

Overcoming negative ethnic sentiments: A compassion intervention *Pre-Analysis Plan*

Melis Kartal^{*}

Christian Koch[◇]

Tomáš Miklánek[▽]

Wieland Müller[△]

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Abstract

Our study aims to investigate whether ‘informational interventions’ can help reduce anti-minority sentiments. Specifically, we will conduct an online survey in the Czech Republic. The Roma community in the Czech Republic continues to be one of the most marginalized and discriminated against groups in Europe. Initially, we elicit people’s attitudes towards the Roma community. Some participants are then shown a video portraying the fictional life story of a Roma girl, aimed at evoking compassion. Finally, we assess participants’ willingness to support the Roma community using self-reported and behavioral measures. This report outlines our survey, its questions as well as our plan for analyzing the data, including our main specification of interest and heterogeneity dimensions.

Keywords: Discrimination, informational interventions, compassion, online survey experiment

JEL Classification: J15, J71, C93

^{*}Department of Economics, Vienna University of Economics and Business, melis.kartal@wu.ac.at.

[◇]Department of Economics, University of Vienna, chris.koch@univie.ac.at

[▽]Department of Managerial Economics, Prague University of Economics and Business, tomas.miklanek@vse.cz

[△]Department of Economics & VCEE, University of Vienna and Department of Economics, Tilburg University, wieland.mueller@univie.ac.at

1 Introduction

Our study seeks to advance our understanding of how ‘information’ interventions can be effectively employed to combat negative attitudes against marginalized communities such as the Roma. Previous studies, particularly in the migration context, have focused on providing factual information to correct misconceptions, such as the size of the immigrant population or the labor market impacts of immigrants (see Haaland et al. 2023 for a review). In contrast, our ‘information’ intervention aims primarily to evoke compassion towards the Roma community.

To achieve this objective, we will conduct an online survey experiment with a representative sample of the Czech majority population. Firstly, we elicit participants’ attitudes towards Roma children and Roma people in general. Using a between-subject design, we randomly assign participants to one of two treatment groups or one control group. In both treatment groups, participants watch a video portraying the fictional life story of a Roma girl that is arguably representative of the experience of many Roma children. We present her story with the aim of evoking compassion. In the first treatment group, her life is presented by a well-known Czech actor, while in the second treatment group, a priest narrates it. This allows us to determine whether popularity or moral authority is more effective in reducing discrimination.

Following the intervention, we assess participants’ support for the Roma community by asking their opinions on two policy issues. The first issue pertains to increasing funding for Roma pupils in schools, while the second addresses helping Roma candidates to find jobs by means of increased government funding. Importantly, we provide participants with the option to donate money to a charity supporting Roma children. We also pose several questions to gauge participants’ knowledge about the Roma community, their attitudes towards them, and their perceptions of the speakers, with the aim of shedding light on various mechanisms through which the interventions may change discriminatory attitudes towards the Roma community.

We will conduct an ‘obfuscated’ follow-up study (Haaland and Roth 2020), wherein participants are not informed about the relationship between the main study and the follow-up. This allows us to investigate whether the treatment effects persist over time and to measure the treatment effects in a setting where concerns about experimenter demand effects are no longer relevant.

2 Experimental Design

2.1 Treatments, data collection and sample size/power

Our design consists of two treatments ('Actor' and 'Priest') and a control condition. In addition, there are two waves of data collections: We will implement our main survey in the first wave while the second wave implements an obfuscated follow-up (for details, see below). Critically, due to financial limitations, we will only implement a follow-up for our treatments but not for the control condition. For the treatments, we aim to elicit our main behavioral outcome variable ('charity donation' – see below) roughly half of the time directly after the informational intervention in the main survey and half of the time – with a two weeks delay – in the follow-up. To achieve our objectives, we plan to reach the following numbers of subjects per treatment:

- Control: 800 subjects
- 'Actor': 2,100 subjects, of which 900 will directly decide about the charitable donation after seeing our intervention video while 1,200 will not make this decision initially but have the opportunity in the follow up (due to attrition, we expect that only about 900 out of the 1,200 will actually make a decision)
- 'Priest': 2,100 subjects (similar to 'Actor').

