

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

July 12, 2024

Abstract

Do Americans view lesbian and gay (LG) migrants as more deserving to enter the country than their straight counterparts? Recent changes in federal policy have contributed to significant increases in LG migrants coming to the U.S., yet little is known about how Americans view them. While Americans are increasingly polarized on their views toward migration, support for gay and lesbian migrants may be cross-cutting. Using a conjoint survey experiment of 1,650 respondents, this project investigates how immigrants' sexual minority status affects Americans' perceptions of their deservingness for admission and how this may be related to evaluations of cultural similarity. Analyses consider interactions between reason for migration, skill, and sexuality as well as heterogeneous effects based on respondent profiles. Preliminary results show that Americans are more likely to choose LG migrants for admission than straight ones; LG immigrants fleeing persecution are seen as especially deserving of admission; and Republicans, Christians, and straight respondents see LG migrants as less deserving. This paper helps disentangle Americans' preferences for migrants' presumed cultural similarity from economic potential and humanitarian merit as well as elucidate public opinion of this under-studied group of sexual minority migrants.

Introduction

Do Americans view lesbian and gay (LG) migrants as more deserving to enter the country than their straight counterparts? This question has yet to be evaluated, but is important to address for two reasons. First, recent changes in federal policy have contributed to significant increases in LG migrants coming to the U.S. (Vogler 2016). According to American Community Survey data, numbers of different-sex couples including immigrants increased by 22 percent from 2008 to 2019 (from 7.8 million to 9.5 million), while those of corresponding same-sex couples grew from 44 thousand to 107 thousand in the same period, an increase of 140 percent (Hoffmann and Velasco 2023b). Despite this growth, how Americans view these types of migrants is unknown. Second, Americans are increasingly polarized regarding their views toward migration, especially due to differing concerns about the sociotropic and cultural impact of migration (Hainmueller and Hopkins 2014; Johnston, Newman, and Velez 2020). But support for gay and lesbian migrants may be cross-cutting; bipartisan majorities support related issues such as marriage equality (Gallup 2023). And, as found in Europe, some right-wing citizens support LG migrants in order to make symbolic statements about national and cultural supremacy vis-a-vis the Global South countries these migrants are coming from (Turnbull-Dugarte and López Ortega 2023; Puar 2007).

Therefore, this project investigates whether sexual minorities are evaluated as more deserving to enter the U.S. We ask three research questions. First, how do U.S. citizens evaluate sexuality when making determinations of immigrant deservingness for admission, and how does sexuality compare with more well-studied topics like reason for migration and skill level of the immigrant? Second, are gay and lesbian immigrants perceived as more culturally similar to the U.S. compared to their heterosexual counterparts? And does this increase perceived deservingness? Finally, do Americans' perceptions of sexual minority immigrants vary by their own political affiliation, religious identification, or sexuality?

To answer these questions, we administer a pre-registered, conjoint survey experiment that asks respondents to choose between repeated sets of two hypothetical immigrants for admission to the U.S. Respondents

are then asked to choose which profile they see as more culturally similar to the U.S. This is one of the first survey experiments to both examine immigrant sexuality explicitly and directly test a cultural similarity hypothesis for immigrant deservingness.

Results demonstrate a positive, yet nonsignificant effect of sexual minority status on perceived deservingness. When broken down by groups that may be more sympathetic to both LG rights and migration – such as those with a Bachelor’s degree, Democrats, non-religious individuals, and those who know an LG person – positive effects reach our preferred significance threshold. Yet, despite prior literature suggesting that sexual minority status may signal cultural similarity, these migrants are viewed as significantly *less* culturally similar compared to their heterosexual counterparts, even among groups that think they are more deserving of entry. Future work is needed, then, to evaluate the mechanism driving these effects.

Overall, this study contributes to the emerging literature on queer migration – a literature driven, in part, by the rapid increase in LG immigrants in the U.S. (Luibhéid 2008; Ritholtz and Buxton 2023). Despite increasing numbers, previous work has shed little light on how the American public views this population. Furthermore, previous studies of immigrant deservingness have rarely considered or clearly evaluated how cultural similarity might shape respondents’ choices. Evaluating these questions suggests new research avenues related to both sexual minorities and migration processes.

Background

Two recent policy changes have contributed to a rapid rise in lesbian and gay immigrants in the United States. In 2011, President Obama moved to make queer refugees a “population of concern” (Vogler 2016), boosting the number of successful claims (Shaw et al. 2021). And in 2013, U.S. citizens were allowed to sponsor the visa of a same-sex partner for the first time after the overturning of the Defense of Marriage Act (Edwards 2013). Since then, numbers of same-sex couples including immigrants increased 140 percent (Hoffmann and Velasco 2023b). While most scholarship on LG immigrants focuses on cases of asylum-seekers fleeing repression (Murray 2014; Sam and Finley 2015; Akin 2017; Dhoest 2019; Giametta 2020; Saleh 2020), recent work suggests that the typical LG immigrant may be privileged and coming from progressive contexts (Hoffmann and Velasco 2023a). These observations raise our key research questions: To what extent do Americans leverage sexual orientation as a salient factor to determine the deservingness of potential LG immigrants?

