IMMIGRATION AND REDISTRIBUTION

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ABSTRACT

We design and conduct large-scale surveys and experiments in six countries to investigate how natives perceive immigrants and how these perceptions influence their preferences for redistribution. We find strikingly large misperceptions about the number and characteristics of immigrants: in all countries, respondents greatly overestimate the total number of immigrants, think immigrants are culturally and religiously more distant from them, and are economically weaker -- less educated, more unemployed, and more reliant on and favored by government transfers -- than is the case. Given the very negative baseline views that respondents have of immigrants, simply making them think about immigration before asking questions about redistribution, in a randomized manner, makes them support less redistribution, including actual donations to charities. Information about the true shares and origins of immigrants is ineffective, and mainly acts as a prime that makes people think about immigrants and reduces their support for redistribution. An anecdote about a "hard working" immigrant is somewhat more effective, suggesting that when it comes to immigration, salience and narratives shape people's views more deeply than hard facts.

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1 Introduction

The current vitriolic debate about immigration may appear light-years away from the poem

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free"

on the Statue of Liberty. *The Economist* called immigration "the defining issue of the 2016 election" in the U.S., and it has also been an incandescent campaign topic in many recent European elections. Faced with immigration, many European countries have experienced intensifying social and political conflicts over how to design their welfare state. It has often been pointed out that private and public generosity travels less well across ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and religious lines.[1]

In this paper, we take two steps. First, we measure the perceptions of and attitudes towards immigration of citizens born in the country, and, second, we study how these relate to support for redistribution. To that end, we design and run original, large-scale online surveys on a representative sample of about 24,000 respondents from six countries (France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the U.K., and the U.S.). These countries have different welfare states and social attitudes toward redistribution, but have had the immigration issue at the center of their political arenas. The questions elicit respondents' detailed perceptions about immigrants, such as their number, origin, or economic circumstances. We uncover large misperceptions about immigrants. We also experimentally document a significant link between natives' attitudes towards and perceptions of immigration and lower support for redistribution policies.

The survey – which is restricted to natives – begins with detailed background information questions about respondents' income, sector of work, family status, zip code, whether he has immigrant parents, political orientation, and voting. We then ask respondents about their perceptions of immigrants along many dimensions, which is one of our key contributions. Some perceptions can be verified using actual statistics and data: the number, the origin, the education, the employment, the poverty of immigrants, and the transfers they receive. Others are personal attitudes about how hard immigrants work or whether they free-ride on the system. We define an "immigrant" as somebody legally living in the country of the respondent, but born abroad, in accordance with the official OECD definition (OECD, 2015). We focus on legal immigrants because we want to abstract from issues of law enforcement and border control. In Europe, illegal immigrants represent a very small share of total immigrants; for the U.S., where they represent a larger share, we also provide a variation of our treatment using total immigrants. We are very careful in the elicitation of perceptions and employ several survey techniques to make sure that these misperceptions about immigrants are not simply driven by lack of attention, such as using monetary incentives to incentivize accurate answers by respondents. To address the often-raised concern in the literature that "people may be wrong about many things," we also benchmark (mis)perceptions about immigrants against the (mis)perceptions about natives by asking respondents the same questions about non-immigrants in their country.

We then survey respondents about their views on their country's immigration policies. These include: how much immigration there should be, whether the government should care equally about immigrants and natives, when immigrants should be eligible for benefits, when they should be able to get citizenship and vote, and when they would be considered to be truly part of the country. The perception of immigration and attitudes towards immigration questions are referred to as the "immigration block."

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[1]See Alesina and Glaeser (2004) for a comparison of U.S. versus Europe and Alesina and Giuliano (2011) for a survey.

The questions in the "redistribution block" explore respondents' views about redistributive policies, such as how to allocate the government's budget or how much of the total tax burden people with different incomes should bear. To also take into account private (non-government based) redistribution, as well as to test for a real effect of the treatments, we tell respondents that they are enrolled in a lottery to win $1,000, but that before knowing whether they have won, they have to commit a share (zero or positive) of their gain to one or two charities that help low-income people.

We find that natives have striking misperceptions about the number and composition of immigrants. In all the countries, the average and median respondents vastly overestimate the number of immigrants. For instance, in the U.S., the actual number of legal immigrants as defined above is 10%, but the average perception is 36%; In Italy, the true share of immigrants is 10%, but the perceived share is 26%. The misperception about the size of the immigrant population is widespread among all groups of respondents, including left and right-wing ones. Respondents also systematically misperceive the composition of immigrants. They believe immigrants are more likely to come from culturally more distant regions (which are often branded as "problematic" in the public debate). For instance, respondents starkly overestimate the share of Muslim immigrants, immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa, and strongly underestimate the share of Christian immigrants. Misperceptions are pervasive also about the level of education and income of immigrants and about how much they rely on the receiving country's welfare state. All groups misperceive immigrants, but respondents who have the largest misperceptions are those with low levels of education and who work in sectors with more immigrant workers, the non college-educated, women, and right-wing respondents. While left and right-wing respondents misperceive the share of immigrants to the same extent, they have very different views about the composition of immigrants and their contribution to the receiving country.

A major challenge that we overcome is to ensure that these misperceptions about immigrants are not driven by lack of attention and to properly benchmark them against other misperceptions. Thus, we ask respondents to also provide their perceptions about natives (e.g., natives' education, unemployment, or poverty levels). Respondents are on average more wrong (and systematically too negative) about immigrants than about natives. We also offer randomized, sizable, and varying monetary incentives for accurate answers to a subsample of respondents. Misperceptions are virtually unaffected by monetary incentives, suggesting that respondents truly do not know the correct answers or that they hold on to their views very strongly.[2] Furthermore, we measure respondents' "willingness to pay" for information about immigrants by giving them the option to pay a randomized amount of money at the end of the survey in exchange for the correct answers to all the questions about immigrants' characteristics. Just around 49% of respondents who receive this option are willing to pay at least 50 cents for the correct information. However, those who have larger negative misperceptions to start with are also those who are less willing to pay to get the correct information, conditional on the full set of respondent-level controls that include income and political affiliation, as well as on the price of the information. This could be because respondents with more inaccurate views are more confident in their views or in general less open to learning – which could also explain their larger misperception in the first place. This phenomenon could also represent one of the possible mechanisms through which misinformation persists. Right-wing respondents, who are in general more negative about and averse to immigration, are also less willing to pay for the information, even conditional on a given level of misperceptions.

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[2]We can also track the time spent on each question to make sure respondents are not searching for the answers online. In any event, the answers to these questions are very difficult to find online.

In the experimental part of this study, we investigate the causal link between immigration perceptions and redistribution. We randomly treat respondents with three types of treatments that speak to different aspects of people's perceptions and attitudes: a priming (or salience) treatment that simply primes people to think about immigrants; two factual, informational treatments that provide information on the share and on the origins of immigrants; and an anecdotal treatment that tells a day in the life of a hard-working immigrant. The priming or salience treatment consists in randomizing the order in which respondents see the "redistribution block" and the "immigration block." Thus, this treatment tests whether simply making the immigration issue more salient to respondents – without any information – affects their answers to the questions on redistribution. The two informational treatments provide the respondent with data on, respectively, the actual share and countries of origins of immigrants in his or her country. These treatments are purely factual, with a neutral tone. Finally, we provide an "anecdote" treatment that tells the story of a hard-working immigrant. This treatment does not provide any factual data *per se*, but rather prompts the treated group to think positively about the life and hard work of one immigrant.

Making the immigration topic more salient to respondents, by showing them the redistribution block first, makes them significantly more averse to redistribution: they express a lower concern for inequality, a reduced wish for progressive taxes and redistributive spending, as well as a decline in (real) donations to charity. Groups which have more negative baseline priors (the non college-educated, especially if they also work in immigration intensive sectors, and the right-wing) are more sensitive to this priming treatment and react more negatively to the immigration issue being made more salient to them.

Perhaps surprising at first glance, the information treatments also have a mostly negative effect on support for redistribution. However, this makes sense in light of the finding that making the immigration issue more salient to respondents generates a reduction in support for redistribution. The information treatments do make the issue more salient; and the actual factual information content does not have much power in shifting either perceptions of immigrants or attitudes towards redistribution. The anecdotal treatment, aimed at inducing sympathy towards immigrants, seems to move people more than factual information, especially when it comes to improving support for immigration, but is still unable to overturn the negative priming effect on support for redistribution.[3]

Overall, the picture that emerges is that salience and narratives shape people's views about immigrants and the resulting attitudes towards policies, perhaps more so than hard facts.

Related Literature: Our paper is mainly related to three strands of the literature. The first is the large research body on the relationship between cultural and social fragmentation (broader than immigration) and the welfare state. Many papers, mostly in economics, are reviewed in Alesina and Giuliano (2011) and in Stichnoth and Van der Straeten (2013). A common result is that public and private generosities travel less well across racial, ethnic, religious, and nationality groups than they do within these groups. Earlier empirical papers about immigrants use pre-existing surveys such as the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the World Value Survey (WVS), or the European Value Survey (Senik, Stichnoth, and Van der Straeten, 2009; Mayda, 2006; Alesina, Murard, and Rapoport, 2019). Our newly designed cross-country surveys plus experiments allow us to consider a much broader and comprehensive set of perceptions about immigrants in a standardized, quantitative, and causal manner.

Natural experiments such as waves of migration have been exploited in several papers: Dahlberg, Edmark,

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[3]We also conducted a follow-up survey in the U.S. to show that the effects on perceptions of the informational treatments persist after one to three weeks.

and Lundqvist (2012) identify a negative impact of refugees on reduced redistribution support in Swedish localities; Chevalier et al. (2017) consider the effects of the inflow of poor immigrants with voting rights in West Germany post WWII on redistribution; Card, Dustmann, and Preston (2012) show that compositional concerns about local amenities and public goods are important in explaining support for immigration; Damm, Dustmann, and Vasiljeva (2019) estimate the causal impact of refugee migration on electoral outcomes in Denmark, exploiting a policy that assigned refugees quasi-randomly to different municipalities; Tabellini (2019) shows that there has been political backlash against immigrants, even if the latter economically benefit the host community, by exploiting exogenous variation in European immigration to U.S. cities in the first half of the 20th century.[4]

The second related literature is the growing work on stereotypes and group identity (Bordalo et al., 2016; Gennaioli and Tabellini, 2018; Grossman and Helpman, 2018). Our results strongly support the predictions and implications of this work. When it comes to stereotypes, the misperceptions about immigrants which we document are examples of them. As the stereotype theory in Bordalo et al. (2016) predicts, the differences between some characteristics of immigrants and natives are exaggerated. For instance, immigrants are indeed on average more reliant on transfers and less educated than natives, but respondents tend to too strongly "stereotype" these characteristics.

Gennaioli and Tabellini (2018) also offer important insights into our survey and experimental results. Group identity in terms of "immigrant" and "non-immigrant" will cause respondents to rely on group stereotypes and polarize their beliefs along the distinguishing features of their groups. Shocks that make immigrants more salient – – as is done in our case by our experimental treatments – cause changes in beliefs and policies – here, redistribution policies.

Methodologically, we are contributing to a growing literature on online information experiments. The most recent and closest works are by Kuziemko et al. (2015), Kuziemko et al. (2014), Charité, Fisman, and Kuziemko (2015), Karadja, Mollerstrom, and Seim (2017), Cruces, Perez-Truglia, and Tetaz (2013), Alesina, Stantcheva, and Teso (2018), Weinzierl (2017), Weinzierl (2018), and Fisman, Kuziemko, and Vannutelli (2018).

Two recent papers are closest to ours. Barrera Rodriguez, Guriev, Henry, and Zhuravskaya (2018) randomly allocate French voters into a control group and three treatment groups: the first receives "alternative" facts on immigration from the far-right presidential candidate's campaign (Marine Le Pen or MLP); the second receives true facts on the same issues; the third group receives the alternative facts, followed by fact-checking. Voters do update their knowledge based on true facts and fact-checking, a result consistent with ours. Exposing respondents to MLP's messages increases support for her, with or without fact-checking, consistent with the idea that increasing the salience of an issue such as immigration will favor the candidate who puts the issue at the forefront of their campaign. This is very much in line with our finding that just making respondents think about the issue of immigration (with or without providing any information) reduces support for redistribution. This paper does not focus on redistribution and is about one specific populist party's message in one country. In a US-based survey, Grigorieff, Roth, and Ubfal (2018) study how giving correct information about five characteristics of immigrants improves support for immigration among Republicans only; they do not consider redistribution policies.

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[4]In political science, a long-standing debate focuses on whether anti-immigration sentiments arise purely from economic considerations or rather from worries about cultural dilution and there is support for both views (Hainmueller and Hopkins, 2010; Hanson et al., 2007; Hainmueller and Hopkins, 2015; Bansak et al., 2016). These papers focus on openness to *immigration*, not redistribution policies.

Our contributions are, first, to provide new, detailed, and standardized international surveys that combine questions on the perceptions of and attitudes towards immigration, and a range of different policies. We do this carefully, employing many survey techniques, including monetary incentives, and interactive, customized question designs. Second we investigate much more detailed and quantitative perceptions, about not only the number of immigrants, but also their origins, religion, education, work effort, unemployment, and transfer receipts. This is crucial because, contrary to findings from less detailed questionnaires, it is not perceptions of the share of immigrants per se that differentiate respondents, but rather their perceived characteristics. Importantly, we check these perceptions against reality. Third, our three types of treatments (priming-salience, informational, and anecdotal) allow us to evaluate the causal relation between perceptions of immigration and preferences for redistributive policies. We thus highlight the role of salience and narratives, as well as stereotypes, when it comes to immigration. Fourth, we investigate the willingness to pay for information of respondents and how this relates to their characteristics and their more or less extreme views on immigration.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Our data collection, survey construction, and experimental design are explained in detail in Section 2. The full survey text is in the Online Appendix. Section 3 describes the perceptions about immigrants, across countries and respondent characteristics. The findings from the experimental part of our study are discussed in Section 4. The last section concludes.

2 The Survey, the Experiments, and Data Sources on Immigration

2.1 Data Collection and Sample

We conducted large-scale surveys between November 2017 and February 2018 in six countries: Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, the U.K., and the U.S. The sample sizes are 4500 for the U.S., 4001 for the U.K., 4001 for Germany, 4000 for France, 4000 for Italy, and 2004 for Sweden, for a total of 22506 respondents. Only natives (non-immigrants) between 18 and 70 years of age were allowed to take the survey. We designed the surveys using an online platform; the survey links are then diffused by commercial survey companies in each country. For the U.S., the respondents were reached through C&T Marketing (http://www.ctmarketinggroup.com); in the European countries by *Respondi* (https://www.respondi.com/EN/). These companies partner with panels of respondents to which they email survey links. Respondents who click on the link are first channeled through some screening questions that ensure that the final sample is nationally representative along the gender, age, and income dimensions. Respondents are paid only if they fully complete the survey. The pay per survey completed was around $3. The average time for completion of the survey was 27 minutes and the median time was 21 minutes.[5] In the U.S., we implemented a follow-up survey for each respondent, one week after they took the initial one. This allows us to test for the persistence of the treatment effects. We also conducted and additional survey in the U.S. in February 2019 on 1650 respondents to check responsiveness to monetary incentives and measure willingness to pay for correct information.

The final sample is close to representative in each country. Table 1 shows the characteristics of our main

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[5]The full distribution of survey duration is provided in Figure A-4.

sample relative to the population in each country.[6] Population statistics are from the Census Bureau and the Current Population Survey for the U.S. and from Eurostat and various national statistical offices for European Countries, as described in the table notes. By construction, we are almost perfectly representative along the dimensions of age, gender, and income (binned into four brackets, to mimic the way the quotas are imposed during the survey). In addition, our sample is also representative on non-targeted dimensions such as the share of respondents who are married. Our respondents are slightly less likely to be employed (either part-time or full-time), but not more likely to be unemployed (except to a small extent in the U.S.). In some countries, such as the U.S., France, and Italy, respondents in our sample are more likely to be college-educated than the general population. To address these two small imbalances, in Appendix A-10, we show that all our results are robust to re-weighting the sample so that it is representative along the employment and education dimensions as well.

2.2 The Survey: An Overview

We now provide a very brief summary of the structure of the survey, and then more detail on those parts of the survey which are important for understanding the results.

The full survey in English is available in Appendix A-6. The questionnaires in German, Italian, French, and Swedish can be seen by following the links in the Appendix, which lead to the web interface of the survey. We enrolled the help of several native speakers for each language to ensure that the translation was suited to the local culture and understanding.[7] Below, text in italic represents actual survey text. Italic text in square brackets represents the answer options provided to the respondents, if any. For the exposition here, we provide the text as it is in the U.S. survey.

There are two possible definitions of legal immigrants: i) by citizenship, (i.e., all people legally living in the country who do not have citizenship), and ii) by country of birth (i.e., all people who legally live in the country but were born in another country). We use the second one, which is the one most frequently used by the OECD (OECD, 2015) because it is more comparable across countries, i.e., is not affected by countries' citizenship policies, which are very heterogeneous. Thus we give the following definition of an immigrant:

"In what follows, we refer to immigrants as people who were not born in the U.S. and legally moved here at a certain point of their life. We are NOT considering illegal immigrants."

We focus on legal immigrants for two reasons. First, illegal immigration may pose very different challenges and thus generate different reactions among respondents than legal immigration. Second, it seems conceptually useful to separate the issue of support for immigration (how many immigrants respondents think there should be and how receptive their home country should be to them) from the issue of enforcement of immigration laws. We thus decided to not to mix the issues of legal immigration and illegal entry. This distinction is most relevant in the U.S., where close to 3.5% of the population are illegal immigrants; in the European countries, the share of illegal immigrants is very small and does not make any substantive difference to any of the statistics about immigration that we compute. For the U.S., we explain below how we construct all statistics for legal immigrants. For completeness, we compute the full set of statistics for total and illegal immigrants as well in the Appendix.

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[6]Appendix Table A-2 reports the characteristics of the additional U.S. sample.
[7]The three authors are fluent in four of the five languages.

Summary of the Survey Structure

The survey is structured a follows:

1) *Background socioeconomic questions about the respondent*:
Employment status, family situation, highest education level achieved, household income, political orientation, sector of employment, immigrant parents, zip code, etc.

2) *Informational and anecdotal treatments:*
We show one of three treatments to randomly chosen subsamples. The first two are information treatments providing, respectively, the correct information about the share and the countries of origin of the immigrants in the respondent's country; the third is an anecdotal treatment, narrating a "day in the life" of a hard-working immigrant.

We then have two blocks of questions, the order of which is randomized, in addition to the randomization of the information treatments.

3) *Immigration block:*
The first block includes questions about the perception of immigrants, namely, their share, origins, religions, economic circumstances, transfers received, and work ethic. Whenever the questions are not already naturally benchmarked, we also ask the respondents about the same characteristics of non-immigrants in their countries. A subsample of respondents is given monetary incentives for accurate answers. This block also contains questions about various immigration policies and attitudes towards immigration.

4) *Redistribution block:*
The other set of questions is about redistributive policies, including the progressivity of the tax system, and the allocation of government spending. We also investigate the willingness of respondents to donate to charities and ask about attitudes towards government.

Background Socioeconomic Questions

We collect information on respondents' gender, age, income, education, sector of occupation, employment status, marital status, number of children, place of residence, and political orientation. The latter is investigated in two ways. First, we ask respondents to classify themselves in terms of their views on economic policy, along a spectrum ranging from "very conservative" to "very liberal." The wording of the question is adapted to the common political terminology in each country.[8] Second, we ask them for which party or candidate they voted or would have voted (in case they did not vote) in the last presidential (or chancellor) election.[9] If an election was impending at the time of the survey (as was the case for Italy and Sweden), we also ask which party or candidate they planned to vote for. We also include a question on whether one or both parents of the respondent were immigrants. Since we collect information on the respondent's sector of

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[8] *"On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?"* With options *[Very liberal, Liberal, Center, Conservative, Very Conservative]* in the U.S. and the U.K., and *[Far left, Left, Center, Right, Far right]* in the other countries.

[9] More precisely, we first ask respondents whether they voted in the last elections or not. If they did, we ask them to select the candidate or party they voted for; if they did not, we ask them to select the candidate or party they would have most likely supported if they had voted. In some countries, the electoral system is such that people vote for parties. In others, they vote for candidates. In the U.S. and in France we provide a list of all the presidential candidates. In the other countries we list all the major parties that together attract more than 95% of the vote and also add an empty field for "Other" where respondents can write the party that they voted for. Afterwards we classify candidates and parties into Far left, Left, Center, Right and Far right.

employment (and, if they are currently unemployed, on the sector in which they last worked), we are thus able to classify respondents into "high immigration sectors," which we define as sectors in which the share of immigrants is above the national average. The full sector classification is summarized in Appendix A-3.[10]

The Information and Anecdote Treatments

The randomly chosen treated respondents see one of three treatment videos, which are available on YouTube.[11] We provide some screenshots below to give an idea of the design of each treatment.

FIGURE 1: INFORMATION TREATMENT 1 – "SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS"
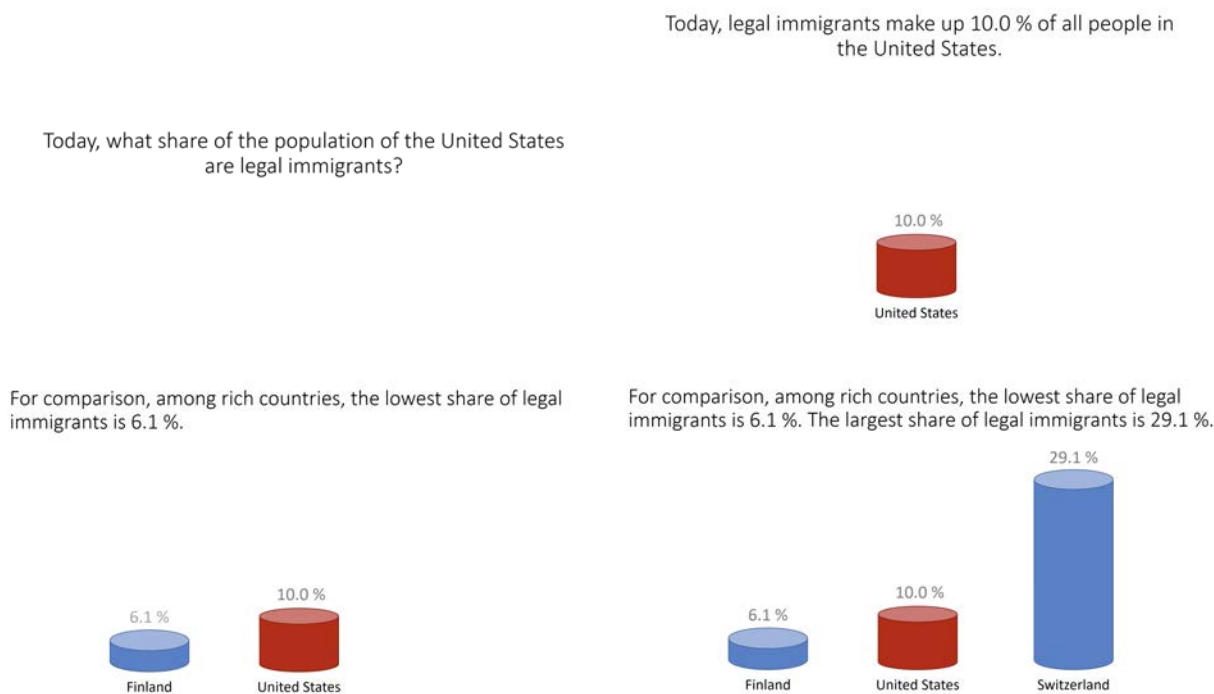
The first factual, informational treatment, called "Share of immigrants" treatment, informs respondents about the actual share of immigrants in their country (see Figure 1). To give respondents an accurate view of how their country ranks among other developed countries, the video also compares this domestic immigrant share to the immigrant shares of the OECD countries with the lowest and highest shares of immigrants (Finland, with 6.1% and Switzerland, with 29.1%).

Because the issue of illegal immigration is so salient in the U.S., we run two versions of this treatment for the U.S.: one shows respondents the share of total immigrants (13.5%), another one shows them the share of legal immigrants (10%); in the text displayed in each version, it is made clear whether the number relates to total or legal immigrants. There are several considerations to weigh here. On the one hand, showing respondents in the U.S. only legal immigrants may still leave them with very large overestimates of the share of illegal ones; on the other hand, making respondents focus on the gap between legal and illegal immigrants would make the treatment quite different for the U.S. than for the other countries (where this gap is close

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[10]For instance, in the U.S., immigration intensive sectors are: Farming, fishing, and forestry; Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; Construction and extraction; Computer and mathematical occupations; Production occupations; Life, physical, and social science; Food preparation and serving related occupations; Occupations related to transportation and material moving; Occupations related to personal care, childcare and leisure; Healthcare support occupations.

[11]The links are: https://youtu.be/2bVzfv0a-fE; https://youtu.be/-603kdm_GkA; https://youtu.be/_1SoLYX8OyE.

to negligible). We thus decided that it is most rigorous to run the two versions of this treatment on different samples of respondents and report both sets of results. As we will show, neither version increases support for redistribution. Since the other two treatments are designed in a more qualitative way, they would not change noticeably if we also ran a version for total immigrants for each of them (rather than for legal only).

The second factual treatment informs respondents about the origins of the immigrants in their country. We call it "Origin of immigrants treatment" and it is illustrated in Figure 2. All the countries in the world are grouped into nine broad areas (North America,[12] Latin America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Subsaharan Africa, the Middle East, North Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and Asia). Respondents see a map, with each region sequentially appearing in a different color (so that there is no doubt about which region any given country is part of) and a number of "stick men" proportional to the number of immigrants from that region appearing and moving to the bottom of the screen, where they remain until the end of the video.

The third video is an anecdote rather than factual information. It shows a "day in the life" of a very hard-working immigrant woman.[13] She works long hours, puts in a lot of effort to also study at night in order to improve her modest living conditions and that of her children, and hopes to start her own small business in the future. The video (see the screenshots in Figure 3) walks respondents through the hours of this immigrant's day, as indicated by a clock at the top of the screen.

Immigration Block

First, the respondent is asked about what share of the population are immigrants using a slider and a pie chart as illustrated in Figure 4. When the respondent lands on this page, the pie chart appears fully gray and the slider is at zero. As respondents move the slider, the pie chart interactively appears in two colors, one representing the share of U.S. born people, the other the share of foreign born ones. The slider and pie chart design serves three purposes. First, it is much less tempting to enter round numbers: indeed, as the histograms in Figure A-5 show, there are relatively few round numbers reported. Second, the interactive and colored display that reacts in real-time to a respondent's movements captures his attention. Third, the pie chart naturally benchmarks the question: respondents are forced to see that, whatever the share of immigrants they enter, the share of non-immigrants is then 100% minus that.

We then ask respondents what share of the total immigrants in their country come from each of the nine regions of origin described above. Again, we use a slider plus a pie chart display shown in Figure 5. There is one slider per region of origin and the pie chart adapts in real-time with different colors for each region. A sticky map at the top shows the boundaries of each region, with matching colors.

We also ask about the religions of immigrants before turning to questions about the economic circumstances of immigrants, namely, their unemployment levels, their likelihood of having a college education or of not having completed high school, the share living below the official poverty line, and the government

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[12]Or simply "Canada" in the U.S. survey.

[13]There are many articles in the media providing examples of very hard-working immigrants. We have combined several sources and changed the names. Two examples are: *The Washington post* "They said I was going to work like a donkey. I was grateful" July 11, 2017 available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2017/07/11/they-said-i-was-going-to-work-like-a-donkey-i-was-grateful and *Forbes* "6 Immigrant Stories That Will Make You Believe In The American Dream Again" Oct 4, 2016 available at https://www.forbes.com/sites/monteburke/2016/10/04/6-immigrant-stories-that-will-make-you-believe-in-the-american-dream-again.

