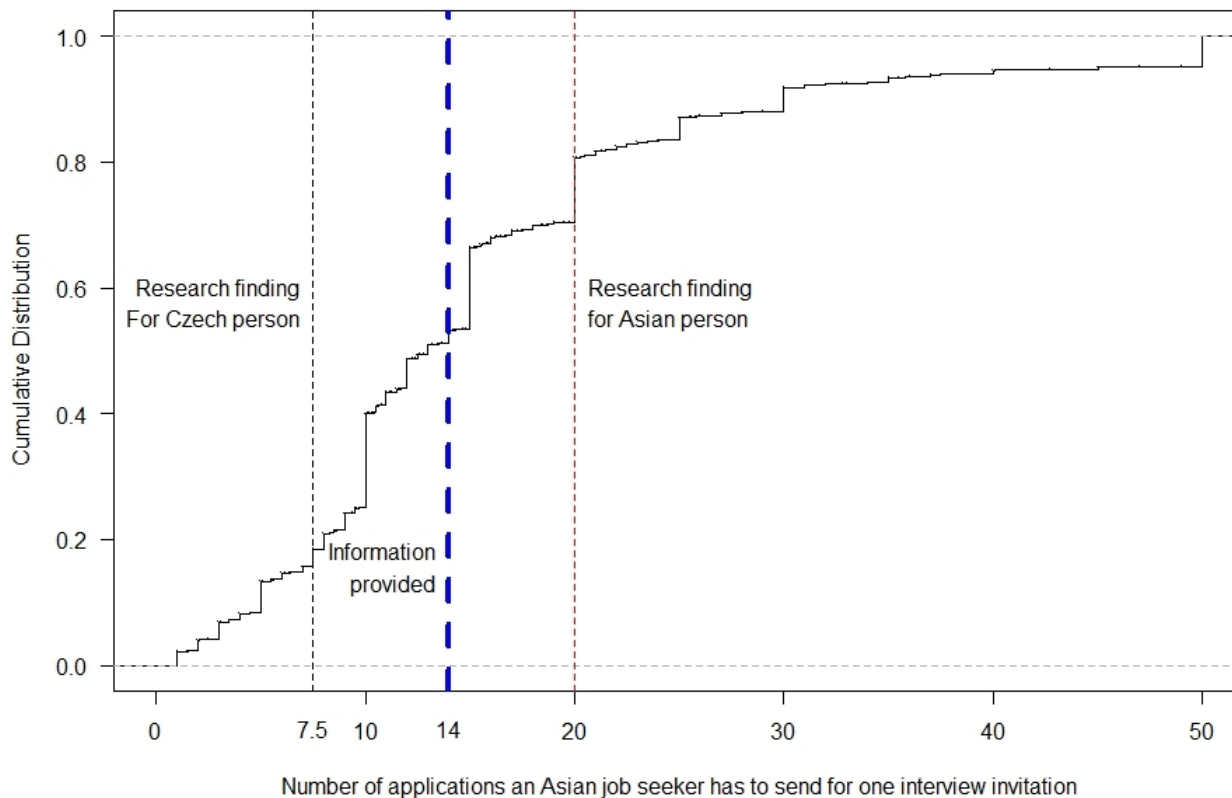# A Appendix figures

Figure A.1: Prior beliefs about labor market discrimination against Asians


Notes: The figure uses all main-experiment participants' prior beliefs about the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation (N = 3216). The values smaller than 1 and larger than 50 were recorded to 1 and 50, respectively. The red (black) short-dashed line denotes the number from the research study by Bartoš et al. (2016) for Asian (Czech) applicants. The blue long-dashed line indicates the source estimate, i.e. the number that subjects saw.

Figure A.2: Correlates of prior beliefs about labor market discrimination against Asians
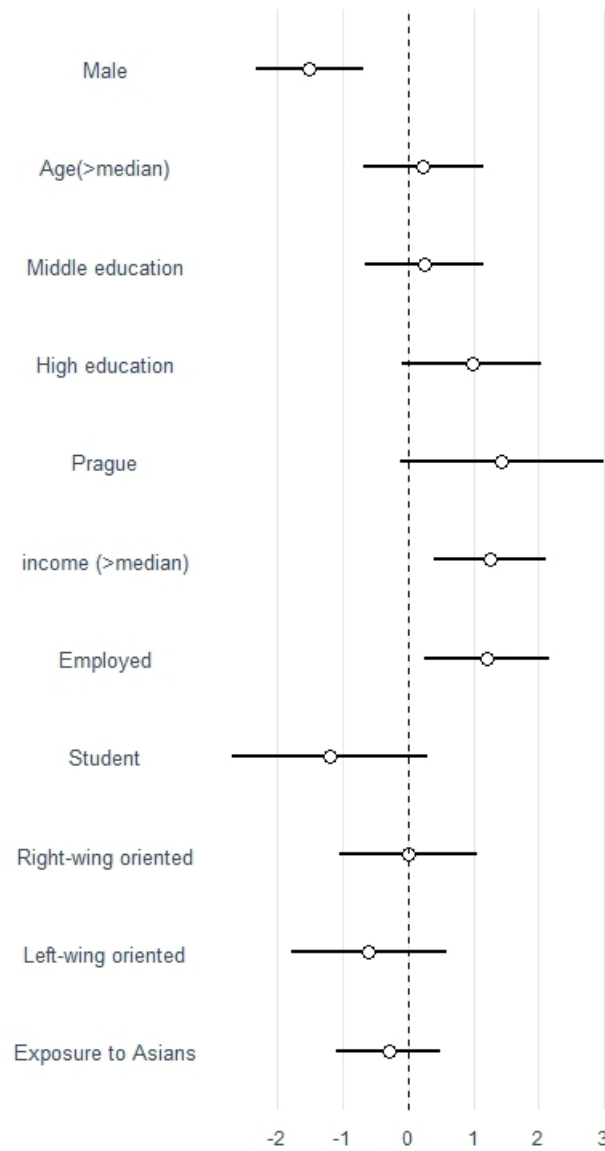

Notes: The figure uses data from the main experiment. The dependent variable is a prior belief about the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation. The dots depict the mean estimated values of multivariate regression coefficients, while the lines show the 95% confidence intervals. To save space, we do not present the estimated coefficients on two municipality dummies, indicators for missing income and political orientation which were also included in the regression and are not significantly correlated with a prior belief.

Figure A.3: Prior beliefs about discrimination against Asians (main experiment)
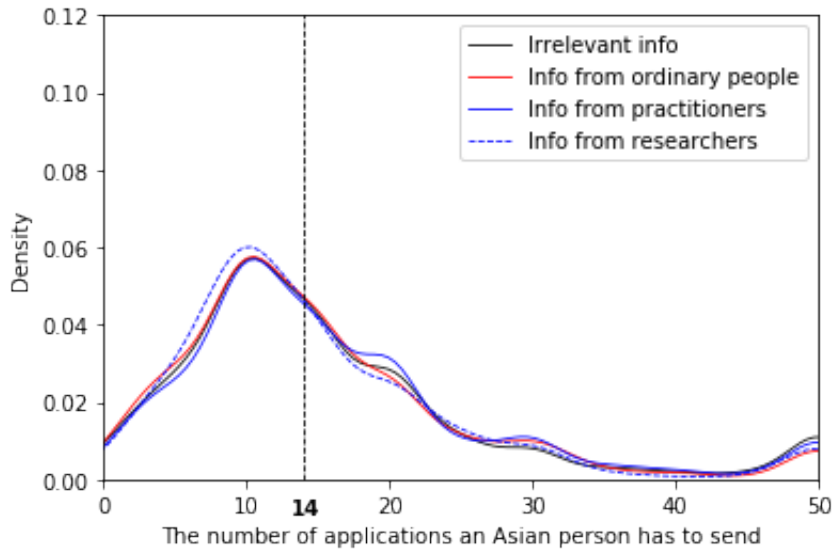
Notes: The figure plots the kernel densities of prior beliefs using main-experiment data from the Control group and Exogenous-Info groups (N = 2571).

Figure A.4: Posterior beliefs about discrimination against Asians (follow-up)
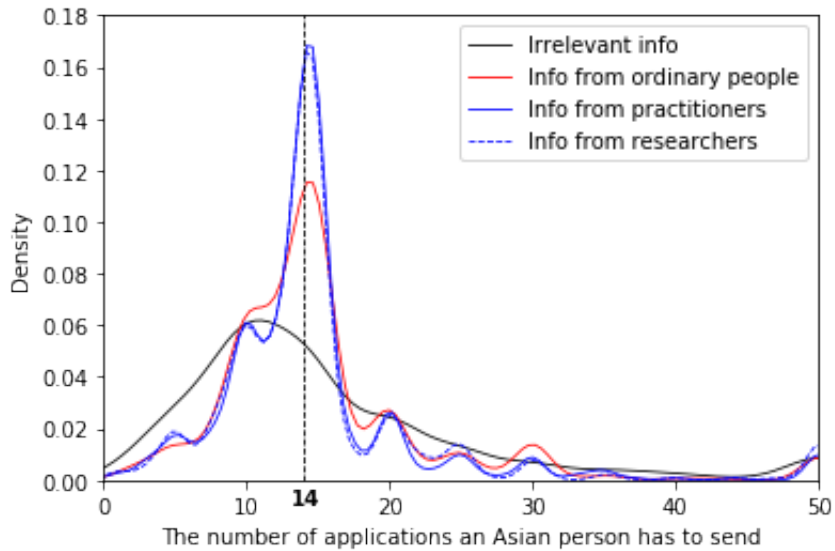

Notes: The figure plots the kernel densities of posterior beliefs using follow-up survey data from the Control group and Exogenous-Info groups (N = 2233). The dotted vertical line indicates the number of applications estimated by a source. Extreme beliefs (i.e. estimates higher than 50 and lower than 1) were re-coded accordingly.

