Supplementary Material
Making Migration Sexy: How LGB Policies Influence International Migration

Contents

A   Descriptive Statistics

Table A.1: Summary statistics for country-level analysis

Characteristic	N = 3,425
Percent in same-sex couples	0.00 (0.00, 0.44)
Country LGB policy score	1 (0, 3)
Distance (km)	8,924 (7,457, 11,460)
Contiguous border	58 (1.7%)
Common official language	801 (23%)
Common ethnic language	1,382 (40%)
Ever colonial relationship	116 (3.4%)
Per-cap. GDP difference	27 (20, 32)
Unemployment difference	-0.6 (-4.5, 2.0)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)	0.39 (0.17, 0.74)
Proportion same-country stock	0.002 (0.001, 0.005)

[1] Median (IQR); n (%)

Table A.2: Summary statistics for state-level analysis

Characteristic	N = 37,468
Percent in same-sex couples	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)
State LGB policy score	2 (0, 5)
Country LGB policy score	1 (0, 3)
Distance (km)	8,883 (7,303, 11,716)
Contiguous border	1,135 (3.0%)
Common official language	8,951 (24%)
Common ethnic language	16,558 (44%)
Ever colonial relationship	1,940 (5.2%)
Per-cap. GDP difference	29 (23, 32)
Unemployment difference	-1.6 (-5.5, 1.1)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)	0.41 (0.21, 0.76)
Proportion same-country stock	0.003 (0.001, 0.009)
State unemployment rate	5.70 (4.26, 7.77)
State per-capita income	31.9 (28.8, 36.3)

[1] Median (IQR); n (%)

Table A.3: Summary statistics for individual-level analysis

Characteristic	Overall, N = 930,187	Different-sex, N = 923,041	Same-sex, N = 7,146
State LGB policy			
Repressive	195,331 (21%)	194,382 (21%)	949 (13%)
Neutral	176,615 (19%)	175,146 (19%)	1,469 (21%)
Progressive	558,241 (60%)	553,513 (60%)	4,728 (66%)
Country LGB policy score	2 (0, 2)	2 (0, 2)	2 (1, 4)
Sex			
Female	506,553 (54%)	504,030 (55%)	2,523 (35%)
Male	423,634 (46%)	419,011 (45%)	4,623 (65%)
Age	42 (36, 50)	42 (36, 50)	41 (35, 49)
Education			
< HS	185,226 (20%)	184,452 (20%)	774 (11%)
college	395,103 (42%)	391,403 (42%)	3,700 (52%)
HS	224,956 (24%)	223,456 (24%)	1,500 (21%)
some col	124,902 (13%)	123,730 (13%)	1,172 (16%)
Number of children	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 2)	0 (0, 1)
IHS-transformed income	3.44 (1.90, 4.30)	3.44 (1.89, 4.29)	3.75 (2.67, 4.58)
No income	186,489 (20%)	185,539 (20%)	950 (13%)
Year of immigration	2,001 (1,997, 2,007)	2,001 (1,997, 2,007)	2,003 (1,998, 2,010)
Distance (km)	8,339 (3,000, 12,611)	8,369 (3,000, 12,611)	7,506 (3,023, 11,183)
Contiguous border	230,331 (25%)	228,744 (25%)	1,587 (22%)
Common official language	270,016 (29%)	267,851 (29%)	2,165 (30%)
Common ethnic language	624,052 (67%)	619,326 (67%)	4,726 (66%)
Ever colonial relationship	80,270 (8.6%)	79,214 (8.6%)	1,056 (15%)
Per-cap. GDP difference	26 (23, 31)	26 (23, 31)	25 (16, 30)
Unemployment difference	0.9 (-1.7, 2.2)	0.9 (-1.7, 2.2)	0.3 (-2.8, 1.9)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)	0.43 (0.25, 0.59)	0.42 (0.25, 0.59)	0.46 (0.31, 0.76)
Proportion same-country stock	0.03 (0.01, 0.04)	0.03 (0.01, 0.04)	0.02 (0.00, 0.04)
State unemployment rate	5.82 (4.43, 8.13)	5.82 (4.43, 8.13)	4.92 (4.14, 7.23)
State per-capita income	34.5 (31.1, 39.1)	34.5 (31.1, 39.1)	35.8 (31.8, 41.1)

[1] n (%); Median (IQR)

B Additional Descriptive Trends

Figure B.1 relies on the data used in the country-level models. The vertical axis represents the proportion of immigrants from each country in same-sex couples in each year of immigration, from 1991 to 2019, while the horizontal axis indicates the policy score of the country of origin in the year of immigration. The line shows the bivariate regression line.

