Online 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
nathanihoff@ucla.edu   Kristopher Velasco
Department of Sociology, Princeton University
kvelasco@princeton.edu

Contents

A   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.

B   Research Ethics

We undertook our survey in accordance with the American Political Science Association's *Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research.* Both the pilot study and the main study received approval from the second author's university Institutional Review Board prior to data collection (Study ID 15408). The surveys did not contain any sensitive questions, the surveys did not involve deception, and respondent identities are anonymized in the data. Participation was voluntary, and respondents read and accepted an informed consent statement before completing the survey. Respondents received $1 for their participation in the pilot or main survey; we anticipated that respondents would complete the survey in 7:30 or less, corresponding to a pay rate above U.S. federal minimum wage. With average completion times of 3:50 for the pilot and 7:29 for the main survey, this pay rate was achieved.

C   Weighting Procedure

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. Table 1 present the distributions of the weighting variables in the Pew survey and our own Prolific survey.

Table 1: Distributions of variables used for weighting in the Pew July-August 2022 American Trends Panel and in our 2023 survey experiment administered with Prolific. Table shows unweighted counts and, in parentheses, unweighted percentages within survey.

| Characteristic	Pew, N = 12,031	Prolific, N = 1,621
Party		
Democrat	3,934 (33%)	797 (49%)
Republican	3,541 (30%)	298 (18%)
Other	4,453 (37%)	526 (32%)
Age category		
18-29	1,059 (8.8%)	333 (21%)
30-49	3,919 (33%)	763 (47%)
50-64	3,412 (28%)	391 (24%)
65+	3,641 (30%)	134 (8.3%)
Education		
H.S. graduate or less	2,201 (18%)	244 (15%)
Some College	3,955 (33%)	474 (29%)
College graduate+	5,875 (49%)	903 (56%)
Gender		
A man	5,192 (43%)	801 (49%)
A woman	6,735 (56%)	798 (49%)
In some other way	104 (0.9%)	22 (1.4%)

