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## Appendix A – Vignettes

***A.1. Christians Vignette***

*Neue Zürcher Zeitung*

Tote bei Anschlag in Porto-Novo

# Proteste in Benin werden brutal niedergeschlagen

*Von Sandra Vogler / 27.10.2018*

Bei einem Anschlag auf eine Kirche in der Hauptstadt des westafrikanischen Staates Benin sind gestern mindestens 18 Menschen getötet worden. Internationale Beobachter befürchten eine weitere Eskalation des Konfliktes zwischen der muslimisch geprägten Regierung und protestierenden Christen. Bisher forderten die blutigen Auseinandersetzungen rund 1500 Todesopfer, darunter vor allem Christen, die sich landesweit zu Protesten organisiert haben. Dazu kommt, dass geschätzt 100.000 Menschen vom Hungertod bedroht sind. Von der globalen Öffentlichkeit weitgehend unbemerkt hat sich in Benin eine humanitäre Katastrophe entwickelt.



(Porto-Novo) Gestern Vormittag erschütterte eine Explosion die «*Bartholomäus Kirche*» am Stadtrand von Porto-Novo und tötete 18 Gläubige, 43 wurden verletzt, fünf davon liegen mit schweren Verletzungen im Krankenhaus. Der Priester der Kirche, Amadi Biaou, der den Anschlag unversehrt überstand, verurteilte die Tat als einen «Akt brutaler Gewalt gegen Unschuldige. »

Der Anschlag ist Teil eines sich weiter zuspitzenden Konfliktes, der im Juli im Anschluss an die willkürliche Verhaftung eines Priesters in Cotonou, der bevölkerungsreichsten Stadt des Landes, entbrannte. Danach gingen Christen im ganzen Land friedlich protestierend auf die Strassen. Als sich ihnen auch einzelne, überwiegend christliche Polizeieinheiten anschlossen, setzte die Regierung, die sich grösstenteils aus Muslimen zusammensetzt, Eliteeinheiten des Militärs ein, um die Proteste gewaltsam zu beenden. Damit kam eine Gewaltspirale in Gang, die nunmehr das ganze Land erfasst. Ein 54-jähriges Mitglied einer in Cotonou ansässigen christlichen Gemeinde, das anonym bleiben möchte, berichtete nach Angaben von Reuters, dass bei Protesten am Vorabend auf dem «*Place Lénine*» plötzlich Elitesoldaten auftauchten. «Das Militär setzte Tränengas ein und knüppelte zahlreiche Demonstranten brutal zusammen. Ich hatte Angst um mein Leben. Es war fürchterlich!»

**Ausschreitungen zwischen Demonstranten und Eliteeinheiten der Regierung auf dem «*Place Lénine*». (Bild: Atef Sadafi/ ANP).**

Der Konflikt bringt nicht nur die bis dato als stabil geltende Demokratie in Gefahr, er droht sich zudem in eine humanitäre Katastrophe zu übersetzen. Zum einen ziehen die der Regierung nahestehenden Eliteeinheiten mittlerweile plündernd durchs Land. Menschen werden nach Angaben zahlreicher Beobachter zuhauf willkürlich erschossen, verschleppt und gefoltert. Zum anderen wird die Situation durch eine Dürrekatastrophe verschärft, in deren Folge in einigen Landesteilen die Menschen unter Hunger leiden. Zahlreiche Menschen verlassen ihre Städte und Dörfer, um die Versorgung internationaler Hilfsorganisationen zu suchen.

Die unabhängige Menschenrechts­or­ganisation «*Human Rights Watch»* wirft der Regierung vor, nicht nur willkürliche Gewaltakte des Militärs zu unterstützen, sondern auch Lebensmittellieferungen als Waffe einzusetzen. Diejenigen Landesteile, in denen die christlichen Demonstranten besonderen Zulauf haben, wurden fast vollständig von der Versorgung mit Lebensmitteln abgeschnitten.

Der Hochkommissar der Vereinten Nationen für Flüchtlinge, Filippo Grandi, warnte in einer Pressekonferenz vor einer «humanitären Krise». Cécile Gerntholtz von «*Human Rights Watch»* bemerkte gegenüber der *NZZ*: «Es ist fraglich, ob die Regierung in Porto-Novo überhaupt noch willens ist, mit den Christen einen friedlichen Kompromiss zu suchen.» Gerüchten zufolge zieht Präsident Talon derzeit in Betracht, alle Hilfsorganisationen und internationalen Journalisten des Landes zu verweisen. «*Human Rights Watch»* erwartet, dass dann das Morden oppositioneller Christen erst richtig beginnt und sich die Hungersnot dramatisch verschärft. In den kommenden Tagen trifft sich der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen zu einer Dringlichkeitssitzung, um über eine mögliche militärische Intervention und humanitäre Hilfsmaßnahmen zu beraten.

***A.2 Muslims Vignette***

*Neue Zürcher Zeitung*

Tote bei Anschlag in Porto-Novo

# Proteste in Benin werden brutal niedergeschlagen

*Von Sandra Vogler / 27.10.2018*

Bei einem Anschlag auf eine Moschee in der Hauptstadt des westafrikanischen Staates Benin sind gestern mindestens 18 Menschen getötet worden. Internationale Beobachter befürchten eine weitere Eskalation des Konfliktes zwischen der christlich geprägten Regierung und protestierenden Muslimen. Bisher forderten die blutigen Auseinandersetzungen rund 1500 Todesopfer, darunter vor allem Muslime, die sich landesweit zu Protesten organisiert haben. Dazu kommt, dass geschätzt 100.000 Menschen vom Hungertod bedroht sind. Von der globalen Öffentlichkeit weitgehend unbemerkt hat sich in Benin eine humanitäre Katastrophe entwickelt.



