Appendix

Table A1: Variable list and operationalization

Variable	Operationalization
Dependent variables	
Free movement	"Which of the following do you think is the most positive result of the EU? Firstly?" The response categories are "Peace among the Member States of the EU", "The free movement of people, goods and services within the EU", "The euro", "Student exchange programmes such as ERASMUS", "The Common Agricultural Policy", "The economic power of the EU", "The political and diplomatic influence of the EU in the rest of the world", "The level of social welfare (healthcare, education, pensions) in the EU", "Other (SPONTANEOUS)" and "None (SPONTANEOUS)", dummy variable on whether or not free movement is mentioned as first or second choice for the most positive result of the EU.
Insufficient controls	"What does the EU mean to you personally?" The respondents can choose among 14 categories, including multiple answers. We code a dummy variable whether or not respondents select the category 'Not enough control at external borders'.
More controls	"In your opinion, should additional measures be taken to fight illegal immigration of people from outside the EU?" Response categories are "Yes, preferably at an EU level", "Yes, preferably at a national level", "Yes, at both levels (EU and national) (SPONT.)", "No, there is no need for additional measures". We code a dummy variable on whether or not respondents support additional measures to prevent illegal immigration. In addition, we code two dummies for whether or not respondents support a national/European response. On the aggregate level, we calculate the difference between the share that support national controls and those that support European controls.
Insider favourability	"Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you. Immigration of people from other EU Member States/Immigration of people from outside the EU". The response categories are "Very positive", "Fairly positive", "Fairly negative", "Very negative". We code a dummy variable that takes the value '1' if feelings towards EU-immigrants are more positive than towards non-EU immigrants.
Immigration salience	"What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?", "And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?", "What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?" We code a dummy variable on whether or not a citizen mentions immigration in any of these three questions.
Control variables	
Unemployment	Unemployment rate in percentage of active population, seasonally adjusted, from January for Spring survey wave and from July for fall survey wave [Eurostat database]
GDP	Gross domestic product at market prices as percentage of EU28 total per capita (based on million purchasing power standards), current prices [Eurostat database]
Age	Age in years
Sex	Male, Female
Social class	"Do you see yourself and your household belonging to...?" Response categories are "The working class of society", "The lower middle class of society" "The middle class of society", "The upper middle class of society", "The higher class of society".
Type of community	"Would you say you live in a...?" The response categories are "Rural area or village", "Small or middle sized town" and "Large town".

Table A2: Overview of the available data pre and post the refugee crisis of 2015

Year	2012		2013		2014		2015	2016			2017		2018
Eurobarometer No.	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
Free movement													
Insufficient controls													
More controls													
Insider favourability													
Immigration salience													

Table A3: Summary statistics

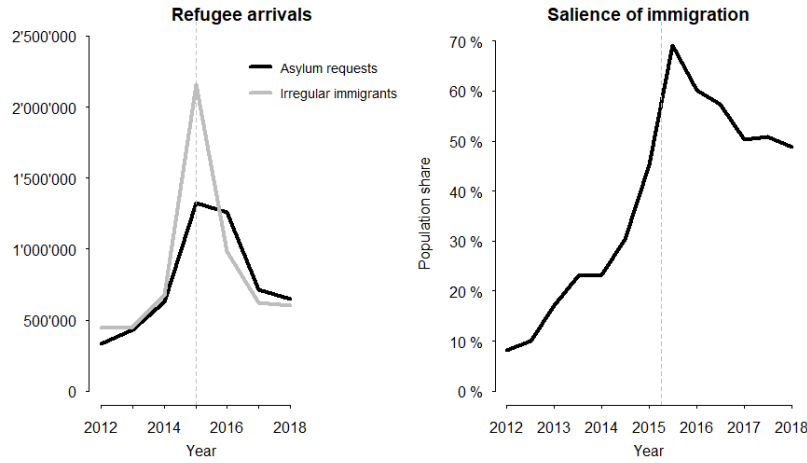| Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Free movement	361,791	0.602	0.489	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
Insufficient control	361,780	0.192	0.394	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
More control	215,225	0.913	0.281	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Insider-favourability	204,574	0.412	0.492	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000

