

**Educated Preferences:
Explaining Attitudes Toward Immigration In Europe**

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**Supplement III:
Detailed Results for Different Cutoff points of the Dependent Variables**

This supplement to our paper shows that the findings in the paper are unaffected by the choice of the cut-off point specified for the dichotomous dependent variables. These results were excluded from the paper itself in order to economize on space. All the data and program files needed to replicate these results are available now from the authors and can be downloaded at:
<http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~jhainm/EducatedPreferences.html>.

Recall that our primary empirical tests involve individual responses to a set of questions taking the following form:

To what extent do you think [respondent's country] should allow people from [source] to come and live here?

- Options:
- *Allow many to come and live here*
 - *Allow some*
 - *Allow a few*
 - *Allow none*
 - *Don't know*

For each of the questions we created a dichotomous variable to allow for a simpler and more intuitive summary of the basic results. In the paper, we code our dependent variable as a 1 (pro-immigration) if the answer was “allow many” or “allow some” and 0 (anti-immigration) if the answer was “allow a few” or “allow none.” We think that this is the most appropriate way to cut the dependent variable, and this expectation is corroborated empirically by the results of the ordered probit models we estimated using the four point scale (see Supplement 2, Table 1).

Below we show the results obtained from re-running all our models using alternative cut-off points for dichotomization of the dependent variable. All the models are identical to the ones estimated in the paper, except for the change of the coding of the dependent variables.

In summary, these results show that our findings are not at all sensitive to the choice of the cut-off point. All of our results remain substantively identical when we change the coding.

A. First Alternative Cut-off for Dichotomization

First we changed the coding of responses so that we count respondents who selected to allow “few,” “some,” or “many” as supporting immigration (i.e. dependent variable equals 1) and only those who responded allow “none” as opposing immigration (i.e. dependent variable equals 0).

A brief summary of the core findings from the results reported in each table follows (table numbers correspond with those in the paper reporting the analysis using our original coding of the dependent variables):

Table A3: Immigration Preferences by Source: Individual ESS Countries

As we found in the original analysis, while it does seem to be the case that the preference for immigrants from richer vs. poorer nations is largest in ESS countries with the lowest levels of per capita GDP, that same preference still appears in many of the most developed ESS countries.

Table A4: Education and Support for Immigration: Benchmark Results for Full Sample

The critical finding from the estimations of the benchmark model is that, contrary to expectations based upon the labor market competition argument, people with higher education are more likely to favor immigration *regardless of where the immigrants come from*. As we found in the original analysis, the estimated effects of education are always positive, statistically significant, and quite large in magnitude across all the dependent variables.

Table A5: Effects of Education on Immigration Preferences: Country-Specific Estimates

All but two (that is, 174 out of 176) of the estimated marginal effects of the education variables are *positive*. Of the effects, all but 18 (that is, almost 89%) are statistically significant, most of them at the 0.99 level, and most are quite large in terms of their effects on the probability of support for immigration. The two non-positive coefficients appear in the case of Switzerland for the educational attainment and the schooling measure for the source models of immigration from poorer European countries. These effects are statistically insignificant and virtually zero in terms of substantive magnitude. If the *income* variable, the central bottleneck in terms of number of observations for most countries, is replaced by a variable measuring satisfaction with the current level of household income again all (that is, 176 out of 176) of the estimated marginal effects of the education variables are *positive*. Of the effects, all but 13 (that is, almost 92%) are statistically significant

Figure A1: GDP per capita and the Effect of Education on Attitudes Toward Immigration

When we apply the recoded dependent variable, and examine variation in the education effects across the ESS countries, the job competition argument fares even worse than before. Figure A1 plots the marginal effect of education on immigration preferences in each country against per capita GDP. The size of the marginal effect of education on support for immigration from *poorer* nations decreases with GDP per capita, while the positive effect of education on support for immigration from *richer* nations rises slightly with GDP per capita.¹ Education has a smaller (higher) marginal effect on support for low-skilled (high skilled) immigration in the most skill-abundant economies, a pattern that makes no sense at all in terms of the labor competition account. We would expect exactly the opposite scissoring of lines of best fit if the job competition account was correct.

¹ The correlation between the magnitude of the education effect (based on educational attainment) and GDP per capita is -0.02 (0.02) in the case of immigration from richer European (non-European) countries. These correlations increase to 0.01 (0.11) if the GDP per capita outlier Luxembourg is excluded from the sample. The respective correlations for immigration from poorer European (non-European) countries are -0.24 (-0.24) for the full sample and -0.37 (-0.30) excluding Luxembourg.

Table A6: Skill-Level and Immigration Preference by Source: Full ESS Sample

Again, the results run counter to what a job competition account would expect. Higher skills are robustly associated with greater support for *all* types of immigration regardless of whether we use the dichotomous variable or the individual skill dummies, and this relationship is not sensitive to expected immigrant skill levels. Again, contrary to what we would expect if job market concerns were driving preferences, the effects of individual skills on support for immigrants from richer countries are actually significantly *larger* than the corresponding effects on support for immigration from poorer countries.

Table A7: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source: Full ESS Sample

As in the original analysis, we get substantively identical results if we include measures of education and (occupational) skill levels in the *same* estimates. Again, the effects of individual education and skill levels on support for immigrants from richer countries are not significantly different than the corresponding effects on support for immigration from poorer countries. Both *skill345* and *educational attainment* seem to have separate (positive) effects on support for immigration, as both variables are highly significant predictors across all models. Note that both the skill and the education effect are again slightly larger in the models that focus on support for immigration from richer countries.² Including the skill variable leaves the positive effect of education substantively unaffected. It is clear that, when we include the more fine-grained indicators of skills, the effect of *educational attainment* on attitudes is not substantively different than when we employed the dichotomous *skill345* measure.

Table 8: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source: In- and Out-of- Labor Force Sub-Samples

Comparing the results across sub-samples, as well as those for the full ESS sample, we find no clear or significant differences in the estimated effects of education on attitudes toward immigration. Comparing in-labor-force and out-of-labor-force respondents, and looking at the estimated effects of education for each model, the point estimates are very similar in each case. If anything, the effects are slightly larger for the respondents *not* in the labor force. The estimated effects across models (for immigrants from richer versus poorer countries) are again similar in each sub-sample. If we focus on the unemployed, there is still no support for the notion that fears about competition for jobs are driving attitudes towards immigrants. Across the models, the estimated effects of education are not significantly larger among the unemployed than among those who are out of the labor force altogether. Nor are there significant differences in the effects on attitudes toward immigrants from richer and poorer countries among the unemployed.

