SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

A Survey Questionnaire

- **Figures A1-A2** present an example of immigrant profiles that the respondents received. We present both the original survey conducted in Korean and the translated version in English.

Figure A1: Example of Conjoint Profiles (Original Survey in Korean)

다음은 국내에 입국하여 장기체류하고자 하는 가상의 외국인에 대한 정보를 비교한 표입니다. 귀하께서 한국 정부의 입국 정책 관련 결정자라고 가정하시고, 가상의 상황에서 귀하의 결정에 대한 질문에 답변해주십시오. 이 과정은 5회 반복됩니다.

	외국인 집단 A	외국인 집단 B
출신국가 정치제도	민주주의 국가	비민주주의 국가
출신국가 무역교역량	한국과 무역 교역 적음	한국과 무역 교역 적음
입국 시 거주 지역	내국인 중심 거주지역	외국인 밀집지역
한국어 구사 수준	기초적 의사소통 불가능	기초적 의사소통 불가능
코로나 백신 접종 여부	접종	미접종
직종	금융	과학 및 기술
학력	중졸 이하	중졸 이하
출신국가 코로나 확진 비율 (인구 1만명 당)	500명	5명

Figure A2: Example of Conjoint Profiles (Translated Version)

The following table compares the characteristics of two hypothetical profiles of immigrants applying for a long-term stay in South Korea. Suppose that you were a government official in charge of entry restrictions and answer the following questions about your decisions in this hypothetical situation. This task will be repeated for five times.

	Immigrant Group A	Immigrant Group B
Regime type	Democracy	Non-democracy
Trade with South Korea	High volume of trade	Low volume of trade
Residence	Local community	Expat community
Korean language proficiency	No communication skills	No communication skills
COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated
Employed sector	Finance	Science and Technology
Education	Middle school or below	Middle school or below
COVID-19 cases per 10,000	500	5

B Data Description

- **Table A1** presents summary statistics of key demographic variables for survey respondents as well as demographic statistics of national adult populations of South Korea. Our survey respondents are comparable to the national adult population in terms of age, gender and employment status. Yet, our respondents were recruited among the survey firm's online panel and are on average more highly educated and younger compared to the national adult population.

Table A1: Demographic Characteristics of Survey Sample and National Population

	Survey Sample	National Population
Age		
Aged 20-29	15.32%	15.71%
Aged 30-39	17.81%	15.80%
Aged 40-49	22.62%	19.17%
Aged 50-59	24.70%	20.07%
Aged 60+	19.54%	29.24%
Gender		
Female	44.35%	50.48%
Employment†		
Employed	60.60%	62.60%
Education‡		
College or above	62.30%	51.00%
High School	37.00%	39.00%
Middle School or below	0.53%	11.00%
Sample	1,691	42,854,849

Notes: Demographic statistics for the national adult population are from the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (`https://jumin.mois.go.kr/ageStatMonth.do`), which provides information for the population by age groups and gender. For employment statics, we report the percentage of employment among the population aged above 15 (`https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1DA7001S&conn_path=I2`). Education statistics are for the population aged above 25 (`https://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=1530`).

