Online Appendix of "Do Minorities Feel Welcome in Politics? A Cross-Cultural Study of the United States and Sweden"

A.1 Details on Surveys and Measurement

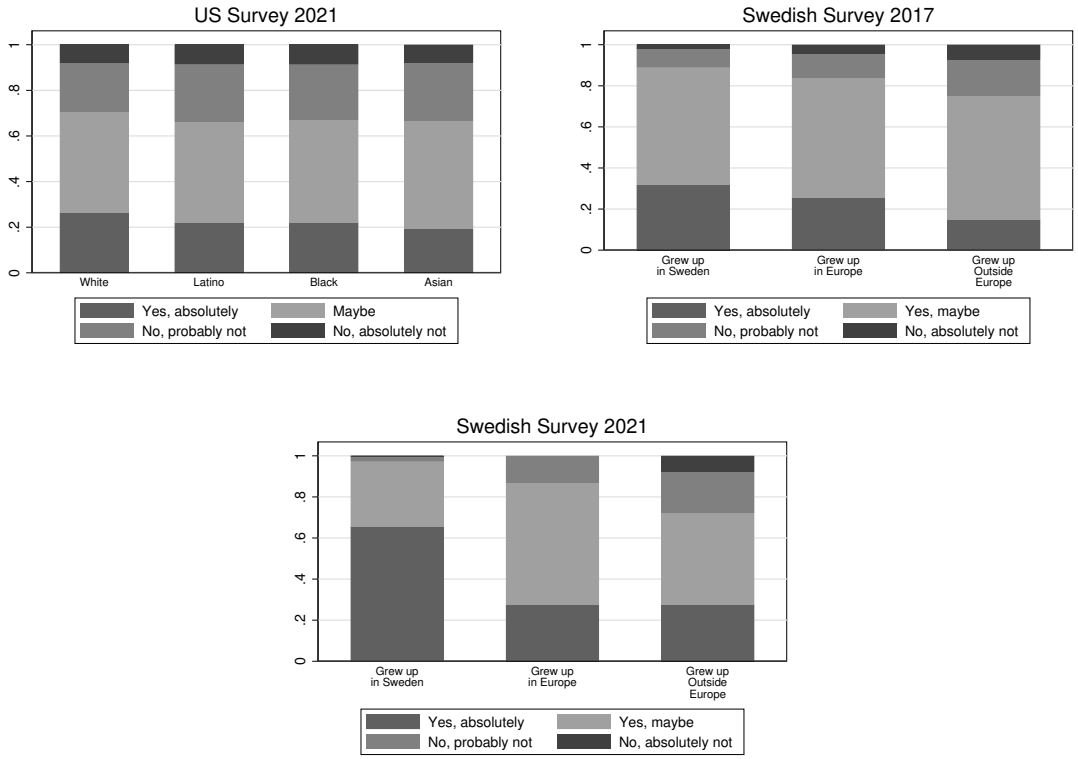
We included a question about feeling welcome among other politicians in following three surveys:

U.S. Survey 2021. The 2020 CMPS survey was fielded between April-–August 2021 on oversamples ethnic/racial minorities. Our analysis include all survey respondents who identify as either White, Black, Latino or Asian. The standard CMPS sample was augumented with respondents from the youth sample (16–18 year olds). For reasons explained below, only respondents who were 18 years old were included from the youth sample. We included the following question in the CMPS: "Imagine you are a new politician in the area where you live, would you feel welcome at meetings with other politicians?" Response options ranged from "Yes, absolutely", "Maybe", "No, probably not" and "No, absolutely not." Like with the 2016 CMPS (Barreto et al. 2018), the 2020 CMPS also employed best practices for reaching a representative sample of marginalized groups. More information about the 2020 CMPS methodology and procedures can be found at: https://cmpsurvey.org/2020-survey/.