(Porto-Novo) Gestern Vormittag erschütterte eine Explosion die «*Al-Mahdi-Moschee*» am Stadtrand von Porto-Novo und tötete 18 Gläubige, 43 wurden verletzt, fünf davon liegen mit schweren Verletzungen im Krankenhaus. Der Imam der Moschee, Amadi Biaou, der den Anschlag unversehrt überstand, verurteilte die Tat als einen «Akt brutaler Gewalt gegen Unschuldige. »

Der Anschlag ist Teil eines sich weiter zuspitzenden Konfliktes, der im Juli im Anschluss an die willkürliche Verhaftung eines Imams in Cotonou, der bevölkerungsreichsten Stadt des Landes, entbrannte. Danach gingen Muslime im ganzen Land friedlich protestierend auf die Strassen. Als sich ihnen auch einzelne, überwiegend muslimische Polizeieinheiten anschlossen, setzte die Regierung, die sich grösstenteils aus Christen zusammensetzt, Eliteeinheiten des Militärs ein, um die Proteste gewaltsam zu beenden. Damit kam eine Gewaltspirale in Gang, die nunmehr das ganze Land erfasst. Ein 54-jähriges Mitglied einer in Cotonou ansässigen muslimischen Gemeinde, das anonym bleiben möchte, berichtete nach Angaben von Reuters, dass bei Protesten am Vorabend auf dem «*Place Lénine*» plötzlich Elitesoldaten auftauchten. «Das Militär setzte Tränengas ein und knüppelte zahlreiche Demonstranten brutal zusammen. Ich hatte Angst um mein Leben. Es war fürchterlich!»

**Ausschreitungen zwischen Demonstranten und Eliteeinheiten der Regierung auf dem «*Place Lénine*». (Bild: Atef Sadafi/ ANP).**

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***A.3. Christian's vignette translated***

*Neue Züricher Zeitung*

Multiple dead in an attack on Porto-Novo

# Protests in Benin are brutally put down

*By Sandra Vogler / 27.10.2018*

At least 18 people were killed yesterday in an attack on a church in the capital of the West African state of Benin. International observers fear a further escalation of the conflict between the Muslim-majority government and protesting Christians. So far, the bloody clashes have claimed some 1,500 lives, most of them Christians who have organized protests across the country. In addition, an estimated 100,000 people are at risk of starvation. Largely unnoticed by the global public, a humanitarian catastrophe has developed in Benin.



(Porto-Novo) Yesterday morning an explosion rocked the "*Bartholomew Church*" on the outskirts of Porto-Novo, killing 18 worshippers and injuring 43, five of whom are in hospital with serious injuries. The priest of the church, Amadi Biaou, who survived the attack unharmed, condemned the act as an "act of brutal violence against innocent people. "

The attack is part of a worsening conflict that flared in July following the arbitrary arrest of a priest in Cotonou, the country's most populous city. Afterward, Christians throughout the country took to the streets in peaceful protest. When they were joined by individual police units, most of them Christian, the government, which is largely composed of Muslims, deployed elite military units to violently end the protests. This set in motion a spiral of violence that is now sweeping the country. According to Reuters, a 54-year-old member of a Cotonou-based Christian community, who wishes to remain anonymous, reported that elite soldiers suddenly appeared in "*Place Lénine*" during protests the previous evening. "The military used tear gas and brutally clubbed numerous demonstrators. I was afraid for my life. It was terrible!"

**Clashes between protesters and elite government units in *Place Lénine*. (Photo: Atef Sadafi/ ANP).**

The conflict is not only endangering the democracy that was previously considered stable; it also threatens to translate into a humanitarian catastrophe. For one thing, elite units close to the government are now roaming the country looting. According to numerous observers, people are being arbitrarily shot, abducted and tortured. On the other hand, the situation is exacerbated by a catastrophic drought, as a result of which people in some parts of the country are suffering from hunger. Numerous people are leaving their towns and villages to seek supplies from international aid organizations.

The independent human rights organization *Human Rights Watch* accuses the government not only of supporting arbitrary acts of violence by the military, but also of using food supplies as a weapon. Those parts of the country where the Christian demonstrators are particularly popular have been almost completely cut off from food supplies.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, warned in a press conference of a "humanitarian crisis". Cécile Gerntholtz of *Human Rights Watch* told the *NZZ*: "It is questionable whether the government in Porto-Novo is even willing to seek a peaceful compromise with the Christians." Rumor has it that President Talon is currently considering expelling all aid organizations and international journalists from the country. "*Human Rights Watch"* expects that the killing of opposition Christians will then really begin, and the famine will worsen dramatically. In the coming days, the United Nations Security Council will hold an emergency meeting to discuss possible military intervention and humanitarian aid measures.

***A.4. Muslims vignette translated***

*Neue Züricher Zeitung*

Multiple Dead in an attack on Porto-Novo

# Protests in Benin are brutally put down

*By Sandra Vogler / 27.10.2018*

At least 18 people were killed yesterday in an attack on a mosque in the capital of the West African state of Benin. International observers fear a further escalation of the conflict between the Christian-based government and protesting Muslims. So far, the bloody clashes have claimed some 1,500 lives, most of them Muslims who have organized protests across the country. In addition, an estimated 100,000 people are at risk of starvation. Largely unnoticed by the global public, a humanitarian catastrophe has developed in Benin.