Figure A.5: Information choices across different contexts
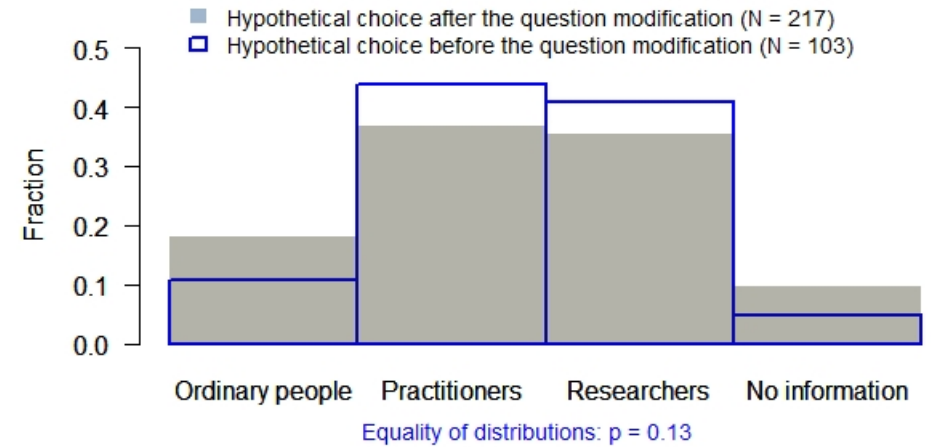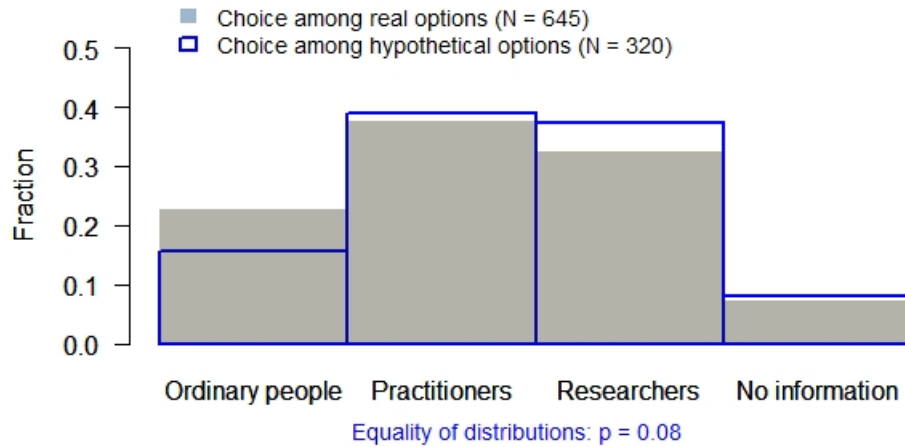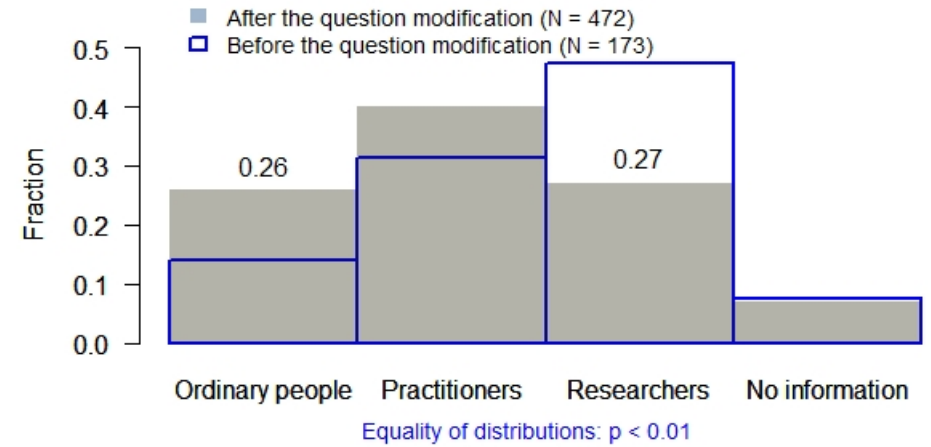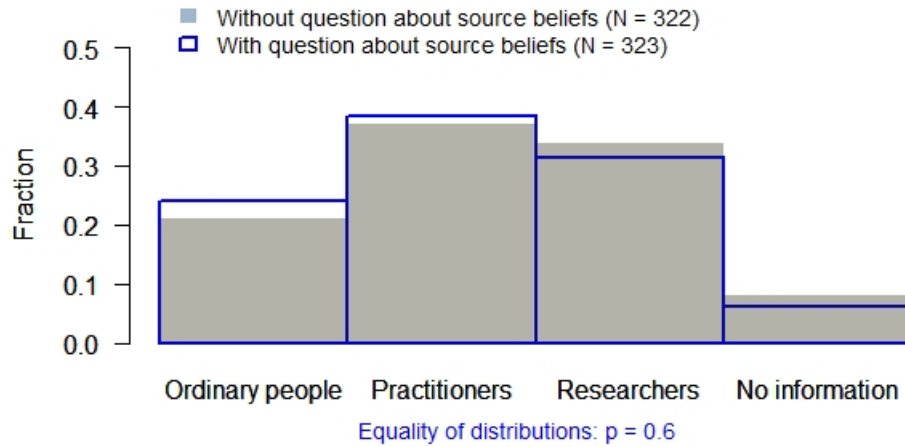
Notes: The top left (top right) panel compares distributions of the most-preferred alternatives between a random half of Info-Choice group that was asked to predict the estimates of three sources before ranking the information options and the other half that did not predict the source beliefs (a group that dragged and dropped information options according to their preferences and a group that ranked the alternatives with the help of a multiple choice task.). The bottom left panel compares distributions of the most-preferred alternatives between Info-Choice group and a random half of Control group that was asked to rank the information options without expecting the implementation of a favorite option later. Finally, the bottom right panel illustrates distributions before and after the question modification (similar to the top right panel) using the data from the half of Control group.

Figure A.6: Perceived accuracy of three information sources
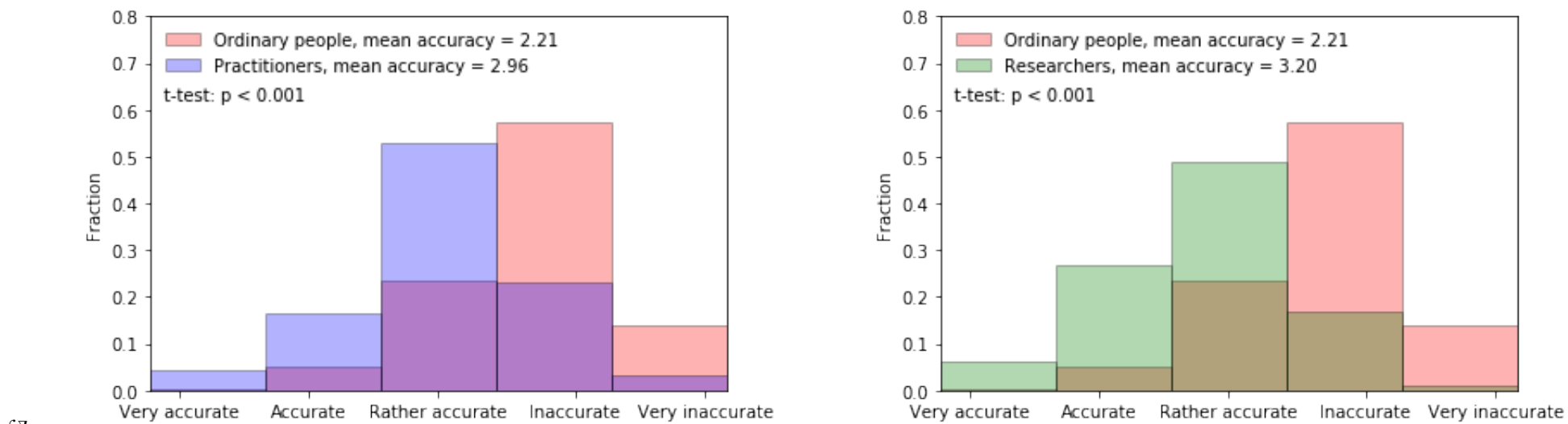
Notes: The figure, based on the data from untreated subjects who answered the questions on accuracy and social distance in the follow-up (N = 259), compares the distribution of perceived accuracy of ordinary people who estimate the prevalence of local ethnic discrimination to the corresponding distribution for each type of experts.

Figure A.7: Likelihood of friendship with information providers (proxy for social distance)
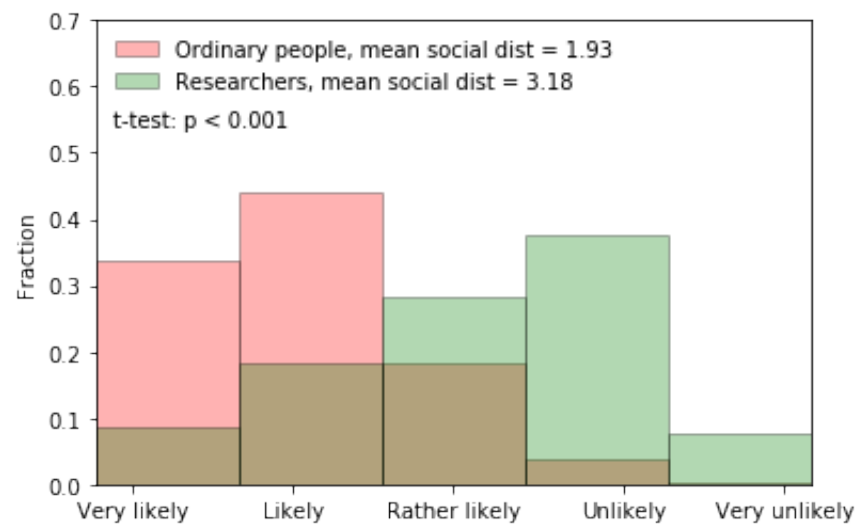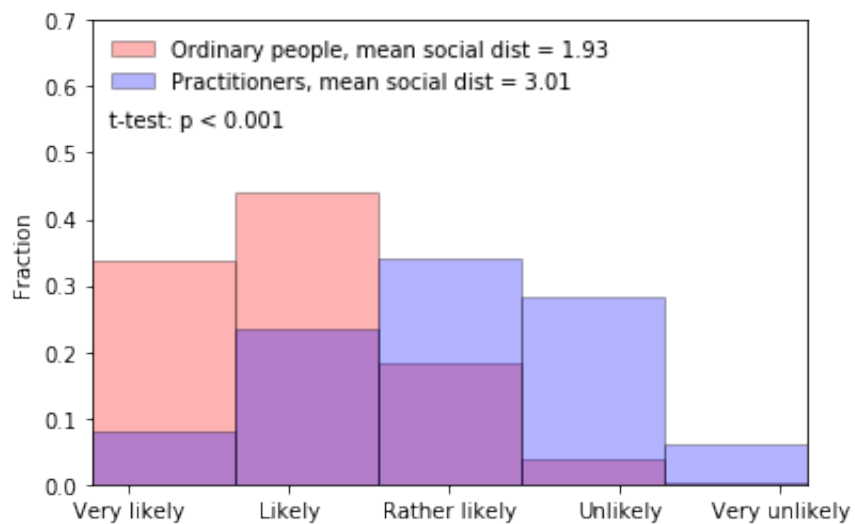
Notes: The figure, based on the data from untreated subjects who answered the questions on accuracy and social distance in the follow-up (N = 259), compares the distribution of the likelihood of friendship with an ordinary person to the corresponding distribution for each type of experts.

