# **Appendix 1.** Description of full survey for pilot study.

Welcome to this study! In this research, performed by [institute name], we are interested in your opinion in matters related to the general public sector worker population.

**This study is only for public sector workers. If you do not work in the public sector (government), you cannot participate.**

Please be assured that your responses will be kept completely confidential. We will share the data we collect on the Open Science Framework, but everything will be anonymized, meaning that it cannot lead back to you or any other individual participant.

The questionnaire will take about 5 minutes to fill out. You will receive your pay if you complete the survey.

Your participation in this research is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw at any point during the study, for any reason, and without any prejudice. If you have any questions or comments regarding this study, you can contact the researcher: [researcher email address]

By clicking the button below, you acknowledge that you are 18 years of age or older, and that you understand your participation in the study is voluntary, and you may choose to terminate your participation in the study at any time and for any reason.

* I understand and consent. Begin the study.
* I do not consent to participate in the study.

First of all, we have some questions about yourself.

1. What is your sex?

* Male
* Female
* Other
* Prefer not to say

2. In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are you currently employed in the public sector?

* Yes
* No

4. How long have you worked in the public sector?  
If you have had multiple working experiences in the public sector, please give a sum of how long you have spent working in the public sector.  
Enter 0 for inapplicable fields.

* Years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Months \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which country are you currently residing in?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In this survey, you will read and answer some questions about actual studies that have been conducted in the public sector.

6. Researchers from Copenhagen University in Denmark conducted a study to investigate honesty among aspiring public sector workers in *10 countries*. They did so by having students who want to join the public sector play a game in which they had to guess the score of a die roll.    
First, they must guess a score *in private* before they roll a die. They only had to report their initial guess after the die is rolled. If their guess matches the actual score, they will be rewarded. They can cheat for money by lying about their initial guesses.

7. *How much do you think aspiring public sector workers cheated in this game on average?*   
 On average, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of aspiring public sector workers **cheated**.   
If your answer is within 2 points of what the researchers found, you will receive a $0.50 USD bonus.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. [Information Treatment ] The researchers found that aspiring public sector workers lied in **more than half** the time.

On average, aspiring public sector workers cheated **58 percent** of the time.

9. To what extent do you agree that public sector workers are, in general, *corrupt*?

* Strongly disagree
* Disagree
* Somewhat disagree
* Neither agree or disagree
* Somewhat agree
* Agree
* Strongly agree

10. Recently, a team of researchers from various universities investigated honesty among public sector workers across *40 countries*. In this study, the researchers handed wallets to public sector workers claiming that they are lost. In each wallet, there is an email address of the owner of the wallet that the public sector worker should contact to return the wallet.    
For each wallet, the researchers recorded whether the public sector worker emailed the owner to return the wallet. If they contacted the owner, they will be seen as honest individuals.

11. *How many public sector workers do you believe are* ***dishonest****?*  
 \_\_\_\_ percent of public sector workers **did not** try to return the wallet.  
If your answer is within 2 points of what the researchers found, you will receive a $0.50 USD bonus.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. This is an attention check. It is important that you are paying attention in this study. Which one of these is not an occupation?

* Firefighter
* Nurse
* Desk
* Judge

13. The purpose now is to see how you guess in situations marked by randomness. You will play **5 rounds** of a dice game in which you can earn money each round.   
 You must guess what the die will show. The more die rolls you guess, the more money you will win.   
Each round of the game proceeds like this: First, you will have to guess the number of dots from 1 to 6. When you have made your guess, you can press the continue button.

Next, a die will roll, and you will be asked to report the number of dots which you guessed earlier.

If your guess matched the number of dots on the die, then you will win 1 point, else you will win 0 point.

Each point is equivalent to $0.10 USD.   
*Good luck!*   
14. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***

Click on the button below to roll the die!   
A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated  
 You must roll the die in order to proceed.

15. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

16. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
 Click on the button below to roll the die!  
   A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated

You must roll the die in order to proceed.

17. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

18. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
Click on the button below to roll the die!   A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated

You must roll the die in order to proceed

19. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

20. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
    
 Click on the button below to roll the die!     
 A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated     
You must roll the die in order to proceed.

21. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

22. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
    
 Click on the button below to roll the die!   A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated     
You must roll the die in order to proceed.

23. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

24. You have reached the end of the survey. Before we tell you more about the study you have just participated, we would like to ask:   
What do you think the study is about?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. It is important that you have paid attention throughout the study. You were informed about two research studies in this survey. What behaviors did the researchers ask their participants to do?  
Study 1 asked aspiring public sector workers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Guess die rolls
* Pay parking tickets
* Report their working hours

26. Public sector workers in Study 2 had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Report a theft
* Report how much money was in a wallet
* Return a lost wallet

