Appendices

A   Survey distribution

The Facebook advertisements were targeted to users with the Arabic language setting. The scope of this group of Facebook users reflects the actual number of Arabic-speaking residents within each country (Radio Sweden, 2016; Statistisches Bundesamt 2018).[1] This indicates that a large share of the population choose their native language for Facebook regardless of integration levels, limiting the concern that a sample based on language targeting only reaches individuals who are less integrated than the general immigrant population. The main studies were conducted sequentially, starting with Sweden (October-November 2020) and then Germany (February-March 2021), enabling to make adjustments between survey rounds (Sniderman, 2018).

To attract respondents, the advertisement on Facebook highlighted the opportunity to voice their opinions towards the society of residency. The advertisement consisted of a picture with the university logo and the text, *'What do you think about the [country] society? Researchers are interested in your opinions, participate in a 5-minute survey'*, translated into Arabic and Swedish/German. The advertisement was programmed to include both languages, then Facebook optimizes advertising by showing the text that receives the most interactions. Respondents who followed the advertisement were redirected to the survey where they were informed about the project and their rights as participants, and then asked for their consent to participate. The surveys were administered in Arabic, English, and Swedish or German.

As a means to further increase the incentive, respondents were informed that there would be a donation to the Red Cross for each completed survey. Taking into consideration that this approach may mostly attract respondents with high societal engagement, the survey includes a question on political interest in order to examine how representative the sample is of the general non-Western immigrant population. As shown in Table ??, the descriptive statistics show that the political interest is slightly higher in the Facebook sample than in a comparable representative sample from the ESS, but not to a large extent.

Pilot studies were conducted in restricted cities in both countries prior to the main launching in order to test the survey questions and Facebook as a tool for distribution. The findings from the pilot studies were then used to adapt the surveys. The advertise-

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[1] According to Facebook's own statistics, targeted advertisement to Arabic-speaking respondents has the potential to reach 1.2 million people in Germany and 370 000 people in Sweden.

ment was limited to people living in medium-sized cities in Sweden and Germany. These cities were excluded when advertising about the main study.

The samples include respondents with a variety of integration levels, but mainly newly arrived immigrants. A vast majority of the respondents answered the survey in Arabic (82 % in Sweden and 97 % in Germany). When comparing the samples from ESS and Facebook, the main deviations are shown in citizenship and years of education. The Facebook samples are, as expected, less integrated with a lower share of citizens than the ESS samples. A noteworthy deviation to take into account is also the high level of education in the Swedish Facebook sample. This is not representative of the general Swedish immigrant population, which is important to take into consideration when generalizing the results.

B Sample information

Table B1: List of origin

Sweden	Germany
Algeria	Algeria
Azerbaijan	Egypt
Egypt	Eritrea
Eritrea	Iraq
Ethiopia	Jordan
Iran	Kurdistan
Iraq	Kuwait
Jordan	Lebanon
Kurdistan	Libya
Kuwait	Morocco
Lebanon	Palestine
Libya	Saudi Arabia
Morocco	Somalia
Palestine	Sudan
Saudi Arabia	Syria
Somalia	Tunisia
Sudan	Yemen
Syria	
Tunisia	
United Arab Emirates	
Yemen	

C Treatments

The experiment was first launched in Sweden. Based on results from the first experiment conducted in Sweden, the treatments were adjusted for the German version. In the Swedish version, the treatment conditions included pre-amble questions in order to increase the treatment effects. There was a concern, however, that the multiple questions may trigger potential heterogeneity of responses. In order to minimize heterogeneity, I restricted the treatments to include only one question for each treatment for the German version of the experiment.

The nature of the treatments differs between the two groups. The first treatment works as a reminder of perceptions of discrimination whereas the second provides new information on pro-immigrant support. This distinction is related to the expectation from previous studies that most respondents have perceived discrimination towards the Arabic group. For ethical reasons, it is also less intrusive to ask questions on perceptions of discrimination than providing new information on discriminatory structures in the host society. For the pro-immigrant support treatment, the prime must function in a climate where there is discrimination in the present state. In this sense, displaying information on public opinion and institutional support for immigrants is anticipated to increase the perceived value of the immigrant group regardless of previous experiences of discrimination.

Table C1: Treatment information

1. Experiences of discrimination	

Pre-amble question in Sweden

Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in Sweden?

