

Economic Well-being and Anti-Semitic, Xenophobic, and Racist Attitudes in Germany

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Abstract

The fear and hatred of others who are different has economic consequences because such feelings are likely to translate into discrimination in labor, credit, housing, and other markets. The implications range from earnings inequality to intergenerational mobility. Using data from Germany spanning the years 1996-2010, we analyze the determinants of racist and xenophobic feelings towards foreigners in general, and against specific groups such as Italians and Turks. We also analyze racist and anti-Semitic feelings towards German citizens who differ in ethnicity (Aussiedler from Eastern Europe) or in religion (German Jews). People who live in states which had provided above-median support of the Nazi party in the 1928 elections have stronger anti-Semitic feelings today. Education, and having contact with foreigners mitigate racist, anti-Semitic and xenophobic feelings, and these feelings are weaker for females. We find that individuals' perceived (or actual) economic well-being is negatively related to the strength of anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings. This result is not fully driven by fears about foreigners taking away jobs. The results of the paper are consistent with the model of Glaeser (2005) on hate, and with that of Akerlof and Kranton (2000, 2005) on identity in the utility function.

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I. Introduction

Different societies around the world have different values. For example, attitudes towards the importance of the family, opinions on the extent to which children should respect their parents, and the significance of family ties vary substantially across countries. Such cultural differences have an influence on economic behavior. Alesina and Giuliano (2010) show that labor force participation of women, the propensity to live with parents, geographic mobility, and family size of immigrants in the United States are influenced by the strength of family ties in their country of origin, and that this influence persists even among the second generation of immigrants. Similarly, Fernandez and Fogli (2009) show that work and fertility decisions of second-generation American women are influenced by their cultural attitudes, approximated by the past female labor force participation rate and the fertility rate of the woman's country of ancestry. Luttmer and Singhal (2011) report a strong positive relationship between immigrants' own preferences for income redistribution and the average preference for redistribution of the citizens of their country of birth.

A dimension of culture, which is widely employed in current research, is the extent to which one group of people trust or distrust others who are "different." Guiso et al. (2009) report the existence of substantial differences in the level of trust among the residents of various European countries. They show that cultural biases that determine the lack of bilateral trust between countries have a significant impact on the level of trade between countries, on portfolio investment and on foreign direct investment. Bottazzi et al. (2011) find that the extent of trust among different nations has an impact on investment decisions. Helliwell et al. (2014) find that

social trust and social norms in the source country have a substantial impact on immigrants' level of trust in the destination country.

Attitudes of the members of a given society towards people who are different from them may be shaped by a variety of factors, including economic and military conflicts, interactions with other societies in the form of trade and travel, similarities in religion and language, as well as historical accidents (e.g. Alesina, Giuliano and Nunn, 2013). Attitudes, such as trust, which are part of the fabric of culture, are assumed to be rather stable and not to change quickly. Guiso et al. (2006) and Luttmer and Singhal (2011) define culture as “those customary beliefs and values that ethnic, religious, and social groups transmit fairly unchanged from generation to generation.” Yet, beliefs and attitudes, even those that are deeply ingrained in human psyche, may be more malleable than presumed. For example, Mocan (2013) shows that the extent of vengeful feelings of individuals are impacted by economic and social circumstances of the individuals and the country in which they live. Thus, it is possible that even very strong beliefs, such as those that are racist or borderline racist, may be influenced by economic circumstances.

Research that focuses on trust/mistrust as a dimension of culture measures trust placed in others with questions such as *“I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from [country X].”* In this paper we measure sentiments that are much stronger than trust/mistrust. Specifically, we analyze the determinants of Germans' xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist feelings, measured by their reactions towards “others” who live in Germany. In this case “others” represent either Jewish people, ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe, or foreigners such as Italians and Turks who reside in Germany. We analyze responses to such statements as *“Jews (alternatively, Italians, Turks, or ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe) living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans in every respect,”* *“Foreigners living in Germany should choose to marry people of their own nationality,”* *“Foreigners living in*

Germany should be prohibited from taking part in any kind of political activity.” We use the answers to these and similar questions to investigate the extent to which these anti-Semitic, xenophobic or racist attitudes are impacted by personal characteristics and economic well-being of the respondents. The details of the questions are given in the data section.

Some related research exists that investigates the extent to which economic conditions alter individuals’ support for extreme political views. For example, parents’ unemployment status is shown to have an impact on their offspring’s propensity to support extreme right-wing parties (Siedler 2011). On the other hand, evidence is mixed on the impact of aggregate economic conditions on hate crime. Hovland and Sears (1940) reported a negative association between lynchings in 14 southern states of the United States and several indicators of economic conditions, which is confirmed by Hepworth and West (1988), although Green, Glaser and Rich (1998) could not find a significant relationship between violence directed to minorities and economic conditions. Kruger and Pischke (1997) could not detect a relationship between unemployment, wages and anti-foreigner crime in Germany, while Falk, Kuhn and Zweimueller (2011) find that the occurrence of right-wing extremist crimes takes place more frequently when unemployment is high in Germany.¹

As we explain in the data section, the questions we use *do not* refer to foreigners who reside illegally in Germany. Unlike some other countries, illegal immigration is not a wide-spread phenomenon in Germany. It is estimated that illegal foreigners constitute less than 0.5% of the general population (Database on Irregular Immigration 2013). This is primarily because

¹ In a different domain, Mayda (2006) and Facchini and Mayda (2009) investigate the determinants of attitudes towards migration, and Mayda and Rodrik (2005) analyze why some people favor protectionist trade policies while others are pro-trade. Dustmann and Preston (2007) investigate the extent to which attitudes towards immigration are influenced by the labor market, welfare benefit spending, and cultural and racial prejudice in the U.K, and Card Dustmann and Preston (2012) conduct a similar analysis of preferences over immigration using 2202 European Social Survey.

Germany does not share borders with countries that are vastly different economically. Residents of Germany who are not of German origin are typically former *Gastarbeiter* (guest workers) or the offspring of guest workers, who migrated to Germany legally under official arrangements of the German government and the governments of referral countries.² Alternatively, they are citizens of European Union countries. Thus, both of these groups hold work and residency permits and qualify for almost all rights as native Germans, ranging from political rights to retirement benefits. Therefore, questions analyzed in the paper refer to groups of people who are in Germany legally, but whose cultural heritage is of another country, such as Italians or Turks. Importantly, some of the questions refer to Germans (*non-foreigners*) who are either religious or ethnic minorities.

Theoretical Underpinnings

Glaeser (2005) provides a theoretical framework to analyze the political economy of hate. In his model, the supply of hate (in a variety of forms such as anti-Semitism or hatred of Blacks and other minorities) is produced by politicians in the form of hate-creating stories. Hate is supplied against economically disadvantaged minorities by politicians with anti-distribution platforms and it is spread against rich minorities by pro-redistribution politicians. The willingness of individuals to accept these stories propagated by politicians as fact is the demand-side of the hatred. Costs of obtaining information about the hated group and the private benefit of that information will impact the demand. Two predictions emerge from this model. First, education should reduce hate and racism if it is easier for the more educated to obtain information and to distinguish between the correct and incorrect information about the hate-

² Being born in Germany does not automatically confer German citizenship. German nationality law is based on the principle of *jus sanguinis* (right of blood). One or more parent being a citizen determines the citizenship of a child. It is therefore possible to be a 2nd or 3rd generation foreigner living in Germany. This contrasts the *jus soli* (right of soil) principle, which makes citizenship a right for anyone born in the territory (e.g. in the United States.)

propagated groups. Second, having contact with the hated groups should reduce costs of acquiring information and therefore should result in a reduction in racist feelings. We are able to test both of these predictions.

Akerlof and Kranton (2000) introduce the notion of individual identity as a variable in determining individual behavior. They propose a variation to the neoclassical utility function which includes identity as a component. Identity (or self-image), consistent with social psychology, is defined as belonging to a social category such as race and gender. Everyone in the population is assigned to categories. These identity categories are associated with behavioral prescriptions describing the ideals for each category, ranging from appropriate behavior to physical appearance. An individual's identity depends on the level of consistency between the prescribed level for that category and the person's actions, and identity has a positive impact on utility. For example, consider two identity categories as "Native" and "Foreigner," where the former has higher status than the latter. These categories have prescriptions that include a variety of dimensions, including how to interact with the members of other categories. A prescription for the Native category could be an expectation to not intermingle with foreigners. If somebody who is in the Native category does not intermingle with foreigners, this constitutes a match between his attributes and the prescribed behavior for his category, and it would generate an increase in identity and therefore in utility. On the other hand, if the Native interacts with foreigners, this would produce a decline in identity and a decrease in utility. In this model individuals choose actions to maximize utility, and actions determine identities. Akerlof and Kranton (2000) use this model to gain insights into gender discrimination, social exclusion and poverty.

In a different version of the model, Akerlof and Kranton (2005) formulate a utility function which explicitly includes income in addition to the match quality between the person's

identity and the prescribed level for that category. In this model, income and identity are substitutes, indicating that a higher level of income allows the individual to deviate from the prescribed level of behavior. That is, a loss in utility due to the decline in identity (because of the deviation from prescribed behavior) can be compensated by higher levels of income. This model provides a theoretical rationale of the relationship between higher economic well-being and lower levels of xenophobia and racism. That is, even if one aspect of the identity of being “native” is the rejection of “foreigners,” the decline in identity and loss of utility generated by disregarding this particular prescription can be afforded when the individual’s utility is increased due to higher economic well-being.

Summary of the Findings

We analyze German General Social Survey data between 1996 and 2010. Consistent with the prediction of Glaeser (2005) we find that more educated Germans have weaker xenophobic, anti-Semitic or racist feelings. The same is true for those who have contact with foreigners in the workplace, or through family or friends. As noted by Glaeser (2005, p. 56), it is possible that the more educated may be better in hiding racist feelings. Similarly, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the impact of contact with foreigners because interaction with foreigners may itself be determined by the extent of racist and xenophobic feelings of the person. That is, racists may avoid contacts with foreigners and minorities, while non-racists may choose to have interactions with them. However, we show that the impact of exposure to foreigners is not sensitive to inclusion/exclusion of self-employed people from the analysis, who can clearly pick-and-choose the individuals with whom they interact in the work place.

Along the same lines of most recent research that has reported persistence of cultural traits, Voigtlaender and Voth (2012) find that the extent of anti-Semitism 600 years ago, manifested by persecutions and executions of Jews during the plague-era, predicts the support of

the Nazi Party in the 1928 elections in Germany. This suggests that anti-Semitic sentiments continued to exist in local areas for centuries. We use this idea and include in some of our specifications a measure of local support of the Nazi Party in 1928. We find that people who reside in states that have provided above-median support for the Nazi Party in 1928 are more anti-Semitic today in comparison to those who live elsewhere.³ This provides evidence that local cultural traits in terms of anti-Semitism persisted over the last 80 years.

Importantly, we also find that anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings are influenced by individuals' economic well-being. In addition to personal attributes such as age, gender, education, labor market activity and location of residence, the data set contains questions on the respondents' evaluation of their own economic situation, and how they rate the current economic conditions in Germany. We find that, xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist feelings are tempered when people believe that their own economic situation is in good shape, and these feelings are magnified when people think that their personal economic situation is bad. The same relationship exists for beliefs about national economic conditions. These results suggest that economic well-being of individuals influence how they perceive others who are "different" from them. More specifically, the negative/intolerant/prejudiced feelings about minorities are mitigated if economic well-being is improved.

In section II we present the data. Section III includes the empirical results, and section IV discusses the robustness of the results. Section V is the conclusion.

³ As detailed later, support of the Nazi Party in 1928 is not correlated with the level of development in those areas today; that is, areas that produced more votes for the anti-Semitic Nazi platform in 1928 are not systematically different from other areas today in terms of economic development or level of income.

II. Data

Data used in this study are taken from various waves of the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) between 1996 and 2010. The German General Social Survey consists of repeated cross sections that are representative of the resident adult population in Germany. The survey is administered every other year. We make use of several questions regarding the attitudes of German citizens towards Jews and ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe, as well as towards foreigners who reside in Germany, such as those with Italian or Turkish heritage.⁴

The first variable in Table 1, *Foreigners Should Marry Their Own*, is based on the response to the statement “Foreigners living in Germany should choose to marry people of their own nationality.” Potential answers range from 1: Strongly disagree, to 7: Strongly agree. “*Foreigners Should Marry Their Own*” takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (options 5, 6 or 7). Table 1 shows that about 18% of the sample thinks that foreigners should marry people of their own nationality. The variable titled *No Politics for Foreigners* takes the value of one if the respondent agrees or strongly agrees with the statement that “*Foreigners living in Germany should be prohibited from taking part in any kind of political activity.*”

To say that somebody should not marry anyone outside their own nationality is an indication of racism. Similarly, despite the fact that German law *allows for* political participation of foreigners at the local level, trying to prohibit a group of people from participating in *any kind of political activity* is an attempt to disfranchise that target group economically and socially. While German law does not allow non-German citizens to vote in federal or state elections or to be elected for state or federal office, non-Germans who are citizens of the European Union countries (such as Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and

⁴ We exclude non-German citizens from our sample. Depending on the specification, we use up to 13,555 observations.

Spain) have the right to vote in local elections (city and community elections) and they are eligible to run for office at the local level. Furthermore, any foreigner may be appointed to serve on local committees to represent the interests of a group. They may also participate in community initiatives, labor and trade unions, schools, etc.⁵

The respondents were also given the following statement: “Jewish people living in Germany *should have* the same rights as other Germans in every respect.” Once again, the alternatives ranged from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” on a scale from 1 to 7. If the respondent disagreed with this statement (chose 1, 2 or 3), the variable *No Equal Rights for Jews* takes the value of one. Note that “*the Jewish people*” here does not refer to citizens of the state of Israel. Rather, they are Jewish citizens of Germany. To declare that Jewish people should not have the same rights as (non-Jewish) Germans is an indication of anti-Semitism. Table 1 shows that 22 percent of the respondents indicated agreed that German Jews should *not* have the same rights.