Figure A.8: Subjects' prior beliefs and predicted estimates of information sources
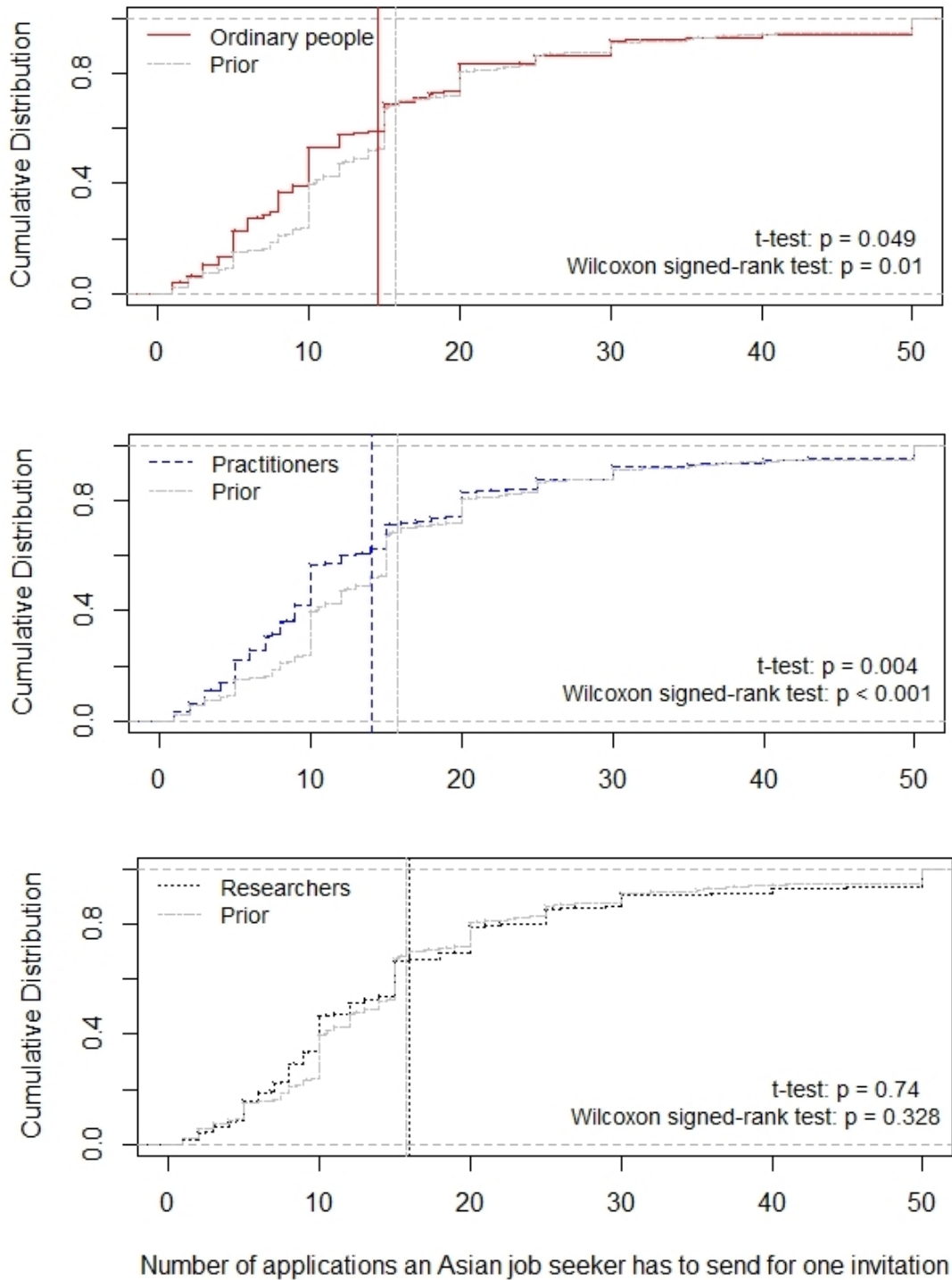
Notes: The figure uses data from the random half of Info-Choice group (N = 323) and compares for each of three sources the cumulative distribution of prior beliefs about the extent of discrimination against Asians to the distribution of corresponding *predicted* beliefs of a source. Vertical lines indicate means of distributions whose equality was tested (t-test p).

Figure A.9: Perceived accuracy of three information sources (pilot, follow-up)
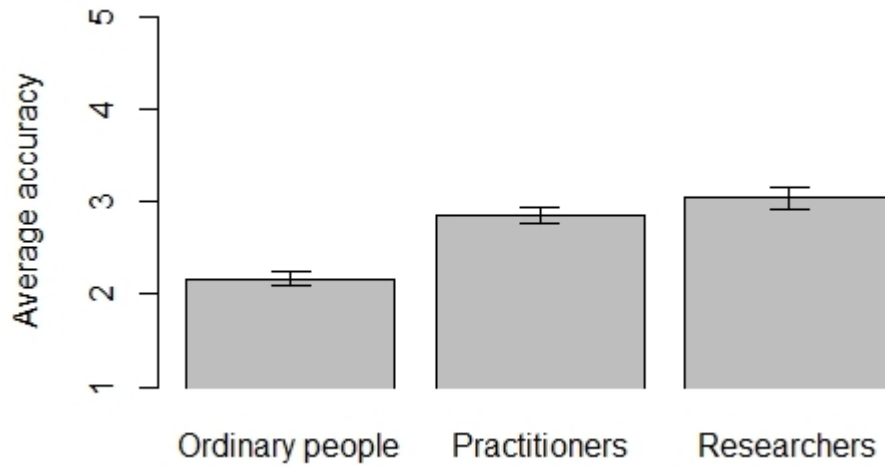
Notes: The figure, which uses pilot follow-up data (N = 72), plots the mean perceived accuracies of three groups of individuals (information sources) who estimated the degree of ethnic discrimination in the Czech labor market.

Figure A.10: Social distance from three information sources (pilot, follow-up)
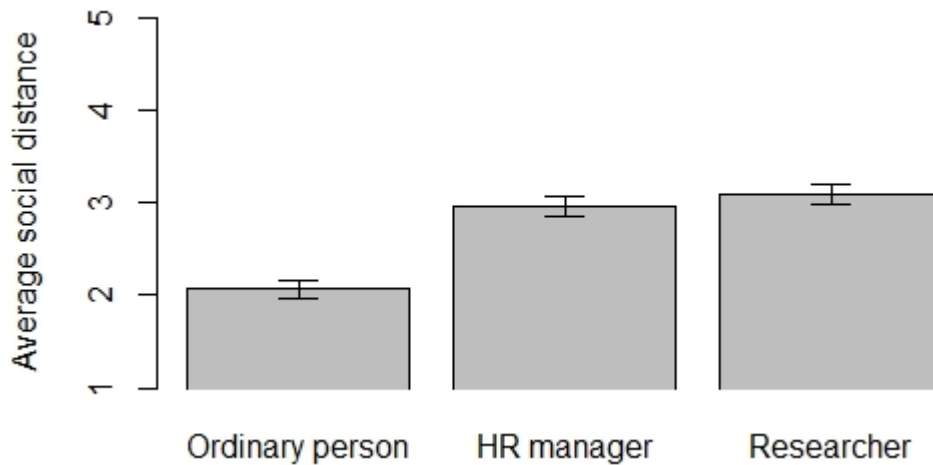
Notes: The figure, which uses pilot follow-up data (N = 72), plots mean social distance from the members of three groups (information providers). Social distance equals to 1(5) if it is very likely (very unlikely) that a subject would befriend a group member.

B Appendix tables

Table B.1: The bonus effects on belief-related outcomes and time (pilot, follow-up)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Share of updaters:		Share of posterior = 14:		Time spent on posterior belief	
Bonus incentive	0.21**	0.23**	0.23**	0.26**	18.00**	17.75**
	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(8.74)	(8.68)
Observations	54	54	54	54	54	54
Covariates	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: This table uses data from the Exogenous-Info groups in the pilot follow-up. OLS in Columns 1-4 (robust standard errors in parentheses); median regression in Columns 5 and 6. *Time spent on posterior belief* is defined as seconds spent on a screen with text about the CERGE-EI study and a question about the number of applications an Asian person has to send. Bonus incentive equals to 1 if the accuracy of a subject's posterior belief was incentivized with a 22-cent bonus. Bonus incentive is equal to 0 if a subject saw instead the following accuracy appeal from Prior, Sood, and Khanna (2015): *In order for your answers to be most helpful for us, it is really important that you answer the questions as accurately as you can.* We included age, gender, indicator for the initial underestimation of discrimination, and high-education dummy among the covariates. Regressions with other combinations of controls give similar results. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.2: Summary statistics

	Mean	SD	Median	Min.	Max.	Obs.
Male	0.49	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Age	48.12	16.50	47.00	18.00	92.00	3216
Low education	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Middle education	0.35	0.48	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
High education	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Prague	0.12	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Central Bohemia	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Southwest	0.11	0.32	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Northwest	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Northeast	0.14	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Southeast	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Central Moravia	0.12	0.32	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Moravian-Silesian	0.11	0.32	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Household income (categories)	11.43	3.12	12.00	1.00	18.00	3216
Full-time or part-time employee	0.51	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Self-employed or small business owner	0.07	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Student	0.06	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Unemployed	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Right-wing oriented	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Left-wing oriented	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Center-oriented	0.39	0.49	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Household size	2.68	1.24	2.00	1.00	14.00	3216
Very small municipality	0.13	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Very large municipality	0.25	0.43	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Prior belief about discrimination against Asians	15.75	11.08	13.00	1.00	50.00	3216
Underestimates discrimination against Asians	0.51	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	3216
Confidence in a prior belief	3.48	0.81	4.00	1.00	5.00	3216
Exposure to Asians	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	3216

Notes: This table presents the summary statistics for the main experiment. Low (middle) education implies complete or incomplete primary school or secondary school without school-leaving exam (secondary school with a school-leaving examination or higher professional school). High education is equivalent to university degree.

Table B.3: Demographic composition of our sample compared to the Czech population

	Mean: main experiment	Mean: follow-up	Mean: CZSO/VŠPS
Gender			
Male	0.49	0.496	0.487
Female	0.51	0.504	0.513
Age group			
18 to 24 years	0.083	0.08	0.082
25 to 34 years	0.163	0.158	0.162
35 to 44 years	0.205	0.203	0.202
45 to 54 years	0.169	0.165	0.166
55 to 64 years	0.154	0.154	0.152
65 years and over	0.226	0.24	0.236
Education			
Primary			
Secondary without maturita	0.443	0.433	0.451
Secondary with maturita			
Higher professional	0.354	0.361	0.351
University degree	0.203	0.206	0.198
Region (NUTS 2)			
Prague	0.123	0.124	0.123
Central Bohemia	0.125	0.124	0.125
Southwest	0.114	0.108	0.115
Northwest	0.105	0.104	0.105
Northeast	0.142	0.149	0.142
Southeast	0.161	0.161	0.16
Central Moravia	0.115	0.119	0.115
Moravian-Silesian	0.115	0.11	0.114

Notes: This table compares the shares of selected socio-demographic groups in our main experiment and follow-up survey to their counterparts received mainly from the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO). The only exception is information about education, which was obtained from Výběrové šetření pracovních sil (VŠPS), a national analogue of the EU Labor Force Survey. Maturita means secondary school-leaving examination. Both CZSO and VŠPS contain 2017 data.

