# Online Appendix

***Where to place sensitive questions? Experiments on survey response-order and measures of discriminatory attitudes***

# Contents

# A Racial Prejudice Measurement

Table A.1: Experiments Coded by Placement of Sensitive Questions

| Journal | Year | Issue | Title | Authors | Sensitive Question | Placement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JOP | 2013 | 75-1 | The Return of Old-Fashioned Racism to White Americans' Partisan Preferences in the Early Obama Era | Michael Tesler | racial resentment and opposition to interracial marriage | Post |
| AJPS | 2012 | 56-3 | The Spillover of Racialization into Health Care: How President Obama Polarized Public Opinion by Racial Attitudes and Race | Michael Tesler | racial resentment and opposition to interracial marriage | Post |
| POQ | 2013 | 77-4 | The Foundations of Public Opinion on Voter ID Laws: Political Predispositions, Racial Resentment, and Information Effects | David C. Wilson, Paul R. Brewer | racial resentment | Post |
| APSR | 2015 | 109-1 | Race, Paternalism, and Foreign Aid: Evidence from U.S. Public Opinion | Andy Baker | resentment of foreign poor | Post |
| PRQ | 2017 | 70-1 | Prejudice or Principled Conservatism? Racial Resentment and White Opinion toward Paying College Athletes | Kevin Wallsten, Tatishe M. Nteta, Lauren A. McCarthy, Melinda R. Tarsi | racial resentment | Post |
| JOP | 2010 | 72-4 | A Latino on the Ballot: Explaining Coethnic Voting Among Latinos and the Response of White Americans | Corrine M. McConnaughy, Ismail K. White, David L. Leal, Jason P. Casellas | Latino social identity, Nativism index, and Patriotism index | Post |
| Pol Behavior | 2015 | 37-4 | Call to (In)Action: The Effects of Racial Priming on Grassroots Mobilization | Hans J. G. Hassell, Neil Visalvanich | racial resentment | Post |
| POQ | 2018 | 82-1 | The Racial Double Standard: Attributing Racial Motivations in Voting Behavior | David C Wilson, Darren W Davis | racial resentment | Pre |
| JOP | 2016 | 78-3 | Priming Racial Resentment without Stereotypic Cues | LaFleur Stephens-Dougan | racial resentment | Pre |
| JOP | 2016 | 78-2 | Disgust Sensitivity and Public Demand for Protection | Cindy D. Kam, Beth A. Estes | racial resentment | Pre |
| JOP | 2010 | 72-4 | The Impact of Explicit Racial Cues on Gender Differences in Support for Confederate Symbols and Partisanship | Vincent L. Hutchings, Hanes Walton Jr., Andrea Benjamin | attributions of black inequality | Pre |

Table A.1: Experiments Coded by Placement of Sensitive Questions, Cont'd

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Political Psych | 2017 | 38-2 | Why the Sky Didn't Fall: Mobilizing Anger in Reaction to Voter ID Laws | Nicholas A. Valentino, Fabian G. Neuner | racial resentment | pre |
| JOP | 2018 | 80-2 | Clear as Black and White: The Effects of Ambiguous Rhetoric Depend on Candidate Race | Spencer Piston, Yanna Krupnikov, Kerri Milita, John Barry Ryan | negative black stereotypes and racial resentment | two-wave |
| JOP | 2016 | 78-3 | Group Empathy Theory: The Effect of Group Empathy on US Intergroup Attitudes and Behavior in the Context of Immigration Threats | Cigdem V. Sirin, Nicholas A. Valentino, José D. Villalobos | perceived immigrant threat | two-wave |
| AJPS | 2012 | 56-2 | Emotional Substrates of White Racial Attitudes | Antoine J. Banks, Nicholas A. Valentino | racial resentment and old-fashioned racism | two-wave |
| Political Psych | 2016 | 37-5 | Fear and Implicit Racism: Whites' Support for Voter ID Laws | Antoine J. Banks, Heather M. Hicks | implicit and explicit racism | two-wave |
| Political Behavior | 2014 | 36-3 | The Public's Anger: White Racial Attitudes and Opinions Toward Health Care Reform | Antoine J. Banks | racial resentment | two-wave |
| Political Behavior | 2011 | 33-2 | Sex and Race: Are Black Candidates More Likely to be Disadvantaged by Sex Scandals? | Adam J. Berinsky, Vincent L. Hutchings,Tali Mendelberg, Lee Shaker | racial resentment | two-wave |
| AJPS | 2013 | 57-2 | Working Twice as Hard to Get Half as Far: Race, Work Ethic, and America's Deserving Poor | Christopher D. DeSante | racial resentment | two-wave |

# B Study 1: Black Lives Matter Experiment

The substantive portion of the experiment is drawn from an experiment that incorporates the racial resentment battery as a measure of racial prejudice (Bonilla and Tillery 2020). This experiment is designed to investigate the effect of unifying language on out-group observers. It has long been demonstrated that social movements rally around in-group solidarity (Tajfel 1974), but this experiment investigates how out-groups perceive calls to in-group solidarity. In particular, the experiment tests the theory that out-group perceptions of stronger in-group solidarity lead to lower support of a movement.

## B.1 Participants

We recruited participants in this study from Lucid, which provided us with a non-probability-based—but representative (on all key census demographics)—sample of White Americans (more details about the validity of a Lucid sample can be found in Coppock and McClellan (2019)). The survey was conducted from May 21, 2019 through May 25, 2019. Respondents were compensated through Lucid's platform for their time. Our sample from Lucid was ultimately 885 White Americans.[1] (Sample demographics in Section B.4, below).

## B.2 Procedure

Participants were assigned to one of four experimental conditions after providing consent. Half were assigned to receive the racial resentment battery pre-treatment and the other half post-treatment.[2] Within those conditions, half were assigned to either one of two substantive experimental conditions.

The experimental control gives a description of Black Lives Matter that strongly emphasizes both the distinctness of the Black experience, and presents a unifying call for Black people as a whole. We also refer to this control as "Black Nationalism" because of the substance of the vignette:

> "Black Lives Matter was created in response to the sustained and increasingly visible violence against Black communities in the U.S. They believe in elevating the experiences of Black people as a distinct nation, within a nation, through an ongoing call and struggle for reparations due to historic and continuing harms of colonialism and slavery. They are intentional about amplifying the particular experience of the violence the descendants of African people face in their struggle for self determination."

The experimental treatment group received a treatment that strongly emphasizes the particular experience of Black women in regard to violence. We also refer to this treatment as "Black Feminism" because of the substance of the vignette:

> "Black Lives Matter was created in response to the sustained and increasingly visible violence against Black communities in the U.S. They believe in elevating the experiences of the most marginalized Black people, especially women. They are intentional about amplifying the particular experience of gendered violence that Black women face."

Since we argue the BLM feminist treatment will affect how individuals perceive BLM, we estimate this effect by asking respondents how much they support BLM's goals. The full text of the survey questions can be found below.

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[1] This study was preregistered.

[2] Although there is debate about whether these scales are measuring prejudice or conservatism (Carmines et al. 2011), they have been considered standard measures of racial prejudice and are widely used (Wilson and Davis 2011). (Please see the text of the full battery of questions in Section B.3, below.) As such, this scale qualifies as both a sensitive question and as a potential moderator of the effects of the BLM treatment and the BLM dependent variable: support for BLM.

## B.3 Questionnaire

**Control ("Nationalist")**: Black Lives Matter was created in response to the sustained and increasingly visible violence against Black communities in the U.S. They believe in elevating the experiences of Black people as American citizens with constitutional rights. They are intentional about amplifying the particular experience of violence Black people face.

**Treatment ("Feminist")**: Black Lives Matter was created in response to the sustained and increasingly visible violence against Black communities in the U.S. They believe in elevating the experiences of Black people as a distinct nation within a nation through an ongoing call and struggle for reparations for the historic and continuing harms of colonialism and slavery. They are intentional about amplifying the particular experience of the violence the descendants of African people face in their struggle for self-determination.

**Black Lives Matter Questions:**

- BLM Support: Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? (1) Strongly support, (2) Support, (3) Neither support nor oppose, (4) Oppose, (5) Strongly oppose

**Racial Resentment Battery**

- **RR1**: It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder they could be just as well off as whites. (1) Strongly agree, (2) Somewhat agree, (3) Somewhat disagree, (4) Strongly disagree
- **RR2**: Irish, Italian, Jewish and many other minorities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same. (1) Strongly agree, ... , (4) Strongly disagree
- **RR3**: Some say that black leaders have been trying to push too fast. Others feel that they haven't pushed fast enough. What do you think? (1) Trying to push very much too fast, (2) Going too slowly, (3) Moving at about the right speed
- **RR4**: How much of the racial tension that exists in the United States today do you think blacks are responsible for creating? (1) All of it, (2) Most, (3) Some, (4) Not much at all
- **RR5**: How much discrimination against blacks do you feel there is in the United States today, limiting their chances to get ahead? (1) A lot, (2) Some, (3) Just a little, (4) None at all
- **RR6**: Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class. (1) Strongly agree, ... , (4) Strongly disagree
- **RR7**: Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve. (1) Strongly agree, (2) Somewhat agree, (3) Somewhat disagree, (4) Strongly disagree
- **RR8**: Over the past few years, blacks have gotten more economically than they deserve. (1) Strongly agree, (2) Somewhat agree, (3) Somewhat disagree, (4) Strongly disagree

## B.4 Sample Information

Table B.2: Sample Demographics

| | count | mean | sd | min | max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | 883 | .4176876 | .281133 | 0 | 1 |
| College | 883 | .3114383 | .4633439 | 0 | 1 |
| Religiosity | 883 | .3073613 | .3436204 | 0 | 1 |
| Age | 883 | .379615 | .2382254 | 0 | .9285714 |
| Female | 883 | .5753114 | .4945758 | 0 | 1 |
| Party ID | 883 | .0800302 | .6976096 | -1 | 1 |
| Voter | 883 | .8267271 | .3786976 | 0 | 1 |

Table B.3: Sample Balance

| | (1) POST-FEM | (2) POST-NATL | (3) PRE-FEM | (4) PRE-NATL | (5) (1) vs. (2), p-value | (6) (1) vs. (3), p-value | (7) (1) vs. (4), p-value | (8) (2) vs. (3), p-value | (9) (2) vs. (4), p-value | (10) (3) vs. (4), p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | 0.407 | 0.430 | 0.409 | 0.424 | 0.386 | 0.958 | 0.528 | 0.423 | 0.809 | 0.569 |
| | (0.019) | (0.019) | (0.019) | (0.019) | | | | | | |
| College | 0.338 | 0.345 | 0.275 | 0.282 | 0.878 | 0.154 | 0.216 | 0.111 | 0.162 | 0.874 |
| | (0.032) | (0.031) | (0.030) | (0.032) | | | | | | |
| Religiosity | 0.284 | 0.309 | 0.323 | 0.315 | 0.417 | 0.228 | 0.347 | 0.672 | 0.865 | 0.812 |
| | (0.023) | (0.022) | (0.024) | (0.024) | | | | | | |
| Age | 0.390 | 0.397 | 0.368 | 0.360 | 0.753 | 0.348 | 0.205 | 0.206 | 0.112 | 0.732 |
| | (0.016) | (0.016) | (0.016) | (0.016) | | | | | | |
| Female | 0.556 | 0.521 | 0.624 | 0.609 | 0.457 | 0.145 | 0.266 | 0.027 | 0.064 | 0.754 |
| | (0.033) | (0.032) | (0.033) | (0.034) | | | | | | |
| Party ID | 0.113 | -0.013 | 0.135 | 0.094 | 0.053 | 0.739 | 0.782 | 0.026 | 0.111 | 0.553 |
| | (0.046) | (0.046) | (0.048) | (0.049) | | | | | | |
| Voter | 0.827 | 0.815 | 0.835 | 0.832 | 0.747 | 0.819 | 0.891 | 0.581 | 0.651 | 0.931 |
| | (0.025) | (0.025) | (0.025) | (0.026) | | | | | | |

## B.5 Results Tables

Table B.4: $H_1$ & $H_2$: The Effect of Placement of Racial Resentment on the Measurement of Racial Resentment ($H_1$) and on Support for the Goals of BLM ($H_2$)

| | *Dependent variable:* | |
|---|---|---|
| | Level of Racial Resentment (RR) | Support for Goals of BLM |
| Placement of RR = Post | −0.012 | 0.033 |
| | (0.017) | (0.020) |
| Constant | 0.512*** | 0.572*** |
| | (0.013) | (0.014) |
| Observations | 881 | 885 |
| $R^2$ | 0.001 | 0.003 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | −0.001 | 0.002 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.259 (df = 879) | 0.291 (df = 883) |
| F Statistic | 0.481 (df = 1; 879) | 2.799 (df = 1; 883) |

*Note: This table reports the OLS model estimating the effects of the placement of the racial resentment battery on estimates of racial resentment. The standard errors are in parentheses. These results have been simulated.* *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table B.5: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of Racial Resentment and Experimental Treatment on Support for Goals of BLM

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Support for Goals of BLM |
| Feminist | 0.051 |
| | (0.028) |
| Post | 0.041 |
| | (0.027) |
| Post x Fem | −0.014 |
| | (0.039) |
| Constant | 0.546*** |
| | (0.020) |
| Observations | 885 |
| $R^2$ | 0.009 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.005 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.291 (df = 881) |
| F Statistic | 2.590 (df = 3; 881) |

*Note: This table reports the OLS model estimating the interaction between BLM treatment and placement of racial resentment on the support for BLM. The standard errors are in parentheses.* *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table B.6: $H_3$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Racial Resentment on Support for Goals of BLM

| Placement x Treatment (mean) | P-Value | N |
|---|---|---|
| Pre x Feminist (0.596) − Post x Feminist (0.623) | 0.331 | 445 |
| Pre x Nationalist (0.546) − Post x Nationalist (0.587) | 0.134 | 440 |
| Pre x Feminist (0.596) − Pre x Nationalist (0.546) | 0.071 | 420 |
| Post x Feminist (0.623) − Post x Nationalist (0.587) | 0.188 | 465 |

