When Pandemic Threat Does Not Stoke Xenophobia: Evidence from a Panel Survey around COVID-19*

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*This research received institutional review board (IRB) approval from UCLA (#19-001733) and UBC (#H19-03288). Our Pre-Analysis Plan (PAP) was archived in the OSF repository `https://osf.io/kuwch`.

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S1 Descriptive Statistics

This section summarizes the demographic covariates across groups: new (orange), panel (black), and all (blue) respondents. Moreover, it presents comparisons between Colombians and Venezuelans across races. Our respondents tend to be older (36.7% are 55+), 59.4% identify as women, 41.8% identify as Mestizo, and most have completed primary (19.5%) or secondary (32.6%) education. Most are in SEL strata 3 (27.1%) or 4 (10.6%), with on average 5 household items of the 14 we asked about (e.g. TV, stove, washing machine, etc.). While 42.4% are employed, of those, 57% have informal contracts. Most identify politically as center (38.4%) or right (25.2%), and religiously as Catholic (63%) and very religious (70.1%). Because we stratified sampled our new respondents, demographically they are very similar to our panelists.

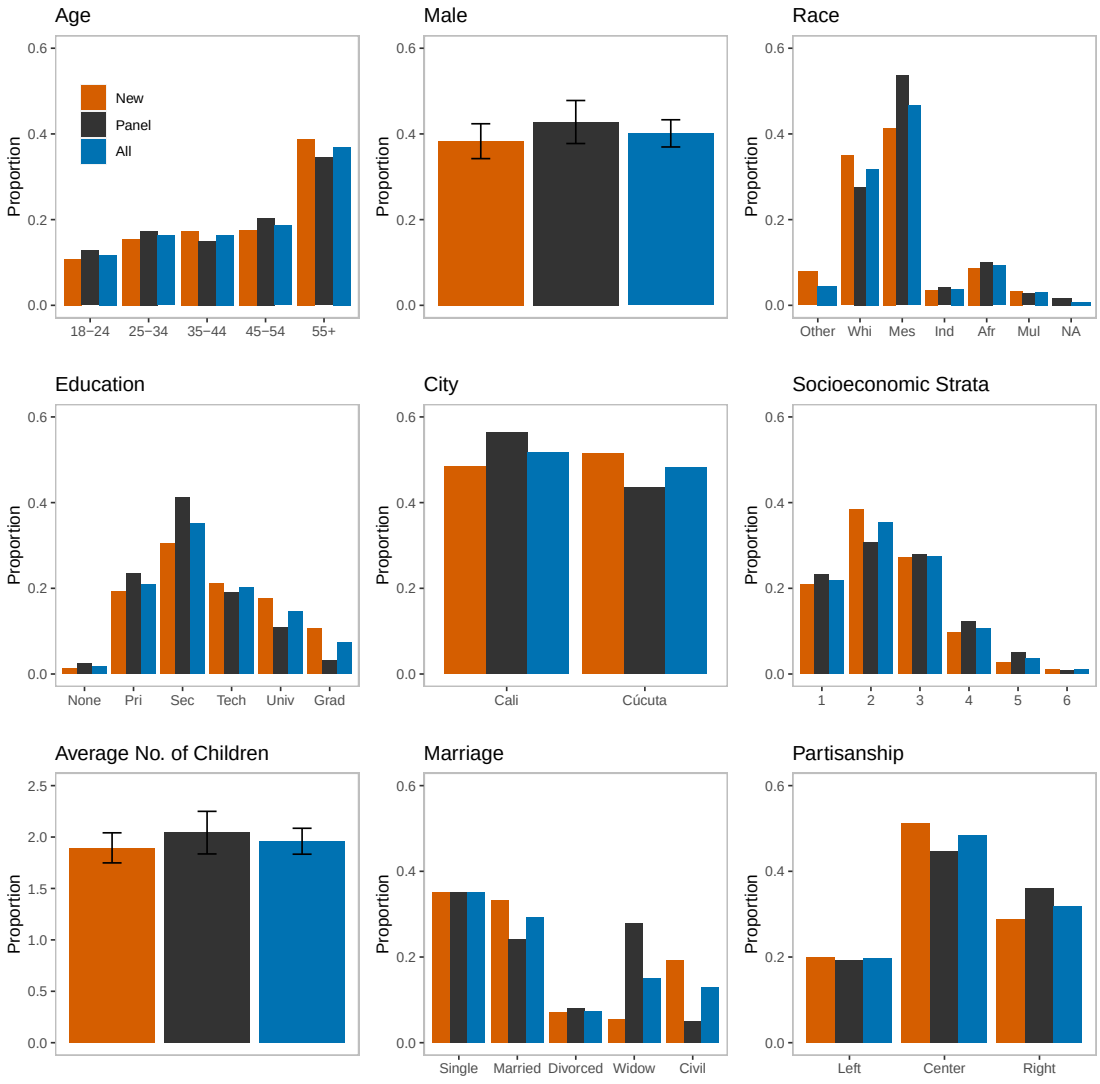


Figure S1: This figure shows demographic statistics across new (orange), panel (black), and all (blue) respondents.

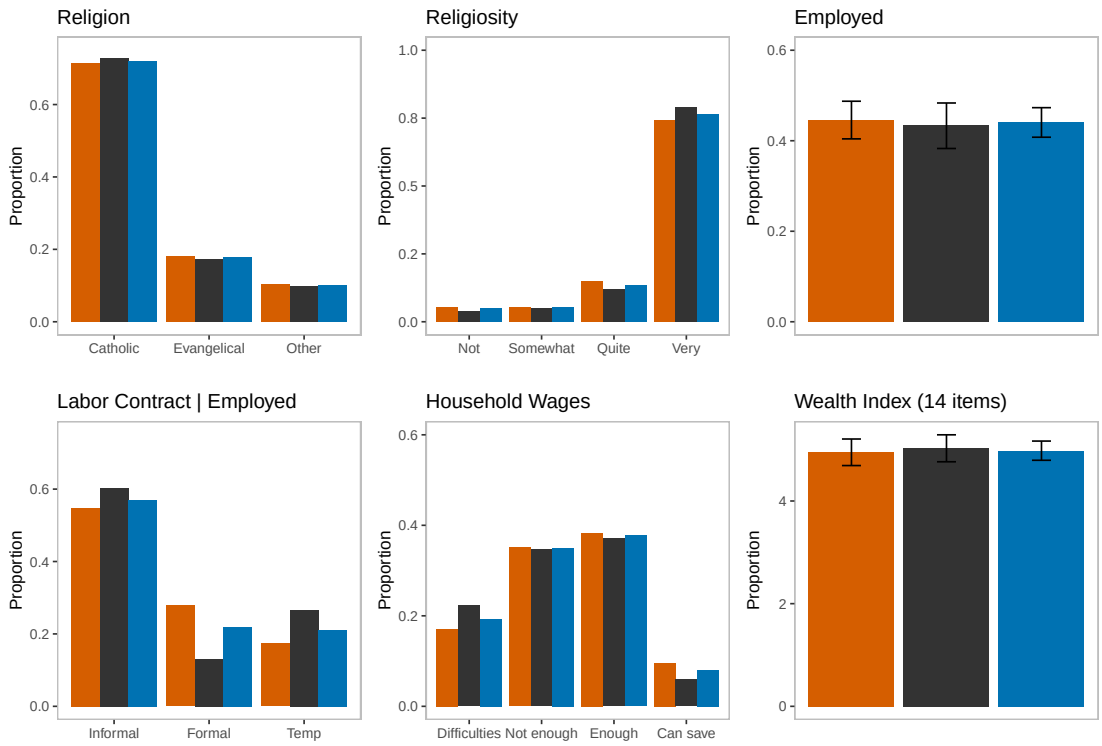


Figure S2: This figure shows demographic statistics across new (orange), panel (black), and all (blue) respondents.

S1.1 Comparing Racial Demographics among Colombians and Venezuelans from our surveys

Although the Colombian National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE in Spanish) has surveyed Venezuelan migrants, it has not asked about race. Unfortunately, well-known surveys such as LAPOP or Latinobarometer do not have data for Venezuela either. For this reason, we compare race among Colombians and Venezuelans using original survey data from another research study we conducted in 2019 in the same two cities we study in this paper. In the 2019 project, we surveyed 1000 Colombians and 1600 Venezuelans. We sampled Colombians following a stratified sampling technique and Venezuelans using official registries with information about areas with a high density of Venezuelans. In such areas, we sampled Venezuelans following a random selection of blocks and a skip rule for units. We measured demographic characteristics, including self-reported race, in all respondents. Figure S3 shows practically the same distribution of self-reported race by nationality.

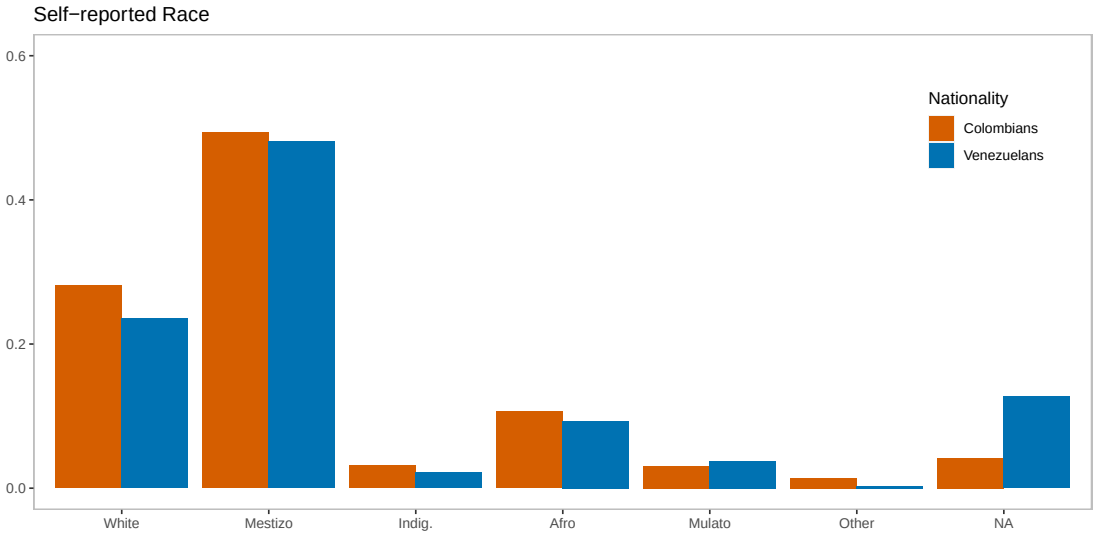


Figure S3: This figure shows racial distribution across Colombians and Venezuelans from our 2019 surveys conducted in Cali and Cúcuta.

S1.2 Porportion of respondents who reported leaving their house in the past month

These plots show that within a month of our 2021 survey, only half of respondents went to work, to the doctor's, to take public transportation, go walk in a public park, and/or for a family member's or friend's house. Very few people went to school, a government office, or a restaurant. The most common place they went to if they left their house was to buy groceries (over 80% of respondents).

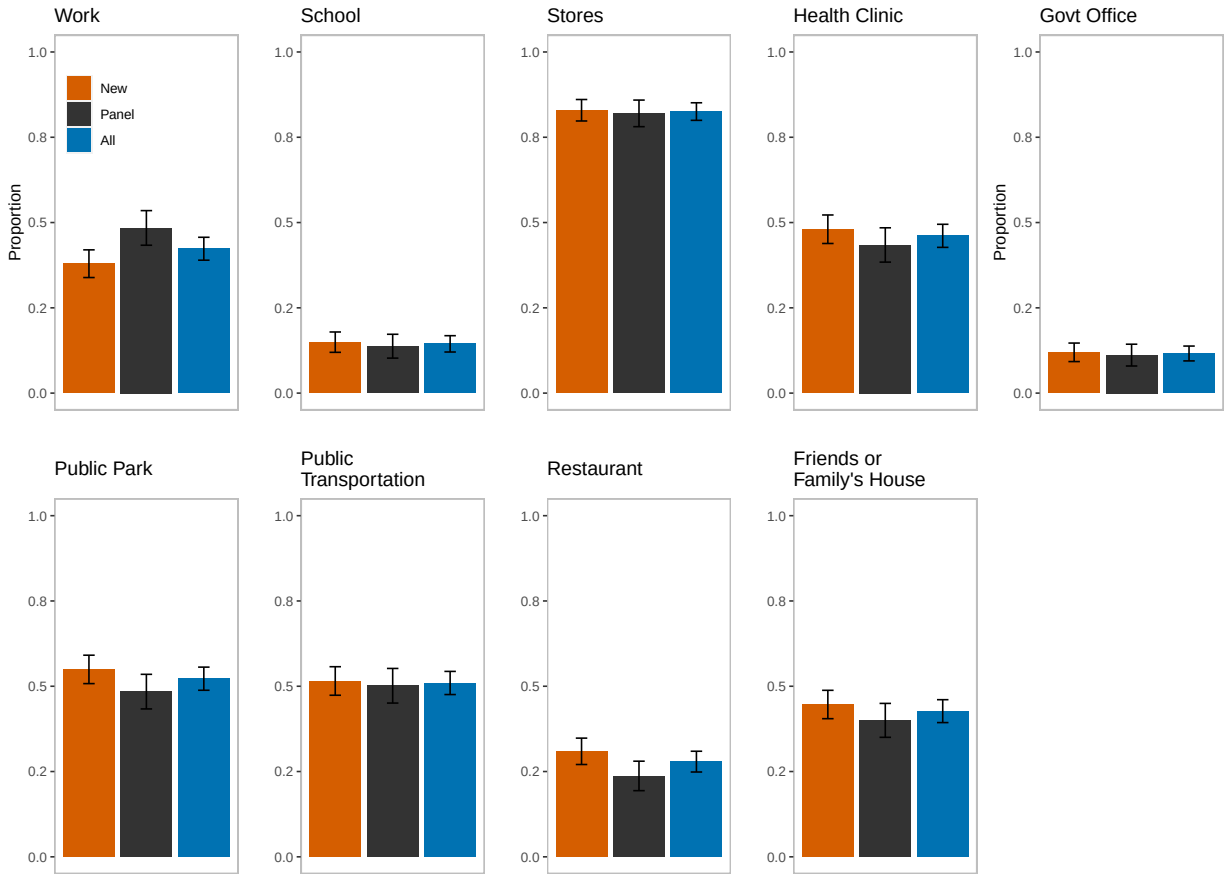
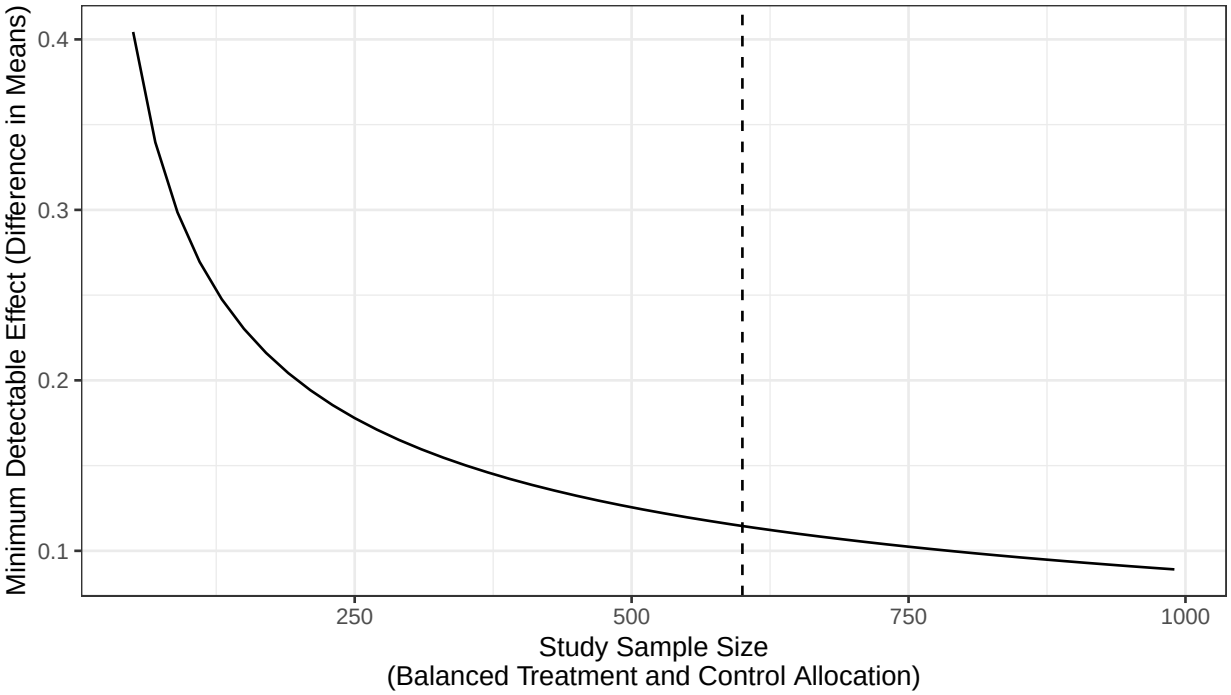


Figure S4: This figure shows the proportion of new (orange), panel (black), and all (blue) respondents who reported that they left their house in the past month for the following places. All estimates include 95% CIs.

S2 Power Analysis



Our power analysis assumes a minimum statistical power of 0.8, an alpha of 0.05, and a standard deviation of .5. With a sample size of 600 (with equal treatment and control groups), we are able to detect an effect size of 0.1. In comparison, our observed diff-in-diff effect size for the "Right to Seek Asylum" outcome was -.1, thus our study was well-powered to detect this effect for one of our main outcomes.

S3 Attrition and Equivalence Tests

In this section, we conduct equivalence tests between (1) the 2019 attrited respondents and panel respondents, and (2) panel respondents with the new respondents. The samples of attrited and panelist respondents are equivalent in age, the proportion of male, race (mestizo), religiosity, marital status, socioeconomic strata, and average wealth. Panelists and new respondents are equivalent in age, socioeconomic strata, religion, employment status, and wealth. p-values in tables S1 and S2 indicate whether we reject the null of nonequivalence (p-value < 0.05) between attrited and panelists, and panelists and new respondents, respectively.

Table S1: Equivalence Table - Attrited vs Panel

Variable	Mean Difference	CI (+/-)	p-val
Age (18-44)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age (45 or +)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage male	0.0	0.1	0.0
Race (White)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Race (Mestizo)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Education (Secondary or more)	0.0	0.1	0.1
City (Cali)	-0.1	0.2	0.7
Strata	0.0	0.2	0.0
# Kids	0.0	0.2	0.0
Catholic	0.0	0.1	0.1
Religious	0.0	0.1	0.1
Marital status (Single)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marital status (Married)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employed	0.0	0.1	0.1
Right vs Not	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Informal Workers	0.0	0.1	0.1
Salary (enough)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wealth	-0.3	0.6	0.0
Open Index	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table S2: Equivalence Table - Panel vs New

Variable	Mean Difference	CI (+/-)	p-value
Age (18-44)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Age (45 or +)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Percentage male	0.0	0.1	0.1
Race (White)	-0.1	0.1	0.4
Race (Mestizo)	0.1	0.2	0.8
Education (Secondary or more)	-0.1	0.1	0.4
City (Cali)	0.1	0.1	0.4
Strata	0.1	0.2	0.0
# Kids	0.1	0.4	0.0
Catholic	0.0	0.1	0.0
Religious	0.0	0.1	0.3
Marital status (Single)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marital status (Married)	-0.1	0.1	0.7
Employed	0.0	0.1	0.0
Right vs Not	0.1	0.2	1.0
Informal Workers	0.1	0.1	0.3
Salary (enough)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wealth	0.1	0.4	0.0
Open Index	0.5	0.6	1.0

S4 Demographic Comparison with National Surveys

To alleviate concerns about sample size and representativeness, we compare our data with recent nationally representative data collected in Colombia by Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), Latinobarometer, and LAPOP. IPA collected data between May and June 2020, Latinobarometer between November and December 2020, and LAPOP between March and May 2021. These datasets contain demographic data and information about respondents' COVID-19 experiences. Latinobarometer and LAPOP also have data on attitudes toward migration. Although some questions are worded differently in our original survey, we summarize similar questions to put our findings in perspective. In general, our sample is similar to IPA, Latinobarometer, and LAPOP in most characteristics, including experiences during COVID, where we overlap. The only significant difference is that our sample is older.

Consistent with our results, only 21.7% of the Latinobarometer 2020 sample is open to receiving more Venezuelan migrants. Likewise, we find that 67.4% of Latinobarometer respondents think that immigrants come to take their jobs. Although this latter question generally refers to immigrants, we observe a similar share of respondents in our sample thinking Venezuelans take Colombian jobs. In line with our results about the perceived benefit of Venezuelans' presence in Colombia, we find that 19.3% of LAPOP respondents believe it is good for the Colombian economy that Venezuelans come to live in Colombia. We also see a similar share of respondents linking Venezuelans with security-related issues (80.3% compared to 74.1%). Thus, while we conducted our survey in two cities in Colombia, it mirrors national-level public opinion towards migrants. We also reweight the analyses using weights derived from LAPOP to create a nationally representative sample and find that our results are substantively unchanged (SI Section S5).

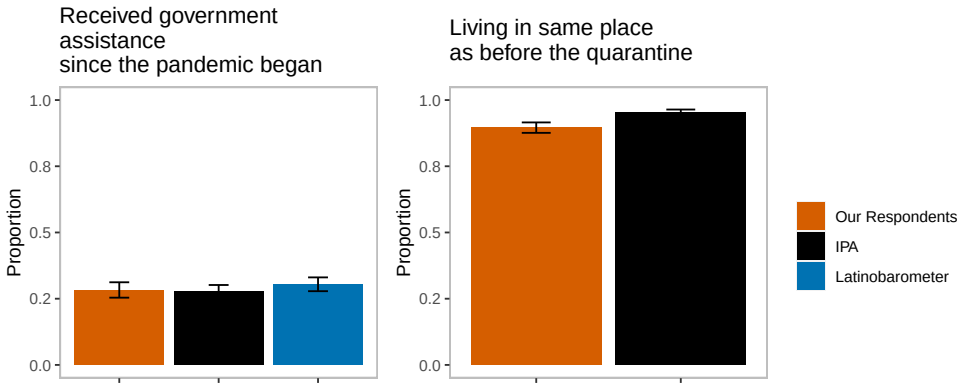


Figure S5: This figure compares COVID-19 experience across our respondents (orange), IPA (black), and Latinobarometer (blue) respondents.

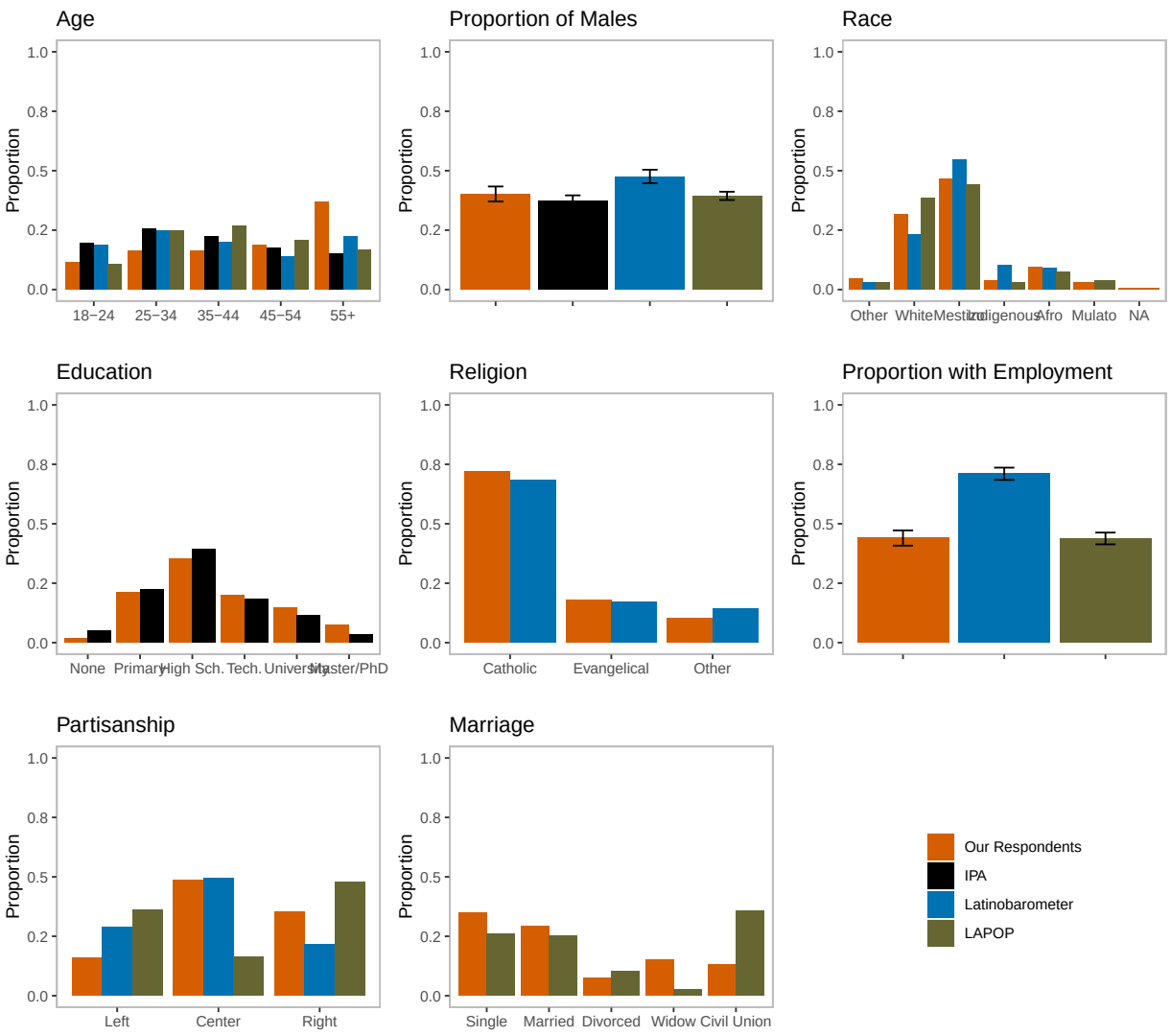


Figure S6: This figure shows demographic statistics across our respondents (orange), IPA (black), Latinobarometer (blue), and LAPOP (green) respondents.

S4.1 Latinobarometer 2020

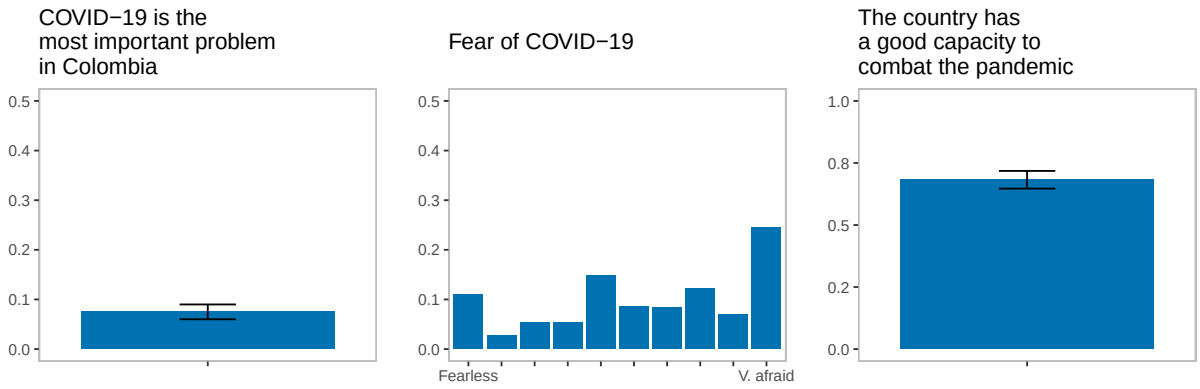


Figure S7: This figure shows experiences with COVID-19 in Latinobarometer respondents.

