Supplemental Materials:

Table A1: Location of Offices of Immigrant Affairs

County/City	State	County/City	State
Anchorage	AL	Minneapolis	MN
Chula Vista	CA	Charlotte	NC
Los Angeles	CA	Greensboro	NC
Oakley	CA	High Point	NC
Redwood City	CA	Lincoln County	NE
San Diego	CA	Jersey City	NJ
San Jose	CA	Albuquerque	NM
Contra Costa	CA	Buffalo	NY
San Mateo	CA	New York City	NY
Santa Clara County	CA	Bowling Green	OH
San Francisco	CA	Columbus	OH
Aurora	CO	Dayton	OH
Denver	CO	Toledo	OH
Gunnison	CO	Franklin County	OH
Summit County	CO	Tulsa	OK
Miami-Dade County	FL	Beaverton	OR
Orlando	FL	Portland	OR
Athens-Clarke	GA	Erie	PA
Clarkston	GA	Lancaster	PA
Atlanta	GA	Philadelphia	PA
Iowa City	IA	Pittsburgh	PA
North Liberty	IA	Nashville	TN
Boise	ID	Austin	TX
Chicago	IL	Dallas	TX
Bowling Green	KY	San Antonio	TX
Lexington	KY	Houston	TX
Louisville	KY	Salt Lake City	UT
Boston	MA	Salt Lake County	UT
Cambridge	MA	Allegheny County	VA
Baltimore	MD	Charlottesville	VA
Salisbury	MD	Harrisonburg	VA
Montgomery County	MD	Roanoke	VA
Anne Arundel	MD	Tacoma	WA
Portland	ME	King County	WA
Detroit	MI	Seattle	WA
Kent County	MI		
Oakland	MI		
Global Michigan	MI		

Table A2: Demographic Characteristics of Survey Sample and ACS 2019

	ACS 2019		Survey Sample	
Variable	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender	2598263		2107	
Women	1339171	51.5%	1079	51.2%
Male	1259092	48.5%	1028	48.8%
Age	2598263		2107	
18 - 29	462250	17.8%	442	21%
30 - 41	465384	17.9%	545	25.9%
42 - 54	510097	19.6%	446	21.2%
55 or more	1160532	44.7%	674	32%
Ethnoracial Background	2598263		2107	
Asian	152408	5.9%	100	4.7%
Black	245956	9.5%	250	11.9%
Hispanic	329280	12.7%	171	8.1%
Native American	20398	0.8%	24	1.1%
White	1850221	71.2%	1541	73.1%
Region	2598263		2107	
Midwest	550975	21.2%	404	19.2%
Northeast	463249	17.8%	442	21%
South	976600	37.6%	792	37.6%
West	607439	23.4%	469	22.3%
Education	2598263		2107	
Less than HS	236337	9.1%	69	3.3%
HS	709372	27.3%	613	29.1%
Some college	569300	21.9%	549	26.1%
AA	217604	8.4%	284	13.5%
BA	507039	19.5%	410	19.5%
Postgraduate	320606	12.3%	180	8.5%
other	0	0%	2	0.1%
Income	2598263		2107	
20k or less	296477	11.4%	565	26.8%
20 - 59k	710534	27.3%	929	44.1%
60 - 99k	567142	21.8%	354	16.8%
100k or more	877454	33.8%	216	10.3%
NA	146656	5.6%	43	2%

Table A3: Partisan and Political Summary

	Survey Sample	
Variable	N	Percent
Party ID	2064	
Democrat	806	39.1%
Independent	638	30.9%
Republican	620	30%
Political ID	2060	
Liberal	654	31.7%
Moderate	813	39.5%
Conservative	593	28.8%

Table A4. Balance Table Survey Experiment #1

	Cooperation Immigration Enforcement		Immigration Office	
Variable	N	Mean	N	Mean
Gender	1041		1036	
Male	510	49%	505	48.7%
Women	531	51%	531	51.3%
Age	1041		1036	
18 - 29	214	20.6%	222	21.4%
30 - 41	264	25.4%	273	26.4%
42 - 54	220	21.1%	220	21.2%
55 or more	343	32.9%	321	31%
Ethnoracial Background	1041		1036	
Asian	52	5%	46	4.4%
Black	128	12.3%	119	11.5%
Hispanic	80	7.7%	88	8.5%
Native	12	1.2%	10	1%
Other	10	1%	10	1%
White	759	72.9%	763	73.6%
Region	1041		1036	
Midwest	198	19%	201	19.4%
Northeast	214	20.6%	224	21.6%
South	389	37.4%	392	37.8%
West	240	23.1%	219	21.1%
Education	1041		1036	
Less than HS	30	2.9%	39	3.8%
HS	286	27.5%	315	30.4%
Some college	290	27.9%	248	23.9%
AA	132	12.7%	150	14.5%
BA	211	20.3%	195	18.8%
Postgraduate	91	8.7%	88	8.5%
other	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Income	1041		1036	
20k or less	264	25.4%	290	28%
20 - 59k	468	45%	449	43.3%
60 - 99k	179	17.2%	172	16.6%
100k or more	108	10.4%	105	10.1%
NA	22	2.1%	20	1.9%
Pol ID	1034		1026	
Liberal	329	31.8%	325	31.7%
Moderate	413	39.9%	400	39%
Conservative	292	28.2%	301	29.3%
Party ID	1035		1029	
Democrat	401	38.7%	405	39.4%
Independent	320	30.9%	318	30.9%
Republican	314	30.3%	306	29.7%

