Online Supporting Materials

This is the Online Appendix of "Can Non-Western University Education Cultivate Immigrant Integration? The Case of Local Enfranchisement of Foreign Residents in Japan."

A Construction of Contextual Data

We follow the procedure below to construct residential context variables:

1. ZIP codes provided by SIFCCT respondents are converted to geographic coordinates using Yahoo! Japan Geocoder API (https://developer.yahoo.co.jp/webapi/map/openlocalplatform/v1/ZIPcodesearch.html). It provides the geographic coordinates of representative location for each ZIP code.

2. The GIS shape file on Densely Inhabited District (DID) in 2010 is downloaded from from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (https://nlftp.mlit.go.jp/ksj/gml/datalist/KsjTmplt-A16.html).

3. The GIS shape file on borders at *machiaza* level in 2010 is downloaded from e-Stat (https://www.e-stat.go.jp).

4. For each ZIP geographic coordinates, search whether it falls within DID. Code "DID Residence" = 1 if such coordinates is found to be contained in DID, 0 if not.

5. For each ZIP geographic coordinates, detect which *machiaza* it is contained in. From the identified *machiaza*, also recover the municipality.

6. Download *machiaza* and municipality level information (2010 Japanese Census) on the percentage of foreigners, the percentage of university graduates, and the proportion of residents living in DID (only at municipality level) from e-Stat. Match them with detected *machiaza* and municipality of each respondent.

B Descriptive Statistics

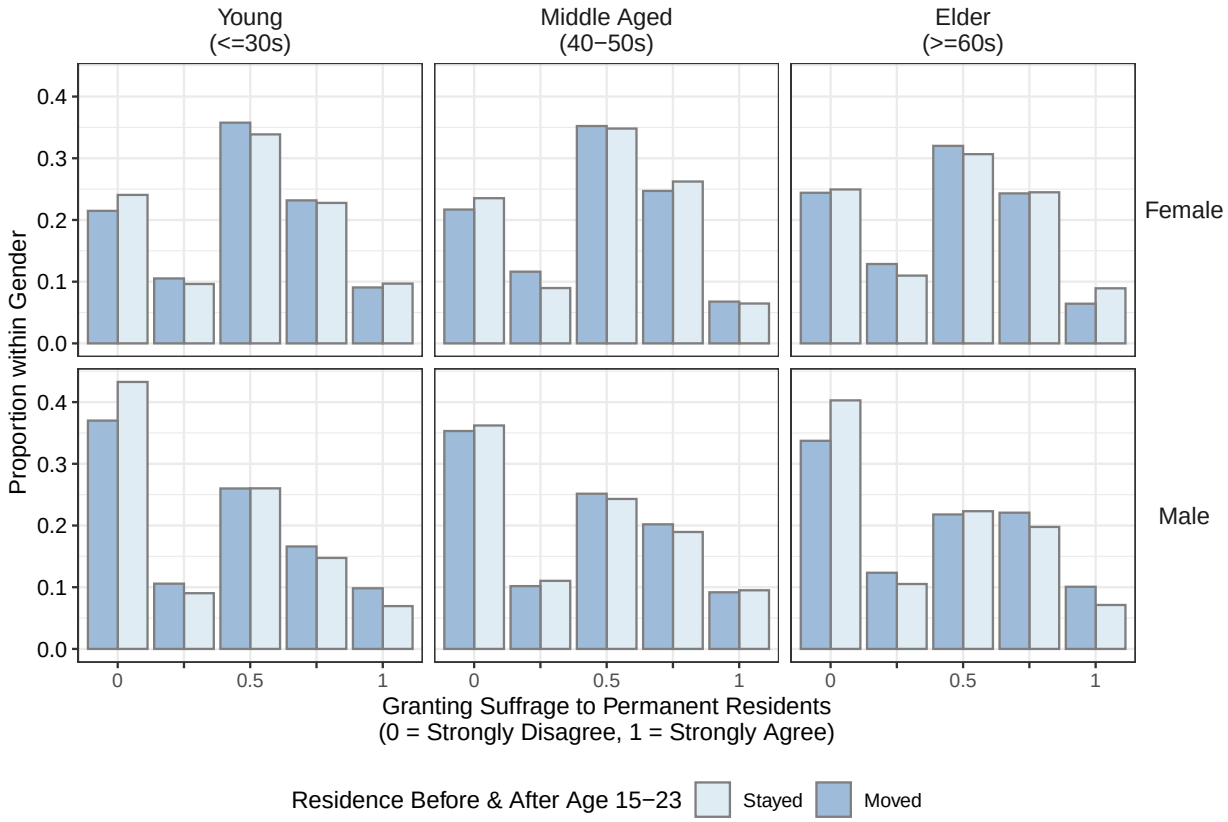


Figure B.1: The distribution of Japanese attitudes toward granting suffrage to foreigners by gender and age.

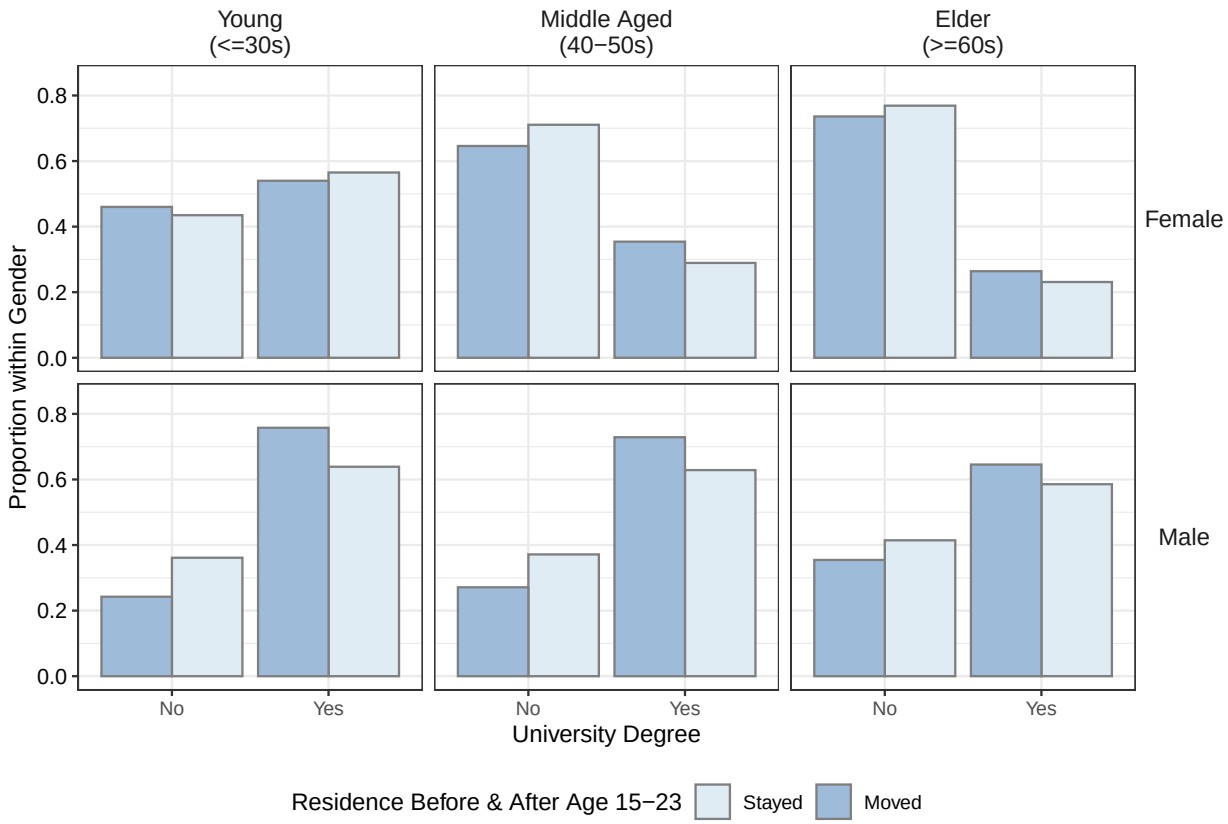


Figure B.2: The distribution of respondents' level of educational attainment by gender and age.

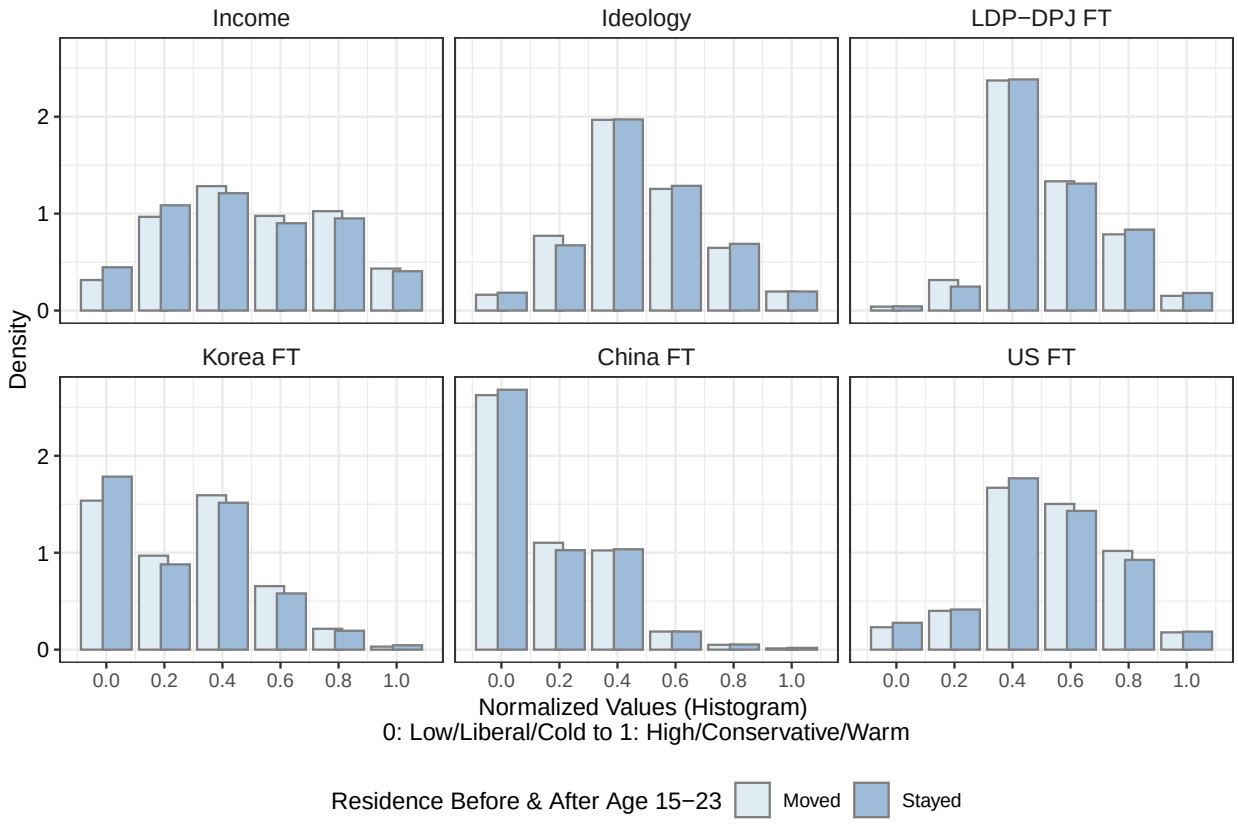


Figure B.3: The distribution of mediator variables

C Detailed regression tables for main results

C.1 OLS

Table C.1: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0345*	−0.0331*	−0.0325*	−0.0327*
	(0.0136)	(0.0137)	(0.0137)	(0.0137)
Gender (male)	−0.1089***	−0.1094***	−0.1096***	−0.1097***
	(0.0108)	(0.0108)	(0.0108)	(0.0108)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013
	(0.0057)	(0.0057)	(0.0057)	(0.0057)
University * Male	0.0341*	0.0340*	0.0343*	0.0343*
	(0.0169)	(0.0170)	(0.0170)	(0.0170)
University * Age	−0.0149	−0.0150	−0.0151	−0.0149
	(0.0092)	(0.0092)	(0.0092)	(0.0092)
University * Male * Age	0.0150	0.0151	0.0150	0.0151
	(0.0118)	(0.0118)	(0.0118)	(0.0118)
Male * Age	0.0107	0.0106	0.0107	0.0106
	(0.0081)	(0.0081)	(0.0081)	(0.0081)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0356	−0.0359	−0.0358	−0.0358
	(0.0294)	(0.0295)	(0.0295)	(0.0296)
DID residence (zip)		0.0065		0.0110
		(0.0092)		(0.0113)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0151*		−0.0129
		(0.0066)		(0.0089)
University % by 10% (zip)		−0.0013		0.0004
		(0.0051)		(0.0073)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0029	−0.0129
			(0.0162)	(0.0198)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			−0.0150	−0.0031
			(0.0093)	(0.0124)
University % by 10% (mun.)			−0.0012	−0.0012
			(0.0074)	(0.0103)
R^2	0.0281	0.0288	0.0285	0.0289
Adj. R^2	0.0246	0.0249	0.0247	0.0246
Num. obs.	7827	7827	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

C.2 Multinomial logit

Table C.2: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	−0.2366***	−0.5074*	−0.2280***	−0.4878*
	(0.1019)	(0.1026)	(0.1029)	(0.1034)
Gender (male)	−0.7822***	−0.7924***	−0.7867***	−0.8027***
	(0.0815)	(0.0853)	(0.0817)	(0.0855)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0267†	−0.0845	0.0274†	−0.0818
	(0.0447)	(0.0464)	(0.0448)	(0.0464)
University * Male	0.3166*	0.3177*	0.3170*	0.3198*
	(0.1256)	(0.1270)	(0.1258)	(0.1272)
University * Age	−0.1114	0.0384	−0.1120	0.0358
	(0.0689)	(0.0701)	(0.0689)	(0.0701)
University * Male * Age	0.0813	0.0493	0.0821	0.0522
	(0.0877)	(0.0884)	(0.0877)	(0.0884)
Male * Age	0.0955	−0.0154	0.0949	−0.0175
	(0.0620)	(0.0634)	(0.0620)	(0.0634)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1575	0.1758	−0.1588	0.1545
	(0.2161)	(0.2144)	(0.2174)	(0.2153)
DID residence (zip)			0.0404	0.0117
			(0.0679)	(0.0677)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.1095*	−0.1045*
			(0.0477)	(0.0494)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0057	−0.0319
			(0.0373)	(0.0370)
AIC	16612.6702	16612.6702	16615.5868	16615.5868
Log Likelihood	−8248.3351	−8248.3351	−8243.7934	−8243.7934
Num. obs.	7827	7827	7827	7827
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table C.3: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	−0.2225***	−0.4957*	−0.2250***	−0.4884*
	(0.1027)	(0.1033)	(0.1029)	(0.1036)
Gender (male)	−0.7863***	−0.8100***	−0.7877***	−0.8149***
	(0.0817)	(0.0857)	(0.0819)	(0.0857)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0273†	−0.0823	0.0267†	−0.0816
	(0.0448)	(0.0464)	(0.0448)	(0.0464)
University * Male	0.3170**	0.3288*	0.3177**	0.3265*
	(0.1257)	(0.1272)	(0.1258)	(0.1273)
University * Age	−0.1124	0.0360	−0.1117	0.0359
	(0.0689)	(0.0701)	(0.0689)	(0.0701)
University * Male * Age	0.0807	0.0515	0.0818	0.0541
	(0.0877)	(0.0884)	(0.0878)	(0.0884)
Male * Age	0.0962	−0.0180	0.0953	−0.0205
	(0.0621)	(0.0634)	(0.0622)	(0.0634)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1593	0.1667	−0.1588	0.1554
	(0.2175)	(0.2150)	(0.2178)	(0.2153)
DID residence (zip)			0.0576†	0.1353
			(0.0821)	(0.0823)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0909*	−0.1365
			(0.0665)	(0.0678)
University % by 10% (zip)			0.0115	−0.0661
			(0.0530)	(0.0525)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0063*	−0.2650	−0.0445**	−0.3924
	(0.1195)	(0.1198)	(0.1434)	(0.1455)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.1130	−0.0532†	−0.0283	0.0716
	(0.0671)	(0.0677)	(0.0917)	(0.0929)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0143	0.0418	−0.0233	0.1103
	(0.0554)	(0.0540)	(0.0759)	(0.0746)
AIC	16614.2088	16614.2088	16618.2864	16618.2864
Log Likelihood	−8243.1044	−8243.1044	−8239.1432	−8239.1432
Num. obs.	7827	7827	7827	7827
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

D Robustness Checks with Matching

D.1 Matching procedure

In the matching procedure, we first split the dataset into four subsets by exact match on two characteristics, gender and survey month before and after August 2012. While the first criterion is obvious, for the second criterion, it is known that there were external events that raised the tensions in territorial issues with both China and Korea significantly. These events subsequently led to significant drop in the feelings toward South Korea and China among Japanese public (Igarashi 2018). Since feelings toward Korea and China are critical mediator variables for analysis, we believe exact matching on before/after status for those events would help to reduce bias in causal effect estimation. Then, within each subset, we enforce the exact matching of fresh/panel characteristics[1] and DID residence and the near exact matching of age (i.e., only up to 3 years apart is allowed, this is to reflect the situation where they attend the same college together). We also enforce standardized difference in means to be smaller than 0.01 for the following covariates: age, proportion of life living at the current ZIP code, years of living at the current ZIP code, proportion of DID (area-wise) in one's municipality, survey month, and percentage of foreigners, raw foreigner population, raw population, percentage of university graduates, and raw population of university graduates in one's both neighborhood and municipality. The integer programming solver looks for the solution of matched pairs that satisfies all the above constraints and retains as many treated samples as possible. [2]

We apply geographic distance adjustment by minimizing the following function subject to pair matching (i.e., respondent in treated and control groups to be matched at most once without replacement) and all the above constraints:

$$\sum_{i \in H} \sum_{j \in U} d_{i,j} a_{i,j} - \lambda \sum_{i \in H} \sum_{j \in U} a_{i,j}$$

In the above function, respondent $i \in H$ are high school graduates and respondent $j \in U$ are university graduates. $a_{i,j}$ is an indicator function that equals to 1 if j is matched to i and 0 otherwise. $d_{i,j}$ indicates the geographic distance between ZIP codes provided for i and j in kilometer. λ parameter controls the trade-off between matching and geographic distance, such that "it is preferable to match additional pairs if on average they are at a smaller distance than λ" (Keele, Titiunik, and Zubizarreta 2015, 231). In the current application, we tried different λ values including 50, 100, 200, and 350 kilometers ($\lambda = 200km$ is used for the main result). The smaller λ values achieve finer adjustment in terms of geographic distance, but leave more treated samples unmatched. Separate from λ, we penalize distances over 350 kilometers, which is approximately the median distance between high school graduates and university graduates in SIFCCT.

Figure D.1 illustrates improvements in the balance between high school and university graduates before and after matching. In addition to matching with geographic distance adjustment, we also conduct matching without distance adjustment (which is presented as a "standard matching" result in the main text). Here, we replace $d_{i,j}$ with a rank-based Mahalanobis distance matrix of all standardized continuous covariates (with $\lambda = 1$). It is clear from Figure D.1 that all matching methods improve covariate balance between two

Table D.1: Sizes of Matched Datasets

	Female			Male		
	No Univ.	Univ.	% Matched	No Univ.	Univ.	% Matched
Unmatched	1778	1317	135.0	1778	2954	100.0
Matched without Distance Adjustment	856	856	65.0	1451	1451	81.6
Matched with Lambda = 350km	785	785	59.6	1355	1355	76.2
Matched with Lambda = 200km	692	692	52.5	1201	1201	67.5
Matched with Lambda = 100km	530	530	40.2	934	934	52.5
Matched with Lambda = 50km	406	406	30.8	655	655	36.8

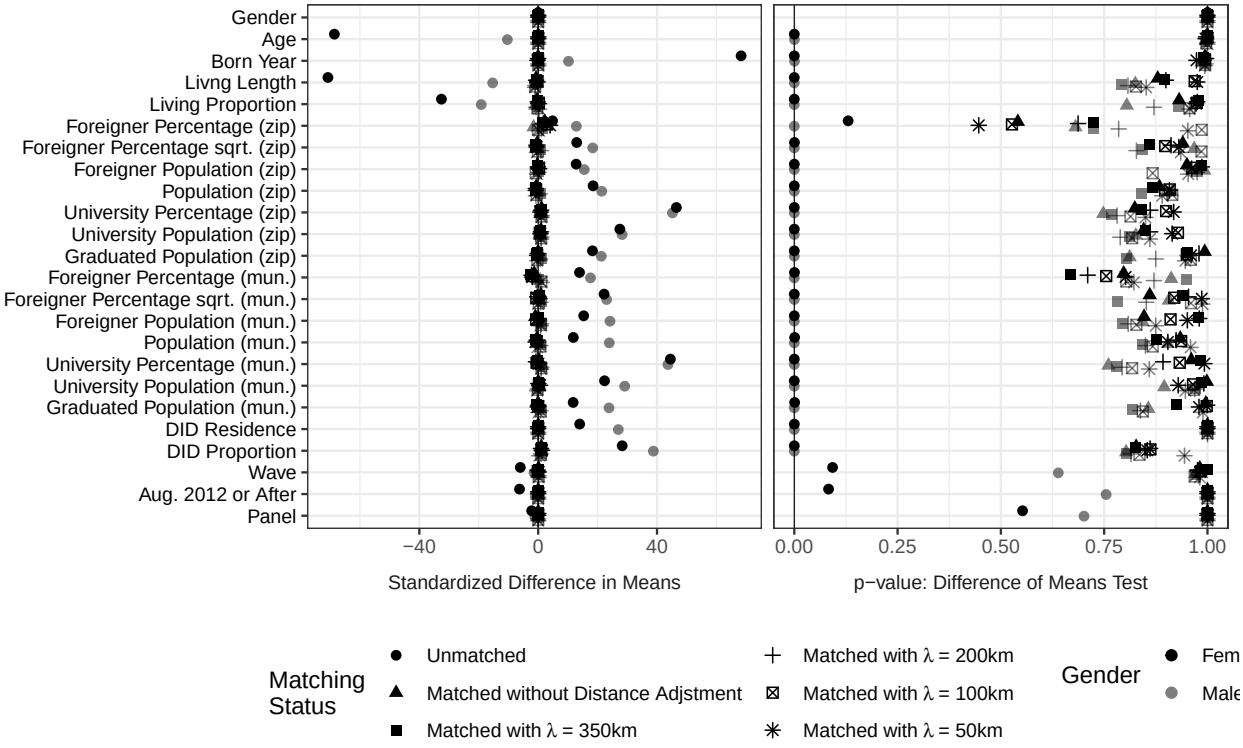


Figure D.1: Improved balance by different matching procedures

groups. The difference in means is reduced substantially, and p-values from the difference of means test are all very high after matching. There is no substantive difference in covariate balance between matching with and without distance adjustment. However, as shown in Table D.1, the former allows us to account for otherwise omitted geographic variables with relatively little loss in matched pairs. The only significant difference between methods are the proportion of retained samples. In the unmatched data, there are 1317 young female university graduates and 1778 male high school graduates. In the matching without distance adjustment, 65.0% of young female university graduates and 81.6% of young male high school graduates found a match. This rate goes down as λ shrinks: for $\lambda = 350km$, the rate is 59.6% for female and 76.2% for male; for $\lambda = 200km$, the rate is 52.5% for female and 67.5% for male; for $\lambda = 100km$, the rate is 40.2% for female and 52.5% for male; for $\lambda = 50km$, the rate is 30.8% for female and 36.8% for male.