Table 9: The College “Plateau” Effect in Attitudes Toward Immigration

Again, it seems very clear that there are substantial nonlinearities in the effects of education on attitudes toward immigrants. We again find that college education has far greater positive effects on support for immigration than high school education, and finishing elementary schooling actually appears to have negative effects on support for immigration. This plateau effect associated with exposure to university education seems out of place with the simple story about labor market competition and its effects on immigration preferences.

Table 11: Education, Cultural Tolerance, and Economic Literacy

Again, each of the cultural value variables as well as our variable that captures beliefs about the general welfare effects of immigration enters as a highly significant predictor of attitudes toward immigration and has large substantive effects in the anticipated direction across all models. As each variable is added to the

² All other results reported below are substantively similar if we use *years of schooling* as the education proxy (the full results are available from the authors).

model the estimated effect of education decreases in magnitude while the explanatory power of the model increases.

B. Second Alternative Cut-off for Dichotomization

We changed the coding of responses again so that we code the dependent variable as 1 (pro-immigration) only if respondents answered allow “many”, and as 0 (anti-immigration) if respondent answered allow “few,” “some,” or “none.”

We think that this is the least plausible way to dichotomize the dependent variable. All our results, however, remain substantively identical. Again, we provide a brief summary of the core findings from the results reported in each table:

Table B3: Immigration Preferences by Source: Individual ESS Countries

As we found in the original analysis, and using the first alternative coding above, while it does seem that a preference for immigrants from richer vs. poorer nations is more common in ESS countries with lower levels of per capita GDP, that same preference still appears in many of the most developed ESS countries.

Table B4: Education and Support for Immigration: Benchmark Results for Full Sample

To re-iterate: the critical finding from our original estimations of the benchmark model is that, contrary to expectations based upon the labor market competition argument, people with higher education are more likely to favor immigration *regardless of where the immigrants come from*. As we found in the original analysis, and above, the estimated effects of education are always positive, statistically significant, and quite large in magnitude across *all* the dependent variables.

Table B5: Effects of Education on Immigration Preferences: Country-Specific Estimates

All but four (that is, 172 out of 176) of the estimated marginal effects of the education variables are *positive*. Of the effects, all but 28 (that is, almost 84%) are statistically significant, most of them at the 0.99 level, and most are quite large in terms of their effects on the probability of support for immigration. The four non-positive coefficients appear as follows: One in the case of Israel (for schooling and immigration from richer Europe), two in the case of Portugal (for schooling and immigration from richer and poorer non-European countries), and one in the case of Slovenia (for schooling and immigration from poorer non-European countries). All these effects are statistically insignificant and virtually zero in terms of substantive magnitude. If the *income* variable, the central bottleneck in terms of number of observations for most countries, is replaced by a variable measuring satisfaction with the current level of household income again all but three (that is, 173 out of 176) of the estimated marginal effects of the education variables are *positive*, the three non-positive coefficients are again virtually zero and statistically insignificant. Of the positive effects, all but 32 (that is, almost 82%) are statistically significant

Figure B1: GDP per capita and the Effect of Education on Attitudes Toward Immigration

When we apply the recoded dependent variable, and examine variation in the education effects across the ESS countries, the job competition argument fares even worse than before. Figure B1 plots the marginal effect of education on immigration preferences in each country against per capita GDP. While the size of the marginal effect of education on support for immigration from *poorer* nations rises with GDP per capita, as expected, the positive effect of education on support for immigration from *richer* nations is almost identical and rises with GDP per capita even somewhat more rapidly.³ High-skilled individuals

³ The correlation between the magnitude of the education effect (based on educational attainment) and GDP per capita is 0.42 (0.39) in the case of immigration from richer European (non-European) countries. These correlations

favor higher-skilled immigrants even more than do low-skilled respondents, and this difference is more pronounced in more skill-abundant economies. These results again closely match those from the original analysis reported in the paper.

Table B6: Skill-Level and Immigration Preference by Source: Full ESS Sample

Again, the results run counter to what a job competition account would expect. Higher skills are robustly associated with greater support for *all* types of immigration regardless of whether we use the dichotomous variable or the individual skill dummies, and this relationship is not sensitive to expected immigrant skill levels. Again, contrary to expectations, the effects of individual skills on support for immigrants from richer countries appear *larger* than the corresponding effects on support for immigration from poorer countries.

Table B7: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source: Full ESS Sample

As in the original analysis, and in the analysis using the first alternative coding above, we get substantively identical results if we include measures of education and (occupational) skill levels in the *same* estimates. Again, the effects of individual education and skill levels on support for immigrants from richer countries are not significantly different than the corresponding effects on support for immigration from poorer countries. Both *skill345* and *educational attainment* seem to have separate (positive) effects on support for immigration, as both variables are highly significant predictors across all models. Note that both the skill and the education effect are again slightly larger in the models that focus on support for immigration from richer countries.⁴ Including the skill variable leaves the positive effect of education substantively unaffected. It is clear that, when we include the more fine-grained indicators of skills, the effect of *educational attainment* on attitudes is not substantively different than when we employed the dichotomous *skill345* measure.

Table B8: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source: In- and Out-of- Labor Force Sub-Samples

Comparing the results across sub-samples, as well as those for the full ESS sample, we find some evidence here that there might be differences in the estimated effects of education on attitudes toward immigration. Comparing in-labor-force and out-of-labor-force respondents, and looking at the estimated effects of education for each model, the point estimates are slightly higher among those in the labor force compared with those not in the labor force. But again, the results do not fit easily with a labor-market-competition argument. The estimated effects of education across models (for immigrants from richer versus poorer countries) are positive and almost identical in each of these major sub-samples. If we focus just on the unemployed, the results are even stranger, and there is still no support for the notion that fears about competition for jobs are driving attitudes towards immigrants. Across all the models, the estimated effects of education are not significantly larger among the unemployed than among those who are out of the labor force altogether. Nor are there significant differences in the effects on attitudes toward immigrants from richer and poorer countries among the unemployed. The effects of education on attitudes toward immigrants from poorer countries are actually not significantly distinguishable from zero among the unemployed respondents.

Table B9: The College “Plateau” Effect in Attitudes Toward Immigration

Once again, it seems very clear that there are substantial nonlinearities in the effects of education on attitudes toward immigrants. We again find that college education has far greater positive effects on

increase to 0.50 (0.54) if the GDP per capita outlier Luxembourg is excluded from the sample. The respective correlations for immigration from poorer European (non-European) countries are 0.40 (0.39) for the full sample and 0.47 (0.50) excluding Luxembourg.

⁴ All other results reported below are substantively similar if we use *years of schooling* as the education proxy (the full results are available from the authors).

support for immigration than high school education, and finishing elementary schooling actually appears to have negative effects on support for immigration (although, in these estimations the effects are never statistically significant). Again, it is worth noting that this plateau effect associated with exposure to university education seems out of place with the simple story about labor market competition and its effects on immigration preferences.

