

Online Appendix for “How the Marriage Demand Stimulates Support for Immigration”

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Experiment Questions and Treatment Materials

The questions and treatment materials in our survey are presented below. We will present the Chinese version first and then the English translation.

T1:

中国面临日益严重的人口问题，预计我们国家未来会出现**低端劳动力短缺**。
你是否支持中国放松移民管制，让更多外国人移民中国并加入中国国籍？

T2:

中国面临日益严重的人口问题，预计我们国家未来会出现**高技能劳动力短缺**。
你是否支持中国放松移民管制，让更多外国人移民中国并加入中国国籍？

T3:

中国面临日益严重的人口问题，预计我们国家 2050 年时会出现 **5000 万至 8000 万男性无法找到配偶**。

For three treatment groups, we also add the picture below to enhance the impression of the population crisis.



Following the treatment, the survey asks a question to measure the outcomes of interest.

你是否支持中国放松移民管制，让更多外国人移民中国并加入中国国籍？

- 强烈支持
- 支持
- 反对
- 强烈反对

The English translation of the question and the treatment materials:

DV: To what extent do you support that China should relax immigration restrictions, allowing more foreigners to migrate to China and obtaining Chinese citizenship? (Strongly support to strongly oppose)

Treatment: “China faces an increasingly serious population crisis. In the future, **China will have a shortage of low-skill labor (T1) / shortage of high-skill labor (T2) / 50 million to 80 million men with no marriage partner in 2050 (T3)**. To what extent do you support that China should relax immigration restriction, allowing more foreigners migrating to China and obtaining Chinese citizenship?”

The picture includes the following information:

How serious is China’s population problem? Please see the following data: Shanghai has 2748 new babies on 1 January 1990, 1148 new babies on 1 January 2000, 380 new babies on 1 January 2010, and 156 new babies on 1 January 2020.

Table A2 provides the descriptive statistics of key variables in our experiment. Table A3 provides the balance check. Table A5 presents the full t-test results. Table A6 presents the OLS regression results of the experiment, with experiment groups as independent variables. The results remain similar.

Observational Studies: Asian Barometer Survey Wave 4

To check the robustness and generalizability of our experimental findings, we use the data from the fourth wave of the Asian Barometer Survey (ABS4) to test our findings at the representative samples. The ABS4 data includes data from 14 countries and regions in East and Southeast Asia. Please refer to Table A1 for the countries and regions included in ABS4 and when the surveys were conducted.

Table A1-1 ABS 4 country list

Country/Region	Survey Time
Taiwan	June 2014 - November 2014
Singapore	October 2014 - December 2014
Philippines	July 2014
Mongolia	June 2014 - October 2014
Thailand	August 2014 - October 2014
Malaysia	September 2014 - November 2014
China, Mainland	December 2014- June 2016
Myanmar	January 2015 - March 2-15
Indonesia	January 2016
Vietnam	September 2015 - October 2015
Hong Kong	February 2016 - April 2016
Japan	March 2016
South Korea	October 2015 - December 2015
Cambodia	October 2015 - November 2015

We choose to test our findings with the data from other regions in ABS4 because countries in Asia are considered to share a similar problem of gender due to the preference of male over female (Guilmoto 2007). The ABS4 data is the most updated dataset we can find that includes China and questions on immigration issues.

Data and Key Variables

We used data from all countries included in the ABS4. The data for gender imbalance are collected from the World Bank.¹ We collected other demographic, economic, and social figures for all the countries in ABS4 from World Bank and government websites (for Taiwan only). When we matched the data to the survey data in ABS4, we only matched the data for the respondent's specific country in the surveyed year. For example, for a respondent from Malaysia, all data of Malaysia in the year 2014 is matched. There are two additional points to

¹ Except for Taiwan, whose data is collected from its government website because World Bank dataset does not contain Taiwan as a separate entity. Check World Bank Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/>. For data in Taiwan, see: <https://statis.moi.gov.tw/micst/stmain.jsp?sys=220&ym=10811&ymt=10911&kind=21&type=1&funid=c0120101&cycle=41&outmode=0&compmode=0&outkind=1&fldspc=0,7,&cod00=1&rdm=adnfbwhk>

note: 1) For the data that is not released every year, the data in the year closest to the survey year is used; and 2) the year 2015 is used for all respondents from China in ABS4.

Dependent Variable

We used the question in ABS4 regarding the attitude towards immigration as the dependent variable. The question reads as “Do you think the government should increase or decrease the inflow of foreign immigrants into the country?”. The answer had a four-point scale and was recoded to [0, 0.33, 0.66, 1], in which the larger the index, the more supportive the respondents are to the increase of immigrant inflow. We adopted two measures to process the respondents who reject to answer, cannot answer, do not know how to answer, or do not understand the question. In the first model, we treated these responses as missing data. In the second model, we treated them as the midpoint of the index (0.5). We would conduct analysis results for both models.