Debriefing

Dear participant, Thank you for your participation in our study. We appreciate it. This form provides you some information about the research in which you have taken part.   
You just took part in a pilot study concerned with public perception of public sector workers. More specifically, we want to know how honest the general public expects public sector workers to be.   
In this survey, you have read about two research studies. Your bonus pay is dependent on your answer to the questions about those studies. Here we would like to tell you what those researchers found.  
*Study 1:* On average across 10 countries, approximately 80.7 percent of aspiring bureaucrats reported having 2 or more correct guesses. Statistically speaking, the probably of correct guesses is less than 1 out of 5 rounds.   
*Study 2:* About 48 percent of public sector workers tried to return the wallet.   
For each study, if you have answered within 2 percentage point of these findings, you will receive a bonus of $0.50USD. This will be added to your final pay.  
Before you leave the survey, we would like to ask if you have any feedback or comments that you would like to share with us. This would go a long way in improving the quality of our survey. If yes, please do so in the space below.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

All the information we collected in today’s study will be treated with utmost care, and it will be impossible to identify your responses in the data archive. Only after full anonymization will we use the collected data for academic publication purposes.    
We are not interested in individual responses; we look at the general patterns that appear after data aggregation. If you are interested in learning more about this study or have questions about your rights as a participant, please do not hesitate to contact us at [researcher email address].    
Finally, we want to thank you again for your participation.   
    
Yours sincerely,    
[Researcher name]

# **Appendix 2.** Balance test for demographic variables across treatment and control conditions for pilot study.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | | Regression Coefficient  (Std Err) | 95% CI for Odds Ratio | | |
| Outcome | Predictors | Lower | Odds Ratio | Upper |
| Treatment Condition | Intercept | 0.86 (0.56) | 0.79 | 2.37 | 7.11 |
|  | Age | -0.03 (0.02) | 0.94 | 0.97 | 1.00 |
|  | Female | 0.39 (0.25) | 0.91 | 1.48 | 2.42 |
|  | Years Employed in Public Sector | 0.01 (0.02) | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.05 |

*Note:* Multinomial logistic regressions were used in which sample characteristics (sex, age, and years of employment in the public sector) were predicted by the experimental condition. All continuous variables are mean-centered. The reference category for the regression model is the control condition.

# **Appendix 3a.** Summary of the full regression model with belief in stereotype predicted by the difference in prior and post-treatment beliefs and pre-registered controls (pilot study).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t | 95% CI for β |
| Intercept | 2.22 (0.12) | <0.001 | 18.57 | (1.98, 2.45) |
| Treatment | 0.07 (0.15) | 0.63 | 0.48 | (-0.22, 0.36) |
| Prepostdiff | -0.002 (0.002) | 0.62 | -0.50 | (-0.01, 0.005) |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | 0.01 (0.004) | 0.16 | 1.42 | (-0.02, 0.01) |
| Age | 0.01 (0.01) | 0.25 | 1.14 | (-0.01, 0.03) |
| Female | -0.01 (0.13) | 0.93 | -0.09 | (-0.27, 0.24) |
| Years of employment | -0.03 (0.01) | 0.003 | -3.00 | (-0.05, -0.01) |
| R square | 0.03 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age and years of employment in the public sector are mean centered.

# **Appendix 3b.** Summary of the full regression model with belief in stereotype predicted by the difference in prior and post-treatment beliefs, excluding participants who are not from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom (pilot study).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t |
| Intercept | 2.20 (0.12) | <2e-16 | 18.23 |
| Treatment | 0.08 (0.15) | 0.56 | 0.58 |
| Prepostdiff | -0.002 (0.003) | 0.58 | -0.55 |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | 0.01 (0.004) | 0.15 | 1.46 |
| Age | 0.01 (0.01) | 0.27 | 1.11 |
| Female | 0.01 (0.13) | 0.96 | 0.05 |
| Years of employment | -0.03 (0.01) | 0.004 | -2.91 |
| R square | 0.02 |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age and years of employment in the public sector are mean centered.

# **Appendix 4.** Description of full survey for study 1.

Welcome to this study! In this research, performed by [institute name], we are interested in your opinion in matters related to the general public sector worker population.

**This study is only for public sector workers. If you do not work in the public sector (government), you cannot participate.**

Please be assured that your responses will be kept completely confidential. We will share the data we collect on the Open Science Framework, but everything will be anonymized, meaning that it cannot lead back to you or any other individual participant.

The questionnaire will take about 5 minutes to fill out. You will receive your pay if you complete the survey.

Your participation in this research is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw at any point during the study, for any reason, and without any prejudice. If you have any questions or comments regarding this study, you can contact the researcher: [researcher email address]

By clicking the button below, you acknowledge that you are 18 years of age or older, and that you understand your participation in the study is voluntary, and you may choose to terminate your participation in the study at any time and for any reason.

* I understand and consent. Begin the study.
* I do not consent to participate in the study.

First of all, we have some questions about yourself.

1. What is your sex?

* Male
* Female
* Other
* Prefer not to say

2. In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are you currently employed in the public sector?

* Yes
* No

4. How long have you worked in the public sector?  
If you have had multiple working experiences in the public sector, please give a sum of how long you have spent working in the public sector.  
Enter 0 for inapplicable fields.

* Years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Months \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which country are you currently residing in?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In this survey, you will read and answer some questions about actual studies that have been conducted in the public sector.