D   Unweighted Results
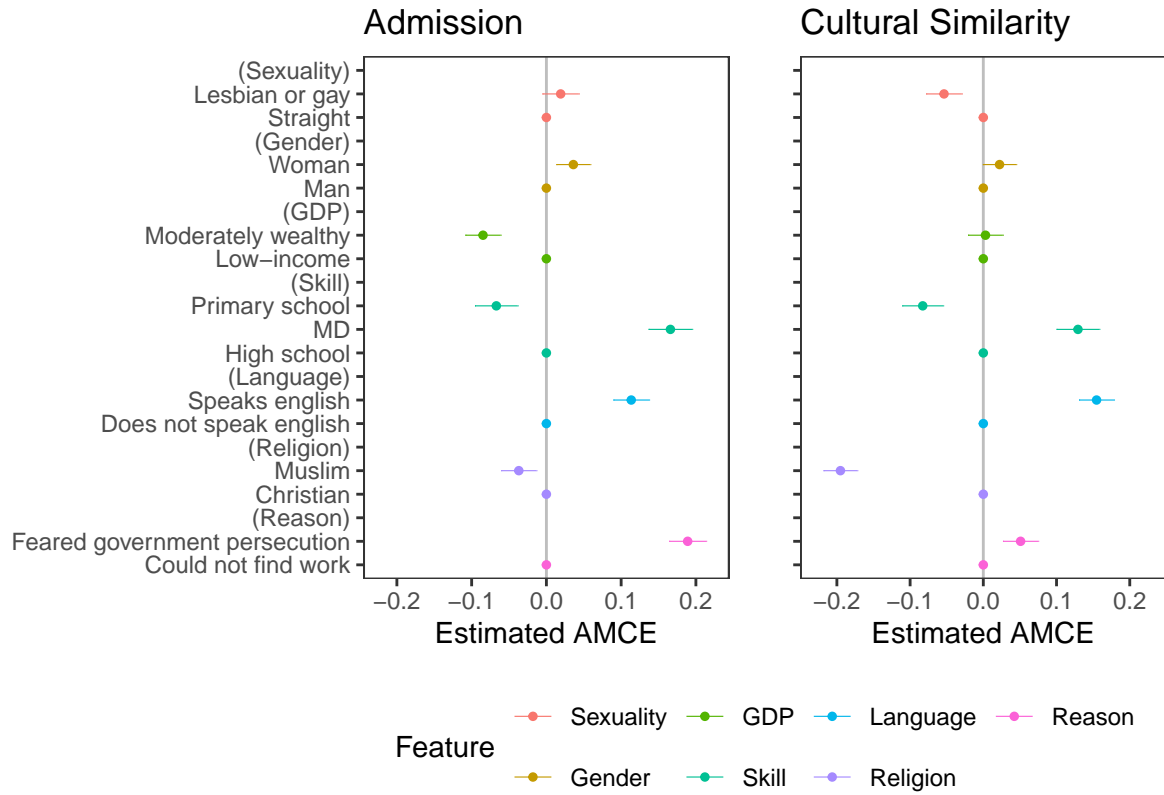
Figure 1: Unweighted AMCEs for admission and cultural similarity for all features Standard errors are clustered within respondent.
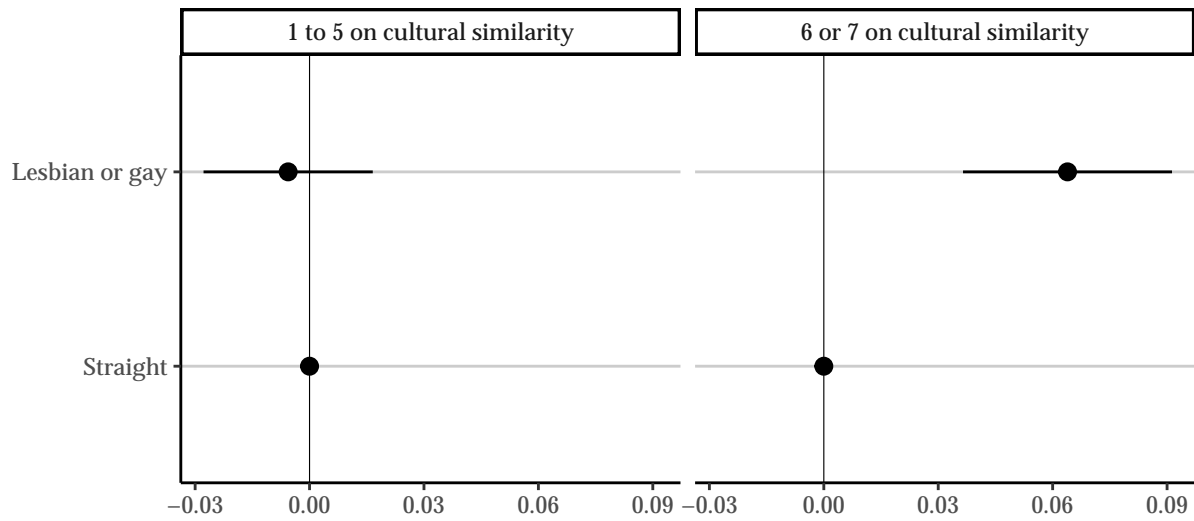
Figure 2: Unweighted AMCEs for admission for sexuality, stratified by whether the profile received a 6 or 7 out of 7 on cultural similarity ratings
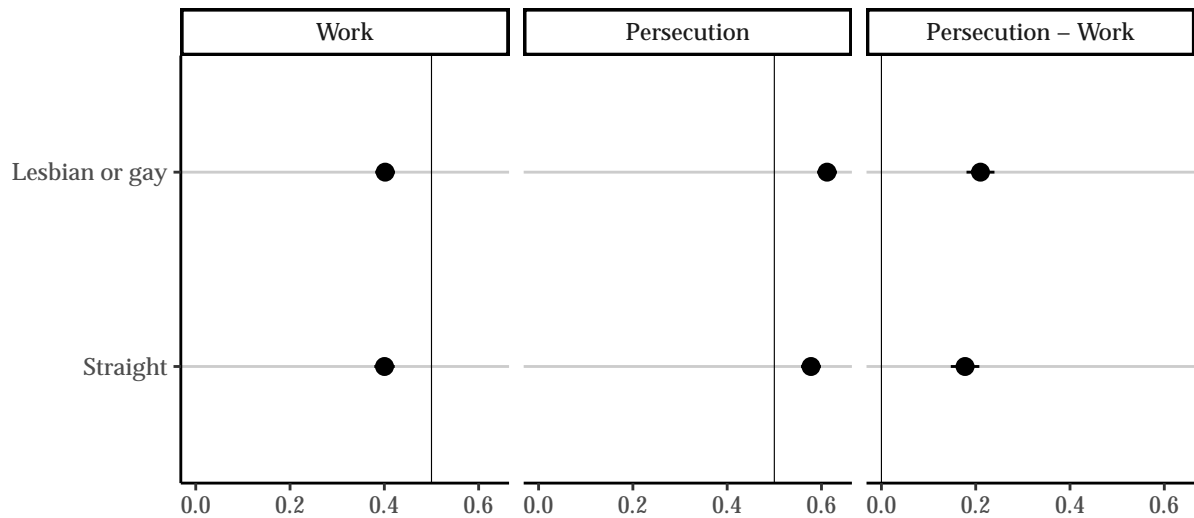

