Appendix to "Sectoral Economies"

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1. Details About the Sectoral Data used in this Article

2. Summary Statistics and Robustness Checks

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1 Details About the Sectoral Data Used in This Article

We measure an individual's exposure to immigrants at the sector level using data on non-EU born migrants, rather than migrants from outside of Europe more generally. Only the former measure is available. In our sample of countries, only in Switzerland and in Estonia do European migrants originating from non-EU countries constitute ten or more percent of the total migrant population (ten percent of migrants in Estonia hail from Ukraine, and 10.1 percent of migrants in Switzerland originate from Serbia and Montenegro; see World Bank 2007). The main results presented in the article hold when either of these countries is excluded (and are available upon request).

The raw data come from the European Labor Force Surveys and are collected and compiled by Eurostat.[1] These files consist of estimates of the number of employees in the labor force of a given country and year for each two-digit NACE sector. Each row of the data set is defined by a unique combination of country, year, NACE code, and country of birth (defined as native, EU immigrant, or non-EU immigrant).

These estimates include flags for the level of uncertainty associated with each cell, and for anonymity reasons do not display any value when a cell contains only three respondents in the survey. The sample sizes of the LFS range quite widely. For instance, in 2005, the sizes ranged from approximately 4,000 per quarter (Latvia and Malta) to approximately 90,000 (UK). Three individuals in a cell therefore represent a very small proportion of the population (from .02% to .003%). As described below, these codes are often aggregated into larger groups, and so the number of survey respondents who are treated as missing because of this problem is quite small, though larger sectors containing some codes affected by this requirement are likely to contain

[1]Special thanks are due to the Eurostat support team, especially Paul Allison, Sandrine Cipponeri, and Fernando Morente, who extracted the data from the microdata held by Eurostat. See http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/introduction.

slight underestimates of the number of respondents.

Table A1 displays the countries and years for which we have data.[2]

Table A1: Availability of NACE classifications by country of birth

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria							x	x	x	x
Switzerland		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Rep.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Estonia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EU-27	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy						x	x	x	x	x
Lithuania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Latvia					x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta						x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland					x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania					x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovenia			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovakia				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UK	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Recoding NACE Because the NACE codes used by the European Labor Force Survey changed between 2007 (Revision 1.1) and 2008 (Revision 2), it was necessary to recode the data into a single coding scheme. There is no one-to-one mapping of revisions, and so we needed to aggregate

[2]Unfortunately, Germany is not included, because the German data do not distinguish between EU and non-EU migrants.

the categories in each revision into higher-level groups. By examining the three- and four-digit NACE codes and the descriptions of the types of firms included under each of these, we were able to group the existing codes into what we considered coherent, mutually exclusive sectors. We constructed thirty-one categories into which NACE two-digit codes could be placed, taking into account which types of businesses were likely to seem related to employees in those firms.

Column 1 of Table A2 displays the names of the sectors into which we grouped NACE two-digit codes. Columns 2 and 3 display the NACE codes included in our definition of each sector. Comparison of these columns makes clear that, while some recodings were quite direct (for instance, air transportation is one code in both revisions of NACE), others were more complex and required careful construction of our sectors in order to match the NACE codes (for instance, there are two categories in Rev. 1.1 that could be considered food manufacturing, while there are three in Rev. 2).

Table A2 may not be convenient for scholars looking to adapt this coding scheme to their own work. (Feel free to contact the authors to request the coding scheme in other formats, such as a .csv file with rows determined by NACE-Revision, with Sector repeated as necessary.)

Calculating Sector-level variables For each sector, in each country-year, we estimated the number of natives, EU immigrants, and non-EU immigrants employed in a particular sector. This allows us to calculate the proportion of employees in a given sector in each of these three groups and the annual change in each of these numbers. Annual changes are calculated as a proportion of the number in the base year. Thus, for example, the annual increase in total employment for a

Table A2: Recoding of NACE Classifications Across Revisions

Sector	Rev. 1.1	Rev. 2
Accommodation and food	55	55, 56
Agriculture, fishing, and logging	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 3
Air transportation	62	51
Arts, culture, and recreation	92	59, 90, 91, 92, 93
Automotive	50	45
Construction	45	41, 42, 43
Education	80	85
Finance	65	64
Financial auxiliary activities	67	66
Food manufacturing	15, 16	10, 11, 12
Health and social services	85	86, 87, 88, 75
Household goods and service production	95, 96, 07	97, 98
Information technology	72	62, 63
Insurance and pensions	66	65
Land transportation	60	49
Manufacturing of consumer and other goods	17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
Manufacturing of electrical equipment	31	27
Manufacturing related to natural resources	21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Mining, oil, and gas	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Other business activities	74	69, 71, 74, 70, 73, 78, 80, 82
Other services	91, 93	94, 96
Postal and courier activities	64	53, 61
Public Administration	75, 99	84, 99
Publishing	22	18, 58
Real estate	70	68
Research and development	73	72
Retail	52	47
Uncategorized*	63, 71	52, 60, 77, 79, 81, 85
Utilities	40, 41	35, 36
Waste	90, 37	37, 38, 39
Water transportation	61	50
Wholesale	51	46

*These NACE codes could not be placed cleanly into any of our 31 categories, and are therefore treated as missing in the survey analysis. Together they make up less than 2% of the ESS respondents.

sector in 2009 is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta N_{2009} = \frac{N_{2009} - N_{2008}}{N_{2008}}.$$

The annual change in the number of immigrants is calculated as the proportion of total employment. Note that this requires N_{2008} to be positive. Where the number of respondents in a sector was too small to release in the base year, but positive in the second year, we treated the growth as equal to .1. We did this in order to incorporate the information that the sector size had increased, but by an unknown amount. There are no respondents in the ESS data in sectors fitting this description, but analysts wishing to use the sector-level data for other projects should be aware of this decision, which may not be appropriate for other types of research. It should also be clear from the formula that sectors with very small numbers will have a very large variance, as is typical of proportions estimated from sample data.

The correlation between overall employment change and immigrant employment change for a particular country is calculated as a weighted correlation coefficient according to the following formula, where a superscript w indicates weighting:

$$\rho_c = \frac{cov_c^w}{\sigma_{Tot}^w \sigma_{Imm}^w}$$

$$cov_c^w = \frac{w_{itc}\Sigma_i^S\Sigma_t^T(\Delta Tot_{itc} - \overline{\Delta Tot_{ic}})(\Delta Imm_{itc} - \overline{\Delta Imm_{ic}})}{\Sigma_i^S\Sigma_t^T w_{itc}},$$

$$w_{itc} = \frac{Tot_{itc}Imm_{itc}}{\Sigma_i^S\Sigma_t^T Tot_{itc}Imm_{itc}}$$

Note that the weighting procedure gives a larger weight to sectors with a large number of immigrants and to sectors with a larger number of total employees. This is meant to reflect the visibility of these sectors in the public consciousness, as well as these sectors' economic impor-

tance. We calculated similar correlation coefficients for each sector (across countries) and for each country-sector combination.

Details about Sector Growth This section provides information on how Sector Growth varies across countries, time, and industries. Table A3 shows the top three declining and the top three growing sectors across countries and over time. We also include the sector size, which indicates the share of the labor force employed in a given sector. "Sector Growth" presents the average growth rate of a sector, based on annual figures from 2002 through 2008. We additionally present minimum and maximum yearly growth rates over this period. These figures show that most sectors that were declining (growing) over the time period nevertheless experienced years of expansion (contraction). This type of variability is found in most of the sectors included in our sample, not just in the ones listed here. That most sectors in our sample are not consistently growing or consistently declining is useful for our analysis, as this variability makes it less likely that certain sectors attract workers with unobserved characteristics (which may in turn be related to immigration opinions) on the basis of their growth rates.

Across countries, we observe some common trends amid a general pattern of cross-national variation. Three sectors are among the top three declining sectors in several countries: "Manufacturing of consumer and other goods" (8 countries), "Agriculture, fishing, and logging" (7 countries), and "Postal and courier activities" (6 countries). Beyond these three sectors, there are ten additional industries that experience large declines across countries. The sectors that most commonly experienced growth are "Construction" and "Health and social services" (5 countries, respectively) and "Wholesale" and "Education" (4 countries, respectively). In addition to these four sectors, 15 other sectors are among the growing sectors across countries.

