What works and what does not when promoting a balanced narrative about migration? Experimental evidence from the E-Mindful project

Technical Annex

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E-MINDFUL Project

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Methodology and survey design

This section describes the research design, including the sampling method, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques.

RCTs are a methodology commonly used in medical research to study the effectiveness of a treatment. In recent years, they have been increasingly used in social science research, including in public opinion surveys (Druckman, Green, Kuklinski and Lupia, 2006). RCTs are used to test the causal relationship between a particular intervention and an outcome (Holland, 1986). In the context of public opinion surveys, RCTs can be used to test the effectiveness of different interventions in changing public attitudes and beliefs. "Survey experiments that integrate representative samples with the experimental control of questions represent the most valuable tool for gaining access to the processes that underlie opinion formation" (Lavine 2002, p. 242).

Generally, to conduct an RCT in the context of public opinion surveys, researchers first need to identify the intervention they want to test. This could be an information campaign, a policy change, or a communication strategy. Researchers then randomly assign participants to either a treatment group (receiving the intervention) or a control group (not receiving the intervention) (Green, 2004). The participants in both groups are then asked to complete a survey measuring their attitudes and beliefs related to the topic of interest. By comparing the responses of the treatment group to the responses of the control group, researchers can determine if the intervention influenced public attitudes. One of the key strengths of RCTs is that they are a powerful tool for causal inference, as they help control for potential confounding variables that could bias the results. In addition, by randomly assigning participants to the treatment and control groups, RCTs help ensure that the groups are similar, which increases the likelihood that any observed differences in attitudes are due to the intervention and not to other factors (Martini and Olmastroni, 2021).

In addition, our research design involves a repeated panel survey. This type of survey research method involves interviewing the same individuals at multiple points in time to track changes in attitudes, behaviors, or other characteristics over time. Participants are asked the same questions at each wave of the survey, which allows us to track changes in attitudes over time that may not be apparent in a single cross-sectional survey. The use of repeated measures provides a way to control for the time-lasting effects of the intervention. By comparing the outcome measures at different time points, we can determine whether the intervention had a lasting effect on attitudes to migration or whether the effect was only temporary. Evidence from political science shows that many intervention results do not have a lasting and enduring effect (Luskin, Fishkin and Jowell 2002; Druckman and Nelson 2003; Mutz and Reeves 2005). This aspect is particularly important in contexts where the purpose of assessing the outcomes of intervention is to evaluate the efficacy of campaigns funded with taxpayers' money. It contributes to policymakers' accountability and transparency in the exercise of their function.

Data collection

The surveys in all six countries of interest were implemented by a commercial survey company, Bilendi, that uses quota-sampled panels, with a nationally representative sample[1] with regard to age, gender, education and region of residence.[2]

Bilendi maintains an online panel used solely for market research and for no other purpose. An online panel is a group of individuals who have agreed to participate in surveys regularly. These panels are

[1] Some quotas for the Western Balkans countries had to be relaxed toward the end of data collection.

[2] While the sample is not nationally representative on ethnic/national background due to the sensibility of this question in many countries and the fact that respondents may answer this type of question only voluntarily, we asked questions about nationality and citizenship as an integral part of the survey.

often recruited through various sources such as online advertisements, social media, and email invitations, and are often used for repeated surveys to track public opinion over time. Membership and participation are voluntary and follow a double opt-in registration process. The panel is actively and centrally managed by a professional panel team. To ensure a high standard of quality, the panel undergoes a continuous quality control process using a thorough scoring and controlling system. Since the company recruits via their own opinion platforms and by telephone, the focus is on intrinsic motivation thus preventing sample bias due to 'professional' respondents. A guaranteed panel response rate of 60 per cent within the first seven days serves as proof of this high standard of quality. Bilendi holds a large amount of information on each participant regarding their social demographic characteristics, internet usage, interests, consumer behavior, health, media usage, investments and mobility. This is, of course, nevertheless done in compliance with GDPR and national privacy and security regulations.

The survey opted for nationally representative samples for several reasons. Firstly, nationally representative samples allow both for the generalizability of the findings and high external validity. By using a sample that is representative of the population, we can be more confident that the findings can be applied to the population as a whole (Mutz, 2011). This contrasts with, for example, focus groups, which only provide information about the attitudes of the specific individuals who participated in the group. Secondly, using nationally representative samples allows for the comparison of attitudes across different subgroups within the population. We were able to compare attitudes across different subgroups based on age, gender and education.. This is particularly useful when studying attitudes toward migration, which can vary greatly across different subgroups of the population. Lastly, using nationally representative samples allows for larger sample sizes, which can increase the statistical power of the study and make it more likely to detect meaningful differences in attitudes. This can be particularly important when studying attitudes toward migration, which can be a sensitive and controversial topic in many countries. When survey experiments are administered to a randomly selected, representative sample of a target population, they are referred to as ‘population-based survey experiments’ and allow for making population inferences about causal relationships drawn from experimental findings (Mutz, 2011).

We used a sample of approximately 1,500 respondents in each country for the first round of the survey, with the expected number of 1,000 respondents in the second round of the survey (with natural fallout). The individuals were between 18-70 years old. However, there are caveats due to some national specificities. Based on previous experiences, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we were able to obtain 1,400 respondents in the first round and 623 in the second round. In North Macedonia, we have been only able to obtain 500 respondents in the first round and approximately 350 respondents for the second round. In the Republic of Serbia, North-Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina we needed to be flexible, with special attention to the education quota and older age groups (50+ years), due to internet penetration and online representativeness. Therefore, for those countries, the education quota was monitored only.

Sampling

When conducting public opinion research, it is important to consider the representativeness of the sample being used. One of the challenges of conducting research using online samples is that they may not be representative of the population of interest. In high-income countries the representativeness of online samples appears to be relatively consistent with that of the country population (Hvidberg et al., 2021). However, in developing or middle-income countries, online samples are often not nationally representative (Stantcheva, 2022). This is due to a number of factors, such as non-response bias, self-selection bias, and technological access bias[3]. Nevertheless, studies that compared the results from

[3] Non-response bias occurs when certain groups are more or less likely to participate in the survey than others. For example, people who are older or less educated may be less likely to participate in online surveys than those who are younger or more educated. This can lead to a sample that is not representative of the population of interest.

differently administered surveys found higher concurrent and predictive validity and less measurement error, satisficing, and social desirability bias in the Internet surveys, as well as greater demographic representativeness (Chang and Krosnick, 2009; Chang and Krosnick, 2010; Yeager et al., 2009) and greater accuracy in aggregate measurements of behaviors and attitudes (Yeager et al., 2009).

Considering these challenges, we used quota sampling to improve the representativeness of our online samples. Quota sampling involves setting quotas for certain demographic groups, such as age, gender, region of residence, and education level, to ensure that the sample is representative of the population of interest. The quotas are based on the known distribution of demographic characteristics in the population, and the goal is to ensure that the sample has a similar distribution of demographic characteristics as the population of interest (Gerber et al., 2014). Quota sampling is commonly used in surveys that are conducted through online panels.

Randomization

Respondents were randomly assigned with equal probability to a control group or the treatment associated with the communication campaign regarding migration. "Survey experiments combine representative samples and randomized assignment—surely a combination that makes for rigorous science" (Sniderman, 2018, p. 260). The specific treatment vis-á-vis the E-mindful project included a video of approximately three minutes in five countries and a comic strip in Germany. The full treatment/intervention (campaign) was determined by the national creative groups and was not part of the MPC's work for this report.

Randomization is a key component of RCTs as it helps to control for extraneous variables that may influence the outcome of the study and therefore helps to ensure that any observed differences between the groups can be attributed to the intervention and not to pre-existing differences between the groups[4]. By ensuring that the groups or conditions being compared are as similar as possible in terms of important characteristics, random assignment helps to increase the internal validity of the study, which means that the results are more likely to accurately reflect the effects of the intervention or manipulation being studied.

Data analysis

Data from public opinion surveys following a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design are usually analyzed using statistical methods to test for differences between the treatment and control groups. The primary goal of an RCT is to determine whether an intervention causes a change in attitudes or beliefs, so the analysis focuses on comparing the responses of the treatment group (the group that received the intervention) to the responses of the control group (the group that did not receive the intervention).

There are several statistical methods that can be used to analyze the data from an RCT-based public opinion survey. For our purposes, we used the following data analysis techniques:

Self-selection bias occurs when people choose to participate in the survey based on their interest or familiarity with the topic of the survey. This can lead to a sample that is not representative of the population of interest because it is composed of individuals who are more likely to have strong opinions on the topic.
Technological access bias occurs when certain groups, such as those with limited access to technology or the internet, are underrepresented in online samples. This can lead to a sample that is not representative of the population of interest, particularly if the population of interest includes groups that are less likely to have access to technology or the internet.

[4] Randomization can be done in different ways, such as simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, or cluster random sampling. For example, simple random sampling is when each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to either the treatment or the control group, while stratified random sampling is when the sample is divided into subgroups (strata) and random sampling is done within each subgroup, and cluster random sampling is when groups of participants (clusters) are randomly selected and all individuals within each cluster are assigned to either the treatment or the control group.

1. t-tests: a statistical test used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. It can be used to compare the responses of the treatment group to the control group on a specific question or scale.
2. Regression analysis: a statistical technique used to predict the value of a variable based on the value of one or more other variables. It can be used to examine the relationship between the intervention and the outcome variable, taking into account other factors that might influence the outcome.

Outcome (dependent) variables

Our variables of interest in this study are attitudes toward migration.

It is important due to our cross-country design to measure attitudes to migration more generally rather than as attitudes toward a specific migrant group. This is important for a number of reasons. Firstly, attitudes toward different migrant groups can vary greatly between countries, even within the same region. For example, attitudes toward Syrian refugees may be very different in Germany than in The Republic of Serbia, even though both countries are located in Europe. If researchers were to measure attitudes toward a specific migrant group in each country, it would be difficult to compare results across countries because the specific groups present in each country are likely to be different. Secondly, the specific migrant groups present in a country can change over time. For example, in a country where a large number of refugees from a specific country have recently arrived, attitudes toward that specific group may be quite different from attitudes toward migrants in general. By measuring attitudes toward migration more generally, researchers can get a better understanding of how attitudes may change over time as the composition of the migrant population changes. Lastly, measuring attitudes toward migration more generally can provide a more nuanced understanding of the complex and multifaceted nature of attitudes toward migration. It allows capturing the different dimensions of attitudes, such as economic, cultural, or security concerns that may vary depending on the population and context. Overall, measuring attitudes toward migration more generally rather than toward a specific migrant group is important in cross-country research as it allows researchers to get a broader, more generalizable picture of how people feel about migration in different countries and over time, and facilitates cross-national comparisons.

Consequently, following the video interventions, respondents were asked a series of questions to measure their attitudes toward migration's effect on their country in general and on its economy, culture, demography and on people's lives in their country. We analyzed these attitudes separately.

Additional (independent) variables of interest

Apart from studying directly the effect of the intervention on attitudes to migration, we also tested additional hypotheses regarding factors that potentially play a role in the intervention's effect (Martini and Olmastroni, 2021). For example, looking at socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, education, income and employment can help to understand whether the treatment is more or less effective for different groups of people. Simply put, we hypothesize that certain segments of the society in each country will be more receptive to the intervention than others. For instance, based on previous research, we might expect people who are relatively highly educated, young and with higher income to have, overall, more positive attitudes to migration (Dražanová, 2022). Nevertheless, we might also hypothesize that respondents with less education and who are younger to exhibit more positive attitudes as a function of the treatments because of greater susceptibility to attitude shifts.

Incorporating an analysis of additional factors that may affect the reception of the treatment can help to provide a more refined understanding of the results, the factors that influence the reception of the treatment and how these factors may interact with each other. This allows researchers to understand whether the effect of the treatment is direct or indirect and whether the additional factors act as moderating or mediating variables. This can help to identify specific subgroups of the population that

may be more or less responsive to the information campaigns and can then inform the design and implementation of future interventions.

Limitations

It is important to note that our chosen methods are not without their limitations. Randomized Control Trials need to be carefully designed in order to provide internal and external validity (Deaton and Cartwright, 2018).

Quota sampling is an effective method for increasing the representativeness of online samples, but it also has some limitations. For example, it can be difficult to obtain a large sample size of certain demographic groups, which may introduce sampling error into the results. Additionally, by setting quotas for certain groups, it can be hard to recruit a truly representative sample. Furthermore, if quotas are not set correctly, it may still miss certain populations of interest (Smith and Dawber, 2019).

Repeated panel surveys also have some limitations. For example, participants may drop out of the survey over time, which can lead to a loss of representativeness of the sample, and also introduce a bias as dropouts may differ significantly from those who remain in the survey.

Austria

Table A1. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Austria – wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.345*	0.509***	0.406*	0.314*	0.289
	(0.142)	(0.147)	(0.160)	(0.150)	(0.148)
Constant	4.774***	5.329***	4.758***	4.538***	4.368***
	(0.101)	(0.104)	(0.113)	(0.106)	(0.104)
N. of observations	1,447	1,441	1,451	1,394	1,445
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.488***	0.656***	0.377*	0.353*	0.267
	(0.140)	(0.143)	(0.148)	(0.160)	(0.145)
Constant	4.716***	4.949***	4.434***	7.136***	6.061***
	(0.677)	(0.693)	(0.718)	(0.776)	(0.703)
N. of observations	1,024	1,027	1,029	1,004	1,029

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A2. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Austria – wave 2

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.0497	0.0609	-0.109	-0.265	-0.132
	(0.157)	(0.161)	(0.171)	(0.163)	(0.156)
Constant	4.787***	5.263***	4.830***	4.540***	4.347***
	(0.111)	(0.113)	(0.121)	(0.115)	(0.109)
N. of observations	1,195	1,195	1,220	1,151	1,218
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.0418	0.100	-0.245	-0.224	-0.267
	(0.149)	(0.154)	(0.159)	(0.165)	(0.151)
Constant	5.055***	6.073***	6.000***	7.175***	5.673***
	(0.701)	(0.723)	(0.746)	(0.786)	(0.710)
N. of observations	869	868	884	849	887

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

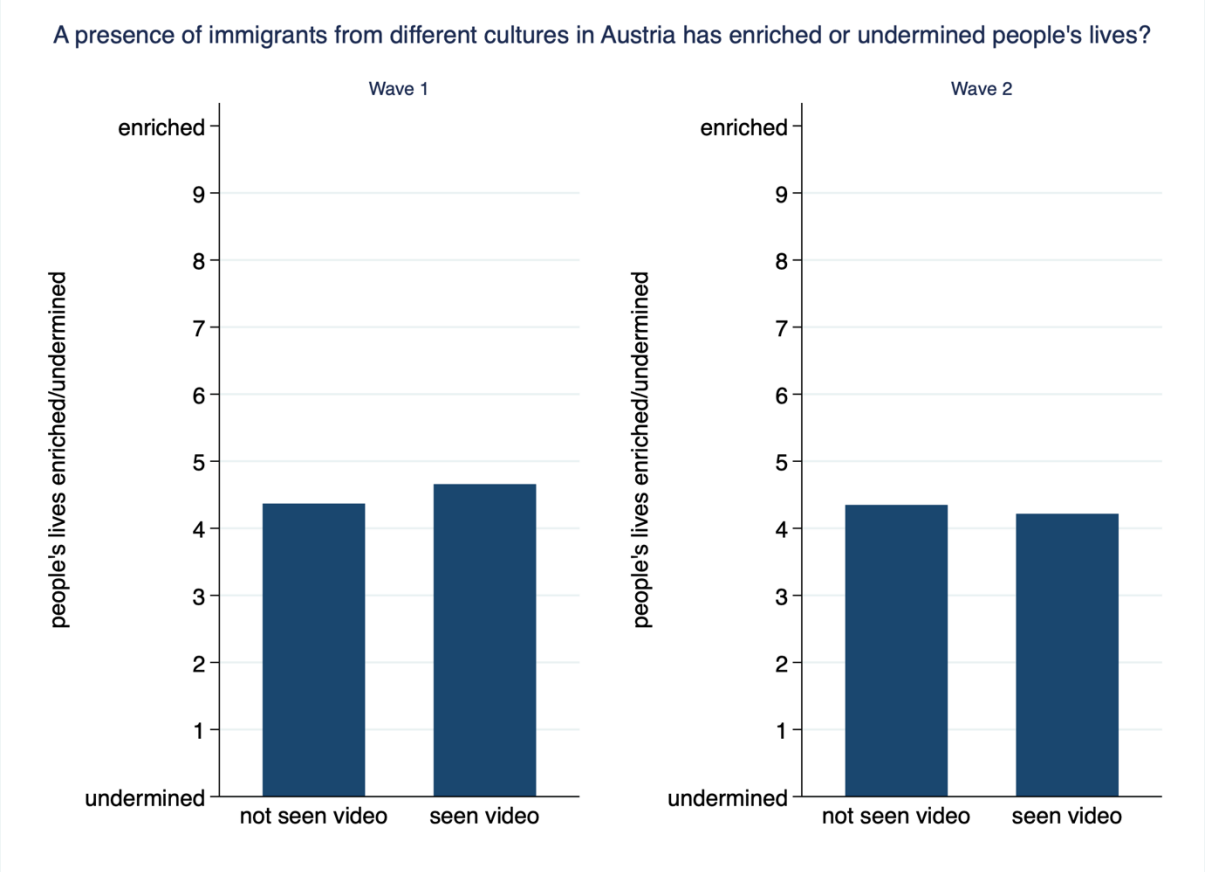

Figure A1. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on people's lives between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Austria. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A1 and A2 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,445; Wave 2 N = 1,029.