The assignment of subjects to control and two treatment variations will be done by "stratified randomization", using the following subject characteristics for stratification: age, gender, education (main survey) and gender (for the follow-up). Overall, we aim at recruiting 5000 people with the help of a survey company ("Median inc."). Our sample gives us 0.8 power to detect an effect size of 0.12 of a standard deviation between the control group and treatments at a 0.05 significance level.

2.2 Survey Structure

Consent, demographics and additional questions

To begin the study, subjects are required to provide their consent to participate. We then ask them to complete a demographic questionnaire, which covers information such as gender, age, income, political orientation, and majority/minority status, among other factors. In addition to standard demographic questions, we also explore questions relating to religiosity, empathy and attitudes towards charities. This is particularly relevant as one of our speakers is a priest and empathy and charitable donations play a key role

in our study. The appendix depicts our complete questionnaire (sections A-D, H/Q and P comprise the questions discussed in this section).

Prior belief/mechanism questions

As a next step, we begin by assessing subjects' pre-existing attitudes towards Roma as well as their knowledge about this group (sections E and G in the appendix). In terms of attitudes, we ask subjects whether they mind having a Roma neighbor ("Don't mind at all" to "Totally mind") and whether they consider themselves prejudiced against Roma children ("Not at all prejudiced" to "Very prejudiced"). To gather additional information, we inquire whether subjects have any Roma relatives, friends, colleagues or neighbors, and explore the reasons behind any negative attitudes towards Roma, such as cultural or economic factors (section F). In terms of knowledge, we simply ask subjects to rate their own level of knowledge regarding the Roma population.

Treatments: Information Intervention

In our experimental survey, we plan to implement two treatment conditions. In both conditions, subjects are shown a video portraying the life story of a Roma girl named Nikola. In the first condition, the story will be narrated by a well-known Czech actor, while in the second condition, a priest will serve as the narrator. Nikola's life story, which is arguably representative of the experiences of many Roma children, begins with the difficult circumstances surrounding her birth and upbringing in a small, mold-ridden flat. The story goes on to describe the challenges Nikola faces, including poverty, harassment, and dropping out of school. Towards the end of the story, we describe Nikola's hope for a better future as an adult woman, but also highlighted the difficulties she may face due to discrimination and a lack of qualifications to succeed in the workforce. The intervention ends by asking subjects whether they would like to help children like Nikola.

Control

Subjects in the control group do not receive any information video and go straight from the prior belief/mechanism questions to the outcome questions.

Outcome questions

To measure subjects' willingness to support or oppose Roma, we use two self-reported measures (section J in the appendix) and one behavioral measure (section K). For the

self-reported measures, we ask two policy questions. First, we ask whether subjects would support or oppose the government increasing funding for programs that help Roma children perform better in school. Second, we ask whether subjects would support or oppose the government increasing funding to help Roma get a job (both on a “strongly oppose” to “strongly support” scale). We will randomize the order of these questions to control for order effects.

In addition to these self-reported measures, we also include a behavioral measure. We inform subjects that they are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win CZK 10,000 (approximately \$450) by taking part in the survey. Then we ask how much of this amount they would be willing to donate to a charity helping Roma children if they won the lottery. Critically, we consider this behavioral measure as our most important outcome measure. For this and practical reasons, half of our subjects in the treatment conditions will answer this lottery/charity question directly after our intervention in the main survey while half of them will only answer it in the follow up, with a two weeks delay. As they can be easily rephrased, we always ask policy questions in the main survey and follow up. For subjects, for which both types of questions are asked, we vary the order of the self-reported policy questions and the behavioral lottery question to control for order effects.

Posterior belief/mechanism questions

As a final step, we reassess subjects’ attitudes towards Roma as well as their knowledge about this group (after the intervention). Critically, we rephrase both the two attitudes questions (about Roma children and Roma in general) as well as the knowledge question (section L/M in the appendix).

Follow-up

Approximately two weeks after the main study, we invite a subject to a follow-up study to investigate whether any treatment effects persist over time. To address concerns about experimenter demand effects, we obfuscate the purpose of the follow-up study. We attempt to make it seem like an independent study by asking subjects some filler questions about government spending, taxation, and redistribution (section R in the appendix). Finally, we ask the same outcome and belief questions regarding Roma as in the main study (sections S/T/U/V). Notably, our behavioral charity question is however only asked in the main survey or in the follow up. To ensure that subjects do not realize the relationship between the two studies, we rephrase our policy questions.