Figure 3: Unweighted marginal means of the interaction between sexuality and the reason for migration
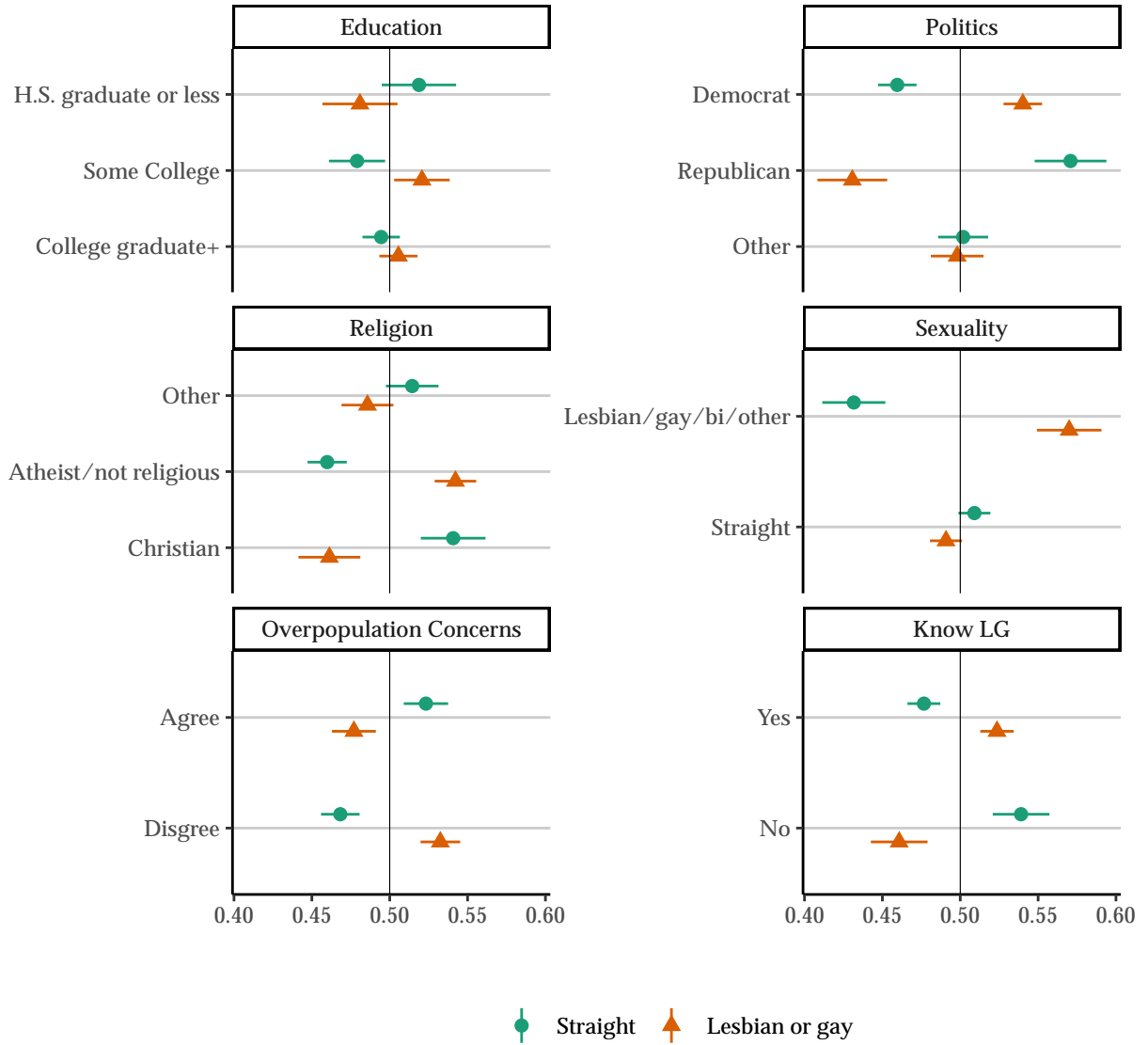
Figure 4: Unweighted marginal means for heterogeneous effects by respondent characteristics. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.