Independent Variables

We chose the five-year average gender ratio (at the specific survey year to each country) at the birth, measured by the number of male births per one female birth, to reflect the level of gender imbalance.² We have two reasons to use the gender ratio at birth rather than the gender ratio in all populations for two reasons. First, for the marriage crisis, it is more important to know the gender balance for young people and for future young people. The gender balance among old people is less important because they are less likely to have pressures for marriage. Therefore, the gender ratio at birth seems to be a better measurement for the gender imbalance for the future trend. Second, Gender imbalance seemed to become worse in recent years.³ For many countries, the gender ratio in the general population seems reasonable, yet the gender ratio at birth is quite unbalanced. One example is Vietnam, whose male-to-female ratio at the

² The data was from World Bank, except those from Taiwan, which was the government from Taiwan.

³ For example, see: <https://asia.nikkei.com/Economy/Asia-s-gender-imbalance-is-bad-news-for-growth> (Access at January 7, 2021)

general population is almost 1:1, while the male-to-female ratio for new babies is just 1.12, the second-highest one in all countries included in ABS4, which is only behind China. Therefore, we believe the gender ratio at birth would be more appropriate than that in the general population to reflect the gender imbalance that would create a marriage crisis in the future.

For all countries of ABS4, the ratio is larger than 1, which means all countries have more male births than female births. We calculated the gender imbalance at birth by using the gender ratio at birth minus 1, so the value reflects how many more male is born per one female birth. Apparently, the larger the value, the more gender imbalance it has towards the male.

To avoid the potential bias of gender imbalance at birth, we also calculate the gender imbalance at the first marriage age. Due to the data limitation, we cannot find the exact gender ratio at the exact marriage age. Instead, we use the gender ratio at the age group that the marriage age falls within to reflect the gender imbalance. We collect the data from the government website or United Nations for each country. Please see the following list for the data source and age group of each country.

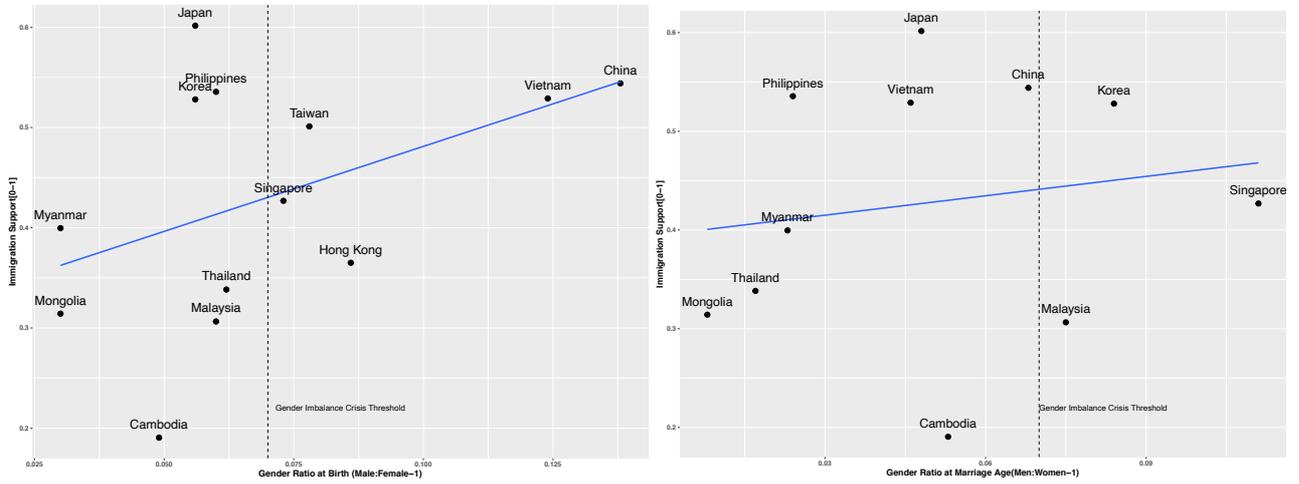
Table A1-2: Gender Imbalance at Marriage Age

Country	Marriage Age Group	Imbalance at marriage (Extra male per Female)	Imbalance at birth (Extra male per Female)
Japan	30-34*	0.048	0.086
Hong Kong	30-34	0.313	0.086
Korea	30-34	0.084	0.056
China	25-29	0.068	0.138
Mongolia	25-29	0.008	0.03
Philippines	25-29	0.024	0.06
Taiwan	30-34	N/A	0.078
Thailand	20-24*	0.017	0.062
Singapore	25-29	0.111	0.073
Vietnam	20-24	0.046	0.124
Cambodia	20-24*	0.053	0.049
Malaysia	25-29	0.075	0.06
Myanmar	20-24*	0.023	0.03

Note: For the average marriage age, the data with * comes from the United Nations Department of Population, and the others come from their respective government statistics. Only the world bank collects the sex ratio at each age group, so data from Taiwan is not available for marriage age.