A similar attitude is observed towards the ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe (*Aussiedler*). This group of individuals are of German descent who have the right to return to Germany and claim German citizenship. Primarily, the term refers to German citizens (and their descendants) who remained in the former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line after 1945, as well as refugees or expellees (and their descendants) of German ethnic origin who were admitted to the territories of the German Reich as defined by the boundaries existing in 1937.⁶ Note that this group includes individuals who may never have lived in Germany. Although some

⁵ (German Federal Ministry of the Interiors web site, accessed on Dec 28, 2013: http://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Verfassung/Staatliche-Ordnung/Wahlrecht/Auslaenderwahlrecht/auslaenderwahlrecht_node.html)

⁶ Sometimes a distinction is made between *Aussiedler* and *Spätaussiedler* (“Late Aussiedler”), depending on how soon after World War II the individuals came to present-day Germany. We make no such distinction and refer to all such individuals as “Aussiedler” or “ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe”.

knowledge of the German language is formally required in order to obtain citizenship as an Aussiedler, many Aussiedler do not speak or write German well, and do not use German as their primary language spoken at home (Frick and Wagner 2001). Twenty-eight percent of the sample thinks that these ethnic Germans should *not* have the same rights as other Germans.

The descriptive statistics of “*No Equal Rights-Italians*” shows that 26 percent of Germans think that Italians should not have equal rights to Germans. Racism against Turks is stronger; about 45 percent of Germans think that Turks should not have the same rights as Germans.

The next group of variables listed in Table 1 measure feelings that can be described as xenophobia and anti-Semitism. These variables gauge the extent to which respondents would like to avoid having an ethnic German (Aussiedler), a Jewish person, an Italian or a Turk as a neighbor, and whether it would be unpleasant if such a person married into their family. As shown in Table 1, 39% of Germans think that it would be unpleasant to have a Turkish person as a neighbor, and about 23% think the same for ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe. Twelve percent think that it would be unpleasant to have a Jewish neighbor and 7% feel the same for an Italian neighbor. These negative feelings are even stronger when it comes to the possibility of a Turkish person, ethnic German, Jewish person, or Italian being married into the family of the respondent, but the pecking order remains the same: More than half of Germans indicate that it would be unpleasant to have a Turkish person married into the family, and about 31% percent have the same feeling about an ethnic German from Eastern Europe (Aussiedler) Jewish person. One-in-four Germans do not like the idea of a Jewish person marrying into the family, and 17% think it would be unpleasant to have an Italian in the family.

The survey includes questions that ask about perceptions regarding current economic conditions. The respondents were asked “How would you generally rate *your own economic*

situation?” They answered on a five-point scale (Very good, good, neutral, bad, very bad). We combined “good” and “very good” under a dichotomous indicator titled “Good Personal Economic Condition” and we similarly combined “bad” and “very bad” under “Bad Personal Economic Condition.” The respondents were also asked “How would you generally rate the *current economic situation in Germany?*” In the same manner we created dichotomous variables “Good National Economic Condition” and “Bad National Economic Condition.”

Table 2 shows that about 50 percent of the respondents think that their personal economic condition is good or very good, and 13 percent think that their personal economic condition is bad or very bad. The remainder (37%) thinks that their personal economic condition is neutral. Regarding the economic conditions in Germany, half of the respondents think that it is neutral. While 20 percent think that economic condition of the country is good or very good, 29 percent think Germany’s economic conditions are bad or very bad. These variables that gauge sentiments of personal or national economic conditions move in tandem, but not perfectly so. For example, of those people who reported that their personal economic condition was good or very good, only 30 percent indicated that they felt that Germany’s economic condition was good or very good.

The survey contains information on personal characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, education, and marital status. Survey administrators have merged information regarding the location of residence of the respondent to local area characteristics. This allows us to control for local area attributes in addition to the personal characteristics of the respondents. These characteristics include such variables as the city size and whether the respondent lives in the inner city. The data set also contains information on whether individuals have contact with foreigners at work or through family and friends. The survey question is: “*Do you have personal contact with foreigners living in Germany, at your job [... in your immediate family?]*” Thirty-

eight percent of the people have contact with foreigners at work and 20 percent have contact with foreigners through family.

Religious affiliation is measured by three mutually exclusive categories: *Protestant*, *Catholic*, and *No Religion/Other Religion*. Thirty-six percent of the sample are Protestant, and 28 percent are Catholic. Less than 2 percent are adherents of other religions, and 33 percent have declared having no religion.⁷ Thus, we have merged these last two groups into *No Religion/Other Religion* category.

There are geographic patterns in religious denomination in Germany. While the South and West of the country are primarily Catholic, the North and central locations tend to be more heavily protestant. Participation in religion was strongly discouraged in former East Germany and as a result, today most individuals in the eastern states of the country report not having a religion. For example, data from the 2011 German Census show that 62.9 percent of individuals from Saarland (located in the West) are Catholic, while only 6.2 percent of individuals from Schleswig-Holstein (the northernmost state) are Catholic. Schleswig-Holstein is 53.7 percent protestant. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is a formerly East German state bordering Schleswig-Holstein, and in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 79.1 percent of individuals have no religion.⁸

In some specifications we include a variable that measures the extent of the support of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP, or Hitler's Nazi Party) in the state during the May 1928 elections. While the NSDAP earned only a small share of the overall votes in

⁷ There are about 102,000 Jews in Germany, which is 0.13% of the 80 million population (<http://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/1232/umfrage/anzahl-der-juden-in-deutschland-seit-dem-jahr-2003/>)

⁸ The reason for the geographic differences in religious denomination are largely rooted in history. After the Protestant Reformation in the 1500s, the rulers of the different territories of the Holy Roman Empire either chose to follow the Reformation or to remain Catholic. Areas where the rulers of that time chose to follow the Reformation are still largely protestant, and the predominantly Catholic areas today tended to have rulers that chose to remain Catholic.

1928, we use this election year because the party was most Anti-Semitic at that time, and thereafter toned down the rhetoric in order to appeal to a broader base of voters (Voigtlaender and Voth 2012). Data, which are taken from King et al (2008), are at the voting district level; districts as defined in 1928. We match the voting districts from 1928 with the current state boundaries in Germany. We then sum across all voting districts within each current state the number of valid votes cast, as well as the number of votes earned by the Nazi Party. This allows us to calculate the percent of the votes earned by the Nazi Party in 1928 for regions as defined by today's state lines. We then create a state level dummy variable that is equal to one if the state has a percentage of votes cast for the Nazi party in 1928 that is larger than the median, and is zero otherwise.

Each respondent lives in one of the 16 German states.⁹ Regressions control for state-fixed effects. They also control for year fixed-effects to account for the fact that we pool surveys from multiple years (See Table 1). The specifications that include the *Nazi State in 1928* cannot include state fixed-effects because this variable does not change over time. In these models we also include variables that measure the age distribution of the state, percent foreigners living in the state and per capita GDP of the state.

III. Empirical Framework and the Results

We estimate models of the following form.

$$(1) \quad R_{is}^t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EconGood_{is}^t + \beta_2 EconBad_{is}^t + \mathbf{X}_{is}^t \boldsymbol{\Psi} + \mu_s + \pi_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{is}^t,$$

⁹ The states are Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Niedersachsen, Bremen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Saarland, Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, and Thüringen.

where R_{is}^t represents the extent of anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings of individual (i) who resides in state (s), who is surveyed in year (t). *EconGood* and *EconBad* are mutually exclusive dummy variables to indicate if the person thinks his/her personal economic conditions are good/very good, or bad/very bad, respectively. The left-out category is personal economic conditions being neutral. Alternatively, we estimate equation (1) by using sentiments about *National Economic Conditions*, rather than *Personal Economic Conditions*. We also estimate models that include both personal and national economic conditions jointly. The vector X includes personal attributes of the respondent such as age, education, marital status, labor force activity, city size, and whether he/she lives in the inner city.

Benchmark models include state fixed-effects (μ_s), as well year dummies (π_t) to account for the fact that surveys are administered in multiple waves in different years. City and state characteristics that vary over time are matched with the appropriate survey year. For example, those surveyed in 2006 are matched with state and state characteristics in 2006. Standard errors are clustered by age group-and-state of residence.

Table 3A presents the results of the estimated models where the dependent variables measure the extent of anti-Semitic and racist feelings. The dependent variable in column (1) takes the value of one if the respondent indicated that *foreigners living Germany should only marry people of their own nationality*. More educated individuals have a lower propensity for racism as measured by this question, and education has a monotonic effect: those with a vocational education are 8 percentage points less likely (in comparison to those with only the basic level of education) to indicate that foreigners should only marry people of their own nationality. Those with advanced technical education are about 14 percentage points less likely, and those with a college degree are about 18 percentage points less likely to agree with this racist statement. People who work in the labor market are about two percentage point less likely to agree with the statement, and people who live in cities that are larger than 100,000 residents are

about 3 percentage point less likely to agree with it in comparison to those who live in smaller cities.

The first two explanatory variables in Table 3A show that, all else the same, people are about 3 percentage points less likely to agree that *foreigners living Germany should only marry people of their own nationality* if they believe that their personal economic condition is good. On the other hand if they think that their personal economic conditions are bad, they are about 3 percentage points more likely to agree with the racist statement. The same result is obtained in the analysis of the statement “*Foreigners living Germany should not be allowed to take part in any political activity.*” People who believe that their personal economic conditions are in good shape are less likely to agree with the statement and those with bad personal economic conditions are more likely to agree.

Columns (3) to (6) present the results of models where we analyze the determinants of anti-Semitism and racism targeted at specific groups. Column (3) is the model where the dependent variable is a dichotomous indicator of whether the respondents agreed with the statement that “*Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as other Germans in every respect.*” Columns (4) to (6) pertain to the same question targeted to ethnic Germans, originally from Eastern Europe, Turks, and Italians, respectively. The same regularity emerges in all models. The proclivity to declare that people should not have the same rights as Germans if they are Jewish, ethnic German, Turk or Italian goes down if the respondent’s personal economic conditions are good, and the opposite is true if the respondent’s economic conditions are bad. Using the coefficients across the models and using the baseline means of the dependent variables, we find that personal economic conditions being good reduces these racist feelings by 11 to 23 percent, and bad personal economic conditions enhances the racists feelings by 10 to 27 percent.

The estimated coefficients of other explanatory variables are consistent across models. Educated people are less racist, and women are less racist than men. The propensity for racism is lower for people with no religious affiliation in comparison to Protestants (which is the left-out category). The impact of being a Catholic is no different than that of being a Protestant with the exception of the model in column (5), where being a Catholic increases the propensity to declare that Turks living in Germany should have not have the same rights as Germans by 3 percentage points in comparison to Protestants.

Table 3B presents the results where we analyze the determinants of a set of xenophobic and anti-Semitic attitudes. The questions are whether the respondent feels that it would be unpleasant to have a Jewish person (or an ethnic German, Turk or Italian) as a neighbor and whether it would be unpleasant if a Jewish person, an ethnic German, a Turk or an Italian were married into the family of the respondent. The results are consistent with those reported in table 3A. If the respondent thinks that his/her personal economic conditions are good, this reduces the extent of anti-Semitic and xenophobic feelings. More education and being female have dampening effects on these feelings. Religious affiliation has no impact in these regressions with the exception of the impact on Turks. Columns (3) and (7) show that Catholics are more likely to indicate that it would be unpleasant to have Turkish neighbor, and it would be unpleasant if a Turk married into the family. In column (7) we also show that those with no religion are less likely to indicate that it would be unpleasant if a Turkish person married into the family.

Tables 4A and 4B present the same regressions, but in these models we replace the variables that measure how the respondents feel about their personal economic circumstances with the variables that gauge how they feel about the current economic situation in Germany. The results in tables 4A and 4B are similar to those reported in Tables 3A and 3B. The belief that current economic conditions in Germany are good (bad) has a diminishing (enhancing)

effect on racist, xenophobic and anti-Semitic feelings. The impact is stronger, both in magnitude and statistical significance, when the person believes that the German economy is doing badly.¹⁰

The benchmark models do not include household income because income could be endogenous to racist attitudes. However, religious affiliation could be correlated with income, even conditional on education. Thus, we added household income to the models. The results, reported in Appendix Tables 2A and Appendix 2B show that all results remain the same although the impact of being Catholic becomes insignificant in some cases. Income has an additional negative impact on anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings.

Contact with Foreigners and the Impact of the 1928 Nazi Vote

In this sub-section we report the results of the models that include indicators of contact with foreigners. As predicted by the model of Glaeser (2006) having contact with minorities should provide information about them and should alleviate xenophobic and racist feelings. It is also possible that racist and xenophobic people avoid contact with minorities. We address this potential reverse causality in a number of ways as explained in the Robustness section below.

It is easier to avoid contact with family members who are foreigners, but it is more difficult to avoid contact with foreigners in the place of work. That is, the extent of contact with foreigners at work may not at full discretion of the individual. (In the robustness section we make use information on the self-employed). Thus, we include to the models a variable that gauges whether the respondent has contact with foreigners at work. Specifically, this dummy variable takes the value of one if the respondent answered in the affirmative to the following question: *“Do you have personal contact with foreigners living in Germany at your job?”* The

¹⁰ The models that include perceptions on both personal economic well-being and national economic conditions provided very similar results although in some cases the precision of the estimated coefficients were reduced. These results are reported in the Appendix.

results are reported in Table 5A for comparison. The top panel of Table 5A displays the main results reported in Table 3A. For brevity, we only show the coefficients of *Good Personal Economic Conditions* and *Bad Personal Economic Conditions*. Panel B of Table 5A displays the results of the regressions which also include the variable that measures contact with foreigners at work. There are two key observations. First, the variable *Foreign Contact at Work* is negative and highly significant in each model, suggesting that those who have contacts with foreigners at work have less racist tendencies. Second, inclusion of the contact variable has no meaningful impact on the magnitude of the coefficients of the personal economic conditions.