Table B.4: Randomization check: Main experiment

	Control	Laymen-Info	Practitioners-Info	Researchers-Info	Info-choice	F-stat (p-value)	Obs.
Male	0.51	0.49	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.35	3216
Age	48.04	48.05	47.40	48.96	48.17	0.59	3216
Low education	0.46	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.53	3216
Middle education	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.60	3216
High education	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.95	3216
Prague	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.48	3216
Central Bohemia	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.27	3216
Southwest	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.89	3216
Northwest	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.13	3216
Southeast	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.51	3216
Northeast	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.03	3216
Central Moravia	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.85	3216
Moravian-Silesian	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.62	3216
Household income (categories)	11.49	11.41	11.41	11.24	11.58	0.42	3216
Full-time or part-time employee	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.49	0.55	0.12	3216
Self-employed or small business owner	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.54	3216
Student	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.98	3216
Unemployed	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.38	3216
Right-wing oriented	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.71	3216
Left-wing oriented	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.99	3216
Center-oriented	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.34	3216
Household size	2.66	2.64	2.70	2.64	2.75	0.45	3216
Very small municipality	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.64	3216
Very large municipality	0.24	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.22	0.37	3216
Prior belief about discrimination	16.20	15.42	16.46	15.35	15.32	0.20	3216
Underestimates discrimination	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.59	3216
Confidence in a prior belief	3.50	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.42	0.38	3216
Exposure to Asians	0.48	0.42	0.49	0.42	0.46	0.02	3216

Notes: Means. Column 7 reports p-values for an F-test testing the null hypothesis that the means are equal across five treatment arms.

Table B.5: Randomization check: Follow-up

	Control	Laymen-Info	Practitioners-Info	Researchers-Info	F-stat (p-value)	Obs.
Male	0.52	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.28	2233
Age	48.52	48.38	48.03	49.57	0.47	2233
Low education	0.44	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.32	2233
Middle education	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.40	2233
High education	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.76	2233
Prague	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.55	2233
Central Bohemia	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.12	2233
Southwest	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.00	2233
Northwest	0.11	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.11	2233
Southeast	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.29	2233
Northeast	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.07	2233
Central Moravia	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.94	2233
Moravian-Silesian	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.72	2233
Household income (categories)	11.46	11.41	11.36	11.30	0.84	2233
Full-time or part-time employee	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.69	2233
Self-employed or small business owner	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.47	2233
Student	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.98	2233
Unemployed	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.87	2233
Right-wing oriented	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.68	2233
Left-wing oriented	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.84	2233
Center-oriented	0.43	0.41	0.36	0.39	0.11	2233
Household size	2.64	2.60	2.66	2.62	0.87	2233
Very small municipality	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.47	2233
Very large municipality	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.51	2233
Prior belief about discrimination	16.37	15.22	16.24	15.48	0.22	2233
Underestimates discrimination	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.52	0.72	2233
Confidence in a prior belief	3.49	3.51	3.50	3.51	0.98	2233
Exposure to Asians	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.42	0.04	2233

Notes: Means. Column 6 reports p-values for an F-test testing the null hypothesis that the means are equal across four treatment arms.

Table B.6: Correlates of attrition in the follow-up

	Follow-up completion	
	(1)	(2)
Laymen-Info (a)	-0.023	-0.025
	(0.018)	(0.018)
Practitioners-Info (b)	-0.041**	-0.037**
	(0.019)	(0.019)
Researchers-Info (c)	-0.019	-0.020
	(0.018)	(0.018)
Male		0.022
		(0.014)
Age		0.001*
		(0.001)
Middle education		0.023
		(0.015)
High education		0.019
		(0.018)
Above-median income		-0.006
		(0.017)
Income missing		0.033
		(0.024)
Employee		0.006
		(0.020)
Self-employed		-0.036
		(0.031)
Student		0.023
		(0.041)
Unemployed		0.026
		(0.049)
Right-wing oriented		-0.019
		(0.018)
Left-wing oriented		0.002
		(0.019)
Does not know political orientation		-0.041**
		(0.019)
Household size		-0.012*
		(0.007)
Underestimates discrimination (prior)		-0.004
		(0.013)
Sure about a prior belief		-0.038
		(0.027)
Unsure about a prior belief		-0.012
		(0.014)
Exposure to Asians		-0.013
		(0.014)
Response rate in the Control group	0.889	0.889
Observations	2,571	2,571
Prob > F	0.187	0.000
p-value: $a = b$	0.363	0.520
p-value: $a = c$	0.830	0.775
p-value: $b = c$	0.261	0.356

Notes: Follow-up completion (the dependent variable) equals to 1 if a respondent completed the follow-up survey. Info-choice group was not invited to participate in the follow-up. To save space, we do not include regional dummies and municipality size dummies and create only three income groups. The results of the extended regression, which are very similar, can be provided upon request. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.7: Heterogeneity in belief updating by confidence in a prior belief

	(1)	(2)
	Updating:	
	main	follow-up
Laymen-Info	1.01***	0.99
	(0.33)	(0.71)
Practitioners-Info	2.45***	2.06***
	(0.50)	(0.75)
Researchers-Info	2.33***	1.74**
	(0.40)	(0.74)
Sure about prior	1.14	3.61**
	(0.90)	(1.60)
Unsure about prior	0.35	1.32**
	(0.27)	(0.65)
Sure × Laymen-Info	-1.07	-0.27
	(1.11)	(2.36)
Sure × Practitioners-Info	-0.83	-3.35
	(1.54)	(2.22)
Sure × Researchers-Info	-2.43**	-3.31
	(1.11)	(2.16)
Unsure × Laymen-Info	-0.42	-1.82*
	(0.49)	(0.94)
Unsure × Practitioners-Info	-0.36	-1.07
	(0.65)	(0.99)
Unsure × Researchers-Info	-0.77	-0.01
	(0.54)	(1.02)
Observations	2,571	2,233
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Notes: *Sure (unsure)* is a dummy variable that takes value 1 if a person is very sure or sure (very unsure or unsure) about his/her initial estimate and 0 otherwise. In both columns, the following pre-specified covariates are included: gender, age, household size, regional, educational and income dummies, municipality size, employment status, exposure to Asians, and political orientation. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table B.8: Heterogeneity in belief updating by previous exposure to Asians

	(1)	(2)
	Updating:	
	main	follow-up
Laymen-Info	0.76**	-0.91
	(0.34)	(0.66)
Practitioners-Info	1.75***	-0.35
	(0.44)	(0.71)
Researchers-Info	1.77***	0.93
	(0.37)	(0.74)
Exposure to Asians	-0.08	-1.67**
	(0.34)	(0.66)
Exposure × Laymen-Info	-0.20	1.90**
	(0.52)	(0.94)
Exposure × Practitioners-Info	0.86	3.24***
	(0.64)	(0.97)
Exposure × Researchers-Info	-0.21	1.01
	(0.56)	(1.01)
Observations	2,571	2,233
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Notes: *Exposure to Asians* is a dummy variable that takes value 1 if a person has an Asian among their family members, close friends, colleagues, acquaintances or neighbors. In both columns, the following pre-specified covariates are included: gender, age, household size, regional, educational and income dummies, municipality size, employment status, confidence in a prior belief, and political orientation. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table B.9: Heterogeneity in belief updating by political affiliation

	(1)	(2)
	Updating:	
	main	follow-up
Laymen-Info	0.44	0.41
	(0.42)	(0.71)
Practitioners-Info	1.53***	1.36*
	(0.51)	(0.78)
Researchers-Info	1.43***	1.44*
	(0.45)	(0.77)
Right-wing oriented	0.25	-0.90
	(0.51)	(0.76)
Left-wing oriented	-0.62	1.43
	(0.42)	(1.10)
Does not know political affiliation	-0.79**	1.17
	(0.40)	(0.99)
Left × Laymen-Info	0.48	-1.62
	(0.70)	(1.56)
Left × Practitioners-Info	1.01	-1.68
	(0.91)	(1.57)
Left × Researchers-Info	0.54	0.48
	(0.86)	(1.82)
Right × Laymen-Info	-0.30	0.62
	(0.71)	(1.15)
Right × Practitioners-Info	0.86	1.06
	(0.97)	(1.30)
Right × Researchers-Info	0.39	1.05
	(0.84)	(1.30)
Does not know × Laymen-Info	0.95	-1.47
	(0.66)	(1.27)
Does not know × Practitioners-Info	1.23	-0.70
	(0.75)	(1.30)
Does not know × Researchers-Info	0.49	-1.19
	(0.60)	(1.31)
Observations	2,571	2,233
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Notes: *Left-wing (right-wing) oriented* is a dummy variable that takes value 1 if a person considers his/her political views to be far-left or left (far-right or right) and 0 otherwise. In both columns, the following pre-specified covariates are included: gender, age, household size, regional, educational and income dummies, municipality size, employment status, exposure to Asians, and confidence in a prior belief. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table B.10: Posterior beliefs (excluding subjects with extreme beliefs)

	(1)	(2)
	Posterior:	
	main	follow-up

Panel A: Main specification

Laymen-Info	-0.48	-0.29
	(0.38)	(0.45)
Practitioners-Info	-0.25	-0.89**
	(0.38)	(0.45)
Researchers-Info	-0.14	-0.70
	(0.40)	(0.46)
Observations	2,476	2,136
Control mean	15.25	15.08
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Panel B: Prior heterogeneity

Laymen-Info (a)	-1.70**	-2.50***
	(0.70)	(0.77)
Practitioners-Info (b)	-2.39***	-3.84***
	(0.69)	(0.77)
Researchers-Info (c)	-2.17***	-3.68***
	(0.76)	(0.77)
Underestimator	-13.06***	-9.47***
	(0.62)	(0.73)
Underestimator × Laymen-Info (d)	2.33***	4.21***
	(0.78)	(0.91)
Underestimator × Practitioners-Info (e)	4.14***	5.68***
	(0.78)	(0.90)
Underestimator × Researchers-Info (f)	3.81***	5.66***
	(0.84)	(0.92)
Observations	2,476	2,136
Covariates	Yes	Yes
p-value: $a = b$	0.25	0.03
p-value: $a = c$	0.49	0.06
p-value: $b = c$	0.74	0.81
p-value: $a + d = b + e$	0.00	0.76
p-value: $a + d = c + f$	0.00	0.56
p-value: $b + e = c + f$	0.75	0.75
p-value: $a + d = 0$	0.07	0.00
p-value: $b + e = 0$	0.00	0.00
p-value: $c + f = 0$	0.00	0.00