Table B.7: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Racial Resentment x Measurement of Racial Resentment x Experimental Treatment on Support for Goals of BLM

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Support for Goals of BLM |
| Racial Resentment (RR) | $-0.639^{***}$ |
| | (0.054) |
| Pre x Feminist | 0.055 |
| | (0.044) |
| Post x Nationalist | 0.050 |
| | (0.040) |
| Post x Feminist | −0.006 |
| | (0.061) |
| RR x Pre x Feminist | 0.014 |
| | (0.088) |
| RR x Post x Nationalist | −0.033 |
| | (0.081) |
| RR x Post x Feminist | −0.010 |
| | (0.122) |
| Constant | $0.865^{***}$ |
| | (0.027) |
| Observations | 881 |
| $R^2$ | 0.344 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.338 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.238 (df = 873) |
| F Statistic | $65.260^{***}$ (df = 7; 873) |
| *Note:* | $^{*}$p<0.05; $^{**}$p<0.01; $^{***}$p<0.001 |

Table B.8: $H_4$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Racial Resentment by Experimental Treatment Condition among those scoring Low versus High on Racial Resentment

| RR x Placement x Treatment (mean) | P-Value | N |
|---|---|---|
| Low x Pre x Feminist (0.718) − Low x Post x Feminist (0.776) | 0.067 | 217 |
| Low x Pre x Nationalist (0.697) − Low x Post x Nationalist (0.707) | 0.739 | 217 |
| Low x Pre x Feminist (0.718) − Low x Pre x Nationalist (0.697) | 0.527 | 194 |
| Low x Post x Feminist (0.776) − Low x Post x Nationalist (0.707) | 0.026 | 240 |
| High x Pre x Feminist (0.491) − High x Post x Feminist (0.461) | 0.425 | 227 |
| High x Pre x Nationalist (0.408) − High x Post x Nationalist (0.456) | 0.199 | 220 |
| High x Pre x Feminist (0.491) − High x Pre x Nationalist (0.408) | 0.026 | 223 |
| High x Post x Feminist (0.461) − High x Post x Nationalist (0.456) | 0.890 | 224 |

Figure B.1: AsPredicted Preregistration for Study 1

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## Testing the Effects of Sensitive Question Placement (#19585)

**Created:** 02/13/2019 07:44 PM (PT)
**Shared:** 02/13/2019 08:10 PM (PT)

This pre-registration is not yet public. This anonymized copy (without author names) was created by the author(s) to use during peer-review. A non-anonymized version (containing author names) will become publicly available only if an author makes it public. Until that happens the contents of this pre-registration are confidential.

**1) Have any data been collected for this study already?**
No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

**2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?**
We ask three questions (1) Does the placement of racial resentment relative to the treatment change the estimation of racial resentment? (2) Does the placement of racial relative to the treatment change the estimation of the DV? (3) Does the placement of racial resentment relative to the treatment change the estimation of both the DV differentially for each treated group? Our primary concern is on the effects of varying the placement of the racial resentment battery. Our specific logic is available upon request in a dated document from February 13, 2019.

We do not have a rank ordering of our hypotheses: our purpose is to adjudicate between them. H1: changing the placement of racial resentment changes measurements of racial resentment. H2: changing the placement of racial resentment changes the estimation of an experimental outcome. H3: changing the placement of racial resentment interacts with experimental treatment to produce different experimental outcomes by each treated group.

**3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.**
The key dependent variables are:
+ Racial resentment, drawn from Kinder and Sanders (1996) and many others.
+ Support for the goals of Black Lives Matter (1-strongly support, 5-strongly oppose).

**4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?**
Subjects are randomly assigned to one of four conditions: that vary the placement of racial resentment (pre- or post-treatment) and a substantive text about the nature of Black Lives Matter (BLM). The four conditions are: Pre-treatment/Control; Post-treatment/Control; Pre-treatment/Black-Nationalism; Post-treatment/Black-Nationalism.

**5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.**
We will run ordinary least squares regressions and difference of means tests to analyze the data.
1. Test to see if there are differences in levels of racial resentment based on the placement of racial resentment pre-treatment or post-treatment.
2. Test to see if there are differences in support for BLM by whether the racial resentment battery was placed pre- or post-treatment.
3. Test to look at the interaction between the placement of racial resentment and the BLM matter treatments, as they affect the measurement of support on BLM.

**6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.**
We collect two alternative BLM dependent variables that we may include in the analysis by creating a single BLM support index: (1) is BLM effective (1-Very effective, 4-Not effective at all) and (2) trust in BLM (1-Trust a lot, 4-Do not trust at all). We also plan to collect the entire symbolic racism battery, which includes the traditional racial resentment scale. Finally, we ask respondents how familiar they are with BLM (1-Very familiar, 4-Not familiar at all) and we may use this to anchor response in support of BLM.

**7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.**
We anticipate an N of 1600, or about 400 per condition.

**8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)**
We plan to include all respondents who consent to the study. We will use list-wise deletion where respondents skip questions. We also will omit respondents who complete the study too quickly (below one standard deviation from the mean) and too slowly (above one standard deviation from the mean). We also wish to report a pilot test we used to estimate response variance on BLM support and test survey timing and questionnaire readability to 143 participants. The main experimental manipulation of racial resentment placement was not conducted during this pilot, just the BLM treatment. We do not consider this to be a data collection for this experiment because the pilot test did not deploy the full experiment.

**Verify authenticity:**http://aspredicted.org/blind.php?x=3x76h3

Version of AsPredicted Questions: 2.00

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## B.6 Power test

number of groups = 2
n per group = 442
sig.level = 0.05
power = 0.8
$f = 0.0943$

## B.7 Equivalence Test

Overall, we believe our samples are substantively equivalent since the theorized impact of placement on experimental design from Montgomery et al. (2018) and Klar et al. (2020) are big enough to concern changing the validity of the study. Take, for example, $H_2$ and $H_3$. Both are concerned with the experimental outcome. If the placement of the sensitive items lead to substantial changes, we expect those changes would be medium to large. Therefore we believe small to medium effect sized changes are theoretically relevant and conservative standards across these studies. Across our four hypotheses, we find that our samples are equivalent and robust to changes that are mostly small in effect size (e.g., small = 0.2; medium = 0.5, large = 0.8). This gives us some additional confidence to support our null findings. To conduct the equivalence test, we follow Hartman and Hidalgo (2018).

Table B.9: Equivalence tests

| Hypothesis | Condition | Effect Size (Glass' $\delta$) |
|---|---|---|
| $H_1$ | Pre & Post (on RR) | 0.157 |
| $H_2$ | Pre & Post (on DV) | 0.224 |
| $H_3$ | Pre x Feminist & Post x Feminist | 0.249 |
| | Pre x Nationalist & Post x Nationalist | 0.301 |
| | Pre x Feminist & Pre x Nationalist | 0.338 |
| | Post x Feminist & Post x Nationalist | 0.276 |
| $H_4$ | Low RR x Pre x Feminist & Low RR x Post x Feminist | 0.476 |
| | Low RR x Pre x Nationalist & Low RR x Post x Nationalist | 0.253 |
| | Low RR x Pre x Feminist & Low RR x Pre x Nationalist | 0.325 |
| | Low RR x Post x Feminist & Low RR x Post x Nationalist | 0.503 |
| | High RR x Pre x Feminist & High RR x Post x Feminist | 0.324 |
| | High RR x Pre x Nationalist & High RR x Post x Nationalist | 0.397 |
| | High RR x Pre x Feminist & High RR x Pre x Nationalist | 0.521 |
| | High RR x Post x Feminist & High RR x Post x Nationalist | 0.171 |

# C Study 2: Muslim Experiment

The substantive portion of the second experiment is drawn from a conjoint experiment that incorporates the Muslim American resentment battery as a measure of prejudice. This original experiment is designed to investigate to whom White Americans want to allow U.S. green cards. We pay special attention to Middle Eastern countries targeted by the Trump administration's international travel ban. This experiment replicates existing work focusing on European immigration (Hainmueller et al. 2015) but extends the study the United States and Muslim or Middle-Eastern immigrants.

## C.1 Participants

We recruited participants in this study from Bovitz, Inc., which provided us with a non-probability-based, but representative (on all key census demographics), sample of White Americans. We determined the sample size based on recommendations provided by Orme (2010), who advises that conjoint analyses looking at subgroups use about 200 respondents per sub-group. Respondents were compensated for their participation via Bovtiz's platform. The Bovitz sample was ultimately 590 White Americans (sample demographics in Section C.4, Table C.5).

## C.2 Procedure

The conjoint experiment is forced choice; participants are asked to select one of two presented applicants they would be more likely to grant a Green Card to. Conjoint experiments of this kind are increasingly common in the social sciences, and particularly to study attitudes toward migrants (Bansak et al. 2020). Here, we randomly varied the applicants' education, gender, English-language proficiency, religion, and country of origin. Education ranged from an elementary school education to a master's degree. Gender was either male or female. English proficiency was either Intermediate, Advanced, or Fluent. Religion was either Christian, Muslim, or Jewish. And country of origin was either Bosnia, India, Lebanon, Sudan, Russia, Pakistan, Iran, or Libya. Several of the Middle-Eastern nations in this list were subject to the Trump administration's international travel ban and were selected for that reason. Participants were exposed to five different selection tasks wherein they were ask, "Which immigrant do you think the US should give a green card to?" In total, then, each participant was exposed to 10 total, randomly-generated immigrant profiles. This yields 5894 total rows of data to analyze.

For the sensitive question for this study, we used Muslim American resentment (MAR). This battery has been used and validated in recent studies of attitudes toward Muslim Americans (Lajevardi and Oskooii 2018; Lajevardi and Abrajano 2019), and was developed to capture anti-Muslim affect among participants in a manner that is similar to the racial resentment scale. The full wording of this question battery can be found in Section C.3. We again varied the placement of this battery to be either pre- or post-treatment. For respondents who received the pre-treatment condition, participants were given the battery either immediately before the treatment and dependent variables or respondents were given the battery one week prior to treatment. We name this placement "two-wave" as opposed to "pre-treatment," which is when the covariate is given immediately prior to the treatment in the same survey. To ensure that all respondents received the substantive treatment about migration and to preserve randomness in our treatment assignment, we worked with the survey provider to randomly assign those in their pool of respondents to one of our three placement conditions.[3] Those who received the two-wave condition were invited to fill out a basic questionnaire that included MAR one week prior to a survey that included the migrant attitudes experiment. Invitations for the two groups receiving MAR immediately pre-treatment and immediately post-treatment were sent the same time as the second wave. Thus, everyone received the migration treatment during the same time period.

[3]This requires the assumption that there are no differences within each of the three divisions of the survey provider's respondent pool that would alter who accepts a survey invitation. Because the survey pool was itself randomly divided to receive different sets of invitations, any differences respondents have in accepting invitations should be randomly distributed between the three placement groups.

## C.3 Questionnaire

**Migrant Attributes:**

- Education: Elementary School, High School, College, Master's Degree
- Gender: Female, Male
- English Proficiency: Intermediate, Advanced, Fluent
- Religion: Christian, Jewish, Muslim
- Country of origin: Bosnia, India, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Russia, Sudan[4]

**Migration Questions:**

- Which immigrant do you think the US should give a green card to? (1) Immigrant 1, (2) Immigrant 2
- How likely do you think Immigrant 1 would be to assimilate to American culture? (1) Not at all, (2) A little, (3) Somewhat, (4) A lot

**Muslim American Resentment Battery:**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (1) Strongly agree, (2) Somewhat agree, (3) Somewhat disagree, (4) Strongly disagree

- MAR1: Most Muslim Americans integrate successfully into American culture.
- MAR2 Muslim Americans sometimes do not have the best interests of Americans at heart.
- MAR3: Muslims living in the United States should be subject to more surveillance than others.
- MAR4: Muslim Americans, in general, tend to be more violent than other people.
- MAR5: Most Muslim Americans reject Sharia law and violence.
- MAR6: Most Muslim Americans lack basic English language skills.
- MAR7: Most Muslim Americans are not terrorists.
- MAR8: Wearing headscarves should be banned in all public places.
- MAR9: Muslim Americans do a good job of speaking out against Islamic terrorism.

## C.4 Sample Information

Table C.10: Sample Demographics

| | count | mean | sd | min | max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | 593 | .5885329 | .492515 | 0 | 1 |
| College | 593 | .2596965 | .4388382 | 0 | 1 |
| Age | 593 | .4013491 | .3546956 | 0 | 1 |
| Female | 593 | .5075885 | .5003645 | 0 | 1 |
| Party ID | 593 | 3.608769 | 1.419718 | 1 | 6 |

[4]Following from d'Urso and Bonilla (2023), we group the country of origins by racial/ethnic groups. Bosnia and Russia are coded as White; Sudan is coded as Black; Iran, Lebanon, and Libya are coded as Middle Eastern; and India and Pakistan are coded South Asian. For justification of this grouping, see d'Urso and Bonilla (2023).

