Supplementary Appendix to "It's the Economy: The Effect of Economic Policy Appeals on Latino Independents"

1 Experimental Stimuli

1.1 Study 1 Experimental Stimuli

Figure 1: Study 1: Facebook Study Control Condition

Figure 2: Study 1: Facebook Study Pro-Undocumented Condition

Figure 3: Study 1: Facebook Study Progressive Economics Condition

Figure 4: Study 1: Facebook Study Race-Class Economics Condition

1.2 Study 2 Experimental Stimuli

Democratic Candidate (Mark Fisher)

- Control (Democratic Candidate): My name is Mark Fisher and I'm a Democrat running for Congress. I'm fighting against politicians who say anything to get your vote but don't deliver after they win their election. They want to focus on the most polarizing and divisive issues instead of actually making a difference. We must instead work together to address issues that affect us all. When we take a stand and take action, we can ensure that every American has support, security, and dignity.

- Moderate Economics (Democratic Candidate): My name is Mark Fisher and I'm a Democrat running for Congress. I'm fighting against politicians who ignore our economy. They want to focus on the most polarizing and divisive issues instead of passing policies that create more jobs. We must instead help the economy grow by investing in infrastructure and small businesses and making healthcare and education more affordable. When we focus on the economy, we can ensure that every American has support, security, and dignity.

- Progressive Economics (Democratic Candidate) My name is Mark Fisher and I'm a Democrat running for Congress. I'm fighting against politicians who take orders from their wealthy donors. They want to reduce taxes on big corporations while slashing spending on crucial public services. We must instead pass policies like building infrastructure, raising the minimum wage, and making healthcare and education affordable to all. When we support working families, we can ensure that every American has support, security, and dignity.

- Pro-Legal (Democratic Candidate) My name is Mark Fisher and I'm a Democrat running for Congress. I'm fighting against politicians who ignore our history as a nation of immigrants. They want to make it harder for everyone to immigrate, including those who follow the rules. We must instead increase yearly limits on legal migration while ensuring those who enter are vetted properly. When we support the immigrant community, we can ensure that every American has support, security, and dignity.

- Pro-Undocumented (Democratic Candidate) My name is Mark Fisher and I'm a Democrat running for Congress. I'm fighting against politicians who point the finger at minority groups like undocumented immigrants. They want to separate families fleeing violence in their home countries, deport people for minor offenses, and build a border wall. We must instead work together to pass immigration reform that includes

a pathway to citizenship. When we support the undocumented community, we can ensure that every American has support, security, and dignity.

Republican Candidate (Jonathan Miller)

- Control (Republican Candidate) I'm Jonathan Miller, and I'm a Republican running for Congress. I'm fighting to represent your interests against politicians who just want to win. That means upholding our traditional values, rewarding hard work, and protecting the rule of law. We must stop getting distracted from what really matters. I believe that we can all work to make this country great. That way, we can ensure that hard-working Americans can seek opportunity, raise their families, and live the American dream.

- Moderate Economics (Republican Candidate) I'm Jonathan Miller, and I'm a Republican running for Congress. I'm fighting for a healthy economy. That means we must move beyond divisive issues and emphasize policies that can provide good-paying jobs and business growth. We must invest in our small businesses and our physical infrastructure. I believe that businesses and workers can succeed together. That way, we can ensure that hard-working Americans can seek opportunity, raise their families, and live the American dream.

- Pro-Business Economics (Republican Candidate) I'm Jonathan Miller, and I'm a Republican running for Congress. I'm fighting to stop the demonization of businesses when they are crucial for our economy. That means reducing unnecessary taxes and job-killing regulations. We must ensure business can grow to create more jobs. I believe that a friendly business environment is crucial for our country's future. That way, we can ensure that hard-working Americans can seek opportunity, raise their families, and live the American dream.

- Pro-Legal Immigration (Republican Candidate) I'm Jonathan Miller, and I'm a Republican running for Congress. I'm fighting for an immigration system that works. That means we can protect our borders while still increasing limits on legal immigration, especially for skilled immigrants. We can ensure that those who do enter are vetted properly. I believe that we can be a nation of immigrants and also keep our citizens safe. That way, we can ensure that hard-working Americans can seek opportunity, raise their families, and live the American dream.

- Anti-Undocumented Immigration (Republican Candidate) I'm Jonathan Miller, and I'm a Republican running for Congress. I'm fighting to protect Americans from our

broken immigration system. That means investing in more border security and stopping the flow of illegal immigrants. We must stop criminals and drug traffickers from threatening law-abiding citizens. I believe border security is crucial for our country's safety. That way, we can ensure that hard-working Americans can seek opportunity, raise their families, and live the American dream.

1.3 Study 3 Experimental Stimuli

	Candidate 1	**Candidate 2**
Party	Democrat	Republican
Race/Ethnicity	White	Latino
Below are each of the candidate's positions on important policies (when available)		
Economics	Tax the rich to make healthcare and education more affordable	--
Immigration	--	Allow higher numbers of legal immigrants each year
Abortion	Make abortion legally nationally until the third trimester (27 weeks)	Make abortion illegal nationally, with exceptions for rape and incest

Figure 5: Study 3: Example Conjoint Election

Economics:

- Infrastructure (both parties): "Invest in infrastructure like roads and bridges."
- Services (both parties): "Make healthcare and education more affordable."
- Inflation/Small business (Both parties): "Reduce inflation and support small businesses."
- Progressive (Democrats only): "Tax the rich to make healthcare and education more affordable."
- Anti-Socialist (Republicans only): "Support free markets instead of adopting socialist policies."

- Empty (both parties): [No text shown]

Immigration:

- Pro-Legal (both parties): "Allow higher numbers of legal immigrants each year."
- Border security (both parties): "Invest in stronger and more modern border security."
- Pro-Undocumented (Democrat): "Give undocumented immigrants a pathway to US citizenship."
- Anti-Undocumented (Republican): "Supports increased border security to stop the flow of illegal aliens, crime, and drugs."
- Empty (both parties): [No text shown]

Abortion:

- Third trimester limit (both parties): "Make abortion legal nationally until the third trimester (27 weeks)"
- Second trimester limit (both parties): "Make abortion legal nationally until the second trimester (13 weeks)"
- Nationally legal without limits (only Democrats): "Make abortion legal nationally without restrictions."
- Illegal nationally with rape/incest exceptions (only Republicans): "Make abortion illegal nationally, with exceptions for rape and incest."
- Empty: [No text shown]

2 Survey Flow

2.1 Study 1 Survey Flow

- Intro Demographics and Screeners
  - State (50 states included, DC and Puerto Rico excluded)
  - Gender
  - Age (younger than 18 excluded)

  - Registered Voter (no/not sure excluded)
  - Latino/Hispanic (no excluded)
  - Race (list of Census racial categories, multiple selections allowed)
  - Latino National Origin
  - English skills (no English skills excluded)
  - Spanish skills
  - Partisanship (Republicans excluded)
  - Partisan identity strength
- Consent Form
- Pre-Treatment Latino Identity
  - Latino/Hispanic pan-ethnic term preference
  - Latino identity strength
  - National origin identity strength
  - Perception of commonality between Latinos
  - Perception of anti-Latino discrimination
  - Desire for Latino group action
  - Latino linked fate
- Survey experiment
  - Intro
  - Message treatment (fictional Facebook status)
  - Desire to turn out in election
  - Desire to vote for Democrat (Fisher)
  - Feeling thermometer towards Democrat (Fisher)
  - Feeling thermometer towards Democratic Party
  - Social media reaction (like, love, share, comment)
  - Open-ended response item
- Manipulation checks

  - Groups mentioned in ad
  - Perceived ethnicity of Mark Fisher
- Policy views
  - Spending on social programs and services
  - Taxes and regulations
  - Border security
  - Pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants
  - Punishment for illegal border crossings
  - More support for legal immigrants
- Immigrant generation
  - Respondent nation of birth
  - Respondent parent's nation(s) of birth
- Other political questions
  - Ideology
  - Political interest
  - Turnout in 2020
  - Social media usage
  - Other types of participation
- Other demographics
  - ZIP code
  - Income
  - Education
  - Religion
- Conclusion
  - Debrief
  - Open-ended final response

2.2 Study 2 Survey Flow

- Intro Demographics and Screeners
  - State (50 states included, DC and Puerto Rico excluded)
  - Gender
  - Age (younger than 18 excluded)
  - Registered Voter (no/not sure excluded)
  - Latino/Hispanic (no excluded)
  - Race (list of Census racial categories, multiple selections allowed)
  - Latino National Origin
  - English skills (no English skills excluded)
  - Spanish skills
  - Partisanship (Republicans excluded)
  - Partisan identity strength
- Consent Form
- Pre-Treatment Latino Identity
  - Latino/Hispanic pan-ethnic term preference
  - Latino identity strength
  - Perception of anti-Latino discrimination
  - Latino linked fate
  - Respondent nativity (US-born or no)
  - Respondent parents' nation(s) of origin
  - Rough estimate of # of undocumented individuals respondent knows
- Other Demographics (placed here so that there is space between Latino identity questions and survey experiment to reduce priming effects)
  - Ideology
  - Attention check 1
  - Political interest
  - 2020 turnout

