

Supplementary material

Participants

The participants were from the following cities: Santiago (35.66%), Valparaíso (12.80%), Concepción (8.15%), and other large (17.78%), medium (16.08%), and small cities (9.52%). In terms of education, 28.99% had primary or lower secondary, 32.80% had upper secondary, 36.08% had lower-degree tertiary, and 2.12% had higher-degree tertiary levels of education. The respondents' activities were as follows: workers (68.99%), workers and students (4.34%), students (3.07%), retired (6.98%), unemployed (2.96%), housewives (10.58%), incapacitated or sick (0.21%), and without activity (2.65%). A comparison of participants who completed ($M_{age} = 43.97$, $SD = 14.35$, 55.77% women) or did not complete ($M_{age} = 49.85$, $SD = 15.46$, 65.12% women) all the questionnaires revealed a difference in age ($t(2112,9) = 9.6$, $p < .001$) and sex ($\chi^2(1) = 21.571$, $p < .001$).

Data analysis

The regression analysis was performed using the package Lavaan from RStudio. The letter Z before the variables indicates that they were normalized.

r06 = contact quantity

r07 = contact quality

r09 = positive attitudes toward Peruvians

r10 = similarity

r12_03 = symbolic threat

r12_04 = realistic threat

c32_02 = identification with Chile

m0_sexo = Sex

m0_edad = Age

m01 = Education

Considering that all the variables were measured with one item we used the function sem in the following script:

```
install.packages("lavaan")
```

```
library(lavaan)
```

```
Equation <- '
```

```
r09 ~ Zr12_03 + Zr12_04 + Zr10 + Zr06 + Zr07 + Zc32_02 + m0_sexo + m0_edad + m01
```

```
Zr12_03 ~ Zr10 + Zr06 + Zr07 + Z c32_02 + m0_sexo + m0_edad + m01
```

```
Zr12_04 ~ Zr10 + Zr06 + Zr07 + Z c32_02 + m0_sexo + m0_edad + m01
```

```
Zr12_03 ~~ Zr12_04
```

```
Zr10 ~~ Zr06
```

```
Zr10 ~~ Zr07
```

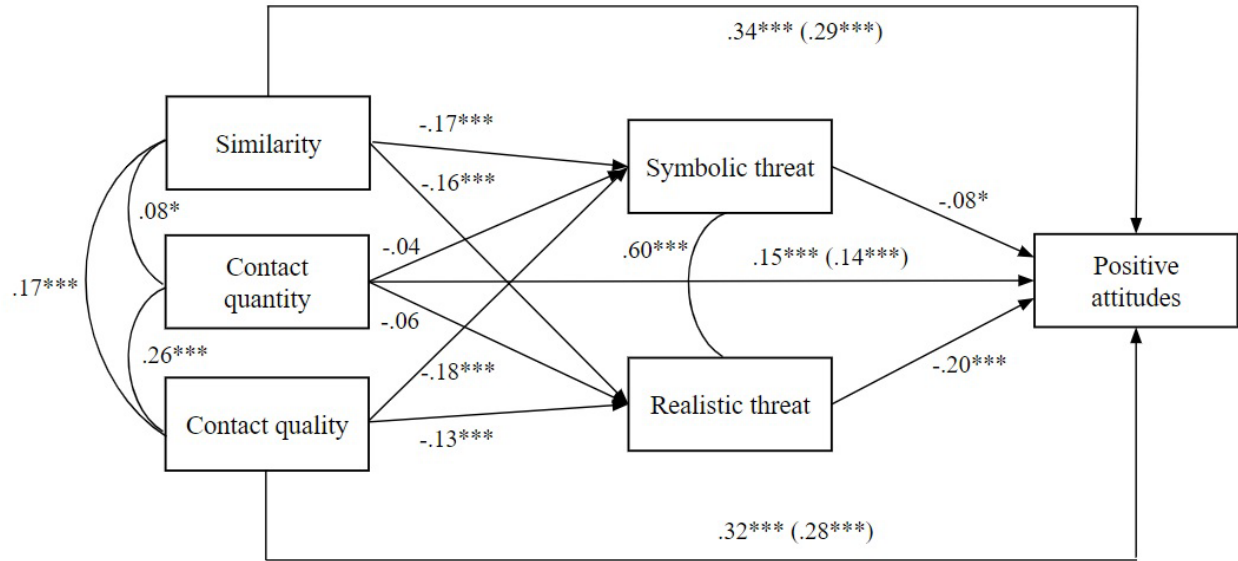
```
Zr06 ~~ Zr07
```

```
'
```

```
fit <- sem(Equation, data = Dataset, missing = "Listwise")
```

