

Online Appendices for *Explaining Migration Timing*

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Notes about the Appendices

The appendices that follow are intended for online publication. They contain:

- Appendix A: Additional statistical results mentioned in the article
- Appendix B: Additional details on the survey sampling and demographics
- Appendix C: Additional details on the focus groups and interviews and demographics
- Appendix D: Exact question wording from the survey
- Appendix F: Reconciliation with Pre-Analysis Plan

Appendix A: Additional Statistical Results

This appendix contains additional statistical tests mentioned in the article.

- Table A1 presents the regression results of political knowledge on covariates reported in the article, as well as using an alternative measure of household wealth.
- Table A2 shows the political knowledge regression results using different measures of violence.
- Table A3 tests whether beliefs about who sent the enumerators shaped reported violence and deprivation.
- Table A4 presents the balance tests of each treatment against the control treatment for the low-knowledge respondents. It shows that we have balance on most the covariates between each treatment and the control.
- Table A5 presents the results of a logit regression and an OLS regression of each experimental treatment various socioeconomic and demographic pre-treatment variables for the low knowledge sample. It shows that few pre-treatment variables predict which treatment a low knowledge respondent saw.
- Table A6 tests the missing completely at random assumption on the low knowledge sample.
- Table A7 shows the results of the nonparametric combination tests for difference in sums and means on the low knowledge sample.
- Table A8 shows the results of the nonparametric combination tests for difference in sums and means on the full sample.
- Table A9 shows the results of nonparametric combination tests on the difference of sums and means by indices created by averaging the responses to each question in each theoretical subgroup.
- Table A10 presents the factor loadings for each of the outcome variables from the experiment.
- Table A11 shows the results of nonparametric combination tests on difference of sums and means by indices created by using principal components analysis.
- Table A12 presents the results from OLS regressions of each experimental questions with both the treatments and a host of socioeconomic and demographic controls for the *low information subsample*. It shows that the results largely hold when controlling for these covariates.
- Figure A1 shows the Google search trends for “asylum” in Syria and Iraq and “migration” in Afghanistan.
- Figure A2 shows the Google search results for “asylum” in Albanian for Kosovo and Persian for Iran.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Worse Violence	0.080*** (0.01)	0.074*** (0.01)	0.074*** (0.01)	0.078*** (0.01)	0.072*** (0.01)	0.070*** (0.01)
Worse Goods	0.058*** (0.01)	0.057*** (0.01)	0.010 (0.02)	0.050*** (0.01)	0.049*** (0.01)	0.011 (0.02)
Wealth	-0.004 (0.02)	-0.005 (0.02)	-0.040 (0.02)			
Education	0.104*** (0.02)	0.100*** (0.02)	0.087*** (0.02)	0.104*** (0.02)	0.100*** (0.02)	0.079*** (0.02)
Female	-0.011 (0.01)	-0.007 (0.01)	-0.005 (0.01)	-0.012* (0.01)	-0.007 (0.01)	-0.003 (0.01)
Religiosity		0.089** (0.03)	0.113** (0.04)		0.091** (0.03)	0.113** (0.04)
News		0.059** (0.02)			0.060** (0.02)	
Family			-0.008 (0.01)			-0.007 (0.01)
Wealth				-0.002 (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)
R^2	0.125	0.143	0.076	0.120	0.139	0.068

Notes: *Household Savings* codes whether the respondent reports that she can't cover her expenses ('0') to she is able to save comfortably ('1'). Models 1-3 report the results of the analyses in the article using the wealth measure; Models 4-6 replicate the analysis using the savings measure.

Table A1: OLS Regression of Knowledge Index with Alternative Wealth Measures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Worse Week	0.050*** (0.01)	0.046*** (0.01)	0.032* (0.01)						
Worse Goods	0.083*** (0.01)	0.078*** (0.01)	0.034* (0.02)	0.075*** (0.01)	0.072*** (0.01)	0.030 (0.02)	0.100*** (0.01)	0.094*** (0.01)	0.038* (0.02)
Wealth	-0.000 (0.02)	-0.001 (0.02)	-0.035 (0.02)	-0.002 (0.02)	-0.003 (0.02)	-0.037 (0.02)	-0.002 (0.02)	-0.002 (0.02)	-0.036 (0.02)
Education	0.105*** (0.02)	0.099*** (0.02)	0.080*** (0.02)	0.100*** (0.02)	0.095*** (0.02)	0.078*** (0.02)	0.101*** (0.02)	0.094*** (0.02)	0.083*** (0.02)
Female	-0.013* (0.01)	-0.008 (0.01)	-0.006 (0.01)	-0.013* (0.01)	-0.008 (0.01)	-0.006 (0.01)	-0.015* (0.01)	-0.008 (0.01)	-0.006 (0.01)
Religiosity		0.079** (0.03)	0.109** (0.04)		0.088** (0.03)	0.118** (0.04)		0.087** (0.03)	0.116** (0.04)
News		0.075*** (0.02)			0.067** (0.02)			0.083*** (0.02)	
Family			-0.001 (0.01)			-0.000 (0.01)			-0.006 (0.01)
Worse Month				0.056*** (0.01)	0.051*** (0.01)	0.037** (0.01)			
Violence Index							0.024 (0.03)	0.043 (0.03)	0.016 (0.04)
R^2	0.103	0.124	0.046	0.107	0.127	0.048	0.091	0.117	0.039

Notes: *Worse Month* codes whether the respondent reports that violence deteriorated in the previous month, whereas *Worse Week* codes whether violence deteriorated in the previous week. *Violence Index* aggregates the number of violent events that the respondent said occurred in the year prior to leaving. Notably, the index does not measure the intensity of exposure, but rather the number of different threats that were present in her surroundings. These include barrel bombs, air attacks, mortar attacks/shelling, sniper attacks, car or road-side bombs, chemical attacks, forced military conscription, sexual assaults, abductions/disappearances/kidnappings, executions, arbitrary arrests, and corporal punishment.

Table A2: OLS Regression of Knowledge Index with Alternative Violence Measures

	Worse Violence (Week) (1)	Worse Violence (Year) (2)	Worse Goods (3)
Enumerator	-0.004 (0.03)	-0.029 (0.03)	-0.158* (0.02)
Wealth	0.002 (0.01)	0.006 (0.01)	0.009* (0.00)
Education	-0.139* (0.05)	-0.038 (0.05)	0.068* (0.03)
Female	-0.093* (0.02)	-0.098* (0.02)	-0.067* (0.01)
N	1,127	1,127	1,271
R^2	0.037	0.035	0.078

Notes: *Enumerator* codes whether the respondent believes a university sent the survey enumerators ('1') or whether a government, aid agency, or unknown party sent the survey ('0').

Table A3: OLS Regression of Reported Violence and Deprivation on Beliefs about Who Sent Survey Enumerators

Variable		Treatments				
		Information	Sympathetic	Open	Hostile	Control
% Women		0.4122 (p=0.8)	0.4188 (p=0.73)	0.3796 (p=0.80)	0.3964 (p=1.00)	0.3964
Country of Interview	Turkey	0.2366	0.2222	0.1852	0.2072	0.1802
	Jordan	0.1985	0.2479	0.2037	0.2703	0.2432
	Syria	0.3588	0.359	0.4074	0.3694	0.3243
	Iraq	0.1985 (p=0.51)	0.1709 (p=0.47)	0.1944 (p=0.51)	0.1441 (p=0.29)	0.2523
Country of Origin	Syrian	0.8077	0.8205	0.7963	0.8545	0.7568
	Iraqi	0.1923 (p=0.34)	0.1795 (p=0.24)	0.1944 (p=0.42)	0.1455 (p=0.07)	0.2432
% Some College & Above		0.4275 (p=0.29)	0.5043 (p=0.89)	0.5327 (p=0.58)	0.3964 (p=0.14)	0.4954
Age		32.55 (p=0.49)	31.79 (p=0.30)	33.09 (p=0.70)	30.88 (p=0.14)	33.89
Religiosity		0.61 (p=0.16)	0.5977 (p=0.38)	0.59 (p=0.74)	0.6 (p=0.49)	0.57
Wealth at Home		5.92 (p=0.52)	5.811 (p=0.38)	6.14 (p=0.79)	6.67 (p=0.53)	6.29
Wealth Now		5.13 (p=0.16)	5.27 (p=0.33)	5.2 (p=0.25)	4.83 (p=0.02)	5.59
Violence Index		0.27 (p=0.39)	0.28 (p=0.47)	0.25 (p=0.08)	0.25 (p=0.14)	0.3
Violence Last Week Worse or Much Worse		0.5 (p=0.75)	0.45 (p=0.38)	0.48 (p=0.59)	0.45 (p=0.38)	0.52
Violence Last Month Worse or Much Worse		0.63 (p=0.82)	0.6 (p=0.84)	0.59 (p=0.70)	0.55 (p=0.36)	0.62
Violence Last Year Worse or Much Worse		0.68 (p=0.36)	0.62 (p=0.93)	0.67 (p=0.48)	0.59 (p=0.73)	0.62

Notes: % for categorical variables and means for continuous variables are reported. P-values of the cross-tab for categorical variables and for a t-test for continuous values against the control group are reported in parentheses below.

Table A4: Balance Tests for Experiment (Low Knowledge Sample)

Category	Questions	Information	Sympathetic	Opening	Hostile
Timing	EU in 1 month	0.906	0.657	0.698	0.438
	EU in 3 months	0.950	0.713	0.745	0.559
	EU in 6 months	0.901	0.683	0.927	0.075
Legal/ policy environment	Stay permanently	0.973	0.654	0.917	0.909
	Stay until conflict ends	0.993	0.683	0.693	0.916
	Bring family	0.993	0.683	0.693	0.418
	Work permit	0.988	0.659	0.877	0.845
	Receive asylum next year	0.950	0.713	0.745	0.559
Border enforcement	Deportation	0.993	0.683	0.693	0.737
	Turn back	0.970	0.652	0.910	0.643
	Returned to Turkey	0.896	0.670	0.921	0.230
Conditions at home	Violence	0.894	0.918		
	Access to goods	0.894	0.652		
	Sit. in Turkey	0.671	0.346		
	Trust	0.950	0.713		
NPC		0.912	0.486	0.675	0.737

Notes: *P-values* are calculated through permutation tests. *NPC* is the p-value of the nonparametric combination test statistic.

Table A5: P-values from tests of MCAR Assumption (Low Knowledge Sample)

Category	Questions	Simple herd (information)			Theory Bayesian herd (information)			Opening			Hostile						
		(sympathetic)			(sympathetic)												
		Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value				
Timing	EU in 1 month	+	0.006	0.519	0.045	0.347	+	0.016	0.958	0.046	0.894	+	0.087	0.309	+	0.002	0.966
	EU in 3 months	+	0.030	0.326	-0.017	0.704	+	0.032	0.890	-0.026	0.993	+	0.100	0.306	+	-0.006	0.978
	EU in 6 months	+	0.046	0.321	0.069	0.327	+	0.049	0.889	0.061	0.894	+	0.112	0.335	+	0.098	0.908
Legal/ policy environment	Stay permanently	NP					+	0.056	0.863	0.052	0.901	+	0.083	0.411	-	-0.089	0.989
	Stay until conflict ends	NP					+	0.061	0.846	0.025	0.957	+	0.079	0.416	-	-0.092	0.989
	Bring family	NP					+	-0.012	0.958	-0.039	0.993	+	0.142	0.239	-	0.017	0.949
Border enforcement	Work permit	NP					+	0.075	0.832	0.194	0.027	+	-0.065	0.840	-	-0.072	0.989
	Receive asylum next year	NP					+	-0.059	0.958	0.016	0.960	+	0.047	0.533	-	-0.016	0.973
	Deportation	NP					+	0.053	0.889	-0.041	0.993	+	0.123	0.316	-	-0.045	0.975
Conditions at home	Turn back	NP					+	0.018	0.958	0.050	0.918	+	0.009	0.677	-	-0.025	0.970
	Returned to Turkey	NP					+	0.004	0.958	-0.050	0.993	+	0.000	0.712	-	0.043	0.940
	Violence	NP					+	0.042	0.889	0.033	0.950	NP					
	Access to goods	NP					+	0.001	0.958	-0.023	0.993	NP					
	Sit. in Turkey	NP					+	0.008	0.958	-0.014	0.993	NP					
	Trust	NP					+	0.069	0.832	0.051	0.912	NP					
NPC			0.2468		0.2078			0.1149		0.1578			0.0050			0.7902	
Category	Questions	Difference in Sums			Difference in Sums												
		Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value				
		Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value				
Timing	EU in 1 month	+	0.716	0.445	5.160	0.314	+	0.716	0.963	5.160	0.838	+	10.494	0.303	+	0.236	0.957
	EU in 3 months	+	3.621	0.325	-1.922	0.619	+	3.621	0.931	-1.922	0.994	+	11.645	0.287	+	-0.842	0.973
	EU in 6 months	+	5.553	0.290	7.897	0.299	+	5.553	0.922	7.897	0.740	+	12.488	0.326	+	10.362	0.893
Legal/ policy environment	Stay permanently	NP					+	6.644	0.883	6.871	0.886	+	8.451	0.443	-	-9.367	0.977
	Stay until conflict ends	NP					+	6.268	0.898	2.843	0.964	+	7.645	0.484	-	-10.561	0.977
	Bring family	NP					+	-1.279	0.963	-3.370	0.994	+	13.919	0.307	-	1.430	0.950
Border enforcement	Work permit	NP					+	8.339	0.815	20.955	0.044	+	-6.460	0.808	-	-7.448	0.977
	Receive asylum next year	NP					+	-6.327	0.963	2.764	0.964	+	4.137	0.576	-	-1.367	0.957
	Deportation	NP					+	5.315	0.922	-4.633	0.994	+	11.535	0.371	-	-4.480	0.970
Conditions at home	Turn back	NP					+	2.181	0.958	5.634	0.886	+	-0.532	0.715	-	-2.380	0.971
	Returned to Turkey	NP					+	1.865	0.963	-5.634	0.994	+	0.532	0.688	-	5.394	0.921
	Violence	NP					+	4.529	0.931	4.248	0.932	NP					
	Access to goods	NP					+	-1.282	0.963	-3.554	0.994	NP					
	Sit. in Turkey	NP					+	0.753	0.963	-2.195	0.994	NP					
	Trust	NP					+	9.623	0.767	6.792	0.886	NP					
NPC			0.265		0.179			0.101		0.114			0.004			0.737	

Notes: H_a is the hypothesized direction of the effect of the treatment. *Sums* are the difference in the sum between the treatment and control group. The difference in sums is calculated on all respondents who answered that questions. *Means* are the difference in means only for those who answered all of the questions in the group. *P-values* are calculated through permutation tests and have been adjusted for multiple testing using closed testing. *NPC* is the p-value of the nonparametric combination test statistic.

