## Does cancel culture stifle free speech?\*

## Pre-registration 2

Juan S. Morales<sup>†</sup>

Margaret Samahita<sup>‡</sup>

November 10, 2021

<sup>\*</sup>All errors are our own.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Department of Economics, Lazaridis School of Business and Economics, Wilfrid Laurier University. E-mail: jmorales@wlu.ca.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup>School of Economics and Geary Institute for Public Policy, University College Dublin. E-mail: margaret.samahita@ucd.ie.

Our first experiment conducted in August 2021 oversampled the young female population due to unforeseen circumstances and yielded unexpected results.<sup>1</sup> In order to test whether the results are robust or driven by the unusual sample, we proceed to collect more data from a nationally representative sample. We follow the original protocol pre-registered on 18 August 2021 with a number of changes as described below:

- 1. We collect 750 observations using a US nationally representative sample in terms of age, gender and ethnicity from Prolific.
- 2. Due to the reduced sample, we split them only into 2 groups (instead of 5): Treatment 1 (primed group) and treatment 3 (control group) as shown in Figure 1.
- 3. We use only the gender question and drop the race question, since the former resulted in more distinct norms across partisan groups.
- 4. We ask respondents about their belief about the likelihood of their answer being published on 1-7 Likert scale (extremely unlikely to extremely likely). This will be an additional margin of heterogeneity we would explore.

The new sample will be pooled together with the first experiment's sample.

¹https://blog.prolific.co/we-recently-went-viral-on-tiktok-heres-what-we-learned/,
accessed 2021-10-13.

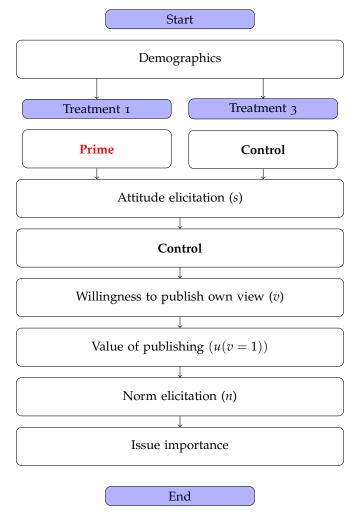


Figure 1: Experiment timeline