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Table A4: Correlation matrix dependent variables (individual level)

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
Free movement	1	-0.040	0	0.100
Insufficient controls	-0.040	1	0.090	0.090
More controls	0	0.090	1	0.130
Insider favourability	0.100	0.090	0.130	1

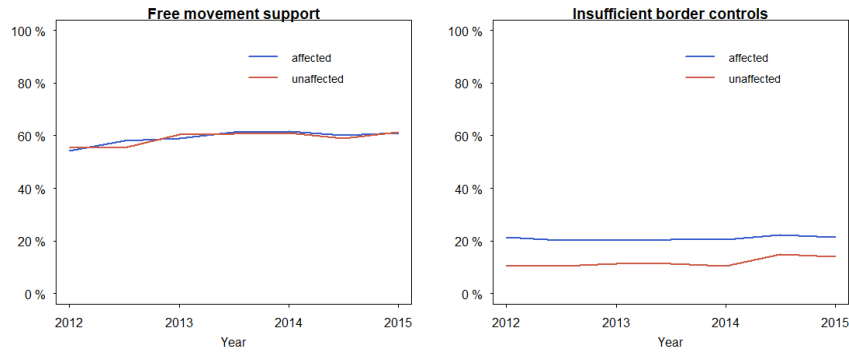Table A5: Correlation matrix dependent variables (aggregate level)

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
Free movement	1	-0.280	-0.040	0.280
Insufficient controls	-0.280	1	0.140	0.140
More controls	-0.040	0.140	1	0.500
Insider favourability	0.280	0.140	0.500	1

Figure A1: The refugee crisis as an external shock event

Refugee arrivals

Salience of immigration

Figure A2: Pre-treatment trends of dependent variables

Free movement support

Insufficient border controls

Figure A3: Citizens' view regarding internal and external migration
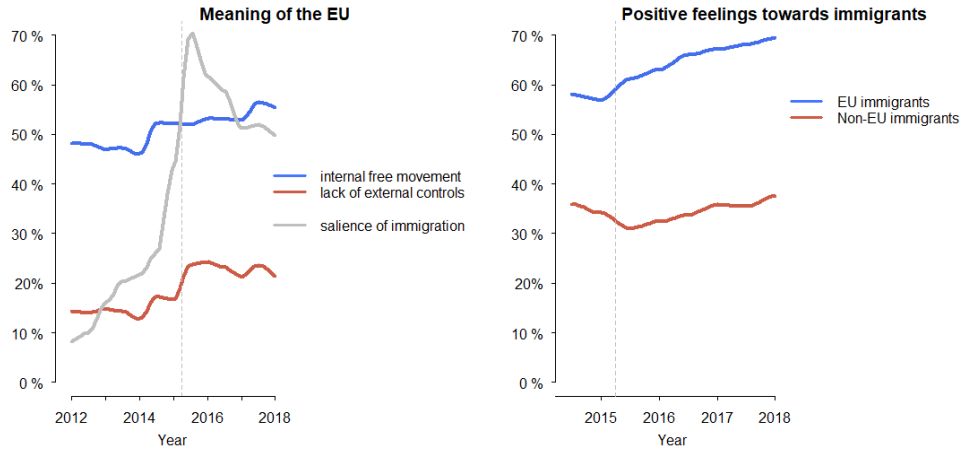
Meaning of the EU

Positive feelings towards immigrants

Threshold calculation

We classify EU member states into affected and unaffected countries based on the extent of the increase in asylum seekers they experienced during the refugee crisis. We focus on the number of asylum seekers rather than registered arrivals. Applying for asylum appears to be a more robust approximation of the willingness to stay in a country for a longer period. The mere arrival rates from non-EU citizens also comprise of migrants who might only wish to transfer between EU member states but happen to be first registered in a particular member state, most likely a member state with an external border.

For that purpose we compare the number of asylum request before the crisis with the number of asylum requests (ASYLUM) during the crisis and calculate the this change in percent of the population (POP). The measure of crisis exposure is represented by whether or not a country experienced a significant increase in asylum seekers during the time of the refugee crisis: A country is classified as affected if the increase is higher than 0.5% of the population and as unaffected if the increase is lower than 0.05%.