We further demonstrate the immigration support of each country and their corresponding gender imbalance level in Figure A1.

Figure A1 Immigration Support and Gender Imbalance at each country in ABS4



Additional Variables and Control Variables

We include two additional variables at the individual level to further test our self-interest mechanism of marriage pressure. These two variables also proximate the marriage pressures.

Male. A binary variable of respondents' gender, with 1 (male) and 0 (female).

Married. A binary variable of respondents' marriage status: 1 (married) and 0 (single, divorced, widowed, and all other situations in which respondent is not in a legal marriage)

In addition, we include several control variables in our different models to test the robustness of our findings.

At the individual level, the following control variables are included.

Age. A 6-scale index: 1 (18-29 years old), 2 (30-39 years old), 3 (40-49 years old), 4 (50-59 years old) and 5 (above 60 years old).

Education. A 3-scale variable of respondents' education level: 1 (below high school), 2 (high school), and 3 (tertiary education).

Religious belief. A binary variable of whether the respondents believe in any religion (1) or not (0).

Employed. A binary variable of whether the respondents were employed (1) or not (0) when the survey was conducted.

Social Strata. A 10-scale index measuring the perceived social status of the respondents' family, with the higher value being a higher level in social status.

Income Quintile. A 5-scale index measuring the respondents' household income level, in which 1 means the lowest Quintile and 5 means the highest Quintile.

We also include the country-level control variable as follows.

GDP per capita. The GDP per capita in current USD for the respondents' country in the

specific year when the survey was conducted.

Population. The total population for the respondents' country in the specific year when the survey was conducted, in its natural log form.

Immigrant population. The total number of immigrants received for the respondents' country in the specific year when the survey was conducted.

Democracy. The 14-scale index is based on the score of Freedom House for the respondents' country in the specific year when the survey was conducted. This was included because regime types matter for immigration attitudes, as indicated by some studies (Breunig, Cao, and Luedtke 2012).

Labor Proportion. The percentage of the labor force to the total population.

Gender Imbalance (Total). This variable reflects how imbalanced the gender ratio is in the total population. It is calculated as the difference between the percentage of the majority gender group and 50%. The larger the value is, the larger the percentage of the majority gender group is deviating from 50%, indicating a higher level of gender imbalance.

Female Proportion. The percentage of females in the total population.

Results of Observational Study

Table A4 presents the descriptive statistics of all variables we used in our observational study, including the variables from ABS4 and the country-level variables from the World Bank and Government website. Table A7 and A8 present the full regression results of our observational analysis in OLS the model and Ordinal Logit Model. The results reflect what we argued in the main article and support our argument of marriage-based immigration attitudes. Table A9 provides the full regression results of our OLS model with gender imbalance at the marriage age. Table A10 presents the OLS regression results with imbalance at birth without data from China. Table A11 and Table A12 present the OLS regression results with imbalance at marriage age without China (A11) and Hong Kong (A12)

Tables for Experimental and Observational Studies

Table A2: Descriptive Statistics of the Experiment

VARIABLES	(1) N	(2) mean	(3) sd	(4) min	(5) max
Immigration Approval (DV)	3,011	0.398	0.254	0	1
Age>30	3,011	0.172	0.377	0	1
Male	3,011	0.488	0.500	0	1
College	3,011	0.819	0.385	0	1
Annual income higher than 60K	3,011	0.383	0.486	0	1
CCP Member	3,011	0.123	0.328	0	1
State employee	3,011	0.143	0.350	0	1
Urban Hukou	3,011	0.517	0.500	0	1
Have children	3,011	0.272	0.445	0	1

For occupation, 694 respondents (23.04%) are reported as students, and 458 (14.28%) respondents are reported as state-employee (civil service, state organization, and SOEs). For age, 2493 (82.80%) respondents are between 18 to 25 years old, 446 (14.81%) are between 31 to 40, and 72 respondents are above 40 (2.39%). For the highest education level, 109 respondents (3.62%) are with a middle school diploma, 437 (14.51%) are with a high school diploma, 2290 (76.05%) are with a bachelor's degree, and 175 (5.81%) are with a graduate degree. For annual income, we have the following distribution: below RMB20000 (994, 33.01%), 20000-30000 (208, 6.91%), 30000-60000 (656, 21.79%), 60000-150000 (960, 31.88%), and above 150000 (193, 6.41%).

