Refugees Unwelcome? Changes in the Public Acceptance of Immigrants and Refugees in Germany in the Course of Europe's "Immigration Crisis"

Online Appendix

A: Construction of immigrant profiles

The immigrant profiles used in this study are standardized descriptions of immigrants which all consist of the same six attributes: *gender, country of origin, reason for migration, qualification, language skills*, and *religious denomination*. The values of each attribute where chosen in a way that minimizes implausible combinations and confounding stereotypes of, e. g. certain countries of origin. Each immigrant profile is a unique combination of the values of these different attributes (compare Table 1 for an overview of all values). Additionally, each immigrant profile was characterized by a random letter that indicated the abbreviation of a surname. An example of an immigrant profile thus reads: "*Mr G.* wants to migrate from *Kenya* to Germany because *he has a prospective job*. He has *higher education*, *good* skills in the German language and is *Muslim.*" and respondents should, among other things, rate whether "*Mr G.* should be allowed to live in Germany" on a 7-point scale (for the original German phrases and a more detailed discussion of the single attributes and values see Czymara and Schmidt-Catran, 2016). Because our design measures the impact of all attributes simultaneously and on the same outcome and all respondents rated the same set of immigrant profiles in both waves, it is possible to directly compare the effect sizes of the attributes with each other, under the assumption that interaction effects between the attributes are negligible. This assumption is necessary because the main effects and certain higher-order interactions of the attributes are partly confounded. Since the design is based on this assumption, it does not allow the post hoc estimation of interaction effects (cf. Dülmer, 2007: 386).

Table OA1 presents the correlations between each of the immigrant attributes. Almost all correlations between the different dimensions are weak or zero. Note that the values within each attribute (e. g., *France* and *Kenya*) are correlated by design. Out of all other associations, only five are higher than 0.2. These correlations are all between values of the dimension *Country of origin* and the dimension *Reason for migration* - the highest correlation (0.4) is between *France* and *Political persecution*, which is the restriction we built into the design for plausibility reasons.

Keep in mind, however, that we simultaneously include all attributes in our models for the analysis. In this way, even the small to moderate correlations between some attributes are controlled for and are unbiased under the assumption of negligible interaction effects between the profile characteristics.

Table OA1: Correlations between immigrant profile characteristics

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Gender = male	*1.000*											
2 Reason = better life	0.000	*1.000*										
3 Reason = political persecution	0.000	*-0.400*	*1.000*									
4 Reason = prospective job	0.000	*-0.548*	*-0.548*	*1.000*								
5 Religion = none	0.000	-0.050	-0.050	0.091	*1.000*							
6 Religion = Christ	0.000	-0.050	-0.050	0.091	*-0.400*	*1.000*						
7 Religion = Muslim	0.000	0.091	0.091	-0.167	*-0.548*	*-0.548*	*1.000*					
8 Origin = Lebanon	0.000	-0.050	**0.300**	**-0.228**	-0.050	-0.050	0.091	*1.000*				
9 Origin = France	0.000	**0.300**	**-0.400**	0.091	-0.050	-0.050	0.091	*-0.400*	*1.000*			
10 Origin = Kenya	0.000	**-0.228**	0.091	0.125	0.091	0.091	-0.167	*-0.548*	*-0.548*	*1.000*		
11 Qualification = high	0.143	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	*1.000*	
12 Language skills = high	0.143	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.143	*1.000*