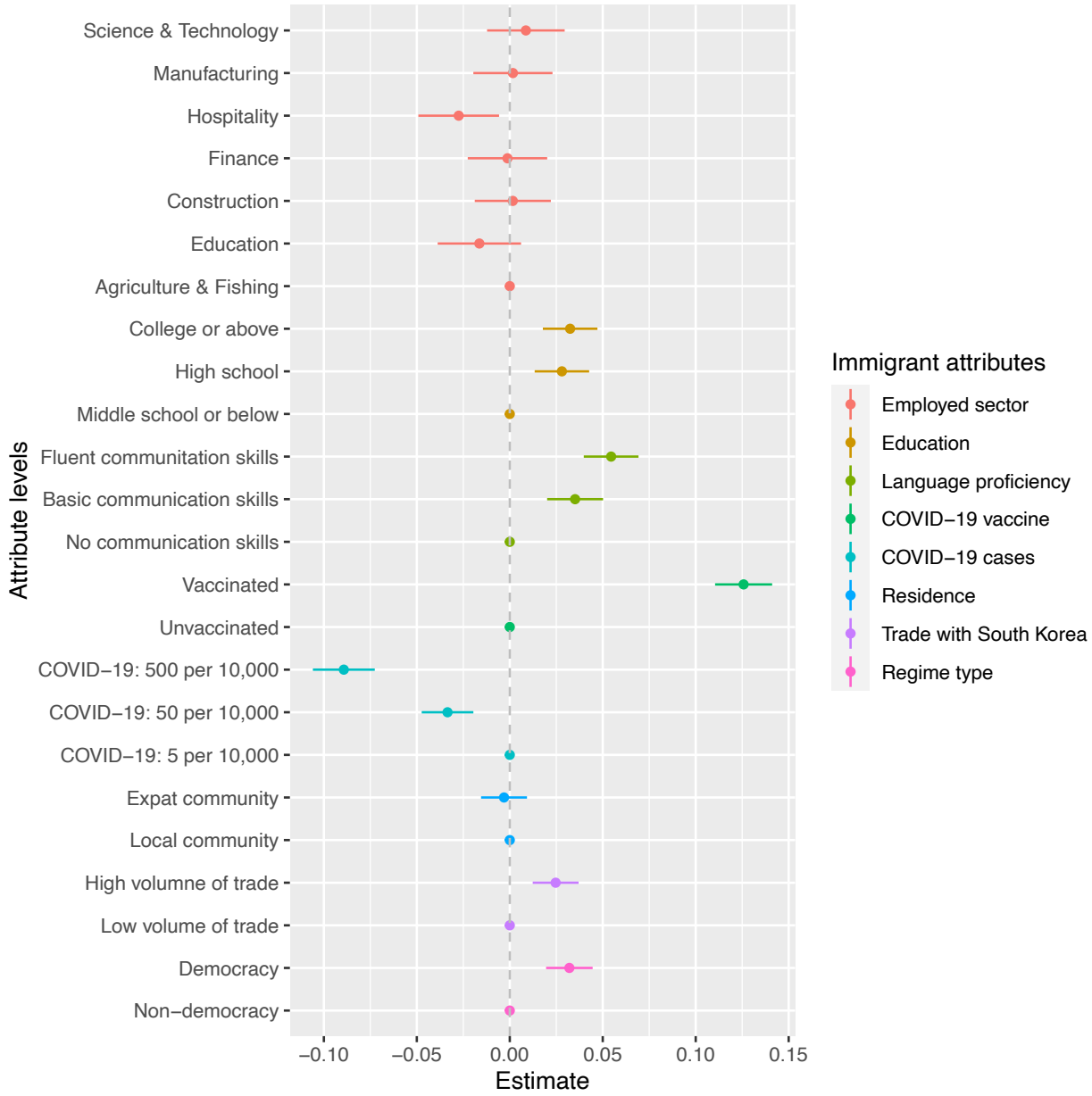
C Additional Results

C.1 Robustness Tests

- In **Figures A3 and A4**, we use an alternative outcome variable using responses to the question on whether each immigrant group should be permitted to enter without quarantine, or after 14 days of quarantine, or should not be permitted to enter South Korea. In **Figure A3**, we estimate the AMCE based on a binary outcome variable coded 1 when respondents chose "entry without quarantine" or "entry after 14 days of quarantine" and 0 otherwise. For this question, respondents are not forced to choose one immigrant group over another but rather asked to evaluate an individual profile independently. In **Figure A4**, we estimate the multinomial logistic regression models. With no admission as a reference category, the figure presents estimates of the effects of immigrant attribute values on the probability that a respondent would prefer admitting immigrants without quarantine or after 14 days of quarantine. Overall, the findings remain largely similar to the results presented in **Figure 1**. Yet, the effects of vaccination status and the number of COVID-19 cases in an origin country appear more pronounced while the effects of an immigrant's education level appear relatively muted.