Table A3. Interaction effects Austria wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.383	0.392	0.433	0.519*	0.277
	(0.226)	(0.234)	(0.253)	(0.238)	(0.233)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	0.445	-0.162	0.0337	0.0774	0.273
	(0.235)	(0.244)	(0.263)	(0.249)	(0.243)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	0.666**	0.160	0.677*	0.414	0.462
	(0.251)	(0.260)	(0.281)	(0.264)	(0.262)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.260	-0.0183	-0.0488	-0.351	-0.147
	(0.330)	(0.342)	(0.371)	(0.351)	(0.343)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	0.177	0.514	-0.0229	-0.302	0.234
	(0.357)	(0.371)	(0.403)	(0.380)	(0.374)
Constant	4.450***	5.340***	4.570***	4.403***	4.158***
	(0.158)	(0.163)	(0.176)	(0.165)	(0.163)
N	1,447	1,441	1,451	1,394	1,445
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.234	0.334	0.305	0.412	0.195
	(0.203)	(0.211)	(0.228)	(0.215)	(0.212)
Base difference - female	0.160	-0.0213	0.394	0.198	0.212
	(0.202)	(0.209)	(0.225)	(0.212)	(0.208)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	0.208	0.325	0.179	-0.192	0.168
	(0.285)	(0.295)	(0.319)	(0.301)	(0.296)
Constant	4.692***	5.340***	4.560***	4.439***	4.260***
	(0.144)	(0.149)	(0.160)	(0.150)	(0.149)
N	1,445	1,439	1,449	1,392	1,443
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	-0.187	0.00945	-0.250	0.262	0.0343
	(0.522)	(0.531)	(0.587)	(0.556)	(0.540)
Base difference - General secondary school	0.455	0.895*	1.073*	0.882*	0.798
	(0.423)	(0.430)	(0.468)	(0.442)	(0.435)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	-0.327	0.150	0.253	0.170	0.153
	(0.391)	(0.397)	(0.433)	(0.409)	(0.401)
Base difference – College/university	0.701	1.498***	1.694***	0.929*	1.320**
	(0.412)	(0.419)	(0.457)	(0.433)	(0.425)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	0.294	0.652	0.488	0.106	0.506
	(0.604)	(0.619)	(0.678)	(0.647)	(0.627)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	0.473	0.605	0.704	0.131	0.294
	(0.562)	(0.572)	(0.630)	(0.599)	(0.581)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	0.885	0.277	0.711	-0.126	0.0607
	(0.592)	(0.604)	(0.665)	(0.631)	(0.615)
Constant	4.667***	4.696***	4***	4.036***	3.786***
	(0.362)	(0.366)	(0.400)	(0.377)	(0.371)
N	1,422	1,416	1,426	1,370	1,421
Income difficulties					

Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.242	0.293	0.236	0.244	0.0860
	(0.175)	(0.180)	(0.196)	(0.186)	(0.181)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.726***	-1.222***	-1.078***	-0.524*	-0.953***
	(0.213)	(0.219)	(0.237)	(0.225)	(0.220)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.249	0.643*	0.472	0.206	0.535
	(0.302)	(0.310)	(0.337)	(0.321)	(0.314)
Constant	5.013***	5.734***	5.119***	4.711***	4.686***
	(0.124)	(0.128)	(0.139)	(0.131)	(0.128)
N	1,427	1,422	1,430	1,374	1,426
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	0.199	0.479	0.326	0.249	0.392
	(0.238)	(0.246)	(0.266)	(0.251)	(0.246)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	-0.0941	-0.378	-0.334	-0.260	-0.0273
	(0.212)	(0.218)	(0.237)	(0.223)	(0.219)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.239	0.0609	0.106	0.101	-0.171
	(0.298)	(0.307)	(0.334)	(0.315)	(0.309)
Constant	4.831***	5.559***	4.988***	4.707***	4.392***
	(0.170)	(0.175)	(0.189)	(0.178)	(0.175)
N	1,431	1,427	1,433	1,377	1,428

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: : Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Table A4. Austria Wave 2 interaction effects

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	-0.119	-0.253	-0.398	-0.929***	-0.358
	(0.241)	(0.250)	(0.266)	(0.253)	(0.242)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	0.521*	-0.0794	0.359	-0.313	0.0923
	(0.253)	(0.260)	(0.276)	(0.263)	(0.250)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	0.897**	0.138	0.322	-0.0675	0.325
	(0.280)	(0.291)	(0.310)	(0.294)	(0.281)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	0.217	0.345	0.208	1.165**	0.326
	(0.357)	(0.367)	(0.390)	(0.372)	(0.356)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	0.266	0.835*	0.847	1.031*	0.426
	(0.402)	(0.420)	(0.445)	(0.422)	(0.405)
Constant	4.408***	5.258***	4.636***	4.660***	4.243***
	(0.165)	(0.171)	(0.182)	(0.173)	(0.164)
N	1,195	1,195	1,220	1,151	1,218
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.124	0.0211	-0.0438	-0.367	-0.222
	(0.225)	(0.229)	(0.245)	(0.231)	(0.223)
Base difference - female	0.103	-0.207	0.0248	0.0337	0.0560
	(0.221)	(0.226)	(0.241)	(0.230)	(0.218)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	-0.142	0.0960	-0.120	0.168	0.164
	(0.314)	(0.323)	(0.344)	(0.327)	(0.312)
Constant	4.735***	5.365***	4.817***	4.524***	4.319***
	(0.157)	(0.159)	(0.170)	(0.161)	(0.154)
N	1,192	1,192	1,217	1,148	1,215
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	0.150	0.842	0.137	-0.583	-0.104
	(0.582)	(0.606)	(0.645)	(0.620)	(0.590)
Base difference - General secondary school	0.825	1.029*	1.231*	0.130	0.711
	(0.472)	(0.485)	(0.513)	(0.494)	(0.469)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	0.299	0.571	0.466	0.0205	0.479
	(0.438)	(0.452)	(0.479)	(0.458)	(0.436)
Base difference – College/university	1.487**	1.814***	1.934***	0.760	1.440**
	(0.459)	(0.472)	(0.501)	(0.479)	(0.456)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	0.0980	-0.494	0.0463	0.504	0.189
	(0.678)	(0.701)	(0.745)	(0.722)	(0.683)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	-0.0886	-0.826	-0.338	0.235	-0.125
	(0.625)	(0.650)	(0.692)	(0.665)	(0.633)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	-0.168	-0.929	-0.278	0.492	-0.0543
	(0.656)	(0.680)	(0.723)	(0.695)	(0.662)
Constant	4.070***	4.286***	3.837***	4.286***	3.591***
	(0.407)	(0.420)	(0.445)	(0.424)	(0.405)
N	1,175	1,174	1,199	1,131	1,198
Income difficulties					

Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	-0.180	-0.143	-0.416*	-0.391*	-0.291
	(0.190)	(0.194)	(0.207)	(0.199)	(0.189)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-1.230***	-1.196***	-1.358***	-0.736**	-0.752**
	(0.232)	(0.238)	(0.255)	(0.244)	(0.233)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.613	0.595	0.885*	0.278	0.507
	(0.331)	(0.340)	(0.363)	(0.348)	(0.333)
Constant	5.210***	5.676***	5.293***	4.804***	4.594***
	(0.135)	(0.137)	(0.146)	(0.141)	(0.134)
N	1,186	1,185	1,210	1,141	1,209
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	0.0902	0.0195	-0.243	-0.411	-0.187
	(0.257)	(0.264)	(0.282)	(0.271)	(0.256)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	0.177	-0.254	-0.220	-0.385	-0.104
	(0.231)	(0.236)	(0.254)	(0.240)	(0.229)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	-0.0720	0.0805	0.210	0.254	0.0948
	(0.325)	(0.334)	(0.357)	(0.340)	(0.324)
Constant	4.674***	5.409***	4.973***	4.770***	4.411***
	(0.182)	(0.187)	(0.201)	(0.192)	(0.182)
N	1,182	1,181	1,204	1,140	1,203

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: : Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Table A5. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina – wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	-0.0316	0.0721	0.212	0.0507	0.186
	(0.167)	(0.171)	(0.168)	(0.175)	(0.163)
Constant	4.323***	3.626***	3.973***	4.713***	4.615***
	(0.119)	(0.122)	(0.121)	(0.125)	(0.117)
N. of observations	1,125	1,139	1,129	1,123	1,098
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.0486	0.181	0.401*	-0.203	0.176
	(0.189)	(0.196)	(0.191)	(0.210)	(0.192)
Constant	2.445**	2.226**	2.234**	4.212***	3.542***
	(0.777)	(0.813)	(0.806)	(0.881)	(0.800)
N. of observations	726	732	726	726	718

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A6. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina – wave 2

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.236	-0.220	0.135	0.000648	-0.337
	(0.209)	(0.235)	(0.231)	(0.234)	(0.216)
Constant	4.420***	4.227***	4.442***	4.829***	5.039***
	(0.149)	(0.169)	(0.166)	(0.166)	(0.153)
N. of observations	522	525	518	527	513
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.332	-0.161	0.286	-0.0429	-0.367
	(0.238)	(0.264)	(0.248)	(0.270)	(0.232)
Constant	0.546	2.694*	1.869	5.089***	5.079***
	(1.038)	(1.259)	(1.159)	(1.274)	(1.102)
N. of observations	372	377	372	374	375

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity,

attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

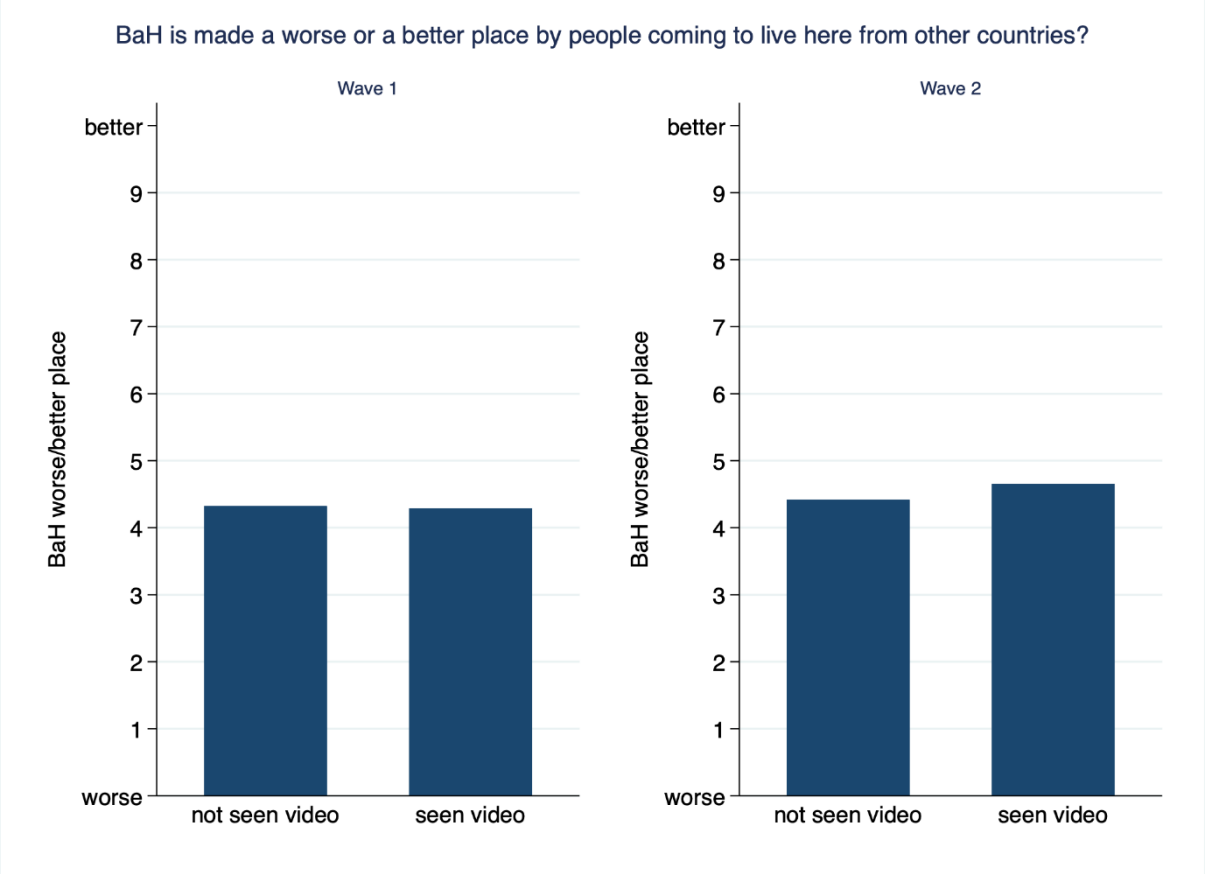

Figure A2. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A5 and A6 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,125; Wave 2 N = 522.

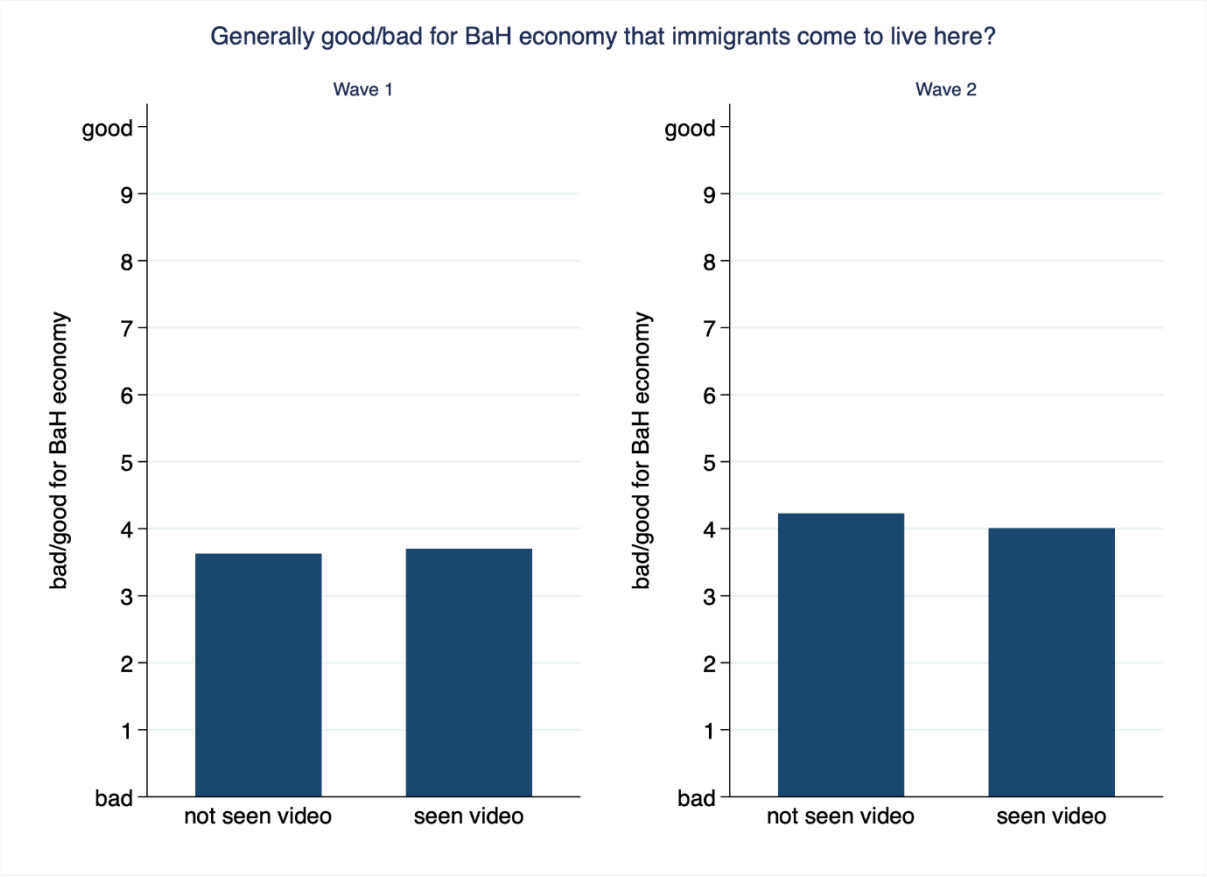

Figure A3. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's economy between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A5 and A6 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,139; Wave 2 N = 525.