Table C.11: Balance Tests

| | (1) Two-wave | (2) Pre | (3) Post | (4) (1) vs. (2), p-value | (5) (1) vs. (3), p-value | (6) (2) vs. (3), p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | 0.541 | 0.574 | 0.654 | 0.518 | 0.022 | 0.103 |
| | (0.035) | (0.035) | (0.034) | | | |
| College | 0.244 | 0.289 | 0.246 | 0.304 | 0.960 | 0.337 |
| | (0.030) | (0.032) | (0.031) | | | |
| Age | 0.392 | 0.408 | 0.405 | 0.648 | 0.718 | 0.936 |
| | (0.024) | (0.025) | (0.027) | | | |
| Female | 0.507 | 0.508 | 0.508 | 0.995 | 0.992 | 0.996 |
| | (0.035) | (0.036) | (0.036) | | | |
| Party ID | 3.522 | 3.624 | 3.686 | 0.450 | 0.275 | 0.668 |
| | (0.100) | (0.090) | (0.112) | | | |

## C.5 Results Tables

Table C.12: $H_1$ & $H_2$: The Effect of Placement of Muslim American Resentment on the Measurement of Muslim American Resentment ($H_1$) and on whether respondents gave a Green Card Given to Immigrant ($H_2$)

| | *Dependent variable:* | |
|---|---|---|
| | Level of MAR | Cultural Threat |
| Pre | −0.012 | 0.027 |
| | (0.022) | (0.022) |
| Post | −0.024 | −0.002 |
| | (0.022) | (0.023) |
| Constant | 0.371*** | 0.695*** |
| | (0.016) | (0.016) |
| Observations | 593 | 5,926 |
| $R^2$ | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | −0.001 | 0.002 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.219 (df = 590) | 0.285 (df = 5,923) |
| F Statistic | 5.78 (df = 2; 590) | 6.435** (df = 2; 5,923) |

*Note: This table reports the OLS model. The standard errors are in parentheses.* *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table C.13: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of MAR and Immigrant Religion on Green Card Given

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Green Card to Immigrant |
| Jewish | −0.038 |
| | (0.031) |
| Muslim | −0.164*** |
| | (0.034) |
| Pre | −0.011 |
| | (0.026) |
| Post | −0.027 |
| | (0.025) |
| Jewish x Pre | 0.016 |
| | (0.043) |
| Muslim x Pre | 0.012 |
| | (0.046) |
| Jewish x Post | 0.008 |
| | (0.041) |
| Muslim x Post | 0.073 |
| | (0.046) |
| Constant | 0.567*** |
| | (0.019) |
| Observations | 5,894 |
| $R^2$ | 0.014 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.013 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.497 (df = 5885) |
| F Statistic | 10.552*** (df = 8; 5885) |
| *Note x* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Table C.14: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of MAR and Immigrant Race on Green Card Given

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Green Card to Immigrant |
| Black | −0.043 |
| | (0.043) |
| Middle Eastern | −0.053 |
| | (0.031) |
| South Asian | −0.011 |
| | (0.032) |
| Pre | 0.015 |
| | (0.028) |
| Post | −0.028 |
| | (0.028) |
| Black x Pre | 0.018 |
| | (0.059) |
| Middle Eastern x Pre | −0.026 |
| | (0.043) |
| South Asian x Pre | −0.035 |
| | (0.046) |
| Black x Post | 0.006 |
| | (0.058) |
| Middle Eastern x Post | 0.037 |
| | (0.042) |
| South Asian x Post | 0.054 |
| | (0.044) |
| Constant | 0.528*** |
| | (0.021) |
| Observations | 5,894 |
| $R^2$ | 0.003 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.001 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.500 (df = 5882) |
| F Statistic | 1.640 (df = 11; 5882) |
| *Note x* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Figure C.2: $H_3$: Full graph of effect of all attributes on green card given conditional on placement of MAR

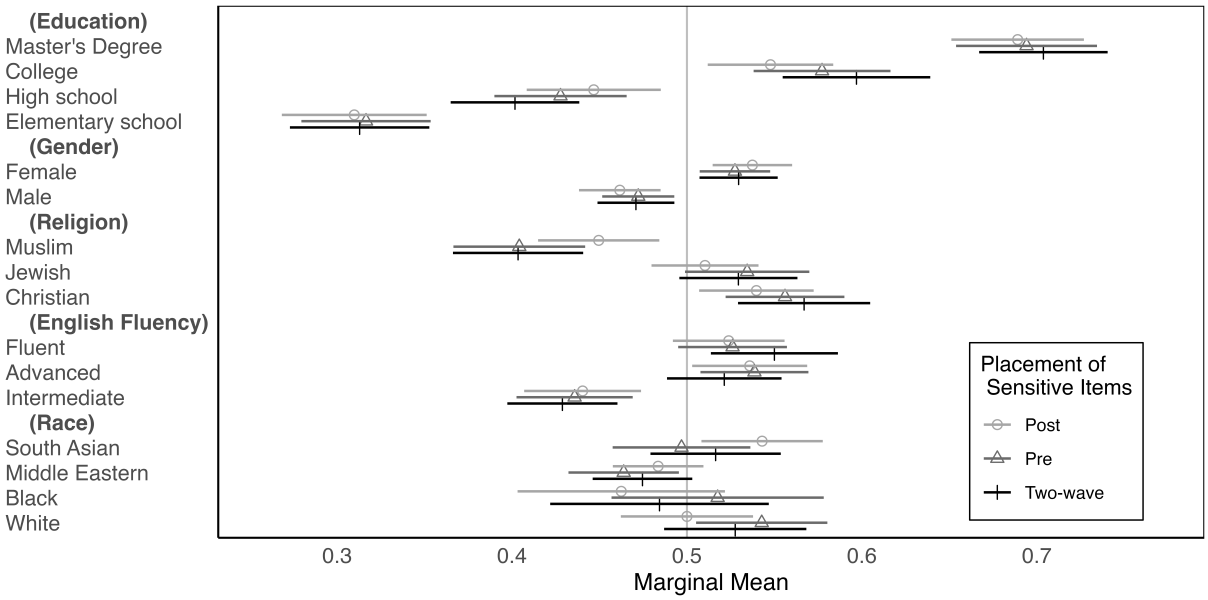

Table C.15: $H_3$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Two-wave/Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Muslim American Resentment by Attribute

| Placement of MAR | Attribute | Level | Marginal Mean | SE | p | n |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre - Two-wave | Religion | Christian | -0.011 | 0.026 | 0.674 | 1314 |
| Pre - Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.841 | 1305 |
| Pre - Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.001 | 0.027 | 0.979 | 1269 |
| Pre - Two-wave | Race | White | 0.015 | 0.028 | 0.592 | 1036 |
| Pre - Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.033 | 0.044 | 0.454 | 457 |
| Pre - Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | -0.011 | 0.022 | 0.620 | 1422 |
| Pre - Two-wave | Race | South Asian | -0.019 | 0.028 | 0.481 | 973 |
| Post - Two-wave | Religion | Christian | -0.027 | 0.026 | 0.285 | 1333 |
| Post - Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | -0.019 | 0.023 | 0.411 | 1317 |
| Post - Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.046 | 0.026 | 0.076 | 1319 |
| Post - Two-wave | Race | White | -0.028 | 0.028 | 0.330 | 1006 |
| Post - Two-wave | Race | Black | -0.022 | 0.044 | 0.619 | 482 |
| Post - Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.009 | 0.020 | 0.648 | 1477 |
| Post - Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.027 | 0.026 | 0.306 | 1004 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Christian | -0.016 | 0.024 | 0.497 | 1349 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Jewish | -0.024 | 0.024 | 0.314 | 1360 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.045 | 0.026 | 0.082 | 1308 |
| Post - Pre | Race | White | -0.043 | 0.027 | 0.116 | 1058 |
| Post - Pre | Race | Black | -0.055 | 0.043 | 0.203 | 485 |
| Post - Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.020 | 0.021 | 0.344 | 1477 |
| Post - Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.046 | 0.027 | 0.085 | 997 |
| Pre | Religion | Christian | 0.556 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 665 |
| Pre | Religion | Jewish | 0.534 | 0.018 | 0.058 | 674 |
| Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.404 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 629 |
| Pre | Race | White | 0.543 | 0.019 | 0.026 | 544 |
| Pre | Race | Black | 0.518 | 0.031 | 0.571 | 230 |
| Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.464 | 0.016 | 0.025 | 711 |
| Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.497 | 0.020 | 0.877 | 483 |
| Post | Religion | Christian | 0.540 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 684 |
| Post | Religion | Jewish | 0.510 | 0.016 | 0.508 | 686 |
| Post | Religion | Muslim | 0.450 | 0.018 | 0.004 | 679 |
| Post | Race | White | 0.500 | 0.019 | 1.000 | 514 |
| Post | Race | Black | 0.462 | 0.030 | 0.215 | 255 |
| Post | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.484 | 0.013 | 0.213 | 766 |
| Post | Race | South Asian | 0.543 | 0.018 | 0.015 | 483 |
| Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.567 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 649 |
| Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.529 | 0.017 | 0.088 | 631 |
| Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.403 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 640 |
| Two-wave | Race | White | 0.528 | 0.021 | 0.183 | 492 |
| Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.484 | 0.032 | 0.623 | 227 |
| Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.475 | 0.015 | 0.080 | 711 |
| Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.516 | 0.019 | 0.389 | 490 |

Table C.16: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of MAR and Immigrant Religion on Perceived Cultural Threat

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Cultural Threat |
| Jewish | −0.008 |
| | (0.013) |
| Muslim | −0.136*** |
| | (0.021) |
| Pre | 0.002 |
| | (0.023) |
| Post | −0.026 |
| | (0.024) |
| Jewish x Pre | 0.019 |
| | (0.020) |
| Muslim x Pre | 0.054 |
| | (0.028) |
| Jewish x Post | 0.013 |
| | (0.021) |
| Muslim x Post | 0.058* |
| | (0.029) |
| Constant | 0.743*** |
| | (0.016) |
| Observations | 5,926 |
| $R^2$ | 0.031 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.030 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.281 (df = 5917) |
| F Statistic | 23.637*** (df = 8; 5917) |
| *Note:* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Table C.17: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of MAR and Immigrant Race on Perceived Cultural Threat

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Cultural Threat |
| Black | $-0.072^{**}$ |
| | (0.027) |
| Middle Eastern | $-0.040^{*}$ |
| | (0.017) |
| South Asian | $-0.037$ |
| | (0.019) |
| Pre | 0.0005 |
| | (0.026) |
| Post | $-0.030$ |
| | (0.028) |
| Black x Pre | $0.081^{*}$ |
| | (0.034) |
| Middle Eastern x Pre | 0.022 |
| | (0.022) |
| South Asian x Pre | 0.035 |
| | (0.026) |
| Black x Post | $0.093^{**}$ |
| | (0.036) |
| Middle Eastern x Post | 0.022 |
| | (0.023) |
| South Asian x Post | 0.035 |
| | (0.026) |
| Constant | $0.727^{***}$ |
| | (0.020) |
| Observations | 5,926 |
| $R^2$ | 0.005 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.003 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.285 (df = 5914) |
| F Statistic | $2.734^{**}$ (df = 11; 5914) |
| *Note:* | $^{*}$p<0.05; $^{**}$p<0.01; $^{***}$p<0.001 |

Table C.18: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Muslim American Resentment x Measurement of Muslim American Resentment x Experimental Treatment (e.g., Immigrant's Religion) on Green Card Given

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Green Card to Immigrant |
| Pre | 0.051 |
| | (0.052) |
| Post | 0.066 |
| | (0.051) |
| Muslim American Resentment (MAR) | 0.466*** |
| | (0.085) |
| Jewish | 0.170* |
| | (0.067) |
| Muslim | 0.160** |
| | (0.061) |
| Pre x MAR | −0.155 |
| | (0.117) |
| Post x MAR | −0.225* |
| | (0.112) |
| Pre x Jewish | −0.130 |
| | (0.090) |
| Post x Jewish | −0.142 |
| | (0.082) |
| Pre x Muslim | −0.028 |
| | (0.083) |
| Post x Muslism | −0.056 |
| | (0.085) |
| MAR x Jewish | −0.550*** |
| | (0.148) |
| MAR x Muslim | −0.868*** |
| | (0.131) |
| Pre x MAR x Jewish | 0.389 |
| | (0.208) |
| Post x MAR x Jewish | 0.383* |
| | (0.189) |
| Pre x MAR x Muslim | 0.086 |
| | (0.185) |
| Post x MAR x Muslim | 0.300 |
| | (0.185) |
| Constant | 0.391*** |
| | (0.040) |
| Observations | 5,894 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $R^2$ | 0.033 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.030 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.492 (df = 5876) |
| F Statistic | 11.708*** (df = 17; 5876) |
| *Note:* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Table C.19: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Muslim American Resentment x Measurement of Muslim American Resentment x Experimental Treatment (e.g., Immigrant's Race) on Green Card Given

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Green Card to Immigrant |
| Pre | −0.047 |
| | (0.053) |
| Post | −0.020 |
| | (0.052) |
| Muslim American Resentment (MAR) | 0.151 |
| | (0.086) |
| Black | 0.083 |
| | (0.087) |
| Middle Eastern | 0.052 |
| | (0.055) |
| South Asian | −0.005 |
| | (0.065) |
| Pre x MAR | 0.184 |
| | (0.123) |
| Post x MAR | −0.015 |
| | (0.121) |
| Pre x Black | 0.068 |
| | (0.114) |
| Post x Black | −0.068 |
| | (0.111) |
| Pre x Middle Eastern | 0.016 |
| | (0.079) |
| Post x Middle Eastern | 0.003 |
| | (0.075) |
| Pre x South Asian | 0.121 |
| | (0.091) |
| Post x South Asian | 0.109 |
| | (0.085) |
| MAR x Black | −0.333 |
| | (0.195) |

| | |
|---|---|
| MAR x Middle Eastern | $-0.285^{*}$ |
| | (0.123) |
| MAR x South Asian | $-0.019$ |
| | (0.138) |
| Pre x MAR x Black | $-0.166$ |
| | (0.268) |
| Post x MAR x Black | 0.179 |
| | (0.265) |
| Pre x MAR x Middle Eastern | $-0.129$ |
| | (0.181) |
| Post x MAR x Middle Eastern | 0.082 |
| | (0.182) |
| Pre x MAR x South Asian | $-0.440^{*}$ |
| | (0.208) |
| Post x MAR x South Asian | $-0.156$ |
| | (0.187) |
| Constant | $0.472^{***}$ |
| | (0.039) |
| Observations | 5,894 |
| $R^2$ | 0.007 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.003 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.499 (df = 5870) |
| F Statistic | $1.827^{**}$ (df = 23; 5870) |
| *Note:* | $^{*}$p<0.05; $^{**}$p<0.01; $^{***}$p<0.001 |

