	0.51 (0.01)	0.42 (0.01)	0.61 (0.01)	4.65 (0.03)
Old	0.22 (0.01)	0.46 (0.01)	0.41 (0.01)	0.62 (0.01)	4.40 (0.04)
Imm. Parent	0.30 (0.02)	0.55 (0.02)	0.44 (0.02)	0.61 (0.02)	5.00 (0.08)
Rich	0.28 (0.02)	0.51 (0.02)	0.40 (0.02)	0.64 (0.02)	4.68 (0.06)
H Imm. Sec., Low Ed.	0.16 (0.01)	0.45 (0.01)	0.37 (0.01)	0.55 (0.01)	4.23 (0.05)
H Imm. Sec., High Ed.	0.31 (0.01)	0.56 (0.02)	0.45 (0.02)	0.68 (0.01)	4.80 (0.06)
No H Imm. Sec	0.28 (0.01)	0.49 (0.01)	0.43 (0.01)	0.63 (0.01)	4.63 (0.04)

Notes: The table reports the mean of the variables capturing views on immigration policies for each group of respondents or country. See Appendix A-1 for the variable definitions. Standard errors in parentheses.

TABLE A-2: VIEWS ON REDISTRIBUTIVE POLICIES

	Inequality Serious Problem (1)	Govt. Should Care about Inequality (2)	Schooling Favor (3)	Housing Favor (4)	Income Support Favor (5)	Tax Top1 (6)	Tax Bottom50 (7)	Budget Education (8)	Budget Health (9)	Budget Safety Net (10)	Budget Pensions (11)	Budget Housing (12)	Total % Donation (13)
U.S.	0.49 (0.02)	4.60 (0.06)	0.63 (0.02)	0.60 (0.02)	0.53 (0.02)	26.31 (0.39)	9.61 (0.32)	15.11 (0.25)	12.25 (0.23)	11.07 (0.20)	17.69 (0.29)	10.51 (0.27)	34.11 (1.16)
U.K.	0.52 (0.02)	5.00 (0.05)	0.65 (0.02)	0.68 (0.02)	0.53 (0.02)	33.82 (0.43)	8.11 (0.26)	15.22 (0.24)	20.35 (0.33)	11.83 (0.26)	14.82 (0.26)	12.09 (0.32)	27.54 (1.06)
France	0.60 (0.02)	5.19 (0.05)	0.57 (0.02)	0.74 (0.01)	0.69 (0.01)	40.76 (0.54)	9.24 (0.30)	17.67 (0.23)	17.19 (0.24)	13.75 (0.20)	13.37 (0.19)	11.01 (0.21)	29.67 (1.07)
Italy	0.59 (0.02)	5.29 (0.05)	0.68 (0.02)	0.72 (0.01)	0.67 (0.02)	33.15 (0.54)	11.29 (0.33)	14.66 (0.25)	19.13 (0.30)	14.41 (0.30)	16.84 (0.29)	8.61 (0.23)	25.37 (0.95)
Germany	0.74 (0.01)	5.31 (0.05)	0.74 (0.01)	0.66 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	42.00 (0.52)	13.14 (0.36)	18.25 (0.24)	14.52 (0.21)	13.00 (0.26)	17.26 (0.23)	10.46 (0.20)	29.78 (0.95)
Sweden	0.43 (0.02)	4.88 (0.07)	0.63 (0.02)	0.57 (0.02)	0.27 (0.02)	46.60 (0.60)	23.69 (0.46)	18.04 (0.36)	21.77 (0.34)	13.06 (0.35)	18.19 (0.33)	6.22 (0.25)	29.82 (1.63)
Left-wing	0.68 (0.01)	5.51 (0.03)	0.76 (0.01)	0.76 (0.01)	0.66 (0.01)	37.03 (0.33)	10.85 (0.21)	16.75 (0.15)	17.54 (0.18)	13.45 (0.16)	16.28 (0.17)	10.69 (0.16)	31.15 (0.66)
Right-wing	0.46 (0.01)	4.57 (0.04)	0.52 (0.01)	0.56 (0.01)	0.43 (0.01)	34.66 (0.35)	12.22 (0.24)	15.59 (0.17)	16.59 (0.19)	11.87 (0.17)	16.44 (0.18)	9.46 (0.16)	27.08 (0.71)
College	0.53 (0.01)	4.87 (0.04)	0.65 (0.01)	0.65 (0.01)	0.52 (0.01)	35.90 (0.34)	10.97 (0.22)	17.10 (0.17)	17.40 (0.19)	12.40 (0.16)	15.63 (0.17)	9.53 (0.14)	30.75 (0.73)