E   Heterogeneous   Effects   for   Cultural   Similarity (Marginal Means)
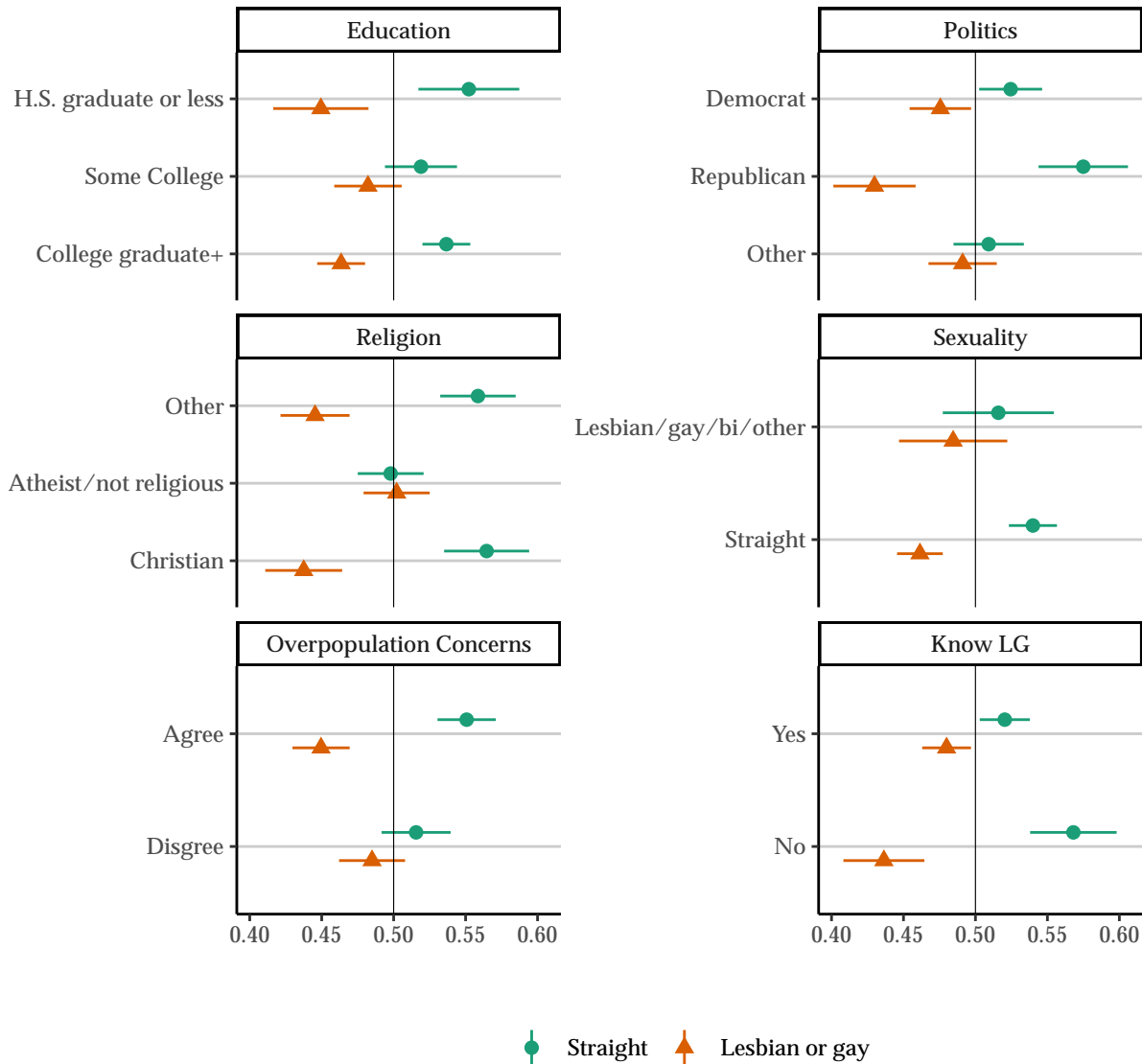