Notes: Extreme beliefs are defined as estimates higher than 50 applications or lower than 1 application. Underestimator equals to 1 if the value of an individual's prior belief is lower than 14. In both columns, the following pre-specified covariates are included: gender, age, household size, regional, educational and income dummies, confidence in a prior belief, municipality size, employment status, exposure to Asians, and political orientation. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.11: Posterior beliefs (excluding subjects who reported searching for an answer)

	(1)	(2)
	Posterior:	
	main	follow-up

Panel A: Main specification

Laymen-Info	-0.69	-0.58
	(0.50)	(0.52)
Practitioners-Info	-0.94*	-1.09**
	(0.50)	(0.53)
Researchers-Info	-0.69	-0.78
	(0.52)	(0.54)
Observations	2,135	2,135
Control mean	16.66	16.05
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Panel B: Prior heterogeneity

Laymen-Info (a)	-2.34***	-3.11***
	(0.91)	(0.89)
Practitioners-Info (b)	-3.76***	-4.17***
	(0.88)	(0.89)
Researchers-Info (c)	-3.06***	-4.23***
	(0.93)	(0.88)
Underestimator	-15.13***	-10.73***
	(0.75)	(0.81)
Underestimator × Laymen-Info (d)	3.31***	5.07***
	(1.01)	(1.04)
Underestimator × Practitioners-Info (e)	5.68***	6.25***
	(0.98)	(1.04)
Underestimator × Researchers-Info (f)	4.73***	6.87***
	(1.03)	(1.06)
Observations	2,135	2,135
Covariates	Yes	Yes
p-value: $a = b$	0.08	0.17
p-value: $a = c$	0.41	0.15
p-value: $b = c$	0.40	0.95
p-value: $a + d = b + e$	0.04	0.83
p-value: $a + d = c + f$	0.12	0.24
p-value: $b + e = c + f$	0.57	0.32
p-value: $a + d = 0$	0.02	0.00
p-value: $b + e = 0$	0.00	0.00
p-value: $c + f = 0$	0.00	0.00

Notes: This table uses data from subjects who participated in both waves and reported (in the follow-up) that they did not look for CERGE-EI researchers' findings after they had learnt about the researchers' study in the previous survey. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.12: Posterior beliefs (excluding subjects with too short/long survey completion)

	(1)	(2)
	Posterior:	
	main	follow-up

Panel A: Main specification

	main	follow-up
Laymen-Info	-0.55	-0.42
	(0.47)	(0.53)
Practitioners-Info	-0.82*	-1.24**
	(0.46)	(0.53)
Researchers-Info	-0.43	-0.82
	(0.48)	(0.54)
Observations	2,470	2,146
Control mean	16.53	15.94
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Panel B: Prior heterogeneity

	main	follow-up
Laymen-Info (a)	-1.84**	-3.08***
	(0.86)	(0.90)
Practitioners-Info (b)	-3.39***	-4.48***
	(0.82)	(0.89)
Researchers-Info (c)	-2.39***	-4.26***
	(0.90)	(0.89)
Underestimator	-14.69***	-10.77***
	(0.73)	(0.81)
Underestimator × Laymen-Info (d)	2.57***	5.27***
	(0.96)	(1.06)
Underestimator × Practitioners-Info (d)	5.17***	6.52***
	(0.93)	(1.03)
Underestimator × Researchers-Info (d)	3.85***	6.80***
	(0.99)	(1.06)
Observations	2,470	2,146
Covariates	Yes	Yes
p-value: $a = b$	0.04	0.07
p-value: $a = c$	0.51	0.13
p-value: $b = c$	0.21	0.77
p-value: $a + d = b + e$	0.01	0.77
p-value: $a + d = c + f$	0.06	0.55
p-value: $b + e = c + f$	0.41	0.37
p-value: $a + d = 0$	0.09	0.00
p-value: $b + e = 0$	0.00	0.00
p-value: $c + f = 0$	0.00	0.00

Notes: This table excludes data from the top 2 percent and bottom 2 percent of the survey time distribution. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.13: Posterior beliefs (excluding inattentive subjects)

	(1)	(2)
	Posterior:	
	main	follow-up

Panel A: Main specification

Laymen-Info	-0.27	-0.53
	(0.53)	(0.57)
Practitioners-Info	-0.41	-1.19**
	(0.50)	(0.58)
Researchers-Info	-0.23	-1.25**
	(0.53)	(0.57)
Observations	1,821	1,609
Control mean	16.31	15.97
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Panel B: Prior heterogeneity

Laymen-Info (a)	-1.47	-2.56***
	(0.96)	(0.96)
Practitioners-Info (b)	-2.41***	-3.69***
	(0.90)	(0.96)
Researchers-Info (c)	-1.87*	-4.28***
	(1.04)	(0.97)
Underestimator	-14.13***	-9.84***
	(0.76)	(0.87)
Underestimator $\times$ Laymen-Info (d)	2.40**	4.07***
	(1.07)	(1.13)
Underestimator $\times$ Practitioners-Info (e)	4.17***	5.17***
	(0.98)	(1.12)
Underestimator $\times$ Researchers-Info (f)	3.23***	5.92***
	(1.11)	(1.15)
Observations	1,821	1,609
Covariates	Yes	Yes
p-value: $a = b$	0.27	0.18
p-value: $a = c$	0.69	0.05
p-value: $b = c$	0.57	0.49
p-value: $a + d = b + e$	0.06	0.97
p-value: $a + d = c + f$	0.32	0.81
p-value: $b + e = c + f$	0.28	0.77
p-value: $a + d = 0$	0.03	0.01
p-value: $b + e = 0$	0.00	0.01
p-value: $c + f = 0$	0.00	0.01

Notes: This table uses data from subjects who passed the attention check administered at the end of the main questionnaire in the first wave. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.14: Correlates of passing the attention check

	(1) Successful attention check
Laymen-Info	0.009
	(0.024)
Practitioners-Info	0.004
	(0.024)
Researchers-Info	-0.033
	(0.024)
Info-choice	-0.022
	(0.024)
Male	0.060***
	(0.017)
Age	-0.007***
	(0.001)
Middle education	-0.011
	(0.018)
High education	0.011
	(0.021)
Above-median income	0.093***
	(0.018)
Income missing	0.051*
	(0.029)
Employee	0.007
	(0.022)
Self-employed	0.023
	(0.034)
Student	0.017
	(0.036)
Unemployed	0.051
	(0.059)
Right-wing oriented	-0.048**
	(0.021)
Left-wing oriented	-0.050**
	(0.025)
Does not know political orientation	-0.052**
	(0.021)
Household size	-0.002
	(0.007)
Underestimates discrimination (prior)	-0.048***
	(0.015)
Sure about a prior belief	-0.038
	(0.029)
Unsure about a prior belief	0.013
	(0.016)
Exposure to Asians	0.007
	(0.016)
Attention rate in the Control group	0.718
Observations	3,216

Notes: This table uses data from all main-experiment participants. The dependent binary variable *Successful attention check* is equal to one if a person passed the attention check administered at the end of the main questionnaire in the first wave. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.15: Correlates of no-information choice

	No source
	(1)
Male	0.011
	(0.022)
Age	0.001
	(0.001)
Middle education	0.001
	(0.024)
High education	-0.044**
	(0.021)
Above-median income	-0.053**
	(0.024)
Income is missing	-0.018
	(0.041)
Employee	0.038
	(0.027)
Self-employed	0.047
	(0.046)
Student	0.004
	(0.032)
Unemployed	0.061
	(0.133)
Right-wing oriented	0.010
	(0.022)
Left-wing oriented	0.044
	(0.033)
Does not know political orientation	0.110***
	(0.031)
Household size	0.004
	(0.009)
Underestimates discrimination	0.006
	(0.020)
Sure about a prior belief	0.034
	(0.035)
Unsure about a prior belief	0.024
	(0.022)
Exposure to Asians	-0.054***
	(0.020)
Mean	0.07
Observations	645

Notes: This table uses data from the whole Info-choice group. *No source* (the dependent variable) equals to 1 if a respondent favored no information over all other options. To save space, we do not include regional dummies and municipality size dummies and create only three income groups. The results of the extended regression, which are very similar, can be provided upon request. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.16: Ranking of information sources across education groups

	(1)	(2)
	Choosing ordinary people as the second-best option (conditional on ranking either type of experts first)	
Low educated	0.10**	0.11**
	(0.05)	(0.05)
Constant	0.33***	1.15***
	(0.03)	(0.26)
Observations	444	444
Covariates	No	Yes

Note: This table uses data from subjects who were assigned to the Info-choice group and chose to see the experts' estimate of discrimination. Those who chose no information in the second stage are excluded. The dependent variable equals 1 if a person ranks HR managers or researchers as the first preferred option and ordinary people as the next preferred option. Robust standard errors in parentheses. In column (2), we additionally include pre-specified covariates, such as gender, age, income and regional dummies, political affiliation, employment status, household and municipality size, previous exposure to Asians, underestimator dummy, confidence in a prior belief. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.17: Randomization check: subgroups with/without questions about accuracy and social distance (follow-up)

	1/2 of subjects (no questions)	1/2 of subjects (questions included)	t-stat (p-value)	Obs.
Male	0.48	0.51	0.16	2233
Age	47.84	49.41	0.03	2233
Low education	0.45	0.41	0.04	2233
Middle education	0.35	0.37	0.28	2233
High education	0.20	0.22	0.23	2233
Prague	0.11	0.13	0.16	2233
Central Bohemia	0.13	0.12	0.47	2233
Southwest	0.11	0.10	0.57	2233
Northwest	0.11	0.10	0.47	2233
Southeast	0.15	0.17	0.20	2233
Northeast	0.16	0.14	0.38	2233
Central Moravia	0.13	0.11	0.23	2233
Moravian-Silesian	0.10	0.12	0.21	2233
Household income (categories)	11.41	11.36	0.70	2233
Full-time or part-time employee	0.52	0.47	0.02	2233
Self-employed or small business owner	0.06	0.07	0.32	2233
Student	0.05	0.07	0.18	2233
Unemployed	0.02	0.02	0.11	2233
Right-wing oriented	0.20	0.20	0.88	2233
Left-wing oriented	0.15	0.14	0.51	2233
Center-oriented	0.39	0.41	0.57	2233
Household size	2.62	2.63	0.86	2233
Very small municipality	0.14	0.12	0.13	2233
Very large municipality	0.24	0.27	0.10	2233
Prior belief about discrimination	15.22	16.44	0.01	2233
Underestimates discrimination	0.55	0.48	0.00	2233
Confidence in a prior belief	3.52	3.48	0.28	2233
Exposure to Asians	0.47	0.43	0.04	2233

Notes: Means. Column 4 reports p-values for a t-test testing the null hypothesis that the means are equal across two groups of follow-up participants.