3 Hypotheses

We have one main hypothesis and one research question:

Hypothesis 1 (Treatment effect) *Participants who are in the treatment group – i.e., receive the compassionate message either narrated by the actor or the priest – will be more supportive of Roma than participants in the control group. In particular, they will on average donate more (behavioral measure) and be more approving of policies assisting Roma (self-reported measure).*

Research question 1 (Priest vs. Actor) *To the extent a treatment effect exists, does the effectiveness of the treatment vary with the identity of the sender (actor vs. priest)?*

4 Analysis

4.1 Main specification and hypothesis

Our main specification of interest investigates whether the treatments affect our outcome variables (policy question and charitable donation) and posterior beliefs.

$$Y_i = \phi_0 + \phi_1 T_i + \Phi^N C_i + \epsilon_i,$$

where Y_i is the relevant outcome or posterior belief of interest (see section J, K, L, M, S, T, U, V in the appendix), T_i is an indicator whether subject i watched a video or not. In addition, C_i represents a vector of controls (see section 5.3). Finally, ϵ_i is an individual-specific error term. In line with Hypothesis 1, we expect that $\phi_1 > 0$.

Notably, we will implement our main specification of interest separately for our two treatments but also present a joint regression. We will report the results of our main specifications also without any controls. In addition, we build on this specification to analyze the *follow-up survey*.

4.2 Research question

To analyze whether any treatment effect is influenced by whether the intervention was delivered by the priest or the actor, we will incorporate the sender identity in our main specification. To investigate potential channels of such a treatment difference, we will assess whether the two senders are evaluated differently. For example, we will analyze whether or not the moral authority of the priest is perceived as being higher than that of the actor (see section N in the appendix).

4.3 Additional analysis and heterogeneity

Apart from our regression analysis, we may also rely on additional non-parametric tests. Furthermore, we will analyze whether any potential treatment effect mainly operates through increasing compassionate attitudes towards Roma or through improving information about the Roma's situation. This analysis will be facilitated by our posterior belief questions concerning attitudes toward Roma and the knowledge level about Roma.

We will also perform a number of additional analyses concerning heterogeneous treatment effects. *First*, we will analyze whether subjects with different pre-treatment beliefs react differently to information. For that purpose, we will incorporate pre-treatment standardized attitudes about Roma in our main specification. In particular, we are interested in the interaction of these beliefs with the treatment indicator, i.e., whether a larger (or smaller) treatment effect is observed for participants with more negative evaluations of Roma. Relatedly, we will evaluate whether the reasons for having negative attitudes towards Roma (primarily economic vs. cultural concerns, see section F in the appendix) play a role in the response to our treatments. *Second*, we will examine heterogeneous treatment effects with respect to our respondents' prior contact of Roma (see section E), following the idea of the contact hypothesis (Amir 1969, Paolini et al. 2010). *Third*, we will investigate heterogeneous treatment effects by empathy (as elicited about our empathy question, see section D in the appendix) and – for our interventions narrated by the priest – by the level of religiosity (as collected by our religiosity questions, see section C in the appendix). *Fourth*, we will look at the influence of socio-economic factors such as income, education and employment status. For the latter heterogeneity checks, we will rely on aggregating questionnaire responses, as indicated in section 5.2.¹

4.4 Multiple testing adjustments

To deal with the issue of multiple hypotheses testing, we aggregate different variables into a family of outcomes (as discussed in section 5.2) and – at least for robustness – control for the False Discovery Rate (Anderson 2008) for this family of outcomes but also report unadjusted p-values.

¹Of course, when analyzing our data, we will control for various other characteristics such as age, sex, household size. In addition, when analyzing charitable donations, we will control for attitudes towards charities (as elicited by our questions about charities, section H, which we will aggregate).

5 Definition of variables

5.1 Self-reported measures

For simplicity, we will consider all of the self-reported measures, assessing support or opposition towards a certain statement or measure, as continuous. For instance, when subjects need to state to what extent they agree with a particular statement, we will code “Strongly oppose” as 1, “Oppose” as 2, “Neither support nor oppose” as 3, “Support” as 4, and “Strongly support” as 5.