6. Researchers from Copenhagen University in Denmark conducted a study to investigate honesty among aspiring public sector workers in *10 countries*. They did so by having students who want to join the public sector play a game in which they had to guess the score of a die roll.    
First, they must guess a score *in private* before they roll a die. They only had to report their initial guess after the die is rolled. If their guess matches the actual score, they will be rewarded. They can cheat for money by lying about their initial guesses.

7. *How much do you think aspiring public sector workers cheated in this game on average?*   
On average, aspiring public sector workers **cheated** \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the time.   
  
If your answer is within 2 points of what the researchers found, you will receive a $0.50 USD bonus.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. [Information Treatment ] The researchers found that **more than 80 percent** of aspiring public sector workers lied for more money.

 The researchers also found that people's behavior in the game reflected corruption in real-life.

Therefore, a high rate of dishonesty among aspiring public sector workers could reflect corruption in the public sector.

9. To what extent do you agree that public sector workers are, in general, *corrupt*?

* Completely disagree
* Somewhat disagree
* Neither agree or disagree
* Somewhat agree
* Completely agree

10. Recently, a team of researchers from various universities investigated honesty among public sector workers across *40 countries*. In this study, the researchers handed wallets to public sector workers claiming that they are lost. In each wallet, there is an email address of the owner of the wallet that the public sector worker should contact to return the wallet.    
For each wallet, the researchers recorded whether the public sector worker emailed the owner to return the wallet. If they contacted the owner, they will be seen as honest individuals.

11. *How many public sector workers do you believe are* ***dishonest****?*  
 \_\_\_\_ percent of public sector workers **did not** try to return the wallet.  
If your answer is within 2 points of what the researchers found, you will receive a $0.50 USD bonus.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. This is an attention check. It is important that you are paying attention in this study. Which one of these is not an occupation?

* Firefighter
* Nurse
* Desk
* Judge

13. The purpose now is to see how you guess in situations marked by randomness. You will play **5 rounds** of a dice game in which you can earn money each round.   
You must guess what the die will show. The more die rolls you guess, the more money you will win.   
Each round of the game proceeds like this: First, you will have to guess the number of dots from 1 to 6. When you have made your guess, you can press the continue button.

Next, a die will roll, and you will be asked to report the number of dots which you guessed earlier.

If your guess matched the number of dots on the die, then you will win 1 point, else you will win 0 point.

Each point is equivalent to $0.10 USD.   
*Good luck!*   
14. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***

Click on the button below to roll the die!   
A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated  
 You must roll the die in order to proceed.

15. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

16. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
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   A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated

You must roll the die in order to proceed.

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* 5
* 6

18. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
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Description automatically generated

You must roll the die in order to proceed

19. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

20. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
    
 Click on the button below to roll the die!     
 A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated     
You must roll the die in order to proceed.

21. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

22. ***What will the die show? Guess a number between 1 to 6!***  
    
 Click on the button below to roll the die!   A question mark in a square

Description automatically generated     
You must roll the die in order to proceed.

23. What number did you guess?

* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5
* 6

24. You have reached the end of the survey. Before we tell you more about the study you have just participated, we would like to ask:   
What do you think the study is about?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. It is important that you have paid attention throughout the study. You were informed about two research studies in this survey. What behaviors did the researchers ask their participants to do?  
Study 1 asked aspiring public sector workers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Guess die rolls
* Pay parking tickets
* Report their working hours

26. Public sector workers in Study 2 had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Report a theft
* Report how much money was in a wallet
* Return a lost wallet

Debriefing

Dear participant, Thank you for your participation in our study. We appreciate it. This form provides you some information about the research in which you have taken part.   
You just took part in a pilot study concerned with public perception of public sector workers. More specifically, we want to know how honest the general public expects public sector workers to be.   
In this survey, you have read about two research studies. Your bonus pay is dependent on your answer to the questions about those studies. Here we would like to tell you what those researchers found.  
*Study 1:* On average across 10 countries, approximately 80.7 percent of aspiring bureaucrats reported having 2 or more correct guesses. Statistically speaking, the probably of correct guesses is less than 1 out of 5 rounds.   
*Study 2:* About 48 percent of public sector workers tried to return the wallet.   
For each study, if you have answered within 2 percentage point of these findings, you will receive a bonus of $0.50USD. This will be added to your final pay.  
Before you leave the survey, we would like to ask if you have any feedback or comments that you would like to share with us. This would go a long way in improving the quality of our survey. If yes, please do so in the space below.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

All the information we collected in today’s study will be treated with utmost care, and it will be impossible to identify your responses in the data archive. Only after full anonymization will we use the collected data for academic publication purposes.    
We are not interested in individual responses; we look at the general patterns that appear after data aggregation. If you are interested in learning more about this study or have questions about your rights as a participant, please do not hesitate to contact us at [researcher email address].    
Finally, we want to thank you again for your participation.   
    
