"Pricing Immigration: Supplemental Information"

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A Supplemental Tables

Table A1. Treatment Effects, Alternative Analysis

	Preferred Immigration Levels (Cost-Constrained)		
	EU	Non-EU	All
Unconstrained	0.7*	0.7*	0.8*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
5% Personal Income	−1,058.9	−380.1	−1,975.0
	(4,428.8)	(4,290.9)	(8,176.0)
10% GDP	975.7	−1,790.2	−28.1
	(4,276.8)	(4,311.4)	(8,122.4)
10% Personal Income	8,575.7	7,213.8	16,823.6*
	(4,568.2)	(4,411.3)	(8,397.2)
Unconstrained * 5% Personal Income	0.003	0.004	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Unconstrained * 10% GDP	−0.01	−0.002	−0.01
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Unconstrained * 10% Personal Income	−0.1	−0.1	−0.1
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Constant	29,517.7*	35,968.0*	59,179.4*
	(2,959.7)	(2,928.2)	(5,579.1)
Observations	2,531	2,527	2,488
Log Likelihood	-30,496.5	-30,624.8	-31,503.0
Akaike Inf. Crit.	61,009.1	61,265.7	63,021.9

Note: * $p < 0.05$

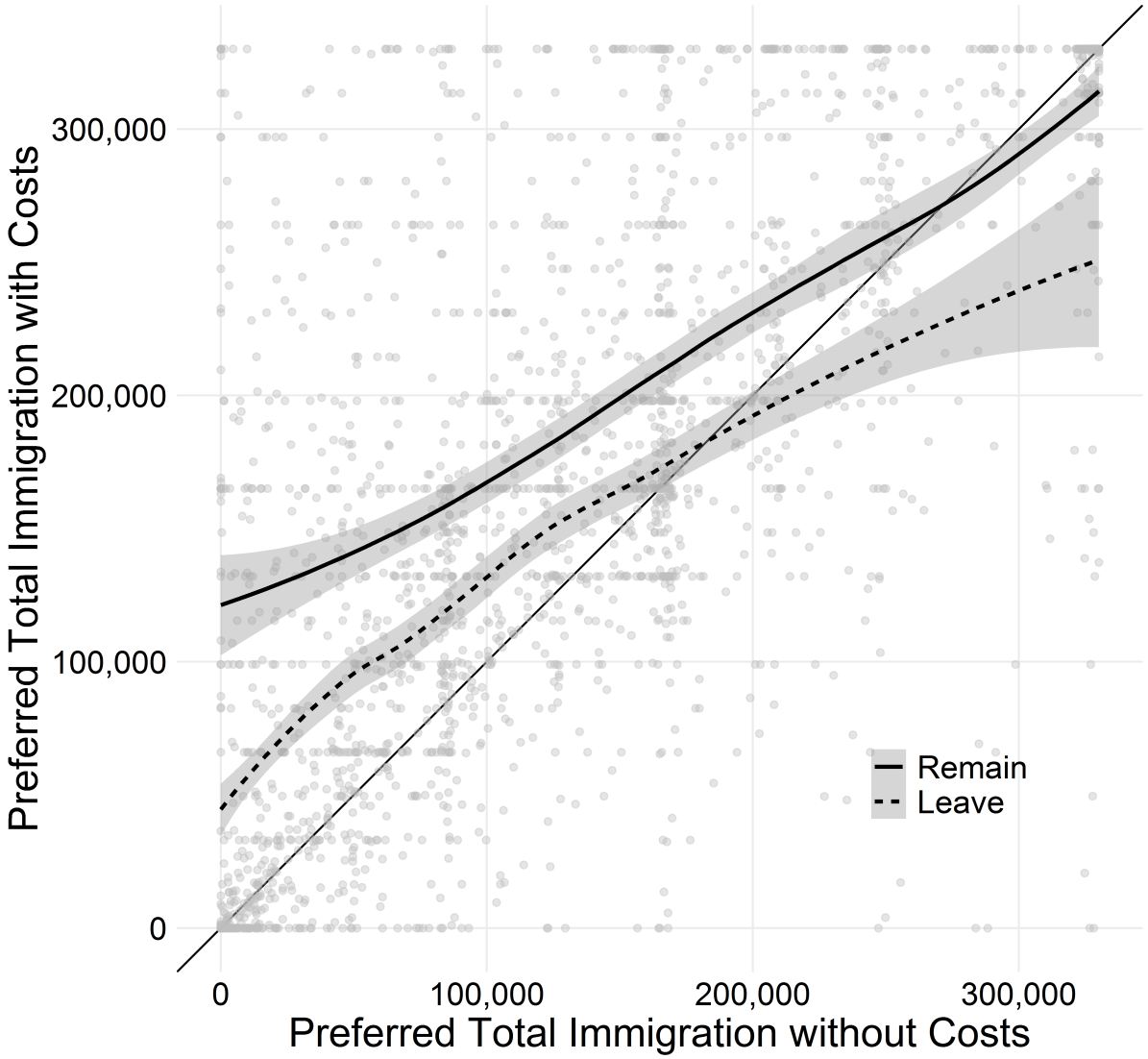
Table A2. Treatment Effects, by Social Grade