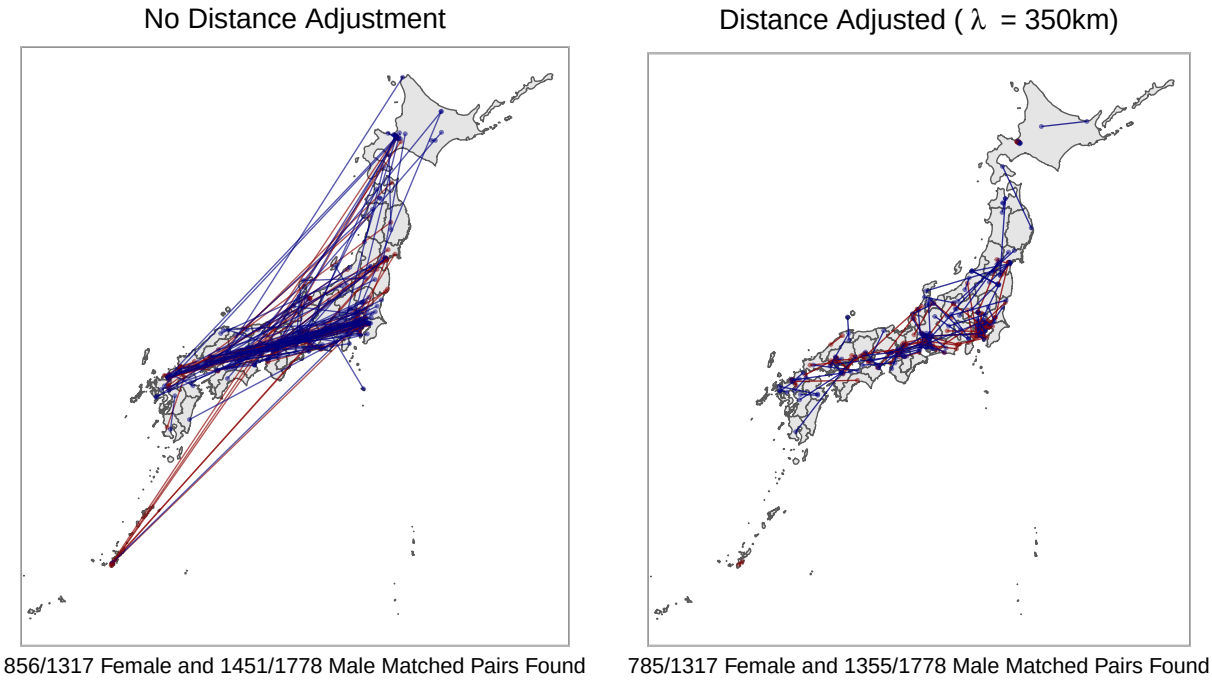


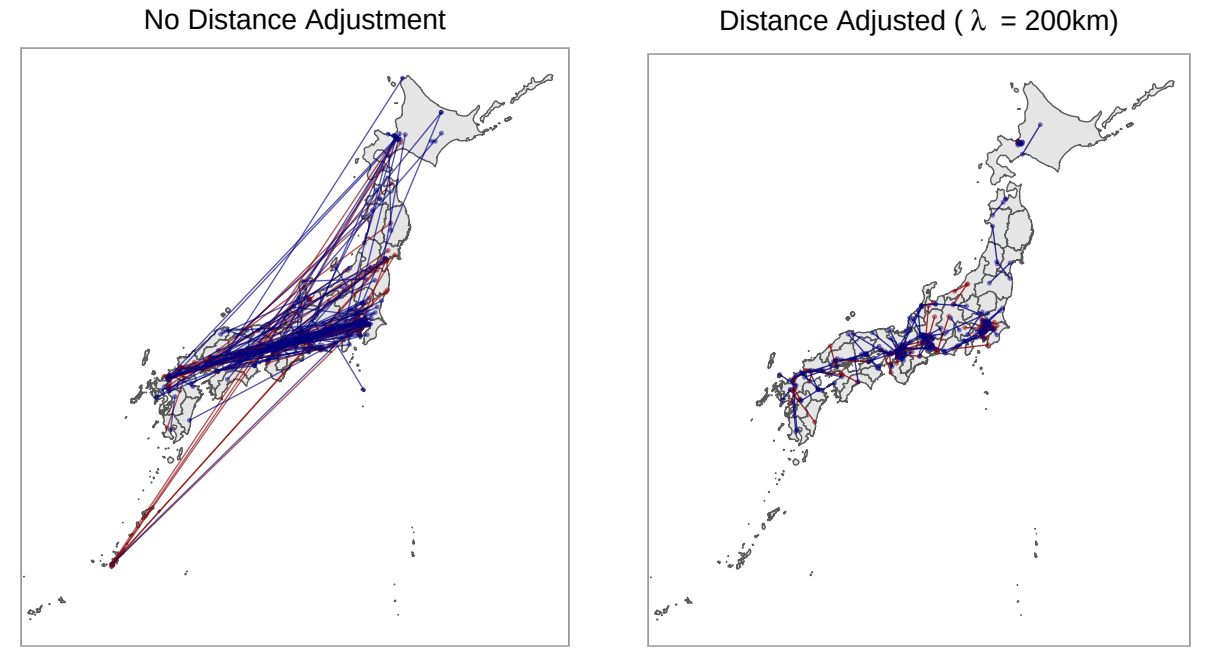
Figure D.2: Improved balance in geographic distance ($\lambda = 350km$)

Figure D.2, D.3, D.4, and D.5 illustrate how the current matching method reduces the geographic distance between matched pairs. Each panel plots randomly sampled 200 matched pairs (400 respondents) on the map of Japan, and connect each pair by the straight line (red is female and blue is male). The left panel shows the outcome from matching without distance adjustment. It shows that lines connects respondent living all across Japan, which raises concern for comparability between matched pairs. The right panel shows the outcome of matching with distance adjustment. It clearly reduces the geographic distance between matched pairs, increases comparability between matched pairs in terms of geographic context, but excludes significant portion of respondents due to incompatibility.

References

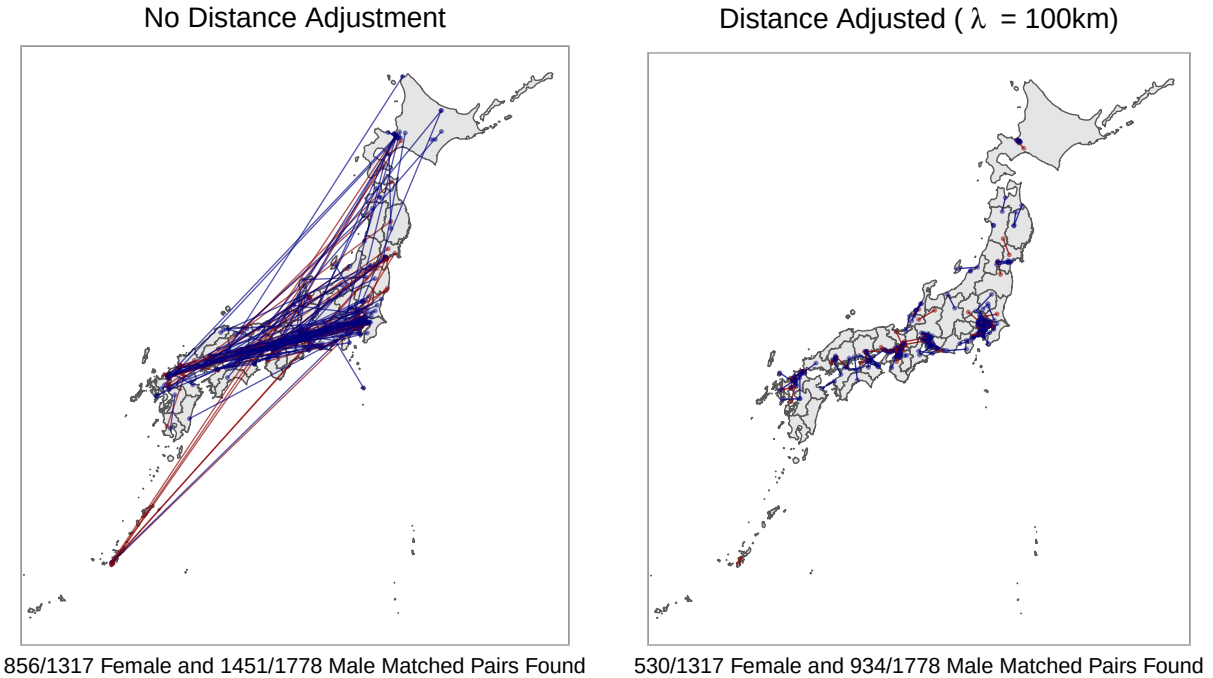
Igarashi, Akira. 2018. "Territorial Conflicts and Japanese Attitudes towards East Asian Countries: Natural Experiments with Foreigners' Landings on Disputed Islands." *Political Psychology* 39 (4): 977–992. https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12460. eprint: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/pops.12460.

Keele, Luke, Rocío Titiunik, and José R. Zubizarreta. 2015. "Enhancing a Geographic Regression Discontinuity Design through Matching to Estimate the Effect of Ballot Initiatives on Voter Turnout." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)* 178, no. 1 (January): 223–239.



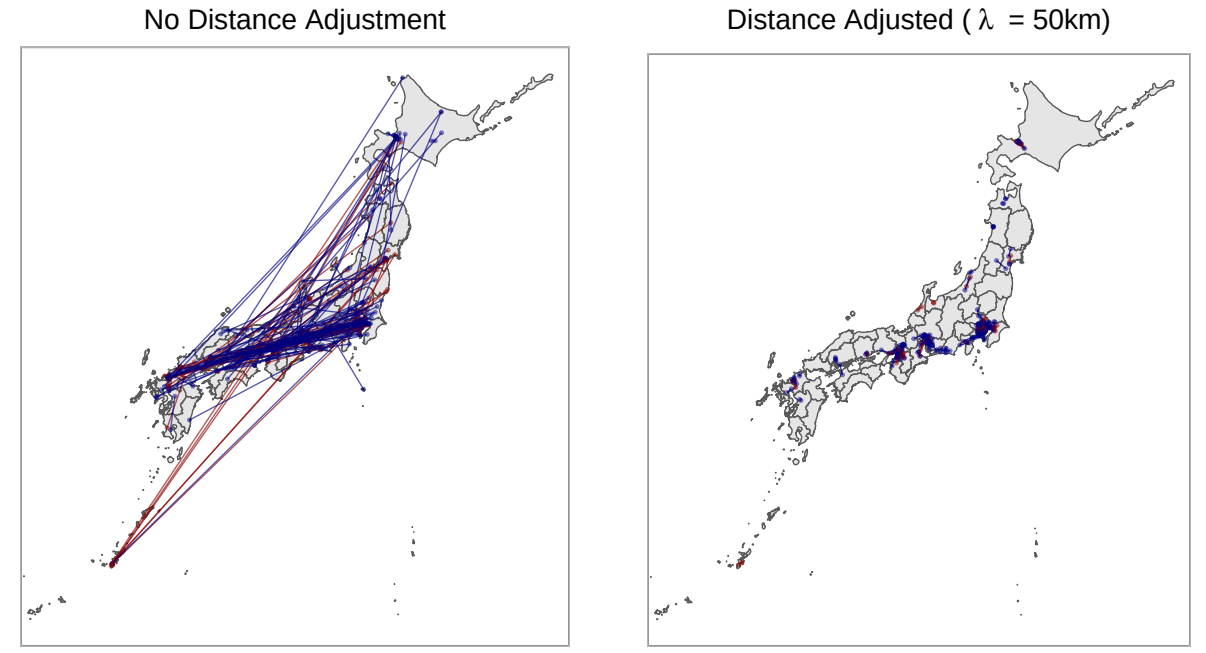
Dots represent randomly sampled 200 matched respondent pairs and lines connect two matched pairs on the map (red = female, blue = male). The left panel shows the matching outcome without geographic distance adjustment and the right panel shows the outcome of matching with geographic distance adjustment.

Figure D.3: Improved balance in geographic distance ($\lambda = 200km$)



Dots represent randomly sampled 200 matched respondent pairs and lines connect two matched pairs on the map (red = female, blue = male). The left panel shows the matching outcome without geographic distance adjustment and the right panel shows the outcome of matching with geographic distance adjustment.

Figure D.4: Improved balance in geographic distance ($\lambda = 100km$)



Dots represent randomly sampled 200 matched respondent pairs and lines connect two matched pairs on the map (red = female, blue = male). The left panel shows the matching outcome without geographic distance adjustment and the right panel shows the outcome of matching with geographic distance adjustment.

Figure D.5: Improved balance in geographic distance ($\lambda = 50km$)

D.2 Main Results with Standard Matching

Table D.2: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, standard matching)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0244	−0.0244	−0.0244	−0.0246
	(0.0173)	(0.0173)	(0.0173)	(0.0174)
Gender (male)	−0.1009***	−0.1011***	−0.1014***	−0.1014***
	(0.0146)	(0.0148)	(0.0148)	(0.0148)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0011	0.0010	0.0012	0.0011
	(0.0086)	(0.0086)	(0.0086)	(0.0086)
University * Male	0.0255	0.0256	0.0256	0.0257
	(0.0215)	(0.0215)	(0.0215)	(0.0215)
University * Age	−0.0079	−0.0080	−0.0080	−0.0081
	(0.0123)	(0.0123)	(0.0123)	(0.0123)
University * Male * Age	0.0071	0.0071	0.0072	0.0073
	(0.0155)	(0.0155)	(0.0155)	(0.0155)
Male * Age	0.0104	0.0105	0.0102	0.0103
	(0.0107)	(0.0107)	(0.0107)	(0.0107)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0388	0.0399	0.0376	0.0373
	(0.0399)	(0.0400)	(0.0401)	(0.0401)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0018		0.0037
		(0.0121)		(0.0153)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0076		−0.0176
		(0.0097)		(0.0139)
University % by 10% (zip)		0.0031		0.0054
		(0.0076)		(0.0108)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0112	−0.0139
			(0.0213)	(0.0269)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			0.0060	0.0223
			(0.0133)	(0.0183)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0003	−0.0040
			(0.0106)	(0.0147)
R^2	0.0233	0.0234	0.0234	0.0239
Adj. R^2	0.0173	0.0168	0.0168	0.0166
Num. obs.	4614	4614	4614	4614

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.3: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, standard matching): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	-0.1724^{***}	-0.5601	-0.1723^{***}	-0.5631
	(0.1325)	(0.1357)	(0.1325)	(0.1358)
Gender (male)	-0.7240^{***}	-0.8545^{***}	-0.7233^{***}	-0.8804^{***}
	(0.1133)	(0.1196)	(0.1145)	(0.1207)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0481	-0.0174	0.0472	-0.0094
	(0.0664)	(0.0712)	(0.0668)	(0.0714)
University * Male	0.2811^{*}	$0.3444^{\dagger}$	0.2809^{*}	$0.3476^{\dagger}$
	(0.1612)	(0.1637)	(0.1613)	(0.1638)
University * Age	-0.0851	0.0408	-0.0850	0.0378
	(0.0922)	(0.0959)	(0.0922)	(0.0960)
University * Male * Age	0.0497	0.0905	0.0495	0.0955
	(0.1151)	(0.1174)	(0.1151)	(0.1175)
Male * Age	0.0647	-0.0785	0.0654	-0.0853
	(0.0817)	(0.0855)	(0.0820)	(0.0858)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.3168^{*}	0.7419	0.3238^{*}	0.7359
	(0.2992)	(0.2962)	(0.3000)	(0.2965)
DID residence (zip)			0.0224	-0.0388
			(0.0887)	(0.0886)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			$-0.0319^{\dagger}$	-0.1246
			(0.0689)	(0.0697)
University % by 10% (zip)			0.0086	-0.0194
			(0.0564)	(0.0555)
AIC	9829.3582	9829.3582	9835.4466	9835.4466
Log Likelihood	-4856.6791	-4856.6791	-4853.7233	-4853.7233
Num. obs.	4614	4614	4614	4614
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.4: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, standard matching): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	−0.1726***	−0.5611	−0.1731***	−0.5640
	(0.1324)	(0.1357)	(0.1327)	(0.1359)
Gender (male)	−0.7258***	−0.8742***	−0.7250***	−0.8874***
	(0.1140)	(0.1207)	(0.1147)	(0.1210)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0489	−0.0130	0.0477	−0.0085
	(0.0666)	(0.0714)	(0.0669)	(0.0714)
University * Male	0.2813*	0.3462†	0.2816*	0.3487†
	(0.1611)	(0.1637)	(0.1614)	(0.1639)
University * Age	−0.0853	0.0391	−0.0859	0.0364
	(0.0921)	(0.0960)	(0.0922)	(0.0960)
University * Male * Age	0.0503	0.0929	0.0513	0.0975
	(0.1151)	(0.1175)	(0.1152)	(0.1175)
Male * Age	0.0636	−0.0830	0.0635	−0.0877
	(0.0819)	(0.0858)	(0.0822)	(0.0858)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.3062*	0.7404	0.3071*	0.7308
	(0.3006)	(0.2970)	(0.3006)	(0.2970)
DID residence (zip)			0.0424	0.0972
			(0.1095)	(0.1101)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0746*	−0.2302
			(0.0987)	(0.0995)
University % by 10% (zip)			0.0352	−0.0685
			(0.0787)	(0.0786)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0010*	−0.3243	−0.0408*	−0.4089
	(0.1578)	(0.1581)	(0.1931)	(0.1962)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0326	0.0049	0.1024	0.2154
	(0.0967)	(0.0971)	(0.1335)	(0.1347)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0199	0.0559	−0.0491	0.1286
	(0.0799)	(0.0783)	(0.1070)	(0.1078)
AIC	9835.3615	9835.3615	9839.8440	9839.8440
Log Likelihood	−4853.6807	−4853.6807	−4849.9220	−4849.9220
Num. obs.	4614	4614	4614	4614
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

D.3 Main Results with Matching ($\lambda = 350km$)

Table D.5: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, matching with $\lambda = 350km$)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0237	−0.0237	−0.0237	−0.0237
	(0.0181)	(0.0181)	(0.0181)	(0.0181)
Gender (male)	−0.0929***	−0.0949***	−0.0944***	−0.0947***
	(0.0154)	(0.0155)	(0.0155)	(0.0156)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0025	−0.0019	−0.0021	−0.0020
	(0.0092)	(0.0093)	(0.0093)	(0.0093)
University * Male	0.0158	0.0158	0.0158	0.0158
	(0.0223)	(0.0223)	(0.0223)	(0.0224)
University * Age	−0.0074	−0.0074	−0.0073	−0.0073
	(0.0131)	(0.0131)	(0.0131)	(0.0132)
University * Male * Age	0.0045	0.0045	0.0047	0.0047
	(0.0163)	(0.0163)	(0.0163)	(0.0164)
Male * Age	0.0130	0.0125	0.0124	0.0123
	(0.0114)	(0.0114)	(0.0114)	(0.0114)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0430	0.0409	0.0395	0.0393
	(0.0407)	(0.0408)	(0.0408)	(0.0408)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0083		−0.0061
		(0.0125)		(0.0157)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		0.0013		−0.0054
		(0.0087)		(0.0117)
University % by 10% (zip)		−0.0046		−0.0019
		(0.0074)		(0.0102)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0110	−0.0047
			(0.0218)	(0.0273)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			0.0107	0.0158
			(0.0127)	(0.0167)
University % by 10% (mun.)			−0.0073	−0.0054
			(0.0106)	(0.0143)
R^2	0.0218	0.0222	0.0223	0.0224
Adj. R^2	0.0154	0.0150	0.0151	0.0146
Num. obs.	4280	4280	4280	4280