5.2 Aggregation of different variables

With respect to self-reported policy measures, we have a family of outcomes, for which we will aggregate individual variables. Thus, we will look at an aggregate of people’s

- policy preferences based on our two policy preferences (Roma children & school, Roma adults & labor market, see section J in the appendix).²

In addition, to analyze heterogeneity, we aggregate variables to reflect our subjects’

- attitudes towards Roma based on our two attitudes questions (attitudes towards Roma children and Roma adults, see section E in the appendix).
- level of religiosity (aggregating questions C18-C21),
- level of empathy (aggregating questions D25-D27),
- as well as their socio-economic status (aggregating variables such as income, education and employment status).

5.3 Control variables

Section B in the appendix elicits the following control variables:

- Gender
- Age
- Household income
- Education

²Additionally, we also have our behavioral outcome measure (‘lottery question’), for which we will not control for multiple testing.

- Employment status
- Political preferences
- Marital status
- Household size
- Place of residence within the Czech Republic/postal code
- whether one is a Czech citizen/ whether one belongs to a minority
- whether both of the respondents' parents were born in the Czech Republic

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Appendix

- This appendix contains all questions of our online experiment that we will conduct with the members of the panel maintained by Median.
- The script consists of questions for our CONTROL and our two TREATMENTS ('actor'/'priest'). For the TREATMENTS, we distinguish between **MAIN STUDY** and **FOLLOW-UP**. While MAIN STUDY and CONTROL have only one wave of data collection (called Wave 1), FOLLOW-UP involves **two waves** of data collection (Wave 1 and Wave 2). The questions for MAIN STUDY, CONTROL, and FOLLOW-UP Wave 1 are provided below together. The questions for FOLLOW-UP Wave 2 are provided at the end of the appendix.

Questions for MAIN STUDY, CONTROL, FOLLOW UP WAVE 1 unless otherwise stated

Section A: Introduction

We are a group of academic researchers from the University of Economics in Prague, the University of Vienna and the Vienna University of Economics and Business. By completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society.

Please note that it is very important for the success of our research that you answer honestly and read the questions very carefully before answering. Any time you don't know an answer, just give your best guess. However, please be sure to spend enough time reading and understanding the question.

[This paragraph only in Main Study and Control, not included in Follow-up Wave 1:] As you will later learn, there will be an opportunity to earn additional money on top of the base payment during this survey. However, you will only be eligible for additional reward if you fully complete this survey.

It is also very important for the success of our research project that you complete the entire survey, once you have started it. Please note that the regular survey payment will only be made upon fully completing the survey. This survey should take on average about 15 minutes to complete.

Your participation in this study is voluntary, and you can withdraw from the study at any point. Your data will be stored on secured servers and will be kept confidential. Results may include summary data, but you will remain fully anonymous. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact us at tomas.miklanek@vse.cz.

1.

- ☐ Yes, I would like to take part in this study.
- ☐ No, I would not like to participate.

Section B: Demographics

2. What is your gender? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ Male
 - ☐ Female
 - ☐ Other
3. What is your age?
- ☐
4. Which category best describes your highest level of education? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ Elementary (even unfinished) School
 - ☐ High School without Diploma (for translation: Vyučen/ bez maturity)
 - ☐ High School with Diploma (Středoškolské s maturitou)
 - ☐ College (Vyšší odborné)
 - ☐ Bachelor degree (Vysokoškolské: bakalářské)
 - ☐ Master's Degree (Vysokoškolské: magisterské, inženýrské)
 - ☐ Doctoral Degree (Vysokoškolské: doktorské)
 - ☐ Professional Degree (Vysokoškolské, jiné: napr. MBA, DiS...)
5. Which district do you live in?
- ☐
6. Do you belong to one of the following national minorities?
- ☐ Slovak
 - ☐ Ukrainian
 - ☐ Vietnamese
 - ☐ Roma
 - ☐ Russian
 - ☐ Other
 - ☐ None
7. Are you a Czech citizen? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No

If answer is no, then ask about the citizenship of the subject by using a drop-down menu with a list of countries.