(If yes) On what grounds is your group discriminated against?

(Nationality, religion, etc)

Sweden and Germany

We are interested in the way people with Arabic backgrounds are treated in [country]. How much do you agree with each of the following statements about discrimination. People with Arabic backgrounds are:

i) Unfairly denied jobs

ii) Treated with less respect than other people (*Sweden*) / Unfairly prevented from renting or buying a home (*Germany*)

iii) Victims of Islamophobia

(1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)

2. Pro-immigrant support

Pre-amble question in Sweden

The research institute Freedom House ranks countries based on their level of freedom. According to these rankings, Sweden is one of the freest countries in the world. Looking at Sweden specifically, which civil liberty or political right do you think is most important?

(Freedom of expression, religious freedom, freedom of association, the right to demonstrate)

Sweden and Germany

Here is some information on the current situation in [country]. Have you heard of these facts previously?

(*i*) Research shows that most people in [country] believe that the mix of people from different countries enriches the [country] culture

ii) The government wants to strengthen the laws that ensure equal treatment for people with foreign backgrounds (*Sweden*) / The city-state of Berlin has recently strenghened the laws that ensure equal treatment for people with foreign backgrounds (*Germany*)

iii) Most people in [country] believe that everyone should be able to freely express their religion.

(Yes/No)

3. Control

Pre-amble question in Sweden

How interested would you say you are in scientific discoveries?

(Not at all interested (1) - Very interested (4))

Sweden and Germany

Here is some information on new scientific discoveries. Have you heard of these facts previously?

i) A new study questions the possibility for artificial intelligence to learn how to read peoples' emotions

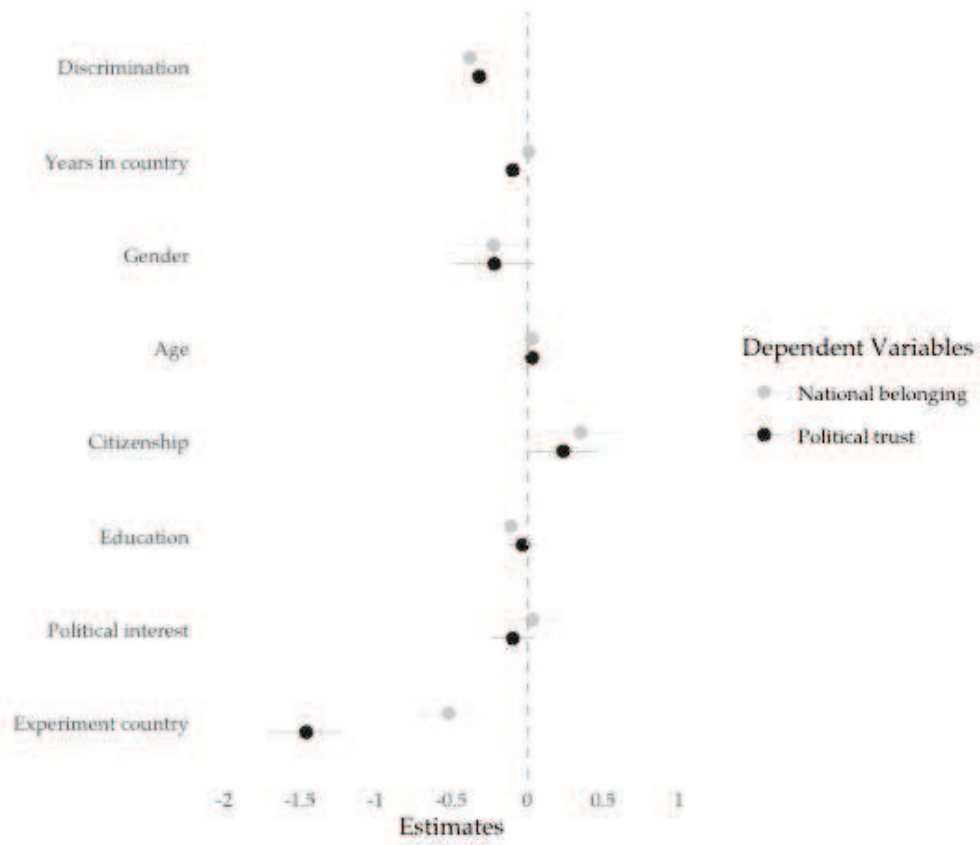*ii*) Research shows that taking short breaks increases productivity by improving memory

iii) Intelligence does not lead to happiness - studies show that other qualities, such as being nice, are more important.