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.6: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 350km$): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	-0.1550^{**}	-0.4082	-0.1551^{**}	-0.4107
	(0.1366)	(0.1389)	(0.1366)	(0.1389)
Gender (male)	-0.6468^{***}	-0.7075^{***}	-0.6606^{***}	-0.7540^{***}
	(0.1168)	(0.1210)	(0.1181)	(0.1223)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0063	-0.1007	0.0110	-0.0893
	(0.0698)	(0.0734)	(0.0699)	(0.0733)
University * Male	0.1901	0.2103	0.1904	0.2135
	(0.1661)	(0.1683)	(0.1661)	(0.1683)
University * Age	-0.0821	0.0909	-0.0824	0.0888
	(0.0975)	(0.1003)	(0.0974)	(0.1003)
University * Male * Age	0.0318	0.0526	0.0323	0.0583
	(0.1205)	(0.1223)	(0.1205)	(0.1223)
Male * Age	0.0976	-0.0059	0.0935	-0.0172
	(0.0851)	(0.0884)	(0.0852)	(0.0884)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.4482	0.2880	0.4317	0.2727
	(0.2980)	(0.3080)	(0.2990)	(0.3083)
DID residence (zip)			-0.0162	-0.0708
			(0.0908)	(0.0914)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			$0.0115^{\dagger}$	-0.1067
			(0.0642)	(0.0613)
University % by 10% (zip)			-0.0406	-0.0815
			(0.0534)	(0.0540)
AIC	9143.2694	9143.2694	9144.8164	9144.8164
Log Likelihood	-4513.6347	-4513.6347	-4508.4082	-4508.4082
Num. obs.	4280	4280	4280	4280
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.7: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 350km$): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	-0.1548^{**}	-0.4108	-0.1550^{**}	-0.4126
	(0.1366)	(0.1389)	(0.1365)	(0.1390)
Gender (male)	-0.6567^{***}	-0.7549^{***}	-0.6591^{***}	-0.7656^{***}
	(0.1177)	(0.1222)	(0.1183)	(0.1228)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0088	-0.0905	0.0099	-0.0886
	(0.0699)	(0.0735)	(0.0700)	(0.0733)
University * Male	0.1901	0.2139	0.1901	0.2157
	(0.1662)	(0.1683)	(0.1662)	(0.1683)
University * Age	-0.0812	0.0869	-0.0813	0.0858
	(0.0975)	(0.1004)	(0.0974)	(0.1003)
University * Male * Age	0.0323	0.0586	0.0326	0.0640
	(0.1207)	(0.1223)	(0.1206)	(0.1223)
Male * Age	0.0942	-0.0177	0.0934	-0.0218
	(0.0852)	(0.0885)	(0.0854)	(0.0885)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.4265	0.2673	0.4233	0.2641
	(0.2991)	(0.3078)	(0.2991)	(0.3080)
DID residence (zip)			-0.0164	0.0508
			(0.1107)	(0.1138)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			$-0.0075^{\dagger}$	-0.1494
			(0.0862)	(0.0826)
University % by 10% (zip)			-0.0153	-0.0517
			(0.0724)	(0.0735)
DID proportion (mun.)	$-0.0013^{\dagger}$	-0.2928	$0.0153^{\dagger}$	-0.3395
	(0.1615)	(0.1616)	(0.1959)	(0.2005)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0453	-0.0150	0.0513	0.1230
	(0.0925)	(0.0916)	(0.1226)	(0.1215)
University % by 10% (mun.)	-0.0668	-0.0736	-0.0528	-0.0206
	(0.0785)	(0.0771)	(0.1036)	(0.1031)
AIC	9143.3037	9143.3037	9151.4122	9151.4122
Log Likelihood	-4507.6518	-4507.6518	-4505.7061	-4505.7061
Num. obs.	4280	4280	4280	4280
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

D.4 Main Results with Matching ($\lambda = 200km$): THIS IS THE RESULT PRESENTED IN THE MAIN TEXT ROBUSTNESS CHECK

Table D.8: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, matching with $\lambda = 200km$)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0276	−0.0275	−0.0275	−0.0275
	(0.0194)	(0.0194)	(0.0194)	(0.0194)
Gender (male)	−0.0976***	−0.0981***	−0.0967***	−0.0975***
	(0.0165)	(0.0166)	(0.0166)	(0.0167)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0054	−0.0052	−0.0056	−0.0052
	(0.0099)	(0.0099)	(0.0099)	(0.0099)
University * Male	0.0171	0.0171	0.0170	0.0171
	(0.0239)	(0.0239)	(0.0239)	(0.0239)
University * Age	−0.0121	−0.0121	−0.0120	−0.0122
	(0.0141)	(0.0141)	(0.0141)	(0.0141)
University * Male * Age	0.0107	0.0106	0.0106	0.0109
	(0.0175)	(0.0176)	(0.0175)	(0.0176)
Male * Age	0.0173	0.0171	0.0174	0.0170
	(0.0122)	(0.0122)	(0.0122)	(0.0122)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0397	0.0389	0.0376	0.0369
	(0.0438)	(0.0439)	(0.0439)	(0.0440)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0050		−0.0047
		(0.0135)		(0.0173)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		0.0013		−0.0092
		(0.0092)		(0.0126)
University % by 10% (zip)		−0.0011		−0.0049
		(0.0077)		(0.0107)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0074	−0.0025
			(0.0233)	(0.0298)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			0.0130	0.0214
			(0.0133)	(0.0176)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0014	0.0063
			(0.0110)	(0.0150)
R^2	0.0267	0.0267	0.0269	0.0272
Adj. R^2	0.0194	0.0187	0.0189	0.0184
Num. obs.	3786	3786	3786	3786

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.9: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 200km$): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	−0.1888**	−0.3972	−0.1890**	−0.3981
	(0.1458)	(0.1477)	(0.1457)	(0.1476)
Gender (male)	−0.6832***	−0.6968***	−0.6887***	−0.7305***
	(0.1249)	(0.1282)	(0.1259)	(0.1293)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0119*	−0.1570	−0.0099*	−0.1480
	(0.0746)	(0.0782)	(0.0747)	(0.0782)
University * Male	0.2177	0.1554	0.2180	0.1572
	(0.1776)	(0.1790)	(0.1775)	(0.1790)
University * Age	−0.1163	0.1244	−0.1166	0.1229
	(0.1046)	(0.1067)	(0.1045)	(0.1067)
University * Male * Age	0.0695	0.0507	0.0702	0.0551
	(0.1292)	(0.1308)	(0.1292)	(0.1308)
Male * Age	0.1279	0.0490	0.1258	0.0395
	(0.0909)	(0.0947)	(0.0910)	(0.0947)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.4193	0.4131	0.4113	0.3916
	(0.3162)	(0.3264)	(0.3176)	(0.3268)
DID residence (zip)			0.0127	−0.0254
			(0.0979)	(0.0986)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			0.0037	−0.0648
			(0.0669)	(0.0664)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0225	−0.0807
			(0.0561)	(0.0559)
AIC	8051.2164	8051.2164	8058.2648	8058.2648
Log Likelihood	−3967.6082	−3967.6082	−3965.1324	−3965.1324
Num. obs.	3786	3786	3786	3786
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.10: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 200km$): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	-0.1879^{**}	-0.3970	-0.1884^{**}	-0.3978
	(0.1458)	(0.1477)	(0.1457)	(0.1478)
Gender (male)	-0.6754^{***}	-0.7213^{***}	-0.6827^{***}	-0.7377^{***}
	(0.1255)	(0.1292)	(0.1260)	(0.1297)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	-0.0132^{*}	-0.1531	-0.0101^{*}	-0.1479
	(0.0747)	(0.0783)	(0.0748)	(0.0781)
University * Male	0.2165	0.1561	0.2169	0.1575
	(0.1776)	(0.1790)	(0.1775)	(0.1791)
University * Age	-0.1149	0.1235	-0.1161	0.1199
	(0.1045)	(0.1068)	(0.1045)	(0.1067)
University * Male * Age	0.0684	0.0527	0.0705	0.0592
	(0.1293)	(0.1308)	(0.1293)	(0.1308)
Male * Age	0.1291	0.0433	0.1261	0.0365
	(0.0911)	(0.0948)	(0.0912)	(0.0946)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.4073	0.3925	0.4002	0.3790
	(0.3180)	(0.3265)	(0.3185)	(0.3269)
DID residence (zip)			-0.0199	0.1299
			(0.1209)	(0.1247)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			-0.0519	-0.1288
			(0.0893)	(0.0924)
University % by 10% (zip)			-0.0433	-0.1078
			(0.0765)	(0.0766)
DID proportion (mun.)	$0.0658^{\dagger}$	-0.3159	0.0865^{*}	-0.4486
	(0.1721)	(0.1729)	(0.2107)	(0.2186)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0609	0.0407	0.1069	0.1577
	(0.0975)	(0.0964)	(0.1287)	(0.1299)
University % by 10% (mun.)	-0.0179	-0.0128	0.0241	0.0937
	(0.0827)	(0.0799)	(0.1100)	(0.1079)
AIC	8054.9390	8054.9390	8062.5346	8062.5346
Log Likelihood	-3963.4695	-3963.4695	-3961.2673	-3961.2673
Num. obs.	3786	3786	3786	3786
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

D.5 Main Results with Matching ($\lambda = 100km$)

Table D.11: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, matching with $\lambda = 100km$)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0036	−0.0035	−0.0036	−0.0033
	(0.0228)	(0.0228)	(0.0228)	(0.0228)
Gender (male)	−0.0904***	−0.0921***	−0.0896***	−0.0911***
	(0.0191)	(0.0193)	(0.0193)	(0.0193)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0035	−0.0032	−0.0036	−0.0035
	(0.0117)	(0.0118)	(0.0117)	(0.0117)
University * Male	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0049
	(0.0279)	(0.0279)	(0.0279)	(0.0279)
University * Age	−0.0116	−0.0115	−0.0117	−0.0113
	(0.0166)	(0.0166)	(0.0166)	(0.0166)
University * Male * Age	0.0069	0.0070	0.0070	0.0071
	(0.0206)	(0.0206)	(0.0206)	(0.0206)
Male * Age	0.0150	0.0147	0.0151	0.0148
	(0.0143)	(0.0143)	(0.0143)	(0.0143)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0113	0.0107	0.0098	0.0089
	(0.0502)	(0.0503)	(0.0503)	(0.0504)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0062		−0.0063
		(0.0163)		(0.0215)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0063		−0.0220
		(0.0105)		(0.0151)
University % by 10% (zip)		−0.0018		−0.0080
		(0.0085)		(0.0119)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0090	−0.0008
			(0.0277)	(0.0364)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			0.0115	0.0309
			(0.0144)	(0.0199)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0019	0.0099
			(0.0120)	(0.0167)
R^2	0.0236	0.0239	0.0238	0.0250
Adj. R^2	0.0142	0.0134	0.0134	0.0135
Num. obs.	2928	2928	2928	2928

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.12: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 100km$): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	0.0261	−0.1785	0.0267	−0.1773
	(0.1681)	(0.1710)	(0.1681)	(0.1711)
Gender (male)	−0.5556***	−0.6127***	−0.5734***	−0.6377***
	(0.1425)	(0.1472)	(0.1438)	(0.1487)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0054†	−0.1605	0.0093†	−0.1564
	(0.0845)	(0.0901)	(0.0848)	(0.0902)
University * Male	0.0471	0.0755	0.0469	0.0749
	(0.2035)	(0.2060)	(0.2035)	(0.2062)
University * Age	−0.1011	0.1683	−0.1009	0.1692
	(0.1193)	(0.1229)	(0.1194)	(0.1229)
University * Male * Age	0.0565	−0.0801	0.0576	−0.0777
	(0.1482)	(0.1507)	(0.1483)	(0.1507)
Male * Age	0.1096	0.0636	0.1051	0.0573
	(0.1037)	(0.1088)	(0.1039)	(0.1089)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.1253	0.3394	0.1109	0.3317
	(0.3529)	(0.3611)	(0.3548)	(0.3621)
DID residence (zip)			−0.0143	0.0147
			(0.1187)	(0.1168)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0456	−0.1101
			(0.0745)	(0.0764)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0364	−0.0488
			(0.0611)	(0.0611)
AIC	6261.3473	6261.3473	6270.1191	6270.1191
Log Likelihood	−3072.6736	−3072.6736	−3071.0596	−3071.0596
Num. obs.	2928	2928	2928	2928
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.13: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 100km$): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	0.0265	−0.1783	0.0289	−0.1762
	(0.1679)	(0.1709)	(0.1680)	(0.1711)
Gender (male)	−0.5535***	−0.6298***	−0.5665***	−0.6381***
	(0.1436)	(0.1481)	(0.1440)	(0.1488)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.0053†	−0.1572	0.0072†	−0.1576
	(0.0848)	(0.0900)	(0.0850)	(0.0899)
University * Male	0.0464	0.0771	0.0435	0.0744
	(0.2034)	(0.2061)	(0.2036)	(0.2062)
University * Age	−0.1011	0.1661	−0.0987	0.1675
	(0.1192)	(0.1227)	(0.1193)	(0.1227)
University * Male * Age	0.0569	−0.0765	0.0569	−0.0726
	(0.1483)	(0.1505)	(0.1484)	(0.1506)
Male * Age	0.1095	0.0569	0.1071	0.0509
	(0.1041)	(0.1088)	(0.1043)	(0.1087)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.1140	0.3153	0.1038	0.3104
	(0.3550)	(0.3616)	(0.3554)	(0.3624)
DID residence (zip)			−0.0401	0.2221
			(0.1520)	(0.1501)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.1295*	−0.2178
			(0.1026)	(0.1127)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0722	−0.0786
			(0.0857)	(0.0846)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0145†	−0.3372	0.0639*	−0.5536
	(0.2033)	(0.2049)	(0.2587)	(0.2630)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0450	0.0562	0.1593†	0.2559
	(0.1056)	(0.1044)	(0.1417)	(0.1464)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0174	0.0100	0.0531	0.0929
	(0.0883)	(0.0860)	(0.1217)	(0.1176)
AIC	6268.8151	6268.8151	6272.9549	6272.9549
Log Likelihood	−3070.4075	−3070.4075	−3066.4775	−3066.4775
Num. obs.	2928	2928	2928	2928
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

D.6 Main Results with Matching ($\lambda = 50km$)

Table D.14: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, matching with $\lambda = 50km$)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003
	(0.0262)	(0.0262)	(0.0262)	(0.0263)
Gender (male)	−0.0791***	−0.0798***	−0.0786***	−0.0794***
	(0.0223)	(0.0224)	(0.0224)	(0.0225)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0182	−0.0182	−0.0183	−0.0182
	(0.0133)	(0.0133)	(0.0133)	(0.0133)
University * Male	−0.0003	−0.0004	−0.0004	−0.0006
	(0.0325)	(0.0325)	(0.0325)	(0.0326)
University * Age	0.0020	0.0021	0.0020	0.0022
	(0.0189)	(0.0190)	(0.0190)	(0.0190)
University * Male * Age	−0.0063	−0.0063	−0.0064	−0.0063
	(0.0237)	(0.0237)	(0.0237)	(0.0238)
Male * Age	0.0276†	0.0275†	0.0278†	0.0275†
	(0.0165)	(0.0165)	(0.0165)	(0.0165)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.1409*	0.1409*	0.1422*	0.1402*
	(0.0565)	(0.0569)	(0.0569)	(0.0571)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0043		−0.0063
		(0.0220)		(0.0290)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0075		−0.0156
		(0.0121)		(0.0176)
University % by 10% (zip)		0.0003		−0.0065
		(0.0096)		(0.0142)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0046	0.0020
			(0.0349)	(0.0459)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			0.0007	0.0149
			(0.0165)	(0.0230)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0049	0.0115
			(0.0130)	(0.0190)
R^2	0.0270	0.0273	0.0271	0.0277
Adj. R^2	0.0140	0.0129	0.0127	0.0119
Num. obs.	2122	2122	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.15: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 50km$): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	0.0989	−0.1999	0.0993	−0.1995
	(0.1916)	(0.1946)	(0.1917)	(0.1948)
Gender (male)	−0.4693***	−0.6083**	−0.4778***	−0.6287**
	(0.1653)	(0.1712)	(0.1663)	(0.1718)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0959*	−0.1872	−0.0942†	−0.1827
	(0.0946)	(0.1021)	(0.0949)	(0.1021)
University * Male	−0.0509	0.2147	−0.0511	0.2155
	(0.2352)	(0.2389)	(0.2353)	(0.2391)
University * Age	0.0046	0.1977	0.0047	0.1970
	(0.1350)	(0.1383)	(0.1352)	(0.1384)
University * Male * Age	−0.0861	−0.0618	−0.0852	−0.0591
	(0.1713)	(0.1716)	(0.1715)	(0.1717)
Male * Age	0.2291	0.0407†	0.2270	0.0350†
	(0.1202)	(0.1243)	(0.1206)	(0.1242)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	1.0474	0.5444*	1.0344	0.5287*
	(0.4092)	(0.4271)	(0.4117)	(0.4291)
DID residence (zip)			−0.0402	0.0510
			(0.1581)	(0.1557)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0439	−0.1049
			(0.0842)	(0.0884)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0137	−0.0595
			(0.0688)	(0.0691)
AIC	4568.6683	4568.6683	4578.3252	4578.3252
Log Likelihood	−2226.3341	−2226.3341	−2225.1626	−2225.1626
Num. obs.	2122	2122	2122	2122
K	3	3	3	3

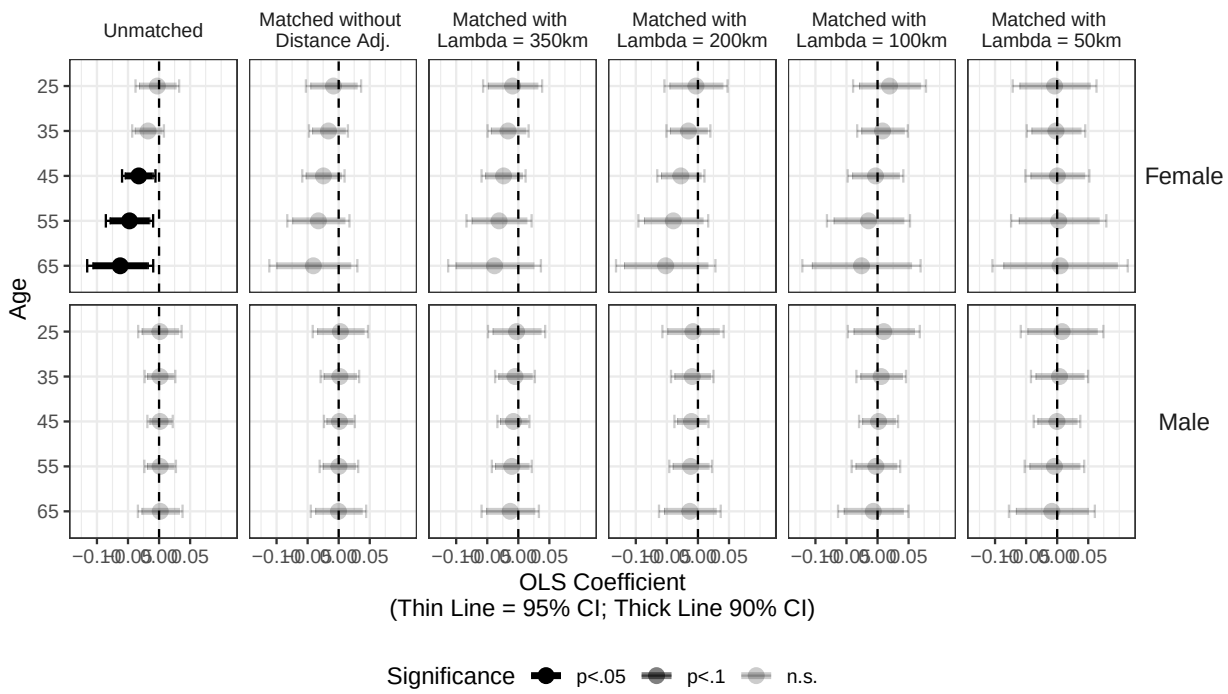
$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table D.16: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, matching with $\lambda = 50km$): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	0.0989	−0.2012	0.1005	−0.2006
	(0.1912)	(0.1946)	(0.1914)	(0.1948)
Gender (male)	−0.4690***	−0.6181**	−0.4764***	−0.6312**
	(0.1659)	(0.1715)	(0.1665)	(0.1722)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0964†	−0.1854	−0.0939†	−0.1823
	(0.0946)	(0.1020)	(0.0950)	(0.1019)
University * Male	−0.0511	0.2174	−0.0535	0.2164
	(0.2350)	(0.2389)	(0.2352)	(0.2392)
University * Age	0.0044	0.1946	0.0049	0.1930
	(0.1347)	(0.1384)	(0.1348)	(0.1384)
University * Male * Age	−0.0855	−0.0612	−0.0839	−0.0574
	(0.1711)	(0.1718)	(0.1713)	(0.1719)
Male * Age	0.2299	0.0377†	0.2276	0.0288†
	(0.1203)	(0.1242)	(0.1209)	(0.1240)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	1.0590	0.5055*	1.0391	0.4956*
	(0.4108)	(0.4294)	(0.4122)	(0.4299)
DID residence (zip)			−0.0876	0.2819
			(0.2066)	(0.2009)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0696†	−0.2240
			(0.1177)	(0.1230)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0585	−0.1120
			(0.1000)	(0.1006)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0156	−0.3117	0.1036†	−0.5992
	(0.2568)	(0.2602)	(0.3337)	(0.3368)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0246	0.0533	0.0383	0.2607
	(0.1207)	(0.1208)	(0.1636)	(0.1673)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0147	0.0054	0.0717	0.1201
	(0.0947)	(0.0922)	(0.1363)	(0.1331)
AIC	4578.2752	4578.2752	4583.8452	4583.8452
Log Likelihood	−2225.1376	−2225.1376	−2221.9226	−2221.9226
Num. obs.	2122	2122	2122	2122
K	3	3	3	3

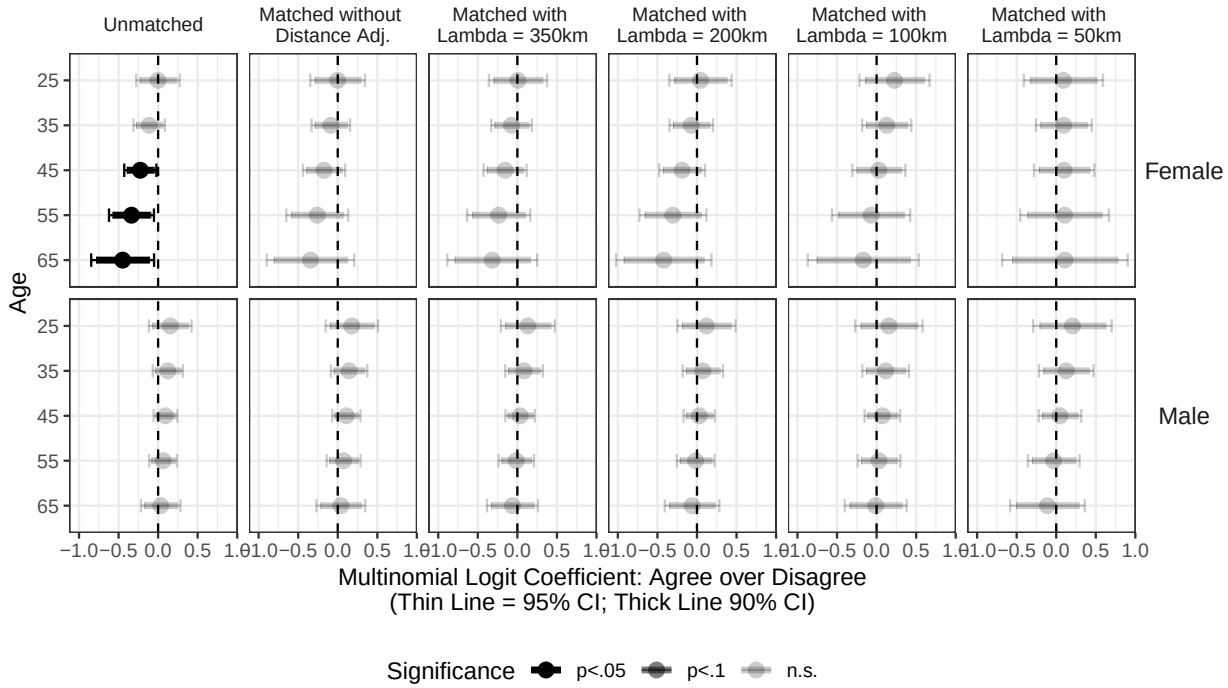
$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

D.7 Compare across matched datasets for the main results robustness check



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0−1).