FIGURE 2: INFORMATION TREATMENT 2 – "ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS"
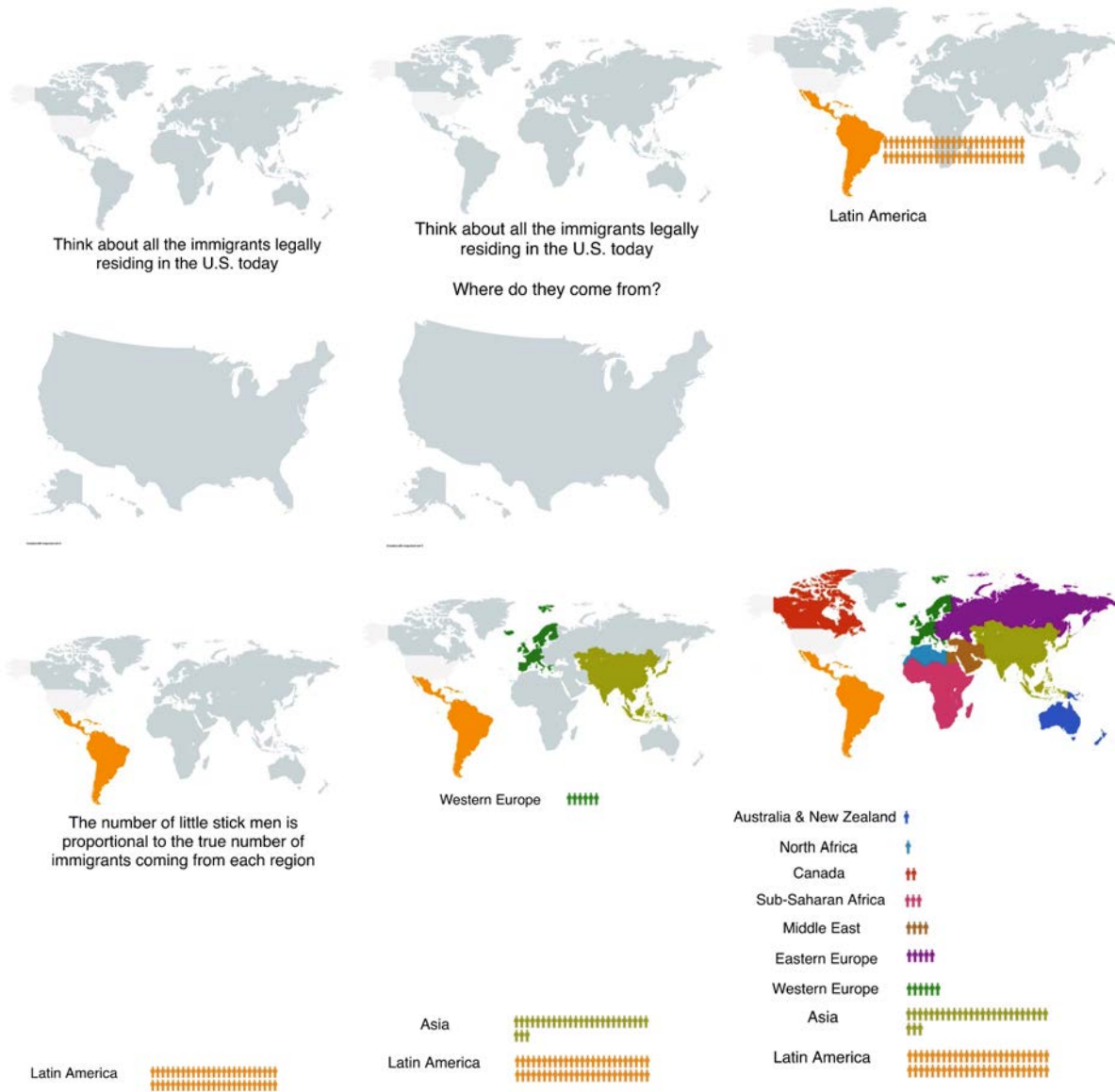
transfers they get relative to the average native. Importantly, we always also ask about the same statistic for natives in order to have a comparison point and be able to benchmark the misperceptions.

To give an example, the question about poverty (for the U.S.) reads as follows:

"Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many live below the poverty line? The poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life."

"Let's compare this to poverty among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today, how many do you think live below the poverty line?"

We then ask about perceptions of the work effort of immigrants:

Emma legally came to the U.S. at age 25.

She lives with her husband - a construction worker - and two small children in a one-bedroom apartment.

For the past 5 years, she has been working in a retail store.

She starts work at 5 am every day of the week, earning the minimum wage for such tasks as restocking the shelves, helping customers, mopping the floor and cleaning the bathrooms.

When her day shift at the store ends at 3 pm, Emma starts her second job as a cleaning lady.

She takes two buses to get to her clients.

She finishes around 7 pm and gets home by 8 pm.

She then makes dinner for her family and sometimes helps the children with their homework before they go to bed.

Emma takes online courses. She stays up until midnight to work on her courses.

She cannot take out a loan to go to a full-time college.

Emma and her husband have no free time, no weekends, and haven't taken any holidays since arriving in the U.S..

Despite working two jobs and barely making ends meet, Emma is very happy to be in the U.S..

She hopes that thanks to her hard work she will one day be able to start her own small business.

"Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is poor?" [Lack of effort on his or her own part; Circumstances beyond his or her control.]

"Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is rich?" [Because she or he worked harder than others; Because she or he had more advantages than others.]

Our next question describes two people, "John" and "Mohammed," who are identical along all dimensions, except that Mohammed is a legal immigrant. The exact names used are adapted to each country to feature one native-sounding and one immigrant-sounding name. Respondents are asked whether Mohammed pays more or less taxes than John and whether he receives more or less transfers. This complements the question above on unconditional transfers, by holding everything relevant fixed – thus, if respondents respond anything other than "the same" they are expressing some bias in favor or against the immigrant.

The next set of questions asks about views on immigration policy and cover four areas: 1) the number of immigrants the respondent believes should be allowed to enter the country and whether or not the current number is problematic; 2) when immigrants should be eligible for transfers such as welfare payments; 3) when immigrants should be allowed to apply for citizenship and vote in U.S. elections; 4) when the respondent would consider an immigrant to be "truly American."

FIGURE 4: ELICITING PERCEPTIONS ON THE SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS

The pie chart below represents all the people currently living in the U.S. Out of all these people currently living in the U.S., how many do you think are legal immigrants? Move the slider to indicate how many out of every 100 people you think are legal immigrants.
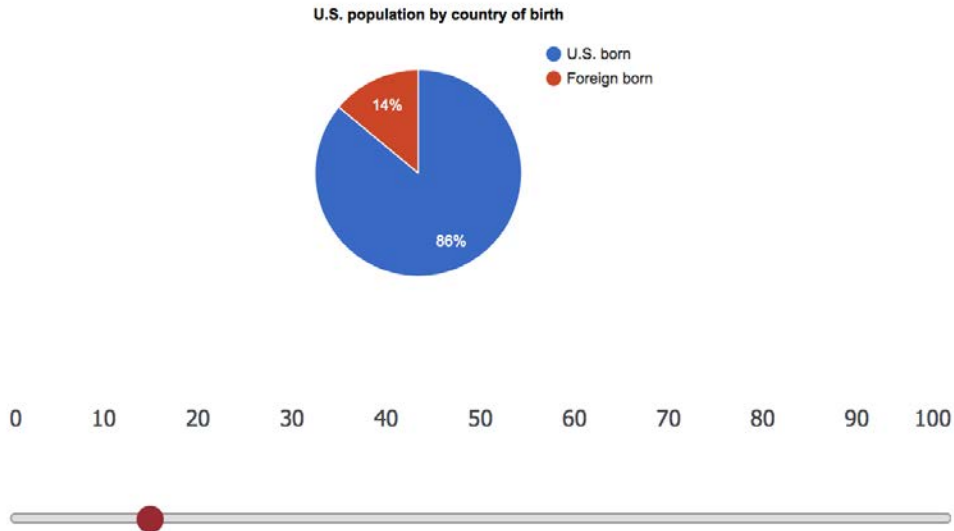
Redistribution Block

This block of questions is about general redistribution towards low income individuals. It never makes any reference to immigrants. The questions also refer to the "government" in general, not specifically to the incumbent government. For the U.S. and Germany (the two federal countries in our sample), we explicitly state that we refer to total spending and taxes at the "federal, state, and local levels." Our questions are designed to address two aspects on government intervention, holding the other one fixed: 1) how to raise the funds needed for government policies and 2) how to spend a given level of funds. We first explain to respondents that we will ask them separately about how to raise a given tax burden (aspect 1) and then how to allocate it to the different major spending categories (aspect 2): *"For the purpose of these questions, suppose that the level of government spending is fixed at its current level and cannot be changed."*.

Taxes: To provide more details about aspect 1), respondents are asked to select average income tax rates for four income groups using sliders: the top 1%, the next 9%, the next 40% and the bottom 50%. The taxes they select are constrained to raise the current level of revenue in their country. This is illustrated in Figure A-2.[14]

Spending: On aspect 2), we ask respondents to allocate 100% of the budget to seven spending categories: 1) Defense and National Security, 2) Public Infrastructure, 3) Spending on Schooling and Higher Education, 4) Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance, and Supplementary Security Income, 5) Social Insurance

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[14]While respondents select tax rates on each of the four groups, a fifth slider at the bottom moves and depicts the fraction of the revenue target that has been raised. When the revenue target has been met, the slider turns green and a message alerts the respondent.

FIGURE 5: ELICITING PERCEPTIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS

U.S. immigrant population by origin
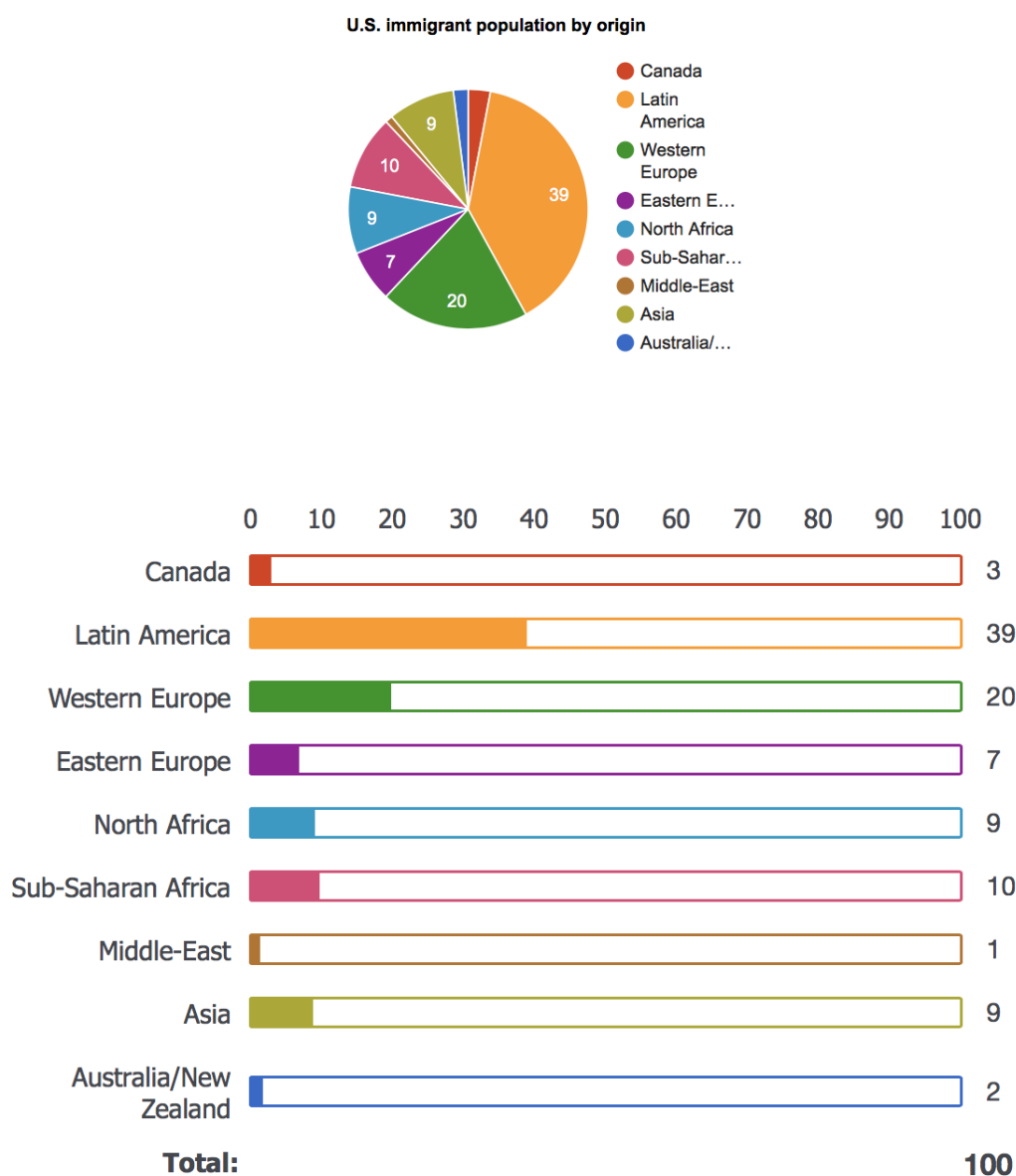
and Income Support Programs, 6) Public Spending on Health, and 7) Affordable Housing (see Appendix Figure A-3). Some of these spending categories are redistributive (in particular, 3), 4), 5), 6), and 7)) while others are not (i.e., 1) and 2)).

Views of government: We also ask respondents questions about their views on the role and scope of government. These include whether "*income differences between rich and poor people*" are a problem or not; whether to "*reduce income differences between rich and poor people the government (at the local, state, or federal level) has the ability and the tools to do*" something or not; whether they generally trust the

disabled
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government to do what is right; and to rate how strongly the government should "*concern itself with income inequality*" on a scale of 1 ("*Not at all*") to 7 ("*Everything in its power to reduce income inequality*").

Donation to charity: To end the redistribution block and to provide an outcome that is not self-reported, we tell respondents that they have been automatically enrolled in a lottery to win $1,000. Before they know whether they have won or not, they need to commit to donating none of it, part of it, or all of it to one or two charities. We selected two charities in each country to be 1) targeted towards low income adults or children in general and not concerned with immigrants particularly; 2) popular and well-perceived in each country. They are listed in Appendix A-4. For instance, for the U.S. we chose "Feeding America" and "The Salvation Army."[15]

Layers of Randomization

The order in which the "redistribution block" and "immigration block" are shown to respondents is randomized. Combined with the randomization layer that shows people one of the three videos or no video, this creates eight treatment or control groups, summarized in Table A-1 in the Appendix. Table 2 shows that each randomization is balanced along observable respondent characteristics.

Based on these many and detailed survey questions, we define several variables and indices used in our analysis. We define them as we go and refer to them throughout the text and in the tables and figures. The reader can refer to their detailed definitions collected in Appendix A-1.

Additional Survey with Monetary Incentives

To ensure that our results are not driven by respondents' lack of attention or careless answers, we provide monetary incentives for accurate answers in a sizable additional sample of U.S. respondents. We randomize whether respondents receive any monetary incentives, as well as the amount received. We also measure their willingness to pay for accurate information about immigrants. More precisely, at the end of the survey we ask participants whether they are willing to forfeit part of their potential prize from the lottery in the redistribution block, in exchange for the correct answers to all the questions about immigrants. We randomize among different "prices" of information ranging from $0.5 to $10. Only those respondents who agree to give up part of their potential prize are shown the correct answers; we highlight that this information is difficult to find online. Respondents are then asked whether they are surprised by the correct answers.

2.3 Data on Immigration Across Countries

Many of our perception questions can be checked against actual data. We construct the empirical counterparts of all the variables for which we elicit perceptions using U.S. and European data. Appendix Section A-2 lists all the data sources and details all the steps in the construction of these statistics (all the raw data and all our calculations are available in the excel spreadsheet at https://www.dropbox.com/s/136otycl3tnkdsd/Database_US.xlsx?dl=0). For the U.S., we construct all the statistics for legal immigrants, as well as for illegal and total immigrants. The former two are not as readily available and, because there is some uncertainty surrounding the characteristics of illegal immigrants, we provide bounds for each statistic, using

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[15]We also tried to pick charities without a religious connotation whenever possible.

several different data sources. These calculations may prove useful for future researchers as well. In the paper, all statistics regarding U.S. and European immigrants refer to legal immigrants only.[16]

2.4 Ensuring High Quality Responses

In addition to providing monetary incentives for accurate answers and to benchmarking views about immigrants to views about natives, we employ several more techniques to ensure high quality responses. In the survey's landing page – the consent page, depicted in Appendix Figure A-1 – we warn respondents that *"responding without adequate effort may result in [their] responses being flagged for low quality"* and that their pay for the survey may be withheld. We also attempt to make them feel involved and socially responsible by emphasizing that we are non-partisan researchers seeking to advance social studies. We highlight that it is *"very important for the success of our research that you answer honestly and read the questions very carefully before answering."*

Questions are designed so as to prevent as much as possible careless answers: for instance, percentages are constrained to add up to 100% and respondents cannot move to the next page before they satisfy this constraint; whenever possible, we let the respondents move sliders, the values of which are shown in real-time on the pie charts. Questions are initialized in a neutral way, with sliders at zero and the pie charts fully gray (i.e., not showing any of the answer categories). We keep track of the time spent by the respondent on the survey as a whole, as well as on individual questions. Thus, we can flag respondents who spend too little time on either the full survey or on one of the questions about immigrant perceptions. For instance, only 1% of our respondents completed the survey in less than 6 minutes or spent less than 11 seconds on the question about immigrants origins. We also have the number of clicks on each page. For the benchmark sample, we drop respondents in the top 2% and bottom 2% of the survey time distribution. We checked that none of our results are affected by trimming these outliers. These results are available on demand. The distribution of survey duration is depicted in Figure A-4.

Just before the questions on immigrant perceptions, we strategically place an attention check question. We ask respondents whether they have paid careful attention to the preceding questions and whether they honestly believe that we should count their responses in our analysis. Almost all respondents (99.5%) answer that yes. This type of questions is used to prompt the respondents to pay attention to the subsequent questions of the survey. Its purpose is fulfilled regardless of whether the respondents answer honestly (Meade and Craig, 2012).

In addition, we ask respondents whether they thought that our survey was biased towards either left-wing or right-wing opinions. Only 16.8% of respondents say they felt some bias, out of which 10.6% thought it was left-wing biased and 6.2% thought it was right-wing biased. Dropping respondents who felt the survey is biased strengthens our treatment effects somewhat. Finally, we implement a number of ex-post checks based on suspicious answer patterns that are indicative of carelessness, which we detail in Section 3.2.

3 Perceptions of Immigration

We now describe all the perceptions about immigrants, focusing on some key results. For a more comprehensive overview, Table A-3 reports average perceived values and actual values for each country and for all perception-related variables, as well as the corresponding medians and interquartile ranges. Table A-4

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[16]In European countries the estimated number of illegal immigrants is very small.

provides the same information, but by respondent groups.[17] All these descriptive statistics are based on the control group, namely the respondents who did not see any of the video treatments.

3.1 Misperceptions: Share, Origins, Economic Circumstances

The Share of Immigrants

The left panel of Figure 6 shows the average perception of respondents in each country of the share of immigrants (red squares), as well as the actual share (blue diamonds). The shaded areas represent the 95% confidence intervals around the average perceptions.

The discrepancy between perceptions and reality is striking. With the exception of Sweden, the average respondent in all countries thinks the share of immigrants is at least twice as high as it is in reality. In the U.S., respondents believe that there are on average 36.1% immigrants, when the actual share of immigrants is 10%. In Italy, the share of immigrants is 10%, but respondents believe it is 26.4%. Swedish respondents are the most accurate, but still substantially inaccurate: the actual number of immigrants is 17.6% (the highest among the countries sampled), but the average perception is 27%. The median respondent perceives a lower share than the average respondent, indicating some right-skewness in the distribution of perceptions. However, even the median respondent starkly overestimates the share of immigrants. In fact, it is only respondents at the 25th percentile of the perception distribution that are somewhat closer to reality.

The complete distribution of misperceptions on the share of immigrants is in Figure A-5. Misperceptions are defined as the perceived value minus the actual value. There is a share of respondents who believe the share of immigrants is very high. However, even if we exclude respondents whose misperception is in the top 20%, we still get very substantial misperceptions, as was already clear by looking at the median respondent: the average perceived share of immigrants excluding the top 20% is 27% in the U.S., 23% in the U.K., 22% in France, 19% in Italy, 22% in Germany, and 20% in Sweden. We also get very substantial misperceptions even if we exclude respondents who spent too little time on the this question.[18]

The right panel of Figure 6 shows the average misperceptions of respondents grouped according to several personal characteristics (all countries pooled), listed on the y axis. The shaded areas represent the 95% confidence intervals around the average perceptions. The groups are: those who work in high immigration sectors and have a college degree; those who work in high immigration sectors, but have no college degree; the college-educated; the non college-educated; high-income respondents; low-income respondents; those who have an immigrant parent; those who do not have an immigrant parent; the young; the older ones; male vs. female; and left-wing vs. right-wing. While most of these characteristics are self-explanatory, we provide more detail on two of them. First, as explained above, we classify respondents into high immigration sectors based on whether their current sector of employment (or their last sector, if they are currently unemployed), has an immigrant share higher than the national average. Within low and high immigration sectors, we distinguish between respondents with college education and those without. Left-wing and right-wing respondents are classified based on their voting in the last election. Our classification of all parties into left, right, and center is shown in Appendix A-1. The results are robust to classifying respondents based on their views on economic policy issues (ranging from very conservative to very liberal).

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[17]Appendix A-10 re-weights the sample to make it fully representative also along the non-targeted dimensions of employment and education.

[18]The average perceived share of immigrants excluding those who spent less than 12 seconds on this question is 35% in the U.S., 30% in the U.K., 28% in France, 24% in Italy, 30% in Germany, and 26% in Sweden.

There are three key findings. First, respondents in all groups think there are substantially more immigrants than there actually are – in no group is the average misperception lower than 15 percentage points. Second, some groups of respondents have substantially higher misperceptions than others. These are respondents who are low educated in high immigration sectors, the non college-educated, those with an immigrant parent, the young, and women. Third, there is no difference in the average perception of the share of immigrants for left and right-wing respondents. However, as we will see below, the misperceptions about the characteristics of immigrants are very correlated with the political orientation of the respondents.

Why are misperceptions so large? In this paper, we do not explain their source, but can address several conjectures. One possibility is that respondents mistakenly include in their estimates illegal immigrants. If this is the main reason for the large misperception, it must be the case that respondents are inflating the number of illegal immigrants to improbably large proportions: in the U.S., the actual share of illegal immigrants is 3.5% and in the European countries, it is generally less than 0.5% of the population. It could also be that people confuse immigrants with minorities which have been in the country for several (sometimes many) generations. This may signal genuine lack of knowledge, or, alternatively an attitude that all minorities are "foreigners," despite having been in the country for many generations. To check whether this is the case in Figure 7 we compare respondents' perceptions of the share of immigrants to the actual number of first plus second generation immigrants. In no country, with the exception of Sweden, is this addition enough to close the gap between perceptions and reality. For instance, in the U.S. the share of first plus second generation immigrants is 25.4%, still below the average perceived share of 36%. In Italy, immigration is a more recent phenomenon, so the number of second generation immigrants is very small. However, the average perceived share of immigrants is similar to the average of France and Germany, which have a higher share of second generations. Finally, the omnipresence of the immigration issue in the media may simply make it very salient, leading people to starkly overestimate the share of immigrants actually in their country. This will be consistent also with our experimental finding below that informational or anecdotal treatments that talk about immigrants (and, hence, make the topic more salient for treated respondents) without providing information about their actual share increase the perceived share of immigrants.

The Origins and Religions of Immigrants

Respondents misperceive not only the total share of immigrants in their country, but also their origins and religions, as shown in Figure 8.[19] Respondents in all countries think that immigrants come disproportionately from non-western countries, such as the Middle East, Subsaharan Africa, or North Africa, often branded as "problematic" in the public debate. They underestimate the share of immigrants coming from countries that are culturally closer to theirs. In particular, U.S. respondents very sharply overestimate North African and Middle Eastern immigrants, as do Italian, U.K., and Swedish respondents. France overestimates Middle Eastern immigrants by a factor of two, but slightly underestimates North African immigrants (of which there are substantially more than in all other countries in our sample). In Germany, respondents overestimate the share of North African immigrants by a factor of eight, but are exceptionally accurate on the share of Middle Eastern immigrants, perhaps because they are very aware that the large Turkish minority, to which they are accustomed, are not immigrants.

In all countries except France, respondents also very significantly overestimate the share of Muslim

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[19]The complete set of perceptions about the fraction of immigrants that come from each possible origin region and their religion are shown in detail in Table A-3 (by country) and Table A-4 (by respondent characteristics).

immigrants. The largest misperceptions along this dimension are in the U.S. – where respondents believe that the share of immigrants who are Muslim is 23%, while the reality is closer to 10% – and in Sweden — where the perceived share of Muslims is 45%, while the reality is 27%. The U.K., Italy, and Germany overestimate the share of Muslim immigrants by between 10 and 14 percentage points. In all countries, without exception, respondents strongly underestimate the share of Christian immigrants (the religion of the majority of people living in our sample countries), by at least 20 percentage points and often by much more.

These misperceptions are systematic: there is no group of respondents that does not overestimate the share of Muslim immigrants and underestimate the share of Christian immigrants. Those who have the largest misperceptions are the non college-educated, especially if they also work in an immigration-intensive sector, and the older, the female, and the right-wing respondents.

Unemployment and Education of Immigrants

We now turn to the misperceptions of economic circumstances of immigrants relative to natives. Panel A of Figure 9 compares the perceived share of highly-educated immigrants and that of highly-educated non-immigrants, where highly-educated is defined as having at least a college degree. The misperception about natives is always more positive than that about immigrants, whether it is due to respondents overestimating the share of highly-educated natives (as is the case in Sweden, Italy, Germany, and France) or underestimating the share of highly-educated immigrants (as is the case in the U.S. and the U.K.). Panel B shows that left and right-wing respondents have similar misperceptions about natives, but right-wing respondents have significantly more negative misperceptions about immigrants.

Panel B of Figure 9 considers perceptions about unemployment and highlights the importance of bench-marking. In all countries, respondents vastly overestimate the share of immigrants and natives that are unemployed. It seems likely that respondents do not understand the distinction between unemployed and out of the labor force, although we do state it clearly.[20] This is not surprising given that the difference between a discouraged individual who is not searching for a job and the officially unemployed person is subtle. But although respondents vastly overestimate both immigrants' and natives' unemployment, they always perceive a larger unemployment rate for immigrants. In Germany, the misperception of unemployment is 30 percentage points for immigrants and 15 percentage points for natives; in Italy it is 27 percentage points for immigrants and 24 for natives; in Sweden, it is 21 percentage points for immigrants and 10 percentage points for natives. In addition, while left and right-wing respondents overestimate the unemployment rates of natives by the same amount, right-wing respondents overestimate the unemployment rate of immigrants significantly more.

Work Effort of Immigrants

Panel A of Figure 10 plots the share of respondents who say that immigrants are poor because of a lack of effort rather than due to circumstances beyond their control in each country (the red squares). We compare this to the share of respondents who believe that poverty is due to lack of effort for everyone, immigrant or not, which is elicited in Alesina, Stantcheva, and Teso (2018) (the blue diamonds) for all the

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[20] *"By unemployed we mean people who are currently not working, but searching for a job (and maybe unable to find one)"*

same countries, except Germany.[21] In France and Italy people have a more negative attitude towards poor immigrants than they do towards poor people in general. In the U.K. and Sweden, there is no difference in views about immigrants and natives. In the U.S., views are slightly more positive towards immigrants. Even for natives, U.S. respondents put much more weight on individual responsibility in shaping outcomes and, perhaps because of that, assess better the hurdles stacked against immigrants when they have to make it out of poverty. Right-wing respondents are much more likely to believe that immigrants are poor because of lack of effort. These patterns fit well with earlier findings (see our literature review above) that U.S. respondents are much more likely to associate poverty with lack of effort than do European respondents (especially those from France and Italy) and that right-wing respondents are more inclined to blame poor people for their own fate. Despite these variations in views on the merits of poor immigrants, views on the merits of rich immigrants are strikingly consistent across countries.

Panel B of Figure 10 show the perceptions related to immigrants and natives for being rich because of one's own effort (as opposed to exogenous advantages) by country and by core respondent characteristic. In all countries, respondents agree that, if an immigrant is rich, it must be mostly because of their own effort. Respondents also agree that this is more true for immigrants than it is for natives. In Italy, the gap is particularly large: while Italians believe that only 17% of the rich people are rich because of their own effort, they think that 70% of rich immigrants are rich due to their own merit. The U.K. and France have less extreme, but still similar patterns. This may reflect the beliefs of Italians especially, but also French and English respondents, that the system is penetrated by family connections and social advantages, which maintain rich dynasties at the top even though they are not the ones who worked hardest. Consequently, because immigrants by construction lack these inherited advantages and sticky social classes, the (possibly very few) rich immigrants must have put in a lot of effort to become rich.

Immigrants and the Welfare State

An important consideration respondents may have is whether immigrants benefit more from redistribution than natives. Figure 11 addresses this question in two ways. First, Panel A shows that in all countries, a significant proportion of respondents believe that an average immigrant receives more than twice as much in government transfers as an average native; the share of respondents who believe this is 15% in the U.S., Italy, and Sweden, and close to 25% in France. Those who think immigrants benefit more on average from government transfers are the non college-educated, women, lower income respondents, and right-wing respondents. There are two potential explanations for this result. On the one hand, people may think that immigrants legitimately receive more transfers because they are on average poorer than natives. On the other hand, they may have a bias towards immigrants and believe that they receive more from the government not because they are poorer but because they are favored by the welfare system and/or take advantage of it. To disentangle these two factors, Panel B plots the share of respondents who say that "Mohammed" gets more transfers or pays more taxes than "John." John and Mohammed are described to be exactly the same except for the fact that one of them is an immigrant. In all countries except Sweden, a substantial share of respondents say that Mohammad receives more transfers and/or pays less taxes, especially in France, Italy, and the U.S.. The right panel shows that, again, it is low-educated respondents in high immigration sectors, those without college education, those who do not have immigrant parents, the old, and especially right-wing

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[21]To give a sense of attitudes in Germany for comparison, the Appendix Section A-9 describes German respondents' answers to a question from the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS/GGSS, 2014), inquiring about the importance of several factors, including luck and hard work, for one's success.

respondents that are significantly more likely to say Mohammed gets more on net from the government. In a smaller pilot, we randomized the name of the immigrant that was given in this question between a name that sounded i) North American ("Jack") in the U.S. and Western European for the European countries; ii) Hispanic in the U.S. and France ("Miguel" and "José") and Eastern European in the other European countries; iii) Muslim ("Mohammed" or "Ibrahim"). The bias against immigrants was apparent with all the name variations used.