Table A3 Balance Check for Experiment Groups

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Age>30	Male	College	Annual income >60K	CCP Member	State employee	Urban Hukou	Have children
Baseline: Control Group								
Treatment 2, Low-end Labor	0.002 (0.019)	-0.046* (0.026)	0.010 (0.020)	0.025 (0.025)	0.008 (0.017)	0.010 (0.018)	-0.001 (0.026)	0.046** (0.023)
Treatment 3, High-end Labor	0.014 (0.020)	-0.028 (0.026)	0.025 (0.020)	0.004 (0.025)	0.011 (0.017)	0.031* (0.018)	0.021 (0.026)	0.016 (0.023)
Treatment G4, Marriage Crisis	-0.008 (0.019)	0.010 (0.026)	0.026 (0.020)	-0.011 (0.025)	0.007 (0.017)	0.018 (0.018)	0.003 (0.026)	0.030 (0.023)
Constant	0.170*** (0.014)	0.504*** (0.018)	0.803*** (0.014)	0.379*** (0.018)	0.116*** (0.012)	0.128*** (0.012)	0.512*** (0.018)	0.249*** (0.016)
Observations	3,011	3,011	3,011	3,011	3,011	3,011	3,011	3,011
R-squared	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001

OLS estimator is used. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A4: Descriptive Statistics of ABS4 Analysis

	mean	sd	min	max	Observations	Country/Region	
Dependent Variable							
Immigration Support (Missing)	0.44	0.29	0.00	1.00	16661	13	No "Indonesia"
Immigration Support (Midpoint)	0.45	0.26	0.00	1.00	19907	14	No "Indonesia"
Key Independent Variable							
Gender Imbalance at birth	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.14	20667	14	
Individual Level Control							
Male Respondent [0-1]	0.49	0.50	0.00	1.00	20663	14	
Age	45.10	15.67	17	108	20625	14	
Married [0-1]	0.74	0.44	0.00	1.00	20531	14	
Education [1-3]	1.76	0.81	1.00	3.00	20667	14	
Religious Belief [0-1]	0.64	0.48	0.00	1.00	20209	14	
Employed [0-1]	0.68	0.47	0.00	1.00	20561	14	
Social Strata [1-10]	5.37	1.85	1.00	10.00	19353	14	
Income Quantile [1-5]	2.63	1.27	1.00	5.00	17542	14	
Country Level Control							
Democracy	7.02	3.85	2.00	13.00	20667	14	
GDP per Capita (ln)	8.94	1.19	7.06	10.96	20667	14	
Population (ln)	18.10	1.85	14.89	21.04	20667	14	
Total Immigrants (ln)	13.12	1.61	9.78	15.06	19010	13	No "Taiwan"
Labor Proportion	0.69	0.04	0.60	0.78	19010	13	No "Taiwan"
Gender Imbalance (Total)	1.13	0.91	0.08	3.72	20667	14	
Female Proportion	50.08	1.45	47.66	53.72	20667	14	

Note: 1) Immigration Support question was not asked in Indonesia in ABS4; 2) All data from Taiwan was collected from Government website of Taiwan, because UN and World Bank do not have data of Taiwan; 3) Total Immigrants and Labor Proportion of Taiwan are missing because the Government of Taiwan does not have the same statistics, or the statistics is not comparable with UN data for all other ABS4 countries

Table A5 Effects of Treatment: Group Mean Differences

	Low-skilled Labor – Control	High-skilled Labor – Control	Marriage Crisis – Control	Marriage Crisis – High-skilled Labor	Number of Observations
Full Sample	0.016 (0.013)	0.037*** (0.013)	0.028** (0.013)	-0.008 (0.013)	3011
Male	0.009 (0.02)	0.019 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.042** (0.02)	1470
Female	0.022 (0.017)	0.053*** (0.017)	-0.005 (0.017)	-0.058*** (0.017)	1541
With Child	-0.013 (0.025)	0.045* (0.026)	0.025 (0.025)	-0.019 (0.025)	820
Without Child	0.029* (0.015)	0.034** (0.015)	0.03** (0.015)	0.004 (0.015)	2191
No Student	0.015 (0.015)	0.050** (0.015)	0.030** (0.015)	-0.018 (0.015)	2349