(Porto-Novo) Yesterday morning an explosion rocked the "*Al-Mahdi Mosque*" on the outskirts of Porto-Novo, killing 18 worshippers and injuring 43, five of whom are in hospital with serious injuries. The imam of the mosque, Amadi Biaou, who survived the attack unharmed, condemned the act as an "act of brutal violence against innocent people. "

The attack is part of a worsening conflict that flared in July following the arbitrary arrest of an imam in Cotonou, the country's most populous city. Muslims throughout the country then took to the streets in peaceful protest. When they were joined by individual, predominantly Muslim police units, the government, which is largely composed of Christians, deployed elite military units to violently end the protests. This set in motion a spiral of violence that is now sweeping the country. According to Reuters, a 54-year-old member of a Cotonou-based Muslim community, who wishes to remain anonymous, reported that elite soldiers suddenly appeared in "*Place Lénine*" during protests the previous evening. "The military used tear gas and brutally clubbed numerous demonstrators. I was afraid for my life. It was terrible!"

**Clashes between protesters and elite government units in *Place Lénine*. (Photo: Atef Sadafi/ ANP).**

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The independent human rights organization *Human Rights Watch* accuses the government not only of supporting arbitrary acts of violence by the military, but also of using food supplies as a weapon. Those parts of the country where the Muslim demonstrators are particularly popular have been almost completely cut off from food supplies.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, warned in a press conference of a "humanitarian crisis". Cécile Gerntholtz of *Human Rights Watch* told the *NZZ*: "It is questionable whether the government in Porto-Novo is even willing to seek a peaceful compromise with the Muslims." Rumor has it that President Talon is currently considering expelling all aid organizations and international journalists from the country. "*Human Rights Watch"* expects that the killing of opposition Muslims will then really begin, and the famine will worsen dramatically. In the coming days, the United Nations Security Council will hold an emergency meeting to discuss possible military intervention and humanitarian aid measures.

## Appendix B – Questionnaire

## 1. Inwieweit stimmen Sie folgender Aussage zu?

Deutschland sollte eine militärische Intervention der UNO (durch die Entsendung von etwa 500 Bundeswehrsoldaten) in den Benin-Konflikt unterstützen.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | stimme voll zu | [ ]  | stimme eher zu | [ ]  | stimme eher nicht zu | [ ]  | stimme überhaupt nicht zu |

 *Wenn Sie bei Frage 1 der Aussage „voll“ oder „eher“ zugestimmt haben, dann fahren Sie mit Frage 2 fort. Wenn Sie der Aussage „eher nicht“ oder „überhaupt nicht“ zugestimmt haben, fahren Sie mit Frage 3 auf Seite 2 fort.*

## 2. Sie haben in Frage 1 einer deutschen Unterstützung einer militärischen Intervention voll zugestimmt bzw. eher zugestimmt. Wie relevant waren folgende Begründungen für ihre Antwort?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **sehr relevant** | **eher relevant** | **eher nicht relevant** | **überhaupt nicht relevant** |
| -  | Ich glaube, dass eine solche Intervention gut für das internationale Ansehen Deutschlands ist. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich denke, dass eine Intervention die Autorität der UNO stärkt. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fühle mich den Opfern des Konfliktes emotional verbunden. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fürchte negative Auswirkungen des Konflikts für Deutschland. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich halte militärische Interventionen für angemessen, um derartige Gewaltkonflikte zu beenden. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich glaube, dass der Konflikt erhebliches Eskalationspotenzial birgt. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich empfinde Mitleid mit den Opfern. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

*.*

*Beantworten Sie folgende Frage nur, wenn Sie bei Frage 1 der Aussage „eher nicht“ oder „überhaupt nicht“ zugestimmt haben.*

## Sie haben in Frage 1 einer deutschen Unterstützung einer militärischen Intervention eher nicht bzw. überhaupt nicht zugestimmt. Wie relevant waren folgende Begründungen für ihre Antwort?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **sehr relevant** | **eher relevant** | **eher nicht relevant** | **überhaupt nicht relevant** |
| - | Ich halte militärische Interventionen der UNO im Allgemeinen für wenig zielführend.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich lehne eine deutsche Beteiligung an militärischen Interventionen generell ab. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fühle mich den Opfern des Konfliktes emotional wenig verbunden.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fürchte, dass eine Beteiligung negative Auswirkungen für Deutschland haben wird. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich halte die finanzielle Belastung für Deutschland für zu hoch.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich glaube, dass der Konflikt kaum Eskalationspotenzial birgt.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| -  | Ich empfinde kein Mitleid mit den Opfern. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Deutsche Soldat\*innen sollten nicht ihr Leben im Benin riskieren müssen.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

**

*Bitte fahren Sie mit Frage 4 auf Seite 3 fort.*

# 4. Unabhängig von einer militärischen Intervention plant die UNO auch umfangreiche humanitäre Hilfsmaßnahmen. Inwieweit stimmen Sie folgender Aussage zu?