We hypothesize that *cultural similarity* will be the primary mechanism through which Americans determine LG immigrant deservingness. The limited, relevant research that exists finds that “norms-based” and “sociotropic” explanations influence how U.S. citizens perceive immigrant deservingness (Hainmueller and Hopkins 2015). For example, Americans are biased against Muslims and non-English speakers while Christians and English speakers are viewed as more deserving due to perceived cultural similarity and, in effect, less likely to disrupt established values (Bansak, Hainmueller, and Hangartner 2016; Donnalaja 2022). One such norm in development is that the U.S. is welcoming of lesbian and gay individuals – at least in international imagery and perception by both Americans and potential immigrants (Novitskaya 2023; Snow and Cull 2020). Many right-wing parties across Western democracies, including Trump, promote gay-friendly foreign images and national identities (Magni and Reynolds 2023; Moreau 2018; NBC 2019). Often, this is done to justify opposition to supposedly homophobic Black, Brown, and Muslim immigrants or to justify foreign interventions like foreign aid conditionalities (e.g., homonationalism) (Puar 2007; Kwon, Scarborough, and Taylor 2022). Nevertheless, however, because of these efforts, an openly gay or lesbian sexual identity may signal cultural closeness similar to language or religion.

But theories of *economic potential* have greatest empirical support. Numerous studies find that highly educated migrants working in prestigious, high-earning professions are seen as most deserving of entry (Hainmueller and Hiscox 2010; Helbling and Kriesi 2014; Hainmueller and Hopkins 2015; Donnalaja 2022). Although economic potential is not a legal consideration when awarding refugee status, respondents find hypothetical refugees with economic potential to be more deserving (Bansak, Hainmueller, and Hangartner 2016; Lawlor and Paquet 2021). And while LG Americans experience greater rates of poverty and have lower incomes compared to straight Americans, there is popular perception of this population being wealthy (DeFilippis 2016). This perception may transfer over toward the deservingness of LG migrants if Americans perceive this population as similarly being wealthy or, at least, as having greater economic potential.

Additionally, work on refugees has pointed to the importance of *humanitarian merit* in matters of deservingness. While Bansak, Hainmueller, and Hangartner (2016) find greater support in Europe for immigrants with greater economic potential, they also find that respondents favor immigrants coming for “humanitarian” rather than “economic” reasons. In the Danish context, Hedegaard (2022) find that refugees are considered more deserving than economic migrants. As repression against LG communities increases in countries like Russia (Velasco 2023), this may prime Americans to be more sympathetic toward LG migrants on humanitarian grounds.

It is therefore important to disentangle cultural theories of immigrant deservingness from economic or humanitarian explanations. Doing so has yet to be convincingly executed – neither for LG immigrants, specifically, nor all immigrants, generally. Part of the issue is that many of these aspects of countries and individuals are correlated. And few studies have assessed cultural similarity theory beyond religion and language. We will use sexual minority status as a measure of cultural similarity that overcomes these issues. Sexual minorities are present throughout the world, avoiding issues of country-level correlates.

Methods

We use a conjoint survey experiment to isolate these components of deservingness (Hainmueller, Hopkins, and Yamamoto 2014). A conjoint design allows reliable estimation of causal effects of multiple attributes on hypothetical choices (Bansak et al. 2021). It also allows estimation of interaction effects (Egami and Imai 2019) and heterogeneous effects based on respondent attributes (Leeper, Hobolt, and Tilley 2020).

Despite the recent rise of LG immigrants in the U.S., sexuality has been under-explored in studies of immigrant deservingness.¹ We use sexual minority status as a measure of cultural similarity that overcomes these issues. Sexual minorities are present throughout the world, avoiding issues of country-level correlates. The present era is characterized by rapidly changing policies and attitudes regarding sexual minorities, as well as substantial global heterogeneity. A large majority of Americans now support same-sex marriage and other rights for same-sex couples (Ofosu et al. 2019). This study is one of the first survey experiments to explicitly consider immigrant sexuality.

To assess the degree to which sexuality matters as a sign of cultural similarity, we randomize two other attributes of cultural similarity: language and religion. To examine the cultural similarity theory explicitly, we also ask respondents to choose which profile they see as more culturally similar to the U.S. Furthermore, while we theorize that the deservingness of this type of immigrant may cut across typical divisions, we anticipate some heterogeneous effects across respondents. Namely, we hypothesize that respondents with greater cultural affinity with and support for LG communities will view LG migrants as more deserving. We measure the following signals of respondents’ cultural closeness: educational attainment, sexual/gender minority status, political party affiliation, and religiosity.

Study Details

We fielded the survey in summer 2023 to 1,650 U.S. citizen respondents using Prolific Academic. The conjoint survey design asked respondents to read two vignettes describing hypothetical immigrants and choose the one they prefer to gain entry to the United States (Lawlor and Paquet 2021; Fraser and Murakami 2022). Each respondent completed this task four times.²

For the immigrant profiles, we varied seven attributes. Two are controls: *gender* has two levels (man and woman) and *country GDP* has two levels (moderately wealthy and poor). The other attributes test our hypotheses. *Skill* has three levels (has an MD and works as a cardiologist; has a high school degree and works as a restaurant manager; and has a primary school education and works as a cleaner). *Language* has two levels (speaks English and does not speak English), *religion* has two levels (Christian and Muslim), and *sexuality* has two levels (gay/lesbian and straight). Finally, *reason for migration* has two levels (could

¹Lawlor and Paquet (2021) include persecution due to sexual orientation (along with religion) as a “humanitarian deservingness cues” for hypothetical asylum seeker profiles, but not for refugee profiles, and they do not disaggregate these two cues. Hedegaard (2022) list “sexuality” as a possible form of persecution for hypothetical refugee profiles, along with race, religion, nationality, or political orientation.

²This study was pre-registered on OSF: <https://osf.io/26wfm>

not find work due to high unemployment; feared government persecution). In all, this creates 192 potential profiles for respondents to evaluate.

One example profile reads: “Immigrant 1 wishes to be admitted as an immigrant to the United States. She comes from a moderately wealthy country, has a primary school education, and works as a cleaner. She does not speak English, is Christian, and identifies as lesbian. She had to leave her country because she could not find work due to high unemployment.”