Note: The DV has a four-point scale and was recoded to vary from 0 to 1 for the convenience of interpretation. The "Full Sample" contains all respondents. The "Male" and "Female" samples present the heterogeneous effect of gender. The "With Child" and "Without child" samples present the heterogeneous effect of having a child. No Student sample excludes all respondents with self-report as students. Standard errors are in parentheses. The p-value reflects a two-tailed t-test: * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table A6: Regression Results (Experiment)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	OLS	OLS	OLOGIT	OLOGIT	Female R. OLS	Male R. OLS	Female R. OLOGIT	Male R. OLOGIT	No Student OLS	No Student OLOGIT
Treatment Group										
-Baseline: Control Group										
-Low-end Labor	0.016 (0.013)	0.017 (0.013)	0.127 (0.096)	0.143 (0.096)	0.025 (0.017)	0.008 (0.020)	0.222 (0.135)	0.061 (0.140)	0.016 (0.015)	0.141 (0.108)
-High-end Labor	0.037*** (0.013)	0.037*** (0.013)	0.284*** (0.095)	0.294*** (0.095)	0.056*** (0.017)	0.016 (0.020)	0.484*** (0.136)	0.119 (0.135)	0.048*** (0.015)	0.381*** (0.108)
-Marriage Crisis	0.028** (0.013)	0.029** (0.013)	0.204** (0.096)	0.212** (0.096)	-0.003 (0.017)	0.060*** (0.020)	0.002 (0.138)	0.401*** (0.134)	0.030** (0.015)	0.232** (0.111)
Age>30		-0.029** (0.015)		-0.209* (0.108)	-0.023 (0.019)	-0.047** (0.024)	-0.185 (0.151)	-0.314** (0.159)	-0.027* (0.015)	-0.196* (0.108)
Male		0.001 (0.009)		-0.007 (0.070)					0.004 (0.011)	0.016 (0.080)
College		-0.017 (0.013)		-0.126 (0.096)	-0.023 (0.018)	-0.013 (0.018)	-0.195 (0.144)	-0.087 (0.126)	-0.001 (0.014)	-0.011 (0.108)
Annual income higher than 60K		-0.027** (0.011)		-0.201** (0.079)	-0.028** (0.014)	-0.028* (0.016)	-0.219* (0.113)	-0.192* (0.111)	-0.030*** (0.011)	-0.218*** (0.084)
CCP Member		0.011 (0.015)		0.082 (0.112)	0.043** (0.019)	-0.029 (0.024)	0.335** (0.156)	-0.205 (0.165)	0.009 (0.016)	0.062 (0.119)
State employee		-0.009 (0.015)		-0.082 (0.108)	-0.012 (0.020)	-0.006 (0.022)	-0.107 (0.159)	-0.055 (0.146)	-0.011 (0.015)	-0.095 (0.109)
Urban Hukou		0.032*** (0.010)		0.230*** (0.073)	0.029** (0.013)	0.037** (0.015)	0.229** (0.103)	0.249** (0.103)	0.031*** (0.011)	0.219*** (0.084)
Have children		-0.008 (0.013)		-0.081 (0.092)	-0.026* (0.015)	0.027 (0.022)	-0.229* (0.123)	0.166 (0.149)	-0.006 (0.013)	-0.065 (0.094)
Constant										
/cut1	0.378*** (0.009)	0.392*** (0.015)	-1.338*** (0.072)	-1.464*** (0.114)	0.401*** (0.020)	0.385*** (0.020)	-1.730*** (0.168)	-1.240*** (0.143)		-1.351*** (0.126)
/cut2			0.763*** (0.069)	0.653*** (0.112)			0.670*** (0.162)	0.633*** (0.139)		0.786*** (0.124)
/cut3			3.734*** (0.127)	3.634*** (0.150)			4.267*** (0.265)	3.264*** (0.181)		3.644*** (0.166)

Observations	3,011	3,011	3,011	3,011	1,541	1,470	1,541	1,470	2,349	2,349
(Pseudo) R-squared	0.003	0.011	0.00140	0.00538	0.023	0.018	0.0116	0.00722	0.013	
Log Likelihood			-3402	-3389			-1616	-1737		0.00588
Chi-square			9.752	36.28			38.51	25.12		-2654

hc2/robust Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A7: OLS Regression (ABS) – Gender Imbalance at Birth