No College	0.60 (0.01)	5.19 (0.03)	0.65 (0.01)	0.69 (0.01)	0.58 (0.01)	36.53 (0.30)	11.84 (0.20)	15.84 (0.14)	16.99 (0.16)	13.13 (0.14)	16.57 (0.15)	10.57 (0.15)	28.35 (0.57)
Young	0.57 (0.01)	5.05 (0.03)	0.67 (0.01)	0.67 (0.01)	0.57 (0.01)	35.43 (0.31)	12.16 (0.20)	17.04 (0.16)	16.75 (0.17)	12.68 (0.16)	14.81 (0.14)	10.74 (0.16)	31.41 (0.64)
Old	0.58 (0.01)	5.07 (0.03)	0.64 (0.01)	0.67 (0.01)	0.53 (0.01)	37.20 (0.32)	10.72 (0.21)	15.58 (0.14)	17.61 (0.17)	13.02 (0.14)	17.74 (0.17)	9.49 (0.14)	27.00 (0.63)
Imm. Parent	0.58 (0.02)	5.15 (0.07)	0.72 (0.02)	0.71 (0.02)	0.58 (0.02)	36.49 (0.72)	12.24 (0.52)	16.86 (0.36)	16.79 (0.39)	12.88 (0.32)	15.46 (0.32)	11.36 (0.41)	30.12 (1.46)
Rich	0.48 (0.02)	4.72 (0.06)	0.64 (0.02)	0.63 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	33.83 (0.54)	11.56 (0.35)	16.96 (0.26)	16.80 (0.31)	12.37 (0.28)	15.64 (0.27)	9.73 (0.27)	32.34 (1.18)
H Imm. Sec., Low Ed.	0.60 (0.01)	5.22 (0.04)	0.65 (0.01)	0.70 (0.01)	0.61 (0.01)	34.93 (0.41)	11.74 (0.27)	15.46 (0.19)	17.21 (0.22)	13.30 (0.20)	16.22 (0.19)	10.75 (0.20)	27.80 (0.77)
H Imm. Sec., High Ed.	0.56 (0.02)	4.95 (0.05)	0.64 (0.01)	0.66 (0.01)	0.54 (0.02)	35.32 (0.50)	10.79 (0.32)	16.98 (0.25)	17.71 (0.29)	12.20 (0.24)	15.16 (0.25)	9.84 (0.22)	31.56 (1.09)
No H Imm. Sec	0.57 (0.01)	5.00 (0.03)	0.66 (0.01)	0.66 (0.01)	0.53 (0.01)	37.48 (0.31)	11.61 (0.21)	16.69 (0.15)	16.89 (0.16)	12.79 (0.15)	16.59 (0.16)	9.86 (0.15)	29.49 (0.64)

Notes: The table reports the mean of the variables capturing views on redistribution for each group of respondents or country. See Appendix A-1 for the variable definitions. Standard errors in parentheses.

TABLE A-3: FIRST STAGE EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS – FULL SET OF VARIABLES

	All immigrants (misp.) (1)	North Africa (misp.) (2)	Middle East (misp.) (3)	Western Europe (misp.) (4)	Eastern Europe (misp.) (5)	North America (misp.) (6)	Latin America (misp.) (7)	Muslim (misp.) (8)	Christian (misp.) (9)
Share of Immigrants	-4.716*** (0.421)	-0.187 (0.228)	-0.0631 (0.220)	-0.207 (0.217)	-0.0735 (0.239)	0.513*** (0.179)	0.264 (0.204)	0.00816 (0.407)	0.146 (0.395)
Origins of Immigrants	2.314*** (0.422)	-3.107*** (0.228)	-1.646*** (0.220)	0.344 (0.217)	2.156*** (0.239)	-0.723*** (0.179)	2.577*** (0.204)	-1.825*** (0.407)	2.471*** (0.395)
Hard Work of Immigrants	0.752* (0.422)	-0.339 (0.228)	-0.0921 (0.220)	-0.0738 (0.216)	0.409* (0.239)	0.107 (0.179)	0.348* (0.204)	-0.854** (0.407)	0.732* (0.395)
Observations	20018	20040	20040	20031	20043	20027	20042	20045	20041
Control mean	17.021	7.976	4.629	-5.701	-4.481	4.615	-1.978	11.295	-23.985