Figure D.6: Compare the effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan across matched datasets (OLS)



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0−1).

Figure D.7: Compare the effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan across matched datasets (Multinomial logit)

E Main Result Tables with Mail-In Survey

Table E.1: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, mail-in survey)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	0.0053	−0.0011	0.0003	−0.0077
	(0.1338)	(0.1346)	(0.1405)	(0.1361)
Gender (male)	−0.0427	−0.0421	−0.0435	−0.0420
	(0.0622)	(0.0633)	(0.0633)	(0.0647)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0229	−0.0236	−0.0221	−0.0229
	(0.0289)	(0.0298)	(0.0296)	(0.0307)
University * Male	−0.0827	−0.0792	−0.0843	−0.0755
	(0.1496)	(0.1498)	(0.1543)	(0.1495)
University * Age	−0.0015	0.0008	−0.0055	−0.0051
	(0.0784)	(0.0782)	(0.0811)	(0.0758)
University * Male * Age	−0.0184	−0.0237	−0.0160	−0.0205
	(0.0868)	(0.0864)	(0.0893)	(0.0851)
Male * Age	0.0303	0.0335	0.0306	0.0336
	(0.0357)	(0.0364)	(0.0361)	(0.0374)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1284	−0.1189	−0.1324	−0.1249
	(0.1822)	(0.1832)	(0.1849)	(0.1902)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0492		−0.0739
		(0.0664)		(0.0846)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		0.0250		0.0160
		(0.0410)		(0.0658)
University % by 10% (zip)		0.0290		0.0481
		(0.0463)		(0.0683)
DID proportion (mun.)			0.0157	0.0657
			(0.1172)	(0.1441)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			0.0255	0.0156
			(0.0721)	(0.1087)
University % by 10% (mun.)			−0.0051	−0.0428
			(0.0669)	(0.0918)
R^2	0.0267	0.0310	0.0279	0.0333
Adj. R^2	−0.0142	−0.0260	−0.0293	−0.0402
Num. obs.	199	199	199	199

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table E.2: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, mail-in survey): Part I

	Base: Neither	Base: Agree	ZIP: Neither	ZIP: Agree
University education	0.1088	−1.6221	0.1142	−1.6189
	(0.7689)	(1.1743)	(0.7657)	(1.1057)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.1283	0.0922	0.1408	0.1117
	(0.2191)	(0.1839)	(0.2215)	(0.1832)
University * Male	0.1487	1.1528	0.1020	1.0696
	(0.8858)	(1.2673)	(0.8813)	(1.2150)
University * Age	0.1483	−0.3160	0.1362	−0.3369
	(0.4161)	(0.5497)	(0.4225)	(0.5170)
University * Male * Age	−0.1414	0.5556	−0.1074	0.5642
	(0.4784)	(0.6223)	(0.4837)	(0.5911)
Male * Age	−0.1208	−0.3786	−0.1287	−0.3715
	(0.2627)	(0.2465)	(0.2669)	(0.2470)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.8626	0.0160	0.7963	−0.0379
	(1.2584)	(1.3450)	(1.2557)	(1.3643)
DID residence (zip)			0.4314	0.2208
			(0.4382)	(0.5296)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.2632	0.1631
			(0.3198)	(0.3099)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0614	0.0225
			(0.3031)	(0.3093)
AIC	457.8725	457.8725	467.3754	467.3754
Log Likelihood	−210.9363	−210.9363	−209.6877	−209.6877
Num. obs.	199	199	199	199
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table E.3: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, mail-in survey): Part II

	Mun.: Neither	Mun.: Agree	Full: Neither	Full: Agree
University education	0.0812	−1.6238	0.1724	−1.4900
	(0.7893)	(1.1895)	(0.7879)	(1.1848)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	0.1236	0.0957	0.1313	0.1151
	(0.2177)	(0.1856)	(0.2251)	(0.1844)
University * Male	0.1631	1.1631	0.0639	1.0535
	(0.8900)	(1.2872)	(0.8894)	(1.2779)
University * Age	0.2052	−0.3282	0.1980	−0.3675
	(0.4158)	(0.5703)	(0.4006)	(0.5829)
University * Male * Age	−0.1739	0.5692	−0.1403	0.5907
	(0.4757)	(0.6385)	(0.4659)	(0.6454)
Male * Age	−0.1161	−0.3863	−0.1259	−0.3685
	(0.2595)	(0.2485)	(0.2699)	(0.2467)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.9242	0.0014	0.7750	−0.0732
	(1.2735)	(1.3321)	(1.2976)	(1.3363)
DID residence (zip)			0.7033	0.3284
			(0.5286)	(0.6035)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.1966	0.4919
			(0.4525)	(0.4162)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.2701	0.2821
			(0.4292)	(0.4301)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.2239	0.1751	−0.7669	−0.2687
	(0.7515)	(0.8298)	(0.9087)	(0.9338)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.1831	−0.0599	−0.0592	−0.5681
	(0.4956)	(0.5183)	(0.6956)	(0.6812)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.2584	−0.1007	0.4692	−0.3363
	(0.4119)	(0.3889)	(0.5388)	(0.4958)
AIC	468.9033	468.9033	475.2584	475.2584
Log Likelihood	−210.4516	−210.4516	−207.6292	−207.6292
Num. obs.	199	199	199	199
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

F Causal mediation analysis

F.1 Regression tables for mediator and outcome models

F.1.1 Unmatched

Table F.1: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: income)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1294 (0.0117)***	−0.0322 (0.0141)*
Gender (male)	0.0206 (0.0090)*	−0.1010 (0.0162)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0082 (0.0050)	−0.0003 (0.0082)
Income		−0.0050 (0.0224)
University * Male	−0.0287 (0.0142)*	0.0366 (0.0174)*
University * Age	0.0000 (0.0081)	−0.0156 (0.0095)
University * Male * Age	0.0145 (0.0102)	0.0164 (0.0122)
Income * Male		−0.0199 (0.0286)
Income * Male * Age		−0.0068 (0.0195)
Male * Age	−0.0084 (0.0069)	0.0133 (0.0113)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0470 (0.0250)†	−0.0364 (0.0296)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0087 (0.0091)	0.0108 (0.0113)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0076 (0.0070)	−0.0131 (0.0089)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0248 (0.0061)***	0.0008 (0.0073)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0088 (0.0159)	−0.0130 (0.0198)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0343 (0.0098)***	−0.0024 (0.0124)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0166 (0.0087)†	−0.0009 (0.0103)
R^2	0.0685	0.0292
Adj. R^2	0.0644	0.0244
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.2: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: political ideology)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0126 (0.0083)	−0.0352 (0.0135)**
Gender (male)	−0.0260 (0.0070)***	−0.0237 (0.0246)
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0053 (0.0034)	0.0350 (0.0141)*
Ideology		−0.2044 (0.0326)***
University * Male	0.0152 (0.0107)	0.0384 (0.0166)*
University * Age	−0.0044 (0.0055)	−0.0161 (0.0091)†
University * Male * Age	0.0102 (0.0074)	0.0177 (0.0116)
Ideology * Male		−0.1711 (0.0399)***
Ideology * Age		−0.0623 (0.0232)**
Ideology * Male * Age		0.0102 (0.0283)
Male * Age	−0.0003 (0.0051)	0.0029 (0.0175)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0223 (0.0184)	−0.0240 (0.0292)
DID residence (zip)	0.0112 (0.0070)	0.0155 (0.0110)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0008 (0.0057)	−0.0130 (0.0086)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0004 (0.0045)	0.0006 (0.0071)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0316 (0.0125)*	−0.0227 (0.0192)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0062 (0.0081)	−0.0048 (0.0120)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0100 (0.0064)	0.0012 (0.0101)
R^2	0.0066	0.0739
Adj. R^2	0.0023	0.0693
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.3: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: LDP - DPJ feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0042 (0.0069)	−0.0342 (0.0131)**
Gender (male)	0.0220 (0.0054)***	−0.1269 (0.0275)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0022 (0.0028)	−0.0335 (0.0154)*
LDP -DPJ Feeling Thermometer		−0.6310 (0.0382)***
University * Male	0.0041 (0.0086)	0.0358 (0.0162)*
University * Age	−0.0057 (0.0046)	−0.0178 (0.0088)*
University * Male * Age	0.0062 (0.0059)	0.0180 (0.0113)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male		0.0549 (0.0456)
LDP - DPJ FT * Age		0.0600 (0.0264)*
LDP - DPJ FT * Male * Age		−0.0417 (0.0320)
Male * Age	−0.0134 (0.0041)***	0.0260 (0.0196)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0192 (0.0142)	−0.0221 (0.0284)
DID residence (zip)	0.0002 (0.0056)	0.0114 (0.0108)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0043 (0.0044)	−0.0107 (0.0084)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0058 (0.0035)†	0.0041 (0.0070)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0057 (0.0098)	−0.0165 (0.0190)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0020 (0.0062)	−0.0015 (0.0117)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0078 (0.0051)	−0.0060 (0.0100)
R^2	0.0996	0.1159
Adj. R^2	0.0957	0.1116
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.4: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: South Korea feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0113 (0.0105)	−0.0269 (0.0127)*
Gender (male)	−0.0580 (0.0084)***	−0.0915 (0.0141)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0096 (0.0046)*	0.0127 (0.0079)
South Korea Feeling Thermometer		0.4823 (0.0223)***
University * Male	0.0159 (0.0127)	0.0256 (0.0158)
University * Age	−0.0142 (0.0072)*	−0.0069 (0.0085)
University * Male * Age	0.0075 (0.0090)	0.0105 (0.0109)
South Korea FT * Male		0.0408 (0.0289)
South Korea FT * Age		−0.0471 (0.0154)**
South Korea FT * Male * Age		0.0030 (0.0204)
Male * Age	0.0188 (0.0063)**	−0.0022 (0.0103)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0096 (0.0227)	−0.0288 (0.0268)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0127 (0.0082)	0.0181 (0.0104)†
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0037 (0.0065)	−0.0112 (0.0085)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0023 (0.0053)	−0.0011 (0.0068)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0044 (0.0143)	−0.0148 (0.0184)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0124 (0.0092)	−0.0095 (0.0117)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0042 (0.0076)	−0.0029 (0.0096)
R^2	0.0747	0.1755
Adj. R^2	0.0707	0.1714
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.5: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: China feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0053 (0.0089)	−0.0307 (0.0132)*
Gender (male)	−0.0197 (0.0072)**	−0.1115 (0.0129)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0049 (0.0041)	−0.0012 (0.0071)
China Feeling Thermometer		0.3734 (0.0268)***
University * Male	0.0139 (0.0108)	0.0286 (0.0164)†
University * Age	−0.0124 (0.0062)*	−0.0107 (0.0089)
University * Male * Age	0.0046 (0.0078)	0.0142 (0.0114)
China FT * Male		0.0485 (0.0349)
China FT * Age		0.0190 (0.0184)
China FT * Male * Age		−0.0194 (0.0244)
Male * Age	0.0068 (0.0056)	0.0124 (0.0097)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0456 (0.0195)*	−0.0192 (0.0287)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0006 (0.0069)	0.0118 (0.0109)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0072 (0.0056)	−0.0105 (0.0088)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0009 (0.0045)	0.0008 (0.0071)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0173 (0.0122)	−0.0062 (0.0192)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0060 (0.0077)	−0.0053 (0.0122)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0050 (0.0065)	−0.0034 (0.0100)
R^2	0.0339	0.0919
Adj. R^2	0.0297	0.0875
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.6: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: United States feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0111 (0.0091)	−0.0325 (0.0137)*
Gender (male)	0.0271 (0.0073)***	−0.0516 (0.0238)*
Age (by 10 years)	0.0067 (0.0039)†	0.0143 (0.0126)
United States Feeling Thermometer		0.0646 (0.0301)*
University * Male	0.0210 (0.0112)†	0.0346 (0.0170)*
University * Age	−0.0134 (0.0061)*	−0.0139 (0.0092)
University * Male * Age	0.0135 (0.0078)†	0.0140 (0.0118)
United States FT * Male		−0.1046 (0.0382)**
United States FT * Age		−0.0243 (0.0205)
United States FT * Male * Age		0.0237 (0.0268)
Male * Age	0.0042 (0.0055)	−0.0015 (0.0171)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0277 (0.0194)	−0.0363 (0.0296)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0048 (0.0071)	0.0116 (0.0113)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0100 (0.0058)†	−0.0135 (0.0089)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0005 (0.0048)	0.0002 (0.0073)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0121 (0.0127)	−0.0138 (0.0198)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0113 (0.0080)	−0.0027 (0.0124)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0063 (0.0068)	−0.0005 (0.0103)
R^2	0.0243	0.0303
Adj. R^2	0.0200	0.0256
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

F.1.2 Geographic distance adjusted matching ($\lambda = 200km$)

Table F.7: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: income)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1048 (0.0162)***	−0.0306 (0.0198)
Gender (male)	0.0081 (0.0135)	−0.0822 (0.0251)**
Age (by 10 years)	0.0206 (0.0083)*	−0.0143 (0.0142)
Income		0.0371 (0.0361)
University * Male	0.0046 (0.0198)	0.0195 (0.0244)
University * Age	−0.0190 (0.0122)	−0.0135 (0.0143)
University * Male * Age	0.0311 (0.0150)*	0.0109 (0.0178)
Income * Male		−0.0337 (0.0441)
Income * Male * Age		−0.0055 (0.0309)
Male * Age	−0.0245 (0.0102)*	0.0198 (0.0178)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0814 (0.0367)*	0.0345 (0.0440)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0023 (0.0133)	−0.0042 (0.0173)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0120 (0.0095)	−0.0090 (0.0126)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0195 (0.0088)*	−0.0053 (0.0107)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0175 (0.0235)	−0.0033 (0.0298)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0365 (0.0138)**	0.0210 (0.0176)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0215 (0.0124)†	0.0063 (0.0150)
R^2	0.0600	0.0277
Adj. R^2	0.0515	0.0178
Num. obs.	3786	3786

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.8: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: political ideology)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0091 (0.0114)	−0.0294 (0.0190)
Gender (male)	−0.0219 (0.0102)*	−0.0603 (0.0372)
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0092 (0.0057)	0.0480 (0.0226)*
Ideology		−0.2410 (0.0509)***
University * Male	0.0136 (0.0147)	0.0210 (0.0234)
University * Age	0.0022 (0.0083)	−0.0129 (0.0138)
University * Male * Age	0.0037 (0.0108)	0.0126 (0.0172)
Ideology * Male		−0.0794 (0.0602)
Ideology * Age		−0.0981 (0.0364)**
Ideology * Male * Age		0.0336 (0.0436)
Male * Age	0.0020 (0.0075)	−0.0034 (0.0270)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0260 (0.0272)	0.0486 (0.0435)
DID residence (zip)	0.0124 (0.0104)	−0.0002 (0.0170)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0015 (0.0077)	−0.0086 (0.0121)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0044 (0.0065)	−0.0058 (0.0104)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0502 (0.0187)**	−0.0165 (0.0292)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0207 (0.0110)†	0.0151 (0.0171)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0252 (0.0092)**	0.0121 (0.0148)
R^2	0.0129	0.0652
Adj. R^2	0.0040	0.0557
Num. obs.	3786	3786

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.9: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: LDP - DPJ feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0031 (0.0096)	−0.0283 (0.0186)
Gender (male)	0.0145 (0.0080)†	−0.1709 (0.0423)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0013 (0.0046)	−0.0586 (0.0259)*
LDP -DPJ Feeling Thermometer		−0.6846 (0.0586)***
University * Male	0.0126 (0.0120)	0.0231 (0.0229)
University * Age	−0.0039 (0.0068)	−0.0134 (0.0135)
University * Male * Age	0.0047 (0.0087)	0.0127 (0.0168)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male		0.1464 (0.0686)*
LDP - DPJ FT * Age		0.0969 (0.0431)*
LDP - DPJ FT * Male * Age		−0.0897 (0.0512)†
Male * Age	−0.0161 (0.0058)**	0.0581 (0.0312)†
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0271 (0.0216)	0.0596 (0.0424)
DID residence (zip)	0.0046 (0.0089)	−0.0014 (0.0167)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0046 (0.0064)	−0.0067 (0.0117)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0005 (0.0051)	−0.0040 (0.0104)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0114 (0.0152)	−0.0091 (0.0287)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0078 (0.0090)	0.0167 (0.0164)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0009 (0.0075)	0.0063 (0.0145)
R^2	0.0990	0.1172
Adj. R^2	0.0909	0.1083
Num. obs.	3786	3786

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.10: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: South Korea feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0023 (0.0148)	−0.0284 (0.0180)
Gender (male)	−0.0461 (0.0127)***	−0.0730 (0.0217)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0000 (0.0079)	0.0077 (0.0129)
South Korea Feeling Thermometer		0.5148 (0.0356)***
University * Male	−0.0067 (0.0179)	0.0196 (0.0222)
University * Age	0.0005 (0.0111)	−0.0119 (0.0130)
University * Male * Age	−0.0067 (0.0134)	0.0133 (0.0164)
South Korea FT * Male		0.0095 (0.0440)
South Korea FT * Age		−0.0387 (0.0249)
South Korea FT * Male * Age		−0.0167 (0.0322)
Male * Age	0.0310 (0.0096)**	0.0045 (0.0157)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0023 (0.0335)	0.0384 (0.0398)
DID residence (zip)	0.0014 (0.0125)	−0.0053 (0.0160)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0085 (0.0088)	−0.0051 (0.0122)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0052 (0.0079)	−0.0025 (0.0100)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0101 (0.0216)	0.0037 (0.0275)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0204 (0.0131)	0.0108 (0.0165)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0134 (0.0112)	0.0004 (0.0141)
R^2	0.0764	0.1818
Adj. R^2	0.0680	0.1735
Num. obs.	3786	3786

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.11: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: China feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0074 (0.0123)	−0.0244 (0.0186)
Gender (male)	−0.0167 (0.0110)	−0.0876 (0.0199)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0153 (0.0067)*	−0.0063 (0.0121)
China Feeling Thermometer		0.4393 (0.0456)***
University * Male	0.0127 (0.0150)	0.0114 (0.0230)
University * Age	−0.0015 (0.0092)	−0.0114 (0.0136)
University * Male * Age	−0.0043 (0.0112)	0.0126 (0.0170)
China FT * Male		−0.0170 (0.0555)
China FT * Age		0.0352 (0.0308)
China FT * Male * Age		−0.0596 (0.0396)
Male * Age	0.0180 (0.0081)*	0.0217 (0.0147)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0060 (0.0282)	0.0393 (0.0422)
DID residence (zip)	0.0108 (0.0103)	−0.0095 (0.0167)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0078 (0.0076)	−0.0061 (0.0127)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0052 (0.0065)	−0.0026 (0.0104)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0217 (0.0180)	0.0074 (0.0287)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0000 (0.0104)	0.0214 (0.0174)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0032 (0.0092)	0.0051 (0.0147)
R^2	0.0357	0.0957
Adj. R^2	0.0270	0.0865
Num. obs.	3786	3786

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.12: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: United States feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0086 (0.0126)	−0.0289 (0.0194)
Gender (male)	0.0354 (0.0111)**	−0.0535 (0.0363)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0042 (0.0067)	0.0349 (0.0203)†
United States Feeling Thermometer		0.0367 (0.0484)
University * Male	0.0160 (0.0155)	0.0186 (0.0239)
University * Age	−0.0098 (0.0093)	−0.0130 (0.0140)
University * Male * Age	0.0178 (0.0115)	0.0122 (0.0175)
United States FT * Male		−0.0795 (0.0587)
United States FT * Age		−0.0728 (0.0335)*
United States FT * Male * Age		0.0925 (0.0418)*
Male * Age	0.0056 (0.0082)	−0.0343 (0.0260)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0444 (0.0282)	0.0367 (0.0438)
DID residence (zip)	0.0039 (0.0111)	−0.0038 (0.0173)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0095 (0.0084)	−0.0101 (0.0126)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0053 (0.0068)	−0.0054 (0.0106)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0047 (0.0197)	−0.0028 (0.0298)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0109 (0.0114)	0.0204 (0.0176)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0165 (0.0100)†	0.0074 (0.0150)
R^2	0.0297	0.0301
Adj. R^2	0.0209	0.0203
Num. obs.	3786	3786

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

F.2 Extra robustness checks with alternative datasets

F.2.1 Standard matching

Table F.13: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: income)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1176 (0.0150)***	−0.0277 (0.0177)
Gender (male)	0.0060 (0.0128)	−0.0791 (0.0227)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0221 (0.0078)**	−0.0033 (0.0128)
Income		0.0289 (0.0316)
University * Male	−0.0215 (0.0182)	0.0307 (0.0219)
University * Age	−0.0152 (0.0110)	−0.0086 (0.0125)
University * Male * Age	0.0225 (0.0135)†	0.0074 (0.0158)
Income * Male		−0.0501 (0.0390)
Income * Male * Age		−0.0003 (0.0269)
Male * Age	−0.0238 (0.0094)*	0.0110 (0.0159)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0476 (0.0338)	0.0362 (0.0401)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0041 (0.0121)	0.0040 (0.0153)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0063 (0.0102)	−0.0179 (0.0139)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0227 (0.0090)*	0.0052 (0.0109)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0122 (0.0214)	−0.0143 (0.0269)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0402 (0.0141)**	0.0231 (0.0184)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0151 (0.0122)	−0.0038 (0.0147)
R^2	0.0567	0.0243
Adj. R^2	0.0497	0.0162
Num. obs.	4614	4614