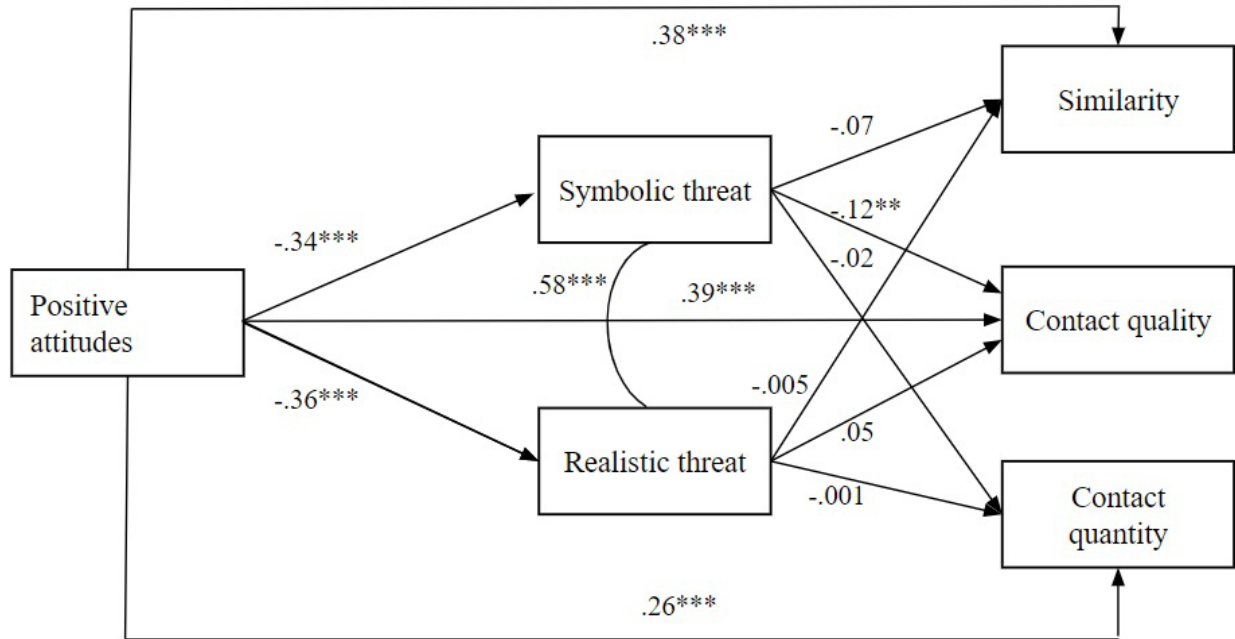
```
summary(fit, fit.measures = TRUE, standardized=TRUE, rsquare=TRUE)
```

The results were similar to those obtained by using the program PROCESS in SPSS (the models consider only one independent variable, therefore we included the other two independent variables as control variables, which has the same statistical effect). Specifically, in model 4, we included contact quality as the independent variable, both types of threats and the mediators, positive attitudes as the dependents variables, and contact quantity, similarity, identification with Chile, sex, age and education as control variables.



Note. * $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$.

Figure S1 Standardized coefficients of the proposed mediation model without covariates.



Note. ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Figure S2 Standardized coefficients of the alternative model.