  - 2020 vote choice
  - Religion
  - Education

- Survey experiment
  - Intro: In the next section, you will soon be shown transcripts from television ads being considered by a political candidate named Mark Fisher. He is a Democrat planning to run for a seat in the House of Representatives (Congress) in a different state than yours. Please read each ad transcript fully and be prepared to offer your responses.
  - Democrat (Mark Fisher) candidate treatments
  - Outcome wording (shown after each ad): "How positively or negatively do you feel about this ad specifically?" from 1 "Extremely negative" to 5 "Extremely positive":
    * Extremely positive (5)
    * Positive (4)
    * Not positive or negative (3)
    * Negative (2)
    * Extremely negative (1)
  - Message 1 (Control) followed by outcome
  - Message 2 (Treatment 1) followed by outcome
  - Message 3, 4, 5 (Treatments 2, 3, 4) with outcomes for each
  - Democrat (Fisher) candidate evaluation (also 1-5, same outcomes)
  - Republican (Jonathan Miller) candidate treatments
  - Repeat above, but with Republican messages and candidate evaluation
  - Overall vote choice
  - Desire to vote in the election if they were a resident
  - Vote choice for Democrat (Fisher) or Republican (Miller)

- Manipulation checks
  - Mark Fisher party
  - Jonathan Miller party

  - Economic topic mentions
  - Immigration topic mentions
  - Mark Fisher perceived race/ethnicity
  - Jonathan Miller perceived race/ethnicity
- Final demographics
  - ZIP code
  - Income
- Conclusion
  - Debrief
  - Open-ended final response

2.3 Study 3 Survey Flow

Study 3 had the same survey flow as Study 2 with the exception of the experimental portions, which proceeded as follows:

- Election 1: Shown candidate profiles, asked about who they would vote for (forced choice) and a 1-5 evaluation of each candidate
- Elections 2-6: Repeat this process
- Manipulation Checks
  - Recall of Economic Topics
  - Recall of Immigration Topics
  - Recall of Abortion Topics
  - Perception of "Empty" Category

3 Additional Analyses

The following robustness checks analyze the estimated relationship between other moderator variables and treatment effects. These moderator variables include Latino linked fate, Latin American national origin, immigrant generation, and the number of undocumented individuals in a respondent's social network.

Latino linked fate is measured using the standard question from previous research on linked fate Dawson 1995; Sanchez and Masuoka 2010; Sanchez, Masuoka, and Abrams 2019. This question asks "How much does your 'doing well' depend on other Latino people in the United States also doing well?" Responses include "None at all" (1), "A little" (2), "A moderate amount" (3), "A lot" (4), and "A great deal" (5)".

Latino national origin is measured using a question where respondents were asked about their Latin American national origins. They could potentially choose multiple.

Immigrant generation is measured using a two-part question where respondents were asked about where they were born and where their parents were born. Those who were born outside of the US were labeled 1st generation; those with at least one foreign-born parent were labeled 2nd generation; and those who were both native-born and had two native-born parents were labeled 3rd (plus) generation.

Undocumented social network is measured using a question asking respondents a rough estimate of how many individuals in their social network are undocumented. Responses include "None", "A few", "Some", and "A lot".

3.1 Study 1 Additional Analyses

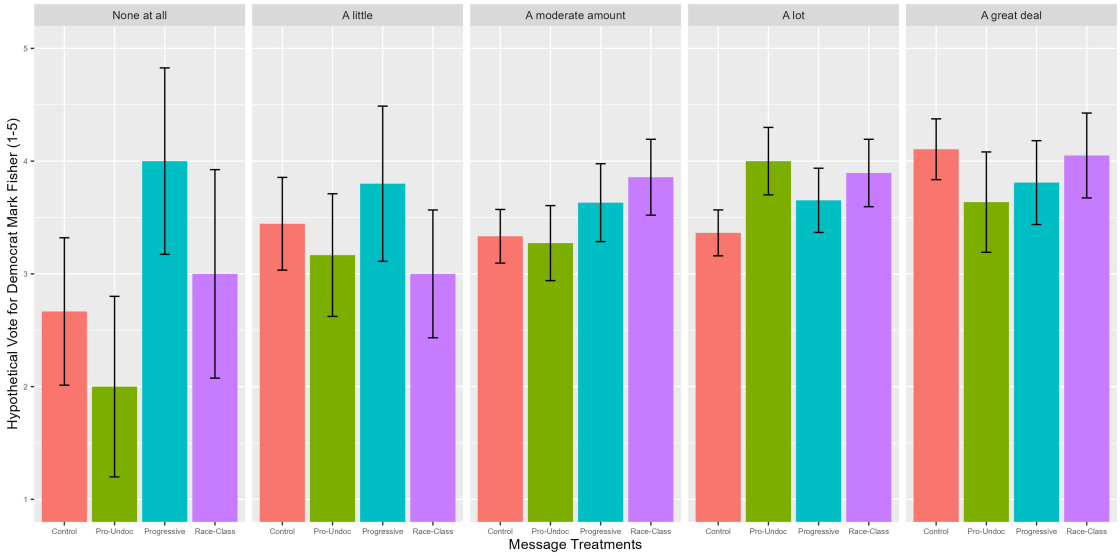

Figure 6: Study 1: Facebook Study Treatment Effects by Latino Linked Fate

This figure shows results for Study 1 among different subgroups divided by their responses to the Latino linked fate question.

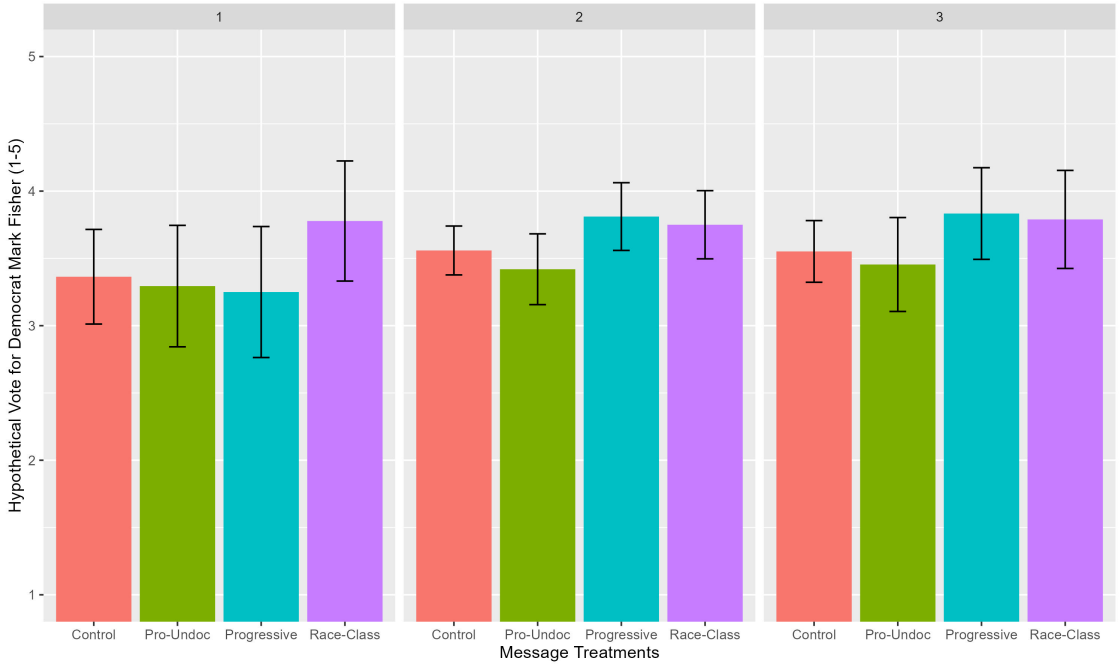

Figure 7: Study 1: Facebook Study Treatment Effects by Immigrant Generation

This figure shows results for Study 1 among different subgroups divided by their immigrant generation; 1st generation (N = 58); 2nd generation (N = 138); and 3rd+ generation (N = 94)

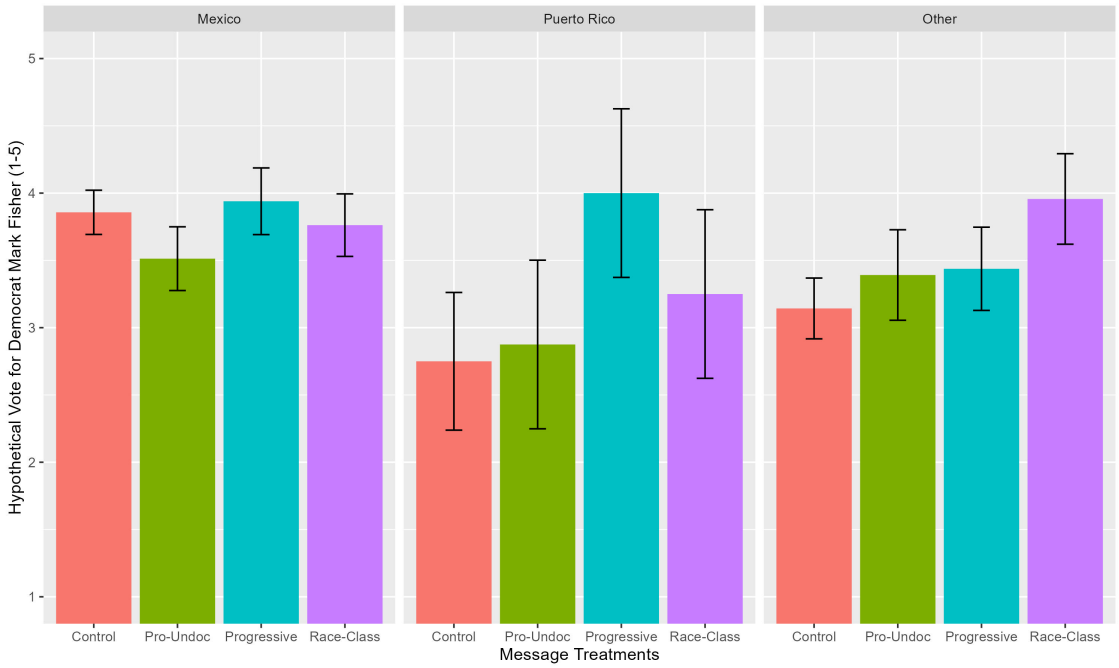

Figure 8: Study 1: Facebook Study Treatment Effects by National Origin

This figure shows results for Study 1 among different subgroups divided by their Latin American national origins; Mexico (N = 156), Puerto Rico (N = 28), and any other Latin American country (N = 106).