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.14: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: political ideology)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0226 (0.0104)*	−0.0299 (0.0172)†
Gender (male)	−0.0281 (0.0093)**	−0.0477 (0.0341)
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0041 (0.0050)	0.0458 (0.0204)*
Ideology		−0.2285 (0.0461)***
University * Male	0.0313 (0.0134)*	0.0345 (0.0212)
University * Age	−0.0005 (0.0073)	−0.0102 (0.0122)
University * Male * Age	0.0067 (0.0097)	0.0112 (0.0152)
Ideology * Male		−0.1131 (0.0549)*
Ideology * Age		−0.0802 (0.0329)*
Ideology * Male * Age		0.0328 (0.0393)
Male * Age	−0.0037 (0.0066)	−0.0115 (0.0244)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0161 (0.0252)	0.0475 (0.0396)
DID residence (zip)	0.0148 (0.0093)	0.0080 (0.0150)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0098 (0.0080)	−0.0145 (0.0133)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0052 (0.0067)	0.0048 (0.0107)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0343 (0.0168)*	−0.0214 (0.0263)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0180 (0.0113)	0.0163 (0.0179)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0176 (0.0091)†	−0.0004 (0.0146)
R^2	0.0089	0.0643
Adj. R^2	0.0015	0.0565
Num. obs.	4614	4614

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.15: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: LDP - DPJ feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0111 (0.0087)	−0.0302 (0.0168)†
Gender (male)	0.0148 (0.0073)*	−0.1421 (0.0385)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0003 (0.0041)	−0.0583 (0.0226)**
LDP -DPJ Feeling Thermometer		−0.6112 (0.0546)***
University * Male	0.0129 (0.0108)	0.0323 (0.0208)
University * Age	−0.0009 (0.0060)	−0.0063 (0.0119)
University * Male * Age	−0.0005 (0.0077)	0.0048 (0.0150)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male		0.0877 (0.0635)
LDP - DPJ FT * Age		0.1050 (0.0383)**
LDP - DPJ FT * Male * Age		−0.0958 (0.0457)*
Male * Age	−0.0140 (0.0053)**	0.0569 (0.0277)*
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0063 (0.0196)	0.0426 (0.0388)
DID residence (zip)	0.0064 (0.0074)	0.0082 (0.0146)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0123 (0.0067)†	−0.0106 (0.0127)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0000 (0.0051)	0.0051 (0.0106)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0005 (0.0130)	−0.0148 (0.0258)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0174 (0.0092)†	0.0135 (0.0170)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0026 (0.0073)	−0.0058 (0.0144)
R^2	0.0971	0.1035
Adj. R^2	0.0904	0.0960
Num. obs.	4614	4614

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.16: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: South Korea feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0003 (0.0137)	−0.0252 (0.0162)
Gender (male)	−0.0453 (0.0118)***	−0.0896 (0.0195)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0075 (0.0071)	0.0165 (0.0116)
South Korea Feeling Thermometer		0.4776 (0.0323)***
University * Male	0.0046 (0.0164)	0.0234 (0.0201)
University * Age	−0.0119 (0.0099)	−0.0009 (0.0115)
University * Male * Age	0.0063 (0.0120)	0.0029 (0.0145)
South Korea FT * Male		0.0391 (0.0400)
South Korea FT * Age		−0.0561 (0.0221)*
South Korea FT * Male * Age		0.0124 (0.0284)
Male * Age	0.0217 (0.0086)*	−0.0069 (0.0141)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0170 (0.0311)	0.0287 (0.0360)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0068 (0.0110)	0.0081 (0.0142)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0114 (0.0092)	−0.0120 (0.0136)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0062 (0.0080)	0.0015 (0.0100)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0207 (0.0194)	−0.0044 (0.0252)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0244 (0.0130)†	0.0102 (0.0176)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0127 (0.0109)	−0.0093 (0.0138)
R^2	0.0747	0.1712
Adj. R^2	0.0678	0.1643
Num. obs.	4614	4614

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.17: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: China feeling thermometer)

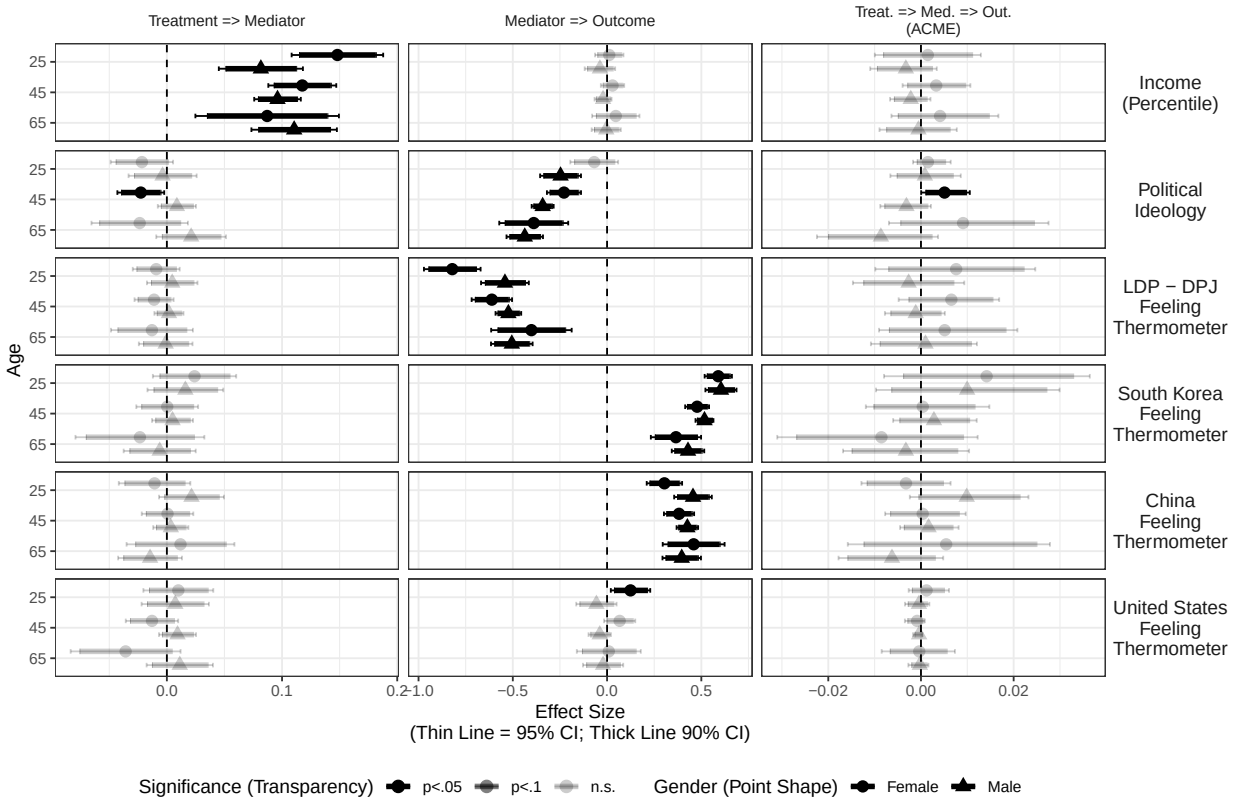
	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0006 (0.0114)	−0.0249 (0.0167)
Gender (male)	−0.0088 (0.0100)	−0.1065 (0.0179)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0139 (0.0062)*	−0.0025 (0.0107)
China Feeling Thermometer		0.3817 (0.0408)***
University * Male	0.0028 (0.0138)	0.0244 (0.0208)
University * Age	0.0056 (0.0084)	−0.0098 (0.0119)
University * Male * Age	−0.0146 (0.0103)	0.0128 (0.0150)
China FT * Male		0.0442 (0.0499)
China FT * Age		0.0388 (0.0273)
China FT * Male * Age		−0.0537 (0.0346)
Male * Age	0.0169 (0.0075)*	0.0157 (0.0132)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0013 (0.0260)	0.0376 (0.0387)
DID residence (zip)	0.0009 (0.0091)	0.0043 (0.0148)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0055 (0.0084)	−0.0165 (0.0142)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0007 (0.0067)	0.0058 (0.0105)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0340 (0.0162)*	−0.0007 (0.0262)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0071 (0.0111)	0.0199 (0.0185)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0098 (0.0091)	−0.0078 (0.0145)
R^2	0.0340	0.0872
Adj. R^2	0.0268	0.0797
Num. obs.	4614	4614

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.18: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: United States feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0129 (0.0116)	−0.0242 (0.0174)
Gender (male)	0.0307 (0.0101)**	−0.0426 (0.0322)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0035 (0.0061)	0.0168 (0.0179)
United States Feeling Thermometer		0.0668 (0.0422)
University * Male	0.0222 (0.0142)	0.0258 (0.0215)
University * Age	−0.0114 (0.0084)	−0.0074 (0.0123)
University * Male * Age	0.0124 (0.0104)	0.0067 (0.0156)
United States FT * Male		−0.1057 (0.0519)*
United States FT * Age		−0.0288 (0.0291)
United States FT * Male * Age		0.0377 (0.0369)
Male * Age	0.0072 (0.0074)	−0.0101 (0.0231)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0069 (0.0269)	0.0364 (0.0401)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0003 (0.0097)	0.0051 (0.0153)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0070 (0.0088)	−0.0188 (0.0139)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0013 (0.0070)	0.0051 (0.0109)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0088 (0.0175)	−0.0153 (0.0269)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0057 (0.0117)	0.0230 (0.0184)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0180 (0.0094)†	−0.0031 (0.0147)
R^2	0.0257	0.0256
Adj. R^2	0.0185	0.0175
Num. obs.	4614	4614

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained). Mediators: All rescaled to 0=minimum and 1=maximum.
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0−1). All models are estimated by OLS.

Figure F.1: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, standard matching)

F.2.2 Geographic distance adjusted matching ($\lambda = 350km$)

Table F.19: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: income)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1107 (0.0153)***	−0.0278 (0.0184)
Gender (male)	0.0068 (0.0127)	−0.0780 (0.0236)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0204 (0.0078)**	−0.0084 (0.0134)
Income		0.0399 (0.0335)
University * Male	−0.0064 (0.0186)	0.0195 (0.0228)
University * Age	−0.0166 (0.0114)	−0.0082 (0.0134)
University * Male * Age	0.0269 (0.0140)†	0.0048 (0.0166)
Income * Male		−0.0377 (0.0410)
Income * Male * Age		−0.0034 (0.0287)
Male * Age	−0.0235 (0.0095)*	0.0144 (0.0166)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0800 (0.0344)*	0.0385 (0.0409)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0067 (0.0124)	−0.0054 (0.0157)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0148 (0.0090)†	−0.0053 (0.0117)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0198 (0.0084)*	−0.0025 (0.0102)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0032 (0.0221)	−0.0058 (0.0274)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0414 (0.0131)**	0.0156 (0.0168)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0190 (0.0119)	−0.0054 (0.0143)
R^2	0.0596	0.0228
Adj. R^2	0.0521	0.0141
Num. obs.	4280	4280

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.20: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: political ideology)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0048 (0.0105)	−0.0249 (0.0177)
Gender (male)	−0.0235 (0.0094)*	−0.0693 (0.0353)*
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0095 (0.0052)†	0.0484 (0.0214)*
Ideology		−0.2666 (0.0483)***
University * Male	0.0167 (0.0136)	0.0215 (0.0219)
University * Age	0.0017 (0.0077)	−0.0080 (0.0129)
University * Male * Age	0.0041 (0.0100)	0.0070 (0.0160)
Ideology * Male		−0.0596 (0.0572)
Ideology * Age		−0.0934 (0.0342)**
Ideology * Male * Age		0.0349 (0.0410)
Male * Age	0.0016 (0.0068)	−0.0091 (0.0254)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0261 (0.0253)	0.0506 (0.0403)
DID residence (zip)	0.0166 (0.0096)†	−0.0010 (0.0153)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0047 (0.0074)	−0.0070 (0.0113)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0007 (0.0061)	−0.0015 (0.0100)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0580 (0.0172)***	−0.0203 (0.0267)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0117 (0.0105)	0.0115 (0.0163)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0240 (0.0088)**	0.0003 (0.0141)
R^2	0.0137	0.0617
Adj. R^2	0.0058	0.0533
Num. obs.	4280	4280

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.21: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: LDP - DPJ feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0098 (0.0091)	−0.0287 (0.0175)
Gender (male)	0.0107 (0.0076)	−0.1328 (0.0395)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0009 (0.0044)	−0.0383 (0.0237)
LDP -DPJ Feeling Thermometer		−0.6195 (0.0548)***
University * Male	0.0195 (0.0113)†	0.0260 (0.0215)
University * Age	−0.0055 (0.0066)	−0.0094 (0.0127)
University * Male * Age	0.0080 (0.0083)	0.0080 (0.0158)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male		0.0793 (0.0643)
LDP - DPJ FT * Age		0.0633 (0.0395)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male * Age		−0.0429 (0.0471)
Male * Age	−0.0149 (0.0056)**	0.0285 (0.0287)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0143 (0.0202)	0.0494 (0.0398)
DID residence (zip)	0.0055 (0.0081)	−0.0029 (0.0151)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0032 (0.0059)	−0.0033 (0.0109)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0011 (0.0050)	−0.0012 (0.0100)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0102 (0.0140)	−0.0101 (0.0263)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0047 (0.0085)	0.0129 (0.0158)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0015 (0.0072)	−0.0052 (0.0140)
R^2	0.0984	0.1044
Adj. R^2	0.0912	0.0964
Num. obs.	4280	4280

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.22: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: South Korea feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0007 (0.0141)	−0.0231 (0.0168)
Gender (male)	−0.0448 (0.0120)***	−0.0708 (0.0204)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0018 (0.0075)	0.0121 (0.0121)
South Korea Feeling Thermometer		0.5014 (0.0332)***
University * Male	−0.0048 (0.0170)	0.0174 (0.0208)
University * Age	−0.0005 (0.0105)	−0.0065 (0.0122)
University * Male * Age	−0.0052 (0.0127)	0.0061 (0.0152)
South Korea FT * Male		0.0072 (0.0411)
South Korea FT * Age		−0.0390 (0.0231)†
South Korea FT * Male * Age		−0.0184 (0.0297)
Male * Age	0.0294 (0.0090)**	0.0019 (0.0147)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0125 (0.0318)	0.0346 (0.0369)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0022 (0.0115)	−0.0049 (0.0146)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0063 (0.0085)	−0.0024 (0.0113)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0057 (0.0076)	0.0007 (0.0096)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0024 (0.0200)	−0.0037 (0.0254)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0161 (0.0126)	0.0079 (0.0159)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0127 (0.0107)	−0.0107 (0.0135)
R^2	0.0762	0.1706
Adj. R^2	0.0688	0.1631
Num. obs.	4280	4280

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.23: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: China feeling thermometer)

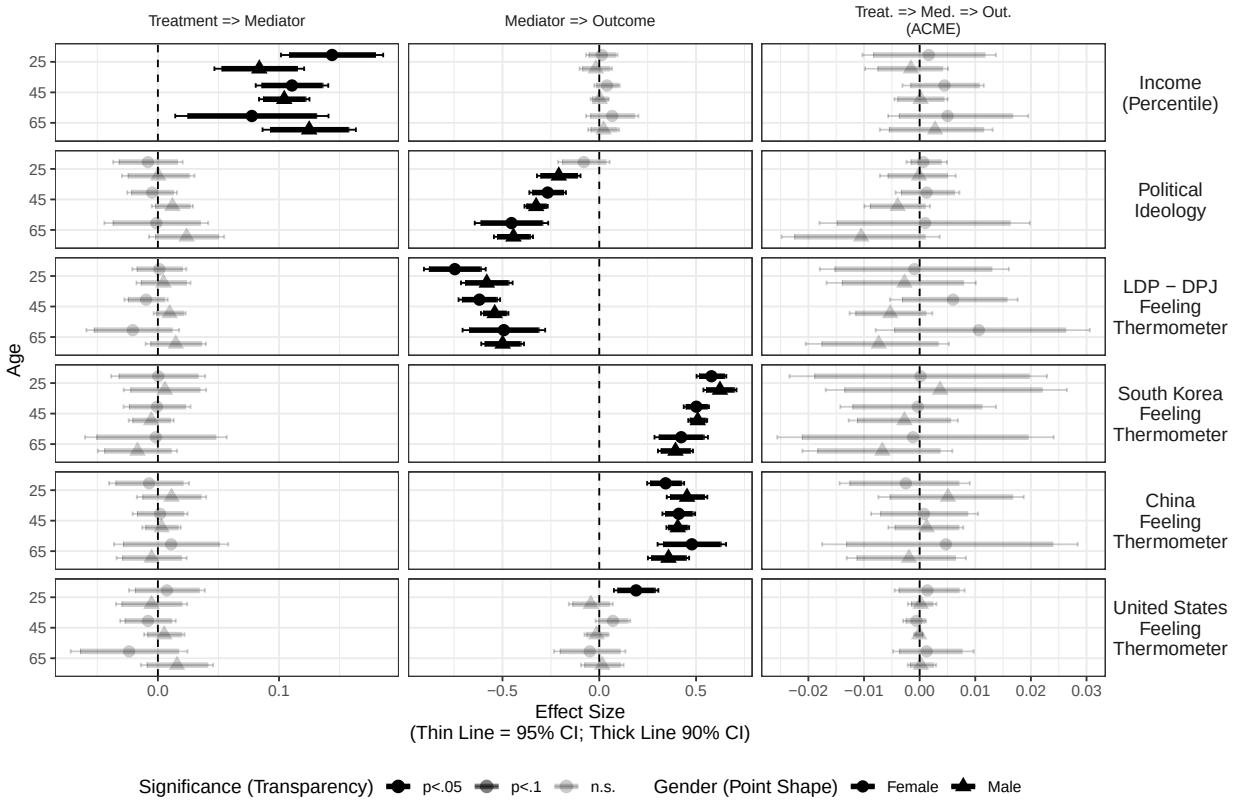
	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0018 (0.0116)	−0.0249 (0.0174)
Gender (male)	−0.0098 (0.0102)	−0.0905 (0.0187)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0175 (0.0062)**	−0.0021 (0.0113)
China Feeling Thermometer		0.4106 (0.0431)***
University * Male	0.0012 (0.0141)	0.0156 (0.0216)
University * Age	0.0045 (0.0086)	−0.0094 (0.0127)
University * Male * Age	−0.0086 (0.0106)	0.0084 (0.0159)
China FT * Male		−0.0050 (0.0522)
China FT * Age		0.0338 (0.0292)
China FT * Male * Age		−0.0577 (0.0368)
Male * Age	0.0180 (0.0076)*	0.0172 (0.0138)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0055 (0.0265)	0.0403 (0.0396)
DID residence (zip)	0.0086 (0.0094)	−0.0094 (0.0152)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0071 (0.0074)	−0.0029 (0.0117)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0072 (0.0063)	0.0010 (0.0099)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0267 (0.0166)	0.0056 (0.0265)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0028 (0.0101)	0.0148 (0.0166)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0057 (0.0089)	−0.0074 (0.0140)
R^2	0.0363	0.0856
Adj. R^2	0.0286	0.0774
Num. obs.	4280	4280

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.24: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: United States feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0082 (0.0117)	−0.0241 (0.0181)
Gender (male)	0.0349 (0.0102)***	−0.0485 (0.0344)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0020 (0.0061)	0.0311 (0.0193)
United States Feeling Thermometer		0.0706 (0.0457)
University * Male	0.0135 (0.0145)	0.0162 (0.0224)
University * Age	−0.0078 (0.0086)	−0.0073 (0.0131)
University * Male * Age	0.0131 (0.0106)	0.0048 (0.0163)
United States FT * Male		−0.0846 (0.0557)
United States FT * Age		−0.0599 (0.0318)†
United States FT * Male * Age		0.0747 (0.0397)†
Male * Age	0.0060 (0.0075)	−0.0293 (0.0247)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0260 (0.0268)	0.0410 (0.0407)
DID residence (zip)	0.0008 (0.0100)	−0.0053 (0.0157)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0080 (0.0077)	−0.0060 (0.0117)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0040 (0.0065)	−0.0022 (0.0102)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0019 (0.0181)	−0.0057 (0.0273)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0075 (0.0107)	0.0151 (0.0167)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0147 (0.0094)	−0.0046 (0.0143)
R^2	0.0269	0.0251
Adj. R^2	0.0191	0.0163
Num. obs.	4280	4280

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained). Mediators: All rescaled to 0=minimum and 1=maximum.
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0−1). All models are estimated by OLS.