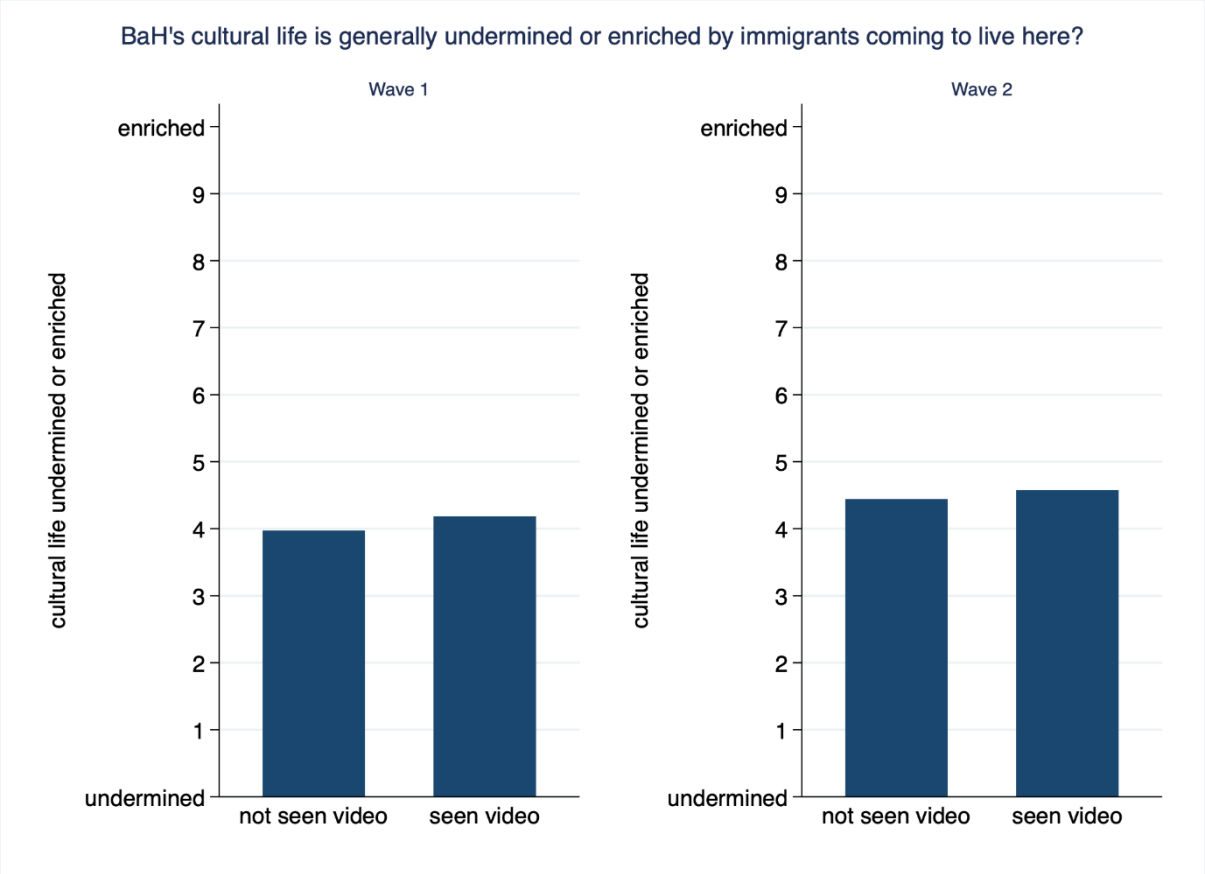

Figure A4. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's culture between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A5 and A6 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,129; Wave 2 N = 518.

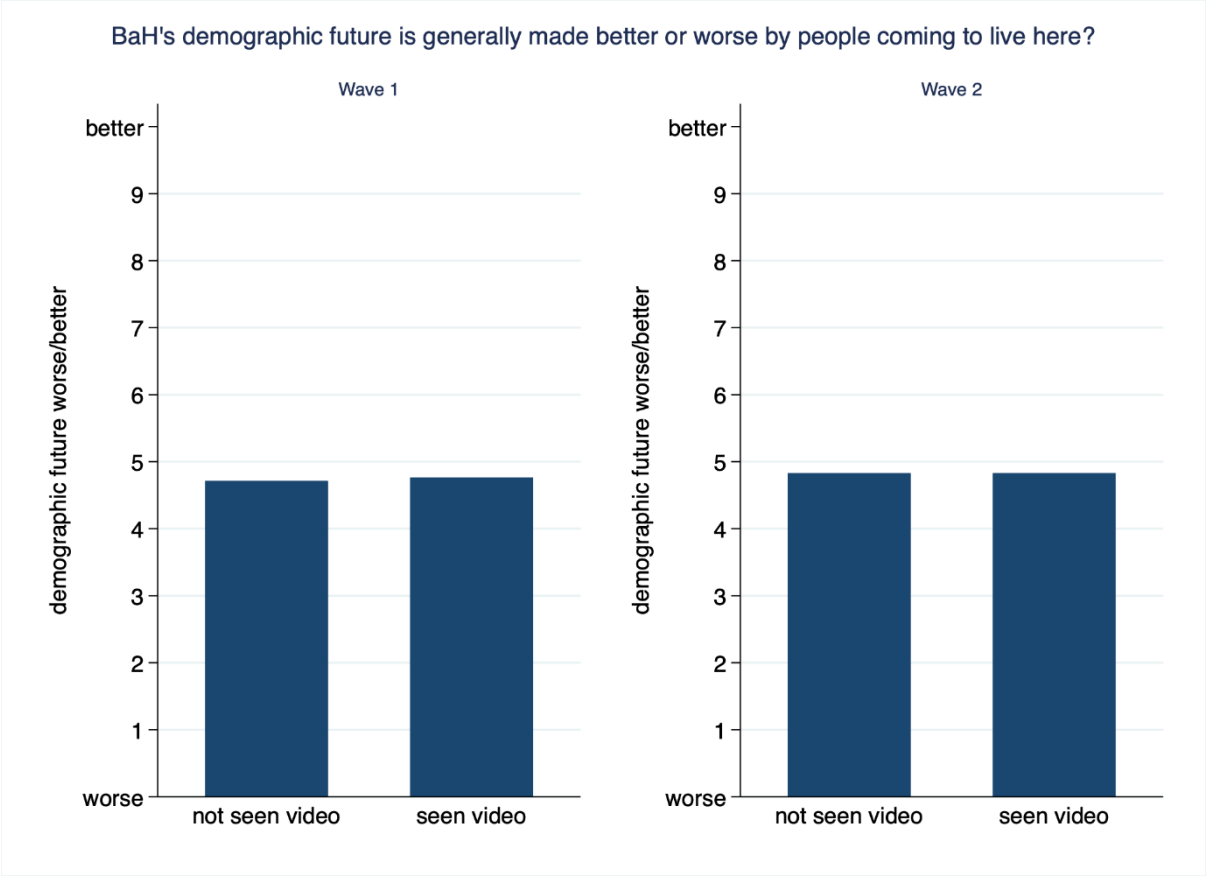

Figure A5. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's demographic future between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A5 and A6 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,123; Wave 2 N = 527.

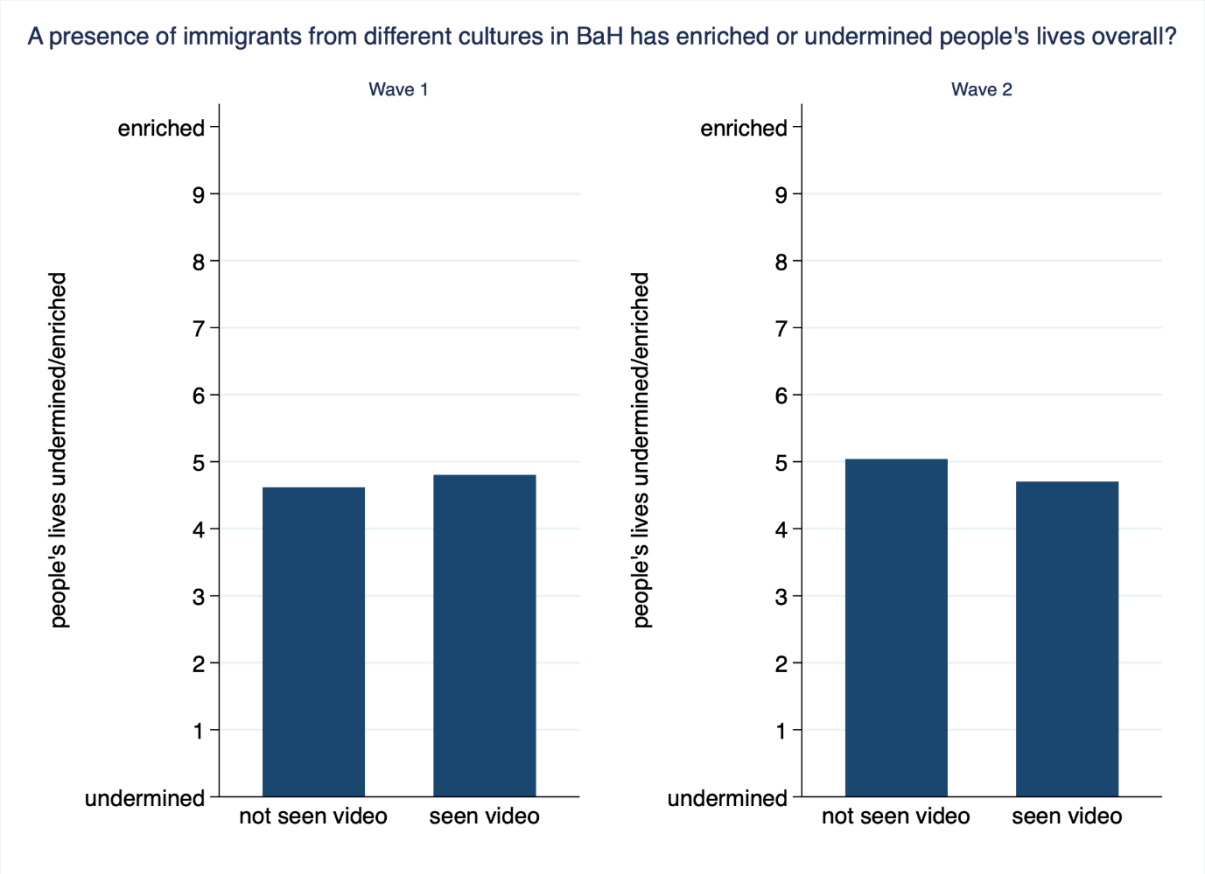

Figure A6. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on people's lives between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A5 and A6 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,098; Wave 2 N = 513.

Table A7. Interaction effects Bosnia and Herzegovina wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	-0.545	-0.792	-0.0830	-0.382	-0.562
	(0.537)	(0.547)	(0.530)	(0.560)	(0.508)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.617	-1.108*	-0.426	0.324	-0.634
	(0.418)	(0.435)	(0.429)	(0.433)	(0.401)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	-0.816	-1.208**	-0.488	0.560	-0.673
	(0.424)	(0.441)	(0.434)	(0.442)	(0.407)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	0.642	1.040	0.391	0.666	0.964
	(0.588)	(0.599)	(0.583)	(0.611)	(0.559)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	0.479	0.841	0.242	0.236	0.667
	(0.597)	(0.608)	(0.591)	(0.625)	(0.569)
Constant	4.963***	4.673***	4.385***	4.327***	5.200***
	(0.382)	(0.399)	(0.392)	(0.396)	(0.364)
N	1,125	1,139	1,129	1,123	1,098
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	-0.478	-0.220	-0.285	-0.0540	0.160
	(0.255)	(0.260)	(0.256)	(0.269)	(0.252)
Base difference - female	-0.420	-0.313	-0.205	0.0787	0.162
	(0.240)	(0.247)	(0.244)	(0.255)	(0.239)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	0.798*	0.521	0.903**	0.208	0.0715
	(0.338)	(0.345)	(0.339)	(0.355)	(0.331)
Constant	4.566***	3.810***	4.094***	4.667***	4.519***
	(0.183)	(0.189)	(0.188)	(0.196)	(0.185)
N	1,124	1,138	1,128	1,122	1,097
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	-1.500	-1.236	-0.169	-0.416	-0.106
	(1.403)	(1.549)	(1.367)	(1.419)	(1.372)
Base difference - General secondary school	-0.371	-0.218	0.0429	-1.446	-0.783
	(1.194)	(1.331)	(1.120)	(1.167)	(1.158)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	-0.271	-0.0545	0.0650	-1.550	-0.243
	(1.161)	(1.298)	(1.085)	(1.127)	(1.119)
Base difference – College/university	-0.0913	0.102	0.472	-1.363	-0.0771
	(1.159)	(1.297)	(1.083)	(1.125)	(1.118)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	1.979	1.736	0.894	0.668	0.979
	(1.475)	(1.618)	(1.442)	(1.501)	(1.449)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	1.528	1.262	0.399	0.714	0.451
	(1.429)	(1.574)	(1.393)	(1.448)	(1.398)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	1.385	1.312	0.235	0.195	0.0239
	(1.425)	(1.570)	(1.389)	(1.442)	(1.393)
Constant	4.500***	3.600**	3.714***	6.143***	4.833***
	(1.146)	(1.285)	(1.068)	(1.110)	(1.104)
N	1,115	1,130	1,119	1,113	1,088
Income difficulties					

Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.0187	0.0783	0.308	0.0456	0.124
	(0.189)	(0.194)	(0.189)	(0.197)	(0.184)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.641*	-0.562	-0.372	-0.409	-0.337
	(0.290)	(0.297)	(0.292)	(0.303)	(0.284)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.111	0.253	-0.0886	0.0618	0.177
	(0.415)	(0.425)	(0.418)	(0.432)	(0.401)
Constant	4.401***	3.740***	4.005***	4.811***	4.717***
	(0.134)	(0.138)	(0.136)	(0.142)	(0.133)
N	1,090	1,101	1,099	1,089	1,068
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	0.0692	0.0811	0.605*	-0.151	0.167
	(0.307)	(0.314)	(0.306)	(0.322)	(0.293)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	0.304	0.155	0.427	0.236	0.0235
	(0.257)	(0.264)	(0.259)	(0.269)	(0.249)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	-0.141	-0.0301	-0.535	0.290	0.128
	(0.369)	(0.377)	(0.369)	(0.386)	(0.354)
Constant	4.140***	3.549***	3.704***	4.560***	4.571***
	(0.210)	(0.218)	(0.211)	(0.220)	(0.202)
N	1,090	1,103	1,092	1,085	1,064