Figure B.2 relies on the data used in the state-level models, with the vertical axis showing the proportion of immigrants from each country in same-sex couples in each state, in each survey year, from 2008 to 2019. In the left panel, the horizontal axis represents the origin country policy score in the mean year of immigration for that group, while the right panel's horizontal axis represents the state policy score in the survey year. The lines shows the bivariate regression lines.
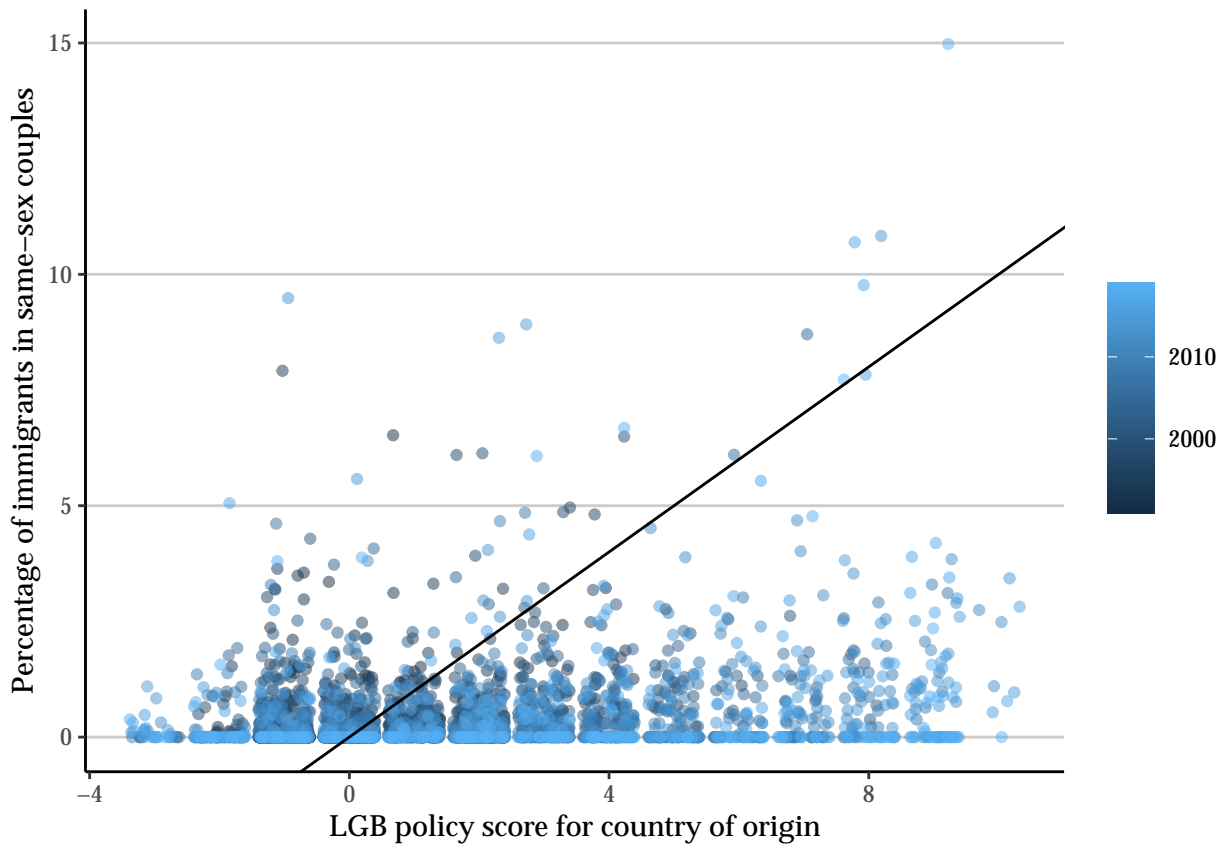

Figure B.1: Proportion of immigrants from each country in same-sex couples in each year of immigration, from 1991 to 2019. The horizontal axis indicates the policy score of the country of origin in the year of immigration. Points are jittered for clarity, and percentages above 20 are not shown.