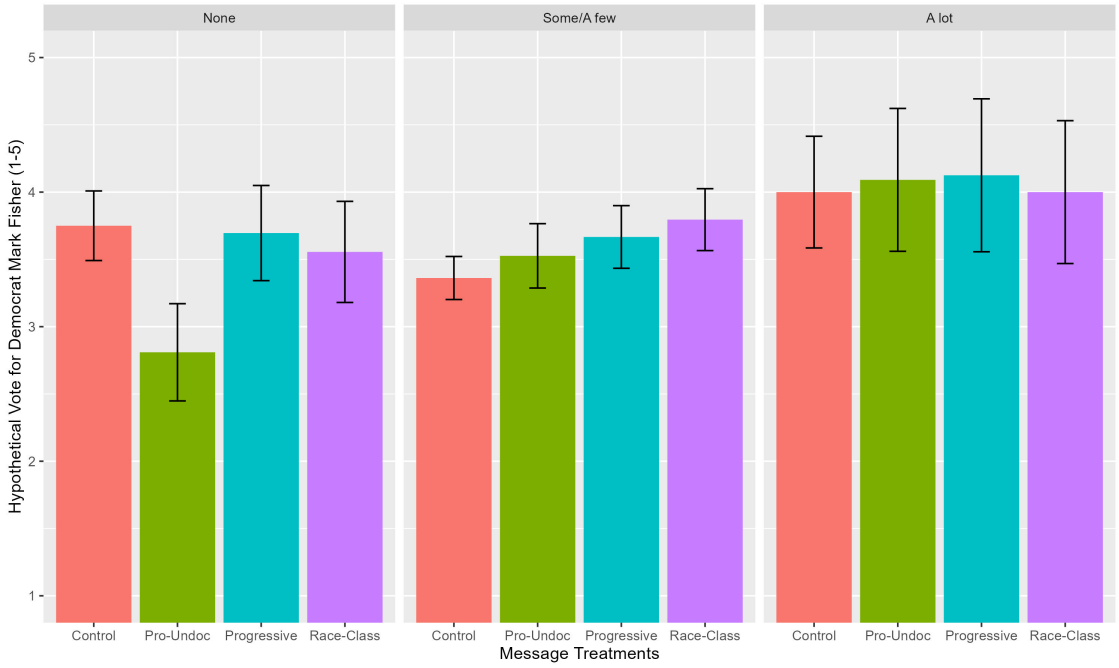

Figure 9: Study 1: Facebook Study Treatment Effects by Undocumented Social Network

This figure shows results for Study 1 among different subgroups divided by their self-reported estimate of how many people in their social network are undocumented; None (N = 82); A few/Some (N = 171); and A lot (N = 37)

3.2 Study 2 Additional Analyses

Figure 10: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects with Leaners as Partisans

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different partisan identity subgroups. The left graph includes Democrats and independents who lean Democrat, and the right graph includes Republicans and independents who lean Republican. The middle graph shows only independents who do not lean towards either party ("True Independents").

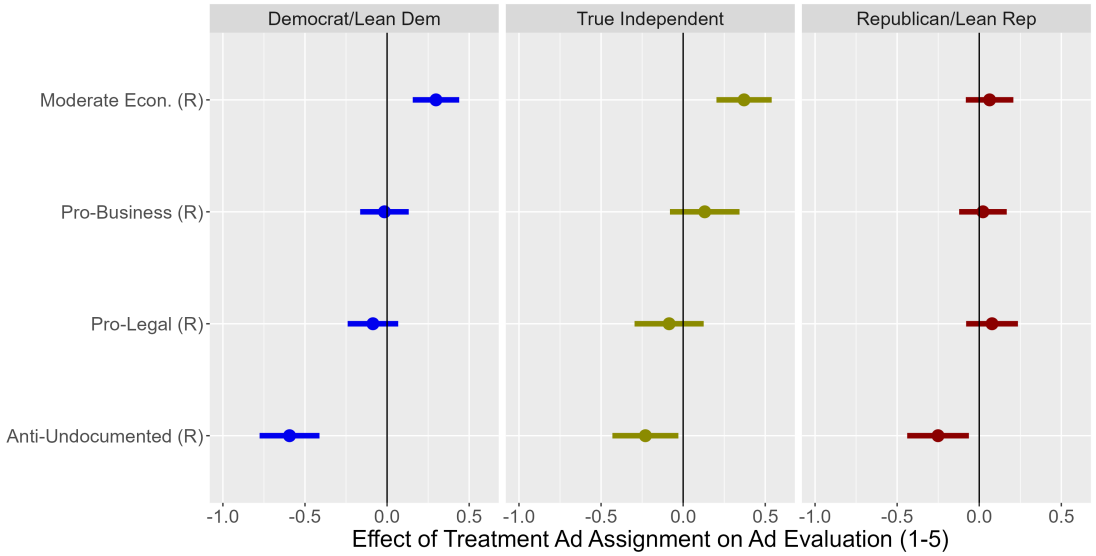

Figure 11: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects with Leaners as Partisans

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different partisan identity subgroups. The left graph includes Democrats and independents who lean Democrat, and the right graph includes Republicans and independents who lean Republican. The middle graph shows only independents who do not lean towards either party ("True Independents").

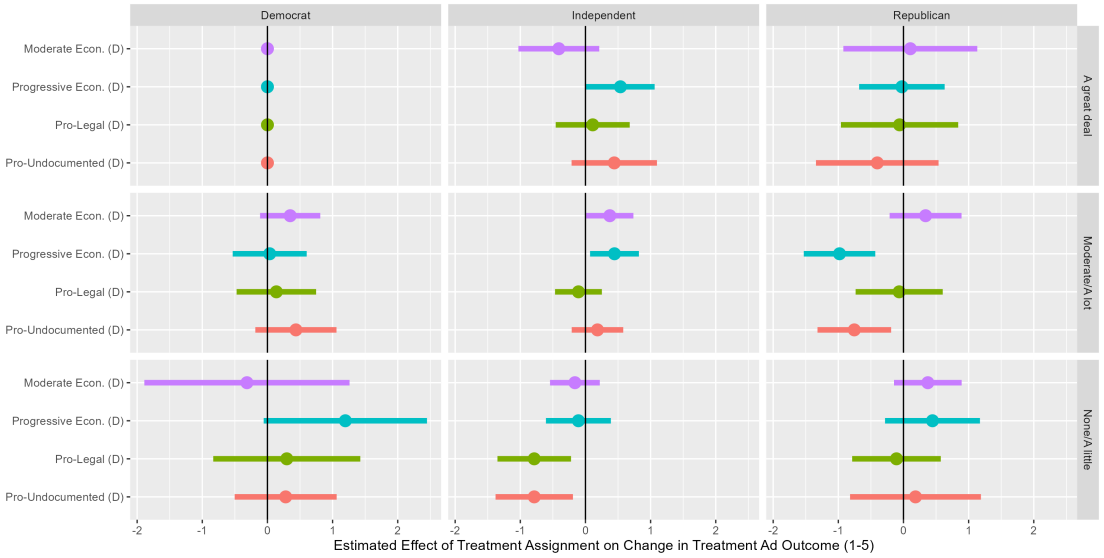

Figure 12: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects by Latino Linked Fate

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their responses to the Latino linked fate question.