Table A5: Balance Table Survey Experiment #2

	Control		Access Open to All		Documented Only	
Variable	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Gender	686		685		686	
Male	332	48.4%	340	49.6%	337	49.1%
Women	354	51.6%	345	50.4%	349	50.9%
Age	686		685		686	
18 - 29	125	18.2%	148	21.6%	156	22.7%
30 - 41	173	25.2%	167	24.4%	191	27.8%
42 - 54	166	24.2%	141	20.6%	131	19.1%
55 or more	222	32.4%	229	33.4%	208	30.3%
Ethnoracial Background	686		685		686	
Asian	33	4.8%	33	4.8%	32	4.7%
Black	79	11.5%	74	10.8%	89	13%
Hispanic	53	7.7%	57	8.3%	57	8.3%
Native	5	0.7%	7	1%	10	1.5%
Other	8	1.2%	8	1.2%	4	0.6%
White	508	74.1%	506	73.9%	494	72%
Region	686		685		686	
Midwest	138	20.1%	126	18.4%	129	18.8%
Northeast	146	21.3%	150	21.9%	139	20.3%
South	238	34.7%	276	40.3%	261	38%
West	164	23.9%	133	19.4%	157	22.9%
Education	686		685		686	
Less than HS	21	3.1%	24	3.5%	21	3.1%
HS	192	28%	190	27.7%	210	30.6%
Some college	177	25.8%	190	27.7%	166	24.2%
AA	92	13.4%	93	13.6%	97	14.1%
BA	138	20.1%	135	19.7%	130	19%
Postgraduate	64	9.3%	53	7.7%	62	9%
other	2	0.3%	0	0%	0	0%
Income	686		685		686	
20k or less	183	26.7%	183	26.7%	178	25.9%
20 - 59k	306	44.6%	305	44.5%	299	43.6%
60 - 99k	116	16.9%	124	18.1%	110	16%
100k or more	69	10.1%	60	8.8%	83	12.1%
NA	12	1.7%	13	1.9%	16	2.3%
Pol ID	686		683		685	
Liberal	218	31.8%	227	33.2%	207	30.2%
Moderate	271	39.5%	267	39.1%	273	39.9%
Conservative	197	28.7%	189	27.7%	205	29.9%
Party ID	686		685		686	
Democrat	266	38.8%	276	40.3%	263	38.3%
Independent	217	31.6%	199	29.1%	218	31.8%
Republican	203	29.6%	210	30.7%	205	29.9%

About Lucid

Lucid is a well-known and frequently used by academics and researchers. Lucid uses an online opt-in model to collect nationally representative samples of survey respondents. Respondents come from a large set of online vendors and Lucid habitually monitors the sample to ensure data quality. We relied on Lucid Theorem focused on shorter surveys aimed at collecting nationally representative samples.

Questions pre-treatment

We gathered the following information from all respondents pre-treatment: Age, Education, Ethnoracial Background, State, Favorability of different groups (Democrats, Republicans, Undocumented Immigrants, Documented Immigrants), Policy Preferences (welfare, same-sex marriage, abortion)

Lucid provided the following information about each respondent:
Age, Gender, Income, ZIP, Region

Treatment and outcome questions

Survey Experiment #1

Respondents were presented with the following prompt:

Let me tell you about a middle-class city in the American Midwest.

The city has great schools, a growing economy, and affordable housing. In response to a growing immigrant population, local leaders recently passed a city ordinance [that creates an office of immigrant affairs that helps immigrants integrate into the community / to cooperate with federal immigration enforcement to identify and detain immigrants for deportation].

Outcome question and responses:
Given only the information above, how favorable or unfavorable do you view this city?
5-item Likert scale ranging from (1) very favorable – (0) very unfavorable

Survey Experiment #2

Suppose your city was considering creating an 'office of immigrant affairs.' This office would be in charge of teaching classes to help immigrants learn English, connecting immigrants to local public services, and help integrate immigrants into the local community [BLANK / providing aid to immigrants regardless of legal status / providing aid only to immigrants that are in the country lawfully]

Outcome question and responses:
To what extent would you support or oppose the creation of an office of immigrant affairs in your city?
5-item Likert scale ranging from (1) strongly support – (0) strongly oppose

Regression results in survey experiment 1

Table A6: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability Towards the City by Partisanship and Experimental Group

		Outcome variable:	Favorability of City	
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.601***	0.524***	0.567***	0.729***
	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Immigration Office	0.121***	0.290***	0.125***	-0.093***
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Num.Obs.	2077	806	638	620
R2	0.042	0.204	0.050	0.029
R2 Adj.	0.042	0.203	0.049	0.027
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

*p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes towards cooperation with immigration enforcement. OLS regressions results include robust standard errors.

Table A7: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability Towards the City by Partisanship and Experimental Group Controlling for Covariates

		Outcome variable:	Favorability of City	
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.610***	0.601***	0.523***	0.742***
	(0.025)	(0.040)	(0.045)	(0.041)
OIA	0.121***	0.289***	0.122***	-0.091***
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Num.Obs.	2077	806	638	620
R2	0.064	0.242	0.085	0.078
R2 Adj.	0.053	0.220	0.050	0.042
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

*p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes toward cooperation with immigration enforcement. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender, income, education, region, and ethnoracial background. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Table A8: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability Towards the City by Political Ideology

	Outcome variable:	Favorability of City		
	Pooled	**Liberals**	**Moderates**	**Conservatives**
(Intercept)	0.601***	0.498***	0.580***	0.744***
	(0.010)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.015)
OIA	0.121***	0.327***	0.104***	-0.079***
	(0.013)	(0.023)	(0.018)	(0.023)
Num.Obs.	2077	654	813	593
R2	0.042	0.236	0.039	0.020
R2 Adj.	0.042	0.234	0.038	0.018
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes toward cooperation with immigration enforcement. OLS results include robust standard errors.