Table B11: Education, Cultural Tolerance, and Economic Literacy

Finally, each of the cultural value variables as well as our variable that captures beliefs about the general welfare effects of immigration enters as a highly significant predictor of attitudes toward immigration and has large substantive effects in the anticipated direction across all models. The only difference here, when using the second alternative method for coding the dependent variable, is that the *antihate* measure no longer has a significant independent effect on attitudes once the other values and beliefs variables are included in the model. As each variable is added to the model the estimated effect of education decreases in magnitude while the explanatory power of the model increases.

Table A3: Immigration Preferences by Source: Individual ESS Countries

Country	Means of Dichotomous Dependent Variables:				Obs. *	GDP per capita **
	Favor Immigration from ...					
	Richer European Countries	Poorer European Countries	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe		
Luxembourg	0.90	0.91	0.88	0.89	1,370	56,290
Norway	0.93	0.97	0.90	0.95	2,017	35,132
Ireland	0.92	0.95	0.91	0.94	1,964	30,100
Denmark	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.93	1,415	29,306
Switzerland	0.97	0.99	0.96	0.97	1,947	28,128
Austria	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.91	2,063	28,009
Netherlands	0.87	0.91	0.86	0.91	2,312	27,071
Belgium	0.87	0.89	0.85	0.87	1,843	26,435
Germany	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.93	2,841	26,067
France	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.87	1,448	25,318
Finland	0.90	0.94	0.88	0.91	1,940	25,155
Italy	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.91	1,141	24,936
United Kingdom	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	2,020	24,694
Sweden	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.98	1,900	24,525
Israel	0.89	0.82	0.88	0.81	2,261	20,597
Spain	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.92	1,557	19,965
Portugal	0.78	0.80	0.77	0.78	1,405	17,310
Greece	0.85	0.78	0.83	0.76	2,459	16,657
Slovenia	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.89	1,452	16,613
Czech Republic	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.88	1,262	13,997
Hungary	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.75	1,531	12,623
Poland	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	1,971	9,935

* Mean number of observations for the four dependent variables.

** GDP per capita, PPP current international dollars for the year 2000. Source: *World Development Indicators 2003*. Cases weighted by DWEIGHT.

Table A4: Education and Support for Immigration: Benchmark Results for Full Sample

Dependent variable: Favor Immigration from ...	Educational attainment				Years of Schooling			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
educational attainment	0.025*** (0.002)	0.020*** (0.002)	0.030*** (0.002)	0.025*** (0.002)				
years of schooling					0.009*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)	0.009*** (0.001)
Age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.014** (0.006)	0.003 (0.004)	-0.011* (0.006)	0.009* (0.005)	-0.014** (0.006)	0.004 (0.004)	-0.010* (0.006)	0.010** (0.005)
Income	0.009*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.010*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)
Native	-0.039*** (0.007)	-0.027*** (0.010)	-0.030*** (0.010)	-0.031*** (0.011)	-0.041*** (0.007)	-0.030*** (0.009)	-0.029*** (0.009)	-0.034*** (0.010)
minority area	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.007 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.005)	-0.006 (0.004)
partisan right	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.001)
Observations	28733	28878	28671	28761	28648	28795	28586	28677
Log likelihood	-8199.26	-7361.46	-8935.63	-8449.00	-8172.60	-7346.38	-8949.05	-8442.89
Pseudo R-squared	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

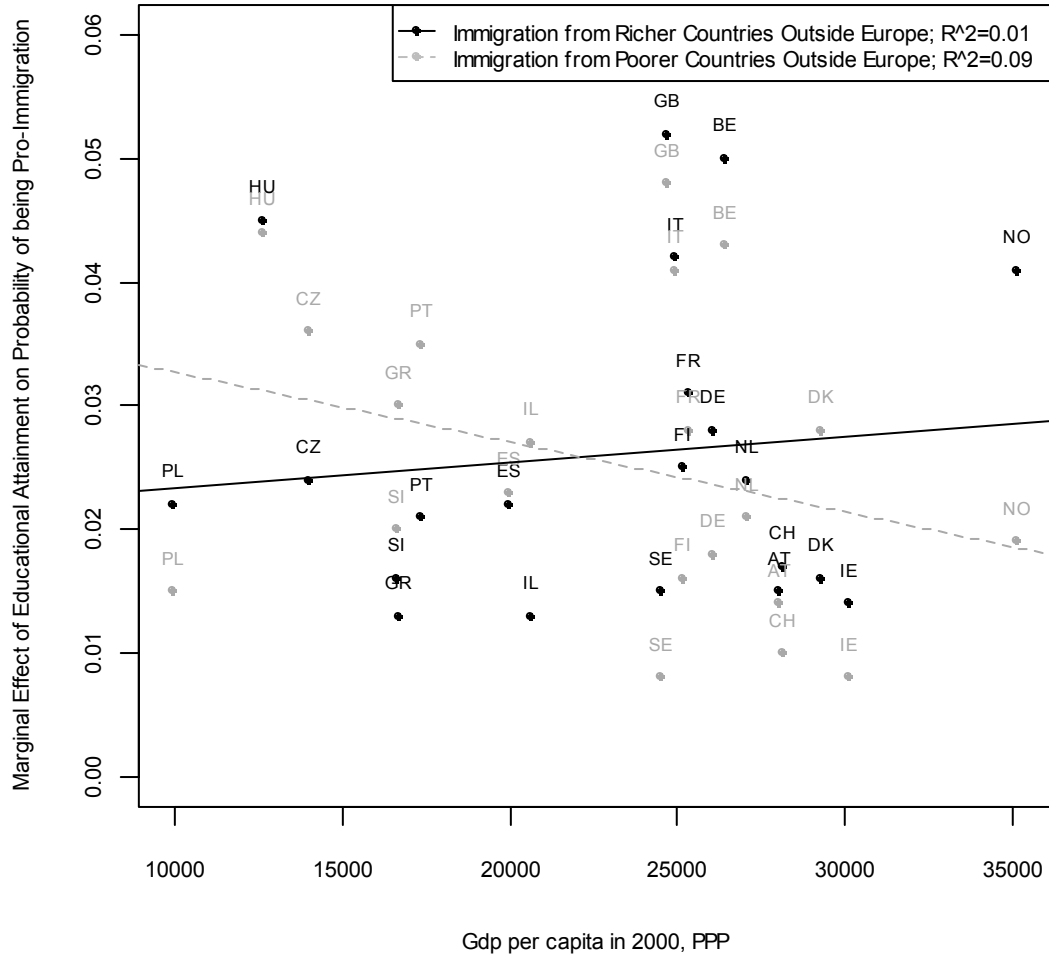
Table A5: Effects of Education on Immigration Preferences: Country-Specific Estimates