Swedish Survey 2017. The survey was fielded between May-–September 2017 and originally included a large sample of politicians alongside non-politicians. Here we only use the sample of non-politicians. The survey oversampled immigrants and individuals with an immigrant background. The question used in the present paper is the following: "Imagine you are a new politician in the municipal council, do you think you would feel welcome?" The response options were "Yes, absolutely", "Yes, maybe", "No, probably not" and "No, absolutely not." More details on this survey, as well as an extensive analysis validating it against government registry data as well as the SOM institutes annual survey is undertaken in Dancygier et al. (2021).

Swedish Survey 2021. The survey was conducted between September–December 2021 as part of the Swedish SOM-institutes annual survey. The survey includes no oversample of minorities and does not provide survey weights. However, it the most long-going and well-known Swedish public opinion survey, and has been fielded annually since 1986. The 2021 edition included the question: "Thinking about the municipality where you live, do you think that a newly elected politician would feel welcome in meetings with other politicians if the newly elected politician..." followed by the prompts "Mainly grew up in Sweden", "Mainly grew up in Europe" and "Mainly grew up outside Europe." The response options were "Yes, absolutely", "Yes, maybe", "No, probably not" and "No, absolutely not." More information about the 2021 SOM methodology and procedures can be found in Weissenbilder (2022).

Sample Restrictions. For purposes of comparison, we restricted our samples to include



Note: The number of observations is $N = 14,395$ (U.S. Survey), $N = 2,594$ (Swedish Survey 2017) and $N = 1,394$ (Swedish Survey 2021).

Figure A.1: Response distributions for the questions measuring whether respondents would feel welcome among other politicians, by minority status

respondents 18+ and thereby eligible to vote and, most importantly, stand for office. In Sweden, non-citizens are allowed to vote and stand for office in local and regional elections, but in the U.S. we excluded non-citizens since they are not permitted to do so.

Full Response Distributions for the Dependent Variables. As discussed in the main paper, our dependent variable (feeling welcome) is ordinal. For the purposes of our analyses, we therefore recode *feeling welcome* into a dummy variable. Figure A.1 visualizes the entire by-survey response distribution of this variable. As can be seen, the general pattern uncovered in our paper—that minorities expect to feel less welcome in politics—remain when studying the full distribution of responses.

A.2 Additional Analyses

In this appendix, we perform a number of additional analyses and robustness checks. First, and to further explore the roots of expected discrimination in politics, we analyze whether the

relationship between minority status and expected discrimination is mediated by socio-economic status, demographics or political interest.

To measure socio-economic status we include educational attainment and employment status. In the U.S. survey, we include dummies for the highest level of education the respondent has completed. This variable has seven categories: Grades 1–8, Some High School, High School, Associates Degree, Bachelors Degree, and Post-graduate Degree. In the Swedish survey from 2017, education is measured by years of education, which should be strongly correlated with educational attainment. In the Swedish Survey from 2021 we use a four-step categorization and include dummies for each. It measures the highest level of educational attainment as follows: Completed Grades 1–9 or less, High School, Post High-School, and University Degree. To measure unemployment we used an identical approach across all three surveys: we constructed a measure that takes on the value of 1 if the respondent is currently unemployed and 0 otherwise. Respondent demographics were captured by including their age and age squared, as well as their gender.[1]