	Change in Preferred Immigration Levels			
	AB	C1	C2	DE
5% Personal Income	−9,115.2	13,089.1	7,919.7	−10,738.5
	(7,362.1)	(7,925.9)	(9,610.1)	(12,699.0)
10% GDP	−4,180.1	7,341.4	9,965.4	−7,365.5
	(7,798.6)	(8,013.9)	(11,045.5)	(10,819.2)
10% Personal Income	12,205.6	24,211.8*	−782.3	941.3
	(7,752.2)	(7,835.8)	(11,857.0)	(11,584.6)
Constant	30,753.6*	24,283.2*	19,846.5*	36,760.3*
	(4,738.5)	(4,603.4)	(7,667.0)	(8,745.0)
Observations	835	728	384	541
Log Likelihood	-10,600.2	-9,257.9	-4,855.7	-6,907.1
Akaike Inf. Crit.	21,208.4	18,523.8	9,719.4	13,822.2
Note:				* $p < 0.05$

Table A3. Treatment Effects, by 2015 General Election Vote

	Change in Preferred Immigration Levels			
	Lab.-Leave	Lab.-Remain	Cons.-Leave	Cons.-Remain
5% Personal Income	−6,226.0	15,772.5	−1,418.3	575.4
	(15,715.8)	(10,221.5)	(9,086.3)	(12,954.2)
10% GDP	−10,676.4	17,234.9	6,150.8	1,172.6
	(15,643.2)	(9,610.6)	(9,974.7)	(14,333.8)
10% Personal Income	−6,031.0	18,857.5	5,372.8	36,068.1*
	(15,168.1)	(10,291.0)	(9,511.1)	(14,197.0)
Constant	40,044.2*	13,393.7*	23,776.0*	36,446.0*
	(9,964.1)	(5,509.8)	(6,085.1)	(8,731.2)
Observations	189	383	449	319
Log Likelihood	-2,396.7	-4,846.4	-5,654.4	-4,099.3
Akaike Inf. Crit.	4,801.3	9,700.8	11,316.8	8,206.7
Note:				* $p < 0.05$

Figure A1. Preferred Constrained and Unconstrained Levels of Immigration, by Referendum Vote