Deutschland sollte humanitäre Hilfsmaßnahmen der UNO im Benin-Konflikt unterstützen.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | stimme voll zu | [ ]  | stimme eher zu | [ ]  | stimme eher nicht zu | [ ]  | stimme überhaupt nicht zu |

**

*Wenn Sie bei Frage 4 der Aussage „voll“ oder „eher“ zugestimmt haben, dann fahren Sie mit Frage 5 auf dieser Seite fort. Wenn Sie der Aussage „eher nicht“ oder „überhaupt nicht“ zugestimmt haben, beantworten Sie Frage 6 auf Seite 4.*

## 5. Sie haben in Frage 4 einer deutschen Unterstützung humanitärer Hilfsmaßnahmen voll zugestimmt bzw. eher zugestimmt. Wie relevant waren folgende Begründungen für ihre Antwort?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |  | **sehr relevant** | **eher relevant** | **eher nicht relevant** | **überhaupt nicht relevant** |
| - | Ich glaube, dass solche Hilfsmaßnahmen gut für das internationale Ansehen Deutschlands sind. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich denke, dass solche Hilfsmaßnahmen die Autorität der UNO stärken. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fühle mich den Opfern des Konfliktes emotional verbunden.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich glaube, dass dadurch negative Auswirkungen des Konfliktes für Deutschland verhindert werden. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich halte bei derartigen Gewaltkonflikten humanitäre Hilfe grundsätzlich für angezeigt. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich empfinde Mitleid mit den Opfern. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

**

*Bitte fahren Sie mit Frage 7 auf Seite 5 fort.*

*Beantworten Sie folgende Frage nur, wenn Sie bei Frage 4 der Aussage „eher nicht“ oder „überhaupt nicht“ zugestimmt haben.*

## 6. Sie haben in Frage 4 einer deutschen Unterstützung humanitärer Hilfsmaßnahmen eher nicht bzw. überhaupt nicht zugestimmt. Wie relevant waren folgende Begründungen für ihre Antwort?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **sehr relevant** | **eher relevant** | **eher nicht relevant** | **überhaupt nicht relevant** |
| - | Ich halte humanitäre Hilfe der UNO im Allgemeinen für wenig zielführend.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich lehne eine deutsche Beteiligung an humanitären Hilfsmaßnahmen generell ab.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fühle mich den Opfern des Konfliktes emotional wenig verbunden.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich fürchte, dass Deutschland damit in den Konflikt hineingezogen wird. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | Ich halte die finanzielle Belastung für Deutschland für zu hoch.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| -  | Ich empfinde kein Mitleid mit den Opfern. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

**

*Bitte fahren Sie mit Frage 7 auf Seite 5 fort.*

**7. *Hier können Sie ihre Position zu einer militärischen Intervention und/oder humanitären Hilfsmaßnahmen genauer erläutern.***

## 8. Ihr Geschlecht: 9. Ihr Alter:

[ ]  weiblich …………………………..

[ ]  männlich

[ ]  anderes:…………….

## 10. Hat Sie der Zeitungsbericht emotional berührt bzw. bewegt?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | ja, sehr | [ ]  | ja, eher  | [ ]  | nein, eher nicht | [ ]  | nein, überhaupt nicht  |

## 11. Ihr höchster Bildungsabschluss 12. Ggf. Studienfach

……………………………………… …………………………………………...

## 13. Mit welcher deutschen Partei identifizieren Sie sich am ehesten? (nur eine Antwort möglich)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | CDU/CSU |
| [ ]  | SPD |
| [ ]  | AfD |
| [ ]  | FDP |
| [ ]  | Die Linke |
| [ ]  | Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen |
| [ ]  | Sonstige:……………………………..................................................................... |

***14. Welcher Berufstätigkeit gehen Sie derzeit vornehmlich nach?*** *(2-fach Antworten möglich)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Student\*in |
| [ ]  | Angestellte\*r/Arbeiter\*in |
| [ ]  | Selbständige\*r |
| [ ]  | Anderes: …………………………… |

***15. Und welcher dieser Berufsgruppe(n) fühlen Sie sich auch verbunden?***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Student\*innen |
| [ ]  | Angestellte/Arbeiter\*innen |
| [ ]  | Selbstständige |
| [ ]  | Andere: …………………………… |
| [ ]  | Keiner |

***16. Beruf bzw. Haupttätigkeit Ihrer Eltern oder Erziehungsberechtigten:***

……………………………………………………………………………….

***17. In welchem religiös-kulturellen Kontext sind Sie aufgewachsen?*** *(2-fach Antworten möglich)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Buddhistischer |
| [ ]  | Christlicher |
| [ ]  | Jüdischer  |
| [ ]  | Muslimischer |
| [ ]  | Anderer: …………………………… |

***18. Welcher bzw. welchen dieser religiös-kulturellen Gemeinschaft(en) fühlen Sie sich auch verbunden?***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Buddhistische |
| [ ]  | Christliche |
| [ ]  | Jüdische |
| [ ]  | Muslimische |
| [ ]  | Andere: …………………………… |
| [ ]  | Keine |

***19. Religionszugehörigkeit Ihrer Eltern oder Erziehungsberechtigten:***

………………………………………………………………………………….

***20. Wieviel Zeit verbringen Sie im Durchschnitt pro Tag damit, sich ganz allgemein in den Sozialen Medien (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram etc.) zu unterhalten und zu informieren?***

…………. Minuten.

***21.******Wieviel Zeit verbringen Sie im Durchschnitt pro Tag damit, sich durch unterschiedliche Medien (u.a. Zeitungen, Fernsehen, Radio, Soziale Medien, Internet) speziell über das tagesaktuelle politische Geschehen zu informieren?***

…………. Minuten.