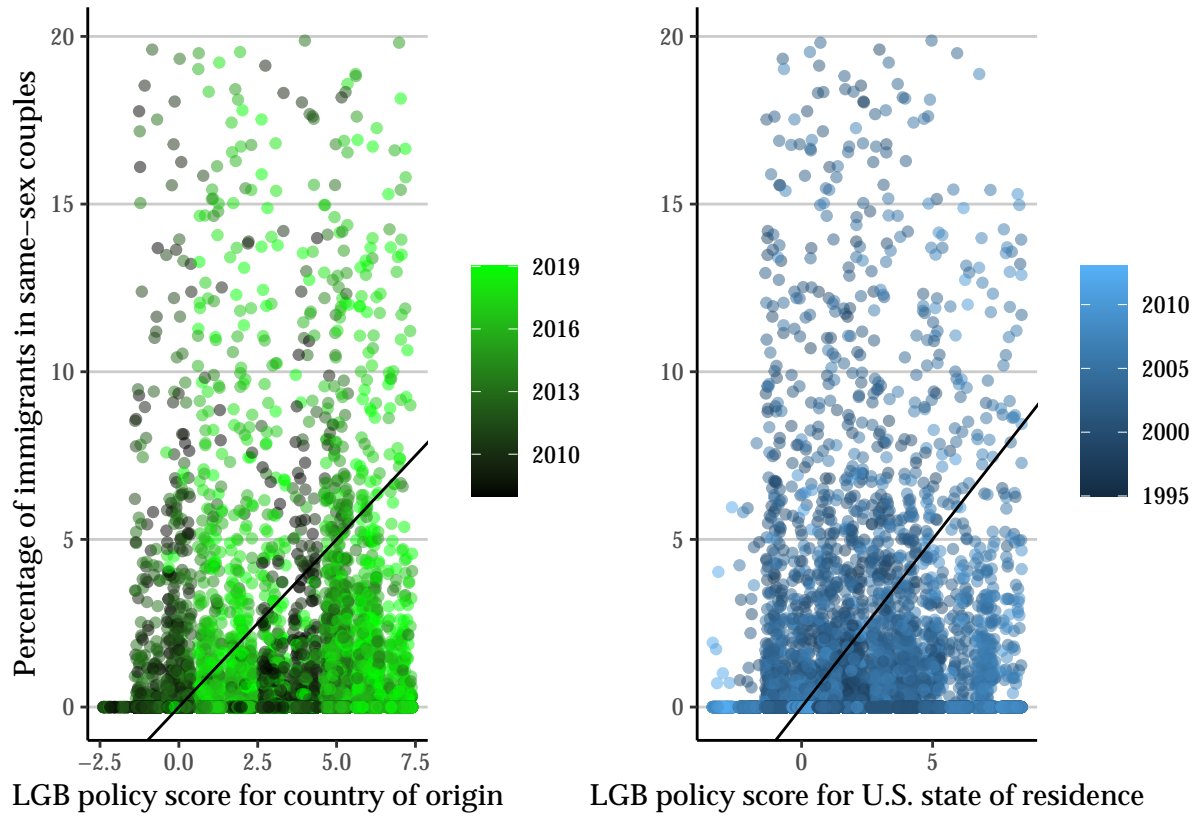Figure B.2: Proportion of immigrants from each country in same-sex couples in each state, in each survey year, from 2008 to 2019. The left panel's horizontal axis represents the origin country policy score in the mean year of immigration for that group, while the right panel's horizontal axis represents the state policy score in the survey year. Points are jittered for clarity, and percentages above 20 are not shown.
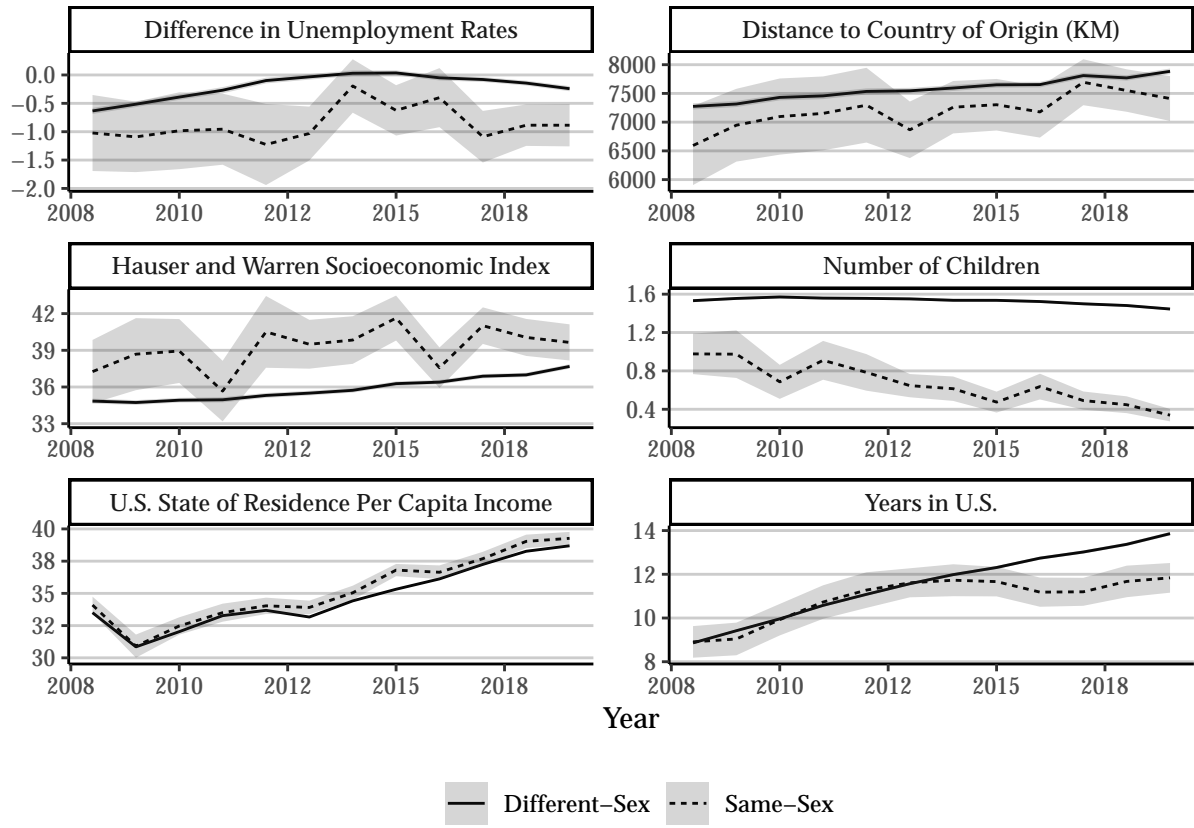
Figure B.3: Additional descriptive statistics for immigrants in couples 2008-2019, with survey weights and 95% confidence intervals. All currency in 1000s of 1999 dollars.

