Team and Nation: Sports, Nationalism, and Attitudes toward Refugees

Supplementary Information for Online Publication[*]

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Supplementary Information
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S1 Descriptive Statistics and Figures

S1.1 Respondent Summary Statistics

This section summarizes respondent demographics and covariate balance.

Table S1: Descriptive statistics of all study respondents

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
Female	2,647	0.26	0.44	0	0	0	1	1
Age	2,645	27.00	6.20	18.00	23.00	26.00	30.00	68.00
Education Level	2,645	6.00	1.30	0.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Urban	2,644	0.73	0.44	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lived Out Length	2,610	0.26	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Knows Refugee	2,606	0.49	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Employment	2,608	1.60	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Household Wealth	2,647	3.70	2.20	0	1	4	6	7
Voted	2,647	0.71	0.45	0	0	1	1	1
Political	2,607	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Religion	2,333	1.20	0.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00
Religiosity	2,301	3.30	1.50	0.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	6.00

Table S2: Descriptive statistics of Kenyan study respondents

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
Female	1,429	0.31	0.46	0	0	0	1	1
Age	1,429	26.00	5.80	18	22	24	28	61
Education Level	1,429	6.00	1.20	1	5	6	7	8
Urban	1,429	0.68	0.47	0	0	1	1	1
Lived Out Length	1,415	0.26	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Knows Refugee	1,412	0.54	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Employment	1,413	1.50	0.76	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Household Wealth	1,429	3.80	2.00	0	2	4	5	7
Voted	1,429	0.76	0.43	0	1	1	1	1
Political	1,414	0.41	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Religion	1,279	1.10	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00
Religiosity	1,270	3.00	1.40	0.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00

Table S3: Descriptive statistics of Tanzanian study respondents

| Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
Female	1,218	0.21	0.41	0	0	0	0	1
Age	1,216	29.00	6.30	18.00	24.00	27.00	31.00	68.00
Education Level	1,216	6.00	1.40	0.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Urban	1,215	0.79	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lived Out Length	1,195	0.27	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Knows Refugee	1,194	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Employment	1,195	1.70	0.84	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Household Wealth	1,218	3.60	2.30	0	1	4	6	7
Voted	1,218	0.65	0.48	0	0	1	1	1
Political	1,193	0.48	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Religion	1,054	1.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00
Religiosity	1,031	3.60	1.60	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
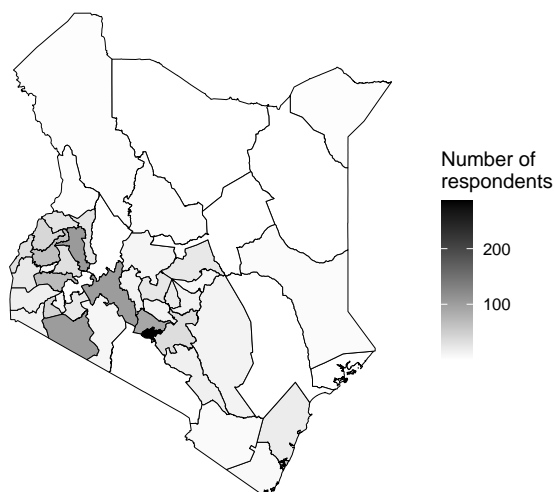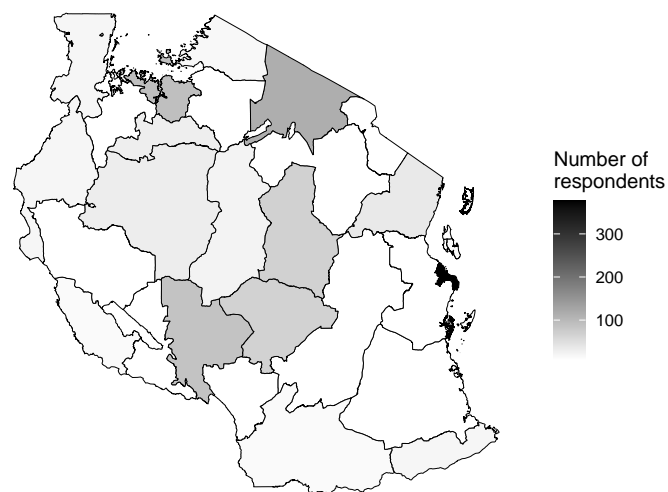
Figure S1: These maps show the regions where our respondents are from. As expected, most are from the capitals/largest urban areas of Nairobi and Dar es Salaam (darkest regions).
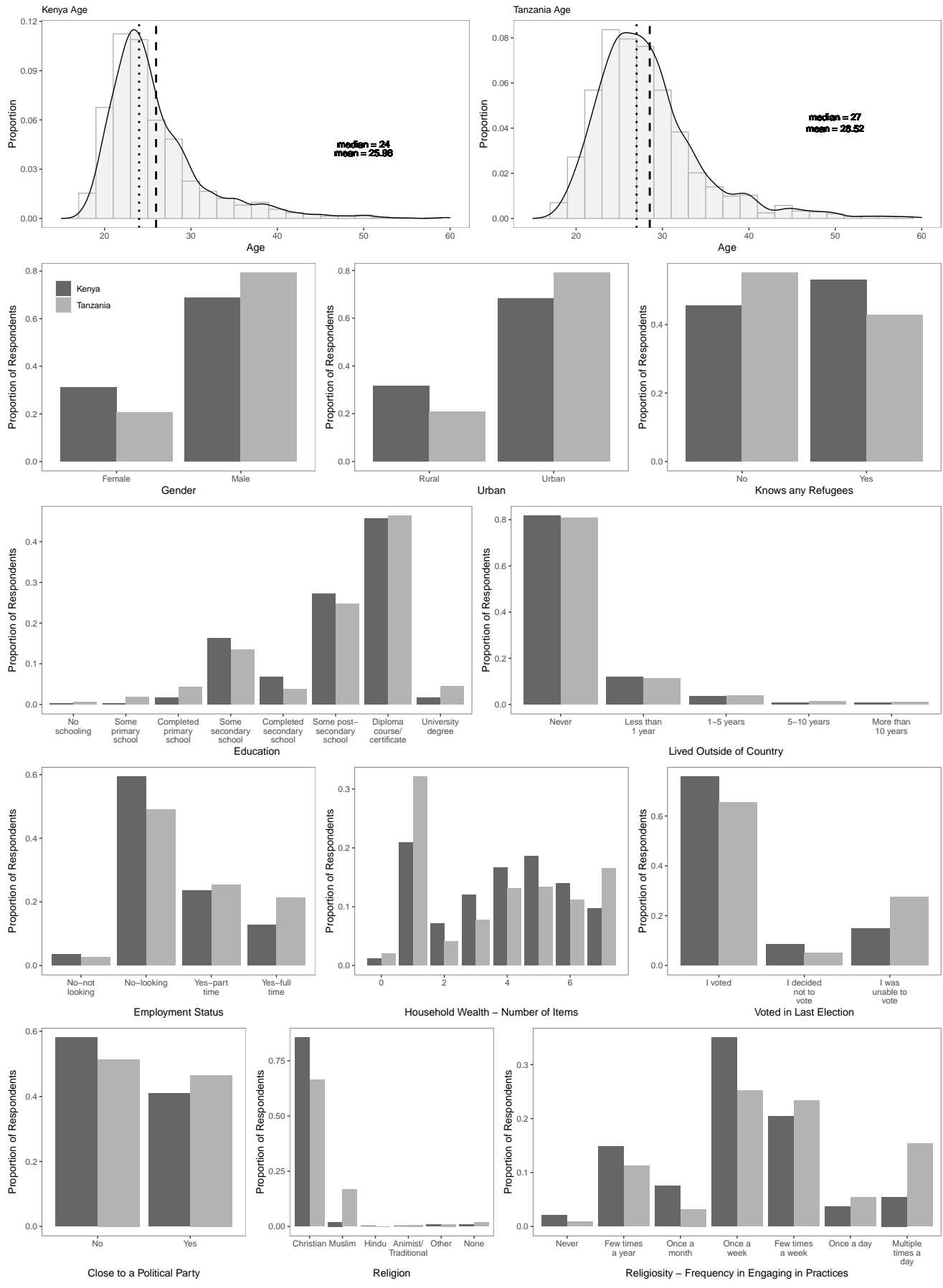
Figure S2: These plots show the distributions of respondent demographics by country.

S1.2 Covariate Balance
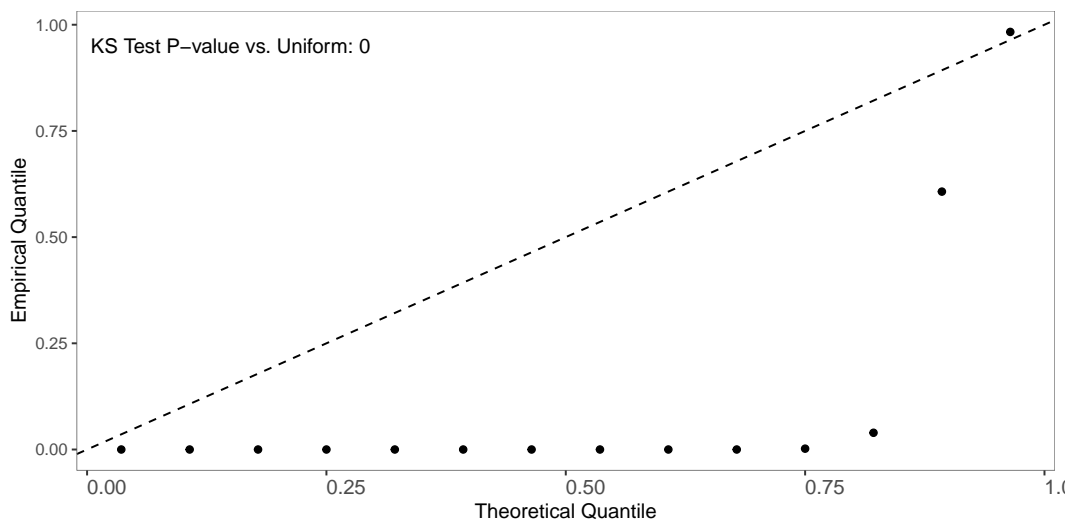
Figure S3: This plot shows covariate imbalance across country.

var	Kenya Mean	TZ Mean	pval
age_numb2	26.03	28.56	0.00
christian	0.85	0.66	0.00
edu	6.02	6.02	0.98
en_lan	0.81	0.09	0.00
female	0.31	0.21	0.00
hh_wealth	3.84	3.66	0.04
job	1.46	1.66	0.00
livedout	0.26	0.27	0.61
muslim	0.02	0.17	0.00
polclose	0.42	0.48	0.00
ref_know	0.54	0.44	0.00
sw_lan	0.18	0.92	0.00
urban	0.69	0.79	0.00
voted_last2	0.76	0.65	0.00

From Figure S3, respondents are not balanced across the two countries in terms of their covariates. Of our respondents, compared to Tanzanians, Kenyans are slightly younger, Christian, more likely to use English as their main language, less likely to have a job, be female, less political, more likely to know a refugee, less urban, and more likely to have voted in the last election. Respondents across countries are balanced on education.
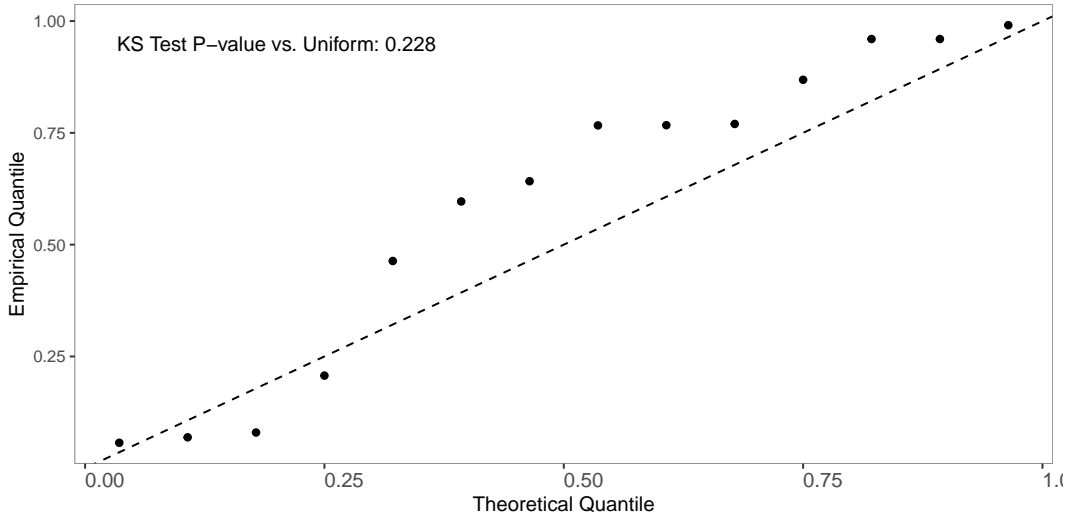
Figure S4: This plot shows covariate balance across survey treatment

var	No Prime Mean	Primed Mean	pval
age_numb2	27.36	27.14	0.46
christian	0.79	0.76	0.08
edu	6.11	5.99	0.06
en_lan	0.48	0.48	0.96
female	0.25	0.26	0.60
hh_wealth	3.78	3.75	0.77
job	1.56	1.55	0.87
livedout	0.26	0.27	0.99
muslim	0.08	0.09	0.21
polclose	0.45	0.44	0.77
ref_know	0.53	0.48	0.07
sw_lan	0.52	0.52	0.96
urban	0.74	0.73	0.64
voted_last2	0.70	0.71	0.77

From Figure S4, respondents are balanced across survey control and prime conditions, which is unsurprising since we randomized survey treatment.

S1.3 Our Facebook sample compared to Afrobarometer

The following tables compare our sample to the nationally representative Afrobarometer survey (round 7) in each country. The first two tables illustrate that our sample is younger, slightly more Christian, much more likely to have completed secondary school, less employed, less female, wealthier, less likely to say they identify with their national identity compared to their ethnicity, slightly more urban, and less likely to say they voted in Tanzania but slightly more likely to say they voted in Kenya.

Table S4: Comparing Afrobarometer and our sample in Kenya

Variable	Afrobarometer Mean	Sample Mean	Diff. in Means
Age	36.16	25.96	-10.20
Christian	0.90	0.96	0.05
Completed Secondary School	0.42	0.81	0.39
Employed	0.48	0.37	-0.12
Female	0.50	0.31	-0.19
Household Wealth	2.93	3.53	0.60
National vs. Ethnic ID	3.82	3.49	-0.32
Urban	0.64	0.68	0.04
Voted	0.72	0.76	0.03

Table S5: Comparing Afrobarometer and our sample in Tanzania

Variable	Afrobarometer Mean	Sample Mean	Diff. in Means
Age	37.96	28.52	-9.44
Christian	0.64	0.77	0.13
Completed Secondary School	0.20	0.80	0.59
Employed	0.72	0.47	-0.25
Female	0.50	0.21	-0.29
Household Wealth	2.34	3.32	0.98
National vs. Ethnic ID	3.93	3.74	-0.19
Urban	0.65	0.79	0.14
Voted	0.82	0.65	-0.17

Table S6: Comparing Afrobarometer respondents who use social media and our sample in Kenya

Variable	Afrobarometer Mean	Sample Mean	Diff in Means
Age	29.82	25.96	-3.86
Christian	0.93	0.96	0.02
Completed Secondary School	0.76	0.81	0.05
Employed	0.57	0.37	-0.20
Female	0.42	0.31	-0.10
Household Wealth	3.86	3.53	-0.33
National vs. Ethnic ID	3.76	3.49	-0.27
Urban	0.44	0.68	0.24
Voted	0.68	0.76	0.08

Table S7: Comparing Afrobarometer respondents who use social media and our sample in Tanzania

Variable	Afrobarometer Mean	Sample Mean	Diff in Means
Age	31.53	28.52	-3.00
Christian	0.59	0.77	0.18
Completed Secondary School	0.56	0.80	0.24
Employed	0.73	0.47	-0.25
Female	0.34	0.21	-0.13
Household Wealth	3.60	3.32	-0.27
National vs. Ethnic ID	4.07	3.74	-0.32
Urban	0.34	0.79	0.45
Voted	0.77	0.65	-0.12

The next two tables compare our sample to the subset of Afrobarometer respondents who said that they get news from social media, such as Facebook or Twitter. In Kenya, 30% of Afrobarometer respondents say they get news from social media. In Tanzania, 20% of Afrobarometer respondents say they get news from social media. When we subset to social media users in Afrobarometer we observe smaller differences between this subset and our sample with respect to age, secondary school completion, and percent female.

S1.4 Facebook advertising process and costs

To sample respondents using Facebook advertisements we set up three advertisements in each country that ran between June 12 and June 26, 2019. All ads targeted Facebook users 18 years and older. The first ad targeted the entire country, the second targeted the entire country except the major cities (Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Nairobi in Kenya) to try and get a more diverse sample that also included rural residents, and the third targeted specific geographic areas based on their close proximity to the location of refugees in the country (near Garissa in Kenya and

near Kigoma and Kasulu in Tanzania).[1] Advertisements were run through the research page we created on Facebook. After respondents clicked on the ad they were sent to the Qualtrics survey that began by obtaining informed consent.

Table S8 presents the overall reach and cost of the advertisements we ran on Facebook to recruit respondents in Kenya and Tanzania. On average the advertisement cost per baseline survey was $0.22 in Kenya and $0.60 in Tanzania, which is dramatically cheaper than the standard in-person surveys in these countries based on our experiences. For researchers looking to cheaply and quickly recruit online respondent pools who care about internal validity, Facebook presents a useful tool to do so (Rosenzweig et al., 2020).

Table S8: Facebook advertisement analytics for Kenya and Tanzania

	Kenya	Tanzania
Impressions	351,694	2,378,353
Reach	282,067	1,055,799
Clicks	7,948	25,315
Click through rate (CTR)	.023	.011
Survey results	2,499	2,384
Total spent	$539.52	$1,420.32

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[1]Despite 4-5k Facebook users viewing our ad in these specific locations near refugee camps, views only results in 5 completed surveys in each country from these specific ads. This low click-through-rate meant that the cost of each completed survey in these areas was much higher: $5.38 in Kenya and $3.15 in Tanzania. Given the challenge and cost of reaching these particular people we did not allocate more funds to these targeted ads.

S2   Group C Match Schedule

This project takes advantage of a natural experiment of the timing and outcome of the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations, a biennial international men's football championship organized by the Confederation of African Football (CAF). That year, the tournament was the 32nd edition and it was hosted by Egypt, held from June 21 to July 19.[2] It also saw the number of teams expanded from 16 to 24 teams. Kenya and Tanzania were part of Group C, shown in S5. The other two teams in this group were Algeria and Senegal, who went on to play each other in the final match. Algeria ultimately won the title.

Draw position	Team	Zone	Method of qualification	Date of qualification	Finals appearance	Last appearance	Previous best performance	FIFA Rankings	
								April 2019[nb 1]	June 2019
C1	Senegal	WAFU	Group A winners	16 October 2018	15th	2017	Runners-up (2002)	23	22
C2	Algeria	UNAF	Group D winners	18 November 2018	18th	2017	**Winners** (1990)	70	68
C3	Kenya	CECAFA	Group F runners-up	30 November 2018	6th	2004	Group stage (1972, 1988, 1990, 1992, 2004)	108	105
C4	Tanzania	CECAFA	Group L runners-up	24 March 2019	2nd	1980	Group stage (1980)	131	131

Figure S5: 2019 Africa Cup Group C background. Source: Confederation of African Football.