Figure 5: Marginal means for heterogeneous effects of considering more culturally similar, by respondent characteristics. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.
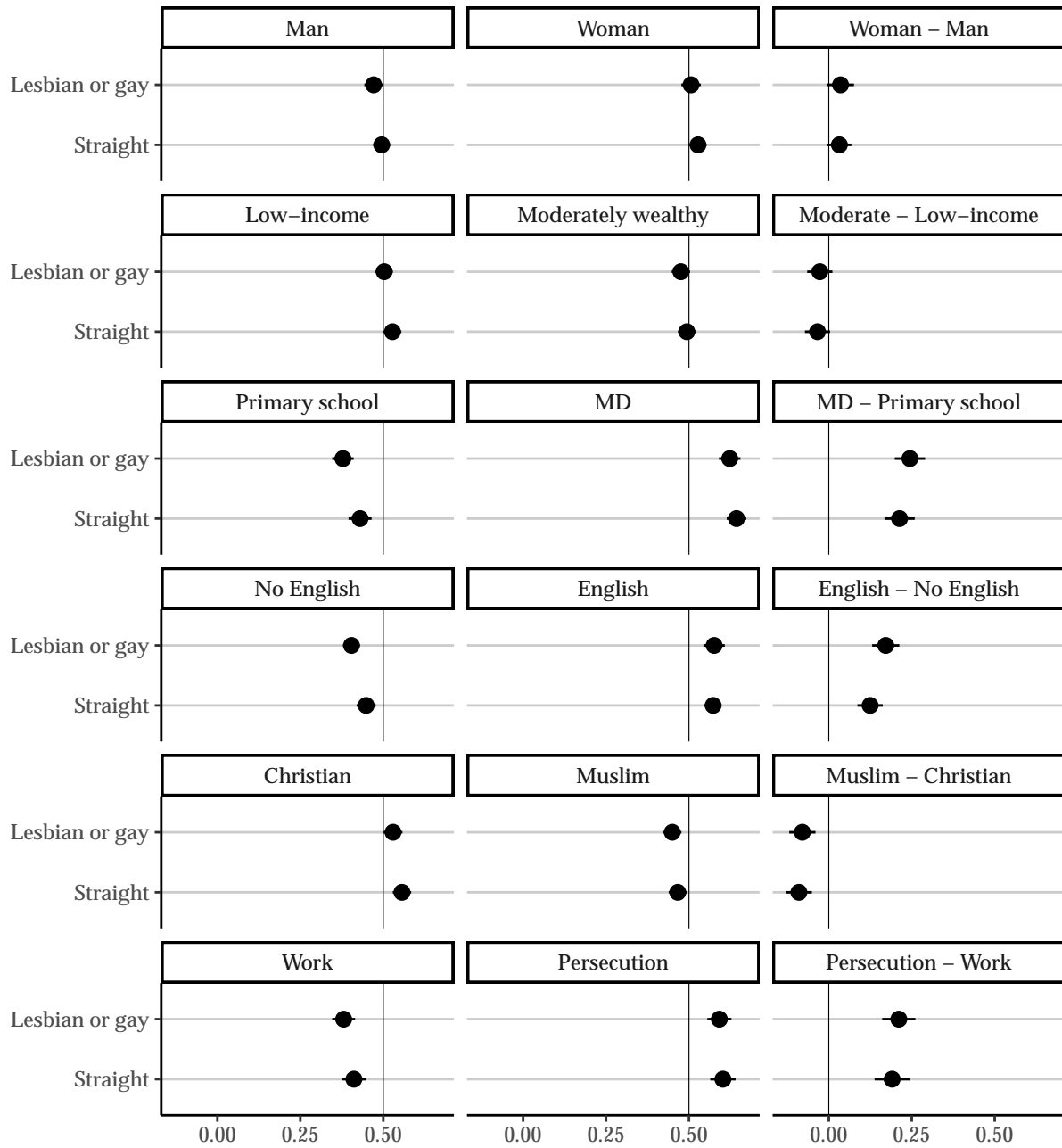
F   Additional Interactions for Admission

Figure 6: Marginal means of the interaction between sexuality and other features

G   Full Tables for Results from Main Paper

Table 2: Estimated AMCEs for admission for all features. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.