Table A3: Growing and Declining Sectors (2002-2008)

	Declining Sectors				
				Annual Growth Rates	
	Sector	Sector Growth	Sector Size	Minimum	Maximum
Austria	Land transportation	-3.72	2.71	-11.58	1.49
	Real estate	-2.84	1.10	-37.33	12.01
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-2.05	10.68	-11.36	6.51
Belgium	Postal & courier activities	-1.46	1.91	-10.08	12.72
	Retail	-1.20	8.05	-8.51	2.83
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-0.50	6.80	-5.81	14.50
Cyprus	Arts, culture & recreation	-1.62	1.88	-40.63	24.13
	Accommodation & food	-1.13	7.55	-12.13	7.58
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-0.80	4.25	-16.53	22.73
Estonia	Postal & courier activities	-7.56	1.21	-38.62	17.64
	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-5.37	4.96	-17.87	3.76
	Arts, culture & recreation	-1.13	2.99	-27.02	21.39
France	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-4.09	3.38	-23.17	5.76
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-2.51	7.40	-7.26	2.06
	Manuf. related to natural resources	-2.30	3.36	-8.40	2.39
Greece	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-3.27	11.77	-16.87	1.18
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-2.72	5.68	-5.22	-0.67
	Postal & courier activities	-0.43	1.07	-9.18	14.84
Ireland	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-2.40	6.40	-11.68	4.93
	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-0.94	5.77	-6.15	1.28
	Food manufacturing	-0.81	2.64	-7.91	6.18
Luxembourg	Manuf. related to natural resources	-8.43	3.87	-20.48	2.68
	Retail	-6.19	5.66	-17.87	3.78
	Accommodation & food	-3.94	3.51	-19.78	7.98
Netherlands	Publishing	-3.78	1.40	-14.57	7.02
	Wholesale	-2.49	3.88	-23.62	14.62
	Food manufacturing	-2.18	1.84	-11.07	7.18
Norway	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-5.04	3.21	-11.56	-1.74
	Postal & courier activities	-3.93	1.47	-15.59	13.97
	Manuf. related to natural resources	-3.75	2.12	-10.67	6.62
Spain	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-3.84	4.58	-9.80	2.41
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-1.19	7.72	-5.34	2.24
	Automotive	0.56	1.88	-8.22	7.66
Sweden	Postal & courier activities	-4.15	1.48	-10.55	0.85
	Food manufacturing	-2.78	1.26	-5.77	-0.37
	Agriculture, fishing & logging	-2.24	2.19	-6.66	3.61
Switzerland	Postal & courier activities	-4.19	1.85	-11.37	5.56
	Arts, culture & recreation	-3.94	1.70	-29.49	21.44
	Automotive	-3.88	1.91	-15.65	7.02
UK	Manuf. related to natural resources	-3.70	2.89	-10.62	-0.08
	Manuf. of consumer & other goods	-3.62	6.67	-8.03	1.98
	Real estate	-3.04	1.33	-45.61	11.30

This table displays the three sectors that experiences the lowest and the highest growth rates, averaged over the period 2002-2008. "Sector Growth" measures the average sectoral growth rate and "Sector Size" indicates the percentage of the national labor force employed in a given sector. "Annual Growth Rates" display the lowest/highest growth rates of a given sector over the period 2002-2008 and show that most sectors experienced years of growth and decline during this period. To provide a meaningful picture of national economic trends, we restrict the data to sectors that represent at least one percent of the overall economy (employment figures are also less reliably estimated in very small sectors).

Table A3 (continued): Growing and Declining Sectors (2002-2008)

	Growing Sectors				
				Annual Growth Rates	
	Sector	Sector Growth	Sector Size	Minimum	Maximum
Austria	Wholesale	8.81	3.90	-9.80	21.69
	Arts, culture & recreation	5.42	1.72	-10.87	20.77
	Information technology	4.28	1.09	-34.50	27.85
Belgium	Agriculture, fishing & logging	5.80	1.71	-14.78	36.48
	Other services	4.20	1.75	-11.62	15.83
	Manuf. related to natural resources	3.27	5.06	-7.02	20.02
Cyprus	Hshld goods & service production	11.32	3.80	2.06	28.88
	Other business activities	8.12	5.16	-19.37	22.49
	Construction	6.41	10.90	-0.30	12.47
Estonia	Manuf. related to natural resources	30.22	1.57	-32.05	226.57
	Other services	25.70	1.18	-55.75	149.45
	Wholesale	16.33	2.49	-3.19	70.31
France	Health & social services	3.97	10.93	0.67	12.81
	Construction	3.12	6.19	-0.08	6.48
	Public Administration	3.03	8.91	-0.33	5.96
Greece	Hshld goods & service production	6.42	1.38	0.46	15.76
	Other services	6.02	1.47	-0.12	23.33
	Wholesale	3.86	2.97	-4.34	10.71
Ireland	Health & social services	6.43	9.40	4.18	10.60
	Finance	6.38	2.57	-4.88	22.83
	Education	4.90	6.26	1.62	8.91
Luxembourg	Financial auxiliary activities	14.27	1.19	-16.65	74.27
	Education	6.02	7.12	-5.90	19.67
	Air transportation	5.25	1.29	-11.50	43.95
Netherlands	Information technology	2.74	1.84	-8.66	14.85
	Education	2.67	6.41	-3.60	13.81
	Health & social services	2.25	14.54	-1.51	8.78
Norway	Construction	3.29	6.95	-3.38	11.43
	Food manufacturing	2.17	2.10	-12.09	19.85
	Mining, oil & gas	1.89	1.46	-9.90	12.12
Spain	Hshld goods & service production	7.88	3.09	0.54	18.35
	Health & social services	6.15	5.37	-4.48	11.63
	Wholesale	5.76	3.40	2.79	12.83
Sweden	Education	5.83	9.88	-0.95	36.53
	Research and development	4.74	1.03	-11.72	21.34
	Construction	3.80	5.62	0.04	6.45
Switzerland	Real estate	0.78	1.04	-29.59	22.19
	Food manufacturing	0.30	1.26	-11.99	11.27
	Other business activities	0.28	7.77	-13.19	20.36
UK	Construction	4.61	7.59	1.02	13.47
	Health & social services	2.61	11.36	-3.43	6.53
	Other services	2.55	2.01	-2.40	8.62

Table A4: Summary Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Immigration Policy Preference	51,826	2.532	0.867	1	4
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,826	0.003	0.023	-0.401	0.959
Sector Growth	51,826	0.005	0.083	-0.798	2.252
ESS 1	51,826	0.232	0.422	0	1
ESS 2	51,826	0.272	0.445	0	1
ESS 3	51,826	0.253	0.435	0	1
ESS 4	51,826	0.243	0.429	0	1
ESS 1 X Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,826	0.001	0.009	-0.154	0.143
ESS 2 X Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,826	0.000	0.014	-0.386	0.210
ESS 3 X Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,826	0.001	0.011	-0.166	0.959
ESS 4 X Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,826	0.000	0.011	-0.401	0.173
Economic Outlook	51,035	-10.334	19.555	-64	31
Economic Outlook X Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,035	-0.029	0.490	-17.266	14.426
Migrant Employment Responsiveness	51,826	0.608	0.207	0.160	0.921
Migrant Employment Responsiveness X Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	51,826	0.002	0.014	-0.206	0.367
Medium Education	51,826	0.367	0.482	0	1
High Education	51,826	0.032	0.175	0	1
Highest Education	51,826	0.302	0.459	0	1
Age	51,826	41.207	13.215	14	123
Male	51,826	0.477	0.499	0	1
Union Membership	51,826	0.279	0.448	0	1
Immigration Good for the Economy	50,744	4.999	2.353	0	10
Cultural Impact*	50,958	5.640	2.510	0	10
Unemployment Rate	51,826	6.335	2.572	2.5	18
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)	51,826	26.187	8.901	5.680	51.982
Percent Foreign Born	51,826	12.294	4.741	6.92	33.7
Social Benefits (% of GDP)	51,826	13.959	3.061	8.6	20.9

This displays the summary statistics for variables included in our models. * We use the following question: "[W]ould you say that [country]'s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?" Answers range from zero to ten, in one-point increments; higher values indicate more positive views."

2 Summary Statistics and Robustness Checks

This section provides additional information on the variables included in the analyses and a series of ordered probit models using different sets of controls and a different method of clustering

Table A5: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Sector Fixed Effects

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.395		-0.333	-0.0177		-0.122
	(0.323)		(0.325)	(0.361)		(0.331)
Sector Growth	0.234**	0.245***	0.205**	0.211**	0.168*	0.175*
	(0.0928)	(0.0940)	(0.0935)	(0.0948)	(0.0879)	(0.0908)
ESS 2	-0.0124	-0.00911	-0.0134	-0.0130	0.0132	0.0257
	(0.0159)	(0.0163)	(0.0172)	(0.0173)	(0.0243)	(0.0248)
ESS 3	-0.0385**	-0.0378**	-0.0381**	-0.0386**	-0.0288	-0.0296
	(0.0168)	(0.0170)	(0.0192)	(0.0191)	(0.0374)	(0.0383)
ESS 4	-0.0312*	-0.0268	-0.0102	-0.00812	0.0251	-0.00230
	(0.0188)	(0.0187)	(0.0220)	(0.0219)	(0.0407)	(0.0445)
ESS 1 X		0.101			-0.544	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.582)			(0.602)	
ESS 2 X		-0.264			-0.117	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.541)			(0.497)	
ESS 3 X		0.297			0.372	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.468)			(0.464)	
ESS 4 X		-1.708***			-1.561***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.576)			(0.515)	
Economic Outlook			0.0000949	0.000107		-0.000682
			(0.000688)	(0.000687)		(0.000719)
Economic Outlook X				0.0361**		0.0368***
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0152)		(0.0135)
Medium Education	0.144***	0.144***	0.144***	0.144***	0.145***	0.144***
	(0.0152)	(0.0153)	(0.0151)	(0.0151)	(0.0152)	(0.0151)
High Education	0.215***	0.217***	0.215***	0.217***	0.215***	0.217***
	(0.0412)	(0.0413)	(0.0413)	(0.0413)	(0.0410)	(0.0412)
Highest Education	0.446***	0.447***	0.449***	0.449***	0.448***	0.450***
	(0.0176)	(0.0176)	(0.0177)	(0.0177)	(0.0176)	(0.0177)
Age	-0.00712***	-0.00712***	-0.00727***	-0.00726***	-0.00711***	-0.00727***
	(0.000542)	(0.000542)	(0.000534)	(0.000534)	(0.000539)	(0.000531)
Male	0.0462***	0.0459***	0.0459***	0.0457***	0.0460***	0.0448***
	(0.0132)	(0.0132)	(0.0134)	(0.0134)	(0.0132)	(0.0134)
Union Member	0.0362**	0.0363**	0.0346**	0.0347**	0.0355**	0.0357**
	(0.0151)	(0.0151)	(0.0154)	(0.0154)	(0.0152)	(0.0154)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0159**	-0.0280***
					(0.00644)	(0.00724)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.0216*	0.0335**
					(0.0129)	(0.0140)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0488***	-0.0614***
					(0.00911)	(0.00915)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.00430	-0.00498
					(0.00783)	(0.00752)
Sector Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.296***	-1.295***	-1.309***	-1.314***	-1.582***	-1.535***
Cutpoint 2	-0.0869*	-0.0861*	-0.0942*	-0.0989**	-0.371	-0.319
Cutpoint 3	1.285***	1.286***	1.276***	1.271***	1.002**	1.052**
Number of Individuals	51826	51826	51035	51035	51826	51035
Number of Country-Sectors	408	408	406	406	408	406
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pseudo-R2	0.078	0.078	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.080