Dependent Variable: ¹ Favor Immigration from ...	Educational attainment				Obs. (avg)	Years of schooling				Obs. (avg)
	Richer Europe	Poorer Europe	Richer Outside	Poorer Outside		Richer Europe	Poorer Europe	Richer Outside	Poorer Outside	
Country					Obs. (avg)					Obs. (avg)
Luxembourg	0.020*** (0.007)	0.020*** (0.007)	0.022*** (0.007)	0.022*** (0.008)	700	0.007** (0.003)	0.008** (0.003)	0.009*** (0.003)	0.010*** (0.004)	697
Norway	0.031*** (0.008)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.041*** (0.009)	0.019*** (0.004)	1891	0.009*** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.014*** (0.003)	0.006*** (0.001)	1913
Ireland	0.012*** (0.004)	0.007** (0.003)	0.014*** (0.005)	0.008*** (0.003)	1379	0.006*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	1350
Denmark	0.017*** (0.003)	0.019*** (0.006)	0.016*** (0.003)	0.028*** (0.007)	1185	0.005*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.010*** (0.002)	1185
Switzerland	0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.017*** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.003)	1450	0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.002)	1449
Austria	0.012*** (0.004)	0.012* (0.007)	0.015** (0.006)	0.014* (0.007)	1224	0.007*** (0.003)	0.009** (0.004)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007** (0.003)	1208
Netherlands	0.030*** (0.007)	0.015** (0.006)	0.024*** (0.007)	0.021*** (0.007)	1934	0.008*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	1921
Belgium	0.045*** (0.010)	0.042*** (0.007)	0.050*** (0.015)	0.043*** (0.012)	1243	0.018*** (0.004)	0.016*** (0.004)	0.021*** (0.007)	0.018*** (0.005)	1248
Germany	0.021*** (0.006)	0.015*** (0.004)	0.028*** (0.005)	0.018*** (0.004)	2155	0.008*** (0.003)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	2152
France	0.024*** (0.006)	0.021*** (0.005)	0.031*** (0.007)	0.028*** (0.006)	1176	0.009*** (0.003)	0.009*** (0.003)	0.012*** (0.003)	0.012*** (0.004)	1163
Finland	0.026*** (0.005)	0.011*** (0.002)	0.025*** (0.003)	0.016*** (0.005)	1668	0.013*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.014*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	1671
Italy	0.046*** (0.010)	0.017* (0.009)	0.042*** (0.010)	0.041*** (0.012)	512	0.014*** (0.003)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)	0.009** (0.004)	511
United Kingdom	0.041*** (0.004)	0.042*** (0.005)	0.052*** (0.007)	0.048*** (0.006)	1612	0.016*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)	0.020*** (0.002)	0.016*** (0.003)	1605
Sweden	0.013*** (0.003)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.008*** (0.003)	1709	0.007*** (0.002)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.001)	1708
Israel	0.014 (0.009)	0.023** (0.011)	0.013 (0.010)	0.027* (0.016)	1576	0.006 (0.004)	0.009* (0.005)	0.007 (0.005)	0.010* (0.006)	1538
Spain	0.018* (0.011)	0.018** (0.009)	0.022** (0.010)	0.023*** (0.009)	799	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	762
Portugal	0.021* (0.013)	0.032* (0.018)	0.021*** (0.008)	0.035** (0.016)	802	0.008*** (0.003)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.004)	802
Greece	0.010 (0.011)	0.034** (0.013)	0.013 (0.012)	0.030** (0.015)	1425	0.004 (0.004)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.004 (0.004)	0.012*** (0.004)	1425
Slovenia	0.010* (0.006)	0.022** (0.008)	0.016** (0.007)	0.020*** (0.006)	957	0.004* (0.002)	0.007** (0.004)	0.005** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	970
Czech Republic	0.024** (0.010)	0.016 (0.010)	0.024** (0.012)	0.036*** (0.010)	831	0.007*** (0.002)	0.008** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)	822
Hungary	0.045*** (0.009)	0.035*** (0.008)	0.045*** (0.007)	0.044*** (0.007)	1103	0.020*** (0.004)	0.015*** (0.004)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.019*** (0.004)	1143
Poland	0.018*** (0.005)	0.016*** (0.005)	0.022*** (0.004)	0.015*** (0.006)	1421	0.008*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.006** (0.003)	1423
Total (of 22) Positive Coeff.	22	21	22	22		22	21	22	22	
Total sig. (p<.1)	19	20	20	22		18	20	19	20	
Total sig. if drop ² (p<.1)	20	19	21	21		20	21	21	20	

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p<0.10$ ** $p<0.05$ *** $p<0.01$ Each model is estimated using a full set of benchmark controls (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT.

2. The last row in the table counts the number of significant coefficients if the *income* variable, the central bottleneck in terms of number of observations for most countries, is replaced by a variable measuring satisfaction with the current level of household income. The latter variable (see text fn. 23 for discussion) yields on average about 20-40% more observations per country

Figure A1: GDP per capita and the Effect of Education on Attitudes Toward Immigration:
 Marginal effects of educational attainment on support for immigration¹



Regression equations, robust standard errors in parentheses:

Immigration from Poorer Countries Outside Europe: $\hat{Y} = 0.038 + 0.000000566 \text{ GDP}$
 (0.000000406)

Immigration from Richer Countries Outside Europe: $\hat{Y} = 0.021 + 0.000000206 \text{ GDP}$
 (0.000000422)

¹ The chart excludes Luxemburg, which is a clear outlier in terms of GDP per capita. Note that the pattern looks substantively identical if we include Luxemburg and plot against LN(GDP per capita).