Table C.20: $H_4$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Placement of MAR by Immigrant Attributes among those scoring Low versus High on Muslim American Resentment

| | | | Low MAR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Placement of MAR | Attribute | Level | Marginal Mean | SE | p | FDR Adjusted |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Christian | -0.015 | 0.029 | 0.593 | 0.830 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Jewish | -0.011 | 0.027 | 0.691 | 0.842 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.028 | 0.029 | 0.345 | 0.686 |
| Post - Pre | Race | White | -0.027 | 0.032 | 0.392 | 0.686 |
| Post - Pre | Race | Black | -0.075 | 0.048 | 0.117 | 0.686 |
| Post - Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.016 | 0.024 | 0.505 | 0.785 |
| Post - Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.044 | 0.031 | 0.160 | 0.686 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Religion | Christian | -0.034 | 0.032 | 0.278 | 0.686 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Religion | Jewish | 0.026 | 0.030 | 0.378 | 0.686 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.011 | 0.030 | 0.722 | 0.842 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | White | -0.007 | 0.034 | 0.829 | 0.893 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | Black | -0.067 | 0.053 | 0.204 | 0.686 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.028 | 0.026 | 0.274 | 0.686 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.000 | 0.034 | 0.989 | 0.989 |
| Two-wave - Post | Religion | Christian | -0.019 | 0.032 | 0.553 | 0.685 |
| Two-wave - Post | Religion | Jewish | 0.037 | 0.028 | 0.189 | 0.662 |
| Two-wave - Post | Religion | Muslim | -0.017 | 0.030 | 0.573 | 0.685 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | White | 0.020 | 0.034 | 0.558 | 0.685 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | Black | 0.008 | 0.053 | 0.883 | 0.883 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.587 | 0.685 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | South Asian | -0.044 | 0.032 | 0.177 | 0.662 |
| Pre | Religion | Christian | 0.542 | 0.020 | 0.038 | 0.264 |
| Pre | Religion | Jewish | 0.507 | 0.020 | 0.738 | 0.860 |
| Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.450 | 0.021 | 0.015 | 0.242 |
| Pre | Race | White | 0.521 | 0.022 | 0.356 | 0.679 |
| Pre | Race | Black | 0.549 | 0.034 | 0.143 | 0.430 |
| Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.465 | 0.019 | 0.060 | 0.289 |
| Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.504 | 0.023 | 0.860 | 0.860 |
| Post | Religion | Christian | 0.527 | 0.021 | 0.190 | 0.442 |
| Post | Religion | Jewish | 0.496 | 0.018 | 0.824 | 0.860 |
| Post | Religion | Muslim | 0.477 | 0.021 | 0.269 | 0.565 |
| Post | Race | White | 0.493 | 0.023 | 0.767 | 0.860 |
| Post | Race | Black | 0.474 | 0.034 | 0.450 | 0.788 |
| Post | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.481 | 0.014 | 0.175 | 0.442 |
| Post | Race | South Asian | 0.548 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 0.242 |
| Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.508 | 0.024 | 0.735 | 0.860 |
| Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.533 | 0.022 | 0.130 | 0.430 |
| Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.460 | 0.022 | 0.069 | 0.289 |
| Two-wave | Race | White | 0.513 | 0.025 | 0.602 | 0.860 |
| Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.482 | 0.040 | 0.662 | 0.860 |
| Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.493 | 0.017 | 0.682 | 0.860 |
| Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.505 | 0.024 | 0.852 | 0.860 |

Table C.20: $H_4$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Placement of MAR by Immigrant Attributes among those scoring Low versus High on Muslim American Resentment

| | | | High MAR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Placement of MAR | Attribute | Level | Marginal Mean | SE | p | FDR Adjusted |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Christian | -0.018 | 0.042 | 0.672 | 0.784 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Jewish | -0.080 | 0.049 | 0.106 | 0.298 |
| Post - Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.107 | 0.049 | 0.029 | 0.149 |
| Post - Pre | Race | White | -0.098 | 0.050 | 0.051 | 0.179 |
| Post - Pre | Race | Black | 0.003 | 0.098 | 0.977 | 0.977 |
| Post - Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.032 | 0.045 | 0.480 | 0.655 |
| Post - Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.053 | 0.051 | 0.301 | 0.528 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Religion | Christian | 0.092 | 0.043 | 0.032 | 0.149 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Religion | Jewish | -0.110 | 0.047 | 0.020 | 0.149 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Religion | Muslim | 0.016 | 0.049 | 0.751 | 0.809 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | White | -0.056 | 0.050 | 0.267 | 0.528 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | Black | 0.070 | 0.089 | 0.433 | 0.655 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | Middle Eastern | -0.027 | 0.041 | 0.515 | 0.655 |
| Two-wave - Pre | Race | South Asian | 0.067 | 0.050 | 0.182 | 0.424 |
| Two-wave - Post | Religion | Christian | 0.110 | 0.038 | 0.004 | 0.028 |
| Two-wave - Post | Religion | Jewish | -0.031 | 0.043 | 0.473 | 0.552 |
| Two-wave - Post | Religion | Muslim | -0.091 | 0.044 | 0.039 | 0.136 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | White | 0.042 | 0.051 | 0.406 | 0.552 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | Black | 0.067 | 0.085 | 0.433 | 0.552 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | Middle Eastern | -0.058 | 0.040 | 0.145 | 0.338 |
| Two-wave - Post | Race | South Asian | 0.014 | 0.043 | 0.749 | 0.749 |
| Pre | religion | Christian | 0.593 | 0.033 | 0.005 | 0.012 |
| Pre | religion | Jewish | 0.633 | 0.038 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| Pre | religion | Muslim | 0.260 | 0.038 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Pre | race | White | 0.616 | 0.035 | 0.001 | 0.004 |
| Pre | race | Black | 0.418 | 0.072 | 0.255 | 0.358 |
| Pre | race | Middle Eastern | 0.461 | 0.032 | 0.224 | 0.358 |
| Pre | race | South Asian | 0.474 | 0.041 | 0.524 | 0.611 |
| Post | religion | Christian | 0.575 | 0.026 | 0.004 | 0.012 |
| Post | religion | Jewish | 0.553 | 0.032 | 0.095 | 0.181 |
| Post | religion | Muslim | 0.367 | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Post | race | White | 0.518 | 0.036 | 0.614 | 0.678 |
| Post | race | Black | 0.421 | 0.067 | 0.240 | 0.358 |
| Post | race | Middle Eastern | 0.492 | 0.031 | 0.801 | 0.815 |
| Post | race | South Asian | 0.527 | 0.031 | 0.388 | 0.509 |
| Two-wave | religion | Christian | 0.685 | 0.028 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Two-wave | religion | Jewish | 0.522 | 0.028 | 0.432 | 0.534 |
| Two-wave | religion | Muslim | 0.276 | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Two-wave | race | White | 0.560 | 0.036 | 0.094 | 0.181 |
| Two-wave | race | Black | 0.488 | 0.052 | 0.815 | 0.815 |
| Two-wave | race | Middle Eastern | 0.434 | 0.026 | 0.010 | 0.023 |
| Two-wave | race | South Asian | 0.541 | 0.029 | 0.162 | 0.284 |

Figure C.3: $H_4$: Full graph of effect of all attributes on green card given conditional on placement of MAR and measurement of MAR

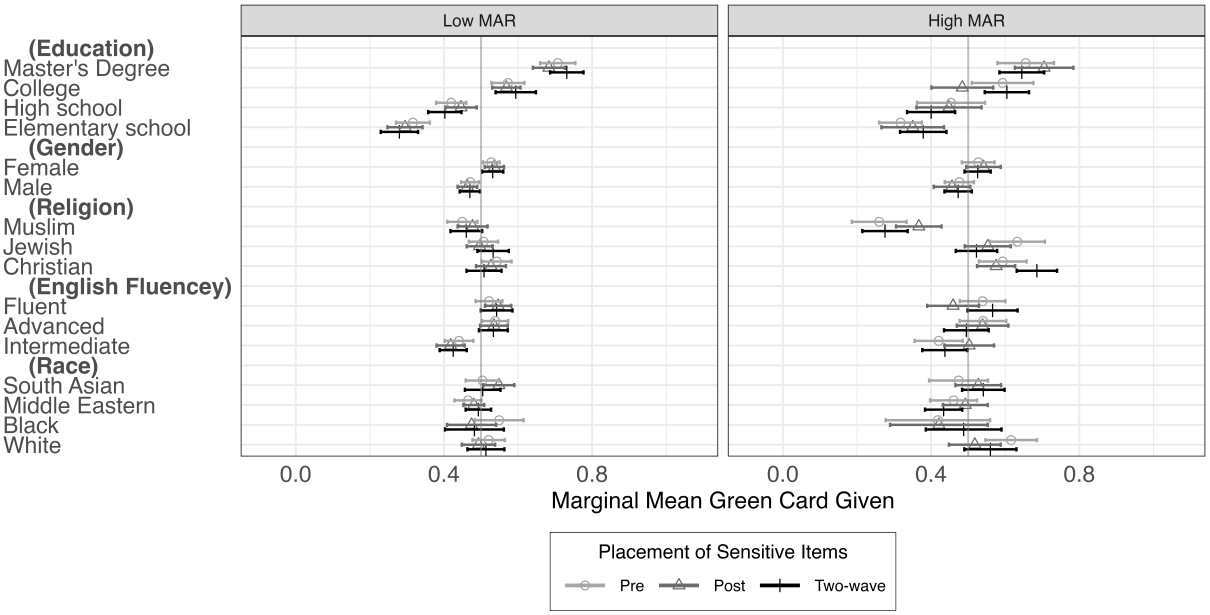

Table C.21: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Muslim American Resentment x Measurement of Muslim American Resentment x Experimental Treatment (e.g., Immigrant's Religion) on Perceived Cultural Threat

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Cultural Threat |
| Pre | 0.046 |
| | (0.038) |
| Post | 0.018 |
| | (0.040) |
| Muslim American Resentment (MAR) | $-0.350^{***}$ |
| | (0.066) |
| Jewish | 0.030 |
| | (0.021) |
| Muslim | $0.063^{*}$ |
| | (0.028) |
| Pre x MAR | $-0.134$ |
| | (0.095) |
| Post x MAR | $-0.158$ |
| | (0.106) |
| Pre x Jewish | $-0.014$ |
| | (0.030) |
| Post x Jewish | $-0.0005$ |
| | (0.033) |
| Pre x Muslim | $-0.042$ |
| | (0.037) |
| Post x Muslism | $-0.032$ |
| | (0.040) |
| MAR x Jewish | $-0.111^{*}$ |
| | (0.056) |
| MAR x Muslim | $-0.556^{***}$ |
| | (0.081) |
| Pre x MAR x Jewish | 0.076 |
| | (0.087) |
| Post x MAR x Jewish | 0.044 |
| | (0.089) |
| Pre x MAR x Muslim | $0.259^{*}$ |
| | (0.112) |
| Post x MAR x Muslim | $0.236^{*}$ |
| | (0.119) |
| Constant | $0.875^{***}$ |
| | (0.026) |
| Observations | 5,926 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $R^2$ | 0.262 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.260 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.245 (df = 5908) |
| F Statistic | $123.437^{***}$ (df = 17; 5908) |
| *Note:* | $^{*}$p<0.05; $^{**}$p<0.01; $^{***}$p<0.001 |

Table C.22: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Muslim American Resentment x Measurement of Muslim American Resentment x Experimental Treatment (e.g., Immigrant's Race) on Perceived Cultural Threat

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Cultural Threat |
| Pre | 0.015 |
| | (0.042) |
| Post | 0.006 |
| | (0.043) |
| Muslim American Resentment (MAR) | $-0.457^{***}$ |
| | (0.074) |
| Black | 0.041 |
| | (0.040) |
| Middle Eastern | 0.017 |
| | (0.026) |
| South Asian | $-0.008$ |
| | (0.030) |
| Pre x MAR | $-0.066$ |
| | (0.104) |
| Post x MAR | $-0.119$ |
| | (0.112) |
| Pre x Black | $-0.017$ |
| | (0.055) |
| Post x Black | 0.014 |
| | (0.051) |
| Pre x Middle Eastern | 0.002 |
| | (0.035) |
| Post x Middle Eastern | $-0.026$ |
| | (0.037) |
| Pre x South Asian | 0.071 |
| | (0.040) |
| Post x South Asian | 0.040 |
| | (0.040) |
| MAR x Black | $-0.265^{**}$ |
| | (0.100) |
| MAR x Middle Eastern | $-0.156^{*}$ |
| | (0.063) |
| MAR x South Asian | $-0.066$ |
| | (0.072) |
| Pre x MAR x Black | 0.238 |
| | (0.147) |
| Post x MAR x Black | 0.096 |
| | (0.138) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre x MAR x Middle Eastern | 0.087 |
| | (0.089) |
| Post x MAR x Middle Eastern | 0.131 |
| | (0.094) |
| Pre x MAR x South Asian | −0.107 |
| | (0.104) |
| Post x MAR x South Asian | −0.046 |
| | (0.105) |
| Constant | 0.895*** |
| | (0.030) |
| Observations | 5,926 |
| $R^2$ | 0.218 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.215 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.253 (df = 5902) |
| F Statistic | 71.660*** (df = 23; 5902) |
| *Note:* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Figure C.4: AsPredicted Preregistration for Study 2

**CONFIDENTIAL - FOR PEER-REVIEW ONLY**

**Testing the Effects of Placement of Sensitive Questions using the Muslim R (#26668)**

**Created:** 08/08/2019 12:16 PM (PT)

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This is an anonymized copy (without author names) of the pre-registration. It was created by the author(s) to use during peer-review.
A non-anonymized version (containing author names) should be made available by the authors when the work it supports is made public.

---

**1) Have any data been collected for this study already?**
No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

**2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?**
We ask three questions (1) Does the placement of sensitive questions relative to the treatment change the estimation of the sensitive question? (Here, we use the Muslim American Resentment or MAR.) (2) Does the placement of the MAR relative to the treatment change the estimation of the DV? (3) Does the placement of MAR relative to the treatment change the estimation of both the DV differentially for each treated group? Our primary concern is on the effects of varying the placement of the MAR battery. Our specific logic is available upon request in a dated document from February 13, 2019.