8. What was your TOTAL household monthly income, before taxes, last year? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ CZK 0 - 10 000
 - ☐ CZK 10 000 - 15 000
 - ☐ CZK 15 000 - 20 000
 - ☐ CZK 20 000- 30 000
 - ☐ CZK 30 000 - 40 000
 - ☐ CZK 40 000 - 50 000
 - ☐ CZK 50 000 - 75 000
 - ☐ CZK 75 000 -100 000
 - ☐ CZK > 100 000
9. Please indicate your marital status. *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ Single
 - ☐ Married
 - ☐ Legally separated or divorced
 - ☐ Widowed
10. How many children do you have? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ 1
 - ☐ 2
 - ☐ 3
 - ☐ 4
 - ☐ 5 or more
 - ☐ I do not have children
11. Were both of your parents born in the Czech Republic? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
- [If No to Q11] Where was your father born?
- [dropdown menu with list of countries]
- [If No to Q11] Where was your mother born?
- [dropdown menu with list of countries]
12. What is your postcode?
-

13. What is your current employment status? *[only one answer allowed]*

- ☐ Full-time employee
- ☐ Part-time employee
- ☐ Self-employed or small business owner
- ☐ Unemployed and looking for work
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Not currently working and not looking for work
- ☐ Retiree

14. In politics, people sometimes talk of “left” and “right”. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| the left | | | | | | | | | | the right |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

15. Did you vote in the last parliamentary election in the year 2021? *[only one answer allowed]*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

16. [If Yes to Q15] In the last parliamentary election, you voted for: *[only one answer allowed]*

- ☐ SPOLU – ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP 09
- ☐ ANO 2011
- ☐ PIRÁTI a STAROSTOVÉ
- ☐ Svoboda a př. demokracie (SPD)
- ☐ PŘÍSAHA Roberta Šlachty
- ☐ Česká str.sociálně demokrat.
- ☐ Komunistická str.Čech a Moravy
- ☐ Trikolora Svobodní Soukromníci
- ☐ Other

17. [If No to Q15] Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the party that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views most closely. *[only one answer allowed]*

- ☐ SPOLU – ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP 09
- ☐ ANO 2011

- ☐ PIRÁTI a STAROSTOVÉ
- ☐ Svoboda a př. demokracie (SPD)
- ☐ PŘÍSAHA Roberta Šlachty
- ☐ Česká str.sociálně demokrat.
- ☐ Komunistická str.Čech a Moravy
- ☐ Trikolora Svobodní Soukromníci
- ☐ Other

Section C: Questions Religiosity

18. How important is God in your life? Please use this scale to indicate: 10 means “very important” and 1 means “not at all important”.

Not important					Very important					
at all										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

19. Which, if any, of the following do you believe in? *[more than one answer possible]*

	Yes	No
☐ God	☐	☐
☐ Life after death	☐	☐
☐ Hell	☐	☐
☐ Heaven	☐	☐

20. Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services these days? *[only one answer allowed]*

- ☐ More than once a week
- ☐ Once a week
- ☐ Once a month
- ☐ Only on special holy days
- ☐ Once a year
- ☐ Less often
- ☐ Never, practically never

21. Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you pray? *[only one answer allowed]*

- ☐ Several times a day
- ☐ Once a day

- ☐ Several times each week
- ☐ Only when attending religious services
- ☐ Only on special holy days
- ☐ Once a year
- ☐ Less often
- ☐ Never, practically never

22. Which faith, if any, do you adhere to? [variable “**faith_1**”, Answer type: Radio buttons] *[only one answer allowed]*

- a. Roman Catholic Church
- b. Eastern Orthodox Church
- c. Protestant
- d. Other Christians
- e. Muslim
- f. Jewish
- g. Other religion
- h. Believer without religion
- i. No religion

23. If **faith_1** = d [variable “**faith_2**”, Answer type: String]

- o Which other Christian religion is that?

24. If **faith_1** = g [variable “**faith_3**”, Answer type: String]

- o Which other religion is that?

Section D: Questions Empathy

25. I am often deeply touched by what I see happening to others.

26. I find it easy to see things from other people’s point of view.

27. I enjoy helping someone even if I do not know him/her personally.

Questions 25-27 will be answered on a seven-point scale with the following range:

- 1 = strongly disagree
- 2 = disagree
- 3 = somewhat disagree
- 4 = neither agree nor disagree
- 5 = somewhat agree
- 6 = agree
- 7 = strongly agree

28. Before proceeding to the next set of questions, we want to ask for your feedback about the responses you provided so far. In your honest opinion, should we use your responses, or should we discard your responses since you did not devote your full attention to the questions so far? *[only one answer allowed]*
- ☐ Yes, I have devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should use my responses for your study.
- ☐ No, I have not devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should not use my responses for your study.