Table A9: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability Towards the City by Political Ideology, Controlling for Covariates

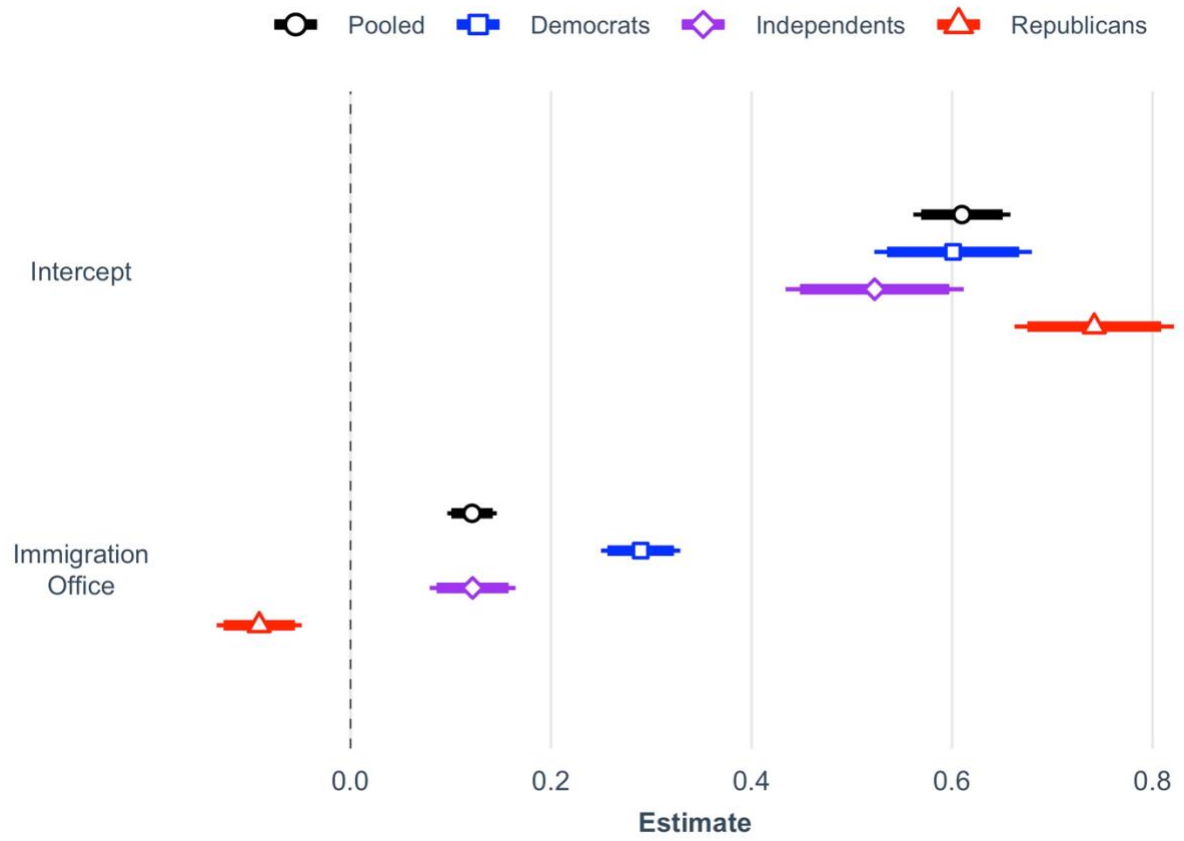
	Outcome variable:	Favorability of City		
	Pooled	**Liberals**	**Moderates**	**Conservatives**
(Intercept)	0.610***	0.540***	0.553***	0.765***
	(0.025)	(0.046)	(0.036)	(0.042)
OIA	0.121***	0.322***	0.104***	-0.077***
	(0.013)	(0.023)	(0.018)	(0.023)
Num.Obs.	2077	654	813	593
R2	0.064	0.282	0.072	0.075
R2 Adj.	0.053	0.257	0.045	0.038
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes toward cooperation with immigration enforcement. OLS results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender, income, education, region, and ethnoracial background. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

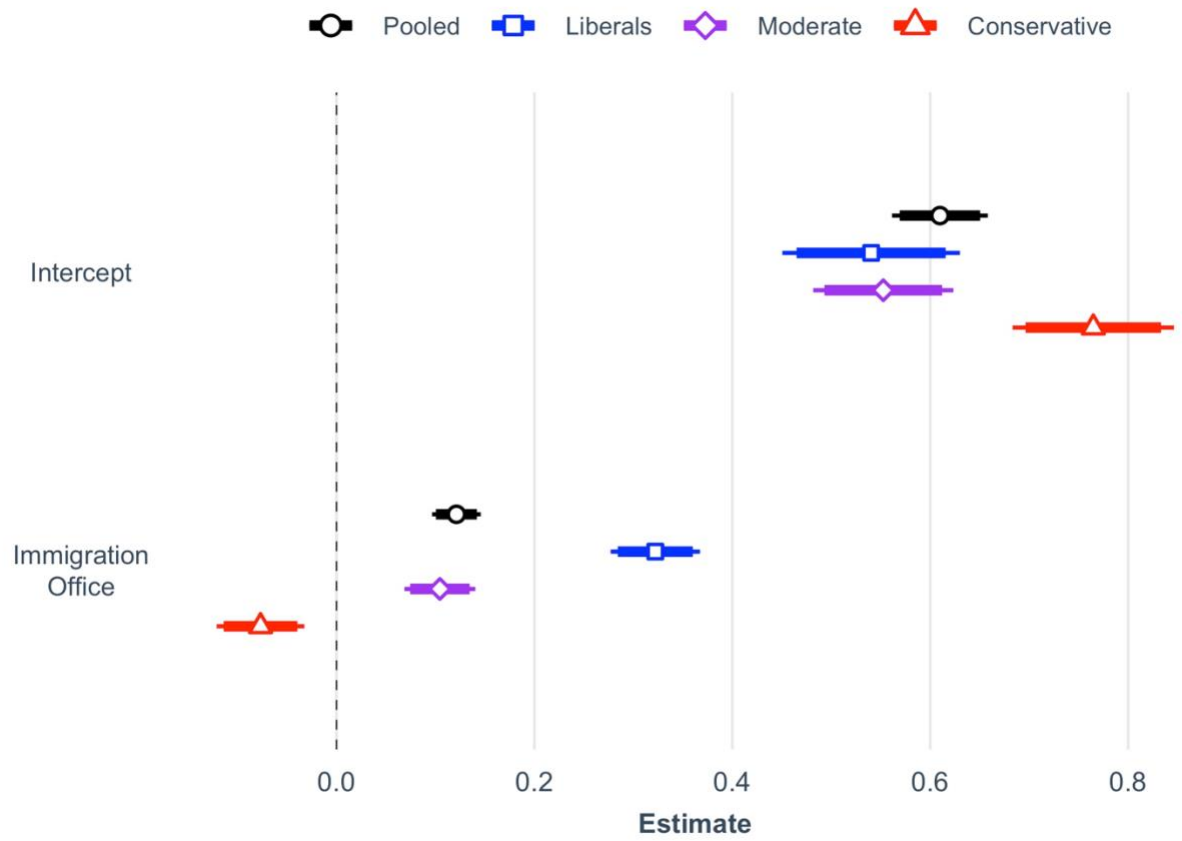
To investigate the attitudes towards OIAs, we ran a set of regressions where we set the treatment as a dummy variable, where 1 is OIA and 0 reflects immigration enforcement cooperation.