Table A6: Difference of Sums and Means and Nonparametric Combinations (Low Knowledge Sample)

Category	Questions	Simple herd (information)			Theory Bayesian herd (information)			Opening			Hostile						
		(sympathetic)			(sympathetic)												
		Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value				
Difference in Means																	
Timing	EU in 1 month	+	-0.007	0.824	-0.013	0.866	+	0.006	0.987	-0.004	0.994	+	0.015	0.713	+	-0.021	0.970
	EU in 3 months	+	-0.010	0.841	-0.041	0.924	+	-0.010	0.997	-0.046	1.000	+	0.014	0.722	+	-0.031	0.972
	EU in 6 months	+	-0.054	0.916	-0.029	0.893	+	-0.045	0.997	-0.033	1.000	+	-0.040	0.813	+	-0.016	0.956
Legal/ policy environment	Stay permanently	NP					+	0.002	0.994	-0.015	0.997	+	-0.013	0.806	-	-0.009	0.962
	Stay until conflict ends	NP					+	-0.013	0.997	-0.040	1.000	+	-0.013	0.807	-	-0.006	0.964
	Bring family	NP					+	-0.028	0.997	-0.044	1.000	+	0.021	0.714	-	0.030	0.919
Border enforcement	Work permit	NP					+	0.040	0.920	0.070	0.518	+	0.000	0.798	-	-0.069	0.972
	Receive asylum next year	NP					+	-0.031	0.997	0.015	0.980	+	0.005	0.761	-	-0.020	0.972
	Deportation	NP					+	0.014	0.987	-0.058	1.000	+	0.027	0.696	-	0.011	0.936
Conditions at home	Turn back	NP					+	-0.020	0.997	0.021	0.953	+	-0.022	0.807	-	0.006	0.950
	Returned to Turkey	NP					+	-0.005	0.994	0.036	0.918	+	0.078	0.530	-	0.000	0.956
	Violence	NP					+	0.014	0.982	-0.004	0.992	NP					
	Access to goods	NP					+	0.018	0.982	-0.051	1.000	NP					
	Sit. in Turkey	NP					+	0.027	0.952	-0.015	0.997	NP					
	Trust	NP					+	0.079	0.477	0.045	0.865	NP					
NPC				0.784		0.866			0.436		0.742			0.321			0.821

Category	Questions	Difference in Sums															
		Ha	Sum	p-value	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value			
Timing	EU in 1 month	+	-1.743	0.854	-3.305	0.872	+	-1.743	0.995	-3.305	0.997	+	5.342	0.754	+	-6.368	0.969
	EU in 3 months	+	-2.706	0.845	-10.524	0.918	+	-2.706	0.995	-10.524	1.000	+	4.888	0.754	+	-7.892	0.972
	EU in 6 months	+	-14.066	0.913	-7.102	0.890	+	-14.066	0.998	-7.102	1.000	+	-8.911	0.875	+	-4.537	0.960
Legal/ policy environment	Stay permanently	NP					+	-0.765	0.994	-2.174	0.993	+	-4.433	0.867	-	-1.895	0.962
	Stay until conflict ends	NP					+	-3.055	0.995	-7.596	1.000	+	-3.357	0.875	-	-3.148	0.969
	Bring family	NP					+	-8.217	0.998	-11.019	1.000	+	3.444	0.783	-	7.120	0.920
Border enforcement	Work permit	NP					+	9.791	0.886	16.928	0.490	+	-0.585	0.843	-	-16.530	0.972
	Receive asylum next year	NP					+	-7.308	0.998	5.424	0.969	+	0.101	0.838	-	-5.074	0.972
	Deportation	NP					+	1.754	0.990	-13.471	1.000	+	3.955	0.765	-	3.213	0.951
Conditions at home	Turn back	NP					+	-7.115	0.998	3.464	0.978	+	-8.075	0.875	-	2.709	0.949
	Returned to Turkey	NP					+	0.046	0.994	7.777	0.920	+	19.445	0.578	-	1.030	0.955
	Violence	NP					+	2.677	0.990	-0.720	0.991	NP			NP		
	Access to goods	NP					+	2.126	0.991	-13.431	1.000	NP			NP		
	Sit. in Turkey	NP					+	7.027	0.928	-3.732	0.994	NP			NP		
	Trust	NP					+	21.264	0.293	11.210	0.826	NP			NP		
NPC				0.805		0.872			0.511		0.753			0.351			0.832

Notes: H_a is the hypothesized direction of the effect of the treatment. *Sum* is the difference in the sum between the treatment and control group. The difference in sums is calculated on all respondents who answered that questions. *Means* are the difference in means only for those who answered all of the questions in the group. *P-values* are calculated through permutation tests and have been adjusted for multiple testing using closed testing. *NPC* is the p-value of the nonparametric combination test statistic.

Table A7: Difference of Sums and Means and Nonparametric Combinations (Full Sample)

Index	Simple herd (information)			Theory Bayesian herd (information)			Opening			Hostile						
	(sympathetic)			(sympathetic)												
	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value				
Difference in Means																
Timing	+	0.031	0.169	0.033	0.187	+	0.032	0.163	0.027	0.341	+	0.100	0.071	+	0.031	0.693
Legal/ policy environment	NP					+	0.020	0.307	0.003	0.499	+	0.095	0.080	-	-0.045	0.884
Border enforcement	NP					+	0.032	0.219	0.065	0.148	+	-0.018	0.652	-	-0.018	0.884
Conditions at home	NP					+	0.030	0.260	0.012	0.419	NP			NP		
NPC			NA		NA			0.089		0.123			0.005			0.693
Difference in Sums																
Index	Ha	Sum	p-value	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value
Timing	+	3.297	0.244	3.712	0.186	+	3.297	0.244	3.712	0.241	+	11.332	0.043	+	3.427	0.683
Legal/ policy environment	NP					+	2.001	0.322	0.895	0.412	+	8.746	0.132	-	-4.869	0.886
Border enforcement	NP					+	4.021	0.193	6.985	0.109	+	-2.232	0.660	-	-1.478	0.886
Conditions at home	NP					+	3.261	0.267	1.328	0.413	NP			NP		
NPC			NA		NA			0.101		0.082			0.008			0.683

Notes: H_a is the hypothesized direction of the effect of the treatment. *Sum* is the difference in the sum between the treatment and control group. The difference in sums is calculated on all respondents who answered that questions. *Means* are the difference in means only for those who answered all of the questions in the group. *P-values* are calculated through permutation tests and have been adjusted for multiple testing using closed testing. *NPC* is the p-value of the nonparametric combination test statistic.

Table A8: Difference of Sums and Means and Nonparametric Combinations by indices created by averaging questions (Low Knowledge Sample)

Variable	Conditions at home/ transit	Smugglers	Stay/ work in EU	Be in EU soon	Advice for friends	Border enforcement	Trust	Uniqueness
Stay permanently	-0.10	0.16	0.58	0.09	0.13	-0.02	0.27	0.53
Stay until war ends	0.34	0.10	0.44	0.00	-0.06	-0.34	0.04	0.56
Bring family members	-0.06	-0.03	0.30	-0.03	0.24	-0.63	0.01	0.44
Deported	-0.08	0.00	0.28	-0.07	-0.08	0.44	0.40	0.55
Work permit	0.04	0.00	0.73	0.06	-0.09	-0.03	0.09	0.45
Turned back	-0.11	0.03	0.27	-0.01	0.20	0.62	0.04	0.49
Rescued at sea	0.22	0.03	0.20	-0.07	-0.29	-0.34	-0.31	0.61
Go with smuggler	-0.08	0.86	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.03	0.25
Be in EU in 1 month	-0.14	-0.04	0.02	0.75	0.01	-0.13	0.17	0.37
Be in EU in 3 months	-0.02	0.08	0.06	0.80	-0.08	0.11	-0.04	0.32
Be in EU in 6 months	0.05	0.24	0.35	0.54	0.05	0.01	-0.09	0.52
Asylum chance better next year	-0.06	0.18	0.03	0.09	-0.65	-0.02	0.37	0.40
Likelihood of return to Turkey next year	0.25	-0.09	-0.08	-0.02	0.63	0.00	0.14	0.51
Friend should go with smuggler now	-0.05	0.88	0.06	0.07	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.22
Friend should go with smuggler in 6 months	-0.04	0.82	0.06	-0.01	-0.11	0.04	0.01	0.31
Journey will be more dangerous next year	0.44	-0.01	0.07	0.05	0.44	-0.09	-0.24	0.54
Violence at home is getting worse	0.83	-0.01	0.09	-0.03	0.05	-0.09	-0.04	0.29
Access to goods at home is getting worse	0.76	-0.03	0.06	-0.08	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.41
Conditions in Turkey are getting worse	0.66	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	0.21	-0.01	-0.14	0.49
Trust at home	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.07	-0.10	0.03	0.75	0.41
Know anything about Europe	-0.68	0.30	0.19	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.04	0.40
Working within 3 months of arrival in EU	0.04	-0.08	0.40	0.32	-0.36	0.27	-0.16	0.50
Working within 1 year of arrival in EU	0.13	0.10	0.60	0.23	-0.16	0.00	-0.27	0.46
Discrimination in Europe	-0.11	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.26	0.13	0.60

Notes: To analyze the experimental data, we combine the post-treatment questions into several indices using principal component analysis (PCA) and examine the difference in means across treatments. The PCA analysis revealed seven different factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, which roughly align with the clusters of questions that we created. The use of PCA means that some respondents were dropped from the analysis due to non-response, as only those who answered all the questions after the experiment are included in the PCA. We then used the varimax rotation to yield seven distinct factors. The different factors were named based on the loadings; for example, *Be in EU Soon* loads highly on questions about expectations about whether an individual will be in the EU soon and *Conditions at Home/Transit* loads highly on conditions back home and in transit.

Table A9: Factor Loadings from Principal Components Analysis

Index	Simple herd (information)			Theory Bayesian herd (information)			Opening			Hostile						
	(sympathetic)			(sympathetic)												
	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value	Ha	Mean	p-value				
Difference in Means																
Timing	+	-0.097	0.685	-0.237	0.905	+	-0.097	0.719	-0.237	0.905	+	0.437	0.266	+	-0.025	0.749
Stay/ Work in EU	NP					+	0.023	0.655	0.014	0.817	+	0.169	0.468	-	0.187	0.493
Border Enforcement	NP					+	-0.059	0.719	0.209	0.589	+	-0.189	0.823	-	0.017	0.713
Conditions at home	NP					+	0.018	0.669	0.301	0.477	NP			NP		
Trust	NP					+	0.191	0.482	0.275	0.537	NP			NP		
Friends	NP					NP					NP			+	-0.172	0.815
NPC																
		NA		NA				0.432		0.142			0.121			0.477
Difference in Sums																
Index	Ha	Sum	p-value	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value	Ha	Sum	p-value
Timing	+	-5.424	0.720	-12.319	0.898	+	-5.424	0.744	-12.319	0.898	+	22.252	0.141	+	-1.309	0.729
Stay/ Work in EU	NP					+	1.281	0.685	0.732	0.817	+	8.594	0.510	-	9.730	0.506
Border Enforcement	NP					+	-3.296	0.744	10.839	0.567	+	-9.625	0.804	-	0.881	0.699
Conditions at home	NP					+	1.017	0.658	15.643	0.472	NP			NP		
Trust	NP					+	10.689	0.460	14.315	0.463	NP			NP		
Friends	NP					NP					NP			+	-8.920	0.794
NPC																
		NA		NA				0.429		0.099			0.074			0.475

Notes: H_a is the hypothesized direction of the effect of the treatment. *Sum* is the difference in the sum between the treatment and control group. The difference in sums is calculated on all respondents who answered that questions.