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[2]Typically the Africa Cup takes place in January/February, this is the first time it was held in June/July.

S3   Survey Outcome Questions

Below are our survey questions (Kenya version) measuring the main and secondary (presented in the SI) outcomes of interest. The Tanzanian version just replaces "Kenya" with "Tanzania" and vice versa when asking about the rival.

S3.1   Nationalism and Levels of Identification

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Q. National Pride:  How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
It makes me proud to be called a Kenyan.
1 .....   Strongly disagree
2 .....   Somewhat disagree
3 .....   Neither disagree or agree
4 .....   Somewhat agree
5 .....   Strongly agree


Q. National vs.  Ethnic:  Let us suppose that you had to choose between being
a Kenyan and being a member of your ethnic group, which of the following statements
best expresses your feelings?
1 .....   I feel only a member of my ethnic group
2 .....   I feel more a member of my ethnic group than Kenyan
3 .....   I feel equally Kenyan and a member of my ethnic group
4 .....   I feel more Kenyan than a member of my ethnic group
5 .....   I only feel Kenyan


Q. African Pride:  How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
It makes me proud to be called an African.
1 .....   Strongly disagree
2 .....   Somewhat disagree
3 .....   Neither disagree or agree
4 .....   Somewhat agree
5 .....   Strongly agree
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S3.2   National Identification Mechanisms from Robinson (2016)

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Q. Affective 1:  We all belong to many different types of groups.  Which of
the following statements is closest to your view?
0 .....   While I am proud of my Kenyan identity, there are other groups that
I feel more proud to belong to.
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1 .....   While I am proud of many of the groups to which I belong, I am most proud of my Kenyan identity.

Q. Affective 2: Imagine that a story in the international media criticized Kenyans. Which of the following statements is closest to how you would feel?
0 .....   I would not like it, but it would not feel like a personal insult.
1 .....   I would not like it, and I would feel personally insulted.

Q. Behavioral 1: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?
0 .....   How well other Kenyans are doing does not really affect how well I am doing.
1 .....   How well I am doing really depends on how well other Kenyans are doing.

Q. Behavioral 2: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?
0 .....   Kenyans from different regions of the country do not really have to rely on one another to manage.
1 .....   Kenyans from different regions of the country cannot manage without help from Kenyans in other regions.

Q. Cognitive 1: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?
0 .....   I see myself as quite different from most Kenyans.
1 .....   I see myself as quite similar to most Kenyans.

Q. Cognitive 2: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?
0 .....   Because there is a lot of cultural variety among Kenyans, there is very little that makes us the same.
1 .....   Even though there is a lot of cultural variety among Kenyans, we are more the same than we are different.

S3.3   Attitudes towards Refugees

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Q. Refugee Diversity: Refugees positively contribute to diversity in Kenya.
Q. Refugee Crime: Refugees increase local crime in Kenya.
Q. Refugee Disease: Refugees bring disease in Kenya.
Q. Refugee Economy: Refugees help improve the local economy in Kenya.
1 .....   Strongly disagree

2 ..... Somewhat disagree

3 ..... Neither disagree or agree

4 ..... Somewhat agree

5 ..... Strongly agree

S3.4 Allocate government resources to different groups

Suppose the Kenyan government has a limited budget to distribute across 6 types
of children in need living in Kenya. How would you advise the government to
distribute these funds? Please allocate 10 shares across these categories
that determine where the money will be sent (must add up to 10).
1) Kenyan children of my ethnic group
2) Kenyan children in my community / neighborhood
3) Refugee children
4) Any Kenyan children
5) Any Tanzanian children
6) Any African children (order randomized)

S3.5   Refugee Message Coding

This section describes how our research assistant coded open-ended respondent comments that were about refugees based on the following dimensions – cultural, economic, security, humanitarian, other. It is possible for comments have more than one code.

Cultural = "C": cultural messages include any mention of language, religion, traditions, same people being separated by borders, etc. An example of a cultural message is: "I love to to tell them to feel free and be part of the society. Language and culture differences should not make them to feel alone in the country they are in.Also the leaders in our country it is best to observe the way to lead citizens to avoid creating hostility" and we are human beings and we are all equal in living freely without borders, refugees are part of our society and we are not supposed to discriminate them.

Economic = "E": economic messages include any mention of jobs, resource, money or things of that nature. One example is: "Refugees should be treated like any other normal person and helped with basic necessities and jobs to help better their lives"

Security = "S": security messages include any mention of risks of security, crime, terrorism, etc. Example: "Anyone who feels unsafe or in forced insecurity in their country deserves a safe haven elsewhere. More so, help to get over their troubles and work towards a fulfilling life. We are all passing by in this world."

Humanitarian / Deserving of Rights = "H" : messages related to treating all humans with dignity/respect and refugees having the right to exist / live in the country, etc.. Example: "Refugees are supposed to be given equal freedom as other citizens"

Other = "O": Messages that do not include any mention of culture, economic, or security topics can be coded as other with a "O".

S4 Additional Analyses
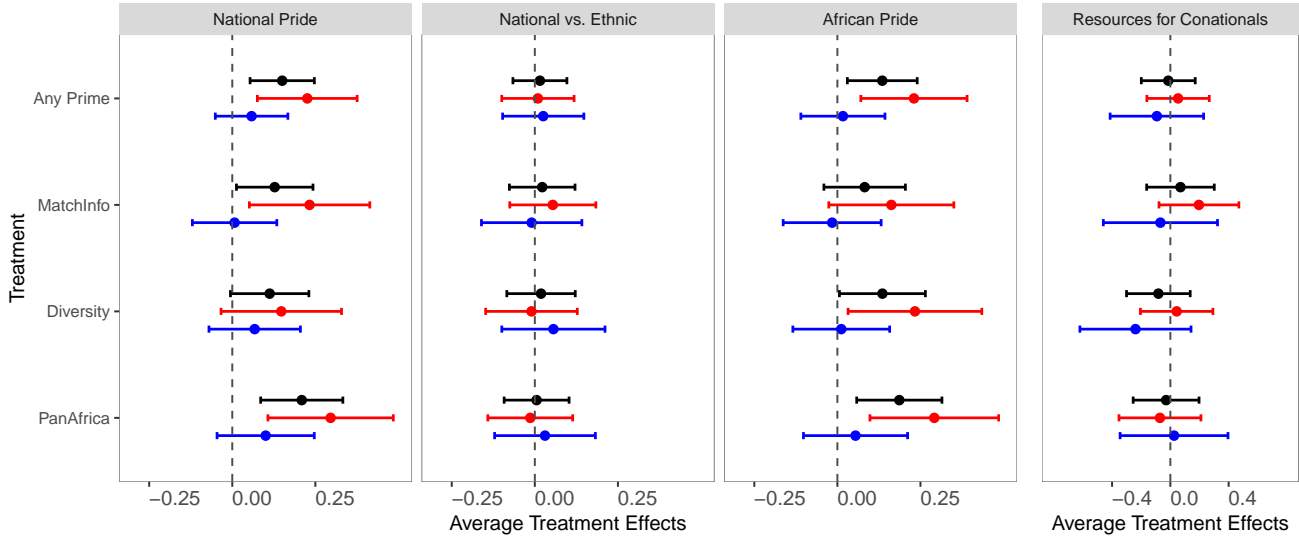
S4.1 Marginal Effects of Survey Primes

Figure S6: This figure shows marginal effects of the survey primes for national pride, national versus ethnic attachment, African pride, and amount of government resources (out of 10 tokens) that should be distributed to conational children (regardless of ethnicity). This first estimate (black) includes all respondents and country fixed effects; the second (red) and third (blue) are subsetted analyses for Kenya and Tanzania. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
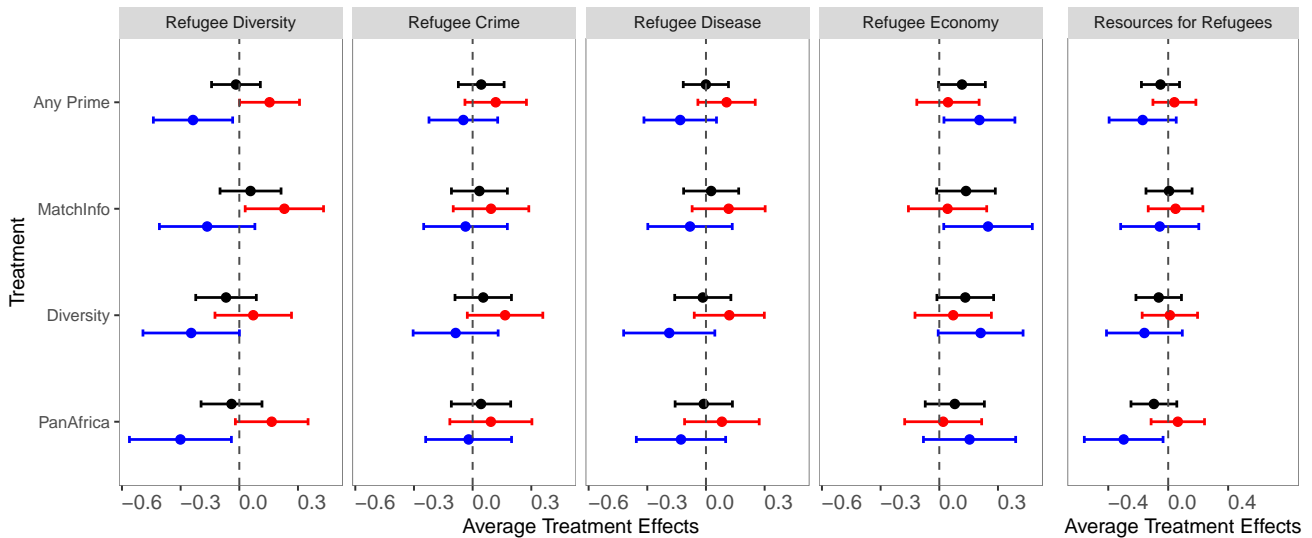

Figure S7: This figure shows marginal effects of the survey primes for refugee attitudes, amount of government resources (out of 10 tokens) that should be distributed to refugee children. This first estimate (black) includes all respondents and country fixed effects; the second (red) and third (blue) are subsetted analyses for Kenya and Tanzania. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

Figures S6 and S7 plot the marginal effects of the experimental survey primes (relative to the control condition of no prime), for the whole sample (black) with country fixed effects and for Kenya (red) and Tanzania (blue) separately. With respect to Figure S6, interestingly, primes have no effect in Tanzania among respondents when they were surveyed after the loss of the game. In Kenya, among respondents from the winning team, the primes have a positive effect, relative to the control condition, for the national pride and African pride outcomes. Looking at Figure S7, any prime has a negative affect on perceptions of refugees contributing positively to diversity in the country among Tanzanians but has a positive effect among Kenyans. In Kenya, this may be due to the fact that the primes reframe the win. In Tanzania, the primes emphasize the game and may increase negative sentiments among Tanzanian respondents which may be transferred to attitudes toward cultural attributes of refugees. However, the primes overall have the opposite effect in Tanzania where they make respondents respond more positively when asked whether refugees contribute to the nation's economy.

S4.2 Results on Nationalism Mechanisms
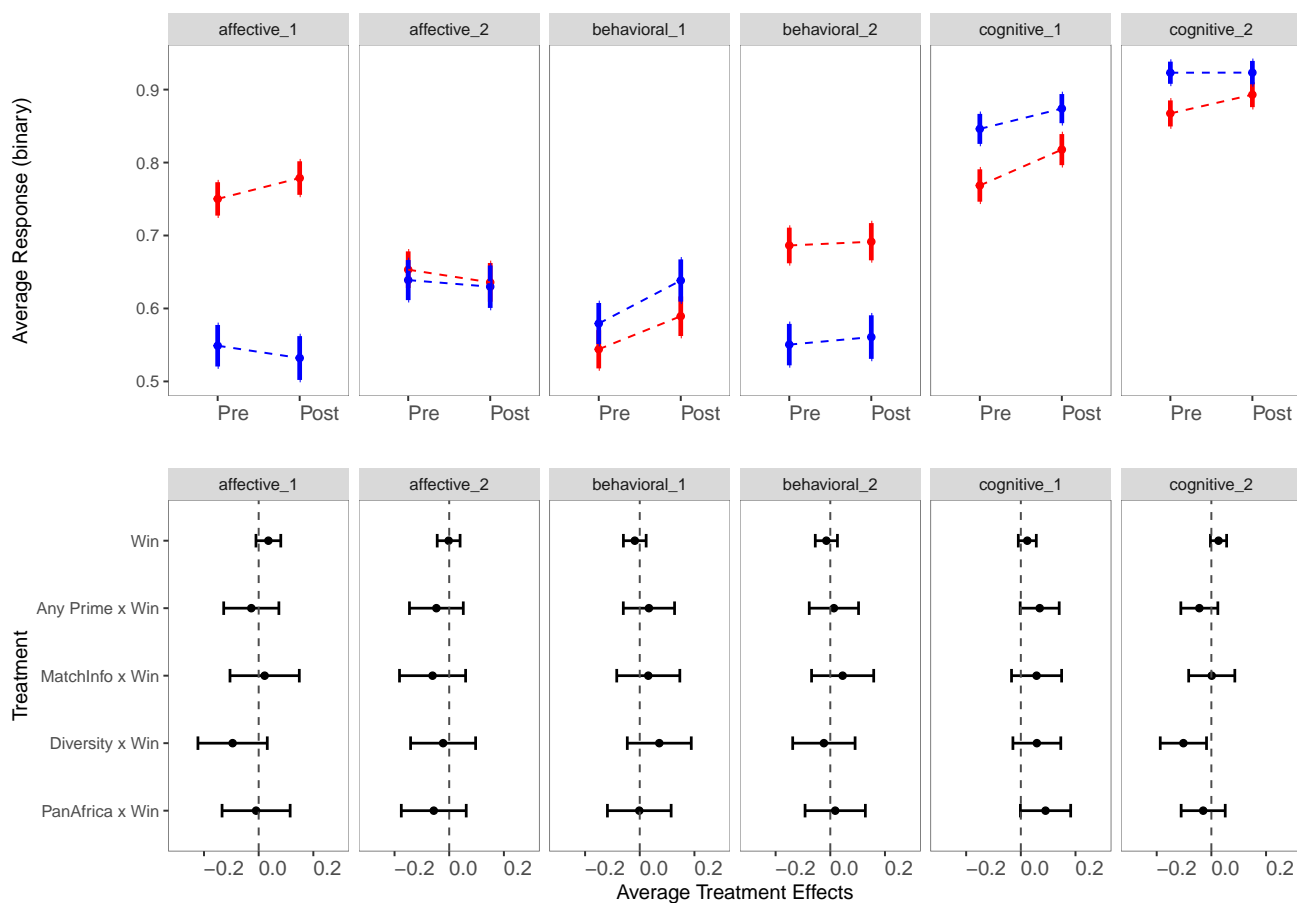
Figure S8: This figure shows results for nationalism mechanism questions. The upper plot shows the pre- and post-match means for Tanzania (blue) and Kenya (red). The lower plot shows the treatment effects. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

Adopting the same measures used by Robinson (2016), we find that winning has a positive effect on "cognitive" nationalism. See SI Section S3 for the exact question wording. Cognitive 1 measures whether respondents see themselves as similar to other conationals. Cognitive 2 measures whether respondents see other conationals as more the same than different. After a national sports victory, this shared experience induces greater feelings of similarity among Kenyans more than Tanzanians (though Tanzanians have higher levels of cognitive nationalism at baseline).

S4.3 Effects of Win on Sentiment towards Match Rival

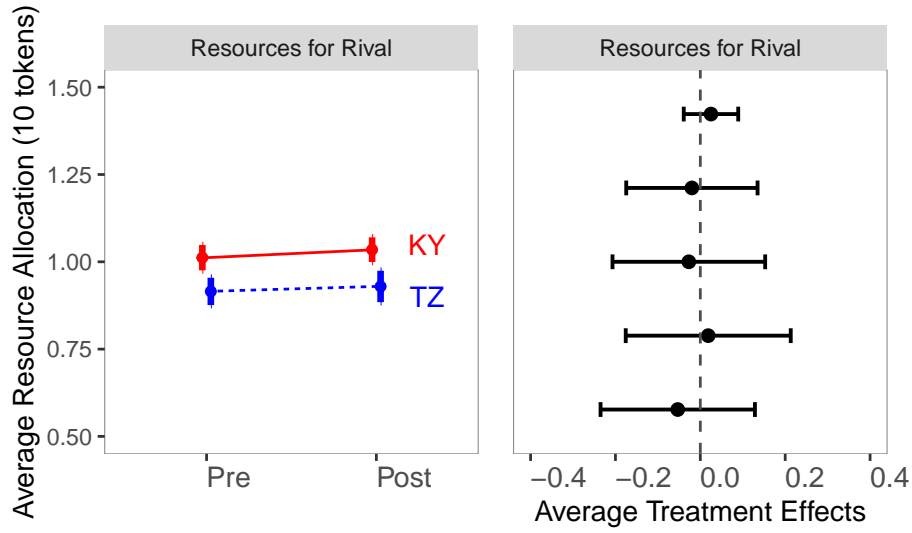Figure S9: This figure shows results for amount of government resources (out of 10 tokens) that should be distributed to children from rival country. The left plot shows the pre- and post-match means for Tanzania (blue) and Kenya (red). The right plot shows the treatment effects. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

This section shows the effects for sentiment towards the match rival, i.e. Tanzanians about Kenyans and vice versa. We did not ask respondents separate questions on their attitudes to the match rival. But in the question about allocating amounts of government resources to various groups of children in need living in the respondent's country, category 5 was children from the rival country, i.e. Kenyan children living in Tanzania for Tanzanian respondents, and Tanzanian children living in Kenya for Kenyan respondents. Figure S9 shows that out of 10 tokens, both Kenyan and Tanzanian respondents allocate very little to the rival, about only 1 token, and this does not change post-match. The effects of the win and the survey primes are statistically and substantively null.