After choosing which profile they wish to see admitted to the U.S., respondents chose which profile they believed has greater shared values with the U.S. After being shown four sets of profiles, respondents were asked whether they have any friends or family members who are lesbian or gay. Further details about the survey instrument are in the Appendix.

In addition to estimating average marginal component effects (AMCEs) for the attributes of interest (Hainmueller, Hopkins, and Yamamoto 2014), we estimate two other quantities. We look at the interaction effect (Egami and Imai 2019) between profile sexuality and reason for migration; we expect that sexual minorities fleeing persecution will be seen as more deserving than those looking for work, and this difference may be greater for sexual minorities than straight immigrants. We also test for the presence of heterogeneous effects for subsamples of respondents (Leeper, Hobolt, and Tilley 2020), including by political party affiliation, educational level, sexual/gender identity, and religiosity.

Finally, we test two mechanisms. First, we use the question on shared values to test whether the effect for LG migrants is explained by perceived cultural similarity. Second, we test the contact hypothesis (Lewis 2011; DellaPosta 2018) by assessing whether having gay or lesbian friends or family predicts support for gay and lesbian immigrants.

Hypotheses

We calculate average marginal component effects (AMCEs) for the main effects and marginal means for interactions and heterogeneous effects. A positive AMCE for lesbian/gay identity implies that presentation of a lesbian/gay profile increases respondents’ favorability toward admitting that immigrant, relative to a straight profile. A higher marginal mean for lesbian/gay identity implies greater likelihood of choosing lesbian/gay immigrants for admission. We present our pre-registered hypotheses in Table 1.

Results

Results for H1 are shown in Figure 1, which presents AMCEs for all attributes. For LG profiles, we see an AMCE effect size of 0.018 in the expected direction; respondents are 1.8 percent more likely to choose a gay or lesbian immigrant for admission to the U.S. However this effect is nonsignificant. This gives partial support for H1.

H2 hypothesized mediation: that controlling for shared values would attenuate the effect of LG profiles on being chosen for admission. Although we expected that LG profiles would be seen as more culturally similar, Figure 2 shows that this is not the case: LG profiles were *less* likely to be designated as having shared values with the U.S. Figure 3 directly assesses the mediation hypothesis, presenting AMCEs for sexuality stratified by whether the profile was designated as being more culturally similar to the U.S. Interestingly, among profiles that were chosen as having shared values with the U.S., LG profiles were significantly more likely to be chosen, but the same pattern holds among profiles that were *not* designated as having shared values with the U.S.

Profiles who are seen as more culturally similar are far more likely to be chosen. However LG profiles are seen as less culturally similar (Figure 2). Even so, we assess mediation by stratifying the sample by whether profiles were in the top quartile for cultural similarity (receiving a score of 6 or 7 out of 7). For profiles that are seen as culturally similar, LG profiles are much more likely to be chosen than straight ones. For ones that are considered less culturally similar, LG profiles show no advantage.

Figure 4 presents interaction effects relevant to H3, which predicted that LG profiles with persecution as a reason for migration would be more likely to be chosen than those with economic reasons. The Figure supports this hypothesis: LG profiles that migrated to seek employment have a marginal mean of , while those fleeing persecution have a value of . This difference of 0.206 is larger than the corresponding difference for straight profiles (0.174), but not quite significantly so.

Table 1: Pre-registered hypotheses

Hypothesis	Prediction
H1 (main effect)	Lesbian/gay identity will have a positive AMCE, relative to straight identity.
H2 (mediation)	Respondents who are more likely to choose lesbian/gay profiles for admission will choose them as having more shared values with the U.S., on average. Controlling for this measure of cultural similarity will attenuate the AMCE for lesbian/gay identity.
H3 (interaction)	For lesbian/gay profiles, persecution will have a higher marginal mean than work as a reason for migration.
Heterogeneous effects for marginal means for lesbian/gay identity	
H4a (education)	Respondents with a bachelor's degree will have a higher marginal mean than other education levels
H4b (political ideology)	Democrats will have a higher marginal mean than Republicans
H4c (religion)	Christians will have a lower marginal mean than other groups
H4d (sexuality)	Lesbian/gay/bisexual respondents will have a higher marginal mean than straight respondents
H4e (overpopulation)	Respondents who worry about immigration contributing to overpopulation will have higher marginal means
H4f (lesbian/gay contacts)	Respondents who have lesbian/gay friends and family will have higher marginal means

Figure 5 presents marginal means relevant for H4, yielding a number of significant results. H4a predicted that respondents with at least a bachelor's degree would see LG migrants as more deserving than straight ones, but results are more complicated. Respondents with advanced degrees or some college see LG immigrants as more deserving than straight ones, but respondents with only a bachelor's degree do not. Democrats see LG immigrants as much more deserving than straight ones, while republicans see LG ones as far less deserving, in line with H4b. Results for religion support H4c: Christians see LG immigrants as less deserving than atheists and the non-religious.

If we consider sexuality, sexual minorities see LG immigrants as more deserving than straight ones, in line with H4d. Hypothesis H4e predicted that respondents who were worried about overpopulation would be more accepting of LG potential immigrants, but the marginal means show the opposite effect; respondents who worry about overpopulation are less likely to choose LG profiles than straight ones, while respondents who do not worry about overpopulation are more likely to favor LG profiles. Finally H4f suggested that respondents with LG family and friends would be more likely to choose LG profiles for admission, and Figure 5 supports this.

As a robustness test, we re-weight the data based on the July-August 2022 American Trends Panel (Pew 2022). As shown in the appendix, general trends are substantively the same as in the unweighted data, however support for LG migrants is lower.