Table A6: Skill-Level and Immigration Preference by Source: Full ESS Sample

Dependent variable: Favor Immigration from ...	High/Low Skill Distinction				Disaggregated Skill Levels			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
skill345	0.058*** (0.006)	0.041*** (0.005)	0.061*** (0.006)	0.049*** (0.006)				
skill2					0.037*** (0.008)	0.026*** (0.008)	0.025*** (0.008)	0.021** (0.008)
skill3					0.058*** (0.006)	0.047*** (0.005)	0.058*** (0.007)	0.048*** (0.006)
skill4					0.080*** (0.004)	0.062*** (0.004)	0.084*** (0.005)	0.073*** (0.006)
skill5					0.059*** (0.006)	0.035*** (0.008)	0.052*** (0.009)	0.040*** (0.009)
Age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.013** (0.006)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.007)	0.007 (0.005)	-0.012** (0.006)	0.002 (0.004)	-0.008 (0.007)	0.007 (0.005)
Income	0.010*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.009*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.001)
native	-0.035*** (0.007)	-0.025** (0.011)	-0.018 (0.011)	-0.029** (0.012)	-0.034*** (0.007)	-0.025** (0.010)	-0.017 (0.011)	-0.028** (0.011)
minority area	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.008* (0.005)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.008 (0.005)
partisan right	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.001)
Observations	25100	25231	25045	25125	25100	25231	25045	25125
Log likelihood	-7185.21	-6448.87	-7755.61	-7282.44	-7133.09	-6410.26	-7719.86	-7246.10
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

Table A7: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source: Full ESS Sample

Dependent variable: Favor Immigration from...	High/Low Skill Distinction and Educational Attainment				Disaggregated Skill Levels and Educational Attainment			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
educational attainment	0.021*** (0.003)	0.019*** (0.002)	0.026*** (0.003)	0.024*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.003)	0.017*** (0.002)	0.024*** (0.003)	0.022*** (0.002)
skill345	0.035*** (0.008)	0.020*** (0.006)	0.032*** (0.008)	0.022*** (0.007)				
skill2					0.029*** (0.008)	0.019** (0.008)	0.014* (0.008)	0.012 (0.008)
skill3					0.045*** (0.007)	0.034*** (0.007)	0.038*** (0.008)	0.028*** (0.008)
skill4					0.062*** (0.007)	0.042*** (0.006)	0.054*** (0.009)	0.046*** (0.009)
skill5					0.046*** (0.008)	0.018* (0.011)	0.029** (0.012)	0.017 (0.013)
Age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.012** (0.006)	0.003 (0.005)	-0.007 (0.007)	0.008 (0.005)	-0.011* (0.006)	0.002 (0.004)	-0.007 (0.007)	0.007 (0.005)
Income	-0.031*** (0.007)	-0.020* (0.011)	-0.012 (0.011)	-0.023** (0.012)	-0.031*** (0.007)	-0.021* (0.011)	-0.012 (0.011)	-0.023** (0.011)
Native	0.008*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.001)
minority area	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.008 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.007 (0.005)
Partisan right	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.001)
Observations	24996	25126	24941	25021	24996	25126	24941	25021
Log likelihood	-7077.65	-6341.93	-7613.72	-7150.25	-7052.14	-6323.62	-7603.15	-7137.76
Pseudo R-squared	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

**Table A8: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source:
In- and Out-of- Labor Force Sub-Samples**

	Dependent Variable ¹ : Favor Immigration from ...			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Full ESS sample				
educational attainment	0.025*** (0.002)	0.020*** (0.002)	0.030*** (0.002)	0.025*** (0.002)
Observations	28733	28878	28671	28761
Log likelihood	-8199.26	-7361.46	-8935.63	-8449.00
Pseudo R-squared	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08
In Labor Force Sample²				
educational attainment	0.022*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.002)	0.028*** (0.003)	0.022*** (0.003)
Observations	17655	17724	17624	17660
Log likelihood	-4406.87	-4034.93	-4881.21	-4649.98
Pseudo R-squared	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08
Out of Labor Force Sample³				
educational attainment	0.030*** (0.004)	0.023*** (0.003)	0.033*** (0.004)	0.032*** (0.003)
Observations	11078	11154	11047	11101
Log likelihood	-3758.41	-3281.69	-4010.37	-3773.83
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08
Unemployed (all)				
educational attainment	0.022* (0.012)	0.024*** (0.008)	0.026** (0.012)	0.028*** (0.008)
Observations	1575	1568	1567	1570
Log likelihood	-528.62	-480.73	-558.55	-520.77
Pseudo R-squared	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.13
Unemployed and Actively Looking for Work				
educational attainment	0.012 (0.014)	0.023** (0.011)	0.020 (0.015)	0.032*** (0.012)
Observations	1010	1013	1008	1007
Log likelihood	-307.88	-292.83	-334.37	-318.18
Pseudo R-squared	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.14

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of benchmark controls and country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

2. Includes those currently employed in paid work and those temporarily unemployed.

3. Includes those permanently disabled or retired, students, and those doing housework and caring for children at home.

Table A9: The College “Plateau” Effect in Attitudes Toward Immigration

	Dependent Variable: Favor Immigration from ...			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4
ELEMENTARY	-0.024*** (0.009)	-0.010 (0.008)	-0.025*** (0.009)	-0.024*** (0.009)
HIGHSCHOOL	0.034*** (0.005)	0.020*** (0.005)	0.033*** (0.006)	0.021*** (0.006)
COLLEGE	0.057*** (0.005)	0.053*** (0.005)	0.074*** (0.006)	0.062*** (0.006)
PHD	0.072*** (0.007)	0.051*** (0.007)	0.080*** (0.006)	0.062*** (0.009)
age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
gender	-0.015*** (0.006)	0.003 (0.004)	-0.011* (0.006)	0.009* (0.005)
income	0.010*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)
native	-0.039*** (0.007)	-0.026*** (0.010)	-0.029*** (0.010)	-0.030*** (0.011)
minority area	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.005)	-0.006 (0.004)
Partisan right	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.001)
Observations	28733	28878	28671	28761
Log likelihood	-8205.36	-7375.84	-8945.22	-8490.13
Pseudo R-squared	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p<0.10$ ** $p<0.05$ *** $p<0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

Table A11: Education, Cultural Tolerance, and Economic Literacy

Model No. ¹	Dependent Variable: Favor Immigration from Poorer European Countries							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
educational attainment	0.020*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)	0.012*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.002)
Antihate		0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)
multiculturalism			0.027*** (0.003)	0.025*** (0.003)	0.014*** (0.002)	0.011*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)
immigrant_friends				0.021*** (0.005)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)
Culture					0.015*** (0.001)	0.012*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)
Crime						-0.009*** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)
Economy							0.011*** (0.001)	0.010*** (0.001)
skill345								0.005 (0.005)
Age	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)
Gender	0.003 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)
Income	0.006*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.002** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)
Native	-0.027*** (0.010)	-0.024** (0.010)	-0.019** (0.009)	-0.008 (0.011)	0.000 (0.010)	0.003 (0.010)	0.007 (0.010)	0.017 (0.013)
minority area	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.007** (0.003)	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.005 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)
partisan right	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.002* (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Observations	28878	28080	27974	27920	27310	26910	26374	22965
Log likelihood	-7361.46	-6948.77	-6717.69	-6660.79	-6063.96	-5880.87	-5530.64	-4802.34
Pseudo R-squared	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.22