Figure F.2: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 350km$)

F.2.3 Geographic distance adjusted matching ($\lambda = 100km$)

Table F.25: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: income)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1059 (0.0189)***	−0.0065 (0.0233)
Gender (male)	0.0092 (0.0158)	−0.0749 (0.0296)*
Age (by 10 years)	0.0210 (0.0098)*	−0.0156 (0.0168)
Income		0.0426 (0.0425)
University * Male	0.0074 (0.0229)	0.0074 (0.0285)
University * Age	−0.0244 (0.0143)†	−0.0131 (0.0169)
University * Male * Age	0.0395 (0.0175)*	0.0091 (0.0210)
Income * Male		−0.0357 (0.0514)
Income * Male * Age		−0.0302 (0.0358)
Male * Age	−0.0306 (0.0120)*	0.0285 (0.0209)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0472 (0.0413)	0.0092 (0.0505)
DID residence (zip)	0.0030 (0.0162)	−0.0063 (0.0215)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0084 (0.0105)	−0.0222 (0.0152)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0269 (0.0098)**	−0.0084 (0.0120)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0127 (0.0284)	−0.0015 (0.0364)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0325 (0.0149)*	0.0306 (0.0200)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0144 (0.0137)	0.0098 (0.0167)
R^2	0.0661	0.0254
Adj. R^2	0.0551	0.0126
Num. obs.	2928	2928

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.26: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: political ideology)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0132 (0.0136)	−0.0071 (0.0224)
Gender (male)	−0.0331 (0.0118)**	−0.0586 (0.0440)
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0079 (0.0066)	0.0549 (0.0274)*
Ideology		−0.2335 (0.0601)***
University * Male	0.0215 (0.0172)	0.0129 (0.0273)
University * Age	−0.0013 (0.0098)	−0.0137 (0.0163)
University * Male * Age	0.0144 (0.0126)	0.0122 (0.0202)
Ideology * Male		−0.0777 (0.0706)
Ideology * Age		−0.1048 (0.0436)*
Ideology * Male * Age		0.0352 (0.0519)
Male * Age	−0.0031 (0.0086)	−0.0089 (0.0323)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0365 (0.0311)	0.0201 (0.0500)
DID residence (zip)	0.0110 (0.0127)	−0.0013 (0.0211)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0159 (0.0092)†	−0.0171 (0.0143)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0071 (0.0072)	−0.0099 (0.0116)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0551 (0.0227)*	−0.0173 (0.0356)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0400 (0.0124)**	0.0198 (0.0193)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0263 (0.0101)**	0.0164 (0.0164)
R^2	0.0219	0.0610
Adj. R^2	0.0104	0.0486
Num. obs.	2928	2928

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$; †$p < 0.1$

Table F.27: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: LDP - DPJ feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0066 (0.0117)	−0.0047 (0.0222)
Gender (male)	0.0162 (0.0093)†	−0.1318 (0.0495)**
Age (by 10 years)	0.0024 (0.0055)	−0.0775 (0.0298)**
LDP -DPJ Feeling Thermometer		−0.6308 (0.0678)***
University * Male	0.0169 (0.0142)	0.0120 (0.0270)
University * Age	−0.0059 (0.0084)	−0.0125 (0.0161)
University * Male * Age	0.0054 (0.0104)	0.0083 (0.0199)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male		0.0909 (0.0795)
LDP - DPJ FT * Age		0.1346 (0.0489)**
LDP - DPJ FT * Male * Age		−0.1389 (0.0591)*
Male * Age	−0.0144 (0.0068)*	0.0845 (0.0365)*
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0195 (0.0244)	0.0283 (0.0490)
DID residence (zip)	0.0095 (0.0108)	0.0004 (0.0208)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0096 (0.0075)	−0.0158 (0.0138)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0006 (0.0057)	−0.0068 (0.0116)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0173 (0.0184)	−0.0120 (0.0352)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0121 (0.0101)	0.0234 (0.0183)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0025 (0.0081)	0.0081 (0.0162)
R^2	0.0977	0.1115
Adj. R^2	0.0871	0.0998
Num. obs.	2928	2928

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.28: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: South Korea feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0027 (0.0172)	−0.0050 (0.0213)
Gender (male)	−0.0559 (0.0148)***	−0.0683 (0.0254)**
Age (by 10 years)	0.0035 (0.0093)	0.0071 (0.0152)
South Korea Feeling Thermometer		0.4930 (0.0413)***
University * Male	−0.0076 (0.0207)	0.0088 (0.0260)
University * Age	−0.0111 (0.0128)	−0.0051 (0.0155)
University * Male * Age	0.0073 (0.0156)	0.0022 (0.0193)
South Korea FT * Male		0.0263 (0.0508)
South Korea FT * Age		−0.0369 (0.0287)
South Korea FT * Male * Age		−0.0099 (0.0371)
Male * Age	0.0264 (0.0113)*	0.0028 (0.0184)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0085 (0.0379)	0.0059 (0.0457)
DID residence (zip)	0.0079 (0.0154)	−0.0099 (0.0200)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0165 (0.0095)†	−0.0142 (0.0147)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0013 (0.0090)	−0.0077 (0.0112)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0268 (0.0262)	0.0145 (0.0336)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0146 (0.0141)	0.0238 (0.0187)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0080 (0.0125)	0.0063 (0.0157)
R^2	0.0784	0.1727
Adj. R^2	0.0676	0.1618
Num. obs.	2928	2928

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.29: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: China feeling thermometer)

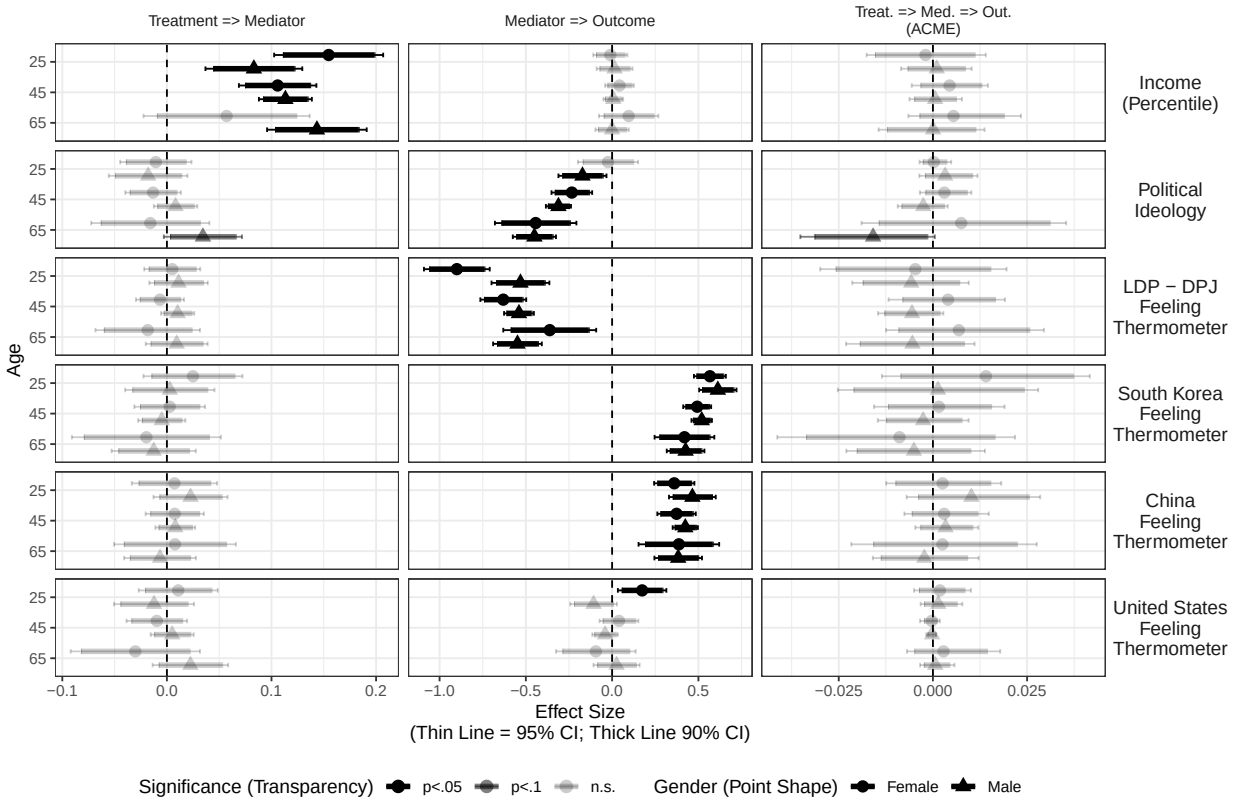
	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0075 (0.0142)	−0.0062 (0.0222)
Gender (male)	−0.0129 (0.0125)	−0.0954 (0.0233)***
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0190 (0.0076)*	0.0019 (0.0142)
China Feeling Thermometer		0.3735 (0.0568)***
University * Male	0.0005 (0.0172)	0.0041 (0.0271)
University * Age	0.0001 (0.0107)	−0.0115 (0.0161)
University * Male * Age	−0.0074 (0.0131)	0.0105 (0.0201)
China FT * Male		0.0506 (0.0675)
China FT * Age		0.0067 (0.0376)
China FT * Male * Age		−0.0272 (0.0478)
Male * Age	0.0200 (0.0092)*	0.0128 (0.0172)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0205 (0.0321)	0.0172 (0.0485)
DID residence (zip)	0.0068 (0.0127)	−0.0089 (0.0208)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0148 (0.0081)†	−0.0167 (0.0153)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0043 (0.0073)	−0.0062 (0.0116)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0267 (0.0219)	0.0102 (0.0351)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0015 (0.0109)	0.0316 (0.0197)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0007 (0.0101)	0.0097 (0.0164)
R^2	0.0411	0.0877
Adj. R^2	0.0299	0.0757
Num. obs.	2928	2928

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.30: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: United States feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0097 (0.0148)	−0.0042 (0.0229)
Gender (male)	0.0382 (0.0126)**	−0.0460 (0.0428)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0048 (0.0077)	0.0331 (0.0238)
United States Feeling Thermometer		0.0398 (0.0574)
University * Male	0.0147 (0.0181)	0.0056 (0.0279)
University * Age	−0.0103 (0.0108)	−0.0115 (0.0166)
University * Male * Age	0.0189 (0.0134)	0.0078 (0.0206)
United States FT * Male		−0.0806 (0.0686)
United States FT * Age		−0.0670 (0.0394)†
United States FT * Male * Age		0.1003 (0.0486)*
Male * Age	0.0037 (0.0094)	−0.0412 (0.0304)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0287 (0.0323)	0.0053 (0.0503)
DID residence (zip)	0.0158 (0.0136)	−0.0046 (0.0214)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0136 (0.0098)	−0.0229 (0.0152)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0105 (0.0078)	−0.0085 (0.0119)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0266 (0.0231)	−0.0023 (0.0364)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0087 (0.0128)	0.0307 (0.0199)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0231 (0.0109)*	0.0108 (0.0167)
R^2	0.0309	0.0280
Adj. R^2	0.0195	0.0152
Num. obs.	2928	2928

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained). Mediators: All rescaled to 0=minimum and 1=maximum.
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0−1). All models are estimated by OLS.

Figure F.3: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 100km$)

F.2.4 Geographic distance adjusted matching ($\lambda = 50km$)

Table F.31: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: income)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1113 (0.0211)***	−0.0050 (0.0268)
Gender (male)	0.0190 (0.0181)	−0.0492 (0.0359)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0278 (0.0109)*	−0.0341 (0.0201)†
Income		0.0633 (0.0519)
University * Male	−0.0201 (0.0263)	0.0049 (0.0332)
University * Age	−0.0303 (0.0156)†	−0.0003 (0.0195)
University * Male * Age	0.0341 (0.0199)†	−0.0034 (0.0243)
Income * Male		−0.0650 (0.0621)
Income * Male * Age		−0.0405 (0.0429)
Male * Age	−0.0374 (0.0138)**	0.0467 (0.0252)†
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0017 (0.0468)	0.1414 (0.0573)*
DID residence (zip)	−0.0081 (0.0219)	−0.0065 (0.0290)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0184 (0.0118)	−0.0158 (0.0178)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0294 (0.0116)*	−0.0071 (0.0143)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0083 (0.0374)	0.0022 (0.0459)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0468 (0.0171)**	0.0140 (0.0232)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0090 (0.0156)	0.0114 (0.0191)
R^2	0.0636	0.0286
Adj. R^2	0.0483	0.0109
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.32: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: political ideology)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0238 (0.0156)	−0.0081 (0.0258)
Gender (male)	−0.0420 (0.0136)**	−0.0480 (0.0501)
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0025 (0.0072)	0.0494 (0.0308)
Ideology		−0.2431 (0.0650)***
University * Male	0.0272 (0.0201)	0.0096 (0.0319)
University * Age	−0.0105 (0.0111)	−0.0032 (0.0186)
University * Male * Age	0.0181 (0.0145)	−0.0001 (0.0232)
Ideology * Male		−0.0813 (0.0786)
Ideology * Age		−0.1197 (0.0485)*
Ideology * Male * Age		0.0598 (0.0590)
Male * Age	−0.0082 (0.0097)	−0.0107 (0.0371)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0410 (0.0357)	0.1530 (0.0566)**
DID residence (zip)	−0.0084 (0.0174)	−0.0081 (0.0287)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0222 (0.0110)*	−0.0089 (0.0164)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0040 (0.0085)	−0.0085 (0.0138)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0550 (0.0298)†	−0.0161 (0.0448)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0402 (0.0144)**	0.0049 (0.0221)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0202 (0.0115)†	0.0179 (0.0187)
R^2	0.0254	0.0658
Adj. R^2	0.0096	0.0488
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.33: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: LDP - DPJ feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0010 (0.0135)	0.0012 (0.0252)
Gender (male)	0.0109 (0.0105)	−0.1522 (0.0563)**
Age (by 10 years)	0.0028 (0.0058)	−0.0768 (0.0320)*
LDP -DPJ Feeling Thermometer		−0.7093 (0.0745)***
University * Male	0.0139 (0.0167)	0.0069 (0.0312)
University * Age	0.0008 (0.0095)	0.0027 (0.0180)
University * Male * Age	−0.0006 (0.0120)	−0.0061 (0.0226)
LDP - DPJ FT * Male		0.1407 (0.0893)
LDP - DPJ FT * Age		0.1100 (0.0512)*
LDP - DPJ FT * Male * Age		−0.1453 (0.0636)*
Male * Age	−0.0136 (0.0077)†	0.1000 (0.0401)*
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0110 (0.0273)	0.1534 (0.0554)**
DID residence (zip)	0.0086 (0.0146)	0.0020 (0.0281)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0003 (0.0078)	−0.0170 (0.0159)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0006 (0.0066)	−0.0061 (0.0137)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0186 (0.0235)	−0.0131 (0.0441)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0000 (0.0114)	0.0160 (0.0210)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0015 (0.0091)	0.0107 (0.0184)
R^2	0.0988	0.1289
Adj. R^2	0.0841	0.1131
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.34: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: South Korea feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0055 (0.0197)	0.0026 (0.0247)
Gender (male)	−0.0601 (0.0170)***	−0.0488 (0.0292)†
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0049 (0.0105)	−0.0018 (0.0173)
South Korea Feeling Thermometer		0.4859 (0.0476)***
University * Male	0.0095 (0.0240)	−0.0048 (0.0305)
University * Age	−0.0022 (0.0145)	0.0029 (0.0177)
University * Male * Age	0.0035 (0.0180)	−0.0076 (0.0223)
South Korea FT * Male		0.0029 (0.0595)
South Korea FT * Age		−0.0405 (0.0329)
South Korea FT * Male * Age		0.0071 (0.0430)
Male * Age	0.0304 (0.0129)*	0.0085 (0.0211)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0417 (0.0440)	0.1211 (0.0532)*
DID residence (zip)	−0.0218 (0.0204)	0.0050 (0.0268)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0097 (0.0109)	−0.0112 (0.0174)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0060 (0.0106)	−0.0100 (0.0134)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0012 (0.0339)	0.0023 (0.0429)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0083 (0.0166)	0.0115 (0.0216)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0025 (0.0143)	0.0136 (0.0180)
R^2	0.0810	0.1654
Adj. R^2	0.0660	0.1502
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.35: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: China feeling thermometer)

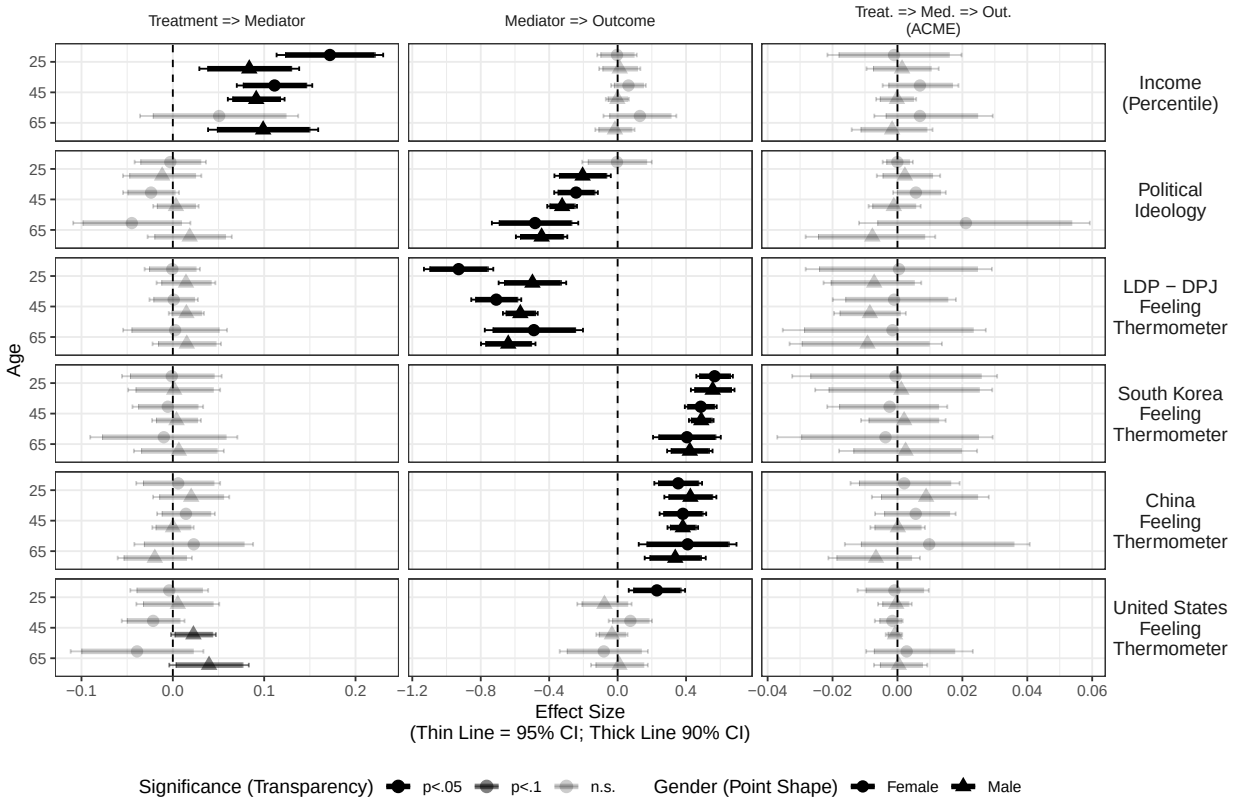
	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.0144 (0.0161)	−0.0052 (0.0255)
Gender (male)	−0.0070 (0.0141)	−0.0769 (0.0273)**
Age (by 10 years)	−0.0215 (0.0083)**	−0.0131 (0.0166)
China Feeling Thermometer		0.3815 (0.0694)***
University * Male	−0.0142 (0.0199)	0.0044 (0.0317)
University * Age	0.0043 (0.0119)	0.0006 (0.0184)
University * Male * Age	−0.0142 (0.0148)	−0.0009 (0.0232)
China FT * Male		−0.0006 (0.0826)
China FT * Age		0.0138 (0.0456)
China FT * Male * Age		−0.0359 (0.0580)
Male * Age	0.0204 (0.0104)*	0.0270 (0.0202)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0034 (0.0367)	0.1421 (0.0558)*
DID residence (zip)	0.0066 (0.0163)	−0.0088 (0.0282)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0084 (0.0095)	−0.0125 (0.0182)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0028 (0.0085)	−0.0054 (0.0139)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0098 (0.0281)	0.0060 (0.0447)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0112 (0.0127)	0.0188 (0.0232)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0010 (0.0114)	0.0114 (0.0188)
R^2	0.0428	0.0823
Adj. R^2	0.0272	0.0656
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table F.36: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: United States feeling thermometer)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	−0.0216 (0.0175)	0.0008 (0.0263)
Gender (male)	0.0216 (0.0148)	−0.0195 (0.0497)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0001 (0.0086)	0.0253 (0.0272)
United States Feeling Thermometer		0.0744 (0.0646)
University * Male	0.0441 (0.0215)*	−0.0005 (0.0326)
University * Age	−0.0088 (0.0124)	0.0010 (0.0189)
University * Male * Age	0.0174 (0.0155)	−0.0051 (0.0237)
United States FT * Male		−0.1077 (0.0795)
United States FT * Age		−0.0776 (0.0447)†
United States FT * Male * Age		0.0995 (0.0562)†
Male * Age	0.0128 (0.0108)	−0.0282 (0.0352)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.0069 (0.0372)	0.1351 (0.0572)*
DID residence (zip)	−0.0085 (0.0175)	−0.0051 (0.0288)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0104 (0.0123)	−0.0170 (0.0176)
University % by 10% (zip)	−0.0021 (0.0091)	−0.0082 (0.0142)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0105 (0.0300)	0.0001 (0.0460)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	0.0104 (0.0155)	0.0163 (0.0230)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0191 (0.0124)	0.0135 (0.0190)
R^2	0.0387	0.0320
Adj. R^2	0.0231	0.0143
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained). Mediators: All rescaled to 0=minimum and 1=maximum.
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0−1). All models are estimated by OLS.