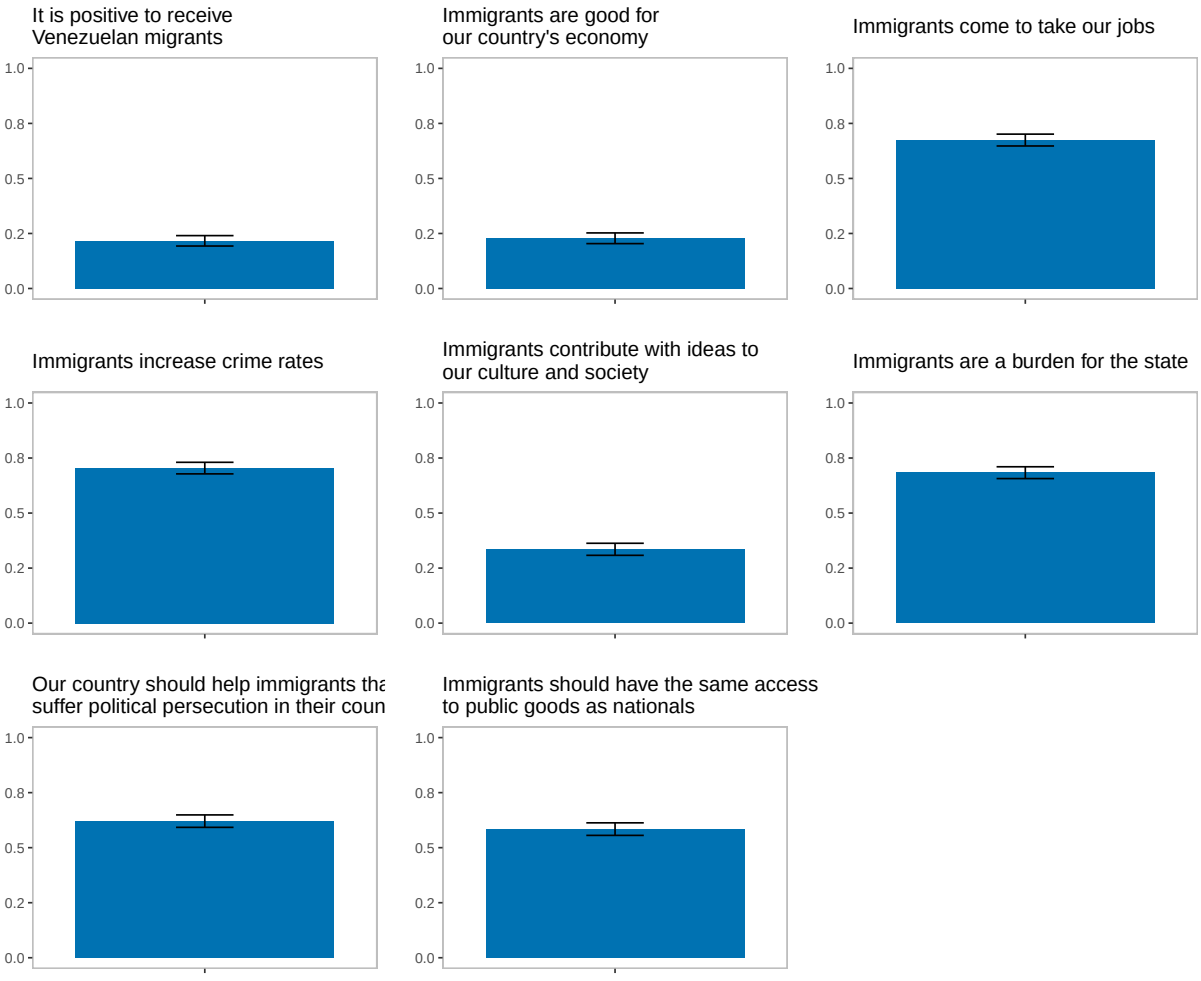


Figure S8: This figure shows perceptions toward immigrants in Latinobarometer respondents.

S4.2 LAPOP 2021

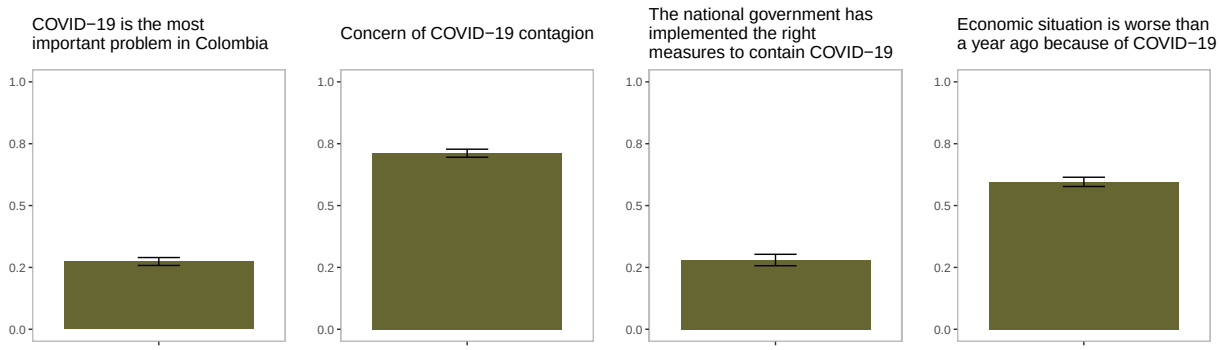


Figure S9: This figure shows experiences with COVID-19 in LAPOP respondents

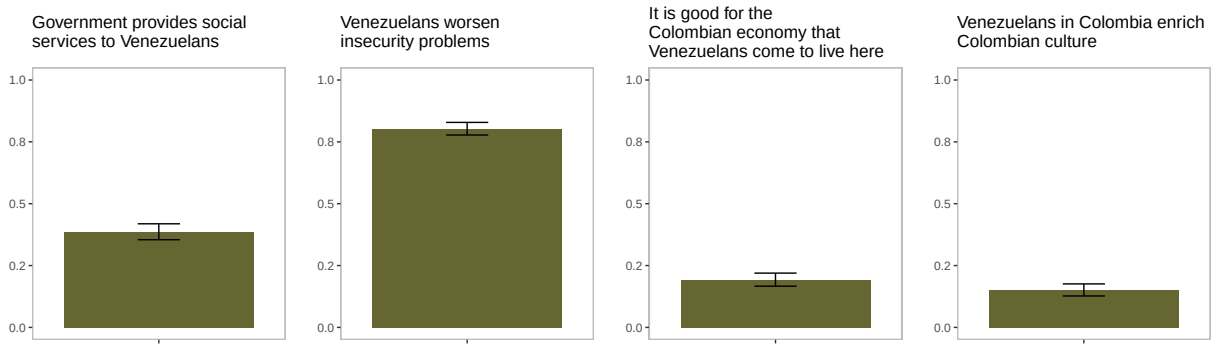


Figure S10: This figure shows perceptions toward immigrants in LAPOP respondents.

S5 Main Effects using LAPOP Weights

In this section, we compare our sample and results to three nationally representative surveys: the 2020 IPA survey conducted between May and June, the 2020 Latinobarometer survey conducted between November and December, and the 2021 LAPOP survey conducted between March and May. Although many questions are worded differently in our original survey, we summarize similar questions to put our findings in perspective (SI Section S4). In general, our sample is similar to IPA, Latinobarometer, and LAPOP in most characteristics, including experiences during COVID, where we overlap. The only significant difference is that our sample is older.

Consistent with our results, only 21.7% of the Latinobarometer 2020 sample is open to receiving more Venezuelan migrants. Likewise, we find that 67.4% of Latinobarometer respondents think that immigrants come to take their jobs. Although this latter question generally refers to immigrants, we observe a similar share of respondents in our sample thinking Venezuelans take Colombian jobs. In line with our results about the perceived benefit of Venezuelans' presence in Colombia, we find that 19.3% of LAPOP respondents believe it is good for the Colombian economy that Venezuelans come to live in Colombia. We also see a similar share of respondents linking Venezuelans with security-related issues (80.3% compared to 74.1%). Thus, while we conducted our survey in two cities in Colombia, it mirrors national-level public opinion towards migrants.

Finally, we use LAPOP to generate sets of weights for each of our main datasets – the panel of 2019/2021 respondents, cross-sectional of all 2021 respondents which includes the endline for the panel as well as the new respondents, and for just the new 2021 respondents. We then reweight all of the main analyses shown in the paper using these nationally representative weights in order to address concerns about external validity for our sample. Results are substantively unchanged.

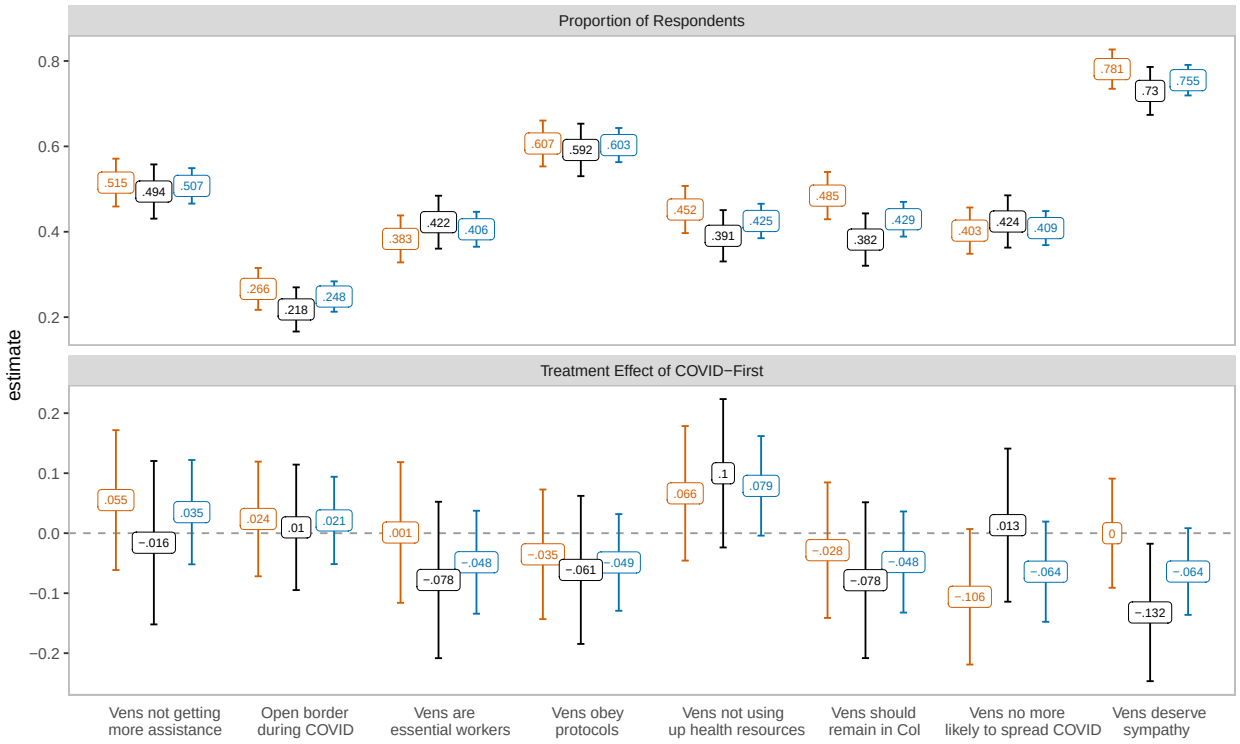


Figure S11: This figure shows questions about Venezuelan migrants and COVID asked at endline. The top plot shows the proportion of new (orange), panel (black), and all (blue) respondents who agreed with the statement. The bottom plot shows the treatment effect of COVID-First. All estimates include 95% CIs.

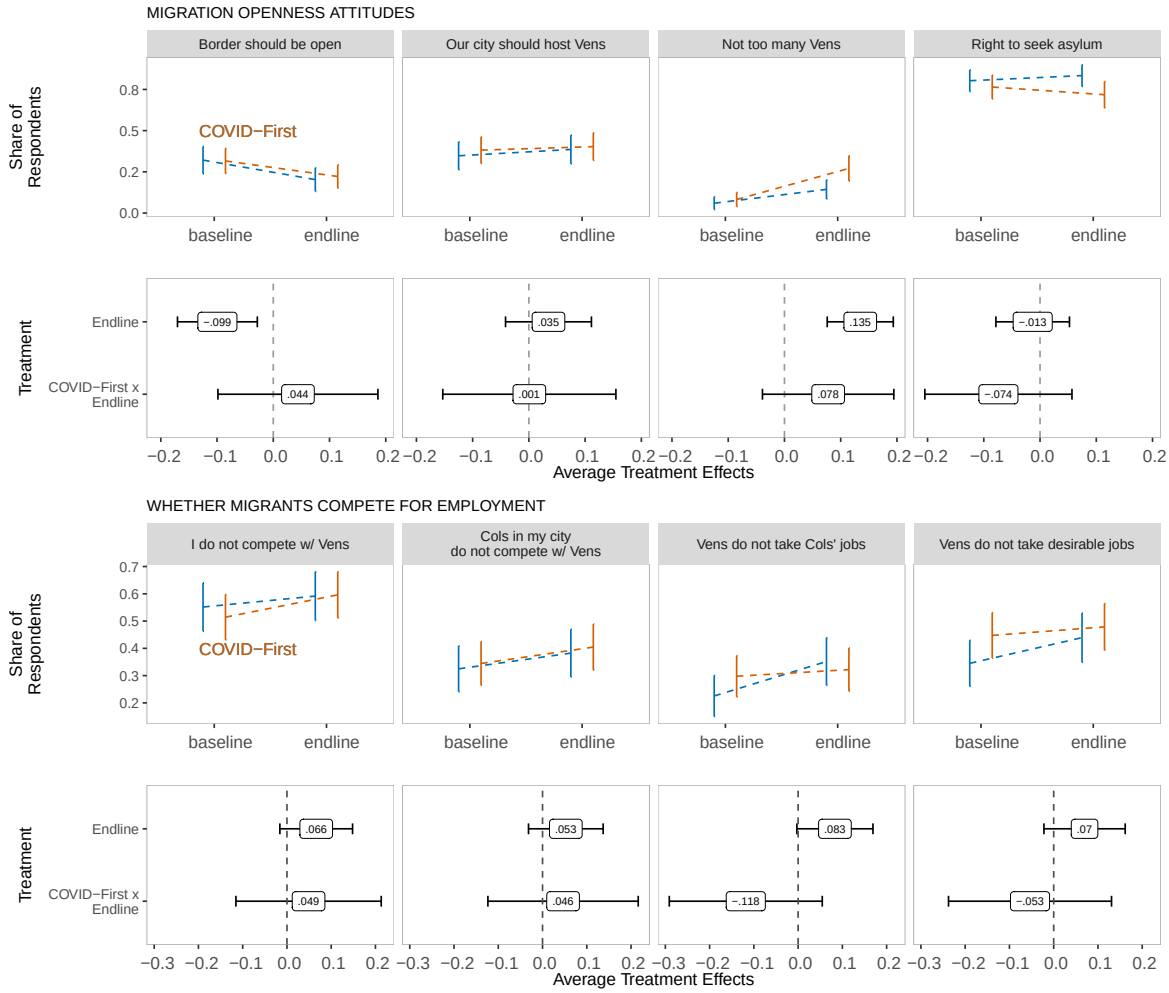


Figure S12: For each set of outcomes, the top plot shows over time means by COVID-First treatment (orange) vs. control (blue). The bottom plot shows the pre-post estimate and the Diff-in-Diff estimate of COVID-First interacted with period. All estimates include 95% CIs.

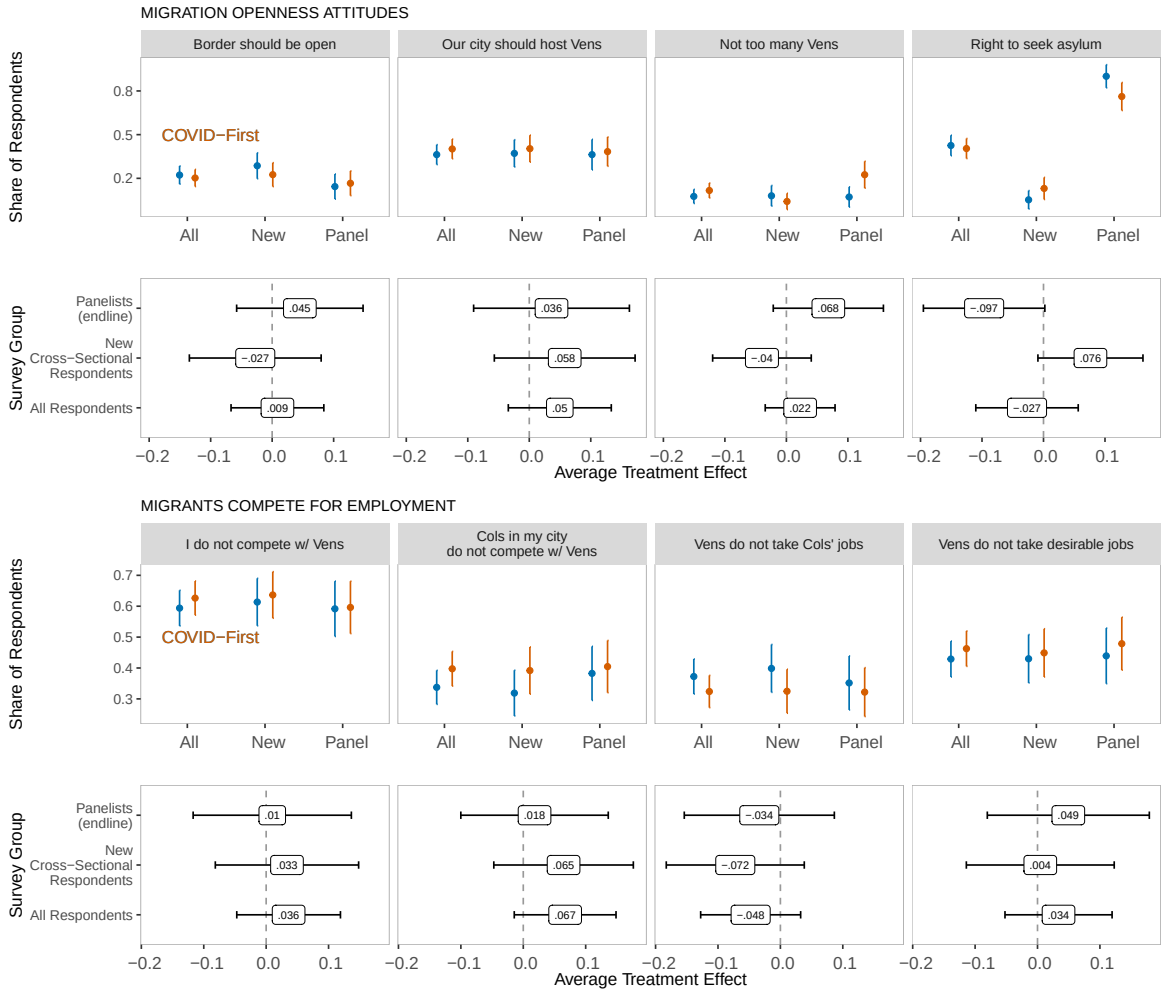


Figure S13: For each set of outcomes, the top plot shows endline means by COVID-First treatment (orange) vs. control (blue) across all, new, and panel respondents. The bottom plot shows the treatment effect of COVID-First by group. All estimates include 95% CIs.

S6 Additional Results

This section shows additional results for two additional groups of outcomes – whether migrants bring benefits, and whether migrants can integrate. The two figures below mirror Figures 3 and 4 in the paper.

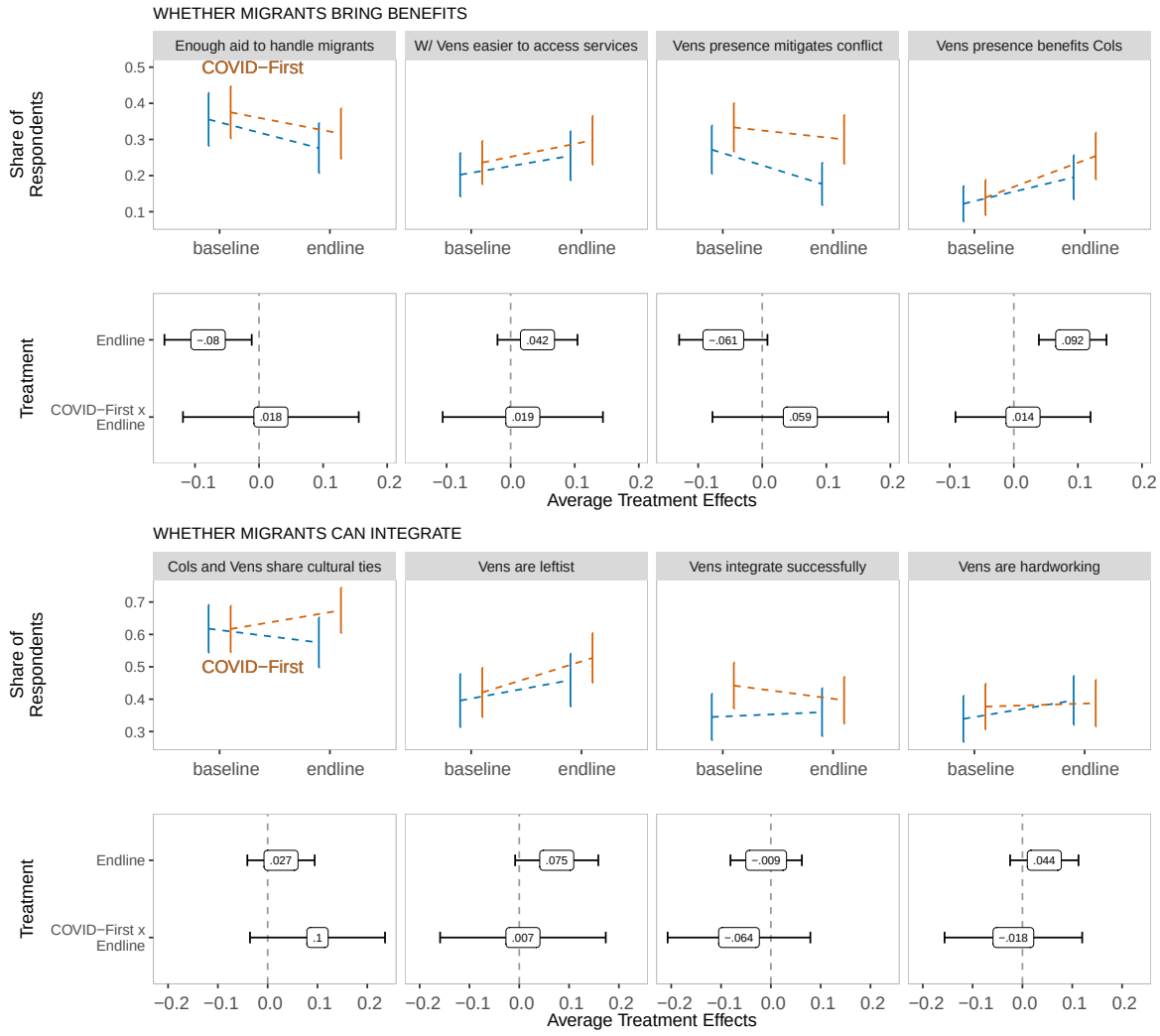


Figure S14: For each set of outcomes, the top plot shows over time means by COVID-First treatment (orange) vs. control (blue). The bottom plot shows the pre-post estimate and the Diff-in-Diff estimate of COVID-First interacted with period. All estimates include 95% CIs.

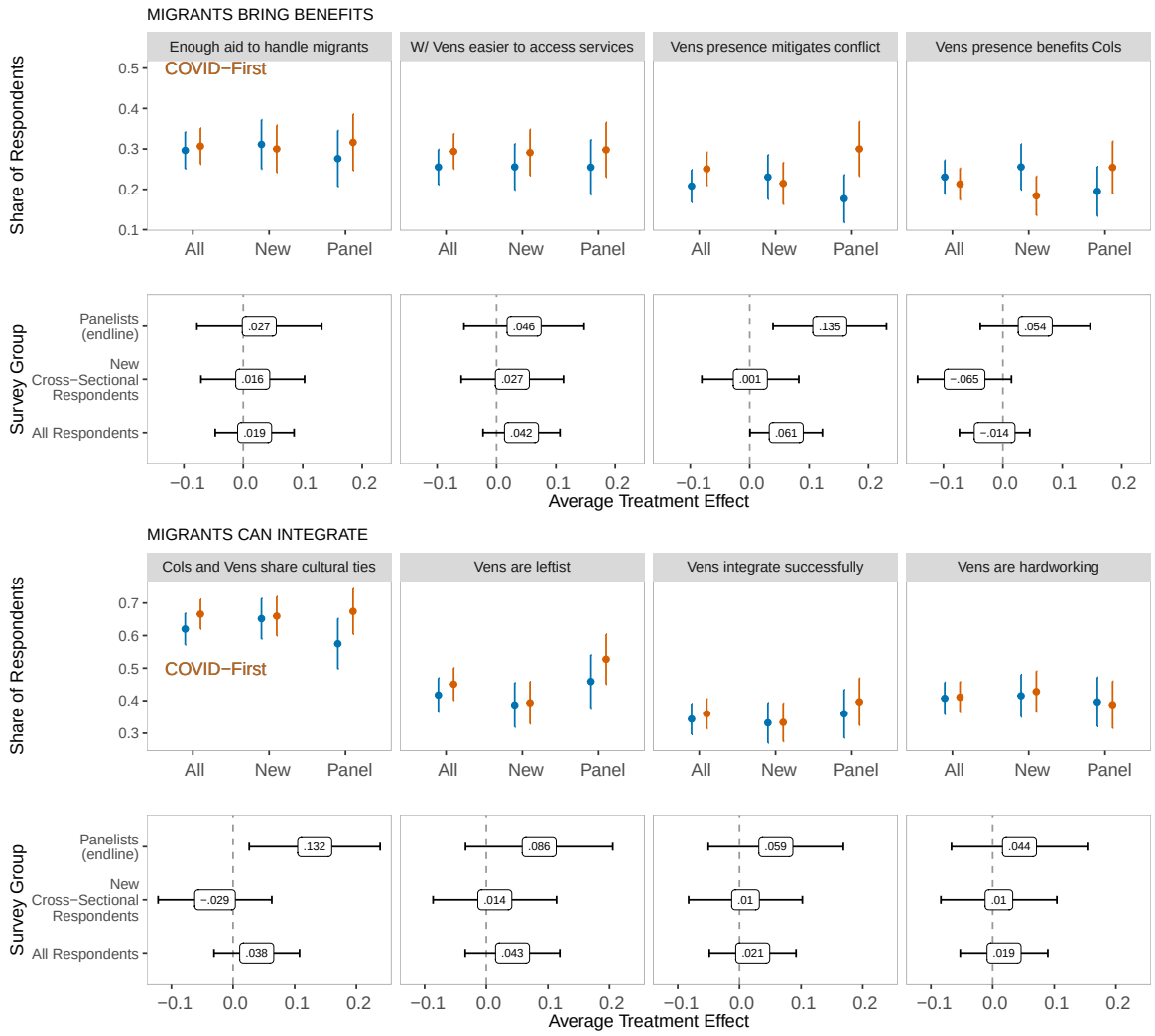


Figure S15: For each set of outcomes, the top plot shows endline means by COVID-First treatment (orange) vs. control (blue) across all, new, and panel respondents. The bottom plot shows the treatment effect of COVID-First by group. All estimates include 95% CIs.