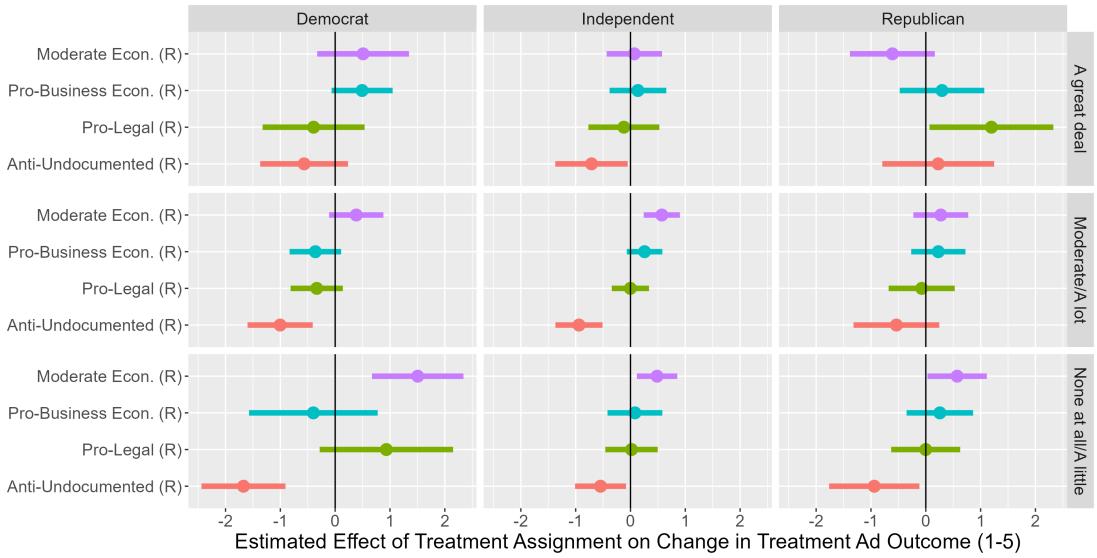

Figure 13: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects by Latino Linked Fate

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Republican candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their responses to the Latino linked fate question.

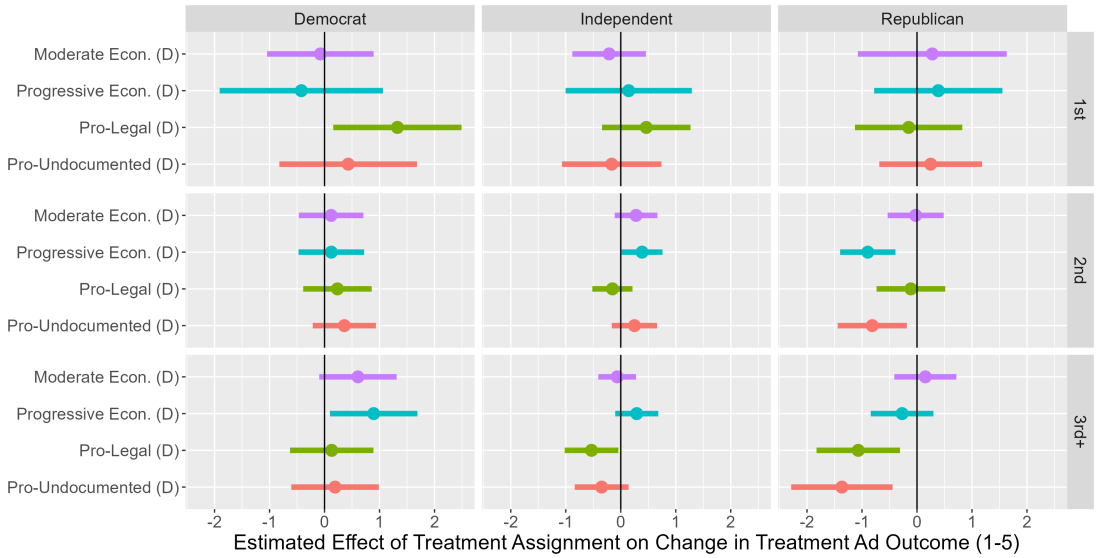

Figure 14: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects by Immigrant Generation

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their immigrant generation.

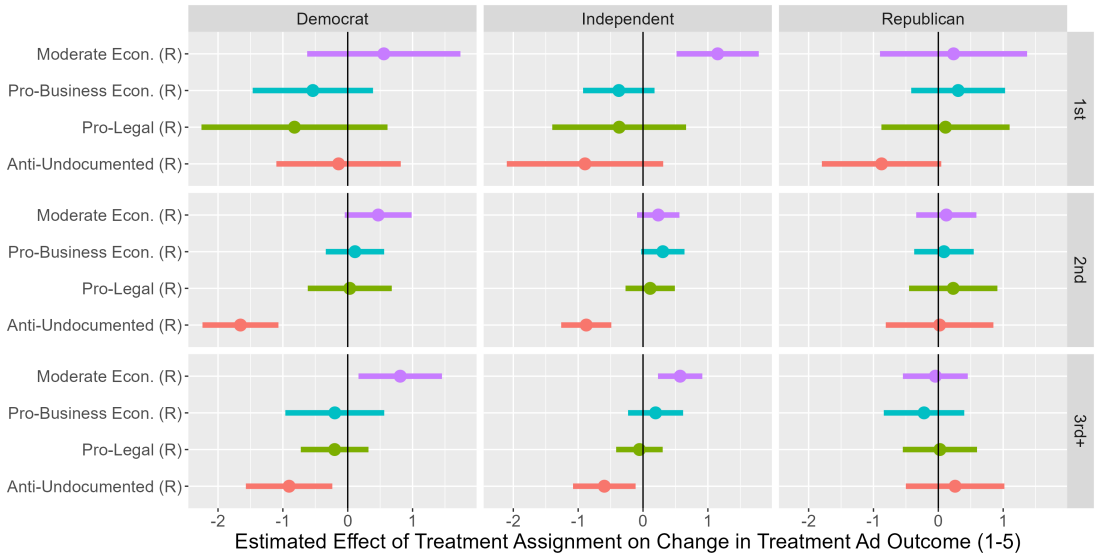

Figure 15: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects by Immigrant Generation

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Republican candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their responses to the Latino linked fate question.

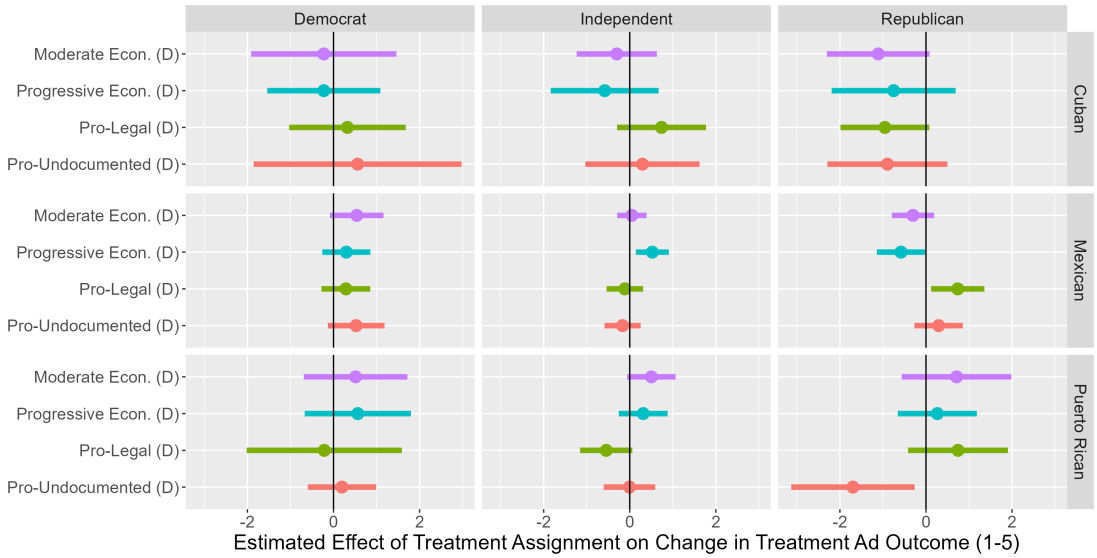

Figure 16: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects by National Origin

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their Latin American national origin.

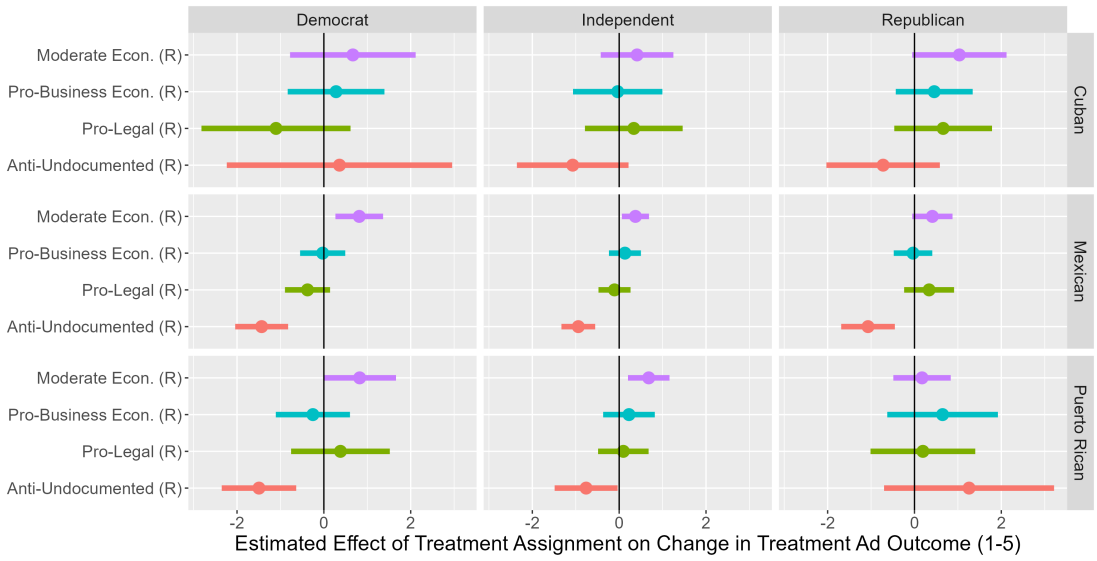

Figure 17: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects by National Origin

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Republican candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their responses to the Latino linked fate question.