(Yes/No)

D   Country wise analyses

E Correlations

Figure E1: Correlations between discrimination, political trust, and national belonging

Note: Figure depicts the correlations between discrimination, control variables, national belonging, and political trust.

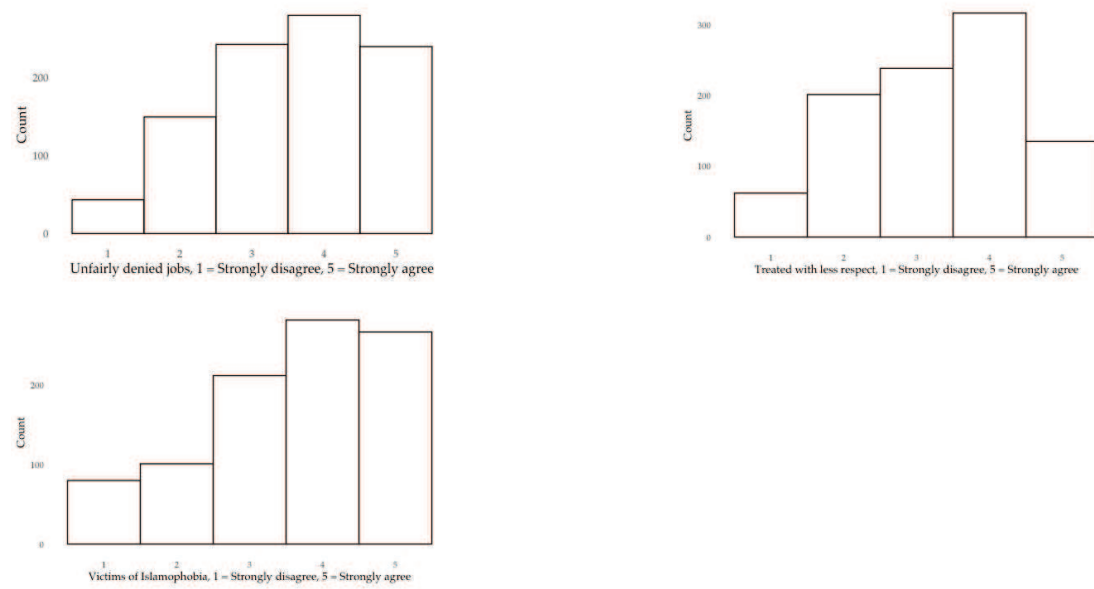# F   Histogram of responses to the discrimination statements
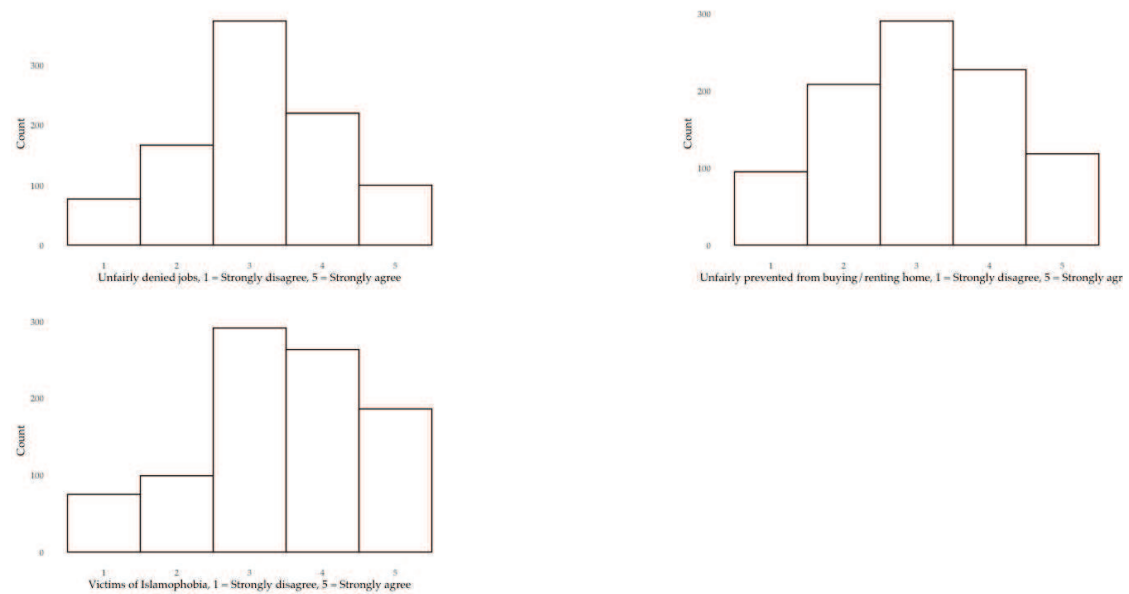
Figure F1: Swedish sample

