

Online Supplement for “Did the Utah Compact Actually Change Attitudes about Immigration?”

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Two surveys were conducted in October 2010 and February 2011. Both asked the same question about immigration reform:

“As you may know, the state of Arizona recently passed a law that gives the police the power to question someone they have already stopped or arrested about their legal status in the country. Under the law, the police may turn over confirmed illegal aliens to federal custody. Currently, similar legislation is being sponsored in Utah. To what extent do you oppose or favor such a law?”

Participants expressed their opinions on a scale of 1 to 5 (1= strongly oppose, 5=strongly favor). To assess whether the opinions moved from October to February, we calculated the difference of the two variables (October - February). We subtracted them in this order because we are treating the time between October and January as a treatment, with the Utah Compact (and related endorsements, news, and publicity) as the factor influencing the change in opinion during that time (All values for the predictor variables are from the October data). The new immigration variable is a 9-point scale from -4 to 4; however, the actual change shows a range of only -3 to 3. A positive scale value indicates movement toward opposition

Here are the variables used in the models:

Mormon: Dichotomous, where 1 = Mormon, 0 = not Mormon.

Active: Dichotomous variable, where 1=very active and 0=otherwise. Originally the variable was a scale from 0 to 3, where 3 = very active, 2 = somewhat active, 1 = not very active, and 0 = not at all active. However, because of the lack of variation on the question it was recoded.

Republican and Democrat Scales: These scales range from 0 to 3, where 3 = strong partisan, 2 = not so strong partisan, 1 = weak partisan, and 0 = everyone else. “Pure” independents are the excluded comparison category.

Conservative and Liberal Scales: These scales ranged from 0 to 2, where 2 = strong ideologue, 1 = moderate ideologue, and 0 = everyone else. “Middle of the road” is the excluded comparison category.

Male: Gender variable where 1 = male and 0 = female.

Education: A 4-point scale where 0 = high school graduate, 1 = some college, 2 = college graduate, and 3 = post-graduate.

Income: An 8-point scale increasing by \$25,000, from under \$25,000 to over \$150,000.

Age: The ages range from 21 to 88. By including this control 17 cases would have been lost because of non-response. To retain these cases, the missing responses were coded at the mean age of 49.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Models of Opinion Change on Arizona-Style Reform				
Mormon	0.230 (0.140)			0.0719 (0.167)	-0.354 (0.242)
Active					-0.328 (0.308)
Republican Scale		0.279*** (0.0628)		0.300*** (0.0750)	0.277*** (0.0748)
Democrat Scale		0.123 (0.0829)		0.189 (0.131)	0.182 (0.130)
Conservative Scale			0.139 (0.100)	-0.0970 (0.117)	-0.103 (0.116)
Liberal Scale			-0.0334 (0.125)	-0.135 (0.186)	-0.103 (0.186)
Active X Mormon					0.827** (0.372)
Internet Use	-0.0892 (0.134)	-0.0957 (0.129)	-0.116 (0.136)	-0.0799 (0.131)	-0.0632 (0.132)
Male	0.0253 (0.0761)	0.0271 (0.0734)	0.0414 (0.0766)	0.0234 (0.0746)	0.00104 (0.0747)
Education	-0.00189 (0.0362)	0.00715 (0.0353)	-0.0114 (0.0367)	0.0114 (0.0359)	0.00362 (0.0364)
Income	-0.00176 (0.00530)	-0.00459 (0.00518)	-0.00279 (0.00536)	-0.00439 (0.00525)	-0.00549 (0.00534)
Age	0.113 (0.332)	0.0110 (0.327)	0.236 (0.338)	0.00188 (0.355)	0.169 (0.362)
Constant					
	169 0.020	168 0.115	169 0.023	168 0.122	167 0.156
Observations	0.230			0.0719	-0.354
R-squared	(0.140)			(0.167)	(0.242)

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