S7 Heterogeneous Effects

In this section, we explore heterogeneous treatment effects of the COVID-First survey experimental prime by subgroup. For this subgroup analysis, we can only use the cross-sectional sample, because our sample of panelists is too small to conduct subgroup analysis. Here, we combine all cross-sectional respondents.

S7.1 Whether Economically Affected

Respondents who have experienced employment loss, income loss, or financial stress due to COVID may have *more negative* views.

S7.1.1 Lost Job

Of our full sample, there were 448 (53.9%) respondents who lost their job vs. 383 (46.1%) who did not.

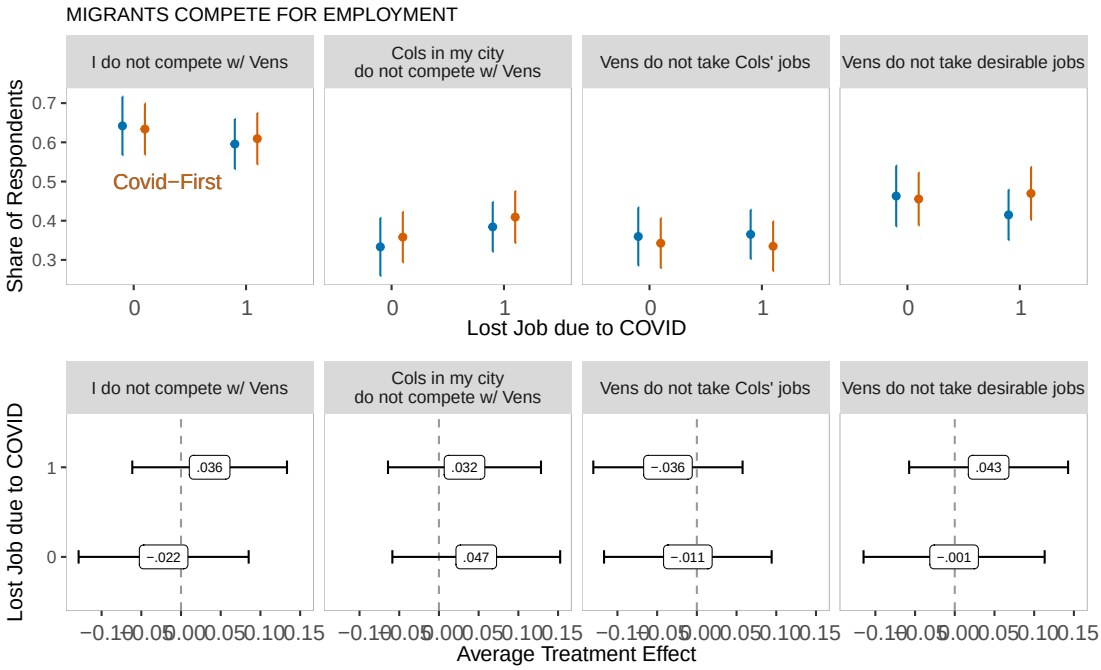


Figure S16: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent lost their job (1) or not (0).

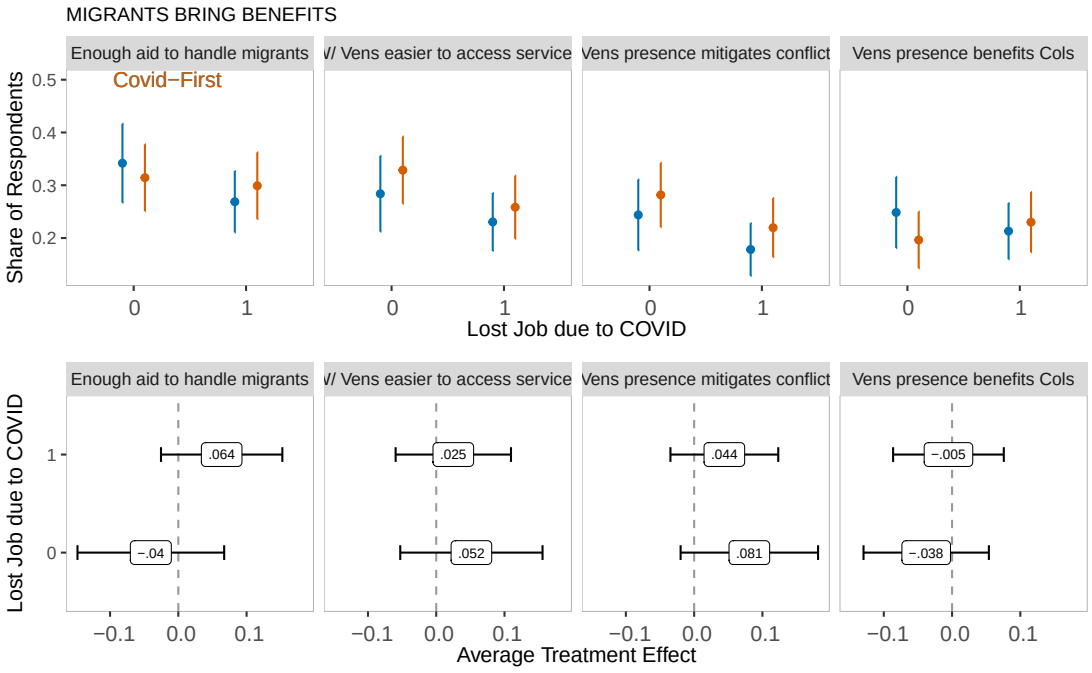


Figure S17: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent lost their job (1) or not (0).

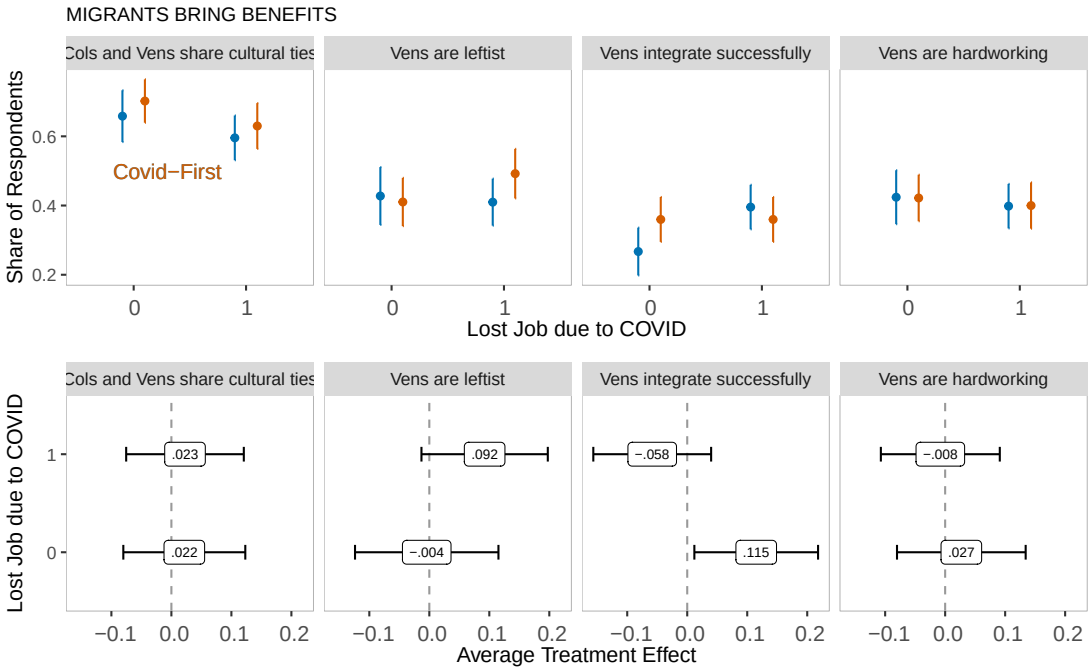


Figure S18: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent lost their job (1) or not (0).

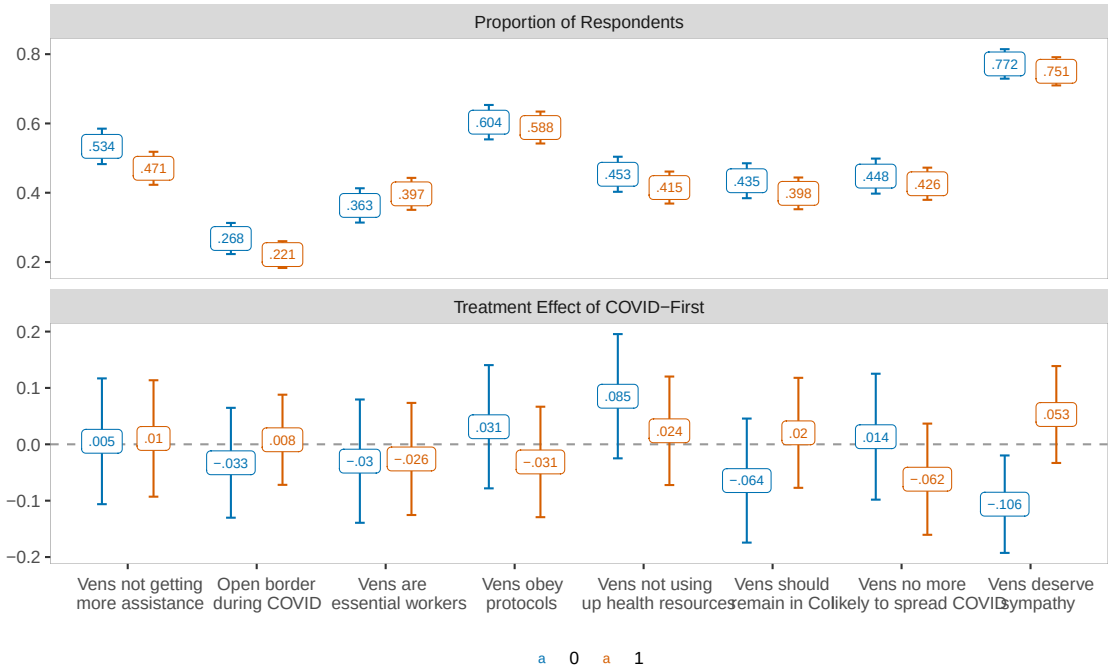


Figure S19: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent lost their job (1) or not (0).

S7.1.2 Economic Stress

Of our full sample, there were 724 (87.4%) respondents who experienced economic stress (had to use their savings, borrow money, and/or rely on family and friends to make ends meet) vs. 104 (12.6%) who did not.

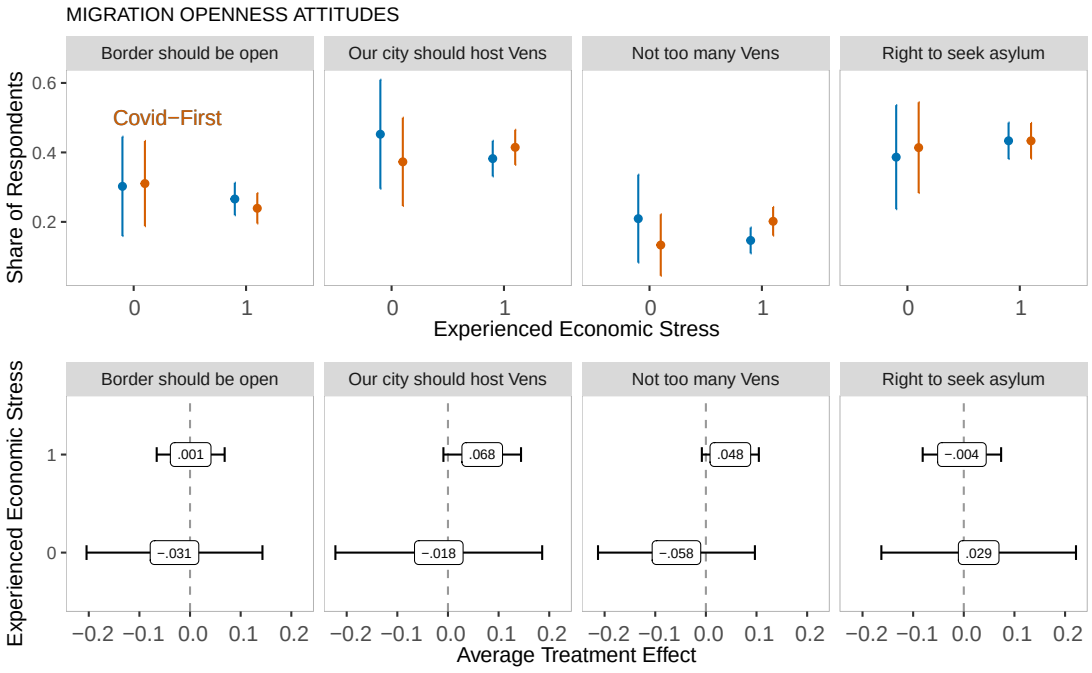


Figure S20: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent experienced economic stress (1) or not (0).

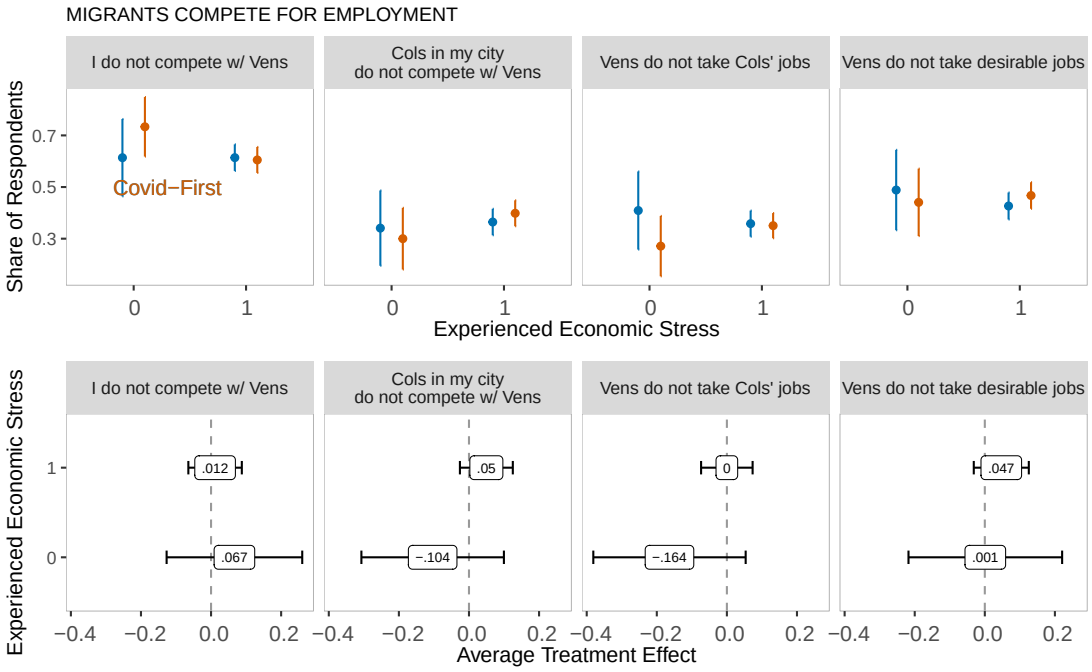


Figure S21: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent experienced economic stress (1) or not (0).

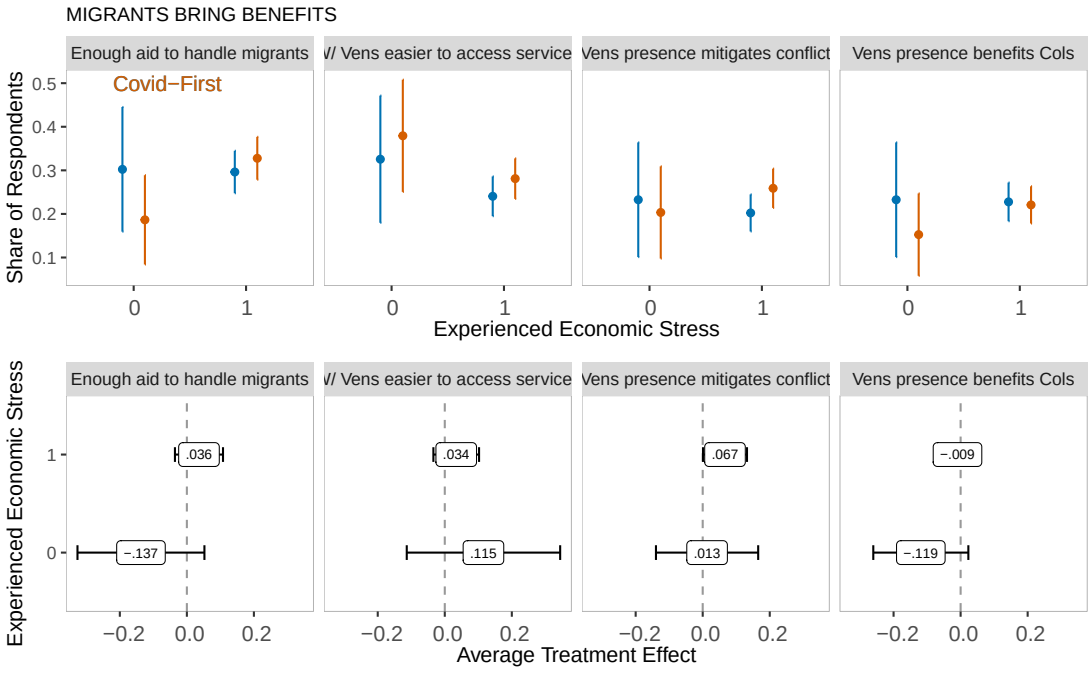


Figure S22: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent experienced economic stress (1) or not (0).

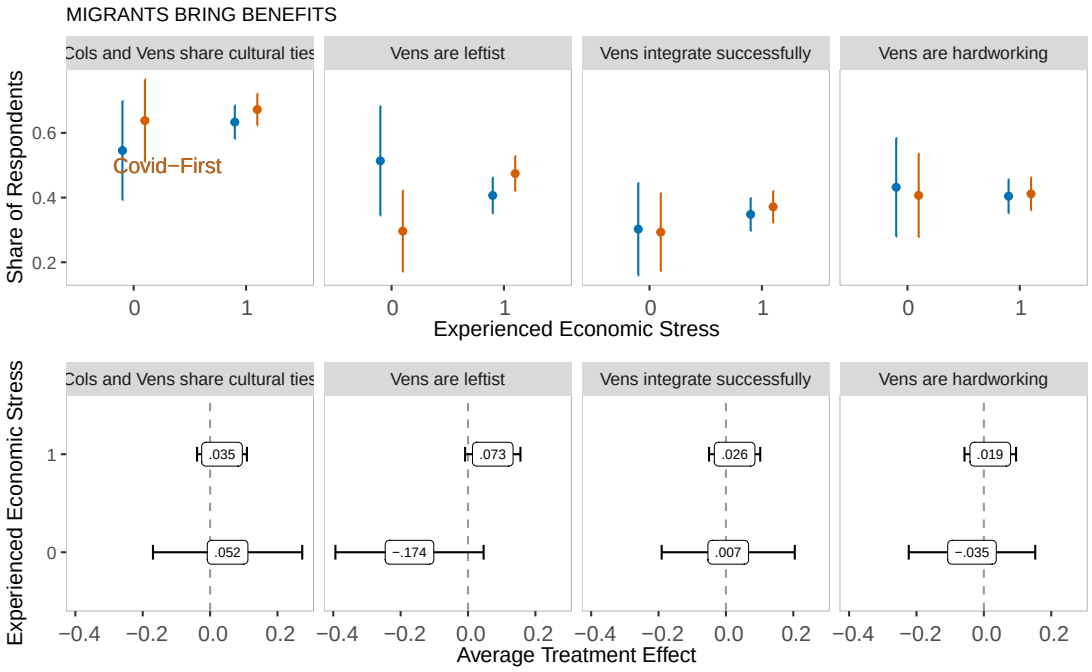


Figure S23: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent experienced economic stress (1) or not (0).

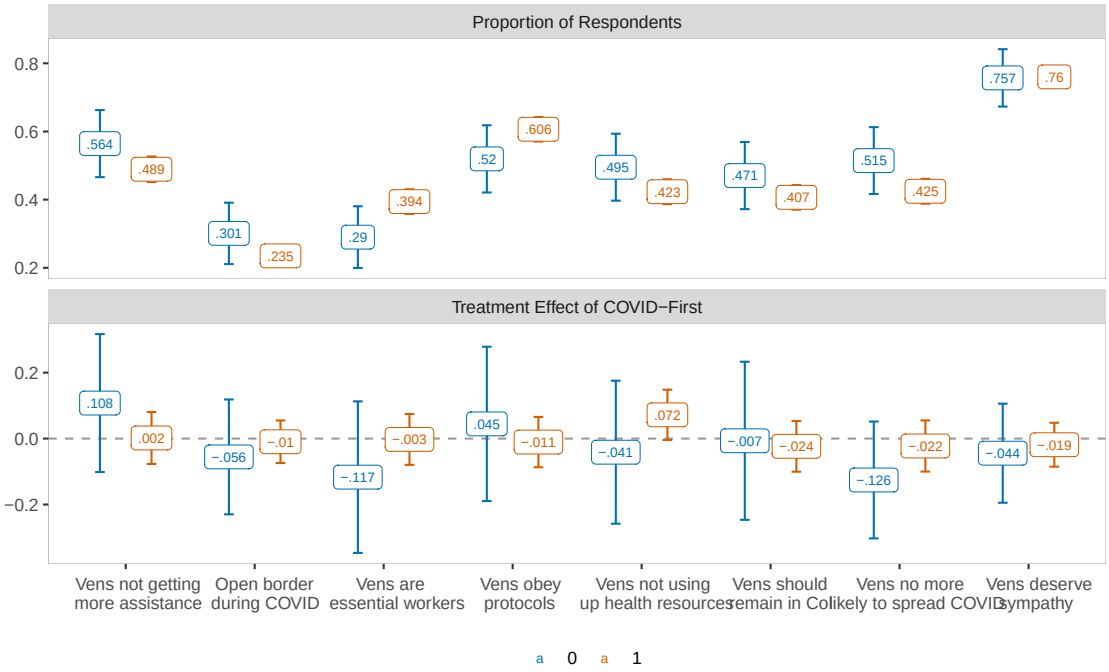


Figure S24: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent experienced economic stress (1) or not (0).

S7.1.3 Income Loss

Of our full sample, there were 593 (71.7%) respondents who experienced income loss vs. 234 (28.3%) who did not.

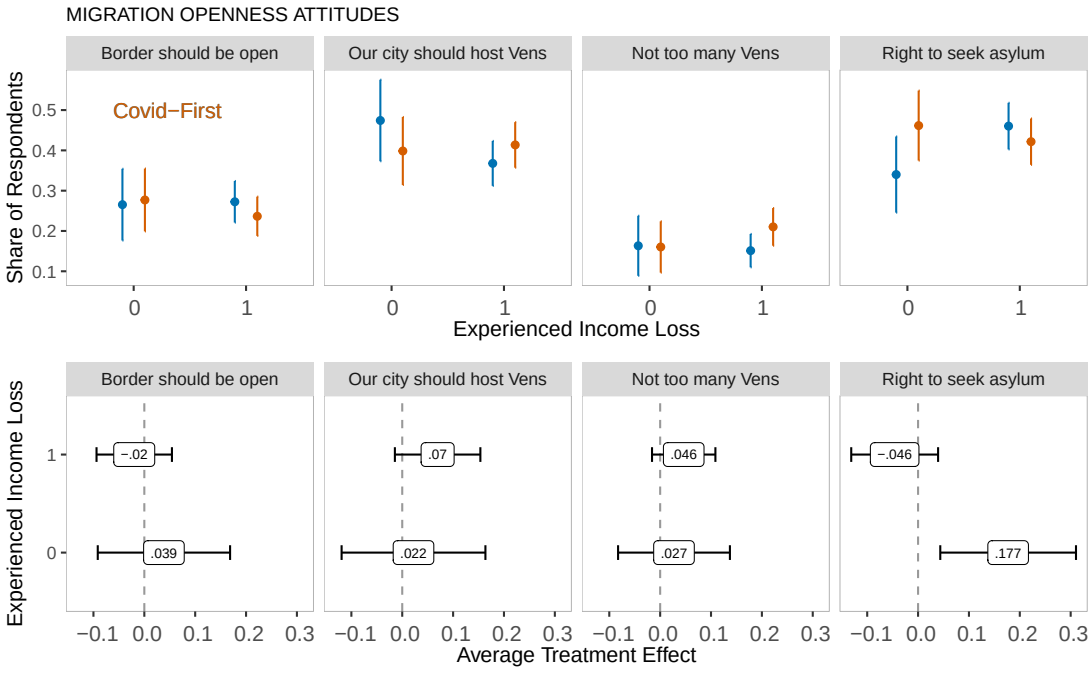


Figure S25: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent experienced income loss (1) or not (0).

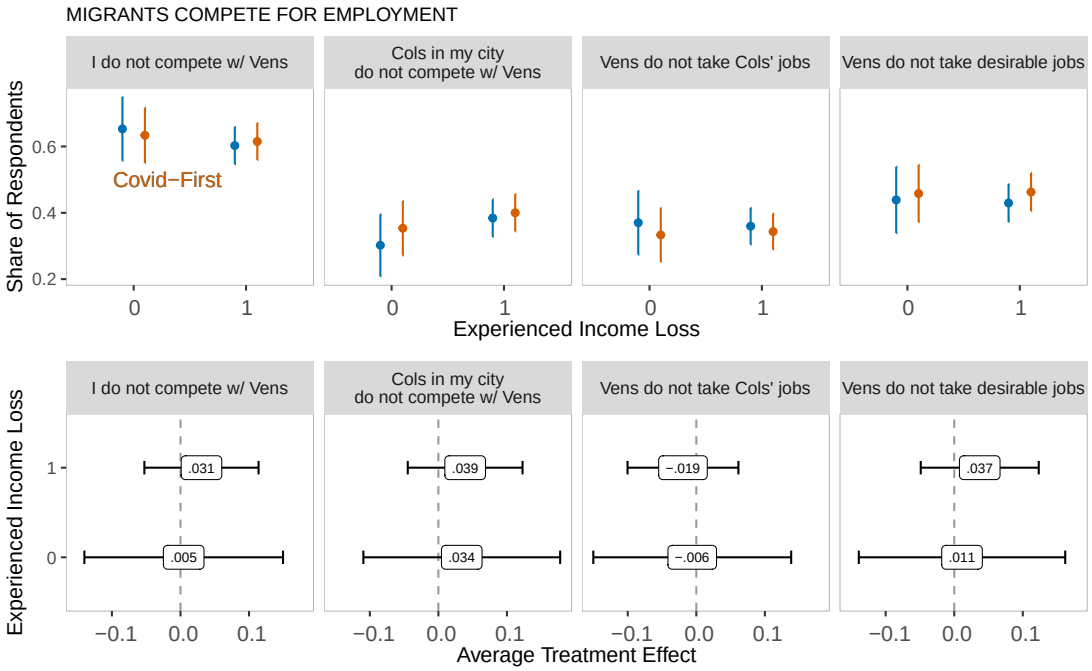


Figure S26: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent experienced income loss (1) or not (0).