For the classification we combine two models to account for the fact that some countries took longer in registering asylum requests and registered their peak in 2016 instead of 2015:

Model 1 = $ASYLUM_{2015} - mean(\text{ASYLUM}_{2013} + \text{ASYLUM}_{2014})$ / POP_{2015} * 100

Model 2 = $mean(ASYLUM_{2015} + \text{ASYLUM}_{2016})$ - $mean(ASYLUM_{2013} + \text{ASYLUM}_{2014})/\text{POP}_{2015}$ * 100

Table A6: Threshold calculations

	Model 1	Model 2
Hungary	1.48	0.73
Sweden	0.98	0.29
Austria	0.77	0.50
Finland	0.53	0.29
Germany	0.39	0.55
Luxembourg	0.25	0.22
Belgium	0.20	0.09
Denmark	0.18	0.05
Bulgaria	0.16	0.15
Netherlands	0.16	0.08
Cyprus	0.09	0.13
Italy	0.06	0.10
Greece	0.04	0.21
Czech Republic	0.01	0.01
Estonia	0.01	0.01
Ireland	0.04	0.03
Spain	0.02	0.02
France	0.02	0.02
Croatia	-0.01	0.01
Latvia	0.00	0.00
Lithuania	0.00	0.00
Malta	0.01	0.02
Poland	0.00	0.00
Portugal	0.00	0.01
Romania	0.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.00	0.02
Slovakia	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.01	0.01

Figure A4: Country-means over time
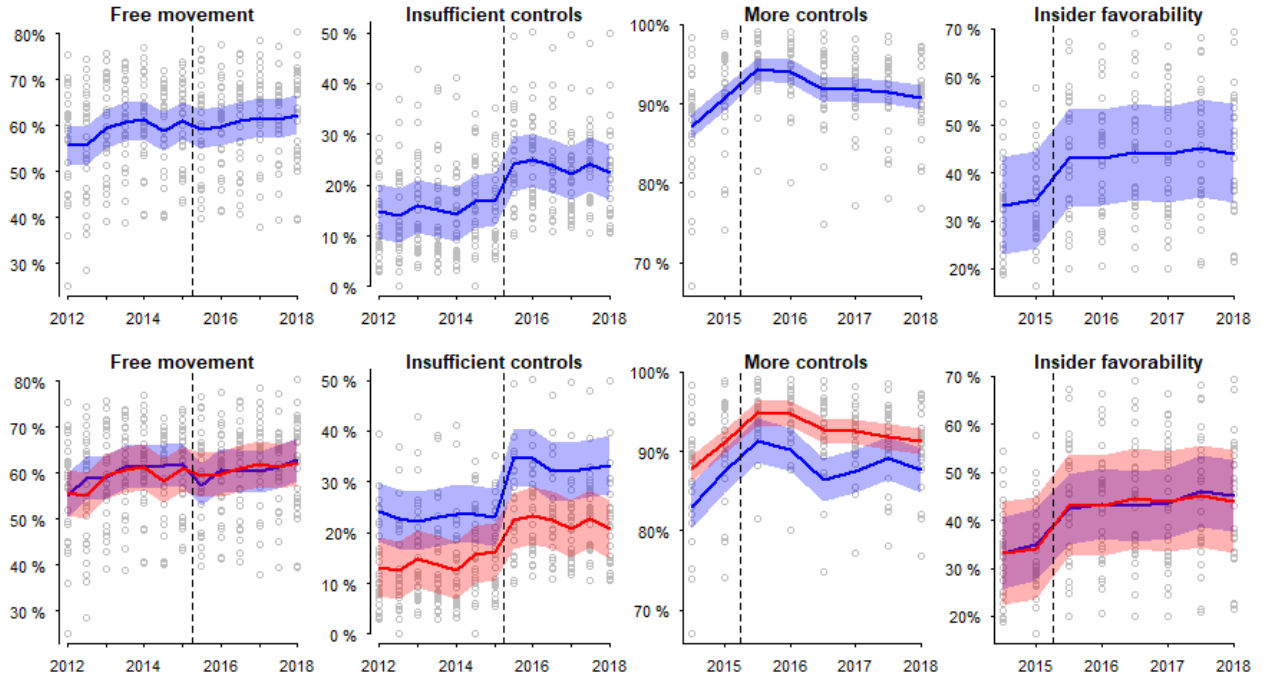
Note: Share of aggregate support over time. The data points represent country means of a given survey wave. The lines displays a smoothed estimate across country means (smoothing parameter of 0.1). The upper plot shows an estimate across all countries, the lower plot shows separate estimates for affected countries (blue) and unaffected countries (red). The dashed vertical line indicates the time of the refugee crisis in autumn 2015. Eurobarometer data from 2012 to 2018. The first wave is from Spring 2012 and the last wave from Spring 2018.