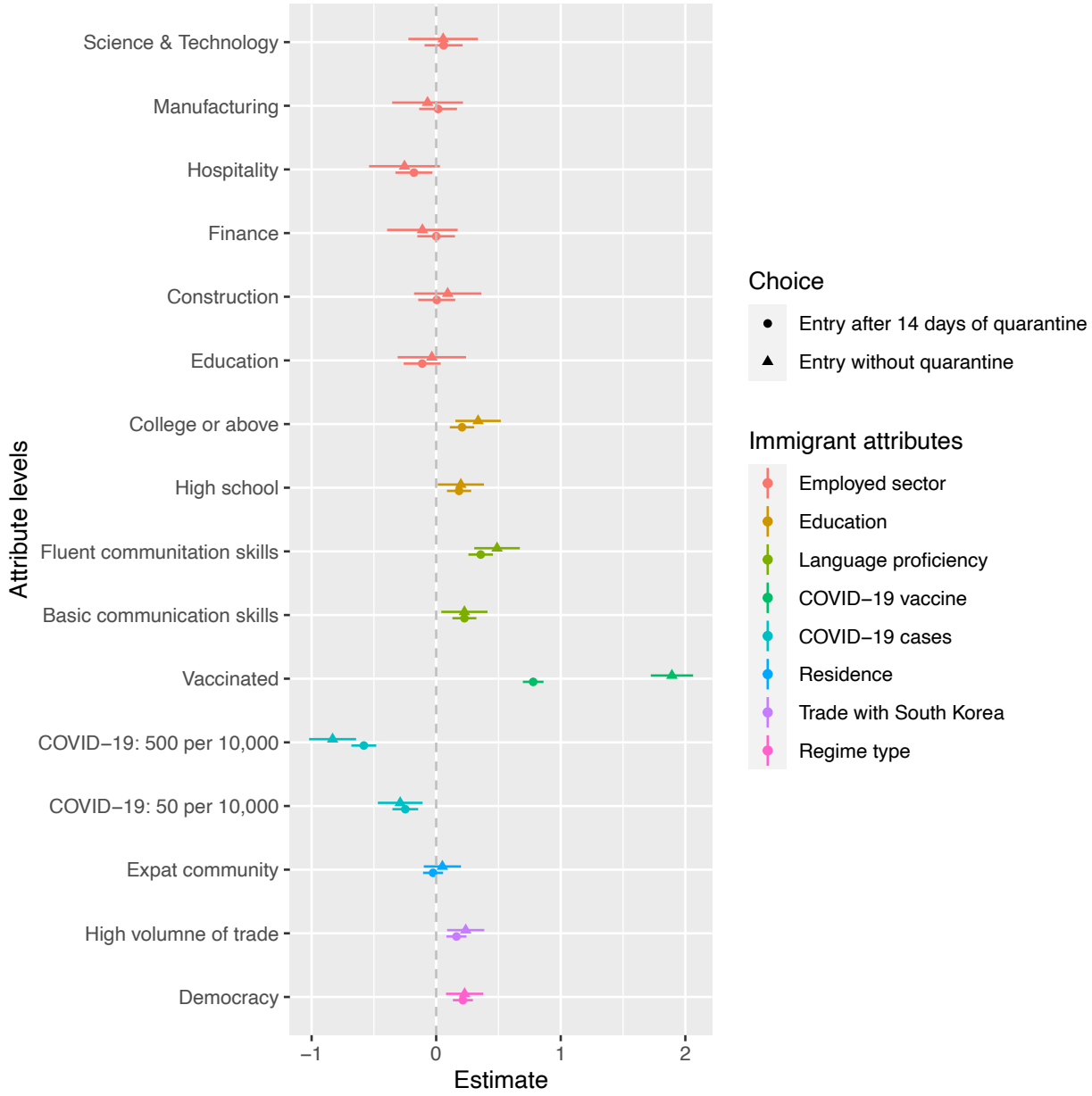
- **Figures A5 through A7** present the results from two sets of robustness checks. In **Figure A5**, we exclude responses by survey participants who spent less than five minutes for completing the survey (12 percent of survey participants). In **Figure A6**, we exclude responses by survey participants who always selected Group A or Group B consistently over the five tasks. In **Figure A7**, we compare estimates from the main model presented in **Figure 1** and those from the alternative models presented in **Figures A5 and A6**.