Notes: Pearson correlations, all variables are 0/1-coded. Correlations between variables from the same dimension are italic, other correlations larger than 0.2 are bold.
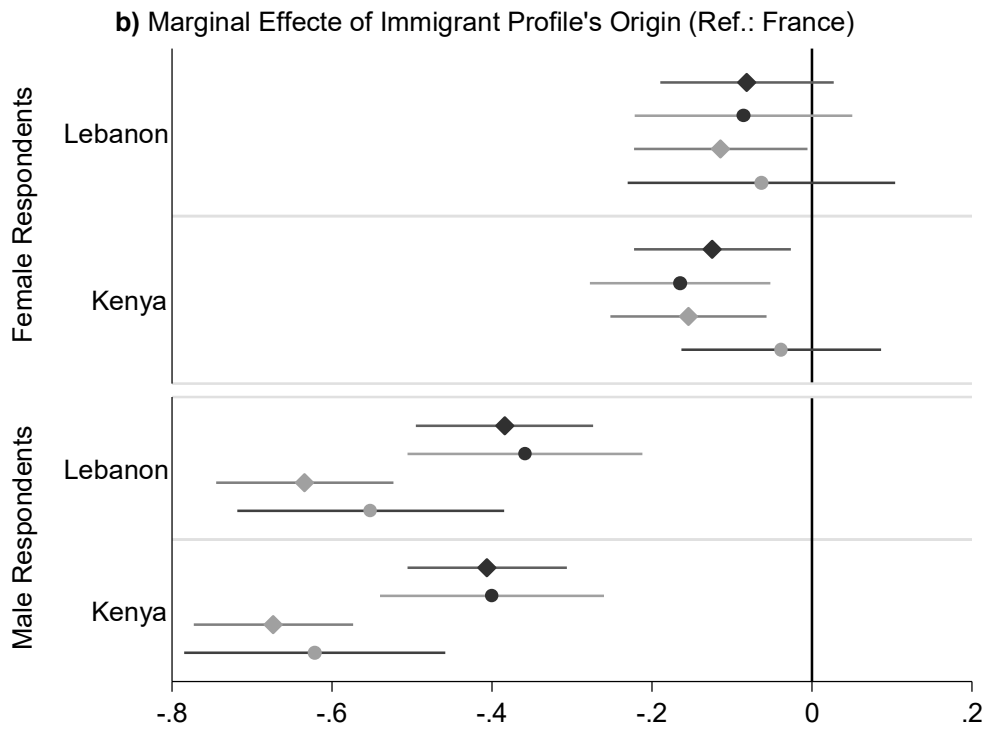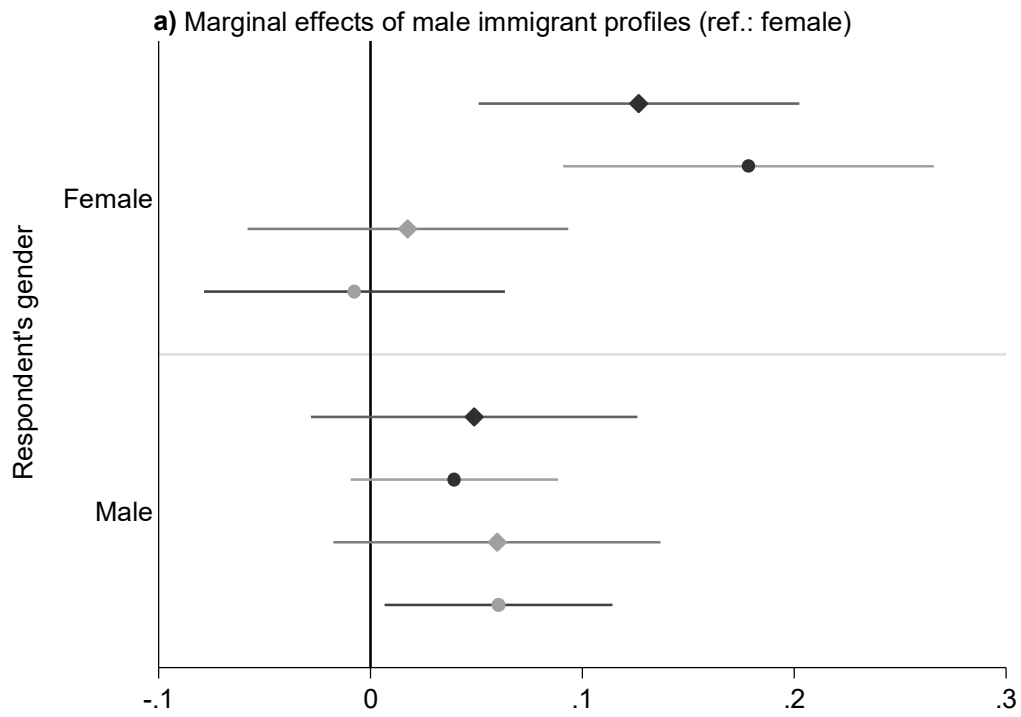
B: Comparison of weighted and unweighted analysis