Table B.18: Perceived accuracy of the information sources (follow-up)

	Accuracy of ...					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ordinary people's estimate		HR managers' estimate		researchers' estimate	
Laymen-Info	0.159*	0.165*	-0.008	-0.011	-0.089	-0.083
	(0.085)	(0.087)	(0.083)	(0.084)	(0.092)	(0.091)
Practitioners-Info	0.105	0.082	0.016	0.019	0.044	0.060
	(0.090)	(0.087)	(0.085)	(0.085)	(0.093)	(0.092)
Researchers-Info	0.099	0.111	0.009	0.011	-0.194**	-0.159*
	(0.088)	(0.087)	(0.087)	(0.087)	(0.087)	(0.088)
Observations	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109
Covariates	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: OLS in all columns. The outcomes were measured on a scale from 1: "Very accurate" to 5: "Very inaccurate" and subsequently were re-coded so that higher values mean higher perceived accuracy of an information source that estimates the extent of ethnic discrimination in the Czech labor market. The outcomes are z-scored using respective means and standard deviations in the Control group. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table B.19: Social distance from information providers (follow-up)

	Likelihood of friendship with ...					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ordinary person		HR manager		researcher	
Laymen-Info	-0.020	-0.025	0.048	0.079	0.012	0.055
	(0.085)	(0.085)	(0.085)	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.080)
Practitioners-Info	-0.035	-0.051	0.059	0.091	0.064	0.091
	(0.085)	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.082)	(0.084)	(0.081)
Researchers-Info	-0.070	-0.059	0.037	0.080	-0.081	-0.032
	(0.086)	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.083)	(0.087)	(0.086)
Observations	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109
Covariates	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: OLS in all columns. The outcomes were measured on a scale from 1: "Very likely" to 5: "Very unlikely" and subsequently were re-coded so that higher values mean higher likelihood of friendship with a group member (ordinary person, HR manager, and researcher who primarily studies issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic). The outcomes are z-scored using respective means and standard deviations in the Control group. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table B.20: Reduction of uncertainty in beliefs by education

	Low educated subjects				Higher educated subjects			
	Confidence in posterior		Share of more confident subjects than initially		Confidence in posterior		Share of more confident subjects than initially	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Laymen-Info (a)	0.046	0.046	0.060	0.060	0.202***	0.201***	0.037	0.037
	(0.087)	(0.087)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.035)	(0.035)
Practitioners-Info (b)	0.087		0.054		0.277***		0.102***	
	(0.083)		(0.041)		(0.074)		(0.037)	
Researchers-Info (c)	0.163*		0.067*		0.300***		0.128***	
	(0.088)		(0.041)		(0.073)		(0.037)	
Experts-Info (d)		0.125*		0.061*		0.289***		0.115***
		(0.072)		(0.035)		(0.062)		(0.031)
Observations	969	969	969	969	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Control mean			0.25	0.25			0.23	0.23
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
p-value: $a = d$		0.33		0.98		0.17		0.01
p-value: $a = b$	0.65		0.97		0.32		0.07	
p-value: $a = c$	0.22		0.87		0.18		0.01	
p-value: $b = c$	0.40		0.76		0.77		0.49	

Notes: This table uses data from three Exogenous-Info groups and Control group. *Confidence in posterior* was measured on a scale from 1: "Very sure" to 5: "Very unsure", and was re-coded so that higher values mean higher confidence in a posterior belief (collected in the follow-up). This outcome is z-scored using the mean and standard deviation in the control group. *Share of more confident subjects* is a binary variable indicating whether a respondent reported higher confidence in own posterior belief about discrimination compared to his/her confidence in the respective prior belief. Controls included in all regressions were pre-specified. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.21: Belief updating by social distance

| | (1) | (2) |
| | Updating: | |
	main	follow-up
Laymen-Info	1.38***	0.99
	(0.42)	(0.79)
Practitioners-Info	2.05***	0.54
	(0.47)	(0.75)
Researchers-Info	3.54***	2.66***
	(0.65)	(1.00)
Socially distant from ordinary	-0.70*	-0.68
	(0.39)	(0.65)
Socially distant from HR managers	0.34	0.25
	(0.46)	(0.72)
Socially distant from researchers	-0.12	0.27
	(0.37)	(0.62)
Socially distant from ordinary × Laymen-Info	0.92	-0.22
	(0.79)	(1.28)
Socially distant from HR managers × Practitioners-Info	0.22	0.95
	(0.86)	(1.21)
Socially distant from researchers × Researchers-Info	-1.49*	-1.35
	(0.78)	(1.24)
Observations	1,109	1,109
Covariates	Yes	Yes

Notes: The table uses data from individuals who answered questions on perceived accuracy and social distance in the follow-up. Updating is defined as an absolute difference between one's prior and posterior belief about the extent of discrimination against Asians. *Socially distant from ...* equals to 1 if a subject reports above-median social distance from the source in question. In both columns, the following pre-specified covariates are included: gender, age, household size, regional, educational and income dummies, confidence in a prior belief, municipality size, employment status, exposure to Asians, and political orientation. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table B.22: Correlations between preferences for sources and *absolute* distances between one's prior belief and source predicted beliefs (excluding subjects with extreme estimates)

| | Equals to 1 if chose ... | | |
	(1) HR managers over ordinary people	(2) researchers over ordinary people	(3) researchers over HR managers
Ordinary-prior belief gap	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.006)	
HR-prior belief gap	0.007 (0.007)		0.008 (0.005)
Research-prior belief gap		-0.008 (0.008)	-0.008 (0.007)
Observations	192	167	209
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: This table uses data from a random half of the whole Info-choice group. *Source-prior* belief gap is defined as the absolute difference between one's prior belief about the number of applications an Asian job seeker has to send and the (corresponding) predicted belief of a source. We restrict the sample to individuals who stated a prior belief between 1 application and 50 applications and predicted the source estimate to lie within the same range. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table B.23: Correlations between preferences for sources and *relative* distance between one's prior belief and a source predicted belief

| | Equals to 1 if chose ... | | |
	(1) HR managers over ordinary people	(2) researchers over ordinary people	(3) researchers over HR managers
Smaller gap between a prior and HR managers' belief *compared to ordinary people's belief*	-0.108 (0.076)		
Smaller gap between a prior and researchers' belief *compared to ordinary people's belief*		0.101 (0.075)	
Smaller gap between a prior and researchers' belief *compared to HR managers' belief*			0.104 (0.068)
Observations	202	179	225
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: This table uses data from a random half of the whole Info-choice group. *Smaller gap between a prior and source belief* is defined as a shorter distance between one's prior belief about the number of applications an Asian job seeker has to send and the (corresponding) predicted belief of a source relative to the distance from the alternative source belief. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

C Possible explanations for choosing information from ordinary people

This section presents several possible explanations for why a non-trivial proportion of individuals select information from ordinary people, the source with the lowest *average* accuracy. Recall that 23 percent of individuals ranked the ordinary people's estimate as the most preferred information piece. For comparison, 22 percent of the Control group consider the ordinary people's estimate of discrimination *at least* as accurate as the experts' estimate. Therefore, the behavior of subjects who favor information from ordinary people is not necessarily irrational. Splitting the accuracy judgements by education, we observe a pattern which is consistent with a stronger preference of low-educated individuals for lay information relative to higher-educated participants. Specifically, 25 percent of low-educated subjects consider ordinary people to be *at least* as good at predicting the prevalence of local discrimination as experts. The corresponding share of higher-educated individuals is 20 percent.

Perceiving ordinary people as an accurate source of information about discrimination may not be the only reason for selecting their information. To test whether behavioral mechanisms may be simultaneously at play, we lack evaluations of accuracy and social distance made by subjects from the Info-choice group[55]. However, we have these evaluations in the case of untreated subjects who were asked to rank the same information options as the Info-Choice group did, *but* they did not get a chance to see any information (N=118). Moreover, these participants were asked to predict the source estimate of the number of applications an Asian person has to send, which enables us to examine the relevance of the confirmation bias explanation[56]. Naturally individuals may not take very seriously a choice among "hypothetical" information sources. We do not find support for this conjecture. The distribution of "hypothetical" information options does not differ significantly from the distribution of "real" information options described earlier (p=0.23, Fisher's exact test). In line with our

---

[55]Recall that this data was collected in the follow-up, and the Info-choice group did not take part in the second wave due to the budget constraints.

[56] One could be concerned that individuals answer questions regarding source characteristics in a way that justifies their information choices. We partially address this concern by asking untreated participants to rank information options at the end of the main experiment, while data on accuracy, social distance and expected source estimates was collected in the follow-up.

main findings, we observe that the majority of individuals – 36 percent and 42 percent – choose information from researchers and HR managers, respectively. About 14% of subjects rank the ordinary people's estimate first.

Table C.1 presents correlations between the likelihood of choosing "hypothetical" information from ordinary people or experts and perceived characteristics of these sources. Column 1 of shows that subjects with more optimistic (i.e. above-median) judgements of the ordinary people's accuracy are 17 percentage points more likely to choose information from this source ($p<0.10$)[57]. We do not include the accuracy of alternative information sources, i.e. experts, because none of the subjects (12 percent) who assigned above-median accuracy to *both* HR managers and researchers chose the ordinary people's estimate. The correlation between ordinary people's perceived accuracy and choice of this source becomes somewhat stronger if we control for social distance ($p<0.05$). It is noteworthy that subjects who report above-median social distance from experts are very likely to opt for information from ordinary people ($p<0.01$). This coefficient is almost twice as large as the (absolute) value of the coefficient on social distance from ordinary people, which is marginally significant ($p<0.10$). The estimates of interest barely change after we include (i) demographic controls[58] and (ii) the gap between one's prior belief and the ordinary people's predicted estimate (Columns 3 and 4 of Table C.1).

In summary, our results illuminate several reasons that possibly underlie a subject's decision to select the ordinary people's estimate. Individuals may choose to acquire information from ordinary people because they genuinely consider this source to be accurate. On the top of that, individuals may choose to hear the ordinary people's opinion because they do not identify with experts. Given the data limitations discussed above and correlational nature of our analysis, the results in this section should be seen more as initial evidence rather than as definitive findings.

---

[57]The number of observations drops to 108 after we exclude subjects who chose no information.

[58]We had to select several variables from the pre-specified list due to a relatively small number of observations. Using other combinations of covariates leads to similar results.