Figure A3: Robustness Test: An Alternative Outcome Variable (AMCE)



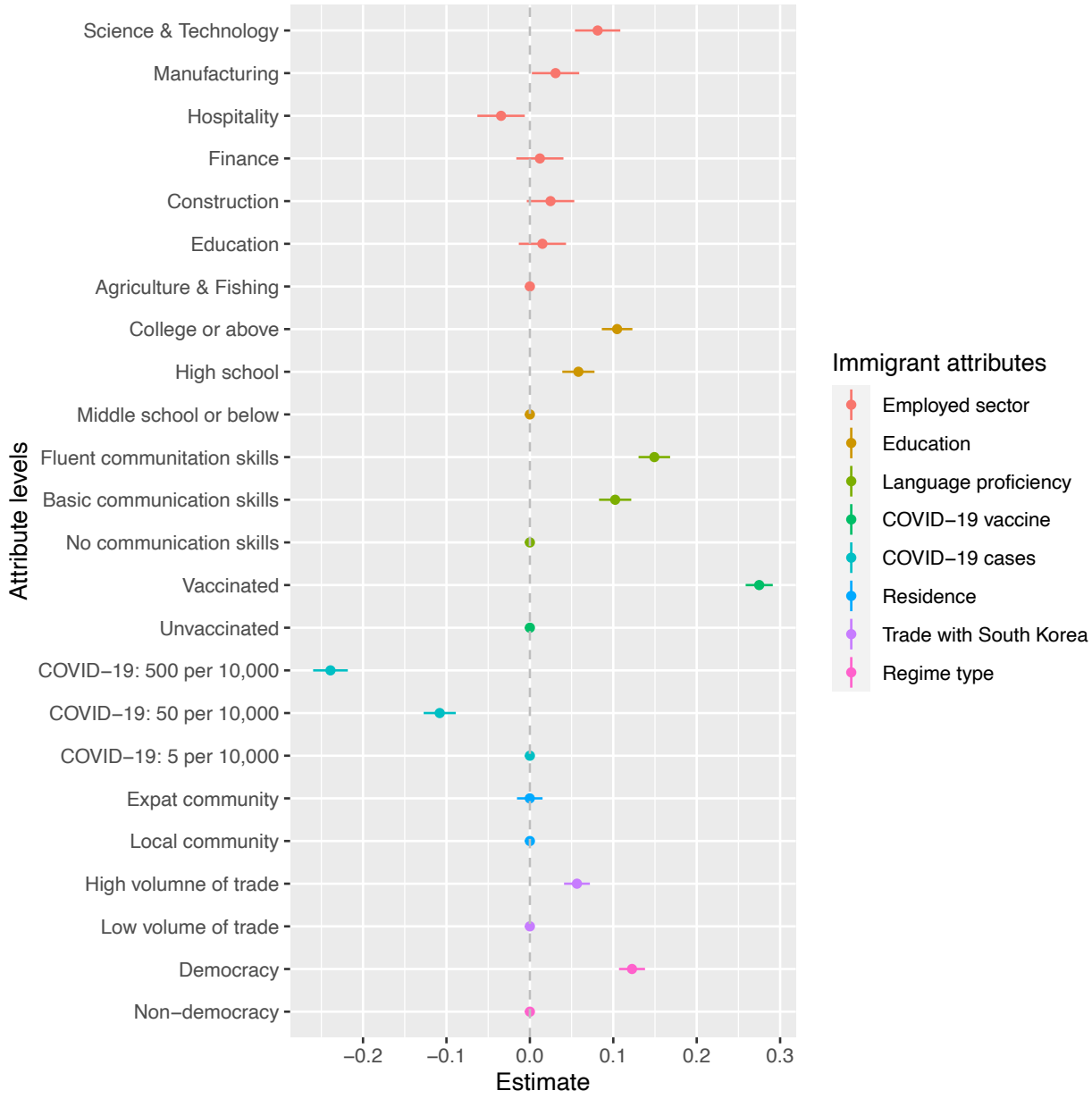
Notes: The plot presents estimates of the effects of immigrant attribute values on the probability of being allowed to enter into South Korea. Each dot represents the estimate with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries. For each attribute, the reference category is denoted as the point without the line.

Figure A4: Robustness Test: An Alternative Outcome Variable (Multinomial Logit)