Figure A1: Treatment Effects in Pooled Sample and by Partisanship.



Note: Regression results across partisanship including robust standard errors and controlled for age, gender, education, income, region and ethnoracial background. Inside bars reflect 90% confidence intervals, outside bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. The intercept reflects attitudes towards immigration enforcement cooperation and serves as the reference category. The coefficients on OIA reflect changes in attitudes compared to the reference category per its specified group. See Table A7 for full regression results.

Figure A2: Treatment Effects in Pooled Sample and by Political Ideology



Note: Regression results across political ideology including robust standard errors and controlled for age, gender, education, income, region and ethnoracial background. Inside bars reflect 90% confidence intervals, outside bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. The intercept reflects attitudes towards immigration enforcement cooperation and serves as the reference category. The coefficients on OIA reflect changes in attitudes compared to the reference category per its specified group. See Table A9 for full regression results.

Table A10: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability towards the City by Ethnoracial Background and Experimental Treatment Group

	Outcome variable:	Favorability of City
	Unadjusted	**Adjusted**
(Intercept)	0.576***	0.580***
	(0.019)	(0.030)
OIA	0.171***	0.169***
	(0.024)	(0.024)
White	0.033	0.039*
	(0.022)	(0.022)
OIA × White	-0.068**	-0.065**
	(0.028)	(0.028)
Num.Obs.	2077	2077
R2	0.045	0.064
R2 Adj.	0.043	0.055
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes toward cooperation with immigration enforcement among non-White respondents. The adjusted results control for age, gender, income, education, and region. All OLS regression results include robust standard errors. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse.

Table A11: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability Towards the City by Partisanship, Ethnoracial, and Experimental Group

	Outcome variable:	Favorability of City
	Non-White	**White**
(Intercept)	0.548***	0.509***
	(0.028)	(0.022)
OIA	0.220***	0.332***
	(0.034)	(0.025)
Independents	0.005	0.064**
	(0.040)	(0.029)
Republicans	0.176***	0.221***
	(0.052)	(0.027)
OIA × Independents	-0.057	-0.222***
	(0.052)	(0.036)
OIA × Republicans	-0.202***	-0.437***
	(0.067)	(0.034)
Num.Obs.	551	1513
R2	0.113	0.133
R2 Adj.	0.105	0.130
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes toward cooperation with immigration enforcement among Democrats. OLS regression results include robust standard errors.

Table A12: Impact of Presence of OIA on Favorability Towards the City by Partisanship, Ethnoracial, and Experimental Group, Controlling for Covariates.

	Outcome variable:	Favorability of City
	Non-White	**White**
(Intercept)	0.577***	0.513***
	(0.053)	(0.033)
OIA	0.219***	0.333***
	(0.034)	(0.025)
Independents	0.008	0.070**
	(0.040)	(0.029)
Republicans	0.182***	0.225***
	(0.055)	(0.027)
OIA × Independents	-0.078	-0.220***
	(0.052)	(0.036)
OIA × Republicans	-0.198***	-0.439***
	(0.071)	(0.034)
Num.Obs.	551	1513
R2	0.152	0.153
R2 Adj.	0.117	0.140
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes toward cooperation with immigration enforcement among Democrats. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender, income, education, and region. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Regression Results in Survey Experiment 2

Table A13: Impact of Access Restrictions on Mean Support for Establishing an OIA by Partisanship and Experimental Group

	Outcome variable:	Support towards OIA		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.716***	0.805***	0.692***	0.624***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Access Open to All	-0.026*	0.005	-0.005	-0.090***
	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.031)
Documented Only	0.019	0.000	-0.002	0.067**
	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.026)	(0.029)
Num.Obs.	2057	805	634	618
R2	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.042
R2 Adj.	0.003	-0.002	-0.003	0.039
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes in the control. OLS regression results include robust standard errors.

Table A14: Impact of Access Restrictions on Mean Support for Establishing an OIA by Partisanship and Experimental Group, Controlling for Covariates

	Outcome variable:	Support towards OIA		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.688***	0.798***	0.671***	0.663***
	(0.024)	(0.032)	(0.044)	(0.049)
Access Open to All	-0.024	0.002	-0.006	-0.080**
	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.031)
Documented Only	0.019	-0.004	-0.002	0.070**
	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.030)
Num.Obs.	2057	805	634	618
R2	0.031	0.049	0.027	0.093
R2 Adj.	0.020	0.021	-0.011	0.057
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes in the control. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender income, education, region, and ethnoracial background. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Table A15: Impact of Access Restrictions on Mean Support for Establishing an OIA by Ethnoracial Background and Partisanship

	Outcome variable:	Support towards OIA
	Non-White	**White**
(Intercept)	0.787***	0.818***
	(0.021)	(0.019)
Access Open to All	-0.045	0.030
	(0.035)	(0.026)
Documented Only	0.021	-0.014
	(0.032)	(0.026)
Independents	-0.069	-0.133***
	(0.042)	(0.029)
Republicans	-0.124*	-0.198***
	(0.065)	(0.029)
Access Open to All × Independents	0.031	-0.035
	(0.060)	(0.041)
Documented Only × Independents	-0.052	0.021
	(0.060)	(0.041)
Access Open to All × Republicans	0.087	-0.134***
	(0.102)	(0.041)
Documented Only × Republicans	0.106	0.073*
	(0.083)	(0.041)
Num.Obs.	549	1508
R2	0.031	0.121
R2 Adj.	0.017	0.116
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes among Democrats in the control condition. OLS regression results include robust standard errors.