In panel C of Table 5 we report the results of the specifications that include two additional variables: *Foreign Contact at Family* and *Nazi State in 1928*. The former variable measures whether the respondent has personal contact with foreigners living in Germany through his/her own family or other immediate relatives. *Nazi state in 1928* is a dichotomous variable that takes the value of one if the Nazi party has received more than the median vote in respondent's state in 1928. The regressions behind Panel C of Table 5A include every variable that is included in all previous regressions with the exception of state fixed effects. The reason for this is the fact that the variable *Nazi State in 1928* does not vary within states. Therefore, the regressions in Panel C include some other state-level variables (that vary over time), such as the proportion of people in various age groups in the state, state per capita GDP and the proportion of state population that is foreigners. A comparison of panels B and C of table 5A shows that adding these variables has no impact on the coefficients of economic condition variables or on the coefficients of *Foreign Contact at Work*. In addition, the estimated coefficients of *Foreign Contact in Family* are always negative and highly significant suggesting that contact with foreigners through family or immediate relatives mitigates racist feelings.

Those who live in states which provided above-median support for the Nazi Party in the 1928 elections are about 7 percentage points more likely to reveal that *Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans*. The states where above-median vote for the Nazi Party in the 1928 elections were cast are Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Niedersachsen, Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Bayern, Sachsen, and Thüringen. These states are located all throughout Germany. For example, Schleswig-Holstein is in the North, bordering Denmark, whereas Bayern is in the South, bordering Austria and the Czech Republic. Thüringen is in the middle of Germany with no borders to other countries. There is also significant variation in their population size, ranging from small states such as Hamburg and Thüringen with about 2 million residents in 2010 to Bayern with about 13 million people and Niedersachsen with 8 million residents. More importantly, there is no correlation between the current level of development in a state and voting outcomes in 1928. The correlation coefficient of a dummy variable indicating a higher than national median vote for the Nazi party in 1928 and state-level GDP per capita in 2009 is 0.15. Thus, it is unlikely that the *Nazi State in 1928* variable is capturing an economic aspect of the states.

Table 5B is similar to Table 5A, but here we analyze the feelings regarding “unpleasantness” of neighbors who are foreigners, Jewish or ethnic German, and “unpleasantness” of them marrying into the family. These are the extensions of the regression reported in Table 3B, where the contact variables and *Nazi state in 1928* are added as additional regressors. Panel A of Table 5B re-displays the coefficients of the benchmark model reported in Table 3B. Panel B reports the coefficients of the models that include *Foreign Contact at Work*, and Panel C displays the results of the models that include *Foreign Contact at Work*, *Foreign Contact at Family* and *Nazi State in 1928*. The results are in line with those reported in Table 5A. Adding variables that measure contact with foreigners and the *Nazi State in 1928* does not

impact the magnitude of the economic condition variables. The contact variables are always negative and significant, suggesting that having contact with foreigners alleviates the extent of anti-Semitic and xenophobic feelings. Panel C of Table 5B shows that those who live in states that have casted above-median Nazi-Party votes in 1928 are about 3 percentage points more likely to indicate that “*it would be unpleasant to have a Jewish neighbor.*”

It is interesting to note that the *Nazi State in 1928* is statistically significant only in the outcomes that measure anti-Semitism: “*Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans*” and “*It would be unpleasant to have a neighbor who is Jewish.*” (Panel C, column 3 of Table 5A, and Panel C, column 1 of Table 5B.) This finding suggests that whatever anti-Semitic culture that existed in 1928 in those states, it still has an impact on anti-Semitic feelings today. It is of course possible that those with anti-Semitic feelings migrate from other parts of Germany to those states that have provided strong support for the Nazi Party in 1928. Even if this phenomenon is prevalent, it would still underline the persistence in anti-Semitism and the prevalence of some state-wide anti-Semitic attitude that would attract such people to those states.

IV. Extensions and Robustness

Haters

So far we have investigated the determinants of attitudes targeted towards specific groups, such as Jewish people or ethnic Germans as well as attitudes towards minorities as a group. In this section we identify strong racists and investigate if economic well-being has an impact on racist attitudes among this group of people.

We create three new variables. *Hater* is dichotomous variable that takes the value of one if the respondent indicated that “*Foreigners living in Germany should only marry people of their own nationality,*” and if they also agreed with the statement that “*Foreigners living in Germany*

should not be allowed to take part in any political activity.” As Table 1 shows, 18 percent of the sample agreed with the former statement and 28 percent agreed with the latter. The mean of *Hater* is 0.105, meaning that about 11 percent of the respondents agreed with *both* of these statements.

Hater of Equal Rights intends to gauge stronger racist feelings. To qualify for *Hater of Equal Rights*, one has to agree with the following five statements: “*Foreigners living in Germany should not be allowed to take part in any political activity,*” “*Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans,*” “*Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans,*” “*Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans,*” and “*Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans.*” Slightly less than seven percent of the sample agreed with these five statements.

Hater of Intermarriage takes the value of one if the individual believes that “*Foreigners living in Germany should only marry people of their own nationality,*” and in addition, he/she feels that it would be unpleasant if either a Jewish person, or a Turk, an Italian or an ethnic German married into their family. About 5 percent of the sample feels this strongly negative about intermarriage.

Table 6 reports the summary results of the *hater* regressions using three types of strong racist feelings. All models in Panels A and B include all variables that are included in Table 3A, including state fixed-effects and year dummies. Panel C includes the same variables with the exception of state state-fixed effects. Instead of state fixed-effects these models include state attributes as was the case in Panels C of Tables 5A and 5B. In all cases we observe that racist attitudes are subdued when the person thinks his/her personal economic conditions are good, and they are intensified when personal economic conditions are bad. The impact of bad personal

economic conditions is two-to-three three times as strong as the impact of good economic conditions.

Models that Exclude Haters

To investigate if the results are sensitive to the exclusion of those with strong racist attitudes we dropped from the sample those individuals for whom *Hater of intermarriage* is equal to one or *Hater of Equal Rights* is equal to one. This exercise eliminates strong racists from the sample and allows us to investigate whether economic well-being still has an impact on anti-Semitism, xenophobic and racist attitudes in the rest of the sample. The results, summarized in Tables 7A and 7B, demonstrate that all previous results hold: If the respondent believes that his/her personal economic condition is good, racist xenophobic and anti-Semitic feelings are lessened, and the reverse is true if they feel negatively about their economic well-being. Having contact with foreigners has a positive impact and those in states that have casted strong Nazi Party vote in 1928 are more anti-Semitic.

The Impact of Sector of Work and Self-Employment

The models estimated so far include a variable that measures whether the person is working in the labor market. We also estimate models that introduce detailed job classification for those who work. Specifically, in the data set each individual is classified into a job classification such as self-employed farmer, self-employed professional, other self-employed, civil servant or member of the military, laborer, employee (non-laborer), and trainee. As Table 2 shows 56% of the sample is working in the labor market (non-workers include students, homemakers, retired people as well as those who are otherwise not in the labor force). Table 2 also shows that we have information on sector of work for 52% of the sample, indicating that some workers have not provided information about their type of work.

Tables 8A and 8B display the result of the models that include the variables on sector of work. These are the same models as in benchmark models 3A and 3B, but the variable *Worker* is replaced by variables identifying employment category. The results show that laborers and self-employed farmers have stronger xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist feelings in comparison to those who are not in the labor force. Civil Servants and self-employed professionals seem to have weaker racist feelings. Note that these results emerge despite the fact that the models control for the impact of education. Other results, including the impact of economic well-being, are consistent with those reported earlier. Some coefficients are not reported in Tables 8A and 8B and they are consistent with previous results as well. For example, as in all previous models, men have consistently stronger racist attitudes. The specifications that include the *Nazi State in 1928* variable showed that this variable is significant in explaining anti-Semitic feelings as reported in earlier regressions. The impact of religion, displayed in Tables 3A-4B is the same in these models as well. We also ran these models by excluding non-workers. In these models we used the “Employee” category as the left-out comparison group. We found the same results: Self-employed farmers and laborers have stronger racist feelings than employees, and civil servants and self-employed professionals have weaker racist feelings.

It is possible that those with stronger negative feelings towards “others” decide to become self-employed to avoid contact with foreigners and with those of other ethnic or religious backgrounds. The data, however, do not support this hypothesis as the mean value of *Foreign Contact at Work* is 0.48 among the self-employed and it is 0.37 among those who are not self-employed. Similarly, the rate of *Foreign Contact at Family* is higher among the self-employed (26% vs. 18%); and both of these differences are statistically significant. Nevertheless, we dropped all self-employed individuals and re-estimated the models. The summary of the results, obtained from this sample of non-self-employed workers are reported in Tables 9A and 9B. The results are very similar to those reported earlier, including the

coefficients of “*Foreign Contact*” at work and at family, indicating that the results are not sensitive to the exclusion of the self-employed from the analysis.

Are the Results due to Directly “Being Upset About Economic Conditions”?

When economic well-being or the perception of economic well-being declines, individuals could be hostile towards foreigners on the grounds that foreigners are taking away jobs from natives. If this job market-related sentiment is strong enough, it could trigger racist and xenophobic feelings. Under this scenario, racist feelings are a by-product of fears about job loss, and not a direct consequence of economic well-being.

Note that this conjecture pertains to natives being fearful about the scarcity of jobs, and therefore reacting negatively towards foreigners in a variety of ways, ranging from revealing displeasure to having them as neighbors to trying to prevent them from marrying anyone other than their own nationality. Because German Jews and German ethnic minorities (Aussiedler) are not foreigners, job and wage-related fears should not trigger racism or anti-Semitism against these groups. If it does, this could be an indication of behavior along the lines suggested by Loewenstein (2000). For example, Card and Dahl (2011) and Rees and Schnapel (2009) show that an unexpected loss of a football game triggers violence by men against women, suggesting the importance of reference points in behavior (DellaVigna 2009).

To investigate this hypothesis, we utilized a question in the German Social Survey that was used to ask the respondents the extent to which they agreed/disagreed with the statement that “*When jobs get scarce, foreigners living in Germany should be sent home.*” About 26 percent of the sample agreed or strongly agreed with this statement, and for this group the variable *Kick Foreigners out when Jobs are Scarce* takes the value of one. Regression results that include this additional variable are presented in Appendix Tables 3A and 3B. They are counterparts to Tables 3A and 3B. Table Appendix 3A shows that the coefficient of *Kick Foreigners out when*

Jobs are Scarce is always positive and different from zero. Having this variable in the regression reduces the impact of economic conditions on racist, anti-Semitic and xenophobic feelings, but it does not eliminate it. The reduction in the magnitude of the coefficients is sometimes sizable. For example, the coefficient of Good Personal Economic Conditions in the model reported in column (1) of Table 3A – where the dependent variable is “Foreigners should marry only people of their own nationality” is -0.0272, and it is -0.015 when the model includes the variable *Kick Foreigners out when Jobs are Scarce* (in column (1) of Appendix Table 3A). This suggests that part, but not all, of the impact of economic well-being on racist attitudes is driven by concerns about competition with foreigners for jobs. It is interesting to note that the impact of economic well-being gets smaller also in regressions about anti-Semitic attitudes, and attitudes against ethnic Germans (columns 3 and 4), although the decline in magnitude is not as significant as in columns 1 and 2. This suggests that fears about job security trigger anti-Semitic and racist reactions, much like an unexpected loss of a football match triggers violence against women (Card and Dahl 2012). Nevertheless, controlling for the sentiment about sending foreigners off when jobs are scarce does not eliminate the impact of economic well-being on xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist attitudes.

V. Conclusion and Discussion

Recent research in economics has demonstrated that cultural attributes of individuals have significant impact on their economic behavior. While culture consists of many dimensions, certain attributes of a society, such as people’s beliefs about the importance of the family, and whether people of a given country trust or distrust people from other countries have been used as indicators culture (Alesina and Giuliana 2010, Bottazzi et al. 2011, Helliwell et al. 2014).

Cultural traits of countries, such as distrust of others, are believed to very stable; i.e. they change very slowly from generation to generation. This implies that culture has persistent, long-lasting

impacts on behavior. On the other hand, economic conditions of individuals are shown to have an impact even on strong feelings, such as vengeance (Mocan 2013).

In this paper we use data from Germany to investigate the extent to which attitudes of Germans towards foreigners, Jews and ethnic Germans are impacted by personal characteristics of the respondents as well as the extent to which they believe that their personal economic circumstances or the economic conditions in Germany are good or bad.

The questions posed to Germans in the data set gauge the extent of anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings. They range from statements about foreigners such as “*Foreigners should not be allowed to marry anyone other than their own nationality,*” to statements about a specific group such as “*Jews in Germany should not have the same rights as other Germans,*” or “*It would be unpleasant to have a Turkish person as a neighbor.*” Note that “foreigners” does not refer to illegal immigrants because illegal immigration is practically non-existent in Germany. Instead, foreigners in the survey questions refer to non-Germans who are legal residents of Germany (such as guest workers or citizens of other EU countries). Similarly, “Jews” does not refer to citizens of Israel, but it refers to Jewish German citizens.

A variety of empirical specifications yield very consistent results. We find that males have stronger anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings in comparison to females. Consistent with theoretical predictions of Glaeser (2005), education weakens such feelings. Higher levels of education are associated with monotonically lower level of negative feelings. Those who have contact with foreigners at work or through family have weaker racist feelings. These results are not driven by selection into self-employment and the results hold among strong racists as well as those who have weaker racist feelings.

Negative feelings towards religious and ethnic minorities (Jews, or Aussiedler) and towards foreigners are not substantially different between Protestants and Catholics although there is evidence of negative feelings of Catholics towards Turks, who are, by and large, Muslim.

Non-religious Germans have weaker negative feelings towards foreigners, Jews and ethnic Germans. Controlling for household income, which may be correlated with religious adherence, does not alter the results.

Voigtlaender and Voth (2012) find that the extent of anti-Semitism 600 years ago, measured by persecutions and executions of Jews during the plague-era, predicts the extent of support of the Nazi Party in the 1928 elections in Germany. This suggests that anti-Semitic sentiments continued to exist in local areas for centuries. We extend on this idea and include in our specifications a measure of local support for the Nazi Party in 1928. Economic conditions of the German states today are not correlated with whether they were more supportive of the Nazi Party in the 1928 elections. We find that people who currently reside in states that have provided above-median support for the Nazi Party in 1928 are more anti-Semitic today in comparison to those who live elsewhere. This provides evidence that local cultural traits in terms of anti-Semitism persisted over the last 80 years.