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A6: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Country Sector Fixed Effects

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.400		-0.340	-0.0122		-0.139
	(0.312)		(0.402)	(0.453)		(0.402)
Sector Growth	0.261***	0.287***	0.215**	0.229**	0.185*	0.178*
	(0.0857)	(0.102)	(0.106)	(0.108)	(0.0994)	(0.103)
ESS 2	-0.00569	-0.00159	-0.00805	-0.00761	0.0159	0.0284
	(0.0147)	(0.0170)	(0.0177)	(0.0178)	(0.0249)	(0.0252)
ESS 3	-0.0366**	-0.0349*	-0.0375*	-0.0380*	-0.0316	-0.0334
	(0.0149)	(0.0180)	(0.0198)	(0.0197)	(0.0382)	(0.0388)
ESS 4	-0.0251	-0.0193	-0.00885	-0.00635	0.0194	-0.00788
	(0.0155)	(0.0193)	(0.0226)	(0.0224)	(0.0413)	(0.0457)
ESS 1 X		0.227			-0.509	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.764)			(0.788)	
ESS 2 X		-0.196			0.0173	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.688)			(0.610)	
ESS 3 X		0.266			0.342	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.594)			(0.594)	
ESS 4 X		-1.891***			-1.748***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.666)			(0.591)	
Economic Outlook			0.000145	0.000154		-0.000645
			(0.000701)	(0.000700)		(0.000738)
Economic Outlook X				0.0366**		0.0372**
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0182)		(0.0153)
Medium Education	0.150***	0.150***	0.149***	0.149***	0.150***	0.150***
	(0.0142)	(0.0155)	(0.0154)	(0.0154)	(0.0155)	(0.0154)
High Education	0.216***	0.218***	0.216***	0.217***	0.216***	0.216***
	(0.0321)	(0.0406)	(0.0406)	(0.0406)	(0.0404)	(0.0405)
Highest Education	0.458***	0.458***	0.460***	0.460***	0.459***	0.461***
	(0.0152)	(0.0181)	(0.0183)	(0.0182)	(0.0181)	(0.0183)
Age	-0.00712***	-0.00713***	-0.00727***	-0.00727***	-0.00711***	-0.00728***
	(0.000416)	(0.000542)	(0.000536)	(0.000536)	(0.000541)	(0.000534)
Male	0.0511***	0.0510***	0.0512***	0.0512***	0.0509***	0.0503***
	(0.0115)	(0.0135)	(0.0138)	(0.0138)	(0.0136)	(0.0138)
Union Member	0.0369***	0.0369**	0.0354**	0.0354**	0.0366**	0.0363**
	(0.0129)	(0.0152)	(0.0154)	(0.0154)	(0.0152)	(0.0154)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0155**	-0.0289***
					(0.00661)	(0.00734)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.0205	0.0334**
					(0.0131)	(0.0143)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0425***	-0.0574***
					(0.00938)	(0.00921)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.00371	-0.00516
					(0.00797)	(0.00757)
Country-Sector Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.323***	-1.322***	-1.336***	-1.344***	-1.546***	-1.519***
Cutpoint 2	-0.106	-0.105***	-0.113***	-0.120***	-0.327	-0.295
Cutpoint 3	1.276***	1.277***	1.267***	1.260***	1.056**	1.086**
Number of Individuals	51,826	51,826	51,035	51,035	51,826	51,035
Number of Country-Sectors	408	408	406	406	408	406
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pseudo-R2	0.083	0.083	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.085

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A7: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Country-Year Fixed Effects

	1	2	3	4
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.485*		-0.451	-0.169
	(0.290)		(0.292)	(0.323)
Sector Growth	0.271***	0.279***	0.262***	0.267***
	(0.0898)	(0.0892)	(0.0936)	(0.0932)
ESS 2	0.909***	0.917***	0.897***	0.898***
	(0.152)	(0.151)	(0.153)	(0.153)
ESS 3	0.937***	0.944***	0.922***	0.921***
	(0.0835)	(0.0831)	(0.0867)	(0.0866)
ESS 4	1.170***	1.185***	1.177***	1.178***
	(0.130)	(0.128)	(0.130)	(0.129)
ESS 1 X		0.271		
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.583)		
ESS 2 X		-0.305		
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.461)		
ESS 3 X		-0.356		
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.464)		
ESS 4 X		-1.395***		
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.469)		
Economic Outlook			0.00140	0.00131
			(0.00176)	(0.00176)
Economic Outlook X				0.0313***
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0113)
Medium Education	0.168***	0.168***	0.168***	0.167***
	(0.0153)	(0.0153)	(0.0152)	(0.0152)
High Education	0.260***	0.260***	0.261***	0.262***
	(0.0466)	(0.0465)	(0.0467)	(0.0467)
Highest Education	0.538***	0.537***	0.541***	0.540***
	(0.0188)	(0.0188)	(0.0190)	(0.0190)
Age	-0.00693***	-0.00693***	-0.00710***	-0.00709***
	(0.000541)	(0.000541)	(0.000530)	(0.000530)
Male	-0.0177	-0.0180	-0.0182	-0.0187
	(0.0145)	(0.0144)	(0.0146)	(0.0146)
Union Member	0.0575***	0.0578***	0.0575***	0.0575***
	(0.0164)	(0.0164)	(0.0166)	(0.0166)
Country-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.193***	-1.186***	-1.216***	-1.215***
Cutpoint 2	0.0153	0.0227	-0.00163	-0.00111
Cutpoint 3	1.385***	1.392***	1.366***	1.366***
Number of Individuals	51,826	51,826	51,035	51,035
Number of Country-Sectors	408	408	406	406
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14
Pseudo-R2	0.077	0.077	0.078	0.078

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A8: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Controlling for Ideology

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.715**		-0.609*	-0.369		-0.448
	(0.344)		(0.347)	(0.382)		(0.363)
Sector Growth	0.290***	0.302***	0.244**	0.247**	0.235**	0.218**
	(0.105)	(0.105)	(0.104)	(0.105)	(0.0982)	(0.102)
ESS 2	-0.0297*	-0.0226	-0.0279	-0.0275	0.000599	0.0116
	(0.0172)	(0.0173)	(0.0184)	(0.0185)	(0.0246)	(0.0256)
ESS 3	-0.0537***	-0.0474***	-0.0487**	-0.0490**	-0.0358	-0.0347
	(0.0181)	(0.0183)	(0.0209)	(0.0209)	(0.0385)	(0.0408)
ESS 4	-0.0435**	-0.0360*	-0.0262	-0.0248	0.0203	-0.00753
	(0.0192)	(0.0189)	(0.0221)	(0.0220)	(0.0409)	(0.0439)
ESS 1 X		0.493			-0.0267	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.577)			(0.618)	
ESS 2 X		-0.610			-0.466	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.593)			(0.563)	
ESS 3 X		-0.468			-0.400	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.453)			(0.453)	
ESS 4 X		-1.898***			-1.712***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.563)			(0.516)	
Economic Outlook			-0.000156	-0.000145		-0.000808
			(0.000705)	(0.000704)		(0.000741)
Economic Outlook X				0.0257*		0.0264**
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0140)		(0.0126)
Medium Education	0.168***	0.168***	0.167***	0.167***	0.170***	0.168***
	(0.0165)	(0.0165)	(0.0165)	(0.0165)	(0.0164)	(0.0164)
High Education	0.275***	0.276***	0.275***	0.276***	0.274***	0.275***
	(0.0506)	(0.0506)	(0.0507)	(0.0508)	(0.0503)	(0.0505)
Highest Education	0.537***	0.536***	0.540***	0.539***	0.539***	0.541***
	(0.0184)	(0.0184)	(0.0187)	(0.0187)	(0.0183)	(0.0187)
Age	-0.00657***	-0.00656***	-0.00676***	-0.00675***	-0.00657***	-0.00677***
	(0.000562)	(0.000563)	(0.000548)	(0.000548)	(0.000558)	(0.000545)
Male	0.000841	0.000515	0.000541	0.000158	-0.000394	-0.00115
	(0.0149)	(0.0148)	(0.0150)	(0.0150)	(0.0148)	(0.0149)
Union Member	0.0160	0.0166	0.0137	0.0137	0.0157	0.0146
	(0.0163)	(0.0163)	(0.0165)	(0.0165)	(0.0163)	(0.0165)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0152**	-0.0259***
					(0.00664)	(0.00755)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.0137	0.0237
					(0.0133)	(0.0144)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0401***	-0.0535***
					(0.00948)	(0.00973)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.0134*	-0.0141*
					(0.00790)	(0.00765)
Ideology	-0.0958***	-0.0958***	-0.0963***	-0.0962***	-0.0962***	-0.0964***
	(0.00476)	(0.00475)	(0.00476)	(0.00476)	(0.00473)	(0.00474)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.792***	-1.784***	-1.806***	-1.807***	-2.312***	-2.324***
Cutpoint 2	-0.565***	-0.557***	-0.572***	-0.573***	-1.083**	-1.088**
Cutpoint 3	0.841***	0.849***	0.833***	0.833***	0.325	0.318
Number of Individuals	47,329	47,329	46,598	46,598	47,329	46,598
Number of Country-Sectors	408	408	406	406	408	406
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pseudo-R2	0.087	0.087	0.088	0.088	0.087	0.089