Feature	Level	Estimate	SE	p-value
Sexuality	Straight	NA	NA	NA
Sexuality	Lesbian or gay	-0.012	0.021	0.556
Gender	Man	NA	NA	NA
Gender	Woman	0.020	0.018	0.267
GDP	Low-income	NA	NA	NA
GDP	Moderately wealthy	-0.067	0.018	0.000
Skill	High school	NA	NA	NA
Skill	MD	0.166	0.023	0.000
Skill	Primary school	-0.077	0.022	0.000
Language	Does not speak english	NA	NA	NA
Language	Speaks english	0.132	0.021	0.000
Religion	Christian	NA	NA	NA
Religion	Muslim	-0.070	0.018	0.000
Reason	Could not find work	NA	NA	NA
Reason	Feared government persecution	0.191	0.019	0.000

Table 3: Estimated AMCEs for cultural similarity for all features. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.

Feature	Level	Estimate	SE	p-value
Sexuality	Straight	NA	NA	NA
Sexuality	Lesbian or gay	-0.068	0.020	0.001
Gender	Man	NA	NA	NA
Gender	Woman	0.019	0.018	0.280
GDP	Low-income	NA	NA	NA
GDP	Moderately wealthy	0.010	0.018	0.570
Skill	High school	NA	NA	NA
Skill	MD	0.136	0.023	0.000
Skill	Primary school	-0.078	0.022	0.000
Language	Does not speak english	NA	NA	NA
Language	Speaks english	0.150	0.021	0.000
Religion	Christian	NA	NA	NA
Religion	Muslim	-0.204	0.019	0.000
Reason	Could not find work	NA	NA	NA
Reason	Feared government persecution	0.048	0.020	0.015

Table 4: AMCEs for admission for sexuality, stratified by whether the profile received a 6 or 7 out of 7 on cultural similarity ratings.

Subset	Level	Estimate	SE	p-value
1 to 5 on cultural similarity	Straight	NA	NA	NA
1 to 5 on cultural similarity	Lesbian or gay	-0.040	0.020	0.040
6 or 7 on cultural similarity	Straight	NA	NA	NA
6 or 7 on cultural similarity	Lesbian or gay	0.031	0.030	0.292

Table 5: Marginal means of the interaction between sexuality and the reason for migration.

Subset	Level	Estimate	SE	p-value
Work	Straight	0.400	0.011	0.000
Work	Lesbian or gay	0.402	0.011	0.000
Persecution	Straight	0.578	0.011	0.000
Persecution	Lesbian or gay	0.612	0.011	0.000
Persecution - Work	Straight	0.177	0.015	0.000
Persecution - Work	Lesbian or gay	0.210	0.015	0.000

Table 6: Marginal means for heterogeneous effects by respondent characteristics. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.

Respondent Attribute	Level	Estimate	SE	p-value
H.S. graduate or less	Straight	0.526	0.018	0.000
H.S. graduate or less	Lesbian or gay	0.475	0.017	0.000
Some College	Straight	0.492	0.019	0.000
Some College	Lesbian or gay	0.508	0.018	0.000
College graduate+	Straight	0.516	0.010	0.000
College graduate+	Lesbian or gay	0.484	0.010	0.000
Democrat	Straight	0.476	0.012	0.000
Democrat	Lesbian or gay	0.524	0.013	0.000
Republican	Straight	0.570	0.021	0.000
Republican	Lesbian or gay	0.435	0.019	0.000
Other	Straight	0.489	0.013	0.000
Other	Lesbian or gay	0.511	0.012	0.000
Atheist/not religious	Straight	0.459	0.011	0.000
Atheist/not religious	Lesbian or gay	0.541	0.011	0.000
Christian	Straight	0.566	0.015	0.000
Christian	Lesbian or gay	0.436	0.014	0.000
Other	Straight	0.532	0.019	0.000
Other	Lesbian or gay	0.470	0.018	0.000
Lesbian/gay/bi/other	Straight	0.479	0.028	0.000
Lesbian/gay/bi/other	Lesbian or gay	0.520	0.028	0.000
Straight	Straight	0.517	0.010	0.000
Straight	Lesbian or gay	0.483	0.009	0.000
Agree	Straight	0.535	0.010	0.000
Agree	Lesbian or gay	0.465	0.010	0.000
Disgree	Straight	0.491	0.015	0.000
Disgree	Lesbian or gay	0.509	0.015	0.000
Yes	Straight	0.497	0.010	0.000
Yes	Lesbian or gay	0.503	0.010	0.000
No	Straight	0.540	0.019	0.000
No	Lesbian or gay	0.462	0.018	0.000