B Screenshots

Figure 4: Unconstrained Preferences Question Screenshot

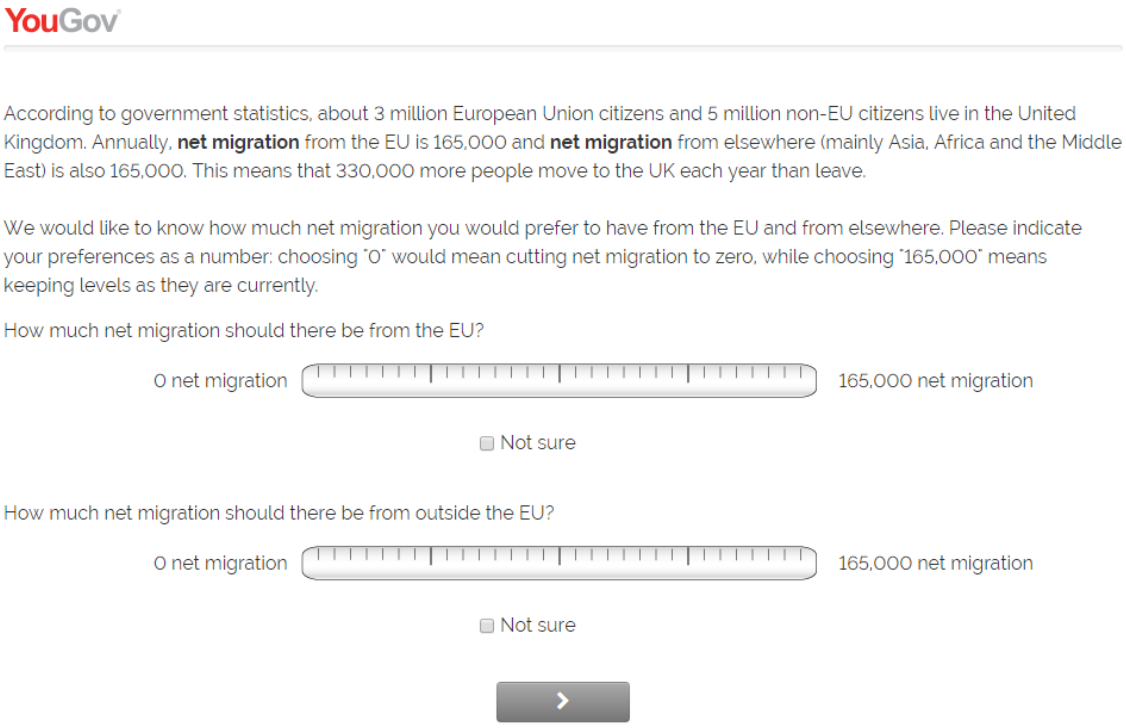
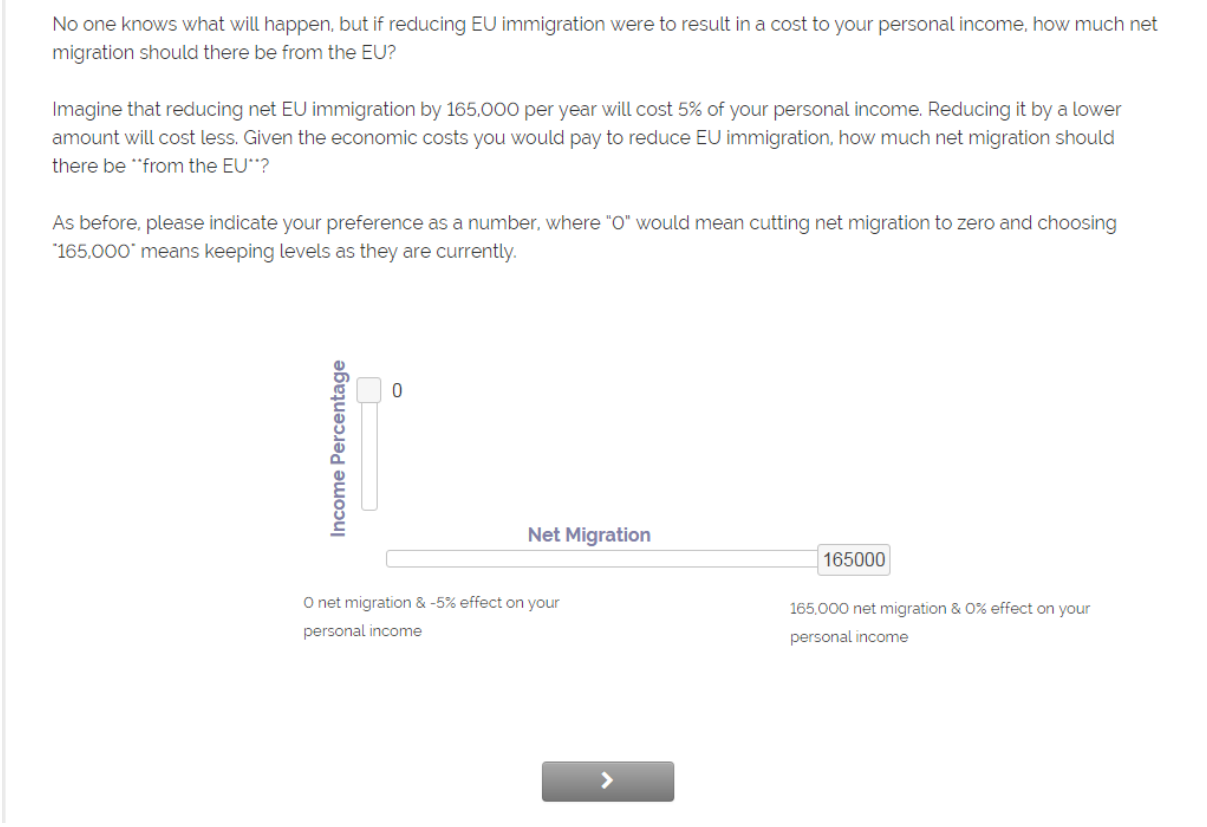
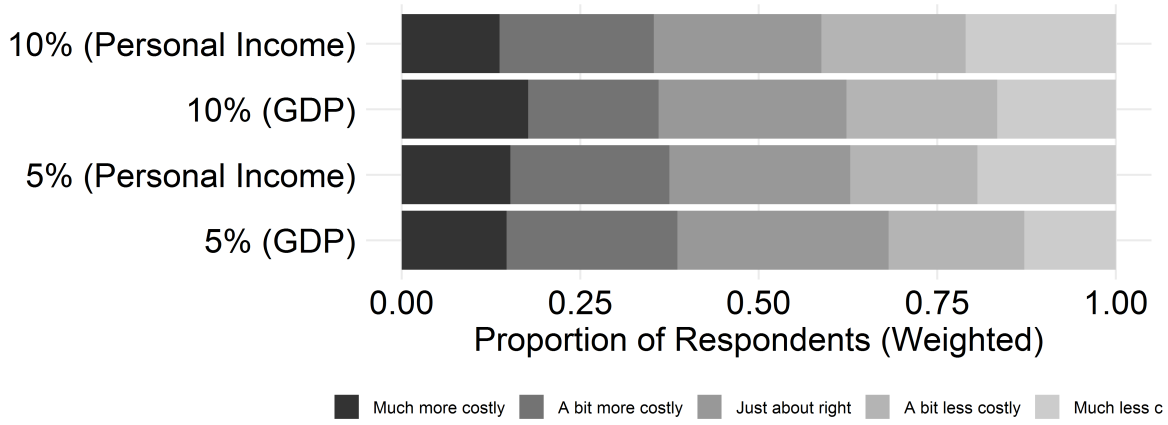