Summing up: Perceptions of immigrants' conditions and redistribution

Figure 12 shows the perception of poverty of natives and immigrants. Poverty is defined relative to disposable income after government taxes and transfers. With the exception of Sweden where misperceptions for natives and immigrants are small, in all other countries the level of poverty for both natives and immigrants is misperceived upwardly. This seems consistent with the idea spread by recent "populist" parties, which is grounded in very pessimistic views about the conditions of the "common man" relative to the elites. For our purposes the relevant result is that respondents overestimate the share of natives that live in poverty to a greater extent than they do for immigrants. Thus, combining all previous results, it seems that respondents think that immigrants are less educated than natives, work less (are more "unemployed"), and yet end up less poor at least in part because they are believed to be favored by the welfare system and benefit more from government redistribution. Consistent with this, it is the same groups that hold more negative misperceptions about immigrants that also overestimate the poverty rate of natives more relative to the one of immigrants.

3.2 Robustness Checks and Monetary Incentives

Ex-post checks

To make sure that our results are not driven by careless answers, we implement a number of ex-post checks that consist in flagging some respondents and then re-estimating all our results on a "reduced sample" that excludes flagged respondents. The three flags refer to i) respondents in the top 2% and bottom 10% of the time spent on a given question; ii) clearly suspicious patterns in respondents' answers that are indicative of carelessness, such as entering "0" or "100" to questions about shares (reported in Panel A of Table A-5 in the Online Appendix); iii) inattentive participants which are identified by computing a *Response Pattern Index* as in Meade and Craig (2012): this index represents the share of answers to qualitative questions for which the respondent selected answers in the same position – ordered as first, last or middle. Careless respondents are more likely to just mechanically select the option in the same position in every question to get to the end of the survey more quickly. As reported in Panel B of Table A-5, few respondents systematically select the same-positioned answer options; we flag those with a *Response Pattern Index* greater than or equal to 0.8.

Appendix Tables A-6 and A-7 report misperceptions by country and by group estimated on this "reduced" sample. They are very close to the misperceptions estimated in the benchmark sample, showing that the (few) inattentive respondents do not drive the aforementioned patterns.

Monetary incentives

Another possible concern about survey results in general is that respondents may not put in enough effort when answering, because they lack external incentives to do so, above and beyond their intrinsic motivation.

To a randomly selected subsample of participants, we provide monetary incentives of varying amounts. More precisely, at the beginning of the immigration block and on top of each question about immigrants' statistics, respondents see a bold and highlighted message announcing that the five respondents whose guesses are closest to the true statistics will receive an additional monetary award. We design this incentive as a tournament to be able to offer substantial rewards randomized between $5, $10, $20, $30. To summarize the results, we also construct a "Misperception Index" following the methodology in Kling et al. (2007) that consists of an equally weighted average of the z-scores of misperceptions, with signs oriented so that a higher index means that respondents are more biased in a negative way towards immigrants.[22] Appendix Table A-8 looks at the overall effect of being offered any positive monetary incentive at all. Regardless of the size of the award and controlling for respondent characteristics, incentives do not seem to be effective at reducing misperceptions, as shown in Table 3.

Willingness to pay for information

Recall that at the end of the additional U.S. survey we ask participants whether they are willing to forfeit part of their potential prize from the lottery in order to receive the correct answers to all the questions about immigrants. We randomize the price of that information between the options $0.5, $1,$2, $5, and $10. 49% of respondents are willing to pay at least 50 cents to receive the correct information about immigrants; the share willing to pay $10 is 45%. Column (1) of Table 4 shows the characteristics that correlate with willingness to pay for information. Respondents with a higher misperception index (i.e., more negative perceptions of immigrants) are less willing to pay for the true information, conditional on its price, on income, and other respondent characteristics. Possible explanations for this are that respondents with more extreme views are more confident in their views or less interested in seeking out information and learning, which could also explain their more inaccurate views in the first place. Even conditional on the level of misperception, right-wing respondents, women, non college-educated, and younger respondents are less willing to pay for correct information. To some extent, these results could provide some explanation for why stereotypes about immigrants persist. Respondents with more incorrect views, i.e., with more negative stereotypes, are the least interested in learning the truth, whatever the reason for this may be.

For those respondents who are willing to pay and receive the accurate information, 51% say they are surprised by it. As is natural, participants with a higher misperception index are more likely to be surprised. In the open-ended feedback box, respondents declare to be particularly surprised by the share of Christian immigrants and the share of highly-educated immigrants.

3.3 Attitudes Towards Immigration Policies

Figure 13 depicts the share of respondents by country (Panel A) or group (Panel B) who agree with the following statements (from bottom to top): i) Immigration is not a problem; ii) Immigrants should be eligible for benefits at most three years after arrival; iii) Immigrants should be allowed to apply for citizenship at most five years after arrival; iv) The respondent would consider an immigrant to be truly "American" as soon as they get citizenship; v) The government should care equally about everyone living in the country whether born there or not. There are varied patterns of attitudes towards immigration in different countries. In the U.S., people believe strongly that immigrants should be considered "truly American" as soon as they become

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[22]Variables included in the index are the perceived share of Muslim immigrants, share of Christian immigrants, share of unemployed immigrants, share of low-educated immigrants, share of highly-educated immigrants, share of poor immigrants.

citizens, and that they should get citizenship relatively soon. They are also most likely to say immigration is not a problem and relatively likely to say that the government should care equally about everyone in the country. However, and consistent with their generally lower support for benefits, they are the least likely to say that immigrants should be eligible for benefits soon. In contrast, in European countries, especially in France, Italy, Germany, and, to a lesser extent in the U.K., respondents are less likely to say the government should care equally about everyone, that immigrants should be allowed to apply for citizenship soon, or that they will be considered as truly part of the country upon citizenship. Very few respondents (around a fifth) say that immigration is not a problem in their country. Overall, the U.S. is the country that is most supportive of immigration and France, Italy, and Germany are the least supportive ones.

The groups with more negative perceptions of immigrants also hold the more negative attitudes towards immigration policies, as shown in Panel B. Left-wing respondents are the most favorable to immigration, right-wing respondents the least favorable. The non college-educated are consistently less supportive than the college-educated, across all dimensions. Those without college in immigration-intensive sectors are more averse to immigration than either people in high immigration sectors in general, or the non college-educated in general. On the other hand, those with college in high immigration sectors are weakly more supportive than those with college. This large heterogeneity even within immigration intensive sectors is clear in the public debate too; recall in the U.S. the outcry in Silicon Valley (an example of a highly-skilled, immigrant-intensive area) during President Trump's travel bans.

4   Immigration and Redistribution: Experimental Evidence

Our experimental part contains three types of treatments: a priming (or salience) treatment, two factual, informational treatments, and an anecdotal treatment. These three types of treatments appeal to different aspects of people's perceptions and views and comparing their effects sheds light on the links between immigration and redistribution.

The priming or salience treatment consists in randomizing the order in which respondents see the "redistribution" and the "immigration" blocks. Thus, this treatment tests whether simply making the immigration issue more salient to respondents – without any information – affects their answers to the questions on redistribution. The two informational treatments provide data on, respectively, the share of immigrants and their countries of origin. These treatments are purely factual, without any judgment or specific tone. Finally, we provide an "anecdote" treatment that tells the story of a hard-working immigrant. This treatment does not provide any factual data *per se*, but rather prompts the treated group to think positively about the life and hard work of one immigrant.

4.1   Salience and Priming Treatment: Making Respondents Think About Immigrants

The effects of the order treatment are shown in the first line of Table 5. Those who are shown the immigration questions first become more averse to redistribution, as captured by their preference for a less progressive income tax system and less budget allocated to the social safety net. They also believe inequality is less of a serious problem and donate less to charity. The magnitudes are economically significant; being prompted to think about immigrants reduces the preferred top income tax rate by around 2 percentage points, which corresponds to 5% change relative to the control group mean and 90% of the gap between left and right-wing

respondents. It also increases the preferred tax rate on the bottom 50% by around 1 percentage point, corresponding to 8% of the control mean and around the full size of the gap in preferred bottom 50% tax rate between left and right respondents. The share of respondents who say inequality is a serious problem declines by about 3 percentage points, which represents around 5% of the control group mean and 13% of the gap between left and right-wing respondents.[23] There is also a consistent effect on the desired share of the budget to be allocated to "social" spending, i.e., on the social safety net and on health. Seeing the immigration block first reduces desired social spending by an amount equivalent to 22.7% of the gap in desired spending between left and right-wing respondents, or, equivalently, around 2% of the control group mean.

One distinct pattern to note is the increase in support for education policies, contrary to all other redistributive policies. Being prompted to think about immigrants increases the desired share of the budget spent on education by 3% of the control group mean or 40% of the gap in desired spending between left and right-wing respondents. There are several possible interpretations for this result. One is that natives would like younger immigrants or their children to be more educated and be able to contribute more to society; the other is that they may think that education policies will not specifically benefit immigrants who arrive at later ages. The treatment effects from the informational and anecdotal treatments below will confirm this pattern.

4.2 The Informational and Anecdotal Treatments

First stage effects on perceptions

The first-stage effects on the key perceptions of immigration of the two informational treatments and the anecdote treatment are shown in Table 6. Each treatment significantly affects perceptions along the dimension it was designed to do and generally does not shift perceptions along the other dimensions.[24]

The main result is that factual information about immigrants is not very effective, neither in fully shifting perceptions towards the truth, nor in changing support for redistribution. Anecdotes such as the "hard work" one that appeal to emotions and contain a narrative are somewhat more effective.

The "Share of immigrants" treatment reduces respondents' misperception of the share of immigrants by 5 percentage points (column 1). Given how far perceptions were from reality to start with, this represents a bit less than one third of the average misperception in the control group. Some respondents may not have believed the info provided, especially if it clashed with their prior, in an age of "alternative facts." They may not have paid sufficient attention to the exact number. Appendix Figure A-5 shows the full histograms of responses in the control and treatment groups for each country. The "Share of immigrants" treatment significantly compresses all responses in the treatment group towards zero or low misperceptions. But some types of respondents – namely those with extreme initial responses – maintain their extreme opinions. Thus the respondents with the most extreme misperceptions may also be less prone to being convinced about the truth. Column 2 shows the effects of the treatment on a dummy equal to 1 if the respondent's misperception is zero. While only 4% of respondents are correct in the control group, this share increases to 27% among respondents treated with information on the number of immigrants. In fact, the share of respondents who

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[23]The answers to all questions about immigration policies and about redistribution are tabulated by country and respondent characteristics in Table A-10

[24]To avoid selecting any variable, but in the interest of saving space, Appendix Table A-12 shows the first-stage effects on the full range of perception variables.

are accurate within 2 percentage points is 34% in the treatment group, as opposed to 10% in the control group; the share of those who are accurate within 5 percentage points is 49% in the treatment group and 25% in the control group. This treatment does not significantly affect the perceived origin of immigrants, nor their perceived work ethic, which is as intended. For the U.S., the results for the "legal only" version of the treatment "Share of Immigrants" in Table A-11 are stronger, understandably so since the number of legal-only immigrants is lower. The misperception on the share of immigrants is reduced by 13 percentage points, and the share of respondents who are exactly correct is 42% in the treated group, as opposed to just 6% in the control group. Yet, as we will see below, neither version of this treatment for the U.S. manages to improve support for redistribution.

The "Origin of immigrants" treatment significantly reduces some of the misperception on the origins of immigrants. It decreases the misperception of the share of immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa by 38% relative to the control group (column 3), as well as Muslim immigrants overall by 16% (column 5). It decreases also the misperceptions (equivalent to increasing the perceived shares) of immigrants from North America, Eastern and Western Europe by 32% (column 4) and Christian immigrants by 10% (column 6). It does not shift the perceived work effort of immigrants (column 7). It does, however, increase the perceived share of immigrants overall. This will be consistent with our argument below that the informational treatments have the unavoidable side-effect of making the immigration topic more salient.

The anecdotal "Hard Work" treatment makes treated respondents 5 percentage points less likely to say that lack of effort is the reason why poor immigrants are poor, which represents a 14% reduction relative to the control group. There is no effect on the perceptions why rich immigrants are rich – which is consistent with the fact that the experiment only focused on a poor, hard-working immigrant, and not on wealth and effort (see Appendix Table A-12). In addition, there is a small effect on the perceived total share of immigrants, which could again be due to the treatment prompting people to think about immigrants overall.

Persistence

We also ran a follow-up survey in the U.S. one week after each respondent took the survey, to check how persistent the effects on perceptions were. 25% of the originally surveyed respondents also took the follow up between one and three weeks after the original survey. There is no strong selection on who took the follow-up; groups which in general have lower response rates, namely male, high-income, and young respondents are less likely to take the follow-up (see Appendix Table A-16.)

Table 7 shows the results and confirms that factual information about immigrants is much weaker and less effective in shifting views than narratives, whether because facts are not as appealing or harder to remember than narratives, or because people do not believe them. The treatment "Origins of immigrants" also persistently affects the perceived share of Middle Eastern and North African immigrants (negatively) and the perceived share of Latin American immigrants (positively). The treatment "Share of immigrants" does not show persistent effects. But the anecdote treatment displays very strong persistence, with a treatment effect on respondents who took the first and follow-up survey that is almost identical in the first and follow-up surveys. Thus, it seems that narratives can stick in people's minds for longer than hard facts.

Second stage effects on support for immigration and redistribution

It is important to distinguish here between the effects on redistributive policies and those on immigration policies. Let's start with the latter, shown in Table 8. The immigration support index is constructed following

the methodology in Kling et al. (2007) and consists of an equally weighted average of the z-scores of the variables related to support for immigration (columns 1 to 5 in Table 8). More support for pro-immigration policies means a higher corresponding index. The share of immigrants and anecdotal treatments somewhat increases support for immigration overall, as measured by the immigration support index, driven mostly by the likelihood of responding that the current level of immigration is less of a problem. This indicates that the information on the true share of immigrants did at least partially get absorbed by people (even if imperfectly so, as discussed for the first stage results above). The origins of immigrant treatment barely has any effect, suggesting that this factual information is not very impactful (as shown by the significant first stage effects, but that falls short of a full closing of the misperception gaps) or that the true share of immigrants from different countries still does not improve people's support for immigration. The "hard work" anecdote is the one that also increases the likelihood of saying immigrants should get benefits sooner and that the government should care equally about everyone, suggesting that, rather than facts, it is mostly the emotional story about a very hard-working immigrant that strikes a chord.

Table 5 shows the effects of the two informational and the anecdote treatments on respondents' views on redistribution. The two informational treatments have negative, mostly insignificant effects on redistribution, according to all measures. The anecdotal treatment has positive or negative insignificant effects on our measures of redistribution. How should we interpret these results? The informational and anecdotal treatments each do two things: First, they unavoidably prime respondents to think about immigration, before they answer the questions on policies and redistribution. They thus increase the salience of the immigration topic, which, as we showed has a negative effect on support for redistribution *per se*. Second, they provide some factual information or narrative about immigrants, which could in principle reassure respondents. The overall effect, however, is that the salience is what matters most given the baseline negative views about immigrants. This makes a lot of sense in light of the earlier results described. As we saw, the first-stage effects signal that factual information content is not easily transmitted to respondents; in addition the willingness to pay results indicate that respondents with the largest misperceptions are also those less likely to be willing to pay for information and, perhaps correspondingly, also not be as interested in the information we provide. On the contrary, the effects of the order treatment showed that salience is a very strong force. That the effects of the hard work treatment are less negative on balance (despite the fact that this treatment too makes the immigration issue more salient) suggests that the "hard work" narrative is more powerful than the facts we provide. Note that there is again the same distinct pattern for education policies that we pointed out above for the salience treatment, namely that support for spending on education goes in the opposite direction of the other redistributive policies.

4.3 Heterogeneity

Tables 9 shows the heterogeneity in treatment effects according to four key respondent characteristics, which we highlighted in Section 3: left and right-wing respondents (Panel A); college and non college-educated (Panel B); women and men (Panel C); college-educated in immigration intensive sectors and others (Panel D). We focus here on the effects of the "Order" treatment which is the treatment with the most significant effect in the overall sample.[25]

The groups which react most negatively to seeing the immigration block first are generally those with

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[25]The other treatments did not have differential effects by respondent groups and the overall effects from the full sample carry over.

the most negative priors about immigrants, namely the right-wing, the non college-educated, and the non college-educated in high-immigration sectors: these groups want less government-driven redistribution (i.e., less income tax progressivity, less social spending) and less private charity donations. Note that even left-wing respondents decrease their support for redistribution when they are primed to think about immigrants first.

4.4   Additional Robustness Checks

To make sure that our results are not driven by careless or extreme respondents, we re-estimate the treatment effects on our "reduced" sample, where we implement the checks detailed in Section 3.2 – excluding extreme guesses, dropping respondents with a *Response Pattern Index* greater or equal than 0.8, and excluding answers to questions on which respondents spent too little or too much time. We also drop respondents who felt that the survey was biased (based on their response to the feedback questions at the end of the survey). These refinements do not significantly change our results.[26]   The full set of results for these alternative respondent samples are available on demand.

In a smaller pilot study, we randomize the names given as examples of immigrants in the question about whether immigrants receive more transfers on net (see Section 3.1). We also randomized the name of the immigrant whose story is told in the hard work treatment between i) a native-sounding name ("Emma"); ii) a Hispanic sounding name ("Isabella") for the U.S. and an Eastern European name for European countries; and iii) a Muslim-sounding name ("Fatima"). The effects of the "Hard work" treatment were not significantly different across the three name groups, but the samples were small. Finally, we re-weight the sample to make it representative also along the two non-targeted dimensions of education and employment (see Appendix A-10).

5   Conclusion

According to our surveys, respondents from six developed countries have strongly biased views on immigrants. They think that there are many more immigrants than there actually are, have incorrect views about their origins, and believe that immigrants are more reliant on the host country's welfare state, more unemployed, and less educated than is the case in reality. Respondents exhibit these strong misperceptions even when they are offered significant monetary incentives to answer correctly. About half of the respondents that are offered this option are willing to pay to obtain the correct information. But the respondents with the most extreme misperceptions are those who are less willing to do so. Misperceptions about immigrants, and the subsequent lack of support for immigration and redistribution, are starkest among three groups of respondents: the non college-educated, those working in immigration intensive sectors and without a college degree, and right-wing respondents.

Given the very negative priors that people have of immigrants, our randomized priming or salience treatment that prompts respondents to think about immigrants and their characteristics before asking them questions about redistribution generates a significant negative effect on support for redistribution. Factual information about the share and origins of immigrants is not effective in generating more support for redistribution or more positive attitudes towards immigrants; in fact, it also acts as a prime for respondents to

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[26]Dropping respondents who felt the survey was biased strengthens the significance of the treatment effects, perhaps because the remaining respondents are more receptive to what they perceive to be non-biased information.

think about immigrants, with the ensuing reduction in support for redistribution that the salience treatment generates. A "hard-work" narrative is somewhat more effective in countering the negative priming effect on redistribution. Overall, it seems that views on immigration are more sensitive to salience and narratives, rather than to hard facts.

Our results suggest that much of the political debate about immigration takes place in a world of misinformation and of deeply held negative stereotypes about immigrants. Obviously the amount and nature of information that citizens receive is endogenous. Anti-immigration parties have an incentive to maintain and even foster stereotypes, which can lead to a vicious cycle. The more natives are misinformed, the more they may look for confirmation of their stereotypes in the media. The latter have an incentive to offer information supporting these views in order to cater to their customers. For instance, immigrants who commit crimes or who free-ride on the welfare system may receive more media coverage than natives engaging in these same behaviors; and, conversely, immigrants who live very standard lives similar to natives will receive no coverage. Another implication of our results could be that a focus on immigration issues in the current political debate – if it does not go hand in hand with correcting the striking misperceptions respondents have about immigrants – could have the unintended consequence of reducing support for redistribution, in addition to reducing support for more open immigration policies. Anti-redistribution parties, even those not averse to immigration *per se*, can play the immigration card to generate backlash against redistribution.

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FIGURE 6: PERCEIVED VS. ACTUAL SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS
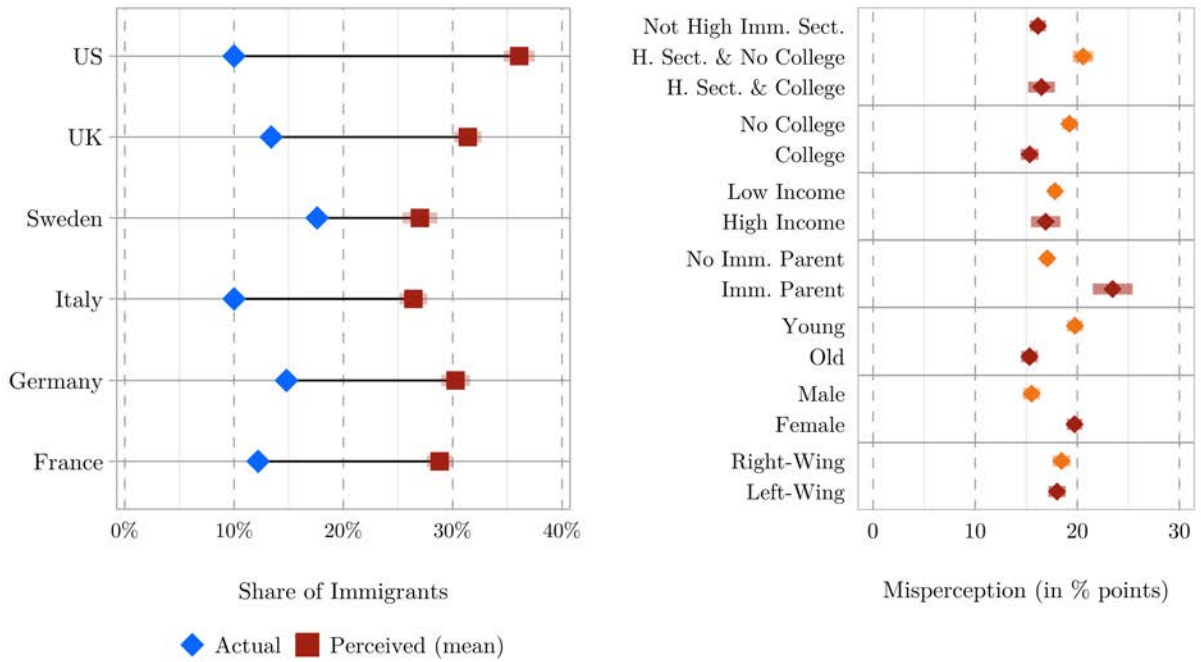
Notes: The left panel shows the average perceived share of immigrants (red squares) and the actual share (blue diamonds) in each country. The right panel shows the average misperception (perceived minus actual share) of the share of immigrants by groups. Groups are defined by the indicator variables listed to the left: the mean misperception when the indicator is equal to 1 is represented by the orange or red diamonds. The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals around the mean.

FIGURE 7: PERCEIVED SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS VS. ACTUAL SHARE OF FIRST AND
SECOND GENERATION IMMIGRANTS

Share of Immigrants

● Act. 1 & 2 Gen.   ◆ Act. 1 Gen.
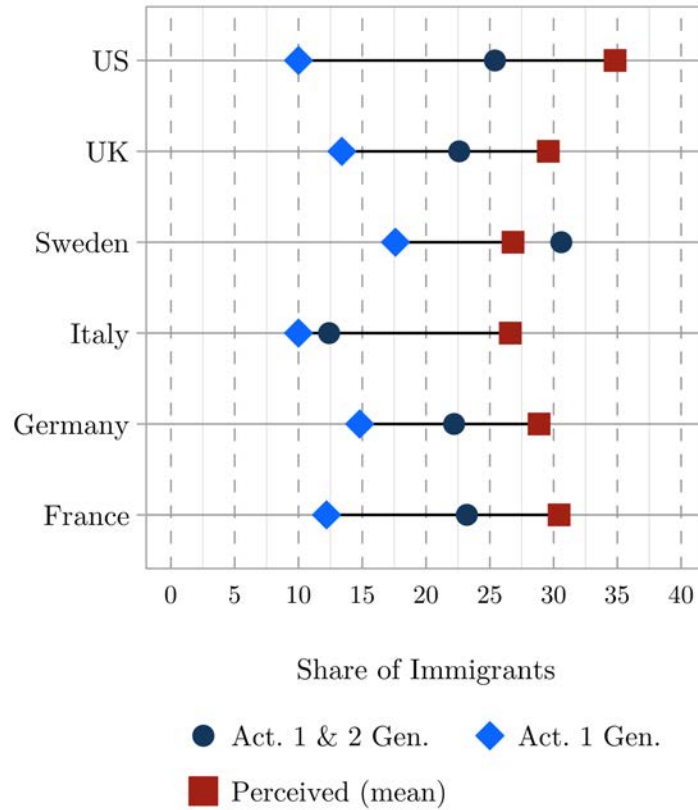
■ Perceived (mean)

Notes: The Figure shows the average perceived share of first generation immigrants (red squares), the actual share of first generation immigrants (blue diamonds), and the actual share of first plus second generation immigrants (blue circles) in each country. The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals around the mean. The share of first plus second generation immigrants for the U.S. also includes illegal immigrants.

FIGURE 8: PERCEIVED VS. ACTUAL RELIGION OF IMMIGRANTS

(A) PERCEIVED VS. ACTUAL SHARE OF MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS
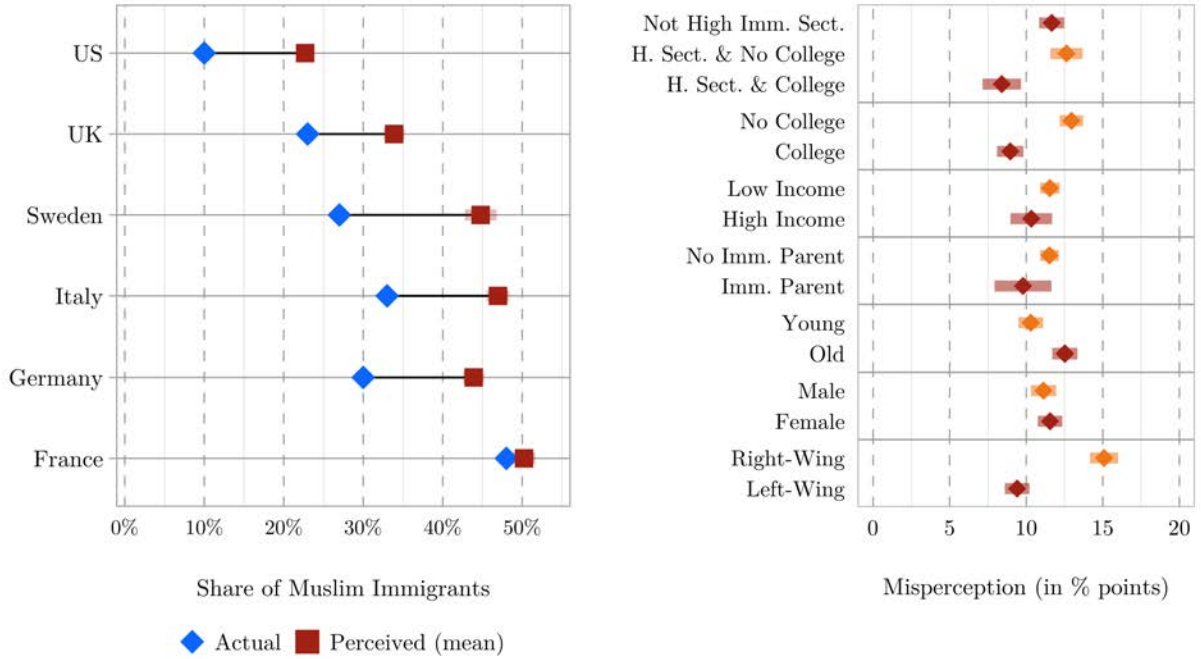
(B) PERCEIVED VS. ACTUAL SHARE OF CHRISTIAN IMMIGRANTS
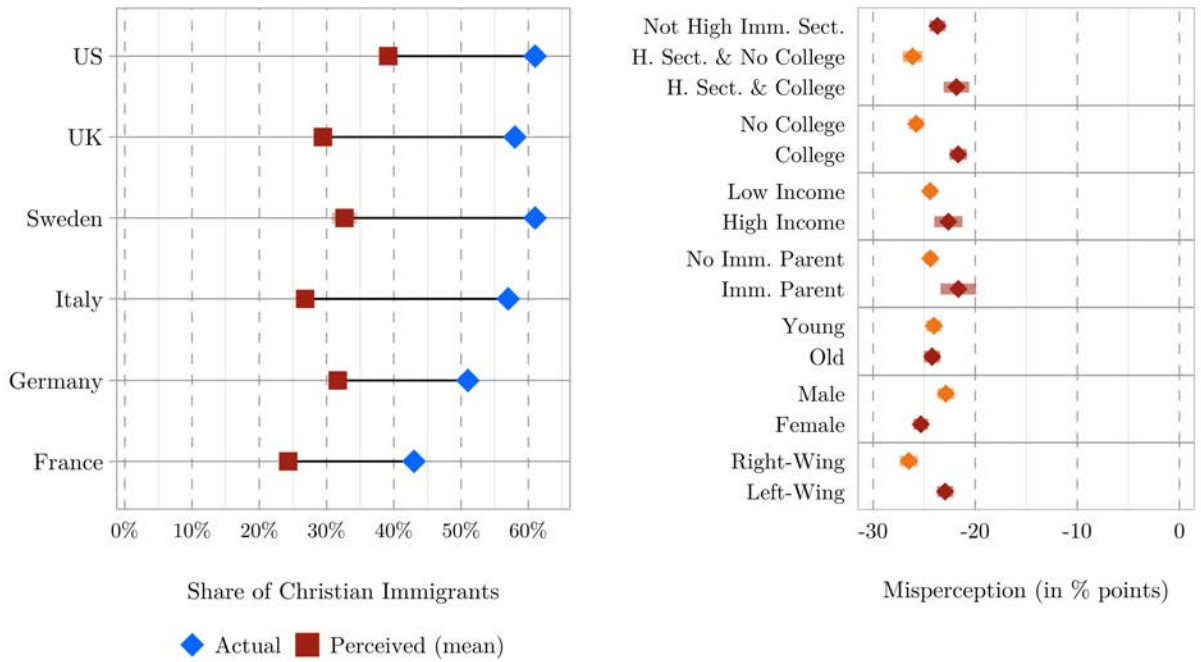
Notes: Panel A shows the perceived and actual share of Muslim immigrants; panel B shows the perceived and actual share of Christian immigrants. See the notes for Figure 6.