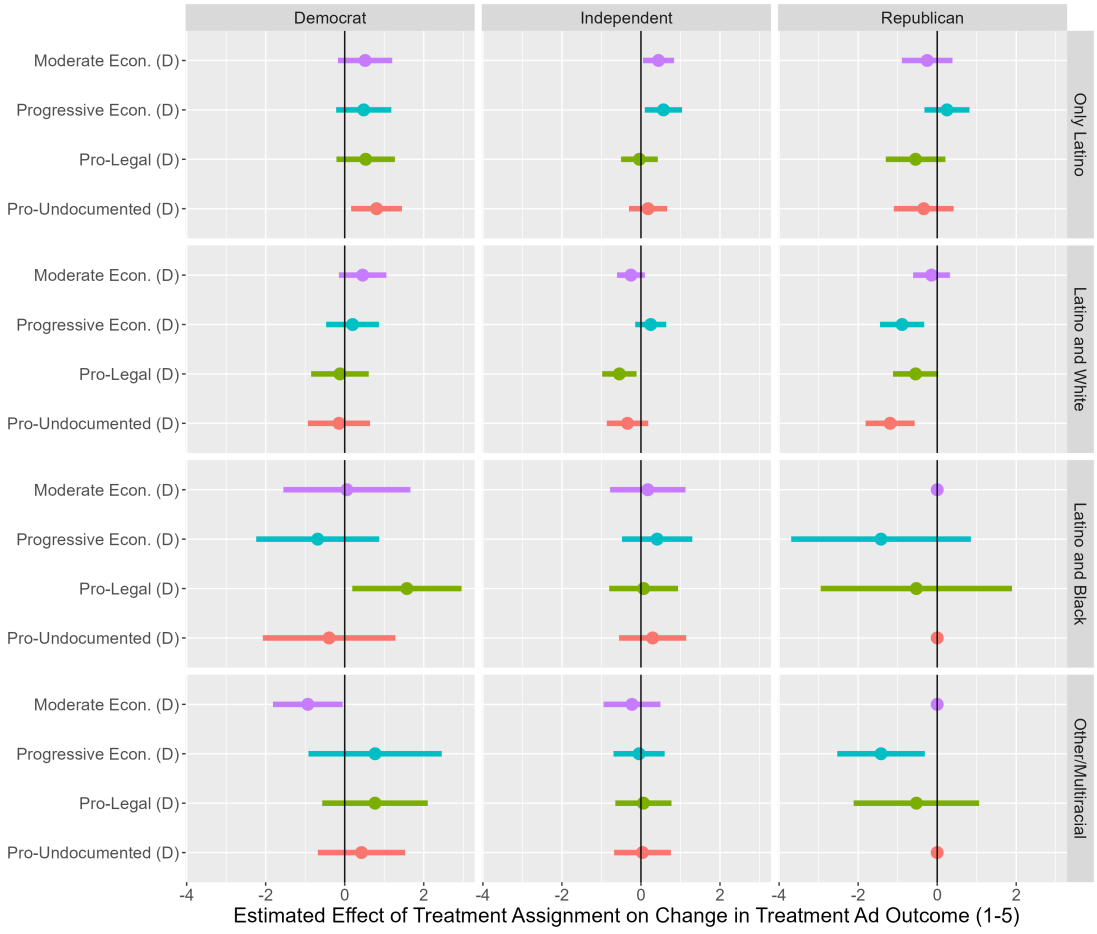

Figure 18: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects by Race

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different subgroups divided by self-reported race.

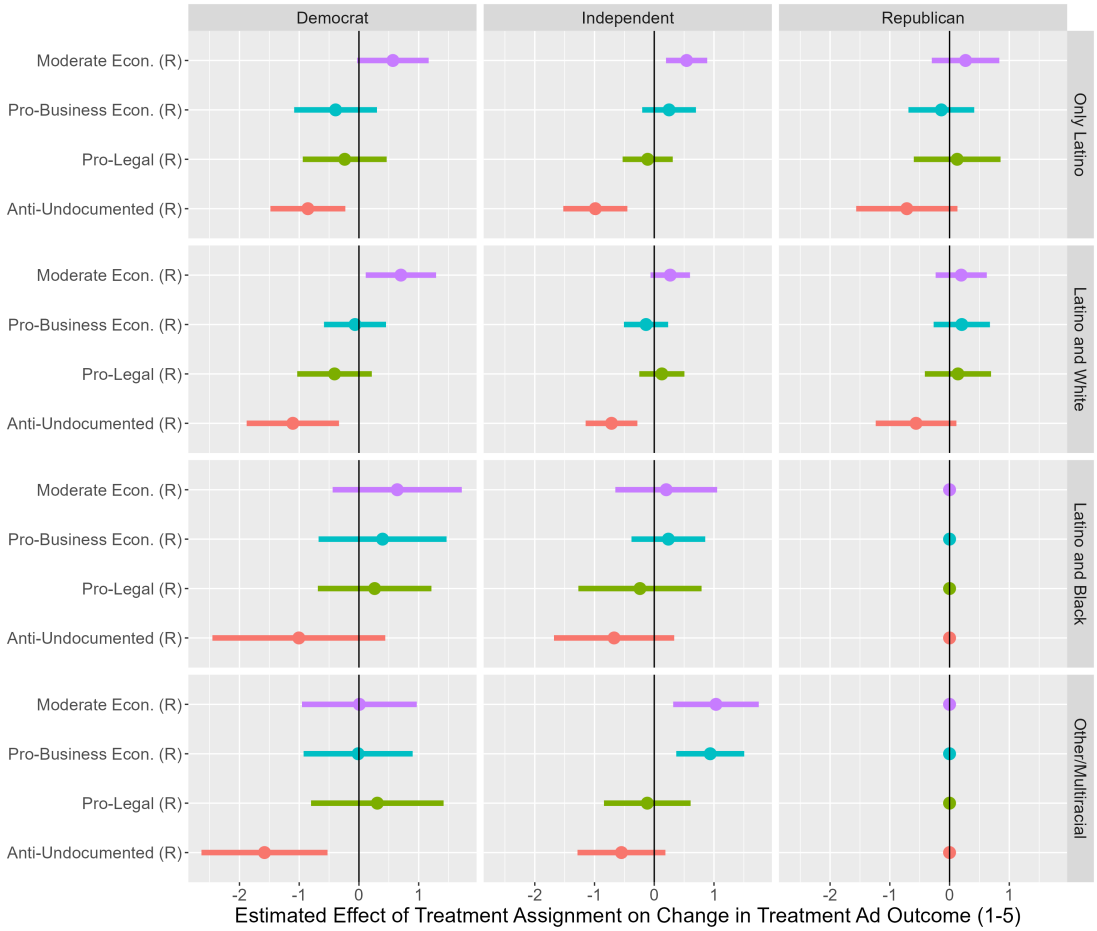

Figure 19: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects by Race

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Republican candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their self-reported race.

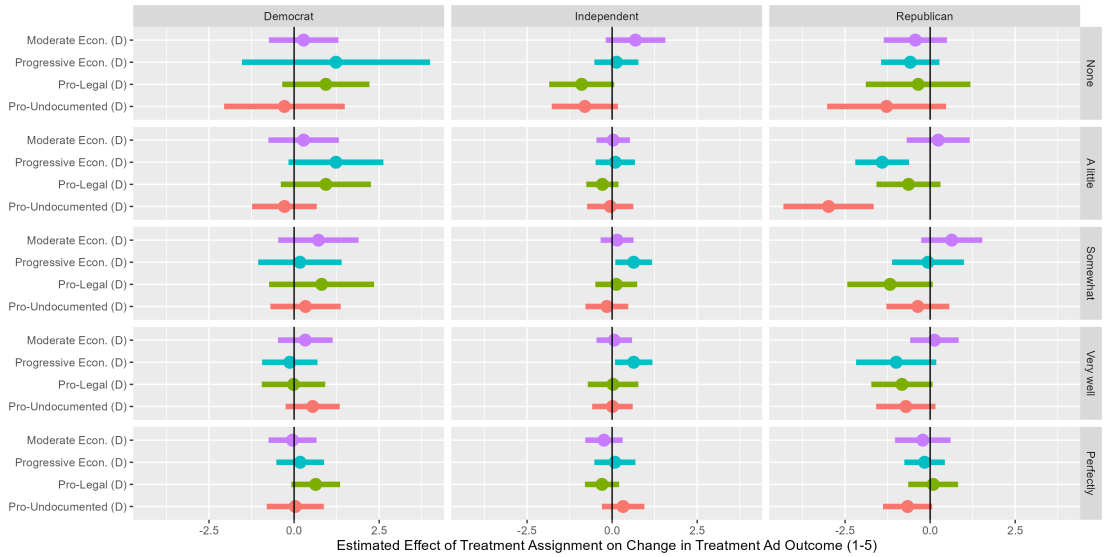

Figure 20: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects by Spanish Abilities

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their Spanish-language abilities.