We do not have a rank ordering of our hypotheses: our purpose is to adjudicate between them. H1: changing the placement of racial resentment changes measurements of racial resentment. H2: changing the placement of racial resentment changes the estimation of an experimental outcome. H3: changing the placement of racial resentment interacts with experimental treatment to produce different experimental outcomes by each treated group.

**3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.**
The key dependent variables are:
+MAR, drawn from Lajevardi and Oskooii (2018).
+Acceptance of immigrants into the U.S. by race and religion.
+Assessment of immigrant profiles and potential for criminal, economic, and personal threat, based on the scales drawn from Gubler, Halperin, and Hirschberger (2015).

**4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?**
Subjects are randomly assigned to one of three conditions that vary the placement of the MAR battery (2nd wave, pre-, or post-treatment). Subjects are also given a conjoint experiment manipulating the nation of origin (Middle Eastern, North African, Asian, and European) and religion (Muslim, Jewish, and Christian) and asked for who should be allowed into the country as well as opinions on whether each immigrant profile poses an economic, cultural, or physical threat to those in the U.S.

**5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.**
We will run ordinary least squares regressions and difference of means tests to:
1. Test to see if there are differences in levels of MAR based on the placement of racial resentment pre-treatment or post-treatment or in a 2nd wave.
2. Test to see if there are differences in AMCEs as a result of nation of origin and religion in which immigrant profiles respondents think should get green cards and look to see differences in estimates of threat level.
3. Test to look for interaction between the placement of MAR and the AMCE estimates.

**6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.**
In our pretest, we are asking whether subjects differently consider individuals from the different countries. To do this, we ask perceived religiosity of the various individuals and to guess at the skin color of the individuals. We want to know if the different attributes (country origin and religion) shift in relation to each other.

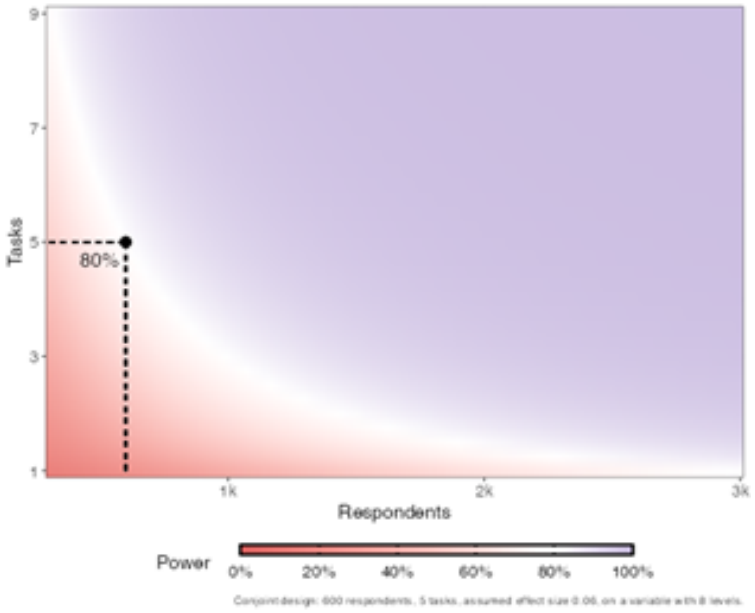
**7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.**
We are conducting a pretest on Mechanical Turk to ensure that the experiment has internal validity and that timing of the instrument is as we would expect. As the goal of this test is primarily to check for timing and survey function, we plan to capture only 100 subjects. We also plan to recruit 750 subjects through Bovitz, as this number has been demonstrated to adequately assess treatment affects in conjoint experiments (Orme 2010).

**8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)**
We plan to include all respondents who consent to the study. We will use list-wise deletion where respondents skip questions. We also will omit respondents who complete the study too quickly (below two standards deviation from the mean) and too slowly (above two standards deviation from the mean).

## C.6 Power test

Power for the conjoint experiment was calculated using Lukac and Stefanelli (2020).

Figure C.5: Power Test for Study 2




$n = 600$
Tasks = 6
Variables = 8
Effect size = 0.06
Power = 0.80

## C.7 Equivalence Test

Overall, we believe our samples are substantively equivalent since the theorized impact of placement on experimental design from Montgomery et al. (2018) and Klar et al. (2020) are big enough to concern changing the validity of the study. Take, for example, $H_2$ and $H_3$. Both are concerned with the experimental outcome. If the placement of the sensitive items lead to substantial changes, we expect those changes would be medium to large. Therefore we believe small to medium effect sized changes are theoretically relevant and conservative standards across these studies. Across our four hypotheses, we find that our samples are equivalent and robust to changes that are mostly small in effect size (e.g., small = 0.2; medium = 0.5, large = 0.8). This gives us some additional confidence to support our null findings. To conduct the equivalence test, we follow Hartman and Hidalgo (2018).

Table C.23: Equivalence tests

| Hypothesis | Condition | Attribute | Level | Effect Size (Glass' $\delta$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $H_1$ | Pre & Post (on MAR) | | | 0.11 |
| | Pre & Two-wave (on MAR) | | | 0.11 |
| | Post & Two-wave (on MAR) | | | 0.17 |
| $H_2$ | Pre & Post (on DV) | | | 0.01 |
| | Pre & Two-wave (on DV) | | | 0.01 |
| | Post & Two-wave (on DV) | | | 0.01 |
| $H_3$ | Pre & Post | Religion | Christian | 0.13 |
| | Pre & Post | Religion | Jewish | 0.14 |
| | Pre & Post | Religion | Muslim | 0.19 |
| | Pre & Post | Race | White | 0.19 |
| | Pre & Post | Race | Black | 0.27 |
| | Pre & Post | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.13 |
| | Pre & Post | Race | South Asian | 0.2 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.11 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.09 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.01 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Race | White | 0.14 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.23 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.12 |
| | Pre & Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.15 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.15 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.14 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.19 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Race | White | 0.17 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.20 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.1 |
| | Post & Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.16 |
| $H_4$ | Low MAR & Pre - Post | Religion | Christian | 0.14 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Post | Religion | Jewish | 0.12 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Post | Religion | Muslim | 0.17 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Post | Race | White | 0.18 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Post | Race | Black | 0.33 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Post | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.14 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Post | Race | South Asian | 0.21 |

Table C.23: Equivalence tests cont.

| Hypothesis | Condition | Attribute | Level | Effect Size (Glass' $\delta$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.19 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.16 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.13 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | White | 0.12 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.34 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.16 |
| | Low MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.04 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.16 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.19 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.15 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Race | White | 0.17 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.15 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.13 |
| | Low MAR: Post & Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.22 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Religion | Christian | 0.21 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Religion | Jewish | 0.35 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Religion | Muslim | 0.42 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Race | White | 0.41 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Race | Black | 0.01 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.24 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Post | Race | South Asian | 0.32 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.37 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.41 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.21 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | White | 0.32 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.44 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.22 |
| | High MAR: Pre & Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.34 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Religion | Christian | 0.41 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Religion | Jewish | 0.23 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Religion | Muslim | 0.37 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Race | White | 0.30 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Race | Black | 0.45 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Race | Middle Eastern | 0.28 |
| | High MAR: Post& Two-wave | Race | South Asian | 0.22 |

# D Study 3: Implicit/Explicit Experiment

The substantive portion of the third experiment is drawn from an experiment that incorporates the racial resentment (or, as the authors refer to it, symbolic racism) battery as a measure of racial prejudice. This experiment is designed to investigate the effect of implicit racial cues in political messaging (compared to explicit racial cues) and the effect on opinions of candidates and policies. This experiment specifically investigates previous claims that the norms of racial messaging in political campaigns have changed in the United States over the past several years. Racial priming theory suggests that audiences will reject overly hostile explicit racial rhetoric, whereas subtle racial cues will significantly enhance the power of racial attitudes. Valentino et al. conducted four nationally representative surveys to investigate these claims.

## D.1 Participants

Valentino et al. recruited participants for the first three studies using YouGov/Polimetrix, which selected subjects into specific studies "by matching to a theoretical 'target matrix' - a truly random sample drawn from a commercial sampling frame with good coverage of the U.S. population" (Valentino et al. 2018, Appendix p. 29). Study 1 had a sample of 2,394 voting-age Americans and was conducted between July 16, 2010 and August 8, 2010. "Studies 2 and 3 were smaller, with 234 and 321 white respondents, respectively" (Valentino et al. 2018, p. 762). The fourth study recruited participants through Knowledge Networks, which "uses random digit dialing to recruit a representative sample of households into their pool" from which they randomly select participants into smaller samples (Valentino et al. 2018, Appendix p. 29). Study 4 had a sample of 3,114 white participants. To avoid any confusion, we use the term "experiment" rather than "study" in our figures and tables to indicate the different waves in the Valentino paper.

The replication files and cleaned data we had access to did not include demographic variables, nor did the original study or appendix report summary statistics.

## D.2 Procedure

The experiment in the Valentino study is a manipulation based on real newspaper stories from the Hartford metropolitan area. Two of the manipulations are news stories and one is a campaign appeal report in the style of an "ad watch." Table D.24 summarizes the experimental treatment and includes excerpts from the articles used. Each treatment had an implicit and explicit condition. Studies 1-3 use racially coded language, referring to the city vs. the suburbs, in the implicit condition and explicit racial language, referring instead to Blacks vs. Whites, in the explicit condition. Study 4 uses "the poor" as its coded racial language in the implicit condition, and refers to "Blacks" in the explicit condition. The implicit conditions do not include any "explicit references to race, racial stereotypes, or racial conflict" (Valentino et al. 2018, p. 762). Studies 1 and 3 use a pair of fabricated Associated Press news stories about a controversial House campaign advertisement related to the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In the headline, the implicit condition refers to the ad as "inflammatory," whereas the explicit condition refers to the ad as "racist." The article includes a quote from the candidate criticizing "city people/Black people" for wanting "suburbanites/white Hartforders" to "foot the bill" of their insurance. Study 2 employs a similar structure in its implicit versus explicit conditions, with more obvious racial coding in its implicit condition and a more intense explicit condition. Study 4 also employs a similar structure in its implicit and explicit conditions but focuses on criticisms of general social welfare legislation rather than the ACA specifically. Excerpts from the treatments for Studies 2 and 4 can be found in Table D.24.

The sensitive question in this study is Symbolic Racism (SR). Valentino et al. uses the standard battery employed by the American National Elections Study (ANES) on a four-point agree-disagree scale, coded 0-1. For the full wording of the question battery, see Section D.3. Note, that while this scale is named differently than the Racial Resentment scale in Study 1 (and described in B.2 and B.3), this scale uses the same questions. Valentino varied the placement of the SR battery in studies 1 and 4, with two pre-test placements (distal and proximal) and one post-test placement. For consistency with the other studies, we labeled the figures and tables using "two-wave", "pre", and "post" to indicate "distal", "proximal", and "post", respectively. In the distal ("two-wave") placement, SR was measured one week prior to receiving the

treatment. In the proximal ("pre") placement, SR was measured immediately before receiving the treatment. Studies 2 and 3 only measured SR in the post-test. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the three placements. The authors did not mention any further specifics about how they measured SR at different placements.

## D.3 Questionnaire

These questionnaires have been pieced together from the Valentino et al. (2018) paper and appendix, as the authors did not include full question wordings. Some inferences were made as to the measurement and coding of certain variables.

Table D.24: Implicit vs. Explicit Experiment Conditions

| Study | Implicit | Explicit |
|---|---|---|
| 1 & 3 | City vs. Suburb | Black vs. White |
| | Headline: Critics Demand House Candidate Remove 'Inflammatory' Ad | Headline: Critics Demand House Candidate Remove 'Racist' Ad |
| | Photo Caption: Critics have accused the Tea Party-backed Stassney of stoking *urban-suburban tensions...* | Photo Caption: Critics have accused the Tea Party-backed Stassney of stoking *racial tensions...* |
| 2 | City vs. Suburb | Black vs. White |
| | Headline: In World's Insurance Capital, *Residents* Clash over Passage of Health Care Bill | Headline: In World's Insurance Capital, *Blacks and Whites* Clash over Passage of Health Care Bill |
| | Caption: Dozens of health reform advocates celebrate in *their* West Hartford neighborhood. | Caption: Dozens of health reform advocates celebrate in a *black neighborhood* of West Hartford. |
| 4 | "The Poor" | "Blacks" |
| | Headline: SuperPAC Releases Ad Accusing Government of Wasteful Spending on *the Poor* | Headline: SuperPAC Releases Ad Accusing Government of Wasteful Spending on *Blacks* |
| | Lead: TV Spot Depicts Federal Spending as 'Handouts' to *the Poor* | Lead: TV Spot Depicts Federal Spending as 'Handouts' to *Blacks* |

**Symbolic Racism Measures:**

- The Irish, Italians, Jews and many other minorities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same without any special favors.* (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree)
- It is really a matter of not trying hard enough; if Blacks would only try harder they could be just as well off as Whites.* (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree)
- Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Blacks to work their way out of the lower class. (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree)
- Over the past few years, Blacks have gotten less than they deserve. (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree)

*(Scale Reversed)

**"Health Care Index" Measures:**

The dependent variable "Health Care Index" is the combination of the following two question batteries into an omnibus scale: the Health Care Provisions battery (or the Support for Social Welfare battery for Study 4) and the Predict Less Negative Effects battery.