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A9: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Controlling for Income

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.293		-0.293	0.0677		0.204
	(0.287)		(0.289)	(0.347)		(0.330)
Sector Growth	0.262***	0.301***	0.256***	0.261***	0.237**	0.199**
	(0.0969)	(0.0999)	(0.0974)	(0.0976)	(0.0975)	(0.0952)
ESS 2	-0.0185	-0.00792	-0.0219	-0.0211	0.0738***	0.0628**
	(0.0167)	(0.0175)	(0.0173)	(0.0174)	(0.0233)	(0.0245)
ESS 3	-0.0570***	-0.0465**	-0.0636***	-0.0638***	0.0629*	0.0540
	(0.0180)	(0.0186)	(0.0198)	(0.0197)	(0.0372)	(0.0394)
ESS 4	-0.0225	-0.0102	-0.0130	-0.0116	0.157***	0.139***
	(0.0192)	(0.0191)	(0.0224)	(0.0223)	(0.0426)	(0.0444)
ESS 1 X		0.799**			1.152***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.403)			(0.401)	
ESS 2 X		-0.300			-0.294	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.543)			(0.495)	
ESS 3 X		-0.217			-0.140	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.448)			(0.441)	
ESS 4 X		-1.796***			-1.649***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.536)			(0.489)	
Economic Outlook			0.000473	0.000485		-0.000276
			(0.000726)	(0.000722)		(0.000754)
Economic Outlook X				0.0310**		0.0304**
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0139)		(0.0124)
Medium Education	0.186***	0.185***	0.186***	0.186***	0.187***	0.188***
	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)
High Education	0.298***	0.299***	0.298***	0.299***	0.300***	0.300***
	(0.0524)	(0.0525)	(0.0524)	(0.0524)	(0.0521)	(0.0521)
Highest Education	0.544***	0.542***	0.544***	0.543***	0.544***	0.545***
	(0.0183)	(0.0184)	(0.0183)	(0.0183)	(0.0183)	(0.0183)
Age	-0.00744***	-0.00743***	-0.00743***	-0.00742***	-0.00743***	-0.00743***
	(0.000545)	(0.000545)	(0.000546)	(0.000546)	(0.000541)	(0.000541)
Male	0.0155	0.0153	0.0151	0.0144	0.0138	0.0130
	(0.0150)	(0.0149)	(0.0150)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)
Union Member	0.0512***	0.0516***	0.0510***	0.0515***	0.0523***	0.0522***
	(0.0171)	(0.0172)	(0.0171)	(0.0171)	(0.0171)	(0.0171)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0230***	-0.0210***
					(0.00696)	(0.00727)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					-0.0220	-0.0219
					(0.0149)	(0.0150)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0653***	-0.0659***
					(0.00960)	(0.0100)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.0247***	-0.0252***
					(0.00740)	(0.00748)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.266***	-1.255***	-1.269***	-1.270***	-3.235***	-3.254***
Cutpoint 2	-0.0915*	-0.0807	-0.0945*	-0.0957*	-2.059***	-2.079***
Cutpoint 3	1.254***	1.266***	1.251***	1.250***	-0.711	-0.732
Number of Individuals	36,250	36,250	36,248	36,248	36,250	36,248
Number of Country-Sectors	391	391	391	391	391	391
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pseudo-R2	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.070	0.070

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A10: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Sample Based on % non-EU Migrants in the Labor Force

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.293		-0.293	0.0677		0.204
	(0.287)		(0.289)	(0.347)		(0.330)
Sector Growth	0.262***	0.301***	0.256***	0.261***	0.237**	0.199**
	(0.0969)	(0.0999)	(0.0974)	(0.0976)	(0.0975)	(0.0952)
ESS 2	-0.0185	-0.00792	-0.0219	-0.0211	0.0738***	0.0628**
	(0.0167)	(0.0175)	(0.0173)	(0.0174)	(0.0233)	(0.0245)
ESS 3	-0.0570***	-0.0465**	-0.0636***	-0.0638***	0.0629*	0.0540
	(0.0180)	(0.0186)	(0.0198)	(0.0197)	(0.0372)	(0.0394)
ESS 4	-0.0225	-0.0102	-0.0130	-0.0116	0.157***	0.139***
	(0.0192)	(0.0191)	(0.0224)	(0.0223)	(0.0426)	(0.0444)
ESS 1 X		0.799**			1.152***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.403)			(0.401)	
ESS 2 X		-0.300			-0.294	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.543)			(0.495)	
ESS 3 X		-0.217			-0.140	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.448)			(0.441)	
ESS 4 X		-1.796***			-1.649***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.536)			(0.489)	
Economic Outlook			0.000473	0.000485		-0.000276
			(0.000726)	(0.000722)		(0.000754)
Economic Outlook X				0.0310**		0.0304**
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0139)		(0.0124)
Medium Education	0.186***	0.185***	0.186***	0.186***	0.187***	0.188***
	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)
High Education	0.298***	0.299***	0.298***	0.299***	0.300***	0.300***
	(0.0524)	(0.0525)	(0.0524)	(0.0524)	(0.0521)	(0.0521)
Highest Education	0.544***	0.542***	0.544***	0.543***	0.544***	0.545***
	(0.0183)	(0.0184)	(0.0183)	(0.0183)	(0.0183)	(0.0183)
Age	-0.00744***	-0.00743***	-0.00743***	-0.00742***	-0.00743***	-0.00743***
	(0.000545)	(0.000545)	(0.000546)	(0.000546)	(0.000541)	(0.000541)
Male	0.0155	0.0153	0.0151	0.0144	0.0138	0.0130
	(0.0150)	(0.0149)	(0.0150)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)
Union Member	0.0512***	0.0516***	0.0510***	0.0515***	0.0523***	0.0522***
	(0.0171)	(0.0172)	(0.0171)	(0.0171)	(0.0171)	(0.0171)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0230***	-0.0210***
					(0.00696)	(0.00727)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					-0.0220	-0.0219
					(0.0149)	(0.0150)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0653***	-0.0659***
					(0.00960)	(0.0100)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.0247***	-0.0252***
					(0.00740)	(0.00748)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.266***	-1.255***	-1.269***	-1.270***	-3.235***	-3.254***
Cutpoint 2	-0.0915*	-0.0807	-0.0945*	-0.0957*	-2.059***	-2.079***
Cutpoint 3	1.254***	1.266***	1.251***	1.250***	-0.711	-0.732
Number of Individuals	50,036	50,036	49,995	49,995	50,036	49,995
Number of Country-Sectors	437	437	437	437	437	437
Number of Countries	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pseudo-R2	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.077	0.077

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

standard errors. Stata do files are available for replicating any of these figures.

3 Alternative Estimations and Additional Figures

This section presents more information on the pattern of Economic Outlook, simulations of the magnitude of the effect of Sectoral Immigrant Inflows across levels of Migrant Employment Responsiveness, and two alternative methods for estimating the effect of sectoral economic developments on attitudes toward immigration. The first approach, propensity score matching, addresses the fact that our ability to control for endogeneity using regression methods is sensitive to functional form assumptions. The second approach addresses the fact that clustered standard errors and random effects underestimate standard errors when the treatment is assigned at a group level and the number of groups is finite. Stata do files or R scripts are available for replicating any of these tables.

Figure A1 displays the change in Economic Outlook from 2002-09 for all fourteen countries included in the main analyses. It clearly shows that all countries saw a decline in 2008 (except Ireland, for which we lack comparable data for this period).[3] This supports our argument that 2008 was a time of crisis, and allows us to make the claim that differences across survey rounds may be caused by the pervading economic pessimism of this period.

Figure A2 shows the magnitude of the effect of Sectoral Immigrant Inflows implied by Model 2 of Table 3 in the paper. At low levels of Migrant Employment Responsiveness, the addition of immigrants (a 2 standard deviation change in Sectoral Immigrant Inflows) in a typical respondent's

[3]It hardly seems likely that Ireland is an exception to this trend, given its poor economic performance over this period.