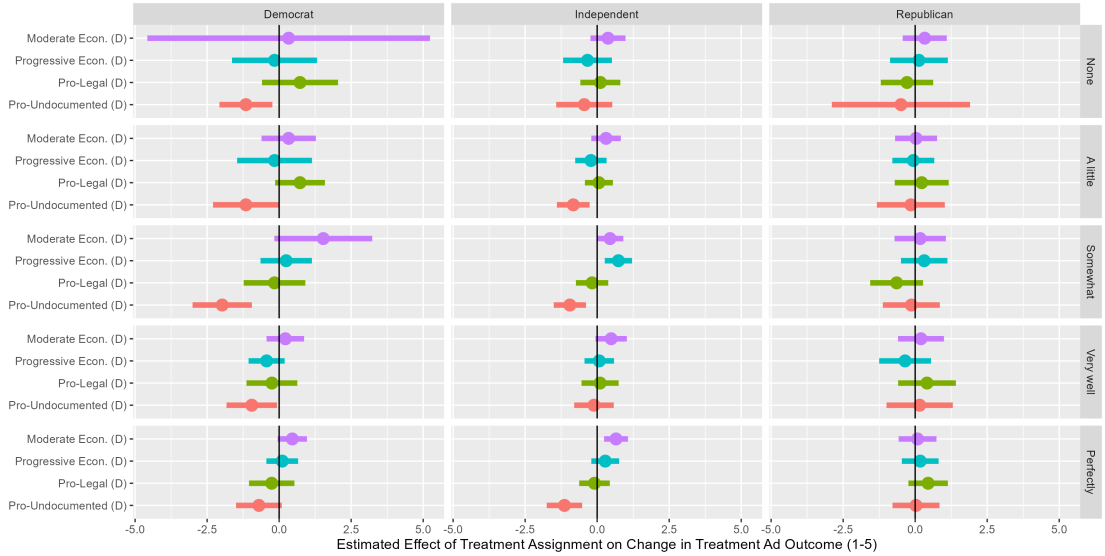

Figure 21: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects by Spanish Abilities

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Republican candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their Spanish-language abilities.

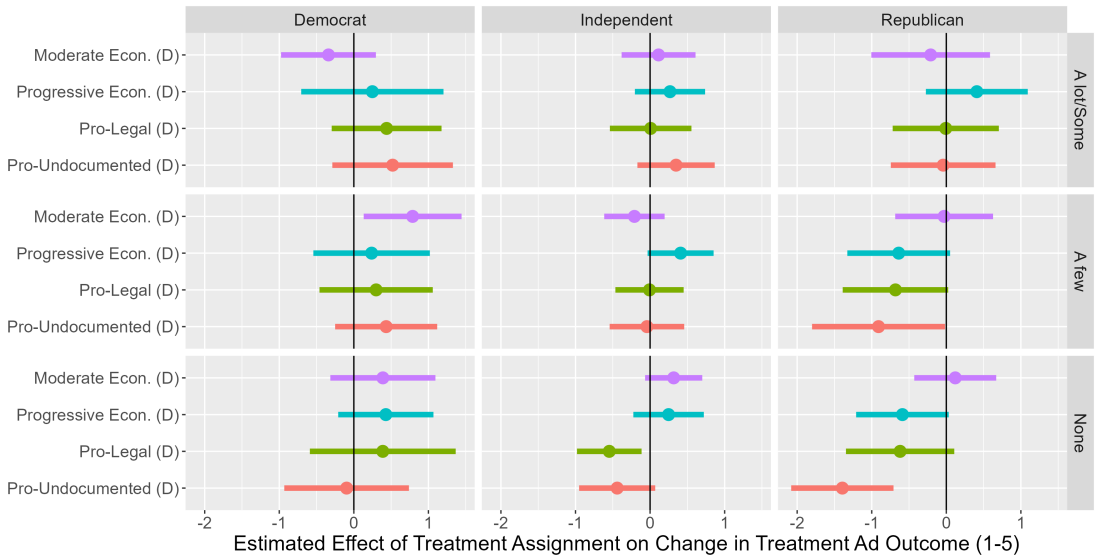

Figure 22: Study 2: Democratic Candidate Treatment Effects by Undocumented Social Network

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Democratic candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their responses to the question about how many individuals in their social network are undocumented.

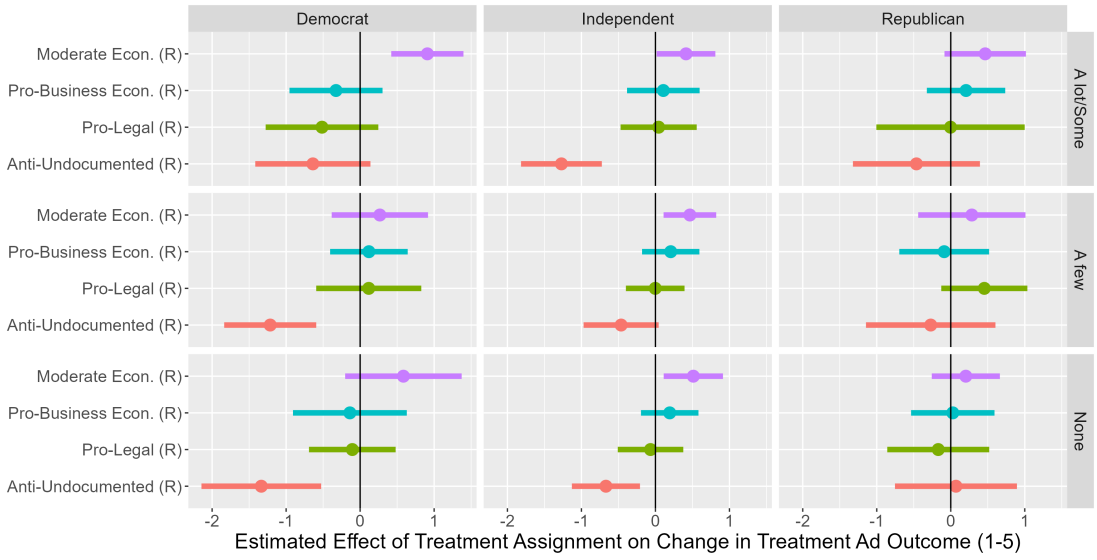

Figure 23: Study 2: Republican Candidate Treatment Effects by Undocumented Social Network

This figure shows results for Study 2 for the Republican candidate messages among different subgroups divided by their responses to the question about how many individuals in their social network are undocumented.

3.3 Study 3 Additional Analyses

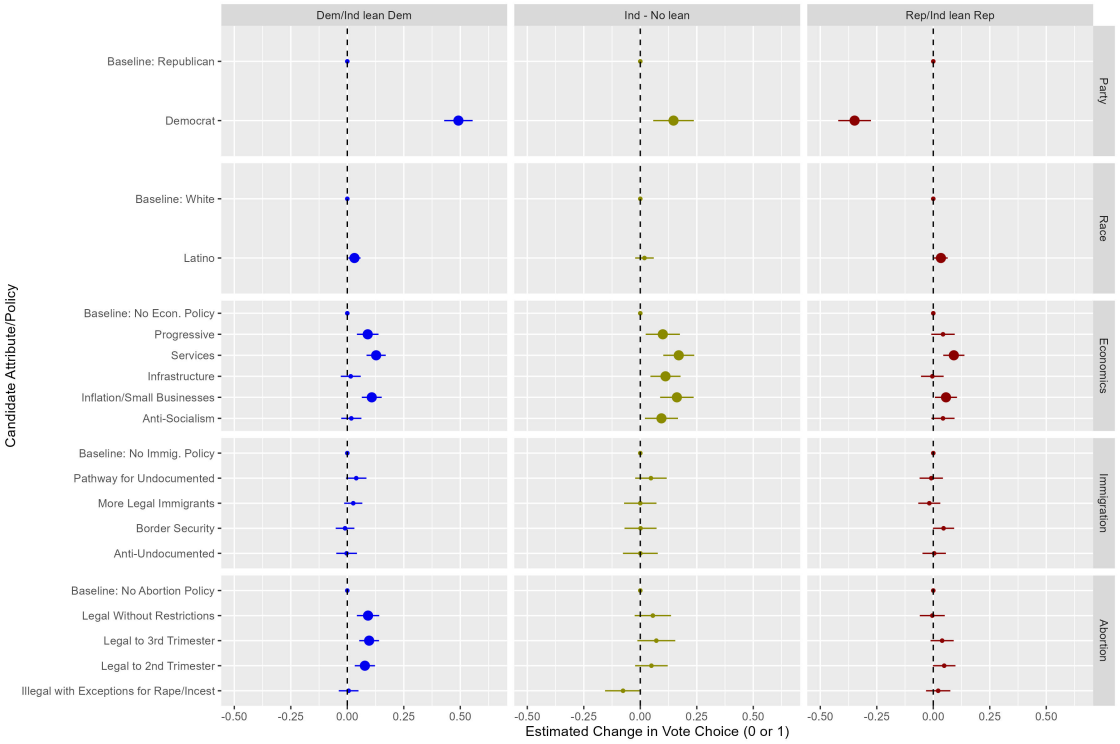

Figure 24: Study 3: Leaners as Partisans

This figure shows results for Study 3 with independents who lean Democrat/Republican included under their respective partisan labels. Independents therefore refer only to independents with no partisan lean.