S4.4 Effects of Win on pan-African Sentiment
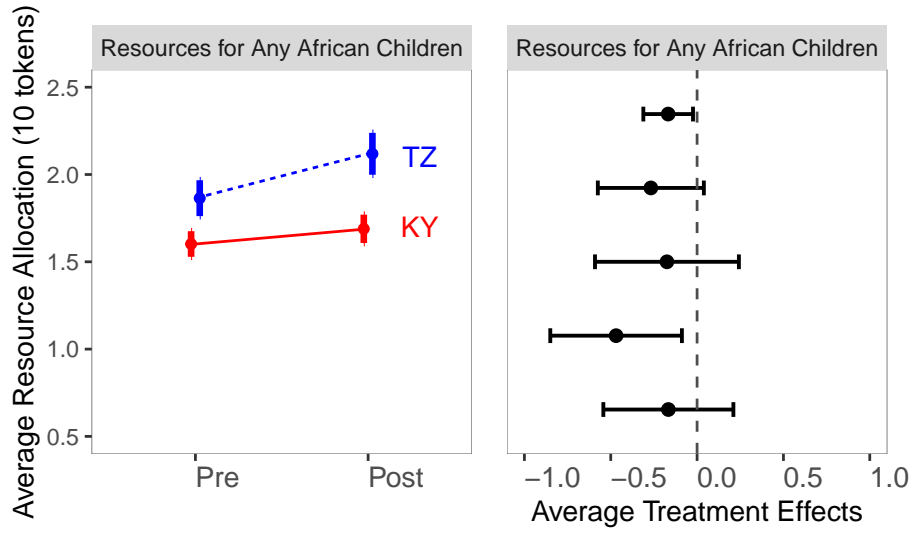
Figure S10: This figure shows results for amount of government resources (out of 10 tokens) that should be distributed to any African children. The left plot shows the pre- and post-match means for Tanzania (blue) and Kenya (red). The right plot shows the treatment effects. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

This section does the effects for pan-African sentiment. We did not ask respondents separate questions on their pan-Africanism. But in the question about allocating amounts of government resources to various groups of children in need living in the respondent's country, category 6 was any African children. Figure S10 shows that out of 10 tokens, both Kenyan and Tanzanian respondents allocate a moderate amount to this category, which grew for both post-Match, more so for Tanzanians than Kenyans.

S5 Heterogeneous Treatment Effects Analyses

This section shows the heterogeneous treatment effects (HTE) for the main outcomes in the paper by gender, rural or urban residence, age, household wealth, formal education, baseline national identification, whether the respondent personally knew refugees or not at baseline, and by level of stated interest in football. We do not analyze HTE by language (Swahili and English), because it maps very closely onto country (Tanzania and Kenya, respectively); or by religion since the vast majority of respondents in both countries are Christian. Please note that these HTE analyses were requested by our reviewers, and were not pre-registered.

With respect to gender, we observe that the effect of the win on resources for conationals is larger for men than women, the reverse is true for national identification and there is no heterogeneous treatment effect of the win on national nor African pride. Overall, the effect of the primes on national and African pride is also stronger among men. Interestingly, the primes have a stronger effect among women with respect to attitudes toward refugee diversity and, to a lesser degree, resources for refugees.

Comparing treatment effects for younger (below 26 years, the median age in our sample) and older respondents (26 years and older), the effect of the win on nationalism outcomes does not vary. The primes increase African pride among younger respondents but have a mostly null effect among older respondents, while they increase resource allocation to conationals more among older respondents. The effect of the win on refugee outcomes is largely equivalent in these two subgroups, with the exception of attitudes toward refugee disease and economy. The win has a positive effect among older respondents on disease attitudes, but a null effect for younger ones. The win has a negative effect among younger respondents on economy attitudes, but null for older respondents. There does not seem to be much treatment effect heterogeneity among rural/urban and wealthy/poor respondents.

Among respondents with high (has some post-secondary education or above) and lower (has less then post-secondary education) education levels, we observe no treatment effect heterogeneity with respect to the game win. There is greater heterogeneity of the primes, particularly the diversity prime.

Importantly, we also look at heterogeneous treatment effects by respondents' baseline levels of national identification. "High" nationals are those who said they feel more or only part of their national identity. "Low" national identifiers are defined as those who reported identifying equally with their national or ethnic identity or more/only with their ethnic group. We observe that the effect of the win on national and African pride is slightly larger (more positive) for low baseline nationals, but equivalent for these subgroups on the resources outcome measure. The effect of the pan-Africa prime on national and African pride is also larger among low baseline nationals, but

more negative for this group with respect to the resources outcome. Interestingly, the effects of the primes on refugee diversity are larger among high baseline nationals, but more negative among low baseline nationals with respect to refugee economy.

Defining respondents based on whether they said they knew a refugee during the baseline survey or not, we analyze whether any of the treatment effects we observe are moderated by personally knowing a refugee. In particular, we might expect that the negative effect of the win on attitudes with respect to refugee diversity would be weaker among respondents who know a refugee. We do not find this: both those with and without prior refugee contact are similarly affected by the win. However, we do observe a slightly more positive effect of the primes x win among respondents who knew refugees.

With respect to stated interest in football, we see that, encouragingly, it is not the case that the main results are solely driven by effects among respondents who say they are interested in football. Those with self-reported higher and lower interest in football overall respond similarly to the win and the primes. One interesting exception is that the main effect of the win on identifying with the nation over one's ethnic group is largely driven by respondents with *low* interest in football. Respondents who are more interested in football become slightly more likely (though not statically significantly) to identify with their ethnic group over the nation. We do want to note, however, that the question about interest in football was included in the endline survey (so as not to tip of respondents that our survey was about football in the baseline) and while it may be unlikely that responses to this question would have been different if measured before the game and exposure to primes, it is possible and hence these analyses should be viewed with caution.