Table A11: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Sample Based on all ESS Countries Where Sectoral Data is Available

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.285		-0.214	0.188		0.258
	(0.254)		(0.256)	(0.304)		(0.302)
Sector Growth	0.267***	0.298***	0.230***	0.238***	0.240***	0.206**
	(0.0802)	(0.0815)	(0.0804)	(0.0805)	(0.0792)	(0.0802)
ESS 2	-0.0489***	-0.0407***	-0.0518***	-0.0509***	-0.0363*	-0.0460**
	(0.0137)	(0.0141)	(0.0146)	(0.0146)	(0.0212)	(0.0226)
ESS 3	-0.0768***	-0.0687***	-0.0797***	-0.0800***	-0.0849**	-0.0975***
	(0.0147)	(0.0152)	(0.0163)	(0.0162)	(0.0331)	(0.0342)
ESS 4	-0.0520***	-0.0430***	-0.0331*	-0.0319*	-0.0365	-0.0424
	(0.0156)	(0.0158)	(0.0180)	(0.0179)	(0.0378)	(0.0391)
ESS 1 X		0.600			0.702*	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.381)			(0.385)	
ESS 2 X		-0.157			-0.0844	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.500)			(0.489)	
ESS 3 X		-0.195			-0.116	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.440)			(0.444)	
ESS 4 X		-1.670***			-1.478***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.506)			(0.484)	
Economic Outlook			0.000388	0.000388		0.000186
			(0.000576)	(0.000574)		(0.000619)
Economic Outlook X				0.0387***		0.0394***
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0130)		(0.0125)
Medium Education	0.153***	0.153***	0.154***	0.154***	0.154***	0.154***
	(0.0128)	(0.0128)	(0.0127)	(0.0128)	(0.0128)	(0.0128)
High Education	0.225***	0.226***	0.226***	0.227***	0.224***	0.226***
	(0.0450)	(0.0451)	(0.0450)	(0.0451)	(0.0447)	(0.0448)
Highest Education	0.504***	0.503***	0.507***	0.506***	0.504***	0.507***
	(0.0160)	(0.0160)	(0.0161)	(0.0161)	(0.0161)	(0.0162)
Age	-0.00762***	-0.00762***	-0.00774***	-0.00773***	-0.00763***	-0.00775***
	(0.000461)	(0.000462)	(0.000454)	(0.000454)	(0.000460)	(0.000452)
Male	-0.0131	-0.0134	-0.0138	-0.0142	-0.0139	-0.0148
	(0.0124)	(0.0124)	(0.0125)	(0.0125)	(0.0123)	(0.0124)
Union Member	0.0461***	0.0464***	0.0454***	0.0454***	0.0464***	0.0460***
	(0.0137)	(0.0137)	(0.0138)	(0.0138)	(0.0137)	(0.0139)
Unemployment Rate					-0.00249	-0.00147
					(0.00527)	(0.00620)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.0199*	0.0214*
					(0.0118)	(0.0122)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0267***	-0.0285***
					(0.00855)	(0.00963)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.0171**	-0.0189***
					(0.00678)	(0.00671)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.347***	-1.339***	-1.356***	-1.357***	-1.544***	-1.581***
Cutpoint 2	-0.148***	-0.140***	-0.153***	-0.154***	-0.345	-0.377
Cutpoint 3	1.180***	1.187***	1.173***	1.172***	0.984**	0.949**
Number of Individuals	74,371	74,371	73,498	73,498	74,371	73,498
Number of Country-Sectors	638	638	636	636	638	636
Number of Countries	24	24	24	24	24	24
Pseudo-R2	0.069	0.069	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.071

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A12: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Sample Excluding Respondents Employed in Agriculture, Construction, and Household Goods and Service Production

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.680*		-0.641*	-0.322		-0.353
	(0.379)		(0.382)	(0.414)		(0.389)
Sector Growth	0.308***	0.322***	0.314***	0.329***	0.297***	0.307***
	(0.105)	(0.105)	(0.105)	(0.106)	(0.103)	(0.104)
ESS 2	-0.0107	-0.00612	-0.0111	-0.0105	0.0226	0.0333
	(0.0174)	(0.0175)	(0.0186)	(0.0187)	(0.0254)	(0.0263)
ESS 3	-0.0340*	-0.0300*	-0.0332*	-0.0337*	-0.00918	-0.0106
	(0.0179)	(0.0181)	(0.0194)	(0.0194)	(0.0395)	(0.0401)
ESS 4	-0.0253	-0.0210	-0.00418	-0.00250	0.0430	0.0190
	(0.0201)	(0.0201)	(0.0226)	(0.0223)	(0.0426)	(0.0457)
ESS 1 X		0.0638			-0.484	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.724)			(0.775)	
ESS 2 X		-0.411			-0.300	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.666)			(0.629)	
ESS 3 X		-0.537			-0.480	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.477)			(0.481)	
ESS 4 X		-1.767***			-1.657***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.643)			(0.595)	
Economic Outlook			0.0000585	0.0000738		-0.000639
			(0.000727)	(0.000724)		(0.000755)
Economic Outlook X				0.0404***		0.0438***
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0150)		(0.0137)
Medium Education	0.171***	0.171***	0.171***	0.170***	0.172***	0.171***
	(0.0158)	(0.0158)	(0.0158)	(0.0158)	(0.0157)	(0.0158)
High Education	0.258***	0.259***	0.259***	0.261***	0.257***	0.260***
	(0.0487)	(0.0487)	(0.0489)	(0.0489)	(0.0485)	(0.0489)
Highest Education	0.531***	0.530***	0.534***	0.533***	0.532***	0.534***
	(0.0196)	(0.0195)	(0.0198)	(0.0198)	(0.0195)	(0.0198)
Age	-0.00731***	-0.00732***	-0.00742***	-0.00742***	-0.00729***	-0.00743***
	(0.000566)	(0.000567)	(0.000558)	(0.000558)	(0.000565)	(0.000556)
Male	0.00623	0.00600	0.00570	0.00580	0.00513	0.00469
	(0.0146)	(0.0146)	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(0.0146)	(0.0147)
Union Member	0.0566***	0.0570***	0.0551***	0.0549***	0.0561***	0.0557***
	(0.0172)	(0.0172)	(0.0175)	(0.0175)	(0.0172)	(0.0174)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0171**	-0.0282***
					(0.00711)	(0.00829)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.0134	0.0237
					(0.0138)	(0.0149)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0452***	-0.0574***
					(0.00986)	(0.0104)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.00616	-0.00630
					(0.00837)	(0.00796)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.310***	-1.306***	-1.318***	-1.320***	-1.780***	-1.751***
Cutpoint 2	-0.111**	-0.107**	-0.114**	-0.115**	-0.580	-0.545
Cutpoint 3	1.264***	1.268***	1.259***	1.258***	0.797*	0.830*
Number of Individuals	45,608	45,608	44,949	44,949	45,608	44,949
Number of Country-Sectors	369	369	367	367	369	367
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pseudo-R2	0.075	0.075	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.077

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with robust standard errors, clustered on country-sector, in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A13: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Hierarchical Ordered Probit

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.504*		-0.45*	-0.036		-0.019
	(0.262)		(0.262)	(0.284)		(0.288)
Sector Growth	0.268***	0.264***	0.208***	0.222***	0.254***	0.235***
	(0.073)	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.074)	(0.072)	(0.075)
ESS 2	0.001	0.009	-0.01	-0.01	-0.017	-0.016
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
ESS 3	-0.034	-0.029**	-0.051***	-0.051***	-0.096***	-0.083***
	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.016)
ESS 4	-0.034	-0.017	0.024	0.026	-0.062***	-0.061***
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.015)	(0.018)
ESS 1 X		0.486			0.105	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.610)			(0.609)	
ESS 2 X		-0.401			-0.405	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.420)			(0.410)	
ESS 3 X		0.434			0.471	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.492)			(0.488)	
ESS 4 X		-1.875***			-1.7***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.489)			(0.484)	
Economic Outlook			0.002***	0.002***		-0.0004
			(0.001)	(0.001)		(0.001)
Economic Outlook X				0.044***		0.036***
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.012)		(0.012)
Medium Education	0.162***	0.156***	0.166***	0.166***	0.158***	0.151***
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
High Education	0.241***	0.238***	0.249***	0.251***	0.232***	0.237***
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Highest Education	0.482***	0.48***	0.49***	0.49***	0.488***	0.483***
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Age	-0.007***	-0.007***	-0.007***	-0.007***	-0.007***	-0.007***
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
Male	0.032***	0.037***	0.037***	0.036***	0.03***	0.036***
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Union Member	0.039***	0.039***	0.04***	0.039***	0.038***	0.037***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Unemployment Rate					-0.004	0.009*
					(0.004)	(0.005)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.036***	0.038***
					(0.001)	(0.001)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.018***	-0.03***
					(0.002)	(0.002)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.009***	-0.014***
					(0.003)	(0.003)
Country Random Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-Sector Random Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.274***	-1.225***	-1.555***	-1.559***	-0.678***	-0.718***
Cutpoint 2	-0.068***	-0.019	-0.342***	-0.346***	0.53***	0.496***
Cutpoint 3	1.307***	1.355***	1.029***	1.025***	1.905***	1.868***
Number of Individuals	51,826	51,826	51,035	51,035	51,826	51,035
Number of Country-Sectors	408	408	406	406	408	406
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Table A14: Determinants of Immigration Policy Preferences - Multistage Clustered Standard Errors