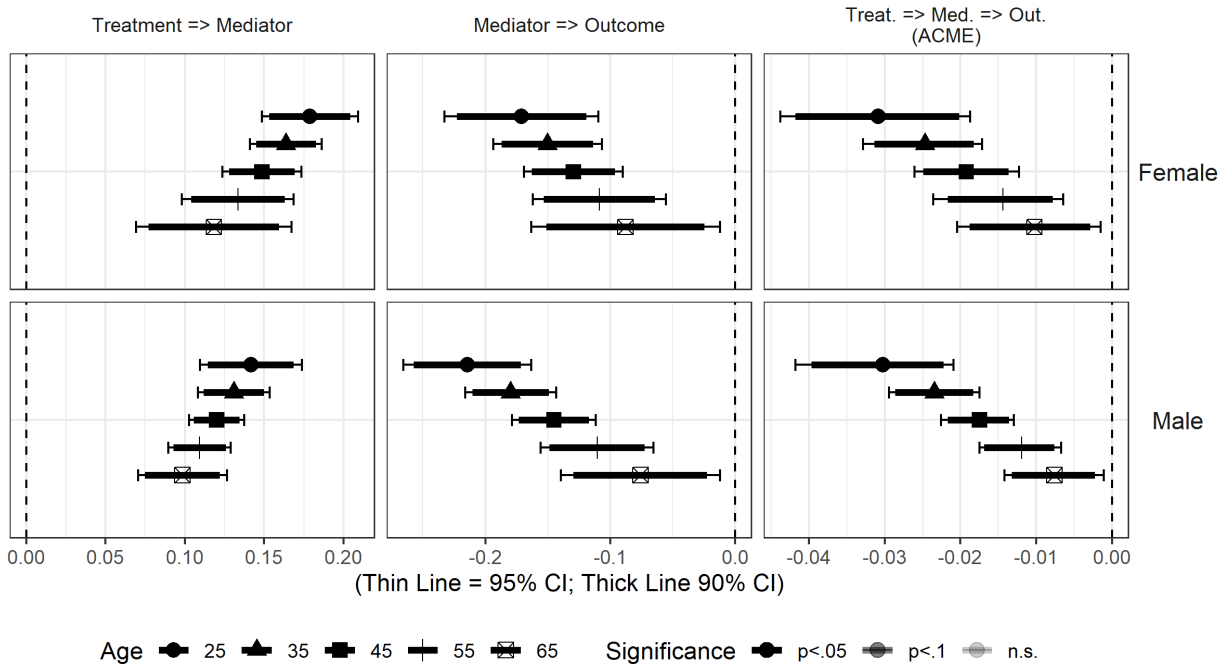
Figure F.4: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 50km$)

F.3 Political Knowledge as a Mediator

Table F.37: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, unmatched, mediator: knowledge)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1486 (0.0126)***	−0.0128 (0.0141)
Gender (male)	0.1867 (0.0100)***	−0.0787 (0.0154)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0537 (0.0053)***	0.0010 (0.0072)
Political Knowledge		−0.1294 (0.0202)***
University * Male	−0.0285 (0.0152)†	0.0324 (0.0174)†
University * Age	−0.0151 (0.0083)†	−0.0195 (0.0094)*
University * Male * Age	0.0044 (0.0104)	0.0142 (0.0120)
Knowledge * Male		−0.0157 (0.0264)
Knowledge * Age		0.0208 (0.0144)
Knowledge * Male * Age		0.0138 (0.0188)
Male * Age	0.0028 (0.0074)	0.0005 (0.0112)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0961 (0.0257)***	−0.0506 (0.0294)†
DID residence (zip)	−0.0206 (0.0096)*	0.0081 (0.0112)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0083 (0.0077)	−0.0124 (0.0087)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0178 (0.0061)**	0.0030 (0.0072)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0256 (0.0167)	−0.0102 (0.0196)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0228 (0.0107)*	−0.0060 (0.0123)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0032 (0.0084)	−0.0004 (0.0102)
R^2	0.1924	0.0455
Adj. R^2	0.1888	0.0409
Num. obs.	7827	7827

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



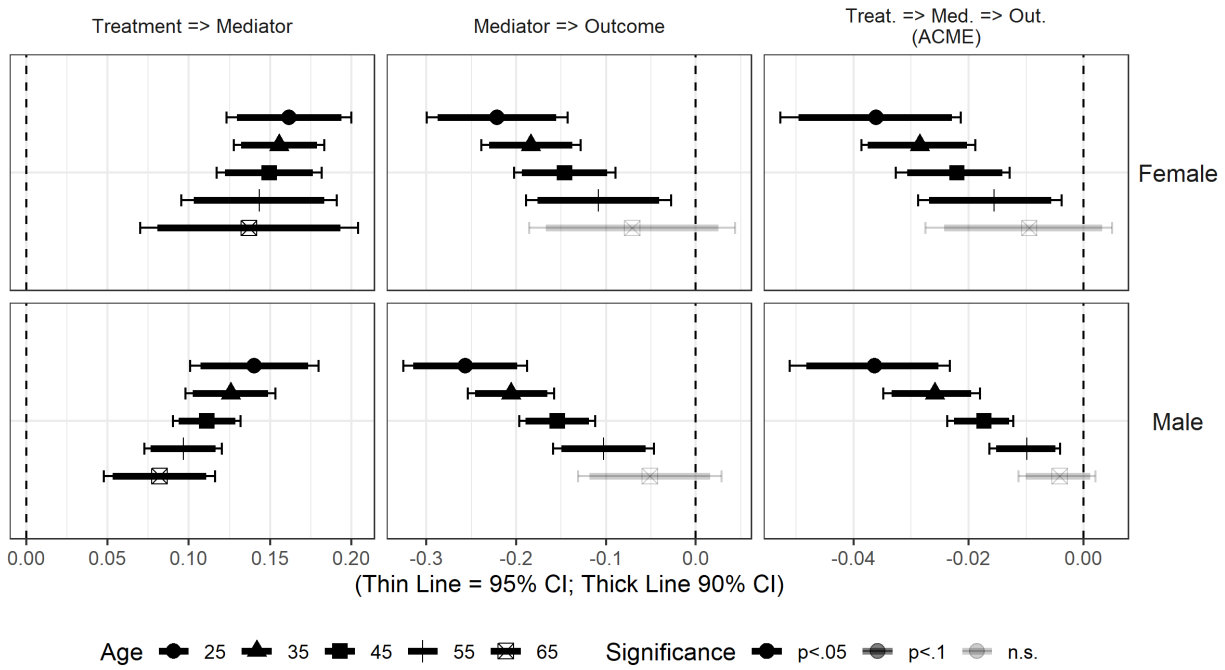
Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Mediatior: Political knowledge (rescaled to 0-1 with 1 being the most knowledgeable).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0-1).

Figure F.5: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, unmatched, mediator: knowledge)

Table F.38: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, standard matching, mediator: knowledge)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1494 (0.0164)***	−0.0021 (0.0181)
Gender (male)	0.1960 (0.0141)***	−0.0710 (0.0204)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0476 (0.0081)***	−0.0039 (0.0100)
Political Knowledge		−0.1459 (0.0288)***
University * Male	−0.0383 (0.0195)†	0.0217 (0.0222)
University * Age	−0.0062 (0.0113)	−0.0145 (0.0128)
University * Male * Age	−0.0084 (0.0137)	0.0060 (0.0159)
Knowledge * Male		−0.0081 (0.0360)
Knowledge * Age		0.0377 (0.0205)†
Knowledge * Male * Age		0.0137 (0.0258)
Male * Age	0.0127 (0.0099)	−0.0032 (0.0145)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0833 (0.0356)*	0.0253 (0.0396)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0024 (0.0129)	0.0040 (0.0151)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0043 (0.0117)	−0.0172 (0.0135)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0125 (0.0090)	0.0073 (0.0107)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0248 (0.0226)	−0.0121 (0.0266)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0187 (0.0154)	0.0193 (0.0182)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0031 (0.0120)	−0.0026 (0.0146)
R^2	0.1875	0.0460
Adj. R^2	0.1814	0.0381
Num. obs.	4614	4614

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



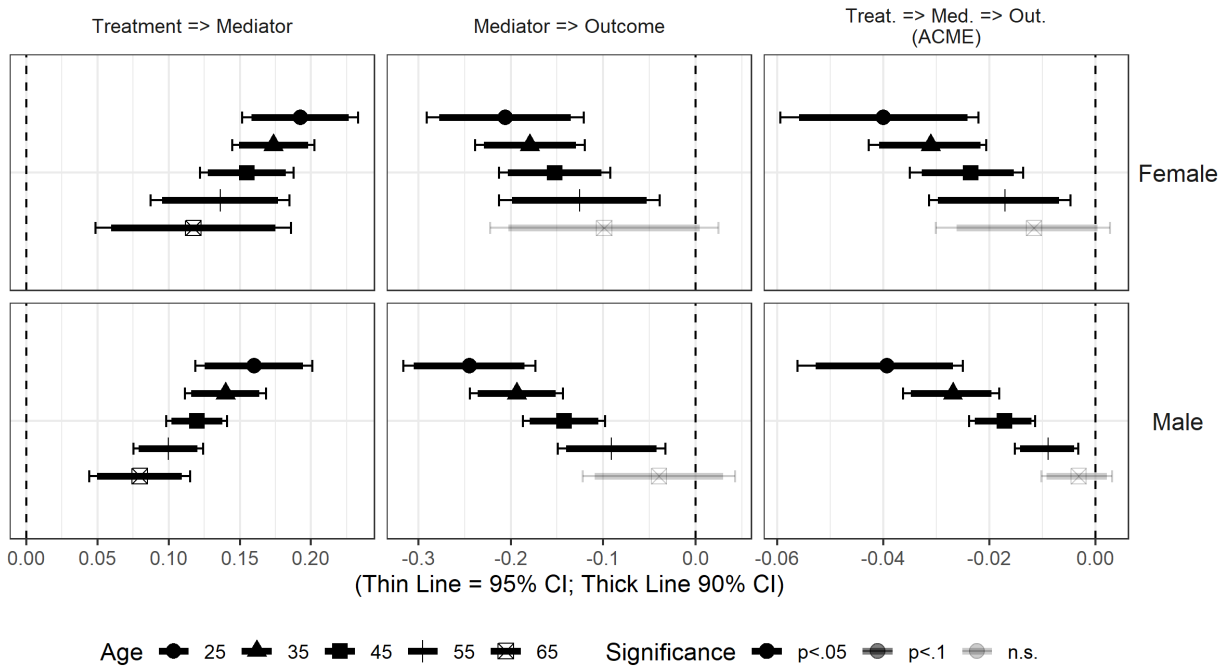
Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Mediatior: Political knowledge (rescaled to 0-1 with 1 being the most knowledgeable).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0-1).

Figure F.6: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, standard matching, mediator: knowledge)

Table F.39: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: knowledge

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1549 (0.0167)***	0.0008 (0.0188)
Gender (male)	0.1985 (0.0143)***	−0.0731 (0.0218)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0554 (0.0084)***	−0.0022 (0.0111)
Political Knowledge		−0.1526 (0.0307)***
University * Male	−0.0351 (0.0199)†	0.0101 (0.0230)
University * Age	−0.0188 (0.0117)	−0.0145 (0.0137)
University * Male * Age	−0.0013 (0.0143)	0.0035 (0.0168)
Knowledge * Male		0.0101 (0.0381)
Knowledge * Age		0.0268 (0.0223)
Knowledge * Male * Age		0.0245 (0.0274)
Male * Age	0.0069 (0.0103)	−0.0063 (0.0155)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1231 (0.0362)***	0.0188 (0.0402)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0246 (0.0131)†	−0.0093 (0.0155)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0167 (0.0107)	−0.0031 (0.0113)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0153 (0.0085)†	0.0002 (0.0101)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0284 (0.0229)	−0.0016 (0.0270)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0265 (0.0144)†	0.0124 (0.0166)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0092 (0.0113)	−0.0035 (0.0142)
R^2	0.1987	0.0425
Adj. R^2	0.1923	0.0340
Num. obs.	4280	4280

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



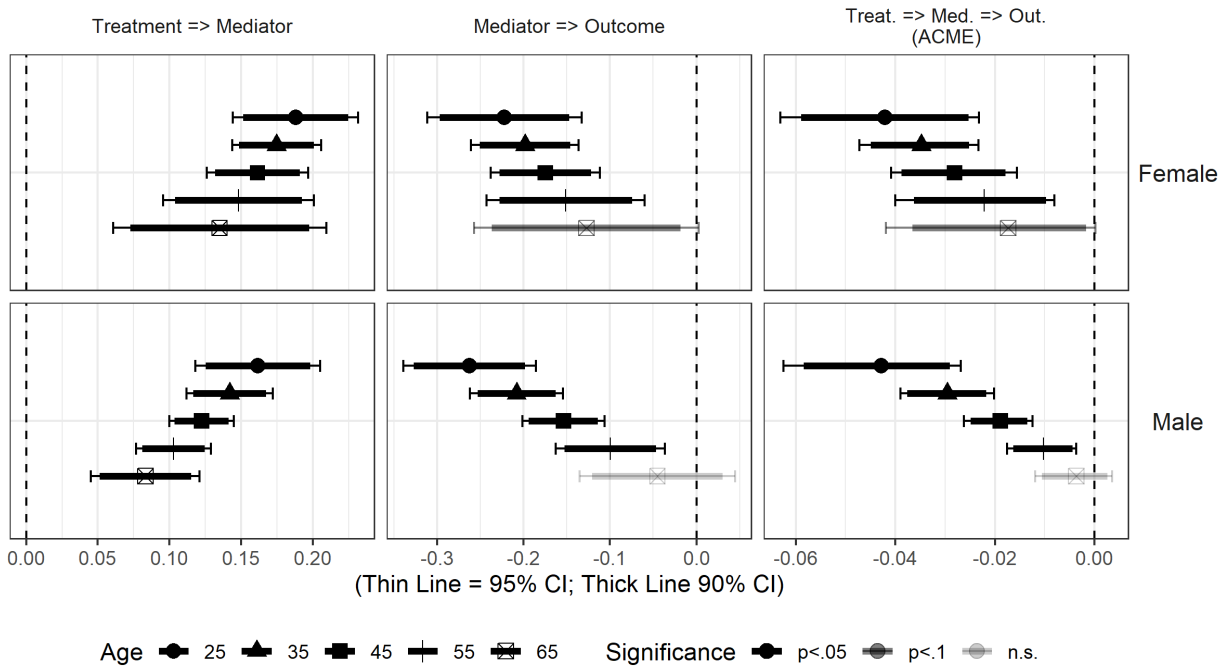
Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Mediatior: Political knowledge (rescaled to 0-1 with 1 being the most knowledgeable).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0-1).

Figure F.7: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 350km$, mediator: knowledge)

Table F.40: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: knowledge)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1614 (0.0181)***	0.0013 (0.0202)
Gender (male)	0.1975 (0.0156)***	−0.0780 (0.0231)***
Age (by 10 years)	0.0550 (0.0093)***	−0.0031 (0.0117)
Political Knowledge		−0.1749 (0.0324)***
University * Male	−0.0390 (0.0214)†	0.0088 (0.0247)
University * Age	−0.0132 (0.0127)	−0.0184 (0.0145)
University * Male * Age	−0.0064 (0.0154)	0.0084 (0.0180)
Knowledge * Male		0.0210 (0.0404)
Knowledge * Age		0.0237 (0.0234)
Knowledge * Male * Age		0.0306 (0.0292)
Male * Age	0.0069 (0.0112)	−0.0051 (0.0167)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1175 (0.0388)**	0.0149 (0.0433)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0177 (0.0143)	−0.0069 (0.0171)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	0.0113 (0.0112)	−0.0078 (0.0121)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0155 (0.0089)†	−0.0023 (0.0105)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0354 (0.0246)	0.0018 (0.0294)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0240 (0.0150)	0.0180 (0.0174)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0056 (0.0119)	0.0077 (0.0148)
R^2	0.1985	0.0509
Adj. R^2	0.1913	0.0413
Num. obs.	3786	3786

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



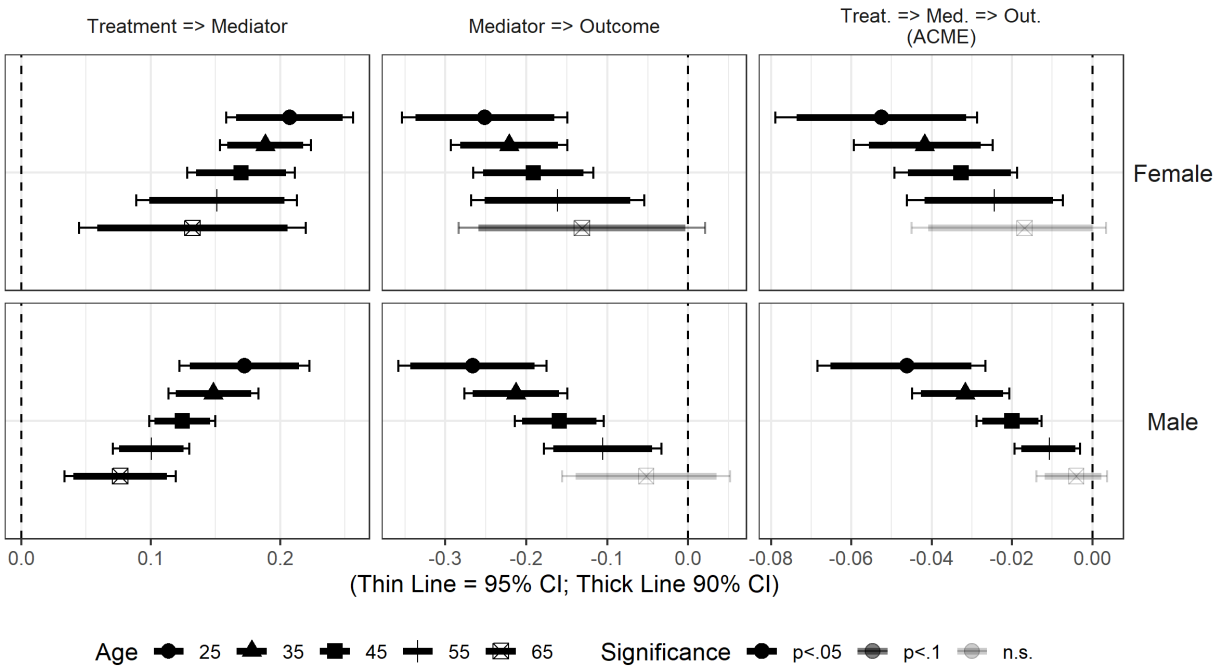
Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Mediatior: Political knowledge (rescaled to 0-1 with 1 being the most knowledgeable).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0-1).

Figure F.8: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 200km$, mediator: knowledge)

Table F.41: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: knowledge

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1697 (0.0211)***	0.0303 (0.0238)
Gender (male)	0.2081 (0.0182)***	−0.0718 (0.0267)**
Age (by 10 years)	0.0536 (0.0108)***	−0.0027 (0.0136)
Political Knowledge		−0.1913 (0.0378)***
University * Male	−0.0453 (0.0248)†	−0.0068 (0.0288)
University * Age	−0.0188 (0.0147)	−0.0200 (0.0170)
University * Male * Age	−0.0052 (0.0178)	0.0065 (0.0210)
Knowledge * Male		0.0320 (0.0470)
Knowledge * Age		0.0300 (0.0271)
Knowledge * Male * Age		0.0237 (0.0341)
Male * Age	0.0135 (0.0130)	−0.0045 (0.0196)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1287 (0.0427)**	−0.0157 (0.0494)
DID residence (zip)	−0.0261 (0.0176)	−0.0106 (0.0211)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0023 (0.0120)	−0.0224 (0.0146)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0256 (0.0098)**	−0.0020 (0.0118)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0394 (0.0296)	0.0058 (0.0359)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0102 (0.0163)	0.0298 (0.0197)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0009 (0.0130)	0.0090 (0.0164)
R^2	0.2096	0.0509
Adj. R^2	0.2003	0.0384
Num. obs.	2928	2928

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



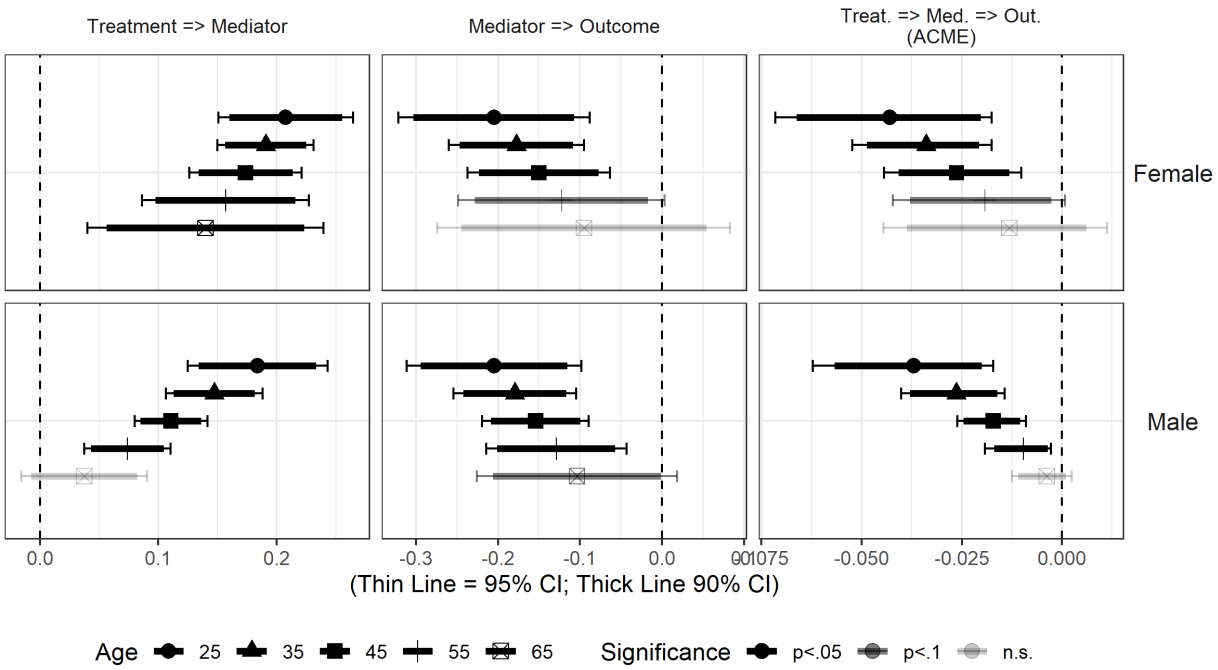
Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Mediatior: Political knowledge (rescaled to 0-1 with 1 being the most knowledgeable).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0-1).

Figure F.9: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 100km$, mediator: knowledge)

Table F.42: Mediator and outcome models regression tables (OLS, matched with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: knowledge)

	Mediator	Outcome
University education	0.1736 (0.0241)***	0.0269 (0.0275)
Gender (male)	0.2143 (0.0211)***	−0.0459 (0.0310)
Age (by 10 years)	0.0477 (0.0121)***	−0.0192 (0.0151)
Political Knowledge		−0.1501 (0.0443)***
University * Male	−0.0630 (0.0288)*	−0.0086 (0.0338)
University * Age	−0.0170 (0.0168)	−0.0057 (0.0199)
University * Male * Age	−0.0196 (0.0207)	−0.0063 (0.0245)
Knowledge * Male		−0.0040 (0.0553)
Knowledge * Age		0.0274 (0.0314)
Knowledge * Male * Age		−0.0022 (0.0395)
Male * Age	0.0247 (0.0150)†	0.0259 (0.0224)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.1277 (0.0503)*	0.1185 (0.0566)*
DID residence (zip)	−0.0265 (0.0233)	−0.0104 (0.0285)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)	−0.0121 (0.0133)	−0.0175 (0.0173)
University % by 10% (zip)	0.0319 (0.0120)**	−0.0006 (0.0141)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0412 (0.0381)	0.0081 (0.0454)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0036 (0.0186)	0.0148 (0.0231)
University % by 10% (mun.)	−0.0022 (0.0150)	0.0110 (0.0189)
R^2	0.2038	0.0468
Adj. R^2	0.1908	0.0294
Num. obs.	2122	2122

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$



Treatment: University education (1:attained, 0:not attained).
Mediatior: Political knowledge (rescaled to 0-1 with 1 being the most knowledgeable).
Outcome: Agreement with granting suffrage to permanent residents (rescaled to 0-1).