Figure A5: Predicted bordering preferences before and after the crisis
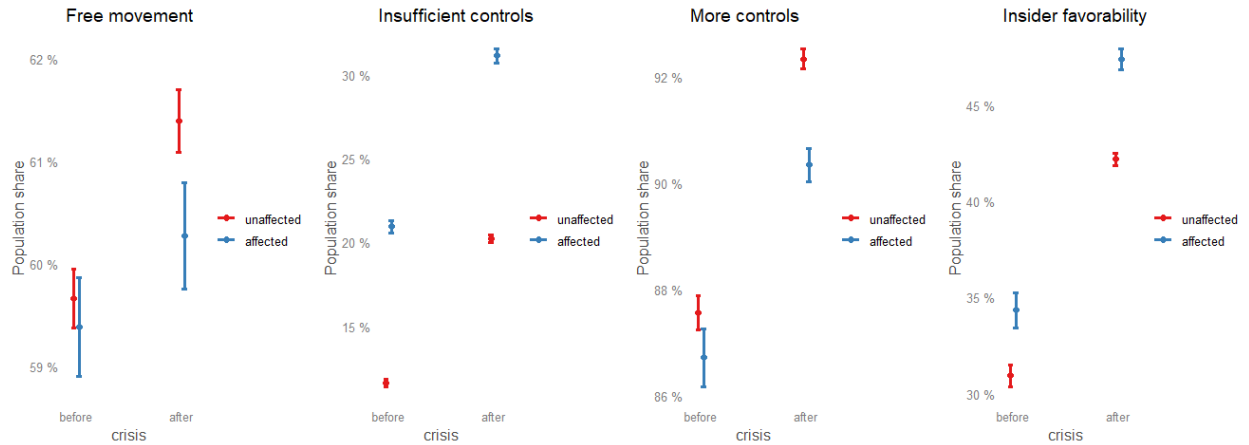
Note: Predicted values based on linear regression models with difference-in-difference estimates. Pre-crisis estimate from Spring 2015, after-crisis estimate based on six survey waves between Autumn 2015 and Spring 2018.