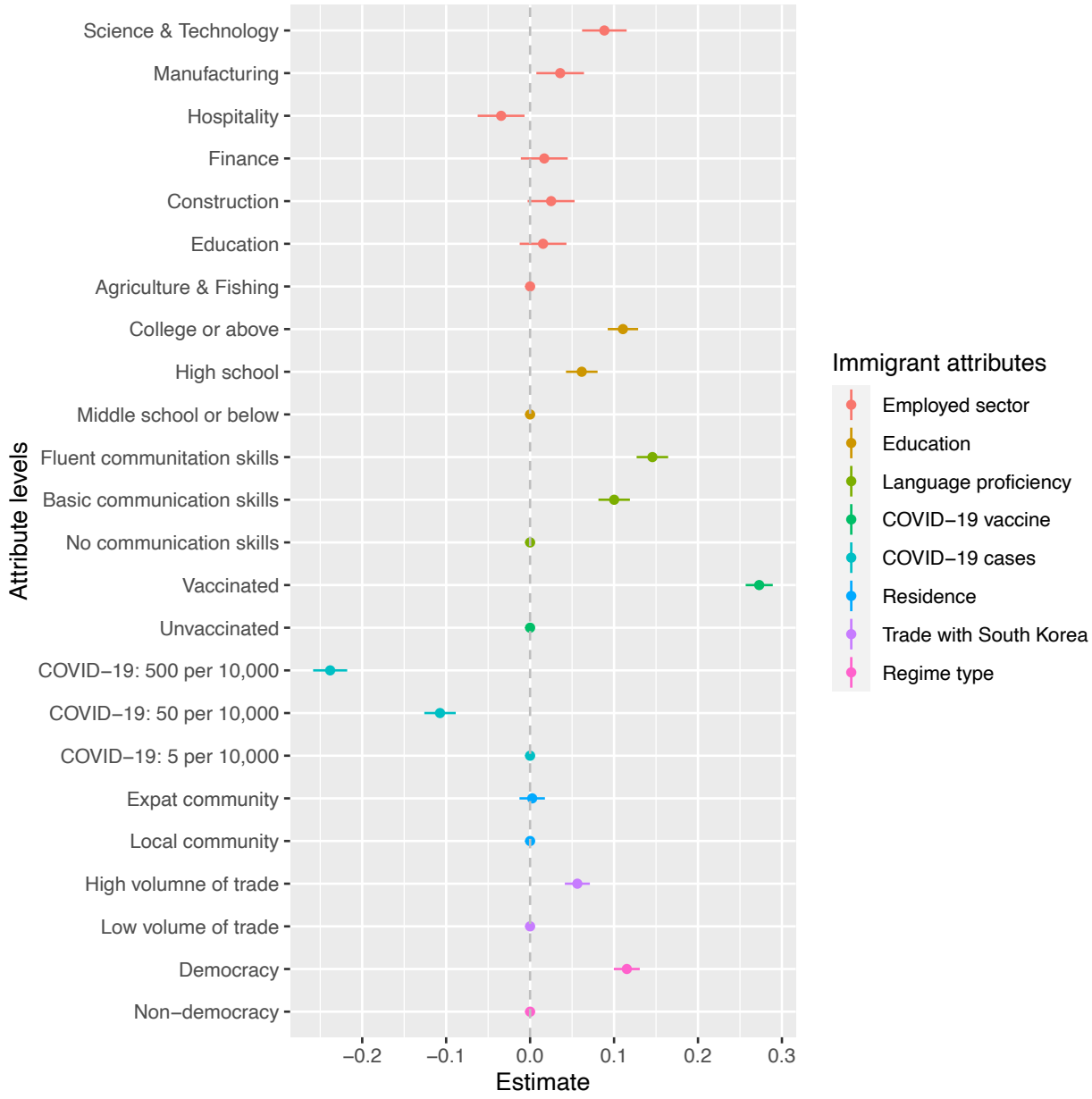
Notes: The plot presents estimates of the effects of immigrant attribute values on the probability that a respondent would prefer admitting immigrants without quarantine (triangle) or after 14 days of quarantine (circle) relative to the reference category (no admission). Each dot represents the estimated coefficient with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries.

Figure A5: Robustness Test: Excluding Inattentive Responses (1)