**Health Care (HC) Provisions (Studies 1 & 3):**

- As you have probably heard, health-care reform legislation has just been passed by the Congress and signed into law. In general, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of this new legislation? (5: Strongly approve - 1: Strongly Disapprove)

The study also gauged support for the following specific health-care provisions:

1. Creating a government insurance plan for people who cannot afford or are unable to get private insurance (The Public Option). (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Support)
2. Creating insurance cooperatives, sometimes referred to as a Health Care Exchange, from which individuals can buy coverage for prices similar to those paid by employer plans. (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Support)
3. Requiring insurance companies to sell insurance to all people, even if they have pre-existing conditions. (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Support)
4. Allowing young adults to remain on their parents' health insurance up to the age of 27, even if they no longer live at home or are in school. (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Support)

**Support for Social Welfare Measures (Study 4):**

Participants were asked how strongly they favored or opposed different policies, including:

1. Repealing the health care reform act that was enacted in 2010 (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Favor)
2. Increasing government aid for the unemployed (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Favor)
3. Decreasing government spending on food assistance for the poor (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Favor)
4. Increasing Medicaid benefits—the health program for the poor (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Favor)
5. Decreasing pensions for retired government workers (1: Strongly Oppose - 5: Strongly Favor)

**Predict Less Negative Effects:**

Considering the health care legislation that has just become law, for each of the following do you think it would actually make things better for your family, make things worse, or make no difference at all?

1. The ability of people with pre-existing medical conditions to get health insurance;
2. Health insurance coverage for people who currently do not have it;
3. Medicare benefits for senior citizens;
4. The overall cost of health care for all Americans;
5. Taxes on the middle class;
6. Taxes on the rich;
7. The quality of health care for families other than your own.

**"Leader Index" Measures:**

The study measured favorability toward the following political figures and groups with strong stances on healthcare:

- Barack Obama (Obama Approval)

- The Tea Party Movement (Tea Party Disapproval)
- Glenn Beck (Glenn Beck Disapproval)[5]
- Sarah Palin (Palin Disapproval)
- Mitt Romney[6]
- Rush Limbaugh[7]

## D.4 Results Tables

Table D.25: $H_1$: Effect of Placement of Symbolic Racism on the Measurement of Symbolic Racism ($H_1$)

| | Dependent Variable | |
|---|---|---|
| | Symbolic Racism | |
| | Experiment 1 | Experiment 4 |
| | (1) | (2) |
| Pre | −0.005 | −0.010 |
| | (0.016) | (0.012) |
| Post | 0.025 | −0.005 |
| | (0.016) | (0.012) |
| Constant | 0.652*** | 0.650*** |
| | (0.011) | (0.008) |
| Observations | 1,963 | 2,636 |
| $R^2$ | 0.002 | 0.0003 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.001 | −0.0005 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.290 (df = 1960) | 0.244 (df = 2633) |
| F Statistic | 1.984 (df = 2; 1960) | 0.348 (df = 2; 2633) |
| *Note:* | | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

[5]Only in Studies 1-3.

[6]Only in Study 4.

[7]Only in Study 4.

Table D.26: $H_2$: Effect of Placement of Symbolic Racism on Health Care Index and Leader Index ($H_2$)

| | Dependent Variable | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Health Care Index | | Leader Index | |
| | Experiment 1 | Experiment 4 | Experiment 1 | Experiment 4 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Pre | 0.004 | −0.001 | −0.003 | −0.002 |
| | (0.016) | (0.011) | (0.019) | (0.014) |
| Post | −0.001 | 0.016 | −0.002 | 0.007 |
| | (0.016) | (0.011) | (0.019) | (0.014) |
| Constant | 0.473*** | 0.482*** | 0.486*** | 0.567*** |
| | (0.012) | (0.007) | (0.013) | (0.009) |
| Observations | 1,940 | 2,578 | 2,035 | 2,587 |
| $R^2$ | 0.0001 | 0.001 | 0.00001 | 0.0002 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | −0.001 | 0.0005 | −0.001 | −0.001 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.295 (df = 1937) | 0.223 (df = 2575) | 0.347 (df = 2032) | 0.283 (df = 2584) |
| F Statistic | 0.054 (df = 2; 1937) | 1.596 (df = 2; 2575) | 0.012 (df = 2; 2032) | 0.227 (df = 2; 2584) |

*Note:* *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table D.27: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of Symbolic Racism and Experimental Treatment on Experimental Outcomes (Health Care and Leader)

| | Dependent Variable | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Health Care Index | | Leader Index | |
| | Study 1 | Study 4 | Study 1 | Study 4 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Pre | −0.014 | 0.001 | −0.016 | 0.008 |
| | (0.023) | (0.015) | (0.027) | (0.019) |
| Post | 0.001 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 0.004 |
| | (0.023) | (0.015) | (0.027) | (0.019) |
| Implicit | −0.023 | −0.001 | −0.010 | 0.018 |
| | (0.023) | (0.015) | (0.027) | (0.019) |
| Pre x Implicit | 0.037 | −0.004 | 0.026 | −0.021 |
| | (0.033) | (0.021) | (0.038) | (0.027) |
| Post x Implicit | −0.003 | −0.004 | −0.005 | 0.004 |
| | (0.033) | (0.021) | (0.038) | (0.027) |
| Constant | 0.484*** | 0.483*** | 0.491*** | 0.558*** |
| | (0.016) | (0.010) | (0.019) | (0.013) |
| Observations | 1,940 | 2,578 | 2,035 | 2,587 |
| $R^2$ | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0004 | 0.001 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | −0.001 | −0.001 | −0.002 | −0.001 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.295 (df = 1934) | 0.223 (df = 2572) | 0.347 (df = 2029) | 0.283 (df = 2581) |
| F Statistic | 0.549 (df = 5; 1934) | 0.688 (df = 5; 2572) | 0.169 (df = 5; 2029) | 0.543 (df = 5; 2581) |

*Note:* *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table D.28: $H_3$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Two-wave/Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Sensitive Items by Treatment Condition

| Study | DV | Placement x Treatment (mean) | p | n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit (0.484) - Post x Implicit (0.459) | 0.280 | 642 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.470) - Post x Explicit (0.485) | 0.509 | 650 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit (0.479) - Post x Implicit (0.496) | 0.267 | 835 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.484) - Post x Explicit (0.501) | 0.268 | 834 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Implicit (0.490) - Post x Implicit (0.476) | 0.598 | 681 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.475) - Post x Explicit (0.492) | 0.521 | 675 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Implicit (0.563) - Post x Implicit (0.585) | 0.270 | 843 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.565) - Post x Explicit (0.562) | 0.862 | 833 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.461) - Pre x Implicit (0.484) | 0.334 | 642 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.484) - Pre x Explicit (0.470) | 0.527 | 657 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.481) - Pre x Implicit (0.479) | 0.846 | 871 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.483) - Pre x Explicit (0.484) | 0.923 | 869 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.481) - Pre x Implicit (0.490) | 0.716 | 681 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.491) - Pre x Explicit (0.475) | 0.552 | 677 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.576) - Pre x Implicit (0.563) | 0.512 | 871 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.558) - Pre x Explicit (0.565) | 0.685 | 875 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.461) - Post x Implicit (0.459) | 0.923 | 640 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.484) - Post x Explicit (0.485) | 0.980 | 649 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.481) - Post x Implicit (0.500) | 0.342 | 866 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.483) - Post x Explicit (0.501) | 0.231 | 881 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.481) - Post x Implicit (0.476) | 0.874 | 680 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.491) - Post x Explicit (0.492) | 0.963 | 676 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.576) - Post x Implicit (0.585) | 0.650 | 868 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.558) - Post x Explicit (0.562) | 0.818 | 884 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.470) - Pre x Implicit (0.484) | 0.538 | 684 |
| 1 | Health Care | Post x Explicit (0.485) - Post x Implicit (0.459) | 0.259 | 684 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.484) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.461) | 0.323 | 684 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.484) - Pre x Implicit (0.479) | 0.720 | 862 |
| 4 | Health Care | Post x Explicit (0.501) - Post x Implicit (0.496) | 0.734 | 874 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.483) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.481) | 0.938 | 935 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.475) - Pre x Implicit (0.490) | 0.560 | 684 |
| 1 | Leader | Post x Explicit (0.492) - Post x Implicit (0.476) | 0.559 | 684 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.491) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.481) | 0.708 | 684 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.565) - Pre x Implicit (0.563) | 0.898 | 862 |
| 4 | Leader | Post x Explicit (0.562) - Post x Implicit (0.585) | 0.245 | 874 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.558) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.576) | 0.354 | 935 |

Table D.29: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Symbolic Racism x Measurement of Symbolic Racism x Experimental Treatment on Experimental Outcomes (Health Care and Leader Indices)

| | Dependent Variable | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Health Care Index | | Leader Index | |
| | Study 1 | Study 4 | Study 1 | Study 4 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Pre | −0.017 | −0.024 | −0.020 | −0.039 |
| | (0.046) | (0.036) | (0.051) | (0.046) |
| Post | 0.039 | 0.006 | 0.050 | −0.013 |
| | (0.047) | (0.035) | (0.052) | (0.046) |
| Implicit | 0.015 | −0.050 | 0.019 | −0.006 |
| | (0.046) | (0.035) | (0.050) | (0.045) |
| Symbolic Racism (SR) | −0.621*** | −0.496*** | −0.791*** | −0.609*** |
| | (0.044) | (0.035) | (0.049) | (0.045) |
| Pre x Implicit | −0.033 | 0.095 | −0.008 | 0.092 |
| | (0.066) | (0.051) | (0.072) | (0.065) |
| Post x Implicit | −0.071 | 0.086 | −0.093 | 0.054 |
| | (0.067) | (0.051) | (0.073) | (0.066) |
| Pre x SR | −0.003 | 0.028 | 0.003 | 0.060 |
| | (0.066) | (0.051) | (0.073) | (0.066) |
| Post x SR | −0.023 | −0.004 | −0.032 | 0.003 |
| | (0.065) | (0.051) | (0.072) | (0.066) |
| Implicit x Symbolic Racism | −0.032 | 0.062 | −0.014 | 0.020 |
| | (0.064) | (0.051) | (0.070) | (0.065) |
| Pre x Implicit x SR | 0.106 | −0.149* | 0.048 | −0.169 |
| | (0.093) | (0.074) | (0.102) | (0.095) |
| Post x Implicit x SR | 0.086 | −0.103 | 0.112 | −0.033 |
| | (0.092) | (0.074) | (0.100) | (0.095) |
| Constant | 0.879*** | 0.809*** | 0.993*** | 0.959*** |
| | (0.031) | (0.025) | (0.034) | (0.032) |
| Observations | 1,861 | 2,563 | 1,949 | 2,571 |
| $R^2$ | 0.363 | 0.298 | 0.423 | 0.279 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.359 | 0.295 | 0.419 | 0.276 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.237 | 0.188 | 0.266 | 0.241 |
| | (df = 1849) | (df = 2551) | (df = 1937) | (df = 2559) |
| F Statistic | 95.590*** | 98.654*** | 128.872*** | 90.177*** |
| | (df = 11; 1849) | (df = 11; 2551) | (df = 11; 1937) | (df = 11; 2559) |
| *Note:* | | | | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Table D.30: $H_4$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Two-wave/Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Symbolic Racism by Experimental Treatment Condition among those scoring Low versus High on Symbolic Racism

| | | Low Symbolic Racism | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Study | DV | Placement x Treatment (mean) | p | n |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit (0.737) - Post x Implicit (0.757) | 0.555 | 167 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.732) - Post x Explicit (0.788) | 0.066 | 154 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit (0.705) - Post x Implicit (0.720) | 0.576 | 181 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.667) - Post x Explicit (0.702) | 0.230 | 204 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Implicit (0.840) - Post x Implicit (0.836) | 0.911 | 167 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.801) - Post x Explicit (0.872) | 0.057 | 154 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Implicit (0.824) - Post x Implicit (0.844) | 0.487 | 181 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.787) - Post x Explicit (0.815) | 0.335 | 204 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.779) - Pre x Implicit (0.737) | 0.166 | 172 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.724) - Pre x Explicit (0.732) | 0.788 | 179 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.638) - Pre x Implicit (0.705) | 0.023** | 197 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.693) - Pre x Explicit (0.667) | 0.331 | 205 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.861) - Pre x Implicit (0.840) | 0.499 | 172 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.799) - Pre x Explicit (0.801) | 0.975 | 179 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.787) - Pre x Implicit (0.824) | 0.244 | 197 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.820) - Pre x Explicit (0.787) | 0.261 | 205 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.779) - Post x Implicit (0.757) | 0.430 | 175 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.724) - Post x Explicit (0.788) | 0.030** | 169 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.638) - Post x Implicit (0.720) | 0.002*** | 198 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.693) - Post x Explicit (0.702) | 0.763 | 199 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.861) - Post x Implicit (0.836) | 0.409 | 175 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.799) - Post x Explicit (0.872) | 0.037** | 169 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.787) - Post x Implicit (0.844) | 0.045** | 198 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.820) - Post x Explicit (0.815) | 0.885 | 199 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.732) - Pre x Implicit (0.737) | 0.878 | 164 |
| 1 | Health Care | Post x Explicit (0.788) - Post x Implicit (0.757) | 0.284 | 157 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.723) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.779) | 0.052 | 187 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.667) - Pre x Implicit (0.705) | 0.191 | 195 |
| 4 | Health Care | Post x Explicit (0.702) - Post x Implicit (0.720) | 0.505 | 190 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.693) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.638) | 0.044** | 207 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.801) - Pre x Implicit (0.840) | 0.302 | 164 |
| 1 | Leader | Post x Explicit (0.871) - Post x Implicit (0.836) | 0.255 | 157 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.799) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.860) | 0.064 | 187 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.787) - Pre x Implicit (0.824) | 0.232 | 195 |
| 4 | Leader | Post x Explicit (0.815) - Post x Implicit (0.844) | 0.305 | 190 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.820) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.787) | 0.2746 | 207 |

