

Data analysis plan for “Preferences for affirmative action policies”

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Sabrina Herzog, Hannah Schildberg-Hörisch, Chi Trieu, Jana Willrodt

1. Variables

- a. Main outcome variables: Approval to quota rule (by treatment and advantaged/disadvantaged group)
- b. Secondary outcome variables: Approval to real-world affirmative action policies
- c. Further explanatory variables: beliefs about chances of winning the tournament (with and without the special rule), in-group favoritism, risk aversion, altruism, socio-demographics, political orientation, prior experienced discrimination, preferences for efficiency, overconfidence, perceived fairness of the quota rule

2. Treatments and subgroups

PARTIAL treatment with subgroups PARTIAL-Green and PARTIAL-Blue
SPEC-G treatment with subgroups SPEC-G-Green and SPEC-G-Blue
SPEC treatment (only one group)

3. Comparisons between treatments and subgroups

- a. Test for difference in approval to quota rule between PARTIAL-Green and PARTIAL-Blue
Hypothesis: PARTIAL-Green > PARTIAL-Blue (large difference)
- b. Test for differences in approval to quota rule between PARTIAL subgroups and SPEC
Hypothesis: PARTIAL-Green \geq SPEC
Hypothesis: PARTIAL-Blue < SPEC
- c. Test for difference in approval to quota rule between PARTIAL-Green and SPEC-G-Green as well as between PARTIAL-Blue and SPEC-G-Blue
Hypothesis: PARTIAL-Green \geq SPEC-G-Green
Hypothesis: PARTIAL-Blue < SPEC-G-Blue
- d. Test for differences in approval to quota rule between SPEC and SPEC-G subgroups
Hypothesis: SPEC-G-Green \geq SPEC
Hypothesis: SPEC \geq SPEC-G-Blue
As a consequence, SPEC-G-Green \geq SPEC-G-Blue.

4. Probit regressions of approval to quota rule on treatment, subgroup and explanatory variables

5. Probit regressions of approval to real-world affirmative action policies on...

- a. explanatory variables

b. treatment, subgroup, and explanatory variables