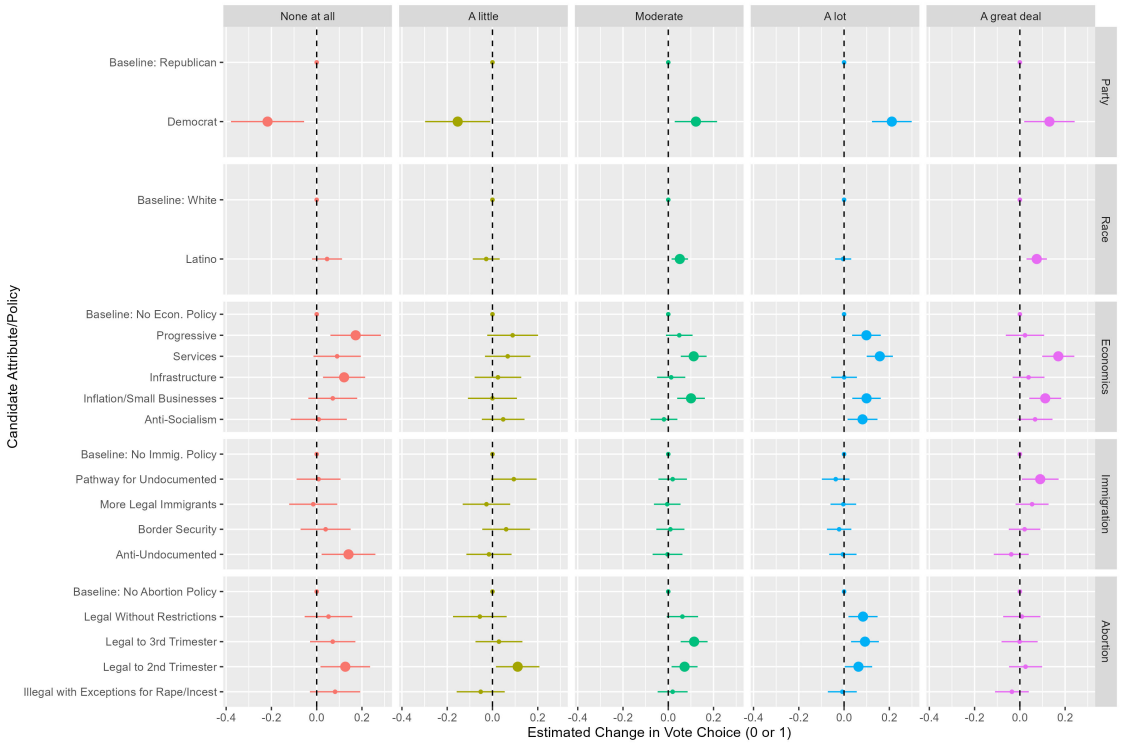

Figure 25: Study 3: By Latino Linked Fate

This figure shows results for Study 3 with subgroups determined by respondent's Latino linked fate.

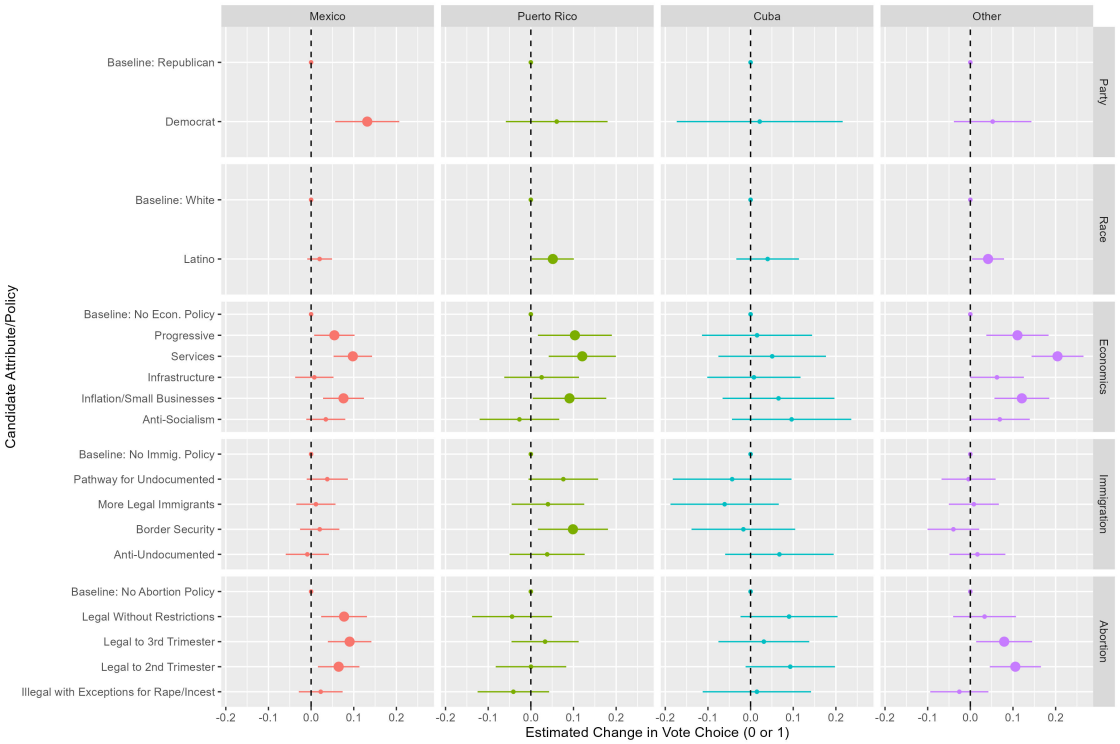

Figure 26: Study 3: By National Origin

This figure shows results for Study 3 with subgroups determined by respondent's national origin.

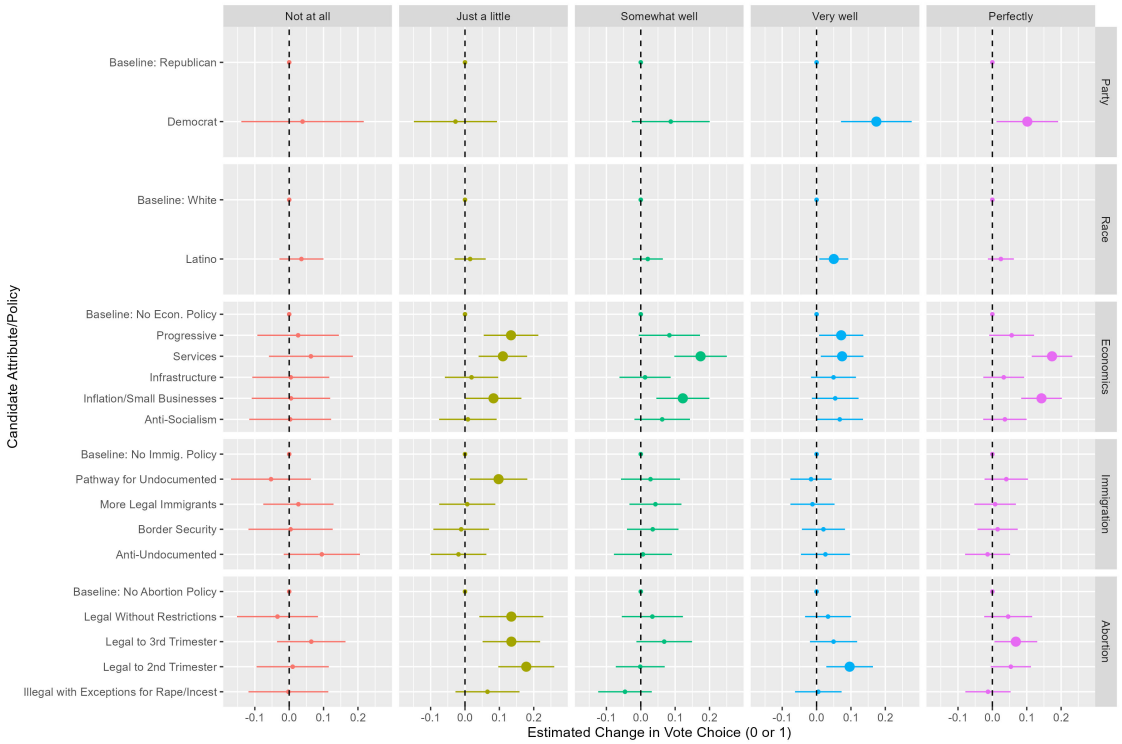

Figure 27: Study 3: By Spanish Abilities

This figure shows results for Study 3 with subgroups determined by respondent's Spanish language abilities.