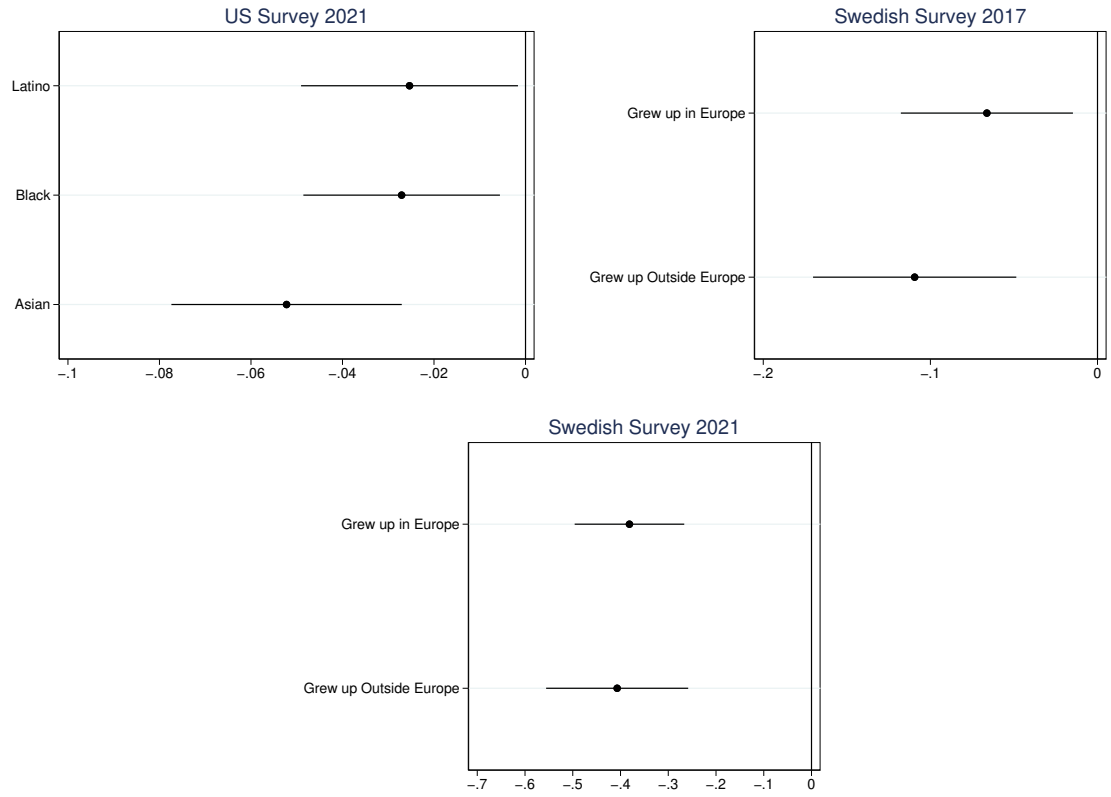
Finally, we also controlled for political interest. In the U.S. survey, the prompt was "Some people are very interested in politics while other people can't stand politics, how about you? Are you..." followed by the following alternatives: "Very interested", "Somewhat interested", "Not that interested in politics" and "Not at all interested in politics." The question in both Swedish Surveys was "Generally speaking, how interested are you in politics?" and it had the following four response options: "Very interested", "Somewhat interested", "Not particularly interested" and "Not at all interested."

The results of regressing our measures of feeling welcome on our indicators of minority status when including the aforementioned controls are in Figure A.2. A can be seen, all estimates remain negative and statistically significant. In comparison with the results in Figure 2, the coefficient estimates for the two Swedish surveys hardly change at all. For the U.S. sample, the coefficients for Latinos and Blacks are somewhat smaller. Our results thus suggest that minority status in and of itself plays a part in shaping expectations of discrimination.

Next, we perform a number of analyses that interact the variables measuring race/ethnicity with dummy variables measuring (1) high interest (2) membership in civil society organizations and (3) active membership in civil society organizations (e.g. holding a position). The objective of this analysis is to test whether the negative effect of race/ethnicity on differs for these more realistic pools of candidates.

To create the political interest dummy, we code respondents as 1 if they indicate that they are "Very interested" and 0 otherwise. To create dummies for membership and active membership in civil society organizations, we had to rely on slightly different strategies for the Swedish studies, on the one hand, and the US study on the other. Beginning with the

[1]A very small number of observations were dropped because we only included individuals identifying as either male or female where in the analysis.