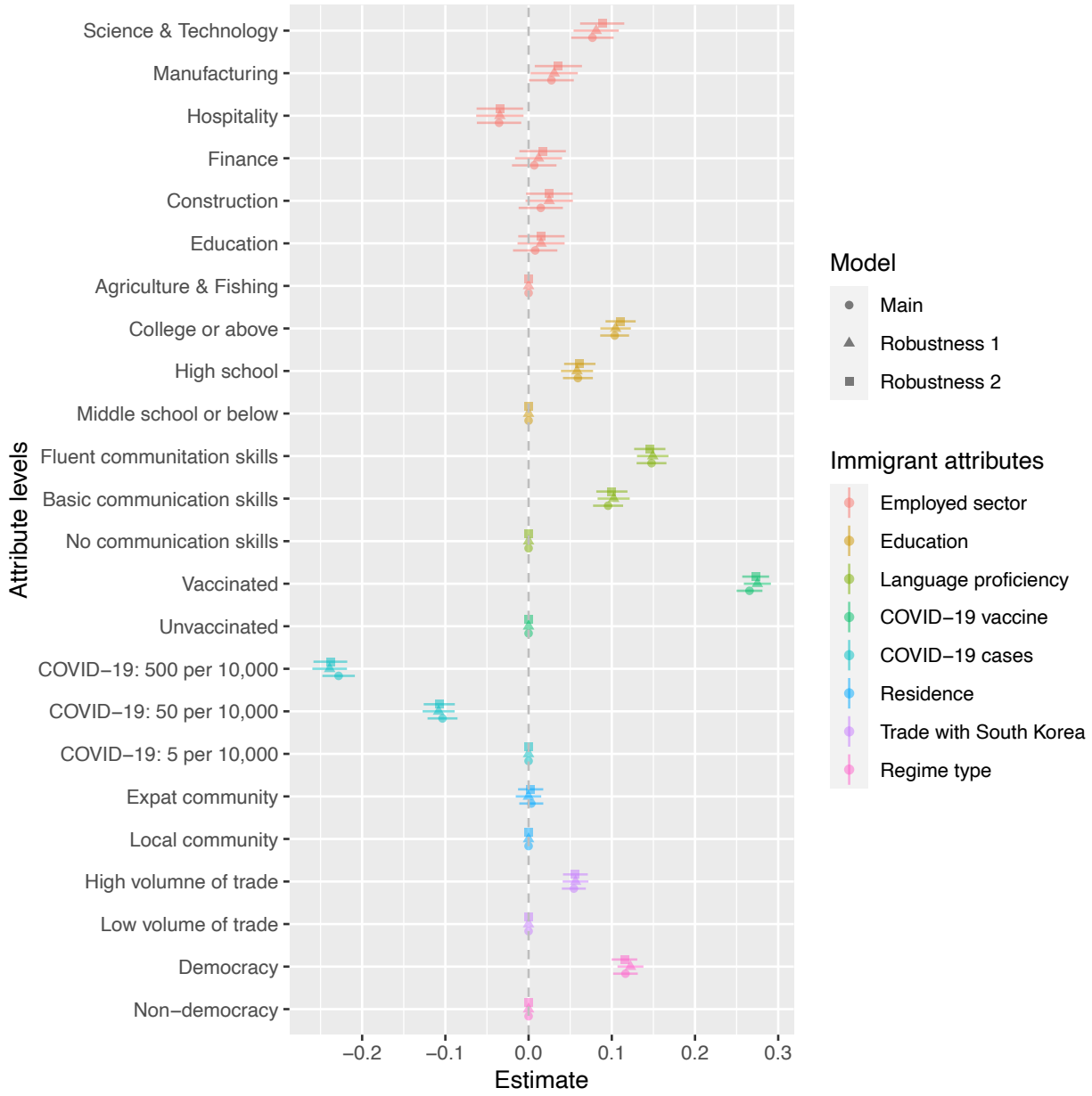
Notes: Respondents who spent less than five minutes for completing the survey are excluded from the sample. Each dot represents the estimate with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries. For each attribute, the reference category is denoted as the point without the line.

Figure A6: Robustness Test: Excluding Inattentive Responses (2)



Notes: Respondents who consistently consistently selected either Immigrant Group A or Group B over five tasks are excluded from the sample. Each dot represents the estimate with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries. For each attribute, the reference category is denoted as the point without the line.