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: : Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Table A8. Bosnia and Herzegovina Wave 2 interaction effects

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.322	-0.861	0.329	-0.257	-0.876
	(0.685)	(0.765)	(0.733)	(0.754)	(0.672)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.430	-1.648**	-1.132*	0.103	-0.715
	(0.548)	(0.573)	(0.570)	(0.585)	(0.526)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	-0.565	-1.710**	-1.074	0.250	-0.644
	(0.563)	(0.591)	(0.589)	(0.602)	(0.540)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.0371	0.682	-0.138	0.573	0.732
	(0.743)	(0.830)	(0.798)	(0.820)	(0.736)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	-0.202	0.801	-0.319	-0.131	0.418
	(0.766)	(0.854)	(0.824)	(0.847)	(0.759)
Constant	4.864***	5.731***	5.440***	4.680***	5.654***
	(0.509)	(0.524)	(0.523)	(0.539)	(0.480)
N	522	525	518	527	513
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.00103	-0.881*	-0.339	-0.0335	-0.586
	(0.340)	(0.381)	(0.381)	(0.378)	(0.351)
Base difference - female	-0.453	-0.817*	-0.343	0.215	-0.373
	(0.311)	(0.350)	(0.347)	(0.344)	(0.318)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	0.367	1.046*	0.761	0.0680	0.410
	(0.431)	(0.484)	(0.480)	(0.483)	(0.446)
Constant	4.707***	4.750***	4.656***	4.694***	5.266***
	(0.249)	(0.280)	(0.277)	(0.272)	(0.252)
N	521	525	517	526	512
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	0.0775	-0.582	0.167	-0.0645	-0.248
	(0.340)	(0.380)	(0.371)	(0.382)	(0.343)
Base difference - General secondary school	0.558	1.298	2.526*	2.076	1.742
	(1.005)	(1.126)	(1.197)	(1.233)	(1.103)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	1.558	1.632	1.526	0.276	-1.258
	(2.400)	(2.689)	(2.623)	(2.702)	(2.418)
Base difference – College/university	-0.265	-0.483	-0.629	-0.321	-1.321***
	(0.390)	(0.439)	(0.435)	(0.436)	(0.389)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	-0.744	-1.418	-3.167	-1.236	-1.419
	(1.722)	(1.929)	(2.215)	(2.282)	(1.790)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	-1.078	0.332	-1.667	-2.186	1.248
	(2.691)	(3.015)	(2.941)	(3.030)	(2.712)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	1.092	1.736**	1.347*	0.799	0.781
	(0.569)	(0.634)	(0.619)	(0.636)	(0.572)
Constant	-0.115	0.0653	-0.664	-0.132	-0.755
	(0.480)	(0.537)	(0.526)	(0.537)	(0.489)
N	4.442***	4.368***	4.474***	4.724***	5.258***
Income difficulties					

Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.181	-0.362	-0.0899	-0.0122	-0.368
	(0.231)	(0.260)	(0.255)	(0.260)	(0.239)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.307	-1.079*	-0.807	0.299	-0.145
	(0.400)	(0.441)	(0.445)	(0.433)	(0.406)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.195	0.726	1.198	-0.115	0.170
	(0.552)	(0.609)	(0.614)	(0.610)	(0.571)
Constant	4.493***	4.435***	4.592***	4.808***	5.077***
	(0.165)	(0.186)	(0.183)	(0.184)	(0.170)
N	518	522	514	523	509
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	-0.147	-0.502	0.217	-0.262	-0.529
	(0.386)	(0.426)	(0.426)	(0.425)	(0.388)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	0.387	-0.170	0.250	0.180	0.202
	(0.331)	(0.369)	(0.368)	(0.361)	(0.335)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.523	0.358	-0.119	0.292	0.246
	(0.463)	(0.515)	(0.511)	(0.513)	(0.471)
Constant	4.160***	4.380***	4.270***	4.756***	4.924***
	(0.276)	(0.304)	(0.307)	(0.298)	(0.276)
N	506	509	504	513	499

Germany

Table A9. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Germany – wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen comics	0.415**	0.215	0.137	-0.0422	0.104
	(0.145)	(0.150)	(0.156)	(0.154)	(0.151)
Constant	4.864***	5.440***	5.278***	4.817***	5.340***
	(0.102)	(0.106)	(0.110)	(0.109)	(0.107)
N. of observations	1,389	1,415	1,426	1,384	1,411
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen comics	0.383**	0.218	0.147	0.0446	-0.0552
	(0.139)	(0.144)	(0.138)	(0.162)	(0.148)
Constant	4.637***	5.040***	4.863***	6.164***	6.205***
	(0.628)	(0.651)	(0.625)	(0.732)	(0.669)
N. of observations	1,048	1,056	1,062	1,045	1,065

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A10. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Germany – wave 2

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	-0.0595	-0.0993	0.0591	-0.0278	0.0248
	(0.163)	(0.168)	(0.174)	(0.168)	(0.162)
Constant	4.879***	5.316***	5.088***	4.645***	4.440***
	(0.115)	(0.118)	(0.123)	(0.119)	(0.114)
N. of observations	1,184	1,184	1,197	1,159	1,196
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	-0.0988	-0.207	-0.0148	0.0139	0.0747
	(0.147)	(0.152)	(0.152)	(0.172)	(0.155)
Constant	4.551***	5.019***	4.761***	4.836***	5.125***
	(0.661)	(0.685)	(0.683)	(0.776)	(0.698)
N. of observations	915	918	932	906	926

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

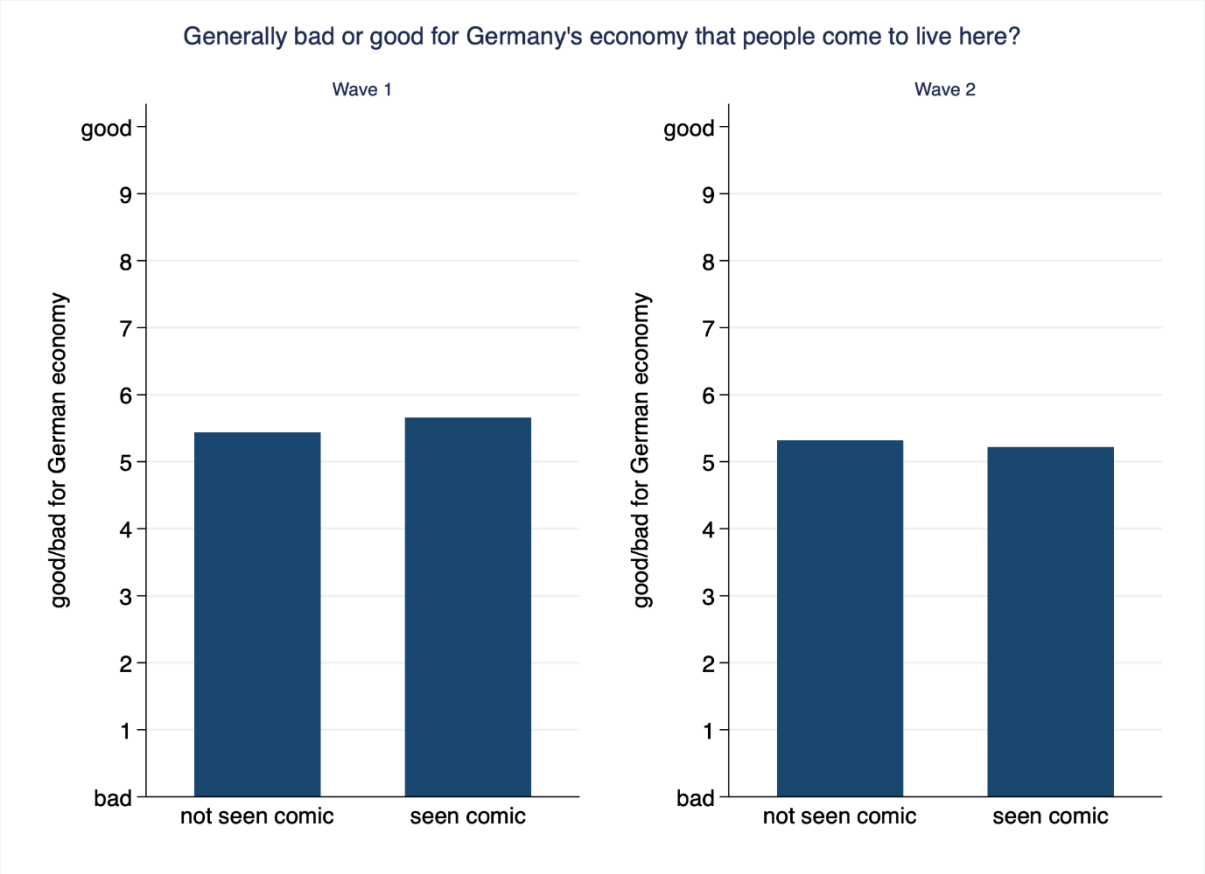

Figure A7. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's economy between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Germany. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A9 and A10 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,415; Wave 2 N = 1,184.

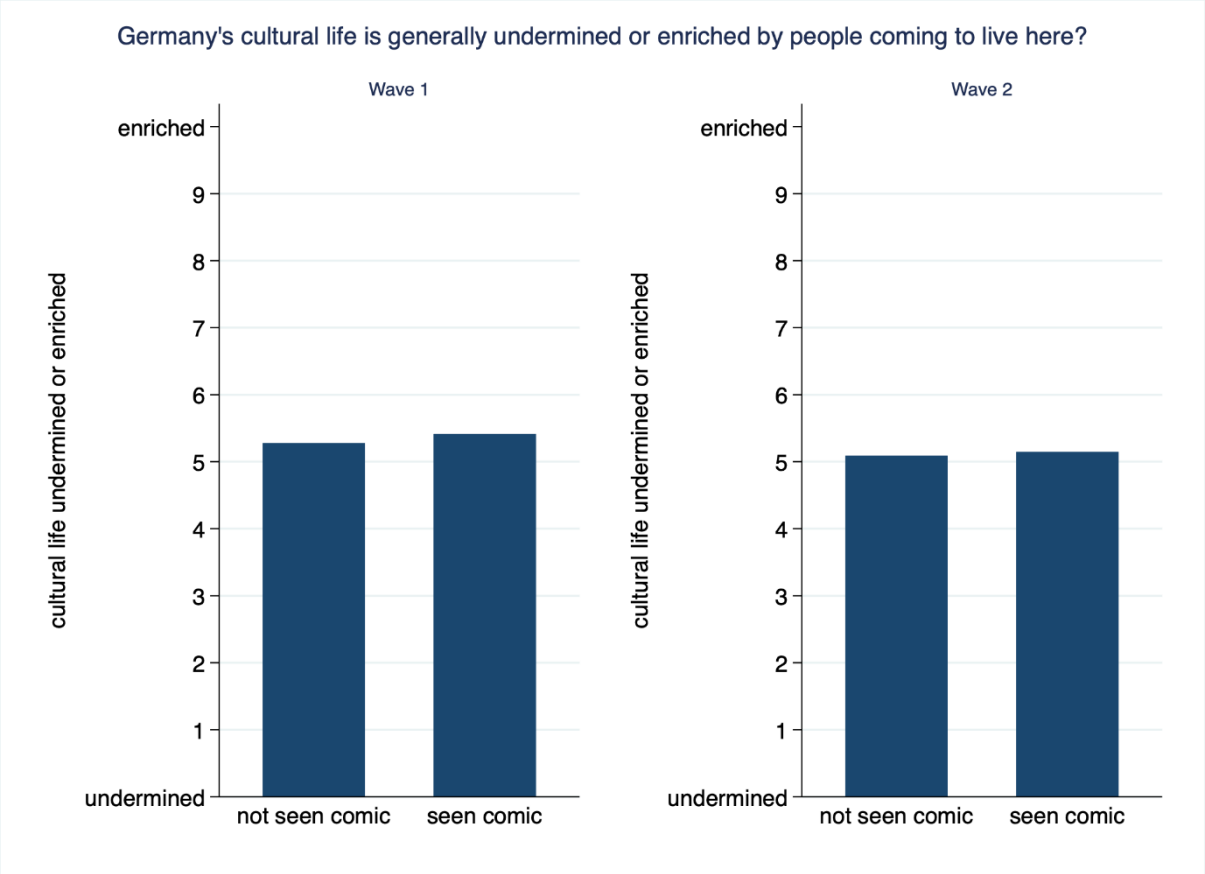

Figure A8. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's culture between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Germany. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A9 and A10 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,426; Wave 2 N = 1,197.

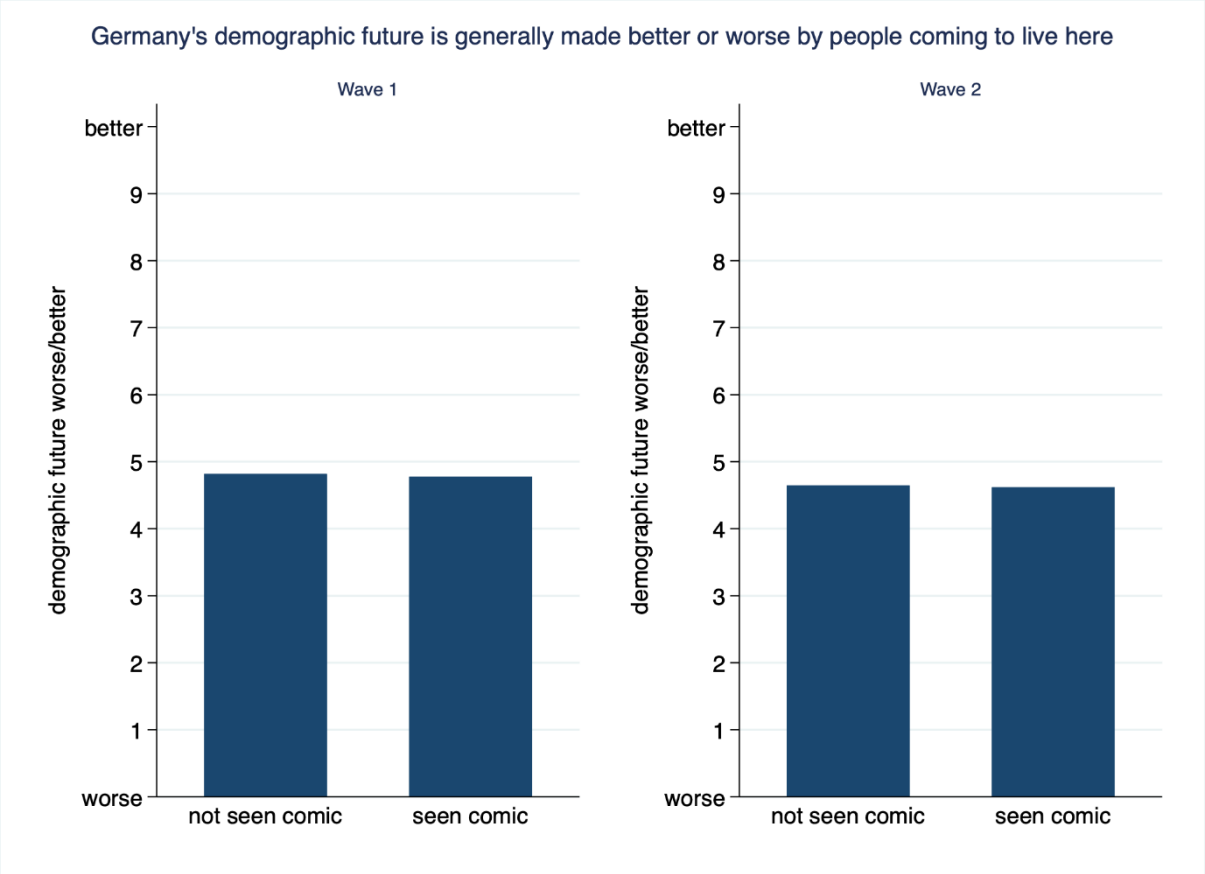

Figure A9. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's demographic future between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Germany. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A9 and A10 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,384; Wave 2 N = 1,159.