Note: Plots show coefficient estimates with 95% confidence intervals from models that regress expectations of feeling welcome on race/ethnicity for three different surveys. Each analysis includes controls for age, age squared, gender, education, unemployment status and political interest. The reference category in the upper left plot is "White." The reference category in the upper right and lower plot is "Grew up in Sweden". The number of observations is $N = 14,273$ (U.S. Survey), N=2,594 (Swedish Survey 2017) and $N = 1,394$ (Swedish Survey 2021). Confidence intervals are based on robust standard errors.

Figure A.2: Group differences in the share that say they, or members of their ethnic group, would feel welcome among other politicians. Controlling for SES, Demographics, and Political interest.

Swedish surveys, they both include questions about whether the respondent is a member of a civil society organization and also whether they have an official position within a civil society organization. In the US survey, unfortunately, the respondents were not asked about whether they belonged to a civil society organization. Instead, we proxy membership using the question "Since January 2020, have you attended a meeting to discuss issues facing the community?" To proxy active membership, we use the follow up question which asks "Did you speak or post a comment at the meeting?" Both questions had the response options "Yes" and "No."

The results are in Tables A.1 and A.2 of this memo. Significant positive effects of the interactions between our various dummy variables and race/ethnicity would indicate

Table A.1: Do the effects of race/ethnicity differ for a more realistic pool of candidates, US Survey 2021

	US Survey 2021		
Latino	-0.0271**	-0.0427***	-0.0410***
	(0.0134)	(0.0126)	(0.0123)
Black	-0.0358***	-0.0443***	-0.0410***
	(0.0121)	(0.0114)	(0.0112)
Asian	-0.0313**	-0.0475***	-0.0474***
	(0.0136)	(0.0129)	(0.0126)
Very Interested	0.163***		
	(0.0204)		
Civil Society Member		0.183***	
		(0.0300)	
Civil Society Active			0.269***
			(0.0398)
Latino×Very Interested	-0.0217		
	(0.0299)		
Black×Very Interested	0.00926		
	(0.0268)		
Asian×Very Interested	-0.0218		
	(0.0327)		
Latino×Civil Society Member		-0.00652	
		(0.0427)	
Black×Civil Society Member		0.0240	
		(0.0388)	
Asian×Civil Society Member		-0.00601	
		(0.0474)	
Latino×Civil Society Active			-0.0431
			(0.0577)
Black×Civil Society Active			-0.0170
			(0.0511)
Asian×Civil Society Active			-0.0330
			(0.0639)
Constant	0.205***	0.233***	0.237***
	(0.00944)	(0.00884)	(0.00863)
Observations	14,395	14,395	14,395
R-squared	0.029	0.022	0.023

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Reference category is "White." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.2: Do the effects of race/ethnicity differ for a more realistic pool of candidates, Swedish Surveys 2017 and 2021

	Swedish Survey 2017			Swedish Survey 2021		
Grew up in Europe	-0.0660**	-0.0365	-0.0527*	-0.414***	-0.478***	-0.413***
	(0.0272)	(0.0448)	(0.0284)	(0.0615)	(0.0610)	(0.0581)
Grew up Outside Europe	-0.0984***	-0.0832*	-0.0862***	-0.360***	-0.390***	-0.391***
	(0.0323)	(0.0450)	(0.0323)	(0.0762)	(0.0819)	(0.0730)
Very Interested	0.113***			0.114***		
	(0.0406)			(0.0330)		
Civil Society Member		0.0646**			0.0519*	
		(0.0275)			(0.0266)	
Civil Society Active			0.0769**			0.0254
			(0.0312)			(0.0381)
Grew up in Europe×Very Interested	0.0549			0.123		
	(0.0866)			(0.154)		
Grew up Outside Europe×Very Interested	-0.0941			-0.142		
	(0.0861)			(0.232)		
Grew up in Europe×Civil Society Member		-0.0243			0.249**	
		(0.0549)			(0.124)	
Grew up outside Europe×Civil Society Member		-0.0218			0.00671	
		(0.0609)			(0.168)	
Grew up in Europe×Civil Society Active			-0.0366			0.400
			(0.0694)			(0.281)
Grew up Outside Europe×Civil Society Active			-0.161***			-0.289***
			(0.0608)			(0.0811)
Constant	0.232***	0.196***	0.230***	0.638***	0.632***	0.655***
	(0.0125)	(0.0237)	(0.0132)	(0.0147)	(0.0193)	(0.0143)
Observations	2,594	2,594	2,594	1,394	1,381	1,381
R-squared	0.012	0.008	0.009	0.051	0.052	0.048

