

Supplementary Online Appendix

Institutional Anomie, Market-Based Values and Anti-Immigrant Attitudes: A Multilevel Analysis in 28 European Countries

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Table 1: Descriptive overview of individual and country level variables, selected items and sources

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	Ω	\bar{X}	SD	n
Anti-Immigrant attitudes	.88	4.55	2.25	44 551
[Better place to live (0) – worse place to live (10)]				
Is [country] made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries? ^r		4.8	2.39	46 224
Would you say that [country]'s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other Countries? ^r		4.33	2.64	46 404
Would you say it is generally bad or good for [country]'s economy that people come to live here from other countries? ^r		4.53	2.50	46 276
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Market-based values				
[The person is not like me at all (1) – the person is very much like me (6)]				
Power and Achievement	.65	1.35	1.06	44 193
Power				
It is important to her or him to be rich. She or he wants to have a lot of money and expensive things. ^r		2.67	1.22	47 391
It is important to her or him to get respect from others. She or he wants people to do what she or he says. ^r		3.72	1.4	47 102
Achievement				
It is important to her or him to show her or his abilities. She or he wants people to admire what she or he does. ^r		3.69	1.38	47 274
Being very successful is important to her or him. She or he hopes people will recognize her or his achievements. ^r		3.7	1.38	47 166
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Benevolence and Universalism	.68	1.35	1.06	44 193
Benevolence				
It is very important to her or him to help the people around her or him. She or he wants to care for their well-being. ^r		4.89	.96	47 397
It is important to her/him to be loyal to her/his friends. She/he wants to devote herself/himself to people close to her/him. ^r		5.11	.89	47 441
Universalism				
She/he thinks it is important that every person in the world should be treated equally. She/he believes everyone should have equal opportunities in life. ^r		4.88	1.04	47 264
It is important to her or him to listen to people who are different from her or him. Even when she or he disagrees with them, she or he still wants to understand them. ^r		4.68	1.05	47 207
She or he strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to her or him. ^r		4.98	1.01	47 444

Individual control variables				
Authoritarianism	.56	-.18	.68	44 193
Confirmatory				
It is important to him always to behave properly. He wants to avoid doing anything people would say is wrong. ^r		4.28	1.59	47 247
She believes that people should do what they're told. She thinks people should follow rules at all times, even when no-one is watching. ^r		3.65	1.41	47 011
Security				
It is important to her that the government ensures her safety against all threats. She wants the state to be strong so it can defend its citizens. ^r		4.67	1.17	47 017
Integration into economics	.66	0	1	36 220
ISCO08-Classification		4833	2481	43 858
Using this card, please tell me which letter describes your household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.		5.58	2.80	38 927
Which of the descriptions on this card comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays?		1.88	.8	47 630
Integration into politics	.62	0	1	43 740
How interested are you generally in politics? ^r		2.41	.94	48 226
Have you voted in the last national election? ^r		.79	.41	44 111
Have you contacted a politician or government official in the last 12 months? ^r		.15	.37	48 115
Have you worked in a political party or action group in the last 12 months? ^r		.04	.187	48 131
Have you worked in another organization or association in the last 12 months? ^r		.17	.37	48 109
Have you worn or displayed a campaign badge/sticker in the last 12 months? ^r		.08	.27	48 100
Have you signed a petition in the last 12 months? ^r		.28	.45	48 004
Have you taken part in a lawful public demonstration in the last 12 months? ^r		.09	.29	48 104
Have you boycotted certain products in the last 12 months? ^r		.22	.41	47 998
Integration into friendship networks	.59	0	1	46 921
How often do you socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues?		4.89	1.54	48 152
How many people do you have with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters?		2.93	1.46	47 722
How often do you take part in social activities compared to others of same age?		2.74	.9	47 501

Integration into religion	.86	0	1	46 718
Do you consider yourself as belonging to any particular religion or denomination? ^r		.6	.49	47 973
Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?		4.51	3.16	47 817
Apart from special occasions such as weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services nowadays? ^r		2.48	1.54	47 946
Apart from when you are at religious services, how often, if at all, do you pray? ^r		3.17	2.39	47 225
Integration into education	.57	0	1	47 587
How many years of full-time education did you complete?		13.21	4.3	47 635
What is the highest level of education you have successfully completed?		4.13	3.94	48 214
Integration into family				
Ever lived with a spouse or partner for 3 months or more		.5	.5	48 319
Gender (Female = 1; Male =0)		.52	.5	48 319
Age		49.75	18.80	48 097