Table D.30: $H_4$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Two-wave/Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Sensitive Items by Treatment Condition among Low versus High Symbolic Racism

| | | High Symbolic Racism | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Study | DV | Placement x Treatment (mean) | p | n |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit (0.392) - Post x Implicit (0.363) | 0.246 | 495 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.378) - Post x Explicit (0.391) | 0.585 | 493 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit (0.418) - Post x Implicit (0.434) | 0.302 | 670 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.424) - Post x Explicit (0.439) | 0.314 | 655 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Implicit (0.365) - Post x Implicit (0.360) | 0.832 | 495 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.364) - Post x Explicit (0.372) | 0.756 | 493 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Implicit (0.493) - Post x Implicit (0.514) | 0.308 | 670 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.496) - Post x Explicit (0.487) | 0.678 | 655 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.342) - Pre x Implicit (0.392) | 0.047** | 480 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.378) - Pre x Explicit (0.378) | 0.978 | 473 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.434) - Pre x Implicit (0.418) | 0.291 | 693 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.424) - Pre x Explicit (0.424) | 0.994 | 685 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.335) - Pre x Implicit (0.365) | 0.253 | 480 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.353) - Pre x Explicit (0.364) | 0.685 | 473 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.511) - Pre x Implicit (0.493) | 0.404 | 693 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.488) - Pre x Explicit (0.496) | 0.719 | 685 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.342) - Post x Implicit (0.363) | 0.370 | 489 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.378) - Post x Explicit (0.391) | 0.584 | 480 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.434) - Post x Implicit (0.434) | 0.987 | 685 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.424) - Post x Explicit (0.439) | 0.320 | 700 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.335) - Post x Implicit (0.360) | 0.345 | 489 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.353) - Post x Explicit (0.372) | 0.482 | 480 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit (0.511) - Post x Implicit (0.514) | 0.866 | 685 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.488) - Post x Explicit (0.487) | 0.967 | 700 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.378) - Pre x Implicit (0.392) | 0.595 | 486 |
| 1 | Health Care | Post x Explicit (0.391) - Post x Implicit (0.363) | 0.229 | 502 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.378) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.342) | 0.149 | 467 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit (0.424) - Pre x Implicit (0.418) | 0.707 | 659 |
| 4 | Health Care | Post x Explicit (0.439) - Post x Implicit (0.434) | 0.723 | 666 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.424) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.434) | 0.514 | 719 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.364) - Pre x Implicit (0.365) | 0.958 | 486 |
| 1 | Leader | Post x Explicit (0.372) - Post x Implicit (0.360) | 0.638 | 502 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.353) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.335) | 0.501 | 467 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit (0.496) - Pre x Implicit (0.493) | 0.916 | 659 |
| 4 | Leader | Post x Explicit (0.487) - Post x Implicit (0.514) | 0.183 | 666 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit (0.488) - 2-Wave x Implicit (0.511) | 0.287 | 719 |

## D.5 Power test

### D.5.1 Study 3a

number of groups = 3
n per group = 798
$f = 0.063$
sig.level = 0.05
power = 0.8

### D.5.2 Study 3b

number of groups = 3
n per group = 1157
$f = 0.053$
sig.level = 0.05
power = 0.8

## D.6 Equivalence Tests

Overall, we believe our samples are substantively equivalent since the theorized impact of placement on experimental design from Montgomery et al. (2018) and Klar et al. (2020) are big enough to concern changing the validity of the study. Take, for example, $H_2$ and $H_3$. Both are concerned with the experimental outcome. If the placement of the sensitive items lead to substantial changes, we expect those changes would be medium to large. Therefore we believe small to medium effect sized changes are theoretically relevant and conservative standards across these studies. Across our four hypotheses, we find that our samples are equivalent and robust to changes that are mostly small in effect size (e.g., small = 0.2; medium = 0.5, large = 0.8). This gives us some additional confidence to support our null findings. To conduct the equivalence test, we follow Hartman and Hidalgo (2018).

Table D.31: Equivalence test

| Hypothesis | Experiment | Placement | Equivalence Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| $H_1$ | 1 | Pre vs. Post | 0.20 |
| | 4 | Pre vs. Post | 0.10 |
| | 1 | Two-Wave vs. Pre | 0.10 |
| | 4 | Two-Wave vs. Pre | 0.12 |
| | 1 | Two-Wave vs. Post | 0.18 |
| | 4 | Two-Wave vs. Post | 0.10 |
| $H_2$ | 1 | Pre vs. Post Health Care | 0.11 |
| | 4 | Pre vs. Post Health Care | 0.16 |
| | 1 | Pre vs. Post Leader | 0.04 |
| | 4 | Pre vs. Post Leader | 0.12 |
| | 1 | Two-Wave vs. Pre Health Care | 0.10 |
| | 4 | Two-Wave vs. Pre Health Care | 0.03 |
| | 1 | Two-Wave vs. Pre Leader | 0.09 |
| | 4 | Two-Wave vs. Pre Leader | 0.08 |
| | 1 | Two-Wave vs. Post Health Care | 0.01 |
| | 4 | Two-Wave vs. Post Health Care | 0.16 |
| | 1 | Two-Wave vs. Post Leader | 0.04 |
| | 4 | Two-Wave vs. Post Leader | 0.10 |

Table D.31: Equivalence Tests cont ($H_3$)

| Study | DV | Placement x Treatment | Glass' $\delta$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.22 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.18 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.20 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.20 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.17 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.18 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.20 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.10 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.21 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.18 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.11 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.07 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.15 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.18 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.16 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.14 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.08 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.01 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.18 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.20 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.11 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.01 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.14 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.11 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.18 |
| 1 | Health Care | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.22 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.21 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.14 |
| 4 | Health Care | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.13 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.05 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.17 |
| 1 | Leader | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.17 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.15 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.09 |
| 4 | Leader | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.20 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.18 |

Table D.31: Equivalence Tests cont ($H_4$)

| Study | DV | Low Symbolic Racism<br>Placement x Treatment | Glass' $\delta$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.36 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.58 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.33 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.41 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.17 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.58 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.36 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.38 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.48 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.27 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.58 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.38 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.36 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.01 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.41 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.40 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.40 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.59 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.68 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.26 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.39 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.57 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.53 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.19 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.22 |
| 1 | Health Care | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.46 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.54 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.44 |
| 4 | Health Care | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.34 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.52 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.42 |
| 1 | Leader | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.45 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.51 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.42 |
| 4 | Leader | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.40 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.39 |

Table D.31: Equivalence Tests cont ($H_4$)

| Study | DV | High Symbolic Racism Placement x Treatment | Glass' $\delta$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.26 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.20 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.21 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.22 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.15 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.17 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.21 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.16 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.35 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.01 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.21 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.01 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.26 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.19 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.20 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Pre x Explicit | 0.15 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.24 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.21 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.01 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.21 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.24 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.22 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Implicit & Post x Implicit | 0.11 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & Post x Explicit | 0.01 |
| 1 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.20 |
| 1 | Health Care | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.28 |
| 1 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.30 |
| 4 | Health Care | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.16 |
| 4 | Health Care | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.15 |
| 4 | Health Care | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.18 |
| 1 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.01 |
| 1 | Leader | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.19 |
| 1 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.22 |
| 4 | Leader | Pre x Explicit & Pre x Implicit | 0.09 |
| 4 | Leader | Post x Explicit & Post x Implicit | 0.24 |
| 4 | Leader | 2-Wave x Explicit & 2-Wave x Implicit | 0.21 |

# E Study 4: Gender and Candidate Quality Experiment

The substantive portion of the fourth experiment is drawn from an experiment that incorporates a symbolic sexism battery as an explicit measure of gender prejudice. The experiment is designed to investigate whether both implicit and explicit prejudice measures should be examined in political behavior studies and whether different implicit attitude measures (in this case, the IAT and AMP) capture the same construct. The experiment allowed direct comparison between the explicit and implicit attitude measures. We consider the explicit measurement of symbolic sexism to remain theoretically consistent with the theory of the paper.

## E.1 Participants

Mo recruited participants through Sample Czar, which provided a non-probability-based sample that was "skewed with respect to race, education, and ideology" (Mo and Bonilla 2020, p. 279). (See Table E.33 for sample demographics.) The survey was conducted between September 28, 2008 and October 3, 2008. The sample was ultimately 407 Florida voting-eligible residents, with 390 respondents completing the entire survey.

## E.2 Procedure

The experiment in this study asked participants to make seven hypothetical vote choice decisions in two-candidate judicial races. Mo held party constant. Six of the races were mixed-gender, and one was non-gendered (two male candidates). Each candidate was given a randomly selected set of characteristics. See Table E.32 for a summary of candidate attributes. Some of these attributes are gender specific, like candidate name. Each attribute has both strong and weak values. (For example, a strong candidate would be assigned a high-ranked undergraduate university.) There were four types of races: both strong (strong female candidate vs. strong male candidate), strong female (strong female candidate vs. weak male candidate), strong male (strong male candidate vs. weak female candidate), and mixed strength (strong male candidate vs. weak male candidate). Mo only analyzed the mixed-gender races. We followed Mo and Bonilla (2020) and dropped the single-gender races.

The sensitive question in this study is "symbolic sexism" or the Explicit Attitude Index. The index is made up of 14 highly correlated questions that ask about attitudes toward women in leadership positions. A higher score indicates a strong bias for women in leadership. The first question, "Equal Candidates", is used as the primary measure for gender preferences in ANES. The question asks, "If two EQUALLY qualified candidates were running for office, one a man and the other a woman, do you think you would be more inclined to vote for the male or the female candidate?" The question is measured on a seven-point scale, with 1 being a strong preference for the male candidate and 7 being a strong preference for the female candidate. The complete list of symbolic sexism measures can be found in Section E.3. Including the symbolic sexism measure, the survey has six components: pre-survey, Explicit Attitude Index, vote choice, Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT), Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP), and the post-survey. The order of the four middle components (symbolic sexism, vote choice, IAT, and AMP) was randomized. The pre and post-test stayed fixed, and the four other components were measured between them. For this paper, we only analyzed the effect of the placement of the sensitive measure, symbolic sexism, before or after the experiment.

## E.3 Questionnaire

**Treatment:**[8]

Table E.32: Candidate Attributes

| Feature | Levels |
|---|---|
| Name (Gender) | Male, Female |
| Undergraduate University | Higher-Ranked University, Lower-Ranked University |
| Biography | Partner, Children, Partner and Children, Siblings, Single, Widow(er) |
| Law School | Higher-Ranked Law School, Lower-Ranked Law School |
| Most Recent Experience | Strong (leadership position, worked for the state), Weak (subordinate position, worked in private practice) |
| ABA Rating | Strong, Weak |
| Miscellaneous Fact | Strong (volunteering or major success, relevant to position), Weak (personal, irrelevant to position) |

**Female Candidate Picked (DV):**

- This was constructed using an indicator variable set at 0 if the female candidate in the race was not picked and 1 if the female candidate in the race was picked.

**Symbolic Sexism**

- **Equal Candidates:** If two EQUALLY qualified candidates were running for office, one a man and the other a woman, do you think you would be more inclined to vote for the male or the female candidate? (1: Strongly inclined to vote for the female candidate - 7: Strongly inclined to vote for the male candidate)
- **Emotional Suitability:** Generally, do you think that most men are better suited emotionally to be in politics than most women, that most women are better suited emotionally to be in politics than most men, or do you think men and women candidates are equally suited emotionally to be in politics? (1: Women are much more suited - 7: Men are much more suited)
- **Compassion:** Generally, do you think that most male candidates are more compassionate leaders than most female candidates, that most female candidates are more compassionate leaders than most male candidates, or do you think male and female candidates are equally compassionate leaders? (1: Females are much more compassionate leaders - 7: Males are much more compassionate leaders)
- **Honesty:** Generally, do you think that most male candidates are more honest leaders than most female candidates, that most female candidates are more honest leaders, or do you think male and female candidates are equally honest leaders? (1: Females are much more honest leaders - 7: Males are much more honest leaders)
- **Strength:** Generally, do you think that most male candidates are stronger leaders than most female candidates, that most female candidates are stronger leaders than most male candidates, or do you think male and female candidates are equally strong as leaders? (1: Females are much stronger leaders - 7: Males are much stronger leaders)

[8]Each attribute had many levels. Table E.32 summarizes candidate attributes based on general categories. See Mo and Bonilla (2020), Appendix A for the full list of candidate attributes.

- **Quality:** If your party is deciding between a highly qualified female candidate and a moderately qualified male candidate to nominate for president, whom would you prefer to have as your party nominee? (1: Strongly prefer the moderately qualified female - 5: Strongly prefer the moderately qualified male)
- **Feminists:** How do you feel about feminists? (1: Very positive - 5: Very negative)
- **Gender Balance:** How much do you believe in the need for greater gender balance in government? In other words, how much do you want greater women's representation? (1: Very important - 5: Not at all important)
- **Running Country:** Should men or women have a greater say in running the country? (1: Women should have much more say - 7: Men should have much more say)
- **Job Opportunity:** Who should have more job opportunities? (1: Women should have much more opportunities - 7: Men should have much more opportunities)
- **Security:** As compared to a mother who does not work, is a working mother more able, less able, or equally able to establish a warm and secure relationship with her children? (1: Much more able - 7: Much less able)
- **Financial Support:** How appropriate is it for a woman to provide financial support for the family? (1: Extremely appropriate - 5: Not at all appropriate)
- **Homemaker:** Would you say that MEN, on average, are substantially happier if they stay at home and take care of their children instead of pursuing a career? (1: Substantially happier - 5: Not at all happier)
- **Equal Pay:** Should men or women be paid more for the same work? (1: Women should be paid much more - 7: Men should be paid much more)

## E.4 Sample Information

Table E.33: Sample Demographics

| | (1) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | count | mean | sd | min | max |
| Income | 434 | 5.33871 | 2.249562 | 1 | 11 |
| Age | 434 | 27.87327 | 15.16134 | 1 | 62 |
| Female | 434 | 39.36175 | 18.40337 | 1 | 78 |
| Party ID | 434 | 4.66129 | 2.195529 | 1 | 8 |
| Ideology | 434 | 5.186636 | 1.987189 | 1 | 8 |