Means are the difference in means only for those who answered all of the questions in the group. *P-values* are calculated through permutation tests and have been adjusted for multiple testing using closed testing. *NPC* is the p-value of the nonparametric combination test statistic.

Table A10: Difference of Sums and Means and Nonparametric Combinations by indices created by PCA (Low Knowledge Sample)

	Violence	Goods Access	Sit. in Turkey	Trust	Deportation	Turn back	Returned to Turkey	EU 1 month	EU 3 months	EU 6 months	Stay permanently	Stay thru conflict	Bring family	Work permit	Receive Asylum
Information	0.07 (0.09)	0.03 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.09)	0.05 (0.10)	0.22* (0.11)	-0.02 (0.11)	-0.16+ (0.09)	0.01 (0.06)	0.15+ (0.08)	0.21* (0.11)	0.23* (0.10)	0.07 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.11)	-0.01 (0.11)	-0.02 (0.10)
Sympathetic	0.01 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.16+ (0.09)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.21+ (0.10)	-0.06 (0.11)	-0.25* (0.10)	0.06 (0.07)	0.09 (0.08)	0.14 (0.11)	0.12 (0.10)	0.06 (0.10)	-0.00 (0.10)	0.03 (0.10)	0.13 (0.10)
Open	0.09 (0.10)	0.13 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.10)	0.04 (0.11)	0.16 (0.12)	-0.03 (0.12)	-0.09 (0.11)	0.19* (0.09)	0.28** (0.10)	0.31** (0.12)	0.28* (0.11)	0.20+ (0.11)	0.19+ (0.11)	0.18 (0.12)	0.10 (0.12)
Hostile	0.10 (0.09)	0.01 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.09)	-0.13 (0.11)	0.12 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.10)	0.05 (0.07)	0.08 (0.08)	0.17 (0.11)	0.18+ (0.11)	0.17+ (0.10)	-0.05 (0.10)	0.08 (0.10)	0.05 (0.10)
Women	-0.16* (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.11 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.03 (0.05)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.12+ (0.07)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.20** (0.07)	-0.07 (0.07)
Interviewed in Jordan	-0.14+ (0.07)	0.00 (0.08)	-0.12 (0.08)	0.29*** (0.08)	0.08 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.02 (0.08)	0.07 (0.06)	0.01 (0.07)	0.11 (0.09)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.21** (0.07)	-0.16* (0.08)	-0.30*** (0.07)	0.08 (0.09)
Interviewed in Syria	-0.10 (0.14)	-1.12*** (0.13)	-1.04*** (0.14)	-0.50*** (0.14)	-0.60*** (0.15)	0.48** (0.16)	-0.64*** (0.15)	0.02 (0.12)	-0.34* (0.14)	-0.39* (0.17)	-0.68*** (0.15)	-0.06 (0.14)	0.01 (0.15)	0.10 (0.16)	-0.37* (0.15)
Iraqi	-0.36+ (0.21)	-0.27 (0.19)	-0.19 (0.23)	-0.09 (0.20)	0.21 (0.23)	0.51+ (0.26)	0.22 (0.18)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.11+ (0.06)	-0.29** (0.10)	0.06 (0.26)	0.19+ (0.10)	0.42*** (0.10)	-0.02 (0.27)	0.25 (0.19)
Some College +	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.18** (0.06)	-0.11+ (0.07)	-0.14* (0.07)	-0.08 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.03 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.02 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)
Age	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.01** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.01+ (0.00)	0.01+ (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)
Religiosity	0.03 (0.16)	-0.13 (0.17)	-0.28+ (0.17)	-0.30+ (0.17)	-0.49** (0.17)	-0.33+ (0.19)	-0.08 (0.19)	0.16 (0.15)	-0.15 (0.19)	0.00 (0.20)	-0.14 (0.18)	-0.06 (0.16)	-0.25 (0.19)	-0.22 (0.18)	-0.06 (0.18)
Wealth at home	0.01 (0.02)	0.03+ (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.02+ (0.01)	-0.03+ (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Wealth Now	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.06** (0.02)	0.06* (0.02)	0.07** (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Violence Index	0.05 (0.13)	0.08 (0.16)	0.10 (0.16)	0.18 (0.18)	0.13 (0.18)	0.06 (0.18)	-0.05 (0.18)	0.28+ (0.15)	-0.04 (0.18)	0.17 (0.19)	0.55** (0.18)	0.07 (0.15)	-0.09 (0.18)	0.17 (0.17)	0.06 (0.17)
Violence (Week Before)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.08)	0.01 (0.09)	-0.16+ (0.09)	0.11 (0.10)	0.07 (0.10)	-0.14 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.08)	0.01 (0.09)	0.08 (0.10)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.09)	0.08 (0.09)	0.14 (0.09)
Violence (Month Before)	0.11 (0.12)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.11)	0.10 (0.11)	-0.05 (0.12)	0.04 (0.12)	0.10 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.11)	0.09 (0.13)	0.08 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.11)	-0.08 (0.11)	0.01 (0.12)
Violence (Year Before)	0.21* (0.10)	0.38*** (0.10)	0.19* (0.09)	0.15 (0.09)	-0.19+ (0.10)	0.07 (0.09)	0.14 (0.10)	-0.11+ (0.06)	0.07 (0.07)	0.13 (0.09)	-0.15 (0.10)	0.04 (0.09)	0.02 (0.10)	-0.22* (0.10)	-0.14 (0.10)
Constant	0.33* (0.16)	0.17 (0.18)	0.71*** (0.17)	1.22*** (0.17)	0.70*** (0.18)	0.65*** (0.19)	0.90*** (0.17)	0.10 (0.11)	0.32+ (0.18)	0.53** (0.19)	0.20 (0.19)	0.36* (0.18)	0.57** (0.19)	0.76*** (0.19)	0.55** (0.19)
Observations	218	218	219	219	218	217	218	219	219	218	217	218	218	218	219
R ²	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.15

Standard errors in parentheses + $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A11: Effect of Treatments and Covariates on Experimental Outcomes for Low Information Respondents

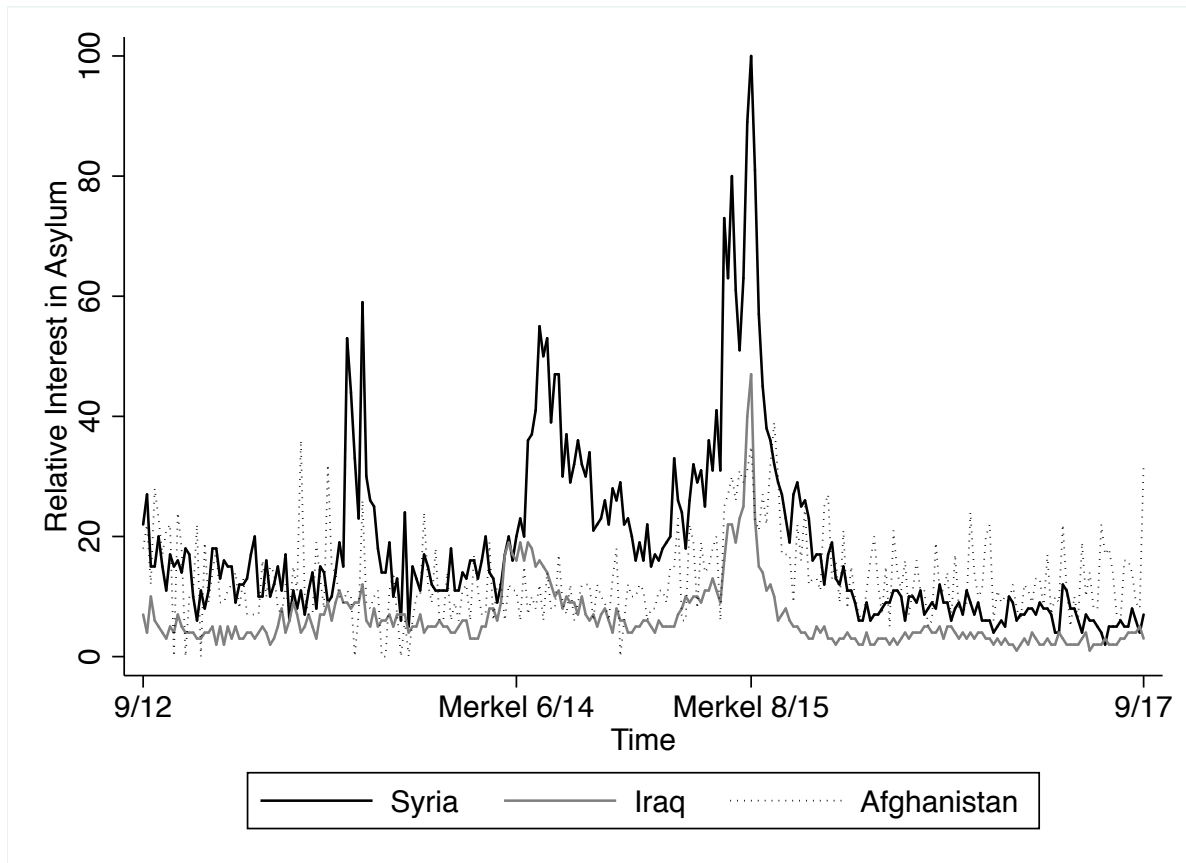


Figure A1: Internet Searches for Asylum in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan, 2012-17

Notes: This figure shows that internet search patterns in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan follow similar trends and spikes around Merkel's speech on 8/15. There are spikes in Iraq and Syria, but not Afghanistan, around her less noted speech on 6/15. This makes sense given that the June 2014 announcement to take 10,000 Syrian refugees should have its strongest effects on interest in migration in Syria because it was specifically limited to Syrians. The August 2015 speech should have affected the interest of those coming from other countries, as it was a more general statement about a commitment to take in refugees and allow them to register first in Germany.

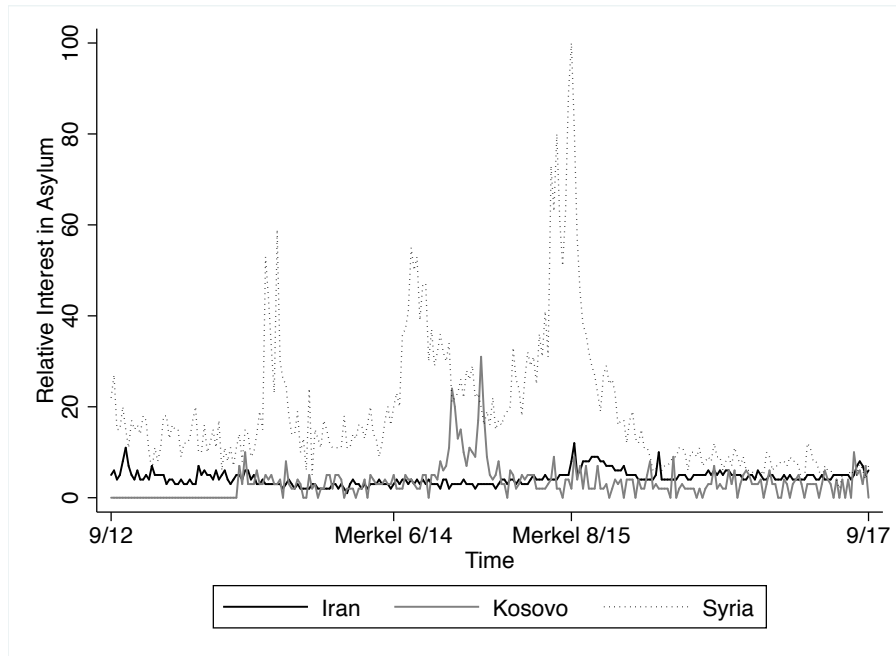


Figure A2: Internet Searches for Asylum in Syria, Iran, and Kosovo, 2012-17

Notes: Moving beyond the countries analyzed in the article, this figure looks at internet searches for asylum in countries that also saw upticks in migration to Europe in 2015. Unfortunately the low volume of search data in countries like Eritrea and Pakistan made it impossible to replicate the analysis in the full set of countries. Only Kosovo and Iran had sufficient data to register search trends for asylum. The search results are for “asylum” in Albanian for Kosovo and Persian for Iran. As one might expect, the correlations with the Syrian searches drop with distance from conflict and only have a very weakly positive correlation in Kosovo ($\rho=0.17$) and Iran ($\rho=0.11$). A small spike may have occurred in Iran around Merkel’s speech on 8/15, but it is hard to separate from noise in the data. Kosovo does not seem to have a spike around this speech. However, the search volume is so low in these countries that it is hard to draw conclusions. It is far clearer that there are upticks in searches in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria around Merkel’s speech, and positive correlations in information-seeking activities across these countries.