***22. Wenn Sie mit Berichten wie dem über den Beninkonflikt konfrontiert sind, lesen Sie diese stets in Gänze aufmerksam durch?***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | ja, immer | [ ]  | ja, meistens  | [ ]  | nein, eher selten | [ ]  | nein, nie |

***23. Inwieweit trifft folgende Aussage auf Sie zu:***

Durch meinen Medienkonsum bin ich häufig mit menschlichem Leid konfrontiert. Deshalb empfinde ich inzwischen weniger Mitleid mit den Opfern.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | trifft voll zu | [ ]  | trifft eher zu | [ ]  | trifft eher nicht zu | [ ]  | trifft nicht zu |

**B.2. Translated English version**

## 1. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

Germany should support a UN military intervention (by sending about 500 Bundeswehr soldiers) in the Benin conflict.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | *Ein Bild, das Schwarz, Dunkelheit, Schwarzweiß, Entwurf enthält.  Automatisch generierte Beschreibung*fully agree | [ ]  | rather agree | [ ]  | rather disagree | [ ]  | Do not agree at all |

 *If you agreed "fully" or "rather" with the statement in question 1, continue with question 2. If you agreed with the statement "rather not" or "not at all", continue with question 3 on page 2.*

## 2 In question 1, you fully agreed or rather agreed with German support for a military intervention. How relevant were the following reasons for your answer?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Very relevant** | **rather relevant** | **rather not relevant** | **Not relevant at all** |
| -  | I believe that such an intervention is good for Germany's international reputation. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I think that intervention strengthens the authority of the UN. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I feel emotionally connected to the victims of the conflict. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I fear negative repercussions of the conflict for Germany. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I believe military intervention is appropriate to end such violent conflicts. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I believe that the conflict holds considerable potential for escalation. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I feel sympathy for the victims. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

*.*

*Answer the following question only if you agreed with the statement "rather not" or "not at all" in question 1.*

## In question 1, you answered that you do rather not agree or fully disagree with a German contribution for military intervention. How relevant were the following reasons for your answer?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Very relevant** | **rather relevant** | **rather not relevant** | **Not relevant at all** |
| - | I think that military interventions by the UN in general are not very effective.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I generally reject German participation in military interventions. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I feel little emotional connection to the victims of the conflict.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I fear that participation will have negative consequences for Germany. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I think the financial burden for Germany is too high.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I believe that the conflict has little potential for escalation.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| -  | I feel no sympathy for the victims. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | German soldiers should not have to risk their lives in Benin.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

**

*Please continue with question 4 on page 3.*

# 4 Irrespective of military intervention, the UN is also planning extensive humanitarian aid measures. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

Germany should support UN humanitarian relief efforts in the Benin conflict.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | fully agree | [ ]  | rather agree | [ ]  | rather disagree | [ ]  | Do not agree at all |

**

*If you agreed "fully" or "rather" with the statement in question 4, continue with question 5 on this page. If you agreed with the statement "rather not" or "not at all", answer question 6 on page 4.*

## 5 In question 4, you fully agreed or rather agreed with German support for humanitarian aid measures. How relevant were the following reasons for your answer?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |  | **Very relevant** | **rather relevant** | **rather not relevant** | **Not relevant at all** |
| - | I believe that such aid measures are good for Germany's international reputation. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I think that such aid measures strengthen the authority of the UN. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I feel emotionally connected to the victims of the conflict.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I believe that this will prevent negative repercussions of the conflict for Germany. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I consider humanitarian aid to be generally appropriate in such violent conflicts. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I feel sympathy for the victims. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

**

*Please continue with question 7 on page 5.*

*Answer the following question only if you agreed with the statement "rather not" or "not at all" in question 4.*

## 6 In question 4, you tended not to agree or did not agree at all with German support for humanitarian aid measures. How relevant were the following reasons for your answer?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Very relevant** | **rather relevant** | **rather not relevant** | **Not relevant at all** |
| - | I think that UN humanitarian aid in general is not very effective.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I generally reject German participation in humanitarian aid measures.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I feel little emotional connection to the victims of the conflict.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I fear that this will drag Germany into the conflict. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| - | I think the financial burden for Germany is too high.  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| -  | I feel no sympathy for the victims. | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

**

*Please continue with question 7 on page 5.*

**7. *Here you can explain your position on military intervention and/or humanitarian aid measures in more detail.***

## 8. Your gender: 9. Your age:

[ ]  female ................................

[ ]  male

[ ]  other: ................

## 10. Did the newspaper report touch or move you emotionally?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | yes, very | [ ]  | yes, rather  | [ ]  | no, rather not | [ ]  | no, not at all  |

## 11. Your highest educational qualification 12. Subject of study, if applicable

............................................. ...................................................

## Which German party do you identify with most? (only one answer possible)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | CDU/CSU |
| [ ]  | SPD |
| [ ]  | AfD |
| [ ]  | FDP |
| [ ]  | The left |
| [ ]  | Alliance 90/ The Greens |
| [ ]  | Other:...................................................................................................... |

***14. What is your main occupation at the moment?*** *(multiple answers possible)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Student\*in |
| [ ]  | Employee/worker |
| [ ]  | Self-employed |
| [ ]  | Other: ................................. |

***15. And to which of these professional group(s) do you also feel connected?***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Students |
| [ ]  | Employees/workers |
| [ ]  | Self-employed |
| [ ]  | Other: ................................. |
| [ ]  | None |

***16. Occupation or principal occupation of your parents:***

...........................................................................................