	Unemployment (misp.) (10)	Poverty (misp.) (11)	Low Educated (misp.) (12)	High Educated (misp.) (13)	Relative Transfers (misp.) (14)	Lack of Effort Poor (15)	Effort Rich (16)	Mohammad Gets More (17)
Share of Immigrants	-1.461*** (0.505)	-0.559 (0.481)	-0.685 (0.500)	0.0411 (0.402)	0.0403 (0.0337)	0.000963 (0.00907)	-0.0110 (0.00940)	0.000173 (0.00806)
Origins of Immigrants	-0.107 (0.505)	0.677 (0.481)	0.425 (0.501)	-0.309 (0.403)	-0.00236 (0.0337)	-0.000169 (0.00908)	-0.00872 (0.00940)	-0.00766 (0.00807)
Hard Work of Immigrants	-2.155*** (0.504)	3.117*** (0.481)	-0.786 (0.500)	-0.858** (0.403)	-0.0267 (0.0337)	-0.0529*** (0.00907)	-0.00369 (0.00940)	-0.0125 (0.00806)
Observations	20013	20020	20003	20010	20029	20049	20049	20036
Control mean	24.437	12.404	5.346	-4.905	0.046	0.356	0.657	0.239

Notes: The table reports first-stage effects on an extended set of (mis)perceptions of immigration. Misperceptions are computed as the perception minus the actual value. See Appendix A-1 for variable definitions. All regressions include the same controls as those in Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-4: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON IMMIGRATION SUPPORT – FULL SET OF VARIABLES

	Imm. Not A Problem (1)	Imm. Benefits Soon (2)	Imm. Citizenship Soon (3)	American Upon Citizenship/Before (4)	Govt. Should care About Everyone (5)
Share of Immigrants	0.0233*** (0.00826)	0.0109 (0.00954)	0.0101 (0.00956)	0.00478 (0.00931)	-0.0114 (0.0356)
Origins of Immigrants	0.00456 (0.00826)	0.00322 (0.00954)	0.00385 (0.00956)	0.00325 (0.00932)	-0.00128 (0.0357)
Hard Work of Immigrants	0.0255*** (0.00826)	0.0215** (0.00954)	0.0111 (0.00955)	0.0186** (0.00931)	0.134*** (0.0356)
Observations	20011	20033	20029	20026	20038
Control mean	0.248	0.488	0.417	0.619	4.534

Notes: The table reports the effect of the three informational treatments on the variables entering the Immigration support index. Outcome variables are defined in Appendix A-1. All regressions include the same controls as those in Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-5: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON REDISTRIBUTION SUPPORT – FULL SET OF VARIABLES