Appendix B: Survey Sampling and Demographics

Survey Sampling and Administration

This research received IRB approval from Yale University under Protocol No. 1602017306. Modification requests were approved to cover the focus groups and qualitative interviews.

We fielded the survey in July and August 2016. The survey was administered by an independent survey firm with offices in Jordan and Turkey. Each interview was conducted face-to-face. The enumerators administered the survey on their smartphones using the Qualtrics online application, or when internet service was unavailable, the Qualtrics off-line application. Due to connectivity problems and enumerator error, some surveys were lost and had to be redone. We surveyed a total of 1431 migrants.

Our survey was fielded after the EU's agreement with Turkey had reduced the flow of migrants through Greece. At the beginning of our study, it was as yet unclear how effective the deal would be at stopping migrants. Data from Frontex shows that crossings in the Eastern Mediterranean had been fairly seasonal, with increasing numbers in June and peaks in July, August, and September (Figure B1). At the start of the survey, then, it was unclear to policymakers, and probably to our respondents as well, whether or not the EU-Turkey deal would be successful or whether illegal crossings would pick up again in their peak season. Nonetheless, we suspected that most respondents knew of the deal and were less interested in attempting to make the trip to Europe.

We conducted the survey in Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, and Syria in order to compare individuals who remained in their home country and those who migrated to transit countries. Ideally, we would have surveyed migrants from countries that were not affected by the violence in Syria or by ISIL's activities. However, conducting surveys in Afghan, Pakistani, or African languages proved prohibitively complicated. While we would have liked to survey migrants before they made the crossing to Europe (at the "last-foot" site of Izmir, or other Turkish coastal locations), the EU's decision to deport migrants pushed many individuals back to Turkey and forced us to change our survey strategy. The crackdown by Turkish authorities made it impossible to conduct research on Syrians in the coastal region.

The survey was conducted through the last week of Ramadan, the Eid-al-Fitr celebrations, the month of Shawwal, and the month of Dhu al-Qa'dah. During Ramadan, surveys were administered after the sunset meal (between 8 and 12 PM) or in the early morning when energy levels were higher. A potential concern about Ramadan is that respondents are more honest and altruistic. However, the additional honesty associated with Ramadan should be an advantage for survey research. It is unclear how more altruistic behavior would influence responses about past migration choices or future desires. During the month of Dhu al-Qa'dah, warfare is forbidden by the Qur'an, but this was not observed in either Syria or Iraq, and thus is unlikely to affect our survey.

The period when the survey was administered was an unexpectedly eventful time. The survey began just after the bombing of Istanbul's airport on June 28, and was ongoing during attacks on the holy city of Medina on July 5. These attacks may have heightened concerns about terrorism in the region, and ISIS in particular. If anything, these events should have increased desires to migrate. A coup attempt in Turkey on July 15 led us to stop the Turkish survey implementation. It is possible that the Turkish coup would have affected

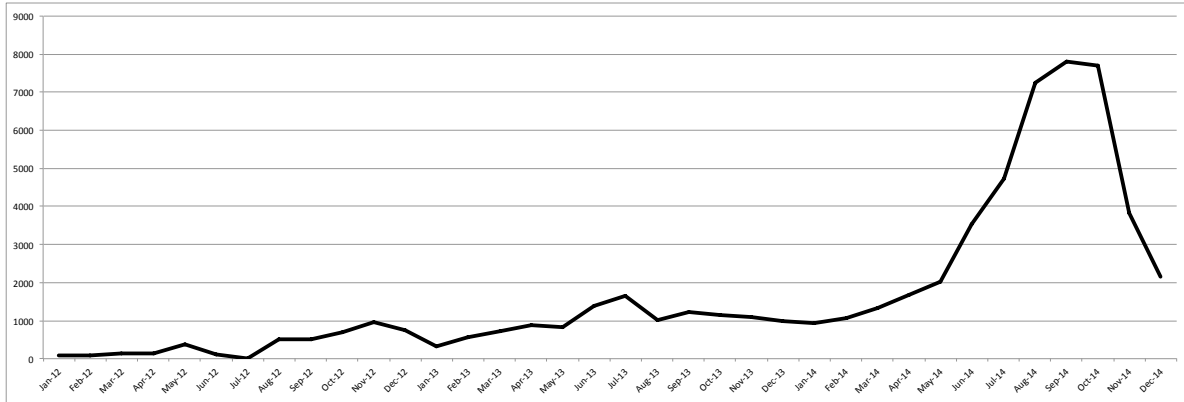


Figure B1: Seasonal Crossings in the Eastern Mediterranean from Frontex, 2012-2014

the perception of individuals in other countries about the safety and stability of migration through Turkey. Fortunately, we had almost reached our target number of responses in Turkey by that point.

In Turkey and Jordan, we chose survey locations with large known populations of Syrians and some Iraqis. In Turkey, we conducted the survey in Gaziantep, a city about an hour north of the border with Syria, and Istanbul, where many Syrian and Iraqi migrants are known to live or transit through. In Jordan, we conducted our surveys in Amman, the capital, and Mafraq, a city about a half hour south of the Syria border and a half hour from the Zaatari refugee camp. We screened for recent migrants, defined as those who arrived in the last two years (2014-16).

In Iraq and Syria, survey locations were chosen based where there were likely to be many internally displaced persons and where enumerators could safely work. In Iraq, the survey was administered in Duhok, a city in Iraqi Kurdistan about an hour west of the Syrian border and an hour north of Mosul and other areas in Iraq controlled by the ISIL. Finally, in Syria, we conducted our survey in Western-ally controlled areas due to security concerns. About half the sample came from the western suburbs of Aleppo in al-Atareb. When the survey began, this district was considered relatively safe, but Russian air strikes destroyed medical facilities and inflicted heavy damages shortly after the surveys were complete. The other surveys were conducted in Idlib, a city about an hour southeast of Aleppo. Idlib has been outside regime control since 2012, and has experienced extensive aerial bombing and shelling.

In all sites, except for Syria, survey enumerators worked in pairs including both a female and male enumerator to ensure that female participants felt comfortable being interviewed. In Syria, the survey firm could not use female enumerators due to active conflict and restrictions on female movement. Instead, enumerators visited women's centers where they could recruit female respondents and conduct the interviews in safe spaces.

To produce as representative a sample of recent migrants and potential migrants as possible, we relied on random sampling in migrant-heavy neighborhoods. In Turkey and Jordan, survey teams rotated among a dozen sites where migrants gather to create a more representative sample and avoid security problems (especially in Turkey where the government had clamped down on academic research on migrants). We screened for recent migrants,

defined as those who arrived in the last two years (2014-16). To locate recent migrants, we focused on public locations in migrant-heavy neighborhoods. Although public locations where migrants congregate were relatively obvious in Turkey, it made it difficult to locate Iraqis, who are spread through the city and a smaller fraction of the population. Sampling in public areas also was much more difficult in Jordan due to the diffusion of the population. Enumerators therefore sampled outside of coffee shops and local community centers in Mafraq and Amman as a way to locate recent migrants. In both cases, they surveyed every tenth migrant that they met in public areas to avoid snowball sampling.

In Syria and Iraq, security concerns led enumerators to conduct household surveys, randomizing the first house and then following a skip rule of every fifth unit. The enumerators initially surveyed the person who answered the door. This sampling technique, however, resulted in fewer religious women and older respondents. Therefore, enumerators asked to speak to female and older members of the household when possible. This procedure produced a sample closer to the enumerated household population.

Due to some issues with the upload of data from off-line applications, some surveys were recorded as lasting extremely long. The mean recorded survey time was 97 minutes. Once these surveys with unrealistic time spans are dropped from the sample, the mean survey time was 24 minutes. To encourage participation and compensate vulnerable respondents for their time, respondents were offered the chance to participate in a raffle of 100 phone cards, each with \$25 of credit. The lottery was administered after we had finished collecting the surveys. Respondents provided their contact information on a separate form to alleviate concerns about a loss of confidentiality.

Finally, respondents were asked at the end of our survey about who sent the survey. Over 35% of individuals correctly identified the universities mentioned in the consent procedures or said “an American university,” or “University researchers;” another 6% referred to our survey firm; about 7% thought that the survey had been sent by AFAQ, a development civil society organization in Jordan; and 8% said that they did not know. Only a small number (about 2%) thought that the survey was sent by the UN. Very few respondents mentioned government agencies, including intelligence agencies. Thus, we expect respondents answered fairly honestly, and that concerns about the misuse of information were relatively minimal.

Demographics

Given that there was no preexisting sampling frame, we attempted to use what data exists to evaluate the general representativeness of our sample. The following tables and figures present the demographics of our respondents, their households, and, where possible, compares them to existing data from other sources:

- Table B1 presents the nationality and migration status of respondents by country of interview.
- Table B2 presents the gender distribution of the respondents.
- Table B3 presents the age statistics for our respondents and for all enumerated household members.

- Figure B2 presents the age distributions for respondents and for all household members.
- Figure B3 presents the age distributions by country of interview.
- Figure B4 presents the age distributions by nationality.
- Table B4 presents the household size statistics.
- Figure B5 presents the household size distribution.
- Figure B6 presents the distribution of education of the respondents.
- Table B5 presents the income statistics for our respondents on several different measures.
- Figure B7 presents the income distribution for our respondents.
- Table B6 presents the statistics on religiosity.

Nationality	Location of Survey				
	Turkey	Jordan	Syria	Iraq	Total
Syrian	482	250	447	16	1,199
Iraqi	12	9	1	215	237
Total	494	259	449	231	1436
Migration Status					
Resident	3	32	337	136	512
Internally displaced	0	0	112	95	207
International Migrant	492	227	0	0	719
Total	495	259	449	231	1438

Note: Nationality was measured by asking respondents the country of their “usual residence” prior to any migration. It is highly correlated with a question that asked respondents the country of their citizenship ($\rho = .93$). Individuals are coded as internally displaced if their current residence is not the same as the place that they consider their “usual home,” or they have lived at their current residence for less than five years.

Table B1: Nationality and Migration Status of Respondents by Location

Group	% Women	% Men
UNHCR data		
Respondents	32.9	67.1
All surveyed households	49.1	50.9
Interviewed in Turkey		
UNHCR data	46.8	53.2
Respondents	30.8	69.2
Surveyed households	43.9	56.1
Interviewed in Jordan		
UNHCR data	50.7	49.3
Respondents	25.6	74.4
Surveyed households	51.2	48.8
Interviewed in Syria		
WDI population data	49.4	50.6
Respondents	31.0	69.0
Surveyed households	48.6	51.4
Interviewed in Iraq		
WDI population data	49.4	50.6
Respondents	50.0	50.0
Surveyed households	53.8	46.2
All Syrians		
WDI population data	49.4	50.6
Respondents	30.0	70.0
Surveyed households	48.1	51.9
All Iraqis		
WDI population data	49.4	50.6
Respondents	47.2	52.8
Surveyed households	53.6	46.4

Notes: UNHCR data only covers Syrians; from Turkey are as of September 26, 2016 and from Jordan as of September 18, 2016. Data for interviews in Syria and Iraq are the World Bank population figures for 2015 for Iraq and Syria, respectively. World Bank figures for Syria are based on a population of 18.5 million.

Table B2: Gender

Group	Mean	Median	% 0-17	% 18-60	% 60+
Respondents	33.4	30	1.3	78.1	20.6
All surveyed households	24.88	20	41.5	52.9	5.6
Interviewed in Turkey					
UNHCR data			44.7	51.9	3.3
Respondents	30.8	27.5	0.4	97.0	2.6
Surveyed households	22.61	21	40.5	56.7	2.8
Interviewed in Jordan					
UNHCR data			51.5	44.8	3.6
Respondents	29.4	27	2.5	97.1	.4
Surveyed households	26.63	20	42.5	52.5	5.1
Group	Mean	Median	% 0-14	% 15-64	% 65+
Interviewed in Syria					
World Bank data			37.1	58.8	4.1
Respondents	37.0	36.0	0	96.9	3.1
Surveyed households	24.11	20	35.3	60.6	4.1
Interviewed in Iraq					
World Bank data			41.0	56.0	3.1
Respondents	41.6	45	0	99.0	1.0
Surveyed households	27.19	22	29.8	62.8	7.4
All Syrians					
World Bank data			37.1	58.8	4.1
Respondents	32.8	29	0	98.3	1.7
Surveyed households	24.32	20	33.8	63.1	3.1
All Iraqis					
World Bank data			41.0	56.0	3.1
Respondents	39.3	37	0	99.1	0.9
Surveyed households	27.41	22	28.7	64.4	6.6

Notes: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. UNHCR data only covers Syrians; from Turkey are as of September 26, 2016 and from Jordan as of September 18, 2016. Data for interviews in Syria and Iraq and for all Syrians and Iraqis are the World Bank population figures for 2015 for Iraq and Syria, respectively. World Bank figures for Syria are based on a population of 18.5 million. The age variable did not record properly for Iraqi respondents and is missing for 60 percent of Iraqi respondents.