Figure F.10: The causal mediation effects of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (OLS, Matching with $\lambda = 50km$, mediator: knowledge)

G Analysis with "Movers"

G.1 Main Result

Table G.1: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, movers)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0019	−0.0002	−0.0012	−0.0002
	(0.0063)	(0.0064)	(0.0063)	(0.0064)
Gender (male)	−0.0560***	−0.0566***	−0.0564***	−0.0566***
	(0.0076)	(0.0076)	(0.0076)	(0.0076)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0126***	−0.0122***	−0.0124***	−0.0123***
	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)
University * Male	−0.0208*	−0.0204*	−0.0206*	−0.0205*
	(0.0098)	(0.0098)	(0.0098)	(0.0098)
University * Age	0.0125*	0.0122*	0.0123*	0.0122*
	(0.0051)	(0.0051)	(0.0051)	(0.0051)
University * Male * Age	−0.0045	−0.0041	−0.0043	−0.0041
	(0.0076)	(0.0076)	(0.0076)	(0.0076)
Male * Age	0.0170**	0.0166**	0.0167**	0.0166**
	(0.0057)	(0.0057)	(0.0057)	(0.0057)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0276†	−0.0307*	−0.0290†	−0.0305*
	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0150)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0162**		−0.0190**
		(0.0056)		(0.0066)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0037		−0.0021
		(0.0039)		(0.0054)
University % by 10% (zip)		−0.0001		−0.0024
		(0.0025)		(0.0036)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0103	0.0077
			(0.0101)	(0.0119)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			−0.0071	−0.0049
			(0.0053)	(0.0074)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0012	0.0036
			(0.0038)	(0.0052)
R^2	0.0122	0.0127	0.0124	0.0128
Adj. R^2	0.0110	0.0115	0.0111	0.0114
Num. obs.	24147	24147	24147	24147

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table G.2: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, movers): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	0.0063***	−0.3391	0.0199***	−0.3256
	(0.0498)	(0.0503)	(0.0503)	(0.0508)
Gender (male)	−0.3609***	−0.5868***	−0.3662***	−0.5918***
	(0.0563)	(0.0580)	(0.0563)	(0.0581)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0835***	−0.1487**	−0.0807***	−0.1470**
	(0.0271)	(0.0281)	(0.0272)	(0.0281)
University * Male	−0.1262	0.0215†	−0.1232	0.0239†
	(0.0734)	(0.0738)	(0.0734)	(0.0738)
University * Age	0.0947*	0.1007*	0.0927*	0.0997*
	(0.0398)	(0.0402)	(0.0398)	(0.0402)
University * Male * Age	−0.0331	−0.0377	−0.0301	−0.0370
	(0.0569)	(0.0563)	(0.0569)	(0.0564)
Male * Age	0.1272	0.0550**	0.1244	0.0535**
	(0.0428)	(0.0431)	(0.0428)	(0.0431)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.2106	−0.0032†	−0.2329	−0.0243*
	(0.1123)	(0.1081)	(0.1128)	(0.1085)
DID residence (zip)			−0.1274	−0.0373**
			(0.0418)	(0.0409)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0176	−0.0425
			(0.0290)	(0.0280)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0036	−0.0168
			(0.0185)	(0.0183)
AIC	51942.8378	51942.8378	51938.2602	51938.2602
Log Likelihood	−25913.4189	−25913.4189	−25905.1301	−25905.1301
Num. obs.	24147	24147	24147	24147
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table G.3: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, movers): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	0.0126***	−0.3328	0.0197***	−0.3261
	(0.0502)	(0.0506)	(0.0503)	(0.0508)
Gender (male)	−0.3639***	−0.5893***	−0.3657***	−0.5914***
	(0.0563)	(0.0581)	(0.0563)	(0.0581)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0823***	−0.1478**	−0.0813***	−0.1472**
	(0.0272)	(0.0281)	(0.0272)	(0.0281)
University * Male	−0.1245	0.0226†	−0.1238	0.0237†
	(0.0734)	(0.0738)	(0.0734)	(0.0738)
University * Age	0.0935*	0.1001*	0.0932*	0.1004*
	(0.0398)	(0.0402)	(0.0398)	(0.0402)
University * Male * Age	−0.0317	−0.0369	−0.0306	−0.0381
	(0.0569)	(0.0563)	(0.0569)	(0.0563)
Male * Age	0.1256	0.0543**	0.1248	0.0541**
	(0.0428)	(0.0431)	(0.0428)	(0.0431)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.2215	−0.0098*	−0.2318	−0.0260*
	(0.1126)	(0.1083)	(0.1130)	(0.1087)
DID residence (zip)			−0.1480	−0.0490**
			(0.0494)	(0.0483)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0169†	−0.0685
			(0.0403)	(0.0391)
University % by 10% (zip)			−0.0157	−0.0262
			(0.0263)	(0.0261)
DID proportion (mun.)	−0.0794	−0.0162	0.0607	0.0327
	(0.0752)	(0.0739)	(0.0887)	(0.0871)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0296	−0.0201	−0.0114	0.0436
	(0.0394)	(0.0388)	(0.0539)	(0.0536)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0003	−0.0162	0.0163	0.0113
	(0.0280)	(0.0275)	(0.0384)	(0.0380)
AIC	51951.2486	51951.2486	51948.0233	51948.0233
Log Likelihood	−25911.6243	−25911.6243	−25904.0117	−25904.0117
Num. obs.	24147	24147	24147	24147
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

G.2 Main Result with Standard Matching

Table G.4: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, movers, standard matching)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0063	−0.0048	−0.0057	−0.0048
	(0.0071)	(0.0072)	(0.0072)	(0.0072)
Gender (male)	−0.0589***	−0.0592***	−0.0590***	−0.0591***
	(0.0081)	(0.0081)	(0.0081)	(0.0081)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0091*	−0.0088*	−0.0092*	−0.0090*
	(0.0044)	(0.0044)	(0.0045)	(0.0045)
University * Male	−0.0238*	−0.0234*	−0.0238*	−0.0236*
	(0.0118)	(0.0118)	(0.0118)	(0.0118)
University * Age	0.0075	0.0070	0.0072	0.0071
	(0.0060)	(0.0060)	(0.0060)	(0.0060)
University * Male * Age	0.0039	0.0042	0.0040	0.0041
	(0.0091)	(0.0091)	(0.0091)	(0.0091)
Male * Age	0.0118†	0.0113†	0.0116†	0.0114†
	(0.0063)	(0.0063)	(0.0063)	(0.0063)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0067	−0.0103	−0.0075	−0.0096
	(0.0192)	(0.0192)	(0.0192)	(0.0193)
DID residence (zip)		−0.0139*		−0.0200*
		(0.0069)		(0.0082)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0090†		−0.0070
		(0.0049)		(0.0068)
University % by 10% (zip)		0.0016		−0.0010
		(0.0032)		(0.0045)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0005	0.0188
			(0.0126)	(0.0149)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			−0.0133*	−0.0064
			(0.0067)	(0.0093)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0019	0.0031
			(0.0048)	(0.0066)
R^2	0.0133	0.0139	0.0136	0.0141
Adj. R^2	0.0115	0.0119	0.0116	0.0119
Num. obs.	15252	15252	15252	15252

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table G.5: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, movers, standard matching): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	-0.0154^{***}	-0.3494	-0.0065^{***}	-0.3375
	(0.0563)	(0.0571)	(0.0570)	(0.0579)
Gender (male)	-0.3766^{***}	-0.5889^{***}	-0.3785^{***}	-0.5919^{***}
	(0.0607)	(0.0627)	(0.0607)	(0.0628)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	-0.0666^{***}	$-0.1437^{\dagger}$	-0.0643^{***}	$-0.1432^{\dagger}$
	(0.0350)	(0.0366)	(0.0351)	(0.0367)
University * Male	-0.1583	$0.0201^{\dagger}$	-0.1560	$0.0216^{\dagger}$
	(0.0870)	(0.0873)	(0.0870)	(0.0874)
University * Age	$0.0621^{\dagger}$	0.0857	$0.0584^{\dagger}$	0.0844
	(0.0469)	(0.0480)	(0.0469)	(0.0480)
University * Male * Age	0.0235	-0.0014	0.0262	-0.0024
	(0.0679)	(0.0676)	(0.0679)	(0.0676)
Male * Age	0.0966	0.0351^{*}	0.0933	$0.0343^{\dagger}$
	(0.0477)	(0.0487)	(0.0477)	(0.0487)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	-0.0466	0.1499	-0.0701	0.1302
	(0.1436)	(0.1383)	(0.1442)	(0.1389)
DID residence (zip)			-0.1058	0.0173^{*}
			(0.0524)	(0.0511)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			-0.0553^{*}	-0.0738
			(0.0366)	(0.0355)
University % by 10% (zip)			0.0151	-0.0143
			(0.0236)	(0.0234)
AIC	32956.9671	32956.9671	32956.4506	32956.4506
Log Likelihood	-16420.4836	-16420.4836	-16414.2253	-16414.2253
Num. obs.	15252	15252	15252	15252
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table G.6: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, movers, standard matching): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	−0.0118***	−0.3405	−0.0063***	−0.3367
	(0.0568)	(0.0577)	(0.0570)	(0.0579)
Gender (male)	−0.3769***	−0.5903***	−0.3770***	−0.5905***
	(0.0607)	(0.0628)	(0.0607)	(0.0629)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0670***	−0.1445†	−0.0655***	−0.1440†
	(0.0351)	(0.0367)	(0.0351)	(0.0367)
University * Male	−0.1587	0.0186†	−0.1571	0.0201†
	(0.0870)	(0.0874)	(0.0870)	(0.0874)
University * Age	0.0607†	0.0851	0.0595†	0.0850
	(0.0469)	(0.0480)	(0.0469)	(0.0480)
University * Male * Age	0.0240	−0.0016	0.0248	−0.0030
	(0.0679)	(0.0676)	(0.0680)	(0.0676)
Male * Age	0.0958	0.0356*	0.0946	0.0354†
	(0.0477)	(0.0487)	(0.0477)	(0.0487)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	−0.0493	0.1521	−0.0637	0.1389
	(0.1440)	(0.1386)	(0.1444)	(0.1391)
DID residence (zip)			−0.1606	−0.0330**
			(0.0618)	(0.0605)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			−0.0594	−0.0788
			(0.0519)	(0.0505)
University % by 10% (zip)			0.0043	−0.0073
			(0.0336)	(0.0333)
DID proportion (mun.)	0.0201	0.1358	0.1757	0.1708
	(0.0942)	(0.0925)	(0.1109)	(0.1092)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	−0.0690	−0.0727	−0.0092	0.0016
	(0.0496)	(0.0487)	(0.0692)	(0.0682)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.0032	−0.0420	−0.0000	−0.0333
	(0.0357)	(0.0352)	(0.0493)	(0.0485)
AIC	32963.5875	32963.5875	32964.1731	32964.1731
Log Likelihood	−16417.7937	−16417.7937	−16412.0865	−16412.0865
Num. obs.	15252	15252	15252	15252
K	3	3	3	3

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

G.3 Main Result with Mail-In Survey

Table G.7: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (OLS, movers, mail-in survey)

	Base	ZIP	Municipality	Full
University education	−0.0229	−0.0260	−0.0276	−0.0283
	(0.0514)	(0.0520)	(0.0524)	(0.0518)
Gender (male)	−0.0666†	−0.0596	−0.0625	−0.0564
	(0.0384)	(0.0389)	(0.0388)	(0.0391)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	−0.0310*	−0.0334*	−0.0327*	−0.0349*
	(0.0156)	(0.0156)	(0.0156)	(0.0156)
University * Male	−0.0117	−0.0075	−0.0122	−0.0140
	(0.0688)	(0.0688)	(0.0690)	(0.0689)
University * Age	0.0117	0.0134	0.0136	0.0156
	(0.0356)	(0.0354)	(0.0357)	(0.0355)
University * Male * Age	0.0057	0.0005	−0.0006	−0.0017
	(0.0452)	(0.0449)	(0.0452)	(0.0452)
Male * Age	−0.0073	−0.0066	−0.0062	−0.0048
	(0.0211)	(0.0214)	(0.0213)	(0.0214)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	0.1703†	0.1784†	0.1816*	0.1692†
	(0.0918)	(0.0923)	(0.0922)	(0.0926)
DID residence (zip)		0.0415		0.0758†
		(0.0326)		(0.0405)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)		−0.0610**		−0.0666*
		(0.0208)		(0.0337)
University % by 10% (zip)		−0.0009		−0.0183
		(0.0137)		(0.0183)
DID proportion (mun.)			−0.0443	−0.1297†
			(0.0577)	(0.0722)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)			−0.0729*	0.0018
			(0.0329)	(0.0532)
University % by 10% (mun.)			0.0366	0.0571†
			(0.0227)	(0.0303)
R^2	0.0266	0.0371	0.0353	0.0438
Adj. R^2	0.0158	0.0224	0.0206	0.0251
Num. obs.	731	731	731	731

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table G.8: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, movers, mail-in survey): Part I

	Base: Agree	Base: Neither	ZIP: Agree	ZIP: Neither
University education	-0.1678^{**}	-1.1971	-0.2111^{**}	-1.3167
	(0.4300)	(0.3295)	(0.4353)	(0.3336)
Gender (male)	-0.5387^{*}	$-0.6271^{\dagger}$	$-0.4887^{\dagger}$	$-0.5641^{\dagger}$
	(0.3120)	(0.2846)	(0.3150)	(0.2897)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	$-0.2432^{\dagger}$	-0.2049^{*}	$-0.2574^{\dagger}$	-0.2016^{*}
	(0.1186)	(0.1186)	(0.1200)	(0.1189)
University * Male	0.0135	0.7116	0.0458	0.7193
	(0.5467)	(0.4391)	(0.5486)	(0.4420)
University * Age	0.0381	-0.0742	0.0369	-0.1016
	(0.2899)	(0.2027)	(0.2889)	(0.2041)
University * Male * Age	0.1527	0.1059	0.1362	0.1666
	(0.3433)	(0.2646)	(0.3431)	(0.2663)
Male * Age	-0.0460	-0.1025	-0.0490	-0.1335
	(0.1712)	(0.1532)	(0.1712)	(0.1565)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	1.1605^{**}	$1.9066^{\dagger}$	1.2496^{**}	1.9965^{*}
	(0.6555)	(0.6021)	(0.6646)	(0.6079)
DID residence (zip)			0.2725	0.3398
			(0.2421)	(0.2182)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			-0.3832	0.0860^{*}
			(0.1684)	(0.1535)
University % by 10% (zip)			0.0372	0.0763
			(0.1086)	(0.0954)
AIC	1571.2886	1571.2886	1569.4923	1569.4923
Log Likelihood	-767.6443	-767.6443	-760.7462	-760.7462
Num. obs.	731	731	731	731
K	3	3	3	3

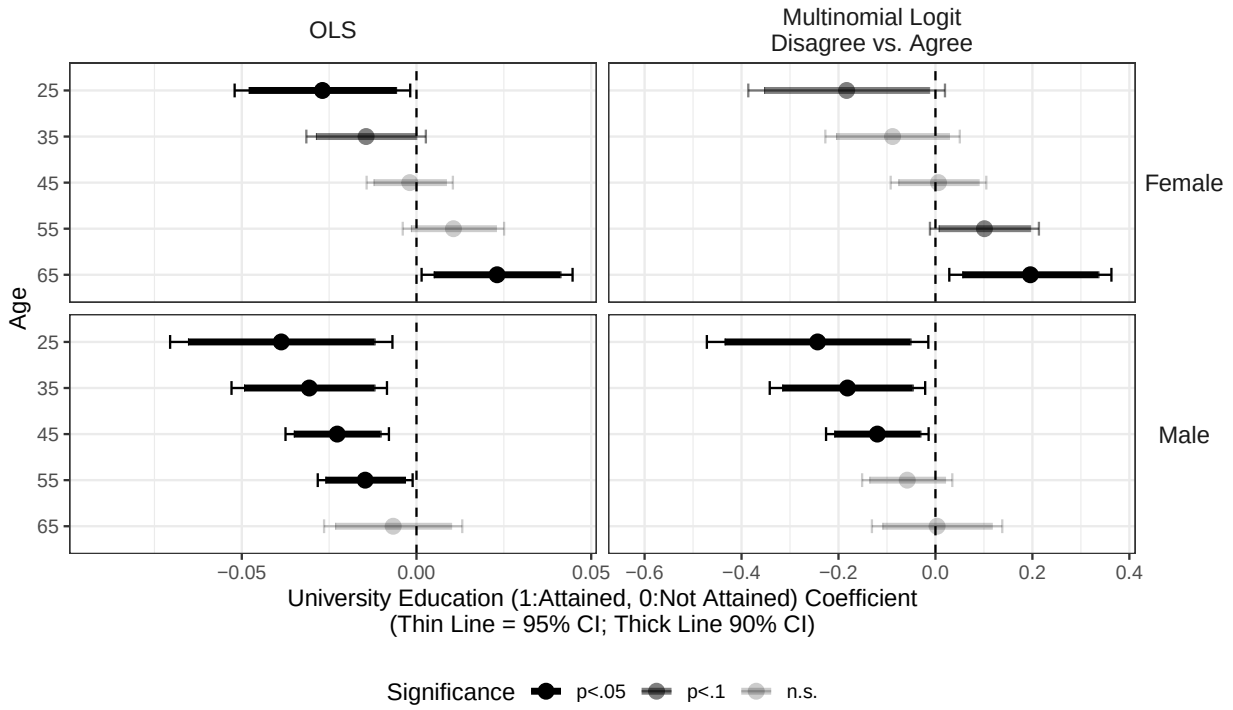
$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

Table G.9: The effect of education on the support for granting suffrage to foreigners in Japan (multinomial logit, movers, mail-in survey): Part II

	Mun.: Agree	Mun.: Neither	Full: Agree	Full: Neither
University education	-0.2141^{**}	-1.2204	-0.2403^{**}	-1.3259
	(0.4344)	(0.3352)	(0.4362)	(0.3330)
Gender (male)	$-0.5128^{\dagger}$	$-0.6133^{\dagger}$	$-0.4807^{\dagger}$	$-0.6069^{\dagger}$
	(0.3163)	(0.2894)	(0.3192)	(0.2916)
Age (by 10 years, centered at 45)	$-0.2575^{\dagger}$	-0.2137^{*}	-0.2690	-0.1959^{*}
	(0.1203)	(0.1199)	(0.1212)	(0.1201)
University * Male	0.0096	0.6956	0.0222	0.7643
	(0.5484)	(0.4437)	(0.5529)	(0.4442)
University * Age	0.0514	-0.0708	0.0520	-0.0918
	(0.2936)	(0.2039)	(0.2911)	(0.2044)
University * Male * Age	0.1147	0.0835	0.1206	0.1381
	(0.3485)	(0.2661)	(0.3476)	(0.2676)
Male * Age	-0.0383	-0.0920	-0.0388	-0.1338
	(0.1732)	(0.1552)	(0.1730)	(0.1573)
% of Life Residing Locally (zip)	1.2404^{**}	1.9352^{*}	1.2101^{**}	1.9534^{*}
	(0.6532)	(0.6039)	(0.6689)	(0.6096)
DID residence (zip)			0.4926^{*}	$0.7561^{\dagger}$
			(0.2998)	(0.2741)
Foreigner % sqrt. (zip)			$-0.3635^{\dagger}$	0.4838
			(0.2680)	(0.2385)
University % by 10% (zip)			-0.0505	0.1518
			(0.1407)	(0.1271)
DID proportion (mun.)	-0.2800	-0.5226	-0.7911^{*}	-1.1618
	(0.4207)	(0.3963)	(0.4999)	(0.5131)
Foreigner % sqrt. (mun.)	-0.4729	-0.1622^{*}	-0.1154^{*}	-0.8247
	(0.2602)	(0.2252)	(0.4150)	(0.3568)
University % by 10% (mun.)	0.2645	0.2493	0.3254	0.0623
	(0.1754)	(0.1615)	(0.2220)	(0.2103)
AIC	1576.0771	1576.0771	1565.8437	1565.8437
Log Likelihood	-764.0386	-764.0386	-752.9219	-752.9219
Num. obs.	731	731	731	731
K	3	3	3	3

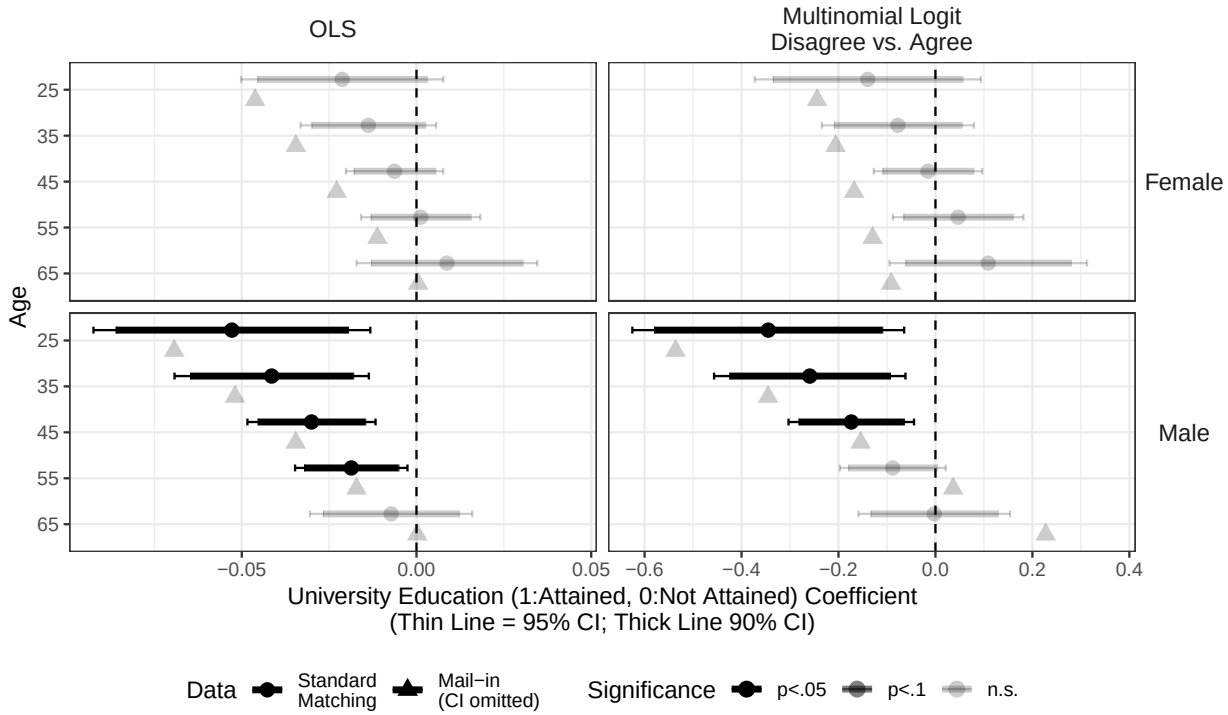
$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$; $^{\dagger}p < 0.1$

G.4 Comparing results



Check Online Appendix for the full results with coefficient values.

Figure G.1: Comparing OLS regression and multinomial logit for the effect of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents in Japan (OLS regression and multinomial logit, movers)



Check Online Appendix for the full results with coefficient values. CI omitted for mail−in survey results since they are too wide.

Figure G.2: Robustness checks of the effect of university education on the support for granting suffrage to permanent residents (movers)