S5.1 Female vs. Male
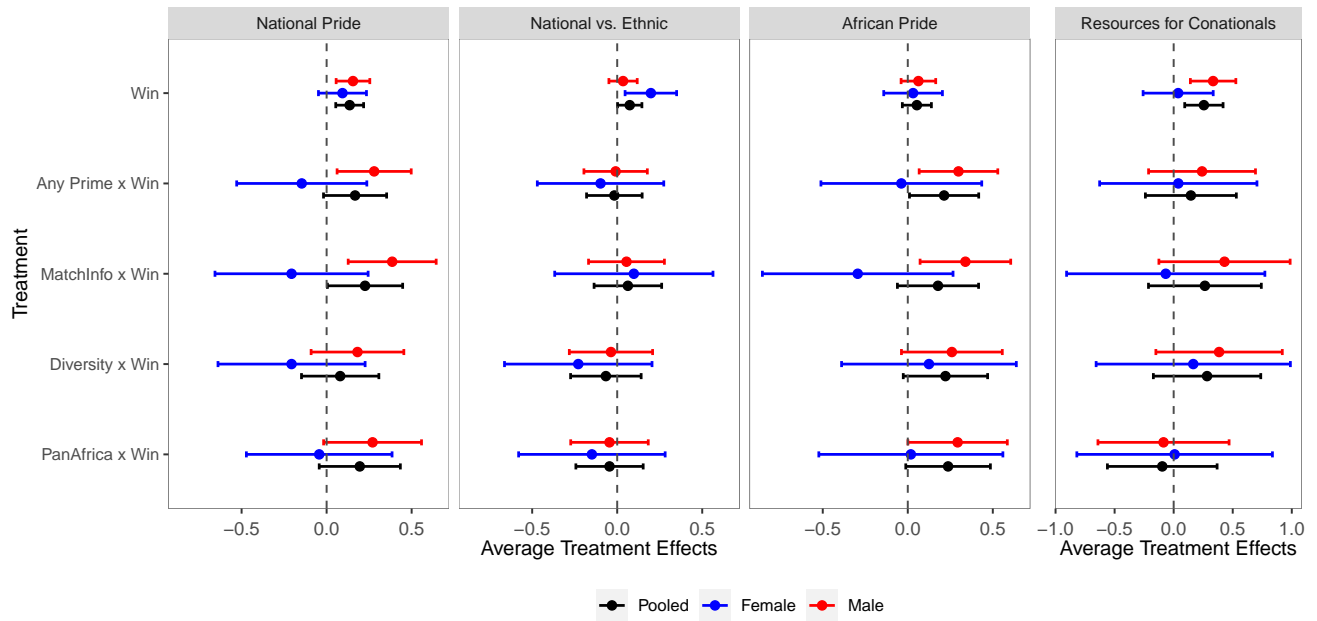
Figure S11: This figure compares the main results by gender. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
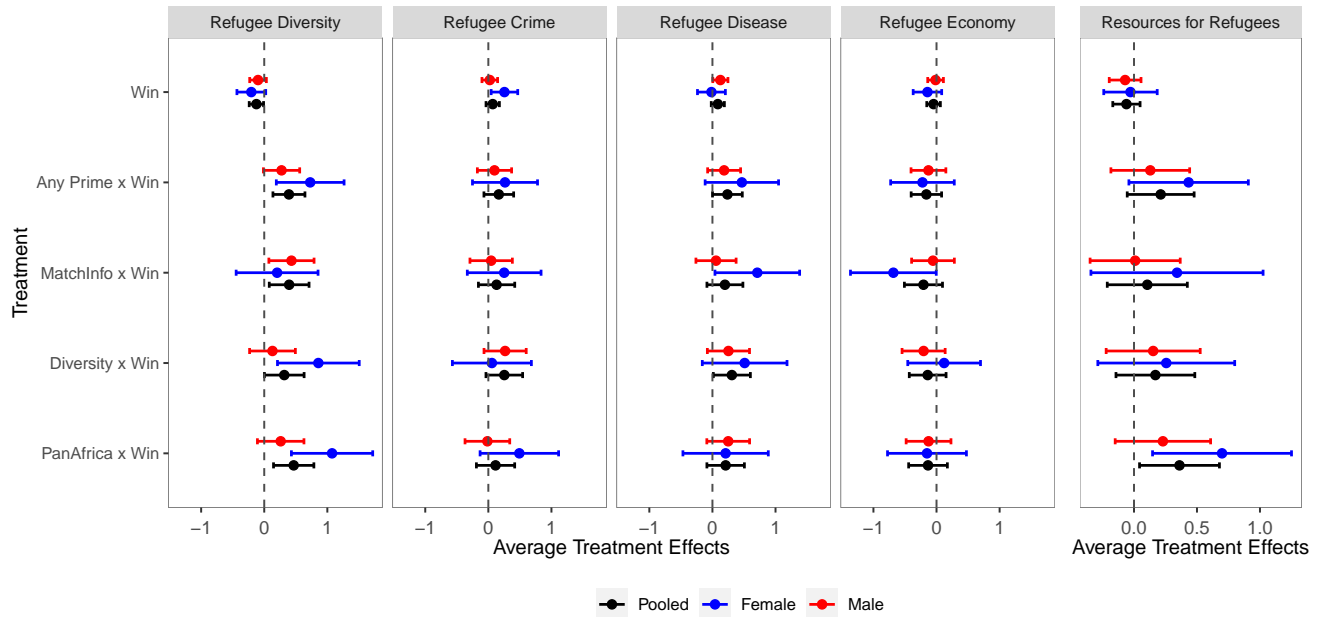
Figure S12: This figure compares the main results by gender. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.2 Rural vs. Urban
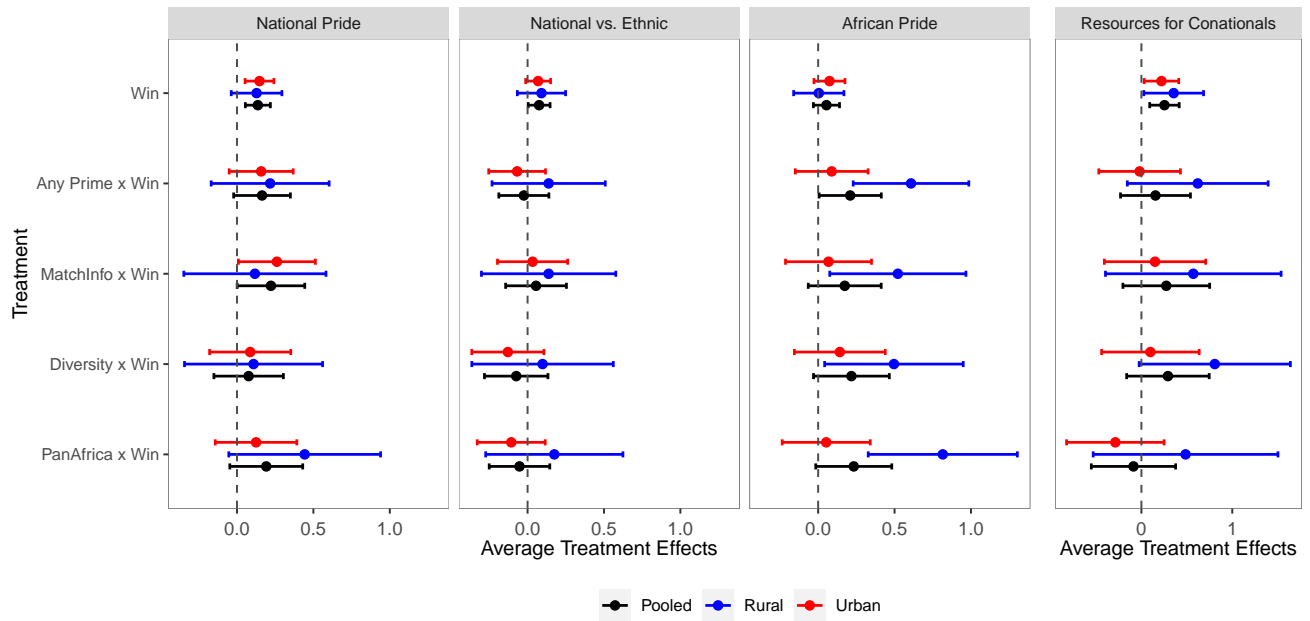
Figure S13: This figure compares the main results by rural versus urban. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
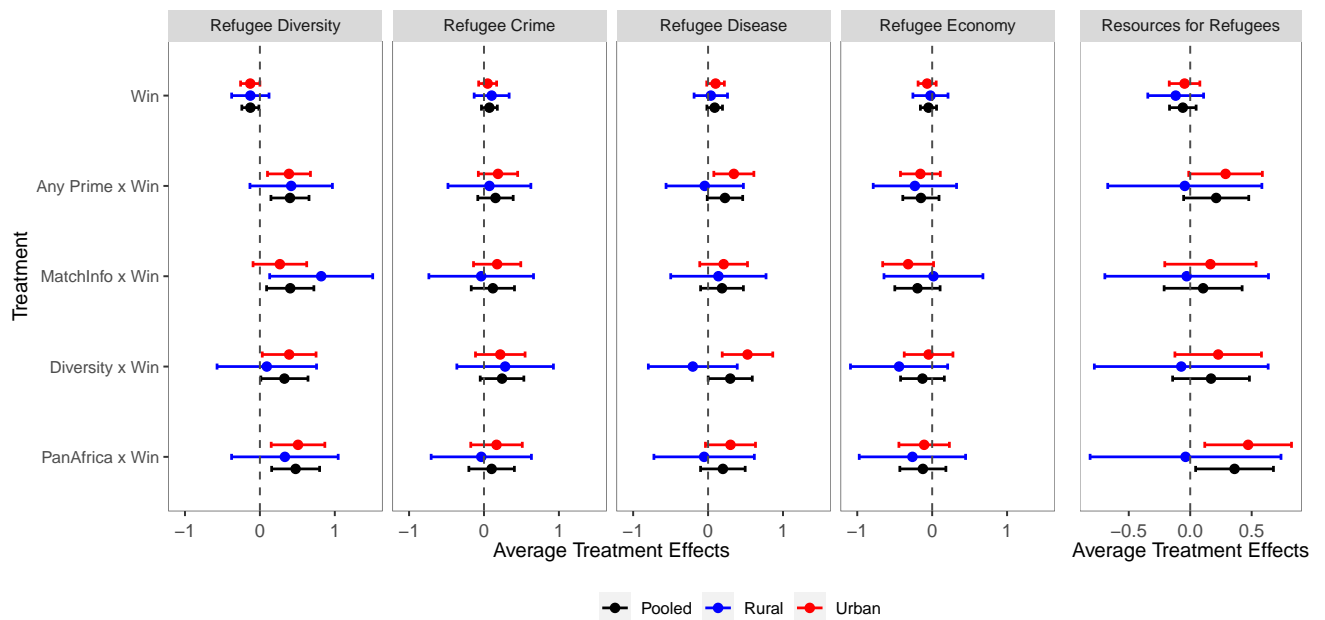
Figure S14: This figure compares the main results by rural versus urban. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.3 Younger vs. Older
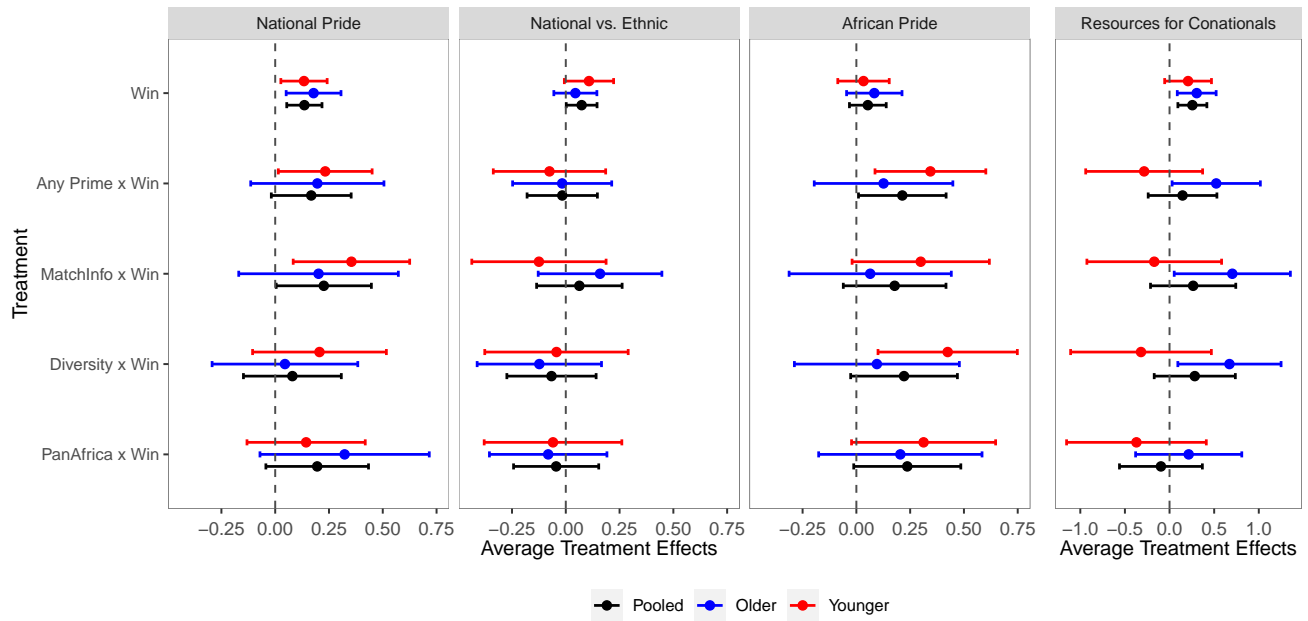
Figure S15: This figure compares the main results between those younger and older than the median age of 26. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
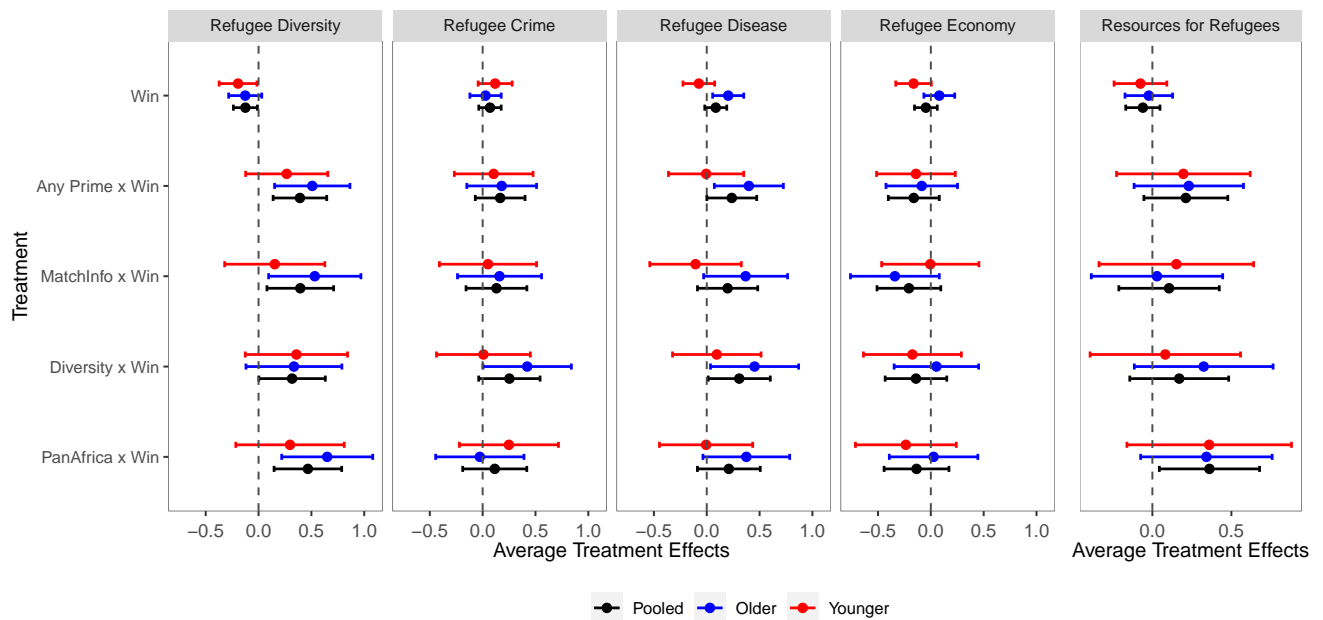
Figure S16: This figure compares the main results between those younger and older than the median age of 26. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.4 Wealthy vs. Poor
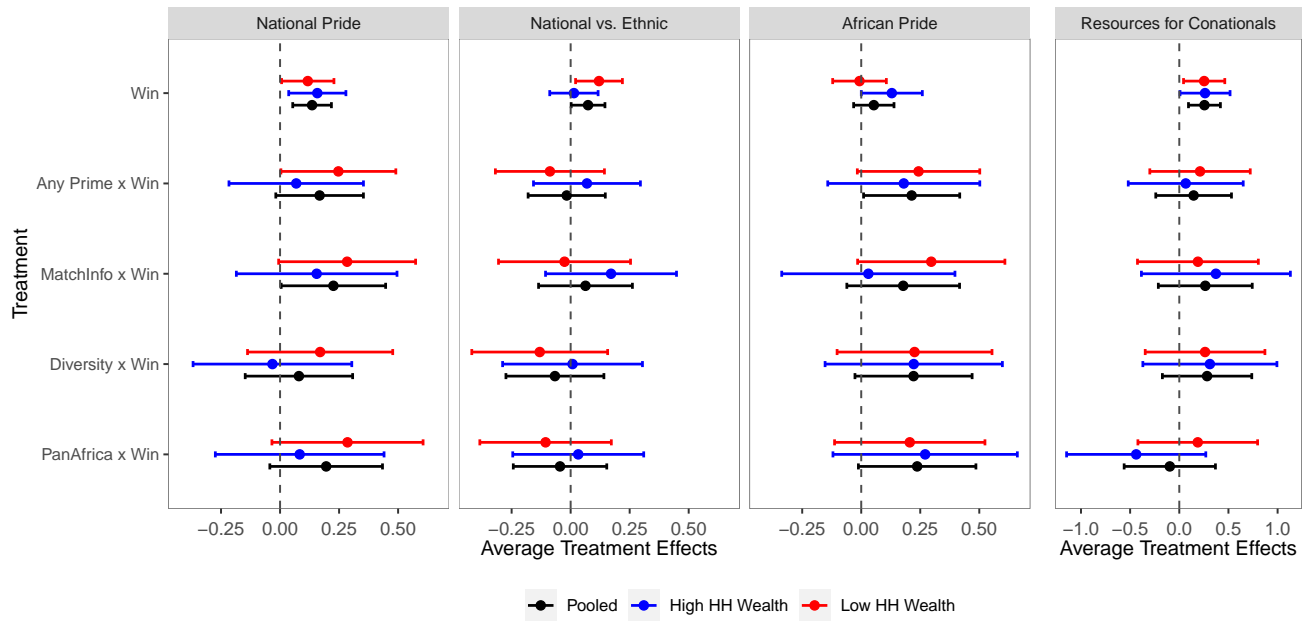
Figure S17: This figure compares the main results between those with more and fewer than the median household wealth items of 4. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
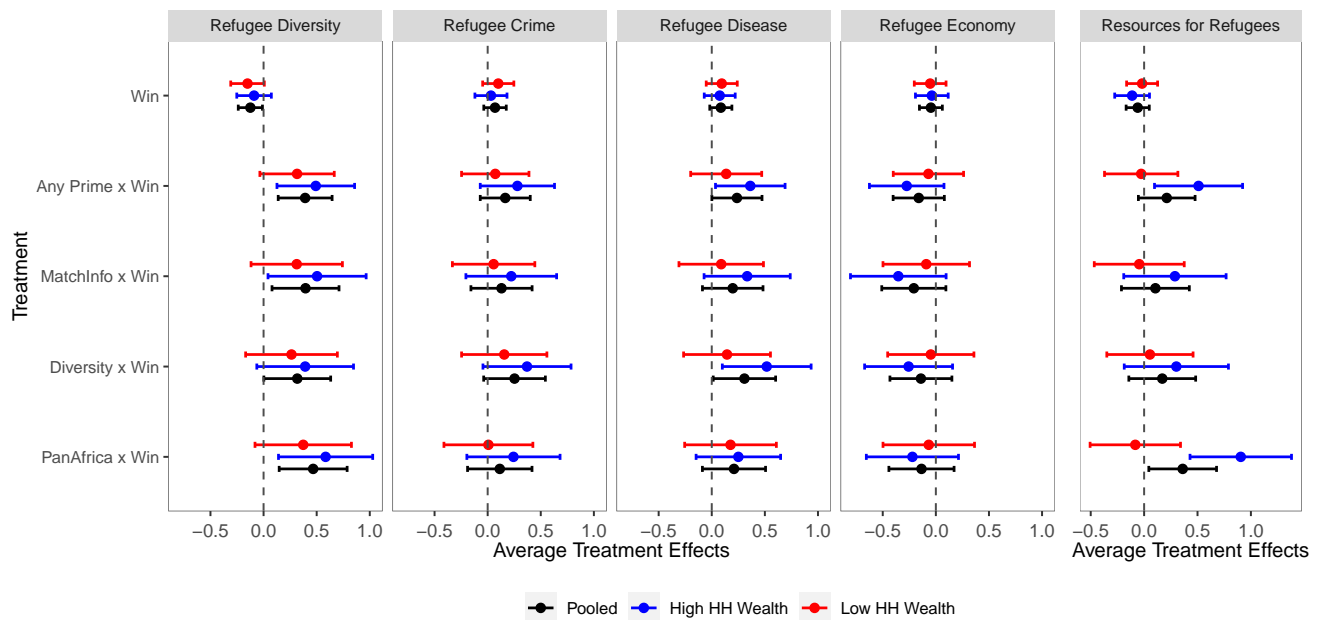
Figure S18: This figure compares the main results between those with more and fewer than the median household wealth items of 4. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.5 High vs. Low Formal Education
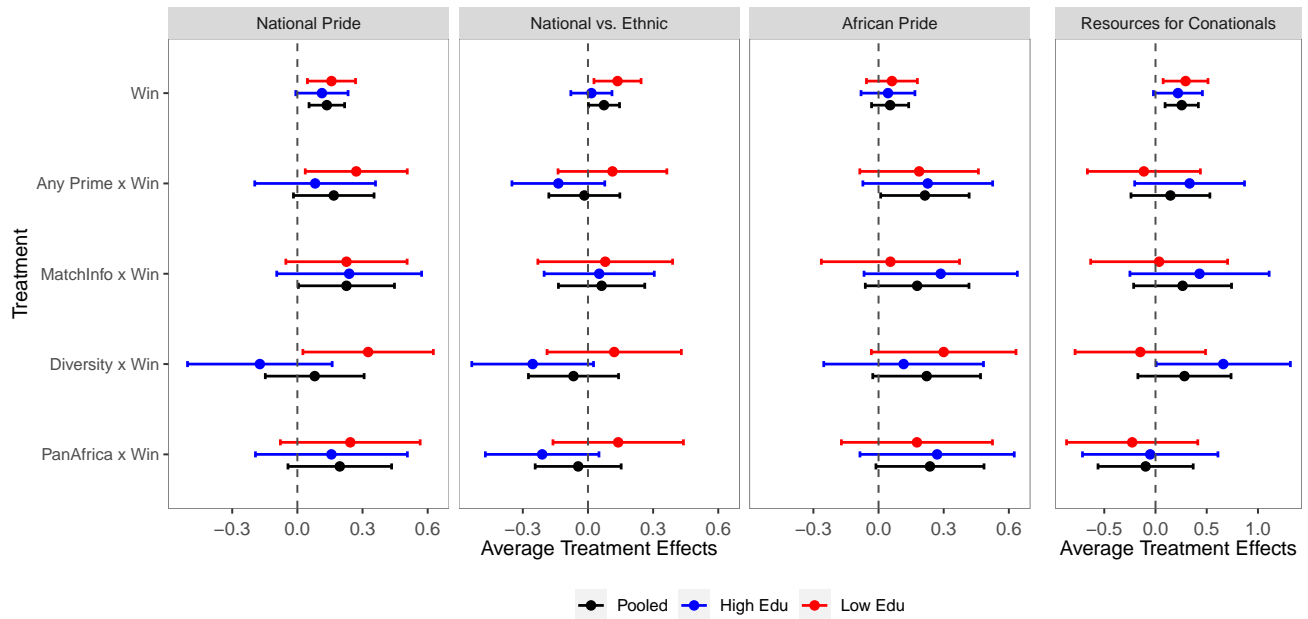
Figure S19: This figure compares the main results between those with more or less formal education than the median of 6, which is some postsecondary school. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
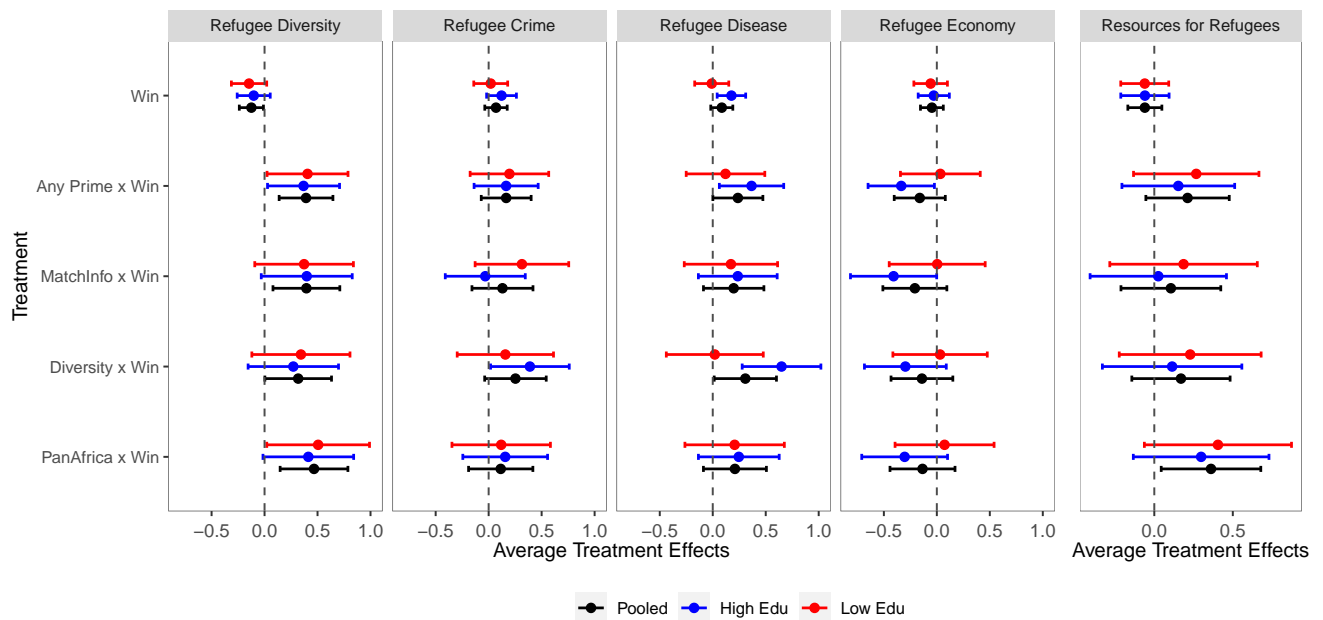
Figure S20: This figure compares the main results between those with more or less formal education than the median of 6, which is some postsecondary school. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.6 High vs. Low Baseline National Identification
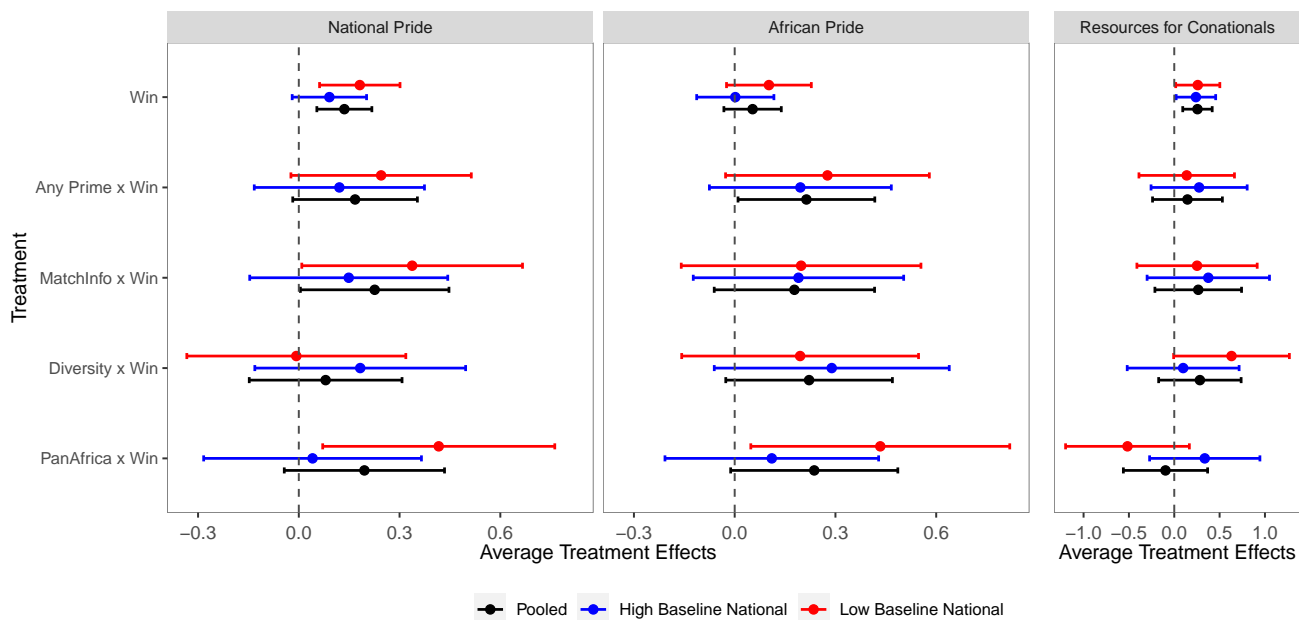
Figure S21: This figure compares the main results in the paper between those with greater or less baseline national identification than 3, out of 5 levels. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
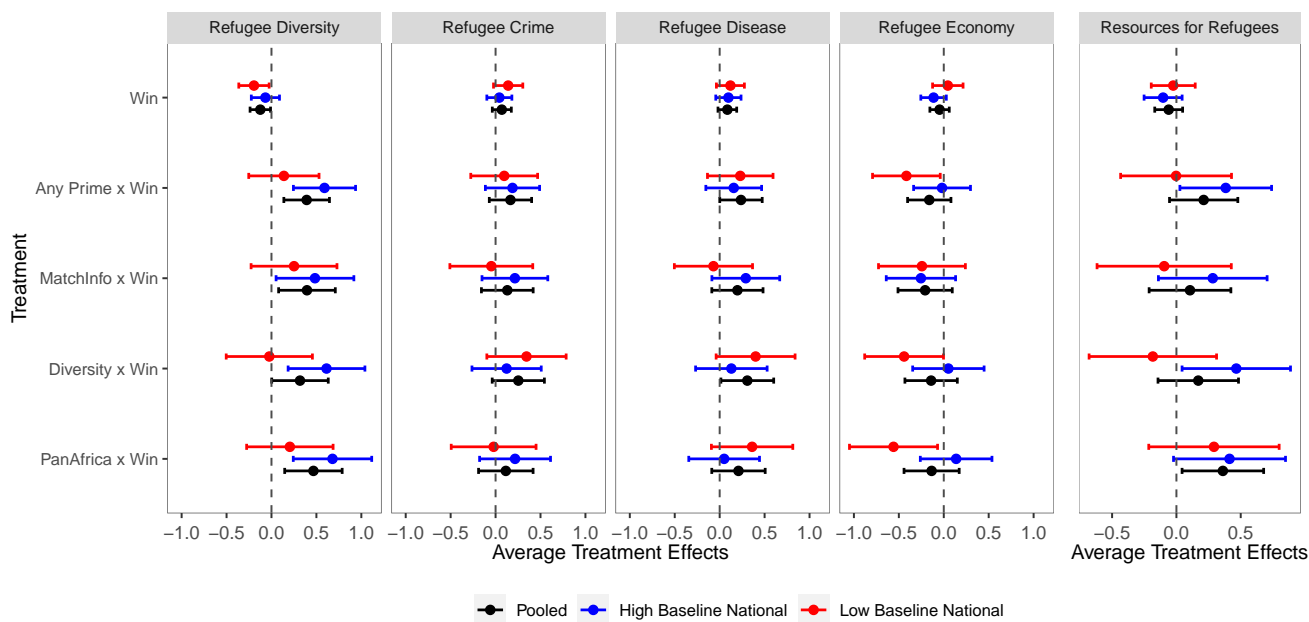
Figure S22: This figure compares the main results in the paper between those with greater or less baseline national identification than 3, out of 5 levels. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.7 Pre-Post Comparison for High vs. Low Baseline National Identification