[Randomly implement the sections E, F and G either in the order E-F-G or in the order G-E-F]

Section E: (Prior) Questions Attitudes towards Roma

[Randomize order of Question 29 and 30]

29. Please indicate in the boxes below, on a scale of 0-10, where 0 means 'Not prejudiced at all' and 10 means 'Very prejudiced':

How would you describe yourself, as very prejudiced against Roma children, a little prejudiced, or, not prejudiced at all?

Not at all prejudiced									Very prejudiced	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

30. Please indicate in the boxes below, on a scale of 0-10, where 0 means 'Do not mind at all' and 10 means 'Totally mind':

How much would you mind or not mind if a Roma was your neighbor?

Do not mind at all									Totally mind	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

31. Do you have Roma *[more than one answer possible]*
- ☐ relatives

- ☐ friends
- ☐ colleagues
- ☐ neighbors

Section F is relevant only if the answer to question 30 is 6 or above. In that case, ask questions 32 and 33.

Section F: Reasons for minding Roma

[Randomize order of question 32 and 33]

Regarding your reasons for minding a Roma as a neighbor:

32. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I mind having a Roma as a neighbor because I feel they are different from me, (for instance, because of differences in customs and norms or differences in attitudes towards the law).

Not agree		Totally								
at all		agree								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

33. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I mind having a Roma as a neighbor because I feel that Roma do not contribute their fair share to the society's well-being and abuse the welfare system?

Not agree		Totally								
at all		agree								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section G: (Prior) Questions Knowledge

34. How would you rate your level of knowledge about the general situation of Roma children?

Very low		Very high								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

[Only in MAIN STUDY and CONTROL] Section H: Questions General perceptions of charities

- 35. My image of charitable organizations is positive.
- 36. Many charitable organizations are dishonest.
- 37. Much of the money donated to charities is wasted.

Questions 35-37 should be answered on a seven-point scale, with the following range

- 1 = strongly disagree
- 2 = disagree
- 3 = somewhat disagree
- 4 = neither agree nor disagree
- 5 = somewhat agree
- 6 = agree
- 7 = strongly agree

[Only in MAIN STUDY and FOLLOW-UP WAVE 1] Section I: Intervention Video

38. WARNING :

Please note that copying, downloading or distributing the embedded video (or its excerpts or images from it) in any form is prohibited and legal action will be taken in case of violations.

You must have working headphones or speakers connected to play and evaluate these demos.

If the video/audio sample player does not work for you, please try opening the questionnaire in another internet browser (we recommend Google Chrome), or update your browser version.

If the video still does not play, please contact us at online@median.czoder and send us a bug report by clicking on the “Report a bug” button.

You can go to the video by clicking the “Start video” button

[Randomize order of Section J, K]

Section J: Questions Policy

[Randomize Questions 39 and 40]

Please indicate to what extent you support or oppose the following statements:

39. Would you support or oppose the government to increase funding for programs that help Roma children to achieve better performance in school?

Strongly oppose					Strongly support					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

40. Would you support or oppose the government to increase funding for programs that help Roma to get employed?

Strongly oppose					Strongly support					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

[Only in MAIN STUDY and CONTROL] Section K: Question Lottery

By taking this survey, you are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win CZK 10000. In a few weeks you will know whether you won the CZK 10000. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your regular survey pay, so no further action is required on your part.

41. In case you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your CZK 10000 gain for a good cause? You can enter below how many Korunas out of your CZK 10000 gain you would like to donate to the charity “Romodrom”. The goal of “Romodrom” is, among others, to expand childcare centers, provide rental housing, and social services aimed at education for Roma families with children. If you are a lottery winner, you will be paid, in addition to your regular survey pay, CZK 10000 minus the amount you donated to the charity. We will directly pay your desired donation amount to the charity “Romodrom”. Enter how much you would like to donate.

CZK

[Randomize order of Section L, M]

[Only in MAIN STUDY and CONTROL] Section L: (Posterior) Questions Attitudes towards Roma Attitudes

[Randomize order of question 42 and 43]

42. Please indicate in the boxes below, on a scale of 0-10, where 0 means ‘No compassion at all’ and 10 means ‘A lot of compassion’:

How much compassion do you have for Roma children, a lot, some, not a lot, none?
[only one answer allowed]

No compassion at all							A lot of compassion			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

43. Please indicate in the boxes below, on a scale of 0-10, where 0 means ‘Do not mind at all’ and 10 means ‘Totally mind’:

How much would you mind or not mind if a Roma was a colleague that you must work with on a daily basis?