Figure A6: Predicted probability of de-bordering and re-bordering preferences
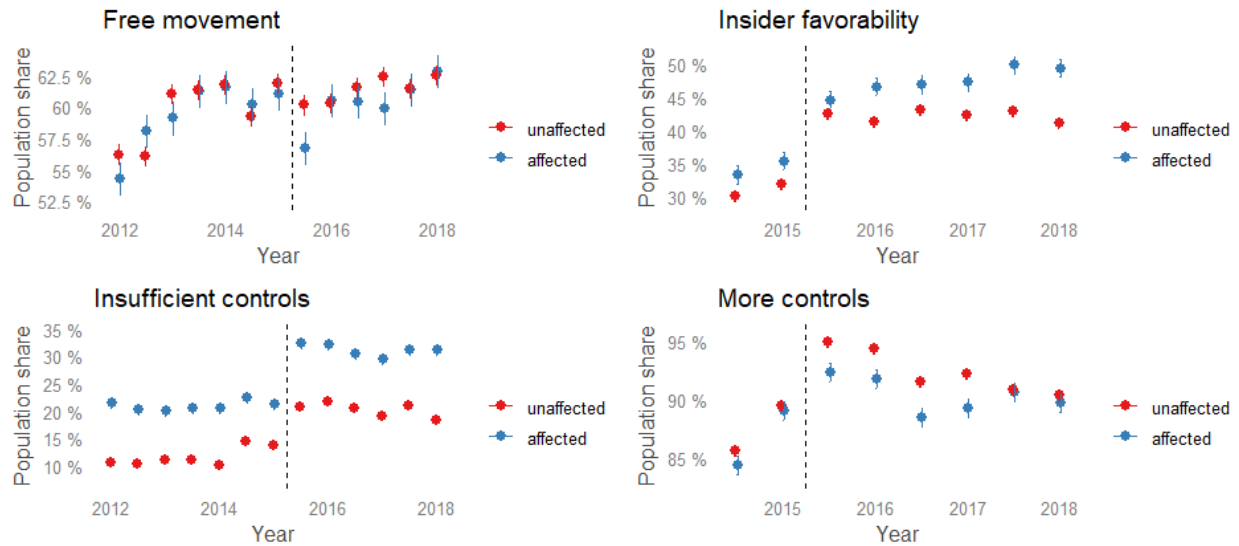
Note: Predicted probabilities from linear probability models with an interaction term between crisis exposure (affected/unaffected countries) and survey waves. The dashed vertical line indicates the time of the refugee crisis.

Figure A7: Relative preference for European and national controls
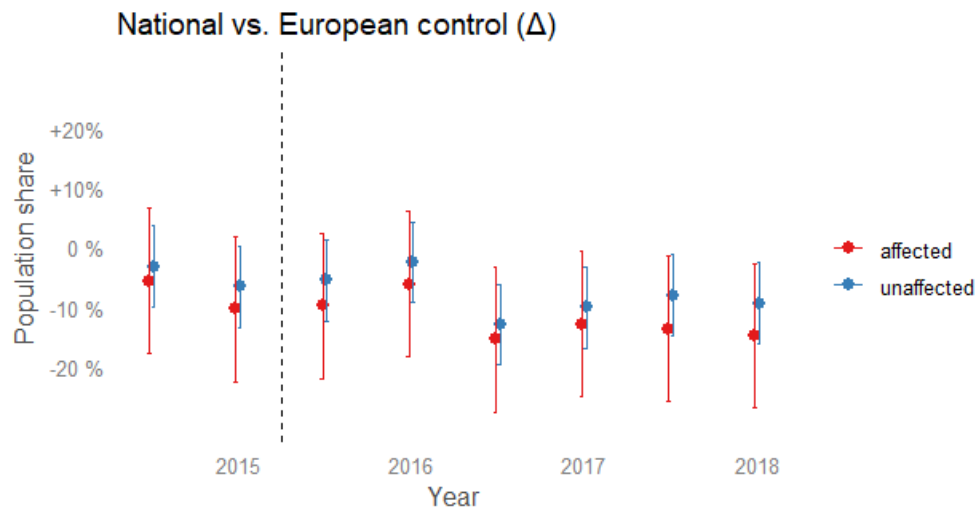
Note: Eurobarometer data from 2012 to 2018. The first wave is from Spring 2012 and the last wave from Spring 2018. The lines represent the average country means over time in the relative preference for national controls over European ones (positive values) and vice versa (negative values). The dashed vertical line indicates the time of the refugee crisis in autumn 2015.

Table A7: Support for de-bordering and re-bordering (overall crisis effect)

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.021***	0.075***	0.060***	0.093***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.004)
Unemployment	0.006***	0.001	0.015***	0.004
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)
GDP p.c.	0.001	0.0004	0.0003	−0.001*
	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.0005)
Age	−0.002***	0.001***	0.001***	0.001***
	(0.00005)	(0.00004)	(0.00003)	(0.0001)
Sex (Woman)	−0.029***	−0.014***	−0.004***	−0.036***
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Lower middle class	0.043***	−0.012***	−0.007***	0.035***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Middle class	0.046***	−0.023***	−0.003*	0.035***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.003)
Upper middle class	0.082***	−0.057***	−0.016***	0.066***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Higher class	0.005	−0.028***	−0.030***	0.052***
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.013)
Small/middle town	0.018***	−0.001	−0.003*	−0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.003)
Large town	0.035***	−0.013***	−0.019***	−0.004
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Constant	0.626***	0.264***	0.737***	0.502***
	(0.052)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.076)
Observations	347,388	347,388	207,684	197,642
Adjusted R^2	0.047	0.064	0.034	0.067

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.