COUNTRY LEVEL	Ω	\bar{X}	SD	n
Institutional Imbalance	.86	.033	1.43	48 319
Economic Dominance	.87	0	1	48 319
GINI-Index Measurement of national income distribution ranging from 0 (perfectly equal distribution) to 100 (total inequality). The higher the GINI-Index and therefore the weaker redistribution policy, the more economic dominance. Source: Eurostat (2018) https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do		30.6	3.19	48 319
Expenditure on Social Protection as a Percentage of GDP* “Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs”. The indicator has been recoded, so that the lower the level of expenditure on social protection, the more economic dominance. Source: Eurostat (2018) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00098/default/table?lang=en		-26.60	4.84	48 319
Fiscal Freedom “The Fiscal freedom index measures the tax burden imposed by government. It is composed of three quantitative factors: the top marginal tax rate on individual income, the top marginal tax rate on corporate income, and the total tax burden as a percentage of GDP.” It ranges from 0 to 100, whereas a higher value is indicating a higher level of fiscal freedom. The higher the index, the more economic dominance. Source: Global Economy (2018) https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/herit_fiscal_freedom/Europe/		61.2	11.05	48 319
Economic Freedom Index: Government Spending Government spending as measured by the gross domestic product is including spending on consumption and transfers. It is assumed that extensive government spending comes along with less effective restrictions and regulations and therefore with higher economic dominance. Source: Heritage Foundation (2018) https://www.heritage.org/index/explore?view=by-region-country-year&u=637520180658149715#		33.62	16.51	48 319
Enfeebled non-economic institutions				
Politics	.95	0	1	48 319
Voter Turnout Last National Election Indicates how many eligible citizens exercised their right to vote in the last nationwide parliamentary election (the last election before the 2018 survey period). The less the voter turnout, the more enfeebled is the political Institution. Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) (2018) https://www.idea.int/data-tools/question-countries-view/521/Europe/cnt		67.39	11.52	48 319

Democracy Index	8.06	.74	48 319
Democracy Index is based on five categories: Electoral Process and Pluralism; Functioning of Government; Political Participation; Political Culture; Civil Rights. Each category is scaled from 0 to 10 and the overall index is the average score across all categories. Based on the total score, countries are classified into four types: Full Democracy (8-10); Incomplete Democracy (6-7.9); Hybrid Regimes (4-5.9), Authoritarian Regimes (below 4). The lower the index, the more enfeebled the political institution.			
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit 2018 https://www.eiu.com/n/democracy-index-2018/			
Corruption Perceptions Index	68.62	12.72	48 319
The index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and businesspeople. Using a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100, indicating the lower the index, the more enfeebled the political institution.			
Source: Transparency International (2018) https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2018/media-kit			
How much trust do you have in your parliament? ^a	4.49	.767	48 319
How much trust do you have in politicians? ^a	3.55	.756	48 319
How much trust do you have in political parties? ^a	3.47	.79	48 319
How much interest do you generally have in politics? ^a	2.42	.299	48 319
Friendship Networks	.74	0	1 48 319
How important in your life: Friends and Acquaintances? ^a	3.45	.01	48 319
Aggregated Data from EVS_WVA_2017 + aggregated data from EVS_2008 for missing countries (Belgium/ Ireland/ Latvia)			
How many people do you have with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters? ^a	2.92	.53	48 319
How often do you take part in social activities compared to others of same age? ^a	2.74	.11	48 319
How often do you socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues? ^a	4.88	.45	48 319
Religion	.97	0	1 48 319
Do you consider yourself as belonging to any particular religion or denomination? ^{ra}	.60	.16	48 319
Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are? ^a	4.5	.88	48 319
Apart from special occasions such as weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services nowadays? ^{ra}	2.48	.6	48 319
Apart from when you are at religious services, how often, if at all, do you pray? ^{ra}	3.19	.70	48 319
How important it is in your life: Religion? ^{ra}	2.40	.33	48 319