Figure F2: German sample

G Tables showing full models

H   Comparison of subgroups

Descriptive statistics of the subgroups that agree and disagree to the discrimination statements are shown in Table **??** and Table **??**. Respondents are coded as having perceptions of discrimination if they answer that they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' to the discrimination statements, and not having perceptions if they answer 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree'. As shown, there are more respondents agreeing to the discrimination statements than disagreeing, as could be expected from previous research. The groups largely resemble each other, but the group that agree to the discrimination statements are, on average, younger and have a higher level of education than the disagreers. This result is in line with the 'integration paradox', which implies that higher educated minorities are more sensitive to discriminatory structures than those with lower education (e.g. Verkuyten and Martinovic, 2012).

The subgroup analyses and descriptive statistics above are based on the subgroups that agree or disagree with the discrimination statements, which means there is a group of neutral individuals that are excluded from the analyses [2] For further analysis of the full sample, I examine correlations using the discrimination index where 0 = no discrimination and 12 = high discrimination (i.e. the same index used in Table 1 in the paper). The individual differences in perceptions of discrimination are depicted in Table **??**, where a regression analysis shows the correlations between the discrimination index and the control variables included. In line with the descriptive results above, the regression analysis show that those who have lived longer in the country, are younger, have higher education and are more interested in politics are significantly more likely to perceive their host country as discriminatory. The result also indicates that immigrants in Sweden perceive discrimination to a higher extent than immigrants in Germany.

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[2]As mentioned in the paper, I also tried an alternative broader coding here, where respondents who answered that they agreed or strongly agreed to at least two of the discrimination statements were included. This approach did not change the results in any substantial ways.

I Pro-immigrant support

J   Heterogeneous treatment effects

K   Robustness tests

As a first robustness test, I included a placebo outcome in the survey in order to test the validity of the research design. This enables examining the treatment effect on a variable known to be unaffected by discrimination or pro-immigrant support (Rosenbaum, 2002). After the main outcome questions, respondents were asked how much they trust different internet services. When replacing the outcomes of interest with the placebo outcome in OLS regressions, the results show null-findings across the board (see Table ??), in line with expectations.[3]

As a second test, I tried different versions of the outcome variables in order to include more observations. The additive indices of political trust and national belonging generates missing values among those who have not responded to all three individual questions. Taking this into consideration, I generated new indices where I re-coded missing values to 0, added the three variables into an index, and then estimated the average value for each respondent. Re-running the main analyses with these alternative indices did not change the reported results (shown in Table ??).

Lastly, a manipulation check was embedded near the end of the survey, aiming to test whether the treatments manipulate perceptions of discrimination and pro-immigrant support as expected. Respondents were asked a question about unfair treatment towards the Arabic group in general, where those assigned to the discrimination condition were expected to express higher perceptions of unfair treatment than those assigned to the control group, and vice versa for respondents assigned to the pro-immigrant condition. There were, however, no significant effects between the treatments and the manipulation (see Table ??). The lack of relationship is likely due to the fact that the treatment questions and the manipulation check questions are too closely related. Rather than the treatment influencing the manipulation check, the questions capture similar experiences. However, while the manipulation question failed its main purpose, it provides other useful information, namely that respondents have answered the survey coherently. As to be expected, respondents who agreed to the discrimination statements in the treatment were also more likely to perceive the Arabic group as being treated unfairly in general (model not shown).

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[3]The placebo outcome was also tested in the subgroups and conditional on years in the host country; there was no effect in these analyses either (tables not shown).

L References

Radio Sweden (2016). Arabiska kan gå om finska som näst största språk. Available at (sverigesradio.se

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Sniderman, Paul M. (2018). Some advances in the design of survey experiments. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 21:259-275

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