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows	-0.561*		-0.472	-0.108		-0.206
	(0.328)		(0.331)	(0.370)		(0.343)
Sector Growth	0.319***	0.332***	0.281***	0.287***	0.269***	0.258***
	(0.0962)	(0.0968)	(0.0974)	(0.0981)	(0.0918)	(0.0954)
ESS 2	-0.0126	-0.00617	-0.0121	-0.0116	0.0155	0.0272
	(0.0157)	(0.0160)	(0.0172)	(0.0173)	(0.0233)	(0.0242)
ESS 3	-0.0404**	-0.0353**	-0.0376**	-0.0381**	-0.0274	-0.0285
	(0.0166)	(0.0168)	(0.0191)	(0.0190)	(0.0361)	(0.0373)
ESS 4	-0.0301*	-0.0226	-0.0123	-0.0101	0.0266	-0.00364
	(0.0182)	(0.0180)	(0.0212)	(0.0210)	(0.0390)	(0.0423)
ESS 1 X		0.505			-0.0726	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.566)			(0.604)	
ESS 2 X		-0.376			-0.231	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.561)			(0.521)	
ESS 3 X		-0.146			-0.0775	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.461)			(0.458)	
ESS 4 X		-1.989***			-1.867***	
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows		(0.545)			(0.497)	
Economic Outlook			-0.0000368	-0.0000233		-0.000809
			(0.000680)	(0.000679)		(0.000706)
Economic Outlook X				0.0399***		0.0409***
Sectoral Immigrant Inflows				(0.0136)		(0.0120)
Medium Education	0.164***	0.164***	0.164***	0.164***	0.165***	0.165***
	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0148)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)
High Education	0.257***	0.259***	0.258***	0.260***	0.258***	0.260***
	(0.0470)	(0.0470)	(0.0470)	(0.0471)	(0.0468)	(0.0470)
Highest Education	0.531***	0.530***	0.536***	0.535***	0.532***	0.536***
	(0.0185)	(0.0184)	(0.0186)	(0.0187)	(0.0184)	(0.0187)
Age	-0.00696***	-0.00695***	-0.00712***	-0.00710***	-0.00695***	-0.00712***
	(0.000538)	(0.000538)	(0.000526)	(0.000526)	(0.000534)	(0.000523)
Male	-0.0156	-0.0162	-0.0160	-0.0167	-0.0171	-0.0181
	(0.0144)	(0.0143)	(0.0144)	(0.0144)	(0.0142)	(0.0144)
Union Member	0.0566***	0.0572***	0.0558***	0.0557***	0.0565***	0.0566***
	(0.0164)	(0.0164)	(0.0166)	(0.0166)	(0.0164)	(0.0166)
Unemployment Rate					-0.0163**	-0.0283***
					(0.00670)	(0.00774)
GDP Per Capita (in thousands)					0.0202	0.0322**
					(0.0142)	(0.0152)
Percent Foreign Born					-0.0452***	-0.0596***
					(0.00922)	(0.0100)
Social Benefits (% of GDP)					-0.00402	-0.00493
					(0.00813)	(0.00799)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cutpoint 1	-1.293***	-1.287***	-1.302***	-1.304***	-1.552***	-1.531***
Cutpoint 2	-0.0901*	-0.0840*	-0.0931*	-0.0947*	-0.347	-0.320
Cutpoint 3	1.274***	1.280***	1.269***	1.268***	1.019**	1.043**
Number of Individuals	51,826	51,826	51,035	51,035	51,826	51,035
Number of Country-Sectors	408	408	406	406	408	406
Number of Countries	14	14	14	14	14	14

Note: Ordered probit coefficients with multi-stage clustered errors in parentheses. * p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

sector reduces her support for open immigration policy by a large amount. This effect is attenuated in countries with higher levels of Migrant Employment Responsiveness, and at very high levels, we cannot distinguish this effect from zero. Figure A3 shows the results of a series of propensity-score matching procedures. In each case, we dichotomized the treatment variable at its sample median and coded those respondents with a value of that variable above this level as treated, and those at or below this level as untreated. We then used a battery of both individual-level and country-sector-year-level covariates to predict the probability of treatment. Each treated unit was matched with one untreated nearest-neighbor on this probability, and the immigration policy preferences of the two groups were compared using the difference of means. This produces an estimate of the Average Treatment effect on the Treated (ATT). In some models we also used sector dummies or country dummies to calculate the propensity scores. The results are consistent with the results in the paper. The first four treatment effects show that only in the fourth round is the effect of being in a high-immigrant inflow sector substantially negative when individual and country-sector-year level covariates are used, along with sector dummies, to predict treatment status. The same holds for the four treatment effects below these, in which we replace sector dummies with country dummies. We then subset the data by Economic Outlook and compare similar estimated ATTs for individuals in country-months with values of Economic Outlook above the median and equal to or below the median, respectively. As would be expected from the paper, individuals in pessimistic contexts are more likely to respond negatively to being in a high immigrant inflow sector. Finally, the last two estimated ATTs show that being in a high employment growth sector leads to greater support for open immigration policy regardless of whether we use sectoral dummies (with individual and country-sector-year covariates) to predict treatment or country

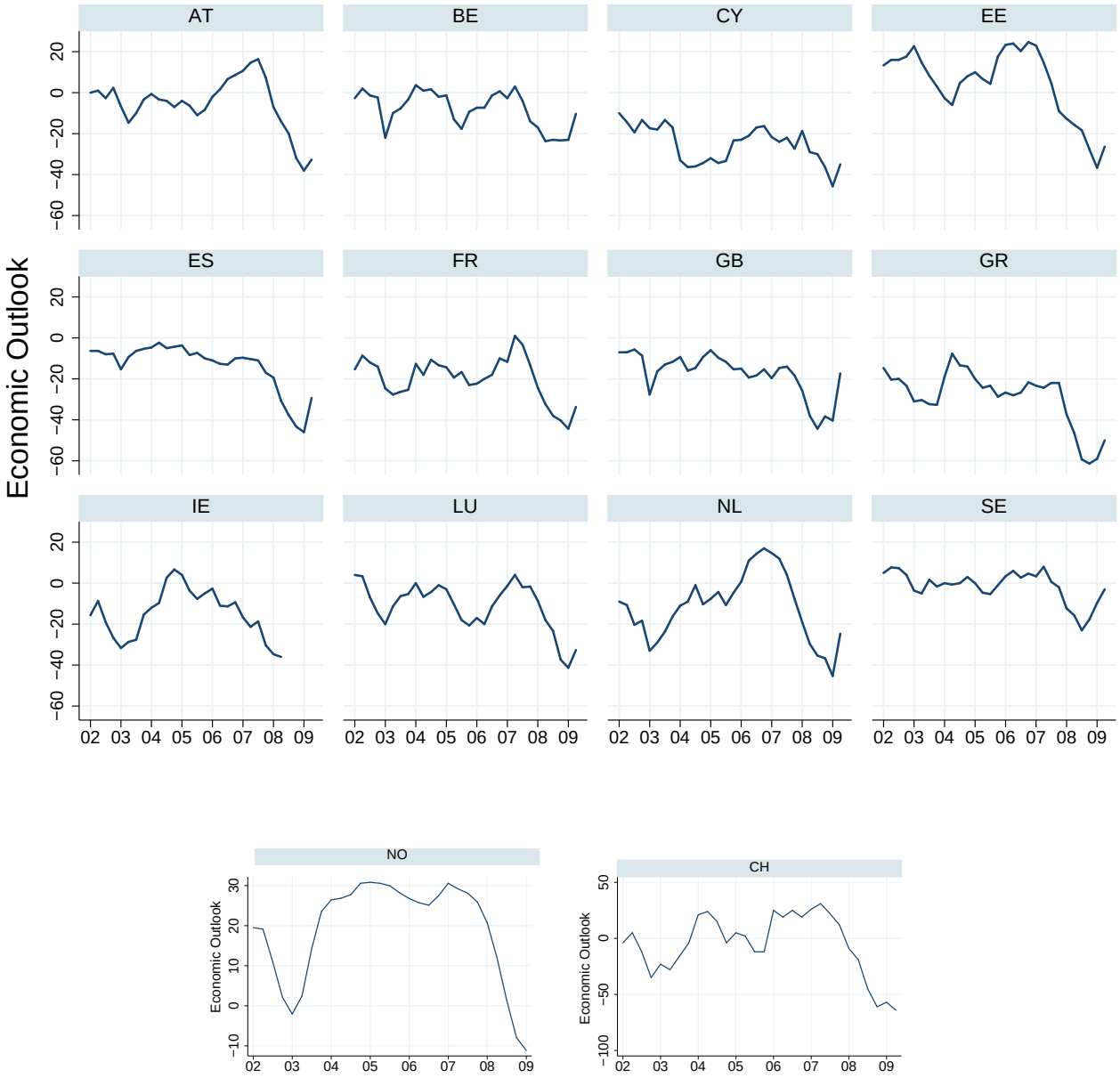
dummies (with the same covariates).