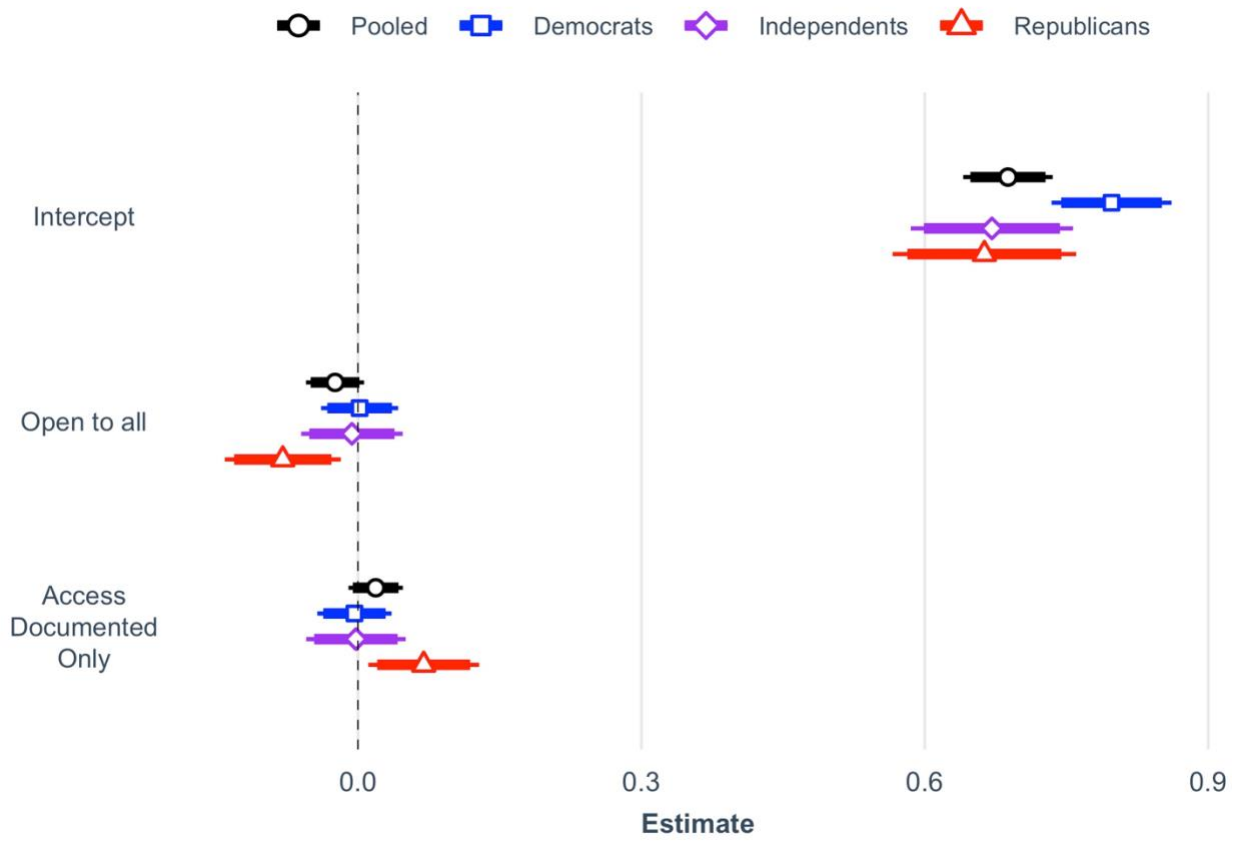
Table A16: Impact of Access Restrictions on Mean Support for Establishing an OIA by Ethnoracial Background and Partisanship, Controlling for Covariates

	Outcome variable:	Support towards OIA
	Non-White	**White**
(Intercept)	0.728***	0.815***
	(0.045)	(0.031)
Access Open to All	-0.055	0.029
	(0.036)	(0.026)
Documented Only	0.012	-0.019
	(0.033)	(0.026)
Independents	-0.069	-0.126***
	(0.042)	(0.029)
Republicans	-0.151**	-0.192***
	(0.065)	(0.029)
Access Open to All × Independents	0.041	-0.032
	(0.061)	(0.041)
Documented Only × Independents	-0.050	0.027
	(0.060)	(0.041)
Access Open to All × Republicans	0.108	-0.131***
	(0.104)	(0.041)
Documented Only × Republicans	0.139	0.079*
	(0.086)	(0.041)
Num.Obs.	549	1508
R2	0.060	0.135
R2 Adj.	0.015	0.121
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