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Reference category is "Grew Up in Sweden." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.3: Is feeling welcome correlated with interest in running for office?

	US Survey 2021		Swedish Survey 2017		Swedish Survey 20121	
Feeling Welcome	0.195***	0.179***	0.178***	0.113***	0.0944***	0.0271
	(0.0104)	(0.0101)	(0.0280)	(0.0277)	(0.0258)	(0.0244)
Constant	0.0934***	0.227***	0.284***	0.0721	0.283***	-0.114
	(0.00344)	(0.0592)	(0.0124)	(0.119)	(0.0199)	(0.101)
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	14,395	14,273	2,908	2,908	1,386	1,386
R-squared	0.056	0.127	0.026	0.169	0.009	0.171

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

that minorities who belong to the realistic candidate pool, feel more welcome than the less politically engaged in their minority group. If anything, however, our results lean in the opposite direction. 21 out of 27 interactions are negative, suggesting that tendency for minorities to feel less welcome is more pronounced among the highly interested and organizationally active. Most of these negative interaction effects, however, are not statistically significant at conventional levels. A notable exception to this pattern is the interaction between having grown up outside Europe and being active in a civil society organization in both Swedish surveys. Here, the results show, among those who are active in civil society organizations, individuals who grew up outside of Europe feel even significantly less welcome than corresponding individuals among those who are not active. By contrast, only 6 out of 27 interaction effects are positive, and only one significantly so.[2]

Overall, these results point to the importance of expected discrimination, as the general pattern of minorities feeling less welcome are just as prevalent among those who are the most likely to at some pointconsider running for office: the politically engaged.

To further probe the potential significance of expected discrimination, we regress respondents' interest in running for office on our measure of feeling welcome. In the U.S. survey, interest in running for office is captured by the following item: "If offered the opportunity, would you consider running for political office to further the issues that you care about most?" The response options were "Yes, would do this", "No, would not do this" and "Not sure." In the Swedish surveys, we asked: "Imagine that you are a new politician in the local council. Do you think that you would feel welcome?" The response options were: "Yes, absolutely",

[2]The significant positive interaction refers to Grew up in Europe×Civil Society Member. The marginal effect (-0.478+0.249=-.229) is however still negative, and significantly so ($p < 0.05$).

Table A.4: Share of respondents who think that newly elected politicians from different groups would feel welcome, Swedish Survey 2021

	New Politician who grew up in:		
Respondent Group:	Sweden	Europe	Outside Europe
Grew up in Sweden	0.66	0.35	0.21
Grew up in Europe	0.58	0.27	0.16
Grew up Outside Europe	0.52	0.26	0.28

Note: The number of observations is N =1,394. None of the pairwise comparisons between respondent groups are statistically significant ($p > 0.10$).

"Maybe", "No, probably not" and "No, absolutely not." In all three surveys, we have coded positive answers as 1 and others as 0.

The results in Table A.3 indicate that for two out of three surveys, there is a substantively strong relationship between expected discrimination and interest in running for office.[3] In the US case, feeling welcome is associated with an increase of almost 20%-points in the probability of being interested in running for office. In the Swedish survey from 2017, the corresponding figure is close to 18%-points. In the case of the Swedish survey from 2021, where the survey asks respondents about which groups they anticipate feeling welcome, rather whether they themselves would, the coefficient estimate for the bivariate regression is statistically significant but somewhat smaller. When including controls it is still positive, but no longer significant at conventional levels ($p > 0.05$). One potential explanation for the weaker effects found in the Swedish survey from 2021 is the alternative question-wording, where we instead asked respondents whether members of their own group (rather than they themselves) would feel welcome among other politicians. It is possible that respondents do not equate to the discrimination they expect to face with the discrimination they expect members of their group would experience.