Figures A4-A7 show the results of randomization tests. These consist of randomly permuting the values of key treatment variables at the group level. For instance, all individuals working in the Swiss construction sector in 2008 are assigned the same random draw from the empirical distribution of Sectoral Immigrant Inflows. This is done for every country-sector-year, while the covariates are held constant. We then fit Model 4 from Table 2 to the resulting draw and estimate the effect (on the latent scale) of a one standard deviation change in Sectoral Immigrant Inflows when Economic Outlook is one standard deviation above the mean and one standard deviation below the mean. We store this value, and restart the process. After conducting 10,000 repetitions of this process, we have a good sense of what the distribution of treatment effects would look like under the null hypothesis that the effect of Sectoral Immigrant Inflows is equal to zero. Figures A4 and A5 show these distributions (as well as the effect estimated from the true data). They suggest that the p-values we calculate in the paper are conservative. Figure A6 shows the difference between the effects estimated in good and bad economic contexts, and Figure A7 shows the results of a similar procedure in which we hold Sectoral Immigrant Inflows at the observed values and randomly permute Sector Growth. Again, the results imply extremely small p-values.

Figure A8 displays the effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals based on Model 2 of Table 2 in the main paper. It shows that a one standard deviation change in the *Sector Growth* leads to about a one half percent decrease in the number of respondents supporting a complete ban on immigrants ("None"). Similarly, a one standard deviation change in *Sectoral Immigrant Inflows* in the fourth wave of the ESS leads to a one percent decrease in the number of respondents who support the entry of "Many" non-European migrants. The estimate labeled "Secondary Ed." is the

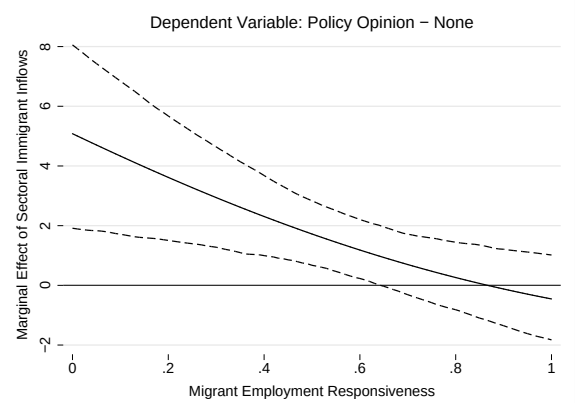
difference between individuals with an upper secondary education and those with lower secondary or less.

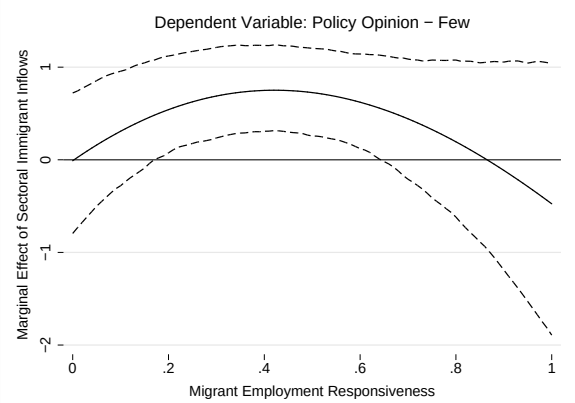
Figure A1: Public Confidence in the Economy across Countries, 2002-2009

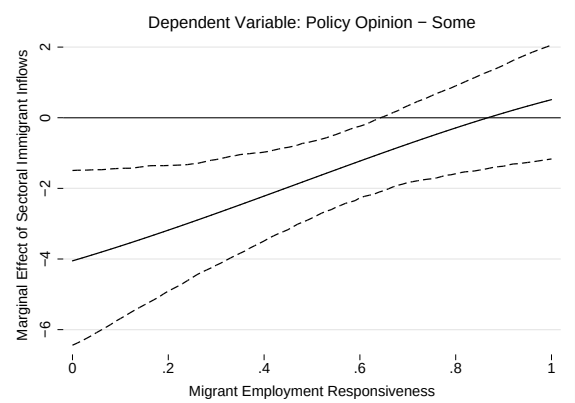


Economic outlook is measured monthly in all countries except Norway and Switzerland, where it is measured quarterly. It is displayed here using quarterly data for all countries. To measure monthly confidence in the economy we use an index compiled by Eurostat, asking respondents to assess the general economic situation over the next twelve months. Responses include: "a lot better," "a little better," "the same," "a little worse," and "a lot worse." The index is expressed as the balance of positive over negative responses. Note that data for Ireland is not available beyond the third round and that data for Norway (not provided by Eurostat) is based on a slightly different measure. The main results do not change when Norway is excluded (results are available upon request).

Figure A2: The Effect of Sectoral Immigrant Inflows at Different Levels of Migrant Employment Responsiveness







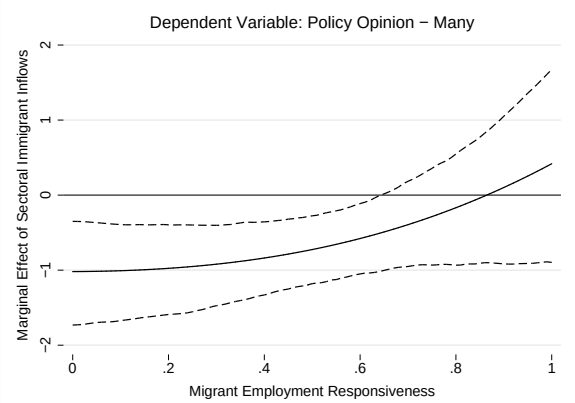


Figure A3: ATT of Inflows and Growth

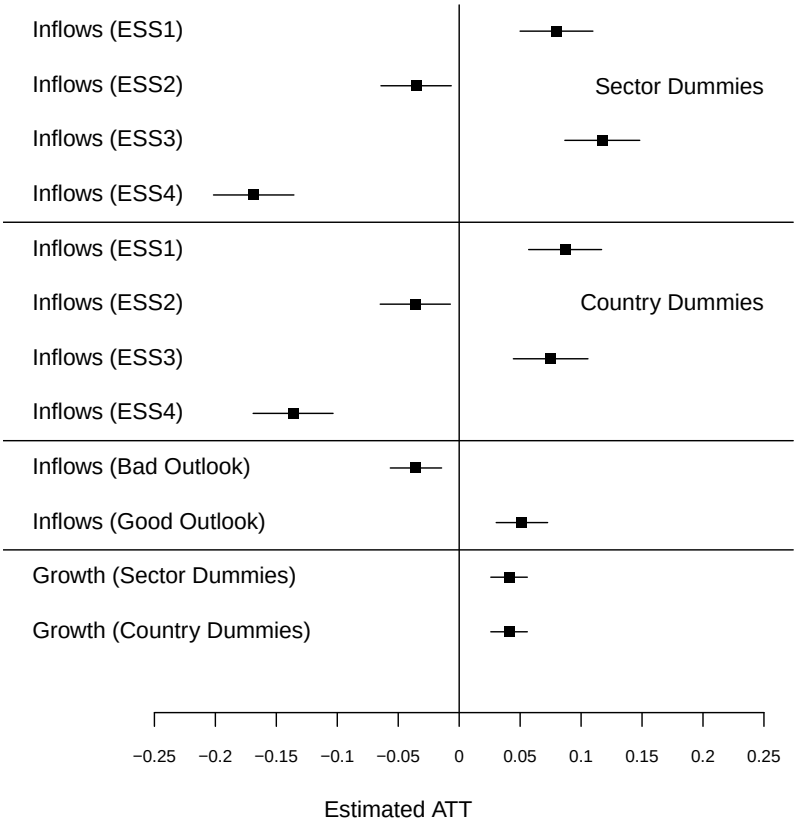


Figure A4: Distribution of the Effect of Sectoral Inflows UnderH_0 (good times)

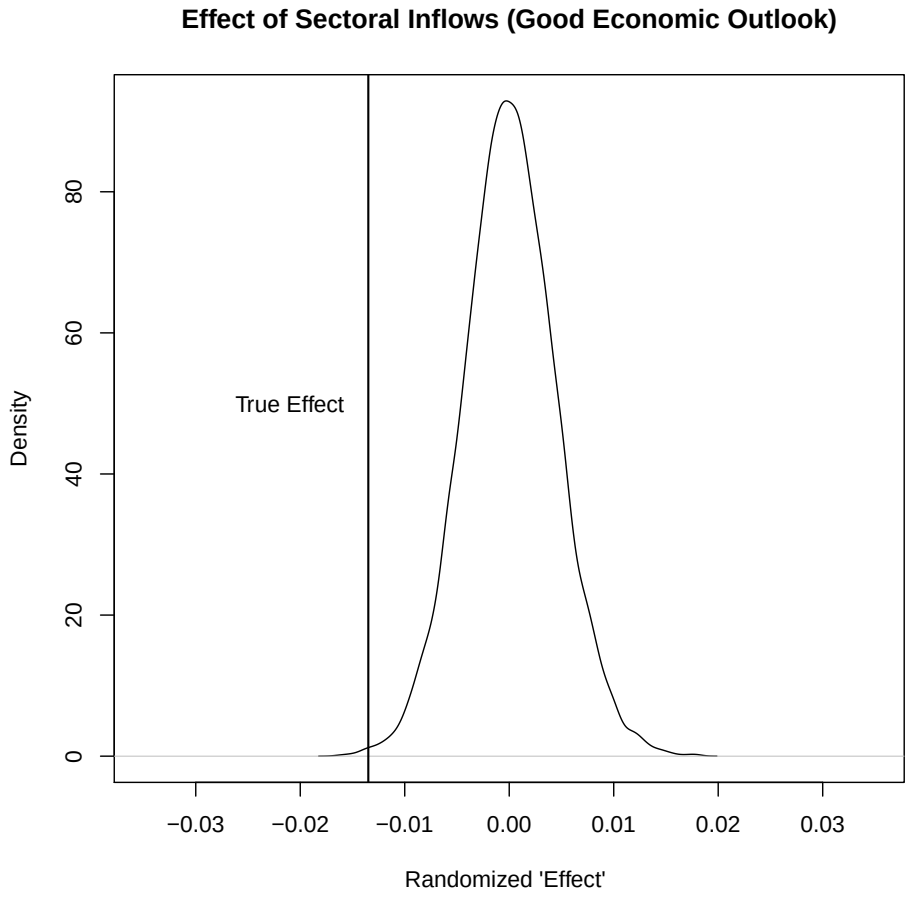


Figure A5: Distribution of the Effect of Sectoral Inflows Under H_0 (bad times)