Additionally, we show pre-post comparisons between high and low baseline nationalists, subsetted down to only the survey control group. It appears winning more of a positive (less of a negative) effect for low baseline nationalists for national identification and pride outcomes; and conversely a more negative effect for attitudes toward refugees.
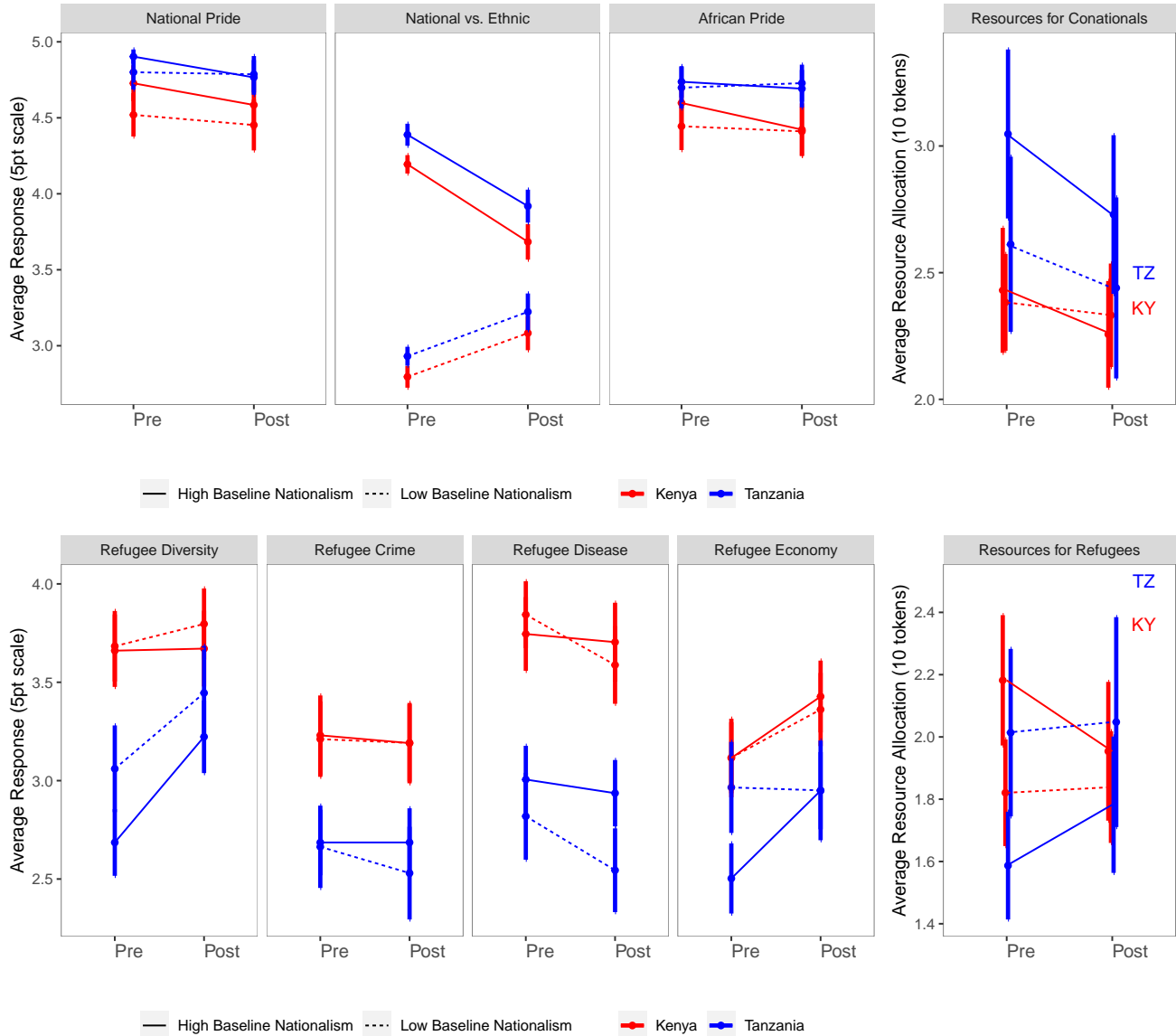
Figure S23: This figure pre- and post-match means for Tanzania (blue) and Kenya (red) by baseline high (solid) versus low (dashed) levels of national identification. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.8   Knows vs. Does not Know Any Refugees at Baseline
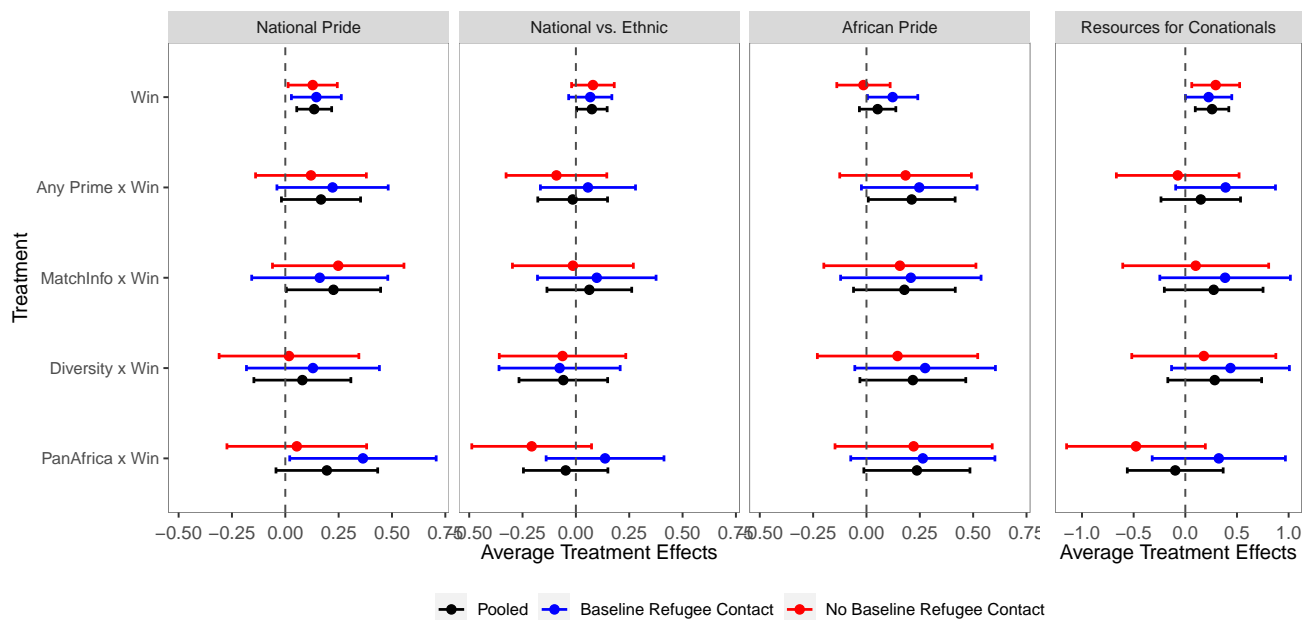
Figure S24: This figure compares the main results in the paper between those who know versus do not know any refugees at baseline. All point estimates include 95% CIs.
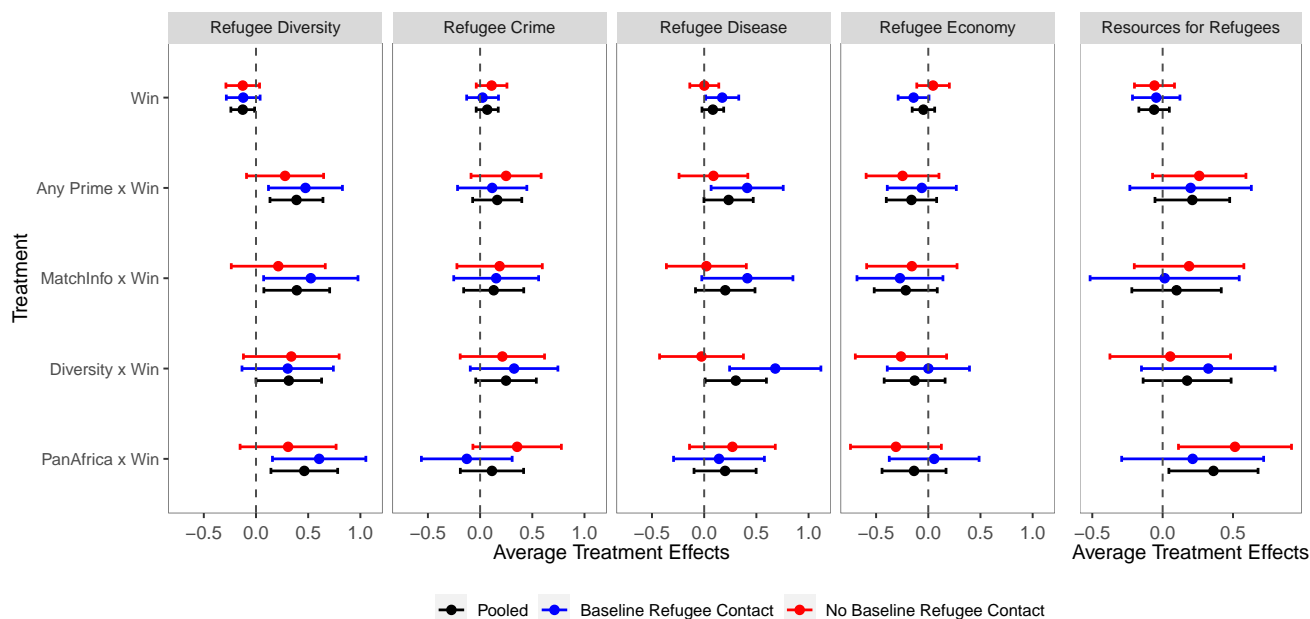
Figure S25: This figure compares the main results in the paper between those who know versus do not know any refugees at baseline. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S5.9   High vs. Low Interest in Football, reported at Endline
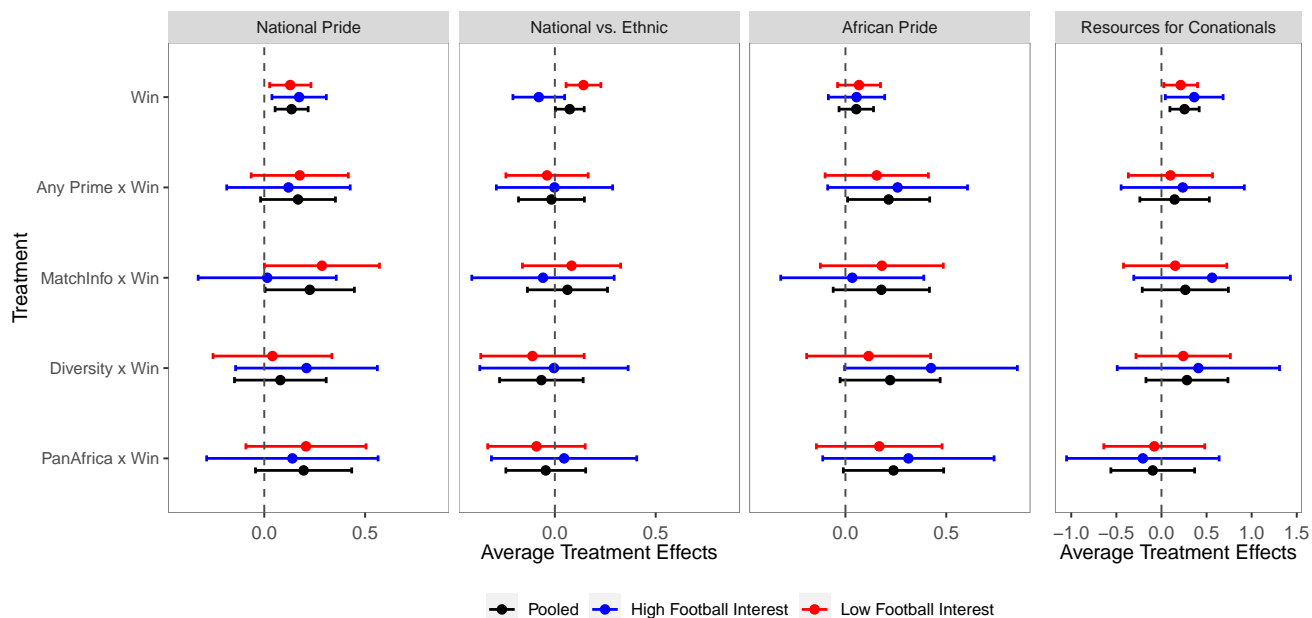
Figure S26: This figure compares the main results in the paper between those who reported high versus low interest in football (reported at endline). All point estimates include 95% CIs.
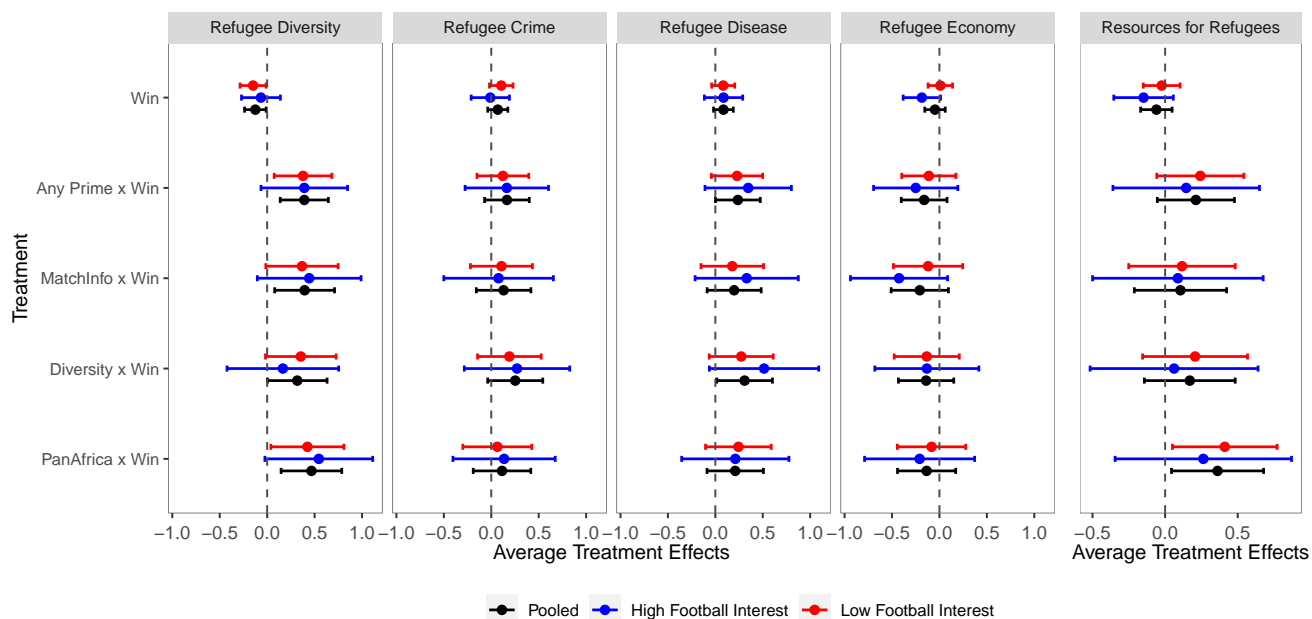
Figure S27: This figure compares the main results in the paper between those who reported high versus low interest in football (reported at endline). All point estimates include 95% CIs.

S6 Cross-Sectional Analysis by 3-day bins

S6.1 Effects of Win by 3-day bins for Main Outcomes
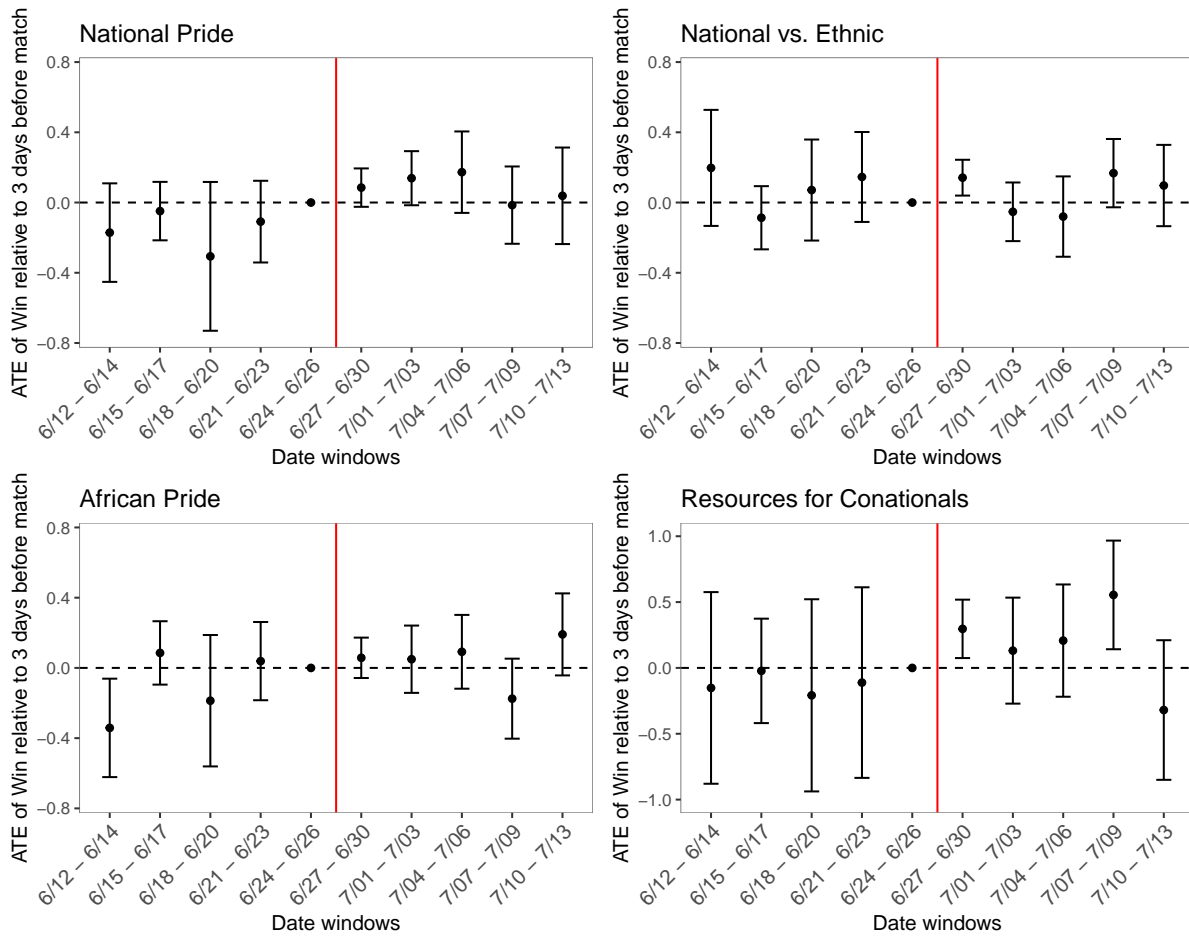
Figure S28: This figure plots the effect of winning on main outcomes for 10 dummies indicating 3-day blocks from 15 days before to 15 days after the match day on June 27. The coefficient for the period between 3 to 1 days before the match is normalized to zero. In the regressions, we include the usual controls. All point estimates include 95% CIs.

This section shows a lag and leads analysis of winning on the Nationalism and pride outcomes. Figure S28 plots the effects of winning (difference between Kenyan and Tanzanian respondents) using 3-day binned intervals pre- and post- the match on June 27, relative to the baseline of June 24 - 26, 3 days before the match (meaning that effect is normalized to zero). For National Pride, National vs. Ethnic, and Resources for Conationals, we observe no effect before the match, but a positive effect of winning through July 6.[3] In comparison, we see no effects for African pride during this period. These results confirm our theoretical predictions.