Importantly, we find that people's perceptions of their economic circumstances have an impact on their anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist feelings. The data set contains questions on the respondents' evaluation of their own economic situation, and how they rate the current economic conditions in Germany. We find that, xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist feelings are mitigated when people believe that their own economic situation is in good shape, and these feelings are magnified when people think that their personal economic situation is bad. The results are the same regardless of whether we use individuals' assessment of their personal economic well-being or the economic well-being of Germany. The results are similarly robust to using these measures jointly and also adding household income to the models.

These results suggest that economic well-being of individuals influence how they perceive others who are "different" from them. More specifically, the negative/intolerant/prejudiced feelings about minorities are mitigated if economic well-being is

improved. These results are consistent with the model proposed by Akerlof and Kranton (2000, 2005) that underline the importance of identity in economic behavior and suggest that income (economic well-being) and identity are substitutes.

The results are important for a number of reasons. For example, the rise in international labor mobility and migration over the last two decades has made domestic populations more heterogeneous in many countries and changed the landscape of labor markets. This phenomenon created debates ranging from job displacement of natives of the country by foreigners, to whether or not the inflow of the immigrants has an impact on economic productivity in the receiving country. A parallel debate centers around the extent to which immigrants adopt the mainstream lifestyle of the country to which they migrated, and economic and social problems that may have been generated by the presence of immigrants. A few recent and prominent examples include the debate on a law banning veils and other face coverings in public places (mostly applicable for Muslim immigrants) in France, the debate on the relationship between illegal immigration and crime in the United States.

Nevertheless, the trend of the change in the demographic composition of many developed countries, and the associated repercussions are expected to continue.¹¹ For example, the U.K. and eight other European Union countries have lifted restrictions in 2014 for Bulgarians and Romanians to work and reside in their countries. But, the expectation of Bulgarians and Romanians to move to the U.K. has created political turmoil that included comments of Prime

¹¹ A visible example of the inflow of foreigners and increased prevalence of second-generation immigrants in Europe can be seen in the soccer industry. In 1990, the prominent German soccer team Bayern Munich had three players on its 22-player roster who were not German (13.6% of the roster). In 2013, almost half of the Bayern roster (46%) consisted of foreign players. The same is true for any other soccer team in Europe. For example, the share of foreign players rose from 19% in 1990 to 33% in 2013 for the prominent Spanish soccer team Barcelona. The picture is even more striking regarding the national soccer teams. A player must have citizenship of that country to be eligible to play on the national team. In 1990, the French national soccer team had two black French players (14 % of 25 players). In 2013 the same team includes 9 black players (41% of 22 players). German national soccer team had no player who was not of German descent in 1990. The team has 8 players in 2013 that have a migration background.

Minister David Cameron against the predicted jump in migration on the one hand, and the warnings of the EU officials against “knee-jerk xenophobia” on the other hand (The Guardian; March 30, 2103); and the EU Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso warned EU countries against nationalism, xenophobia and racism (Reuters, October 30 2013). In February 2014 a referendum in Switzerland supported a quota on immigration, spearheaded by the right-wing Swiss People’s party (SVP), prompting a reaction from EU leaders, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel (Reuters, February 18, 2014).

Attitudes towards “others” have economic implications. For example, racist and xenophobic attitudes are likely to have discriminatory effects in a number of markets including the labor market, housing market and the money market with consequences on wage disparities, credit constraints and economic mobility. Such attitudes would also yield to under-utilization of resources and loss of productivity. An example is provided by Freeman and Huang (2014) who show that homophily in research collaborations generates weaker scientific contributions. Similarly, Hong and Page (2004) show theoretically that a team of randomly selected agents from a diverse population outperforms a homogenous team of high ability agents. The intuition is that within-group diversity in perspective and problem solving becomes more important than average group ability. Lazear (1999) discusses that a multi-cultural team in a corporate environment, which combines workers of different cultures and exploits worker complementarities, could have a positive impact on productivity although costly communication can pose a constraint. On the other hand, ethno-linguistic fragmentation of a population can generate challenges regarding governance, especially if the institutions are weak. A more detailed discussion of costs and benefits of diversity is provided by Alesina and La Ferrara (2005).

Although the impact of perceived economic conditions on racist attitudes become smaller in some cases when we control for the sentiment that foreigners should be sent home when jobs get scarce, it does not vanish. This indicates that job-related fears are not the only or even principal source of the racist and xenophobic attitudes. Furthermore, controlling for the foreigner-induced job-related fears reduces the impact of economic well-being on anti-Semitic and racist feelings towards Jews and German ethnic minorities (Aussiedler), both of whom are German citizens. This provides some support for the potential importance of reference points in behavior, similar to that of Card and Dahl (2011) who report that unexpected loss of a football game triggers violence against women.

In summary, our results show that xenophobic and racist reactions against “others” from foreign countries and cultures are alleviated when people feel more secure about their economic conditions and that, more generally and more importantly, perceived economic circumstance of people have an impact on feelings as strong as anti-Semitism and racism.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Outcome Variables

Variable	Details	Years available	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
Foreigners Should Marry Their Own	“Foreigners living in Germany should choose to marry people of their own nationality.”	1996, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2010	0.179	0.384	13,555
No Politics for Foreigners	“Foreigners living in Germany should be prohibited from taking part in any kind of political activity”	1996, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2010	0.283	0.450	13,512
No equal rights for Turks	“Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans in every respect.”	1996, 2006	0.449	0.497	6,287
No equal rights for Italians	“Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans in every respect.”	1996, 2006	0.261	0.439	6,294
No equal rights for Aussiedler	“Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans in every respect.”	1996, 2006	0.282	0.450	6,298
No equal rights for Jews	“Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans in every respect.”	1996, 2006	0.223	0.416	6,095
Unpleasant Neighbor – Turkish	“It would be unpleasant to have a Turkish person as a neighbor”	1996, 2006	0.391	0.488	6,339
Unpleasant Neighbor – Italian	“It would be unpleasant to have an Italian person as a neighbor”	1996, 2006	0.073	0.260	6,340
Unpleasant Neighbor – Aussiedler	“It would unpleasant to have an ethnic German from Eastern Europe as a neighbor”	1996, 2006	0.226	0.418	6,333
Unpleasant Neighbor – Jewish	“It would be unpleasant to have a Jewish person as a neighbor”	1996, 2006	0.121	0.326	6,216
Unpleasant Marriage – Turkish	“It would be unpleasant if a Turkish person married into my family”	1996, 2006	0.551	0.497	6,309
Unpleasant Marriage – Italian	“It would be unpleasant if an Italian person married into my family”	1996, 2006	0.174	0.379	6,319
Unpleasant Marriage – Aussiedler	“It would be unpleasant if an ethnic German from Eastern Europe married into my family”	1996, 2006	0.305	0.461	6,306
Unpleasant Marriage – Jewish	“It would be unpleasant if a Jewish person married into my family”	1996, 2006	0.256	0.437	6,177

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Table 1 (concluded)

Hater	Individual thinks that foreigners should choose to marry people of their own nationality and that any kind of political participation for foreigners should be prohibited	1996, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2010	0.105	0.306	13,434
Hater of Equal Rights	Individual thinks any kind of political participation for foreigners should be prohibited, and that neither Jews, Turks, Italians, or Aussiedler should have the same rights as Germans	1996, 2006	0.065	0.246	6,054
Hater of Intermarriage	Individual thinks that foreigners should choose to marry people of their own nationality and that a Jew, Turk, Italian, or Aussiedler marrying into their family would be unpleasant.	1996, 2006	0.049	0.216	6,145

See the text for detailed description of the variables and their measurement.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables and Local Area Characteristics

Variable	Details	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
Age	Age of the respondent	48.682	17.145	15,152
Married	Dummy variable (Married = 1)	0.602	0.490	15,165
Female	Gender dummy variable. Female = 1	0.515	0.500	15,180
Education	Highest level of schooling attained			
Minor	No formal education beyond basic secondary school	0.182	0.386	14,837
Vocational	Completed apprenticeship	0.480	0.499	14,837
Advanced Technical	Degree from advance trade or technical school	0.178	0.383	14,837
College Degree	Individual has a degree from a research university or a university of applied science	0.159	0.366	14,837
Religion				
Protestant		0.363	0.481	15,111
Catholic		0.284	0.451	15,111
No Religion/Other Religion		0.353	0.478	15,111
Working	Dummy variable (=1 if currently working)	0.564	0.496	15,168
Household Income	Real net monthly household income (1000s)	2.221	1.402	12,059
Personal Economic Conditions	Answer to the question: "How would you generally rate your own current economic situation?"			
Good		0.497	0.500	15,140
Neutral		0.373	0.484	15,140
Bad		0.130	0.336	15,140
National Economic Conditions	Answer to the question: "How would you generally rate the current economic situation in Germany?"			
Good		0.201	0.401	15,096
Neutral		0.505	0.500	15,096
Bad		0.294	0.456	15,096
Contact with Foreigners	Individual has personal contact with foreigners...			
At Work		0.384	0.486	13,340
In their own family		0.203	0.402	13,644

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Table 2 (concluded)

City Size	The size of the city where the respondent lives.			
0-49,999		0.385	0.487	15,180
50,000-99,999		0.083	0.277	15,180
100,000-499,999		0.223	0.416	15,180
500,000+		0.309	0.462	15,180
Inner City	Dummy (=1 if the respondent live in the inner city, =0 if suburb)	0.384	0.486	15,180
Type of worker	Worker classification of the individual			
Non-worker	The person is retired, homemaker, a student, etc.	0.483	0.500	15,030
Self-employed farmer		0.006	0.074	15,030
Self-employed Professional		0.008	0.092	15,030
Other self-employed		0.048	0.213	15,030
Civil Servant or military		0.037	0.188	15,030
Employee		0.258	0.438	15,030
Laborer		0.144	0.351	15,030
In Training		0.015	0.122	15,030
Helping family member		0.001	0.035	15,030
State Age Group	Share of the state's population in the age group as a proportion of a state's total population.			
0-6 years		5.302	1.017	12,544
6-18		12.857	1.623	12,544
18-25		8.177	0.677	12,544
25-30		6.297	0.971	12,544
30-50		30.933	1.068	12,544
50-65		18.948	0.832	12,544
65 plus		17.490	2.050	12,544
Percent Foreign	Percent of foreigners in state population.	7.612	4.225	12,544
Nazi State	State-Level indicator for whether the Nazi party earned more than the national median percent of votes in the 1928 elections	0.520	0.500	15,180
GDP per capita	State-level GDP per capita	23.960	5.742	12,544

Notes: Respondents were asked to evaluate their personal economic condition and the national economic conditions using a five point scale. We have combined the categories “Good” and “Very Good”, as well as “Bad” and “Very Bad”. State level variables are taken from “Indikatoren und Karten zur Raum- und Stadtentwicklung (INKAR 2011)” from the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs, and Spatial Development.

Table 3A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0272*** (0.0071)	-0.0374*** (0.0069)	-0.0507*** (0.0129)	-0.0332*** (0.0125)	-0.0680*** (0.0140)	-0.0287** (0.0135)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0242** (0.0119)	0.0459*** (0.0101)	0.0634*** (0.0194)	0.0644*** (0.0243)	0.0463** (0.0215)	0.0481** (0.0238)
Age	0.0025* (0.0014)	0.0048*** (0.0014)	0.0019 (0.0020)	0.0048** (0.0023)	0.0011 (0.0024)	0.0006 (0.0022)
Age-squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Married	-0.0003 (0.0080)	0.0256** (0.0109)	0.0043 (0.0141)	-0.0047 (0.0159)	0.0283 (0.0181)	0.0070 (0.0139)
Female	0.0018 (0.0051)	-0.0053 (0.0070)	-0.0313*** (0.0101)	0.0023 (0.0123)	-0.0246** (0.0104)	-0.0284*** (0.0103)
Catholic	-0.0001 (0.0094)	0.0017 (0.0126)	0.0174 (0.0160)	0.0002 (0.0156)	0.0307* (0.0156)	0.0006 (0.0171)
No Religion/ Other Religion	-0.0150* (0.0080)	-0.0220* (0.0112)	-0.0334** (0.0144)	-0.0254 (0.0170)	-0.0413** (0.0194)	-0.0360** (0.0176)
Education: Vocational	-0.0806*** (0.0099)	-0.0127 (0.0121)	-0.0233 (0.0151)	0.0013 (0.0204)	-0.0283 (0.0178)	-0.0152 (0.0163)
Education: Adv. Technical	-0.1372*** (0.0118)	-0.0729** (0.0161)	-0.0496*** (0.0182)	-0.0119 (0.0230)	-0.0357 (0.0221)	-0.0141 (0.0233)
Education: College	-0.1782*** (0.0132)	-0.1640*** (0.0139)	-0.1099*** (0.0213)	-0.0897*** (0.0242)	-0.1013*** (0.0229)	-0.0593*** (0.0225)
Currently Working	-0.0180** (0.0082)	-0.0212** (0.0096)	0.0144 (0.0148)	0.0065 (0.0154)	-0.0111 (0.0177)	0.0039 (0.0152)
City Size: 50,000-99,999	-0.0059 (0.0128)	0.0055 (0.0154)	-0.0446* (0.0236)	-0.0601** (0.0255)	-0.0497* (0.0257)	-0.0456* (0.0266)
City Size: 100,000-499,999	-0.0296** (0.0115)	-0.0273** (0.0126)	-0.0188 (0.0263)	0.0208 (0.0286)	-0.0313 (0.0286)	-0.0255 (0.0244)
City Size: 500,000+	-0.0344** (0.0134)	-0.0137 (0.0158)	-0.0259 (0.0252)	-0.0098 (0.0247)	-0.0464** (0.0202)	-0.0322 (0.0232)
Inner City	0.0015 (0.0115)	-0.0101 (0.0144)	-0.0440** (0.0217)	-0.0159 (0.0205)	-0.0103 (0.0221)	-0.0280* (0.0142)
<i>Observations</i>	13,146	13,102	5,905	6,100	6,090	6,096

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state dummies and year dummies.