Table B3: Age Statistics

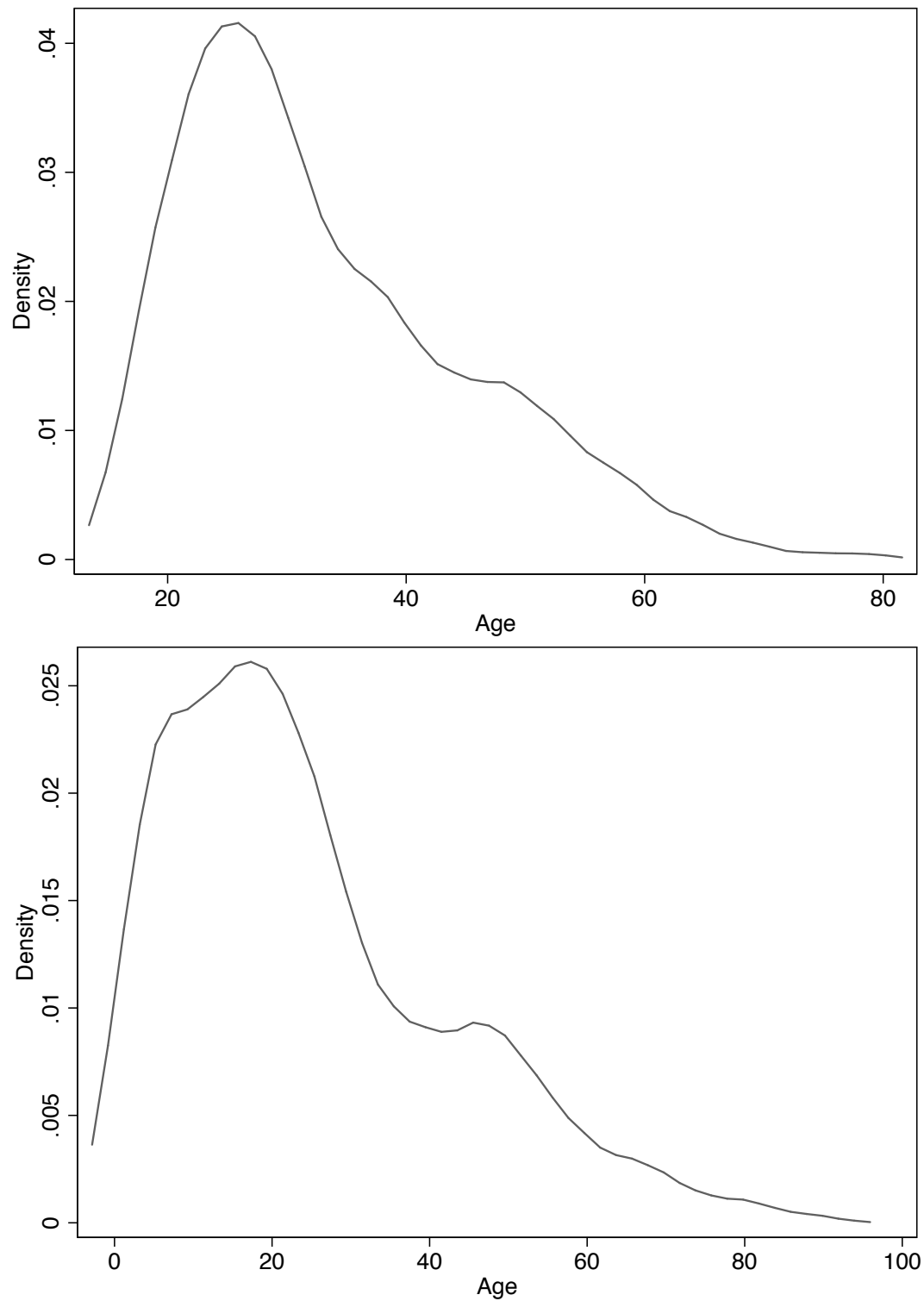


Figure B2: Age Distribution of Respondents (Top) and All Surveyed Household Members (Bottom)

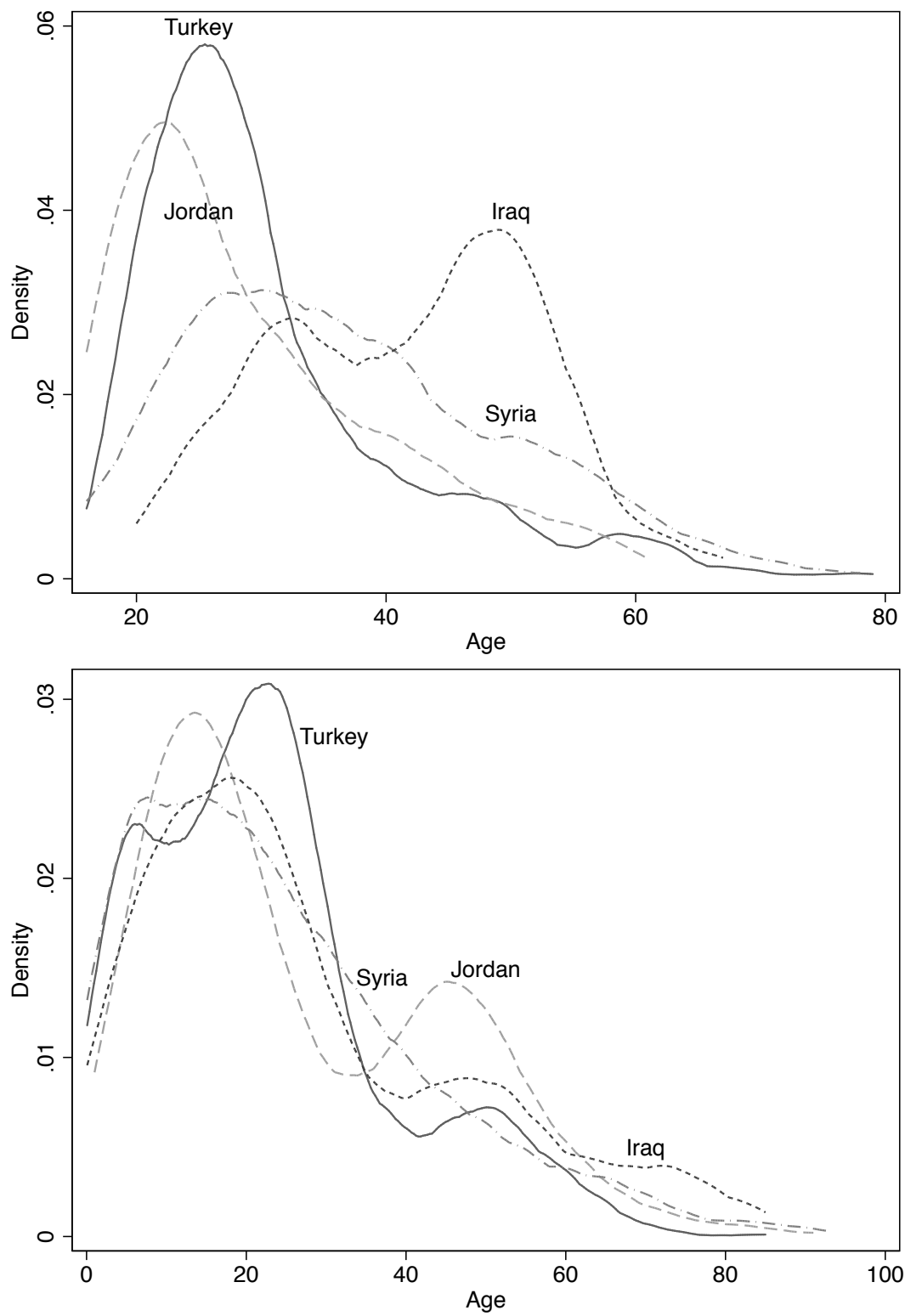


Figure B3: Age Distribution of Respondents (Top) and All Surveyed Household Members (Bottom) by Country of Interview

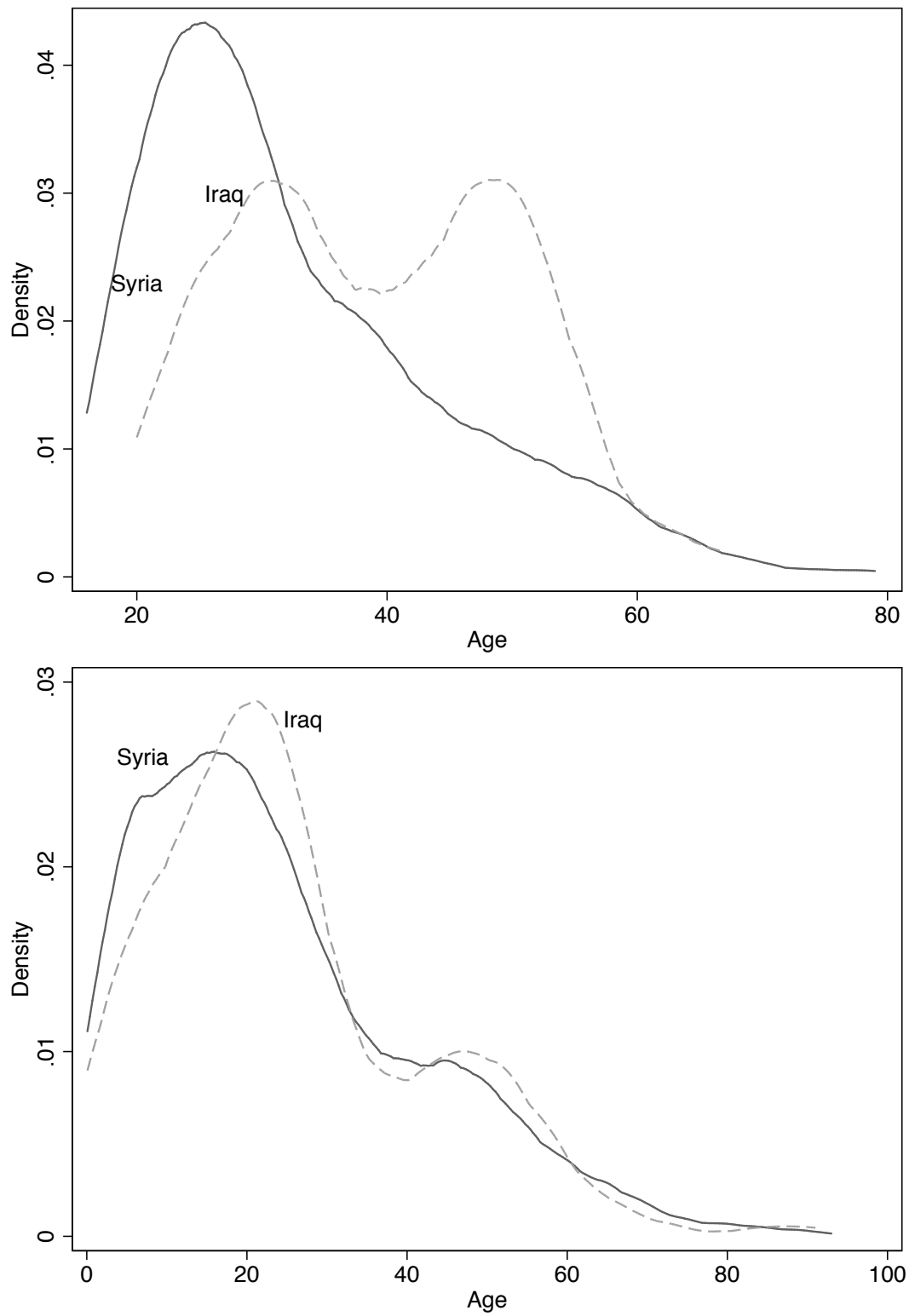


Figure B4: Age Distribution of Respondents (Left) and All Surveyed Household Members (Right) by Nationality

Group	Mean	Median	25th Percentile	75 Percentile
All surveyed households	4.01	4	2	6
Interviewed in Turkey	2.94	3	1	4
Interviewed in Jordan	4.32	5	2.5	6
Interviewed in Syria	4.93	5	3	6
Interviewed in Iraq	4.83	5	3	6
Syrians	4.37	4	3	6
Iraqi	4.81	5	3	6