Yours sincerely,    
[Researcher name]

# **Appendix 5.** Balance test for demographic variables across treatment and control conditions for study 1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | | Regression Coefficient  (Std Err) | 95% CI for Odds Ratio | | |
| Outcome | Predictors | Lower | Odds Ratio | Upper |
| Treatment Condition | Intercept | 0.15  (0.16) | 0.85 | 1.16 | 21.58 |
|  | Age | -0.01  (0.01) | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.02 |
|  | Female | -0.19  (0.17) | 0.59 | 0.83 | 1.16 |
|  | Years Employed in Public Sector | 0.01  (0.01) | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.03 |
|  | Die Roll First | -0.12  (0.17) | 0.63 | 0.88 | 1.24 |

*Note:* Binomial logistic regressions were used in which sample characteristics (sex, age, years of employment in the public sector and order of presentation of the dependent variable measures) were predicted by the experimental condition. Continuous variables such as age and years of employment are mean-centered. The reference category for the regression model is the control condition.

# **Appendix 6a.** Results of OLS regressions where strength of participants’ belief in the stereotype and rate of cheating is predictable by the conditions that they were assigned to (Study 1).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Stereotype Strength | | Cheatrate | |
|  | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) |
| Intercept | 2.60\*\*\* (0.08) | 2.54\*\*\*  (0.12) | 0.25\*\*\* (0.02) | 0.27\*\*\* (0.03) |
| Treatment condition | 0.37\*\*  (0.12) | 0.38  (0.11) | 0.008  (0.03) | 0.01  (0.03) |
| Age |  | -0.01 (0.01) |  | 0.00 (0.00) |
| Female |  | -0.02 (0.11) |  | -0.04 (0.03) |
| Years Employed in Public Sector |  | -0.02\* (0.01) |  | 0.00 (0.00) |
| Die Roll First |  | 0.12 (0.12) |  | 0.01 (0.03) |
| R square | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

*Notes:* Each outcome variable has two columns. The first column describes the descriptive results of the null model whereas the second column describes results of the model with controls. Continuous variables such as age and years of employment are mean-centered.

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

# **Appendix 6b.** Results of OLS regressions where strength of participants’ belief in the stereotype and rate of cheating is predictable by the conditions that they were assigned to, excluding participants who are not from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom (Study 1).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Stereotype Strength | | Cheatrate | |
|  | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) |
| Intercept | 2.58\*\*\* (0.08) | 2.51\*\*\* (0.12) | 0.26\*\*\* (0.02) | 0.28\*\*\* (0.03) |
| Treatment condition | 0.37\*\*  (0.12) | 0.38\*\*\* (0.11) | 0.004  (0.03) | 0.002  (0.03) |
| Age |  | -0.01 (0.01) |  | -0.00 (0.002) |
| Female |  | 0.02 (0.12) |  | -0.04 (0.03) |
| Years Employed in Public Sector |  | -0.02\*\* (0.01) |  | -0.002 (0.002) |
| Die Roll First |  | 0.11 (0.12) |  | 0.01 (0.03) |
| R square | 0.02 | 0.06 | -0.002 | 0.003 |

*Notes:* Each outcome variable has two columns. The first column describes the descriptive results of the null model whereas the second column describes results of the model with controls. Continuous variables such as age and years of employment are mean-centered.

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

# **Appendix 7a.** Summary of the full regression model with (a) belief in stereotype and (b) cheat rate predicted by the difference in prior and post-treatment beliefs and pre-registered controls (study 1).

(a) Belief in stereotype

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t | 95% CI for β |
| Intercept | 2.48 (0.13) | <0.001 | 19.09 | (2.23, 2.74) |
| Treatment | 0.45 (0.13) | <0.001 | 3.55 | (0.20, 0.69) |
| Prepostdiff | -0.003 (0.003) | 0.32 | -0.99 | (-0.01, 0.003) |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | 0.01 (0.004) | 0.01 | 2.64 | (0.003, 0.02) |
| Age | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.31 | -1.03 | (-0.02, 0.01) |
| Female | -0.01 (0.11) | 0.93 | -0.09 | (-0.24, 0.22) |
| Years of employment | -0.02 (0.01) | 0.03 | -2.12 | (-0.03, -0.001) |
| Die Roll First | 0.12 (0.11) | 0.31 | 1.03 | (-0.11, 0.34) |
| R square | 0.03 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age and years of employment in the public sector are mean centered.

(a) Cheatrate

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t | 95% CI for β |
| Intercept | 0.25 (0.03) | <0.001 | 7.94 | (0.18, 0.31) |
| Treatment | 0.04 (0.03) | 0.24 | 1.18 | (-0.02, 0.09) |
| Prepostdiff | -0.002 (0.00) | 0.02 | -2.38 | (-0.003, 0.00) |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | 0.001 (0.001) | 0.21 | 1.26 | (-0.001, 0.003) |
| Age | 0.00 (0.002) | 0.98 | -0.02 | (-0.004, 0.004) |
| Female | -0.05 (0.03) | 0.08 | -1.75 | (-0.10, 0.01) |
| Years of employment | -0.003 (0.002) | 0.15 | -1.45 | (-0.01, 0.001) |
| Die Roll First | 0.008 (0.03) | 0.78 | 0.28 | (-0.05, 0.06) |
| R square | 0.01 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age and years of employment in the public sector are mean centered.