***In which religious-cultural context did you grow up?*** *(multiple answers possible)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Buddhist |
| [ ]  | Christian |
| [ ]  | Jewish  |
| [ ]  | Muslim |
| [ ]  | Other: ................................. |

***18. To which of these religious-cultural community(ies) do you also feel connected?***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ ]  | Buddhist |
| [ ]  | Christian |
| [ ]  | Jewish |
| [ ]  | Muslim |
| [ ]  | Other: ................................. |
| [ ]  | None |

***19. Religious affiliation of your parents:***

..............................................................................................

***20. On average, how much time do you spend per day on social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, etc.) to entertain and inform yourself in general?***

............. minutes.

***21: On average, how much time per day do you spend informing yourself specifically about current political events through various media (including newspapers, television, radio, social media, Internet)?***

............. minutes.

***22. When you are confronted with reports like the one on conflict in Benin, do you always read them carefully in their entirety?***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | yes, always | [ ]  | yes, most of the time  | [ ]  | no, rather rarely | [ ]  | no, never |

***23. To what extent does the following statement apply to you:***

Through my media consumption, I am frequently confronted with human suffering. That's why I now feel less sympathy for the victims.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ ]  | fully applies | [ ]  | rather true | [ ]  | rather not true | [ ]  | not true at all |

## Appendix C – Empirical Analyses

## C.1 Comparison of Means of Average Support for Humanitarian Intervention

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Average support of intervention** | **Treatment effect** | **Total**  |
|  | Baseline group (Muslim) | Treatment group (Christian) |  |  |
|  **(Muslim- Christian)** | **2.53** | **2.66** | **.133\* (.014, .25)** |  |
| Observations | 226 | 223 |  | 449 |

*Note:* Table reports tests of differences in means. Ninety percent confidence intervals are reported in parentheses. \*p<.1; \*\*p<.05; \*\*\*p<.01.

***C.2 Ordinal Logistic Regression Models of Average Treatment Effects on Support***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratio |
|  |  |
| Treatment (Christian) | 1.359\* |
|  | (0.242) |
| /cut1 | 0.0946\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0186) |
| /cut2 | 0.870 |
|  | (0.113) |
| /cut3 | 11.10\*\*\* |
|  | (2.081) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 449 |

 \*p<.1; \*\*p<.05; \*\*\*p<.01.

***C.3 Subgroup Effects (Religious-Cultural Distance Treatment)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment effect (MALE) | 2.108\*\* |
|  | (0.621) |
| 1.female | 1.700\*\* |
|  | (0.442) |
| Christian#female | 0.497\* |
|  | (0.184) |
| /cut1 | 0.129\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0316) |
| /cut2 | 1.211 |
|  | (0.252) |
| /cut3 | 15.64\*\*\* |
|  | (3.950) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 449 |

**C.3.1 Male Respondents**

**C.3.2 Female Respondents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment effect (FEMALE) | 1.048 |
|  | (0.235) |
| 2.male | 0.588\*\* |
|  | (0.153) |
| Christians#male | 2.012\* |
|  | (0.745) |
| /cut1 | 0.0758\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0171) |
| /cut2 | 0.713\*\* |
|  | (0.116) |
| /cut3 | 9.202\*\*\* |
|  | (1.916) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 449 |

**C3.3. LEFTISTS Supporters**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment effect (LEFTISTS) | 3.833\*\* |
|  | (2.498) |
| Greens | 6.227\*\*\* |
|  | (3.152) |
| Social Democrats | 3.579\* |
|  | (2.465) |
| Conservatives | 4.993\*\*\* |
|  | (2.768) |
| Liberals | 4.205\*\* |
|  | (2.365) |
| Others | 4.963\* |
|  | (4.396) |
| Christians#Greens | 0.240\*\* |
|  | (0.171) |
| Christians #Social Democrats | 0.624 |
|  | (0.587) |
| Christians #Conservatives | 0.412 |
|  | (0.317) |
| Christians #Liberals | 0.309 |
|  | (0.251) |
| Christians #others | 0.262 |
|  | (0.305) |
| /cut1 | 0.395\*\* |
|  | (0.184) |
| /cut2 | 3.725\*\*\* |
|  | (1.748) |
| /cut3 | 49.48\*\*\* |
|  | (24.50) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 410 |

**C.3.4 GREENS Supporters**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment (Greens) | 0.920 |
|  | (0.260) |
| Leftists | 0.161\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0813) |
| Social Democrats | 0.575 |
|  | (0.314) |
| Conservatives | 0.802 |
|  | (0.287) |
| Liberals | 0.675 |
|  | (0.253) |
| Others | 0.797 |
|  | (0.621) |
| Christian#Leftists | 4.165\*\* |
|  | (2.961) |
| Christian #Social Democrats | 2.599 |
|  | (1.923) |
| Christian #Conservatives | 1.718 |
|  | (0.859) |
| Christian #Liberals | 1.287 |
|  | (0.722) |
| Christian #Others | 1.092 |
|  | (1.099) |
| /cut1 | 0.0634\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0166) |
| /cut2 | 0.598\*\*\* |
|  | (0.119) |
| /cut3 | 7.947\*\*\* |
|  | (1.871) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 410 |