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FIGURE 9:   MISPERCEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS' AND NATIVES' ECONOMIC CIRCUM-
STANCES

(A) MISPERCEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS' AND NATIVES' SHARE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED

Misperception (in % points)

◆ Natives   ■ Immigrants

■ Immigrants   ◆ Natives

(B) MISPERCEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS' AND NATIVES' UNEMPLOYMENT

Misperception (in % points)
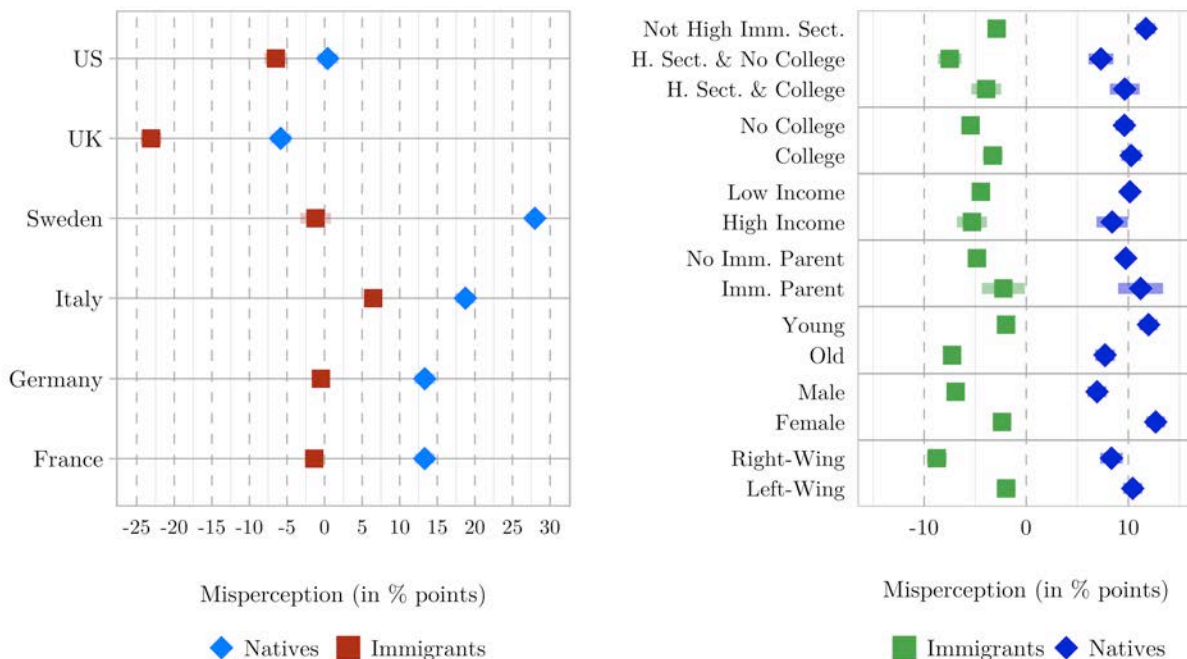
◆ Natives   ■ Immigrants

■ Immigrants   ◆ Natives
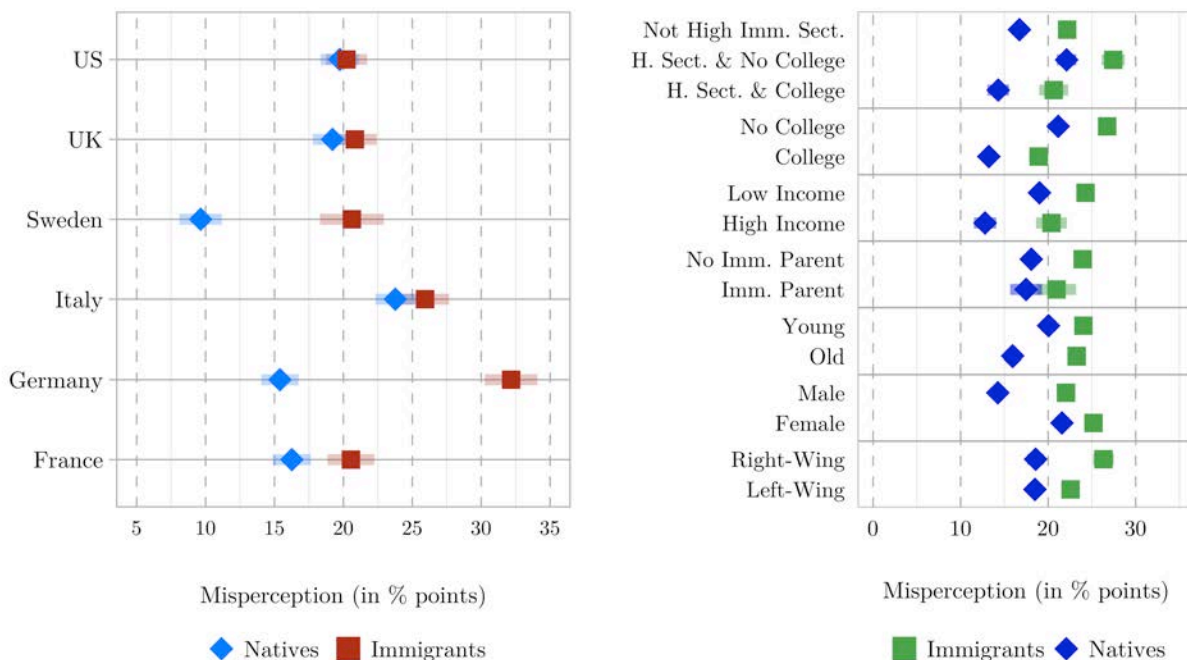
Notes: Panel A: The left panel shows the average misperception (perceived - actual share) of the share of immigrant (red squares) and natives (light blue diamonds) with a college degree in each country; the right panel shows the average misperception of the share of immigrants (green squares) and natives (blue diamonds) with a college degree by groups. Groups are defined by the indicator variables listed to the left. The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals around the mean. Panel B: Average misperception of immigrants and natives unemployment rate by country (left panel) and by groups (right panel).

FIGURE 10: VIEWS ON IMMIGRANTS' WORK EFFORT

(A) % OF RESPONDENTS WHO THINK IMMIGRANTS (OR NATIVES) ARE POOR DUE TO LACK OF EFFORT

Share of Respondents

◆ Alesina et al. (2018)   ■ Q on Imm.
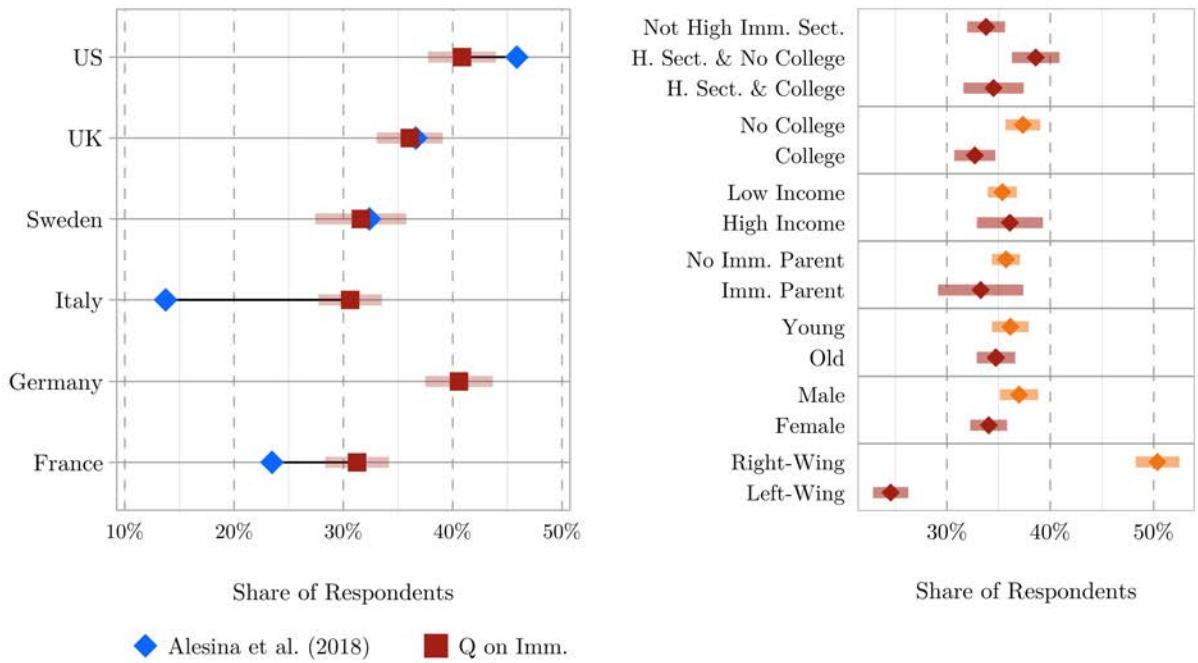
(B) % OF RESPONDENTS WHO THINK IMMIGRANTS (OR NATIVES) ARE RICH BECAUSE OF OWN EFFORT

Share of Respondents

◆ Alesina et al. (2018)   ■ Q on Imm.
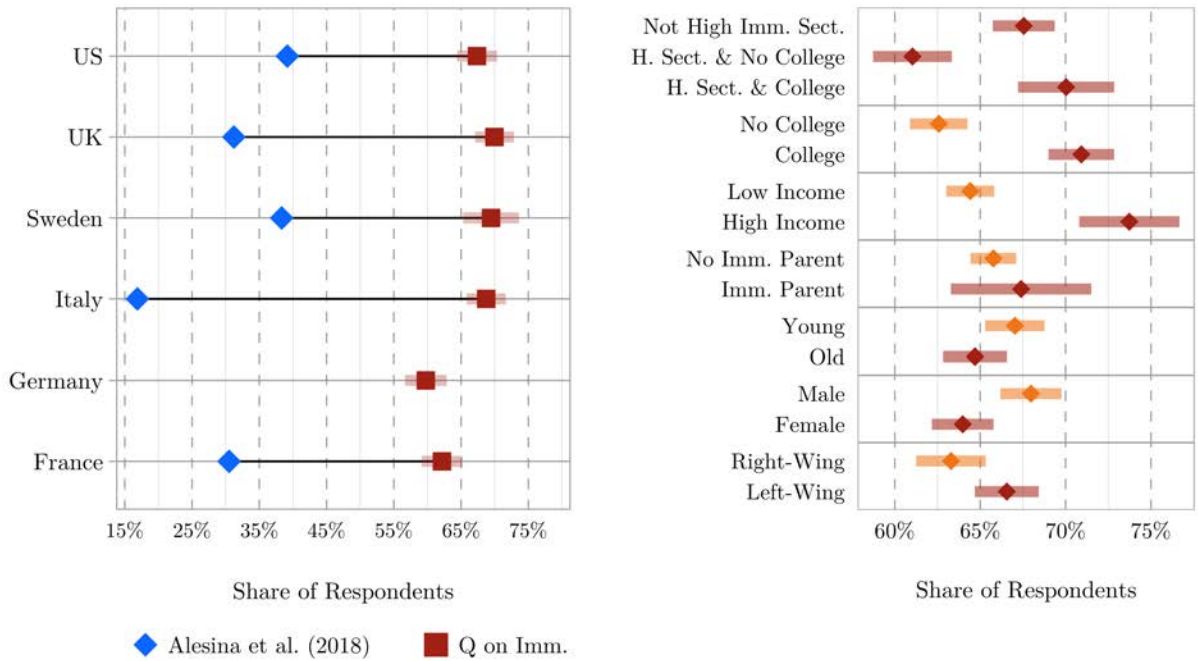
Notes: Panel A shows the share of respondents who think that immigrants who are poor are in that situation because of lack of effort, by country (left panel) and by groups (right panel). Panel B shows the share of respondents who think that immigrants who are rich owe this to their own effort. Blue diamonds report the share of respondents who say the same about the general, non-immigrant population, with numbers coming from Alesina et al. (2018). In the right panel, groups are defined by the indicator variables listed to the left: the share when the indicator is equal to 1 is shown in orange or in red. The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals around the average perception.

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FIGURE 11: ARE IMMIGRANTS THE BENEFICIARIES OF REDISTRIBUTION?

(A) % OF RESPONDENTS WHO THINK IMMIGRANTS RECEIVE AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS AS NATIVES
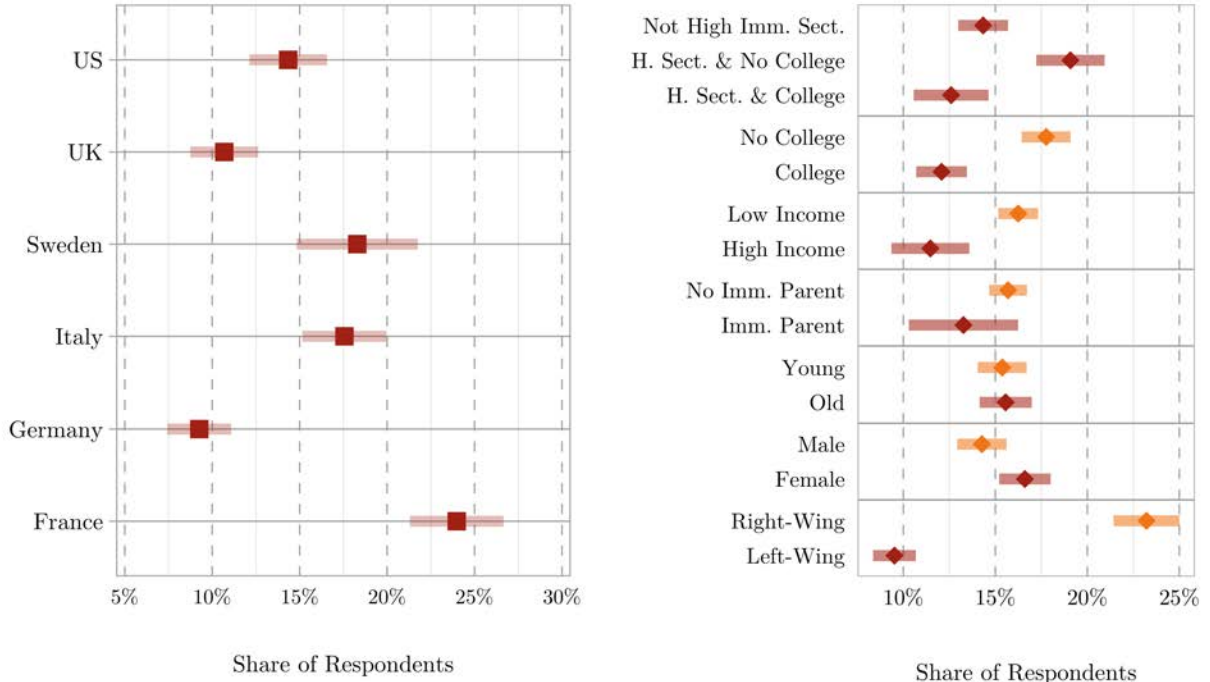
(B) % OF RESPONDENTS WHO THINK MOHAMMAD RECEIVES MORE ON NET
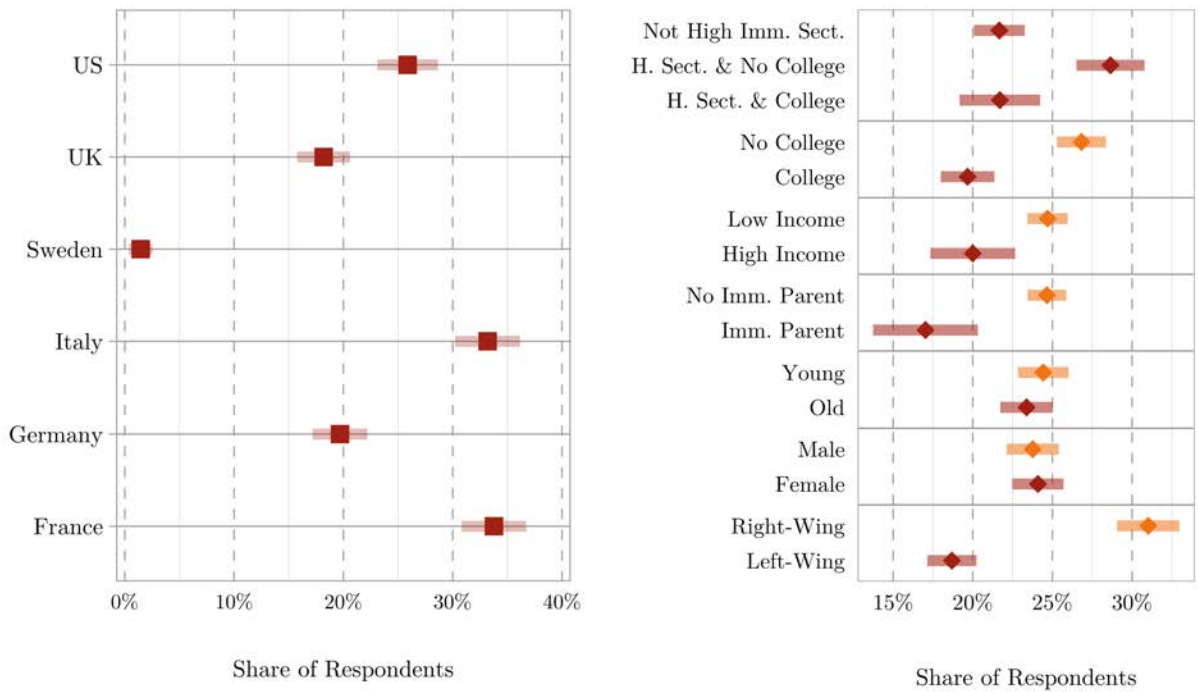
Notes: Panel A shows the share of respondents who think that an average immigrant receives at least twice as many government transfers as an average native; Panel B shows the share of respondents who think that Mohammad receives more benefits on net (i.e., either receives more gross benefits or pays less taxes). See the notes for Figure 10.

FIGURE 12: MISPERCEPTION OF POVERTY OF IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES
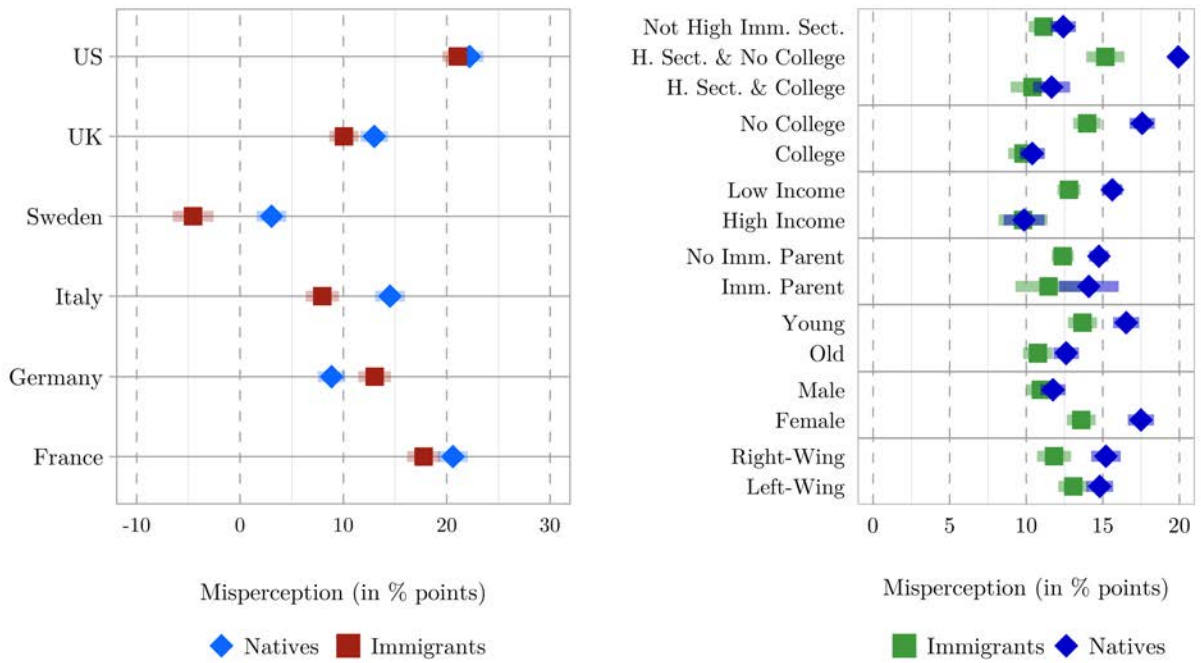
Notes: The figure shows misperceptions of the share of immigrants and of natives who live in poverty. See notes for Figure 9

FIGURE 13: SUPPORT FOR IMMIGRATION

A: BY COUNTRY

B: BY CORE CHARACTERISTICS
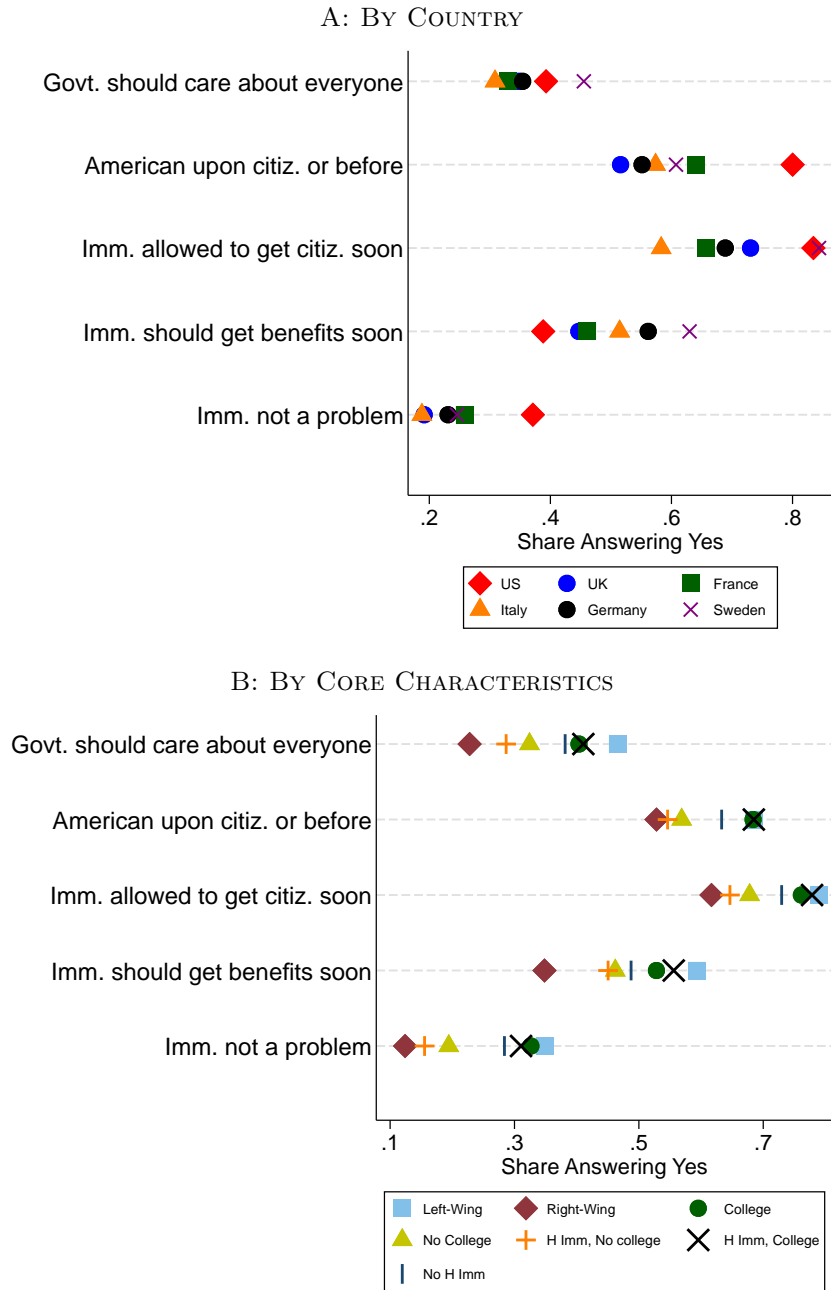
Notes: The figure shows the share of respondents answering "Yes" to the questions listed on the vertical axis, by country (Panel A) and respondent groups (Panel B). *Govt. should care about everyone* is a dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that the government should care about all the people living in the country (6 and 7 in a scale from 1 to 7). *American upon citiz. or before* is a dummy equal to 1 if the respondent would consider an immigrant truly "American" at the latest when he gets citizenship. *Imm. allowed to get citiz. soon*, *Imm. should get benefits soon*, and *Imm. not a problem*, are dummies equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigrants should be allowed to apply for citizenship at most five years after arriving, immigrants should be eligible for benefits at most three years after arriving, and immigration is not a problem.

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TABLE 1: SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

	US Sample (1)	US Pop (2)	UK Sample (3)	UK Pop (4)	France Sample (5)	France Pop (6)	Italy Sample (7)	Italy Pop (8)	Germany Sample (9)	Germany Pop (10)	Sweden Sample (11)	Sweden Pop (12)
Male	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50
18-29 y.o.	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24
30-39 y.o.	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
40-49 y.o.	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21
50-59 y.o.	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.18
60-69 y.o.	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.18
Income Bracket 1	0.16	0.16	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.33
Income Bracket 2	0.19	0.19	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.29
Income Bracket 3	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.22
Income Bracket 4	0.43	0.43	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.17
Married	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.58	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.34	0.33
Employed	0.60	0.70	0.68	0.74	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.72	0.77
Unemployed	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
College	0.51	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.51	0.31	0.36	0.16	0.27	0.25	0.43	0.36

Notes: This table displays summary statistics from our surveys (in odd columns) alongside nationally representative statistics (in even columns). Detailed sources for each variable and country are: 1) For the U.S.: The Census Bureau and Current Population Survey. Income brackets (annual gross household income) are defined as less than \$20,000; \$20,000-\$40,000; \$40,000-\$70,000; more than \$70,000. 2) For the U.K.: Eurostat Census Data and Office of National Statistics. Income brackets (monthly net household income) are: less than £1,500; £1,500-£2,500; £2,500-£3,000; more than £3,000, 3) For France: Eurostat Census Data and INSEE. Income brackets (monthly net household income, in Euros) are: less than 1,500; 1,500-2,500; 2,500-2,000; more than 3,000; 4) For Italy: Eurostat Census Data, Bank of Italy and ISTAT. Income brackets (monthly net household income, in Euros) are: less than 1,500; 1,500-,2450; 2,450-3,350; more than 3,350; 5) For Germany: Eurostat Census Data and GfK Demographics. Income brackets (monthly net household income, in Euros) are: less than 1,500; 1,500-2,600; 2,600-4,000; more than 4,000; 6) For Sweden: Eurostat Census Data and Statistics Sweden. Income brackets (monthly gross household income, in SEK) are: less than 33,000; 33,000-42,000; 42,000-58,000; more than 58,000. We count as employed both full-time and part-time employees. Out of the labor force = 1 - (employed + unemployed).