Figure OA1: Weighted and unweighted coefficient estimates from Model M2 compared
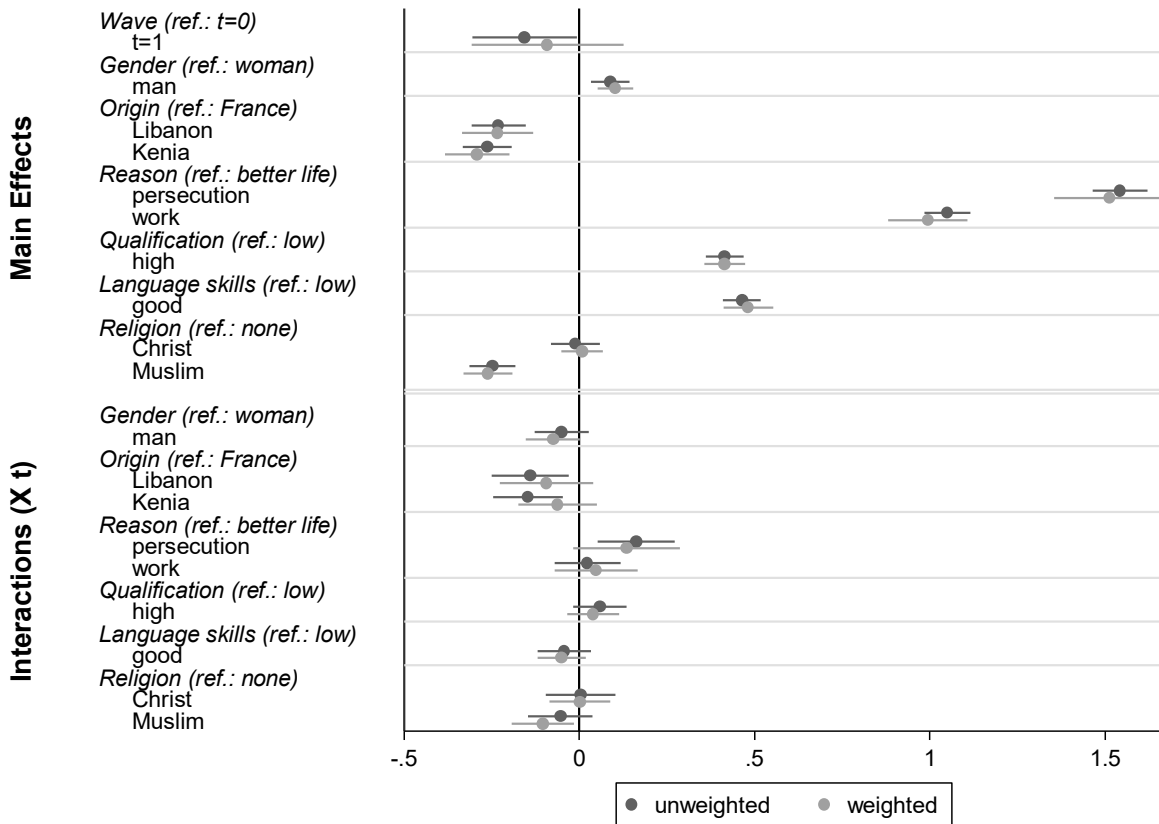

Notes: Weights have been constructed based on (weighted) SOEP data from the 2015 cross-national equivalence file. Weights are based on the multivariate distribution in a three-dimensional table of gender, age and education (compare Table A1 for more details on how age and education has been categorized). Note that the weighted and unweighted models are not significantly different from each other.