Table 3B: The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding Marriage and Family

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0339*** (0.0088)	-0.0543*** (0.0139)	-0.0500*** (0.0140)	-0.0170** (0.0077)	-0.0230* (0.0131)	-0.0417*** (0.0126)	-0.0254* (0.0142)	-0.0281*** (0.0101)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0258* (0.0137)	-0.0125 (0.0196)	0.0183 (0.0234)	-0.0022 (0.0107)	0.0183 (0.0189)	0.0213 (0.0188)	-0.0119 (0.0213)	0.0264* (0.0152)
Age	0.0010 (0.0017)	0.0043** (0.0019)	-0.0020 (0.0025)	0.0018 (0.0014)	0.0080*** (0.0023)	0.0068*** (0.0021)	0.0048* (0.0028)	0.0021 (0.0017)
Age-squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Married	0.0057 (0.0116)	-0.0248** (0.0120)	0.0170 (0.0157)	-0.0085 (0.0072)	0.0218* (0.0128)	0.0138 (0.0151)	0.0438*** (0.0145)	0.0245** (0.0122)
Female	-0.0256*** (0.0078)	-0.0246** (0.0106)	-0.0218* (0.0121)	-0.0176*** (0.0066)	-0.0301*** (0.0105)	-0.0221 (0.0141)	-0.0372*** (0.0121)	-0.0409*** (0.0092)
Catholic	0.0038 (0.0146)	0.0028 (0.0151)	0.0357* (0.0208)	0.0113 (0.0086)	0.0296 (0.0243)	0.0037 (0.0180)	0.0357* (0.0191)	0.0172 (0.0145)
No Religion/ Other Religion	0.0067 (0.0121)	0.0082 (0.0139)	-0.0106 (0.0162)	0.0028 (0.0083)	-0.0124 (0.0162)	-0.0174 (0.0182)	-0.0714*** (0.0190)	-0.0162 (0.0118)
Education: Vocational	-0.0281** (0.0134)	0.0003 (0.0147)	-0.0425** (0.0206)	-0.0390*** (0.0130)	-0.0686*** (0.0167)	-0.0028 (0.0196)	-0.0371* (0.0198)	-0.0615*** (0.0168)
Education: Adv. Technical	-0.0483** (0.0189)	-0.0300 (0.0184)	-0.0803*** (0.0219)	-0.0514*** (0.0121)	-0.1202*** (0.0236)	-0.0548** (0.0235)	-0.0759*** (0.0227)	-0.0996*** (0.0182)
Education: College	-0.0818*** (0.0167)	-0.0496** (0.0231)	-0.1350*** (0.0272)	-0.0541*** (0.0147)	-0.1701*** (0.0206)	-0.1298*** (0.0236)	-0.1653*** (0.0247)	-0.1429*** (0.0214)
Currently Working	-0.0105 (0.0100)	0.0061 (0.0158)	-0.0075 (0.0156)	-0.0027 (0.0089)	0.0058 (0.0155)	0.0022 (0.0134)	0.0091 (0.0166)	-0.0096 (0.0092)
City Size: 50,000-99,999	-0.0113 (0.0156)	-0.0410* (0.0220)	-0.0095 (0.0244)	-0.0207 (0.0170)	-0.0197 (0.0201)	-0.0382 (0.0316)	-0.0154 (0.0229)	-0.0108 (0.0152)
City Size: 100,000-499,999	-0.0087 (0.0143)	0.0046 (0.0237)	-0.0582** (0.0224)	-0.0225** (0.0101)	-0.0064 (0.0197)	0.0027 (0.0274)	-0.0427** (0.0189)	-0.0061 (0.0150)
City Size: 500,000+	-0.0028 (0.0147)	-0.0053 (0.0216)	-0.0395* (0.0214)	-0.0104 (0.0111)	-0.0396** (0.0190)	-0.0332 (0.0249)	-0.0511*** (0.0183)	-0.0378** (0.0163)
Inner City	-0.0210 (0.0160)	0.0054 (0.0190)	0.0088 (0.0153)	0.0048 (0.0075)	-0.0316* (0.0180)	-0.0038 (0.0213)	-0.0080 (0.0204)	-0.0072 (0.0122)
<i>Observations</i>	6,024	6,134	6,141	6,141	5,985	6,107	6,111	6,120

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state dummies and year dummies.

Table 4A. The Impact of Perceived National Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
Good National Economic Condition	-0.0107 (0.0079)	-0.0201** (0.0095)	0.0231 (0.0176)	-0.0208 (0.0184)	0.0137 (0.0211)	0.0081 (0.0171)
Bad National Economic Condition	0.0361*** (0.0069)	0.0628*** (0.0093)	0.0661*** (0.0113)	0.0782*** (0.0121)	0.0804*** (0.0113)	0.0590*** (0.0126)
Age	0.0030** (0.0014)	0.0054*** (0.0014)	0.0028 (0.0020)	0.0054** (0.0023)	0.0024 (0.0023)	0.0013 (0.0021)
Age-squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000** (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)
Married	-0.0058 (0.0079)	0.0198* (0.0106)	-0.0078 (0.0139)	-0.0136 (0.0159)	0.0156 (0.0179)	-0.0000 (0.0136)
Female	-0.0011 (0.0053)	-0.0102 (0.0071)	-0.0319*** (0.0100)	-0.0006 (0.0124)	-0.0257** (0.0104)	-0.0302*** (0.0106)
Catholic	0.0001 (0.0094)	0.0002 (0.0123)	0.0158 (0.0165)	-0.0008 (0.0159)	0.0284* (0.0163)	0.0002 (0.0171)
No Religion/ Other Religion	-0.0136* (0.0079)	-0.0225** (0.0112)	-0.0325** (0.0146)	-0.0241 (0.0170)	-0.0432** (0.0205)	-0.0371** (0.0183)
Education: Vocational	-0.0820*** (0.0100)	-0.0151 (0.0126)	-0.0295** (0.0148)	-0.0040 (0.0196)	-0.0334* (0.0174)	-0.0207 (0.0163)
Education: Adv. Technical	-0.1406*** (0.0120)	-0.0765*** (0.0165)	-0.0602*** (0.0179)	-0.0190 (0.0207)	-0.0481** (0.0217)	-0.0222 (0.0236)
Education: College	-0.1817*** (0.0132)	-0.1679*** (0.0142)	-0.1243*** (0.0217)	-0.0935*** (0.0225)	-0.1146*** (0.0220)	-0.0665*** (0.0227)
Currently Working	-0.0215*** (0.0082)	-0.0265*** (0.0092)	0.0081 (0.0150)	-0.0004 (0.0146)	-0.0173 (0.0173)	-0.0020 (0.0149)
City Size: 50,000-99,999	-0.0031 (0.0126)	0.0017 (0.0154)	-0.0429* (0.0236)	-0.0561** (0.0254)	-0.0474* (0.0254)	-0.0409 (0.0269)
City Size: 100,000-499,999	-0.0277** (0.0114)	-0.0283** (0.0121)	-0.0162 (0.0265)	0.0241 (0.0284)	-0.0260 (0.0283)	-0.0245 (0.0243)
City Size: 500,000+	-0.0345** (0.0133)	-0.0167 (0.0156)	-0.0282 (0.0256)	-0.0093 (0.0248)	-0.0484** (0.0202)	-0.0346 (0.0226)
Inner City	0.0007 (0.0113)	-0.0082 (0.0141)	-0.0446** (0.0220)	-0.0171 (0.0204)	-0.0105 (0.0219)	-0.0274* (0.0142)
<i>Observations</i>	13,110	13,071	5,894	6,089	6,079	6,084

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state dummies and year dummies.

Table 4B: The Impact of Perceived National Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding Marriage and Family

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
Good National Econ Condition	0.0054 (0.0150)	-0.0247* (0.0147)	-0.0430* (0.0221)	-0.0069 (0.0099)	0.0095 (0.0195)	-0.0272 (0.0176)	-0.0412** (0.0177)	-0.0122 (0.0141)
Bad National Econ Condition	0.0473*** (0.0097)	0.0565*** (0.0110)	0.0522*** (0.0124)	0.0128* (0.0069)	0.0455*** (0.0138)	0.0635*** (0.0117)	0.0516*** (0.0142)	0.0264** (0.0102)
Age	0.0016 (0.0018)	0.0046** (0.0017)	-0.0011 (0.0025)	0.0017 (0.0014)	0.0085** (0.0022)	0.0073** (0.0021)	0.0050* (0.0028)	0.0026* (0.0016)
Age-squared	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000** (0.0000)	0.0000* (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000** (0.0000)	-0.0000** (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Married	-0.0009 (0.0114)	-0.0274** (0.0120)	0.0089 (0.0151)	-0.0093 (0.0071)	0.0167 (0.0121)	0.0092 (0.0142)	0.0417*** (0.0140)	0.0192* (0.0115)
Female	-0.0270*** (0.0080)	-0.0270** (0.0108)	-0.0240** (0.0119)	-0.0176*** (0.0067)	-0.0302*** (0.0107)	-0.0252* (0.0140)	-0.0383*** (0.0121)	-0.0413*** (0.0094)
Catholic	0.0027 (0.0148)	0.0039 (0.0154)	0.0361* (0.0210)	0.0117 (0.0086)	0.0272 (0.0239)	0.0052 (0.0176)	0.0357* (0.0190)	0.0171 (0.0143)
No Religion/ Other Religion	0.0064 (0.0123)	0.0093 (0.0140)	-0.0105 (0.0166)	0.0028 (0.0082)	-0.0126 (0.0164)	-0.0156 (0.0181)	-0.0710*** (0.0190)	-0.0163 (0.0116)
Education: Vocational	-0.0304** (0.0133)	-0.0014 (0.0148)	-0.0457** (0.0207)	-0.0403*** (0.0132)	-0.0698*** (0.0170)	-0.0057 (0.0202)	-0.0386* (0.0200)	-0.0649*** (0.0168)
Education: Adv. Technical	-0.0535*** (0.0192)	-0.0346* (0.0181)	-0.0905*** (0.0228)	-0.0539*** (0.0126)	-0.1241*** (0.0242)	-0.0608** (0.0248)	-0.0818*** (0.0226)	-0.1088*** (0.0188)
Education: College	-0.0870*** (0.0167)	-0.0513** (0.0233)	-0.1396*** (0.0275)	-0.0564*** (0.0150)	-0.1716*** (0.0222)	-0.1319*** (0.0245)	-0.1600*** (0.0252)	-0.1504*** (0.0216)
Currently Working	-0.0127 (0.0099)	0.0048 (0.0155)	-0.0105 (0.0158)	-0.0022 (0.0088)	0.0041 (0.0152)	-0.0020 (0.0128)	0.0099 (0.0176)	-0.0135 (0.0091)
City Size: 50,000-99,999	-0.0105 (0.0156)	-0.0401* (0.0222)	-0.0093 (0.0248)	-0.0208 (0.0172)	-0.0175 (0.0201)	-0.0364 (0.0322)	-0.0137 (0.0235)	-0.0091 (0.0156)
City Size: 100,000-499,999	-0.0048 (0.0148)	0.0101 (0.0229)	-0.0535** (0.0218)	-0.0219** (0.0102)	-0.0019 (0.0199)	0.0062 (0.0261)	-0.0379** (0.0186)	-0.0043 (0.0154)
City Size: 500,000+	-0.0033 (0.0146)	-0.0042 (0.0218)	-0.0398* (0.0208)	-0.0107 (0.0113)	-0.0388** (0.0191)	-0.0323 (0.0245)	-0.0493*** (0.0186)	-0.0392** (0.0159)
Inner City	-0.0219 (0.0161)	0.0045 (0.0188)	0.0079 (0.0150)	0.0048 (0.0075)	-0.0333* (0.0179)	-0.0047 (0.0210)	-0.0101 (0.0201)	-0.0075 (0.0123)
<i>Observations</i>	6,012	6,123	6,130	6,129	5,973	6,095	6,099	6,106

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state dummies and year dummies.

Table 5A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights: Models with Contact variables and Nazi States in 1928

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
Panel A						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0272 ^{***} (0.0071)	-0.0374 ^{***} (0.0069)	-0.0507 ^{***} (0.0129)	-0.0332 ^{***} (0.0125)	-0.0680 ^{***} (0.0140)	-0.0287 ^{**} (0.0135)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0242 ^{**} (0.0119)	0.0459 ^{***} (0.0101)	0.0634 ^{***} (0.0194)	0.0644 ^{***} (0.0243)	0.0463 ^{**} (0.0215)	0.0481 ^{**} (0.0238)
<i>Observations</i>	13,146	13,102	5,905	6,100	6,090	6,096
Panel B						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0241 ^{***} (0.0070)	-0.0347 ^{***} (0.0071)	-0.0462 ^{***} (0.0137)	-0.0312 ^{**} (0.0130)	-0.0654 ^{***} (0.0150)	-0.0239 [*] (0.0137)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0274 ^{**} (0.0118)	0.0467 ^{***} (0.0111)	0.0645 ^{***} (0.0195)	0.0641 ^{**} (0.0244)	0.0421 ^{**} (0.0207)	0.0489 ^{**} (0.0245)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0311 ^{***} (0.0080)	-0.0565 ^{***} (0.0083)	-0.0294 ^{**} (0.0116)	-0.0196 (0.0137)	-0.0454 ^{***} (0.0150)	-0.0185 (0.0146)
<i>Observations</i>	12,834	12,796	5,764	5,946	5,936	5,942
Panel C						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0226 ^{***} (0.0078)	-0.0375 ^{***} (0.0089)	-0.0468 ^{***} (0.0136)	-0.0318 ^{**} (0.0130)	-0.0648 ^{***} (0.0151)	-0.0241 [*] (0.0136)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0297 ^{**} (0.0128)	0.0467 ^{***} (0.0123)	0.0623 ^{***} (0.0194)	0.0647 ^{***} (0.0243)	0.0421 ^{**} (0.0209)	0.0486 [*] (0.0245)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0297 ^{***} (0.0089)	-0.0498 ^{***} (0.0095)	-0.0250 ^{**} (0.0122)	-0.0124 (0.0149)	-0.0400 ^{**} (0.0162)	-0.0148 (0.0150)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0511 ^{***} (0.0097)	-0.0497 ^{***} (0.0152)	-0.0472 ^{***} (0.0165)	-0.0894 ^{***} (0.0161)	-0.0645 ^{***} (0.0172)	-0.0483 ^{***} (0.0140)
Nazi State in 1928	-0.0091 (0.0113)	-0.0017 (0.0151)	0.0673 ^{***} (0.0210)	0.0217 (0.0268)	0.0400 (0.0347)	0.0497 ^{**} (0.0240)
<i>Observations</i>	10,375	10,346	5,760	5,942	5,932	5,938

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A, and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population.