Table B4: Household Size

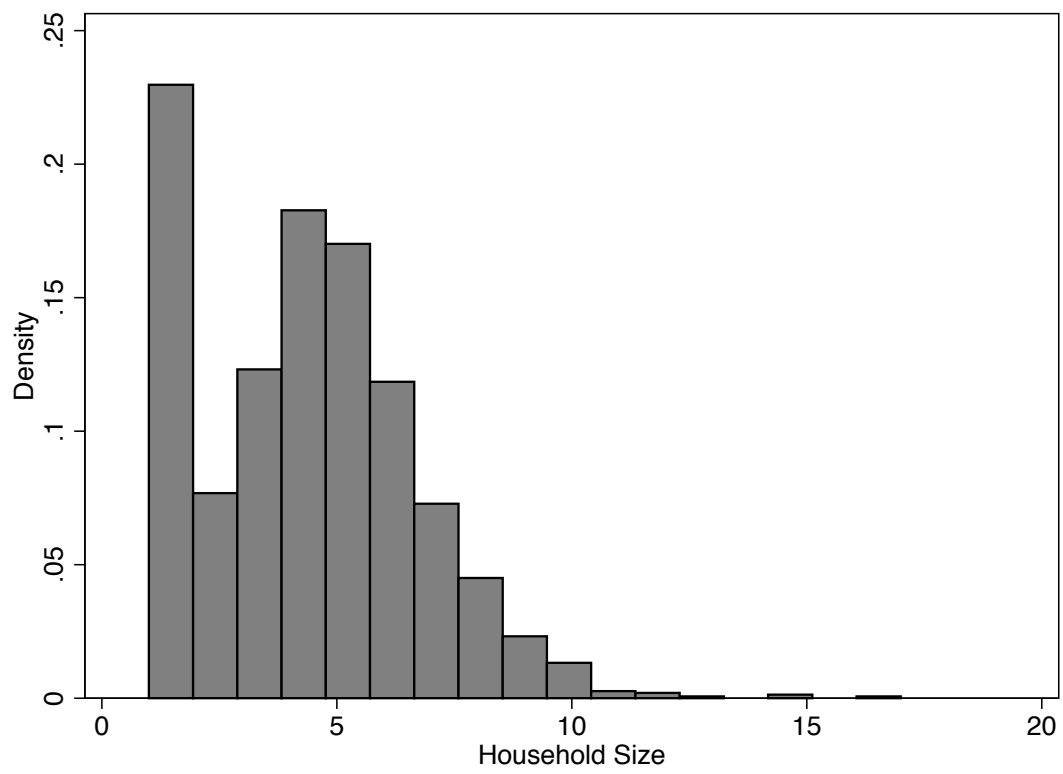


Figure B5: Distribution of Household Size

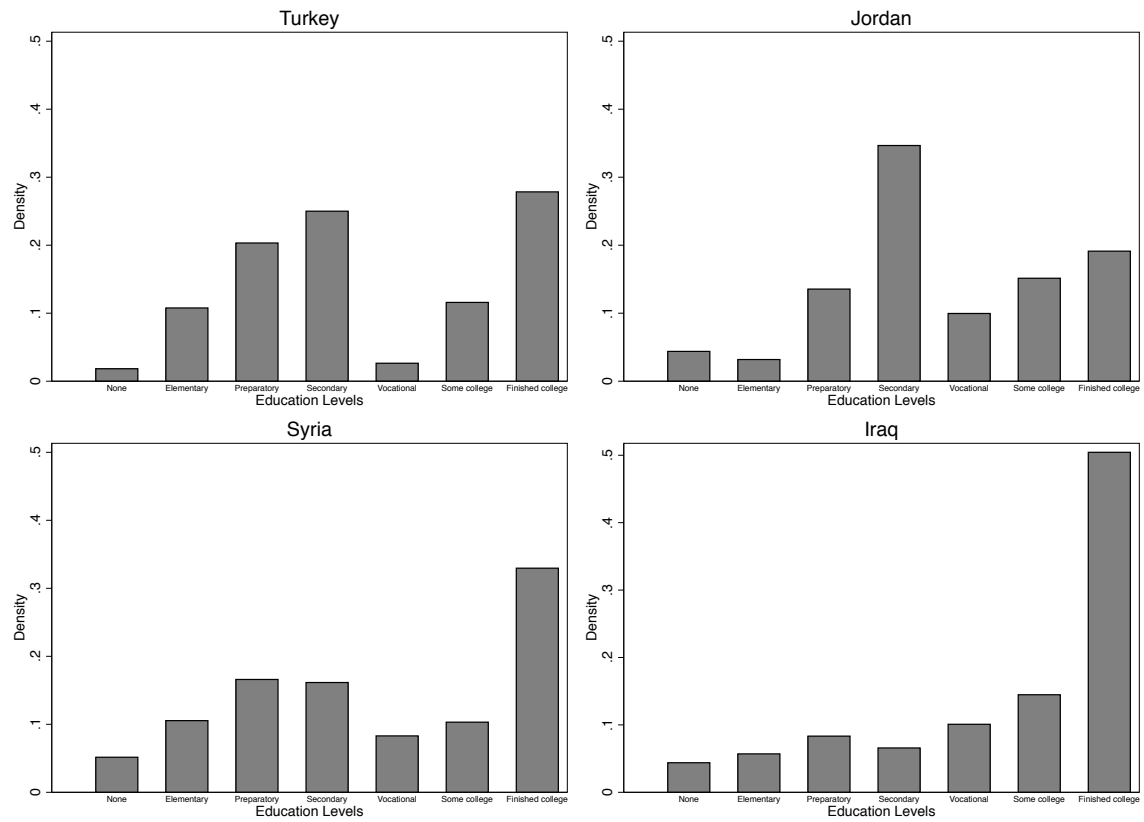


Figure B6: Education Levels by Country

	Interviewed in Turkey
Pre-Migration Income Sufficiency	1.7
Pre-Migration Wealth	5.3
Current Wealth	3.9
Current Income	387.05
Pre-Migration Income	509.77
	Interviewed in Jordan
Pre-Migration Income Sufficiency	1.9
Pre-Migration Wealth	7.5
Current Wealth	5.3
Current Income	460.14
Pre-Migration Income	1298.24
	Interviewed in Syria
Income Sufficiency	1.3
Current Wealth	4.9
Current Income	283.45
	Interviewed in Iraq
Pre-Migration Income Sufficiency	2.8
Income Sufficiency	1.5
Current Wealth	6.7
Current Income	6263.46

Notes: We measured household income in several ways and attempted to capture both current income and income prior to migrating. First, we asked respondents whether their household income covered their expenses prior to leaving (*Pre-Migration Income Sufficiency*), with responses ranging from “0” (significant difficulties) to “3” (able to save). We also asked this question to respondents who remained at their usual residence (*Current Income Sufficiency*). Second, we asked all respondents to report their current monthly income (*Current Income*) and the currency unit used. We also asked migrants to report their monthly income before they left their home (*Pre-Migration Income*). We standardized monthly income to USD. Third, we asked all respondents whether they own a series of thirteen durable goods (*Current Wealth*) and whether they owned these goods prior to migrating (*Pre-Migration Wealth*). As is standard, we use principal component analysis to create wealth deciles by country. But for the purposes of comparing wealth levels across our interview sites, we report the absolute number of consumer durables here. All residents in Syria were coded as living at their previous residence, even when they had moved recently. As such, respondents were not asked their pre-internal migration income sufficiency.

Table B5: Income and Wealth (Means)

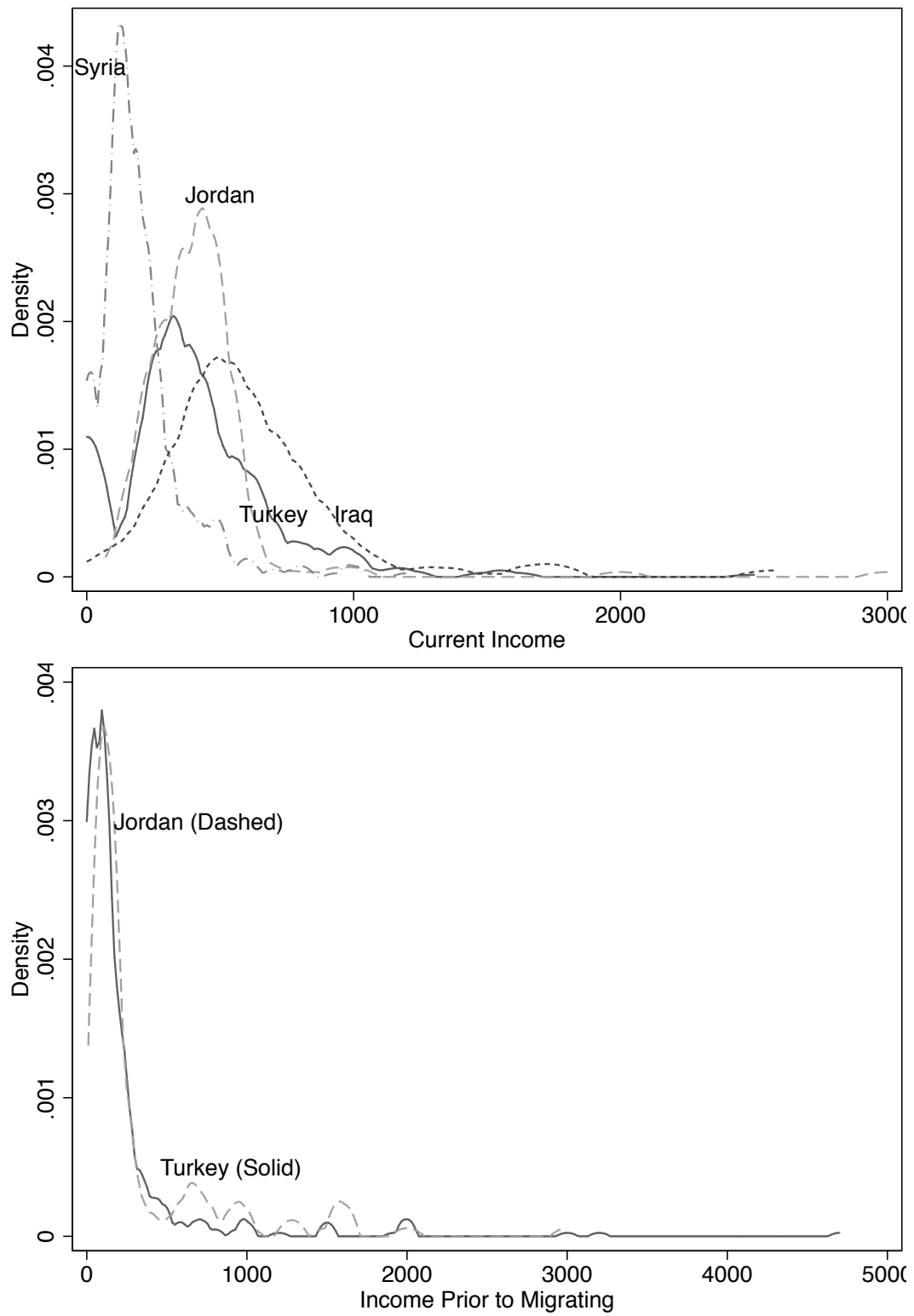


Figure B7: Distribution of Current (Top) and Prior Income (Bottom) by Country (USD)

	Interviewed in Turkey	
Frequency of Daily Prayer	4.1	
Frequency of Attending Friday Prayer	4.0	
Frequency of Reading Quran	3.6	
Appropriate Dress for Women	2.6	
Index of Religiosity	3.6	
Agrees Hijab is Unnecessary	35.1	
	Interviewed in Jordan	Arab Barometer in Jordan
Frequency of Daily Prayer	3.9	4.6
Frequency of Attending Friday Prayer	3.6	3.9
Frequency of Reading Quran	3.2	3.9
Appropriate Dress for Women	2.4	
Index of Religiosity	3.3	
Agrees Hijab is Unnecessary	49.4	63.1
	Interviewed in Syria	
Frequency of Daily Prayer	4.6	
Frequency of Attending Friday Prayer	3.5	
Frequency of Reading Quran	3.6	
Appropriate Dress for Women	2.9	
Index of Religiosity	3.6	
Agrees Hijab is Unnecessary	34.2	
	Interviewed in Iraq	Arab Barometer in Iraq
Frequency of Daily Prayer	4.2	4.6
Frequency of Attending Friday Prayer	3.2	3.2
Frequency of Reading Quran	3.2	3.8
Appropriate Dress for Women	2.3	
Index of Religiosity	3.2	
Agrees Hijab is Unnecessary	54.3	33.7
	All Syrians	All Iraqis
Frequency of Daily Prayer	4.3	4.1
Frequency of Attending Friday Prayer	3.7	3.2
Frequency of Reading Quran	3.5	3.2
Appropriate Dress for Women	2.6	2.3
Index of Religiosity	3.5	3.2
Agrees Hijab is Unnecessary	37.8	53.2

Notes: The sample is 92 percent Sunni Muslim, with small fractions of Shi'a, Christian, and Yazidi respondents. Compared to the populations, we have fewer Shi'a Muslims than may be expected, especially in Iraq where the majority of the country's population is Shi'a (see, IOM, "Migration Flows from Iraq to Europe," February 2015, p. 5.). We asked four questions to gauge religiosity drawn from the 2012-14 Arab Barometer (*q6101*, *q6105*, *q6106*): the frequency with which the respondent prays daily, attends Friday prayers or Sunday services, and reads the Quran or Bible, as well as what they consider appropriate dress for women. For Christians, the questions read "attending Sunday services" and "reading the Bible." Higher values indicate a greater frequency of religious activity, or support for a stricter form of dress for women.

