Dear CRI Participant,

The following 'Methods Section' is taken from a published study this is re-written in a way that maintains identical methods, but anonymizes it from the original study. We will reveal the original study after you submit your replication results. Please note that the original paper theoretically argued and cited reasons for research choices and conducted several sensitivity analyses with country-level variables that we have purposefully omitted here. *We want you to focus on reproducing the procedure described and verifying their conclusions in your replication.* If you feel ideally that you require more information to create these models, please just use your best judgement or whatever your standard decision might with the given information. In other words, treat what is below and in the data as the 'universe' of information available to you to reconstruct this study and then do your best. Thank you again for your participation.

Your goal is to produce two tables representing the impact of *Immigrant Stock* and *Change in Immigrant Stock* on policy attitudes - reported survey responses regarding the ideal role of government in various social policies. We ask that participants use a style following our preformatted template attached to the email 'Replication Template Anon' for reporting results of the various models and then save in any spreadsheet format (.xls, .csv, etc) that we can easily copy and paste (for example, no .pdf files please). Please include the significance starts in addition to the z-statistics, even though both indicate the p-value, we want you to follow what is 'standard practice' in the literature and draw your conclusions from this. After producing the tables, please compare your results to the descriptive results found in the Results section below. Please indicate if you support the descriptive results in a short written summary and please share your code, including the software and version, and any other tools you incorporated in the replication of this study.

Again, all materials and data are available in the Shared Folder.

Methods

<In the following measured variables are italicized and capitalized throughout.>

Four policy attitudes are analyzed as dependent variables, taken from the *International Social Survey Program* (ISSP). These questions start with (in verbatim English), "On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government's responsibility to . . . ". Then there is a module of questions from which we draw variables in the social welfare related domains of, "... provide a decent standard of living for the old" we label this *Old Age Care*, "... provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed" labeled *Unemployed*, "... reduce income differences between the rich and the poor" labeled *Reduce Income Differences*, and "... provide a job for everyone who wants one" labeled *Jobs*. Respondents chose among ordinal categories of definitely should be, probably should be, probably should not be, and definitely should not be for each. These are collapsed into a dichotomous variable where affirmative answers =1.

The main test variables are two country-level indicators of immigration as an absolute and a relative measure. The absolute measure is *Immigrant Stock* measured as percent foreign-born out of the total population, and the relative measures is *Change in Immigrant Stock* measured as the net migration number of in-migrants minus the number of out-migrants in the last year taken as a percentage of the total population. Both variables are lagged one year behind the dependent variable. Country-level variables that might otherwise influence social welfare policy attitudes are also included as *Social Welfare Expenditures* (the commonly used 'SOCX' variables) as a percentage of GDP and *Employment Rate* (% of active LF).

A range of individual-level variables expected to uniquely influence social welfare policy attitudes are included. These are *Female* (=1, male=0), *Age* and *Age-squared*, education categories (*Primary or less*, *Secondary* and *University or more*; with secondary as reference), and employment categories (*Part-time*, *Not active*, *Active unemployed*, and *Full-time*; with full-time as the reference category).

The ISSP data from 1996 and 2006 are pooled and all thirteen rich democratic welfare states with data for both waves are included. Models employing country and year fixed-effects to account for both the nested structure of individuals in countries and to allow for differences between time points are employed. These models are known as "two-way fixed-effects" models in the econometric literature. These models therefore have dummy variables for countries and years.

Given uncertainties in the relationships between country-level variables, different configurations are tested but all having the same individual-level variables. The main results are reported as odds-ratios and z-statistics. Models are numbered for convenience. Models 1-4 include only *Immigrant Stock*, 5-8 include *Immigrant Stock* and *Social Welfare Expenditures*, 9-12 include *Immigrant Stock* and *Employment Rate*, 13-16 include only *Change in Immigrant Stock*, 17-20 include *Change in Immigrant Stock* and *Social Welfare Expenditures*, and 21-24 include *Change in Immigrant Stock* and *Employment Rate*.

Results

In the first models (1-4) analyzing the impact of *Immigrant Stock*, odd-ratios and significance tests suggest that a one percent increase in *Immigrant Stock* statistically increases the likelihood of agreeing with *Old Age Care* - an increase significantly different from zero. It has no effect on *Unemployment*, so an impact not statistically different from zero. It statistically decreases the likelihood of agreeing with the variables *Reduce Income Differences* and *Jobs*. In the next four models including *Social Welfare Expenditures* (5-8), *Immigrant Stock* shows the exact same pattern of direction and significance across the four dependent variables. In the final four models using *Immigrant Stock* with *Employment Rate* added in (9-12) results remain the same except that *Old Age Care* drops out of significance.

Results for *Change in Immigrant Stock* alone (models 13-16) reveal that it has a statistically significant impact on increasing the likelihood of agreement with *Old Age Care* and *Jobs*, while having a not significantly different from zero impact on *Unemployment* and *Reduce Income Differences*. Models including *Social Welfare Expenditure* (17-20) do not change these results at all. However, addition of *Employment Rate* (21-24) leads to *Change in Immigrant Stock* significantly increasing the likelihood of agreement with all four dependent variables.

This study concludes that there is no systematic impact of immigration on responses to these survey questions, and this is evidence that immigration does not decrease support for the social welfare state.