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[3]July 7th ("saba saba") is a public holiday in Tanzania celebrating the founding of the ruling party. Hence, it is not surprising that any glimpse of an effect for Kenyans disappears after this day.

S6.2 Win Loss Comparison Analysis using 3-day bins
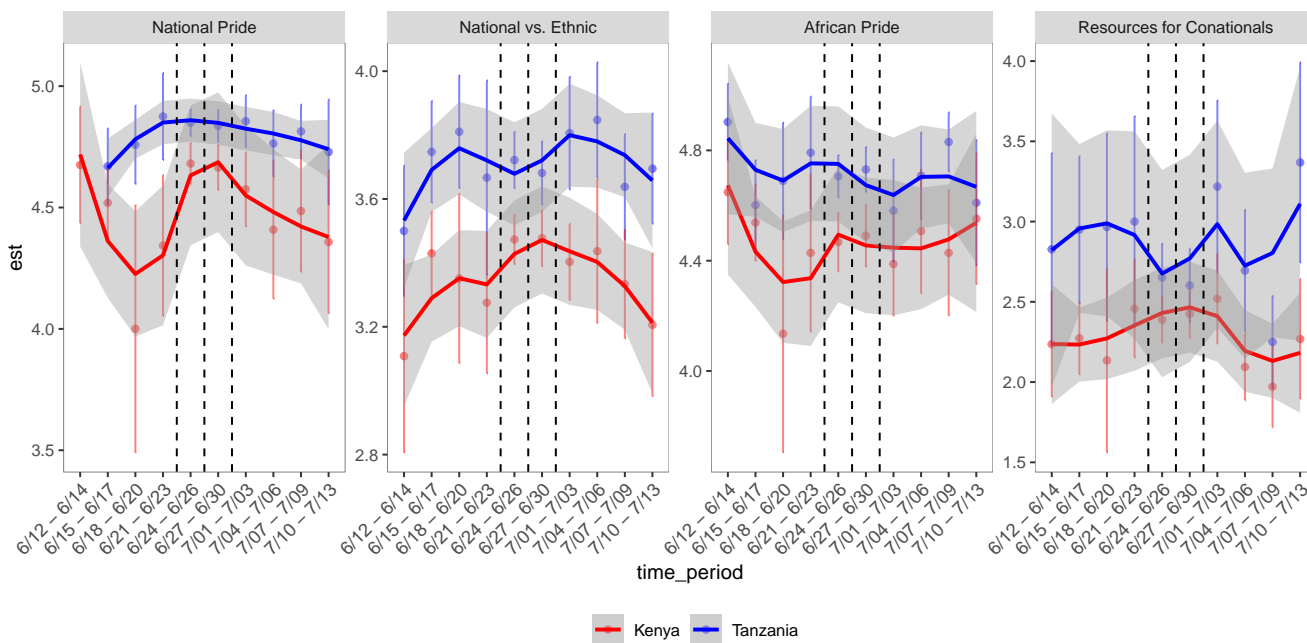
Figure S29: All point estimates include 95% CIs.
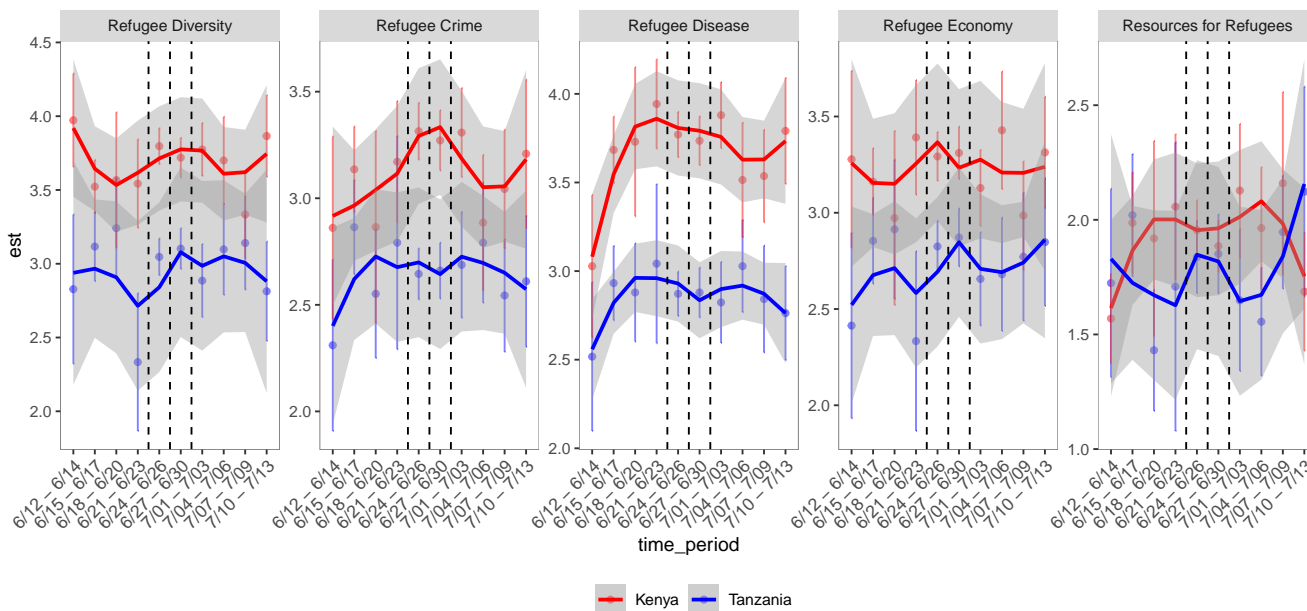
Figure S30: All point estimates include 95% CIs.

Note that the difference between these plots and the pre- and post-match means shown in other figures is that these subset down to only the survey control group, i.e. did not receive any survey primes.

S7   Robustness Checks

S7.1   Robustness Check using Clean Study Window

In this section, we rerun the main analyses presented in Figures 3 and 4 using only the 6 day "clean window," which occurs *after* the June 23 match in which Tanzania lost to Senegal and Kenya lost to Algeria, and *before* the July 1 match in which Kenya lost to Senegal and Tanzania lost to Algeria.
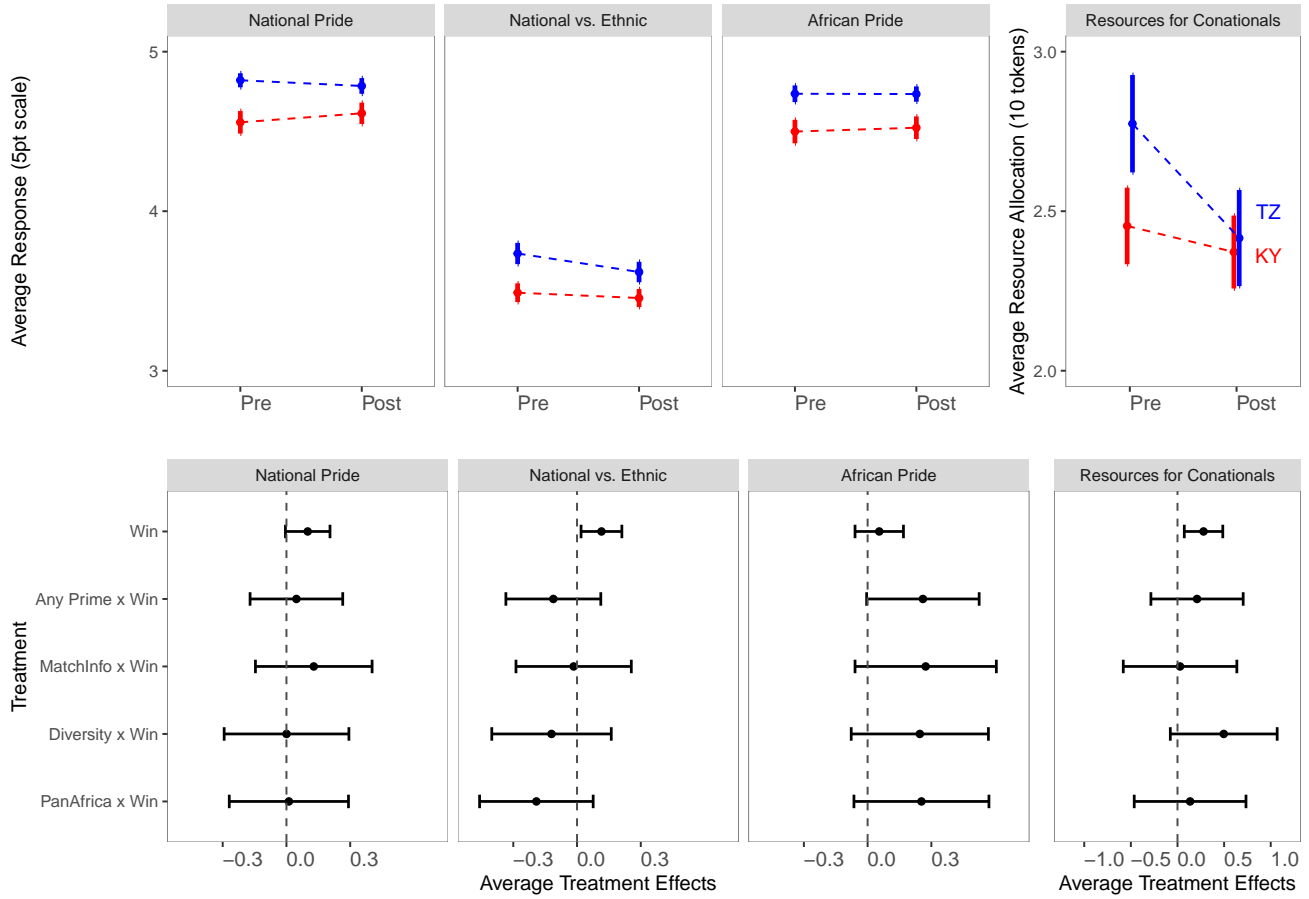
Figure S31: This figure replicates Figure 3 with the clean window.

The main effects of the win do not change with Figure S31. The one difference between the results presented in the paper and those presented here is that the effect of MatchInfo x Win loses statistical significance for National Pride.
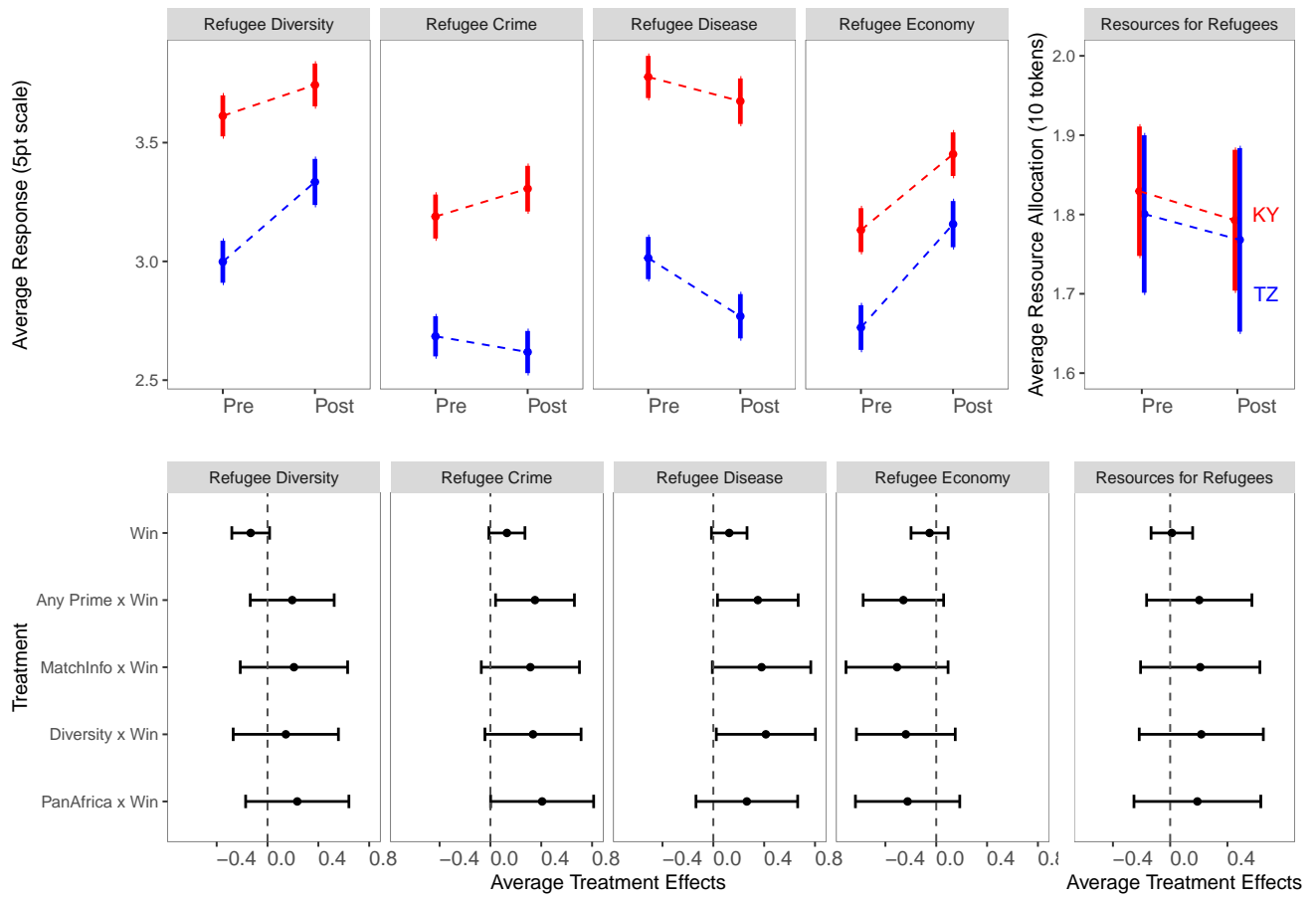
Figure S32: This figure replicates Figure 4 with the clean window.

Figure S32 illustrates that in this smaller window the effects of the survey primes lose statistical significance for Refugee Diversity and Resources for Refugees, but the positive direction of the estimates remain.

S7.2 Robustness Check adjusting for Attrition

In this section, we address concerns about endline attrition by rerunning the main analyses presented in Figures 3 and 4 and weighting the models by the inverse of the propensity of answering the endline survey (Gerber and Green, 2012). We first estimate a logit model predicting whether a respondent completes the endline survey, and then use the inverse of the predicted probabilities from that model as weights when reestimating our models. The intuition behind this method is that we upweight respondents who resemble those who attrited based on demographic covariates. It assumes that condition on these covariates, attrition is as-if random. Figures S33 and S34 show that results do not substantively change.
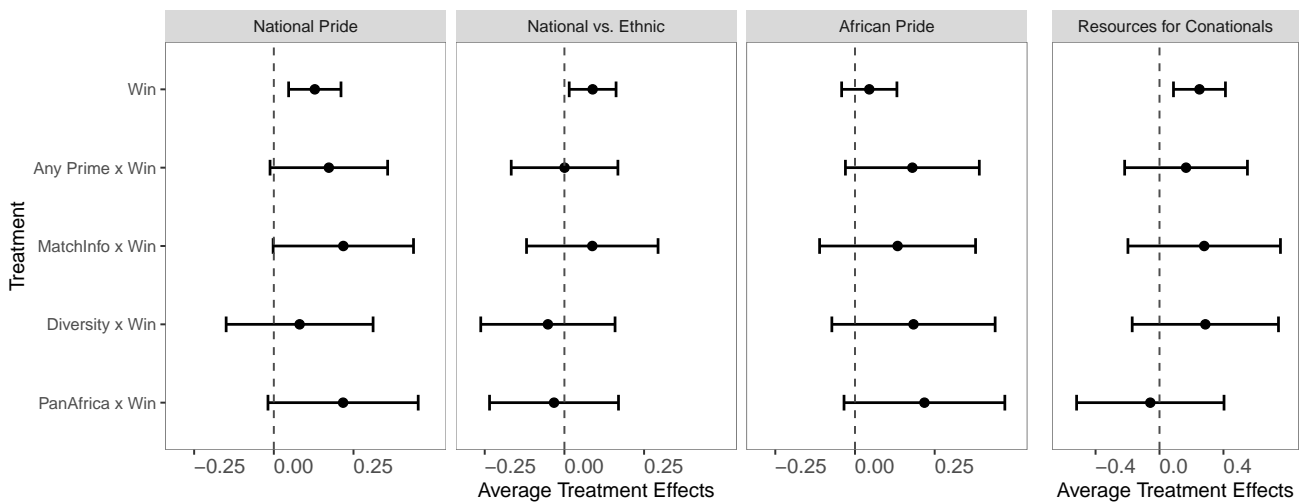
Figure S33: This figure replicates Figure 3 using inverse propensity weights for attrition.
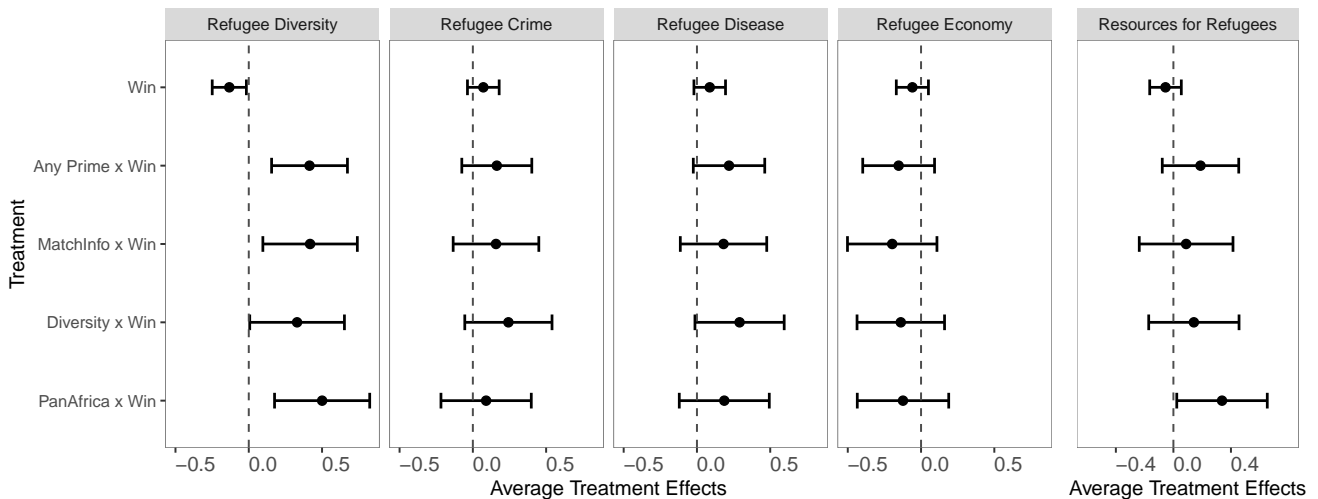
Figure S34: This figure replicates Figure 4 using inverse propensity weights for attrition.

