Appendix
How Sexuality Affects Evaluations of Immigrant Deservingness and Cultural Similarity: A Conjoint Survey Experiment

Nathan I. Hoffmann, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles
Kristopher Velasco, Department of Sociology, Princeton University

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Survey Instrument

A PDF of our full Qualtrics survey is available in the supplementary material. Below is material from the core of the survey, a vignette with accompanying questions.

Please carefully read the following two descriptions of potential immigrants to the United States. Then indicate which one you personally would prefer to see admitted to the United States.

> Immigrant [1/2] wishes to be admitted as an immigrant to the U.S. [He/she] comes from a [GDP] country, [Skill]. [He/she] [Language], is [Religion], and identifies as [Sexuality]. [He/she] had to leave [his/her] country because [he/she] [reason].

Randomize:

Attribute	Vignette text
Gender	• man • woman
Country GDP	• moderately wealthy • low-income
Skill	• has an MD and works as a cardiologist • has a high school degree and works as a restaurant manager • has a primary school education and works as a cleaner
Language	• speaks English • does not speak English
Religion	• Christian • Muslim
Sexuality	• gay/lesbian • straight (that is, not gay/lesbian)
Reason for migration	• feared government persecution • could not find work due to high unemployment

Example:

Immigrant 1	Immigrant 2
Immigrant 1 is a woman from a moderately wealthy country. She has a primary school education and works as a teacher. She speaks English, is Muslim, and identifies as lesbian. She had to leave her country because she could not find work due to high unemployment.	Immigrant 2 is a man from a low-income country. He has an MD and works as a cardiologist. He does not speak English, is Christian, and identifies as straight (that is, not gay). He had to leave his country because he feared government persecution.

1. Based on their descriptions, which of these two immigrants would you personally prefer to see admitted to the United States?

- Immigrant 1 should be admitted
- Immigrant 2 should be admitted

2. Based on their descriptions, which of these two immigrants do you think has greater shared values with the United States?

- Immigrant 1 has greater shared values with the U.S.
- Immigrant 2 has greater shared values with the U.S.

Weighted Results

To re-weight the Prolific survey sample to be closer to the U.S. population, we construct inverse probability weights using the July-August 2022 American Trends Panel (Wave 112, n = 12147), based on four variables: political party, age (in four categories), education, and gender. Unfortunately, Prolific does not provide an ethnicity variable that is suitable for U.S. data. Tables 1 and 2 present the distributions of the weighting variables in the Pew survey and our own Prolific survey, respectively.

Table 1: Distributions of variables used for weighting in the Pew July-August 2022 American Trends Panel

Characteristic	N = 12,147
Party	
Democrat	3,964 (33%)
other	4,506 (37%)
Republican	3,558 (30%)
Unknown	119
Age category	
18-29	1,064 (8.8%)
30-49	3,936 (32%)
50-64	3,436 (28%)
65+	3,663 (30%)
Refused	48 (0.4%)
Education level category	
College graduate+	5,916 (49%)
Some College	3,979 (33%)
H.S. graduate or less	2,211 (18%)
Refused	41 (0.3%)
Gender	
A man	5,223 (43%)
A woman	6,783 (56%)
In some other way	105 (0.9%)
Refused	36 (0.3%)
n (%)	

Table 2: Distributions of variables used for weighting in our 2023 survey experiment administered with Prolific