TABLE 2: ABILITY OF COVARIATES TO PREDICT TREATMENT STATUS

	Order/Salience T Coefficient	Order/Salience T P-value	Information T: Share of Immigrants Coefficient	Information T: Share of Immigrants P-value	Information T: Origins of Immigrants Coefficient	Information T: Origins of Immigrants P-value	Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants Coefficient	Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants P-value
Voted right	-0.006	0.436	-0.001	0.888	0.004	0.548	-0.006	0.325
Voted left	0.002	0.820	-0.003	0.668	-0.002	0.758	0.009	0.150
Male	0.009	0.168	-0.003	0.588	0.002	0.721	-0.000	0.999
Young	-0.001	0.918	0.009	0.130	-0.003	0.671	-0.011	0.063
Immigrant parent	0.009	0.479	0.003	0.738	0.002	0.875	-0.013	0.195
College degree	-0.001	0.887	0.011	0.088	0.001	0.934	-0.011	0.087
High income	-0.006	0.516	0.001	0.857	-0.003	0.732	-0.005	0.558
High immigration sector	-0.005	0.485	0.004	0.518	-0.004	0.537	-0.002	0.769

Notes: The table shows the coefficients and p-values from a series of regressions of the form $y_{ic} = \alpha + \beta Covariate_i + \gamma_c + \epsilon_{ic}$, where $Covariate_i$ is the variable listed in the row and γ_c are country fixed effects. In the column "Order/Salience T", y_{ic} is a dummy equal to one if the respondent was shown the immigration block before the redistribution block. In columns "Share of Immigrants", "Origins of Immigrants", and "Hard Work of Immigrants" y_{ic} is a dummy equal to one if the respondent saw the corresponding informational or anecdotal treatment.

TABLE 3: EFFECT OF MONETARY INCENTIVES ON MISPERCEPTIONS

	All Immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All Immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	N. America, W. and E. Europe (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)
$5 Incentive	-0.354 (2.215)	0.0238 (0.0189)	-1.305 (1.220)	0.182 (1.460)	-0.202 (1.446)	1.802 (2.058)
$10 Incentive	2.263 (2.254)	0.0195 (0.0193)	0.0386 (1.242)	-1.024 (1.486)	-1.691 (1.472)	2.559 (2.095)
$20 Incentive	0.907 (2.297)	-0.00218 (0.0196)	-0.340 (1.266)	1.582 (1.515)	-1.350 (1.500)	3.376 (2.135)
$30 Incentive	-1.085 (2.283)	0.00326 (0.0195)	-0.680 (1.258)	-1.136 (1.506)	-1.163 (1.491)	3.416 (2.122)
Constant	20.37*** (2.369)	0.0286 (0.0203)	20.02*** (1.305)	13.79*** (1.562)	13.41*** (1.547)	-22.68*** (2.201)
Observations	914	914	914	914	914	914

	Unemployment (misp.) (7)	Low-educated (misp.) (8)	High-educated (misp.) (9)	Poverty (misp.) (10)	Misperception Index (11)	
$5 Incentive	-0.448 (2.146)	-1.400 (2.337)	2.327 (2.502)	-2.234 (2.258)	-0.0545 (0.0504)	
$10 Incentive	-0.916 (2.178)	3.358 (2.378)	5.435** (2.547)	0.718 (2.298)	-0.0311 (0.0513)	
$20 Incentive	1.471 (2.220)	-1.687 (2.424)	1.687 (2.596)	-1.596 (2.342)	-0.0498 (0.0523)	
$30 Incentive	2.539 (2.207)	-1.979 (2.410)	3.169 (2.580)	1.345 (2.328)	-0.0458 (0.0520)	
Constant	16.34*** (2.290)	-0.992 (2.500)	-10.76*** (2.676)	20.83*** (2.415)	0.0399 (0.0539)	
Observations	913	914	914	914	914	

Notes: The table reports the effect of monetary incentives on misperceptions, computed as perceptions minus actual statistics. *Accurate Perception All Immigrants* is a dummy equal to 1 if the absolute value of the respondent's misperception of the share of immigrants is less than 1. The *Misperception Index* is an index summarizing respondents' misperceptions, constructed following the methodology in Kling et al. (2007). All variables are detailed in Appendix A-1. Controls included in all regressions are: indicator variables for gender, age less than 45, having children, being in the top quartile of the income distribution, having a college degree, political affiliation, having at least one parent not born in the country, working in a high immigration sector. Sample: respondents who have not seen any informational treatments or the anecdote treatment, additional U.S. survey. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

TABLE 4: WILLINGNESS TO PAY TO RECEIVE CORRECT INFORMATION ABOUT IMMIGRANTS

Panel A

	Willing To Pay (1)	Surprised (2)
Misperception Index	-0.107***	0.143***
	(0.0318)	(0.0474)
Republican	-0.0792**	0.0158
	(0.0338)	(0.0513)
Female	-0.0707**	0.0527
	(0.0328)	(0.0478)
H. Imm. Sector and No College	0.0822	0.0140
	(0.0509)	(0.0796)
H. Imm. Sector and College	0.0690	0.0150
	(0.0426)	(0.0590)
No College	-0.112**	0.0182
	(0.0454)	(0.0708)
High Income	-0.0317	0.0122
	(0.0410)	(0.0589)
Young	-0.0770**	0.0282
	(0.0328)	(0.0479)
Immigrant parent	0.125**	-0.0850
	(0.0551)	(0.0731)
Observations	918	448

Panel B

	All	$0.5	$1	$2	$5	$10
Share Willing to Pay	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.45	0.45

Notes: Panel A reports the determinants of willingness to pay to receive correct information about immigrants (column 1) and the determinants of being surprised by the information received, conditional on having accepted to pay for it (column 2). In column 1 the dependent variable is a dummy equal to 1 if the respondents accepts to forfeit part of its lottery gain to receive the information. In column 2 the dependent variable is a dummy equal to 1 if the respondent declares to have been surprised by the information received. All variables are detailed in Appendix A-1. The regression in (1) also includes dummies for the various "prices" of information, not reported. Sample: respondents who have not seen any informational treatments or the anecdote treatment, additional U.S. survey. Standard errors in parentheses. $* p < 0.1$, $** p < 0.05$, $*** p < 0.01$. Panel B reports the share of respondents who are willing to forfeit part of their lottery gains to receive the information, conditional on the information "price" reported in each column.

TABLE 5: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR REDISTRIBUTION

	Tax Top 1 (1)	Tax Bottom 50 (2)	Social Budget (3)	Education Budget (4)	Inequality Serious Problem (5)	Donation Above Median (6)
Order/Salience T	-1.948***	0.914***	-0.523**	0.443**	-0.0280**	-0.0479***
	(0.421)	(0.276)	(0.239)	(0.174)	(0.0132)	(0.0138)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-0.627	0.0449	-0.456*	0.188	-0.00590	-0.0165
	(0.426)	(0.280)	(0.241)	(0.176)	(0.0134)	(0.0140)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	-0.0662	0.0322	-0.455*	0.170	0.00626	0.00208
	(0.426)	(0.280)	(0.242)	(0.177)	(0.0134)	(0.0140)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	0.0772	-0.212	-0.0912	0.340*	0.0158	0.00910
	(0.426)	(0.279)	(0.241)	(0.176)	(0.0134)	(0.0139)
Observations	19765	19765	19745	19761	19763	19765
Control mean	37.12	10.94	29.55	16.00	0.59	0.47

Notes: The table reports the effect of the Order/Salience treatment, the two information treatments and the anecdote treatment on the variables in the columns. Outcome variables are described in Appendix A-1. Social and Education budget are winsorized at the 5th and 95th percentile by country. Controls included in all regressions are: indicator variables for gender, age less than 45, having children, being in the top quartile of the income distribution, having a college degree, political affiliation, having at least one parent not born in the country, working in a high immigration sector, and country fixed effects. The regressions also include the interactions between the order treatment and the three other treatments, not reported. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 6: FIRST STAGE TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS

	All Immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All Immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	N. America, W. and E. Europe (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)	Lack of Effort Reason Poor (7)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-4.864***	0.227***	-0.248	0.173	0.00857	0.144	0.000297
	(0.422)	(0.00563)	(0.304)	(0.357)	(0.408)	(0.396)	(0.00912)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	2.315***	0.00251	-4.794***	1.827***	-1.829***	2.456***	-0.000234
	(0.423)	(0.00563)	(0.304)	(0.357)	(0.408)	(0.396)	(0.00913)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	0.709*	-0.00420	-0.385	0.378	-0.869**	0.796**	-0.0535***
	(0.423)	(0.00563)	(0.304)	(0.357)	(0.408)	(0.396)	(0.00912)
Observations	19735	19735	19747	19728	19761	19757	19721
Control mean	17.02	0.04	12.60	-5.56	11.30	-23.98	0.36

Notes: The table reports first-stage effects on (mis)perceptions of immigration. Misperceptions are computed as perception minus actual statistic. *Accurate Perception All Immigrants* is a dummy equal to 1 if the absolute value of the respondent's misperception of the share of immigrants is less than 1. Appendix A-1 defines all variables. All regressions include the same controls as Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 7: FIRST STAGE EFFECTS: PERSISTENCE IN FOLLOW-UP (US ONLY)

	All immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	L. America (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)	Lack of Effort reason poor (7)
Panel A: First survey who took the follow-up							
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-7.045***	0.230***	1.515	-1.016	0.578	3.745*	0.0110
	(2.051)	(0.0217)	(1.032)	(1.574)	(1.302)	(2.048)	(0.0405)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	1.671	-0.0214	-7.220***	15.12***	-3.436**	5.457***	-0.0418
	(2.107)	(0.0223)	(1.060)	(1.617)	(1.338)	(2.105)	(0.0417)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	1.035	0.00854	1.889*	0.278	1.008	0.336	-0.0889**
	(2.030)	(0.0215)	(1.020)	(1.556)	(1.287)	(2.025)	(0.0400)
Control mean	21.29	0.02	14.86	-16.85	12.08	-22.66	0.45
Panel B: Follow-up respondents							
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-1.369	0.0201	0.853	-1.303	0.539	3.411*	-0.0124
	(1.851)	(0.0161)	(1.023)	(1.420)	(1.229)	(1.947)	(0.0401)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	-1.301	-0.0177	-2.808***	7.234***	-0.566	2.148	-0.0370
	(1.902)	(0.0165)	(1.051)	(1.459)	(1.263)	(2.001)	(0.0413)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	-1.246	-0.00130	1.057	0.640	1.102	-1.584	-0.0822**
	(1.832)	(0.0159)	(1.012)	(1.403)	(1.215)	(1.925)	(0.0396)
Observations	1032	1032	1033	1034	1034	1034	1032
Control mean	21.08	0.03	15.95	-18.61	11.05	-21.85	0.47

Notes: Panel A reports estimates of the first-stage effects in the first-round survey, on the subsample of respondents who also took the follow up survey. Panel B shows the persistence of treatment effects on that subsample in the follow up survey. See notes for Table 6. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 8: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR IMMIGRATION

	Imm. Not A Problem (1)	Imm. Benefits Soon (2)	Imm. Citizenship Soon (3)	American Upon Citizenship/Before (4)	Govt. Should care About Everyone (5)	Imm Support Index (6)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	0.0242***	0.00991	0.0158*	0.00508	-0.00395	0.0238**
	(0.00830)	(0.00958)	(0.00856)	(0.00936)	(0.0358)	(0.0119)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	0.00527	0.00360	0.000649	0.00448	-0.00222	0.00573
	(0.00830)	(0.00959)	(0.00856)	(0.00936)	(0.0359)	(0.0119)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	0.0252***	0.0202**	0.0133	0.0171*	0.131***	0.0463***
	(0.00830)	(0.00959)	(0.00856)	(0.00935)	(0.0358)	(0.0119)
Observations	19727	19749	19745	19742	19754	19765
Control mean	0.25	0.49	0.71	0.62	4.53	0.00

Notes: The table reports the effect of the two information treatments and the anecdote treatment on the variables in the columns. Outcome variables are described in Appendix A-1. The Immigration Support Index is constructed following the methodology in Kling et al. (2007), as explained in Section 4.2. All regressions include the same controls as Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 9: HETEROGENEOUS TREATMENT EFFECTS – ORDER TREATMENT

	Tax Top 1 (1)	Tax Bottom 50 (2)	Social Budget (3)	Education Budget (4)	Inequality Serious Problem (5)	Donation Above Median (6)
Panel A: Right-Wing vs. Left-Wing						
Order/Salience T x Right	-2.156***	0.987**	-0.920**	0.466*	0.00772	-0.0526**
	(0.641)	(0.426)	(0.364)	(0.270)	(0.0204)	(0.0212)
Order/Salience T x Left	-1.851***	0.851**	-0.316	0.315	-0.0575***	-0.0480**
	(0.601)	(0.399)	(0.341)	(0.253)	(0.0191)	(0.0199)
p-value diff.	0.728	0.815	0.226	0.682	0.020	0.875
Panel B: College-Educated vs. No College						
Order/Salience T x College	-1.636**	0.220	-0.487	0.495*	-0.0161	-0.0575***
	(0.654)	(0.434)	(0.372)	(0.276)	(0.0208)	(0.0217)
Order/Salience T x No College	-2.195***	1.396***	-0.545*	0.397*	-0.0356**	-0.0406**
	(0.540)	(0.358)	(0.307)	(0.227)	(0.0172)	(0.0179)
p-value diff.	0.510	0.037	0.904	0.785	0.470	0.547
Panel C: Male vs. Female						
Order/Salience T x Male	-2.045***	0.910**	-0.485	0.393	-0.00891	-0.0717***
	(0.594)	(0.394)	(0.338)	(0.250)	(0.0189)	(0.0197)
Order/Salience T x Female	-1.894***	0.928**	-0.557*	0.479*	-0.0459**	-0.0240
	(0.584)	(0.388)	(0.332)	(0.246)	(0.0186)	(0.0193)
p-value diff.	0.856	0.973	0.879	0.806	0.164	0.084
Panel D: High Immigration sector/No college vs. Not						
Order/Salience T x H imm	-2.590***	1.318***	-0.784*	0.641**	-0.0308	-0.0814***
	(0.732)	(0.486)	(0.416)	(0.308)	(0.0233)	(0.0242)
Order/Salience T x Not H imm	-1.710***	0.747**	-0.394	0.332	-0.0266*	-0.0316*
	(0.506)	(0.336)	(0.288)	(0.213)	(0.0161)	(0.0168)
p-value diff.	0.322	0.334	0.441	0.411	0.884	0.091
Control mean	37.12	10.94	29.55	16.00	0.59	0.47
Observations	5064	5064	5060	5063	5064	5064

Notes: The Table reports the effects of the Order/Salience treatment, estimated only on the respondents who have not seen any informational treatment. Panel A reports heterogeneous effects on Left-wing and on Right-wing respondent. The regressions also include a "Treatment x Center" interaction, not reported. Panel B reports the effects on respondents with a college degree and respondents without. Panel C reports the effects on male and female respondents. Panel D reports the effects on respondents working in a high immigration sector who do not have a college degree, and on all the other respondents. "p-value diff." is the p-value of the test of equality of treatment effects on the pairs of groups. All regressions include the same controls as Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Online Appendix [Not for Publication]

A-1 Variables Definitions

Core Respondents' Characteristics:
Male: respondent is male.
Female: respondent is female.
Young: respondent's age is below 45 years.
Old: respondent's age is above 45 years.
High Income: respondent's household income is in the top quartile of the household income distribution in the country.
Low Income: respondent's household income is not in the top quartile of the household income distribution in the country.
College: respondent has at least a college degree.
No College: respondent does not have a college degree.
Left-wing: respondent has voted or is planning to vote (in Italy and Sweden) for a party or presidential candidate classifiable as *Left* or *Far-Left*.[27]
Right-wing: respondent has voted or is planning to vote (in Italy and Sweden) for a party or presidential candidate classifiable as *Right* or *Far-Right*.[28]
Republican: respondent supports the Republican party (U.S. only)
Immigrant parent: dummy equal to one if at least one of the respondent's parents is not born in the country.
High Immigration Sector & No College: dummy equal to one if respondent works in an immigration-intensive sector and does not have a college degree. See Appendix A-3 for details on the sector classification.
High Immigration Sector & College: dummy equal to one if respondent works in an immigration-intensive sector and has a college degree. See Appendix A-3 for details on the sector classification.
Children: respondent has one or more children.

Perceptions of Immigration
Note: For all cross-country analyses we transform these variables into *misperceptions*, that is, we subtract the actual value of the variable in the data from the respondent's perception; a positive value represents an overestimation of the actual value, and a negative value represents an underestimation. See Section A-2 for a description of the data sources.

All Immigrants: perceived share of immigrants (according to the OECD definition of "foreign-born") in the country.
Share of Immigrants from ...: perceived share of immigrants born in, respectively, North Africa, Middle East, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania.
Share of Muslim/Christian immigrants: perceived share of immigrants of Muslim or Christian religion.
Share of Low-Educated immigrants: perceived share of immigrants without a high school diploma (in the U.S.) or equivalent in other countries.
Share of Low-Educated who are immigrants: perceived share of low educated people who are immigrants.

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[27]The candidates or parties that we classify as *Left* or *Far-Left* are: in the U.S., Clinton and Stein; in the U.K., Labour Party, Scottish National Party, Sinn Fein, Green Party and Party of Wales; in France, Arthaud, Hamon, Mélenchon and Poutou; in Italy, Democratic Party (PD), +Europa, Civica Popolare, Five Star Movement, Liberi e Uguali, Potere al Popolo; in Germany, SPD, Bundnis 90, Die Linke; in Sweden, Socialdemokraterna, Miljöpartiet, Vänsterpartiet, and Feministiskt Initiativ.

[28]The candidates or parties that we classify as *Right* or *Far-Right* are: in the U.S., Trump and Johnson; in the U.K., Conservative Party, Democratic Unionist Party, Ukip; in France, Dupont-Aignan, Fillon, Le Pen; in Italy, Forza Italia, Fratelli d'Italia, The League; in Germany, CDU, AfD, ÖDP; in Sweden, Sverigedemokraterna, Liberalerna, Moderaterna, and Kristdemokraterna.

This perception is computed by combining the perceived share of low-educated immigrants, the perceived share of low-educated natives, and the perceived share of immigrants in the country.

Share of Highly Educated immigrants: perceived share of immigrants with at least a two-year bachelor degree in the U.S. or equivalent in other countries.

Share of Unemployed immigrants: perceived share of unemployed immigrants.

Share of Poor immigrants: perceived share of immigrants who live below the poverty line.

Attitudes towards Immigration

Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that an immigrant living in the country is poor because of lack of effort.

Immigrants Rich because of effort: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks an immigrant is rich because he has worked harder than others.

Mohammad Gets More: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that Mohammad receives on net more than John – either receives more social benefits but pays weakly less taxes, or receives weakly more social benefits but pays less taxes.

Immigration Support

Imm. Not A problem: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigration is not a problem or not a problem at all.

Imm. Benefits Soon: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigrants should get social benefits on the same basis as natives at most three years after they arrive in the country.

Imm. Citizenship Soon: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that immigrants should be allowed to apply for citizenship at most five years after they arrive in the country.

American Upon Citizenship/Before: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent would consider an immigrant to be "truly American" as the latest when the latter gets citizenship.

Govt. Should Care about Everyone: variable ranging from 1 to 7 where 1 means that the respondent thinks the government should only care about natives in the country and 7 means that he thinks the government should care equally about all the people living in the country.

Support for Redistribution

Inequality Serious Problem: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that income inequality is a serious or very serious problem.

Tax Top1: respondent's preferred tax rate on the top 1% of the income distribution in his country.

Tax Bottom50: respondent's preferred tax rate on the bottom 50% of the income distribution in his country.

Social Budget: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to health and social safety net (social insurance and income support programs)

Budget Education: share of the government budget that the respondent would allocate to schooling and higher education

Donation

Donation above Median: dummy equal to 1 if the respondent's donation amount is above the median in his country.

Total % donation: total amount the respondent wishes to donate to the charities, as a percentage of the potential prize ($ 1000 in the U.S., 1000 pound in the U.K., 1000 euro in France, Italy and Germany, 10000 SEK in Sweden).

Misperception and Immigration Support Indices

Following the methodology in Kling, Liebman, and Katz (2007), the *Misperception Index* consists of an

equally weighted average of the z-scores of misperceptions with signs oriented so that a higher index means that respondents are more biased in a negative way towards immigrants. The *Immigration Support index* is constructed following the same methodology and summarizes the outcomes variables related to immigration support with signs oriented so that more support for those policies means a higher corresponding index. Variables are transformed into z-scores by subtracting the control group mean and dividing by the control group standard deviation, so that each z-score has mean 0 and standard deviation 1 for the control group. Variables included in the *Misperception index* are the perceived share of Muslim immigrants, share of Christian immigrants, share of unemployed immigrants, share of low-educated immigrants, share of highly-educated immigrants, share of poor immigrants. The *Immigration support index* includes the z-scores of the 5 variables listed under *Immigration Support*.

A-2 Definitions, Data Sources and Construction of Actual Statistics about Immigrants

A-2.1 Definitions

Number, Origins and Religion of Immigrants

Share of immigrants: share of foreign-born in the country.

Share of second generation immigrants: share of people born in the country from at least one foreign-born parent.

Origin of immigrants: share of the foreign-born residents in the country born in, respectively, North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North Africa, Middle East, Asia.

Religion of immigrants: share of foreign-born residents in the country who are of, respectively, Muslim and Christian religion.

Economic Circumstances of Immigrants

Share of Low Educated Immigrants: share of foreign-born population holding a qualification corresponding to ISCED 2011 levels 0-2 (in European countries) or having no high-school diploma in the U.S..

Share of High Educated Immigrants: share of foreign-born population holding a qualification corresponding to ISCED 2011 levels 5-8 (in European countries) or having at least an associate degree (two year bachelor degree in the U.S.).

Unemployment: Unemployment rate among the foreign-born in the country.

Poverty: U.S.: share of foreign-born population having income below the official Poverty Threshold.[29] European countries: share of foreign-born population with an adult-equivalent disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, (60% of the national median disposable income).

A-2.2 Data Sources and Construction

A-2.2.1 U.S.

For the U.S., the statics which are readily available refer to total immigrants, both legal and illegal. We construct our statistics on legal immigrants only using data on the total immigrant population and estimates on illegal immigrants. Given that there is some uncertainty surrounding the characteristics of illegal immigrants, we provide bounds for each statistic, using several different data sources. All the raw data and our calculations are available in the excel spreadsheet at `https://www.dropbox.com/s/136otycl3tnkdsd/`

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[29]See `https://www.census.gov/cps/data/povthresholds.html`

Number and Origins of Immigrants

Share of total immigrants: 13.4% (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

Share of legal immigrants: 10%, computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of foreign born in the U.S.} - \text{Number of illegal foreign born}}{\text{Total U.S. population}}$$

- Number of foreign born in the U.S. in 2015 = 43,158,110 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

- Number of illegal foreign born in the U.S. in 2015 = 11,000,000 (Source: Pew 2017)[30]

- Total U.S. population in 2015 = 321,418,821 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

The estimate of the unauthorized immigrant population in 2015 by Pew is consistent with the estimate provided by the Center for Migration Studies (11,042,503) and close to the estimate of the Migration Policy Institute for 2014 (11,009,000).

Origins of legal immigrants: for each area X, computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of immigrants from area X} - \text{Number of illegal immigrants from area X}}{\text{Number of immigrants in the U.S.} - \text{Number of illegals in the U.S.}}$$

- Number of immigrants from area X in 2015 – See excel spreadsheet (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

- Number of immigrants in the U.S. in 2015 = 43,158,110 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

- Number of illegal immigrants from area X in 2015 – See excel spreadsheet (Source: Pew 2017)[31]

- Number of illegals in the U.S. = 11,000,000 (Source: Pew 2017)

The Pew Research Center reports the number of illegal immigrants for all of the regions we consider in our analysis. However, the aggregate number of illegal immigrants is reported jointly for 1) Europe & Canada, and for 2) Middle East & North Africa. To obtain the shares of legals/illegals for Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Canada, the Middle East, and North Africa separately, we attribute them a share of illegal immigrants in proportion to their share of total immigrants within the larger areas reported by Pew. We obtain the following shares of legal immigrants: Canada: 2.3%; Western Europe: 7.7%; Eastern Europe: 6.2%; Middle East: 4.15%; North Africa: 0.3%. We can compute a very strict lower bounds by attributing all the illegals from the larger Pew areas to each of our areas in turn (e.g., attribute all illegals from Europe & Canada to Canada.) This would lead to the following shares of legals: Canada: 0.9%; Western Europe: 6.8%; Eastern Europe: 5.1%; Middle East: 4.12%; North Africa: 0%. See the excel spreadsheet for the exact calculations.

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[30]http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/25/as-mexican-share-declined-u-s-unauthorized-immigrant-population-fell-in-2015-below-recession-level/

[31]http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/25/as-mexican-share-declined-u-s-unauthorized-immigrant-population-fell-in-2015-below-recession-level/

Second Generation Immigrants

Share of second-generation immigrants: 11.9% (Source: Pew Research Center (2018). Facts on U.S. Immigrants, 2016).

Religion of Immigrants

Data on legal immigrants' religions are taken directly from a report by the Pew Research Center (2013).[32]

Unemployment

Unemployment rate for total immigrants: 5.5% (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

Unemployment rate for legal immigrants: 5.5%, computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of immigrants unemployed} - \text{Number of illegals unemployed}}{\text{Number of immigrants in labor force} - \text{Number of illegals in labor force}}$$

- Number of immigrants unemployed in 2015 = 1,495,466 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

- Number of illegal immigrants unemployed in 2015 = 423,124 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

- Number of immigrants in the labor force in 2015 = 27,184,775 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

- Number of illegal immigrants in the labor force in 2015 = 7,721,686 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

Using the alternative estimate of illegals unemployed from the Migration Policy Institute (2014) and estimates of unemployed immigrants from the Pew Research Center (2014), we obtain unemployment rate = 5% for 2014.

Poverty

Poverty rate for total immigrants: 16.3% (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

Poverty rate for legal immigrants: 13.6%, computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of immigrants below the poverty threshold} - \text{Number of illegals below the poverty threshold}}{\text{Number of immigrants in the U.S.} - \text{Number of illegals in the U.S.}}$$

- Number of immigrants below the poverty threshold = 7,045,815 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015

- Number of illegals below the poverty threshold = 2,673,947 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

- Number of immigrants in the U.S.= 43,158,110 (Source: Pew Research Center (2017). Characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population: 2015)

- Number of illegals in the U.S.= 11,042,503 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

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[32]http://www.pewforum.org/2013/05/17/the-religious-affiliation-of-us-immigrants/

Using the alternative estimate of illegals below the poverty threshold from the Migration Policy Institute (2014) and estimates of poor immigrants from the Pew Research Center (2014), we obtain poverty rate = 12.3% for 2014.

Education

Share of low educated total immigrants: 27.6% (Source: CPS 2015)

Share of low educated legal immigrants: 22.0%, computed as

$$\frac{\text{Number of immigrants who have not completed high school} - \text{Number of illegals who have not completed high school}}{\text{Number of immigrants 18 and older in the U.S.} - \text{Number of illegals 18 and older in the U.S.}}$$

- Number of immigrants who have not completed high school = 10,961 (Source: CPS 2015)

- Number of illegals who have not completed high school= 4,414 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

- Number of immigrants 18 and older in the U.S. = 39,681 (Source: CPS 2015)

- Number of illegals 18 and older= 9,978,611 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

Using the alternative estimate for illegals 25 and older from the Migration Policy Institute (2014) and for immigrants 25 and older from the CPS 2014, we obtain share of low educated = 20.9%.

Share of high educated total immigrants: 35.9% (Source: CPS 2015)

Share of high educated legal immigrants: 41.4%, computed as

$$\frac{\text{Number of immigrants who have at least a 2-year degree} - \text{Number of illegals who have at least a 2-year degree}}{\text{Number of immigrants 18 and older in the U.S.} - \text{Number of illegals 18 and older in the U.S.}}$$

- Number of immigrants who have at least a 2-year degree= 13,075 (Source: CPS 2015)

- Number of illegals who have at least a 2-year degree= 1,955,770,[33] (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

- Number of immigrants 18 and older in the U.S.= 39,681 (Source: CPS 2015)

- Number of illegals 18 and older= 9,978,611 (Source: Center for Migration Studies. State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates 2015)

Using the alternative estimate for illegals 25 and older from the Migration Policy Institute (2014) and for immigrants 25 and older from the CPS 2014, we obtain share of high educated = 42.8%.

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[33]The Center for Migration Studies reports joint estimates of illegals with some college or a 2-year degree. To obtain the number of illegals with a 2-year degree we assume that the splitting between some college and 2-year degree is proportional to the splitting in the total immigrant population in the CPS. If, instead, we assume that no illegal in the joint category has a 2-year degree, the number of high educated illegals would be 1,467,157, and the share of high educated among legal immigrants would be 43%.