Figure OA2: Weighted and unweighted marginal effects from Model M4 compared

a) Marginal effects of male immigrant profiles (ref.: female)

b) Marginal Effecte of Immigrant Profile's Origin (Ref.: France)

c) Marginal effects of immigrant profile's reason of migration (ref.: better life)
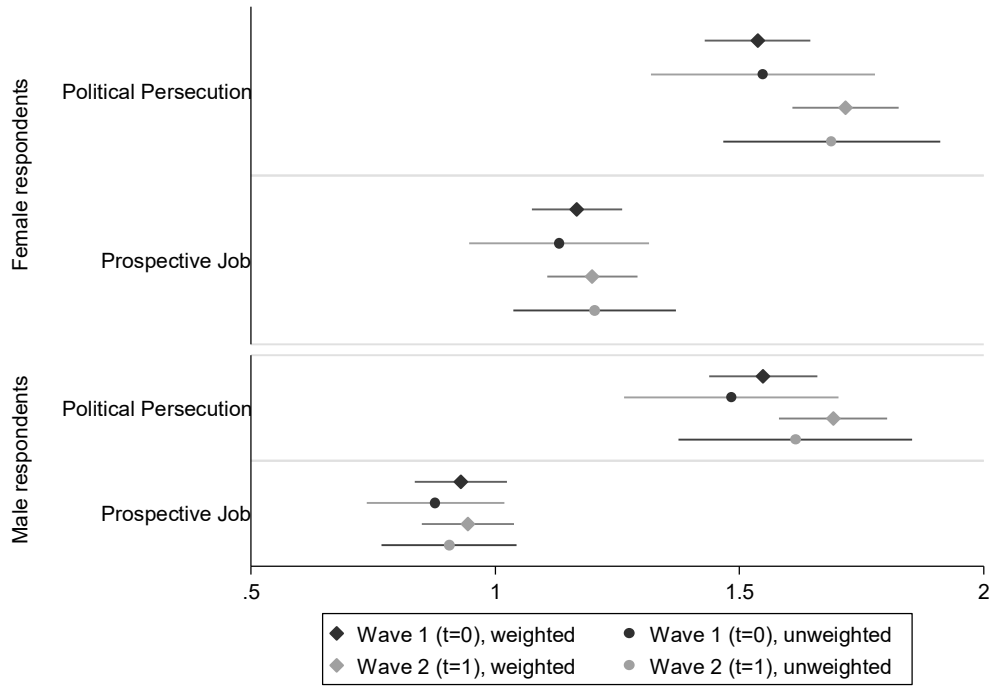
Note: point estimates and 95% confidence intervals, based on weighted and unweighted versions of model M4. Also see notes of Figure OA1. Note that weighted and unweighted models do not significantly differ from each other.

C: Search strings for Figure 1

For articles referring to Immigration and Africa or the Middle East:

(zuwander! OR einwander! OR !migration! OR !migrant! OR !flücht! OR !flucht! OR !asyl!) AND (arab! OR !afrika! OR orient OR orientalisch OR syri! OR ((nah! OR mitt!) w/2 ost!)) AND (deutschland OR bundesrepublik OR brd)

For articles referring to Immigration and Islam:

(zuwander! OR einwander! OR !migration! OR !migrant! OR !flücht! OR !flucht! OR !asyl!) AND (islam! OR muslim! OR moslem! OR !kopftuch! OR moschee OR burka!) AND (deutschland OR bundesrepublik OR brd)

For articles referring to Immigration and sexual violence:

(zuwander! OR einwander! OR !migration! OR !migrant! OR !flücht! OR !flucht! OR !asyl!) AND (vergewaltig! OR ((gewalt OR missbrauch! OR !nötig! OR belästig!) w/2 sex!)) AND (deutschland OR bundesrepublik OR brd)

Source: Spiegel Online, Welt Online and Zeit Online provided by nexis.com (retrieved Dec 2016, updated May 2017)