Several important and relatively recent works show that there is a positive link between experiences of perceived discrimination and political mobilization. This might, at first glance, seem partially inconsistent with our finding that feeling welcome (expected discrimination) correlates negatively with interest in running for office. To analyze whether this is the case, we rely on the US Survey. This is becasue none of the Swedish surveys include questions about experiences of discrimination, whereas the 2021 CMPS does. Specifically, it includes the question "In the past four years, have you experienced discrimination or exclusion because you are S2 in any of the following settings? Please check all that apply," which is followed by a list of settings. We try to keep as close as possible to Oskooii (2020) and construct two

[3]We have performed the analyses both with, and without, controls. The set of controls is the same as the one used in Figure A.2.

Table A.5: Detailed Regression Results Underlying Figures 2 and A.5, US Survey 2021

	(1)	(3)
Latino	-0.0416***	-0.0254**
	(0.0122)	(0.0121)
Black	-0.0383***	-0.0271**
	(0.0111)	(0.0110)
Asian	-0.0520***	-0.0522***
	(0.0125)	(0.0128)
Woman		-0.0513***
		(0.00841)
Age		-0.00159
		(0.00141)
Age Squared		2.96e-05**
		(1.48e-05)
Some High School		-0.0721
		(0.0637)
High School		-0.0517
		(0.0609)
Some College		-0.0450
		(0.0611)
Associates Degree		-0.0454
		(0.0615)
Bachelors Degree		-0.0436
		(0.0612)
Post-graduate Degree		-0.0174
		(0.0617)
Unemployment		-0.0425***
		(0.0115)
Political Interest		0.210***
		(0.0133)
Constant	0.252***	0.250***
	(0.00853)	(0.0687)
Observations	14,395	14,273
R-squared	0.002	0.045

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

indices of perceived discrimination. The first is similar to his index of *political* discrimination and includes the following settings: 1. In dealings with police and 2. In dealings with immigration officers. The second is similar to his index of *societal* discrimination and includes the following: 1. At your place of work, 2. In a restaurant, theater, or other place of

Table A.6: The Impact of Feeling Welcome when Controlling for Experiences of Discrimination, US Survey 2021

	US Survey 2021		
Expectations:			
Feeling Welcome	0.195***	0.196***	0.179***
	(0.0104)	(0.0102)	(0.0100)
Experiences:			
Political Discrimination		0.259***	0.186***
		(0.0205)	(0.0205)
Societal Discrimination		0.0953***	0.0751***
		(0.0153)	(0.0153)
Constant	0.0934***	0.0539***	0.150***
	(0.00344)	(0.00383)	(0.0567)
Observations	14,395	14,395	14,273
R-squared	0.056	0.104	0.153
Controls	No	No	Yes

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Standard errors are robust.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

entertainment, 3. In a store and 4. From other people. Both indices are normalized to run from 0 to 1. We then perform new analyses that are modeled on those we included in Table A.3, this time adding our measures of political and societal discrimination.