DV: Immigration Support	(1) Missing- No Taiwan	(2) Missing- with Taiwan	(3) Midpoint- No Taiwan	(4) Midpoint- with Taiwan
Gender Imbalance at birth	29.86*** (2.224)	21.64*** (0.652)	29.60*** (2.070)	20.54*** (0.612)
Male Respondent [0-1]	0.0152 (0.00904)	0.0174* (0.00868)	0.0136 (0.00843)	0.0158* (0.00815)
Age	-0.000618 (0.000358)	-0.000702* (0.000344)	-0.000610 (0.000348)	-0.000690* (0.000334)
Married [0-1]	-0.0115* (0.00613)	-0.0133** (0.00565)	-0.0108* (0.00600)	-0.0127** (0.00554)
Education [1-3]	0.0198** (0.00752)	0.0221** (0.00748)	0.0186** (0.00720)	0.0209** (0.00716)
Religious Belief [0-1]	0.00160 (0.0113)	-0.00103 (0.0105)	0.000897 (0.0113)	-0.00160 (0.0105)
Employed [0-1]	-0.00689 (0.00617)	-0.00649 (0.00581)	-0.00707 (0.00588)	-0.00668 (0.00556)
Social Strata [1-10]	0.00392 (0.00277)	0.00433 (0.00262)	0.00342 (0.00266)	0.00381 (0.00251)
Income Quantile [1-5]	0.00375 (0.00514)	0.00452 (0.00474)	0.00383 (0.00485)	0.00454 (0.00449)
Democracy	0.329*** (0.0246)	0.200*** (0.00747)	0.328*** (0.0230)	0.184*** (0.00697)
GDP per Capita (ln)	-0.802*** (0.0706)	-0.474*** (0.0180)	-0.802*** (0.0657)	-0.436*** (0.0168)
Population (ln)	0.0717*** (0.00456)	0.0834*** (0.00192)	0.0749*** (0.00412)	0.0881*** (0.00173)
Total Immigrants (ln)	0.00649 (0.00753)		0.00612 (0.00693)	
Labor Proportion	0.899*** (0.0299)		1.056*** (0.0280)	
Gender Imbalance (Total)	1.276*** (0.0955)	0.930*** (0.0260)	1.274*** (0.0891)	0.893*** (0.0240)
Female Proportion	-0.0464*** (0.00403)	-0.00361 (0.00239)	-0.0464*** (0.00390)	0.00249 (0.00213)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	2.023*** (0.370)	-0.687*** (0.135)	1.898*** (0.351)	-1.177*** (0.120)
Observations	12,463	13,817	13,320	14,718
R-squared	0.197	0.195	0.194	0.191

Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered on countries, cross-country weight used provided by the survey. Missing means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as missing values. Midpoint means coding “unknow/no answer” of the DV question as the middle value. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A8: Ordinal Logit Regression (ABS) - Gender Imbalance at Birth

DV: Immigration Support	(1) Missing- No Taiwan	(2) Missing- with Taiwan	(3) Midpoint- No Taiwan	(4) Midpoint- with Taiwan
Gender Imbalance at birth	226.5*** (25.53)	167.0*** (10.98)	239.3*** (23.98)	162.2*** (9.391)
Male Respondent [0-1]	0.103 (0.0676)	0.121* (0.0657)	0.0890 (0.0650)	0.108* (0.0636)
Age	-0.00444* (0.00262)	-0.00510** (0.00255)	-0.00438* (0.00260)	-0.00504** (0.00253)
Married [0-1]	-0.0840* (0.0445)	-0.0973** (0.0413)	-0.0775* (0.0467)	-0.0914** (0.0433)
Education [1-3]	0.140** (0.0552)	0.159*** (0.0561)	0.132** (0.0546)	0.151*** (0.0553)
Religious Belief [0-1]	-0.00657 (0.0822)	-0.0226 (0.0763)	-0.0175 (0.0860)	-0.0328 (0.0800)
Employed [0-1]	-0.0617 (0.0473)	-0.0612 (0.0446)	-0.0664 (0.0458)	-0.0661 (0.0434)
Social Strata [1-10]	0.0291 (0.0204)	0.0321* (0.0194)	0.0245 (0.0205)	0.0272 (0.0193)
Income Quantile [1-5]	0.0308 (0.0372)	0.0359 (0.0345)	0.0330 (0.0361)	0.0374 (0.0334)
Democracy	2.475*** (0.278)	1.566*** (0.109)	2.637*** (0.264)	1.451*** (0.0867)
GDP per Capita (ln)	-6.023*** (0.746)	-3.676*** (0.253)	-6.464*** (0.709)	-3.414*** (0.203)
Population (ln)	0.485*** (0.0441)	0.576*** (0.0376)	0.529*** (0.0488)	0.649*** (0.0452)
Total Immigrants (ln)	0.0641 (0.0604)		0.0780 (0.0575)	
Labor Proportion	5.891*** (0.736)		7.842*** (0.865)	
Gender Imbalance (Total)	9.572*** (1.082)	7.066*** (0.454)	10.22*** (1.028)	6.982*** (0.401)
Female Proportion	-0.355*** (0.0437)	-0.0576*** (0.0175)	-0.363*** (0.0415)	0.0247 (0.0177)
cut1	-15.29*** (-4.62)	3.874** (3.06)	-14.64*** (-4.75)	10.32*** (6.85)
cut2	-12.89*** (-4.01)	6.311*** (4.56)	-12.33*** (-4.10)	12.66*** (7.57)
cut3	-10.76*** (-3.40)	8.452*** (6.46)	-12.06*** (-4.01)	12.91*** (7.72)
cut4			-9.989*** (-3.39)	15.00*** (9.12)
Observations	12,463	13,817	13,320	14,718
Pseudo R-squared	0.094	0.093	0.085	0.084

Ordinal Logit Regression. Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered on countries, cross-country weight used provided by the survey. Missing means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as missing values. Midpoint means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as the midpoint of the order. Therefore, for Model (1) and (2), the DV is in 4-point order. For Model (3) and (4), the DV is in 5-point order. When labor proportion and total immigrants are controlled, Taiwan is excluded because of data missing.