Discussion and Conclusion

Do Americans perceive gay and lesbian immigrants as more deserving of entry to the U.S. compared to their straight counterparts? Addressing this question is important as the number of gay and lesbian immigrants in the U.S. rose dramatically after 2010. This increase was due, in part, to changes in federal immigration

policies that made LGBTQ communities a “population of concern” in the asylum process, and same-sex couples becoming eligible for fiancé(e)/spousal policies after the Defense of Marriage Act was overturned (Hoffmann and Velasco 2023b; Vogler 2016). Yet, despite these increases, no study has explicitly evaluated how Americans view this population. Therefore, our conjoint survey experiment provides an important contribution to understanding how Americans perceive gay and lesbian migrants.

We theorized that Americans would determine sexual minorities as more deserving than their straight counterparts due to perceived cultural similarity with the U.S. Yet, there is insufficient evidence that Americans deserve gay and lesbian migrants as more deserving of entry than their straight counterparts. Although the coefficient is in the positive direction in these models, it flips directions and maintains its nonsignificance in the weighted models included in the appendix. One reason for this lack of effect may be because despite our theorization, Americans do not view gay and lesbian migrants as culturally similar to the U.S. In fact, profiles identifying as a sexual minority are perceived as significantly *less* culturally similar.

There are three important sources of heterogeneity underneath these top-line effects, however. First, although there is some nuance, those that are better educated, Democratic, atheist, or themselves identify as/know someone who does identify as LG, generally find LG migrants as more deserving compared to straight migrants. Views of LG migrants may not cut across traditional attitudes toward migration and/or LGBTQ issues, then, but be another reflection of the same underlying processes like partisan polarization. Second, one instance in which there is overall perceived deservingness of LG migrants is when they are coming to U.S. for humanitarian reasons as opposed to economic – supporting prior research that citizens show support for granting entry to humanitarian migrants (Bansak, Hainmueller, and Hangartner 2016; Hedegaard 2022). And, third, while Americans view LG migrants as less culturally similar, *when they do* find them more similar, they prefer them over straight migrants. Conditional on establishing perceived cultural similarity, then, LG migrants do receive a boost.

There are important limitations to this study that should be addressed through future research. For example, while we include models that use some population weights in the appendix, future studies should use a nationally representative sample. Additionally, while our primary hypothesis is not supported, this study finds several sources of heterogeneity. If our primary mechanism of cultural similarity does not seem to be the primary driver of U.S. attitudes toward LG migrants, what is? Initial findings suggest perceived humanitarian need, especially amid rising global backlash, or overall partisan polarization may be more substantive routes to explore. Nevertheless, this initial study offers an important first step toward understanding how Americans view the deservingness of LG migrants within an experimental framework. More research is needed to fully explore the contours of this dramatically growing population.

Figures

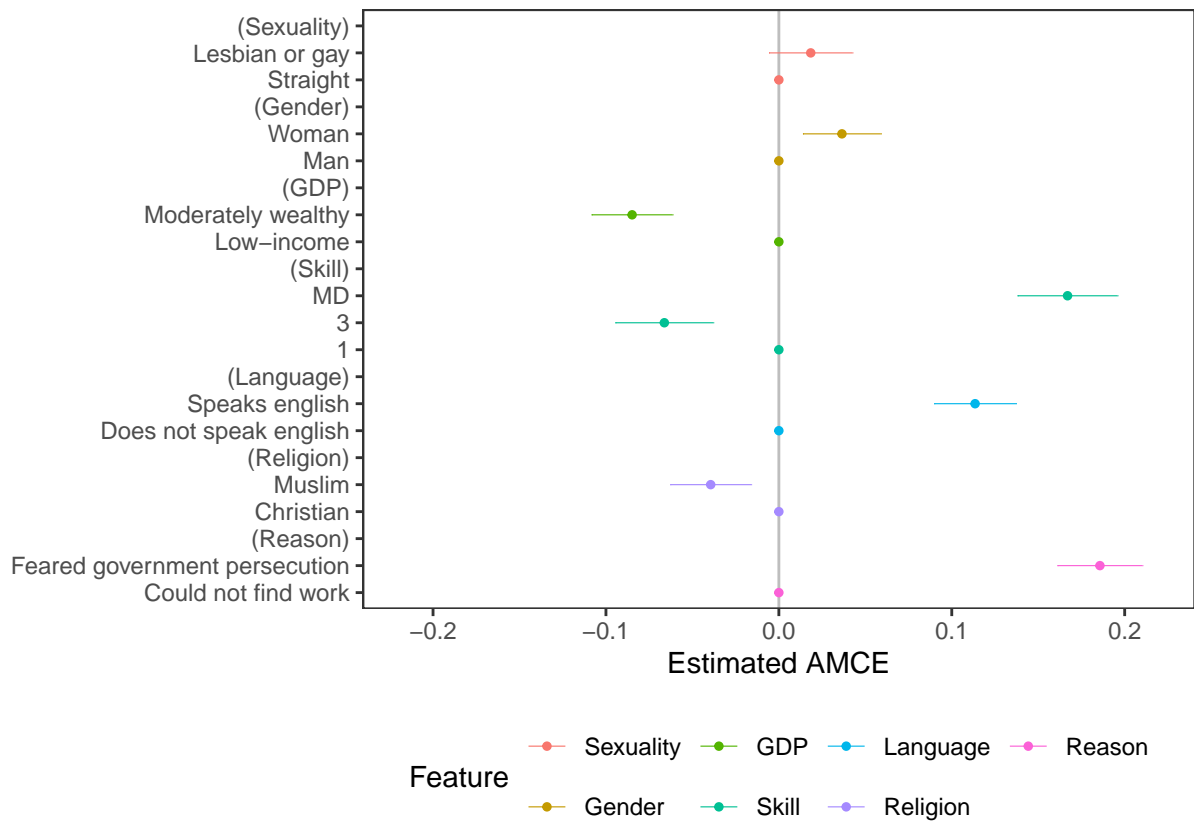


Figure 1: Estimated AMCEs for admission for all attributes. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.