Table A8: Logistic models for overall crisis effect

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.094***	0.508***	0.774***	0.415***
	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.029)	(0.017)
Unemployment	0.026***	0.005	0.142***	0.015
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.032)	(0.018)
GDP p.c.	0.002	0.005*	0.004	−0.006*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Age	−0.009***	0.009***	0.011***	0.003***
	(0.0002)	(0.0003)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
Sex (Woman)	−0.126***	−0.090***	−0.055***	−0.159***
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.016)	(0.010)
Lower middle class	0.187***	−0.097***	−0.100***	0.157***
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.026)	(0.015)
Middle class	0.202***	−0.151***	−0.060**	0.155***
	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.020)	(0.012)
Upper middle class	0.367***	−0.368***	−0.204***	0.291***
	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.032)	(0.020)
Higher class	0.022	−0.213***	−0.336***	0.229***
	(0.036)	(0.049)	(0.081)	(0.055)
Small/middle town	0.078***	−0.005	−0.044*	−0.004
	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.020)	(0.012)
Large town	0.156***	−0.093***	−0.238***	−0.018
	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.013)
Constant	0.515*	−1.439***	0.689	0.069
	(0.225)	(0.332)	(0.538)	(0.346)
Observations	347,388	347,388	207,684	197,642
Log Likelihood	−224,820.800	−159,519.900	−57,571.000	−127,154.300
Akaike Inf. Crit.	449,775.700	319,173.800	115,276.000	254,442.700

Note: Logistic regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.

Table A9: Support for de-bordering and re-bordering (direct exposure)

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.057	0.331***	0.093***	0.235***
	(0.054)	(0.042)	(0.019)	(0.032)
Exposure	0.284***	0.113***	−0.031	0.109**
	(0.016)	(0.012)	(0.020)	(0.034)
Crisis*Exposure (DiD)	−0.031***	0.030***	−0.034***	−0.026**
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.010)
Unemployment	0.006***	−0.001	0.024***	0.014**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.005)
GDP p.c.	0.0004	−0.0003	−0.001*	−0.001*
	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.001)
Age	−0.002***	0.001***	0.001***	0.001***
	(0.0001)	(0.00004)	(0.00004)	(0.0001)
Sex (Woman)	−0.024***	−0.016***	−0.005***	−0.033***
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Lower middle class	0.038***	−0.008***	−0.009***	0.026***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.004)
Middle class	0.043***	−0.031***	−0.005**	0.026***
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Upper middle class	0.069***	−0.057***	−0.019***	0.053***
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.006)
Higher class	−0.010	−0.018*	−0.021*	0.051***
	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.015)
Small/middle town	0.016***	−0.005**	−0.003	−0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Large town	0.030***	−0.019***	−0.018***	−0.005
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Constant	0.327***	0.290***	0.806***	0.422***
	(0.048)	(0.038)	(0.046)	(0.079)
Observations	271,444	271,444	161,504	153,628
Adjusted R^2	0.049	0.070	0.037	0.074

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001.