A-2.2.2 European countries

Number and Origins of Immigrants

Data on the number of immigrants is from the UN (Trends in International Migrant Stock: the 2017 Revision) for all countries. Data on the origins of immigrants also comes from the UN (Trends in International Migrant Stock: the 2017 Revision) for Italy, France, the U.K., and Germany. Data on origins for Sweden is from the OECD (International Migration Database, 2015). Both the UN and the OECD use national censuses as their original sources. For each country, we report here some information on the way these censuses are conducted and on the population they reach. In Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and Finland, censuses only cover legal immigrants. In the U.K., France and Germany, censuses cover both legal and illegal immigrants. However, *i)* illegal immigrants are likely to be severely underrepresented in the census, because they typically have very low response rates to official surveys; *ii)* estimates of the number of illegal immigrants suggest that these make up, on average, only around 0.5% of the population in these countries. Thus, none of our statistics would be affected in a non-negligible way if we tried to impute statistics for legal immigrants only for the U.K, France, and Germany. We thus use the UN and OECD data without further corrections.

Italy: 2011 Census. They only survey regular (legal) immigrants, that is, those who have a legal permit to stay in the country.[34]

Sweden: 2011 Census. The census is based on the population register, which takes data from the Swedish Tax Agency.[35] In Sweden only legal immigrants pay taxes.[36]

Germany: The 2011 Census is based on official registers and complemented by surveys. In Germany, illegal immigrants were estimated to be between 180,000 and 520,000 (less than 0.5% of the total population) as of 2014.[37]

U.K.: 2011 Census. Respondents are not asked about their legal status.[38] According to the most recent estimate, illegal immigrants were 533,000 in 2007, around 0.8% of the total population.[39]

France: 2011 Census. Respondents are not asked about their legal status, but, as in the U.K., illegal immigrants have very low response rates and are thus unlikely to be represented in that data. According to recent estimates from the Ministry of the Interior, in France there are about 300,000 illegal immigrants, making up around 0.5% of the total population.[40]

Finland: 2011 Census. The census is based on official registries. Only people with a valid residence permit (legal) may be registered in the Population Register.[41]

Switzerland: 2011 Census. The variable related to country of birth in the census is based on official residents' registers, which do not include illegal immigrants. Thus, all statistics are based on legal immigrants only.[42]

Second Generation Immigrants

For France, the U.K. and Italy data for 2017 are not available. Hence, we use the most recent available

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[34]See Methodological notes to the 2011 Census, p. 16 https://www.istat.it/it/files/2012/12/volume_popolazione-legale_XV_censimento_popolazione.pdf

[35]See http://www.scb.se/contentassets/8f66bcf5abc34d0b98afa4fcbfc0e060/rtb-bar-2016-eng.pdf, pages 6 and 7.

[36]https://www.skatteverket.se/servicelankar/otherlanguages/inenglish/individualsandemployees/movingtosweden.4.7be5268414bea064694c40c.html

[37]http://irregular-migration.net/fileadmin/irregular-migration/dateien/4.Background_Information/4.5.Update_Reports/Vogel_2015_Update_report_Germany_2014_fin-.pdf

[38]See https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/transparencyandgovernance/freedomofinformationfoi/illegalimmigrantsintheuk. According to survey agencies, illegal immigrants have very low response rates in the U.K. and are, hence not likely to be represented in the statistics derived from census data. See https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/key-topics/illegal-immigration.

[39]See https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/irregular-migrants-report.pdf

[40]http://www.observationsociete.fr/population/combien-de-sans-papiers-en-france.html

[41]http://www.maistraatti.fi/en/Services/place_of_domicile_and_population_data/Basic-information/

[42]See Roberts, C., Lipps, O., & Kissau, K. (2013). Using the Swiss population register for research into survey methodology. FORS Working Paper Series, paper 2013-1. Lausanne: FORS.

estimates, under the assumption that the share of second generation immigrant over the total population remained constant until 2017.

Sweden: 13%. Source: Statistics Sweden, 2017.

Germany: 7.4%. Source: Destatis, 2017, defined as people "with a migration background" born in Germany, with and without German citizenship.

France: 11%. Source: INSEE, 2015.

U.K.: 9.2%. Source: Eurostat, 2014.

Italy: 2.4%. Source: Eurostat, 2014.

Religion of Immigrants

Data are from the Pew Research Center, Global Religious Futures 2010, which is mostly based on national Censuses. The Pew Research Center has recently published a report on the inflow of Muslim immigrants in Europe between 2010 and 2016.[43] According to the report, Sweden is the country that experienced the most significant inflow of Muslim immigrants, relatively to its 2010 immigrant population, in particular because of the large inflow of refugees from Middle East.[44] The report only focuses on recent immigrants.

Unemployment, Poverty, Education

Data are from the Eurostat Labor Force Survey 2016. The survey covers legal immigrants only.[45]

A-3 High Immigration Sectors

We define a sector as *High Immigration* if the share of immigrants working in that sector is higher than the average share of immigrants employed in the country. The sectors that we classify as *High Immigration* are listed here in English for each country. Sectors are described in greater detail and in each original language online at https://www.dropbox.com/s/rud1ii161d39yxx/sector_list.pdf?dl=0.

- U.S.: Farming, fishing, and forestry, Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, Construction and extraction, Computer and mathematical occupations, Production occupations, Life, physical, and social science, Food preparation and serving related occupations, Occupations related to transportation and material moving, Occupations related to personal care, childcare and leisure, and Healthcare support occupations. Source: CPS 2016.

- U.K.: Domestic personnel; Accommodation and food services; Transport and storage; Information and communication; Administrative and support service activities; Manufacturing; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Health and social work; Financial and insurance activities. Source: Annual Population Survey, April 2016 - March 2017 (https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue?sn=8197). Sector breakdown criteria: SIC 2007.

- France: Non qualified artisanal workers; Domestic personnel; Merchants and retailer workers; Qualified artisanal workers; Craftsmen; Agricultural workers; Non qualified industrial workers; Police ad military; Information, arts and entertainment; Drivers; Teachers and scientific occupations; Industrial workers. Source: INSEE (Enquete Emploi en continu 2016). Sector breakdown criteria: CSE two digits sectors.

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[43]Pew Research Center (2017). Europe's Growing Muslim Population, available at http://www.pewforum.org/2017/11/29/europes-growing-muslim-population/

[44]However, there is some uncertainty around the number of Muslim immigrants in Sweden. The Pew Research Center reports that about 300,000 Muslim immigrants moved to Sweden between 2010 and 2016, while the Swedish government claims that in 2017 "The Muslim faith communities have approximately 140 000 members" (See https://www.government.se/articles/2017/02/facts-about-migration-and-crime-in-sweden/).

[45]See http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey

- Italy: Street and related sales and service workers; Personal care workers; Cleaners and helpers; Food preparation assistants; Agricultural, forestry and fishery laborers; Laborers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport; Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians; Refuse workers and other elementary workers; Personal service workers; Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers; Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers; Stationary plant and machine operators; Metal, machinery and related trades workers; Assemblers; Drivers and mobile plant operators. Source: RCFL Survey, January 2016 - December 2016. Sector breakdown criteria: ISCO2008.

- Germany: Transport, logistics, protection and security; Commodity production and manufacturing; Commercial services, trade, sales, hotels and tourism; Construction, architecture, surveying and mapping, and facility technology. Source: Destatis (Mikrozensus 2015).

- Sweden: Hotel and restaurant; Transport; Healthcare and care; Education; Business and financial operations. Source: Statistics Sweden (Sysselsatta efter näringsgren 2006-2015, Table 3).

A-4   Charities Listed for the Donation Question

We report here the charities we listed in the donation question in each country. See Q32 in Appendix A-6 for the exact wording of the question.

- **U.S.:** Feeding America, The Salvation Army

- **U.K.:** Save the Children U.K., The Salvation Army

- **France:** Les restos du cœur, Emmaüs

- **Germany:** SOS Kinderdorf, Tafel

- **Italy:** Caritas, Save the Children Italia

- **Sweden:** Frälsningsarmén, Majblomman

A-5   Links to Surveys

- Survey U.S.: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eKEjDcjYFz33eHr

- Survey U.S. version 2: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bCz2hXK5sjoyAzr

- Survey U.K.: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0ILUH3So1ChjhPv

- Survey France: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_77K4hoafSeGsuWN

- Survey Italy: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_004wAyEt6lDcE6N

- Survey Germany: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1GgElOhY9ef75Pf

- Survey Sweden: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cUvZMTYuYPRiAw5

- Additional Survey U.S. with incentives: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6eUmUM48VDnbIDH

We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. Our goal is to understand how information we see and hear in the media influences views on policies. No matter what your political views are, this is an important matter, and by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society. You might not agree with all the information presented, and that is perfectly fine. If you do not feel comfortable with a question you can skip it. Our survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views.

Please note that it is very important for the success of our research that you **answer honestly** and **read the questions very carefully** before answering. Any time you don't know an answer, just give your best guess. However, please be sure to spend enough time reading and understanding the question. To ensure the quality of survey data, your responses will be subject to sophisticated statistical control methods, which can detect incoherent or rushed answers. **Responding without adequate effort or skipping many questions may result in your responses being flagged for low quality and you may not receive your payment.**

It is also very important for the success of our research project that you **complete the entire survey**, once you have started. This survey should take (on average) about 20 minutes to complete. If you complete the entire survey, you will be invited to take another voluntary paid follow up survey a week from now, if you wish.

Notes: Your participation in this study is purely voluntary. Your name will never be recorded by researchers. Results may include summary data, but you will never be identified. The data will be stored on Harvard servers and will be kept confidential. The collected anonymous data may be made available to other researchers for replication purposes. Please print or make a screen-shoot of this page for your records. If you have any question about this study, you may contact us at socialsciencestudies@gmail.com. For any question about your rights as a research participant you may contact cuhs@harvard.edu.

A-6   Full U.S. Questionnaire in English

Answer options are in *italic*, separated by a semicolon.

1. See Figure A-1

   Yes, I would like to take part in this study, and confirm that I WAS BORN IN THE U.S. and I am 18 or older; *No, I would not like to participate*

2. Were you born in the United States?

   Yes; *No*

3. What is your gender?

   Male; *Female*

The government currently raises a certain amount of revenue through the income tax in order to sustain the current level of public spending. In you view, what would be the fair split of the tax burden to sustain public spending?

The income tax* rate is the percentage of your income that you pay in federal income tax. For example, if you earn $30,000 and you pay $3,000 in income taxes, your income tax rate is 10%.

Please use the sliders below to tell us how much you think each of the following groups should pay as a percentage of their total income.

While you adjust the four sliders for each group, the fifth bar at the bottom moves in order to show you how much of the current revenue you have been able to raise so far. The bar appears red as long as you have not raised enough revenue, or if you have raised more money than what is needed.

You will only be able to move to the next question when you meet the revenue target and the bar becomes green.

The top 1% (Richest)

0%

The next 9% (Only 1% of households earn more, 90% earn less)

0%

The next 40% (Only 10% earn more, 50% earn less)

0%

The bottom 50% (Poorest)

0%

Revenue raised

0%

You have not raised enough revenue.
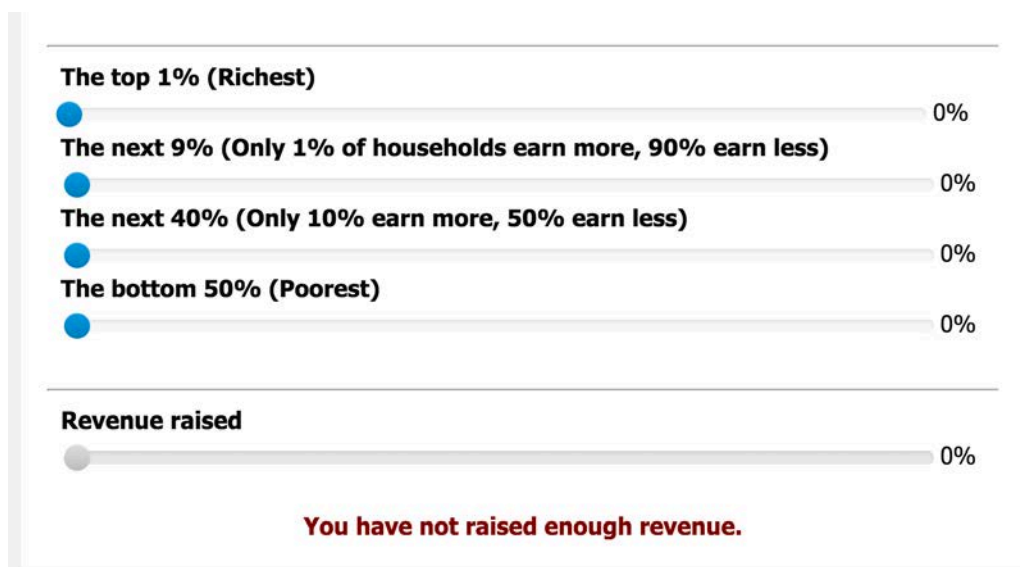
4. What is your age?

5. What was your TOTAL household income, before taxes, last year? *$0-$9999*; *$10000-$14999*; *$15000-$19999*; *$20000-$29999*; *$30000-$39999* ; *$40000-$49999* ; *$50000-$69999*; *$70000-$89999*; *$90000-$109999*; *$110000-%149999*; *$150000-$199999* : *$200000+*

6. Please indicate your marital status.

   Single; *Married*; *Legally separated or divorced*; *Widowed*

7. How many children do you have?

1) **Defense and National Security**, which refers to the costs of the Defense department and the costs of supporting security operations in the U.S. and in foreign countries.

2) **Public Infrastructure**, which includes, among others, transport infrastructure like roads, bridges and airports, and water infrastructure.

3) **Spending on Schooling and Higher Education**, including help for children from low income families to attend school and university.

4) **Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**, which provide income support and help with health care expenses to the elderly and the disabled.

5) **Social Insurance and Income Support Programs**. This covers help to the unemployed (through unemployment insurance) and help for low income families (such as through Food stamps or the earned income tax credit (EITC), a tax credit for low-income working families)

6) **Public Spending on Health**, such as Medicaid for the poor (a healthcare program for low income families) or tax subsidies to help families buy health insurance.

7) **Affordable Housing.** This includes subsidies to make housing more affordable for low income families and funds to build and manage public housing.

Please enter the percent of the budget you would assign to each spending category (the total must sum to 100):

Defense and National Security	
Public Infrastructure	
Spending on Schooling and Higher Education	
Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	
Social Insurance and Income Support Programs	
Public Spending on Health	
Affordable Housing	
Total	0

I do not have children: *1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more*

8. How would you describe your ethnicity/race?

European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; Other

9. Were both of your parents born in the United States?

   Yes; *No*

10. *[If Yes to Q9]* Where was your father born?

    [dropdown menu with list of countries]

11. *[If Yes to Q9]* Where was your mother born?

    [dropdown menu with list of countries]

12. What is your ZIP code?

13. Which category best describes your highest level of education?

    Eighth Grade or less; Some High School; High School degree / GED; Some College; 2-year College Degree; 4-year College Degree; Master's Degree; Doctoral Degree; Professional Degree (JD, MD, MBA)

14. What is your current employment status?

    Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed or small business owner; Unemployed and looking for work; Student; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree

15. *[If Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed or small business owner]* Are you employed in one of the following sectors? Check the one that applies. If you have multiple jobs, check the one that describes your main occupation.

    [See Appendix A-1]

16. *[If Unemployed and looking for work; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree]* Even if you are not currently working, what sector did your latest occupation fall under? Check the one that applies. If you have had multiple jobs, check the one that describes your main occupation.

    [See Appendix A-1]

17. On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?

    Very liberal; Liberal; Moderate; Conservative; Very conservative

18. In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat or an independent?

    Republican; Democrat; Independent

19. Did you vote in the last presidential election?

    Yes; No

20. *[If Yes to Q19]* In the last presidential election, you supported:

    Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

21. *[If No to Q19]* Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views most closely

    Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

22. Before proceeding to the next set of questions, we want to ask for your feedback about the responses you provided so far. It is vital to our study that we only include responses from people who devoted their full attention to this study. This will not affect in any way the payment you will receive for taking this survey. In your honest opinion, should we use your responses, or should we discard your responses since you did not devote your full attention to the questions so far?

Yes, I have devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should use my responses for your study; No, I have not devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should not use my responses for your study

In the next two questions, we ask you to think about the total level of funds that the government raises and spends today on various policies. For the purpose of these questions, suppose that the level of government spending is fixed at its current level and cannot be changed. We will ask about your views on two aspects: a. First, on the fair split of the tax burden to raise these funds; b. Second, on how you think the government should spend these funds.

23. See Figure A-2

24. See Figure A-3

25. Do you think income differences between rich and poor people are:

    Not a problem at all; A small problem; A problem; A serious problem; A very serious problem

26. To reduce income differences between rich and poor people, the government (at the local, state, or federal level) has the ability and the tools to do:

    Nothing at all; Not much; Some; A lot

27. Some people think that the government (at the local, state, or federal level) should not care about income differences between rich and poor people. Others think that the government should do everything in its power to reduce income inequality. Rate on a scale of 1 to 7 on how you feel about this issue, with 1 being the government should not concern itself with income inequality and 7 being the government should do everything in its power to reduce income inequality.

    Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might do to reduce income differences between rich and poor people. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these, other types of spending (like spending on infrastructure and defense, for example) would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised.

28. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose or strongly oppose spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods?

    Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

29. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose strongly oppose spending more money to provide decent housing for those who cannot afford it?

    Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

30. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose or strongly oppose increasing income support programs for the poor?

    Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

31. How much of the time do you think you can trust our federal government to do what is right?

    Almost always; A lot of the time; Not very often; Almost never

32. By taking this survey, you are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win $1000. In a few days you will know whether you won the $1000. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your regular survey pay, so no further action is required on your part. In case you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your $1000 gain for a good cause? Below you will find 2 charities which help people in the U.S. deal with the hurdles of everyday life. You can enter how many dollars out of your $1000 gain you would like to donate to each of them. If you are one of the lottery winners, you will be paid, in addition to your regular survey pay, $1000 minus the amount you donated to charity. We will directly pay your desired donation amount to the charity or charities of your choosing. Enter how much of your $1000 gain you'd like to donate to each charity:

Feeding America: ... ; The Salvation Army: ...

In what follows, we refer to immigrants as people who were not born in the U.S. and legally moved here at a certain point of their life. We are NOT considering illegal immigrants.

33. See Figure 4

34. The map here shows you the main regions of the world. The pie chart below represents all legal IMMIGRANTS currently living in the U.S.. Where do you think these immigrants come from? Move the sliders to indicate how many out of every 100 immigrants come from each region, in your opinion. As you move the sliders, the pie chart will adjust to show your responses, reflecting the colors of the various regions, as in the map. (Your responses must add up to 100)

    [See Figure 5]

35. Think again about all of the legal immigrants currently living in the U.S.. What do you think is their religion? Fill in the boxes below to indicate how many out of every 100 immigrants you think practice each religion.

    Christianity ...; Islam ...; Buddhism ...; Hinduism ...; Other Religions/Atheist ...

36. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S. how many are currently unemployed? By unemployed we mean people who are currently not working but searching for a job (and maybe unable to find one).

    Now let's compare this to the number of unemployed among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants how many do you think are currently unemployed?

37. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many have at least a two-year college degree?

    Now let's compare this to the number of college-educated legal immigrants. Out of every 100 immigrants in the U.S. today how many do you think have at least a two-year college degree?

38. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many have not completed high school?

    Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today how many do you think have not completed high school?

39. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many live below the poverty line? The poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.

    Let's compare this to poverty among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today, how many do you think live below the poverty line?

40. Some people think that the government (at the local, state, or federal level) should only support people who were born in the U.S.. Others think that the government should care equally about all the people living in the country, regardless of their country of origin and regardless of whether they are born in the U.S.. Rate on a scale of 1 to 7 on how you feel about this issue, with 1 being the government should focus on supporting people born in the U.S. and 7 being the government should care equally about everyone.

41. What is your view on the number of legal immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live? Pick the answer that best reflects your view.

    The excessive number of legal immigrants today is a very big problem. We should ask many legal immigrants to leave the country and we should stop accepting new immigrants; The number of legal immigrants today is a big problem and we should decrease by a lot the number permitted to come to the U.S. in the future; The number of legal immigrants today is somewhat of a problem and we should try and decrease a bit the number permitted to come in; The number of legal immigrants today is not a problem. We should keep letting in the same number of immigrants each year as until now; The number of legal immigrants today is not a problem at all. We should let even more legal immigrants come live in the U.S. and increase the number that is permitted to come every year

42. In your view, how soon after arriving should immigrants be entitled to government assistance such as Medicaid, food stamps, or welfare on the same basis as citizens?

    Immediately, as soon as they arrive; 1 year after; 3 years after; 5 or more years after; only after they receive citizenship; never

43. As you may know, once immigrants who come into the country receive U.S. citizenship, they are allowed to vote in all local, state, and federal elections. In your view, when should immigrants who come into the country legally be allowed to apply for U.S. citizenship?

    2 years after arriving; 5 years after arriving; 10 years after arriving; 20 years after arriving; They should never be allowed to apply for citizenship

44. Suppose someone is not born in the United States but now lives here. At what point would you consider this person to be "American"?

    Immediately, as soon as he arrives; After he has spent 5 years in the U.S.; After he has spent 10 years in the U.S.; It depends on where he comes from; As soon as he gets citizenship; I would never consider him to be American, but if his kids were born in the U.S. I would consider them truly American; I would not consider him or his kids to ever be truly American

45. Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is poor?

    Lack of effort on his or her own part; Circumstances beyond his or her control

46. Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is rich?

    Because she or he worked harder than others; Because she or he had more advantages than others

47. U.S. born residents receive government transfers in the form of public assistance, Medicaid, child credits, unemployment benefits, free school lunches, food stamps or housing subsidies when needed. How much do you think each legal immigrant receives on average from such government transfers? An average immigrant receives...

    No transfers; One third as much as a U.S. born resident; Half as much as a U.S. born resident; As much as a U.S. born resident; Slightly more than a U.S. born resident; Twice as much as a U.S. born resident; Three times as much as a U.S. born resident; More than ten times as much as a U.S. born resident

48. Imagine two people, John and Mohammad, currently living in the U.S. with their families. John is born in the U.S., while Mohammad legally moved to the U.S. five years ago. They are both 35, have three children, and earn the same low income from their jobs. In your opinion, does Mohammad pay more, the same, or less in income taxes than John?

    A lot more; More; same; less; a lot less

49. In your opinion does Mohammad, who is an immigrant, receive more, the same, or less government transfers (such as e.g., public assistance, Medicaid, child credits, unemployment benefits during unemployment spells, free school lunches, food stamps or housing subsidies) than John?

    A lot more; More; same; less; a lot less

50. Do you have any friends or acquaintances who were born outside the U.S.?

    Yes; No

51. *[If Yes to Q50]* Where do they come from? (check all that apply)

    Canada; Latin America; Western Europe; Eastern Europe; North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; Middle-East; Asia; Australia/New Zealand

A-7   Additional Information on the Surveys

TABLE A-1: RANDOMIZATION GROUPS

	Treatment/Control	Saw redistribution block before/after immigration block
Group 1	Control	Before
Group 2	Control	After
Group 3	Treatment 1	Before
Group 4	Treatment 1	After
Group 5	Treatment 2	Before
Group 6	Treatment 2	After
Group 7	Treatment 3	Before
Group 8	Treatment 3	After

Notes: "Before" and "After" refer to whether the redistribution block was seen before or after the immigration block.

A-8   Additional Figures and Tables

FIGURE A-4: DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TIME SPENT ON THE SURVEY
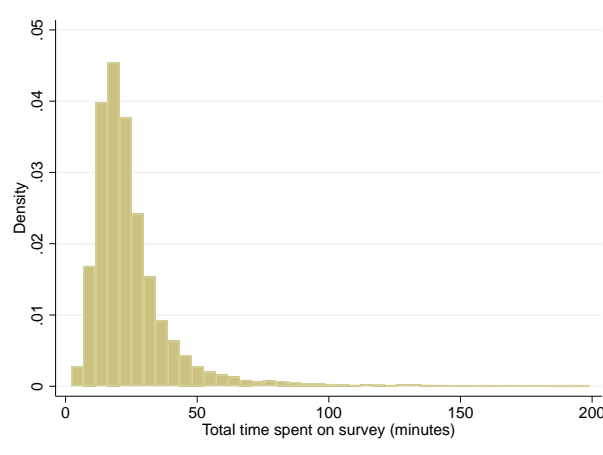
Notes: The figure shows the distribution of the total time respondents across all countries spent on the survey (truncated at 200 minutes).

(A) U.S.

(B) U.K.

(C) FRANCE

(D) ITALY

FIGURE A-5: MISPERCEPTION OF THE SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS: (CONT.)

(E) GERMANY
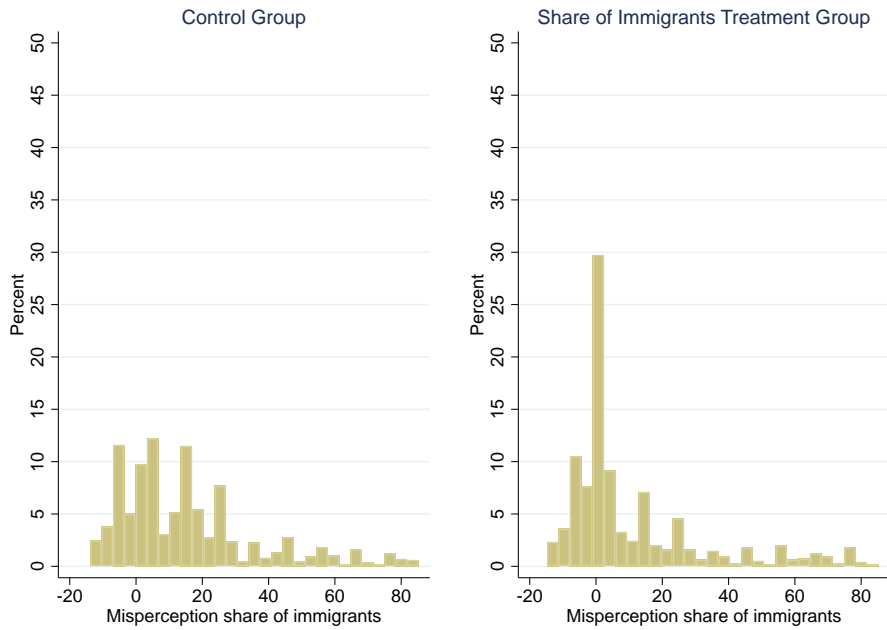
(F) SWEDEN
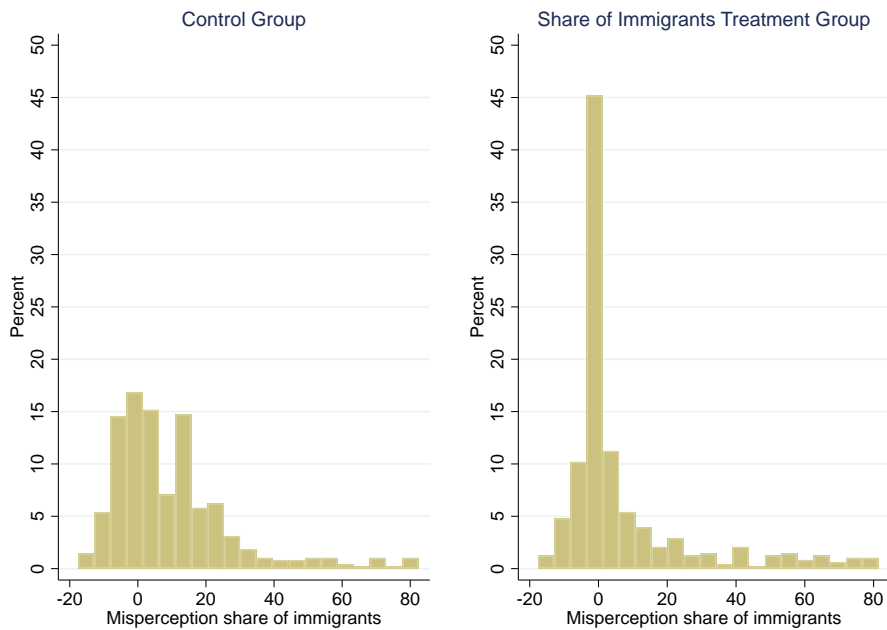
Notes: The figure shows the distribution of the misperception of the share of immigrants of respondents in the control group (left panel) and in the "Share of Immigrants" treatment group (right panel), by country.