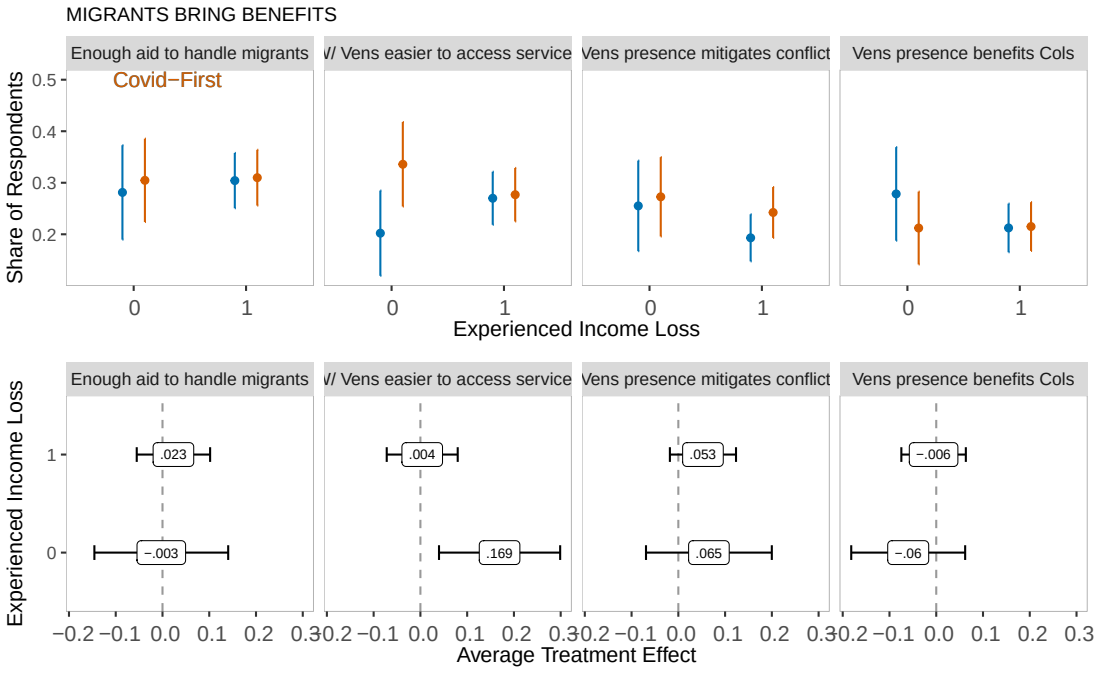


Figure S27: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent experienced income loss (1) or not (0).

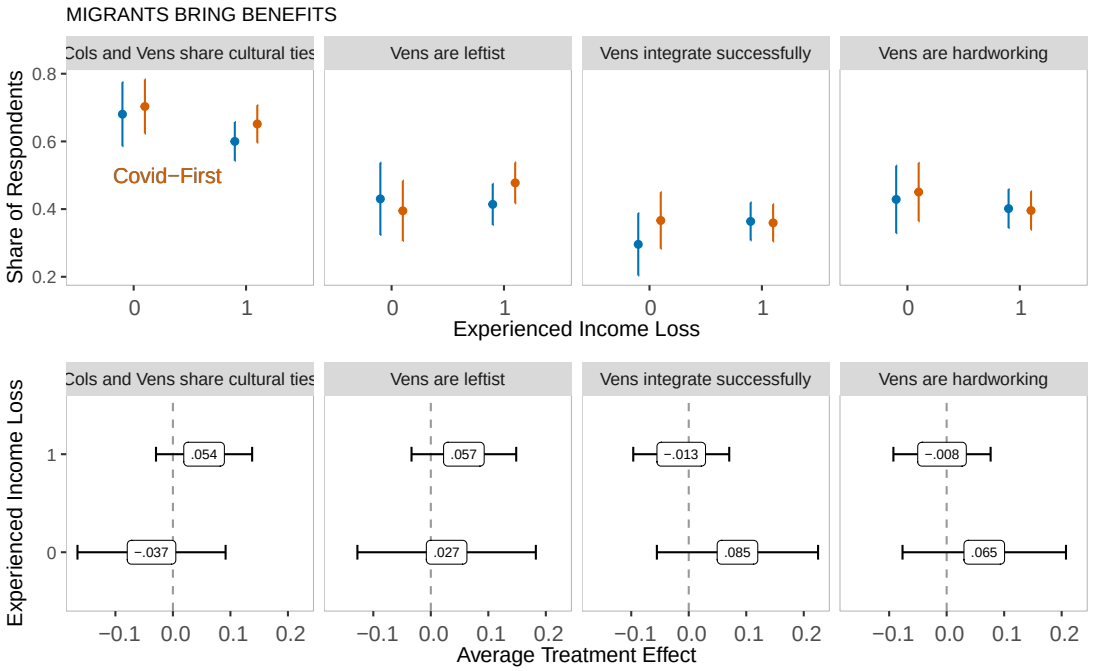


Figure S28: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent experienced income loss (1) or not (0).

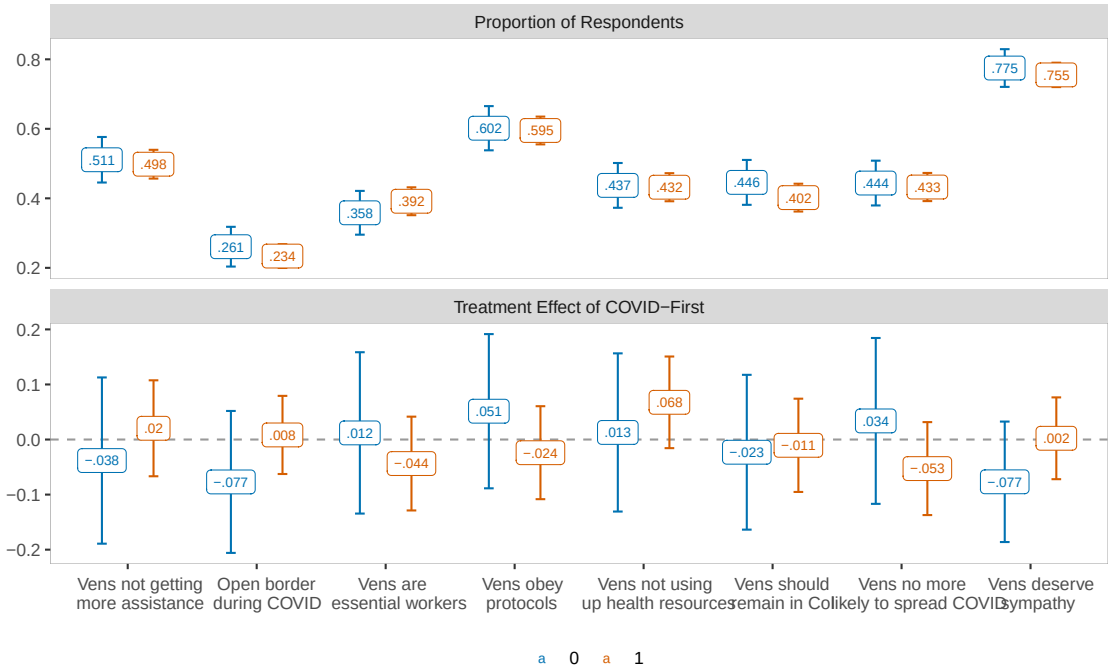


Figure S29: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent experienced income loss (1) or not (0).

S7.2 Whether Health Affected

S7.2.1 Whether Personal Health Affected

Respondents whose personal health was been affected by COVID may have *more negative* views. Of the full sample, there were 96 (11.6%) respondents who got COVID vs. 734 (88.4%) who did not.

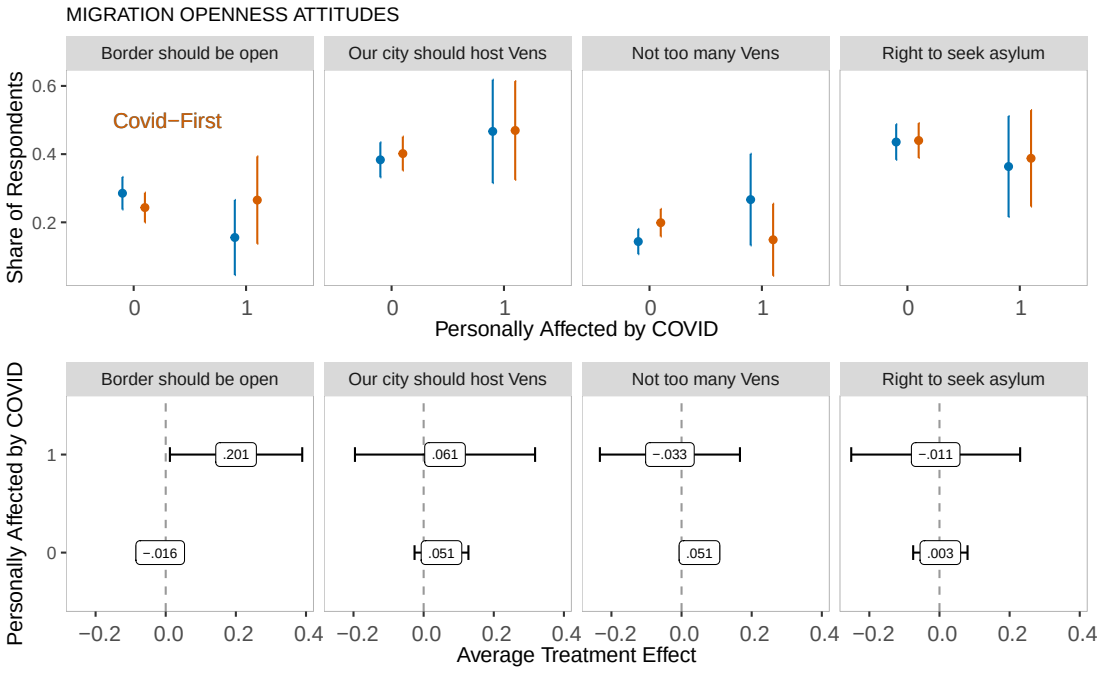


Figure S30: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent was personally affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

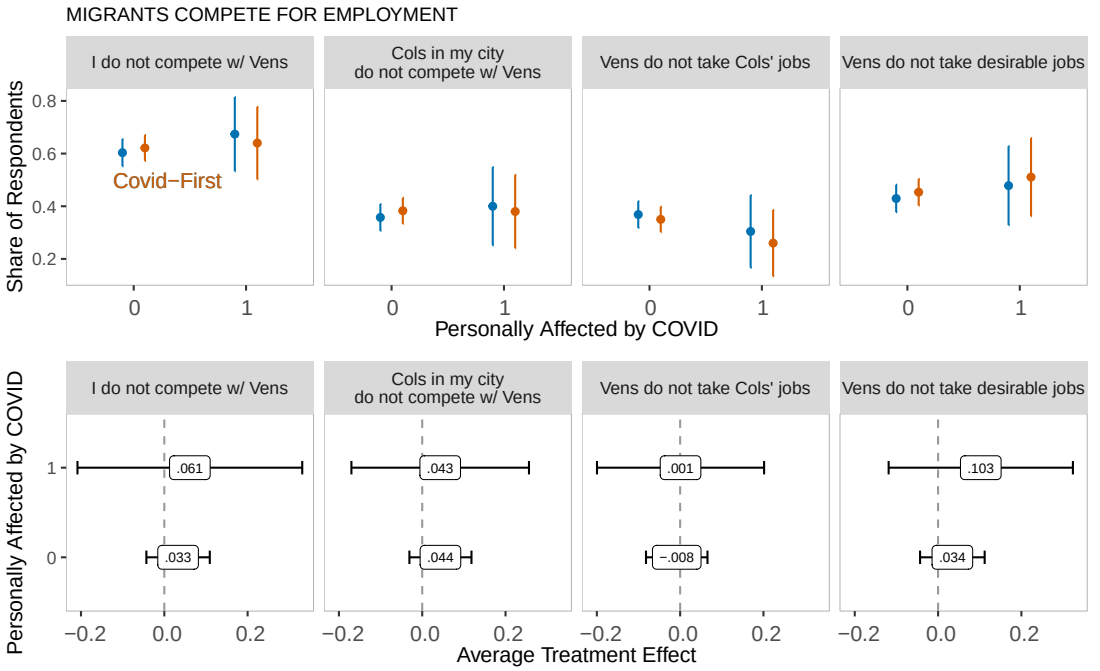


Figure S31: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent was personally affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

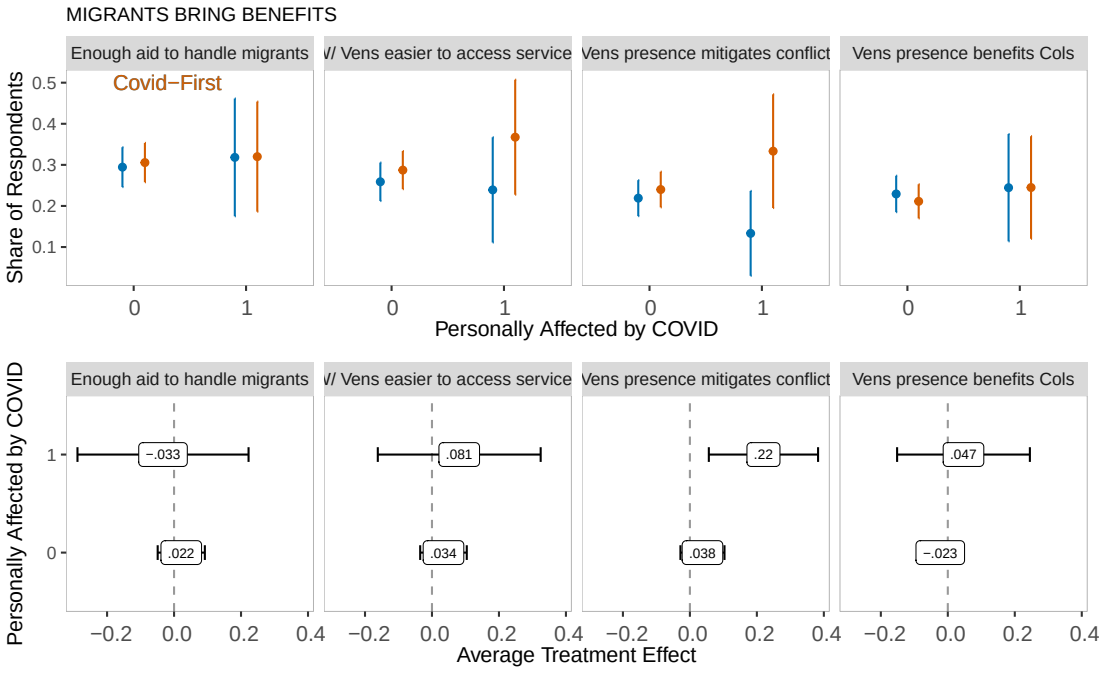


Figure S32: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent was personally affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

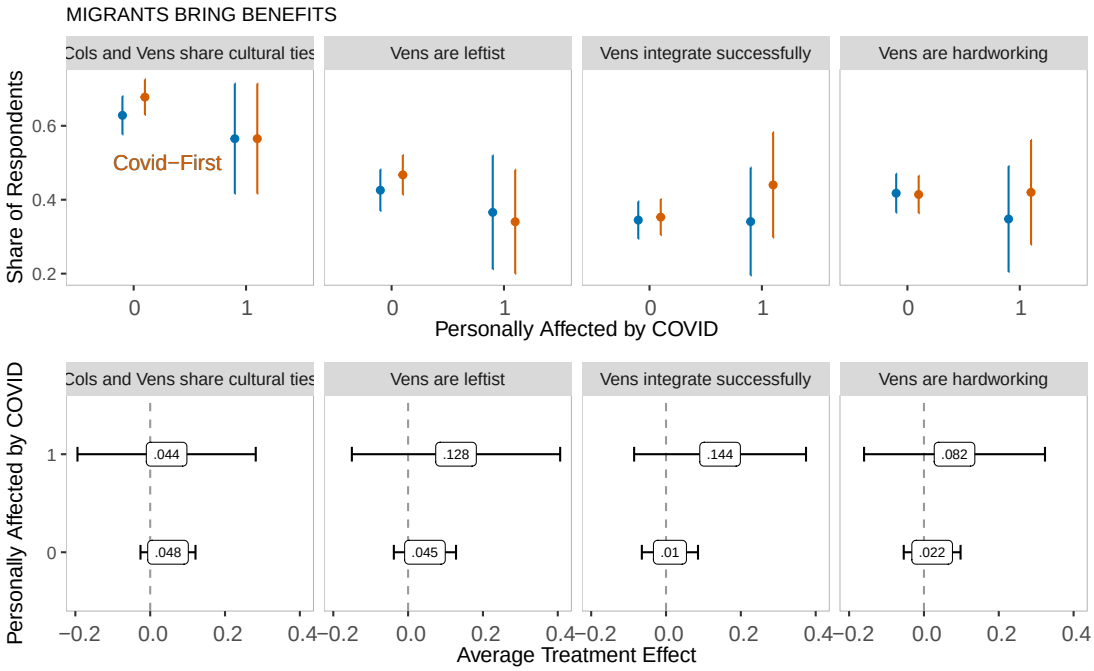


Figure S33: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent was personally affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

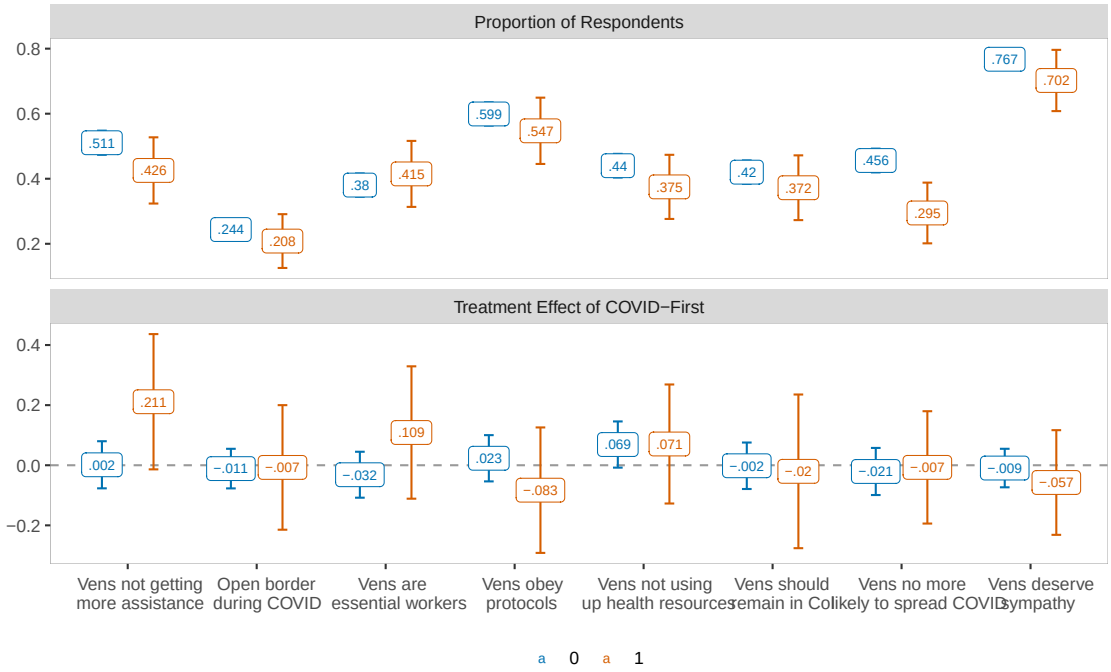


Figure S34: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent was personally affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

S7.2.2 Whether Family Health Affected

Similarly, respondents whose family's health was been affected by COVID may have *more negative* views. Of the full sample, there were 269 (32.2%) respondents who had a family member who got COVID vs. 566 (67.8%) who did not.

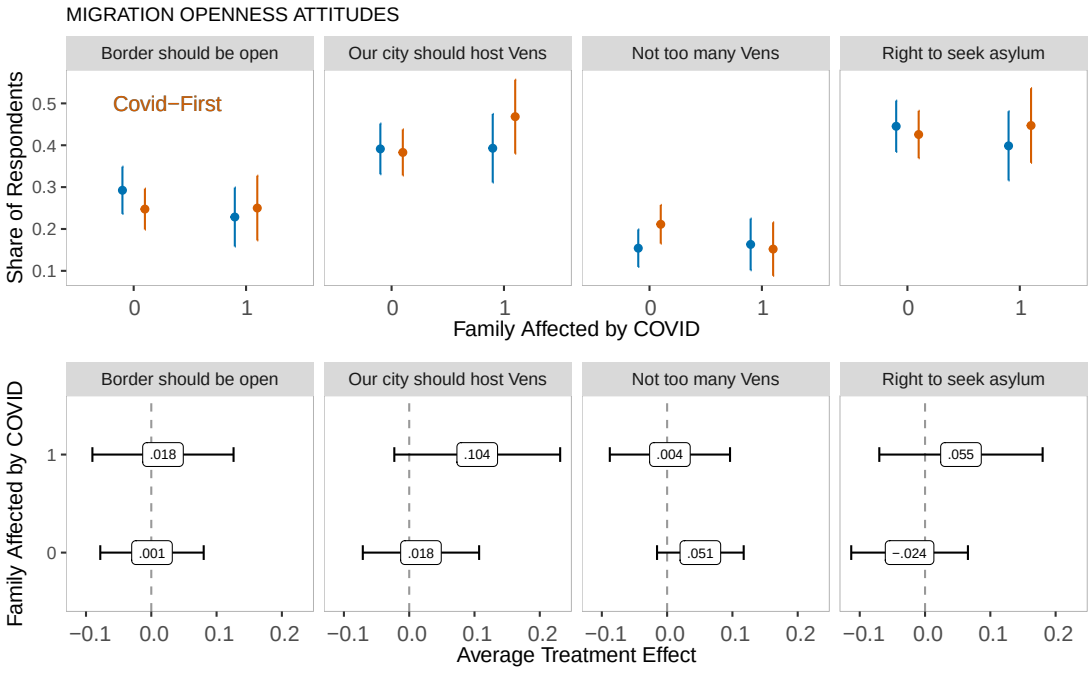


Figure S35: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent's family was affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

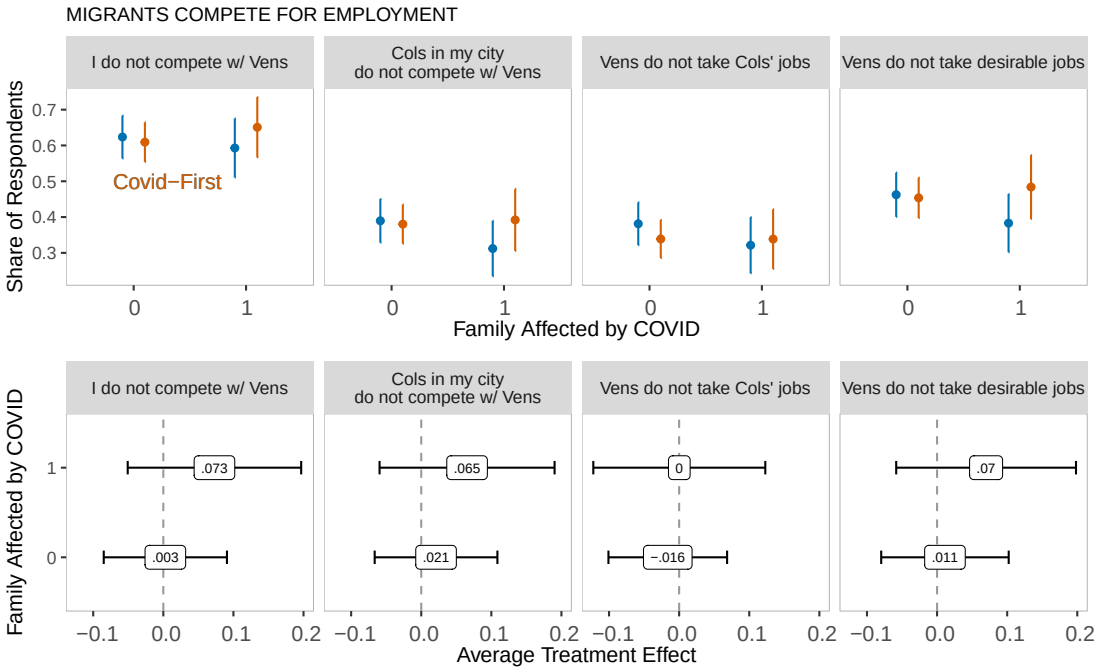


Figure S36: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent's family was affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

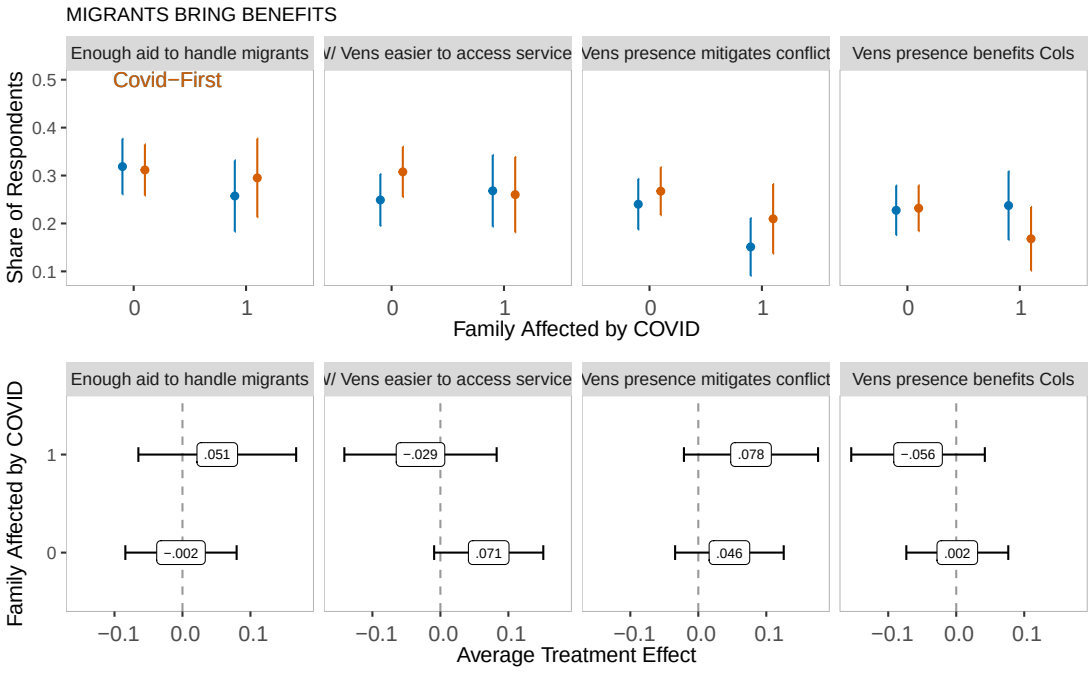


Figure S37: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent's family was affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