S7.3 Placebo Tests

The following placebo tests examine the effect of playing the first match on June 23, in which Tanzania lost to Senegal and Kenya lost to Algeria both by 2 - 0, to rule out the alternative explanation that simply playing a match in the Africa Cup would affect national pride or attitudes towards refugees. In these analyses, we must compare across respondents, those who responded to the baseline survey pre-June 23 versus those who responded to the baseline survey post-June 23 (subsetting out those who responded on June 23). We run the same OLS models, coding Kenya as having won even though both countries lost, without clustering at the respondent level (since the data set is no longer panel). We confirm there are no effects of the first game.
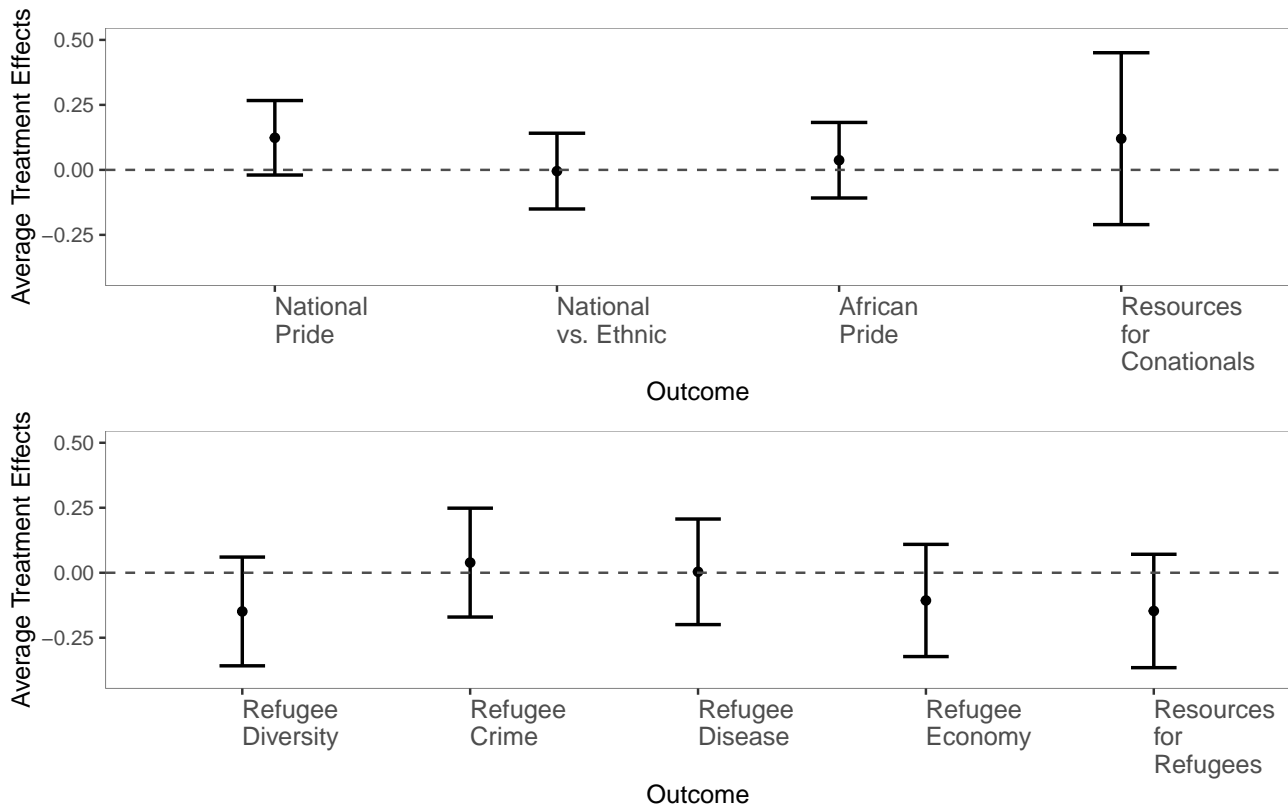
S8 Multiple Hypothesis Testing using Benjamini-Hochberg Procedure

In this section, we address concerns about multiple hypothesis testing by adjusting for the false discovery rate (FDR). We show the Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) adjusted p-values for each test of our findings shown in Figures 3 and 4 in the paper. For the sets of outcomes, we show the adjusted p-values (1) within outcomes across estimates, and then (2) within estimates across outcomes. Most of our statistically significant findings hold, with the exception of National vs. Ethnic's effect of Win; Refugee Disease's effect of Diversity x Win; and Resources for Refugees' effect of Pan Africa x Win.

Estimate	Outcome	Effect Size	SE	p-value	adj. p-value 1	adj. p-value 2
Win	National Pride	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
Any Prime x Win	National Pride	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.19
MatchInfo x Win	National Pride	0.22	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.21
Diversity x Win	National Pride	0.08	0.12	0.49	0.49	0.63
PanAfrica x Win	National Pride	0.22	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.18
Win	National vs. Ethnic	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.02
Any Prime x Win	National vs. Ethnic	0.00	0.09	1.00	1.00	1.00
MatchInfo x Win	National vs. Ethnic	0.09	0.11	0.41	0.94	0.41
Diversity x Win	National vs. Ethnic	-0.05	0.11	0.63	0.94	0.63
PanAfrica x Win	National vs. Ethnic	-0.03	0.10	0.75	0.94	0.81
Win	African Pride	0.04	0.04	0.31	0.31	0.31
Any Prime x Win	African Pride	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.23	0.19
MatchInfo x Win	African Pride	0.13	0.12	0.28	0.31	0.38
Diversity x Win	African Pride	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.27	0.44
PanAfrica x Win	African Pride	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.23	0.18
Win	Resources for Conationals	0.25	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01
Any Prime x Win	Resources for Conationals	0.17	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.53
MatchInfo x Win	Resources for Conationals	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.42	0.38
Diversity x Win	Resources for Conationals	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.42	0.44
PanAfrica x Win	Resources for Conationals	-0.06	0.23	0.81	0.81	0.81

Table S9: Adjusted p-values using Benjamini-Hochberg for Nationalism Analysis (Fig. 3 in the paper)

Estimate	Outcome	Effect Size	SE	p-value	adj. p-value 1	adj. p-value 2
Win	Refugee Diversity	-0.13	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.13
Any Prime x Win	Refugee Diversity	0.41	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
MatchInfo x Win	Refugee Diversity	0.42	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.05
Diversity x Win	Refugee Diversity	0.33	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.15
PanAfrica x Win	Refugee Diversity	0.50	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.01
Win	Refugee Crime	0.07	0.06	0.20	0.33	0.33
Any Prime x Win	Refugee Crime	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.33	0.22
MatchInfo x Win	Refugee Crime	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.36	0.36
Diversity x Win	Refugee Crime	0.24	0.15	0.11	0.33	0.18
PanAfrica x Win	Refugee Crime	0.09	0.16	0.56	0.56	0.56
Win	Refugee Disease	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.19	0.28
Any Prime x Win	Refugee Disease	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.19	0.20
MatchInfo x Win	Refugee Disease	0.18	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.36
Diversity x Win	Refugee Disease	0.29	0.16	0.06	0.19	0.15
PanAfrica x Win	Refugee Disease	0.19	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.39
Win	Refugee Economy	-0.06	0.06	0.29	0.44	0.33
Any Prime x Win	Refugee Economy	-0.15	0.12	0.22	0.44	0.22
MatchInfo x Win	Refugee Economy	-0.20	0.16	0.21	0.44	0.36
Diversity x Win	Refugee Economy	-0.14	0.15	0.36	0.44	0.37
PanAfrica x Win	Refugee Economy	-0.12	0.16	0.44	0.44	0.55
Win	Resources for Refugees	-0.05	0.06	0.33	0.47	0.33
Any Prime x Win	Resources for Refugees	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.41	0.22
MatchInfo x Win	Resources for Refugees	0.09	0.17	0.59	0.59	0.59
Diversity x Win	Resources for Refugees	0.14	0.16	0.37	0.47	0.37
PanAfrica x Win	Resources for Refugees	0.34	0.16	0.04	0.18	0.09

Table S10: Adjusted p-values using Benjamini-Hochberg for Attitudes towards Refugees Analysis (Fig. 4 in the paper)

S9 Regression Tables

	National Pride M1	National vs. Ethnic M1	African Pride M1	Resources for Conationals M1
Intercept	4.69*	3.30*	4.67*	2.12*
	[4.46; 4.92]	[3.05; 3.55]	[4.44; 4.89]	[1.59; 2.66]
Win	−0.28*	−0.10*	−0.16*	−0.35*
	[−0.38; −0.19]	[−0.20; −0.00]	[−0.25; −0.07]	[−0.58; −0.11]
Post	−0.05	−0.15*	−0.02	−0.35*
	[−0.10; 0.00]	[−0.20; −0.09]	[−0.08; 0.03]	[−0.49; −0.22]
Win x Post	0.14*	0.07*	0.05	0.26*
	[0.05; 0.22]	[0.00; 0.15]	[−0.03; 0.14]	[0.09; 0.42]
Female	0.06	−0.09*	0.06	−0.16*
	[−0.00; 0.12]	[−0.15; −0.02]	[−0.01; 0.12]	[−0.30; −0.03]
Age	−0.01*	0.00	−0.01*	0.02*
	[−0.01; −0.00]	[−0.00; 0.01]	[−0.01; −0.00]	[0.00; 0.03]
Education Level	−0.01	0.00	−0.01	0.02
	[−0.03; 0.01]	[−0.02; 0.03]	[−0.03; 0.01]	[−0.04; 0.08]
Urban	0.01	0.07*	−0.03	0.19*
	[−0.06; 0.07]	[0.00; 0.14]	[−0.10; 0.03]	[0.06; 0.33]
Lived Out Length	0.01	0.02	−0.02	−0.04
	[−0.03; 0.05]	[−0.03; 0.06]	[−0.07; 0.02]	[−0.15; 0.08]
Knows Refugee	−0.05	0.04	0.02	−0.16*
	[−0.10; 0.01]	[−0.02; 0.10]	[−0.04; 0.07]	[−0.28; −0.03]
Employment	−0.01	−0.02	−0.00	−0.00
	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.06; 0.02]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.09; 0.09]
Household Wealth	−0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04*
	[−0.01; 0.01]	[−0.01; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.02]	[0.01; 0.07]
Voted	0.15*	0.03	0.07*	0.09
	[0.07; 0.22]	[−0.03; 0.10]	[0.00; 0.13]	[−0.06; 0.23]
Political	0.04	−0.11*	0.02	−0.01
	[−0.02; 0.09]	[−0.17; −0.05]	[−0.04; 0.07]	[−0.13; 0.12]
Religion Muslim	−0.10*	0.10	−0.11*	0.07
	[−0.19; −0.01]	[−0.01; 0.20]	[−0.20; −0.02]	[−0.18; 0.31]
Religion Other	−0.05	0.06	−0.13	0.11
	[−0.24; 0.15]	[−0.15; 0.27]	[−0.35; 0.10]	[−0.47; 0.69]
Religiosity	0.04*	0.02	0.03*	−0.01
	[0.02; 0.06]	[−0.00; 0.04]	[0.01; 0.05]	[−0.05; 0.03]
Language Swahili	0.06	0.18*	0.17*	−0.05
	[−0.03; 0.14]	[0.09; 0.26]	[0.08; 0.25]	[−0.26; 0.16]
Period Green-Pink	0.07*	0.06*	0.04	−0.06
	[0.01; 0.13]	[0.00; 0.12]	[−0.02; 0.09]	[−0.19; 0.07]
R^2	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
Adj. R^2	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
Num. obs.	4412	4411	4414	4420
RMSE	0.83	0.80	0.85	1.76
N Clusters	2210	2210	2210	2210

* Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Table S11: Regression table for Pride Outcomes Model 1 (effect of Win) using OLS models with demographic covariates and respondent robust standard errors.

	National Pride M2	National vs. Ethnic M2	African Pride M2	Resources for Conationals M2
Intercept	4.76*	3.33*	4.66*	2.16*
	[4.52; 4.99]	[3.06; 3.60]	[4.42; 4.91]	[1.57; 2.75]
Win	−0.24*	−0.16*	−0.09	−0.38*
	[−0.36; −0.11]	[−0.32; −0.00]	[−0.24; 0.05]	[−0.74; −0.03]
Any Prime	−0.08*	−0.04	0.00	−0.04
	[−0.16; −0.01]	[−0.16; 0.08]	[−0.09; 0.10]	[−0.34; 0.26]
Post	−0.09*	−0.17*	−0.04	−0.29
	[−0.19; −0.00]	[−0.27; −0.06]	[−0.15; 0.08]	[−0.57; 0.00]
Win x Any Prime	−0.06	0.08	−0.09	0.05
	[−0.20; 0.07]	[−0.08; 0.24]	[−0.25; 0.07]	[−0.31; 0.41]
Win x Post	0.01	0.09	−0.10	0.15
	[−0.15; 0.17]	[−0.05; 0.23]	[−0.28; 0.07]	[−0.19; 0.48]
Any Prime x Post	0.06	0.03	0.02	−0.09
	[−0.05; 0.17]	[−0.10; 0.15]	[−0.11; 0.14]	[−0.41; 0.23]
Win x Any Prime x Post	0.17	−0.02	0.21*	0.15
	[−0.02; 0.35]	[−0.18; 0.15]	[0.01; 0.42]	[−0.24; 0.53]
Female	0.06	−0.09*	0.06	−0.16*
	[−0.00; 0.12]	[−0.15; −0.02]	[−0.01; 0.12]	[−0.30; −0.02]
Age	−0.01*	0.00	−0.01*	0.02*
	[−0.01; −0.00]	[−0.00; 0.01]	[−0.01; −0.00]	[0.00; 0.03]
Education Level	−0.01	0.00	−0.01	0.02
	[−0.03; 0.01]	[−0.02; 0.03]	[−0.03; 0.01]	[−0.04; 0.08]
Urban	0.00	0.07*	−0.03	0.19*
	[−0.06; 0.07]	[0.00; 0.14]	[−0.10; 0.03]	[0.06; 0.33]
Lived Out Length	0.01	0.02	−0.02	−0.04
	[−0.03; 0.05]	[−0.03; 0.06]	[−0.07; 0.02]	[−0.15; 0.08]
Knows Refugee	−0.05	0.04	0.02	−0.16*
	[−0.11; 0.01]	[−0.02; 0.10]	[−0.04; 0.07]	[−0.28; −0.03]
Employment	−0.01	−0.02	−0.00	−0.00
	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.06; 0.02]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.09; 0.09]
Household Wealth	−0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04*
	[−0.01; 0.01]	[−0.01; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.02]	[0.01; 0.07]
Voted	0.15*	0.03	0.07*	0.09
	[0.08; 0.22]	[−0.03; 0.10]	[0.00; 0.13]	[−0.05; 0.23]
Political	0.04	−0.11*	0.02	−0.01
	[−0.02; 0.09]	[−0.17; −0.05]	[−0.04; 0.07]	[−0.13; 0.12]
Religion Muslim	−0.10*	0.10	−0.11*	0.07
	[−0.19; −0.01]	[−0.01; 0.20]	[−0.20; −0.02]	[−0.18; 0.32]
Religion Other	−0.05	0.06	−0.13	0.11
	[−0.24; 0.14]	[−0.15; 0.28]	[−0.35; 0.10]	[−0.47; 0.69]
Religiosity	0.04*	0.02	0.03*	−0.01
	[0.02; 0.06]	[−0.00; 0.04]	[0.01; 0.05]	[−0.05; 0.03]
Language Swahili	0.06	0.18*	0.17*	−0.05
	[−0.03; 0.14]	[0.09; 0.26]	[0.08; 0.25]	[−0.26; 0.16]
Period Green-Pink	0.07*	0.06*	0.04	−0.06
	[0.01; 0.13]	[0.00; 0.12]	[−0.02; 0.09]	[−0.19; 0.07]
R²	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02
Adj. R²	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
Num. obs.	4412	4411	4414	4420
RMSE	0.83	0.80	0.85	1.76
N Clusters	2210	2210	2210	2210

* Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Table S12: Regression table for Pride Outcomes Model 2 (effect of Win x Any Prime) using OLS models with demographic covariates and respondent robust standard errors.

	National Pride M3	National vs. Ethnic M3	African Pride M3	Resources for Conationals M3
Intercept	4.76*	3.34*	4.66*	2.17*
	[4.52; 4.99]	[3.07; 3.61]	[4.42; 4.91]	[1.58; 2.76]
Win	−0.24*	−0.16*	−0.09	−0.38*
	[−0.36; −0.11]	[−0.32; −0.00]	[−0.24; 0.05]	[−0.74; −0.03]
Match Info Prime	−0.05	−0.06	0.05	−0.08
	[−0.15; 0.04]	[−0.22; 0.09]	[−0.06; 0.16]	[−0.44; 0.29]
Diversity Prime	−0.10	−0.13	0.01	0.09
	[−0.20; 0.01]	[−0.28; 0.03]	[−0.11; 0.13]	[−0.29; 0.47]
PanAfrica Prime	−0.10	0.07	−0.04	−0.13
	[−0.20; 0.00]	[−0.08; 0.21]	[−0.17; 0.08]	[−0.49; 0.24]
Post	−0.09*	−0.17*	−0.04	−0.29
	[−0.19; −0.00]	[−0.27; −0.06]	[−0.15; 0.08]	[−0.57; 0.00]
Win x Match Info	−0.09	0.11	−0.08	0.03
	[−0.27; 0.09]	[−0.09; 0.32]	[−0.27; 0.11]	[−0.42; 0.47]
Win x Diversity	0.02	0.16	−0.11	−0.12
	[−0.16; 0.20]	[−0.04; 0.36]	[−0.30; 0.09]	[−0.57; 0.33]
Win x PanAfrica	−0.12	−0.04	−0.08	0.23
	[−0.31; 0.07]	[−0.23; 0.15]	[−0.29; 0.12]	[−0.22; 0.68]
Win x Post	0.01	0.09	−0.10	0.15
	[−0.15; 0.17]	[−0.05; 0.23]	[−0.28; 0.07]	[−0.19; 0.48]
Match Info x Post	0.01	−0.01	−0.02	−0.07
	[−0.12; 0.13]	[−0.16; 0.14]	[−0.16; 0.13]	[−0.46; 0.32]
Diversity x Post	0.07	0.06	0.01	−0.24
	[−0.07; 0.21]	[−0.10; 0.21]	[−0.13; 0.16]	[−0.62; 0.14]
Pan Africa x Post	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.03
	[−0.05; 0.25]	[−0.12; 0.18]	[−0.10; 0.21]	[−0.34; 0.40]
Win x Match Info x Post	0.23*	0.06	0.18	0.26
	[0.00; 0.45]	[−0.14; 0.26]	[−0.06; 0.42]	[−0.21; 0.74]
Win x Diversity x Post	0.08	−0.07	0.22	0.28
	[−0.15; 0.31]	[−0.27; 0.14]	[−0.03; 0.47]	[−0.17; 0.74]
Win x PanAfrica x Post	0.20	−0.05	0.24	−0.10
	[−0.04; 0.43]	[−0.24; 0.15]	[−0.01; 0.49]	[−0.56; 0.37]
Female	0.06	−0.09*	0.06	−0.16*
	[−0.00; 0.13]	[−0.15; −0.02]	[−0.01; 0.12]	[−0.30; −0.03]
Age	−0.01*	0.00	−0.01*	0.02*
	[−0.01; −0.00]	[−0.00; 0.01]	[−0.01; −0.00]	[0.00; 0.03]
Education Level	−0.01	0.00	−0.01	0.02
	[−0.03; 0.01]	[−0.02; 0.03]	[−0.03; 0.01]	[−0.04; 0.08]
Urban	0.01	0.07*	−0.03	0.19*
	[−0.06; 0.07]	[0.00; 0.14]	[−0.09; 0.03]	[0.06; 0.33]
Lived Out Length	0.01	0.02	−0.02	−0.04
	[−0.03; 0.05]	[−0.03; 0.06]	[−0.07; 0.02]	[−0.15; 0.08]
Knows Refugee	−0.05	0.04	0.02	−0.15*
	[−0.11; 0.01]	[−0.02; 0.10]	[−0.04; 0.08]	[−0.28; −0.03]
Employment	−0.01	−0.02	−0.00	−0.00
	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.06; 0.02]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.09; 0.08]
Household Wealth	−0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04*
	[−0.01; 0.01]	[−0.01; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.02]	[0.01; 0.07]
Voted	0.15*	0.03	0.07*	0.09
	[0.08; 0.22]	[−0.03; 0.10]	[0.00; 0.13]	[−0.06; 0.23]
Political	0.04	−0.11*	0.02	−0.01
	[−0.01; 0.10]	[−0.17; −0.05]	[−0.04; 0.08]	[−0.14; 0.12]
Religion Muslim	−0.10*	0.10	−0.11*	0.07
	[−0.19; −0.01]	[−0.01; 0.20]	[−0.20; −0.02]	[−0.18; 0.31]
Religion Other	−0.04	0.07	−0.13	0.10
	[−0.24; 0.15]	[−0.14; 0.28]	[−0.35; 0.10]	[−0.48; 0.68]
Religiosity	0.04*	0.02	0.03*	−0.01
	[0.02; 0.06]	[−0.00; 0.04]	[0.01; 0.05]	[−0.05; 0.03]
Language Swahili	0.06	0.18*	0.17*	−0.05
	[−0.03; 0.14]	[0.09; 0.26]	[0.08; 0.25]	[−0.26; 0.16]
Period Green-Pink	0.07*	0.06*	0.04	−0.06
	[0.01; 0.13]	[0.00; 0.12]	[−0.02; 0.09]	[−0.19; 0.07]
R²	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02
Adj. R²	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
Num. obs.	4412	4411	4414	4420
RMSE	0.83	0.80	0.85	1.76
N Clusters	2210	2210	2210	2210

* Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Table S13: Regression table for Pride Outcomes Model 3 (effects of Win x Match Info Prime, Win x Diversity Prime, Win x PanAfrica Prime) using OLS models with demographic covariates and respondent robust standard errors.