Table C.1: Determinants of preference for "hypothetical" information from laymen

| | Equals to 1 if chose ordinary people over experts | | | |
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Accurate (ordinary people)	0.17*	0.19**	0.20**	0.20**
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Distant (ordinary people)		-0.13*	-0.14*	-0.14*
		(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Distant (experts)		0.27***	0.29***	0.29***
		(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Male			0.01	0.01
			(0.07)	(0.07)
Age			-0.00	-0.00
			(0.00)	(0.00)
Low educated			0.09	0.09
			(0.08)	(0.08)
Employed			-0.04	-0.04
			(0.08)	(0.09)
Small gap between prior and laymen's belief				-0.00
				(0.09)
Intercept	0.12***	0.08**	0.22	0.22
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Observations	108	108	108	108

Notes: The table uses data from participants who (i) ranked "hypothetical" information options and (ii) evaluated each information source with regard to accuracy, social distance, and closeness to one's own prior belief. Subjects who chose no information are excluded. *Accuracy (ordinary people)* equals to 1 for subjects who assigned above-median accuracy to the ordinary people's estimate of ethnic discrimination (and 0 otherwise). *Distant (experts)* equals to 1 for subjects with above-median social distance from both HR managers and researchers (and 0 otherwise). *Accuracy (experts)* and *Distant (ordinary people)* are defined similarly. *Small gap between prior and laymen's belief* equals to 1 if a person predicts the laymen's estimate to be closer to his/her prior belief than each expert's estimate. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

D   Translated instructions

D.1   First wave

D.1.1   Instructions and agreement with participation[59]

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary; therefore, if you are not interested, you do not have to participate in it. In addition, if you wish to withdraw from the survey, you can do so without penalty.

If you decide to take part in the survey, please make sure that you will have enough time for completing a questionnaire (i.e. at least 10 minutes) and that you will be able to fulfil the following conditions.

Special conditions for participating in this survey:

- You will fill in the entire questionnaire at once. There will be no chance to interrupt the survey and return to it later.

- You will read questions and answer them carefully. The survey includes a question that aims to check your attention.

- While filling in the main part of the questionnaire ("Main questionnaire" in the heading), you will be only moving forward. You will not be allowed to return to previous pages.

- During this survey, you will have a chance to receive a bonus in addition to your participation fee. Information about whether or not you received the bonus will be sent to you at the end of November 2018 on the basis of evaluating your corresponding answer. The potential bonus will be paid to you in the relevant pay period[60].

---

[59]For the sake of brevity, we do not present MEDIAN's standard instructions. A slightly modified version of these standard instructions can be found in Appendix D.2. Although participants did not receive an email that they could use to contact us in the case of any questions, they saw MEDIAN's email during the whole survey. Subjects also had a chance to write feedback/questions at the end of the survey. We agreed with MEDIAN that all questions and comments would be forwarded to us.

[60]Participants also received some details about the pay period, which we omit here.

By clicking on the "Agree and continue" button, you confirm that you take into account the above conditions and agree with participation in this survey. If the conditions are violated, you may be removed from the survey.

D.1.2 Demographic questions

1. What is you gender? [Male; Female]

2. What is your age? [respondent writes a number]

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed? [Incomplete primary; Primary; Apprenticeship or secondary school without a school-leaving examination; secondary school with a school-leaving examination; Higher professional; University degree]

4. In which district do you currently live? [respondent chooses from available options]

5. In which municipality do you currently live? [respondent chooses from available options]

6. How many people are there in your household (including yourself)? [respondent chooses a number]

D.1.3 Elicitation of beliefs about discrimination against Asian job seekers

In this survey, please consider among **Asians** mainly Vietnamese, Chinese and Japanese people.

page break

Before answering the below question, please read CAREFULLY the whole text:

Researchers from CERGE-EI (Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education - Economics Institute) conducted a study to estimate the prevalence of discrimination against Asian people in the Czech labor market. The research team sent applications from several groups of job seekers responding to job openings on www.jobs.cz. In the first group a job seeker was Czech and in the second group he

was Asian.

The job seekers differed only in their name, which signaled ethnicity. Their education and experience were exactly the same. The following names were assigned to the job seekers: Jiří Hájek (Czech-sounding name) and Phan Quyet Nguyen (Asian-sounding name).

The applications were sent out to jobs in different parts of the Czech Republic. The jobs were in the field of administration, sales, and customer service.

The researchers have found that a job seeker with a Czech-sounding name has to send on average 7.5 applications in order to receive one interview invitation.

In your opinion, how many applications does a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name have to send to receive one interview invitation?

If your answer is the same as what CERGE-EI researchers (the authors of the study) have found, you will be rewarded a bonus of **5 Czech crowns** in addition to the participation fee.

D.1.4   Confidence in a prior belief

How sure are you about your estimate?

- Very sure

- Sure

- Somewhat sure

- Unsure

- Very unsure

D.1.5   Prediction of average estimates across 3 groups (1/2 of Info-Choice group only)

We asked 3 groups of people to estimate the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation. In

your opinion, what was an average estimate of

- 9 passers-by

- 9 HR managers

- 9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic

Three (above) alternatives appeared in a random order.

D.1.6 Information screen

Control group

We compared the prices of granulated sugar in 9 Czech regions in August 2018. The average price of sugar in these 9 regions was 14 Czech crowns/kg.
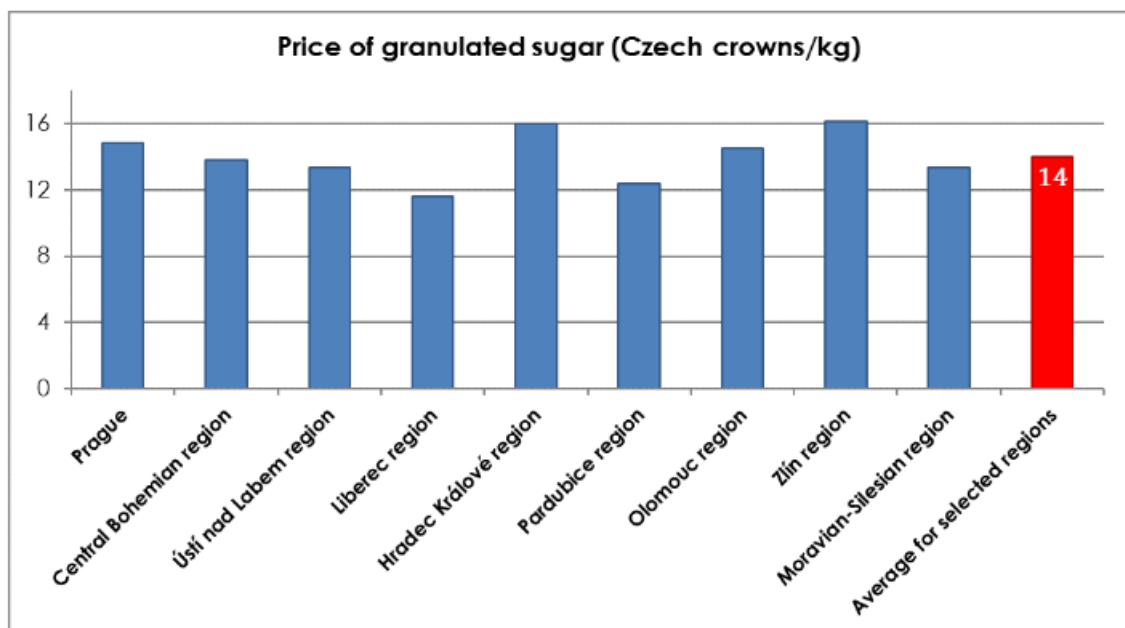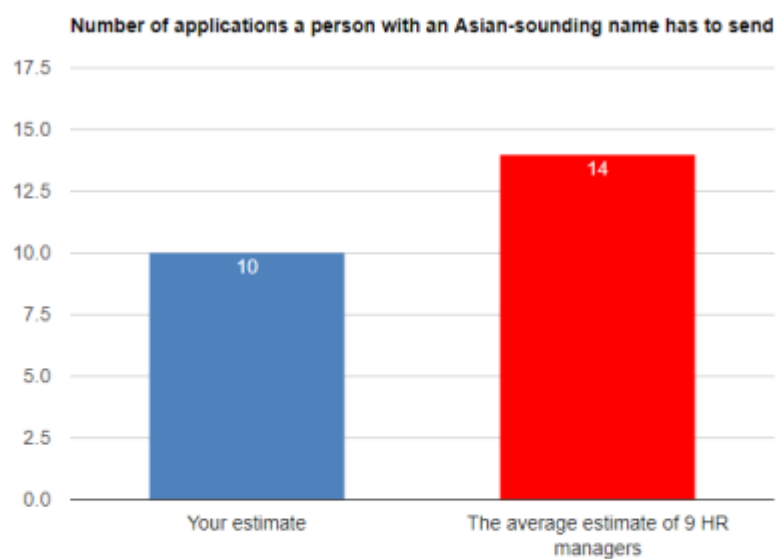

Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2018

Next question

You have already completed: 23 %

Exogenous-Info groups

We asked 9 passers-by/9 HR managers/9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic[61] to estimate the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation. The average estimate of 9 passers-by/9 HR managers/9 researchers[62] was 14 applications.

Each Exogenous-Info group also saw a bar chart. For instance, Practitioners-Info group saw the following graph:

D.1.7 Information source choice (Info-choice group only)

We asked 3 groups of people to estimate the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation[63]. Now

---

[61]A type of the information source mentioned in the message depends on the group to which subjects were randomly assigned.

[62]In Researchers-Info group, participants saw an additional paragraph: "Note: These 9 researchers are not related in any way to the authors of the study whose brief description you read earlier."

[63]For half of participants who had been asked to predict the average estimates of three groups earlier, the first sentence was omitted.

you will have an opportunity to see an average estimate of one of the below groups. Please rank the below options on a 1 to 4 scale, where 1 is "most preferred" and 4 is "least preferred"[64].

- an average estimate of 9 passers-by

- an average estimate of 9 HR managers

- an average estimate of 9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic

- I would not like to see any information.

Note: 9 researchers are not related in any way to the authors of the study whose brief description you read earlier.

Four (above) alternatives appeared in a random order. After the ranking was made, participants who chose to receive information saw the following:

The average estimate of 9 passers-by/9 HR managers/9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic[65] was 14 applications.

D.1.8 Collection of posterior beliefs

Would you like to revise your estimate of the number of applications a person with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation?

- Yes: [new number]

- No

If you choose "Yes", you will be rewarded **the above mentioned bonus of 5 Czech crowns** in addition to the participation fee if your **new** estimate is the same as what CERGE-EI researchers (the authors of the study) have found.

If you choose "No", you will be rewarded **the above mentioned bonus of 5 Czech**

---

[64] Due to the difficulties with the drag-and-drop task that some subjects experienced, we later simplified the task by using three multiple-choice questions instead. First we asked participants about the most preferred alternative (a type of information source or no information), then about the second most preferred alternative, and finally about the third most preferred option. Every time the number of options decreased depending on a participant's previous choice.

[65]Subjects saw information from a group whose estimate they considered to be "the most preferred".

crowns in addition to the participation fee if your **initial** estimate is the same as what CERGE-EI researchers (the authors of the study) have found.

D.1.9   Attitudinal questions

Three questions appeared in a random order.

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "Asian workers take Czech people's jobs."

- Strongly agree

- Agree

- Neither agree nor disagree

- Disagree

- Strongly disagree

To what extent do you agree with the following statement[66]: "Asian job seekers produce more disadvantages than advantages for the Czech labor market."