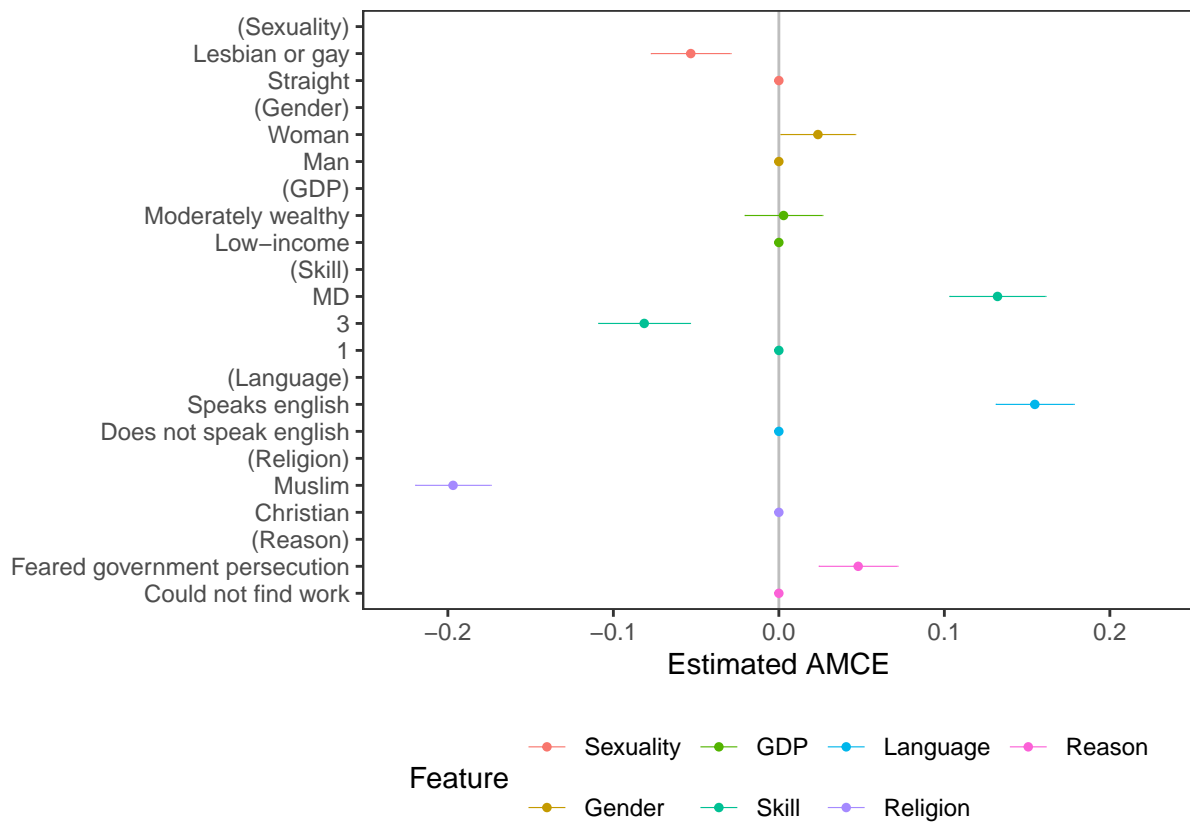


Figure 2: Estimated AMCEs for cultural similarity for all attributes. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.