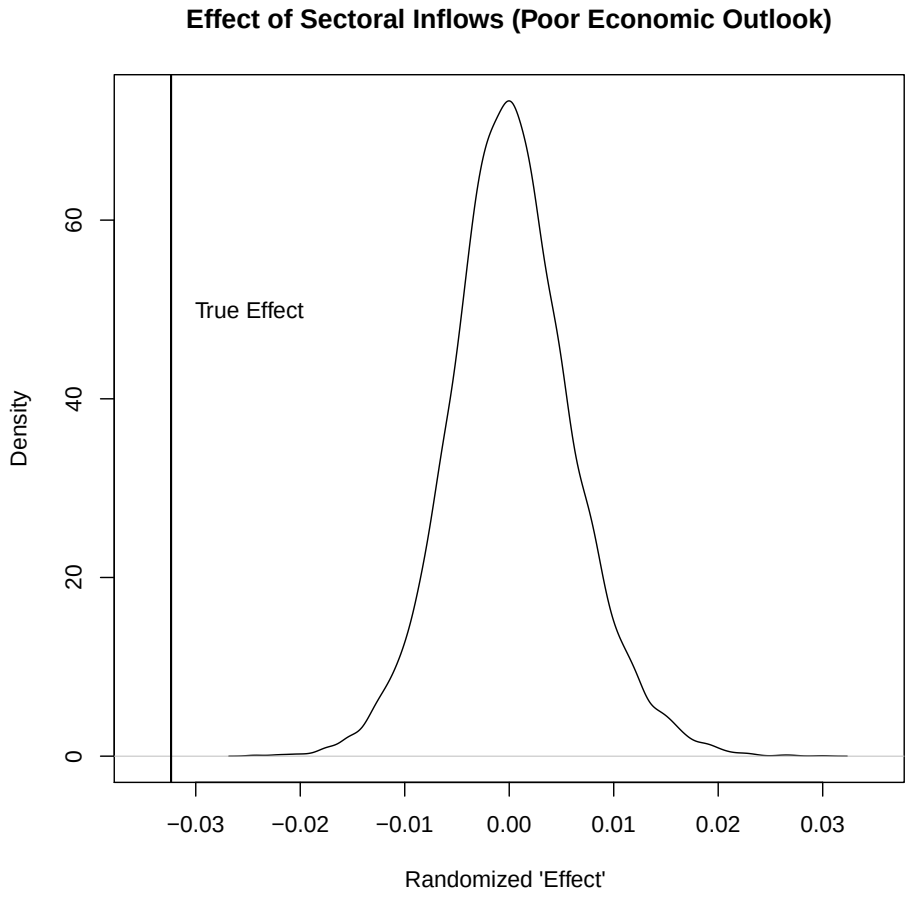


Figure A6: Distribution of the Difference of Effects Under H_0

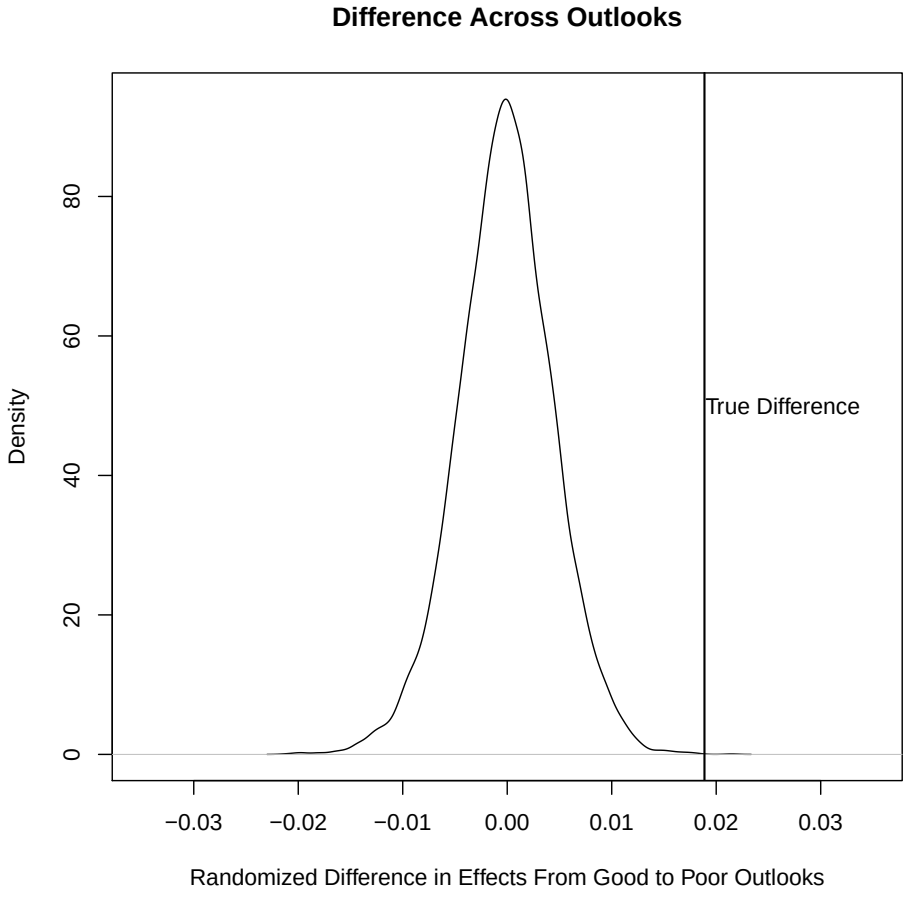


Figure A7: Distribution of the Effect of Sector Growth Under H_0

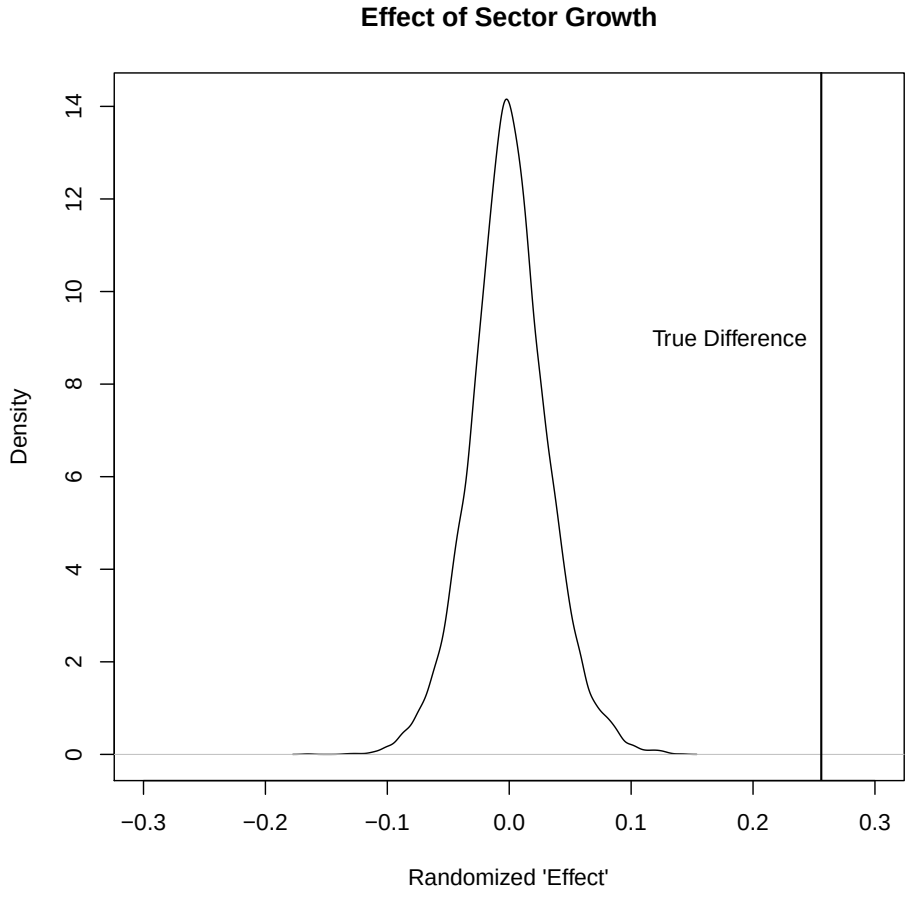


Figure A8: Estimated Effect Sizes from Model 2 (Table 2) of Main Paper