Characteristic	N = 13,200
Party	
Democrat	6,440 (49%)
other	4,352 (33%)
Republican	2,408 (18%)
Age category	
18-29	2,664 (20%)
30-49	6,104 (46%)
50-64	3,128 (24%)
65+	1,072 (8.1%)
Refused	232 (1.8%)
Education	
College graduate+	7,408 (56%)
H.S. graduate or less	1,960 (15%)
Some College	3,832 (29%)
Gender	
A man	6,528 (49%)
A woman	6,496 (49%)
In some other way	176 (1.3%)
n (%)	
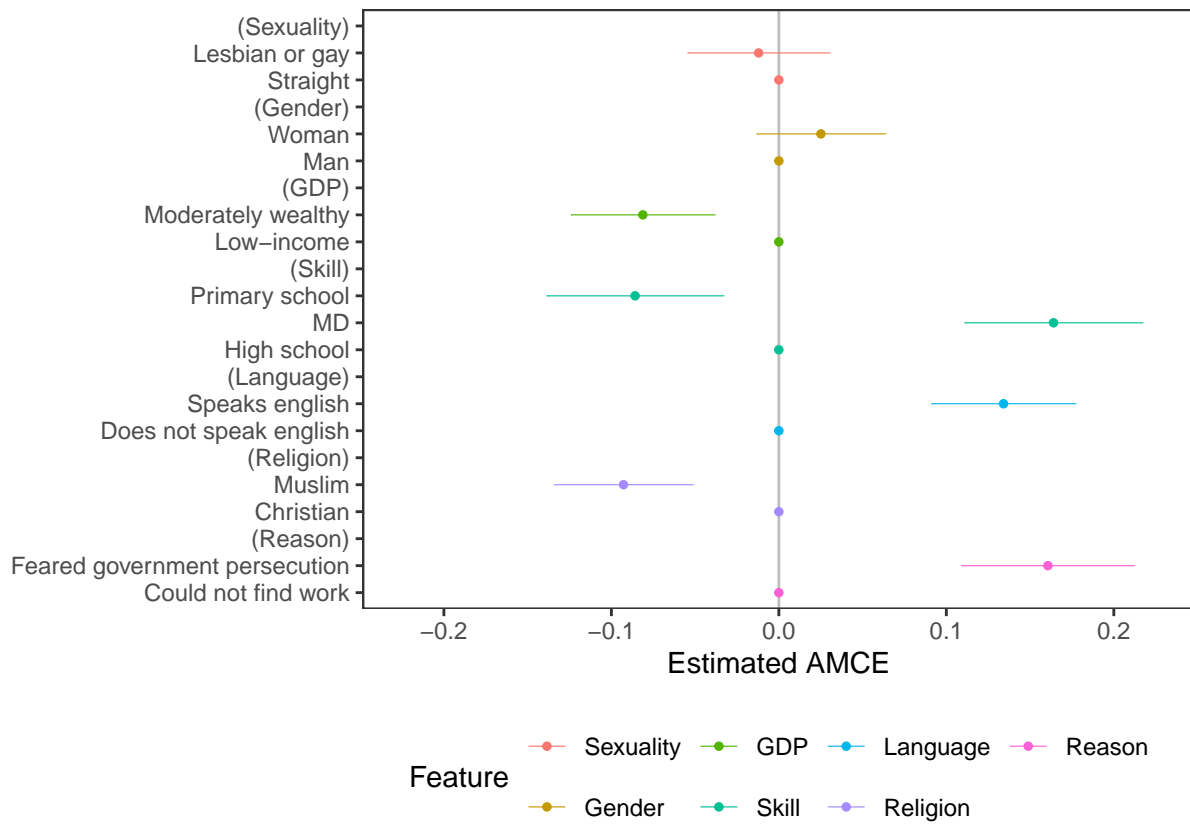
Figure 1: Weighted AMCEs for admission for all attributes. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.
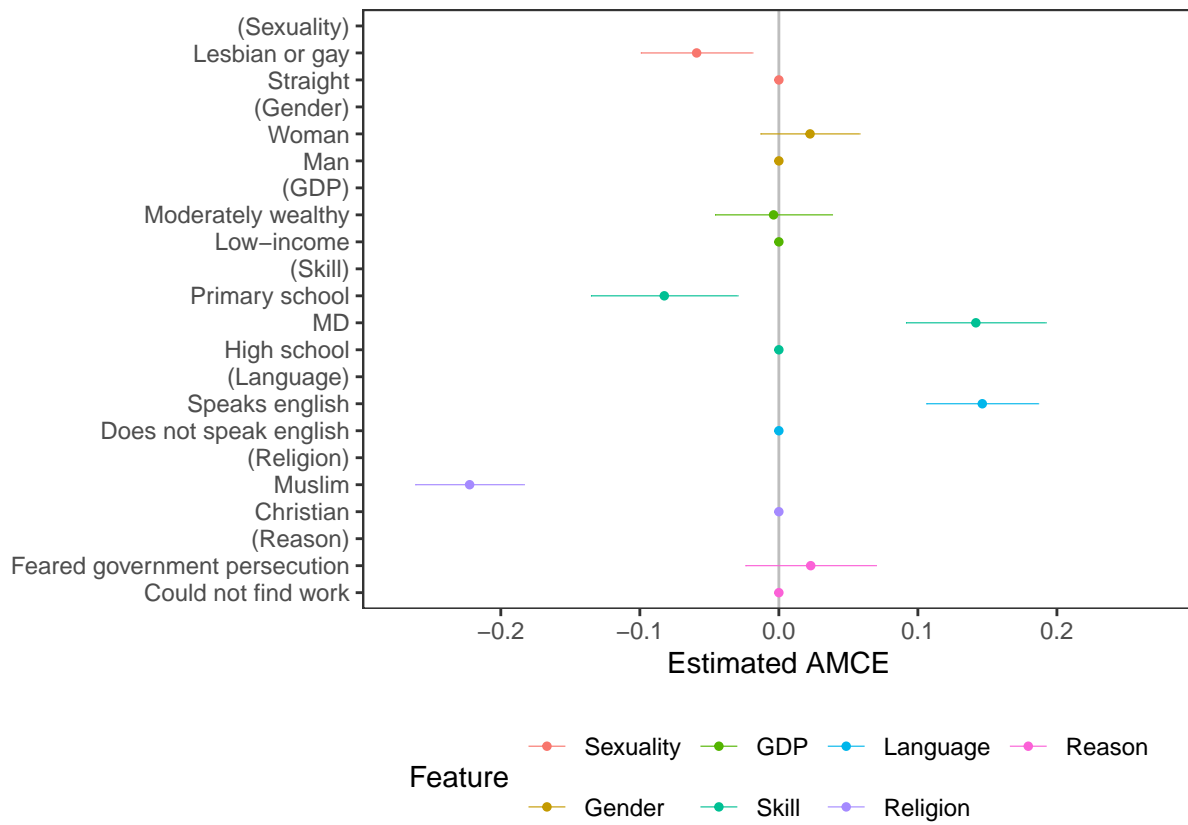