- Strongly agree

- Agree

- Neither agree nor disagree

- Disagree

- Strongly disagree

How comfortable or uncomfortable would you feel with having an Asian neighbor?

- Very uncomfortable

- Somewhat uncomfortable

- Neither uncomfortable nor comfortable

- Somewhat comfortable

- Very comfortable

---

[66]A formulation of this statement resembles the formulation used by Grigorieff et al. (2020).

D.1.10 Hypothetical information choice (1/2 of Control group only)

We asked 3 groups of people to estimate the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation. If you had an opportunity to see an average estimate of one of the below groups, what would you choose? Please rank the below options on a 1 to 4 scale, where 1 would be "most preferred" and 4 would be "least preferred"[67].

- an average estimate of 9 passers-by

- an average estimate of 9 HR managers

- an average estimate of 9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic

- I would not choose any information.

Note: 9 researchers are not related in any way to the authors of the study whose brief description you read earlier.

Four (above) alternatives appeared in a random order.

D.1.11 Attention check

In online surveys, sometimes there are participants who do not carefully read the questions and just quickly click through the questionnaire. To show that you read and carefully answer our questions, please choose "Extremely interested" and also "Not at all interested" as your answer in the next question[68].

How interested are you in gardening?

- Extremely interested

- Very interested

- A little bit interested

- Almost not interested

- Not at all interested

---

[67]Footnote 64 explains how the ranking task was simplified in the course of the experiment.

[68]Our attention check closely resembles the attention check used by Haaland and Roth (2020).

D.1.12 Background questions

Thank you for completing the main part of the questionnaire. Now we would like to ask you a few additional questions.

What is your current employment status? [Full-time employee, Part-time employee, Self-employed or small business owner, Unemployed and looking for work, Student, Full-time parent, Retired, Engaged in family duties, Other]

Which industry you primarily work in? If you are not currently working, please think about your last employment. [21 economic activities according to CZ-NACE and an option "I have never worked"]

Please think about total net income of your household. Net income is the total amount (after taxes) that you have at your disposal, including your wages, state support, interest, etc. Which of the below categories includes the monthly net income of your household? [Without income; Less than 4,000 Czech crowns; 4,001-6,000 Czech crowns; 6,001-8,000 Czech crowns; 8,001-10,000 Czech crowns; 10,001-12,500 Czech crowns; 12,501-15,000 Czech crowns; 15,001 - 17,500 Czech crowns; 17,501 - 20,000 Czech crowns; 20,001 - 25,000 Czech crowns; 25,001 - 30,000 Czech crowns; 30,001 - 40,000 Czech crowns; 40,001 - 50,000 Czech crowns; 50,001 - 75,000 Czech crowns; 75,001 - 100,000 Czech crowns; More than 100,001 Czech crowns; Do not know; Prefer not to answer]

How would you describe your political orientation?

- Far right
- Right
- Center-right
- Center-left
- Left
- Far left
- I do not know

Do you have Asians among your[69]

- family members
- close friends
- co-workers
- acquaintances
- neighbors

If you need a piece of advice on an important issue, whom would you prefer to ask? Please choose a person whose advice you would appreciate the most.

Random order of 5 options

- a person like me
- a professional with an academic title who studies this issue
- a professional with related practical experience
- a family member
- a colleague

D.1.13   Donation

Participants were asked this question at the very end of the survey, after they gave feedback about the questionnaire.

What would you like to do with the reward that you could claim due to completion of the survey?

- Send to my bank account
- Donate to non-profit organization SEA-l (www.sea-l.cz), former Klub Hanoi, which among other things supports the integration of Vietnamese people into Czech society (Note: This non-profit organization is not related to the client who ordered the survey.)
- I do not want the reward, I would like to finish this questionnaire

---

[69]In the case of each alternative, participants could choose yes, no or prefer not to answer.

D.2   Second wave

D.2.1   Instructions and agreement with participation[70]

Hello,

welcome to MEDIAN's questionnaire.

You were randomly selected for participation in this survey.

We would like to assure you that all your data will be used solely as a part of aggregate data and any misuse of personal information is excluded. Company MEDIAN guarantees you the absolute anonymity and confidentiality of your answers. All information that you provide during the survey will be jointly processed by computers together with the answers of hundreds of other survey participants.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can withdraw your participation at any time without penalty.

There are no generally correct or incorrect answers to survey questions. Please answer truthfully, based on your personal opinion and knowledge, regardless of whether your views are consistent with majority views or are politically correct. For success of the survey it is important that you go through the entire questionnaire and answer each question. If you do not know an exact answer, please try to guess it as accurately as you can.

You can find information about MEDIAN, s.r.o. here. [Some words are displayed as a hyperlink]

By clicking on the below button, you confirm that you have read the above text and agree with participation in this survey.

D.2.2   Demographic questions

1. What is you gender? [Male; Female]

2. What is your age? [respondent writes a number]

---

[70]Compared to MEDIAN's standard instructions, we additionally emphasize voluntary participation and possibility of withdrawal at any time and ask explicitly for consent to participate.

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed? [Incomplete Primary; Primary; Apprenticeship or secondary school without a school-leaving examination; secondary school with a school-leaving examination; Higher professional; University degree]

4. In which district do you currently live? [respondent chooses from available options]

5. In which municipality do you currently live? [respondent chooses from available options]

D.2.3 Obfuscation questions

Thank you for completing the Introduction part. Now you will receive questions related to economic and social issues. **Please be attentive while filling in the questionnaire.**

Do you think unemployment in the Czech Republic in comparison to other EU states is high, low or average?

- Very high
- Above average
- Average
- Below average
- Very low

Do you think that minimum wages in the Czech Republic should be increased, decreased or kept at the current level?

- Should be increased a lot
- Should be increased a little
- Should be kept at the current level
- Should be decreased a little
- Should be decreased a lot

To what extent do you agree with the following sentence: "Czech job seekers are disadvantaged by the low number of part-time jobs."

- Strongly agree

- Agree

- Neither agree nor disagree

- Disagree

- Strongly disagree

D.2.4   Attitudinal questions

While answering further questions, please consider among **Asians** Vietnamese, Chinese, and Japanese people.

The order of the below questions was randomized.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
A. "Due to Ukrainian job seekers, Czech people have fewer opportunities to find employment."
B. "Due to Asian job seekers, Czech people have fewer opportunities to find employment."

- Strongly agree

- Agree

- Neither agree nor disagree

- Disagree

- Strongly disagree

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
A. "Ukrainian job seekers produce more advantages than disadvantages for the Czech labor market."
B. "Asian job seekers produce more advantages than disadvantages for the Czech labor market."

- Strongly agree

- Agree

- Neither agree nor disagree

- Disagree

- Strongly disagree

A. How comfortable or uncomfortable would you feel with having a Ukrainian neighbor?

B. How comfortable or uncomfortable would you feel with having an Asian neighbor?

- Very uncomfortable

- Somewhat uncomfortable

- Neither uncomfortable nor comfortable

- Somewhat comfortable

- Very comfortable

D.2.5 Perceived social distance (1/2 of follow-up participants)

The order of groups A,B,C was randomized.

How likely is it that you would become friends with

A. an ordinary person?

B. an HR manager?

C. a researcher who primarily studies issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic?

- Very likely

- Likely

- Somewhat likely

- Unlikely

- Very unlikely

D.2.6 Perceived accuracy (1/2 of follow-up participants)

The order of below three questions was randomized.

Suppose that a group of 9 passers-by is asked to estimate the extent of ethnic discrimination in the Czech labor market. In your opinion, how accurate would the average estimate of this group be?

- Very accurate
- Accurate
- Somewhat accurate
- Inaccurate
- Very inaccurate

Suppose that a group of 9 HR managers is asked to estimate the extent of ethnic discrimination in the Czech labor market. In your opinion, how accurate would the average estimate of this group be?

- Very accurate
- Accurate
- Somewhat accurate
- Inaccurate
- Very inaccurate

Suppose that a group of 9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic is asked to estimate the extent of ethnic discrimination in the Czech labor market. In your opinion, how accurate would the average estimate of this group be?

- Very accurate
- Accurate
- Somewhat accurate
- Inaccurate
- Very inaccurate

D.2.7 Collection of posterior beliefs

Before answering the below question, please read CAREFULLY the whole text:

Researchers from CERGE-EI (Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education - Economics Institute) conducted a study to estimate the prevalence of discrimination against Asian people in the Czech labor market. The research team sent applications from several groups of job seekers responding to job openings on www.jobs.cz. In the first group a job seeker was Czech and in the second group he was Asian.

The job seekers differed only in their name, which signaled ethnicity. Their education and experience were exactly the same. The following names were assigned to the job seekers: Jiří Hájek (Czech-sounding name) and Phan Quyet Nguyen (Asian-sounding name).

The applications were sent out to jobs in different parts of the Czech Republic. The jobs were in the field of administration, sales, and customer service.

The researchers have found that a job seeker with a Czech-sounding name has to send on average 7.5 applications in order to receive one interview invitation.

In your opinion, how many applications does a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name have to send to receive one interview invitation?

If your answer is the same as what CERGE-EI researchers (the authors of the study) have found, you will be rewarded a bonus of **5 Czech crowns** in addition to the participation fee. You will learn whether or not you will receive the bonus at the very end of the questionnaire.

D.2.8 Confidence in a posterior belief

How sure are you about your estimate?

- Very sure

- Sure

- Somewhat sure

- Unsure

- Very unsure

D.2.9 Prediction of average estimates across 3 groups (Control group only)

We asked 3 groups of people to estimate the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation. In your opinion, what was an average estimate of

- 9 passers-by

- 9 HR managers

- 9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic

Three (above) alternatives appeared in a random order.

D.2.10 Willingness to share information (Exogenous-Info groups only)

In a previous survey you were told that the average person in a group of 9 passers-by/9 HR managers/9 researchers who primarily study issues that ethnic minorities face in the Czech Republic[71] thinks that a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send 14 applications to receive one interview invitation.

How willing are you to share this information with your friends?

- Very willing

- Willing

- Somewhat willing

- Unwilling

- Very unwilling

---

[71]A type of the information source that participants saw depends on the group to which subjects were randomly assigned in the first wave.

D.2.11 Searching for a number from the study by CERGE-EI researchers

Did you look for the CERGE-EI researchers' findings (specifically for the number of applications a job seeker with an Asian-sounding name has to send to receive one interview invitation) after you had learnt about their study in the previous survey?

- Yes

- No

D.2.12 Donation

Participants were asked this question at the very end of the survey, after they gave feedback about the questionnaire.

What would you like to do with the reward that you could claim due to completion of the survey?

- Send to my bank account

- Donate to non-profit organization INFO-DRÁČEK (www.info-dracek.cz), which helps Vietnamese people to integrate into Czech society (Note: This non-profit organization is not related to the client who ordered the survey.)

- I do not want the reward, I would like to finish this questionnaire