Figure A7: Effects of Immigrant Attributes on Probability of Supporting Admission: Comparison of Estimates from Different Models

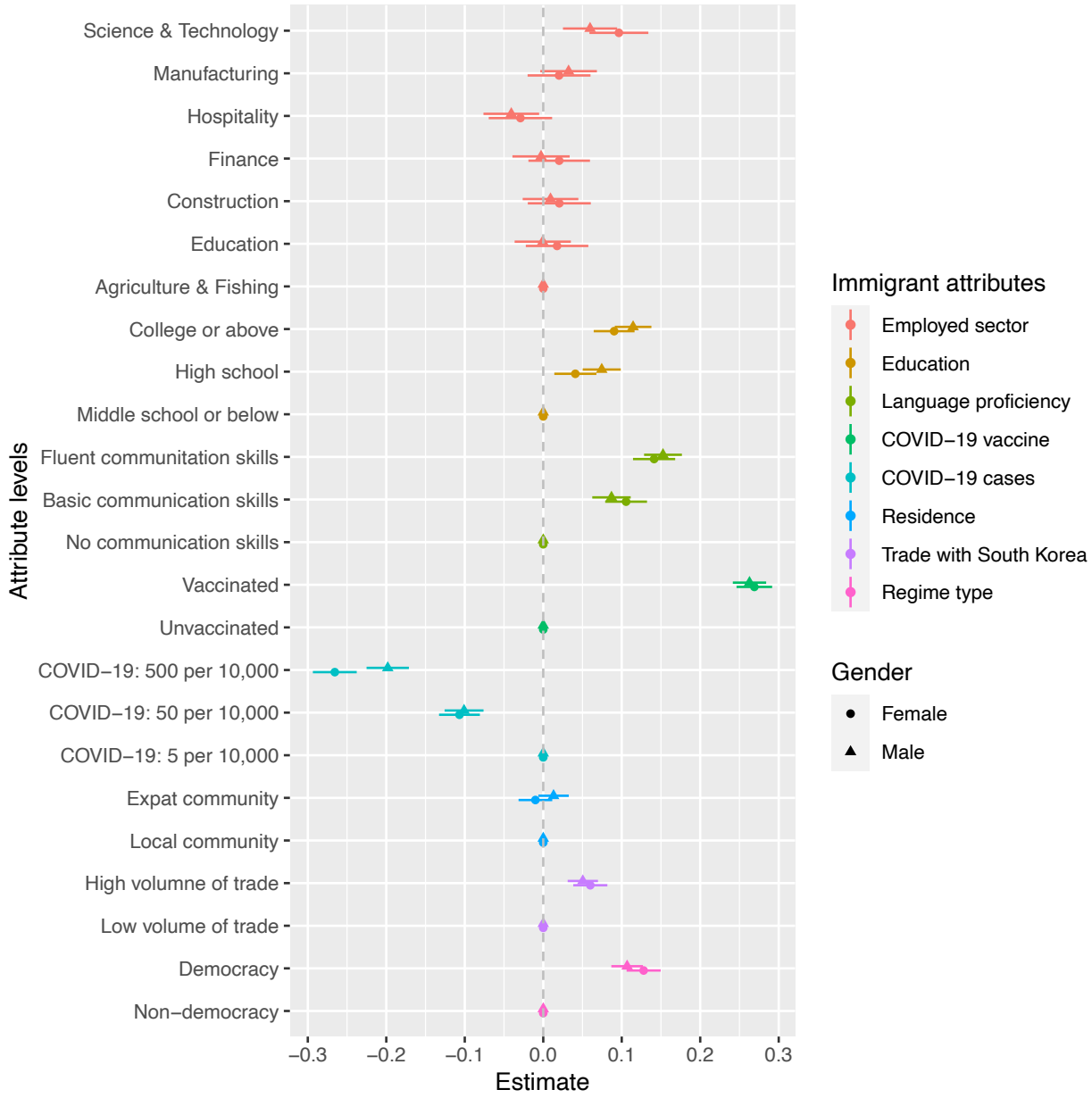


Notes: The plot presents estimates of AMCEs from Figure 1 (Main), Figure A5 (Robustness 1) and Figure A6 (Robustness 2). Each point represents the estimate with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries. For each attribute, the reference category is denoted as the point without the line.