H Pilot Study Results

On January 31, 2023, we conducted a pilot study of 100 respondents using Prolific, showing each respondent two sets of profiles. For LG profiles, we see an AMCE effect size of 0.032 in the expected direction (Figure 7); respondents are 3.2 percent more likely to choose a gay or lesbian immigrant for admission to the U.S. Furthermore, there is evidence of an interaction between sexuality and reason for departure: LG profiles fleeing persecution are more likely to be chosen than straight ones fleeing persecution (Figure 8). Subgroup analyses show that respondents without a bachelor's degree, Republicans, Christians, and straight respondents see LG migrants as less deserving (Figure 9).
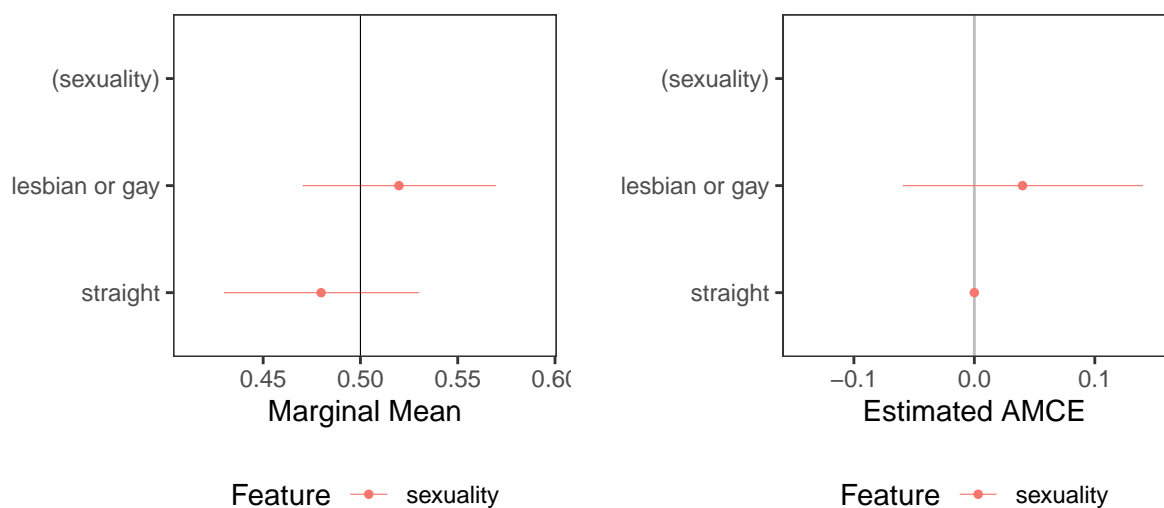