Table B6: Religiosity

Appendix C: Focus Group and Interviews Sampling and Demographics

To complement our conjoint results, we conducted six focus groups and eight interviews with Syrians in Turkey during the summer of 2017. The focus groups and interviews were conducted by a Turkish survey firm, Ipsos, in Arabic in Istanbul. The focus group participants were recruited in two ways. First, the firm worked with an NGO in the Fatih neighborhood of Istanbul, where most Syrians live, to recruit participants who fit the demographic characteristics (see below). Second, the firm worked with local community leaders in the Western suburbs of Istanbul, where there is the second highest concentration of Syrians, to recruit additional participants who come from a different community. The interviewees were Syrian community leaders identified by asking for references from several NGOs and local contacts. Community leaders had to be referred by multiple contacts to be selected for an interview.

Our six focus groups were conducted with a range of participants. Given the cultural environment, the focus groups were split by gender. We also split the focus group participants by age: 18-25 year olds, 26-45 year olds, and 46-65 year olds. The groups ranged in size from five to seven participants. In general, male and younger participants had more education than female and older participants. Men also were more likely to be working. Participants arrived in Istanbul as early as 2012 and some as late as 2017; the median and modal year of arrival was 2015.

The community leaders were selected to represent diverse figures in the Syrian community. Five were men and three were women, and they ranged in age from 26 to 48. Most were highly educated, with at least some university education. The community leaders included people who work with the Syrian population in their jobs (restaurant and business owners, NGO workers, and so on) and people who volunteer in the community (youth group leaders, choral society organizers, and so on).

Tables C1 and C2 display the demographic characteristics of the participants in the focus groups, and Table C3 shows the characteristics of our interviewees.

Male 18-25	Sex	Age	Education	Work Status	Arrival Year
1	Male	23	Masters	Working	2015
2	Male	19	University	Working	2014
3	Male	21	University	Not working	2015
4	Male	24	University	Not working	2015
5	Male	23	High School	Working	2013

Male 26-45	Sex	Age	Education	Work Status	Arrival Year
1	Male	27	University	Working	2013
2	Male	32	University	Working	2015
3	Male	40	Middle school	Working	2015
4	Male	30	Middle school	Working	2012
5	Male	38	University	Working	2015
6	Male	30	University	Working	2014

Male 46-65	Sex	Age	Education	Work Status	Arrival Year
1	Male	55	Primary School	Working	2015
2	Male	67	Primary School	Not Working	2015
3	Male	67	Primary School	Not Working	2015
4	Male	47	High School	Not Working	2014
5	Male	57	Primary School	Working	2017
6	Male	44	Middle School	Working	2013

Female 18-25	Sex	Age	Education	Work Status	Arrival Year
1	Female	20	University	Not working	2015
2	Female	23	University	Not working	2016
3	Female	21	Middle School	Not working	2015
4	Female	21	Middle School	Not working	2014
5	Female	25	Middle School	Not working	2014
6	Female	25	High School	Not working	2014

Table C1: Focus Group Demographics

Female 26-45	Sex	Age	Education	Work Status	Arrival Year
1	Female	42	Middle school	Working	2015
2	Female	38	Primary school	Working	2015
3	Female	37	Primary school	Working	2014
4	Female	39	Primary school	Working	2013
5	Female	38	Primary school	Not working	2014
6	Female	31	Middle school	Working	2015
7	Female	29	University (had to quit)	Not working	2016

Female 46-65	Sex	Age	Education	Work Status	Arrival Year
1	Female	63	University	Not working	2015
2	Female	47	Primary school	Not working	2015
3	Female	50	Middle school	Not working	2016
4	Female	66	Primary school	Not working	2015
5	Female		Primary school	Not working	2014
6	Female	44	High school	Not working	2014

Table C2: Focus Group Demographics, Con't

ID #	Sex	Age	Occupation	Education
1	Male	42	Human Resources Consultant	University
2	Male	29	NGO Leader, Digital Adviser	University
3	Male	46	Restaurant Owner	University
4	Male	26	Syrian Scouts Leader	Some University
5	Male	34	Bookstore-Cafe Coordinator	University
6	Female	48	Social Worker	University
7	Female	33	Choir Leader	University
8	Female	26	NGO Worker	University

Table C3: Interviewee Demographics

Appendix D: Question Wording

Survey Experiment

Political Knowledge

These questions were used to construct the political knowledge index in Table ??.

- *Meaning of Asylum:* If a person receives “asylum” in an EU country, what does that mean? (mark the one closest to your understanding) *Note:* Due to a coding error, respondents in Turkey and Jordan could check multiple options for the meaning of asylum, whereas those in Syria and Iraq had to select one option. We coded respondents in Turkey and Jordan as selecting the correct answer if they selected b alone, or in combination with c, given that they might have interpreted it as the maximum the individual could stay. Answers that included a or d were marked as incorrect. Due to this difference, we slightly overestimate political knowledge in Turkey and Jordan.
 - A. He will be allowed to stay in Europe permanently and live in any country he wants
 - B. He will be allowed to stay in Europe permanently but has to live in the country that grants him asylum
 - C. He will be allowed to stay in Europe for 1-3 years
 - D. I do not know what asylum means
- *Asylum in Gulf:* Do the following countries offer asylum (mark all that apply)?
 - A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. Kuwait
 - C. Qatar
 - D. Bahrain
 - E. UAE
 - F. Oman
- *Resettlement:* People from the following countries can be resettled under the EU Relocation program (mark all that apply)?
 - A. Syria
 - B. Iraq
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. Eritrea
- *German Chancellor:* Who is the political leader (Chancellor) of Germany?
 - A. Barack Obama
 - B. Angela Merkel
 - C. David Cameron
 - D. Werner Faymann
- *Country Accepting Most:* Which of these countries has agreed to accept the most migrants?

- A. Germany
- B. UK
- C. Austria
- D. France
- E. Hungary

- *Country Accepting Fewest:* Which of these countries has agreed to accept the most migrants?

- A. Germany
- B. UK
- C. Austria
- D. France
- E. Hungary

Violence and Deprivation

These questions were used to measure worsening violence and access to goods in the regressions on the determinants of political knowledge.

- *Worse Violence:* In the year before you left your usual residence, how did the dangers in your neighborhood change? Did they?
 - A. Get much worse
 - B. Get somewhat worse
 - C. Stay about the same
 - D. Get somewhat better
 - E. Get much better
- *Worse Month:* In the month before you left your usual residence, how did the dangers in your neighborhood change compared to previous months? Did they?
 - A. Get much worse
 - B. Get somewhat worse
 - C. Stay about the same
 - D. Get somewhat better
 - E. Get much better
- *Worse Week:* In the week before you left your usual residence, how did the dangers in your neighborhood change? Did they?
 - A. Get much worse
 - B. Get somewhat worse

- C. Stay about the same
 - D. Get somewhat better
 - E. Get much better
- *Worse Goods:* When you left your usual residence, had your access to these goods gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same compared to the year before? (For each good, select “gotten better,” “gotten worse,” or “about the same”)
 - A. Food
 - B. Clean drinking water
 - C. Safe housing
 - D. Medical needs
 - E. Fuel
 - F. Electricity
 - G. Television
 - H. Internet
 - I. Cellphone/landline
 - J. Radio
 - K. Schooling for children

Violence Index: To create the index, we measured a range of threats and counted the number that occurred during the year prior to leaving. Notably, this index does not measure the intensity of exposure, but rather the range of threats that were present.

- *Worse Violence:* Were any of the following types of dangers occurring in your neighborhood in the month when you left? (Mark all that apply)
 - A. Barrel bombs
 - B. Air attacks
 - C. Mortar attacks/shelling
 - D. Sniper attacks
 - E. Car or road-side bombs
 - F. Chemical attacks
 - G. Forced military conscription
 - H. Sexual assaults
 - I. Abductions/disappearances/kidnappings
 - J. Executions
 - K. Arbitrary arrests
 - L. Corporal punishment
 - M. None of the above

Demographics

We used a variety of approaches to measures socioeconomic status, including measuring consumer durables before leaving, the ability to save, education levels.

- *Wealth:* Do you own/did you own any of the following when you lived at your usual residence (mark all that apply)?
 - A. Car or truck
 - B. Stove
 - C. Oven
 - D. Washing machine
 - E. Water Heater
 - F. Television
 - G. Computer
 - H. Phone
 - I. Internet access at home
 - J. House where you lived
 - K. Apartment where you lived
 - L. A vacation house or apartment
 - M. Business or farm
- *Education:* What is your highest level of education?
 - A. No formal education
 - B. Elementary
 - C. Preparatory/basic
 - D. Secondary/high school
 - E. Vocational/technical school
 - F. Some college
 - G. Finished college or post-graduate
- *Ability to Save:* I will read you some statements related to your household income before you started to migrate. Which of these statements comes closest to describing your household income when you were living at your usual residence?
 - A. Our household income covered our expenses well and we were able to save
 - B. Our household income covered our expenses without notable difficulties
 - C. Our household income did not cover our expenses and we faced some difficulties in meeting our needs
 - D. Our household income did not cover our expenses and we faced significant difficulties in meeting our needs

Religiosity: We created an index of religious practices based on the following questions. We recoded the index so for each question, more religious beliefs are associated with higher values, and the index was rescaled from 0 to 1.

- *Prayer:* Do you pray daily?
 - A. Always

- B. Most of the time
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Rarely
 - E. Never
- *Services:* Do you attend Friday prayer or Sunday services?
 - A. Always
 - B. Most of the time
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Rarely
 - E. Never
- *Quran:* Do you listen to or read the Quran or Bible?
 - A. Always
 - B. Most of the time
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Rarely
 - E. Never
- *Dress:* What is the appropriate dress for women?
 - A. Women can dress how they see fit
 - B. Women should dress modestly without needing to wear the hijab
 - C. Women should wear the hijab
 - D. Women should wear the abaya
 - E. Women should cover their faces/wear a niqab

Other Demographic Questions:

- *News:* How often do you pay attention to the news, whether on the TV, the radio, the newspaper or the internet now?
 - A. Daily
 - B. A few times a week
 - C. A few times a month
 - D. Rarely
 - E. Never
- *News Source:* What is the news source you use most frequently to learn about politics/world events now?
 - A. Radio
 - B. Newspaper
 - C. Television

- D. Word of mouth from friends and family
- E. Internet
- F. Word of mouth from smugglers

- *Family:* Do you have a family member currently living in Europe?
 - A. Yes, a first line family member (spouse, parent, child).
 - B. Yes, a non-first line family member (aunt or uncle, cousin).
 - C. No.

Migration Choices, Expectations, and Transit Experiences: We now turn to the variables used to study migrants' desires to go to Europe.

- *Wants Europe:* Do you want to migrate to the EU?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
- *Able to Stay:* What do you think the chances are that people like you are allowed to stay in an EU country?
 - A. Very good
 - B. Good
 - C. Bad
 - D. Very bad
 - E. I don't know
- *Transit Violence:* Did any of the following things happen in the weeks before you left this location? (check all that apply)
 - A. Violent acts against other migrants
 - B. Violent acts against you or your family
 - C. Threats against other migrants
 - D. Threats against you or your family
- *Transit Shortages:* Did any of the following things happen in the weeks before you left this location? (check all that apply)
 - A. You were unable to get food for your family
 - B. You were unable to get medical care
 - C. Your children were unable to attend school
 - D. You were unable to practice your religion

Survey Experiment: This section includes the full battery of questions asked following the experimental treatments. Outcome questions are listed under the factor for which they have the highest loadings.

- *Manipulation Check 1:* In your personal view, how many migrants do you think will cross into Europe this coming year, that is 2016?
 - A. Less than 500,000
 - B. 500,000-1.5 million
 - C. 1.5-3 million
 - D. More than 3 million
- *Manipulation Check 2:* Now, thinking about last year (2015), how do you think the number of migrants that crossed into Europe compares to this year? Were there?
 - A. Fewer last year
 - B. About the same
 - C. More last year

Conditions at home/ transit: The following questions loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Journey will be more dangerous next year:* Thinking of that same friend, how dangerous do you think his trip will be if he tries to cross from Turkey to an EU country next year?
 - A. More dangerous than now
 - B. Less dangerous than now
 - C. About the same
- *Violence at home is getting worse:* Now we want to ask you a few questions about how you think that things are changing in your last usual residence, as well as in Turkey or Jordan. [If at place of usual residence: Now we want to ask you a few questions about how you think that things are changing in your place of usual residence, as well as for people like you who reached Turkey or Jordan]. Do you think that violence in your place of usual residence is getting better, worse, or staying about the same?
 - A. Getting better
 - B. About the same
 - C. Getting worse
- *Access to goods at home is getting worse:* Do you think that the provision of public goods, such as schools and hospitals, in your last usual residence is getting better, worse, or staying about the same?
 - A. Getting better
 - B. About the same
 - C. Getting worse
- *Conditions in Turkey are getting worse:* Do you think conditions for migrants in Turkey are getting better, worse, or staying about the same?