Table A10: Logistic models for direct exposure

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.295	2.258***	1.002***	1.058***
	(0.240)	(0.278)	(0.228)	(0.141)
Exposure	1.166***	0.521***	−0.615**	0.583***
	(0.068)	(0.087)	(0.231)	(0.162)
Crisis*Exposure (DiD)	−0.129***	0.019	−0.527***	−0.146***
	(0.037)	(0.044)	(0.073)	(0.043)
Unemployment	0.025***	−0.020*	0.146***	0.061**
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.038)	(0.022)
GDP p.c.	0.002	−0.003	−0.008*	−0.005*
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.002)
Age	−0.009***	0.008***	0.011***	0.003***
	(0.0002)	(0.0003)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
Sex (Woman)	−0.108***	−0.112***	−0.062***	−0.149***
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.018)	(0.011)
Lower middle class	0.165***	−0.069***	−0.114***	0.118***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.028)	(0.017)
Middle class	0.191***	−0.208***	−0.077***	0.117***
	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.013)
Upper middle class	0.308***	−0.383***	−0.223***	0.236***
	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.037)	(0.024)
Higher class	−0.043	−0.137*	−0.244*	0.225***
	(0.041)	(0.057)	(0.099)	(0.066)
Small/middle town	0.071***	−0.040**	−0.033	−0.006
	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.022)	(0.013)
Large town	0.132***	−0.145***	−0.209***	−0.024
	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.024)	(0.015)
Constant	−0.736***	−0.612	2.127***	−0.409
	(0.212)	(0.322)	(0.584)	(0.363)
Observations	271,444	271,444	161,504	153,628
Akaike Inf. Crit.	350,660.700	239,481.100	93,640.810	196,173.900

Note: Logistic regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.

Table A11: Separate estimates for feelings towards EU and non-EU immigrants

	Negative Feelings EU-immigrants	Negative Feelings Non-EU immigrants
	(1)	(2)
Crisis	−0.017**	0.144***
	(0.006)	(0.006)
Unemployment	0.008	−0.004
	(0.007)	(0.007)
GDP p.c.	0.001	−0.002*
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Age	0.004***	0.005***
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Sex (Woman)	0.027***	−0.029***
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Lower middle class	−0.106***	−0.072***
	(0.005)	(0.006)
Middle class	−0.179***	−0.145***
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Upper middle class	−0.308***	−0.239***
	(0.008)	(0.008)
Higher class	−0.287***	−0.193***
	(0.020)	(0.021)
Small/middle town	−0.034***	−0.043***
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Large town	−0.066***	−0.085***
	(0.005)	(0.005)
Constant	2.303***	3.149***
	(0.124)	(0.130)
Observations	202,504	201,438
Adjusted R^2	0.086	0.127

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.

Table A12: Support for de-bordering and re-bordering (gradual exposure)

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.051	0.299***	0.083***	0.201***
	(0.048)	(0.038)	(0.016)	(0.028)
Exposure	0.567***	0.179***	−0.104***	0.191***
	(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.039)	(0.069)
Crisis*Exposure (DiD)	−0.066***	0.039***	−0.073***	−0.035*
	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.019)
Unemployment	0.004***	−0.003***	0.013***	0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)
GDP p.c.	0.0005	0.0003	−0.001*	−0.001**
	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.001)
Age	−0.002***	0.001***	0.001***	0.001***
	(0.00005)	(0.00004)	(0.00003)	(0.0001)
Sex (Woman)	−0.029***	−0.014***	−0.004***	−0.036***
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Lower middle class	0.041***	−0.009***	−0.007***	0.035***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Middle class	0.051***	−0.030***	−0.003**	0.035***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.003)
Upper middle class	0.088***	−0.064***	−0.016***	0.066***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Higher class	0.004	−0.027***	−0.030***	0.052***
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.013)
Small/middle town	0.019***	−0.001	−0.003**	−0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.003)
Large town	0.035***	−0.013***	−0.019***	−0.004
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Constant	0.342***	0.226***	0.868***	0.500***
	(0.045)	(0.036)	(0.042)	(0.075)
Observations	347,388	347,388	207,684	197,642
Adjusted R^2	0.047	0.065	0.035	0.067

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$.