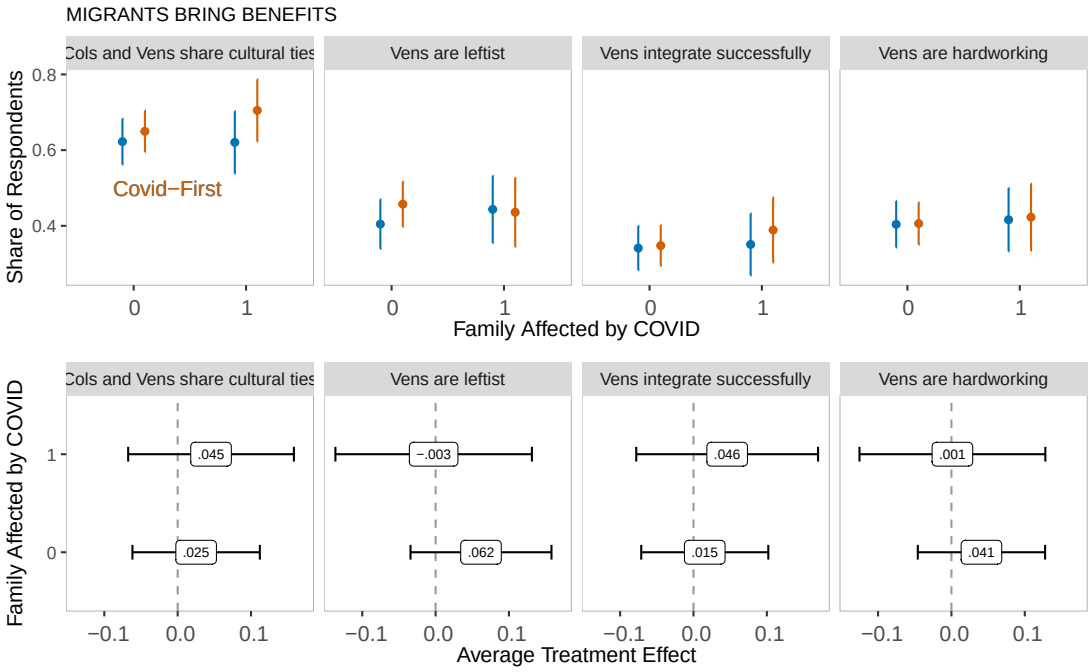


Figure S38: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent's family was affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

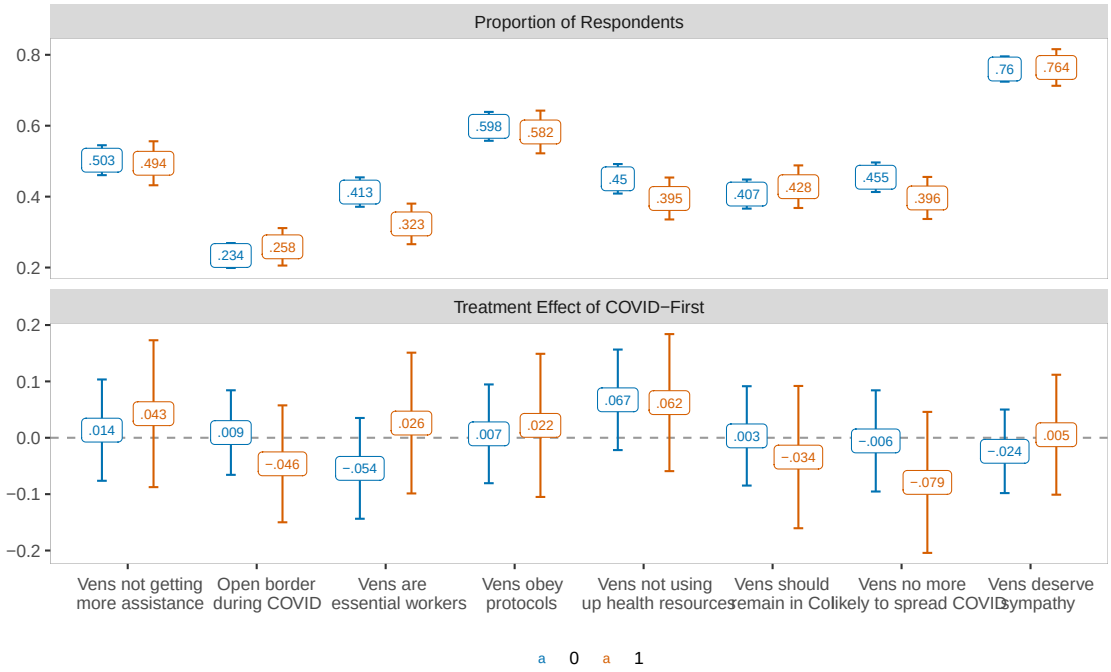


Figure S39: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondents' family was affected by COVID (1) or not (0).

S7.3 Whether concerned about Security

Respondents who are concerned about the security situation due to COVID may have *more negative* views.
Of our full sample, there were 386 (41.8%) respondents who reported security as one of their top three concerns vs. 538 (58.2%) who did not.

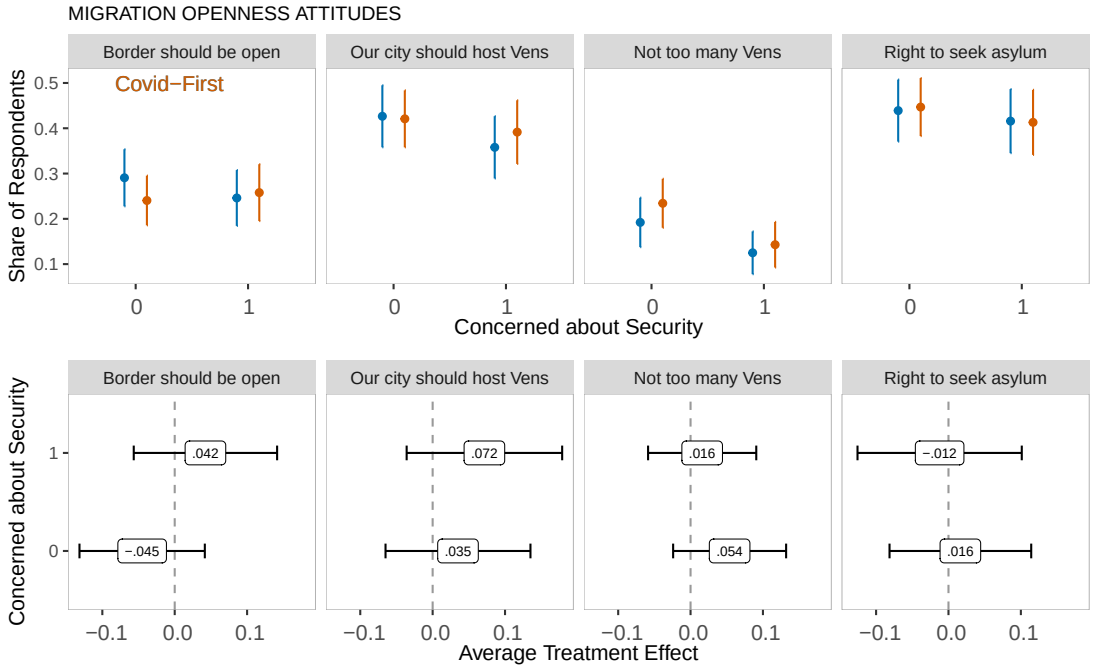


Figure S40: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent is concerned about security (1) or not (0).

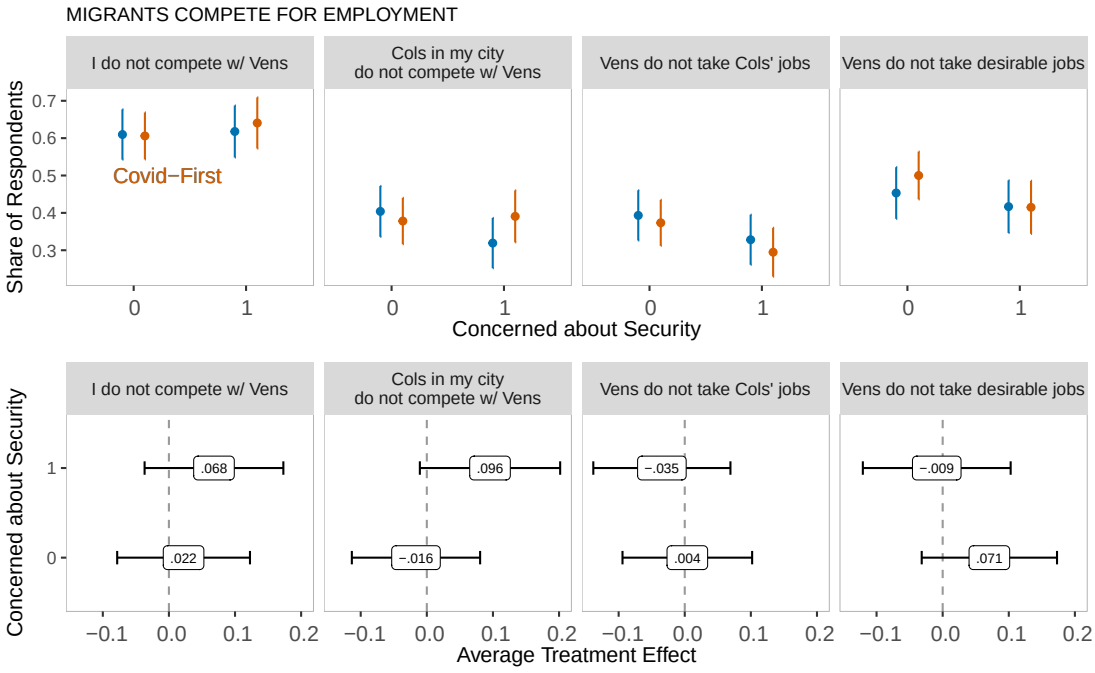


Figure S41: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent is concerned about security (1) or not (0).

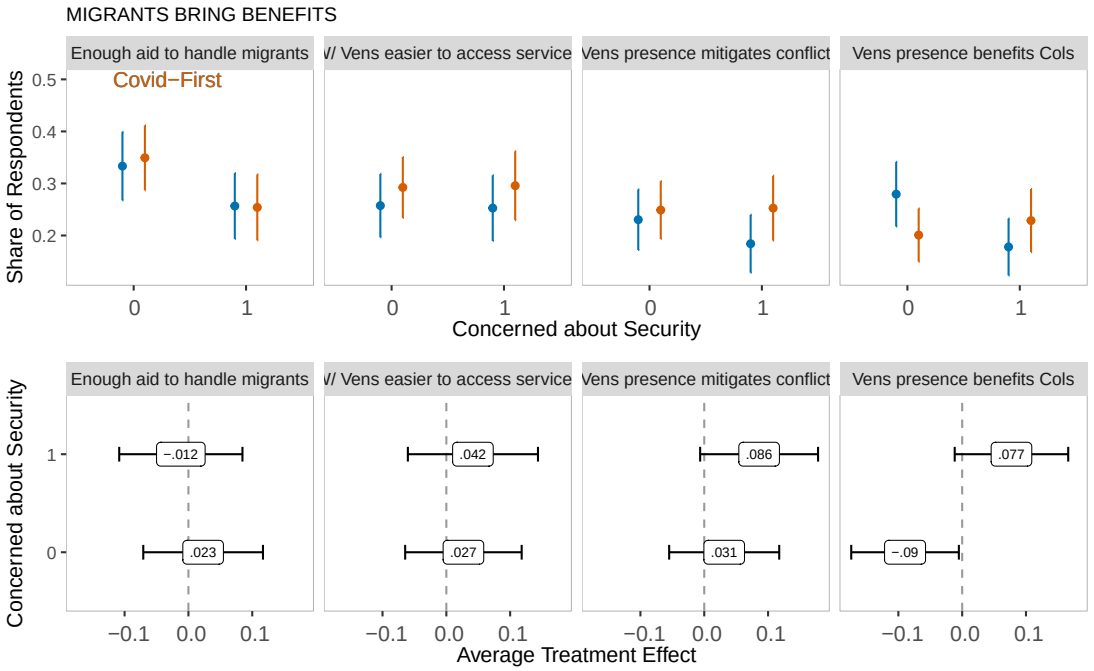


Figure S42: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent is concerned about security (1) or not (0).

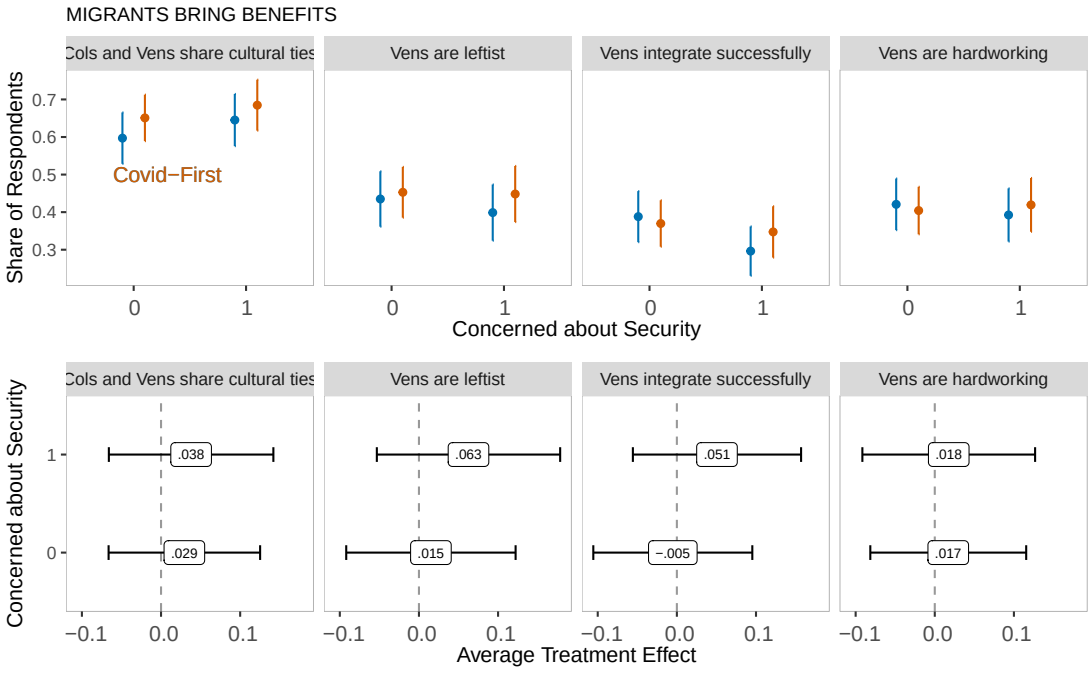


Figure S43: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent is concerned about security (1) or not (0).

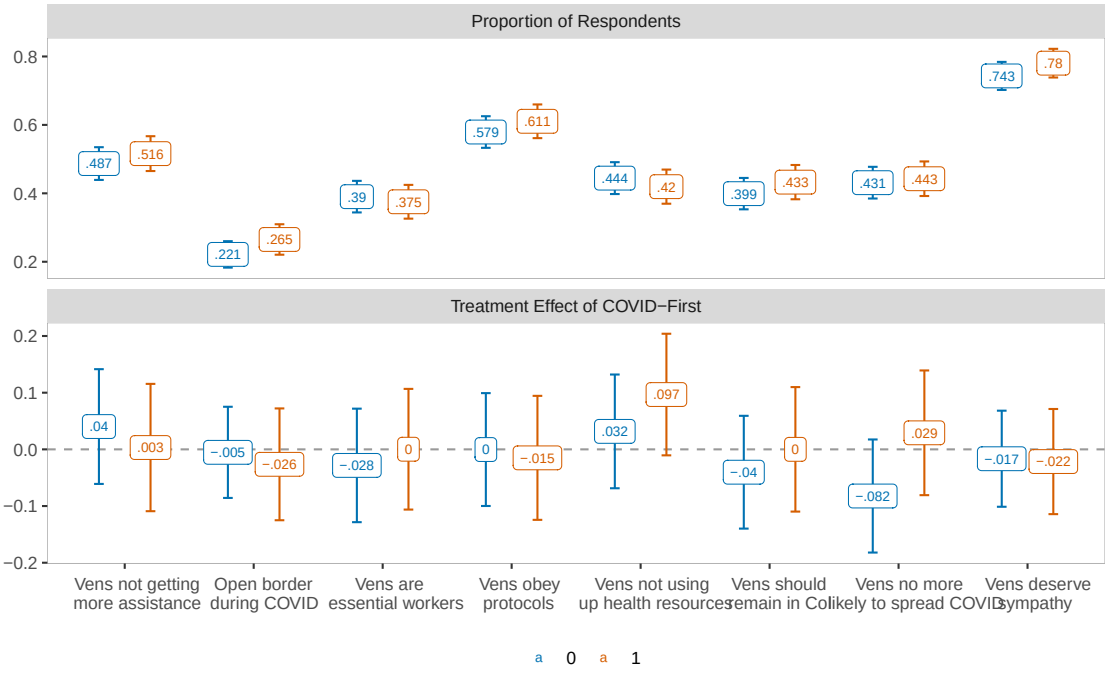


Figure S44: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent is concerned about security (1) or not (0).

S7.4 By City

Since Cali had smaller concentrations of migrants and more COVID-19 cases, there may be differential reactions by city. The figures below are labeled Cali (1) versus Cúcuta (0). Nevertheless, results show that respondents from either city react similarly; those from Cali are slightly more positive across multiple responses but the differences are not statistically significant.

Of our full sample, there were 473 (51.8%) respondents from Cali vs. 441 (48.2%) from Cúcuta.

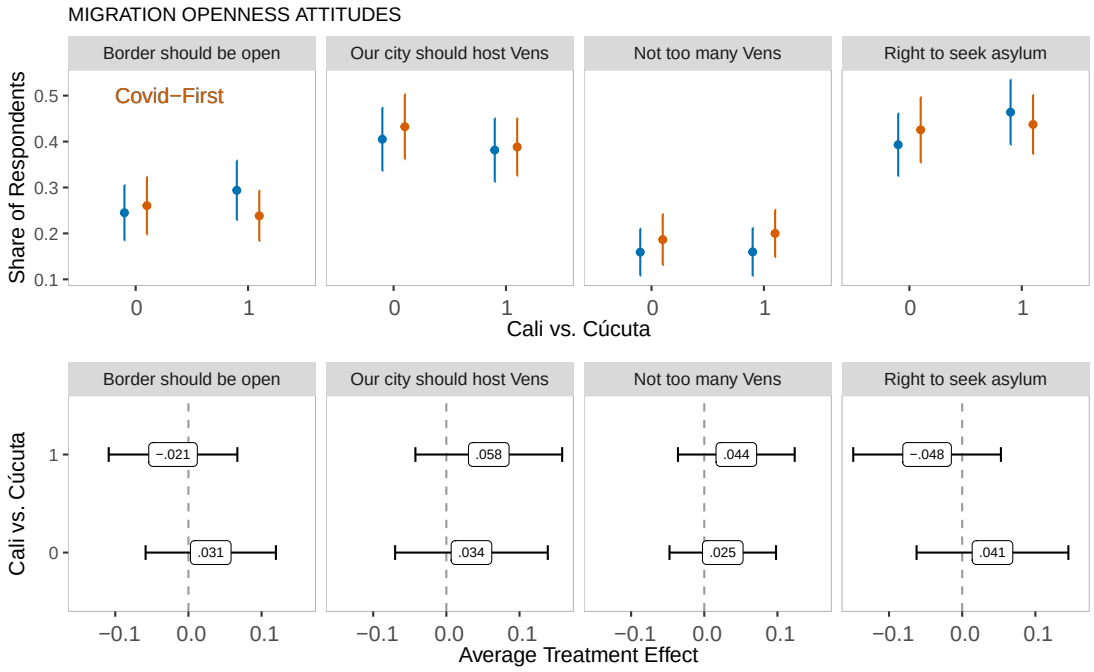


Figure S45: Migration Openness Outcomes, by Cali (1) vs Cúcuta (0).

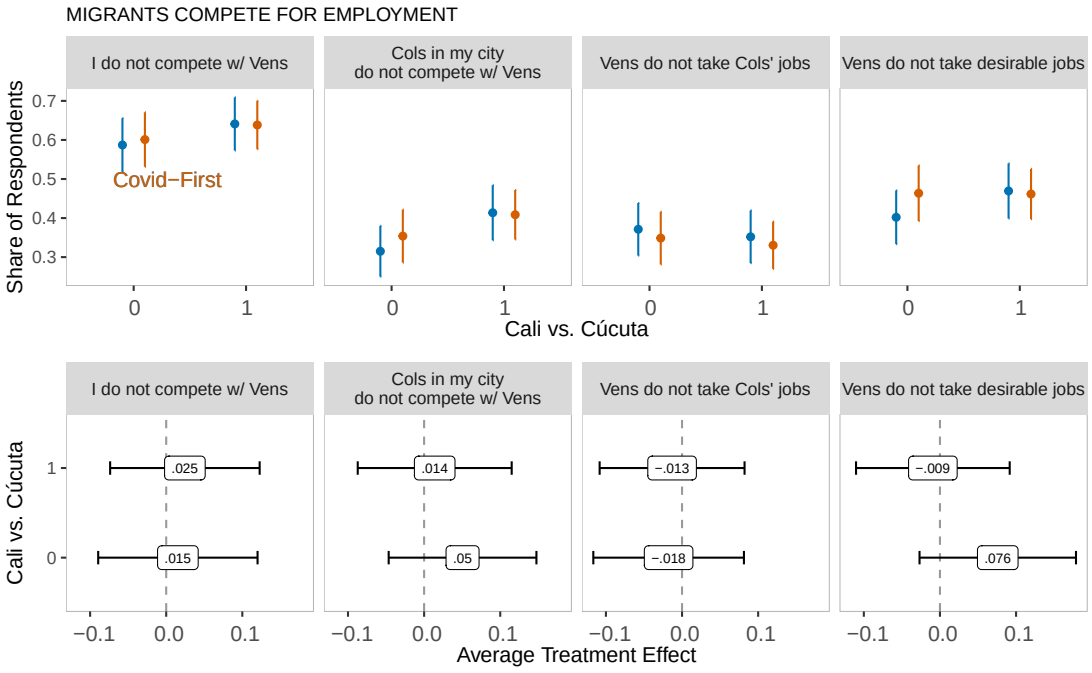


Figure S46: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by Cali (1) vs Cúcuta (0).

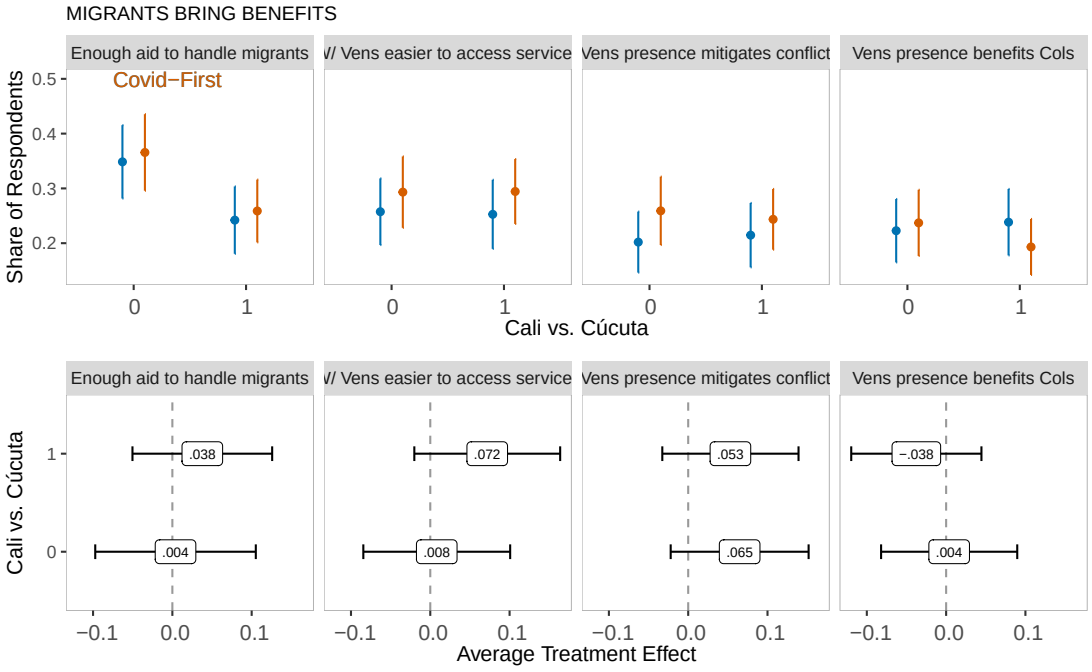


Figure S47: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by Cali (1) or Cúcuta (0).

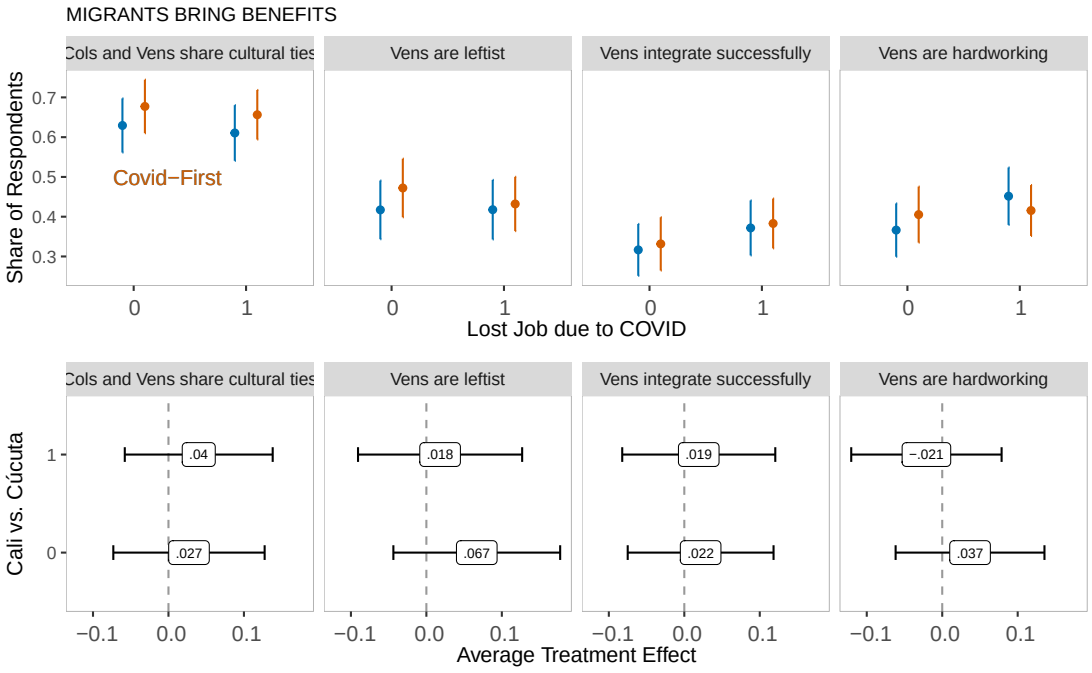


Figure S48: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by Cali (1) vs. Cúcuta (0).