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

Table B3: Immigration Preferences by Source: Individual ESS Countries

Country	Means of Dichotomous Dependent Variables:				Obs. *	GDP per capita **
	Favor Immigration from ...					
	Richer European Countries	Poorer European Countries	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe		
Luxembourg	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	1,370	56,290
Norway	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.12	2,017	35,132
Ireland	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12	1,964	30,100
Denmark	0.21	0.13	0.14	0.10	1,415	29,306
Switzerland	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.12	1,947	28,128
Austria	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.08	2,063	28,009
Netherlands	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	2,312	27,071
Belgium	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10	1,843	26,435
Germany	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.12	2,841	26,067
France	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	1,448	25,318
Finland	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.09	1,940	25,155
Italy	0.25	0.17	0.22	0.15	1,141	24,936
United Kingdom	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	2,020	24,694
Sweden	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.28	1,900	24,525
Israel	0.40	0.26	0.37	0.24	2,261	20,597
Spain	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.18	1,557	19,965
Portugal	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.06	1,405	17,310
Greece	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.03	2,459	16,657
Slovenia	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.08	1,452	16,613
Czech Republic	0.17	0.08	0.14	0.08	1,262	13,997
Hungary	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	1,531	12,623
Poland	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.09	1,971	9,935

* Mean number of observations for the four dependent variables.

** GDP per capita, PPP current international dollars for the year 2000. Source: *World Development Indicators 2003*.

Cases weighted by DWEIGHT.

Table B4: Education and Support for Immigration: Benchmark Results for Full Sample

Dependent variable: Favor Immigration from ...	Educational attainment				Years of Schooling			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
educational attainment	0.023*** (0.003)	0.020*** (0.002)	0.023*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.002)				
years of schooling					0.010*** (0.001)	0.009*** (0.001)	0.009*** (0.001)	0.008*** (0.001)
Age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.035*** (0.008)	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.026*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.034*** (0.008)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.024*** (0.007)	-0.001 (0.006)
Income	0.006*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.000 (0.001)
Native	-0.071*** (0.017)	-0.054*** (0.016)	-0.042** (0.019)	-0.031** (0.014)	-0.073*** (0.017)	-0.056*** (0.016)	-0.043** (0.018)	-0.033** (0.015)
minority area	0.016*** (0.005)	0.021*** (0.004)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.015*** (0.004)	0.017*** (0.005)	0.022*** (0.004)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.015*** (0.004)
partisan right	-0.009*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.009*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.001)	-0.012*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)
Observations	28733	28878	28671	28761	28648	28795	28586	28677
Log likelihood	-11697.06	-9619.11	-10009.90	-8742.85	-11614.15	-9557.53	-9958.18	-8694.89
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.10

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

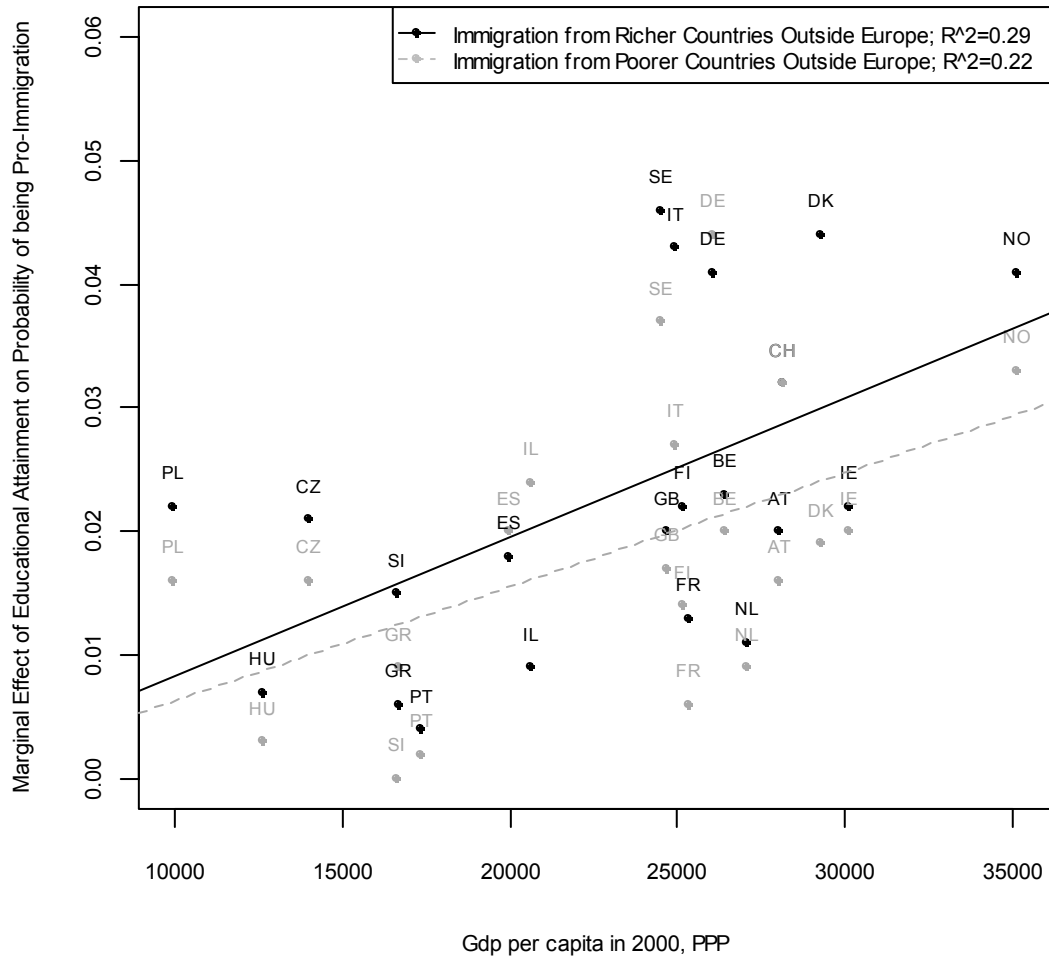
Table B5: Effects of Education on Immigration Preferences: Country-Specific Estimates