**C3.5 SOCIAL DEMOCRATS Supporters**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment effect (SOCIAL DEMOCRATS) | 2.391 |
|  | (1.634) |
| Leftists | 0.279\* |
|  | (0.192) |
| Greens | 1.740 |
|  | (0.952) |
| Conservatives | 1.395 |
|  | (0.826) |
| Liberals | 1.175 |
|  | (0.707) |
| Others | 1.387 |
|  | (1.262) |
| Christians# Leftists | 1.603 |
|  | (1.509) |
| Christians # Greens | 0.385 |
|  | (0.285) |
| Christians # Conservatives | 0.661 |
|  | (0.527) |
| Christians # Liberals | 0.495 |
|  | (0.414) |
| Christians # Others | 0.420 |
|  | (0.497) |
| /cut1 | 0.110\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0587) |
| /cut2 | 1.041 |
|  | (0.533) |
| /cut3 | 13.83\*\*\* |
|  | (7.372) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 410 |

**C3.6 CONSERVATIVES Supporters**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment effect (CONSERVATIVES) | 1.580 |
|  | (0.651) |
| Leftists | 0.200\*\*\* |
|  | (0.111) |
| Greens | 1.247 |
|  | (0.447) |
| Social Democrats | 0.717 |
|  | (0.425) |
| Liberals | 0.842 |
|  | (0.369) |
| Others | 0.994 |
|  | (0.807) |
| Christians# Leftists | 2.425 |
|  | (1.867) |
| Christians # Greens | 0.582 |
|  | (0.291) |
| Christians # Social Democrats | 1.513 |
|  | (1.205) |
| Christians # Liberals | 0.749 |
|  | (0.476) |
| Christians # Others | 0.636 |
|  | (0.667) |
| /cut1 | 0.0790\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0273) |
| /cut2 | 0.746 |
|  | (0.226) |
| /cut3 | 9.912\*\*\* |
|  | (3.280) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 410 |

**C3.7 LIBERALS Supporters**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Zustimmungpositiv |
| Treatment effect (LIBERALS) | 1.184 |
|  | (0.573) |
| Leftists | 0.238\*\* |
|  | (0.134) |
| Greens | 1.481 |
|  | (0.554) |
| Social Democrats | 0.851 |
|  | (0.512) |
| Conservatives | 1.187 |
|  | (0.520) |
| Others | 1.180 |
|  | (0.966) |
| Christians# Leftists | 3.237 |
|  | (2.626) |
| Christians # Greens | 0.777 |
|  | (0.436) |
| Christians # Social Democrats | 2.020 |
|  | (1.690) |
| Christians # Conservatives | 1.335 |
|  | (0.848) |
| Christians # Others | 0.849 |
|  | (0.917) |
| /cut1 | 0.0939\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0334) |
| /cut2 | 0.886 |
|  | (0.284) |
| /cut3 | 11.77\*\*\* |
|  | (4.145) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 410 |

**C3.8 Participants not Feeling Attached to Christians**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Zustimmungpositiv |
| Treatment (Respondents not feeling attached) | 1.113 |
|  | (0.270) |
| Feeling attached | 0.925 |
|  | (0.233) |
| Christians#Feeling attached | 1.537 |
|  | (0.549) |
| /cut1 | 0.0909\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0208) |
| /cut2 | 0.840 |
|  | (0.146) |
| /cut3 | 10.79\*\*\* |
|  | (2.371) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 449 |

**C3.9 Participants Feeling Attached to Christians**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
| Treatment Effect (Participants feeling attached to Christians) | 1.710\*\* |
|  | (0.450) |
| Not feeling attached | 1.081 |
|  | (0.272) |
| Christians#Not feeling attached | 0.651 |
|  | (0.233) |
| /cut1 | 0.0983\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0234) |
| /cut2 | 0.907 |
|  | (0.171) |
| /cut3 | 11.66\*\*\* |
|  | (2.721) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 449 |

**C4. Conditional Marginal Effects of Treatments on Support of Military Intervention**

Muslim Vignette (base outcome)

Christian Vignette (treatment)

Conditional marginal effects Number of obs = 449

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   |  Delta-method |
|   |  dy/dx |  Std.Err. |  z |  P>z |  [90% |  Conf. |  Interval] |
| Christian Vignette |
| \_predict  |
| 1  |  -0.021 |  0.013 |  -1.680 |  0.093 |  -0.042 |  -0.000 |
| 2  |  -0.054 |  0.031 |  -1.720 |  0.086 |  -0.105 |  -0.002 |
| 3  |  0.049 |  0.028 |  1.710 |  0.087 |  0.002 |  0.095 |
| 4  |  0.026 |  0.016 |  1.690 |  0.091 |  0.001 |  0.052 |

Note: dy/dx for factor levels is the discrete change from the base level.

C.5 Empirical Analyses of Emotional Response

C.5.1 Effect of social distance on respondent´s average emotional response

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Average emotional response** | **Treatment effect** | **Observations** |
|  | *Baseline group (Muslims* | *Treatment group (Christians* |  |  |
|  | **2.857** | **2.986** | **.130\*\* (.006; .25)** |  |
| Observations | 223 | 217 |  | 440 |

*Note:* Table reports tests of differences in means. Ninety- five percent confidence intervals are reported in parentheses.

\*p<.1; \*\*p<.05; \*\*\*p<.01.