Table A9: OLS Regression (ABS) – Gender Imbalance at Marriage Age

	(1)	(2)
DV: Immigration Support	Missing	Midpoint
Gender imbalance at average first marriage age	12.62***	12.51***
	(0.940)	(0.875)
Male Respondent[0-1]	0.0152	0.0136
	(0.00904)	(0.00843)
Age	-0.000618	-0.000610
	(0.000358)	(0.000348)
Married[0-1]	-0.0115*	-0.0108*
	(0.00613)	(0.00600)
Education[1-3]	0.0198**	0.0186**
	(0.00752)	(0.00720)
Religious Belief[0-1]	0.00160	0.000897
	(0.0113)	(0.0113)
Employed[0-1]	-0.00689	-0.00707
	(0.00617)	(0.00588)
Social Strata[1-10]	0.00392	0.00342
	(0.00277)	(0.00266)
Income Quantile[1-5]	0.00375	0.00383
	(0.00514)	(0.00485)
Democracy	0.162***	0.163***
	(0.0123)	(0.0115)
GDP per Capita (ln)	-0.308***	-0.312***
	(0.0340)	(0.0316)
Population (ln)	0.278***	0.279***
	(0.0114)	(0.0107)
Total Immigrants (ln)	-0.0700***	-0.0697***
	(0.00227)	(0.00206)
Labor Proportion	6.682***	6.789***
	(0.430)	(0.399)
Gender Imbalance	0.0829***	0.0916***
	(0.00782)	(0.00750)
Female Proportion	0.0785***	0.0774***
	(0.00586)	(0.00540)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Constant	-11.21***	-11.22***
	(0.633)	(0.586)
Observations	12,463	13,320
R-squared	0.197	0.194

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered on countries, cross-country weight used provided by the survey. Missing means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as missing values. Midpoint means coding “unknow/no answer” of the DV question as the middle value (0.5 of [0,1]) of the scale. Taiwan is not included because of data missing. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A10: OLS Regression (ABS) – Gender Imbalance at Birth without China

DV: Immigration Support	(1) Missing- No Taiwan	(2) Missing- with Taiwan	(3) Midpoint- No Taiwan	(4) Midpoint- with Taiwan
Gender Imbalance at birth	29.66*** (2.350)	21.56*** (0.682)	29.43*** (2.202)	20.45*** (0.641)
Male Respondent [0-1]	0.0151 (0.00945)	0.0174* (0.00906)	0.0135 (0.00887)	0.0158* (0.00855)
Age	-0.000530 (0.000367)	-0.000622 (0.000352)	-0.000524 (0.000359)	-0.000613 (0.000344)
Married [0-1]	-0.0118* (0.00631)	-0.0137** (0.00579)	-0.0110 (0.00619)	-0.0129** (0.00569)
Education [1-3]	0.0209** (0.00801)	0.0234** (0.00793)	0.0197** (0.00773)	0.0221** (0.00765)
Religious Belief [0-1]	0.000474 (0.0120)	-0.00209 (0.0110)	-0.000247 (0.0120)	-0.00270 (0.0111)
Employed [0-1]	-0.00695 (0.00636)	-0.00659 (0.00598)	-0.00728 (0.00610)	-0.00691 (0.00575)
Social Strata [1-10]	0.00428 (0.00295)	0.00466 (0.00276)	0.00375 (0.00285)	0.00414 (0.00267)
Income Quantile [1-5]	0.00305 (0.00543)	0.00392 (0.00499)	0.00321 (0.00516)	0.00402 (0.00475)
Democracy	0.327*** (0.0260)	0.199*** (0.00785)	0.326*** (0.0245)	0.183*** (0.00733)
GDP per Capita (ln)	-0.796*** (0.0746)	-0.472*** (0.0190)	-0.798*** (0.0699)	-0.434*** (0.0177)
Population (ln)	0.0717*** (0.00483)	0.0831*** (0.00202)	0.0748*** (0.00440)	0.0879*** (0.00183)
Total Immigrants (ln)	0.00612 (0.00797)		0.00587 (0.00738)	
Labor Proportion	0.896*** (0.0318)		1.054*** (0.0300)	
Gender Imbalance (Total)	1.267*** (0.101)	0.926*** (0.0273)	1.267*** (0.0948)	0.889*** (0.0252)
Female Proportion	-0.0463*** (0.00427)	-0.00376 (0.00252)	-0.0463*** (0.00415)	0.00241 (0.00226)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	2.009*** (0.392)	-0.678*** (0.143)	1.888*** (0.374)	-1.172*** (0.128)
Observations	10,904	12,258	11,444	12,842
R-squared	0.195	0.193	0.191	0.189

Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered on countries, cross-country weight used provided by the survey. Missing means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as missing values. Midpoint means coding “unknow/no answer” of the DV question as the middle value. Data from China is excluded. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A11: OLS Regression (ABS) – Gender Imbalance at Marriage Age without China

	(1)	(2)
DV: Immigration Support	Missing	Midpoint
Gender imbalance at average first marriage age	12.53*** (0.993)	12.43*** (0.930)
Male Respondent[0-1]	0.0151 (0.00945)	0.0135 (0.00887)
Age	-0.000530 (0.000367)	-0.000524 (0.000359)
Married[0-1]	-0.0118* (0.00631)	-0.0110 (0.00619)
Education[1-3]	0.0209** (0.00801)	0.0197** (0.00773)
Religious Belief[0-1]	0.000474 (0.0120)	-0.000247 (0.0120)
Employed[0-1]	-0.00695 (0.00636)	-0.00728 (0.00610)
Social Strata[1-10]	0.00428 (0.00295)	0.00375 (0.00285)
Income Quantile[1-5]	0.00305 (0.00543)	0.00321 (0.00516)
Democracy	0.161*** (0.0130)	0.162*** (0.0122)
GDP per Capita (ln)	-0.306*** (0.0359)	-0.311*** (0.0336)
Population (ln)	0.276*** (0.0120)	0.278*** (0.0114)
Total Immigrants (ln)	-0.0699*** (0.00239)	-0.0695*** (0.00217)
Labor Proportion	6.640*** (0.454)	6.754*** (0.425)
Gender Imbalance	0.0829*** (0.00828)	0.0916*** (0.00798)
Female Proportion	0.0777*** (0.00617)	0.0768*** (0.00575)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Constant	-11.14*** (0.668)	-11.16*** (0.623)
Observations	10,904	11,444
R-squared	0.195	0.191

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered on countries, cross-country weight used provided by the survey. Missing means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as missing values. Midpoint means coding “unknow/no answer” of the DV question as the middle value (0.5 of [0,1]) of the scale. Taiwan is not included because of data missing. Data from China is excluded for robustness check. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A12: OLS Regression (ABS) – Gender Imbalance at Marriage Age without HK

	(1)	(2)
DV: Immigration Support	Missing	Midpoint
Gender imbalance at average first marriage age	12.87***	12.78***
	(1.014)	(0.928)
Male Respondent[0-1]	0.0105	0.00924
	(0.00822)	(0.00768)
Age	-0.000711*	-0.000692*
	(0.000376)	(0.000367)
Married[0-1]	-0.0139**	-0.0134**
	(0.00598)	(0.00580)
Education[1-3]	0.0167**	0.0155*
	(0.00749)	(0.00701)
Religious Belief[0-1]	0.00523	0.00441
	(0.0120)	(0.0121)
Employed[0-1]	-0.00464	-0.00520
	(0.00657)	(0.00635)
Social Strata[1-10]	0.00378	0.00328
	(0.00298)	(0.00286)
Income Quantile[1-5]	0.00621	0.00633
	(0.00518)	(0.00477)
Democracy	0.165***	0.166***
	(0.0133)	(0.0123)
GDP per Capita (ln)	-0.314***	-0.320***
	(0.0375)	(0.0345)
Population (ln)	0.282***	0.283***
	(0.0120)	(0.0111)
Total Immigrants (ln)	-0.0705***	-0.0702***
	(0.00254)	(0.00232)
Labor Proportion	6.797***	6.911***
	(0.465)	(0.425)
Gender Imbalance	0.0831***	0.0918***
	(0.00875)	(0.00839)
Female Proportion	0.0803***	0.0794***
	(0.00614)	(0.00551)
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Constant	-11.42***	-11.44***
	(0.668)	(0.604)
Observations	11,700	12,500
R-squared	0.203	0.199

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered on countries, cross-country weight used provided by the survey. Missing means coding “unknown/no answer” of the DV question as missing values. Midpoint means coding “unknow/no answer” of the DV question as the middle value (0.5 of [0,1]) of the scale. Taiwan is not included because of data missing. Data from Hong Kong is excluded for robustness check. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

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