# **Appendix 7b.** Summary of the full regression model with (a) belief in stereotype and (b) cheat rate predicted by the difference in prior and post-treatment beliefs and pre-registered controls, excluding participants who are not from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom (study 1).

(a) Belief in stereotype

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t |
| Intercept | 2.45 (0.13) | <2e-16 | 18.61 |
| Treatment | 0.45 (0.13) | 0.0004 | 3.54 |
| Prepostdiff | -0.003 (0.003) | 0.35 | -0.94 |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | 0.01 (0.004) | 0.01 | 2.48 |
| Age | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.29 | -1.05 |
| Female | 0.02 (0.12) | 0.83 | 0.21 |
| Years of employment | -0.02 (0.01) | 0.02 | -2.38 |
| Die Roll First | 0.11 (0.12) | 0.34 | 0.95 |
| R square | 0.07 |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age and years of employment in the public sector are mean centered.

(a) Cheatrate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t |
| Intercept | 0.25 (0.03) | 6.31e-15 | 8.03 |
| Treatment | 0.03 (0.03) | 0.33 | 0.98 |
| Prepostdiff | -0.002 (0.001) | 0.03 | -2.23 |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | 0.001 (0.001) | 0.33 | 0.98 |
| Age | -0.00 (0.002) | 0.92 | -0.10 |
| Female | -0.05 (0.03) | 0.07 | -1.81 |
| Years of employment | -0.003 (0.002) | 0.14 | -1.47 |
| Die Roll First | 0.004 (0.03) | 0.90 | 0.13 |
| R square | 0.01 |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age and years of employment in the public sector are mean centered.

# **Appendix 8**. Description of full survey for study 2.

Welcome to this study!

In this research, performed by [institution name], we are interested in your opinion in matters related to the general public sector worker population. **This study is only for public sector workers. If you do not work in the public sector (government), you cannot participate.**

Please be assured that your responses will be kept completely confidential. We will share the data we collect on the Open Science Framework, but everything will be anonymized, meaning that it cannot lead back to you or any other individual participant.

The questionnaire will take about 5 minutes to fill out. You will receive your pay if you complete the survey.

Your participation in this research is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw at any point during the study, for any reason, and without any prejudice. If you have any questions or comments regarding this study, you can contact the researcher: [researcher email].

By clicking the button below, you acknowledge that you are 18 years of age or older, and that you understand your participation in the study is voluntary, and you may choose to terminate your participation in the study at any time and for any reason.

* I understand and consent. Begin the study.
* I do not consent to participate in the study.

First of all, we have some questions about yourself.

1. What is your sex?

* Male
* Female
* Other
* Prefer not to say

2. In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are you currently employed in the public sector?

* Yes
* No

4. How long have you worked in the public sector?  
If you have had multiple working experiences in the public sector, please give a sum of how long you have spent working in the public sector.  
Enter 0 for inapplicable fields.

* Years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Months \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which country are you currently residing in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**End of Block: Screen**

In this survey, you will read and answer some questions about actual studies that have been conducted in the public sector.

6. Researchers from Copenhagen University in Denmark conducted a study to investigate honesty among aspiring public sector workers in *10 countries*. They did so by having students who want to join the public sector play a game in which they had to guess the score of a die roll.    
First, they must guess a score *in private* before they roll a die. They only had to report their initial guess after the die is rolled. If their guess matches the actual score, they will be rewarded. They can cheat for money by lying about their initial guesses.

7. *How much do you think aspiring public sector workers cheated in this game on average?*   
On average, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of aspiring public sector workers **cheated**.   
If your answer is within 2 points of what the researchers found, you will receive a $0.50 USD bonus.

8. [Information Recall Treatment ] Before we tell you what the research found, we would like you to answer the following question. There are no right or wrong answers.  
Other research has shown that in some countries, public sector workers are strongly associated with the stereotype of being corrupt. Many examples of corruption worldwide also show that corruption does occur within the government of many countries.  
 *Can you to describe (in 5-7 lines) examples of how public sector workers in your country could be corrupt?*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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9. [Information Treatment ] Earlier, you read about a study where aspiring public sector workers played a die roll game in private.   
The researchers found that **more than 80 percent** of aspiring public sector workers lied for more money.    
The researchers also found that people's behavior in the game reflected corruption in real-life.    
Therefore, a high rate of dishonesty among aspiring public sector workers could reflect corruption in the public sector.    
10. [Control] Before you proceed with the rest of the survey, we would like to ask you to describe your favorite TV shows.   
Common examples of popular TV show genres are comedy, thriller, and soap. Please describe your favourite show in at least 5-7 sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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11. Below you will read about a second study conducted on public sector workers.  
  
   
   
 Recently, a team of researchers from various universities investigated honesty among public sector workers across *40 countries*. In this study, the researchers handed wallets to public sector workers claiming that they are lost. In each wallet, there is an email address of the owner of the wallet that the public sector worker should contact to return the wallet.    
For each wallet, the researchers recorded whether the public sector worker emailed the owner to return the wallet. If they contacted the owner, they will be seen as honest individuals.