Figure 5: Constrained Preferences Question Screenshot



C Manipulation Check

Figure A2 provides a simple visual summary of responses to our manipulation check question that asked respondents whether the costs of reducing immigration would be much more costly or much less costly than our stimuli implied.



D Question Wordings

Full question wordings are as follows:

According to government statistics, about 3 million European Union citizens and 5 million non-EU citizens live in the United Kingdom. Annually, **net migration** from the EU is 165,000 and **net migration** from elsewhere (mainly Asia, Africa and the Middle East) is also 165,000. This means that 330,000 more people move to the UK each year than leave.

We would like to know how much net migration you would prefer to have from the EU and from elsewhere. Please indicate your preferences as a number: choosing "0" would mean cutting net migration to zero, while choosing "165,000" means keeping levels as they are currently.

How much net migration should there be from the EU?

Slider scale between 0 and 165,000

How much net migration should there be from outside the EU?

Slider scale between 0 and 165,000

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No one knows what will happen, but if reducing EU immigration were to result in a cost to [personal income][Gross Domestic Product, a measure of economic well-being], how much net migration should there be from the EU?

Imagine that reducing net EU immigration by 165,000 per year will cost [5%][10%] of [personal income][Gross Domestic Product, a measure of economic well-being]. Reducing it by a lower amount will cost less. Given the economic costs you would pay to reduce EU immigration, how much net migration should there be from the EU?

As before, please indicate your preference as a number, where "0" would mean cutting net migration to zero and choosing "165,000" means keeping levels as they are currently.

High cost condition:
Slider scale between 0 and 165,000; with additional economic numbers where 0 = -10% and 165,000 = -0%

Low cost condition:
Slider scale between 0 and 165,000; with additional economic numbers where 0 = -5% and 165,000 = -0%

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[Same question repeated for immigrants from outside the EU] Imagine that reducing net EU immigration by 165,000 per year will cost [5%][10%] of [personal income][Gross Domestic Product, a measure of economic well-being]. Reducing it by a lower amount will cost less. Given the economic costs you would pay to reduce EU immigration, how much net migration should there be from outside the EU?

[Same response scales as previous question]
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Do you believe the economic costs of reducing immigration that you just read are just about right, or do you think reducing immigration will be much more costly or much less costly?

Much more costly
A bit more costly
Just about right
A bit less costly
Much less costly
Don't know
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Reducing EU immigration will affect the percentage of all immigrants that come from Europe as opposed to Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the rest of the world. [Currently 37% of all immigrants to the UK are from the EU and the rest are from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the rest of the world.] What percentage of all immigrants would to the UK would you like to see coming from the EU?

Slider scale between 0 and 100; 0 labeled 0% EU and 100% non-EU; 100 labeled 100% EU and 0% non-EU
Control condition: defaults to blank
Treatment condition: defaults to 37%