Table A13: Models with continuous treatment variable

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Asylum requests	−1.697***	1.614***	3.706***	2.479***
	(0.481)	(0.385)	(0.377)	(0.676)
Unemployment	0.010***	−0.006***	0.005	−0.009
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.005)
GDP p.c.	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	−0.001
	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.001)
Age	−0.002***	0.001***	0.001***	0.001***
	(0.00005)	(0.00004)	(0.00004)	(0.0001)
Sex (Woman)	−0.030***	−0.012***	−0.004**	−0.038***
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Lower middle class	0.044***	−0.012***	−0.007***	0.035***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.004)
Middle class	0.048***	−0.024***	−0.003*	0.037***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Upper middle class	0.088***	−0.059***	−0.015***	0.070***
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Higher class	0.003	−0.026***	−0.028***	0.057***
	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.014)
Small/middle town	0.019***	0.001	−0.001	0.004
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Large town	0.037***	−0.011***	−0.016***	−0.002
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Constant	0.651***	0.264***	0.702***	0.398***
	(0.053)	(0.043)	(0.045)	(0.080)
Observations	309,378	309,378	174,748	166,174
Adjusted R^2	0.047	0.062	0.029	0.065

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Asylum requests measured as a share of a country's population. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.

Table A14: Support for free movement (only strong supporters)

	Strong free movement support	
	(1)	(2)
Crisis	−0.018***	−0.184***
	(0.003)	(0.051)
Exposure		0.086***
		(0.015)
Crisis*Exposure (DiD)		−0.003
		(0.008)
Unemployment	0.006***	0.004**
	(0.001)	(0.001)
GDP p.c.	−0.001	−0.001*
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
Age	−0.002***	−0.002***
	(0.00004)	(0.00005)
Sex (Woman)	−0.020***	−0.018***
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Lower middle class	0.022***	0.018***
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Middle class	0.017***	0.021***
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Upper middle class	0.030***	0.029***
	(0.004)	(0.005)
Higher class	−0.009	−0.006
	(0.008)	(0.009)
Small/middle town	0.014***	0.014***
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Large town	0.014***	0.011***
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Constant	0.423***	0.324***
	(0.048)	(0.046)
Observations	347,388	271,444
Adjusted R^2	0.040	0.038

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.

Table A15: Support for de-bordering and re-bordering (aggregate level)

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.023***	0.074***	0.059***	0.091***
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.009)
Unemployment	0.004*	−0.0001	0.013	0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.009)
GDP p.c.	0.001	0.001	0.0003	−0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Constant	0.490***	0.238*	0.767***	0.553**
	(0.100)	(0.095)	(0.136)	(0.180)
Observations	364	364	224	224
Adjusted R^2	0.896	0.910	0.721	0.910

Note: Level of statistical significance: $^{*}p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$

Table A16: DiD models for Northern destination countries

	Free movement	Insufficient controls	More controls	Insider favourability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crisis	−0.066	0.221***	0.097***	0.098*
	(0.076)	(0.067)	(0.028)	(0.045)
Exposure	0.526***	0.247***	−0.082	0.272***
	(0.040)	(0.035)	(0.045)	(0.072)
Crisis*Exposure (DiD)	−0.120***	0.106***	0.036*	0.060*
	(0.026)	(0.023)	(0.018)	(0.029)
Unemployment	0.003	−0.0004	−0.009	0.023**
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.009)
GDP p.c.	0.0004	0.0003	−0.0002	0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.001)
Age	−0.002***	0.002***	0.001***	0.001***
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Sex (Woman)	−0.043***	−0.008***	−0.009***	−0.047***
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Lower middle class	0.059***	−0.032***	−0.016***	0.044***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Middle class	0.088***	−0.065***	−0.019***	0.032***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Upper middle class	0.139***	−0.110***	−0.036***	0.062***
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Higher class	0.080***	−0.053***	−0.052***	0.039*
	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.017)
Small/middle town	0.011***	0.0001	−0.012***	−0.003
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.004)
Large town	0.036***	−0.027***	−0.041***	−0.027***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Constant	0.389***	0.140**	1.003***	0.095
	(0.060)	(0.053)	(0.070)	(0.113)
Observations	145,245	145,245	86,841	83,098
Adjusted R^2	0.047	0.054	0.037	0.047

Note: Linear regression models with country-FE's, country-specific time-trends and country-clustered SE's. Crisis exposure measured as relative surge in asylum requests in 2015/2016. Level of statistical significance: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$.