*How many public sector workers do you believe are* ***dishonest****?*  
\_\_\_\_ percent of public sector workers **did not** try to return the wallet.  
If your answer is within 2 points of what the researchers found, you will receive a $0.50 USD bonus.  
12. This is an attention check. It is important that you are paying attention in this study. Which one of these is not an occupation?

* Firefighter
* Nurse
* Desk
* Judge

13. Below you will read about a scenario that happened to a public sector worker.  
Jessie, a senior *public manager* at the *ministry* attended a work-related conference.  
Due to a flight delay, Jessie had to catch a taxi to get to the meeting venue on time and the quickest way was to hire a limousine. The limousine cost $150, three times as much as a taxi ride would have cost. Based on the travel expense policy of public sector organizations, reimbursement for local transportation costs cannot exceed the cost of a taxi. All public employees including Jessie attend the organizational training for up-to-date guidelines every 6 months.  
Filing the expense as a limousine ride will likely be rejected by the ministry. In such cases, *public employees will have to pay at their own expense*.  
However, Jessie could claim full reimbursement in the expense report as a taxi expense and get *fully reimbursed*.

14. If you were Jessie, how likely is it that you would file the claim as a taxi expense instead of a limousine expense?

* Very unlikely
* Unlikely
* Somewhat unlikely
* Undecided
* Somewhat likely
* Likely
* Very likely

15. To what extent do you think it is acceptable for Jessie to claim the transportation expense as a taxi claim?

* Very unacceptable
* Unacceptable
* Somewhat unacceptable
* Neither acceptable nor unacceptable
* Somewhat acceptable
* Acceptable
* Very acceptable

16. How often do you think claiming false expenses happen in public sector organizations of your country?

* Never
* Rarely (in less than 10% of the times when they could have happened)
* Occasionally (in about 30% of the times when they could have)
* Sometimes (in about 50% of the times when they could have happened)
* Frequently (in about 70% of the times when they could have happened)
* Usually (in about 90% of the times when they could have happened)
* Everytime

17. To what extent do you think the general public in your country would agree that claiming false expenses is an act of corruption?

* Strongly disagree
* Disagree
* Somewhat disagree
* Neither agree nor disagree
* Somewhat agree
* Agree
* Strongly agree

18. To what extent do you agree that public sector workers are, in general, *corrupt*?

* Strongly disagree
* Disagree
* Somewhat disagree
* Neither agree nor disagree
* Somewhat agree
* Agree
* Strongly agree

19. You have reached the end of the survey. Before we tell you more about the study you have just participated, we would like to ask:   
What do you think the study is about?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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20. It is important that you have paid attention throughout the study. You were informed about two research studies in this survey. What behavior did the researchers ask participants in the first study to do?  
Study 1 asked aspiring public sector workers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Guess die rolls
* Pay parking tickets
* Report their working hours

21. In a short text earlier, you read about Jessie. What was the work affiliation of Jessie who took a limousine to the conference trip?

* A private business manager
* A public manager at a ministry
* A congress member

22. Dear participant,  
Thank you for your participation in our study. We appreciate it. This form provides you some information about the research in which you have taken part.   
You just took part in a study concerned with public perception of public sector workers. More specifically, we want to know how honest public sector workers expect their peers to be.   
In this survey, you have read about two research studies. Your bonus pay is dependent on your answer to the questions about those studies. Here we would like to tell you what those researchers found.  
*Study 1:* On average across 10 countries, approximately 80.7 percent of aspiring bureaucrats reported having 2 or more correct guesses. Statistically speaking, the probably of correct guesses is less than 1 out of 5 rounds.   
*Study 2:* About 52 percent of public sector workers did not try to return the wallet.   
For each study, if you have answered within 2 percentage point of these findings, you will receive a bonus of $0.50USD. This will be added to your final pay.

Before you leave the survey, we would like to ask if you have any feedback or comments that you would like to share with us. This would go a long way in improving the quality of our survey. If yes, please do so in the space below.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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23. All the information we collected in today’s study will be treated with utmost care, and it will be impossible to identify your responses in the data archive. Only after full anonymization will we use the collected data for academic publication purposes.    
We are not interested in individual responses; we look at the general patterns that appear after data aggregation. If you are interested in learning more about this study or have questions about your rights as a participant, please do not hesitate to contact us at [researcher email].

**Please click Continue to be redirected back to Prolific for successful completion.**   
    
Finally, we want to thank you again for your participation.   
    
Yours sincerely,    
[Researcher name and affiliation]

# **Appendix 9.** Balance test for demographic variables across treatment and control conditions for study 2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | | Regression Coefficient  (Std Err) | 95% CI for Odds Ratio | | |
| Outcome | Predictors | Lower | Odds Ratio | Upper |
| Treatment Condition | Intercept | 0.04 (0.13) | 0.82 | 1.05 | 1.34 |
|  | Age | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.02 |
|  | Female | -0.15 (0.17) | 0.61 | 0.86 | 1.21 |
|  | Years Employed in Public Sector | 0.03 (0.01) | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.06 |

*Note:* Binomial logistic regressions were used in which sample characteristics (sex, age, and years of employment in the public sector) were predicted by the experimental condition. The reference category for the regression model is the control condition.