Table 5B. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners Regarding Marriage and Family: Models with Contact variables and Nazi States in 1928

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
	Panel A							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0339*** (0.0088)	-0.0543*** (0.0139)	-0.0500*** (0.0140)	-0.0170** (0.0077)	-0.0230* (0.0131)	-0.0417*** (0.0126)	-0.0254* (0.0142)	-0.0281*** (0.0101)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0258* (0.0137)	-0.0125 (0.0196)	0.0183 (0.0234)	-0.0022 (0.0107)	0.0183 (0.0189)	0.0213 (0.0188)	-0.0119 (0.0213)	0.0264* (0.0152)
<i>Observations</i>	6,024	6,134	6,141	6,141	5,985	6,107	6,111	6,120
	Panel B							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0349*** (0.0089)	-0.0528*** (0.0140)	-0.0520*** (0.0142)	-0.0162** (0.0074)	-0.0224* (0.0133)	-0.0444*** (0.0127)	-0.0280* (0.0149)	-0.0311*** (0.0104)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0256* (0.0139)	-0.0148 (0.0198)	0.0157 (0.0236)	-0.0014 (0.0113)	0.0168 (0.0188)	0.0187 (0.0193)	-0.0154 (0.0213)	0.0246 (0.0159)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0280*** (0.0098)	-0.0296** (0.0131)	-0.0611*** (0.0140)	-0.0216*** (0.0071)	-0.0561*** (0.0126)	-0.0374** (0.0153)	-0.0722*** (0.0127)	-0.0274*** (0.0103)
<i>Observations</i>	5,870	5,974	5,981	5,981	5,832	5,947	5,952	5,960
	Panel C							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0349*** (0.0089)	-0.0531*** (0.0141)	-0.0539*** (0.0137)	-0.0162** (0.0076)	-0.0217 (0.0134)	-0.0448*** (0.0129)	-0.0289* (0.0149)	-0.0313*** (0.0104)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0251* (0.0138)	-0.0141 (0.0197)	0.0186 (0.0237)	-0.0001 (0.0112)	0.0161 (0.0187)	0.0206 (0.0192)	-0.0134 (0.0214)	0.0261 (0.0159)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0247** (0.0098)	-0.0258** (0.0130)	-0.0552*** (0.0146)	-0.0205*** (0.0072)	-0.0519*** (0.0124)	-0.0296** (0.0149)	-0.0643*** (0.0118)	-0.0249** (0.0108)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0345*** (0.0098)	-0.0567*** (0.0091)	-0.0925*** (0.0173)	-0.0162*** (0.0053)	-0.0368*** (0.0139)	-0.1156*** (0.0139)	-0.1027*** (0.0161)	-0.0394*** (0.0121)
Nazi State in 1928	0.0299** (0.0135)	0.0073 (0.0214)	0.0184 (0.0229)	0.0065 (0.0106)	0.0322 (0.0324)	-0.0102 (0.0270)	-0.0021 (0.0351)	0.0119 (0.0161)
<i>Observations</i>	5,866	5,970	5,977	5,977	5,828	5,943	5,948	5,956

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A, and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population

Table 6
Hater as an Outcome

	(1) Hater	(2) Hater of Equal Rights	(3) Hater of Intermarriage
Panel A			
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0109** (0.0052)	-0.0247*** (0.0066)	-0.0146*** (0.0047)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0242** (0.0095)	0.0312** (0.0142)	0.0303*** (0.0108)
<i>Observations</i>	5,954	5,864	13,029
Panel B			
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0116** (0.0052)	-0.0228*** (0.0065)	-0.0130*** (0.0049)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0253** (0.0101)	0.0339** (0.0143)	0.0330*** (0.0109)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0074 (0.0052)	-0.0069 (0.0073)	-0.0213*** (0.0052)
<i>Observations</i>	5,805	5,727	12,725
Panel C			
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0120** (0.0053)	-0.0234*** (0.0064)	-0.0163*** (0.0060)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0259** (0.0102)	0.0338** (0.0144)	0.0359*** (0.0114)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0057 (0.0052)	-0.0031 (0.0077)	-0.0185*** (0.0063)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0212*** (0.0055)	-0.0363*** (0.0054)	-0.0382*** (0.0077)
Nazi State in 1928	-0.0031 (0.0124)	0.0082 (0.0107)	-0.0014 (0.0095)
<i>Observations</i>	5,801	5,723	10,291

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Hater is a dummy variable that is equal to one if the individual thinks that foreigners should choose to marry people of their own nationality and that any kind of political participation for foreigners should be prohibited. Hater of Intermarriage is a dummy variable equal to one if the individual thinks that foreigners should choose to marry people of their own nationality and that a Jew, Turk, Italian, or Aussiedler marrying into their family would be unpleasant, and zero otherwise. Hater of Equal Rights is a dummy variable that is equal to one if the individual thinks any kind of political participation for foreigners should be prohibited, and that neither Jews, Turks, Italians, or Aussiedler should have the same rights as Germans, and zero otherwise. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population.

Table 7A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights: Excluding Haters

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) ...not be allowed to take part in any political activity	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
Panel A						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0210** (0.0094)	-0.0312** (0.0136)	-0.0296** (0.0118)	-0.0094 (0.0124)	-0.0509*** (0.0138)	-0.0097 (0.0125)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0011 (0.0140)	0.0115 (0.0160)	0.0422** (0.0180)	0.0426* (0.0221)	0.0353 (0.0243)	0.0355 (0.0232)
<i>Observations</i>	5,186	5,186	5,186	5,186	5,186	5,186
Panel B						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0194** (0.0096)	-0.0304** (0.0145)	-0.0264** (0.0123)	-0.0072 (0.0122)	-0.0494*** (0.0145)	-0.0055 (0.0127)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0037 (0.0141)	0.0067 (0.0181)	0.0409** (0.0188)	0.0437* (0.0223)	0.0338 (0.0229)	0.0357 (0.0239)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0228* (0.0116)	-0.0476*** (0.0119)	-0.0271** (0.0106)	-0.0217 (0.0159)	-0.0448*** (0.0154)	-0.0152 (0.0173)
<i>Observations</i>	5,067	5,067	5,067	5,067	5,067	5,067
Panel C						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0210** (0.0095)	-0.0297** (0.0148)	-0.0267** (0.0122)	-0.0082 (0.0123)	-0.0484*** (0.0146)	-0.0054 (0.0127)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0044 (0.0141)	0.0059 (0.0183)	0.0393** (0.0187)	0.0439* (0.0223)	0.0354 (0.0230)	0.0358 (0.0238)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0222* (0.0115)	-0.0450*** (0.0115)	-0.0248** (0.0111)	-0.0171 (0.0169)	-0.0403** (0.0164)	-0.0143 (0.0174)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0151 (0.0123)	-0.0256 (0.0181)	-0.0186 (0.0153)	-0.0590*** (0.0155)	-0.0527*** (0.0180)	-0.0192 (0.0136)
Nazi State in 1928	0.0038 (0.0169)	0.0165 (0.0249)	0.0663*** (0.0193)	0.0213 (0.0249)	0.0378 (0.0358)	0.0477** (0.0231)
<i>Observations</i>	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Regressions exclude individuals that are either Haters of Intermarriage or Haters of Equal rights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A, and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population.

Table 7B. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners Regarding Marriage and Family: Excluding Haters

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
Panel A								
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0345*** (0.0088)	-0.0500*** (0.0132)	-0.0341*** (0.0125)	-0.0134* (0.0078)	-0.0152 (0.0124)	-0.0313** (0.0134)	-0.0195 (0.0153)	-0.0136 (0.0099)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0202 (0.0128)	-0.0202 (0.0174)	0.0218 (0.0235)	-0.0138 (0.0104)	-0.0071 (0.0169)	0.0061 (0.0182)	-0.0231 (0.0217)	0.0032 (0.0136)
<i>Observations</i>	5,158	5,173	5,179	5,177	5,186	5,186	5,186	5,186
Panel B								
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0345*** (0.0087)	-0.0485*** (0.0132)	-0.0354*** (0.0128)	-0.0136* (0.0077)	-0.0141 (0.0125)	-0.0328** (0.0130)	-0.0199 (0.0155)	-0.0155 (0.0101)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0209 (0.0131)	-0.0220 (0.0178)	0.0213 (0.0235)	-0.0137 (0.0108)	-0.0099 (0.0171)	0.0046 (0.0184)	-0.0255 (0.0215)	0.0019 (0.0139)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0252*** (0.0086)	-0.0130 (0.0120)	-0.0444*** (0.0155)	-0.0075 (0.0060)	-0.0553*** (0.0137)	-0.0262 (0.0167)	-0.0736*** (0.0141)	-0.0132 (0.0106)
<i>Observations</i>	5,039	5,055	5,060	5,058	5,067	5,067	5,067	5,067
Panel C								
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0341*** (0.0086)	-0.0488*** (0.0135)	-0.0379*** (0.0124)	-0.0137* (0.0078)	-0.0135 (0.0125)	-0.0333** (0.0131)	-0.0213 (0.0154)	-0.0155 (0.0100)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0197 (0.0129)	-0.0218 (0.0178)	0.0246 (0.0234)	-0.0131 (0.0107)	-0.0106 (0.0169)	0.0048 (0.0182)	-0.0226 (0.0215)	0.0027 (0.0141)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0230** (0.0089)	-0.0103 (0.0120)	-0.0390** (0.0156)	-0.0066 (0.0061)	-0.0520*** (0.0135)	-0.0189 (0.0164)	-0.0656*** (0.0137)	-0.0120 (0.0113)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0191* (0.0100)	-0.0406*** (0.0097)	-0.0820*** (0.0166)	-0.0103* (0.0056)	-0.0207 (0.0128)	-0.0994*** (0.0126)	-0.1016*** (0.0167)	-0.0154 (0.0116)
Nazi State in 1928	0.0424*** (0.0156)	0.0146 (0.0236)	0.0252 (0.0248)	0.0083 (0.0094)	0.0393 (0.0304)	-0.0198 (0.0261)	-0.0032 (0.0372)	0.0125 (0.0160)
<i>Observations</i>	5,035	5,051	5,056	5,054	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Regressions exclude individuals that are either haters of Intermarriage or haters of equal rights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A, and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population.

Table 8A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights: Detailed Employment Classifications

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
Good Personal Economic	-0.0205*** (0.0072)	-0.0282*** (0.0070)	-0.0443*** (0.0133)	-0.0283** (0.0133)	-0.0629*** (0.0149)	-0.0214 (0.0135)
Bad Personal Economic	0.0287** (0.0120)	0.0460*** (0.0106)	0.0626*** (0.0201)	0.0636** (0.0246)	0.0429** (0.0198)	0.0488** (0.0238)
Self-employed Farmer	0.0148 (0.0471)	0.1630** (0.0785)	0.1987* (0.1006)	0.1040 (0.0915)	0.2115*** (0.0702)	0.1963* (0.1034)
Self-employed Professional	-0.0426*** (0.0148)	-0.0975*** (0.0294)	-0.0544 (0.0434)	-0.0553 (0.0601)	-0.0708 (0.0746)	-0.0381 (0.0685)
Other Self-employed	-0.0218 (0.0134)	0.0037 (0.0204)	0.0139 (0.0224)	-0.0056 (0.0272)	-0.0155 (0.0279)	-0.0015 (0.0328)
Civil Servant or Military Employee	-0.0448*** (0.0117)	-0.0800*** (0.0170)	-0.0024 (0.0323)	-0.0317 (0.0300)	-0.0275 (0.0324)	-0.0192 (0.0280)
Employee	-0.0041 (0.0087)	-0.0155 (0.0094)	0.0266 (0.0167)	0.0199 (0.0180)	0.0100 (0.0181)	0.0080 (0.0142)
Laborer	0.0381*** (0.0132)	0.0473*** (0.0152)	0.0383* (0.0213)	0.0230 (0.0236)	0.0362 (0.0224)	0.0421* (0.0226)
In Training	-0.0267 (0.0205)	0.0267 (0.0428)	-0.0711 (0.0461)	-0.0736 (0.0544)	-0.0414 (0.0718)	-0.0871* (0.0452)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0367*** (0.0082)	-0.0589*** (0.0079)	-0.0314*** (0.0108)	-0.0210 (0.0132)	-0.0499*** (0.0148)	-0.0200 (0.0155)
<i>Observations</i>	12,723	12,686	5,711	5,886	5,876	5,883

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All specifications also include controls for the individual's age, gender, marital status, education, city size, and whether the individual lives in the inner city. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state fixed effects and year dummies.