Table E.34: Sample Balance

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pre | | | Post | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | Both | Both | Female | Male | (1) vs. (2) p-value | (1) vs. (3), p-value | (1) vs. (4), p-value | (1) vs. (5), p-value |
| Income | 0.257 | 0.257 | 0.257 | 0.244 | 0.244 | 0.244 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.211 | 0.211 |
| | (0.008) | (0.008) | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.007) | (0.007) | | | | |
| Education | 0.609 | 0.609 | 0.609 | 0.623 | 0.623 | 0.623 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.176 | 0.176 |
| | (0.007) | (0.007) | (0.007) | (0.008) | (0.008) | (0.008) | | | | |
| Religiosity | 0.651 | 0.651 | 0.651 | 0.624 | 0.624 | 0.624 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| | (0.009) | (0.009) | (0.009) | (0.009) | (0.009) | (0.009) | | | | |
| Age | 0.423 | 0.423 | 0.423 | 0.417 | 0.417 | 0.417 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.514 | 0.514 |
| | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.007) | (0.007) | (0.007) | | | | |
| Female | 0.579 | 0.579 | 0.579 | 0.541 | 0.541 | 0.541 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.114 | 0.114 |
| | (0.017) | (0.017) | (0.017) | (0.018) | (0.018) | (0.018) | | | | |
| Party ID | 0.495 | 0.495 | 0.495 | 0.443 | 0.442 | 0.442 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| | (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.012) | | | | |
| Ideology | 0.595 | 0.595 | 0.595 | 0.549 | 0.548 | 0.548 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| | (0.010) | (0.010) | (0.010) | (0.011) | (0.011) | (0.011) | | | | |
| $N$ | 856 | 856 | 856 | 806 | 806 | 806 | | | | |

Table E.35: Sample Balance cont'd

| (11) (1) vs. (6), p-value | (12) (2) vs. (3), p-value | (13) (2) vs. (4), p-value | (14) (2) vs. (5), p-value | (15) (2) vs. (6), p-value | (16) (3) vs. (4), p-value | (17) (3) vs. (5), p-value | (18) (3) vs. (6), p-value | (19) (4) vs. (5), p-value | (20) (4) vs. (6), p-value | (21) (5) vs. (6), p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.211 | 1.000 | 0.211 | 0.211 | 0.211 | 0.211 | 0.211 | 0.211 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 0.176 | 1.000 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 0.030 | 1.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 0.514 | 1.000 | 0.514 | 0.514 | 0.514 | 0.514 | 0.514 | 0.514 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 0.114 | 1.000 | 0.114 | 0.114 | 0.114 | 0.114 | 0.114 | 0.114 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 0.002 | 1.000 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.954 | 0.954 | 1.000 |
| 0.001 | 1.000 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.962 | 0.962 | 1.000 |

## E.5 Results Tables

We follow Mo and only analyze the mixed-gender races. We drop the "demodist" treatment condition, because it is not one of the election types examined in the study. The variable we use to analyze symbolic sexism is 'gender_survey,' but it is reverse coded such that higher values are associate with symbolic sexist beliefs. The number of observations in $H_1$ is limited to one per respondent, since respondents only answer the symbolic sexism questions one time. The number of observations is higher in $H_2$ through $H_4$, because respondents are asked to select between two candidates 7 times. However, because we only analyze mixed-gender races, the number of observations is not 402 respondent $x$ 7 races $x$ 2 candidates.

Table E.36: $H_1$ and $H_2$: The Effect of Placement of Symbolic Sexism on the Measurement of Symbolic Sexism ($H_1$) and Female Candidate Picked ($H_2$)

| | Dependent Variable | |
|---|---|---|
| | Symbolic Sexism | Female Candidate Picked |
| | (1) | (2) |
| Post | −0.009 | −0.003 |
| | (0.007) | (0.013) |
| Constant | 0.473*** | 0.268*** |
| | (0.005) | (0.009) |
| Observations | 402 | 4,986 |
| $R^2$ | 0.004 | 0.00001 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.001 | −0.0002 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.074 (df = 400) | 0.442 (df = 4984) |
| F Statistic | 1.508 (df = 1; 400) | 0.051 (df = 1; 4984) |
| *Note:* | | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Table E.37: $H_3$: Effect of Placement of Symbolic Sexism and Experimental Treatment on Female Candidate Picked

| | Dependent Variable |
|---|---|
| | Candidate Score |
| Post | 0.001 |
| | (0.022) |
| Female Strong | 0.133*** |
| | (0.023) |
| Male Strong | −0.171*** |
| | (0.019) |
| Post x Female Strong | −0.035 |
| | (0.033) |
| Post x Male Strong | 0.023 |
| | (0.027) |
| Constant | 0.280*** |
| | (0.015) |
| Observations | 4,986 |
| $R^2$ | 0.066 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.065 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.428 (df = 4980) |
| F Statistic | 70.395*** (df = 5; 4980) |
| *Note:* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

Table E.38: $H_3$: Difference of Mean Outcomes by Placement of Symbolic Sexism and Experimental Treatment

| Placement x Condition (mean) | p | n |
|---|---|---|
| Pre x Both Strong (0.280) - Post x Both Strong (0.282) | 0.954 | 1,662 |
| Pre x Female Strong (0.414) - Post x Female Strong (0.380) | 0.158 | 1,662 |
| Pre x Male Strong (0.110) - Post x Male Strong (0.134) | 0.133 | 1,662 |
| Pre x Both Strong (0.280) - Pre x Female Strong (0.414) | 0.001 | 1,712 |
| Pre x Both Strong (0.280) - Pre x Male Strong (0.110) | 0.001 | 1,712 |
| Pre x Male Strong (0.110) - Pre x Female Strong (0.414) | 0.001 | 1,712 |
| Post x Both Strong (0.282) - Post x Female Strong (0.380) | 0.001 | 1,612 |
| Post x Both Strong (0.282) - Post x Male Strong (0.134) | 0.001 | 1,612 |
| Post x Male Strong (0.134) - Post x Female Strong (0.380) | 0.001 | 1,612 |

Table E.39: $H_4$: Effect of Placement of Symbolic Sexism x Measurement of Symbolic Sexism x Experimental Treatment on whether the Female Candidate was Picked

| | *Dependent variable:* |
|---|---|
| | Candidate Choice |
| Post | −0.079 |
| | (0.141) |
| Female Strong | 0.103 |
| | (0.141) |
| Male Strong | −0.280* |
| | (0.119) |
| Symbolic Sexism | −0.394* |
| | (0.194) |
| Post x Female Strong | −0.144 |
| | (0.208) |
| Post x Male Strong | 0.186 |
| | (0.179) |
| Post x Symbolic Sexism | 0.161 |
| | (0.295) |
| Female Strong x Symbolic Sexism | 0.061 |
| | (0.292) |
| Male Strong x Symbolic Sexism | 0.230 |
| | (0.245) |
| Post x Female Strong x Symbolic Sexism | 0.244 |
| | (0.438) |
| Post x Male Strong x Symbolic Sexism | −0.359 |
| | (0.372) |
| Constant | 0.466*** |
| | (0.094) |
| Observations | 4,826 |
| $R^2$ | 0.071 |
| Adjusted $R^2$ | 0.069 |
| Residual Std. Error | 0.426 (df = 4814) |
| F Statistic | 33.388*** (df = 11; 4814) |
| *Note:* | *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 |

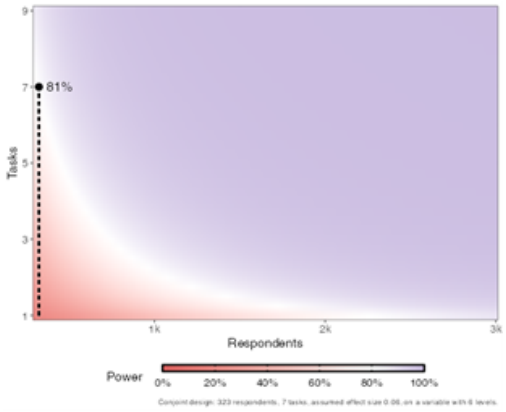
Table E.40: $H_4$: Difference of Mean Outcomes Between Pre-/Post-Treatment Placement of Symbolic Sexism by Treatment Condition among Low versus High Symbolic Sexism

| SS x Placement x Condition (mean) | p | n |
|---|---|---|
| Low x Pre x Both Strong (0.298) - Low x Post x Both Strong (0.291) | 0.819 | 1,052 |
| Low x Pre x Female Strong (0.423) - Low x Post x Female Strong (0.380) | 0.157 | 1,052 |
| Low x Pre x Male Strong (0.107) - Low x Post x Male Strong (0.138) | 0.124 | 1,052 |
| Low x Pre x Both Strong (0.298) - Low x Pre x Female Strong (0.423) | 0.001 | 1,088 |
| Low x Pre x Both Strong (0.298) - Low x Pre x Male Strong (0.107) | 0.001 | 1,088 |
| Low x Pre x Male Strong (0.107) - Low x Pre x Female Strong (0.423) | 0.001 | 1,088 |
| Low x Post x Both Strong (0.291) - Low x Post x Female Strong (0.380) | 0.003 | 1,016 |
| Low x Post x Both Strong (0.291) - Low x Post x Male Strong (0.138) | 0.001 | 1,016 |
| Low x Post x Male Strong (0.138) - Low x Post x Female Strong (0.380) | 0.001 | 1,016 |
| High x Pre x Both Strong (0.247) - High x Post x Both Strong (0.256) | 0.805 | 558 |
| High x Pre x Female Strong (0.392) - High x Post x Female Strong (0.381) | 0.789 | 556 |
| High x Pre x Male Strong (0.111) - High x Post x Male Strong (0.100) | 0.661 | 556 |
| High x Pre x Both Strong (0.247) - High x Pre x Female Strong (0.392) | 0.001 | 592 |
| High x Pre x Both Strong (0.247) - High x Pre x Male Strong (0.111) | 0.001 | 592 |
| High x Pre x Male Strong (0.111) - High x Pre x Female Strong (0.392) | 0.001 | 592 |
| High x Post x Both Strong (0.256) - High x Post x Female Strong (0.381) | 0.002 | 522 |
| High x Post x Both Strong (0.256) - High x Post x Male Strong (0.100) | 0.001 | 522 |
| High x Post x Male Strong (0.100) - High x Post x Female Strong (0.381) | 0.001 | 520 |

## E.6 Power test

Power for the conjoint experiment was calculated using Lukac and Stefanelli (2020).

Figure E.6: Power Test for Study 4




$n = 323$
Tasks $= 7$
Variables $= 6$
Effect size $= 0.06$
Power $= 0.81$

## E.7 Equivalence Test

Overall, we believe our samples are substantively equivalent since the theorized impact of placement on experimental design from Montgomery et al. (2018) and Klar et al. (2020) are big enough to concern changing the validity of the study. Take, for example, $H_2$ and $H_3$. Both are concerned with the experimental outcome. If the placement of the sensitive items lead to substantial changes, we expect those changes would be medium to large. Therefore we believe small to medium effect sized changes are theoretically relevant and conservative standards across these studies. Across our four hypotheses, we find that our samples are equivalent and robust to changes that are mostly small in effect size (e.g., small $= 0.2$; medium $= 0.5$, large $= 0.8$). It is important to note that the instances large effect sizes are cases where we found statically significant results. Our aim in these t.tests is to see whether the outcome of the experiment changes based on the placement of these items (e.g., we would be concerned if the treatment yields statistically significant differences, for example, between male strong and female strong when symbolic sexism is measure pre-treatment but not when that comparison is made if symbolic sexism was measured post-treatment. We see that the overall conclusion of the study does not change when measuring symbolic sexism in pre or post-treatment). Therefore, we are not concerned with the lack of equivalence due to this test being geared toward providing confidence for null findings. We nevertheless present these for transparency. This gives us some additional confidence to support our null findings. To conduct the equivalence test, we follow Hartman and Hidalgo (2018).

Table E.41: Equivalence Tests

| Hypothesis | Condition | Effect Size (Glass' $\delta$) |
|---|---|---|
| $H_1$ | Pre & Post (on SS) | 0.17 |
| $H_2$ | Pre & Post (on DV) | 0.05 |
| $H_3$ | Pre x Both Strong & Post x Both Strong | 0.01 |
| | Pre x Female Strong & Post x Female Strong | 0.16 |
| | Pre x Male Strong & Post x Male Strong | 0.16 |
| | Pre x Both Strong & Pre x Female Strong | 0.37 |
| | Pre x Both Strong & Pre x Male Strong | 0.53 |
| | Pre x Male Strong & Pre x Female Strong | 0.82 |
| | Post x Both Strong & Post x Female Strong | 0.30 |
| | Post x Both Strong & Post x Male Strong | 0.46 |
| | Post x Male Strong & Post x Female Strong | 0.67 |
| $H_4$ | Low SS x Pre x Both Strong & Low SS x Post x Both Strong | 0.10 |
| | Low SS x Pre x Female Strong & Low SS x Post x Female Strong | 0.19 |
| | Low SS x Pre x Male Strong & Low SS x Post x Male Strong | 0.20 |
| | Low SS x Pre x Both Strong & Low SS x Pre x Female Strong | 0.37 |
| | Low SS x Pre x Both Strong & Low SS x Pre x Male Strong | 0.60 |
| | Low SS x Pre x Male Strong & Low SS x Pre x Female Strong | 0.88 |
| | Low SS x Post x Both Strong & Low SS x Post x Female Strong | 0.30 |
| | Low SS x Post x Both Strong & Low SS x Post x Male Strong | 0.49 |
| | Low SS x Post x Male Strong & Low SS x Post x Female Strong | 0.68 |
| | Low SS x Pre x Both Strong & High SS x Post x Both Strong | 0.15 |
| | High SS x Pre x Female Strong & High SS x Post x Female Strong | 0.15 |
| | High SS x Pre x Male Strong & High SS x Post x Male Strong | 0.18 |
| | High SS x Pre x Both Strong & High SS x Pre x Female Strong | 0.46 |
| | High SS x Pre x Both Strong & High SS x Pre x Male Strong | 0.50 |
| | High SS x Pre x Male Strong & High SS x Pre x Female Strong | 0.83 |
| | High SS x Post x Both Strong & High SS x Post x Female Strong | 0.42 |
| | High SS x Post x Both Strong & High SS x Post x Male Strong | 0.57 |
| | High SS x Post x Male Strong & High SS x Post x Female Strong | 0.85 |

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