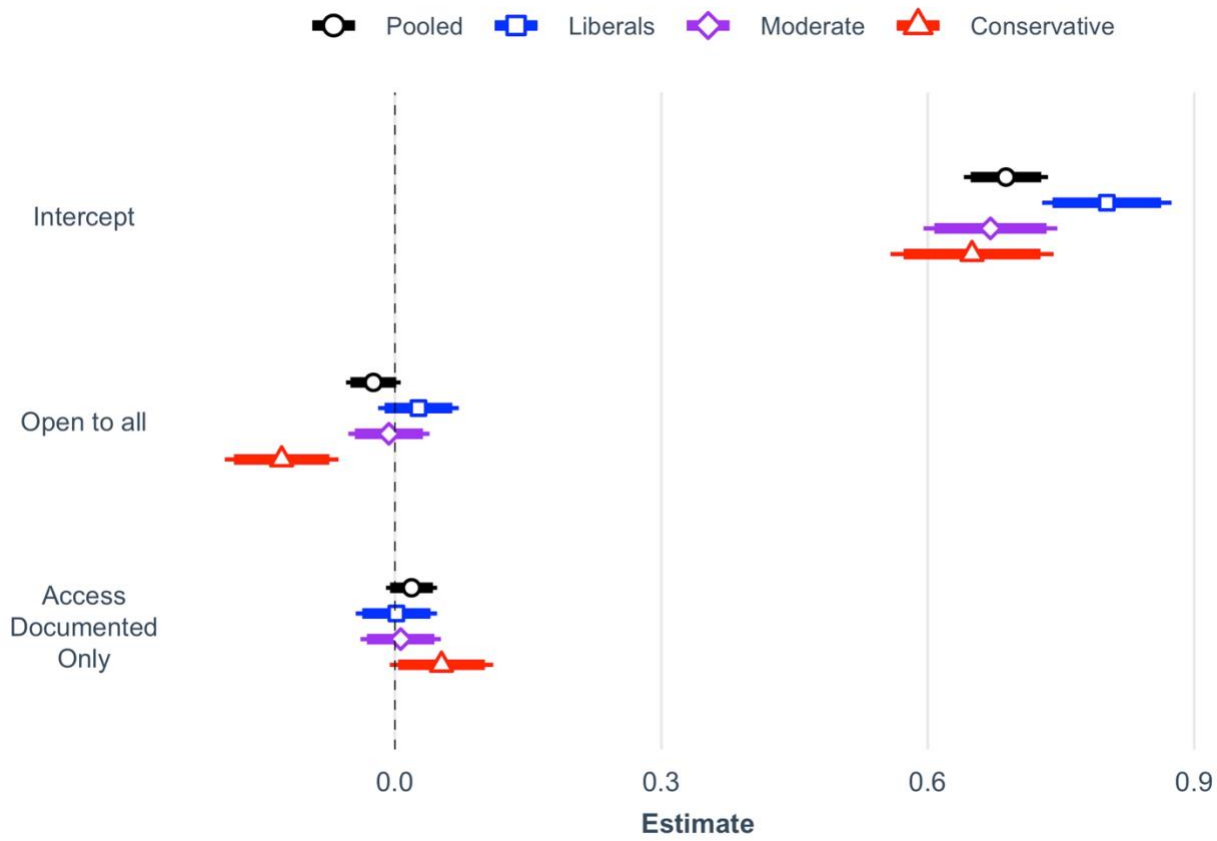
Note: The intercept represents attitudes among Democrats in the control condition. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender, income, education, and region. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Figure A3: Treatment Effects in Pooled Sample and by Partisanship



Note: Regression results across partisanship including robust standard errors and controlled for age, gender, education, income, region and ethnoracial background. Inside bars reflect 90% confidence intervals, outside bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. The intercept reflects attitudes towards the city in the control and serves as the reference category. The coefficients in the treatments reflect changes in attitudes compared to the reference control group. See Table A14 for full regression results.

Figure A4: Treatment Effects in Pooled Sample and by Political Ideology

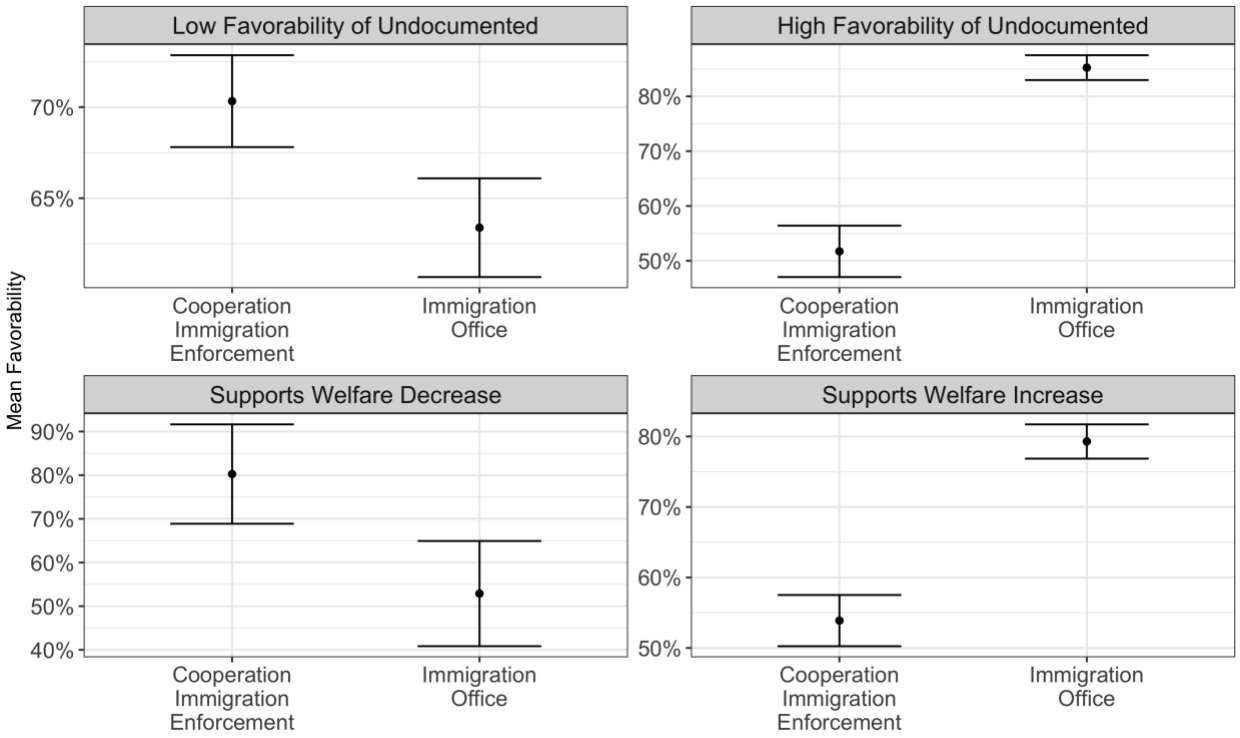


Note: Regression results across political ideology including robust standard errors and controlled for age, gender, education, income, region and ethnoracial background. Inside bars reflect 90% confidence intervals, outside bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. The intercept reflects attitudes towards the city in the control and serves as the reference category. The coefficients in the treatments reflect changes in attitudes compared to the reference control group. For full results in tabular format, see APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Favorability or welfare support