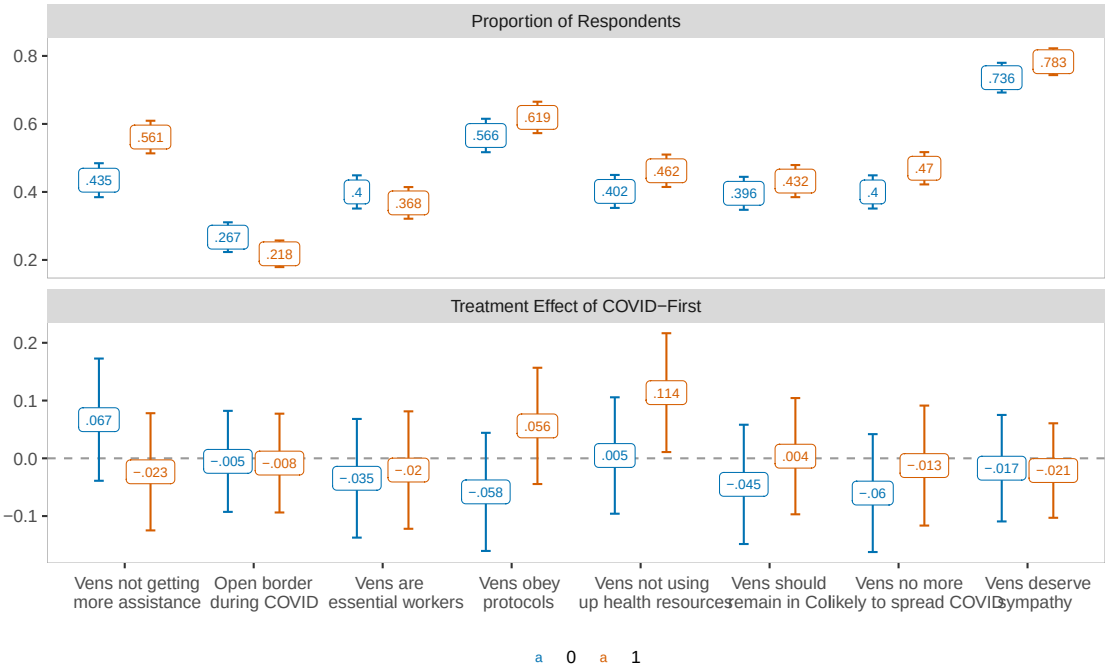


Figure S49: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by Cali (1) vs Cúcuta (0).

S7.5 Whether Have Contact with Venezuelans

Respondents who have more contact with Venezuelan migrants may have *more positive* views.
Of our full sample, there were 508 (61.6%) respondents who have Venezuelan friends vs. 317 (38.4%) who do not.

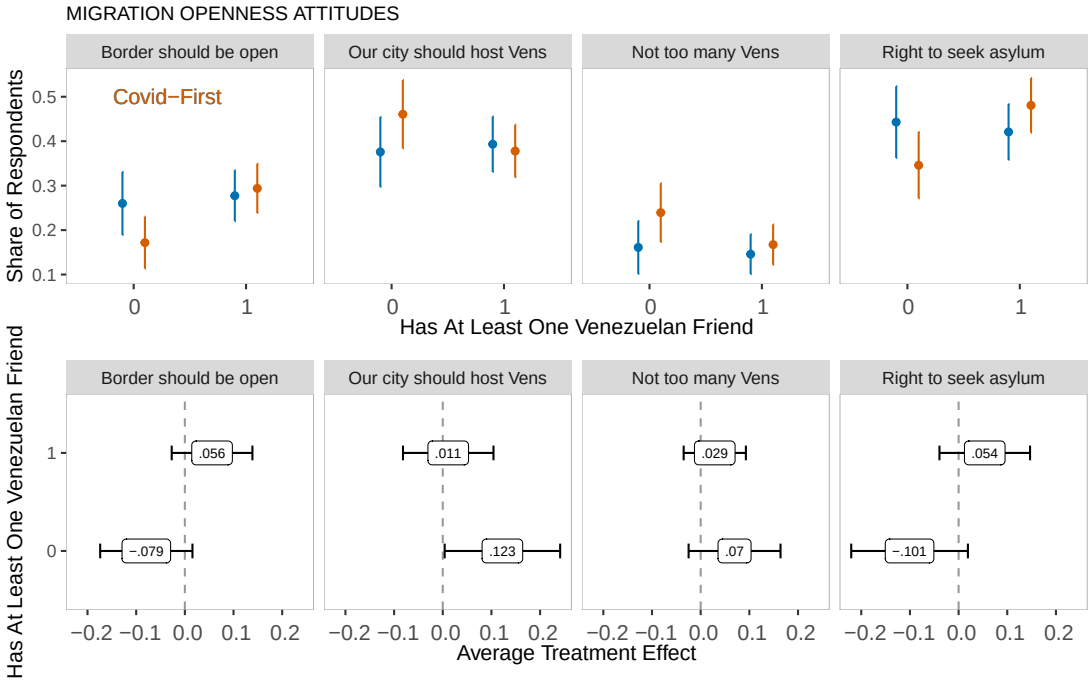


Figure S50: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent has at least one Venezuelan friend (1) or not (0).

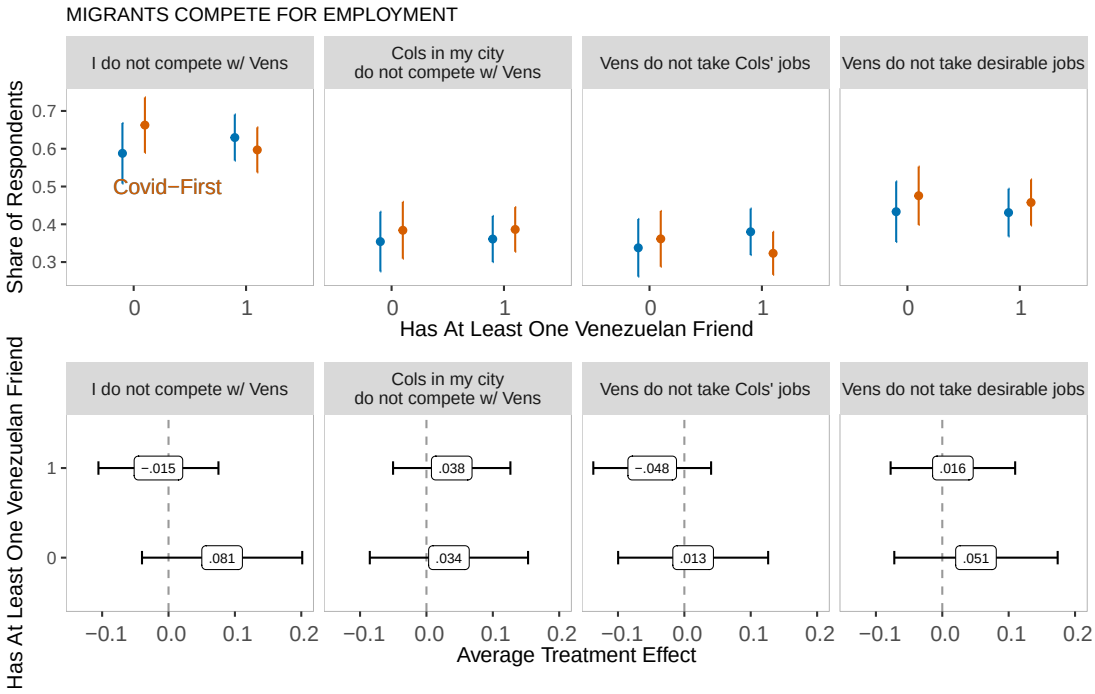


Figure S51: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent has at least one Venezuelan friend (1) or not (0).

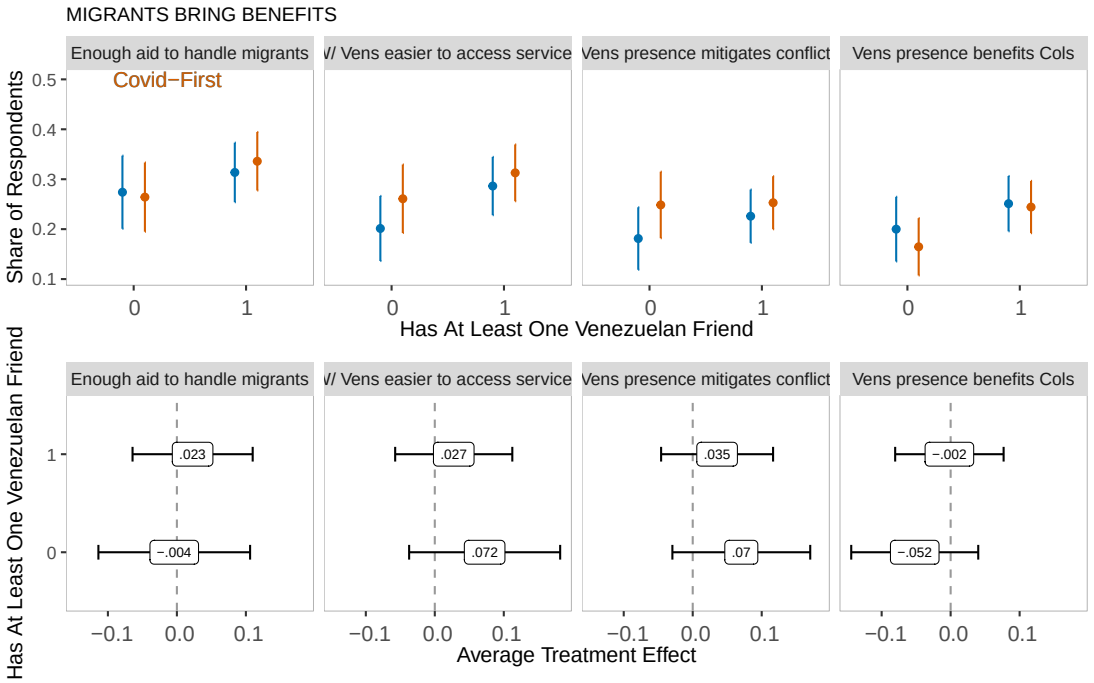


Figure S52: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent has at least one Venezuelan friend (1) or not (0).

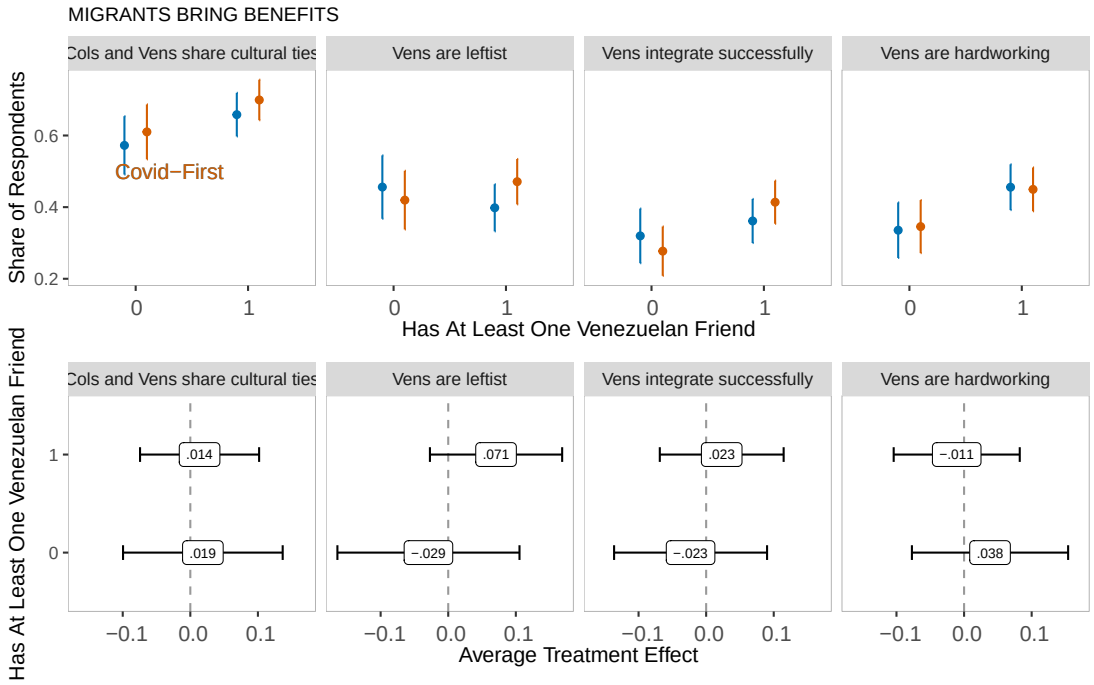


Figure S53: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent has at least one Venezuelan friend (1) or not (0).

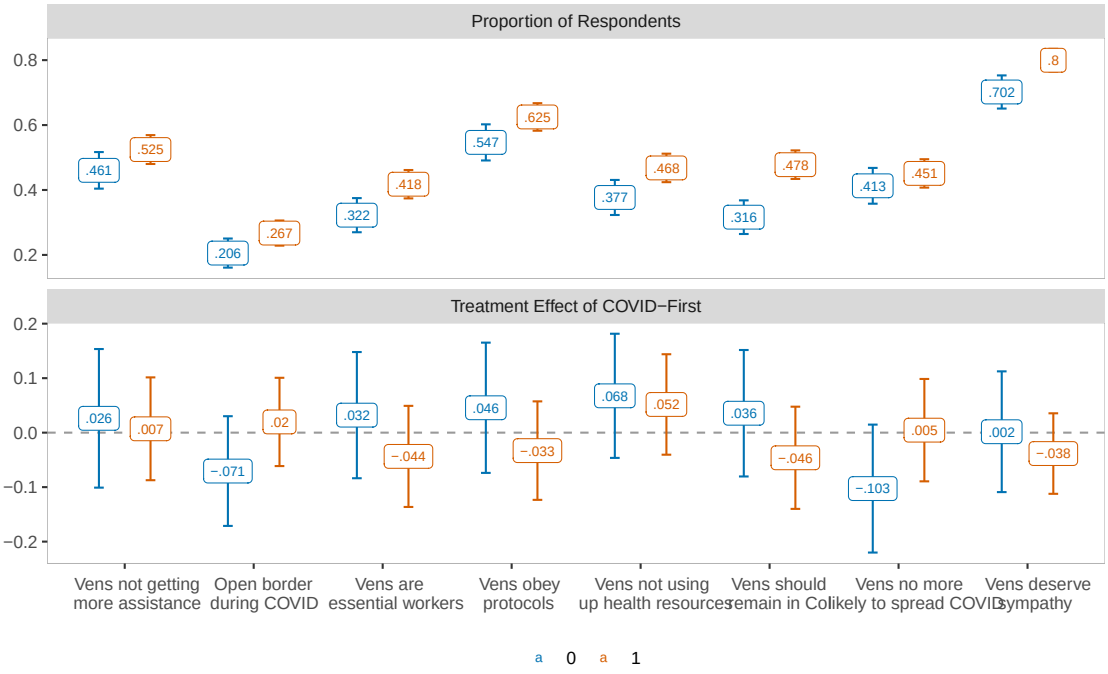


Figure S54: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent has at least one Venezuelan friend (1) or not (0).

S7.6 Whether Have Belief that Migrants are Essential Workers

Respondents who view Venezuelan migrants as essential workers may have *more positive* views.

Of our full sample, there were 309 (38.3%) respondents who view Venezuelan migrants as essential workers vs. 497 (61.7%) who do not.

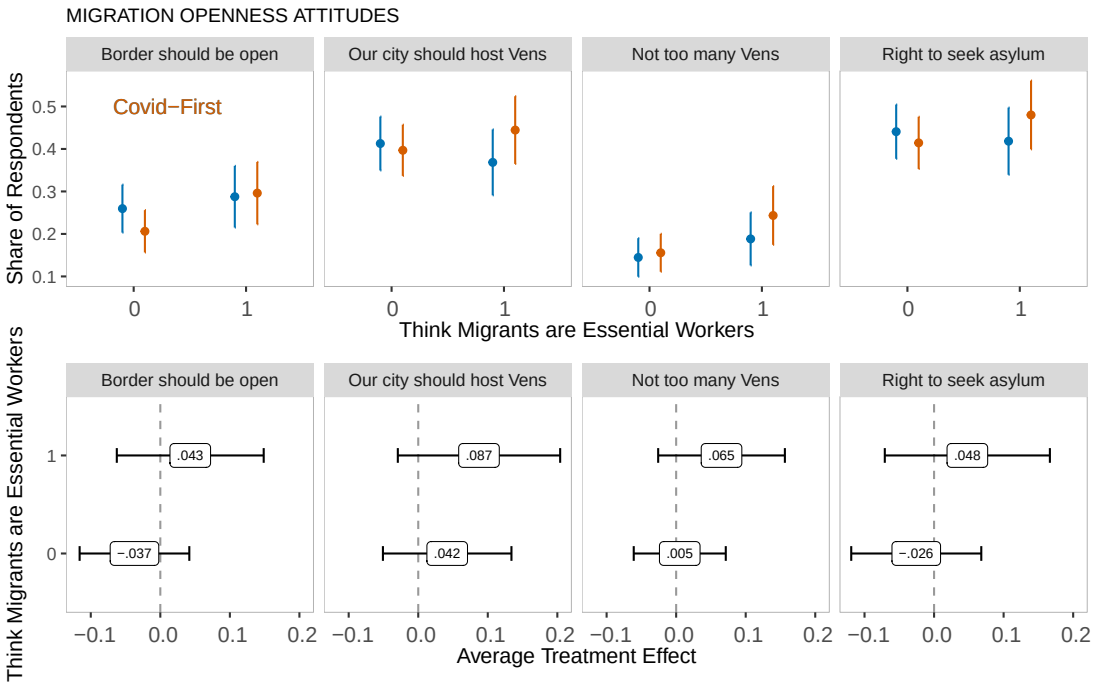


Figure S55: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent thinks migrants are essential workers (1) or not (0).

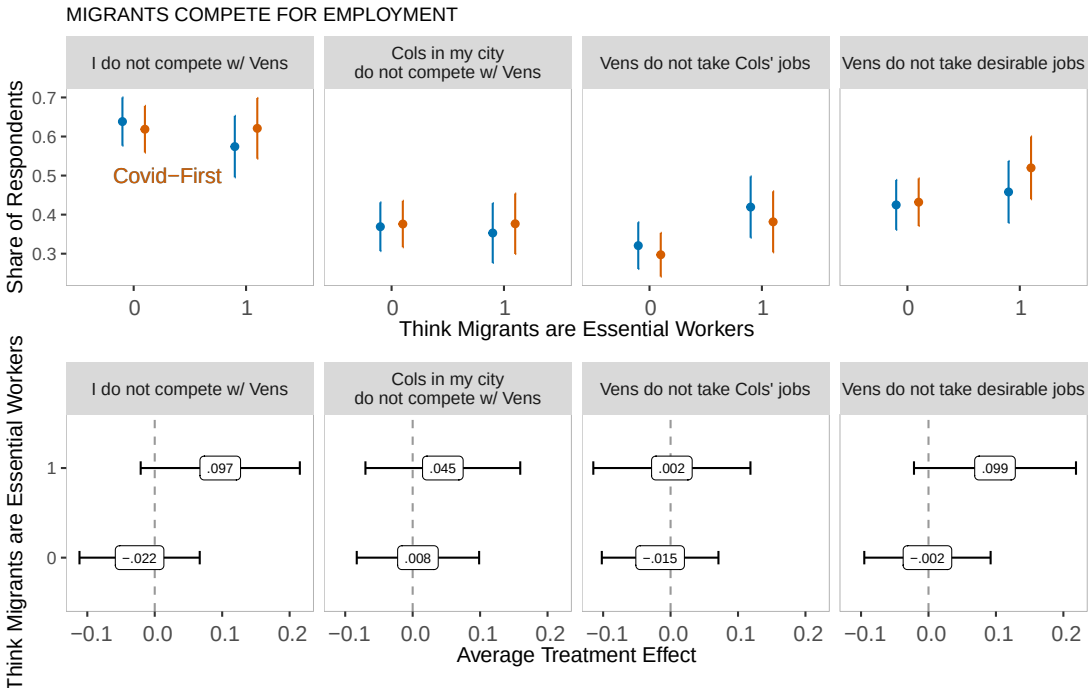


Figure S56: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent thinks migrants are essential workers (1) or not (0).

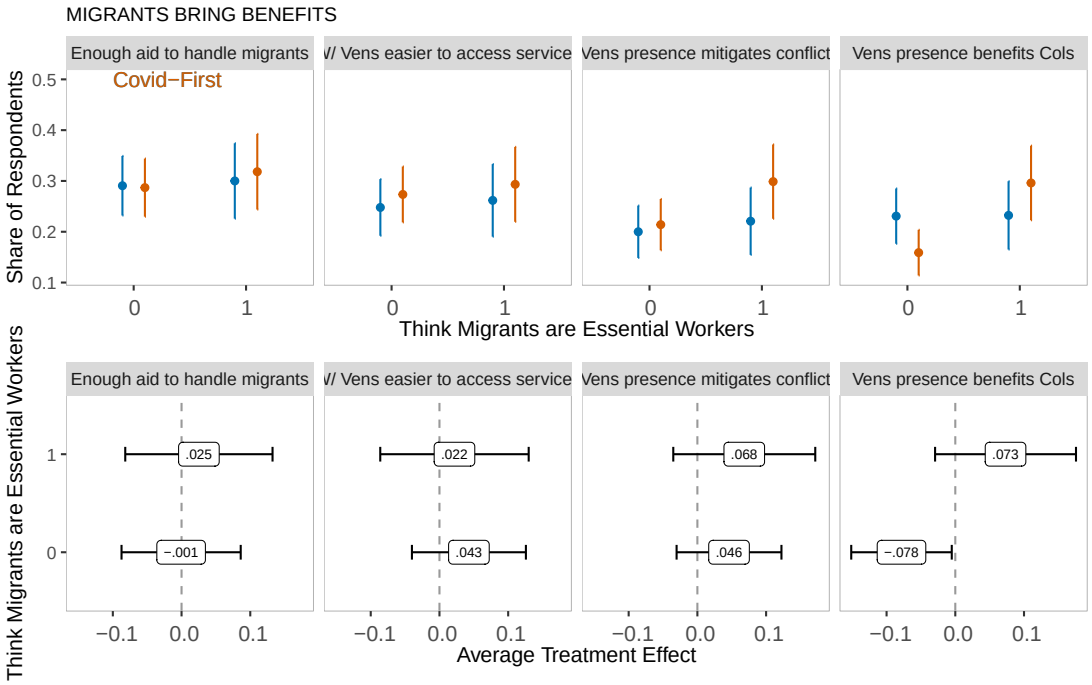


Figure S57: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent thinks migrants are essential workers (1) or not (0).

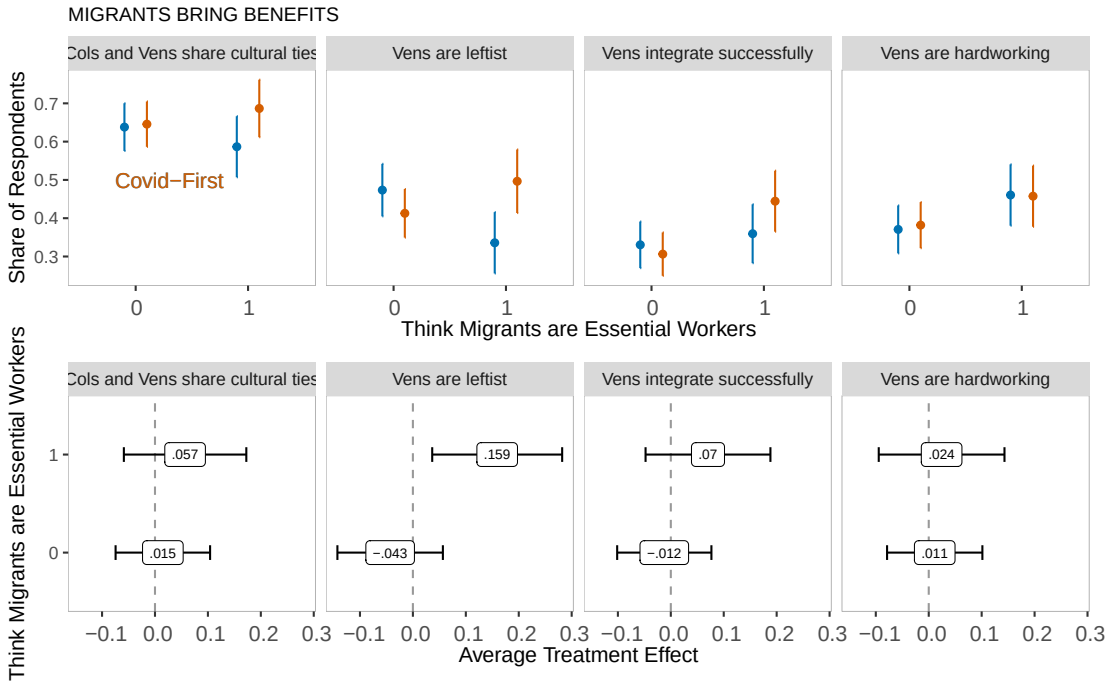


Figure S58: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent thinks migrants are essential workers (1) or not (0).

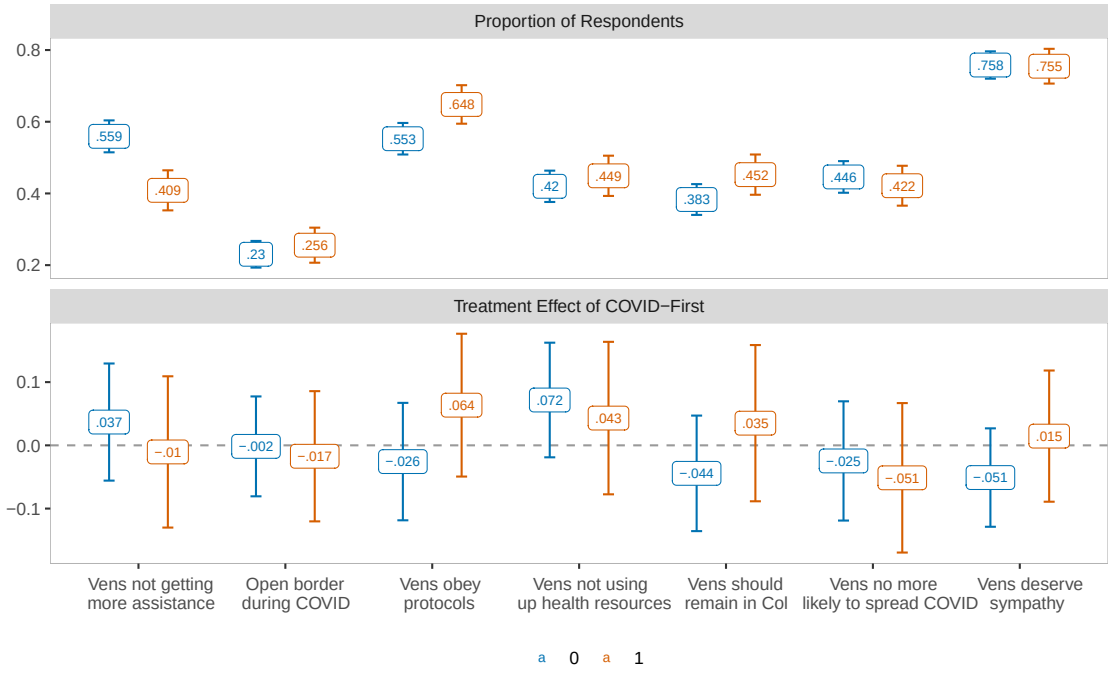


Figure S59: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent thinks migrants are essential workers (1) or not (0).