# **Appendix 10a.** Results of full OLS regressions models where strength of participants’ belief in the stereotype and corrupt intention is predictable by the conditions that they were assigned to and all pre-registered controls. (Study 2).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Stereotype Strength | | Corrupt Intention | |
|  | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) |
| Intercept | 2.63\*\*\*  (0.09) | 2.89\*\*\*  (0.10) | 3.02\*\*\* (0.12) | 2.99\*\*\*  (0.12) |
| Treatment Condition | 0.37\*\*  (0.13) | 0.36\*\*  (0.11) | 0.13  (0.18) | 0.26^  (0.06) |
| Age |  | -0.01 (0.01) |  | -0.001 (0.01) |
| Female |  | -0.14 (0.11) |  | -0.07 (0.13) |
| Years Employed in Public Sector |  | -0.01 (0.01) |  | 0.004 (0.01) |
| Corruption Tolerance |  | -0.05 (0.03) |  | 0.68\*\*\* (0.04) |
| Perceived Prevalence |  | 0.61\*\*\* (0.04) |  | 0.31\*\*\* (0.05) |
| Perceived Corruptibility |  | 0.06 (0.06) |  | -0.16\* (0.07) |
| R square | 0.06 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.45 |

*Notes:* Each outcome variable has two columns. The first column describes the descriptive results of the null model whereas the second column describes results of the model with controls. Continuous variables such as age, years of employment, corruption tolerance, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

^p<0.1, \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

# **Appendix 10b.** Results of full OLS regressions models where strength of participants’ belief in the stereotype and corrupt intention is predictable by the conditions that they were assigned to and all pre-registered controls, excluding participants who are not from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom (Study 2).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Stereotype Strength | | Corrupt Intention | |
|  | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) | Beta  (Std. Err.) |
| Intercept | 2.64\*\*\* (0.09) | 2.91\*\*\* (0.10) | 3.05\*\*\* (0.13) | 2.95\*\*\* (0.12) |
| Treatment Condition | 0.72\*\*\* (0.13) | 0.34\*\*  (0.11) | 0.11  (0.18) | 0.28\*  (0.14) |
| Age |  | -0.01 (0.01) |  | -0.00 (0.001) |
| Female |  | -0.16 (0.11) |  | -0.02 (0.14) |
| Years Employed in Public Sector |  | -0.01 (0.01) |  | 0.01 (0.01) |
| Corruption Tolerance |  | -0.05 (0.03) |  | 0.69\*\*\*(0.04) |
| Perceived Prevalence |  | 0.61\*\*\*(0.04) |  | 0.31\*\*\*(0.06) |
| Perceived Corruptibility |  | 0.09 (0.06) |  | -0.15\*(0.07) |
| R square | 0.06 | 0.34 | -0.001 | 0.45 |

# *Notes:* Each outcome variable has two columns. The first column describes the descriptive results of the null model whereas the second column describes results of the model with controls. Continuous variables such as age, years of employment, corruption tolerance, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

^p<0.1, \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

# **Appendix 11a**. Comparison of the regression models where corrupt intention is predictable by the confounding of treatment with controls.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Standardized Coefficients of Model Variables  Beta (Std. Err.) | |
| Model | Adj. R2 | Treatment | Control Variable  (Tolerance of corruption, Perceived Prevalence or Perceived Corruptibility) | |
| A  (null model) | -0.004 | 0.15  (0.18) |  | |
| B  (Tolerance of corruption) | 0.41 | 0.46\*\*\*  (0.14) | 0.72\*\*\*  (0.04) | |
| C  (Perceived Prevalence) | 0.05 | -0.11  (0.18) | 0.40\*\*\*  (0.07) | |
| D  (Perceived Corruptibility) | 0.08 | 0.21  (0.17) | -0.58\*\*\*  (0.08) | |

*Notes:* Model A is the null model where corrupt intention is predictable by the treatment effect, and control variables such as age, gender, and years of employment in the public sector.

Model B is the model where the variable tolerance of the corrupt behavior is added to the null model.

Model C is the model where the variable perceived prevalence of the corrupt behavior is added to the null model.

Model D is the model where the variable perceived corruptibility of the corrupt behavior is added to the null model.

Continuous variables such as age, years of employment, tolerance of corruption, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

# **Appendix 11b**. Comparison of the regression models where corrupt intention is predictable by the confounding of treatment with controls, excluding participants who are not from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Standardized Coefficients of Model Variables  Beta (Std. Err.) | |
| Model | Adj. R2 | Treatment | Control Variable  (Tolerance of corruption, Perceived Prevalence or Perceived Corruptibility) | |
| A  (null model) | -0.006 | 0.12  (0.16) |  | |
| B  (Tolerance of corruption) | 0.41 | 0.47\*\*\*  (0.14) | 0.73\*\*\*  (0.04) | |
| C  (Perceived Prevalence) | 0.04 | -0.12  (0.18) | 0.38\*\*\*  (0.07) | |
| D  (Perceived Corruptibility) | 0.07 | 0.19  (0.17) | -0.57\*\*\*  (0.09) | |

*Notes:* Model A is the null model where corrupt intention is predictable by the treatment effect, and control variables such as age, gender, and years of employment in the public sector.