	Inequality Serious Problem (1)	Govt. Should Care about Inequality (2)	Schooling Favor (3)	Housing Favor (4)	Income Support Favor (5)	Tax Top1 (6)
Imm Questions First	-0.0280** (0.0132)	0.0311 (0.0428)	0.00752 (0.0129)	-0.0181 (0.0128)	0.00976 (0.0132)	-1.948*** (0.421)
Share of Immigrants	-0.00569 (0.0133)	0.0110 (0.0431)	0.0316** (0.0129)	-0.0113 (0.0129)	-0.00163 (0.0133)	-0.671 (0.424)
Origins of Immigrants	0.00505 (0.0133)	0.0218 (0.0431)	0.0196 (0.0129)	-0.00289 (0.0129)	-0.00818 (0.0133)	-0.0833 (0.424)
Hard Work of Immigrants	0.0162 (0.0133)	0.115*** (0.0431)	0.0350*** (0.0129)	-0.00345 (0.0129)	0.0364*** (0.0133)	0.0664 (0.424)
Share of Immigrants X Imm. Q. First	0.0134 (0.0188)	0.0352 (0.0608)	-0.0404** (0.0182)	-0.00337 (0.0182)	0.00715 (0.0187)	0.624 (0.598)
Origins of Immigrants X Imm. Q. First	-0.0184 (0.0188)	0.00329 (0.0608)	-0.0285 (0.0182)	0.0000299 (0.0182)	-0.00657 (0.0188)	-0.0799 (0.598)
Hard Work of Immigrants X Imm. Q. First	-0.00718 (0.0188)	-0.108* (0.0608)	-0.0273 (0.0182)	0.000576 (0.0182)	-0.0529*** (0.0187)	0.166 (0.598)
Observations	20049	20045	20049	20049	20049	20049
Control mean	0.572	5.056	0.653	0.671	0.556	36.136
	Tax Bottom50 (7)	Budget Education (8)	Budget Health (9)	Budget Safety Net (10)	Budget Pensions (11)	Budget Housing (12)
Imm Questions First	0.914*** (0.277)	0.523** (0.212)	-0.0949 (0.231)	-0.249 (0.210)	-0.131 (0.227)	0.121 (0.209)
Share of Immigrants	0.0989 (0.279)	0.218 (0.213)	-0.220 (0.232)	-0.446** (0.211)	0.0594 (0.229)	0.288 (0.210)
Origins of Immigrants	0.0470 (0.279)	0.257 (0.214)	0.00679 (0.232)	-0.419** (0.212)	0.0281 (0.229)	0.0373 (0.211)
Hard Work of Immigrants	-0.197 (0.279)	0.348 (0.213)	0.0241 (0.232)	-0.132 (0.211)	0.0304 (0.228)	0.561*** (0.210)
Share of Immigrants X Imm. Q. First	0.0426 (0.393)	-0.584* (0.301)	0.151 (0.327)	0.546* (0.298)	0.332 (0.322)	-0.736** (0.296)
Origins of Immigrants X Imm. Q. First	-0.193 (0.393)	-0.539* (0.301)	-0.129 (0.327)	0.392 (0.298)	0.207 (0.322)	-0.303 (0.297)
Hard Work of Immigrants X Imm. Q. First	0.0644 (0.393)	-0.640** (0.301)	0.0119 (0.327)	0.408 (0.298)	0.442 (0.322)	-1.047*** (0.296)
Observations	20049	20045	20040	20037	20045	20036
Control mean	11.412	16.357	17.090	12.783	16.189	10.157

Notes: The table reports the effect of the order treatment and the three informational treatments on the variables entering the Redistribution support index. Outcome variables are defined in Appendix A-1. All regressions include the same controls as those in Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-6: TREATMENT “SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS” WITH LEGAL IMMIGRANTS ONLY – U.S. RESPONDENTS

Panel A: First Stage Effects on Perceptions

	All Immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All Immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	N. America, W. and E. Europe (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)	Lack of Effort Reason Poor (7)
Share of Immigrants	-13.42*** (1.953)	0.417*** (0.0354)	0.457 (1.016)	0.389 (1.399)	2.365 (1.435)	-5.369*** (1.923)	0.0492 (0.0396)
Observations	485	485	486	486	486	486	486
Control mean	24.864	0.058	15.166	13.540	11.539	-17.288	0.354

Panel B: Treatment Effects on Support for Immigration and Redistribution

	Imm Support Index (1)	Imm Not A Problem (2)	Redistribution Index (3)	Inequality Serious Problem (4)	Donation Above Median (5)
Share of Immigrants	0.0317 (0.0536)	0.0194 (0.0429)	0.00588 (0.0366)	0.0105 (0.0424)	0.00409 (0.0450)
Observations	486	486	486	486	486
Control mean	-0.000	0.506	0.000	0.506	0.407

Notes: Panel A reports the first-stage effect of the Share of Immigrants treatment on (mis)perceptions of immigration. Panel B reports the effect of the Share of Immigrants treatment on support for immigration and redistribution. See Notes to Table 5 and Table 6 * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.