Table B.1: Top 10 sending countries of immigrants in same-sex couples in the American Community Survey 2008-2019

Birth country	n
Mexico	1170
Philippines	522
Canada	417
Brazil	321
China	311
India	264
Colombia	249
United Kingdom, ns	248
Germany	176
Vietnam	167

Table B.2: Top 10 sending countries of immigrants in different-sex couples in the American Community Survey 2008-2019

Birth country	n
Mexico	201042
India	99990
China	63656
Philippines	49798
Vietnam	28302
Canada	27702
Korea	24039
El Salvador	18769
Colombia	17332
Brazil	14565

C   Robustness Checks

C.1   Adjusting proportions based on empirical mismatch rates

Published papers using the ACS to study same-sex couples overwhelmingly use the method by Gates & Steinberger (2009) employed our main paper to adjust for misreporting. However here we implement a novel method to adjust proportions of estimated immigrants in same-sex couples, based on the estimated mismatch rates from two U.S. Census Bureau studies. Beginning in 2019, the ACS provides explicit categories for "Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse," "Opposite-sex unmarried partner," "Same-sex husband/wife/spouse," and "Same-sex unmarried partner" (Walker & Taylor, 2021), so sex misreporting in the 2019 data is unlikely. Hence in most sensitivity analyses below, 2019 estimates are not adjusted for misreporting.

In a Census Bureau working paper, Kreider & Lofquist (2015) use personal information such as names and addresses match same-sex couples from the 2010 ACS to Social Security administrative data. They find that 57 percent of married couples coded as same-sex in the ACS are coded as

different-sex in the administrative data. The corresponding sex mismatch rate for unmarried same-sex couples is 7 percent. (Our data include 4,632 married and 4,428 unmarried same-sex immigrant couples.) A follow-up study (Kreider et al., 2017) shows that these mismatch rates appear to have fallen: In a 2016 ACS test module that included explicit categories for different- and same-sex spouses and partners, 31 percent of married and 3 percent of unmarried same-sex couples had inconsistent sex responses. This decreasing mismatch rate may be due to the greater numbers of same-sex couples openly identifying themselves as well as the growing popularity of responding to the ACS via Internet (see Supplementary Material), a response mode introduced in 2013 which is now the default (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). In the 2016 test of the ACS, the mismatch rate for mail-in responses was 47 and 6 percent for married and unmarried same-sex couples, respectively, whereas for Internet responses they were only 22 and 2.4 percent (Kreider et al., 2017). A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) response mode is sometimes administered as well, but the 2016 study did not assess its error rate. In the 2010 ACS, Kreider & Lofquist (2015) find CATI/CAPI sex reporting mismatch for 46 and 13 percent for married and unmarried same-sex couples, respectively. In our sample of immigrants in same-sex couples, 2,285 responded by mail, 1,210 responded by CAPI/CATI, and 3,651 responded by Internet survey. Response mode proportions by couple type are shown in Table C.1.

Table C.2 shows the mismatch rates estimated by Kreider & Lofquist (2015) and Kreider & Lofquist (2015). In the supplemental analysis below (Table C.3), we use these apparent mismatch rates to adjust proportions used in models in Table 3 of the main paper. Each proportion is adjusted separately by marital status and response mode. For example, all internet respondents coded as being in married same-sex couples have their final proportion reduced by 22.5%. For mail-in responses, the proportions are reduced by the average between the two studies (53 percent for married and 6.3 percent for unmarried couples).