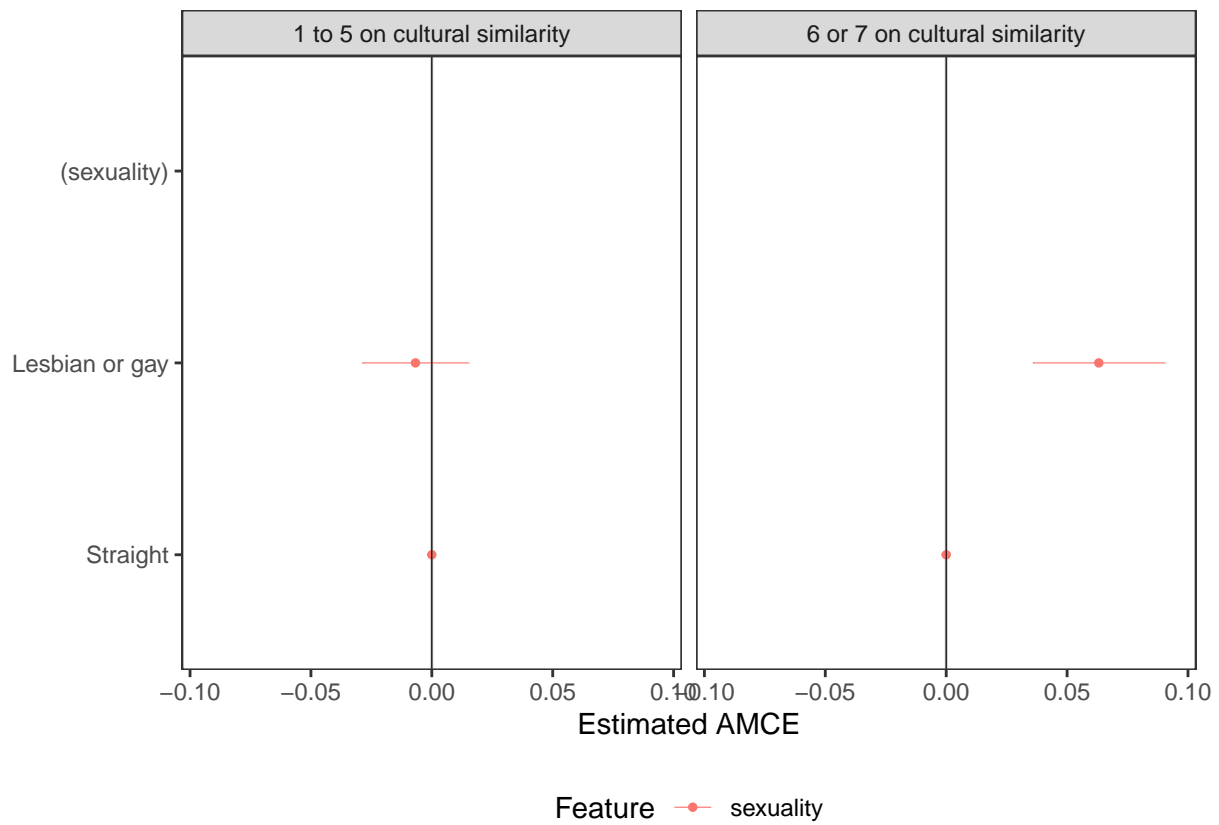


Figure 3: AMCEs for admission for sexuality, stratified by whether the profile received a 6 or 7 out of 7 on cultural similarity ratings

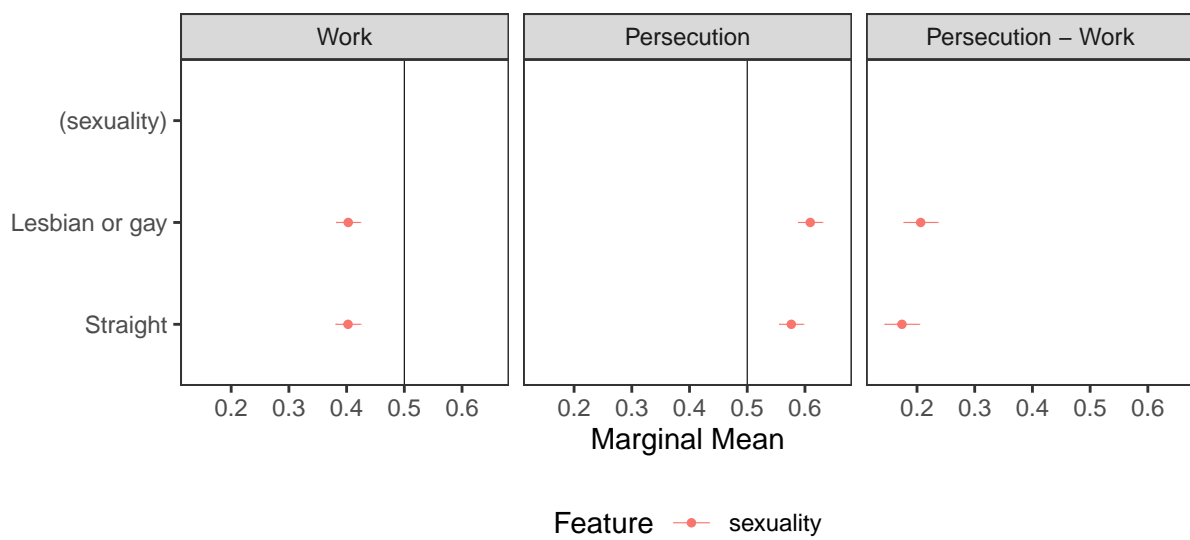


Figure 4: Marginal means of the interaction between sexuality and the reason for migration