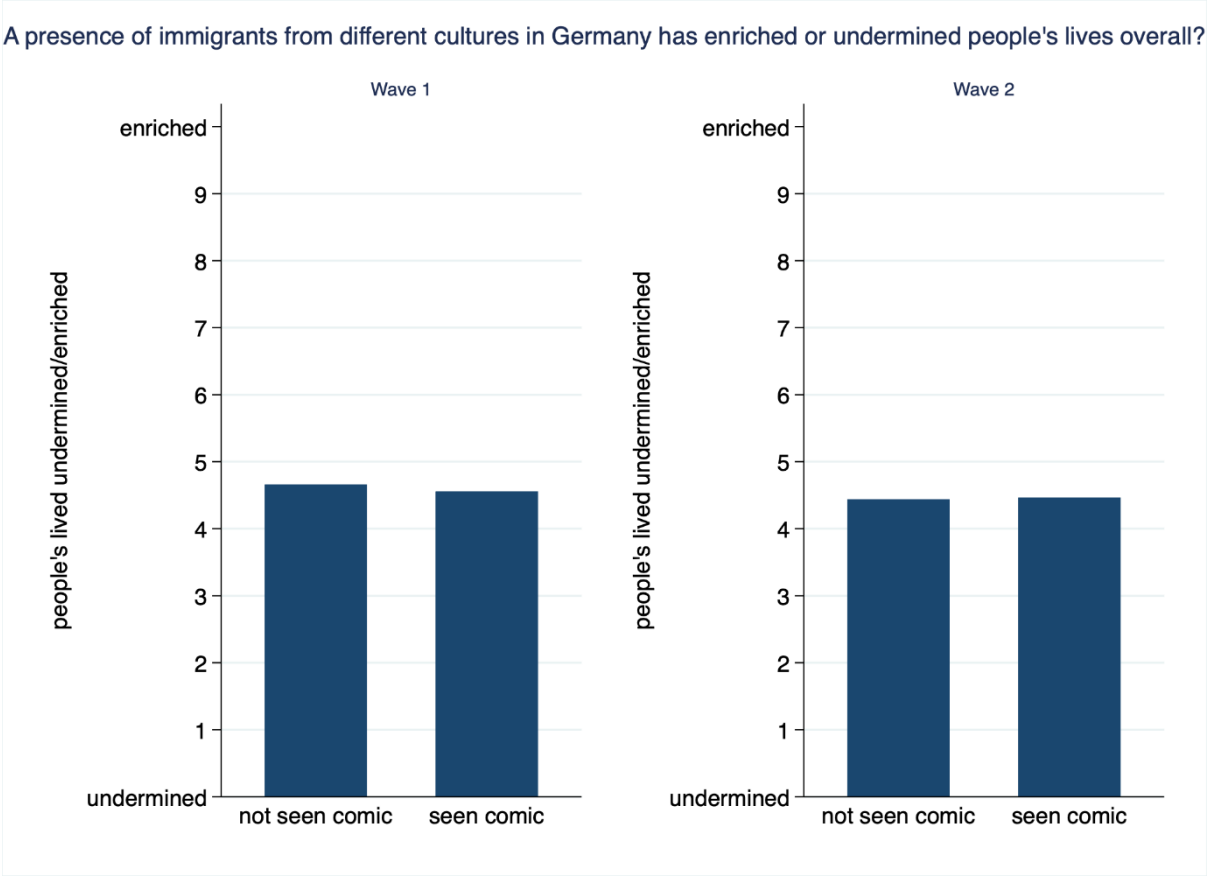

Figure A10. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on people's lives between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Germany. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A9 and A10 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,411; Wave 2 N = 1,196.

Table A11. Interaction effects Germany wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.307	0.141	-0.0685	-0.0784	-0.193
	(0.221)	(0.228)	(0.236)	(0.233)	(0.227)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	0.0906	-0.209	-0.259	-0.142	-0.0368
	(0.237)	(0.247)	(0.256)	(0.252)	(0.247)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	0.312	0.150	0.0174	-0.245	0.170
	(0.256)	(0.268)	(0.280)	(0.277)	(0.273)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	0.256	0.365	0.427	0.108	0.175
	(0.338)	(0.351)	(0.363)	(0.360)	(0.350)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	0.122	-0.174	0.278	0.00340	0.139
	(0.365)	(0.379)	(0.394)	(0.390)	(0.384)
Constant	4.756***	5.471***	5.358***	4.923***	4.632***
	(0.156)	(0.161)	(0.168)	(0.166)	(0.162)
N	1,389	1,415	1,426	1,384	1,411
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.330	0.0856	0.234	-0.0611	-0.0274
	(0.205)	(0.213)	(0.221)	(0.218)	(0.214)
Base difference - female	-0.214	-0.448*	0.362	-0.0834	0.109
	(0.204)	(0.212)	(0.221)	(0.218)	(0.214)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	0.167	0.251	-0.178	0.0268	-0.150
	(0.290)	(0.301)	(0.312)	(0.308)	(0.302)
Constant	4.977***	5.674***	5.100***	4.866***	4.610***
	(0.145)	(0.151)	(0.157)	(0.155)	(0.153)
N	1,386	1,412	1,423	1,381	1,408
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	1.254*	0.248	0.0364	0.577	0.209
	(0.492)	(0.498)	(0.521)	(0.518)	(0.508)
Base difference - General secondary school	1.365***	1.294***	1.341***	1.543***	1.363***
	(0.366)	(0.375)	(0.397)	(0.391)	(0.389)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	0.878*	0.967*	0.894*	1.397***	0.967*
	(0.373)	(0.383)	(0.404)	(0.397)	(0.394)
Base difference – College/university	1.947***	2.033***	1.950***	2.011***	1.525***
	(0.372)	(0.381)	(0.403)	(0.397)	(0.393)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	-0.990	-0.0979	0.0791	-0.704	-0.530
	(0.554)	(0.563)	(0.588)	(0.585)	(0.574)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	-0.943	-0.215	-0.120	-0.714	-0.473
	(0.558)	(0.567)	(0.591)	(0.588)	(0.577)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	-0.852	0.174	0.348	-0.742	-0.122
	(0.562)	(0.570)	(0.595)	(0.593)	(0.580)
Constant	3.609***	4.141***	4***	3.348***	3.500***
	(0.321)	(0.328)	(0.348)	(0.341)	(0.340)
N	1,358	1,382	1,393	1,353	1,380
Income difficulties					

Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.207	0.133	0.122	-0.0887	-0.111
	(0.169)	(0.176)	(0.182)	(0.181)	(0.177)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-1.229***	-1.036***	-1.025***	-0.845***	-0.708**
	(0.227)	(0.238)	(0.247)	(0.244)	(0.242)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.804*	0.319	0.136	0.203	0.0769
	(0.323)	(0.336)	(0.346)	(0.344)	(0.338)
Constant	5.193***	5.721***	5.554***	5.048***	4.848***
	(0.118)	(0.124)	(0.128)	(0.127)	(0.125)
N	1,378	1,404	1,416	1,370	1,398
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	0.255	-0.0349	-0.320	-0.171	-0.167
	(0.241)	(0.248)	(0.256)	(0.253)	(0.250)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	0.0534	-0.288	-0.336	-0.0967	0.0464
	(0.212)	(0.220)	(0.229)	(0.225)	(0.223)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.247	0.392	0.718*	0.229	0.0926
	(0.303)	(0.313)	(0.324)	(0.321)	(0.315)
Constant	4.835***	5.623***	5.489***	4.860***	4.640***
	(0.168)	(0.173)	(0.180)	(0.176)	(0.177)
N	1,371	1,398	1,409	1,369	1,395

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Table A12. Germany Wave 2 interaction effects

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.00301	-0.146	0.0428	-0.313	-0.115
	(0.237)	(0.243)	(0.253)	(0.243)	(0.235)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	0.395	-0.375	-0.284	-0.475	-0.0826
	(0.263)	(0.270)	(0.283)	(0.274)	(0.263)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	0.815**	0.613*	0.528	-0.216	0.364
	(0.300)	(0.309)	(0.320)	(0.309)	(0.298)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.147	0.319	0.200	0.478	0.452
	(0.376)	(0.388)	(0.403)	(0.391)	(0.375)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	-0.0861	-0.286	-0.230	0.626	0.0174
	(0.421)	(0.435)	(0.450)	(0.435)	(0.420)
Constant	4.579***	5.307***	5.065***	4.840***	4.388***
	(0.168)	(0.172)	(0.180)	(0.173)	(0.167)
N	1,184	1,184	1,197	1,159	1,196
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	-0.0302	-0.152	0.106	0.00195	0.0857
	(0.229)	(0.236)	(0.245)	(0.236)	(0.227)
Base difference - female	-0.0369	-0.330	0.288	0.0207	0.223
	(0.230)	(0.236)	(0.246)	(0.238)	(0.229)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	-0.0647	0.0872	-0.0768	-0.0575	-0.116
	(0.327)	(0.336)	(0.348)	(0.337)	(0.324)
Constant	4.904***	5.491***	4.949***	4.641***	4.336***
	(0.164)	(0.169)	(0.175)	(0.168)	(0.162)
N	1,182	1,182	1,195	1,157	1,194
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	-0.609	-0.147	-0.273	-0.0521	-0.267
	(0.549)	(0.557)	(0.596)	(0.570)	(0.554)
Base difference - General secondary school	1.463***	1.477***	1.600***	1.583***	1.253**
	(0.435)	(0.443)	(0.471)	(0.453)	(0.442)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	0.702	1.129*	0.981*	1.318**	0.651
	(0.427)	(0.438)	(0.465)	(0.444)	(0.435)
Base difference – College/university	1.796***	2.136***	1.981***	2.091***	1.389**
	(0.434)	(0.443)	(0.471)	(0.450)	(0.440)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	0.272	0.173	0.208	0.214	0.244
	(0.627)	(0.637)	(0.676)	(0.651)	(0.632)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	0.616	-0.241	0.0312	-0.195	0.166
	(0.613)	(0.626)	(0.664)	(0.638)	(0.619)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	0.912	0.286	0.909	0.0388	0.592
	(0.624)	(0.634)	(0.675)	(0.648)	(0.629)
Constant	3.692***	3.887***	3.720***	3.137***	3.451***
	(0.380)	(0.388)	(0.415)	(0.395)	(0.388)
N	1,167	1,169	1,179	1,142	1,177
Income difficulties					

Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	-0.00880	-0.147	0.121	0.00379	0.0951
	(0.190)	(0.195)	(0.203)	(0.197)	(0.189)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.999***	-1.304***	-1.001***	-0.622*	-0.748**
	(0.263)	(0.266)	(0.278)	(0.273)	(0.259)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.0130	0.273	-0.128	-0.0893	-0.178
	(0.366)	(0.374)	(0.388)	(0.381)	(0.363)
Constant	5.120***	5.657***	5.349***	4.819***	4.645***
	(0.132)	(0.136)	(0.142)	(0.138)	(0.133)
N	1,175	1,177	1,189	1,151	1,187
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	-0.253	-0.665*	-0.246	-0.319	-0.306
	(0.268)	(0.274)	(0.286)	(0.276)	(0.265)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	0.243	-0.463	-0.162	-0.0464	-0.0727
	(0.237)	(0.244)	(0.254)	(0.245)	(0.237)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.297	0.896*	0.494	0.499	0.541
	(0.339)	(0.348)	(0.362)	(0.349)	(0.336)
Constant	4.729***	5.604***	5.181***	4.668***	4.476***
	(0.185)	(0.190)	(0.198)	(0.192)	(0.185)
N	1,172	1,172	1,184	1,145	1,182

Italy

Table A13. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Italy – wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.580***	0.109	0.146	-0.0784	-0.0453
	(0.142)	(0.150)	(0.157)	(0.155)	(0.147)
Constant	5.242***	5.501***	5.499***	4.821***	4.915***
	(0.101)	(0.107)	(0.111)	(0.111)	(0.105)
N. of observations	1,402	1,418	1,430	1,363	1,397
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.594***	0.196	0.226	0.0823	0.0955
	(0.139)	(0.146)	(0.149)	(0.170)	(0.152)
Constant	2.085*	2.563**	3.212***	2.528*	2.499**
	(0.832)	(0.877)	(0.892)	(1.014)	(0.916)
N. of observations	972	982	985	953	971

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A14. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Italy – wave 2

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.112	-0.126	-0.197	-0.228	-0.206
	(0.153)	(0.158)	(0.168)	(0.163)	(0.156)
Constant	5.176***	5.452***	5.464***	4.805***	4.902***
	(0.108)	(0.112)	(0.118)	(0.115)	(0.110)
N. of observations	1,263	1,277	1,282	1,228	1,263
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.211	0.0892	-0.0559	-0.00503	-0.0138
	(0.149)	(0.149)	(0.155)	(0.178)	(0.156)
Constant	1.572	2.964***	3.605***	3.406***	4.706***
	(0.825)	(0.813)	(0.845)	(0.994)	(0.871)
N. of observations	897	906	906	878	901

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

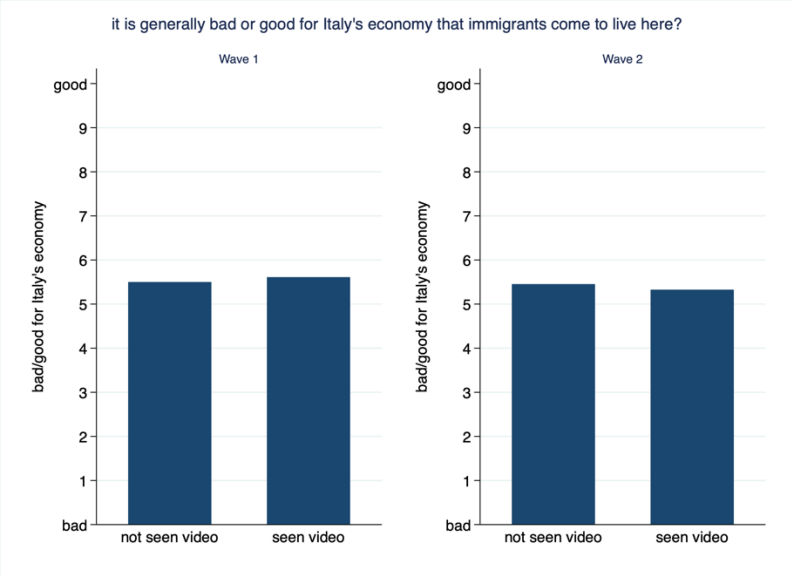

Figure A11. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's economy between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Italy. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A13 and A14 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,418; Wave 2 N = 1,277.

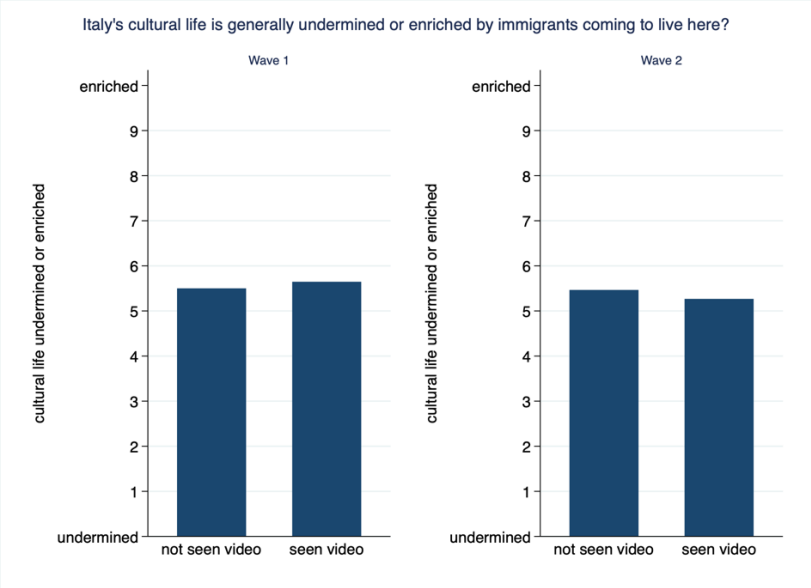

Figure A12. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's culture between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Italy. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A13 and A14 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,430; Wave 2 N = 1,282.