Dependent Variable: ¹ Favor Immigration from ...	Educational attainment				Obs. (avg)	Years of schooling				Obs. (avg)
	Richer Europe	Poorer Europe	Richer Outside	Poorer Outside		Richer Europe	Poorer Europe	Richer Outside	Poorer Outside	
Country					Obs. (avg)					Obs. (avg)
Luxembourg	0.035*** (0.010)	0.027*** (0.009)	0.025*** (0.008)	0.022*** (0.008)	700	0.016*** (0.004)	0.010** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.010** (0.004)	697
Norway	0.053*** (0.008)	0.033*** (0.008)	0.041*** (0.009)	0.033*** (0.005)	1891	0.019*** (0.004)	0.012*** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.004)	0.012*** (0.002)	1913
Ireland	0.028*** (0.008)	0.020*** (0.006)	0.022*** (0.007)	0.020*** (0.003)	1379	0.012** (0.005)	0.007* (0.004)	0.011*** (0.003)	0.007** (0.003)	1350
Denmark	0.052*** (0.008)	0.023*** (0.006)	0.044*** (0.007)	0.019*** (0.006)	1185	0.019*** (0.003)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.017*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.003)	1185
Switzerland	0.046*** (0.006)	0.032*** (0.007)	0.032*** (0.007)	0.032*** (0.004)	1450	0.016*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.016*** (0.001)	0.013*** (0.002)	1449
Austria	0.025*** (0.005)	0.017*** (0.003)	0.020*** (0.007)	0.016*** (0.004)	1224	0.011*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.009*** (0.003)	1208
Netherlands	0.010* (0.005)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.009** (0.004)	1934	0.004** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	1921
Belgium	0.022*** (0.005)	0.020*** (0.003)	0.023*** (0.002)	0.020*** (0.002)	1243	0.008* (0.005)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.001)	1248
Germany	0.043*** (0.009)	0.047*** (0.009)	0.041*** (0.008)	0.044*** (0.007)	2155	0.013*** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.002)	0.012*** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.002)	2152
France	0.009*** (0.003)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.006** (0.003)	1176	0.003 (0.002)	0.003** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.002* (0.001)	1163
Finland	0.028*** (0.005)	0.016** (0.006)	0.022*** (0.007)	0.014** (0.007)	1679	0.011*** (0.001)	0.006** (0.003)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.004* (0.002)	1683
Italy	0.030 (0.019)	0.034** (0.014)	0.043*** (0.016)	0.027** (0.013)	512	0.017*** (0.005)	0.014*** (0.004)	0.017*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)	511
United Kingdom	0.012** (0.006)	0.017*** (0.005)	0.020*** (0.006)	0.017*** (0.004)	1612	0.008*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	1605
Sweden	0.057*** (0.005)	0.041*** (0.004)	0.046*** (0.006)	0.037*** (0.004)	1709	0.034*** (0.003)	0.027*** (0.003)	0.027*** (0.003)	0.024*** (0.003)	1708
Israel	0.001 (0.014)	0.022* (0.013)	0.009 (0.013)	0.024* (0.013)	1576	-0.001 (0.006)	0.007 (0.005)	0.003 (0.006)	0.008* (0.004)	1538
Spain	0.024*** (0.009)	0.023*** (0.009)	0.018 (0.012)	0.020*** (0.007)	799	0.012*** (0.004)	0.007* (0.004)	0.008 (0.005)	0.007** (0.004)	762
Portugal	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.008)	0.004 (0.010)	0.002 (0.008)	802	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.002)	802
Greece	0.004 (0.009)	0.008** (0.004)	0.006 (0.005)	0.009*** (0.003)	1425	0.000 (0.003)	0.003** (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.003*** (0.001)	1425
Slovenia	0.006 (0.008)	0.004 (0.006)	0.015*** (0.005)	0.000 (0.007)	957	0.002 (0.002)	0.002 (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.003)	970
Czech Republic	0.023** (0.012)	0.026*** (0.009)	0.021** (0.009)	0.016** (0.007)	822	0.011** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.008** (0.003)	813
Hungary	0.013** (0.006)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.007 (0.005)	0.003* (0.001)	1103	0.005** (0.002)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.004** (0.002)	0.002** (0.001)	1143
Poland	0.032*** (0.006)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.022*** (0.005)	0.016*** (0.004)	1409	0.015*** (0.003)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.008*** (0.001)	1411
Total (of 22) Positive Coeff.	22	22	22	22		21	22	21	20	
Total sig. (p<.1)	17	20	17	20		17	19	18	20	
Total sig. if drop ² (p<.1)	17	19	18	18		17	19	18	18	

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$ Each model is estimated using a full set of benchmark controls (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT.

2. The last row in the table counts the number of significant coefficients if the *income* variable, the central bottleneck in terms of number of observations for most countries, is replaced by a variable measuring satisfaction with the current level of household income. The latter variable (see text fn. 23 for discussion) yields on average about 20-40% more observations per country

Figure B1: GDP per capita and the Effect of Education on Attitudes Toward Immigration:
 Marginal effects of educational attainment on support for immigration¹



Regression equations, robust standard errors in parentheses:

Immigration from Poorer Countries Outside Europe: $\hat{Y} = 0.0001108 + (-0.000000876 \text{ GDP})$
 (0.00000028)

Immigration from Richer Countries Outside Europe: $\hat{Y} = -0.0029948 + (0.00000112 \text{ GDP})$
 (0.000000349)

¹ The chart excludes Luxemburg, which is a clear outlier in terms of GDP per capita. Note that the pattern looks substantively identical if we include Luxemburg and plot against LN(GDP per capita).

Table B6: Skill-Level and Immigration Preference by Source: Full ESS Sample

Dependent variable: Favor Immigration from ...	High/Low Skill Distinction				Disaggregated Skill Levels			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
skill345	0.076*** (0.009)	0.058*** (0.009)	0.067*** (0.009)	0.054*** (0.008)				
skill2					0.009 (0.015)	0.005 (0.012)	-0.004 (0.013)	0.005 (0.011)
skill3					0.073*** (0.018)	0.047*** (0.015)	0.051*** (0.018)	0.046*** (0.015)
skill4					0.110*** (0.023)	0.100*** (0.023)	0.089*** (0.024)	0.098*** (0.021)
skill5					0.106*** (0.024)	0.066*** (0.021)	0.073*** (0.021)	0.054*** (0.020)
Age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.031*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.029*** (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)	-0.030*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.028*** (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)
Income	0.008*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)
native	-0.067*** (0.021)	-0.048*** (0.017)	-0.023 (0.019)	-0.019 (0.016)	-0.066*** (0.021)	-0.047*** (0.017)	-0.022 (0.019)	-0.018 (0.016)
minority area	0.006 (0.005)	0.018*** (0.005)	0.007 (0.005)	0.014*** (0.005)	0.006 (0.005)	0.018*** (0.005)	0.007 (0.005)	0.015*** (0.005)
partisan right	-0.010*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.010*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)
Observations	25100	25231	25045	25125	25100	25231	25045	25125
Log likelihood	-10606.04	-8710.84	-9158.53	-7949.90	-10598.30	-8692.84	-9149.46	-7929.48
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.09

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

Table B7: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source: Full ESS Sample