TABLE A-2: ADDITIONAL U.S. SURVEY – SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

	US	
	Sample (1)	Pop (2)
Male	0.48	0.49
18-29 y.o.	0.23	0.24
30-39 y.o.	0.20	0.20
40-49 y.o.	0.19	0.19
50-59 y.o.	0.20	0.20
60-69 y.o.	0.17	0.17
Income Bracket 1	0.15	0.16
Income Bracket 2	0.19	0.19
Income Bracket 3	0.23	0.22
Income Bracket 4	0.43	0.43
Married	0.53	0.49
Employed	0.64	0.70
Unemployed	0.06	0.05
College	0.60	0.41

Notes: This table displays summary statistics from the additional U.S. survey (in odd columns) alongside nationally representative statistics (in even columns). See notes to Table 1

TABLE A-3: PERCEPTIONS BY COUNTRY

	U.S.			U.K.			France		
	Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived	
		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Perceptions									
Share of Immigrants	10.00	36.08	31.00	13.40	31.39	30.00	12.20	28.81	25.00
		(0.73)	[20.00, 48.00]		(0.64)	[15.00, 42.00]		(0.61)	[14.00, 40.00]
Share Immigrants from North Africa	0.30	8.43	7.00	0.90	9.88	10.00	35.30	27.21	25.00
		(0.23)	[4.00, 11.00]		(0.27)	[5.00, 14.00]		(0.50)	[18.00, 35.00]
Share of Immigrants from Middle East	4.10	12.20	10.00	5.10	10.84	9.00	5.60	10.98	9.00
		(0.32)	[5.00, 16.00]		(0.34)	[5.00, 15.00]		(0.34)	[4.00, 15.00]
Share of Immigrants from Western Europe	7.70	10.88	10.00	19.00	16.22	13.00	29.30	10.94	10.00
		(0.27)	[5.00, 15.00]		(0.43)	[7.00, 21.00]		(0.33)	[4.00, 15.00]
Share of Immigrants from Eastern Europe	6.10	9.88	10.00	20.00	23.51	20.00	5.20	14.53	13.00
		(0.23)	[5.00, 13.00]		(0.47)	[14.00, 30.00]		(0.34)	[8.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from North America	2.30	9.69	7.00	2.30	6.10	5.00	1.00	5.97	3.00
		(0.33)	[4.00, 11.00]		(0.22)	[2.00, 9.00]		(0.31)	[1.00, 7.00]
Share of Immigrants from Latin America	42.30	24.42	20.00	3.90	5.61	5.00	3.40	5.69	4.00
		(0.55)	[12.00, 32.00]		(0.19)	[2.00, 8.00]		(0.20)	[2.00, 8.00]
Share of Muslim Immigrants	10.00	22.69	20.00	23.00	33.89	30.00	48.00	50.23	50.00
		(0.50)	[10.00, 30.00]		(0.68)	[20.00, 45.00]		(0.72)	[30.00, 65.00]
Share of Christian Immigrants	61.00	39.17	40.00	58.00	29.45	25.00	43.00	24.30	20.00
		(0.72)	[20.00, 50.00]		(0.65)	[15.00, 40.00]		(0.53)	[10.00, 31.00]
Share of Unemployed Immigrants	5.50	26.39	20.00	5.70	27.00	20.00	16.60	38.79	30.00
		(0.77)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.78)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.85)	[15.00, 60.00]
Share of Poor Immigrants	13.60	34.66	30.00	19.00	29.05	22.00	23.80	41.57	40.00
		(0.76)	[16.00, 50.00]		(0.72)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.82)	[20.00, 60.00]
Share of Low-Educated Immigrants	22.00	28.96	20.00	16.60	25.58	20.00	39.10	51.62	50.00
		(0.79)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.76)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.84)	[30.00, 70.00]
Share of High-Educated Immigrants	41.40	34.86	30.00	48.80	25.33	20.00	28.80	27.36	24.50
		(0.77)	[15.00, 50.00]		(0.69)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.61)	[10.00, 40.00]
Relative Transfers Received	1.23	1.17	1.00	1.42	1.02	1.00	1.39	1.77	1.00
		(0.06)	[0.33, 1.00]		(0.04)	[0.50, 1.00]		(0.08)	[1.00, 1.10]
Panel B: Attitudes									
Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort		0.41			0.36			0.31	
		(0.02)			(0.02)			(0.01)	
Immigrants Rich because of Effort		0.67			0.70			0.62	
		(0.02)			(0.01)			(0.02)	
Mohammad Gets More		0.26			0.18			0.34	
		(0.01)			(0.01)			(0.02)	
Observations		960			973			980	

TABLE A-3: PERCEPTIONS BY COUNTRY (CONT.)

	Italy			Germany			Sweden		
	Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived	
		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Panel A: Perceptions									
Share of Immigrants	10.00	26.41	20.00	14.80	30.26	25.00	17.60	27.00	21.00
		(0.65)	[10.00, 35.00]		(0.68)	[15.00, 40.00]		(0.81)	[15.00, 33.00]
Share Immigrants from North Africa	10.20	24.90	23.00	1.50	16.02	15.00	1.20	12.09	10.00
		(0.49)	[15.00, 31.00]		(0.37)	[8.00, 21.00]		(0.37)	[7.00, 17.00]
Share of Immigrants from Middle East	2.90	8.95	8.00	17.30	16.84	14.00	23.80	25.09	22.00
		(0.25)	[3.00, 13.00]		(0.45)	[7.00, 23.00]		(0.72)	[15.00, 34.00]
Share of Immigrants from Western Europe	14.30	6.02	4.00	14.90	13.43	10.00	23.60	15.00	10.00
		(0.24)	[1.00, 9.00]		(0.42)	[4.00, 20.00]		(0.71)	[4.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from Eastern Europe	38.10	18.63	18.00	42.60	23.45	22.00	22.20	13.80	13.00
		(0.38)	[10.00, 25.00]		(0.41)	[15.00, 30.00]		(0.41)	[8.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from North America	0.90	4.55	2.00	1.10	4.92	4.00	1.40	4.74	3.00
		(0.26)	[0.00, 5.00]		(0.20)	[1.00, 6.00]		(0.41)	[1.00, 5.00]
Share of Immigrants from Latin America	9.10	9.59	9.00	3.20	5.42	5.00	5.50	7.93	6.00
		(0.26)	[4.00, 13.00]		(0.16)	[2.00, 8.00]		(0.32)	[3.00, 10.00]
Share of Muslim Immigrants	33.00	46.95	45.00	30.00	43.89	40.00	27.00	44.77	40.00
		(0.73)	[30.00, 60.00]		(0.68)	[30.00, 60.00]		(1.01)	[30.00, 60.00]
Share of Christian Immigrants	57.00	26.82	20.00	51.00	31.66	30.00	61.00	32.67	30.00
		(0.63)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.61)	[20.00, 45.00]		(0.97)	[16.00, 48.00]
Share of Unemployed Immigrants	14.70	41.80	40.00	6.90	39.20	30.00	16.10	37.16	30.00
		(0.87)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.93)	[12.00, 60.00]		(1.14)	[15.00, 55.00]
Share of Poor Immigrants	34.90	42.86	40.00	20.50	33.53	30.00	29.80	25.26	20.00
		(0.82)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.81)	[10.00, 50.00]		(1.00)	[10.00, 35.00]
Share of Low-Educated Immigrants	49.10	43.56	40.00	35.10	37.23	30.00	33.70	40.88	38.00
		(0.84)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.80)	[16.00, 50.00]		(1.21)	[20.00, 60.00]
Share of High-Educated Immigrants	11.70	18.75	10.00	22.30	21.88	20.00	37.90	36.39	35.00
		(0.59)	[5.00, 30.00]		(0.58)	[10.00, 30.00]		(1.01)	[20.00, 50.00]
Relative Transfers Received	1.29	1.34	1.00	0.72	1.13	1.00	1.44	1.28	1.00
		(0.06)	[0.50, 1.10]		(0.04)	[1.00, 1.00]		(0.06)	[1.00, 1.10]
Panel B: Attitudes									
Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort		0.31			0.41			0.32	
		(0.01)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Immigrants Rich because of Effort		0.69			0.60			0.69	
		(0.01)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Mohammad Gets More		0.33			0.20			0.01	
		(0.02)			(0.01)			(0.01)	
Observations		971			973			481	

Notes: Panel A reports mean and median perceptions for each country. The standard errors of the means are in parentheses and the interquartile ranges (25th and 75th percentiles) are in square brackets. The actual value of the statistic for each country is reported in columns (1), (4), (7), (10), (13) and (16). Panel B reports the mean of each attitude variable for each country and its standard error (in parentheses). Sample: respondents who were not exposed to any informational treatments or to the anecdote treatment.

TABLE A-4: MISPERCEPTIONS BY RESPONDENT GROUPS

	Immigrants		Muslim		Christian		Unemployed		Poor		Low Educ		High Educ		Transfers		Obs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
College	15.34	10.00	8.95	7.00	-21.66	-23.00	19.48	13.10	9.82	6.20	3.63	-0.10	-3.33	-6.70	-0.10	-0.39	2155
	(0.45)	[0.0;25.0]	(0.44)	[-3.0;20.0]	(0.43)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.53)	[0.3;34.3]	(0.51)	[-9.0;25.1]	(0.52)	[-14.0;18.4]	(0.47)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.8;-0.2]	
No College	19.23	15.80	12.95	10.00	-25.78	-28.00	27.76	23.10	13.98	9.50	6.30	2.40	-5.54	-7.30	0.16	-0.29	3185
	(0.37)	[3.0;30.0]	(0.39)	[-3.0;27.0]	(0.36)	[-41.0;-12.0]	(0.48)	[4.3;45.3]	(0.47)	[-7.0;31.2]	(0.48)	[-14.1;24.9]	(0.41)	[-21.0;8.3]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
High Income	16.90	11.50	10.33	7.00	-22.63	-26.00	20.66	13.40	9.79	5.10	4.63	0.90	-5.14	-7.30	-0.13	-0.39	872
	(0.74)	[0.1;26.5]	(0.69)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.70)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.86)	[-0.5;35.3]	(0.81)	[-9.0;25.1]	(0.87)	[-14.1;20.9]	(0.72)	[-18.8;8.3]	(0.05)	[-0.8;-0.1]	
Low Income	17.82	14.20	11.54	10.00	-24.42	-27.00	25.15	18.10	12.79	8.50	5.34	0.90	-4.56	-6.70	0.09	-0.29	4470
	(0.31)	[1.6;27.8]	(0.32)	[-3.0;25.0]	(0.30)	[-41.0;-11.0]	(0.40)	[3.4;43.9]	(0.38)	[-8.6;29.5]	(0.39)	[-14.1;22.3]	(0.34)	[-18.8;8.6]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Young	19.77	16.60	10.30	7.00	-24.05	-27.00	25.01	18.40	13.67	9.50	4.10	0.90	-2.04	-3.70	0.01	-0.34	2826
	(0.39)	[3.6;30.0]	(0.41)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.38)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.49)	[3.4;43.9]	(0.48)	[-6.0;31.0]	(0.48)	[-14.6;20.9]	(0.44)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.8;0.3]	
Old	15.32	10.00	12.52	10.00	-24.22	-27.00	23.76	14.50	10.76	6.20	6.48	0.90	-7.59	-8.80	0.10	-0.29	2516
	(0.41)	[0.0;25.0]	(0.42)	[-2.0;27.0]	(0.40)	[-41.0;-11.0]	(0.53)	[2.5;43.1]	(0.49)	[-9.0;26.2]	(0.52)	[-13.7;24.9]	(0.43)	[-21.4;3.3]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Male	15.52	10.00	11.12	9.50	-22.88	-26.00	22.62	14.30	10.96	6.20	5.68	0.90	-7.03	-8.80	-0.03	-0.29	2615
	(0.42)	[0.0;25.0]	(0.42)	[-3.0;25.0]	(0.41)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.52)	[1.1;39.9]	(0.50)	[-9.6;26.2]	(0.52)	[-14.1;23.4]	(0.43)	[-21.3;6.2]	(0.03)	[-0.7;0.3]	
Female	19.73	16.80	11.56	10.00	-25.33	-28.00	26.14	19.50	13.59	9.50	4.79	0.90	-2.37	-2.30	0.14	-0.29	2727
	(0.39)	[4.2;30.0]	(0.41)	[-3.0;23.0]	(0.37)	[-41.0;-12.0]	(0.51)	[4.3;44.3]	(0.48)	[-5.5;30.1]	(0.49)	[-14.1;20.9]	(0.44)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.04)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Left-Wing	18.01	14.00	9.40	7.00	-22.94	-26.00	23.24	15.30	13.07	9.50	2.50	-1.60	-2.02	-2.70	-0.21	-0.34	2452
	(0.43)	[1.2;27.8]	(0.41)	[-3.0;20.0]	(0.41)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.52)	[3.1;39.5]	(0.50)	[-5.5;29.5]	(0.50)	[-15.1;18.0]	(0.46)	[-17.3;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.8;-0.2]	
Right-Wing	18.45	15.00	15.08	12.00	-26.50	-31.00	27.31	20.20	11.82	6.40	8.64	3.40	-8.85	-10.70	0.38	-0.23	2146
	(0.44)	[2.4;29.0]	(0.47)	[0.0;30.0]	(0.45)	[-41.0;-13.0]	(0.59)	[4.3;45.3]	(0.57)	[-9.0;30.1]	(0.59)	[-12.0;28.0]	(0.48)	[-23.8;3.3]	(0.05)	[-0.4;0.4]	
Immigrant Parent	23.46	20.00	9.79	7.00	-21.66	-23.00	22.10	14.30	11.45	6.40	5.94	-1.10	-2.68	-2.30	-0.10	-0.39	505
	(0.99)	[5.2;36.6]	(0.95)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.89)	[-36.0;-11.0]	(1.14)	[3.1;39.3]	(1.10)	[-9.0;26.4]	(1.12)	[-12.0;21.3]	(1.05)	[-18.8;12.1]	(0.06)	[-0.7;0.3]	
No Immigrant Parent	17.05	12.80	11.51	10.00	-24.39	-27.00	24.67	16.50	12.38	6.40	5.14	0.90	-4.86	-6.70	0.07	-0.29	4836
	(0.30)	[1.0;26.9]	(0.31)	[-3.0;25.0]	(0.29)	[-40.0;-11.0]	(0.38)	[3.1;43.4]	(0.36)	[-8.8;29.5]	(0.37)	[-14.1;22.0]	(0.33)	[-18.8;8.3]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Knows an Immigrant	16.37	11.60	10.33	7.00	-22.47	-23.00	21.50	13.90	10.47	6.20	4.10	-0.10	-2.90	-5.70	-0.02	-0.32	3560
	(0.35)	[0.4;26.2]	(0.35)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.33)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.42)	[1.5;35.3]	(0.42)	[-9.0;26.2]	(0.42)	[-14.1;20.9]	(0.38)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Does Not Know any Immigrant	20.27	16.60	13.37	10.00	-27.44	-31.00	30.29	24.50	15.97	11.40	7.47	3.40	-8.15	-8.80	0.21	-0.29	1782
	(0.50)	[4.0;31.6]	(0.54)	[-3.0;27.0]	(0.49)	[-42.0;-13.0]	(0.67)	[5.1;53.1]	(0.61)	[-4.6;35.1]	(0.66)	[-13.6;28.0]	(0.54)	[-23.4;6.2]	(0.05)	[-0.7;0.3]	
High Imm. Sector & No College	20.56	17.20	12.62	10.00	-26.13	-28.00	28.47	23.40	15.16	11.00	7.09	3.40	-7.69	-8.80	0.17	-0.29	1721
	(0.51)	[4.2;30.8]	(0.54)	[-3.0;27.0]	(0.50)	[-41.0;-13.0]	(0.66)	[4.3;45.3]	(0.64)	[-4.9;35.1]	(0.66)	[-14.1;26.3]	(0.57)	[-23.8;7.7]	(0.05)	[-0.4;0.3]	
High Imm. Sector & College	16.49	10.80	8.40	7.00	-21.84	-23.00	20.96	13.40	10.41	6.20	4.32	-1.60	-4.11	-7.30	-0.13	-0.42	1025
	(0.67)	[0.2;26.6]	(0.64)	[-5.0;20.0]	(0.64)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.80)	[-0.5;34.5]	(0.73)	[-9.0;26.0]	(0.76)	[-12.6;18.0]	(0.71)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.05)	[-0.9;-0.2]	
Not High Imm. Sector	16.14	11.20	11.66	10.00	-23.70	-26.00	23.01	14.50	11.13	6.20	4.25	0.90	-2.82	-6.30	0.05	-0.29	2568
	(0.40)	[0.2;26.0]	(0.42)	[-3.0;23.0]	(0.40)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.51)	[3.1;42.3]	(0.50)	[-9.0;26.4]	(0.50)	[-15.1;20.9]	(0.43)	[-17.8;9.2]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	

Notes: The table shows the mean (in odd columns) and median (in even columns) misperceptions – computed as perceived minus real – by groups. Groups are defined by the indicator variables listed to the left. The standard errors of the means are in parentheses and the interquartile ranges (25th and 75th percentiles) are in square brackets. Sample: respondents who were not exposed to any informational treatments or to the anecdote treatment.

TABLE A-5: SHARE OF RESPONDENTS WITH STRANGE PATTERNS OF ANSWERS

Panel A: Extreme Answers

	Control		Full sample	
	= 0	= 100	= 0	= 100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Share of Immigrants	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.004
Share of Christian Immigrants	0.057	0.006	0.052	0.007
Share of Muslim Immigrants	0.016	0.020	0.017	0.018
High Educated - Immigrants	0.018	0.003	0.017	0.004
Unemployment - Immigrants	0.006	0.014	0.006	0.013
Poverty - Immigrants	0.020	0.010	0.019	0.011
High Educated - Natives	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005
Unemployment - Natives	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.008
Poverty - Natives	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.007

Panel B: Response Pattern Indices

	Control		Full sample	
	≥ 0.6	≥ 0.8	≥ 0.6	≥ 0.8
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Response Pattern Index - First Option	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000
Response Pattern Index - Last Option	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.000
Response Pattern Index - Middle Option	0.021	0.001	0.024	0.001

Notes: Panel A reports the share of respondents in the control group (columns 1 and 3) and in the full sample (columns 2 and 4) who gave extreme answers (= 0 or = 100) to the questions listed on the left; Panel B reports the share of respondents whose Response Pattern index for the first, last and middle option is greater or equal than 0.6 and 0.8. *Response Pattern Index - First Option* is computed as the number of qualitative questions (both in the immigration and in the redistribution block) where the respondent selected the first option divided by the total number of qualitative questions, and similarly for the other indexes. The First and Last Option indexes are based on 15 question, the Middle Option index is based on 11 questions – we exclude questions for which it is difficult to identify a "middle" option (e.g., questions with four options).

TABLE A-6: PERCEPTIONS BY COUNTRY – REDUCED SAMPLE

	U.S.			U.K.			France		
	Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
		(Stand. Error)	[Interq. Range]		(Stand. Error)	[Interq. Range]		(Stand. Error)	[Interq. Range]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Perceptions									
Share of Immigrants	10.00	34.72	30.00	13.40	30.72	29.00	12.20	28.82	26.00
		(0.74)	[19.00, 45.00]		(0.66)	[15.00, 41.00]		(0.64)	[15.00, 40.00]
Share Immigrants from North Africa	0.30	8.44	7.00	0.90	9.84	10.00	35.30	27.49	26.00
		(0.22)	[4.00, 10.00]		(0.25)	[5.00, 14.00]		(0.50)	[19.00, 35.00]
Share of Immigrants from Middle East	4.10	12.53	10.00	5.10	10.98	10.00	5.60	11.20	9.00
		(0.34)	[5.00, 16.00]		(0.33)	[5.00, 15.00]		(0.35)	[4.00, 15.00]
Share of Immigrants from Western Europe	7.70	10.82	10.00	19.00	16.05	14.00	29.30	10.92	10.00
		(0.28)	[5.00, 15.00]		(0.42)	[8.00, 20.00]		(0.34)	[4.00, 15.00]
Share of Immigrants from Eastern Europe	6.10	10.00	10.00	20.00	23.76	20.00	5.20	14.68	13.00
		(0.24)	[5.00, 13.00]		(0.48)	[14.00, 30.00]		(0.34)	[9.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from North America	2.30	8.94	7.00	2.30	5.66	5.00	1.00	5.03	3.00
		(0.29)	[4.00, 11.00]		(0.20)	[2.00, 8.00]		(0.23)	[1.00, 6.00]
Share of Immigrants from Latin America	42.30	24.33	20.00	3.90	5.09	4.00	3.40	5.26	4.00
		(0.56)	[12.00, 32.00]		(0.16)	[2.00, 7.00]		(0.18)	[2.00, 8.00]
Share of Muslim Immigrants	10.00	22.73	20.00	23.00	33.02	30.00	48.00	48.46	50.00
		(0.49)	[10.00, 30.00]		(0.63)	[20.00, 40.00]		(0.68)	[30.00, 60.00]
Share of Christian Immigrants	61.00	38.78	40.00	58.00	29.64	28.00	43.00	24.94	20.00
		(0.71)	[20.00, 50.00]		(0.65)	[15.00, 40.00]		(0.53)	[10.00, 35.00]
Share of Unemployed Immigrants	5.50	25.72	20.00	5.70	26.53	20.00	16.60	37.17	30.00
		(0.76)	[9.00, 40.00]		(0.81)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.87)	[15.00, 55.00]
Share of Poor Immigrants	13.60	34.41	30.00	19.00	29.82	25.00	23.80	40.98	40.00
		(0.78)	[17.00, 50.00]		(0.77)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.83)	[20.00, 60.00]
Share of Low-Educated Immigrants	22.00	28.32	20.00	16.60	25.50	20.00	39.10	51.10	50.00
		(0.79)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.80)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.87)	[30.00, 70.00]
Share of High-Educated Immigrants	41.40	34.88	30.00	48.80	25.54	20.00	28.80	27.45	20.00
		(0.79)	[20.00, 50.00]		(0.73)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.64)	[10.00, 40.00]
Relative Transfers Received	1.23	1.17	1.00	1.42	1.02	1.00	1.39	1.76	1.00
		(0.06)	[0.33, 1.00]		(0.04)	[0.50, 1.00]		(0.08)	[1.00, 1.10]
Panel B: Attitudes									
Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort		0.41			0.36			0.31	
		(0.02)			(0.02)			(0.01)	
Immigrants Rich because of Effort		0.67			0.70			0.62	
		(0.02)			(0.01)			(0.02)	
Mohammad Gets More		0.26			0.18			0.34	
		(0.01)			(0.01)			(0.02)	
Observations		841			862			862	

	Italy			Germany			Sweden		
	Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived	
		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Panel A: Perceptions									
Share of Immigrants	10.00	25.14	20.00	14.80	30.25	25.00	17.60	26.23	21.00
		(0.64)	[10.00, 33.00]		(0.71)	[15.00, 40.00]		(0.80)	[15.00, 33.00]
Share Immigrants from North Africa	10.20	24.53	23.00	1.50	16.30	15.00	1.20	12.14	10.00
		(0.45)	[16.00, 30.00]		(0.39)	[8.00, 22.00]		(0.37)	[7.00, 16.00]
Share of Immigrants from Middle East	2.90	9.23	9.00	17.30	17.03	15.00	23.80	25.34	23.00
		(0.26)	[4.00, 13.00]		(0.45)	[7.00, 24.00]		(0.73)	[15.00, 34.00]
Share of Immigrants from Western Europe	14.30	5.85	4.00	14.90	13.02	10.00	23.60	15.34	10.00
		(0.23)	[1.00, 9.00]		(0.42)	[4.00, 20.00]		(0.76)	[5.00, 21.00]
Share of Immigrants from Eastern Europe	38.10	18.73	19.00	42.60	23.90	22.00	22.20	14.09	13.00
		(0.37)	[10.00, 25.00]		(0.42)	[15.00, 30.00]		(0.41)	[8.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from North America	0.90	3.90	2.00	1.10	4.43	3.00	1.40	3.86	3.00
		(0.22)	[0.00, 5.00]		(0.17)	[1.00, 5.00]		(0.23)	[1.00, 5.00]
Share of Immigrants from Latin America	9.10	9.58	9.00	3.20	5.11	5.00	5.50	7.64	6.00
		(0.26)	[4.00, 13.00]		(0.15)	[2.00, 7.00]		(0.29)	[3.00, 10.00]
Share of Muslim Immigrants	33.00	45.54	45.00	30.00	43.48	40.00	27.00	44.08	40.00
		(0.69)	[30.00, 60.00]		(0.67)	[30.00, 60.00]		(1.02)	[30.00, 60.00]
Share of Christian Immigrants	57.00	26.84	25.00	51.00	31.74	30.00	61.00	32.89	30.00
		(0.62)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.63)	[20.00, 45.00]		(0.98)	[20.00, 48.00]
Share of Unemployed Immigrants	14.70	40.64	40.00	6.90	39.07	30.00	16.10	36.71	30.00
		(0.89)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.97)	[15.00, 60.00]		(1.18)	[15.00, 50.00]
Share of Poor Immigrants	34.90	42.72	40.00	20.50	34.20	30.00	29.80	25.54	20.00
		(0.84)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.84)	[15.00, 50.00]		(1.03)	[10.00, 35.00]
Share of Low-Educated Immigrants	49.10	44.05	40.00	35.10	38.06	30.00	33.70	40.60	40.00
		(0.88)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.84)	[20.00, 55.00]		(1.23)	[20.00, 60.00]
Share of High-Educated Immigrants	11.70	18.13	10.00	22.30	21.82	20.00	37.90	36.70	35.00
		(0.58)	[5.00, 25.00]		(0.60)	[10.00, 30.00]		(1.04)	[20.00, 50.00]
Relative Transfers Received	1.29	1.34	1.00	0.72	1.13	1.00	1.44	1.28	1.00
		(0.06)	[0.50, 1.10]		(0.04)	[1.00, 1.00]		(0.06)	[1.00, 1.10]
Panel B: Attitudes									
Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort		0.31			0.41			0.32	
		(0.01)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Immigrants Rich because of Effort		0.69			0.60			0.69	
		(0.01)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Mohammad Gets More		0.33			0.20			0.01	
		(0.02)			(0.01)			(0.01)	
Observations		876			878			437	

Notes: Panel A reports mean and median perceptions for each country. The standard errors of the means are in parentheses and the interquartile ranges (25th and 75th percentiles) are in square brackets. The actual value of the statistic for each country is reported in columns (1), (4), (7), (10), (13) and (16). Panel B reports the mean of each attitude variable for each country and its standard error (in parentheses). Sample: respondents who were not exposed to any informational treatments or to the anecdote treatment, excluding flagged respondents, as explained in Section 3.2.