Model B is the model where the variable tolerance of the corrupt behavior is added to the null model.

Model C is the model where the variable perceived prevalence of the corrupt behavior is added to the null model.

Model D is the model where the variable perceived corruptibility of the corrupt behavior is added to the null model.

Continuous variables such as age, years of employment, tolerance of corruption, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

# **Appendix 12a.** Results of full OLS regression models where (a) strength of participants’ belief in the stereotype and (b) corrupt intention are predictable by the by the conditions that they were assigned to, difference in their prior and post-treatment beliefs and all pre-registered controls. (Study 2)

(a) Belief in stereotype

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t | 95% CI for β |
| Intercept | 2.96 (0.11) | <0.001 | 27.39 | (2.74, 3.17) |
| Treatment | 0.29 (0.12) | 0.02 | 2.34 | (0.05, 0.53) |
| Prepostdiff | 0.004 (0.003) | 0.16 | 1.42 | (-0.002, 0.01) |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | -0.01 (0.004) | 0.19 | -1.31 | (-0.01, 0.003) |
| Age | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.16 | -1.42 | (-0.03, 0.004) |
| Female | -0.14 (0.11) | 0.20 | -1.27 | (-0.35, 0.07) |
| Years of employment | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.19 | -1.31 | (-0.03, 0.01) |
| Tolerance of corruption | -0.05 (0.03) | 0.12 | -1.54 | (-0.11, 0.01) |
| Perceived prevalence | 0.62 (0.04) | <0.001 | 14.16 | (0.53, 0.70) |
| Perceived corruptibility | 0.06 (0.06) | 0.25 | 1.16 | (-0.04, 0.17) |
| R square | 0.34 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age, years of employment in the public sector, tolerance of corruption, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

(b) Corrupt intentions

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t | 95% CI for β |
| Intercept | 2.98 (0.13) | 0.00 | 22.22 | (2.72, 3.25) |
| Treatment | 0.27 (0.15) | 0.08 | 1.77 | (-0.03 0.57) |
| Prepostdiff | 0.00 (0.004) | 0.96 | -0.06 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | -0.001 (0.005) | 0.77 | 0.77 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| Age | -0.001 (0.01) | 0.89 | -0.14 | (-0.02, 0.02) |
| Female | -0.07 (0.13) | 0.59 | -0.54 | (-0.33, 0.19) |
| Years of employment | 0.004 (0.01) | 0.70 | 0.39 | (-0.02, 0.03) |
| Tolerance of corruption | 0.68 (0.04) | <0.001 | 17.68 | (0.60, 0.76) |
| Perceived prevalence | 0.31 (0.05) | <0.001 | 5.77 | (0.21, 0.42) |
| Perceived corruptibility | -0.16 (0.07) | 0.02 | -2.35 | (-0.30, -0.03) |
| R square | 0.45 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age, years of employment in the public sector, tolerance of corruption, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

# **Appendix 12b.** Results of full OLS regression models where (a) strength of participants’ belief in the stereotype and (b) corrupt intention are predictable by the by the conditions that they were assigned to, difference in their prior and post-treatment beliefs and all pre-registered controls, excluding participants who are not from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom (Study 2).

(a) Belief in stereotype

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t |
| Intercept | 2.99 (0.11) | <0.001 | 27.09 |
| Treatment | 0.26 (0.12) | 0.03 | 2.12 |
| Prepostdiff | 0.005 (0.003) | 0.12 | 1.54 |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | -0.005 (0.004) | 0.17 | -1.38 |
| Age | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.15 | -1.46 |
| Female | -0.16 (0.11) | 0.15 | -1.44 |
| Years of employment | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.19 | -1.32 |
| Tolerance of corruption | -0.05 (0.03) | 0.12 | -1.54 |
| Perceived prevalence | 0.62 (0.04) | <0.001 | 13.87 |
| Perceived corruptibility | 0.09 (0.06) | 0.13 | 1.51 |
| R square | 0.34 |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age, years of employment in the public sector, tolerance of corruption, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.

(b) Corrupt intentions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β (SE) | Sig. | t |
| Intercept | 2.94 (0.14) | <0.001 | 21.42 |
| Treatment | 0.29 (0.15) | 0.06 | 1.89 |
| Prepostdiff | -0.00 (0.004) | 0.86 | -0.18 |
| Treatment\*Prepostdiff | -0.001 (0.005) | 0.86 | -0.18 |
| Age | -0.002 (0.01) | 0.86 | -0.18 |
| Female | -0.03 (0.14) | 0.85 | -0.19 |
| Years of employment | 0.006 (0.01) | 0.61 | 0.51 |
| Tolerance of corruption | 0.69 (0.04) | <0.001 | 17.59 |
| Perceived prevalence | 0.31 (0.06) | <0.001 | 5.58 |
| Perceived corruptibility | -0.15 (0.07) | 0.03 | -2.17 |
| R square | 0.45 |  |  |

*Notes:* Continuous variables such as age, years of employment in the public sector, tolerance of corruption, perceived prevalence and perceived corruptibility are mean-centered.