Figure 2: Weighted AMCEs for cultural similarity for all attributes. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.
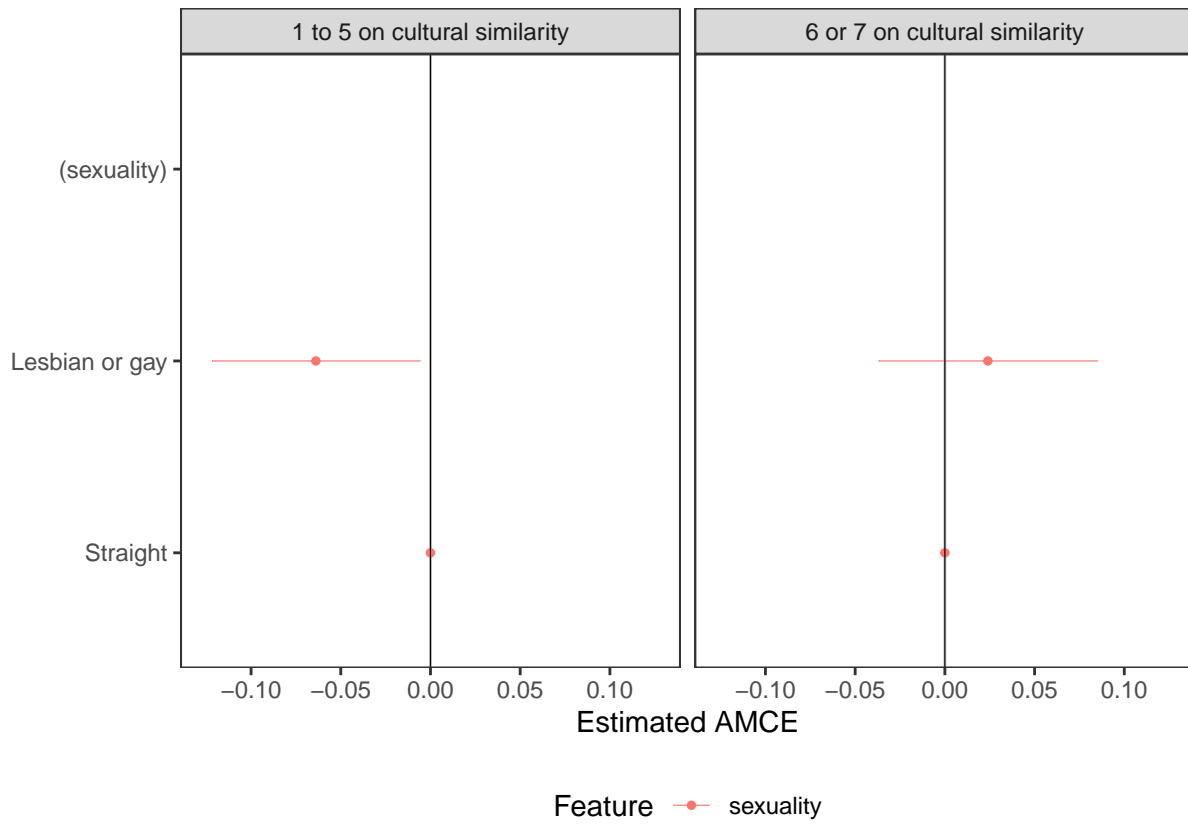
Figure 3: Weighted AMCEs for admission for sexuality, stratified by whether the profile received a 6 or 7 out of 7 on cultural similarity ratings
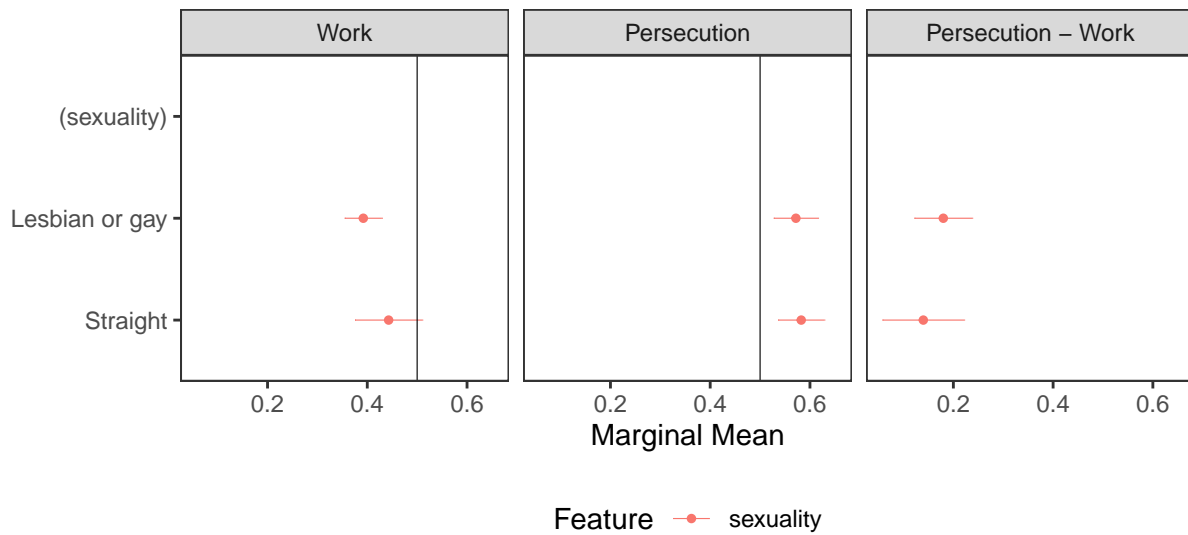