Table C.1: Response mode proportions for different- and same-sex couples, by year. Proportions are within couple type and year.

respmode	same_sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CATI/CAPI	FALSE	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.23
Internet	FALSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.57	0.59	0.63
Mail	FALSE	0.55	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.60	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14
CATI/CAPI	TRUE	0.29	0.24	0.21	0.29	0.23	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.11
Internet	TRUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.59	0.67	0.63	0.68	0.69	0.70
Mail	TRUE	0.71	0.76	0.79	0.71	0.77	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.20

Table C.2: Mismatch rates from Kreider & Lofquist (2015) and Kreider et al. (2017)

Study Year	Relationship	Mail	Internet	CAPI/CATI	Overall
2010	Married	59%	NA	46%	57.3%
2010	Unmarried Partner	7%	NA	13%	7%
2016	Married	47.4%	22.5%	Unknown	35%
2016	Unmarried Partner	5.6%	2.4%	Unknown	3.4%

Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

Table C.3: OLS regressions of percent of immigrants in same-sex couples by year of immigration and country of origin, adjusted by rates of empirical sex mismatch by married, unmarried, and response mode.

	Dependent variable:				
	Percent in same-sex couples by country-year				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Country LGB policy score	0.074***	0.043*	0.046†	0.023	−0.014
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.032)
Post-2013				0.230**	0.097
				(0.074)	(0.060)
Country score × Post-2013					0.066**
					(0.023)
Country controls?	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Observations	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425

Note: †$p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country-clustered standard errors shown in parentheses. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

Table C.4: Adjusted by rates of empirical sex mismatch by married, unmarried, and response mode. Percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	Dependent variable:						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State LGB policy score	0.045***	0.043***	0.078*	0.062†	0.062†	0.060†	0.063†
	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.034)
Country LGB policy score		0.072***	0.110***	0.067†	0.110***	0.110***	0.031
		(0.015)	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.044)
State score × country-score				0.011***			
				(0.003)			
Post-2013					0.096*	0.088*	0.015
					(0.048)	(0.044)	(0.063)
State score × post-2013						0.004	
						(0.013)	
Country score × post-2013							0.059**
							(0.022)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468

Note: †$p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

C.2 Relative immmigrant population-weighted regressions

We perform the same regressions with proportion in same-sex couples by country or state, but weighted by the relative size of the immigrant stock.

Table C.5: Weighted OLS regressions of percent of immigrants in same-sex couples by year of immigration and country of origin.

	Dependent variable:				
	Percent in same-sex couples by country-year				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Country LGB policy score	0.057***	0.051***	0.038***	0.020*	0.001
	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.013)
Post-2013				0.180***	0.066
				(0.046)	(0.045)
Country score × Post-2013					0.038*
					(0.017)
Country controls?	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Observations	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425

Note: †$p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country-clustered standard errors shown in parentheses. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

Table C.6: Weighted regression of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	Dependent variable:					
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State LGB policy score	0.049***	0.047***	0.026	0.017	0.004	0.005
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Country LGB policy score		0.082***	0.078***	0.078	0.073	0.024
		(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.059)	(0.062)	(0.076)
Post-2013					0.079	0.007
					(0.084)	(0.110)
Country score $\times$ Post-2013						$0.039^{\dagger}$
						(0.022)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Observations	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468

Note: $\dagger p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

C.3 Alternate specifications of country proportion models

Table C.7: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent of immigrants in same-sex couples by year of immigration and country of origin, including only married couples.

	Dependent variable:		
	Percentage same-sex (Married)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Country LGB policy score	0.074*	0.041	0.002
	(0.030)	(0.028)	(0.035)
Post-2013		0.330***	0.190**
		(0.087)	(0.070)
Country score × Post-2013			0.070**
			(0.025)
Country controls?	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	yes	yes	yes
Observations	3,425	3,425	3,425

Note: †*p*<0.1; **p*<0.05; ***p*<0.01; ****p*<0.001. Country-clustered standard errors shown in parentheses. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and V-Dem measure of democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

Table C.8: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent of immigrants in same-sex couples by year of immigration and country of origin, using only proportions of couples with one immigrant and one U.S.-born citizen or two immigrants.

	Dependent variable:					
	One immigrant			Two immigrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Country LGB policy score	0.009	0.004	−0.009	0.041	0.020	−0.009
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.038)
Post-2013		0.058	0.009		0.220**	0.110†
		(0.039)	(0.042)		(0.080)	(0.058)
Country score × Post-2013			0.023†			0.051*
			(0.013)			(0.024)
Country controls?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425

Note: $\dagger p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country-clustered standard errors shown in parentheses. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and V-Dem measure of democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

Table C.9: OLS regressions of proportion of recent of immigrants in same-sex couples by year of immigration and country of origin.

