Supplementary analysis – avoidance

After respondents to Study 2 had been asked which neighborhoods they would like to live in, which we conceptualized as approach intentions, they were also asked to indicate which neighborhoods they would *not* like to live in. Given the close conceptual relationship between approach and avoidance intentions, we replicated the mediation analysis with avoidance as the dependent variable as both an exploratory analysis and a robustness check.

Measure

Avoidance was taken to be indicated by the share of Germans in the least diverse neighborhood rejected that was more diverse than the most diverse neighborhood selected.[1] If the most diverse neighborhood (13, with 98% foreigners) was selected, avoidance was coded as 0%. The resulting variable had a mean of 27.7 with a standard deviation of 22.7.

Results

Replicating the main analysis in Study 2, we estimated a mediation model to see whether there were indirect paths from the contact measures through valuing diversity to the avoidance measure (i.e. neighbourhood rejection), controlling for demographic covariates and political orientation in both the mediators and outcome variables and considering the attitude towards foreigners as a possible parallel mediator. The resulting model is shown in Figure S3.1, while the coefficients for the direct and indirect paths are shown in Table S3.1. The model indicated that positive and negative contact had significant indirect effects on neighbourhood rejection through both mediators, while the direct path was only significant for positive contact. Overall, positive contact had a

[1] Some participants rejected the completely homogenous neighbourhood; apart from that, almost all rejections concerned neighbourhoods that were more diverse than the most diverse neighbourhood selected.

stronger effect on neighbourhood avoidance than negative contact did, but the gap was less pronounced than for approach. Likewise, the mediation through valuing diversity was stronger for positive than negative contact, both in terms of the size of the indirect effect and its share of the total effect, because positive contact was more closely associated with valuing diversity than negative contact was.

Table S3.1.

Mediation of the effect of intergroup contact on neighborhood rejection (Study 2)

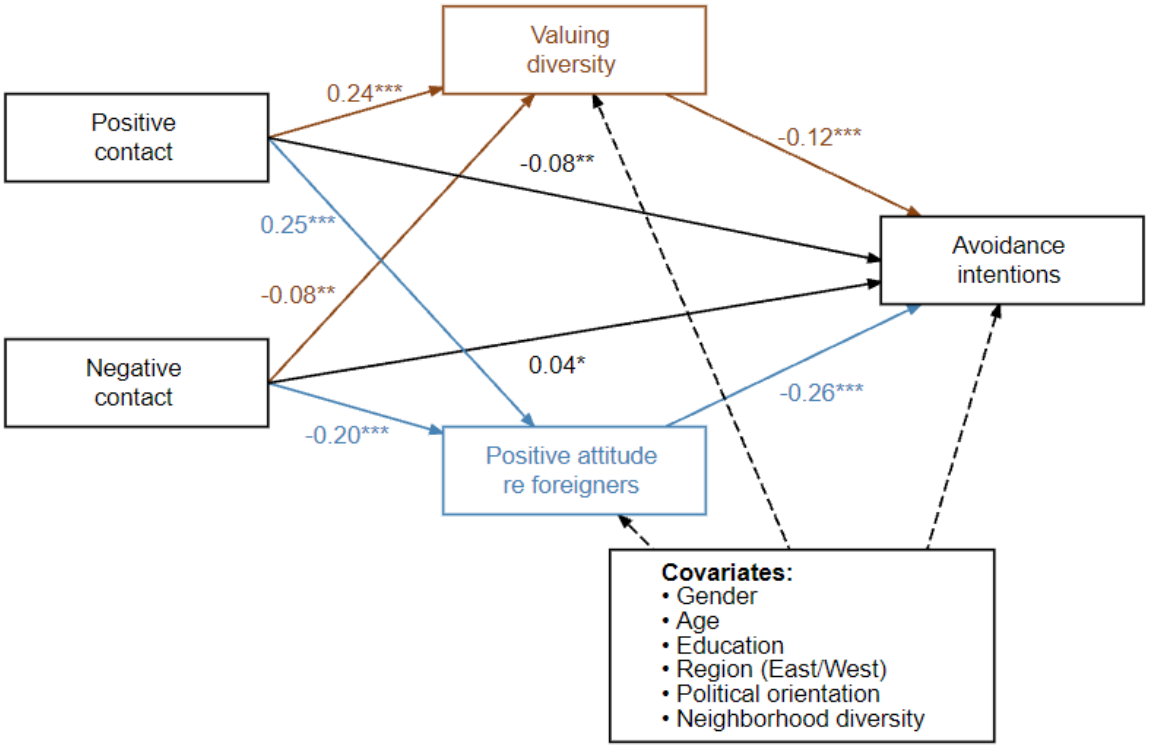
Predictor	**Paths** (standardized coefficients)			
	Direct	Indirect through		Total
		Foreigner attitudes	*Valuing diversity*	
Positive contact	-0.08 ** [-0.13, -0.03]	**-0.06** [-0.08, -0.05]	**-0.03** [-0.04, -0.02]	-0.17 *** [-0.22, -0.12]
Negative contact	0.04 * [0.00, 0.09]	**0.05** [0.04, 0.07]	**0.01** [0.00, 0.02]	0.10 *** [0.06, 0.15]

*Note*s Values in square brackets indicate the 95% confidence intervals based on 20,000 Monte Carlo simulations. Indirect effects with confidence intervals that do not cross 0 are **bolded**.

Notes: † $p < .1$ * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Figure S3.1.

Mediation of the effect of intergroup contact on neighborhood rejection (Study 2)



Discussion

Valuing diversity mediated the relationship between intergroup contact and the avoidance of diverse neighborhoods in a pattern that is nearly identical to that obtained in Study 2 regarding the approach of diverse neighborhoods. This primarily shows the robustness of our findings to alternative model specifications.