S7.7 Whether Have Belief that Government Response to COVID was Not Sufficient or (More than) Appropriate

Respondents who view the government response, national or local, as sufficient may have *more positive* views.

S7.7.1 National Response

Of our full sample, there were 473 (57.8%) respondents who thought the national government response was sufficient or more than sufficient vs. 345 (42.2%) who thought it was inadequate.

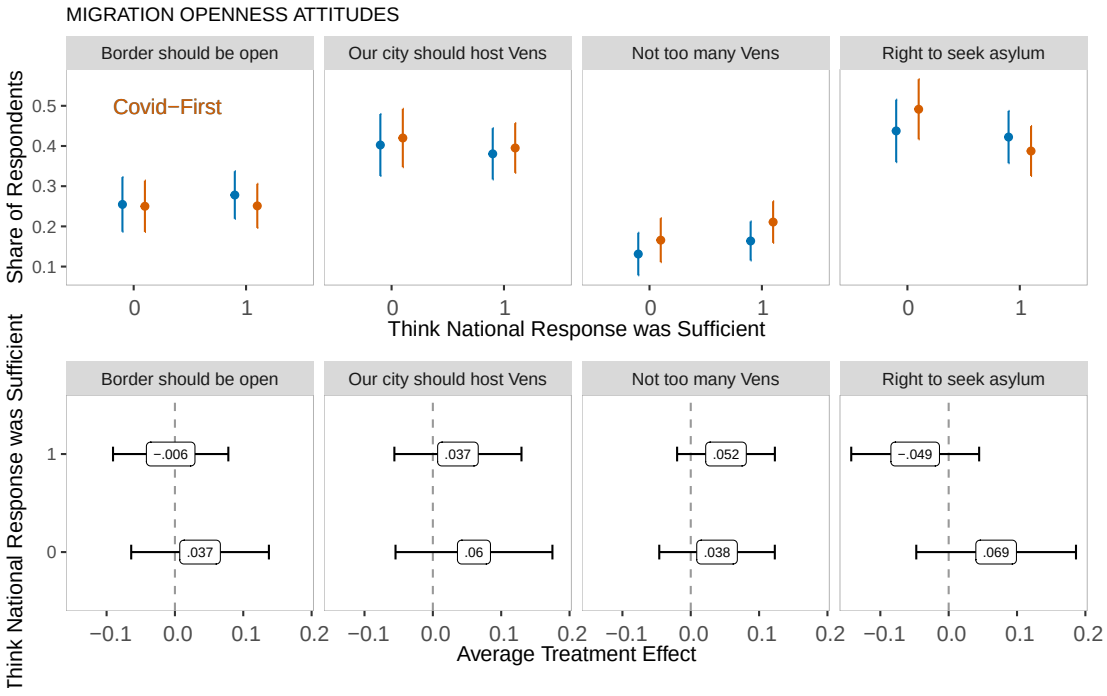


Figure S60: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent thinks the national government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

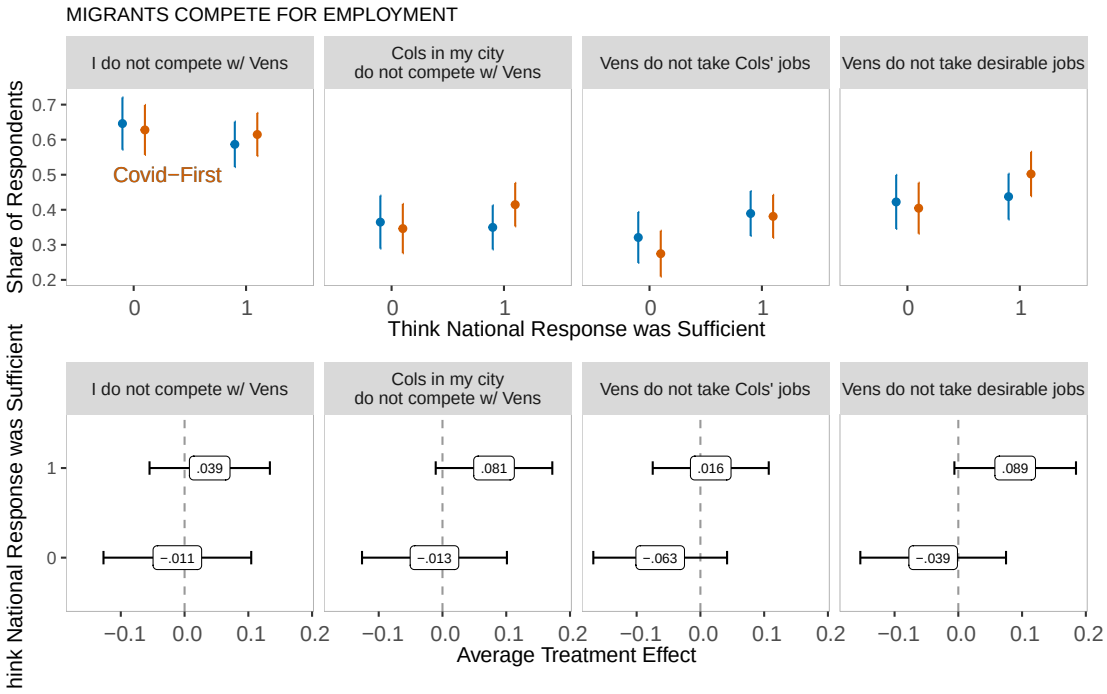


Figure S61: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent thinks the national government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

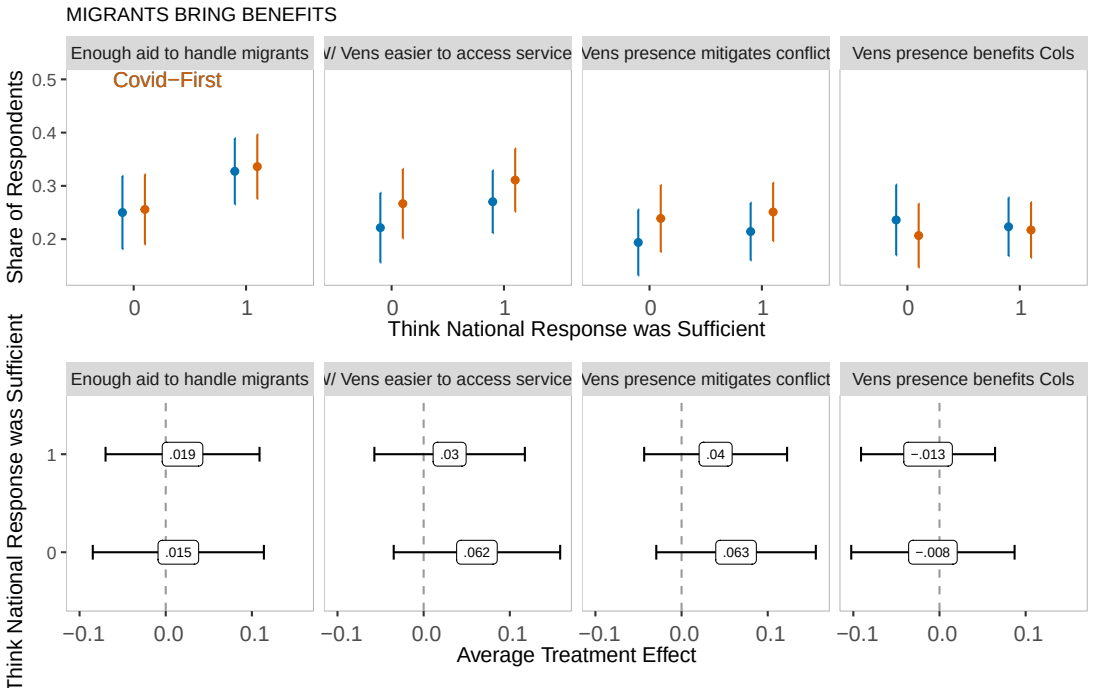


Figure S62: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent thinks the national government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

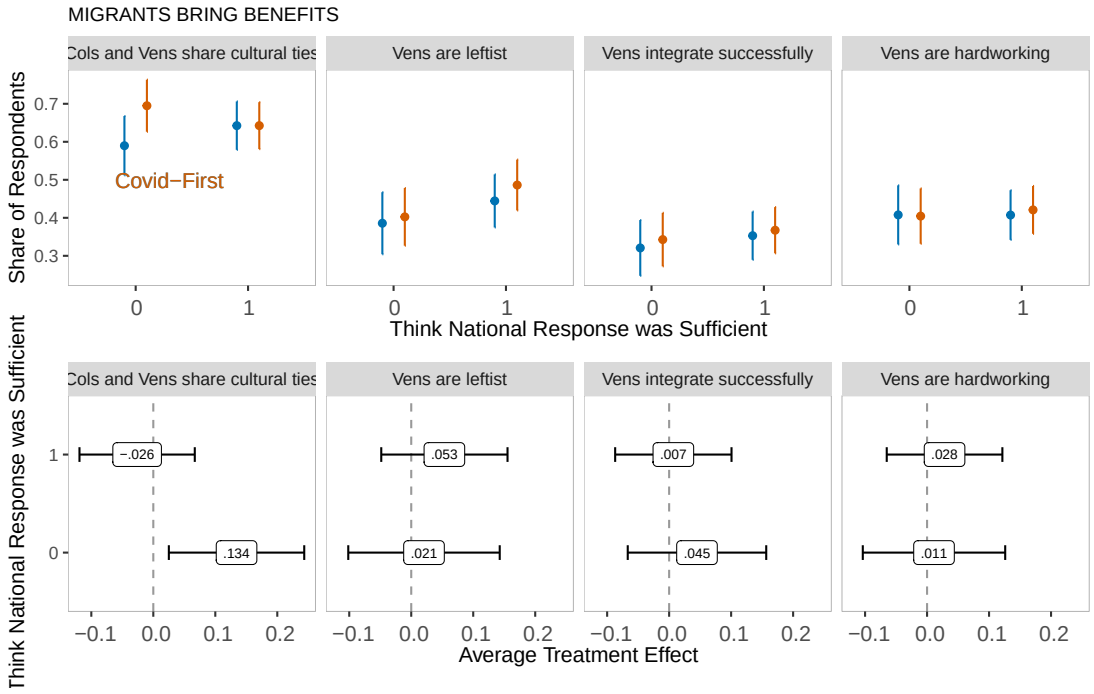


Figure S63: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent thinks the national government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

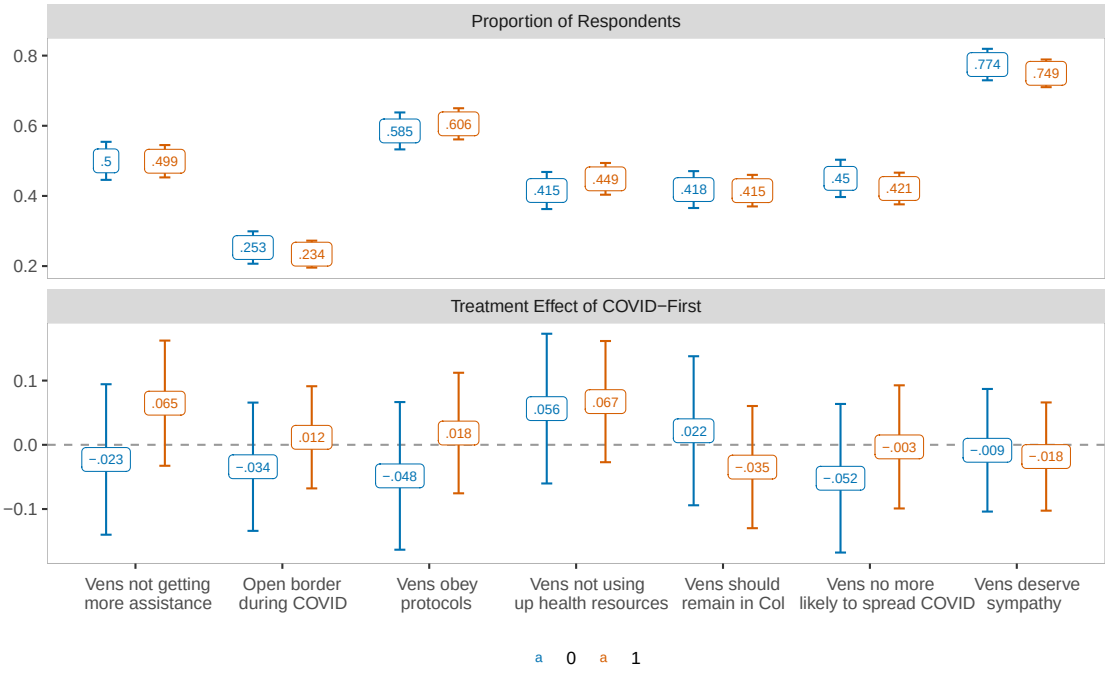


Figure S64: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent thinks the national government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

S7.7.2 Local Response

Of our full sample, there were 469 (57.3%) respondents who thought the national government response was sufficient or more than sufficient vs. 349 (42.7%) who thought it was inadequate.

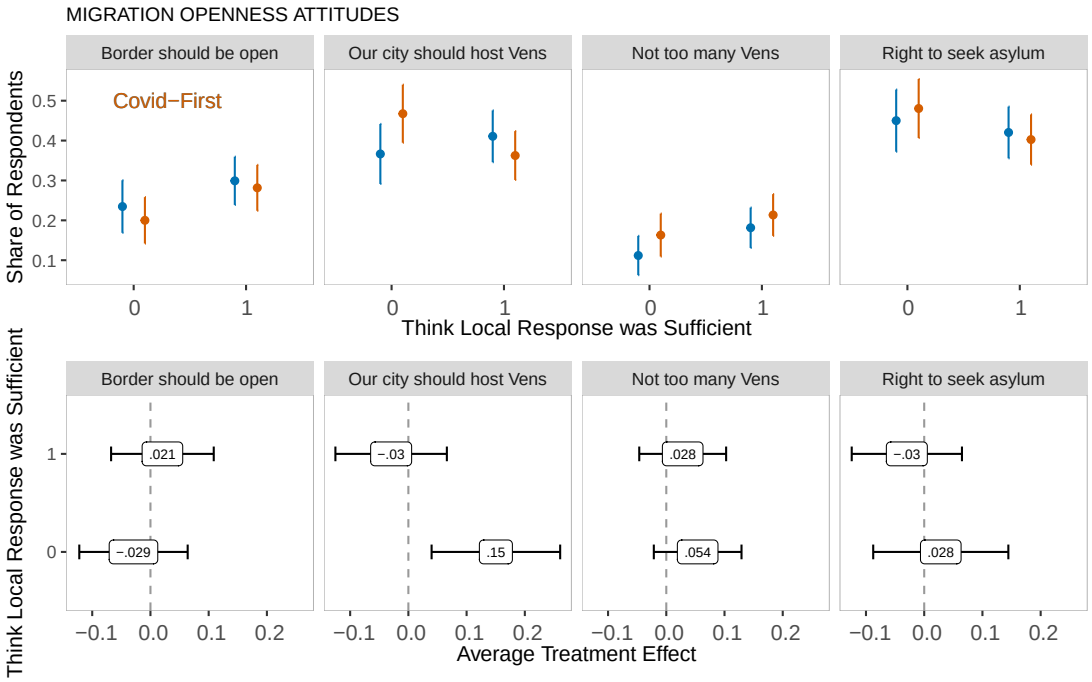


Figure S65: Migration Openness Outcomes, by whether the respondent thinks the local government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

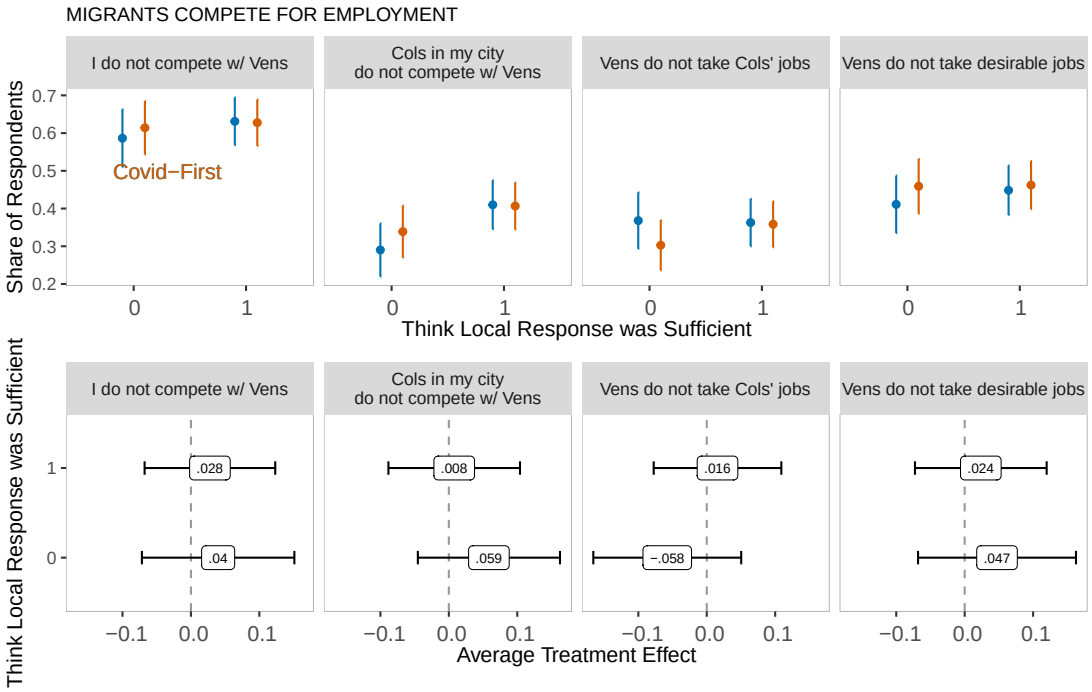


Figure S66: Whether Migrants Compete for Jobs, by whether the respondent thinks the local government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

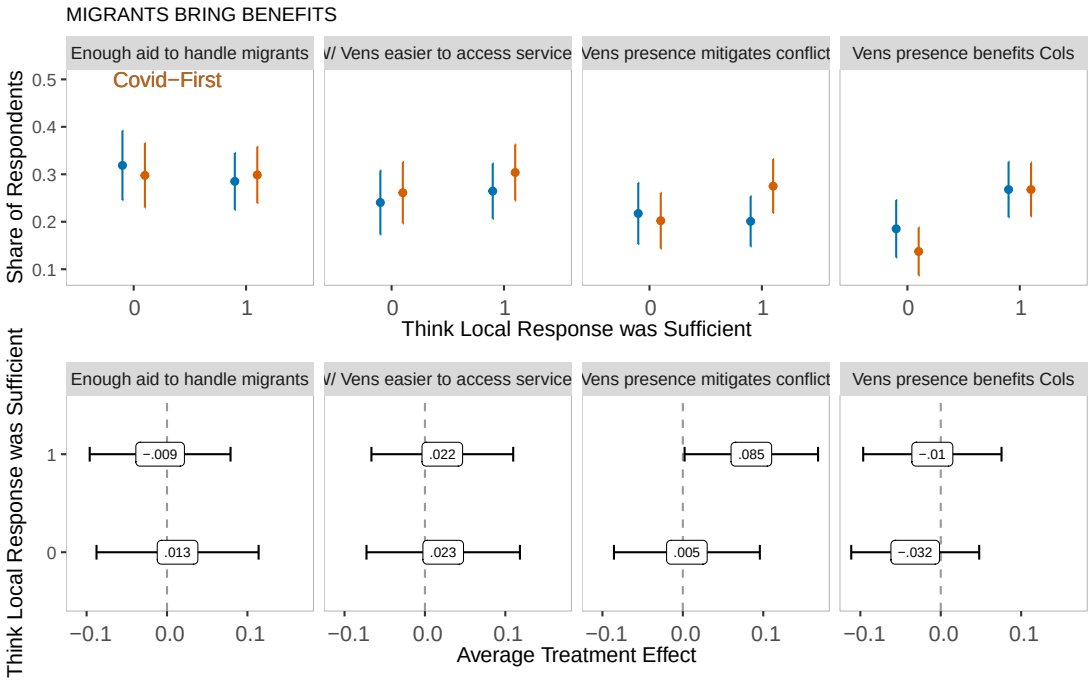


Figure S67: Whether Migrants Bring Benefits, by whether the respondent thinks the local government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

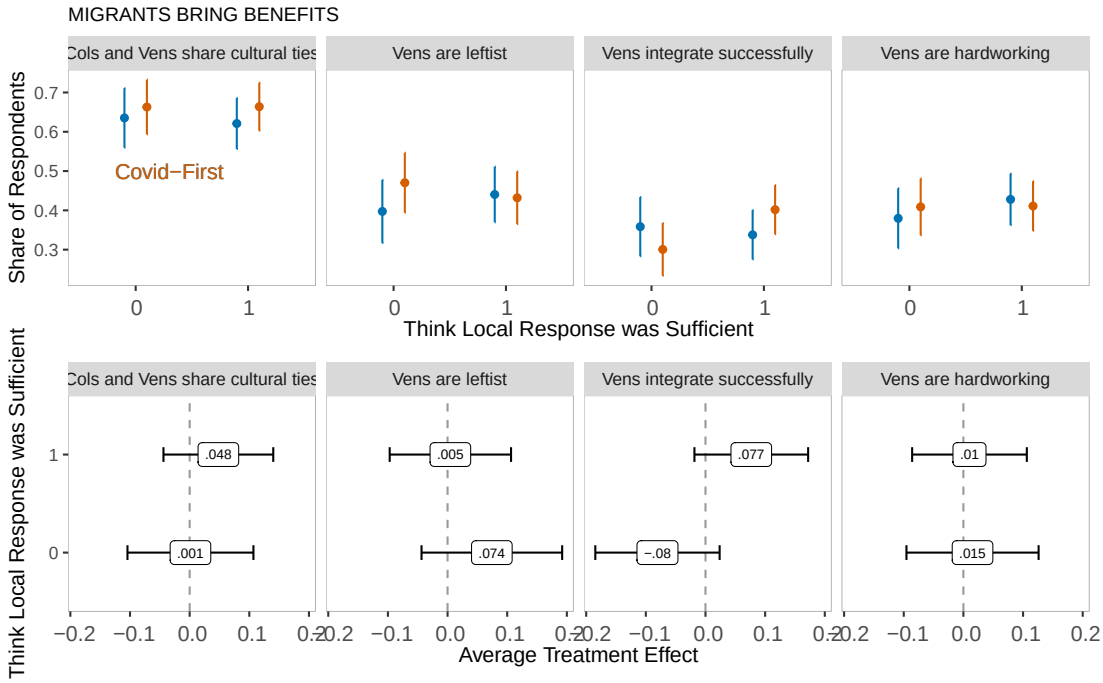


Figure S68: Whether Migrants Can Integrate, by whether the respondent thinks the local government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

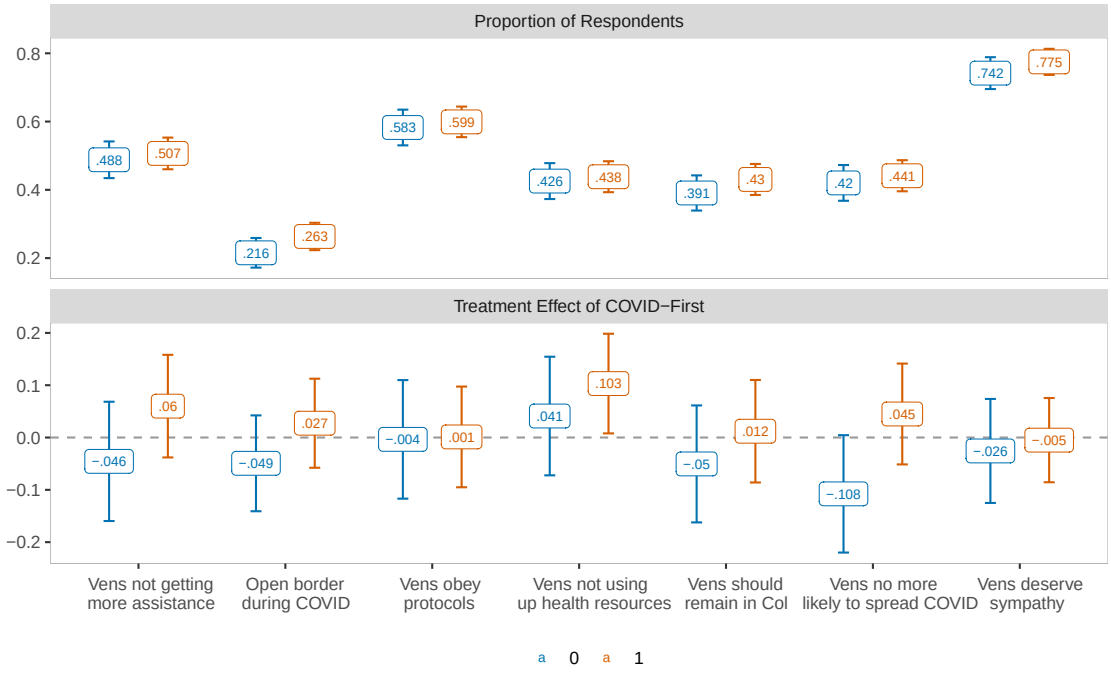


Figure S69: COVID Endline-only Attitudes, by whether the respondent thinks the local government response was sufficient (1) or not (0).

S8 Treatment Effect of Migration Module First

This section shows the effects of receiving Migration-First Question Module on the COVID questions that ask about government assessment (i.e. the COVID questions that do not ask for factual information). These questions about the COVID response were asked only at endline. They are all on a five point scale. The top plot shows the proportion of our panel (black), new (orange), and all (blue) cross-sectional respondents. The bottom plot shows the effect of receiving the Migration block first, controlling for demographic covariates.

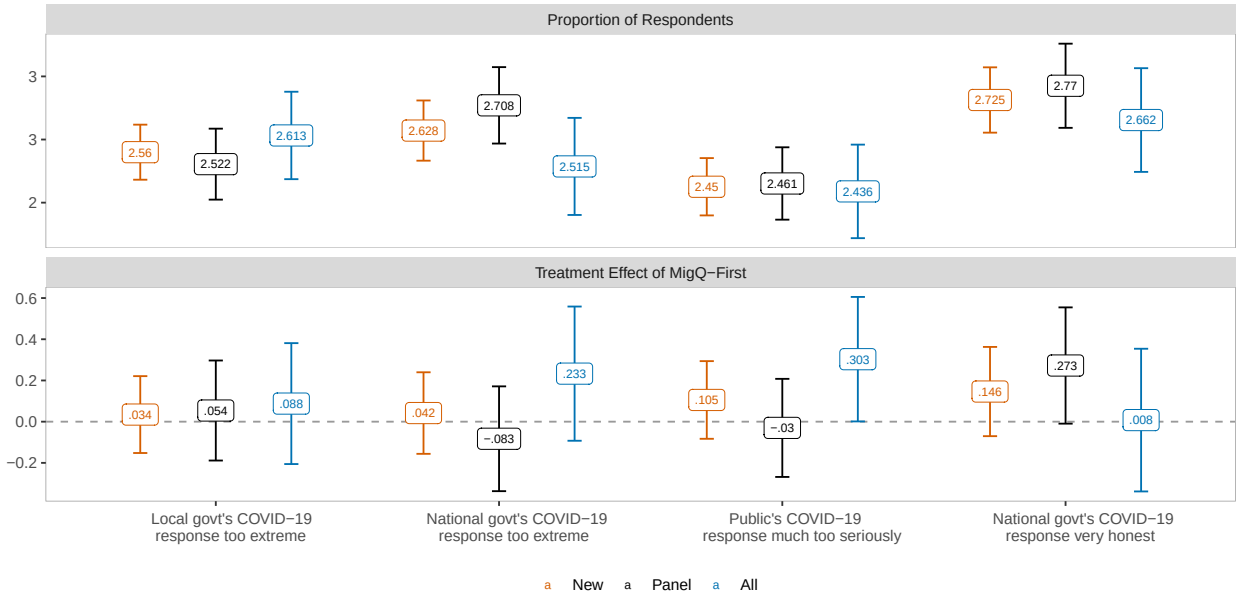


Figure S70: Effects of Migration-First Question Module on the COVID questions.