Table 8B: The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding Marriage and Family: Detailed Employment Classifications

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0327*** (0.0088)	-0.0515*** (0.0140)	-0.0528*** (0.0143)	-0.0162** (0.0075)	-0.0166 (0.0131)	-0.0438*** (0.0130)	-0.0290* (0.0148)	-0.0290*** (0.0105)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0246* (0.0141)	-0.0125 (0.0199)	0.0179 (0.0230)	-0.0027 (0.0114)	0.0120 (0.0183)	0.0181 (0.0191)	-0.0167 (0.0214)	0.0225 (0.0154)
Self-employed Farmer	0.1021 (0.0661)	0.0443 (0.0805)	0.0916 (0.0801)	0.0673 (0.0543)	0.3980*** (0.0792)	0.1044 (0.0851)	0.1588** (0.0700)	0.2057*** (0.0768)
Self-employed Professional	-0.0672*** (0.0120)	0.0036 (0.0459)	-0.0916* (0.0514)	0.0164 (0.0322)	-0.0870** (0.0373)	0.0119 (0.0590)	-0.0630 (0.0789)	-0.0241 (0.0411)
Other Self-employed	-0.0270 (0.0185)	0.0207 (0.0310)	-0.0218 (0.0357)	-0.0010 (0.0166)	0.0166 (0.0253)	0.0034 (0.0262)	-0.0313 (0.0298)	-0.0215 (0.0164)
Civil Servant or Military Employee	-0.0442** (0.0182)	-0.0023 (0.0294)	-0.0189 (0.0368)	-0.0005 (0.0193)	-0.0172 (0.0249)	0.0233 (0.0338)	0.0597 (0.0444)	-0.0011 (0.0168)
Laborer	0.0046 (0.0107)	0.0300* (0.0179)	0.0446** (0.0214)	-0.0027 (0.0089)	0.0052 (0.0164)	0.0096 (0.0150)	0.0250 (0.0186)	-0.0163* (0.0091)
In Training	0.0217 (0.0146)	-0.0087 (0.0198)	0.0146 (0.0254)	-0.0043 (0.0123)	0.0529** (0.0219)	0.0176 (0.0194)	0.0667*** (0.0198)	0.0237 (0.0179)
Foreign Contact at Work	0.0120 (0.0287)	-0.0344 (0.0507)	0.0326 (0.0471)	-0.0194 (0.0191)	0.0050 (0.0380)	0.0519 (0.0316)	0.1022* (0.0558)	0.0076 (0.0439)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0310*** (0.0093)	-0.0291** (0.0134)	-0.0652*** (0.0137)	-0.0202*** (0.0066)	-0.0549*** (0.0127)	-0.0382** (0.0152)	-0.0752*** (0.0125)	-0.0278*** (0.0105)
<i>Observations</i>	5,811	5,914	5,922	5,921	5,774	5,888	5,892	5,900

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All specifications also include controls for the individual's age, gender, marital status, education, city size, and whether the individual lives in the inner city. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state fixed effects and year dummies.

Table 9A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights: Excluding the Self-Employed

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) Should...	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
	...marry only people of their own nationality	...not be allowed to take part in any political activity				
	Panel A					
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0306*** (0.0077)	-0.0371*** (0.0076)	-0.0481*** (0.0131)	-0.0277** (0.0131)	-0.0690*** (0.0142)	-0.0274* (0.0144)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0239** (0.0118)	0.0473*** (0.0115)	0.0635*** (0.0218)	0.0631** (0.0263)	0.0492** (0.0217)	0.0465* (0.0236)
<i>Observations</i>	12,220	12,181	5,485	5,658	5,648	5,656
	Panel B					
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0275*** (0.0075)	-0.0344*** (0.0077)	-0.0441*** (0.0139)	-0.0253* (0.0136)	-0.0672*** (0.0154)	-0.0229 (0.0146)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0275** (0.0116)	0.0483*** (0.0122)	0.0642*** (0.0219)	0.0631** (0.0264)	0.0446** (0.0208)	0.0469* (0.0244)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0319*** (0.0092)	-0.0603*** (0.0084)	-0.0319*** (0.0118)	-0.0157 (0.0143)	-0.0475*** (0.0156)	-0.0207 (0.0160)
<i>Observations</i>	11,910	11,877	5,346	5,506	5,496	5,504
	Panel C					
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0277*** (0.0082)	-0.0375*** (0.0095)	-0.0455*** (0.0139)	-0.0266* (0.0136)	-0.0677*** (0.0155)	-0.0236 (0.0145)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0329*** (0.0125)	0.0504*** (0.0138)	0.0628*** (0.0219)	0.0641** (0.0261)	0.0452** (0.0211)	0.0465* (0.0245)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0304*** (0.0094)	-0.0535*** (0.0093)	-0.0273** (0.0121)	-0.0085 (0.0154)	-0.0417** (0.0168)	-0.0174 (0.0167)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0536*** (0.0103)	-0.0486*** (0.0147)	-0.0496*** (0.0178)	-0.0895*** (0.0176)	-0.0669*** (0.0190)	-0.0493*** (0.0166)
Nazi State in 1928	-0.0089 (0.0111)	-0.0030 (0.0171)	0.0629*** (0.0227)	0.0238 (0.0275)	0.0408 (0.0351)	0.0537** (0.0237)
<i>Observations</i>	9,623	9,598	5,343	5,503	5,493	5,501

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population.

Table 9B. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners Regarding Marriage and Family: Excluding the Self-Employed

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
	Panel A							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0376*** (0.0097)	-0.0476*** (0.0140)	-0.0510*** (0.0153)	-0.0144* (0.0085)	-0.0223 (0.0135)	-0.0392*** (0.0145)	-0.0297** (0.0147)	-0.0277*** (0.0102)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0239 (0.0155)	-0.0085 (0.0200)	0.0218 (0.0238)	-0.0039 (0.0116)	0.0137 (0.0190)	0.0203 (0.0184)	-0.0171 (0.0219)	0.0257 (0.0158)
<i>Observations</i>	5,586	5,687	5,695	5,695	5,551	5,665	5,669	5,677
	Panel B							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0395*** (0.0099)	-0.0460*** (0.0141)	-0.0538*** (0.0153)	-0.0142* (0.0084)	-0.0222 (0.0140)	-0.0417*** (0.0146)	-0.0332** (0.0154)	-0.0312*** (0.0107)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0233 (0.0155)	-0.0106 (0.0202)	0.0191 (0.0237)	-0.0035 (0.0119)	0.0121 (0.0192)	0.0178 (0.0188)	-0.0209 (0.0219)	0.0236 (0.0166)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0284*** (0.0099)	-0.0252* (0.0144)	-0.0625*** (0.0148)	-0.0214*** (0.0069)	-0.0449*** (0.0119)	-0.0322* (0.0173)	-0.0686*** (0.0126)	-0.0190* (0.0101)
<i>Observations</i>	5,434	5,529	5,537	5,537	5,400	5,507	5,512	5,519
	Panel C							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0399*** (0.0098)	-0.0464*** (0.0142)	-0.0559*** (0.0149)	-0.0144* (0.0086)	-0.0222 (0.0141)	-0.0430*** (0.0147)	-0.0347** (0.0154)	-0.0319*** (0.0105)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0232 (0.0155)	-0.0096 (0.0202)	0.0231 (0.0240)	-0.0022 (0.0119)	0.0118 (0.0191)	0.0213 (0.0185)	-0.0171 (0.0222)	0.0258 (0.0168)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0253** (0.0099)	-0.0218 (0.0143)	-0.0562*** (0.0154)	-0.0204*** (0.0069)	-0.0416*** (0.0115)	-0.0247 (0.0167)	-0.0607*** (0.0115)	-0.0167 (0.0104)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0343*** (0.0103)	-0.0595*** (0.0106)	-0.0933*** (0.0180)	-0.0172*** (0.0055)	-0.0332** (0.0162)	-0.1194*** (0.0151)	-0.1006*** (0.0165)	-0.0396*** (0.0132)
Nazi State in 1928	0.0218 (0.0153)	-0.0008 (0.0235)	0.0237 (0.0241)	0.0057 (0.0108)	0.0308 (0.0346)	-0.0209 (0.0285)	-0.0078 (0.0368)	0.0121 (0.0171)
<i>Observations</i>	5,431	5,526	5,534	5,534	5,397	5,504	5,509	5,516

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population.

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Appendix Table A1. The Impact of Perceived Personal and National Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights and Attitudes towards Foreigners Regarding Marriage and Family

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Foreigners living in Germany Should...		Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as	Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
	...marry only people of their own	...not be allowed to take part in				
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0196** (0.0076)	-0.0239*** (0.0068)	-0.0439*** (0.0134)	-0.0151 (0.0124)	-0.0558*** (0.0140)	-0.0287** (0.0135)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0187 (0.0118)	0.0322*** (0.0102)	0.0539*** (0.0201)	0.0487* (0.0252)	0.0344 (0.0220)	0.0389 (0.0118)
Good National Economic Condition	-0.0067 (0.0083)	-0.0148 (0.0094)	0.0336* (0.0169)	-0.0158 (0.0179)	0.0256 (0.0205)	0.0138 (0.0169)
Bad National Economic Condition	0.0286*** (0.0068)	0.0525*** (0.0093)	0.0480*** (0.0125)	0.0670*** (0.0129)	0.0614*** (0.0113)	0.0488*** (0.0145)
<i>Observations</i>	13,090	13,051	5,886	6,080	6,070	6,075

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Ethnic		Ethnic		Ethnic		Ethnic	
	Jewish	German from Eastern	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0271*** (0.0090)	-0.0400*** (0.0138)	-0.0354** (0.0147)	-0.0144* (0.0076)	-0.0150 (0.0139)	-0.0259** (0.0130)	-0.0066 (0.0156)	-0.0225** (0.0108)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0171 (0.0151)	-0.0231 (0.0195)	0.0078 (0.0239)	-0.0044 (0.0110)	0.0100 (0.0196)	0.0093 (0.0192)	-0.0249 (0.0208)	0.0228 (0.0152)
Good National Economic Condition	0.0111 (0.0151)	-0.0180 (0.0195)	-0.0357 (0.0239)	-0.0042 (0.0110)	0.0131 (0.0196)	-0.0219 (0.0192)	-0.0398** (0.0208)	-0.0065 (0.0151)
Bad National Economic Condition	0.0384*** (0.0111)	0.0499*** (0.0110)	0.0429*** (0.0136)	0.0103 (0.0071)	0.0408*** (0.0153)	0.0558*** (0.0126)	0.0542*** (0.0154)	0.0186* (0.0106)
<i>Observations</i>	6,004	6,114	6,121	6,120	5,965	6,086	6,090	6,097

Appendix Table 2A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners regarding their Rights, *Controlling for Household Income*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Foreigners living in Germany Should...		Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
	...marry only people of their own nationality	...not be allowed to take part in any political activity				
Panel A						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0224*** (0.0080)	-0.0227*** (0.0066)	-0.0499*** (0.0148)	-0.0352*** (0.0124)	-0.0671*** (0.0147)	-0.0288* (0.0158)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0221* (0.0124)	0.0344*** (0.0119)	0.0644*** (0.0203)	0.0657** (0.0264)	0.0558** (0.0249)	0.0521** (0.0238)
Household Income	-0.0104** (0.0050)	-0.0121*** (0.0025)	-0.0085 (0.0061)	-0.0017 (0.0074)	-0.0026 (0.0088)	-0.0058 (0.0078)
Catholic	-0.0052 (0.0123)	-0.0080 (0.0130)	0.0133 (0.0206)	-0.0022 (0.0162)	0.0180 (0.0202)	-0.0095 (0.0196)
Other religion or Not religious	-0.0111 (0.0084)	-0.0209* (0.0114)	-0.0373** (0.0153)	-0.0219 (0.0176)	-0.0376* (0.0210)	-0.0420** (0.0190)
<i>Observations</i>	10,573	10,538	4,711	4,846	4,838	4,846
Panel B						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0200** (0.0080)	-0.0214*** (0.0070)	-0.0477*** (0.0155)	-0.0327** (0.0132)	-0.0665*** (0.0158)	-0.0260 (0.0166)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0244* (0.0125)	0.0355*** (0.0132)	0.0640*** (0.0205)	0.0656** (0.0262)	0.0500** (0.0243)	0.0523** (0.0247)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0297*** (0.0093)	-0.0527*** (0.0093)	-0.0127 (0.0146)	-0.0143 (0.0167)	-0.0298 (0.0186)	-0.0003 (0.0195)
Household Income	-0.0098* (0.0049)	-0.0114*** (0.0026)	-0.0082 (0.0061)	-0.0018 (0.0073)	-0.0032 (0.0086)	-0.0066 (0.0078)
Catholic	-0.0029 (0.0116)	-0.0072 (0.0131)	0.0128 (0.0200)	0.0019 (0.0160)	0.0201 (0.0203)	-0.0041 (0.0193)
Other religion or Not religious	-0.0085 (0.0085)	-0.0187 (0.0116)	-0.0341** (0.0158)	-0.0182 (0.0181)	-0.0364* (0.0217)	-0.0410** (0.0190)
<i>Observations</i>	10,316	10,282	4,593	4,718	4,710	4,718

Table continued on following page

Appendix Table 2A (concluded)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Foreigners living in Germany Should...		Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
	...marry only people of their own nationality	...not be allowed to take part in any political activity				
Panel C						
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0198** (0.0087)	-0.0266*** (0.0094)	-0.0489*** (0.0153)	-0.0335** (0.0133)	-0.0671*** (0.0159)	-0.0261 (0.0166)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0249* (0.0129)	0.0353** (0.0150)	0.0614*** (0.0202)	0.0652** (0.0260)	0.0492** (0.0241)	0.0512** (0.0243)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0276*** (0.0103)	-0.0457*** (0.0117)	-0.0080 (0.0146)	-0.0099 (0.0174)	-0.0253 (0.0192)	0.0013 (0.0197)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0473*** (0.0110)	-0.0493*** (0.0133)	-0.0466** (0.0195)	-0.0856*** (0.0191)	-0.0727*** (0.0208)	-0.0463** (0.0179)
Nazi State in 1928	-0.0033 (0.0141)	-0.0005 (0.0173)	0.0712*** (0.0231)	0.0173 (0.0293)	0.0220 (0.0348)	0.0394 (0.0242)
Household Income	-0.0097* (0.0057)	-0.0103*** (0.0024)	-0.0082 (0.0061)	-0.0016 (0.0070)	-0.0033 (0.0083)	-0.0063 (0.0079)
Catholic	-0.0015 (0.0120)	-0.0014 (0.0124)	0.0136 (0.0186)	0.0055 (0.0147)	0.0200 (0.0197)	-0.0027 (0.0178)
Other religion or Not religious	0.0036 (0.0102)	-0.0072 (0.0115)	-0.0314* (0.0160)	-0.0138 (0.0173)	-0.0297 (0.0216)	-0.0368* (0.0189)
<i>Observations</i>	8,253	8,226	4,592	4,717	4,709	4,717

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A, and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population. The omitted category of the religion related variables are Protestants.