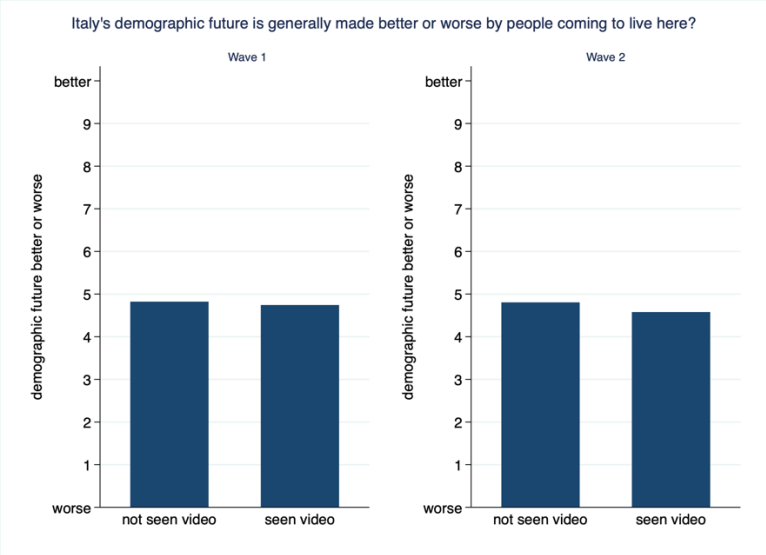

Figure A13. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's demographic future between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Italy. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A13 and A14 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,363; Wave 2 N = 1,228.

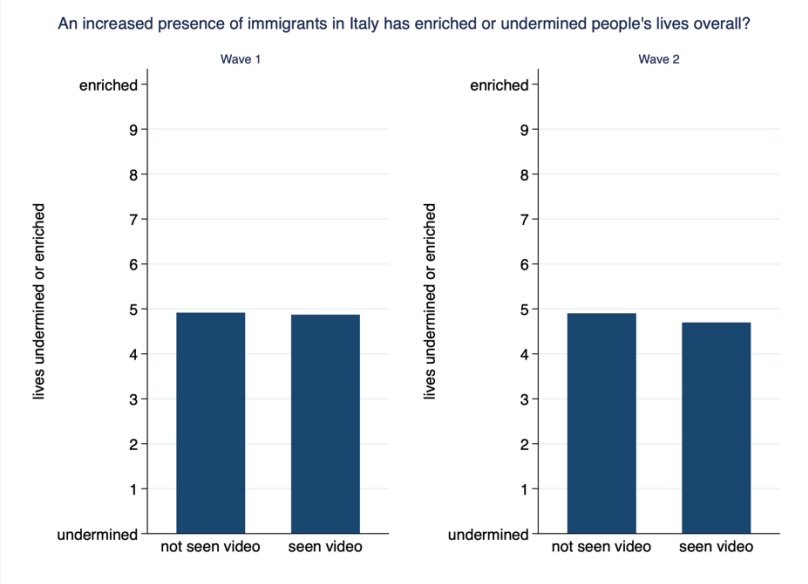

Figure A14. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on people's lives between the treatment and control group in the two waves in Italy. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A13 and A14 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,397; Wave 2 N = 1,263.

Table A15. Interaction effects Italy wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					

Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.690**	0.257	0.305	-0.0709	0.0362
	(0.213)	(0.227)	(0.234)	(0.232)	(0.222)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.0164	-0.178	0.0343	-0.0487	-0.0859
	(0.228)	(0.244)	(0.252)	(0.252)	(0.240)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	0.687**	0.349	1.120***	0.359	0.390
	(0.264)	(0.280)	(0.290)	(0.293)	(0.278)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.0556	-0.144	-0.00754	0.126	0.0480
	(0.321)	(0.342)	(0.354)	(0.352)	(0.334)
Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	-0.434	-0.429	-0.726	-0.247	-0.460
	(0.372)	(0.396)	(0.411)	(0.414)	(0.390)
Constant	5.102***	5.486***	5.248***	4.763***	4.862***
	(0.149)	(0.160)	(0.164)	(0.164)	(0.156)
N	1,402	1,418	1,430	1,363	1,397
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.832***	0.395	0.396	0.256	0.0289
	(0.204)	(0.216)	(0.225)	(0.223)	(0.213)
Base difference - female	0.183	0.00432	0.273	0.402	0.155
	(0.201)	(0.214)	(0.222)	(0.221)	(0.211)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	-0.482	-0.554	-0.490	-0.656*	-0.136
	(0.284)	(0.301)	(0.313)	(0.311)	(0.295)
Constant	5.147***	5.497***	5.358***	4.613***	4.830***
	(0.144)	(0.153)	(0.158)	(0.157)	(0.152)
N	1,399	1,415	1,427	1,360	1,394
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	2.047**	1.931*	1.629*	0.689	0.923
	(0.715)	(0.756)	(0.769)	(0.754)	(0.751)
Base difference - General secondary school	1.247*	0.984	1.523**	0.162	0.974
	(0.526)	(0.575)	(0.581)	(0.568)	(0.570)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	1.032*	1.276*	1.428*	0.296	0.633
	(0.509)	(0.556)	(0.564)	(0.549)	(0.553)
Base difference – College/university	1.554**	1.883***	2.315***	1.309*	1.272*
	(0.511)	(0.560)	(0.567)	(0.552)	(0.555)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	-1.781*	-1.872*	-1.599	-0.680	-1.373
	(0.770)	(0.814)	(0.831)	(0.817)	(0.808)

Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	-1.512*	-1.975*	-1.459	-0.587	-1.044
	(0.753)	(0.795)	(0.812)	(0.797)	(0.790)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	-1.396	-1.818*	-1.585	-1.025	-0.713
	(0.753)	(0.797)	(0.813)	(0.799)	(0.791)
Constant	4.033***	4.143***	3.800***	4.200***	4***
	(0.482)	(0.530)	(0.535)	(0.519)	(0.526)
N	1,390	1,406	1,417	1,351	1,384
Income difficulties					
Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.697***	0.134	0.306	-0.210	0.0359
	(0.179)	(0.190)	(0.198)	(0.195)	(0.185)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.270	-0.557*	-0.287	-0.433	-0.310
	(0.210)	(0.223)	(0.231)	(0.231)	(0.219)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	-0.271	-0.0706	-0.446	0.278	-0.304
	(0.299)	(0.317)	(0.330)	(0.330)	(0.311)
Constant	5.325***	5.716***	5.611***	4.988***	5.033***
	(0.129)	(0.136)	(0.142)	(0.141)	(0.134)
N	1,370	1,385	1,397	1,332	1,370
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	0.595**	0.115	0.00104	-0.162	-0.121
	(0.208)	(0.220)	(0.229)	(0.227)	(0.216)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	6.64e-05	0.0571	-0.0971	-0.102	-0.186
	(0.201)	(0.214)	(0.222)	(0.222)	(0.211)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	-0.0278	-0.0151	0.271	0.159	0.146
	(0.284)	(0.302)	(0.314)	(0.312)	(0.295)
Constant	5.242***	5.472***	5.549***	4.874***	5.012***
	(0.146)	(0.154)	(0.160)	(0.159)	(0.152)
N	1,402	1,418	1,430	1,363	1,397

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Table A16. Italy Wave 2 interaction effects

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.0964	-0.00887	-0.202	-0.393	-0.163
	(0.226)	(0.234)	(0.247)	(0.242)	(0.230)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.303	-0.211	-0.153	-0.336	-0.409
	(0.247)	(0.256)	(0.269)	(0.263)	(0.252)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	0.427	0.487	0.982**	-0.178	0.191
	(0.284)	(0.292)	(0.311)	(0.304)	(0.290)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	0.267	-0.153	0.312	0.328	0.0678
	(0.348)	(0.359)	(0.379)	(0.371)	(0.353)
Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	-0.330	-0.256	-0.472	0.302	-0.250
	(0.405)	(0.418)	(0.446)	(0.438)	(0.415)
Constant	5.184***	5.417***	5.311***	4.949***	4.993***
	(0.155)	(0.163)	(0.171)	(0.167)	(0.160)
N	1,263	1,277	1,282	1,228	1,263
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.417	0.150	0.170	-0.156	-0.00406
	(0.217)	(0.224)	(0.239)	(0.232)	(0.221)
Base difference - female	0.201	-0.169	0.230	0.108	0.109
	(0.215)	(0.223)	(0.236)	(0.230)	(0.220)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	-0.590	-0.530	-0.708*	-0.132	-0.392
	(0.306)	(0.316)	(0.336)	(0.328)	(0.312)
Constant	5.072***	5.530***	5.345***	4.745***	4.840***
	(0.152)	(0.156)	(0.167)	(0.162)	(0.155)
N	1,261	1,274	1,280	1,226	1,260
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	0.764	0.340	0.224	-1.192	-0.111
	(0.722)	(0.749)	(0.796)	(0.784)	(0.743)
Base difference - General secondary school	1.141	1.284*	1.213	-0.424	0.647
	(0.584)	(0.606)	(0.643)	(0.630)	(0.597)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	0.843	1.109	1.202	-0.485	0.518
	(0.569)	(0.590)	(0.626)	(0.613)	(0.581)
Base difference – College/university	1.436*	1.685**	1.756**	-0.120	0.917

	(0.571)	(0.593)	(0.628)	(0.617)	(0.584)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	-0.762	-0.522	-0.185	0.902	-0.241
	(0.789)	(0.817)	(0.867)	(0.854)	(0.810)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	-0.597	-0.604	-0.803	0.888	-0.0767
	(0.765)	(0.794)	(0.842)	(0.830)	(0.786)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	-0.683	-0.375	-0.236	1.205	-0.0457
	(0.767)	(0.795)	(0.844)	(0.831)	(0.788)
Constant	4.080***	4.160***	4.120***	5.125***	4.240***
	(0.541)	(0.562)	(0.596)	(0.584)	(0.553)
N	1,255	1,269	1,274	1,220	1,256
Income difficulties					
Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.201	-0.106	-0.00862	-0.137	0.0166
	(0.194)	(0.202)	(0.213)	(0.209)	(0.198)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.387	-0.491*	-0.315	-0.260	0.00494
	(0.219)	(0.228)	(0.241)	(0.235)	(0.226)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	-0.306	-0.129	-0.576	-0.292	-0.666*
	(0.319)	(0.329)	(0.349)	(0.341)	(0.325)
Constant	5.333***	5.657***	5.591***	4.911***	4.907***
	(0.140)	(0.146)	(0.153)	(0.149)	(0.143)
N	1,251	1,264	1,271	1,216	1,250
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	-0.137	-0.250	-0.554*	-0.665**	-0.492*
	(0.229)	(0.236)	(0.251)	(0.247)	(0.233)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	-0.306	-0.290	-0.383	-0.474*	-0.395
	(0.217)	(0.225)	(0.238)	(0.232)	(0.222)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.433	0.182	0.655	0.822*	0.512
	(0.310)	(0.319)	(0.339)	(0.332)	(0.315)
Constant	5.357***	5.642***	5.689***	5.059***	5.116***
	(0.158)	(0.164)	(0.174)	(0.169)	(0.162)
N	1,241	1,255	1,259	1,206	1,240

North Macedonia

Table A17. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in North Macedonia – wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.355	0.518	0.246	0.289	0.221
	(0.277)	(0.303)	(0.289)	(0.327)	(0.299)
Constant	2.877***	2.930***	3.429***	3.809***	4.130***
	(0.196)	(0.215)	(0.204)	(0.233)	(0.212)
N. of observations	406	404	406	403	415
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.0863	0.164	-0.145	-0.226	0.0574
	(0.360)	(0.372)	(0.333)	(0.417)	(0.370)
Constant	2.895*	2.505	2.158	7.653***	2.555
	(1.276)	(1.353)	(1.208)	(1.519)	(1.348)
N. of observations	231	240	236	241	247

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A18. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in North Macedonia – wave 2

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	-0.116	0.0986	0.0298	-0.540	0.123
	(0.315)	(0.325)	(0.334)	(0.340)	(0.316)
Constant	3.351***	3.329***	3.660***	4.206***	4.124***
	(0.223)	(0.227)	(0.236)	(0.237)	(0.225)
N. of observations	297	297	292	302	295
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.0222	-0.320	-0.376	-0.112	-0.138
	(0.385)	(0.381)	(0.402)	(0.427)	(0.404)
Constant	2.018	3.210*	2.439	6.273***	3.078*
	(1.420)	(1.447)	(1.473)	(1.591)	(1.514)
N. of observations	196	197	191	201	192

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

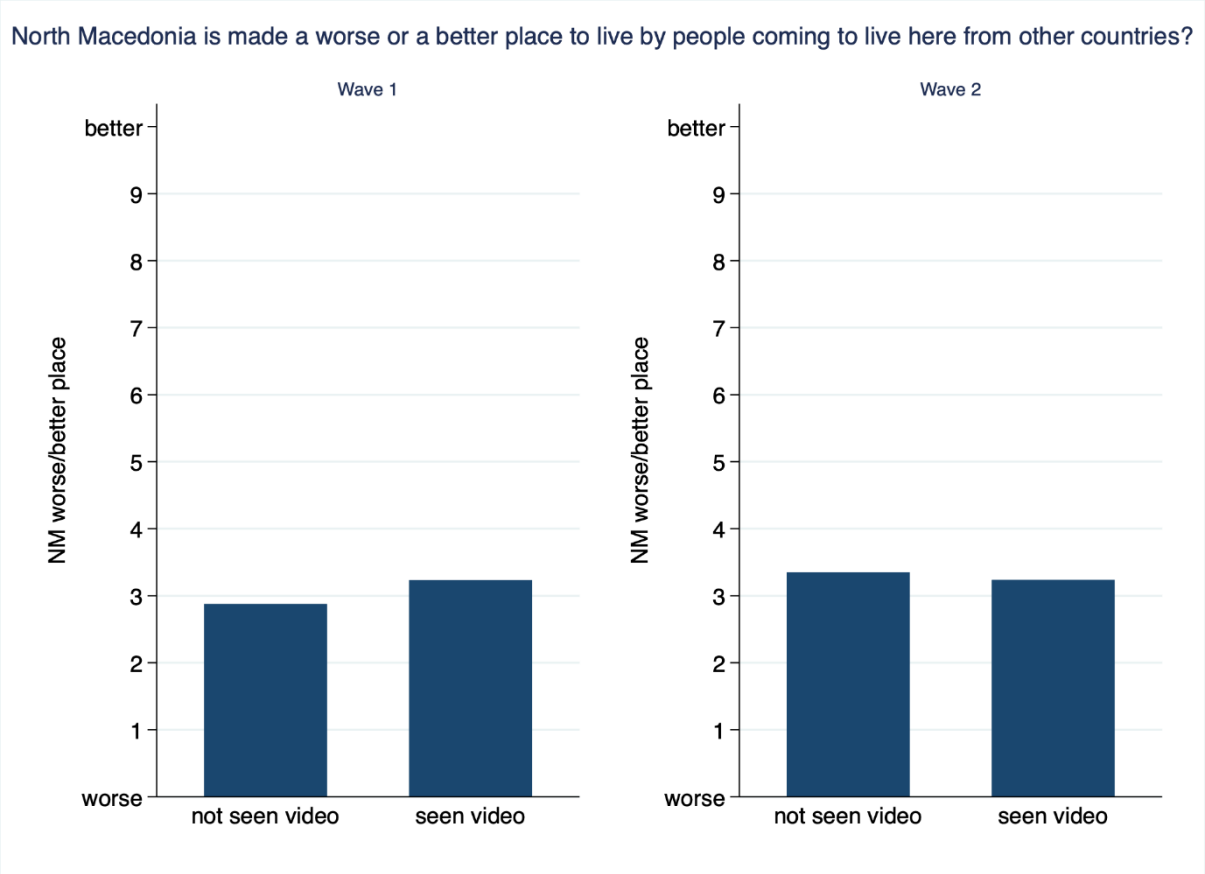

Figure A15. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country between the treatment and control group in the two waves in North Macedonia.

Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A17 and A18 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,125; Wave 2 N = 522.

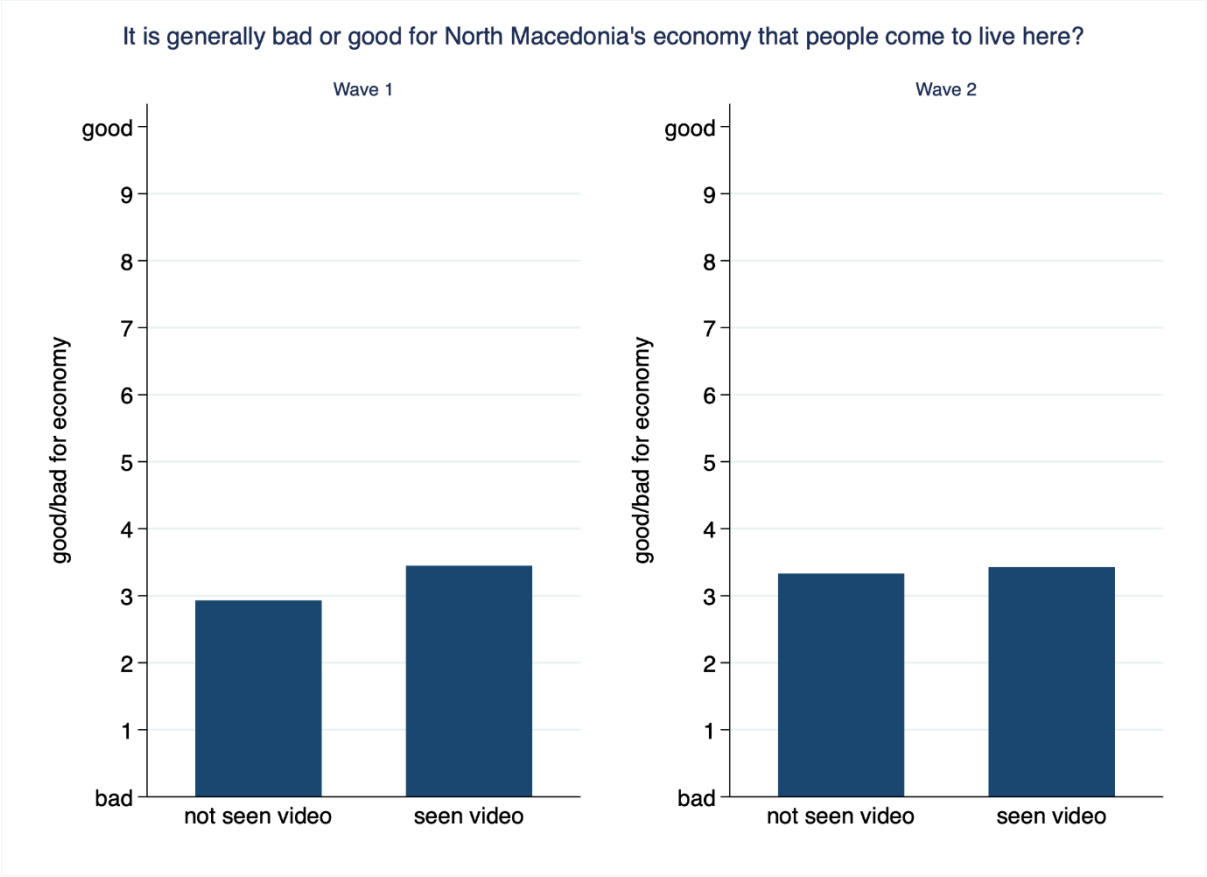

Figure A16. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's economy between the treatment and control group in the two waves in North Macedonia. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A17 and A18 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,418; Wave 2 N = 1,277.

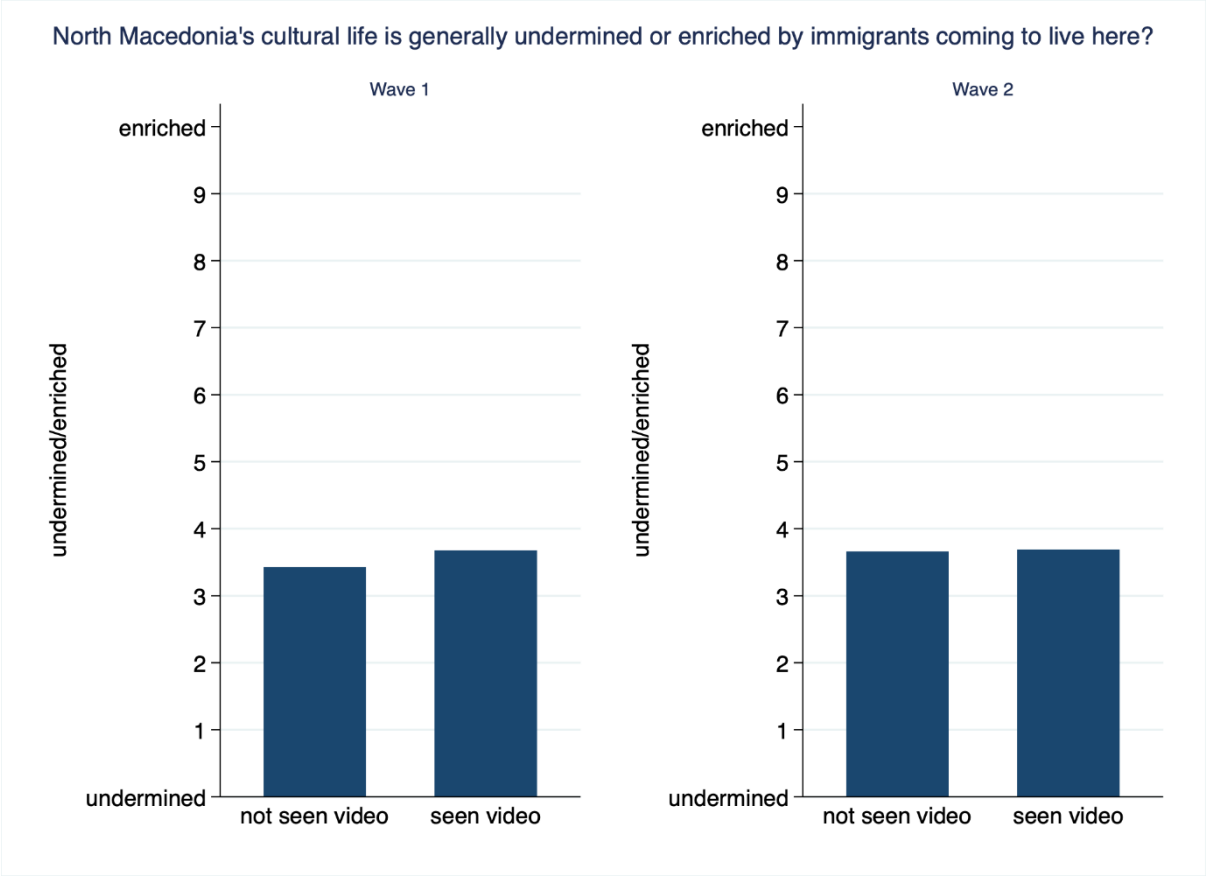

Figure A17. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's culture between the treatment and control group in the two waves in North Macedonia. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A17 and A18 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,418; Wave 2 N = 1,277.

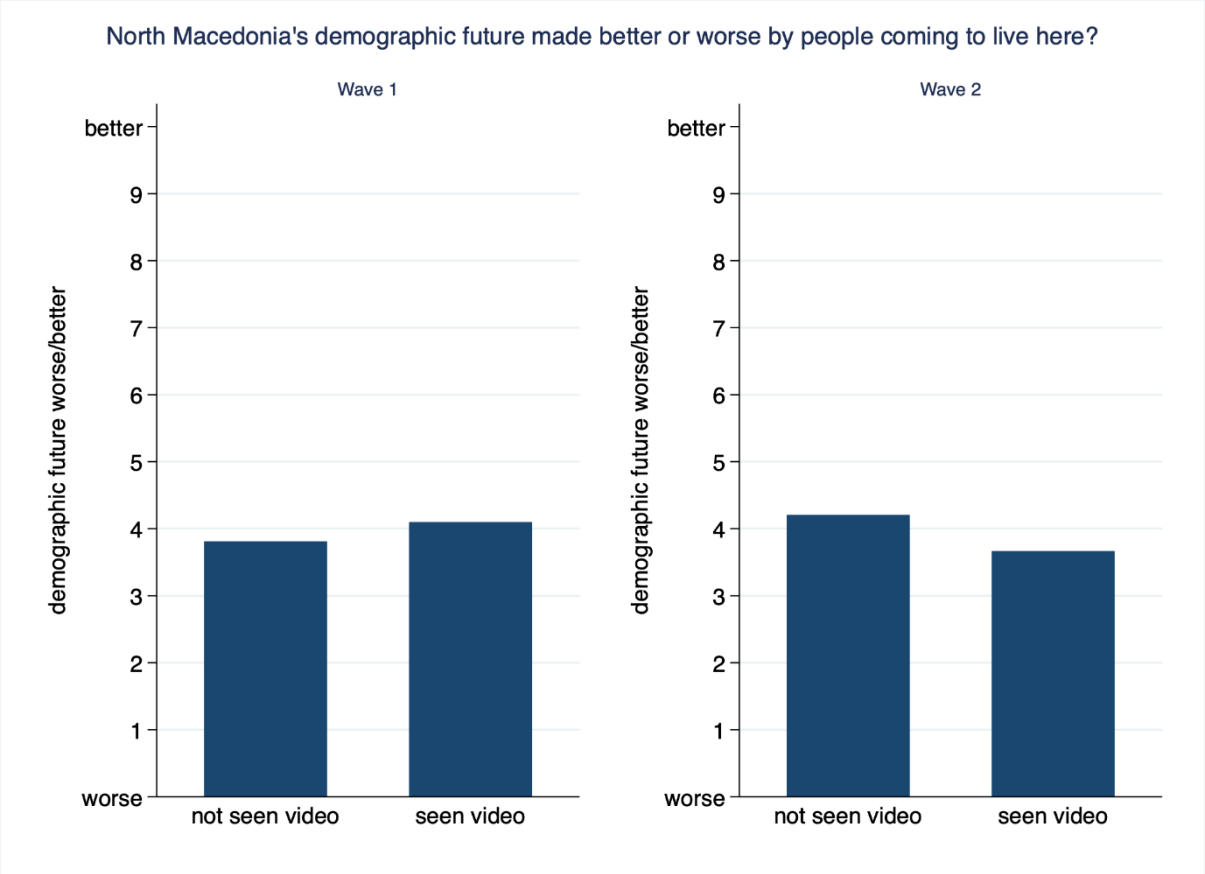

Figure A18. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on the country's demographic future between the treatment and control group in the two waves in North Macedonia. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A17 and A18 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,363; Wave 2 N = 1,228.

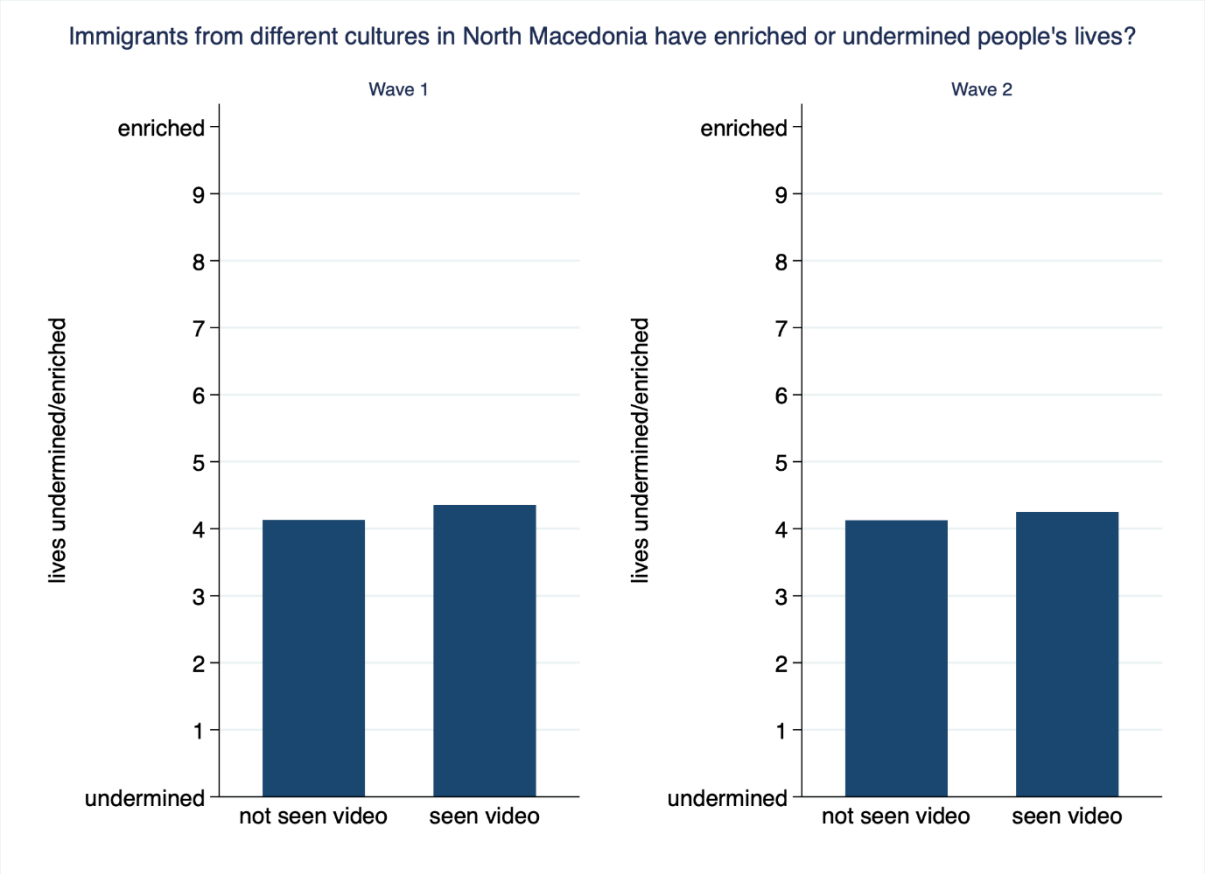

Figure A19. Mean for attitudes toward migration's effect on people's lives between the treatment and control group in the two waves in North Macedonia. Note: Treatment effects considered significant at $p < 0.05$. See Tables A17 and A18 in the Technical Annex for more information. Wave 1 N = 1,363; Wave 2 N = 1,228.