Figure 4: Weighted narginal means of the interaction between sexuality and the reason for migration
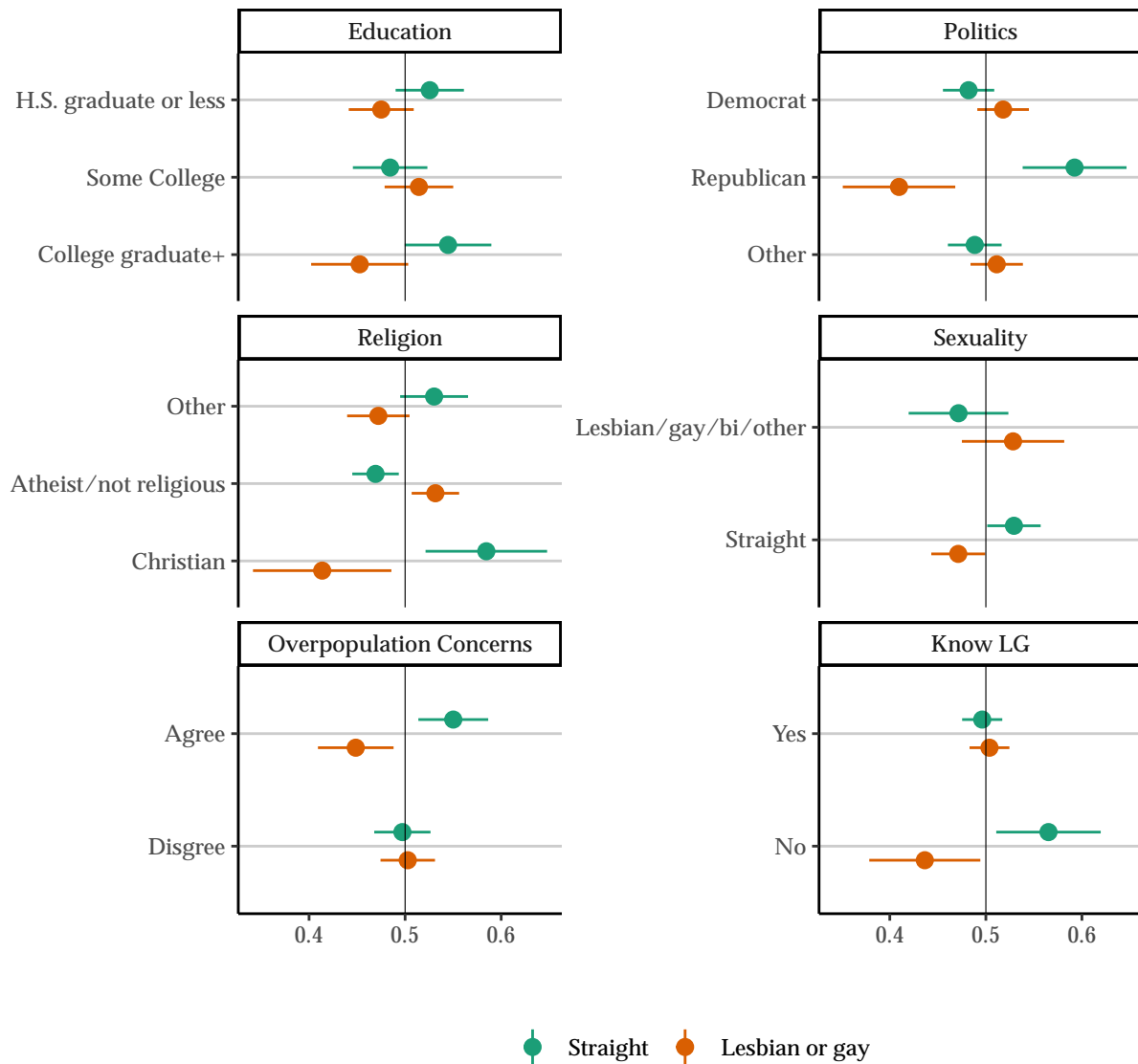
Figure 5: Weighted marginal means for heterogeneous effects by respondent characteristics. Standard errors are clustered within respondent