C.2 Sub-Group Analyses

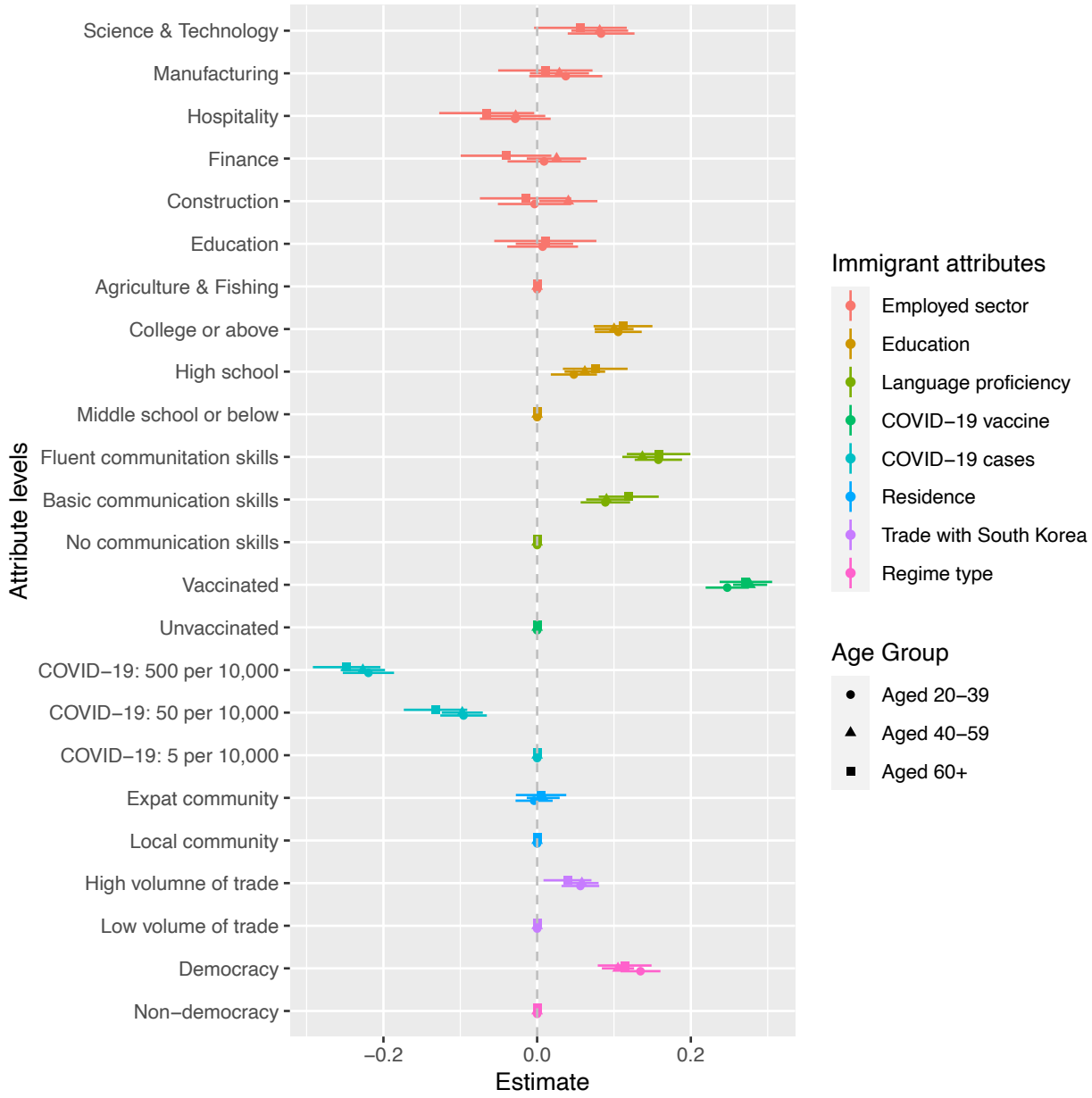
- In Figures A8 and A9, we present the results of sub-group analyses separately for male and female respondents and for individuals with different age groups, respectively. Our results find that there is no significant heterogeneity in the effects of immigrant attributes on individual support for admission of immigrants.

Figure A8: Effects of Immigrant Attributes on Probability of Supporting Admission, By Gender



Notes: The plot presents estimates of the effects of immigrant attribute values separately for female and male respondents. Each dot represents the estimate with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries. For each attribute, the reference category is denoted as the point without the line.

Figure A9: Effects of Immigrant Attributes on Probability of Supporting Admission, By Age Groups



Notes: The plot presents estimates of the effects of immigrant attribute values separately for respondents aged 20-39, aged 40-59 and aged 60 and above. Each dot represents the estimate with 95-percent confidence interval presented as the line. Attributes values are related to individual-level characteristics of immigrants and country-level factors related to immigrants' origin countries. For each attribute, the reference category is denoted as the point without the line.