The results are in Table A.6. As can be seen, the coefficient estimate for Feeling Welcome hardly changes at all when we include variables that control for experiences of discrimination. Turning to experiences of discrimination, the coefficient estimate for political discrimination is about five times as large as that for societal discrimination. Our results are this in line with Oskooii's (2020) broader contention: that experiences of political discrimination are more mobilizing than experiences of societal discrimination. Our empirical results are thus consistent with a theoretical account of political engagement where *past experiences of discrimination* can mobilize, whereas *expectations of discrimination when engaging with the political sphere* can demobilize

Finally, the alternative question in the 2021 Swedish survey also enables us to cross-validate perceptions of discrimination across groups. In Table A.4, we show how the three different groups of respondents evaluate how welcome their own, as well as the other groups, would be in politics. As can be seen a majority of respondents in all respondent groups think that new politicians who grew up in Sweden would feel welcome. Between one fourth and one third of respondents in each group think that a new politician who grew up in Europe would

Table A.7: Detailed Regression Results Underlying Figures 2 and A.2, Swedish Survey 2017

	(1)	(2)
Grew Up in Europe	-0.0614**	-0.0662**
	(0.0259)	(0.0263)
Grew Up Outside Europe	-0.109***	-0.109***
	(0.0299)	(0.0310)
Woman		0.0166
		(0.0210)
Age		0.0148***
		(0.00437)
Age Squared		-0.000156***
		(4.39e-05)
Years of Education		0.00799**
		(0.00393)
Unemployment		0.0401
		(0.0716)
Political Interest		0.219***
		(0.0396)
Constant	0.245***	-0.312***
	(0.0120)	(0.109)
Observations	2,594	2,594
R-squared	0.004	0.039

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

feel welcome whereas the corresponding figures for a new politicans from outside Europe lie between one fifth and one fourth. In sum, it is not only minorities themselves who think that they are less welcome in politics. Rather there is broader agreement, also among non-minorities, that norms of exclusion exist in politics.

A.3 Detailed Regression Results

This section presents the full regression results underlying Figure 2 in the main text, and Figure A.2 from this Appendix. The results from the US Survey are in Table A.5, while the results for the Swedish surveys are in Tables A.7 and A.8.

Table A.8: Detailed Regression Results Underlying Figures 2 and A.2, Swedish Survey 2021

	(1)	(2)
Grew Up in Europe	-0.383***	-0.381***
	(0.0582)	(0.0585)
Grew Up Outside Europe	-0.382***	-0.407***
	(0.0719)	(0.0758)
Woman		-0.0931***
		(0.0256)
Age		-0.00220
		(0.00395)
Age Squared		-4.64e-06
		(3.90e-05)
High School		0.0475
		(0.0443)
Post High-School		-0.0116
		(0.0473)
University Degree		0.111**
		(0.0458)
Unemployment		-0.00777
		(0.0836)
Political Interest		0.334***
		(0.0673)
Constant	0.657***	0.649***
	(0.0132)	(0.102)
Observations	1,394	1,394
R-squared	0.043	0.091

Note: Entries are OLS-coefficients. Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.9: Regressing the four-step measure of feeling welcome on race/ethnicity using ordered probit, US Survey 2021

	US Survey 2021	
Latino	-0.120***	-0.0568*
	(0.0319)	(0.0325)
Black	-0.0984***	-0.0606**
	(0.0291)	(0.0295)
Asian	-0.0998***	-0.113***
	(0.0331)	(0.0352)
Observations	14,395	14,273
Controls	No	Yes

Note: Entries are ordered probit coefficients. Reference category is "White." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.10: Regressing the four-step measure of feeling welcome on race/ethnicity using ordered probit, Swedish Surveys

	Swedish Survey 2017		Swedish Survey 2021	
Grew Up in Europe	-0.267***	-0.294***	-0.894***	-0.938***
	(0.0902)	(0.0919)	(0.131)	(0.139)
Grew Up Outside Europe	-0.549***	-0.539***	-1.174***	-1.277***
	(0.113)	(0.119)	(0.199)	(0.210)
Observations	2,057	2,057	1,394	1,394
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes

Note: Entries are ordered probit coefficients. Reference category is "Grew Up in Sweden." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A.4 Ordered Probit Results

In this section, we present results for re-estimating our main results using the full four-step measure of feeling welcome. Since this variable is ordinal, we analyze these data using ordered probit.