Appendix Table 2B. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions on Attitudes towards Foreigners Regarding Marriage and Family, *Controlling for Household Income*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
	Panel A							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0305** (0.0116)	-0.0527*** (0.0160)	-0.0443*** (0.0158)	-0.0150* (0.0085)	-0.0145 (0.0152)	-0.0286* (0.0151)	-0.0103 (0.0171)	-0.0137 (0.0136)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0168 (0.0156)	-0.0079 (0.0232)	0.0237 (0.0267)	-0.0071 (0.0117)	-0.0064 (0.0217)	0.0187 (0.0204)	-0.0251 (0.0245)	0.0151 (0.0168)
Household Income	-0.0060 (0.0051)	0.0110* (0.0063)	0.0054 (0.0075)	0.0008 (0.0029)	-0.0108 (0.0066)	0.0009 (0.0074)	-0.0098 (0.0074)	-0.0147*** (0.0048)
Catholic	-0.0006 (0.0154)	0.0011 (0.0169)	0.0412* (0.0213)	-0.0012 (0.0089)	0.0357 (0.0254)	0.0198 (0.0205)	0.0222 (0.0214)	0.0219 (0.0153)
Other religion or Not religious	0.0126 (0.0132)	0.0159 (0.0140)	-0.0022 (0.0181)	0.0008 (0.0098)	-0.0055 (0.0167)	-0.0022 (0.0205)	-0.0580*** (0.0202)	-0.0063 (0.0123)
<i>Observations</i>	4,784	4,865	4,872	4,871	4,755	4,850	4,852	4,855
	Panel B							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0316*** (0.0120)	-0.0505*** (0.0164)	-0.0502*** (0.0157)	-0.0148* (0.0082)	-0.0156 (0.0158)	-0.0327** (0.0149)	-0.0156 (0.0172)	-0.0181 (0.0142)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0153 (0.0160)	-0.0109 (0.0232)	0.0196 (0.0264)	-0.0070 (0.0120)	-0.0115 (0.0218)	0.0161 (0.0210)	-0.0315 (0.0243)	0.0111 (0.0177)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0272** (0.0117)	-0.0269 (0.0166)	-0.0507*** (0.0164)	-0.0275*** (0.0080)	-0.0614*** (0.0151)	-0.0418** (0.0162)	-0.0770*** (0.0157)	-0.0270** (0.0112)
Household Income	-0.0062 (0.0050)	0.0113* (0.0063)	0.0057 (0.0076)	0.0014 (0.0030)	-0.0098 (0.0067)	0.0021 (0.0073)	-0.0089 (0.0072)	-0.0142*** (0.0047)
Catholic	0.0001 (0.0158)	0.0049 (0.0177)	0.0428* (0.0222)	0.0005 (0.0087)	0.0372 (0.0255)	0.0253 (0.0211)	0.0235 (0.0208)	0.0237 (0.0155)
Other religion or Not religious	0.0164 (0.0133)	0.0185 (0.0137)	0.0005 (0.0173)	0.0030 (0.0099)	-0.0033 (0.0171)	-0.0010 (0.0214)	-0.0533*** (0.0202)	-0.0044 (0.0124)
<i>Observations</i>	4,657	4,733	4,739	4,738	4,629	4,717	4,720	4,722

Table continued on following page

Appendix Table 2B (concluded)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
	Panel C							
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0322*** (0.0118)	-0.0507*** (0.0163)	-0.0526*** (0.0153)	-0.0147* (0.0082)	-0.0158 (0.0156)	-0.0340** (0.0147)	-0.0175 (0.0171)	-0.0188 (0.0141)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0138 (0.0159)	-0.0115 (0.0229)	0.0206 (0.0260)	-0.0062 (0.0120)	-0.0134 (0.0215)	0.0164 (0.0209)	-0.0305 (0.0242)	0.0117 (0.0176)
Foreign Contact at Work	-0.0255** (0.0114)	-0.0262 (0.0166)	-0.0486*** (0.0166)	-0.0271*** (0.0080)	-0.0580*** (0.0151)	-0.0384** (0.0165)	-0.0729*** (0.0154)	-0.0277** (0.0114)
Foreign Contact in Family	-0.0398*** (0.0101)	-0.0546*** (0.0106)	-0.0971*** (0.0184)	-0.0215*** (0.0063)	-0.0465*** (0.0141)	-0.1165*** (0.0139)	-0.0883*** (0.0183)	-0.0310** (0.0132)
Nazi State in 1928	0.0460*** (0.0139)	0.0080 (0.0231)	0.0083 (0.0265)	-0.0032 (0.0113)	0.0552 (0.0372)	0.0020 (0.0286)	-0.0037 (0.0343)	0.0066 (0.0139)
Household Income	-0.0060 (0.0050)	0.0104* (0.0062)	0.0051 (0.0076)	0.0011 (0.0029)	-0.0098 (0.0068)	0.0015 (0.0070)	-0.0088 (0.0070)	-0.0145*** (0.0048)
Catholic	0.0041 (0.0169)	0.0086 (0.0190)	0.0339 (0.0216)	0.0019 (0.0087)	0.0409 (0.0267)	0.0306 (0.0202)	0.0227 (0.0203)	0.0217 (0.0145)
Other religion or Not religious	0.0183 (0.0128)	0.0205 (0.0134)	0.0092 (0.0170)	0.0045 (0.0098)	0.0006 (0.0174)	0.0071 (0.0209)	-0.0418** (0.0201)	0.0000 (0.0127)
Observations	4,656	4,732	4,738	4,737	4,628	4,716	4,719	4,721

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights. Control variables in Panels A and B are identical to Table 3A, and also include state dummies and year dummies. Panel C does not include state dummies, but controls for state-level age structure of the population, state-level GDP per capita, and percent of foreigners in the state population. The omitted category of the religion related variables are Protestants.

Appendix Table 3A. The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions: Controlling for the Sentiment about Sending off Foreigners when Jobs are Scarce

	(1) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(2) Foreigners living in Germany Should...	(3) Jewish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(4) Ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(5) Turkish people living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans	(6) Italians living in Germany should not have the same rights as Germans
	...marry only people of their own nationality	...not be allowed to take part in any political activity				
Good Personal Economic Condition	-0.0151** (0.0068)	-0.0174** (0.0068)	-0.0397*** (0.0122)	-0.0216* (0.0118)	-0.0517*** (0.0132)	-0.0182 (0.0124)
Bad Personal Economic Condition	0.0117 (0.0113)	0.0252** (0.0097)	0.0557*** (0.0193)	0.0545** (0.0235)	0.0362* (0.0209)	0.0419* (0.0234)
Kick Out Foreigners when Jobs are Scarce	0.2396*** (0.0120)	0.3415*** (0.0094)	0.1636*** (0.0144)	0.1818*** (0.0187)	0.2568*** (0.0149)	0.1648*** (0.0139)
Age	0.0018 (0.0014)	0.0039*** (0.0014)	0.0018 (0.0019)	0.0042* (0.0022)	0.0003 (0.0022)	0.0001 (0.0021)
Age-squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Married	-0.0019 (0.0075)	0.0230** (0.0098)	0.0024 (0.0138)	-0.0071 (0.0154)	0.0263 (0.0178)	0.0050 (0.0133)
Female	0.0013 (0.0049)	-0.0076 (0.0073)	-0.0321*** (0.0103)	0.0006 (0.0129)	-0.0257** (0.0106)	-0.0280** (0.0107)
Catholic	-0.0011 (0.0087)	0.0013 (0.0122)	0.0143 (0.0154)	-0.0038 (0.0154)	0.0243 (0.0157)	-0.0052 (0.0165)
No Religion/ Other Religion	-0.0132 (0.0081)	-0.0201** (0.0099)	-0.0335** (0.0143)	-0.0266 (0.0166)	-0.0421** (0.0192)	-0.0368** (0.0171)
Education: Vocational	-0.0705*** (0.0105)	0.0017 (0.0103)	-0.0137 (0.0148)	0.0141 (0.0206)	-0.0152 (0.0170)	-0.0063 (0.0161)
Education: Adv. Technical	-0.1137*** (0.0116)	-0.0407*** (0.0146)	-0.0323* (0.0180)	0.0122 (0.0238)	-0.0071 (0.0213)	0.0044 (0.0231)
Education: College	-0.1370*** (0.0121)	-0.1059*** (0.0122)	-0.0787*** (0.0210)	-0.0519** (0.0246)	-0.0520** (0.0221)	-0.0275 (0.0224)
Currently Working	-0.0122 (0.0081)	-0.0119 (0.0092)	0.0181 (0.0150)	0.0101 (0.0149)	-0.0045 (0.0170)	0.0077 (0.0147)
City Size: 50,000-99,999	-0.0044 (0.0129)	0.0086 (0.0165)	-0.0429* (0.0233)	-0.0584** (0.0255)	-0.0472* (0.0250)	-0.0437* (0.0260)
City Size: 100,000-499,999	-0.0232** (0.0105)	-0.0189 (0.0135)	-0.0110 (0.0262)	0.0294 (0.0283)	-0.0191 (0.0283)	-0.0171 (0.0241)
City Size: 500,000+	-0.0281** (0.0120)	-0.0042 (0.0153)	-0.0197 (0.0248)	-0.0013 (0.0243)	-0.0373* (0.0195)	-0.0261 (0.0226)
Inner City	0.0035 (0.0106)	-0.0079 (0.0142)	-0.0419* (0.0218)	-0.0152 (0.0203)	-0.0087 (0.0218)	-0.0269* (0.0140)
<i>Observations</i>	13,062	13,028	5,883	6,074	6,063	6,069

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state dummies and year dummies.

Appendix Table 3B: The Impact of Perceived Personal Economic Conditions: Controlling for the Sentiment about Sending off Foreigners when Jobs are Scarce

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	It would be unpleasant to have neighbor who is				It would be unpleasant if a ... person married into the family			
	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian	Jewish	Ethnic German from Eastern Europe	Turkish	Italian
Good Personal Econ Condition	-0.0257*** (0.0087)	-0.0472*** (0.0133)	-0.0352** (0.0135)	-0.0119 (0.0074)	-0.0109 (0.0126)	-0.0317*** (0.0116)	-0.0146 (0.0143)	-0.0207** (0.0099)
Bad Personal Econ Condition	0.0217 (0.0132)	-0.0163 (0.0192)	0.0075 (0.0224)	-0.0037 (0.0107)	0.0134 (0.0187)	0.0147 (0.0185)	-0.0208 (0.0214)	0.0223 (0.0152)
Kick out Foreigners when Jobs are Scarce	0.1171*** (0.0120)	0.1093*** (0.0126)	0.2378*** (0.0179)	0.0642*** (0.0086)	0.1689*** (0.0165)	0.1576*** (0.0166)	0.1935*** (0.0184)	0.1121*** (0.0133)
Age	0.0008 (0.0017)	0.0040** (0.0018)	-0.0028 (0.0022)	0.0017 (0.0014)	0.0075*** (0.0022)	0.0063*** (0.0021)	0.0039 (0.0027)	0.0017 (0.0017)
Age-squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Married	0.0047 (0.0113)	-0.0259** (0.0121)	0.0152 (0.0144)	-0.0096 (0.0073)	0.0207 (0.0125)	0.0125 (0.0152)	0.0433*** (0.0145)	0.0231* (0.0121)
Female	-0.0258*** (0.0079)	-0.0252** (0.0110)	-0.0219* (0.0123)	-0.0174*** (0.0066)	-0.0301*** (0.0108)	-0.0243* (0.0140)	-0.0369** (0.0121)	-0.0416*** (0.0091)
Catholic	0.0012 (0.0147)	0.0004 (0.0155)	0.0302 (0.0205)	0.0081 (0.0087)	0.0258 (0.0243)	0.0013 (0.0183)	0.0318 (0.0192)	0.0135 (0.0145)
No Religion/ Other Religion	0.0063 (0.0121)	0.0067 (0.0137)	-0.0123 (0.0160)	0.0019 (0.0082)	-0.0126 (0.0167)	-0.0200 (0.0183)	-0.0720*** (0.0191)	-0.0185 (0.0120)
Education: Vocational	-0.0232* (0.0138)	0.0065 (0.0150)	-0.0323 (0.0196)	-0.0364*** (0.0132)	-0.0609*** (0.0168)	0.0063 (0.0200)	-0.0270 (0.0194)	-0.0561*** (0.0170)
Education: Adv. Technical	-0.0371* (0.0191)	-0.0165 (0.0190)	-0.0555*** (0.0199)	-0.0437*** (0.0122)	-0.1022*** (0.0237)	-0.0348 (0.0233)	-0.0532** (0.0218)	-0.0867*** (0.0181)
Education: College	-0.0607*** (0.0166)	-0.0280 (0.0235)	-0.0899*** (0.0264)	-0.0415*** (0.0149)	-0.1390*** (0.0208)	-0.0997*** (0.0246)	-0.1288*** (0.0240)	-0.1219*** (0.0216)
Currently Working	-0.0076 (0.0100)	0.0090 (0.0158)	0.0002 (0.0149)	-0.0013 (0.0087)	0.0103 (0.0157)	0.0058 (0.0132)	0.0158 (0.0159)	-0.0078 (0.0092)
City Size: 50,000-99,999	-0.0101 (0.0164)	-0.0409* (0.0220)	-0.0060 (0.0252)	-0.0206 (0.0168)	-0.0174 (0.0208)	-0.0369 (0.0316)	-0.0106 (0.0238)	-0.0097 (0.0151)
City Size: 100,000-499,999	-0.0049 (0.0145)	0.0087 (0.0234)	-0.0486** (0.0206)	-0.0203** (0.0099)	0.0019 (0.0199)	0.0095 (0.0280)	-0.0324* (0.0188)	-0.0011 (0.0149)
City Size: 500,000+	0.0015 (0.0149)	-0.0018 (0.0217)	-0.0302 (0.0206)	-0.0094 (0.0111)	-0.0345* (0.0189)	-0.0274 (0.0254)	-0.0428** (0.0184)	-0.0345** (0.0156)
Inner City	-0.0184 (0.0164)	0.0073 (0.0190)	0.0112 (0.0150)	0.0055 (0.0075)	-0.0301* (0.0179)	-0.0020 (0.0214)	-0.0064 (0.0204)	-0.0067 (0.0119)
<i>Observations</i>	5,996	6,104	6,111	6,111	5,958	6,080	6,084	6,092

Note: Standard errors clustered at the Agegroup-State level in parentheses, * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. All regressions use sampling weights, and also include state dummies and year dummies.