**Table A1. Comparison between respondents and the Swedish population (percent)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Respondents first wave** | **Respondents all waves**  | **The Swedish population** |
| **Gender**Female Male | 5050 | 4951 | 5050 |
| **Age**18-25 years26-35 years36-45 years46-55 years56-65 years 66-75 years | 112215211417 | 81915211621 | 151818181615 |
| **Education**PrimaryHigh schoolUniversity/ collage | 84448 | 84349 | 134541 |

Note: The information about the Swedish population is from the Swedish statistical authority (SCB) and refers to the Swedish population year 2014.

**Table A2. Media effects on attitudes towards different types of immigration (OLS).**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2014 to 2015 | **Model 1** | **Model 2** | **Model 3** | **Model 4** |
| Public service TV news  | -,005\* (,002) |  |  | -,005\*\* (,020) |
| Commercial TV news  | ,001 (,002) |  |  | ,000 (,002) |
| Tabloids |  | ,003 (,002) |  | ,003 (,002) |
| Broadsheets |  | ,001 (,002) |  | ,001 (,002) |
| Anti-immigration and right-wing alternative media  |  |  | -,011\*\* (,004) | -,011\*\* (,004) |
| Pro-immigration and left-wing alternative media |  |  | ,017\*\*\* (,004) | ,017\*\*\* (,004) |
| Adjusted R Square | ,619 | ,618 | ,622 | ,623 |
| N | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 |

Note: \**p* < .05. \*\**p* < .01. \*\*\**p* < .001. Standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable is measured on a scale from 0 to 1 (0 = Negative attitude towards different types of immigration, 1 = Positive attitudes towards different types of immigration). The control variables are gender, age, educational level, political interest and the lagged value of the dependent variable.

**Table A3. Media effects on attitudes towards immigration from different regions (OLS)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2014 to 2015 | **Model 1** | **Model 2** | **Model 3** | **Model 4** |
| Public service TV news  | -,002 (,003) |  |  | -,002 (,003) |
| Commercial TV news  | -,003 (,002) |  |  | -,003 (,002) |
| Tabloids |  | ,002 (,002) |  | ,003 (,002) |
| Broadsheets  |  | ,003 (,002) |  | ,003 (,003) |
| Anti-immigration and right-wing alternative media |  |  | -,010\* (,004) | -,011\*\* (,004) |
| Pro-immigration and left-wing alternative media |  |  | ,011\* (,005) | ,010\* (,005) |
| Adjusted R Square | ,556 | ,556 | ,558 | ,558 |
| N | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 |

Note: \**p* < .05. \*\**p* < .01. \*\*\**p* < .001. Standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable is measured on a scale from 0 to 1 (0 = Negative attitude towards immigration from different regions, 1 = Positive attitudes towards immigration from different regions). The control variables are gender, age, educational level, political interest and the lagged value of the dependent variable.

**Table A4. Media effects on perceptions of the impact of immigration on society (OLS)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2014 to 2015 | **Model 1** | **Model 2** | **Model 3** | **Model 4** |
| Public service TV news | -,002 (,002) |  |  | -,002 (,002) |
| Commercial TV news  | ,000 (,002) |  |  | ,000 (,002) |
| Tabloids  |  | ,000 (,002) |  | ,000 (,002) |
| Broadsheets  |  | -,001 (,002) |  | -,001 (,002) |
| Anti-immigration and right-wing alternative media  |  |  | -,015\*\*\* (,004) | -,015\*\*\* (,004) |
| Pro-immigration and left-wing alternative media  |  |  | ,012\*\* (,004) | ,012\*\* (,004) |
| Adjusted R Square | ,709 | ,709 | ,711 | ,711 |
| N | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 |

Note: \**p* < .05. \*\**p* < .01. \*\*\**p* < .001. Standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable is measured on a scale from 0 to 1 (0 = Negative perceptions of the impact of immigration, 1 = Positive perceptions of the impact of immigration). The control variables are gender, age, educational level, political interest and the lagged value of the dependent variable.

**Figure A1. Use of the investigated media outlets year 2014 (percentages)**

Note: N = 2,254. The reason why all media outlets do not add up to 100 is that the percentages are rounded to whole numbers. “At least one day a week” includes the following response options: Daily, 5-6 days a week, 3-4 days a week and 1-2 days a week.

**Figure A2. Use of the investigated media outlets year 2015 (percentages)**

Note: N = 2,254. The reason why all media outlets do not add up to 100 is that the percentages are rounded to whole numbers. “At least one day a week” includes the following response options: Daily, 5-6 days a week, 3-4 days a week and 1-2 days a week.