Table A19. Interaction effects North Macedonia wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	-0.322	0.814	1.032	0.908	0.456
	(0.741)	(0.800)	(0.735)	(0.835)	(0.796)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.763	-0.282	-0.493	0.959	-0.176
	(0.579)	(0.632)	(0.592)	(0.658)	(0.633)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	-0.490	0.506	-0.471	1.663*	-0.0389
	(0.609)	(0.666)	(0.627)	(0.707)	(0.664)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	0.729	-0.133	-1.058	-0.849	-0.308
	(0.836)	(0.904)	(0.840)	(0.946)	(0.898)

Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	0.879	-0.647	-0.747	-0.568	-0.203
	(0.877)	(0.954)	(0.883)	(1.014)	(0.950)
Constant	3.433***	2.900***	3.839***	2.781***	4.233***
	(0.510)	(0.556)	(0.520)	(0.576)	(0.558)
N	406	404	406	403	415
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.105	0.0660	-0.516	-0.129	-0.184
	(0.389)	(0.426)	(0.404)	(0.453)	(0.421)
Base difference - female	-0.0163	-0.551	-0.355	-0.0584	0.00588
	(0.390)	(0.428)	(0.403)	(0.464)	(0.422)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	0.462	0.828	1.483**	0.855	0.783
	(0.552)	(0.604)	(0.571)	(0.654)	(0.596)
Constant	2.885***	3.221***	3.612***	3.838***	4.127***
	(0.283)	(0.311)	(0.290)	(0.329)	(0.300)
N	405	403	405	402	414
Education					
Treatment effect – lower than university	-0.141	0.358	0.172	0.650	-0.225
	(0.450)	(0.497)	(0.475)	(0.540)	(0.500)
Base difference – College/university	0.357	0.0871	0.668	-0.0463	-0.334
	(0.394)	(0.435)	(0.415)	(0.471)	(0.430)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	0.725	0.249	0.0358	-0.541	0.731
	(0.572)	(0.630)	(0.600)	(0.680)	(0.626)
Constant	2.678***	2.895***	3.049***	3.805***	4.318***
	(0.297)	(0.329)	(0.320)	(0.361)	(0.329)
N	402	401	402	400	411
Income difficulties					
Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.312	0.547	0.482	0.215	0.723
	(0.347)	(0.372)	(0.363)	(0.416)	(0.371)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-1.295**	-1.448**	-0.785	-0.690	-0.482
	(0.397)	(0.438)	(0.419)	(0.480)	(0.437)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	-0.00946	-0.172	-0.528	0.238	-1.294*
	(0.562)	(0.618)	(0.589)	(0.679)	(0.614)
Constant	3.387***	3.476***	3.690***	4.058***	4.277***
	(0.245)	(0.264)	(0.255)	(0.299)	(0.262)
N	399	398	400	397	408
Employment status					

Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	1.024	0.576	0.957	0.818	0.0238
	(0.605)	(0.696)	(0.642)	(0.768)	(0.684)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	-0.0147	-0.139	0.405	0.0782	0.130
	(0.482)	(0.528)	(0.496)	(0.568)	(0.526)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	-0.903	-0.107	-0.928	-0.623	0.289
	(0.682)	(0.774)	(0.719)	(0.852)	(0.762)
Constant	2.881***	3.024***	3.070***	3.744***	3.976***
	(0.428)	(0.469)	(0.439)	(0.502)	(0.468)
N	398	397	398	395	406

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: : Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Table A20. North Macedonia Wave 2 interaction effects

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	-0.0316	0.0652	0.783	0.337	1.163
	(0.751)	(0.772)	(0.831)	(0.772)	(0.772)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.196	-0.891	-1.174	0.721	-0.331
	(0.634)	(0.620)	(0.669)	(0.643)	(0.651)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	-0.424	-0.0757	-0.0916	1.966**	-0.0629
	(0.691)	(0.675)	(0.717)	(0.688)	(0.694)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.356	0.0473	-0.448	-0.851	-1.379
	(0.866)	(0.888)	(0.942)	(0.899)	(0.882)
Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	0.348	0.169	-1.653	-1.175	-1.019
	(0.958)	(0.984)	(1.033)	(1.004)	(0.964)
Constant	3.583***	3.815***	4.304***	3.214***	4.318***
	(0.556)	(0.535)	(0.587)	(0.551)	(0.573)
N	297	297	292	302	295
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.0236	-0.00145	0.339	-0.676	0.00667
	(0.455)	(0.476)	(0.485)	(0.491)	(0.449)
Base difference - female	0.397	-0.0700	0.637	0.499	0.433
	(0.449)	(0.458)	(0.473)	(0.476)	(0.449)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	-0.239	0.190	-0.563	0.364	0.247
	(0.632)	(0.654)	(0.670)	(0.680)	(0.630)

Constant	3.134***	3.368***	3.313***	3.926***	3.900***
	(0.332)	(0.340)	(0.349)	(0.357)	(0.323)
N	297	297	292	302	295
Education					
Treatment effect – lower than university	-0.214	-0.119	-1.287*	-2.149***	-0.632
	(0.567)	(0.586)	(0.603)	(0.602)	(0.551)
Base difference – College/university	0.258	0.251	-0.127	-0.862	0.0626
	(0.462)	(0.466)	(0.473)	(0.480)	(0.456)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	0.0445	0.201	1.711*	2.303**	1.019
	(0.686)	(0.709)	(0.729)	(0.729)	(0.677)
Constant	3.214***	3.200***	3.758***	4.754***	4.082***
	(0.363)	(0.362)	(0.359)	(0.373)	(0.346)
N	295	295	290	300	293
Income difficulties					
Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	-0.0610	0.119	0.201	-0.669	0.00466
	(0.406)	(0.414)	(0.426)	(0.442)	(0.412)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.675	-0.756	-0.586	-0.541	-0.862
	(0.455)	(0.463)	(0.479)	(0.488)	(0.457)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	-0.295	-0.139	-0.496	0.324	0.00466
	(0.656)	(0.676)	(0.694)	(0.710)	(0.412)
Constant	3.659***	3.674***	3.942***	4.444***	0.185
	(0.293)	(0.295)	(0.306)	(0.312)	(0.648)
N	288	291	285	293	4.512***
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	0.0847	-0.345	-0.961	0.111	0.591
	(0.794)	(0.819)	(0.836)	(0.863)	(0.801)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	-0.339	-0.621	-1.818**	-0.897	-0.268
	(0.582)	(0.615)	(0.606)	(0.621)	(0.581)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	-0.248	0.563	1.262	-0.663	-0.441
	(0.867)	(0.894)	(0.913)	(0.940)	(0.874)
Constant	3.630***	3.800***	5.111***	4.889***	4.259***
	(0.525)	(0.560)	(0.545)	(0.563)	(0.522)
N	291	291	286	296	289

Serbia

Table A21. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Serbia – wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	1.279***	0.986***	0.953***	0.268*	0.374**
	(0.119)	(0.124)	(0.125)	(0.122)	(0.119)
Constant	4.728***	5.157***	5.343***	4.579***	4.998***
	(0.0846)	(0.0880)	(0.0890)	(0.0866)	(0.0840)
N. of observations	2,181	2,193	2,266	2,171	2,235
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	1.118***	0.787***	0.765***	0.340*	0.366**
	(0.129)	(0.132)	(0.134)	(0.141)	(0.131)
Constant	3.704***	3.426***	3.986***	6.260***	4.780***
	(0.499)	(0.508)	(0.517)	(0.542)	(0.505)
N. of observations	1,516	1,551	1,578	1,530	1,568

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A22. Main Treatment Effects on Attitudes to Immigration in Serbia – wave 2

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
Unadjusted	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.0749	0.317*	0.281	0.214	0.419**
	(0.146)	(0.153)	(0.154)	(0.145)	(0.146)
Constant	4.845***	5.162***	5.493***	4.511***	4.912***
	(0.104)	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.103)	(0.103)
N. of observations	1,297	1,329	1,377	1,308	1,349
Adjusted for controls	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Seen video	0.243	0.291	0.298	0.104	0.398**
	(0.144)	(0.154)	(0.153)	(0.156)	(0.148)
Constant	2.804***	4.546***	4.839***	6.457***	6.212***
	(0.625)	(0.663)	(0.661)	(0.683)	(0.641)
N. of observations	1,021	1,048	1,066	1,040	1,051

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on an "empty" linear regression model with the treatment identifier as the only predictor. In „adjusted for controls" estimates adjusted for age, gender, education, income, income difficulties, employment status, size of settlement, exclusive national identity, attachment to country, nationalism, media consumption, political interest, political attitudes, religious affiliation, religiosity, contact with immigrants, subjective size of immigrant population in neighbourhood and region.

Table A23. Interaction effects Serbia wave 1

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	1.425***	1.120***	0.939***	0.307	0.472
	(0.246)	(0.255)	(0.253)	(0.252)	(0.242)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	-0.410	-0.467*	-0.504*	-0.190	-0.424*
	(0.216)	(0.224)	(0.223)	(0.220)	(0.212)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	-0.390	-0.407	-0.846***	-0.207	-0.524*
	(0.230)	(0.239)	(0.239)	(0.235)	(0.227)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.0384	-0.0656	0.0427	-0.0363	-0.0908
	(0.305)	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.313)	(0.301)
Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	-0.381	-0.325	0.0149	-0.0639	-0.169
	(0.321)	(0.334)	(0.335)	(0.331)	(0.319)
Constant	5.036***	5.496***	5.832***	4.729***	5.352***
	(0.175)	(0.182)	(0.179)	(0.178)	(0.171)
N	2,181	2,193	2,266	2,171	2,235
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	1.133***	0.897***	0.974***	0.450*	0.413*
	(0.176)	(0.183)	(0.186)	(0.180)	(0.176)
Base difference - female	-0.456**	-0.186	0.206	0.446*	0.242
	(0.170)	(0.177)	(0.179)	(0.174)	(0.169)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	0.281	0.154	-0.0588	-0.344	-0.0818
	(0.239)	(0.249)	(0.252)	(0.246)	(0.239)
Constant	4.967***	5.260***	5.237***	4.337***	4.866***
	(0.123)	(0.129)	(0.131)	(0.127)	(0.124)
N	2,176	2,188	2,260	2,165	2,229
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	2.625*	1.135	1.348	0.385	1.417
	(1.037)	(1.239)	(1.094)	(1.100)	(1.087)
Base difference - General secondary school	0.724	-0.234	0.323	-0.164	0.722
	(0.799)	(0.992)	(0.854)	(0.821)	(0.837)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	0.498	-0.449	0.173	-0.172	0.671
	(0.789)	(0.983)	(0.843)	(0.811)	(0.828)
Base difference – College/university	0.861	0.167	0.823	0.0578	0.808

	(0.779)	(0.974)	(0.832)	(0.800)	(0.818)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	-1.559	-0.0244	-0.226	0.0801	-0.997
	(1.079)	(1.278)	(1.139)	(1.142)	(1.128)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	-1.123	0.0957	-0.139	-0.0823	-0.899
	(1.064)	(1.263)	(1.122)	(1.126)	(1.113)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	-1.426	-0.316	-0.530	-0.176	-1.137
	(1.049)	(1.250)	(1.106)	(1.112)	(1.098)
Constant	4***	5.222***	4.769***	4.615***	4.250***
	(0.770)	(0.967)	(0.824)	(0.792)	(0.810)
N	2,171	2,182	2,256	2,162	2,225
Income difficulties					
Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	1.252***	1.145***	1.054***	0.418**	0.406**
	(0.141)	(0.147)	(0.149)	(0.145)	(0.141)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.706***	-0.350	-0.244	0.107	-0.290
	(0.187)	(0.198)	(0.198)	(0.194)	(0.188)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.0490	-0.607*	-0.368	-0.522	-0.128
	(0.263)	(0.276)	(0.276)	(0.273)	(0.264)
Constant	4.945***	5.272***	5.428***	4.532***	5.086***
	(0.100)	(0.103)	(0.105)	(0.102)	(0.0993)
N	2,137	2,151	2,224	2,130	2,192
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	1.164***	0.898***	0.872***	0.265	0.311
	(0.221)	(0.231)	(0.233)	(0.228)	(0.220)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	-0.173	-0.0818	-0.144	-0.331	-0.378*
	(0.188)	(0.197)	(0.198)	(0.193)	(0.186)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.150	0.0896	0.109	0.0474	0.0960
	(0.263)	(0.274)	(0.277)	(0.271)	(0.261)
Constant	4.851***	5.233***	5.453***	4.801***	5.267***
	(0.159)	(0.167)	(0.167)	(0.163)	(0.157)
N	2,146	2,156	2,226	2,133	2,194

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Note: Source: E-mindful Impact Evaluation Dataset 2023. Results based on a linear regression model with the interaction of the treatment identifier with the specified predictor.

Table A24. Serbia Wave 2 interaction effects

Outcome variable	**Immigration good for country**	**Immigration good for economy**	**Immigration good for culture**	**Immigration good for demography**	**Immigration enriches life**
	B/SE	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***	***B/SE***
Age					
Treatment effect – older people (55-99)	0.316	0.662*	0.511	-0.0272	0.653*
	(0.284)	(0.296)	(0.298)	(0.284)	(0.285)
Base effect – middle aged (35-54)	0.0937	-0.0371	-0.132	-0.232	-0.247
	(0.253)	(0.263)	(0.265)	(0.251)	(0.250)
Base effect – younger people (18-34)	-0.388	-0.0574	-0.529	-0.240	-0.300
	(0.287)	(0.302)	(0.304)	(0.285)	(0.287)
Interaction effect – treatment* middle aged (35-54)	-0.374	-0.385	-0.339	0.301	-0.258
	(0.354)	(0.370)	(0.370)	(0.353)	(0.353)
Interaction effect – treatment* younger people (18-34)	-0.272	-0.643	-0.296	0.378	-0.431
	(0.404)	(0.425)	(0.429)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Constant	4.903***	5.194***	5.691***	4.684***	5.109***
	(0.204)	(0.211)	(0.214)	(0.201)	(0.202)
N	1,297	1,329	1,377	1,308	1,349
Gender					
Treatment effect - male	0.346	0.433	0.396	0.279	0.608**
	(0.214)	(0.224)	(0.228)	(0.213)	(0.215)
Base difference - female	0.0975	0.0731	0.289	0.476*	0.451*
	(0.208)	(0.219)	(0.220)	(0.206)	(0.207)
Interaction effect – Treatment*female	-0.506	-0.213	-0.206	-0.123	-0.357
	(0.293)	(0.308)	(0.309)	(0.291)	(0.292)
Constant	4.793***	5.118***	5.333***	4.258***	4.672***
	(0.152)	(0.161)	(0.163)	(0.151)	(0.153)
N	1,296	1,327	1,375	1,306	1,347
Education					
Treatment effect – elementary school	-0.978	1	1.111	-1.375	-0.567
	(1.461)	(1.588)	(1.493)	(1.603)	(1.380)
Base difference - General secondary school	-0.677	0.957	1.281	1.022	-0.134
	(1.204)	(1.279)	(1.192)	(1.338)	(1.126)
Base difference – vocational or secondary technical school	-0.827	0.645	0.729	0.131	-0.524
	(1.189)	(1.265)	(1.177)	(1.324)	(1.110)
Base difference – College/university	-0.0837	1.437	1.871	0.556	-0.179

	(1.179)	(1.254)	(1.165)	(1.315)	(1.099)
Interaction effect – treatment* General secondary school	1.593	-0.616	-0.359	0.702	0.579
	(1.513)	(1.643)	(1.550)	(1.652)	(1.436)
Interaction effect – treatment* vocational or secondary technical school	1.336	-0.428	-0.499	1.895	0.982
	(1.490)	(1.618)	(1.526)	(1.630)	(1.412)
Interaction effect – treatment* College/university	0.821	-0.812	-1.096	1.688	1.092
	(1.473)	(1.600)	(1.506)	(1.613)	(1.392)
Constant	5.200***	4**	4***	4**	5.167***
	(1.171)	(1.246)	(1.157)	(1.309)	(1.091)
N	1,295	1,326	1,374	1,305	1,346
Income difficulties	-0.978				
Treatment effect – living comfortably on present income	0.0931	0.436*	0.454*	0.257	0.427*
	(0.174)	(0.182)	(0.185)	(0.174)	(0.175)
Base difference – (very) difficult on present income	-0.686**	-0.610*	-0.291	-0.211	-0.500*
	(0.228)	(0.240)	(0.239)	(0.227)	(0.227)
Interaction effect – Treatment*difficult on present income	0.0249	-0.339	-0.472	-0.0376	0.0237
	(0.318)	(0.335)	(0.335)	(0.319)	(0.317)
Constant	5.063***	5.355***	5.580***	4.548***	5.064***
	(0.122)	(0.128)	(0.130)	(0.123)	(0.123)
N	1,284	1,316	1,361	1,295	1,335
Employment status					
Treatment effect – not employed full or part-time	-0.114	0.287	0.422	-0.275	0.561*
	(0.282)	(0.299)	(0.297)	(0.283)	(0.280)
Base difference – employed full or part-time	-0.194	-0.0713	-0.130	-0.532*	0.0541
	(0.235)	(0.250)	(0.248)	(0.233)	(0.234)
Interaction effect – Treatment* employed full or part-time	0.206	0.0162	-0.241	0.654*	-0.228
	(0.330)	(0.350)	(0.348)	(0.331)	(0.329)
Constant	5.024***	5.241***	5.615***	4.896***	4.876***
	(0.201)	(0.214)	(0.211)	(0.199)	(0.200)
N	1,270	1,299	1,346	1,285	1,320

EUI MIGRATION POLICY CENTRE

OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

ILO International Labour Organization

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SECI SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE

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