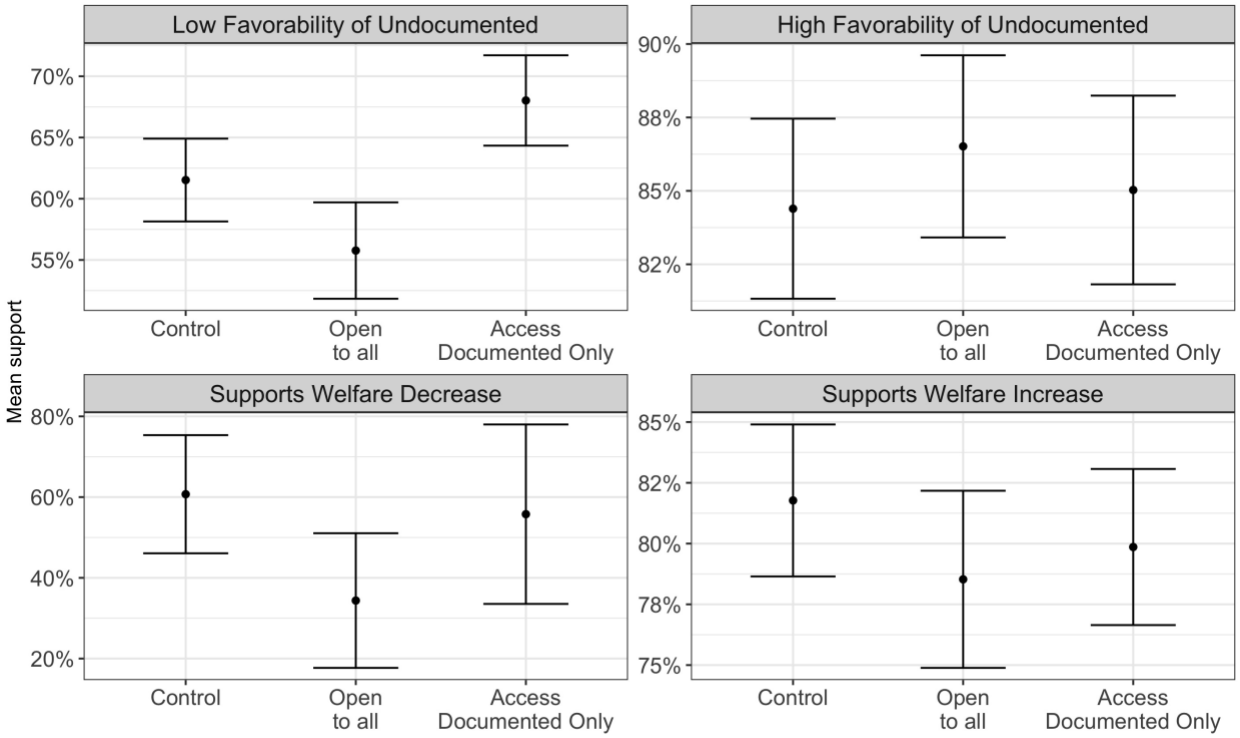
Support for OIAs can also be influenced by favorability towards the recipients and support for welfare programs. To measure favorability to undocumented immigrants we asked respondents to 'how favorable or unfavorable do you view the following group: undocumented immigrants' using a 5-item Likert scale ranging from (1) very favorable to (0) very unfavorable. To assess support for welfare programs we asked respondents a standard question of welfare attitudes 'federal spending on welfare programs be (1) increased, decreased, kept the same or (0) cut entirely?' The results are presented below.

Figure A5: Results for Survey Experiment #1 by Welfare Attitudes and Favorability Toward Undocumented Immigrants



Note: Results for survey experiment #1 across favorability toward undocumented immigrants and welfare attitudes. Bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Top row shows results among respondents who showed low (top left) or high (top right) favorability views toward undocumented immigrants. Bottom row shows results among respondents who prefer a decrease (bottom left) or increase (bottom right) welfare spending. For full results in tabular format, see APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Figure A6: Results for Survey Experiment #2 by Welfare Attitudes and Favorability Toward Undocumented Immigrants



Note: Results for survey experiment #2 across favorability toward undocumented immigrants and welfare attitudes. Bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Top row shows results among respondents who showed low (top left) or high (top right) favorability views toward undocumented immigrants. Bottom row shows results among respondents who prefer a decrease (bottom left) or increase (bottom right) welfare spending. For full results in tabular format, see APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Pre-registration details and deviations – Hypotheses

We made wording changes to our pre-registered hypotheses to clarify our main points and reduce redundancy. We made some changes prior to submission to improve the logical flow of the manuscript. We made other changes in response to reviewers' and editors' suggestions during the peer-review process. Critically, the changes do not change the substance of our hypotheses. Rather, they make it easier for readers to understand expectations for the data and how the results support or reject them. See APSR Dataverse for full PAP.

Table A17: Changes to hypotheses from pre-registered report and final manuscript

Event	Change	Reason
Prior to submission	H1 and H3 are switched in order	Reflect the order of the experiments and paper
Prior to submission	H1a and H2a are switched in order	Reflect the order of the manuscript
Prior to submission	H3a and H1a are switched in order	Reflect the order of the manuscript
Prior to submission	Combined H3b and H3c; new H2c	Reduce redundancy
During peer review	Combined H1 and H2; new H1	Reduce redundancy
During peer review	Combined H1a and H2a; new H1a	Reduce redundancy
During peer review	Combined H1b and H2b; new H1b	Reduce redundancy
During peer review	Combined H1c and H2c; new H1c	Reduce redundancy
During Peer review	Moved H2 (old H3) to the end of the hypotheses	Improve the flow of the manuscript

Pre-registration details and deviations – Supplementary Analyses

The pre-registration also outlined two more analyses. In survey experiment #1, we proposed exploring to what extent respondents would recommend the city to a friend. In the second survey experiment, we proposed analyzing respondents' perceived impact of establishing an OIA on a city's economic and social impact. We also initially proposed exploring open-ended answers with the goal of characterizing respondents' beliefs. However, we did not end up using these data in our analysis.