S9 Multiple Hypothesis Testing Corrections

Although most of our findings show null results, because we examine so many outcomes, we adjust for the false discovery rate (FDR) in this section. We show the Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) adjusted p-values for each test of our results in the paper. We show the adjusted p-values within the analysis in our main results shown in the paper.

Table S3: Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) adjusted p-values for the Diff-in-Diff estimates shown in Figure 3

Effect	Outcome	Estimate	SE	Unadj. P-value	Adj. P-value
period_x_treatment	mig_gen_country	0.04	0.05	0.45	0.99
period_x_treatment	mig_gen_border	0.00	0.06	0.96	0.99
period_x_treatment	mig_gen_city	0.00	0.07	0.99	0.99
period_x_treatment	mig_gen_oth_country	-0.10	0.06	0.08	0.99
period_x_treatment	labor_jobs1	-0.08	0.07	0.26	0.99
period_x_treatment	labor_jobs2	-0.03	0.08	0.74	0.99
period_x_treatment	labor_compete1	0.00	0.07	0.96	0.99
period_x_treatment	labor_compete2	0.05	0.07	0.49	0.99
period_x_treatment	fisc_service	0.02	0.06	0.77	0.99
period_x_treatment	fisc_aid	0.02	0.07	0.79	0.99
period_x_treatment	socio_gen	0.01	0.05	0.79	0.99
period_x_treatment	sec_conflict	0.06	0.07	0.39	0.99
period_x_treatment	socio_work	-0.02	0.07	0.80	0.99
period_x_treatment	socio_integrate	-0.06	0.07	0.38	0.99
period_x_treatment	pol_left	0.01	0.08	0.93	0.99
period_x_treatment	hist_culture	0.10	0.07	0.15	0.99
periodendline	mig_gen_country	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00
periodendline	mig_gen_border	-0.09	0.03	0.00	0.01
periodendline	mig_gen_city	0.03	0.03	0.34	0.42
periodendline	mig_gen_oth_country	0.01	0.03	0.82	0.82
periodendline	labor_jobs1	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.10
periodendline	labor_jobs2	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.13
periodendline	labor_compete1	0.04	0.04	0.21	0.29
periodendline	labor_compete2	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.15
periodendline	fisc_service	0.04	0.03	0.19	0.29
periodendline	fisc_aid	-0.08	0.03	0.02	0.09
periodendline	socio_gen	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.01
periodendline	sec_conflict	-0.06	0.04	0.08	0.15
periodendline	socio_work	0.04	0.03	0.21	0.29
periodendline	socio_integrate	-0.01	0.04	0.80	0.82
periodendline	pol_left	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.15
periodendline	hist_culture	0.03	0.03	0.44	0.50

Table S4: Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) adjusted p-values for the Cross-sectional estimates shown in Figure 4

Effect	Outcome	Estimate	SE	Unadj. P-value	Adj. P-value
All Respondents	mig_gen_border	0.01	0.03	0.85	0.90
All Respondents	mig_gen_city	0.05	0.04	0.19	0.67
All Respondents	mig_gen_country	0.04	0.03	0.18	0.67
All Respondents	mig_gen_oth_country	0.00	0.04	1.00	1.00
All Respondents	labor_compete1	0.02	0.04	0.52	0.79
All Respondents	labor_compete2	0.04	0.04	0.31	0.67
All Respondents	labor_jobs1	-0.01	0.03	0.72	0.83
All Respondents	labor_jobs2	0.04	0.04	0.34	0.67
All Respondents	fisc_aid	0.02	0.03	0.57	0.79
All Respondents	fisc_service	0.04	0.03	0.20	0.67
All Respondents	sec_conflict	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.67
All Respondents	socio_gen	-0.01	0.03	0.64	0.79
All Respondents	hist_culture	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.67
All Respondents	pol_left	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.67
All Respondents	socio_integrate	0.02	0.04	0.55	0.79
All Respondents	socio_work	0.02	0.04	0.61	0.79
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	mig_gen_border	-0.03	0.04	0.53	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	mig_gen_city	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	mig_gen_country	0.01	0.04	0.69	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	mig_gen_oth_country	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	labor_compete1	0.04	0.05	0.45	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	labor_compete2	0.03	0.05	0.46	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	labor_jobs1	-0.03	0.05	0.58	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	labor_jobs2	0.00	0.05	0.98	0.98
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	fisc_aid	0.02	0.04	0.72	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	fisc_service	0.03	0.04	0.54	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	sec_conflict	0.00	0.04	0.98	0.98
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	socio_gen	-0.06	0.04	0.11	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	hist_culture	-0.03	0.05	0.53	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	pol_left	0.01	0.05	0.79	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	socio_integrate	0.01	0.05	0.83	0.95
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	socio_work	0.01	0.05	0.83	0.95
Panelists (endline)	mig_gen_border	0.05	0.05	0.31	0.58
Panelists (endline)	mig_gen_city	0.05	0.06	0.42	0.58
Panelists (endline)	mig_gen_country	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.58
Panelists (endline)	mig_gen_oth_country	-0.08	0.05	0.10	0.51
Panelists (endline)	labor_compete1	0.01	0.06	0.91	0.94
Panelists (endline)	labor_compete2	0.02	0.05	0.67	0.76
Panelists (endline)	labor_jobs1	0.00	0.05	0.94	0.94
Panelists (endline)	labor_jobs2	0.07	0.06	0.20	0.58
Panelists (endline)	fisc_aid	0.03	0.05	0.61	0.76
Panelists (endline)	fisc_service	0.05	0.05	0.37	0.58
Panelists (endline)	sec_conflict	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.09
Panelists (endline)	socio_gen	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.58
Panelists (endline)	hist_culture	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.12
Panelists (endline)	pol_left	0.09	0.06	0.16	0.58
Panelists (endline)	socio_integrate	0.06	0.06	0.29	0.58
Panelists (endline)	socio_work	0.04	0.06	0.44	0.58

Table S5: Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) adjusted p-values for the Endline Only estimates shown in Figure 5

Effect	Outcome	Estimate	SE	Unadj. P-value	Adj. P-value
All Respondents	cov_locgov	0.03	0.1	0.72	0.7
All Respondents	cov_natgov	0.04	0.1	0.68	0.7
All Respondents	cov_public	0.11	0.1	0.27	0.6
All Respondents	cov_truthgov	0.15	0.1	0.19	0.6
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	cov_locgov	0.05	0.1	0.66	0.8
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	cov_natgov	-0.08	0.1	0.52	0.8
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	cov_public	-0.03	0.1	0.80	0.8
New Cross-Sectional Respondents	cov_truthgov	0.27	0.1	0.06	0.2
Panelists (endline)	cov_locgov	0.09	0.1	0.56	0.7
Panelists (endline)	cov_natgov	0.23	0.2	0.16	0.3
Panelists (endline)	cov_public	0.30	0.1	0.05	0.2
Panelists (endline)	cov_truthgov	0.01	0.2	0.97	1.0

S10 Text Analysis

In this section, we present results from a text analysis that provides suggestive observational evidence on the evolution of media coverage on news related to Venezuelan migrants and the pandemic in Colombia. We used the Factiva database to collect newspaper reports published between 2020-10-01 and 2021-10-01 in Colombia and conduct the sentiment analysis. We scrapped reports where text included the following words given the specified logic: (venezolanos *and* migrantes) *and* (covid *or* pandemia *or* coronavirus). All news reports are in Spanish. After scrapping them, we built a corpus (collection of texts) to run the sentiment analysis.

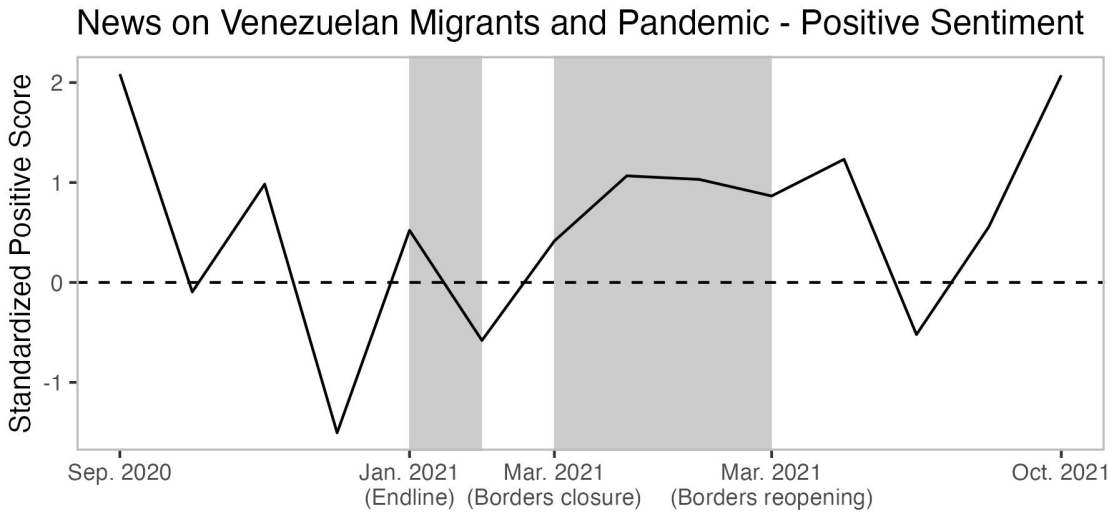


Figure S71: This figure shows the positive (higher values) versus negative (lower values) coverage of news related to Venezuelan migrants and the pandemic in Colombia.

We used the R package `Quanteda` to conduct the sentiment analysis. After cleaning and tokenizing the corpus, we specified a 5-word window around the pattern *migrant** and applied a dictionary of sentiments to the specified context. We employed the emotion lexicon developed by the National Research Council of Canada (NRC). This sentiment dictionary is widely used in text analysis and includes a version in Spanish. Applying the dictionary to the specified context allowed us to detect the occurrences of words that transmit a particular sentiment. For example, if one of the five words following the term *migrant** is 'good' and the remaining four words are 'neutral', the positive sentiment in this context will be 1. Put another way, a positive sentiment score is the number of words classified as positive by the NRC sentiment dictionary. Of note is that a high positive sentiment on a particular day can occur because a news report used several positive words or because many news reports used some positive words. We standardized the positive sentiment score to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, where high numbers indicate more positive sentiment. Figure S71 shows that after the borders reopened in March 2021, positive sentiment in the media about migrants increased, but then positive sentiments declined again by fall later that year.

S11 Questionnaire Text (English Version)

COVID Colombian Follow-Up Survey

* Instructions in < > are for enumerators
* Instructions in RED are for Qualtrics programming

Variable label	**PRELIMINARY INFO**	**Responses**
start_date	Startdate. Date and time started	Month/day/year: time
end_date	Enddate. Date and time ended	Month/day/year: time
ip_address	Ipaddress. IP address	# |____|
duration_sec	Duration of survey (in seconds).	# |____|
response_id	Responseid. Respondent ID	# |____|

Variable label	**F. AUTO / ENUMERATOR INPUT**	**Responses**
pilot_test	F0.0 Pilot Test	Yes = 1 No = 0
survey_id	F0.1 Survey ID	# |____|
enumerator_id	F.02 Enumerator ID	Select name

Good morning/afternoon, my name is **(ENUMERATOR NAME),** and I work for Centro Nacional de Consultoría, a private company dedicated to public opinion research.

Is (**RESP NAME)** available?

<If no> Does (**RESP NAME)** still live here?
<If no> Do you have a phone number for (**RESP NAME)?**
<If yes> Is there a better time to call back to reach (**RESP NAME)?**
<If neither> Thank you for your time, good bye!

<If yes, confirm it is the right person> To make sure I have the right person, are you [**GENDER**], within [**AGE RANGE**] years old, and born in [**BIRTH CITY**]?

<If no, try to figure out if our original data is incorrect or this is the wrong person>
<if the wrong person> Does (**RESP NAME)** still live here?
<If no> Do you have a phone number for (**RESP NAME)?**
<If yes> Is there a better time to call back (**RESP NAME)?**

One of my colleagues spoke with you in **fall of 2019.** Today we are undertaking a study about migration in Colombia and to do so we need some information from Colombians about their views of Venezuelan migrants. For your participation you will receive a 20.000 pesos coupon to redeem in any Éxito, Carulla or Surtimax in your city. At the end of the survey we will give you all the information you need to claim your coupon.

With this study, we hope to learn more about how Colombians feel about migrants, migration in Colombia, and COVID-19; and share these views with policymakers.

This survey is part of an academic study by researchers from the University of California, Los Angeles in the United States and University of British Columbia in Canada. Your participation is completely voluntary and in accordance to the personal data treatment laws, your identity and answers are confidential and will only be used for statistical ends, as it is stated in our data policy. This conversation may be recorded for quality control.

With this understanding, we want to ask your permission to record your answers and give you the survey which will take us approximately 15 minutes. Do you agree to participate in this study?
Yes_____ No_____
(IF HE/SHE SAYS NO, THANK THEM AND END THE INTERVIEW)

If you have any questions about this study, you may contact CNC (Tel: 3394888).

RANDOMIZE ORDER BETWEEN B. COVID AND A. MIGRATION ATTITUDE BLOCKS.

<Enumerator, do not read out "No Response" only select it if respondent truly does not know or have a response.>

Variable label	**B: COVID Questions**	**Responses**
	I'm going to read to you a series of questions about your experiences with COVID-19.	
cov_move	Are you living in the same place as before the National Quarantine on March 24?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_move_b	IF cov_move = NO Did you move to a different city?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_move_c	IF cov_move_b = YES Which city / municipality?	(Text box)
	In the last month, did you leave your house to	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99

cov_leave_work cov_leave_school cov_leave_stores cov_leave_clinic cov_leave_govt cov_leave_outside cov_leave_transp cov_leave_rest cov_leave_friends	Go to work? Go to school? Go shopping / go to stores? Go to a clinic / hospital /the doctor's office? Go to a government office? Go for walks / go to a public park? Use public transportation? Go to a restaurant? Go see family or friends at their house?	
cov_self	Have you had COVID-19?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_family	Has anyone in your family had COVID-19?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_anyone	Do you know anyone who has had COVID-19?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_death	Do you know anyone who has died because of COVID-19?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_risk	On a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means no risk and 5 means very high risk, what level of risk of contracting COVID-19 do you feel you and your household are at?	1 no risk 5 very high risk No Response = -99
cov_concern_three	There are many concerns associated with COVID-19. I'm going to read six major concerns that you might have. And I want to know what are your top 3 concerns out of this list. < read list > Can you tell me what are your top 3 concerns?	Economic concerns, like losing income or not being able to provide for your family = 1 Mental health, like feeling isolated = 2 Physical health, like fear of getting sick = 3

cov_concern_main	Out of those 3, what is your main concern?	Security concerns, such as robberies or violent crimes, in your neighborhood = 4 Border concerns, like people from outside Colombia coming in = 5 Religious concerns, like not being able to go to church and/or that God is punishing us = 6 No Response = -99
	Since March of this year, have you experienced any of the following because of COVID?	
cov_lostjob	Lost your job?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_rehours	IF cov_lostjob = NO Had to reduce your number of working hours?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_rehours_prop	IF cov_rehours = YES Can you estimate the percentage in reduction compared to before COVID started in March?	__ % No Response = -99
cov_inhours	IF cov_rehours = NO Had to increase your number of working hours?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_inhours_prop	IF cov_inhours = YES Can you estimate the percentage increase compared to before COVID started in March?	__ % No Response = -99
cov_rewage	Loss in hourly wage, piece rate, or salary?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_rewage_prop	IF cov_rewage = YES Can you estimate the percentage in reduction compared to before COVID started in March?	__ % No Response = -99
cov_inwage	IF cov_rewage = NO	Yes = 1 No = 0

	Increase in hourly wage, piece rate, or salary?	
cov_inwage_prop	IF cov_inwage = YES Can you estimate the percentage in increase compared to before COVID started in March?	__ % No Response = -99
cov_findjob	IF cov_lostjob = YES Have you found another job or way to earn income?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_newjob	IF cov_findjob = YES Do you prefer this new job or do you wish you could have kept your old job?	Prefer new job = 1 Prefer old job = 0 No Response = -99
cov_savings	Spent savings or sold assets to cover your living expenses?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_borrow	Borrowed money to cover your living expenses?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_helpfam	Relied on the help of family or friends to cover your living expenses?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
cov_incom	How does your household's total income (excluding any government or private assistance) today compare to before the National Quarantine? Is it..	<Read out> Much more = 5 More = 4 About the same = 3 Less = 2 Much less = 1 No Response = -99
cov_assistance	Have you received any food, cash or other support from the government since the pandemic began in March that you did not usually receive beforehand? If so, which type of support?	No = 0 Cash = 1 Food = 2 Reduction in utility charges (electricity and/or water) = 3 Other (specify) No Response = -99
cov_natgov	On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is not sufficient, 3 is appropriate, and 5 is too extreme, where do you rate the Colombian national government's COVID-19 response?	1 not sufficient - 5 too extreme No Response = -99

cov_truthgov	On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is very dishonest and 5 is very honest, how honest do you think the Colombian government has been with the information it provides about the coronavirus outbreak?	1 very dishonest - 5 very honest No Response = -99
cov_locgov	On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is not sufficient, 3 is appropriate, and 5 is very exaggerated, where do you rate the local government's COVID-19 response?	1 not sufficient - 5 very exaggerated No Response = -99
cov_public	On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is not seriously at all, 3 is appropriate, and 5 is much too seriously, where do you rate the level of precautions that Colombians are taking to face COVID?	1 not seriously at all - 5 much too seriously No Response = -99
cov_info	Which sources of information do you trust when it comes to advice about prevention of coronavirus?	<SPONTANEOUS - Code depending on answer. If the respondent only gives one source, then ask: Any other sources? until reach 3> Government media (newspapers, radio, or TV) = 1 Local private media (newspapers, radio, or TV) = 2 International media (newspapers, radio, or TV) = 3 Informational calls/SMS/WhatsApp (not sent by family or acquaintances) = 4 Employer, work colleague, or others at work (incl. employees) = 5 Family/relatives = 6 Friends/neighbors/acquaintances = 7 Non-governmental organizations = 8 Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) = 9 Informational campaigns on the street = 10 Door-to-door informational campaign = 11 Local or community leaders = 12 None = 0

cov_vaccine	If the vaccine becomes available to you, will you choose to take it?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99

FOR EACH SUB-BLOCK (LABOR, FISC, SOCIO, MIG_COV) RANDOMIZE BETWEEN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE VERSIONS

Variable label	**A: MIGRATION PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES**	**Responses**
	Now I'm going to read to you a series of statements related to your concerns and your perceptions of Venezuelans in Colombia. Please indicate which of the following you agree with or disagree with.	
mig_gen_country	A1_1. There are too many Venezuelans in Colombia	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_gen_border	A1_2. Colombia should close its borders to immigration immediately, it's not possible to allow more migrants in the country right now	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_gen_city	A1_3. Other cities in Colombia should take a greater responsibility in accepting more Venezuelans	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_gen_oth_country	A1_4. People should have the right to seek asylum in other countries, and that includes Colombia	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_jobs1_pos	A2P_1. Venezuelans take Colombians' jobs	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_jobs2_pos	A2P_2. Venezuelans take jobs that Colombians want to be doing	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_compete1_pos	A2P_3. I compete with Venezuelans for work	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_compete2_pos	A2P_4. Colombians in this city compete with Venezuelans for work	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99

labor_jobs1_neg	A2N_1. Venezuelans do not take Colombians' jobs	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_jobs2_neg	A2N_2. Venezuelans do not take jobs that Colombians want to be doing	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_compete1_neg	A2N_3. I don't compete with Venezuelans for work	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
labor_compete2_neg	A2N_4. Colombians in this city don't compete with Venezuelans for work	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
fisc_service_pos	A3P_1. With all the Venezuelans here, it's now easier to access government services	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
fisc_aid_pos	A3P_3. The international community is providing enough aid for Colombia to handle the Venezuelan migration situation	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
fisc_service_neg	A3N_1. With all the Venezuelans here, it's now harder to access government services	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
fisc_aid_neg	A3N_3. The international community is not providing enough aid for Colombia to handle the Venezuelan migration situation	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
socio_gen_pos	A5P_1. The Venezuelan migration has been a good thing for the average Colombian.	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
socio_work_pos	A5P_2. The majority of Venezuelans in Colombia are hardworking	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
socio_integrate_pos	A5P_4. The majority of migrants and refugees that have come to Colombia have integrated successfully into Colombian society	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
sec_conflict_pos	A6P_3. Having more Venezuelans will make it easier to end the conflict in Colombia	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
pol_left_pos	A4P_3. The majority of Venezuelans in Colombia support the left	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99

sympathy_pos	Venezuelans living in Colombia are deserving of our sympathy.	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
hist_culture_pos	A8P_2. Venezuela and Colombia share a cultural heritage	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
socio_gen_neg	A5N_1. The Venezuelan migration has been a bad thing for the average Colombian	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
socio_work_neg	A5N_2. The majority of Venezuelans in Colombia are lazy	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
socio_integrate_neg	A5N_4. The majority of migrants and refugees that have come to Colombia have not integrated successfully into Colombian society	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
sec_conflict_neg	A6N_3. Having more Venezuelans will make it harder to end the conflict in Colombia	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
pol_left_neg	A4N_3. The majority of Venezuelans in Colombia support the right	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
sympathy_neg	Venezuelans living in Colombia are not deserving of our sympathy.	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
hist_culture_neg	A8N_4. Venezuela does not share a cultural heritage with Colombia	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_vector_pos	A9P_1. Venezuelans are more likely to spread COVID-19 than Colombians	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_resource_pos	A9P_2. Venezuelans are using scarce health resources that Colombians need	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_assist_pos	A9P_3. Venezuelans are getting more assistance than Colombians to help them through the COVID-19 restrictions	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99

mig_cov_essw_pos	A9P_4. Venezuelans are essential workers during COVID-19	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov _border_pos	A9P_5. Colombia should keep its border with Venezuela closed until the COVID-19 emergency is over	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov _return_pos	A9P_6. Venezuelans who are in Colombia now should return to Venezuela until the COVID-19 emergency is over	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_reg_pos	A9P_7. Venezuelans are less likely than Colombians to obey COVID-19 protocols and restrictions.	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_vector_neg	A9N_1. Venezuelans are not more likely to spread COVID-19 than Colombians	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_resource_neg	A9N_2. Venezuelans are not using scarce health resources that Colombians need	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_assist_neg	A9N_3. Venezuelans are not getting more assistance than Colombians to help them through the COVID-19 restrictions	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_essw_neg	A9N_4. Venezuelans are not essential workers during COVID-19	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov _border_neg	A9N_5. Colombia should open its border with Venezuela throughout the COVID-19 emergency	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov _return_neg	A9N_6. Venezuelans who are in Colombia now should remain in Colombia throughout the COVID-19 emergency	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99
mig_cov_reg_neg	A9N_7. Venezuelans are just as likely as Colombians to obey COVID-19 protocols and restrictions.	Agree =1 Disagree = 0 No Response = -99

Variable label	**C: CONTACT WITH IMMIGRANTS**	**Responses**
ven_work	IF cov_leave_work = YES OR cov_leave_school = YES	< Code to fit, do not read out, prompt options if necessary >

	C1. Please tell me how many Venezuelans you work with or study with CURRENTLY?	None = 0 1-2 = 1 3-5 = 2 More than 5 = 3 No Response = -99
ven_friends	C2. Please tell me, CURRENTLY How many Venezuelan friends do you have?	None = 0 1-2 = 1 3-5 = 2 More than 5 =3 No Response = -99
ven_stores	IF cov_leave_stores = YES C3. CURRENTLY, how often do you see Venezuelans buying things in the same stores as you?	None = 0 1-2 times a month = 1 1-2 times a week = 2 Almost every day = 3 No Response = -99
ven_med	IF cov_leave_clinic = YES C4. CURRENTLY, how often do you see Venezuelans in hospitals or medical centers when you go there?	Never = 0 Sometimes = 1 Frequently = 2 All the time = 3 No Response = -99
ven_gov	IF cov_leave_govt = YES C5. CURRENTLY, how often do you see Venezuelans in government offices when you go there?	Never = 0 Sometimes = 1 Frequently =2 All the time = 3 No Response = -99
ven_beg	IF cov_leave_work = YES OR cov_leave_school = YES OR cov_leave_clinic = YES OR cov_leave_govt = YES OR cov_leave_stores = YES OR cov_leave_outside = YES OR cov_leave_transp = YES OR cov_leave_rest = YES OR cov_leave_friends = YES C6. CURRENTLY, how often do you see Venezuelans begging for money in the streets or in public transport?	None = 0 1-2 times a month = 1 1-2 times a week = 2 Everyday = 3 Multiple times a day = 4 No Response = -99
ven_social_dist	IF cov_leave_work = YES OR cov_leave_school = YES OR	Never=0 Sometimes=1

	cov_leave_clinic = YES OR cov_leave_govt = YES OR cov_leave_stores = YES OR cov_leave_outside = YES OR cov_leave_transp = YES OR cov_leave_rest = YES OR cov_leave_friends = YES C7. When you see Venezuelans outside of their homes are they following the social distancing rules like wearing a mask and staying two meters apart?	Most of the time=2 Always=3 No Response = -99

pol_ideo	P4. Referring to political leanings, many people talk about those who support more the left or the right. If we had a scale from 1-10 where 1 is totally left and 10 is totally right and according to your definition for left or right, which do you think would be your point of view politically? What number on the scale would you place yourself?	1: Totally Leftist 10: Totally Rightist No Response = -99

Variable label	**N: CONCLUSION**	**Responses**
	Please remember that for your participation you will receive a 20.000 pesos coupon to redeem in any Éxito, Carulla or Surtimax in your city. The instructions to get your coupon are: 1. Once you finish this survey wait for 3 workdays. 2. With your original and physical ID, you can go to any Éxito, Carulla or Surtimax in your city to redeem your coupon. 3. Go to the register and inform the clerk that you wish to redeem your coupon´s value in purchases. 4. They will ask for your covenant number. You must say that the CNC number is 1009. Remember that without this number you can NOT redeem the coupon.	

	5. After the 3 workdays, you have a month to redeem the coupon.	
	Please tell me your full name	Text
	Could you confirm your ID´s number?	Numerical camp of maximum 13 digits
research	Would you be available to be contacted for future research with us?	Yes = 1 No = 0 No Response = -99
end	Finally, we would like to inform you to please call the national hotline at 018000-955590 if you have any questions or concerns related to COVID-19. Thank you for your participation. Have a good day.	[End survey]