Dependent variable: Favor Immigration from...	High/Low Skill Distinction and Educational Attainment				Disaggregated Skill Levels and Educational Attainment			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
educational attainment	0.020*** (0.003)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.021*** (0.003)	0.019*** (0.002)	0.020*** (0.003)	0.018*** (0.003)	0.021*** (0.003)	0.018*** (0.002)
skill345	0.049*** (0.009)	0.031*** (0.009)	0.037*** (0.009)	0.027*** (0.008)				
skill2					0.000 (0.015)	-0.004 (0.012)	-0.014 (0.013)	-0.003 (0.011)
skill3					0.045*** (0.017)	0.022 (0.014)	0.021 (0.017)	0.019 (0.013)
skill4					0.052** (0.021)	0.044** (0.020)	0.028 (0.023)	0.040** (0.018)
skill5					0.067*** (0.023)	0.031 (0.019)	0.032 (0.021)	0.019 (0.018)
Age	-0.001** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.031*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.028*** (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)	-0.030*** (0.008)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.028*** (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)
Income	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)
Native	-0.060*** (0.020)	-0.042** (0.017)	-0.017 (0.018)	-0.014 (0.015)	-0.059*** (0.020)	-0.042** (0.017)	-0.017 (0.018)	-0.014 (0.015)
minority area	0.006 (0.005)	0.018*** (0.005)	0.007 (0.005)	0.015*** (0.005)	0.006 (0.005)	0.019*** (0.005)	0.007 (0.005)	0.015*** (0.005)
Partisan right	-0.009*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.010*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)
Observations	24996	25126	24941	25021	24996	25126	24941	25021
Log likelihood	-10515.16	-8622.26	-9058.73	-7851.90	-10513.27	-8618.07	-9056.15	-7847.09
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

**Table B8: Skill-level, Education, and Immigration Attitudes by Source:
In- and Out-of- Labor Force Sub-Samples**

	Dependent Variable ¹ : Favor Immigration from ...			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Full ESS sample				
educational attainment	0.023*** (0.003)	0.020*** (0.002)	0.023*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.002)
Observations	28733	28878	28671	28761
Log likelihood	-11697.06	-9619.11	-10009.90	-8742.85
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09
In Labor Force Sample²				
educational attainment	0.029*** (0.003)	0.023*** (0.003)	0.028*** (0.003)	0.022*** (0.003)
Observations	17655	17724	17624	17660
Log likelihood	-7366.07	-6316.86	-6451.53	-5737.31
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09
Out of Labor Force Sample³				
educational attainment	0.015*** (0.005)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.016*** (0.004)	0.014*** (0.003)
Observations	11078	11154	11047	11101
Log likelihood	-4268.14	-3237.24	-3511.30	-2947.82
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.11
Unemployed all				
educational attainment	0.020 (0.013)	0.007 (0.011)	0.029*** (0.010)	-0.000 (0.012)
Observations	1575	1579	1567	1559
Log likelihood	-674.63	-600.18	-617.05	-554.11
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.11
Unemployed Actively looking only				
educational attainment	0.023 (0.016)	0.007 (0.017)	0.031** (0.014)	0.001 (0.017)
Observations	1010	1013	1008	1007
Log likelihood	-441.94	-402.94	-412.29	-366.52
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.11

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of benchmark controls and country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

2. Includes those currently employed in paid work and those temporarily unemployed.

3. Includes those permanently disabled or retired, students, and those doing housework and caring for children at home.

Table B9: The College “Plateau” Effect in Attitudes Toward Immigration

	Dependent Variable: Favor Immigration from ...			
	Richer European	Poorer European	Richer Countries Outside Europe	Poorer Countries Outside Europe
Model No. ¹	1	2	3	4
ELEMENTARY	-0.003 (0.013)	-0.013 (0.009)	-0.011 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.011)
HIGHSCHOOL	0.024*** (0.008)	0.005 (0.008)	0.025*** (0.008)	0.008 (0.007)
COLLEGE	0.096*** (0.011)	0.094*** (0.012)	0.104*** (0.012)	0.088*** (0.011)
PHD	0.112*** (0.017)	0.063*** (0.015)	0.103*** (0.015)	0.074*** (0.016)
age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)
gender	-0.035*** (0.008)	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.026*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.006)
income	0.007*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)
native	-0.070*** (0.017)	-0.053*** (0.015)	-0.041** (0.018)	-0.030** (0.014)
minority area	0.017*** (0.005)	0.022*** (0.004)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.015*** (0.004)
Partisan right	-0.009*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)
Observations	28733	28878	28671	28761
Log likelihood	-11679.45	-9582.87	-9988.94	-8715.43
Pseudo R-squared	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.

Table B11: Education, Cultural Tolerance, and Economic Literacy

Model No. ¹	Dependent Variable: Favor Immigration from Poorer European Countries							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
educational attainment	0.020*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.002)	0.012*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.003 (0.002)	0.003 (0.002)
Antihate		0.006*** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
multiculturalism			0.044*** (0.003)	0.041*** (0.003)	0.028*** (0.003)	0.025*** (0.003)	0.023*** (0.003)	0.024*** (0.003)
immigrant_friends				0.037*** (0.004)	0.026*** (0.004)	0.024*** (0.004)	0.020*** (0.004)	0.025*** (0.005)
Culture					0.022*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)	0.015*** (0.002)
Crime						-0.011*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.009*** (0.002)
Economy							0.014*** (0.001)	0.015*** (0.002)
skill345								0.012 (0.008)
Age	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Gender	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.011 (0.007)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.010* (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.006)
Income	0.005*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.003* (0.002)	0.003* (0.001)	0.003** (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)	0.004** (0.002)
Native	-0.054*** (0.016)	-0.053*** (0.015)	-0.047*** (0.015)	-0.023* (0.013)	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.009 (0.012)	-0.002 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)
minority area	0.021*** (0.004)	0.023*** (0.004)	0.019*** (0.004)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.013*** (0.004)	0.011** (0.005)
partisan right	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.001)	-0.011*** (0.001)	-0.011*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.007*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)
Observations	28878	28080	27974	27920	27310	26910	26374	22965
Log likelihood	-9619.11	-9369.66	-8979.03	-8846.13	-8368.78	-8105.83	-7850.33	-7014.75
Pseudo R-squared	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20

1. Probit estimations: coefficients are estimated marginal effects ($\partial F/\partial x_k$), i.e. the marginal effect on $\Pr(y=1)$ given a unit increase in the value of the relevant (continuous) regressor (x_k), holding all other regressors at their respective sample means. The discrete change in the probability is reported for binary regressors. Robust standard errors, adjusted for potential regional clustering, in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$. Each model includes a full set of country dummies (coefficients not shown here). Cases weighted by DWEIGHT and PWEIGHT.