It is not possible to interpret the coefficients' magnitude directly but, as can be seen in Tables A.9 and A.10, their sign and significance show that our results are robust to using the four-step ordinal dependent variable instead of the dichotomized version that we rely on in the main paper. In all analyses, the significant negative coefficient estimates show that

Table A.11: Marginal effects of race/ethnicity on ordinal measure of feeling welcome, US Survey 2021

	Without Controls:			With Controls:		
Outcome:	Latino	Black	Asian	Latino	Black	Asian
No, absolutely not	.019***	.016***	.016***	.008*	.009**	.017***
	(.0052)	(.0046)	(.0053)	(.0047)	(.0043)	(.0055)
No, probably not	.024***	.02***	.02***	.012*	.013**	.024***
	(.0064)	(.0059)	(.0066)	(.0069)	(.0063)	(.0074)
Yes, maybe	-.007	-.006***	-.006***	-.003	-.004**	-.008***
	(.0022)	(.0017)	(.0021)	(.002)	(.0018)	(.0028)
Yes, absolutely	-.036***	-.03***	-.03***	-.017*	-.018**	-.033***
	(.0095)	(.0088)	(.01)	(.0096)	(.0087)	(.0101)

Note: Based on Table A.9.. Entries are marginal effects of race/ethnicity on outcomes. Reference category is "White." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

racial/ethnic minorities in both the US and Sweden feel less welcome in politics.

To evaluate substantive effect sizes, we turn to the marginal effects for different values of the outcome variable. These are shown in Tables A.11, A.12 and A.8. As expected, the general pattern across cases conforms to our expectations. Minorities are more likely to respond that they would not feel welcome in politics and less likely to answer that they would feel welcome. As for substantive effect sizes they are comparable to those found in the analysis featuring the dichotomized dependent variable. For example, compare the effect sizes in the A.7 to those in A.12 . In OLS regression with controls, the probability that someone who has grown up outside Europe answer that they would feel welcome ("Yes, absolutely") is 11 %-points lower than that of someone who grew up in Sweden. The corresponding figure for the ordered probit results is 16%-points.

Table A.12: Marginal effects of race/ethnicity on ordinal measure of feeling welcome, Swedish Survey 2017

	Without Controls:		With Controls:	
Outcome:	Grew Up in Europe	Grew Up Outside Europe	Grew Up in Europe	Grew Up Outside Europe
No, absolutely not	.018**	.05***	.02**	.046***
	(.0077)	(.0154)	(.0078)	(.015)
No, probably not	.041***	.091***	.046***	.09***
	(.0151)	(.0214)	(.0157)	(.0226)
Yes, maybe	.028***	.021*	.029***	.023**
	(.0069)	(.0112)	(.0066)	(.0108)
Yes, absolutely	-.087***	-.162***	-.095***	-.159***
	(.0277)	(.0277)	(.0276)	(.0291)

Note: Based on Table A.10. Entries are marginal effects of race/ethnicity on outcomes. Reference category is "Grew Up in Sweden." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.13: Marginal effects of race/ethnicty on ordinal measure of feeling welcome, Swedish Survey 2021

	Without Controls:		With Controls:	
Outcome:	Grew Up in Europe	Grew Up Outside Europe	Grew Up in Europe	Grew Up Outside Europe
No, absolutely not	.029***	.054**	.026**	.056**
	(.0107)	(.0249)	(.0104)	(.0262)
No, probably not	.094***	.143***	.095***	.155***
	(.0235)	(.04)	(.0247)	(.0431)
Yes, maybe	.222***	.239***	.24***	.256***
	(.0222)	(.0169)	(.0235)	(.0188)
Yes, absolutely	-.345***	-.436***	-.36***	-.467***
	(.0464)	(.0595)	(.0487)	(.0587)

Note: Based on Table A.10. Entries are marginal effects of race/ethnicity on outcomes. Reference category is "Grew Up in Sweden." Standard errors are robust. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

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