	Refugee Diversity M1	Refugee Crime M1	Refugee Disease M1	Refugee Economy M1	Resources for Refugees M1
Intercept	3.22*	3.28*	3.16*	2.82*	1.76*
	[2.88; 3.57]	[2.92; 3.63]	[2.80; 3.52]	[2.44; 3.20]	[1.42; 2.09]
Win	0.32*	0.34*	0.47*	0.38*	−0.10
	[0.17; 0.46]	[0.20; 0.49]	[0.32; 0.62]	[0.23; 0.53]	[−0.26; 0.06]
Post	0.31*	−0.02	−0.19*	0.39*	0.01
	[0.22; 0.40]	[−0.10; 0.05]	[−0.27; −0.11]	[0.31; 0.47]	[−0.08; 0.10]
Win x Post	−0.12*	0.07	0.09	−0.05	−0.06
	[−0.24; −0.01]	[−0.04; 0.18]	[−0.02; 0.19]	[−0.15; 0.06]	[−0.17; 0.05]
Female	0.13*	−0.04	−0.12*	0.17*	0.10
	[0.03; 0.22]	[−0.14; 0.06]	[−0.22; −0.02]	[0.07; 0.27]	[−0.01; 0.21]
Age	−0.01*	−0.01*	0.01*	−0.01*	−0.01
	[−0.02; −0.00]	[−0.02; −0.00]	[0.00; 0.02]	[−0.02; −0.01]	[−0.01; 0.00]
Education Level	0.00	−0.02	−0.00	−0.01	0.03
	[−0.03; 0.04]	[−0.06; 0.01]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.05; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.06]
Urban	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.04
	[−0.08; 0.12]	[−0.04; 0.17]	[−0.05; 0.16]	[−0.04; 0.18]	[−0.05; 0.13]
Lived Out Length	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04
	[−0.02; 0.10]	[−0.02; 0.11]	[−0.05; 0.08]	[−0.02; 0.11]	[−0.05; 0.12]
Knows Refugee	0.16*	0.12*	0.13*	0.16*	0.23*
	[0.07; 0.24]	[0.03; 0.21]	[0.04; 0.22]	[0.06; 0.25]	[0.14; 0.32]
Employment	−0.06*	0.00	−0.04	−0.07*	−0.04
	[−0.11; −0.00]	[−0.05; 0.06]	[−0.09; 0.02]	[−0.13; −0.00]	[−0.11; 0.02]
Household Wealth	0.02	−0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	[−0.00; 0.04]	[−0.03; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.03]	[−0.02; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.03]
Voted	0.08	−0.00	0.03	0.07	−0.03
	[−0.02; 0.17]	[−0.10; 0.10]	[−0.07; 0.13]	[−0.03; 0.17]	[−0.13; 0.07]
Political	−0.04	−0.19*	−0.15*	−0.07	−0.10*
	[−0.13; 0.04]	[−0.28; −0.11]	[−0.24; −0.07]	[−0.16; 0.02]	[−0.19; −0.01]
Religion Muslim	−0.17*	0.03	0.00	0.01	−0.04
	[−0.32; −0.02]	[−0.12; 0.17]	[−0.14; 0.15]	[−0.15; 0.17]	[−0.21; 0.13]
Religion Other	−0.00	−0.01	0.07	0.15	0.08
	[−0.27; 0.27]	[−0.29; 0.26]	[−0.22; 0.36]	[−0.18; 0.47]	[−0.31; 0.47]
Religiosity	0.04*	0.01	−0.01	0.05*	0.03
	[0.01; 0.07]	[−0.02; 0.04]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[0.02; 0.08]	[−0.00; 0.06]
Language Swahili	−0.29*	−0.27*	−0.45*	−0.02	−0.17*
	[−0.42; −0.17]	[−0.40; −0.14]	[−0.58; −0.31]	[−0.15; 0.11]	[−0.32; −0.02]
Period Green-Pink	0.08	0.03	−0.01	0.11*	0.03
	[−0.00; 0.17]	[−0.06; 0.12]	[−0.10; 0.08]	[0.02; 0.20]	[−0.06; 0.12]
R²	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.02
Adj. R²	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.01
Num. obs.	4420	4416	4415	4418	4420
RMSE	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.24	1.24
N Clusters	2210	2210	2210	2210	2210

* Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Table S14: Regression table for Refugee Attitudes Outcomes Model 1 (effect of Win) using OLS models with demographic covariates and respondent robust standard errors.

	Refugee Diversity M2	Refugee Crime M2	Refugee Disease M2	Refugee Economy M2	Resources for Refugees M2
Intercept	3.06*	3.29*	3.07*	2.84*	1.77*
	[2.70; 3.43]	[2.90; 3.67]	[2.68; 3.46]	[2.44; 3.24]	[1.41; 2.14]
Win	0.57*	0.38*	0.61*	0.35*	0.04
	[0.34; 0.79]	[0.16; 0.61]	[0.39; 0.84]	[0.12; 0.58]	[−0.21; 0.29]
Any Prime	0.20*	−0.01	0.11	−0.04	−0.01
	[0.04; 0.37]	[−0.17; 0.16]	[−0.06; 0.28]	[−0.21; 0.14]	[−0.20; 0.19]
Post	0.49*	0.01	−0.09	0.23*	0.14
	[0.32; 0.66]	[−0.14; 0.16]	[−0.26; 0.07]	[0.08; 0.39]	[−0.07; 0.34]
Win x Any Prime	−0.33*	−0.05	−0.19	0.04	−0.19
	[−0.56; −0.10]	[−0.29; 0.18]	[−0.42; 0.04]	[−0.20; 0.28]	[−0.44; 0.06]
Win x Post	−0.42*	−0.05	−0.09	0.07	−0.22
	[−0.63; −0.20]	[−0.25; 0.15]	[−0.29; 0.11]	[−0.13; 0.28]	[−0.46; 0.02]
Any Prime x Post	−0.24*	−0.05	−0.13	0.21*	−0.17
	[−0.44; −0.03]	[−0.22; 0.13]	[−0.32; 0.05]	[0.02; 0.39]	[−0.39; 0.05]
Win x Any Prime x Post	0.39*	0.17	0.24*	−0.16	0.21
	[0.14; 0.65]	[−0.07; 0.40]	[0.00; 0.47]	[−0.40; 0.08]	[−0.05; 0.48]
Female	0.13*	−0.04	−0.12*	0.17*	0.10
	[0.03; 0.22]	[−0.14; 0.06]	[−0.22; −0.02]	[0.07; 0.27]	[−0.00; 0.21]
Age	−0.01*	−0.01*	0.01*	−0.01*	−0.01
	[−0.02; −0.00]	[−0.02; −0.00]	[0.00; 0.02]	[−0.02; −0.01]	[−0.01; 0.00]
Education Level	0.00	−0.02	−0.00	−0.01	0.03
	[−0.03; 0.04]	[−0.06; 0.01]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.05; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.06]
Urban	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.04
	[−0.08; 0.12]	[−0.04; 0.17]	[−0.05; 0.16]	[−0.04; 0.18]	[−0.06; 0.13]
Lived Out Length	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04
	[−0.02; 0.10]	[−0.02; 0.11]	[−0.05; 0.08]	[−0.02; 0.11]	[−0.05; 0.12]
Knows Refugee	0.16*	0.12*	0.13*	0.16*	0.22*
	[0.07; 0.24]	[0.03; 0.21]	[0.04; 0.22]	[0.07; 0.25]	[0.13; 0.32]
Employment	−0.06*	0.00	−0.04	−0.07*	−0.04
	[−0.11; −0.00]	[−0.05; 0.06]	[−0.09; 0.02]	[−0.13; −0.00]	[−0.11; 0.02]
Household Wealth	0.02	−0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	[−0.00; 0.04]	[−0.03; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.03]	[−0.02; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.03]
Voted	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.07	−0.03
	[−0.02; 0.17]	[−0.10; 0.10]	[−0.07; 0.13]	[−0.03; 0.17]	[−0.13; 0.07]
Political	−0.04	−0.19*	−0.15*	−0.07	−0.10*
	[−0.13; 0.04]	[−0.28; −0.11]	[−0.24; −0.07]	[−0.16; 0.02]	[−0.19; −0.01]
Religion Muslim	−0.17*	0.03	0.00	0.01	−0.03
	[−0.32; −0.02]	[−0.12; 0.17]	[−0.14; 0.15]	[−0.15; 0.17]	[−0.20; 0.14]
Religion Other	−0.01	−0.01	0.07	0.14	0.07
	[−0.28; 0.26]	[−0.29; 0.26]	[−0.22; 0.36]	[−0.19; 0.48]	[−0.32; 0.47]
Religiosity	0.04*	0.01	−0.01	0.05*	0.03
	[0.01; 0.07]	[−0.02; 0.04]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[0.02; 0.08]	[−0.00; 0.06]
Language Swahili	−0.29*	−0.27*	−0.45*	−0.02	−0.17*
	[−0.41; −0.17]	[−0.40; −0.14]	[−0.58; −0.31]	[−0.15; 0.12]	[−0.32; −0.02]
Period Green-Pink	0.08	0.03	−0.01	0.11*	0.03
	[−0.00; 0.17]	[−0.06; 0.12]	[−0.10; 0.08]	[0.02; 0.20]	[−0.06; 0.12]
R²	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.02
Adj. R²	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.02
Num. obs.	4420	4416	4415	4418	4420
RMSE	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.24	1.24
N Clusters	2210	2210	2210	2210	2210

* Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Table S15: Regression table for Refugee Attitudes Outcomes Model 2 (effect of Win x Any Prime) using OLS models with demographic covariates and respondent robust standard errors.

	Refugee Diversity M3	Refugee Crime M3	Refugee Disease M3	Refugee Economy M3	Resources for Refugees M3
Intercept	3.05*	3.28*	3.07*	2.82*	1.78*
	[2.68; 3.41]	[2.90; 3.66]	[2.68; 3.45]	[2.42; 3.23]	[1.41; 2.15]
Win	0.57*	0.38*	0.61*	0.35*	0.04
	[0.35; 0.79]	[0.16; 0.61]	[0.39; 0.84]	[0.12; 0.58]	[−0.21; 0.29]
Match Info Prime	0.20	−0.04	−0.01	−0.02	−0.08
	[−0.01; 0.41]	[−0.23; 0.16]	[−0.21; 0.20]	[−0.24; 0.20]	[−0.30; 0.15]
Diversity Prime	0.32*	−0.02	0.14	0.00	−0.03
	[0.12; 0.53]	[−0.22; 0.18]	[−0.07; 0.35]	[−0.21; 0.22]	[−0.27; 0.21]
PanAfrica Prime	0.10	0.03	0.19	−0.09	0.09
	[−0.12; 0.31]	[−0.17; 0.23]	[−0.02; 0.40]	[−0.31; 0.13]	[−0.14; 0.32]
Post	0.49*	0.01	−0.09	0.23*	0.14
	[0.32; 0.66]	[−0.14; 0.16]	[−0.26; 0.07]	[0.08; 0.39]	[−0.07; 0.34]
Win x Match Info	−0.37*	−0.01	−0.05	0.09	−0.07
	[−0.65; −0.08]	[−0.30; 0.27]	[−0.33; 0.23]	[−0.21; 0.39]	[−0.36; 0.23]
Win x Diversity	−0.38*	−0.00	−0.18	0.03	−0.17
	[−0.66; −0.10]	[−0.28; 0.28]	[−0.46; 0.10]	[−0.26; 0.32]	[−0.48; 0.13]
Win x PanAfrica	−0.25	−0.15	−0.34*	0.01	−0.32*
	[−0.53; 0.03]	[−0.43; 0.14]	[−0.62; −0.06]	[−0.29; 0.31]	[−0.63; −0.02]
Win x Post	−0.42*	−0.05	−0.09	0.07	−0.22
	[−0.63; −0.20]	[−0.25; 0.15]	[−0.29; 0.11]	[−0.13; 0.28]	[−0.46; 0.02]
Match Info x Post	−0.16	−0.04	−0.08	0.25*	−0.06
	[−0.41; 0.08]	[−0.25; 0.18]	[−0.30; 0.13]	[0.02; 0.48]	[−0.32; 0.20]
Diversity x Post	−0.25	−0.09	−0.19	0.21	−0.16
	[−0.49; 0.00]	[−0.30; 0.13]	[−0.42; 0.05]	[−0.01; 0.43]	[−0.41; 0.09]
Pan Africa x Post	−0.30*	−0.02	−0.13	0.15	−0.30*
	[−0.56; −0.04]	[−0.24; 0.20]	[−0.36; 0.10]	[−0.08; 0.39]	[−0.56; −0.03]
Win x Match Info x Post	0.39*	0.13	0.20	−0.21	0.11
	[0.08; 0.71]	[−0.16; 0.42]	[−0.09; 0.48]	[−0.51; 0.09]	[−0.21; 0.42]
Win x Diversity x Post	0.32*	0.25	0.31*	−0.14	0.17
	[0.00; 0.63]	[−0.04; 0.54]	[0.01; 0.60]	[−0.43; 0.15]	[−0.14; 0.48]
Win x PanAfrica x Post	0.47*	0.11	0.21	−0.14	0.36*
	[0.15; 0.79]	[−0.19; 0.42]	[−0.09; 0.51]	[−0.44; 0.17]	[0.04; 0.68]
Female	0.13*	−0.04	−0.12*	0.17*	0.10
	[0.03; 0.22]	[−0.14; 0.06]	[−0.22; −0.02]	[0.07; 0.27]	[−0.00; 0.21]
Age	−0.01*	−0.01*	0.01*	−0.01*	−0.01
	[−0.02; −0.00]	[−0.02; −0.00]	[0.00; 0.02]	[−0.02; −0.01]	[−0.01; 0.00]
Education Level	0.01	−0.02	−0.00	−0.01	0.02
	[−0.03; 0.04]	[−0.06; 0.01]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[−0.05; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.06]
Urban	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.04
	[−0.07; 0.12]	[−0.04; 0.17]	[−0.05; 0.16]	[−0.03; 0.18]	[−0.06; 0.13]
Lived Out Length	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04
	[−0.02; 0.10]	[−0.02; 0.11]	[−0.05; 0.08]	[−0.02; 0.11]	[−0.05; 0.12]
Knows Refugee	0.16*	0.12*	0.12*	0.15*	0.22*
	[0.07; 0.24]	[0.03; 0.21]	[0.03; 0.21]	[0.06; 0.25]	[0.13; 0.32]
Employment	−0.06*	0.00	−0.04	−0.07*	−0.04
	[−0.12; −0.00]	[−0.05; 0.06]	[−0.09; 0.02]	[−0.13; −0.01]	[−0.11; 0.02]
Household Wealth	0.02	−0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	[−0.00; 0.04]	[−0.03; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.04]	[−0.02; 0.02]	[−0.01; 0.03]
Voted	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.07	−0.03
	[−0.02; 0.17]	[−0.10; 0.10]	[−0.07; 0.13]	[−0.03; 0.17]	[−0.13; 0.07]
Political	−0.04	−0.19*	−0.15*	−0.06	−0.10*
	[−0.12; 0.05]	[−0.28; −0.10]	[−0.24; −0.07]	[−0.16; 0.03]	[−0.19; −0.01]
Religion Muslim	−0.17*	0.02	−0.00	0.01	−0.03
	[−0.32; −0.03]	[−0.12; 0.17]	[−0.15; 0.14]	[−0.15; 0.17]	[−0.20; 0.14]
Religion Other	−0.02	−0.01	0.07	0.14	0.07
	[−0.29; 0.25]	[−0.28; 0.27]	[−0.22; 0.36]	[−0.19; 0.48]	[−0.32; 0.47]
Religiosity	0.04*	0.01	−0.00	0.05*	0.03
	[0.01; 0.07]	[−0.02; 0.05]	[−0.04; 0.03]	[0.02; 0.08]	[−0.00; 0.06]
Language Swahili	−0.29*	−0.27*	−0.45*	−0.02	−0.17*
	[−0.41; −0.17]	[−0.40; −0.14]	[−0.58; −0.31]	[−0.15; 0.12]	[−0.32; −0.02]
Period Green-Pink	0.08	0.03	−0.01	0.11*	0.03
	[−0.00; 0.17]	[−0.06; 0.12]	[−0.10; 0.08]	[0.02; 0.20]	[−0.06; 0.12]
R²	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.02
Adj. R²	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.02
Num. obs.	4420	4416	4415	4418	4420
RMSE	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.24	1.24
N Clusters	2210	2210	2210	2210	2210

* Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Table S16: Regression table for Refugee Attitudes Outcomes Model 3 (effects of Win x Match Info Prime, Win x Diversity Prime, Win x PanAfrica Prime) using OLS models with demographic covariates and respondent robust standard errors.

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