Figure 7: Estimated marginal means and AMCEs for Prolific pilot study of 100 respondents each shown 2 sets of profiles. Standard errors are clustered within respondent.
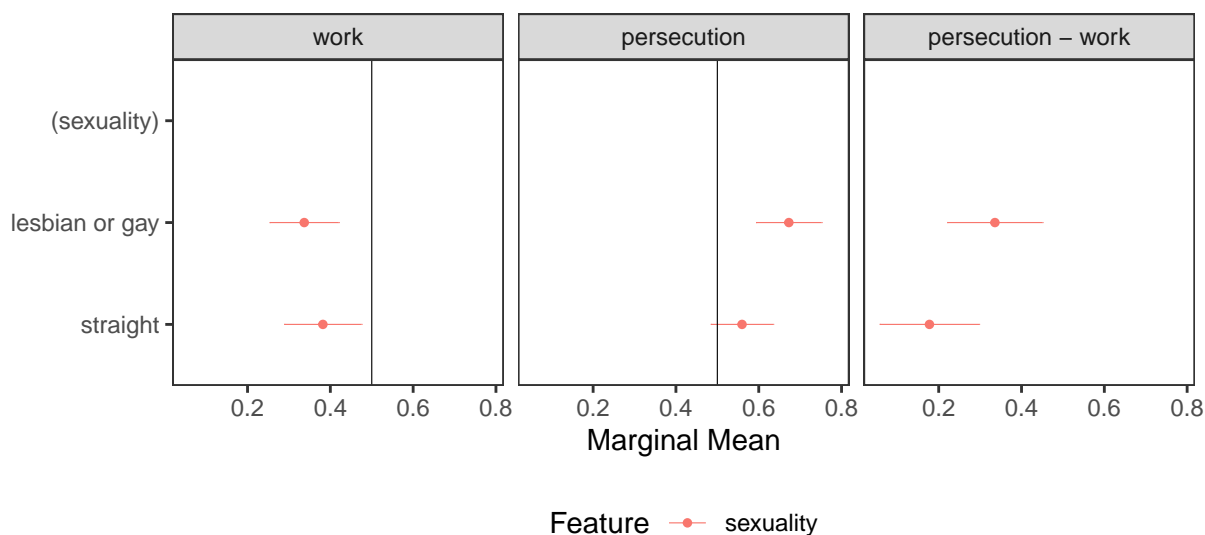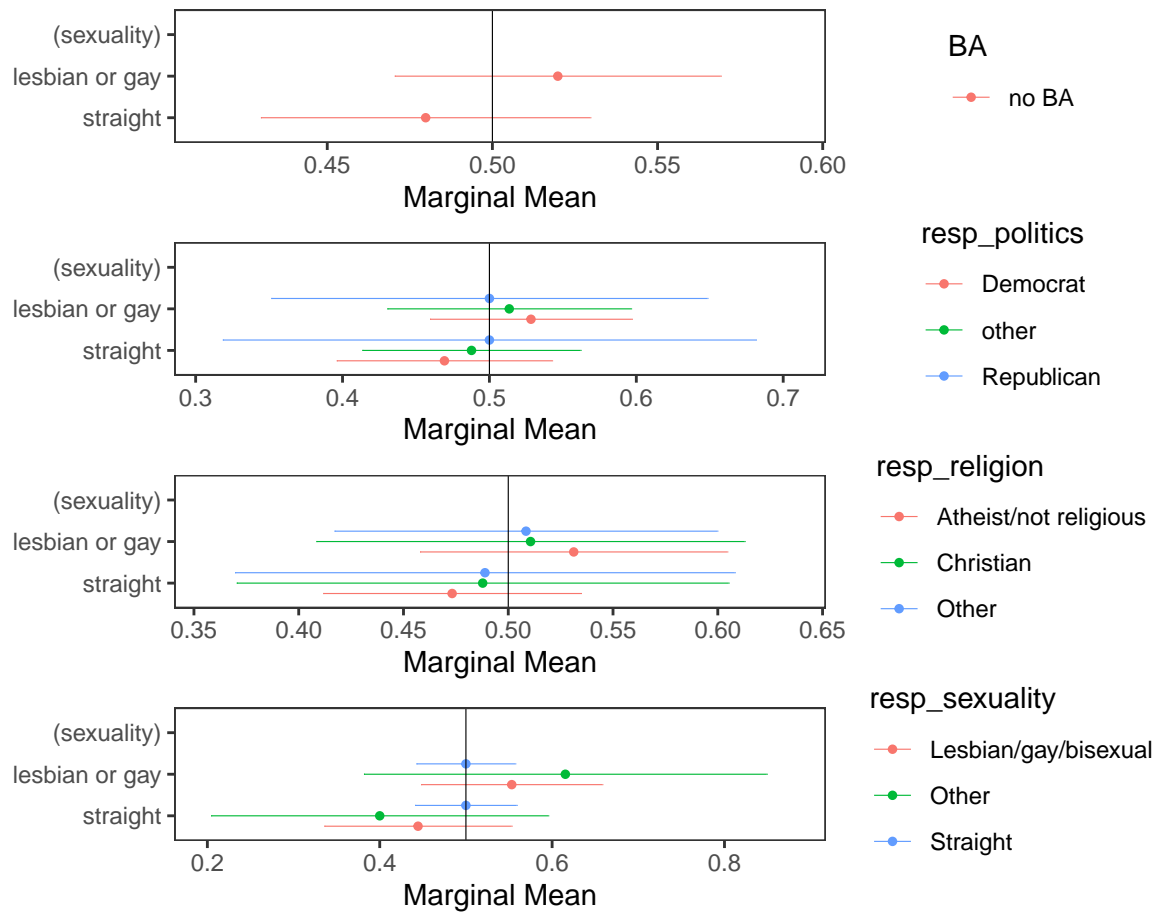

Figure 8: Marginal means of the interaction between sexuality and the reason for migration

Figure 9: Marginal means for subgroups