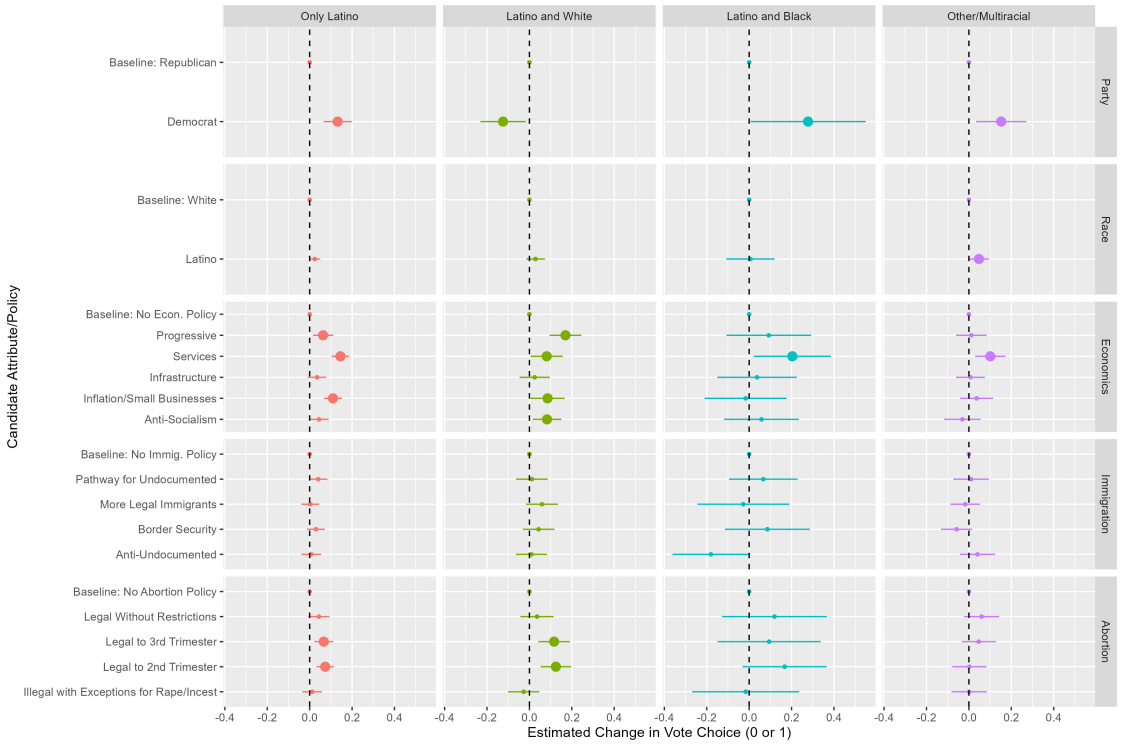

Figure 28: Study 3: By Race

This figure shows results for Study 3 with subgroups determined by respondent's response to the racial identity question.

4 Sample Demographics and Comparisons to Other Surveys

The following sets of tables include descriptive statistics of various demographic and political variables for the respondent samples in the three studies of this paper along with comparisons to two nationally representative surveys with large Latino subsamples: the 2016 Collaborative Multiracial Post-Election Survey (CMPS) and the 2020 Cooperative Election Study (CES) Barreto et al. 2016; Ansolabehere, Schaffner, and Luks 2021.

The samples in the three studies in this paper only included Latino/Hispanic respondents and registered voters, so analyses of the CMPS and CES data are similarly restricted to just Latino/Hispanic registered voters.

Additionally, the samples in the three studies in this paper are not comparable to the true partisan composition of the Latino electorate, as it has relatively more independents and Republicans and relatively less Democrats. Comparisons are done separately for each partisan subgroup within each sample to address this: Democrats in my three studies are compared to Democrats in the CMPS and CES, and the same is true for Republicans and independents.

PID: Democrat

State:	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
CA	22.7%	19.8%	21.7%	30.2%	23.8%
TX	17.3%	19.8%	12.4%	13.7%	16.7%
FL	8.7%	10.9%	7.5%	10.7%	10.5%
NY	5.3%	9.2%	9.9%	10.2%	9.9%
AZ	2.7%	3.4%	4.3%	3.2%	3.7%
NJ	7.3%	3.2%	2.5%	3.9%	2.9%
IL	5.3%	5.2%	4.3%	4.3%	3.7%
PA	1.3%	2.0%	0.6%	2.0%	2.4%

PID: Independent

State:	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
CA	18.6%	16.9%	18.2%	23.4%	21.0%
TX	16.4%	16.1%	17.0%	16.8%	16.4%
FL	17.9%	11.1%	14.7%	15.0%	11.0%
NY	4.3%	5.9%	7.2%	9.2%	5.8%
AZ	4.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.8%
NJ	4.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.2%	2.9%
IL	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	3.5%
PA	3.6%	3.3%	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%

PID: Republican

State:	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
CA	0	17.9%	23.8%	22.4%	20.2%
TX	0	22.3%	16.2%	18.3%	19.0%
FL	0	11.3%	10.6%	16.9%	17.2%
NY	0	6.4%	5.0%	6.4%	4.7%
AZ	0	4.3%	5.6%	1.7%	4.0%
NJ	0	1.7%	0.6%	3.8%	2.9%
IL	0	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	3.0%
PA	0	1.7%	3.8%	1.5%	2.2%

Table 1: Respondent State of Residence by Party ID

PID: Democrat					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Male	43.3%	30.1%	34.8%	29.3%	32.7%
Female	56.0%	69.1%	64.0%	70.7%	67.3%
Other Gender	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0%
PID: Independent					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Male	42.9%	35.6%	35.0%	43.9%	47.0%
Female	57.1%	61.1%	62.8%	55.7%	53.0%
Other Gender	0.0%	3.3%	2.2%	0.4%	0%
PID: Republican					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Male	0	41.9%	34.4%	43.3%	48.1%
Female	0	57.8%	65.6%	56.7%	51.9%
Other Gender	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0%

Table 2: Respondent Gender by Party ID

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
PID: Democrat					
Median Age	35	40	30	39	41
Median Income	$47,500	$35,000	$45,000	$60,000	$55,000
Education:					
HS or Below	22.0%	26.4%	26.7%	20.9%	25.5%
Some College	18.7%	22.1%	23.6%	38.8%	26.1%
College Degree	59.3%	51.6%	49.7%	40.3%	48.4%
PID: Independent					
Median Age	32	30	30	38	39
Median Income	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$60,000	$65,000
Education:					
HS or Below	28.6%	28.0%	27.2%	16.4%	24.6%
Some College	34.3%	29.4%	28.4%	38.5%	26.5%
College Degree	37.1%	42.6%	44.4%	45.1%	48.9%
PID: Republican					
Median Age	0	40	30	44	48
Median Income	0	$45,000	$45,000	$70,000	$75,000
Education:					
HS or Below	0	21.1%	23.1%	16.9%	24.1%
Some College	0	26.0%	23.1%	34.9%	24.3%
College Degree	0	52.9%	53.8%	48.3%	51.6%

Table 3: Respondent Age, Income and Education by Party ID

PID: Democrat					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Mexico	61.3%	55.0%	52.8%	48.9%	48.5%
Puerto Rico	8.7%	15.8%	13.7%	21.0%	19.5%
Cuba	2.7%	5.7%	9.9%	3.8%	5.1%
Other Natl Origin	27.3%	23.5%	23.6%	26.3%	16.3%
PID: Independent					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Mexico	45.7%	49.1%	47.0%	46.5%	44.7%
Puerto Rico	10.7%	19.8%	18.2%	17.6%	16.6%
Cuba	8.6%	5.8%	7.2%	5.4%	7.1%
Other Natl Origin	35.0%	25.3%	27.6%	30.5%	18.5%
PID: Republican					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Mexico	0	53.5%	48.1%	41.9%	39.8%
Puerto Rico	0	14.2%	11.9%	12.2%	15.3%
Cuba	0	11.0%	9.4%	12.2%	11.3%
Other Natl Origin	0	21.4%	30.6%	33.7%	14.0%

Table 4: Respondent Latino National Origin by Party ID

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
PID: Democrat					
Mean Latino Linked Fate	3.69	3.52	3.76	2.97	0
Immigrant Generation:					
First	20.7%	15.8%	21.1%	15.5%	15.4%
Second	44.0%	50.4%	47.8%	40.0%	35.9%
Third+	35.3%	33.8%	31.1%	44.4%	47.3%
PID: Independent					
Mean Latino Linked Fate	3.36	3.19	3.26	2.68	0
Immigrant Generation:					
First	19.3%	10.9%	19.0%	14.4%	14.9%
Second	51.4%	48.0%	51.1%	41.5%	35.5%
Third+	29.3%	41.1%	29.9%	44.1%	49.0%
PID: Republican					
Mean Latino Linked Fate	0	3.05	3.46	2.16	0
Immigrant Generation:					
First	0	15.3%	23.8%	23.8%	21.4%
Second	0	47.4%	38.8%	29.4%	29.7%
Third+	0	37.3%	37.5%	46.8%	47.8%

Table 5: Respondent Latino Linked Fate and Immigrant Generation, by Party ID

PID: Democrat					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Democrat	0%	82.5%	72.0%	89.2%	22.9%
Republican	0%	4.0%	10.6%	4.1%	0.1%
PID: Independent					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Democrat	0%	39.3%	32.1%	46.5%	11.7%
Republican	0%	21.2%	25.2%	24.4%	3.6%
PID: Republican					
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	CMPS 2016	CES 2020
Democrat	0	13.6%	10.0%	20.3%	2.6%
Republican	0	73.7%	65.0%	67.7%	12.0%

Table 6: Respondent Vote Choice in Pres. Elections, by Party ID