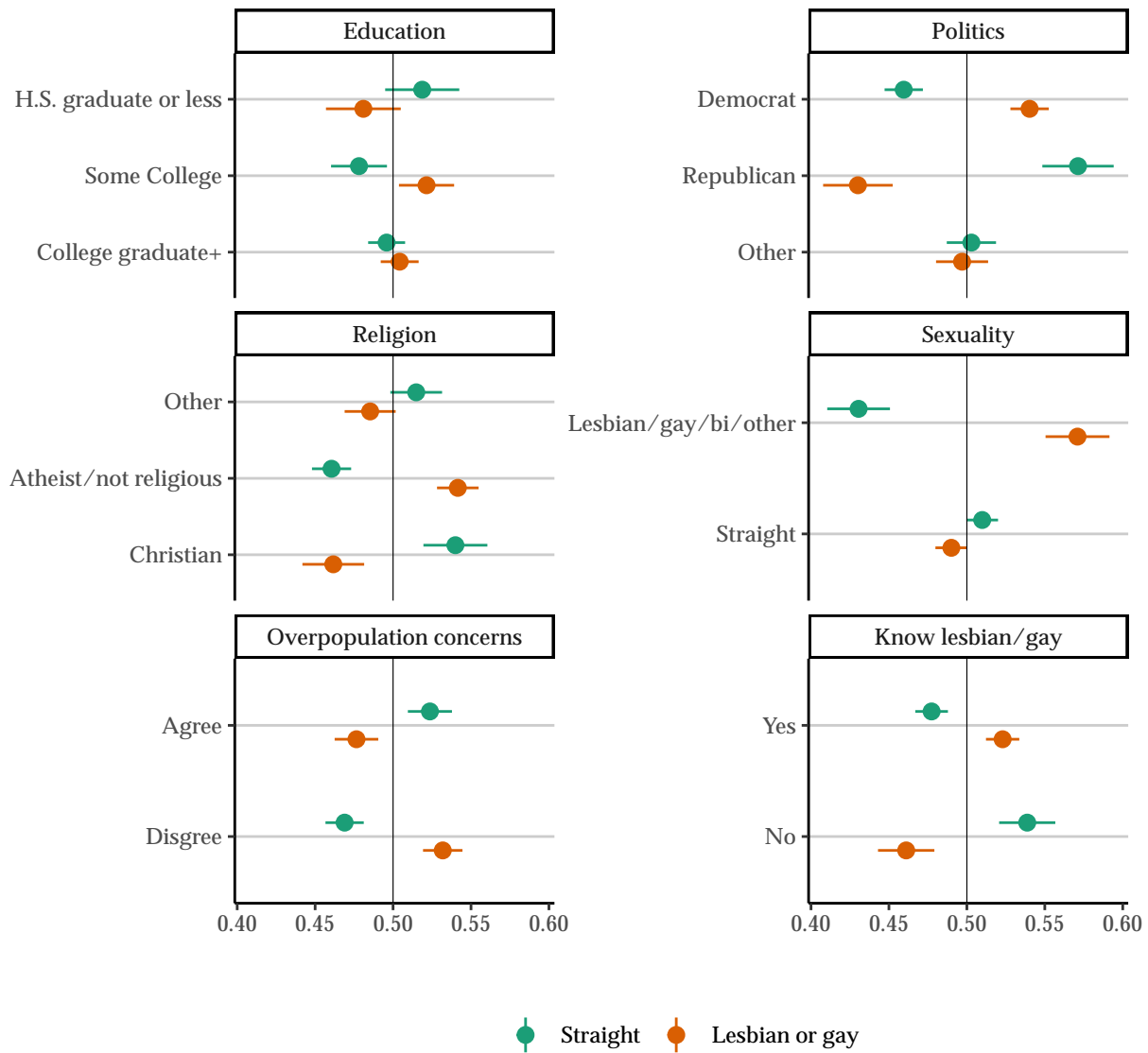


Figure 5: Marginal means for heterogeneous effects by respondent characteristics. Standard errors are clustered within respondent

References

- Akin, Deniz. 2017. "Queer Asylum Seekers: Translating Sexuality in Norway." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 43 (3): 458–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2016.1243050>.
- Bansak, Kirk, Jens Hainmueller, and Dominik Hangartner. 2016. "How Economic, Humanitarian, and Religious Concerns Shape European Attitudes Toward Asylum Seekers." *Science* 354 (6309): 217–22. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aag2147>.
- Bansak, Kirk, Jens Hainmueller, Daniel J Hopkins, and Teppei Yamamoto. 2021. "Conjoint Survey Experiments." In *Advances in Experimental Political Science*, edited by James N. Druckman and Donald P. Green, 19–41.
- DeFilippis, Joseph Nicholas. 2016. "'What About the Rest of Us?' An Overview of LGBT Poverty Issues and a Call to Action." *Journal of Progressive Human Services* 27 (3): 143–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10428232.2016.1198673>.
- DellaPosta, Daniel. 2018. "Gay Acquaintanceship and Attitudes Toward Homosexuality: A Conservative Test." *Socius* 4 (January): 2378023118798959. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2378023118798959>.
- Dhoest, Alexander. 2019. "Learning to Be Gay: LGBTQ Forced Migrant Identities and Narratives in Belgium." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 45 (7): 1075–89. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1420466>.
- Donnaloja, Victoria. 2022. "British Nationals' Preferences Over Who Gets to Be a Citizen According to a Choice-Based Conjoint Experiment." *European Sociological Review* 38 (2): 202–18. <https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/jcab034>.
- Edwards, Benjamin P. 2013. "Welcoming a Post-DOMA World: Same-Sex Spousal Petitions and Other Post-Windsor Immigration Implications." *Family Law Quarterly* 47 (2): 173–89.
- Egami, Naoki, and Kosuke Imai. 2019. "Causal Interaction in Factorial Experiments: Application to Conjoint Analysis." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 114 (526): 529–40. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.2018.1476246>.
- Fraser, Nicholas A. R., and Go Murakami. 2022. "The Role of Humanitarianism in Shaping Public Attitudes Toward Refugees." *Political Psychology* 43 (2): 255–75. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12751>.
- Gallup. 2023. "U.S. Same-Sex Marriage Support Holds at 71% High." *Gallup.com*. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/506636/same-sex-marriage-support-holds-high.aspx>.
- Giametta, Calogero. 2020. "New Asylum Protection Categories and Elusive Filtering Devices: The Case of 'Queer Asylum' in France and the UK." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 46 (1): 142–57. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1500172>.
- Hainmueller, Jens, and Michael J. Hiscox. 2010. "Attitudes Toward Highly Skilled and Low-skilled Immigration: Evidence from a Survey Experiment." *American Political Science Review* 104 (1): 61–84. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055409990372>.
- Hainmueller, Jens, and Daniel J. Hopkins. 2014. "Public Attitudes Toward Immigration." *Annual Review of Political Science* 17 (1): 225–49. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-102512-194818>.
- . 2015. "The Hidden American Immigration Consensus: A Conjoint Analysis of Attitudes Toward Immigrants." *American Journal of Political Science* 59 (3): 529–48. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12138>.
- Hainmueller, Jens, Daniel J. Hopkins, and Teppei Yamamoto. 2014. "Causal Inference in Conjoint Analysis: Understanding Multidimensional Choices via Stated Preference Experiments." *Political Analysis* 22 (1): 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpt024>.
- Hedegaard, Troels Fage. 2022. "Attitudes to Climate Migrants: Results from a Conjoint Survey Experiment in Denmark." *Scandinavian Political Studies* 45 (1): 25–45. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9477.12213>.
- Helbling, Marc, and Hanspeter Kriesi. 2014. "Why Citizens Prefer High- Over Low-Skilled Immigrants. Labor Market Competition, Welfare State, and Deservingness." *European Sociological Review* 30 (5): 595–614. <https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/jcu061>.
- Hoffmann, Nathan I., and Kristopher Velasco. 2023a. "Policy Effects on Mixed-Citizenship, Same-Sex Unions: A Triple-Difference Analysis." *Social Forces*, August. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soad108>.
- . 2023b. "Sexuality, Migration, and LGB Policy: A Portrait of Immigrants in Same-Sex Couples in the United States." *International Migration Review*, August, 01979183231187623. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183231187623>.
- Johnston, Christopher D, Benjamin J Newman, and Yamil R Velez. 2020. "Corrigendum to: Ethnic Change,