	Dependent variable:				
	Percent in same-sex couples by country-year				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Country LGB policy score	0.049***	0.047*	0.140*	0.110*	0.110†
	(0.014)	(0.021)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.063)
Post-2013				0.200**	0.200**
				(0.061)	(0.062)
Country score × Post-2013					−0.001
					(0.023)
Country controls?	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Observations	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345

Note: †$p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Recent immigrants are defined as those who immigrated in the year prior to the ACS survey year. Country-clustered standard errors shown in parentheses. Country controls include population-weighted distance, contiguous border, common official language, common ethnic language, colonial relationship, wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019
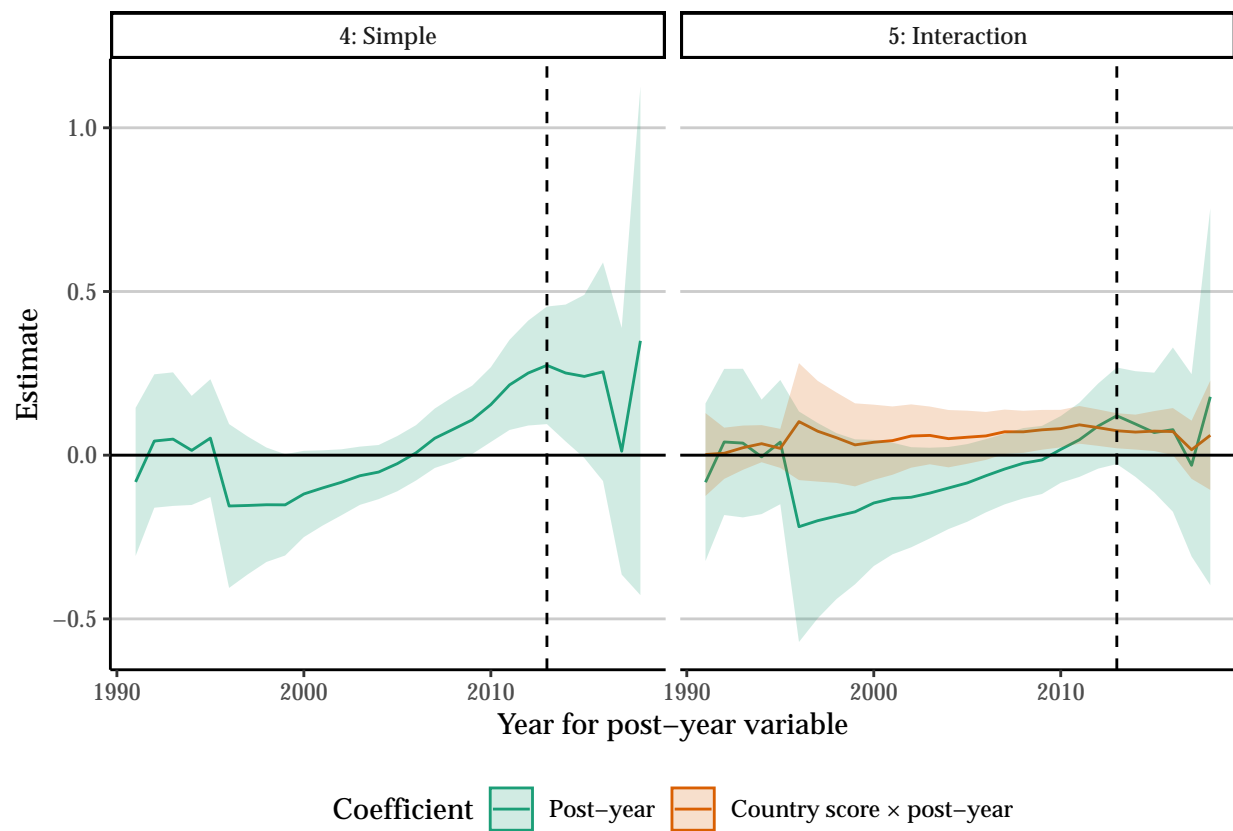
C.4 Placebo Tests of Post-2013 Dichotomous Variable