We exclude these results from the main text two reasons. First, the results largely reflect the patterns we presented in the main text – albeit in different magnitudes. Therefore, the narrative we present in the main text encompassed the findings from these analyses. Second, we were limited by word count. We believe the paper in its current format – Letter – strikes a balance showing noteworthy results, a straightforward narrative, and a call for increased scholarship on the impact of local immigration policies. Therefore, adding these analyses would have significantly altered the structure of the paper, but we did not believe it would have created a better manuscript.

Regression Results – Survey Experiment #1 – Recommending the City to a Friend

Immediately after outlining their favorability towards a city cooperating with immigration enforcement or creating an OIA, we asked respondents to what extent they would recommend or discourage a friend from relocating to this city. We coded the dependent variable using a five item Likert scale ranging from (1) 'strongly recommend' to (0) 'strongly discourage.'

Table A18: Impact of the Presence of an OIA on Recommending the City to a Friend in Pooled Sample by Partisanship

	Outcome variable:	Recommending City to a Friend		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.592***	0.580***	0.556***	0.642***
	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)
OIA	0.063***	0.145***	0.060***	-0.040*
	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.021)
Num.Obs.	2069	806	638	620
R2	0.015	0.073	0.015	0.006
R2 Adj.	0.014	0.072	0.014	0.005
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

*p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents the impact of cooperation with immigration enforcement on recommending the city to a friend. OLS regression results include robust standard errors.

Table A19: Impact of the Presence of an OIA on Recommending the City to a Friend in Pooled Sample by Partisanship, Controlling for Covariates

	Outcome variable:	Recommending City to a Friend		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.588***	0.584***	0.501***	0.719***
	(0.022)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.040)
OIA	0.062***	0.145***	0.059***	-0.045**
	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Num.Obs.	2069	806	638	620
R2	0.046	0.122	0.051	0.096
R2 Adj.	0.035	0.097	0.015	0.061
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

*p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents the impact of cooperation with immigration enforcement on recommending the city to a friend. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and adjusted for age, gender, income, education, region, and ethnoracial background. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Regression Results – Survey Experiment #2 – Impact of OIA on Local Economy

After providing their favorability rating towards the city in survey experiment #2, we asked respondents to what extent they would agree or disagree with the following statement: 'the creation of an OIA would benefit the local economy.' We measured responses using a five-item Likert scale ranging from (1) 'strongly agree' to (0) 'strongly disagree.'

Table A20: Perceived Economic Impact of Establishing an OIA by Access Restrictions and Partisanship

	Outcome variable:	Perception of establishing an OIA as having a positive impact on local economy		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.696***	0.781***	0.671***	0.611***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.021)
Access Open to All	0.004	0.037*	0.015	-0.054*
	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.030)
Documented Only	0.005	0.012	-0.020	0.027
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.030)
Num.Obs.	2056	805	633	618
R2	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.012
R2 Adj.	-0.001	0.002	0.000	0.009
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

$p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: The intercept represents attitudes in the control. OLS regression results include robust standard errors.

Table A21: Perceived Economic Impact of Establishing an OIA by Access Restrictions and Partisanship, Controlling for Covariates

	Outcome variable:	Perception of establishing an OIA as having a positive impact on local economy		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.684***	0.799***	0.638***	0.679***
	(0.025)	(0.033)	(0.044)	(0.051)
Access Open to All	0.006	0.031	0.014	-0.037
	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.030)
Documented Only	0.004	0.007	-0.021	0.037
	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.026)	(0.030)
Num.Obs.	2056	805	633	618
R2	0.030	0.076	0.035	0.073
R2 Adj.	0.019	0.049	-0.003	0.036
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

$p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: The intercept represents attitudes in the control. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender income, education, region, and ethnoracial background. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Regression Results – Survey Experiment #2 – Impact of OIA on Quality of Local Area

We asked respondents to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the following statement: 'the creation of an OIA would improve the quality of life in my city.' We measured responses using a five-item Likert scale ranging from (1) 'strongly agree' to (0) 'strongly disagree.'

Table A22: Perceived Social Impact of Establishing an OIA by Access Restrictions and Partisanship

	Outcome variable:	Perception of establishing an OIA as having a positive impact on quality of local area		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.663***	0.757***	0.624***	0.580***
	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.021)
Access Open to All	-0.004	0.015	0.014	-0.050*
	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.030)
Documented Only	0.015	0.021	-0.004	0.031
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.030)
Num.Obs.	2051	802	631	618
R2	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.012
R2 Adj.	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.009
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes in the control.

Table A23: Perceived Social Impact of Establishing an OIA by Access Restrictions and Partisanship, Controlling for Covariates

	Outcome variable:	Perception of establishing an OIA as having a positive impact on quality of local area		
	Pooled	**Democrats**	**Independents**	**Republicans**
(Intercept)	0.649***	0.748***	0.601***	0.662***
	(0.025)	(0.035)	(0.043)	(0.049)
Access Open to All	-0.001	0.012	0.014	-0.034
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.029)
Documented Only	0.013	0.017	-0.008	0.034
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.029)
Num.Obs.	2051	802	631	618
R2	0.048	0.059	0.039	0.113
R2 Adj.	0.037	0.032	0.001	0.077
Std. Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: The intercept represents attitudes in the control. Results include robust standard errors. OLS regression results include robust standard errors and control for age, gender income, education, region, and ethnoracial background. Complete model results (including controls) are available in APSR Dataverse (SM2 file).

Research Ethics Statement

The authors' Institutional Review Board approved the survey questionnaire and research design (IRB - 62402). The survey data were collected through the Lucid Theorem platform, which provided each participant with a standard compensation for completing the survey experiment. All participants were asked to read and agree to an informed consent sheet outlining the questionnaire's risks and benefits. Respondents that disagreed with the informed consent did not participate. The sample did not specifically target any vulnerable groups. All participants were debriefed at the end of the questionnaire.