Table A-7: Misperceptions By Respondent Groups - Reduced Sample

	Immigrants		Muslim		Christian		Unemployed		Poor		Low Educ		High Educ		Transfers		Obs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
College	14.43	10.00	8.17	7.00	-21.46	-23.00	18.93	11.30	9.36	6.00	3.48	-0.10	-3.31	-6.70	-0.10	-0.39	2152
	(0.43)	[-0.2;24.0]	(0.40)	[-3.0;20.0]	(0.41)	[-36.0;-11.0]	(0.52)	[0.3;33.4]	(0.49)	[-9.0;25.1]	(0.51)	[-13.7;18.0]	(0.46)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.8;-0.2]	
No College	18.59	15.20	12.08	10.00	-25.73	-28.00	26.75	23.10	14.42	10.20	6.30	3.00	-5.55	-7.30	0.16	-0.29	3182
	(0.36)	[3.0;28.8]	(0.36)	[-3.0;27.0]	(0.34)	[-41.0;-12.0]	(0.46)	[4.3;44.5]	(0.45)	[-4.9;31.2]	(0.46)	[-13.7;24.9]	(0.40)	[-20.3;8.3]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
High Income	14.87	10.50	9.65	7.00	-22.02	-23.00	20.43	13.40	9.68	5.10	4.79	0.90	-5.40	-7.30	-0.13	-0.39	869
	(0.66)	[0.0;25.0]	(0.63)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.65)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.83)	[0.1;34.5]	(0.79)	[-9.0;25.1]	(0.83)	[-13.7;20.9]	(0.69)	[-18.8;7.7]	(0.05)	[-0.8;-0.1]	
Low Income	17.34	14.00	10.68	9.00	-24.40	-27.00	24.27	16.40	12.91	9.50	5.25	0.90	-4.51	-6.70	0.09	-0.29	4467
	(0.30)	[1.6;27.8]	(0.30)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.29)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.38)	[3.4;43.4]	(0.37)	[-6.3;29.5]	(0.38)	[-13.7;21.3]	(0.33)	[-18.8;8.6]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Young	18.63	15.80	9.29	7.00	-24.19	-27.00	24.04	18.10	13.81	9.50	4.04	0.90	-2.05	-2.85	0.02	-0.34	2823
	(0.37)	[3.2;28.2]	(0.37)	[-3.0;20.0]	(0.35)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.47)	[3.4;43.1]	(0.47)	[-5.5;31.0]	(0.46)	[-14.1;20.9]	(0.42)	[-17.9;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.8;0.3]	
Old	15.24	10.00	11.76	10.00	-23.86	-26.00	23.27	14.50	10.96	6.40	6.36	0.90	-7.33	-8.70	0.10	-0.29	2513
	(0.41)	[0.0;25.0]	(0.39)	[-2.0;25.0]	(0.40)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.52)	[3.1;43.1]	(0.47)	[-8.8;26.2]	(0.51)	[-12.6;23.4]	(0.42)	[-21.0;3.6]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Male	14.67	9.00	10.43	8.00	-22.92	-25.00	22.05	14.30	11.41	6.20	5.58	0.90	-7.01	-8.70	-0.03	-0.29	2611
	(0.40)	[-0.2;23.4]	(0.39)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.39)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.51)	[1.3;39.3]	(0.49)	[-9.0;26.2]	(0.50)	[-13.7;23.4]	(0.41)	[-20.3;5.6]	(0.03)	[-0.7;0.3]	
Female	19.15	16.60	10.60	8.00	-25.08	-27.00	25.19	19.50	13.35	9.50	4.80	0.90	-2.41	-2.30	0.13	-0.29	2725
	(0.37)	[4.2;29.0]	(0.37)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.35)	[-38.0;-12.0]	(0.48)	[4.3;43.4]	(0.46)	[-4.9;29.5]	(0.47)	[-13.7;20.9]	(0.43)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.04)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Left-Wing	17.27	13.00	8.94	7.00	-22.92	-26.00	22.57	14.50	12.82	9.50	2.62	-1.30	-2.02	-2.30	-0.21	-0.34	2449
	(0.42)	[1.0;27.0]	(0.38)	[-3.0;20.0]	(0.39)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.50)	[3.1;38.4]	(0.49)	[-4.9;29.5]	(0.49)	[-15.1;19.4]	(0.45)	[-17.3;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.8;-0.2]	
Right-Wing	17.62	14.40	14.13	12.00	-26.47	-28.00	26.33	19.50	12.35	6.40	8.53	3.40	-8.84	-9.70	0.38	-0.23	2144
	(0.43)	[2.4;27.8]	(0.42)	[0.0;27.0]	(0.42)	[-41.0;-13.0]	(0.57)	[4.3;44.5]	(0.54)	[-8.8;30.1]	(0.56)	[-11.6;28.0]	(0.47)	[-23.8;3.3]	(0.05)	[-0.4;0.4]	
Immigrant Parent	23.06	20.00	8.98	7.00	-21.29	-23.00	20.96	14.30	11.92	6.40	6.43	0.90	-2.24	-2.30	-0.10	-0.39	505
	(0.97)	[5.0;36.6]	(0.83)	[-3.0;20.0]	(0.85)	[-33.0;-9.0]	(1.07)	[3.1;37.5]	(1.08)	[-8.6;29.4]	(1.10)	[-12.0;23.2]	(1.01)	[-18.8;12.1]	(0.06)	[-0.7;0.3]	
No Immigrant Parent	16.29	12.40	10.69	8.00	-24.32	-27.00	23.95	15.30	12.44	6.40	5.04	0.90	-4.91	-6.70	0.07	-0.29	4830
	(0.28)	[0.8;26.0]	(0.28)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.28)	[-38.0;-11.0]	(0.37)	[3.3;43.1]	(0.35)	[-8.5;29.5]	(0.36)	[-14.0;20.9]	(0.32)	[-18.8;8.3]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Knows an Immigrant	15.83	11.60	9.89	7.00	-22.51	-23.00	21.21	13.90	10.52	6.20	4.19	0.90	-3.13	-6.40	-0.02	-0.32	3556
	(0.33)	[0.4;25.6]	(0.32)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.32)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.42)	[1.5;35.3]	(0.41)	[-9.0;26.2]	(0.41)	[-14.0;20.9]	(0.37)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	
Does Not Know any Immigrant	19.30	15.80	11.84	10.00	-27.19	-31.00	28.89	24.30	16.29	11.40	7.27	3.40	-7.88	-8.80	0.21	-0.29	1780
	(0.48)	[3.0;30.0]	(0.48)	[-1.0;25.0]	(0.47)	[-41.0;-13.0]	(0.63)	[5.1;49.3]	(0.58)	[-3.8;35.1]	(0.62)	[-12.0;26.3]	(0.52)	[-21.4;6.2]	(0.05)	[-0.7;0.3]	
High Imm. Sector & No College	19.79	16.80	11.77	10.00	-26.20	-28.00	27.45	23.10	15.52	11.00	7.22	3.40	-7.61	-8.80	0.17	-0.29	1719
	(0.49)	[4.2;30.0]	(0.49)	[-3.0;27.0]	(0.47)	[-41.0;-13.0]	(0.64)	[4.3;45.3]	(0.61)	[-4.8;35.1]	(0.64)	[-12.0;25.9]	(0.55)	[-23.8;7.7]	(0.05)	[-0.4;0.3]	
High Imm. Sector & College	14.88	10.00	7.48	7.00	-21.62	-23.00	20.64	13.40	9.57	6.20	4.03	-1.60	-3.94	-6.70	-0.13	-0.42	1024
	(0.62)	[0.0;24.0]	(0.57)	[-3.0;18.0]	(0.59)	[-36.0;-11.0]	(0.79)	[0.2;34.5]	(0.69)	[-8.9;25.1]	(0.73)	[-12.0;16.3]	(0.70)	[-18.8;11.2]	(0.05)	[-0.9;-0.2]	
Not High Imm. Sector	15.79	11.00	10.86	10.00	-23.47	-26.00	22.18	14.50	11.39	6.40	4.19	0.90	-2.96	-6.40	0.05	-0.29	2565
	(0.39)	[0.2;25.2]	(0.39)	[-3.0;22.0]	(0.38)	[-37.0;-11.0]	(0.49)	[3.1;38.1]	(0.48)	[-8.8;26.4]	(0.49)	[-14.1;20.9]	(0.42)	[-17.3;8.6]	(0.03)	[-0.4;0.3]	

Notes: The table shows the mean (in odd columns) and median (in even columns) misperceptions – computed as perceived minus real – by groups. Groups are defined by the indicator variables listed to the left. The standard errors of the means are in parentheses and the interquartile ranges (25th and 75th percentiles) are in square brackets. Sample: respondents who were not exposed to any informational treatments or to the anecdote treatment, excluding flagged respondents, as explained in Section 3.2.

TABLE A-8: EFFECT OF MONETARY INCENTIVES ON MISPERCEPTIONS - POOLED

	All Immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All Immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	N. America, W. and E. Europe (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)
Any Incentive	0.432 (1.530)	0.0115 (0.0131)	-0.582 (0.843)	-0.109 (1.010)	-1.087 (0.999)	2.763* (1.421)
Constant	20.46*** (2.366)	0.0283 (0.0202)	20.06*** (1.303)	13.81*** (1.561)	13.37*** (1.544)	-22.66*** (2.197)
Observations	914	914	914	914	914	914

	Unemployment (misp.) (7)	Low-educated (misp.) (8)	High-educated (misp.) (9)	Poverty (misp.) (10)	Misperception Index (11)	
Any Incentive	0.621 (1.480)	-0.405 (1.618)	3.166* (1.729)	-0.464 (1.561)	-0.0453 (0.0348)	
Constant	16.32*** (2.287)	-0.881 (2.501)	-10.72*** (2.673)	20.85*** (2.413)	0.0404 (0.0538)	
Observations	913	914	914	914	914	

Notes: The table reports the effect of monetary incentives on misperceptions, pooling all the incentives together. See notes to Table 3

TABLE A-9: VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION POLICIES

	Imm. Not A Problem	Imm. Benefits Soon	Imm. Citizenship Soon	American Upon Citizenship/Before	Govt. Should care About Everyone
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.	0.37	0.39	0.83	0.80	4.68
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)
U.K.	0.19	0.45	0.73	0.52	4.43
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)
France	0.26	0.46	0.66	0.64	4.48
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Italy	0.19	0.51	0.58	0.57	4.35
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Germany	0.23	0.56	0.69	0.55	4.58
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Sweden	0.25	0.63	0.84	0.61	4.85
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.09)
Left-wing	0.35	0.59	0.79	0.68	5.07
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Right-wing	0.12	0.35	0.62	0.53	3.85
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
College	0.33	0.53	0.76	0.68	4.74
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
No College	0.19	0.46	0.68	0.57	4.39
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Young	0.28	0.51	0.72	0.61	4.65
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Old	0.22	0.46	0.70	0.62	4.40
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Imm. Parent	0.30	0.55	0.76	0.61	5.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.08)
High Income	0.28	0.51	0.70	0.64	4.68
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)
H. Imm. Sec. & No College	0.16	0.45	0.65	0.55	4.23
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
H. Imm. Sec. & College	0.31	0.56	0.78	0.68	4.80
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)
Not H. Imm. Sec	0.28	0.49	0.73	0.63	4.63
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)

Notes: The table reports the mean of the variables capturing views on immigration policies for each group of respondents or country. See Appendix A-1 for the variable definitions. Sample: respondents who were not exposed to any informational treatments or to the anecdote treatment. Standard errors in parentheses.

TABLE A-10: VIEWS ON REDISTRIBUTIVE POLICIES

	Inequality Serious Problem (1)	Tax Top1 (2)	Tax Bottom50 (3)	Social Budget (4)	Education Budget (5)	Total % Donation (6)
U.S.	0.49	27.29	9.04	23.27	14.93	36.45
	(0.02)	(0.57)	(0.44)	(0.41)	(0.31)	(1.70)
U.K.	0.53	35.00	7.52	31.34	14.84	29.78
	(0.02)	(0.61)	(0.40)	(0.42)	(0.25)	(1.57)
France	0.63	42.18	8.61	30.65	17.41	30.50
	(0.02)	(0.74)	(0.41)	(0.34)	(0.28)	(1.52)
Italy	0.62	34.27	11.06	33.17	13.92	27.73
	(0.02)	(0.76)	(0.49)	(0.41)	(0.30)	(1.39)
Germany	0.76	42.56	12.69	27.32	17.73	32.19
	(0.02)	(0.76)	(0.52)	(0.34)	(0.27)	(1.42)
Sweden	0.45	46.55	23.44	34.23	17.74	29.46
	(0.03)	(0.91)	(0.69)	(0.47)	(0.40)	(2.31)
Left-wing	0.71	37.91	10.35	30.56	16.37	33.32
	(0.01)	(0.47)	(0.31)	(0.26)	(0.18)	(0.97)
Right-wing	0.45	35.76	11.70	28.26	15.28	28.74
	(0.02)	(0.50)	(0.34)	(0.28)	(0.20)	(1.04)
College	0.54	36.84	10.91	29.50	16.63	32.76
	(0.02)	(0.47)	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.19)	(1.05)
No College	0.62	37.51	11.10	29.73	15.48	30.00
	(0.01)	(0.43)	(0.28)	(0.23)	(0.16)	(0.84)
Young	0.59	36.40	11.74	28.86	16.55	34.00
	(0.01)	(0.44)	(0.29)	(0.25)	(0.18)	(0.94)
Old	0.59	38.13	10.23	30.50	15.29	27.98
	(0.01)	(0.45)	(0.31)	(0.25)	(0.17)	(0.90)
Imm. Parent	0.61	38.10	11.40	29.46	16.55	31.70
	(0.03)	(1.03)	(0.74)	(0.49)	(0.40)	(2.06)
High Income	0.50	34.99	11.27	28.96	16.45	36.39
	(0.02)	(0.77)	(0.50)	(0.45)	(0.31)	(1.77)
H. Imm. Sec. & No College	0.61	36.03	11.01	29.99	15.02	30.79
	(0.02)	(0.59)	(0.38)	(0.32)	(0.21)	(1.15)
H. Imm. Sec. & College	0.56	36.32	11.09	29.62	16.74	35.00
	(0.02)	(0.71)	(0.51)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(1.58)
Not H. Imm. Sec	0.58	38.32	11.02	29.42	16.29	29.93
	(0.01)	(0.44)	(0.29)	(0.25)	(0.18)	(0.92)

Notes: The table reports the mean of the variables capturing views on redistribution for each group of respondents or country. See Appendix A-1 for the variable definitions. Social and Education budget are winsorized at the 5th and 95th percentile by country. Standard errors in parentheses. Sample: respondents who were not exposed to any informational treatments or to the anecdote treatment and who have seen the redistribution block before the immigration block.

Table A-11: U.S. Sample: "Share of Immigrants" Treatment with Legal Immigrants only

Panel A: First Stage Effects on Perceptions

	All Immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All Immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	N. America, W. and E. Europe (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)	Lack of Effort Reason Poor (7)
Share of Immigrants	-13.27***	0.417***	0.308	0.405	2.013	-5.464***	0.0511
	(1.982)	(0.0358)	(1.026)	(1.397)	(1.453)	(1.944)	(0.0399)
Observations	476	476	477	477	477	477	476
Control mean	24.78	0.06	15.31	13.19	11.78	-17.13	0.35

Panel B: Treatment Effects on Support for Redistribution

	Tax Top 1 (1)	Tax Bottom 50 (2)	Social Budget (3)	Education Budget (4)	Inequality Serious Problem (5)	Donation Above Median (6)
Share of Immigrants	-0.970	0.144	0.359	-0.0155	0.0107	0.0119
	(1.081)	(0.662)	(0.809)	(0.610)	(0.0430)	(0.0455)
Observations	477	477	477	477	475	477
Control mean	28.13	7.92	22.62	16.18	0.51	0.41

Notes: Panel A reports the first-stage effect of the Share of Immigrants treatment on (mis)perceptions of immigration. Panel B reports the effect of the Share of Immigrants treatment on support for redistribution. See notes to Tables 5 and 6 * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-12: First Stage Effects on Perceptions – Additional Variables

	All immigrants (misp.) (1)	North Africa (misp.) (2)	Middle East (misp.) (3)	Western Europe (misp.) (4)	Eastern Europe (misp.) (5)	North America (misp.) (6)	Latin America (misp.) (7)	Muslim (misp.) (8)	Christian (misp.) (9)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-4.864***	-0.181	-0.0628	-0.204	-0.0125	0.439**	0.231	0.00857	0.144
	(0.422)	(0.229)	(0.221)	(0.218)	(0.240)	(0.178)	(0.204)	(0.408)	(0.396)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	2.315***	-3.091***	-1.695***	0.372*	2.212***	-0.766***	2.556***	-1.829***	2.456***
	(0.423)	(0.229)	(0.221)	(0.218)	(0.240)	(0.178)	(0.204)	(0.408)	(0.396)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	0.709*	-0.303	-0.0824	-0.0802	0.416*	0.0548	0.371*	-0.869**	0.796**
	(0.423)	(0.229)	(0.221)	(0.218)	(0.240)	(0.178)	(0.204)	(0.408)	(0.396)
Observations	19735	19756	19756	19747	19759	19744	19758	19761	19757
Control mean	17.02	7.98	4.63	-5.70	-4.48	4.62	-1.98	11.30	-23.98

	Unemployment (misp.) (10)	Poverty (misp.) (11)	Low Educated (misp.) (12)	High Educated (misp.) (13)	Relative Transfers (misp.) (14)	Lack of Effort Poor (15)	Effort Rich (16)	Mohammad Gets More (17)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-1.499***	-0.489	-0.654	-0.0276	0.0391	0.000297	-0.0116	0.000905
	(0.508)	(0.483)	(0.503)	(0.404)	(0.0338)	(0.00912)	(0.00945)	(0.00810)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	-0.163	0.614	0.417	-0.375	-0.00197	-0.000234	-0.00870	-0.00693
	(0.508)	(0.483)	(0.503)	(0.404)	(0.0338)	(0.00913)	(0.00945)	(0.00811)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	-2.149***	3.159***	-0.730	-0.912**	-0.0324	-0.0535***	-0.00441	-0.0131
	(0.507)	(0.483)	(0.503)	(0.404)	(0.0338)	(0.00912)	(0.00945)	(0.00810)
Observations	19732	19739	19723	19729	19745	19721	19709	19752
Control mean	24.44	12.40	5.35	-4.91	0.05	0.36	0.66	0.24

Notes: The table reports first-stage effects on an extended set of (mis)perceptions of immigration. Misperceptions are computed as the perception minus the actual value. See Appendix A-1 for variable definitions. All regressions include the same controls as those in Table 5. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-9 Effort vs. Luck in Germany

To get a sense of the general attitudes towards the importance of luck versus hard work in Germany we look at the following question from the 2014 wave of the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS/GGSS):

What is the best way to get to the top in our society? Using the card, please rate the importance of the qualities and situations. Please tell me for each one how important you think it is for getting ahead in our society today. [Unimportant, Less Important, Important, Very important].

Figure A-6 reports the share of respondents thinking that the factor listed on the y-axis is important or very important to make it to the top. Some of these factors (Luck, Corruption, Opportunism, Right Social Background, Connections, Talent) are mostly related to luck/advantages, others (Industriousness, Initiative, Education) are more closely linked to hard work.

FIGURE A-6: WHAT FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT TO MAKE IT TO THE TOP?
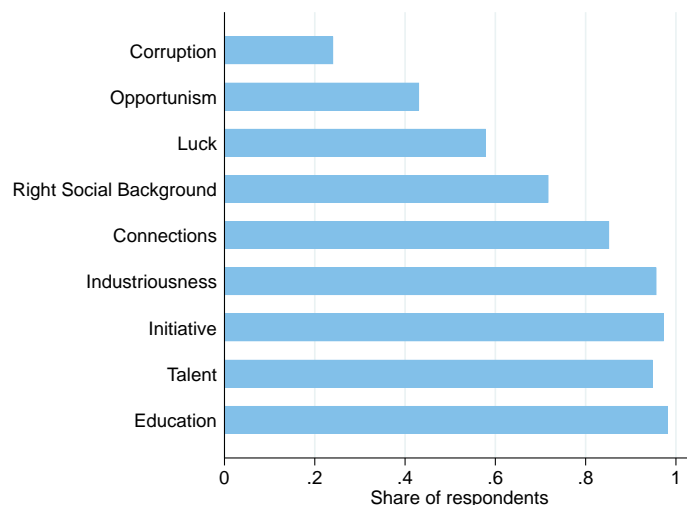
Notes: The figure reports the share of German respondents who think that the factor listed on the y-axis is important or very important to make it to the top. Source: German General Social Survey (ALLBUS/GGSS) 2014. See Section A-9 for details.

A-10 Re-weighted sample

In our sample college-educated and unemployed are slightly over-represented compared to the population of our countries. As a robustness check, we compute weights to match the unemployment rate and the share of college educated in the countries of our sample. In order to keep our sample balanced along gender, age, and income, we also target these variables in constructing the weights.[46]

In this section we report mean perceptions by country and treatment effects estimated on the re-weighted sample. Re-weighting observations do not affect significantly our estimates.

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[46]Hence, for each country, we split the sample into 160 cells based on gender (2) × age (5) × income (4) × unemployed (2) × college (2), and we compute a weight for each cell.

TABLE A-13: PERCEPTIONS BY COUNTRY – RE-WEIGHTED SAMPLE

	U.S.			U.K.			France		
	Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
		(Stand. Error)	[Interq. Range]		(Stand. Error)	[Interq. Range]		(Stand. Error)	[Interq. Range]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Perceptions									
Share of Immigrants	10.00	36.20	31.00	13.40	31.62	30.00	12.20	29.62	29.00
		(0.75)	[20.00, 48.00]		(0.64)	[15.00, 43.00]		(0.67)	[15.00, 40.00]
Share Immigrants from North Africa	0.30	8.48	7.00	0.90	9.84	10.00	35.30	26.74	25.00
		(0.22)	[4.00, 11.00]		(0.27)	[5.00, 14.00]		(0.57)	[16.00, 35.00]
Share of Immigrants from Middle East	4.10	12.19	10.00	5.10	10.95	10.00	5.60	11.44	9.00
		(0.33)	[5.00, 16.00]		(0.35)	[5.00, 15.00]		(0.40)	[4.00, 15.00]
Share of Immigrants from Western Europe	7.70	10.85	10.00	19.00	16.18	13.00	29.30	10.79	9.00
		(0.27)	[5.00, 15.00]		(0.43)	[7.00, 21.00]		(0.36)	[4.00, 15.00]
Share of Immigrants from Easter Europe	6.10	9.87	10.00	20.00	23.44	20.00	5.20	14.62	13.00
		(0.24)	[5.00, 13.00]		(0.48)	[13.00, 30.00]		(0.41)	[8.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from North America	2.30	9.69	7.00	2.30	6.16	5.00	1.00	6.11	4.00
		(0.35)	[4.00, 11.00]		(0.23)	[2.00, 9.00]		(0.35)	[1.00, 8.00]
Share of Immigrants from Latin America	42.30	24.38	20.00	3.90	5.65	5.00	3.40	5.79	5.00
		(0.57)	[11.00, 32.00]		(0.20)	[2.00, 8.00]		(0.22)	[2.00, 9.00]
Share of Muslim Immigrants	10.00	22.75	20.00	23.00	33.91	30.00	48.00	50.55	50.00
		(0.52)	[10.00, 30.00]		(0.68)	[20.00, 45.00]		(0.79)	[30.00, 65.00]
Share of Christian Immigrants	61.00	39.09	40.00	58.00	29.35	25.00	43.00	23.79	20.00
		(0.76)	[20.00, 50.00]		(0.65)	[15.00, 40.00]		(0.57)	[10.00, 30.00]
Share of Unemployed Immigrants	5.50	26.52	20.00	5.70	27.13	20.00	16.60	40.07	35.00
		(0.80)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.78)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.95)	[18.00, 60.00]
Share of Poor Immigrants	13.60	35.11	30.00	19.00	29.37	24.00	23.80	42.91	40.00
		(0.80)	[18.00, 50.00]		(0.73)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.91)	[20.00, 60.00]
Share of Low-Educated Immigrants	22.00	29.25	20.00	16.60	25.80	20.00	39.10	52.57	50.00
		(0.82)	[10.00, 44.00]		(0.77)	[8.00, 40.00]		(0.93)	[30.00, 75.00]
Share of High-Educated Immigrants	41.40	34.27	30.00	48.80	25.44	20.00	28.80	26.60	20.00
		(0.80)	[15.00, 50.00]		(0.70)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.65)	[10.00, 40.00]
Relative Transfers Received	1.23	1.17	1.00	1.42	1.02	1.00	1.39	1.88	1.00
		(0.06)	[0.33, 1.10]		(0.04)	[0.50, 1.00]		(0.09)	[1.00, 2.00]
Panel B: Attitudes									
Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort		0.41			0.36			0.33	
		(0.02)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Immigrants Rich because of Effort		0.67			0.70			0.61	
		(0.02)			(0.01)			(0.02)	
Mohammad Gets More		0.26			0.18			0.36	
		(0.01)			(0.01)			(0.02)	
Observations		958			973			980	

	Italy			Germany			Sweden		
	Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived		Actual	Perceived	
		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]		Mean (Stand. Error)	Median [Interq. Range]
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Panel A: Perceptions									
Share of Immigrants	10.00	26.79	20.00	14.80	30.35	25.00	17.60	27.38	22.00
		(0.72)	[10.00, 36.00]		(0.68)	[15.00, 40.00]		(0.83)	[15.00, 34.00]
Share Immigrants from North Africa	10.20	25.60	23.00	1.50	16.06	15.00	1.20	12.18	10.00
		(0.58)	[16.00, 32.00]		(0.37)	[8.00, 21.00]		(0.39)	[7.00, 17.00]
Share of Immigrants from Middle East	2.90	8.98	8.00	17.30	16.87	15.00	23.80	25.52	23.00
		(0.28)	[3.00, 13.00]		(0.45)	[7.00, 23.00]		(0.77)	[15.00, 34.00]
Share of Immigrants from Western Europe	14.30	6.00	4.00	14.90	13.43	10.00	23.60	14.52	10.00
		(0.26)	[1.00, 9.00]		(0.42)	[4.00, 20.00]		(0.69)	[4.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from Easter Europe	38.10	18.12	18.00	42.60	23.40	22.00	22.20	13.87	13.00
		(0.41)	[10.00, 25.00]		(0.41)	[15.00, 30.00]		(0.44)	[8.00, 20.00]
Share of Immigrants from North America	0.90	4.56	2.00	1.10	4.90	4.00	1.40	4.64	3.00
		(0.28)	[0.00, 5.00]		(0.20)	[1.00, 6.00]		(0.38)	[1.00, 5.00]
Share of Immigrants from Latin America	9.10	9.46	9.00	3.20	5.41	5.00	5.50	7.80	6.00
		(0.28)	[3.00, 13.00]		(0.16)	[2.00, 8.00]		(0.32)	[3.00, 10.00]
Share of Muslim Immigrants	33.00	47.52	50.00	30.00	43.94	40.00	27.00	45.67	42.00
		(0.81)	[30.00, 60.00]		(0.68)	[30.00, 60.00]		(1.08)	[30.00, 60.00]
Share of Christian Immigrants	57.00	26.54	20.00	51.00	31.61	30.00	61.00	31.63	30.00
		(0.70)	[10.00, 40.00]		(0.61)	[20.00, 45.00]		(0.98)	[15.00, 45.00]
Share of Unemployed Immigrants	14.70	42.59	40.00	6.90	39.52	30.00	16.10	38.23	30.00
		(0.97)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.94)	[12.00, 60.00]		(1.20)	[17.00, 60.00]
Share of Poor Immigrants	34.90	43.00	40.00	20.50	33.72	30.00	29.80	25.89	20.00
		(0.92)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.82)	[11.00, 50.00]		(1.07)	[10.00, 40.00]
Share of Low-Educated Immigrants	49.10	43.48	40.00	35.10	37.42	30.00	33.70	41.16	38.00
		(0.95)	[20.00, 60.00]		(0.81)	[17.00, 50.00]		(1.26)	[20.00, 60.00]
Share of High-Educated Immigrants	11.70	18.31	10.00	22.30	21.94	20.00	37.90	36.41	35.00
		(0.62)	[5.00, 25.00]		(0.58)	[10.00, 30.00]		(1.05)	[20.00, 50.00]
Relative Transfers Received	1.29	1.40	1.00	0.72	1.14	1.00	1.44	1.29	1.00
		(0.07)	[0.50, 1.10]		(0.04)	[1.00, 1.00]		(0.07)	[1.00, 1.10]
Panel B: Attitudes									
Immigrants Poor due to Lack of Effort		0.31			0.41			0.32	
		(0.02)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Immigrants Rich because of Effort		0.68			0.59			0.69	
		(0.02)			(0.02)			(0.02)	
Mohammad Gets More		0.35			0.20			0.01	
		(0.02)			(0.01)			(0.00)	
Observations		970			971			480	

Notes: See notes to Table A-3. Observations are re-weighted to match the distribution of gender, age, income, unemployment and college education in each country.

TABLE A-14: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR IMMIGRATION AND REDISTRIBUTION – RE-WEIGHTED SAMPLE

	Tax Top 1 (1)	Tax Bottom 50 (2)	Social Budget (3)	Education Budget (4)	Inequality Serious Problem (5)	Donation Above Median (6)
Order/Salience T	-2.055***	1.117***	-0.613**	0.451**	-0.0321**	-0.0439***
	(0.444)	(0.295)	(0.251)	(0.186)	(0.0139)	(0.0143)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-0.460	0.123	-0.474*	0.197	-0.0125	-0.0153
	(0.450)	(0.293)	(0.246)	(0.182)	(0.0139)	(0.0145)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	-0.0204	0.107	-0.426*	0.137	0.00445	0.00158
	(0.452)	(0.301)	(0.254)	(0.182)	(0.0138)	(0.0145)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	0.232	-0.191	-0.0225	0.326*	0.0111	0.00728
	(0.450)	(0.293)	(0.246)	(0.178)	(0.0137)	(0.0144)
Observations	20037	20037	20017	20033	20035	20037
Control mean	34.97	12.11	28.83	16.35	0.56	0.42

Notes: See notes to Table 5. Observations are re-weighted to match the distribution of gender, age, income, unemployment and college education in each country.

TABLE A-15: FIRST STAGE TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS – RE-WEIGHTED SAMPLE

	All Immigrants (misp.) (1)	Accurate Perception All Immigrants (2)	M. East and N. Africa (misp.) (3)	N. America, W. and E. Europe (misp.) (4)	Muslim (misp.) (5)	Christian (misp.) (6)	Lack of Effort Reason Poor (7)
Information T: Share of Immigrants	-4.642***	0.220***	-0.358	0.254	-0.0683	0.0362	0.00201
	(0.431)	(0.00699)	(0.332)	(0.373)	(0.441)	(0.411)	(0.00962)
Information T: Origins of Immigrants	2.377***	0.00459	-4.914***	1.929***	-1.876***	2.247***	0.00549
	(0.442)	(0.00420)	(0.316)	(0.373)	(0.427)	(0.410)	(0.00968)
Anecdote T: Hard Work of Immigrants	0.826*	-0.00373	-0.564*	0.591	-0.974**	0.685*	-0.0508***
	(0.425)	(0.00397)	(0.326)	(0.367)	(0.426)	(0.408)	(0.00943)
Observations	20006	20006	20019	19999	20033	20029	19992
Control mean	17.32	0.04	12.85	-5.86	11.61	-24.31	0.36

Notes: See notes to Table 6. Observations are re-weighted to match the distribution of gender, age, income, unemployment and college education in each country.

A-11   Selection in the Follow-up

| | Has taken the Followup | |
	Coefficient	P-value
Voted right	-0.005	0.712
Voted left	0.005	0.712
Male	-0.126	0.000
Young	-0.132	0.000
Immigrant parent	-0.043	0.077
College degree	0.009	0.504
Rich	-0.122	0.000
High immigration sector	-0.020	0.161

Notes: The table shows the coefficients and p-values from a series of regressions of the form $y_{ic} = \alpha + \beta Covariate_i + \epsilon_{ic}$, where $Covariate_i$ is the variable listed in the row. y_{ic} is a dummy equal to one if the respondent took the follow-up.