Figure C.1: Country model placebo test of replacing the post-2013 dichotomous variable with 1991 through 2018, showing coefficient values with 95% confidence intervals.. Model numbers refer to Table 3 in the main paper.
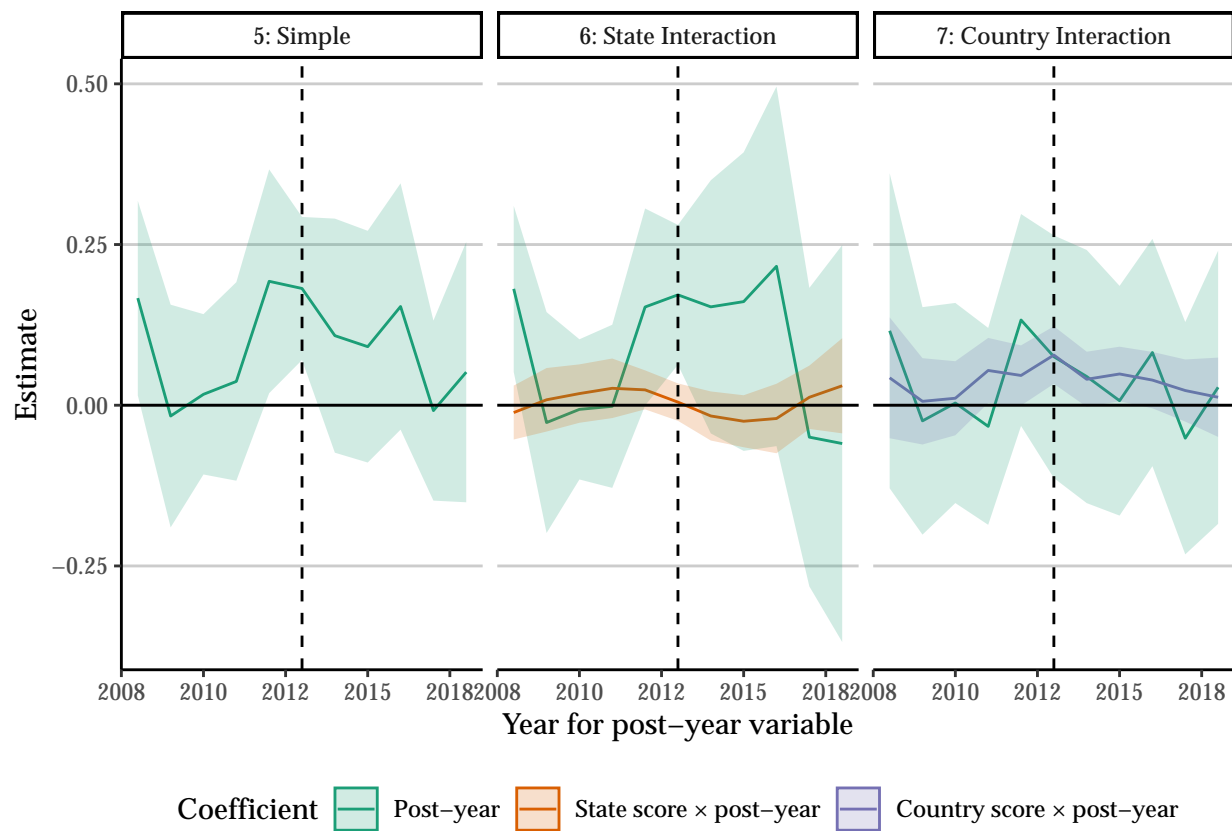
Figure C.2: State model placebo test of replacing the post-2013 dichotomous variable with 2008 through 2018, showing coefficient values with 95% confidence intervals. Model numbers refer to Table 4 in the main paper.

D Full Regression Tables

Table D.1: OLS regressions of percent of immigrants in same-sex couples by year of immigration and country of origin.

	Dependent variable:				
	Percent in same-sex couples by country-year				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Country LGB policy score	0.088***	0.051*	0.051	0.024	−0.018
	(0.015)	(0.025)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.039)
Post-2013				0.270**	0.120
				(0.092)	(0.075)
Country score × Post-2013					0.075**
					(0.027)
Distance (km)		0.00003***	0.001***	0.001***	0.001***
		(0.00001)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Contiguous border		0.360*	0.880	0.930	0.590
		(0.150)	(0.850)	(0.970)	(0.920)
Common official language		−0.045	−8.000***	−7.500***	−7.400***
		(0.072)	(1.900)	(2.000)	(2.000)
Common ethnic language		0.071	4.300***	4.000***	3.900***
		(0.067)	(1.000)	(1.100)	(1.100)
Ever colonial relationship		0.190	6.700***	6.200***	6.300***
		(0.110)	(1.200)	(1.300)	(1.300)
Per-cap. GDP difference		−0.007*	0.009†	0.001	0.006
		(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Unemployment difference		0.001	0.008	0.011	0.014†
		(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)		0.540**	−0.390	−0.390	−0.280
		(0.200)	(0.260)	(0.270)	(0.240)
Proportion same-country stock		−2.500**	0.770	0.190	1.500
		(0.780)	(2.600)	(3.200)	(2.900)
Constant	0.310***	−0.010	−7.600***	−6.700***	−6.700***
	(0.043)	(0.150)	(1.900)	(2.000)	(2.000)
Country controls?	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Observations	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425