- Personality, and Polarization Over Immigration in the American Public.” *Public Opinion Quarterly* 84 (1): 182–87. <https://doi.org/10.1093/poq/nfaa003>.
- Kwon, Ronald, William J Scarborough, and Caroline Taylor. 2022. “Multidimensional Attitudes: Homonationalist and Selective Tolerance Toward Homosexuality and Muslim Migration Across 21 Countries.” *Ethnicities*, March, 146879682210783. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14687968221078345>.
- Lawlor, Andrea, and Mireille Paquet. 2021. “Deservingness in Context: Perspectives Toward Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Canada.” *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, October, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1994376>.
- Leeper, Thomas J., Sara B. Hobolt, and James Tilley. 2020. “Measuring Subgroup Preferences in Conjoint Experiments.” *Political Analysis* 28 (2): 207–21. <https://doi.org/10.1017/pan.2019.30>.
- Lewis, Gregory B. 2011. “The Friends and Family Plan: Contact with Gays and Support for Gay Rights.” *Policy Studies Journal* 39 (2): 217–38. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2011.00405.x>.
- Luibhéid, Eithne. 2008. “Queer/Migration: An Unruly Body of Scholarship.” *GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies* 14 (2-3): 169–90. <https://doi.org/10.1215/10642684-2007-029>.
- Magni, Gabriele, and Andrew Reynolds. 2023. “Why Europe’s Right Embraces Gay Rights.” *Journal of Democracy* 34 (1): 50–64. <https://doi.org/10.1353/jod.2023.0003>.
- Moreau, Julie. 2018. “Trump in Transnational Perspective: Insights from Global LGBT Politics.” *Politics & Gender* 14 (4): 619–48. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X18000752>.
- Murray, David A. B. 2014. “Real Queer: ”Authentic” LGBT Refugee Claimants and Homonationalism in the Canadian Refugee System.” *Anthropologica* 56 (1): 21–32. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24469638>.
- NBC. 2019. “Trump Administration Launches Global Effort to End Criminalization of Homosexuality.” *NBC News*. <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/national-security/trump-administration-launches-global-effort-end-criminalization-homosexuality-n973081>.
- Novitskaya, Alexandra. 2023. “‘I Have Come to This Country to Be Happy’: Homonationalism as Infrastructure of Post-Soviet Queer Migration to the United States.” *Sexuality & Culture* 27 (6): 2016–37. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-023-10151-6>.
- Ofosu, Eugene K., Michelle K. Chambers, Jacqueline M. Chen, and Eric Hehman. 2019. “Same-Sex Marriage Legalization Associated with Reduced Implicit and Explicit Antigay Bias.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 116 (18): 8846–51. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1806000116>.
- Pew. 2022. “American Trends Panel Wave 112”
- Puar, Jasbir. 2007. *Terrorist Assemblages: Homonationalism in Queer Times*. Duke University Press.
- Ritholtz, Samuel, and Rebecca Buxton. 2023. “Sanctuary After Asylum: Addressing a Gap in the Political Theory of Refuge.” *American Political Science Review* 117 (3): 1166–71. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055422001150>.
- Saleh, Fadi. 2020. “Queer/Humanitarian Visibility: The Emergence of the Figure of The Suffering Syrian Gay Refugee.” *Middle East Critique* 29 (1): 47–67. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19436149.2020.1704501>.
- Sam, Kosal, and Susan Finley. 2015. “A Teacher’s Journey: A First-Person Account of How a Gay, Cambodian Refugee Navigated Myriad Barriers to Become Educated in the United States.” *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education* 28 (6): 714–29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09518398.2015.1017858>.
- Shaw, Ari, Winston Luhur, Ingrid Eagly, and Kerith J Conron. 2021. “LGBT Asylum Claims in the United States.” Williams Institute.
- Snow, Nancy, and Nicholas J. Cull. 2020. *Routledge Handbook of Public Diplomacy*. Edited by Nancy Snow and Nicholas J. Cull. 2nd ed. 2nd edition. | New York, NY : Routledge, 2020.: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429465543>.
- Turnbull-Dugarte, Stuart J., and Alberto López Ortega. 2023. “Instrumentally Inclusive: The Political Psychology of Homonationalism.” *American Political Science Review*, September, 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055423000849>.
- Velasco, Kristopher. 2023. “Transnational Backlash and the Deinstitutionalization of Liberal Norms: LGBT+ Rights in a Contested World.” *American Journal of Sociology* 128 (4).
- Vogler, Stefan. 2016. “Legally Queer: The Construction of Sexuality in LGBQ Asylum Claims.” *Law & Society Review* 50 (4): 856–89. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lasr.12239>.