- A. Getting better
 - B. About the same
 - C. Getting worse
- *Know anything about Europe:* Some people have a very clear sense of what life will be like when they arrive in Europe. Others know very little about life in Europe. How much do you personally think that you know about life in Europe, a lot, a bit or almost nothing?
 - A. A lot
 - B. Some
 - C. Almost nothing

Smugglers: The following questions loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Go with smuggler:* Do you want to attempt the trip to Europe with a smuggler, apply to be resettled from Turkey, or wait at home?
 - A. Probably not
 - B. Try to get to Europe
 - C. Apply to be resettled from Turkey
 - D. Wait where you are
 - E. Go back to your home (if you have left)
- *Friend should go with smuggler now:* Would you tell a friend in your country of usual residence who has the money to migrate to leave now to try to get to the EU with a smuggler, to apply for resettlement from Turkey or to stay home?
 - A. Try to get to Europe
 - B. Apply to be resettled from Turkey
 - C. Wait at home
- *Friend should go with smuggler in 6 months:* Would you tell a friend in your country of usual residence who will have the money to migrate in six months to try to get to Europe with a smuggler, to apply for resettlement from Turkey, or to stay home?
 - A. Try to get to Europe
 - B. Apply to be resettled from Turkey
 - C. Wait at home

Stay/ work in EU: The following questions loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Stay Permanently:* Do you think that you would eventually be allowed to stay permanently in an EU country?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not

- *Stay until war ends:* Do you think that you would be allowed to stay in an EU country until the conflict in your home country ends?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not
- *Work Permit:* Do you think that you would be given a work permit in an EU country?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not
- *Working within 3 months of arrival in EU:* In your view, if you reach Europe, do you think that you would be working within three months of arriving?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not
 - C. I don't plan to look for work
- *Working within 1 year of arrival in EU:* If you reach Europe, do you think that you would be working in Europe within one year of arriving?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not
 - C. I don't plan to look for work
- *Discrimination in Europe:* Do you think that you would face discrimination in Europe?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not

Be in EU Soon: The following questions loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Be in EU in 1 Month:* Given that plans and circumstances always can change, we want to ask you about the likelihood that you will leave for an EU country in the future. Do you think that you will be in an EU country in one month?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not
- *Be in EU in 3 Months:* Do you think that you will be in an EU country in three months?
 - A. Probably yes
 - B. Probably not
- *Be in EU in 6 Months:* And what about in six months?
 - A. Probably yes

B. Probably not

Advice for friends: The following questions loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Asylum chance better next year:* Now think of a friend who is trying to migrate to Europe. We want to ask you how you think he will be treated if he tries different migration options at this time next year. Do you think that his chances to receive asylum in an EU country if he crosses with a smuggler will be better or worse if he waits until next year instead of going now?

A. Probably better

B. Probably worse

- *Return to Turkey:* Do you think that his chances of being returned to Turkey or his home country if he tries to enter the EU with a smuggler will be better or worse next year?

A. Probably better

B. Probably worse

Border Enforcement: The following questions loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Bring family members:* Do you think that you would be able to bring other family members to join you if you settle in the EU?

A. Probably yes

B. Probably not

- *Deported:* Do you think that you would be deported to your home country if your asylum application is denied?

A. Probably yes

B. Probably not

- *Turned back:* Do you think that border guards would turn you back if you try to enter Greece?

A. Probably yes

B. Probably not

- *Rescue at sea:* If a boat capsizes at sea, do you think that someone, such as the coast guard, NATO, or a humanitarian organization, would come to help the passengers?

A. Probably yes

B. Probably not

Trust: The following question loaded most highly on this factor.

- *Trust at home:* Now thinking of your last usual residence, if you went back, how many friends do you think you have in your town or city at the moment with whom you could trust to leave a child for the day?
 - A. No one
 - B. 1-2
 - C. 3-4
 - D. More than 5

Appendix F: Reconciliation with Pre-Analysis Plan

This appendix describes how our implementation of the survey and its analysis differed from our pre-analysis plan (PAP).

Survey Implementation

Our survey implementation differed from our PAP in the following ways:

- Location changes: (1) We had originally planned to survey in Aleppo, Syria but it was too dangerous to send enumerators to Aleppo by the time our survey was fielded. Our enumerators went to al-Atareb instead. (2) Our enumerators were unable to find enough IDPs in Erbil, Iraq and instead went to Duhok. (3) We had enough resources to go to Mafraq in addition to Amman in Jordan. Mafraq is more rural than Amman and allowed us to gain access to a less urban population.
- Sample changes: We were able to collect data more data in Syria (n=449) than we had originally planned; collected 259 responses in Jordan and 231 in Iraq in line with our target of 250 and 494 in Turkey in line with our target of 500.
- Sampling: In our PAP, we had planned to simply use skip rules. We found that the use of simple skip rules led to an over-representation of younger men in our sample. During the second half of our implementation, we had our enumerators oversample women and older people.

Analysis of the Observational Data

Our analysis of the observational data did not differ from our pre-analysis plan. Below we list our hypotheses from the PAP, whether they were included in this paper or the appendix, and if not, why not.

Our hypotheses:

- Non-Experimental H1: Individuals who have been displaced from their home country for longer will score, on average, higher on our political knowledge questions than those who arrived recently or never left their home countries. **Not included; measured with location instead due to problems with understanding of the displacement question.**
- Non-Experimental H2: Syrians will score, on average, higher on our political knowledge questions than Iraqis because many have contemplated leaving due to the civil war. **See Figure 4.**
- Non-Experimental H3 : Individual who have left on average will score highly on our political knowledge questions. **Not included; measured with location instead.**
- Non-Experimental H4: Individuals who left their homes (or who plan to leave) will follow the news and social media more intensely than those who have not left. **Not included; null results**

- Non-Experimental H5a: While migrants will have experienced violence, on average, they will not describe changes in violence immediately before they left. **Not included. Almost all in survey experienced worsening violence. Migrants did not experience *more* violence than non-migrants.**
- Non-Experimental H5b: Any changes in violence described will not be that different from those who decided to stay in their home countries. **Not included; all experienced a great deal of violence.**
- Non-Experimental H6a: While migrants will have experienced economic deprivation at home, on average, they will not describe economic conditions as worsening immediately before they left. **Not included. Almost all in survey experienced worsening access to goods.**
- Non-Experimental H6b: While migrants will have experienced economic deprivation at home, on average, this decline will not differ from those who decided to stay in their home countries. **Not included. Almost all in survey experienced worsening access to goods.**
- Non-Experimental H7: Using the migrants' date of departure from their permanent residence and their last transit location combined with data on reported violence in Syria and Iraq, there will not be large increases in violence in the towns where migrants are from in comparison to other areas. **Not included; we could not find accurate subnational data on violence to test.**
- Non-Experimental H8: Migrants had time to gather their possessions and discuss their decisions before leaving, rather than leaving suddenly. **See Footnote 24.**
- Non-Experimental H9: Migrants planning on moving to Europe will not describe worse conditions in terms of violence or economic deprivation than those who plan to stay, or who never left their home country. **See Appendix Table A3.**
- Non-Experimental H10a: Migrants planning on moving to Europe with a smuggler will be more pessimistic about their prospects for getting some form of legal status in Europe. **Not included because so few respondents planned on traveling with a smuggler.**
- Non-Experimental H10b: Iraqis will be more pessimistic about their prospects for getting some form of legal status to be resettled in Europe, and therefore be more likely to want to find a smuggler or return to their home country. **Not included because so few respondents planned on traveling with a smuggler.**
- Non-Experimental H11: Migrants often will report not talking to their immediate family members or withholding information from their social network. **Not included.**
- Non-Experimental H12: Those with and without social networks in Europe will be equally likely to already have tried to migrate to Europe or to have left their home countries. **Not included because so few respondents have attempted a trip to Europe.**

- Non-Experimental H13: In our open ended questions on the reasons for wanting to go to Europe, respondents will mention the political situation in Europe. They also will explain the wave by referencing the political situation in Europe. **See page 22.**

Hypotheses from alternative explanations:

- Non-Experimental Stimulus 1: Migrants will report an increase in violence immediately before they left home. Such increases in violence will not be common among those who stayed behind. **Not included. Both groups suffered a lot of violence.**
- Non-Experimental Stimulus 2: Migrants will report a worsening of economic conditions immediately before they left home whereas non-migrants will not. **Not included. Both groups suffered a lot of deprivation.**
- Non-Experimental Stimulus 3: Data on violent events from other sources will show an increase in violence in the migrants' places of origin immediately before migrants leave but not for non-migrants. **Not included; we could not find accurate subnational data on violence to test.**
- Non-Experimental Stimulus 4 : Migrants will report violence and economic deprivation while in the refugee camps and in transit. **Not Included.**
- Non-Experimental Stimulus 5 : In the open-ended questions, migrants will report worsening violence and economic conditions as the main reasons for wanting to reach Europe, rather than differences in political conditions. **See page 22.**
- Non-Experimental Networks 1: Migrants planning to leave for Europe are more likely to have friends and relatives already living in Europe than those who stay. **Not included.**
- Non-Experimental Networks 1: Migrants will report that their decision to migrate was influenced by the choices of others. **Not included.**
- Non-Experimental Networks 1: In the open-ended questions, migrants will mention social networks in Europe as important influences on their migration decision, and say that the wave is driven by the fact that it is easier to live in Europe once others have made the trip. **See page 22.**

Analysis of the Experiment

As we discussed in the article, the experiment failed in the full sample because most of our respondents were extremely knowledgeable. In our PAP, we noted that:

As with any survey experiment, the treatments involve making salient different aspects of the migrant wave. We cannot change migrants' actual experiences of collective migration or policy knowledge. The effects of the information that we provide thus likely will vary depending on the respondent's preexisting sense of how many migrants are coming. For information to change migrants' beliefs and behaviors, it must cause migrants to update their priors in some way. (p. 21)

We also included a hypothesis to this effect (H9): “Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave should have larger effects on individuals whose priors begin farthest away from the treatment, and on those who update their beliefs about future migration in the direction of the treatment” (p. 22).

Because of the high levels of knowledge, we presented the results on the low-knowledge respondents in the main body of the text and the results on the full sample in the appendix. The other major difference from the PAP is that we had originally planned to report the effects of the treatments on all 24 question of the survey individually. We now also include the NPC test and created indices and PCA as robustness checks.

Below our the hypotheses from our theory (HX) and the alternatives (AX) and whether or not we found support for them in the low-knowledge sample:

- H1. (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to better (worse) expectations of legal and policy treatment in Europe. **Not supported.**
- H2 (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to better (worse) expectations of legal treatment in Europe only for Syrians, and better (worse) expectations of enforcement probabilities for all groups. **Not supported.**
- H3 (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to better (worse) expectations of legal treatment in Europe only for women with children and Christians, and better (worse) expectations of enforcement probabilities for all groups. **Not supported.**
- H4 (Political Cycle): misnumbered.
- H5 (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to better (worse) expectations of legal treatment in Europe for individual who self-identify with other migrants more than with their local, religious, or national group. **Not supported.**
- H6 (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to less (greater) concern about European border security. **Not supported.**
- H7 (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads migrants to tell their friends to leave for Europe now rather than wait. **Not supported.**
- H8. (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to worse (better) expectations of future legal and policy treatment in Europe. **Not supported.**
- H9. (Political Cycle): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave should have larger effects on individuals whose priors begin farthest away from the treatment, and on those who update their beliefs about future migration in the direction of the treatment. **Supported.**

- H10 (Political Cycle): Information on a sympathetic (hostile) policy reception in Europe leads participants to perceive better (worse) legal prospects. Additionally, those who receive information about a hostile policy response should be more pessimistic legal about prospects for migrants next year and think that their journeys will be more dangerous. **Some support.**
- H11 (Political Cycle): Information that European policy is becoming more (and less) sympathetic will lead migrants to want to leave sooner. **Support for opening but not hostile.**
- H12 (Political Cycle): Information that European policy is going to close in the future will lead respondents to advise friends to leave now, or otherwise not to attempt the journey. **Not supported.**
- H13 (Political Cycle): Information that European policy is going to close in the future will lead respondents to want to leave now rather than wait for resettlement; those who receive the sympathetic treatment should be more likely to wait for resettlement. **Not supported.**
- H14 (Political Cycle): Information that European policy is going to close in the future will lead respondents more likely to benefit from asylum, namely Syrians in Turkey, to want to wait for resettlement; those who are less likely to benefit, namely Iraqis and Syrians outside of Turkey, will be more likely to want to leave with a smuggler. **Not supported.**
- A1a. Bayesian Stimulus: Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to worse (better) assessments of violence, economic, services, and social conditions in home countries. **Not supported.**
- A1b. Networks: Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to better (worse) assessments of what social and economic life will be like in Europe. **Not supported.**
- A2: misnumbered.
- A3. (Stimulus): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads to greater (less) concern about security threats in a migrant's home country. **Not supported.**
- A4 (Competition between migrants): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads migrants to tell their friends to stay home. **Not supported.**
- A5 (Social Networks): Information that more (fewer) migrants are part of the migrant wave leads migrants to tell their friends to leave for Europe in general but will not affect the proposed timing of the migration. **Not supported.**