***C5.2 Treatment Effects on Emotional Response***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VARIABLES | Odds ratios |
|  |  |
| Treatment (Christian Vignette) | 0.376\*\* |
|  | (0.190) |
| /cut1 | -3.956\*\*\* |
|  | (0.390) |
| /cut2 | -1.036\*\*\* |
|  | (0.142) |
| /cut3 | 1.811\*\*\* |
|  | (0.164) |
|  |  |
| Observations | 440 |

**C.5.3** **Conditional Marginal Effects of Treatment on Emotional Response (Based on Ologit Models for Average Treatment Effects in C.6.2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Delta-method |
|  | dy/dx | Std.Err. | z | P>z | [90% | Conf. | Interval] |
| Christian Treatment |
| \_predict |
| 1 | -0.006 | 0.004 | -1.610 | 0.107 | -0.012 | 0.000 |
| 2 | -0.060 | 0.030 | -1.980 | 0.048 | -0.110 | -0.010 |
| 3 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 1.460 | 0.143 | -0.002 | 0.030 |
| 4 | 0.052 | 0.026 | 1.960 | 0.050 | 0.008 | 0.095 |
| Baseline | (base | outcome) |
|  |

Note: dy/dx for factor levels is the discrete change from the base level.

**C6. Benchmark Statistics Comparing the Sample with the German Population**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total |  | Christian Vignette | Muslim Vignette | German Population (2018)[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Participants |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Number of participants
 | 511 |  | 251 | 260 |  |
| 1. Participants in cleaned dataset
 | 449 |  | 223 | 226 |  |
| Socio- demographics |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Average age
 | 21.6 |  | 21.6 | 21.6 | 44,4 |
| 1. Party identification\*
 |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Socialists | 8.2 |  | 7.6 | 8.8 | 10 |
| b. Greens | 40.1 |  | 39.0 | 41.1 | 20 |
| c. Social Democrats | 6.9 |  | 7.6 | 6.2 | 14 |
| d. Conservatives | 18.3 |  | 19.3 | 17.3 | 27 |
| e. Liberal Democrats | 14.0 |  | 12.6 | 15.5 | 8 |
| f. Others | 3.8 |  | 4.5 | 3.1 | 21 |
| g. N/A | 8.7 |  | 9.4 | 8.0 | - |
| 1. Gender
 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. *female*
 |  |  | 63.2 | 61.0 | 51.0 |
| 1. *male*
 |  |  | 36.8 | 39.0 | 49.0 |
| 1. *Education*
 |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. with university degree | 0% |  | 0% | 0% | 18.5% |
| b. with higher education entrance qualification | 100% |  | 100% | 100% | 33.5% |
| *c.* with vocational training qualification | 0% |  | 0% | 0% | 46.6% |

**C7. Details on research ethics and informed consent principles during data collection**

To ensure the ethical integrity of our vignette experiments involving human participants, we conducted in-depth pre-tests with a smaller number of students and qualitative follow-up interviews and collected feedback and advice on potential ethical issues from a group of interdisciplinary peers at the authors’ institute (GSI LMU Munich). More precisely both formats allowed us the

* **Identification of sensitive content:** In the pre-tests we asked participants to particularly identify any content in the vignettes that may be sensitive or distressing to participants. Such points raised by the students in particular regarding the content of the vignettes in the follow-up interviews were modified or deleted.
* **Improvement of informed consent process:** We used the pre-tests to ensure that the informed consent process was clear and comprehensive. Feedback from the pre-test participants was used to improve the clarity and comprehensibility of the consent form.
* **Increase the comprehensibility of the survey instrument:** In the follow-up interviews we also asked participants of ourpre-tests about the clarity of instructions and asked whether questions are clearly formulated and easy to understand. The resulting feedback helped us to improve our survey instrument thereby preventing any confusion or misunderstanding that could potentially cause distress to the participants.

Moreover, all participants were briefed comprehensively and in detail about the content and purpose of the survey and advised about the data protection-compliant handling of their data before the surveys were started. In particular they were briefed about

* **The purpose of the study:** Prior to the survey, all participating students were informed about the affiliation of the authors of the survey and that the study was interested in the students’ opinions on an ongoing humanitarian crisis.
* **The intention to publish the results in academic journals:** Prior to the survey, all participating students were informed that the anonymously collected data would be analyzed and submitted to academic journals. All participants were given the opportunity to terminate their participation in case of concerns in this regard.
* **Procedures and right to withdraw:** Prior to the survey, all participants were comprehensively brief about the procedures, especially how much time the survey will take and that they have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. They were told that if they choose to withdraw, all data associated with participation will be deleted. All participants were told that they should feel free to ask any questions they had with regards to the survey instruments and that they should feel free to withdraw or rejects answers in case they were unwilling to answer.
* **Confidentiality:** Prior to the survey, all participants were informed that their responses will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes. Participants were ensured that their personal information will not be shared and analyzed completely anonymously without any possibility of drawing conclusions about their identity.
* **De-briefing:** Immediately after the survey, all participants were given additional context and information about the study, they just participated in. They were informed that the study was interested in the effect of religious identity cues on individuals’ support for HMIs. The participants were told about the study’s initial hypothesis and the authors’ expectation on what that the data might show. The debriefing also contained a confidentiality reminder and participants were again informed that their individual responses will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes. The de-briefing also consisted of detailed explanations of the planed next steps. Participants were informed that the data collected from all participants will now be analyzed and which methods will be used. Finally, all participants were provided with contact information of the study’s authors and encouraged, in case they had any further questions or if they would like to receive a summary of the study’s findings once the study is complete, they were most welcomed to contact the authors.
1. Data sourced from the Federal Statistical Office Germany’s Annual data report on population and demographics 2018; available at <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Service/Statistik-Campus/Datenreport/Downloads/datenreport-2018-kap-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile>; the Federal Statistical Office Germany’s report on education 2018, available at https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Bildungsstand/\_inhalt.html ; and the representative election survey “Politbarometer (from 19.10.2018 – the same month/year the survey experiment was fielded), available at: <https://www.wahlrecht.de/umfragen/politbarometer.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)