Note: †$p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country-clustered standard errors shown in parentheses.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

Table D.2: Percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	Dependent variable:						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State LGB policy score	0.054***	0.051***	0.091*	0.073*	0.061	0.059	0.062
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.040)
Country LGB policy score		0.086***	0.120***	0.071*	0.110***	0.110***	0.012
		(0.017)	(0.028)	(0.033)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.041)
State score × country-score				0.013***			
				(0.004)			
Post-2013					0.180**	0.170**	0.075
					(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.071)
State score × post-2013						0.005	
						(0.015)	
Country score × post-2013							0.078**
							(0.026)
Distance (km)			0.004***	0.004***	0.004***	0.004***	0.004***
			(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.0004)
Contiguous border			11.000	8.400	12.000	12.000	5.600
			(8.300)	(8.400)	(8.400)	(8.400)	(9.400)
Common official language			−40.000***	−39.000***	−41.000***	−41.000***	−39.000***
			(2.000)	(2.000)	(2.400)	(2.400)	(4.100)
Common ethnic language			21.000***	20.000***	21.000***	21.000***	20.000***
			(1.200)	(1.200)	(1.300)	(1.300)	(2.200)
Ever colonial relationship			29.000	28.000	29.000	29.000	27.000***
							(2.100)
Per-cap. GDP difference			0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	−0.002
			(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.011)
Unemployment difference			0.0004	0.003	−0.003	−0.003	0.004
			(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)			0.380	0.410	0.340	0.340	0.400
			(0.520)	(0.520)	(0.520)	(0.520)	(0.520)
Proportion same-country stock			−17.000	−9.400	−22.000	−21.000	0.720
			(33.000)	(33.000)	(33.000)	(33.000)	(36.000)
State unemployment rate			0.020	0.019	0.037*	0.037*	0.038*
			(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
State per-capita income			0.034†	0.033†	0.030	0.029	0.031
			(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Constant	0.350***	0.230***	−38.000***	−37.000***	−39.000***	−39.000***	−36.000***
	(0.031)	(0.035)	(1.800)	(1.800)	(2.200)	(2.000)	(3.900)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468	37,468

Note: †p<0.1; *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001. Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

Table D.3: Individual ordered logit analysis of three-category state policy score.

	Dependent variable:			
	Binned state LGB policy score			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Same-sex	0.340*** (0.003)	0.250*** (0.023)	0.300*** (0.001)	0.210*** (0.001)
Country LGB policy score		−0.050 (0.190)	−0.008 (0.180)	−0.021 (0.260)
Male	−0.130 (0.330)	−0.140 (0.310)	−0.110 (0.089)	−0.054* (0.026)
Age	0.014 (0.049)	0.014 (0.043)	0.012 (0.051)	0.006 (0.034)
Education: college	0.092 (0.390)	0.046 (0.370)	−0.150 (0.360)	−0.140† (0.085)
Education: high school	0.074 (0.270)	0.059 (0.270)	−0.024 (0.180)	−0.025 (0.028)
Education: some college	0.052 (0.200)	0.032 (0.190)	−0.100*** (0.016)	−0.046*** (0.003)
Number of children	0.004 (0.250)	0.002 (0.230)	0.018 (0.170)	0.017 (0.210)
IHS-transformed income	0.110 (0.180)	0.120 (0.160)	0.110 (0.110)	0.037 (0.050)
No income	0.210*** (0.041)	0.220*** (0.040)	0.210** (0.077)	0.012 (0.019)
Year of immigration	0.012*** (0.002)	0.016*** (0.002)	0.011*** (0.002)	0.022** (0.007)
Distance (km)			0.00003 (0.0002)	0.0001 (0.0004)
Contiguous border			−0.460* (0.220)	0.470*** (0.140)
Common official language			0.020 (0.220)	−0.067 (0.063)
Common ethnic language			−0.200** (0.065)	−0.180† (0.110)
Ever colonial relationship			0.150† (0.083)	0.370*** (0.042)
Per-cap. GDP difference			−0.007 (0.072)	−0.010 (0.037)
Unemployment difference			0.011 (0.097)	−0.002 (0.075)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)			−0.082 (0.071)	−0.057*** (0.014)
Proportion same-country stock			1.400*** (0.054)	0.790*** (0.031)
State unemployment rate				0.230 (0.250)
State per-capita income				0.520† (0.280)
Same-sex × country score		0.048 (0.120)	0.034*** (0.006)	0.009** (0.003)
Individual controls?	no	no	yes	yes
State and country controls?	no	no	no	yes
Observations	930,187	930,187	930,187	930,187

Note: †$p<0.1$; *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$. Country-clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses.
Source: American Community Survey 2008-2019

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