Education	.65	0	1	48 319
Public Spending on Education in Percent of GDP		4.49	.86	48 319
The indicator is measuring the public expenditure (cash flow and capital) on education and is part of the World Development Indicator. The lower the level of expenditure, the more enfeebled the educational institution.				
Source: World Bank "World Development Index"(2017) https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS&country=				
Means of Years Schooling		12.02	1.42	48 319
The macro-variable is a component of the Human Development Index, covers a range from 9 to 14 mean years of schooling in 2018. The fewer the average number of years in school, the more enfeebled the educational institution.				
Source: UN Data "Human Development Index" (2018) http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?id=419				
Now, using this card, please say what you think overall about the state of education in [country] nowadays? ^a		5.53	.66	48 319
Family	.65	0	1	48 319
Fertility Rate, total (births per woman)		1.62	.68	48 319
A hypothetical measure that indicates how many children a woman would give birth to in the course of her fertile life phase (16 to 49 years) if the age-specific birth rate determined at a certain point in time were to remain constant during this fertility period. The lower the birth rate, the more enfeebled the family institution.				
Source: World Bank (2018) https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SP.DYN.TFRT.IN&country=#				
How important in your life: Family? ^a		3.87	.045	48 319
Country control variables				
Unemployment Rate (% of total labor force)		6.86	3.82	48 319
The unemployment rate refers "to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment."				
Source: World Bank "World Development Index" (2018) https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS&country=				
International Migrant Stock as a Percentage of the Total Population (both sexes)		12.32	5.05	48 319
The international migrant stock is an estimation of the number of migrants, people that are not born in a country, living in a country at a particular time, including refugees. "United Nations (UN) data on these stocks are based mostly on the country's population that is born abroad, and (where this information is not available) on holding a foreign citizenship"				
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division (2019). https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp				

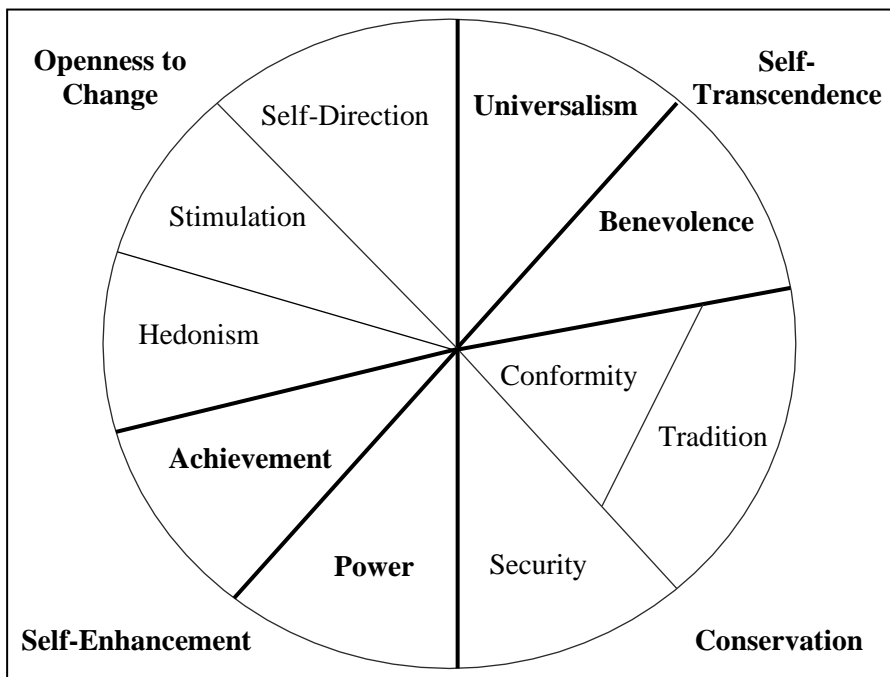
Notes: † Items were recoded; values for recoded items are presented; ^a aggregated data from ESS9 and EVS-WVS 2017 (missing data for Belgium, Ireland and Latvia has been added from EVS 2008), **N** (country level) =28;
Ω: McDonald's Omega (standardized Items); **\bar{X}** : Mean; **SD**: Standard Deviation; weighted data by design and population weights.

Table 2: Model fit indices for MGCFA across countries

	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	AIC	BIC	N
Anti-Immigrant Attitudes							
Configural	0.0	0	1.0	0.0	544951	547145	44 551
Metric	601.279	54	0.992	0.080	545444	547168	44 551
Power and Achievement							
Configural	250	28	0.993	0.069	583769	586951	46 272
Metric	31835	168	0.981	0.066	584087	586797	46 272
Benevolence und Universalism							
Configural	852	112	0.982	0.063	600126	604043	46 398
Metric	41022	280	0.967	0.064	600632	603841	46 398

Note: MGCFA: multi-group confirmatory factor analysis; χ^2 : chi-square; df: degrees of freedom; CFI: confirmatory fit index; RMSEA: root mean square error of approximation

Figure 1: Schwartz's theoretical model of the circular relations among ten value types



Source: Own representation based on Schwartz (1992, 45)