Do not mind at all							Totally mind			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

[Only in MAIN STUDY and CONTROL] Section M: (Posterior) Questions Knowledge

44. How informed do you think you are about the general situation of Roma children?

Not at all informed							Very well informed			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section N: Questions rating of speaker (“authority” channel)

45. On a scale from 1 to 10, how much do you think the speaker in the video ...

- A) ... has moral authority?
- B) ... was informative?
- C) ... was sympathetic? [would you like to drink a beer with the speaker?]
- D) ... is trustworthy?

Additional checks:

46.

- ... E) Did you know the person before?
- Yes

- ☐ No
- ... F) Did you have problems streaming the video
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
- ... G) Did you watch the complete video
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No

Section O: Questions evaluation

[Questions 48,49,50 need to be answered by each subject.]

47. [Only in MAIN STUDY and CONTROL] Do you think the video may have influenced your donation decision in the lottery question due to
- a. information the video provided?
 - b. compassion the video brought about?

48. Did you learn something from this study?

49. Did you find it difficult to answer the questions?

50. Did you find the questions clearly formulated?

Questions 47-50 should be answered on a five-point scale, with the following range

1 = definitely not

2 =

3 =

4 =

5 = definitely yes

51. Do you have any comments about this questionnaire?

1 yes

2 no

If answer to last question = 1

52. You can give your comments here. *[max 255 characters]*

Questions for FOLLOW-UP Wave 2:

Section P: Introduction FOLLOW-UP Wave 2

This survey is part of a research project conducted at the University of Economics in Prague. Please contribute to this research by completing this survey.

It is very important for the success of our research project that you complete the entire survey, once you have started. Please note that the regular survey payment will only be made upon fully completing the survey. This survey should take on average about 5 minutes to complete.

As you will soon learn, there will be an opportunity to earn additional money on top of the base payment during this survey. However, you will only be eligible for additional reward if you fully complete this survey.

Your participation in this study is voluntary, and you can withdraw from the study at any point. Your data will be stored on secured servers and will be kept confidential. Results may include summary data, but you will remain fully anonymous. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact us at kmae@vse.cz.

53.

- ☐ Yes, I would like to take part in this study.
- ☐ No, I would not like to participate.

Section Q: Questions General perceptions of charities

54. My image of charitable organizations is positive.

55. Many charitable organizations are dishonest.

56. Much of the money donated to charities is wasted.

Questions 53-55 should be answered on a seven-point scale, with the following range

1 = strongly disagree

2 = disagree

3 = somewhat disagree

4 = neither agree nor disagree

5 = somewhat agree

6 = agree

7 = strongly agree

Section R: Obfuscation

57. Do you think the overall amount of government spending should be increased, decreased, or remain the same?

Strongly decreased

Strongly increased

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

58. Do you think the overall amount of taxes raised by the government should be increased, decreased, or remain the same?

Strongly decreased

Strongly increased

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

59. People feel differently about how far a government should go. Here is a phrase which some people believe in and some don't. Do you think the government should or should not redistribute wealth by heavy taxes on the rich? *[only one answer allowed]*

1 Yes, redistribute wealth by heavy taxes on the rich

2 No, should not redistribute wealth

3 No opinion

[Randomize over sections S, T]

Section S: Questions Policy[*Reworded]

[Randomize Questions 59 and 60]

Please indicate to what extent you support or oppose the following statements:

60. Suppose the government decides to increase funding for programs that help Roma children to achieve better performance in school. Would you support or oppose this decision?

Strongly oppose

Strongly support

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

61. Suppose the government decides to increase funding for programs that help Roma to get employed. Would you support or oppose this decision?

Strongly oppose

Strongly support

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section T: Question Lottery

By taking this survey, you are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win CZK 10000. In a few weeks you will know whether you won the CZK 10000. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your regular survey pay, so no further action is required on your part.

62. In case you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your CZK 10000 gain for a good cause? You can enter below how many Korunas out of your CZK 10,000 gain you would like to donate to the charity “Romodrom”. The goal of “Romodrom” is, among others, to expand childcare centers, provide rental housing, and social services aimed at education for Roma families with children. If you are a lottery winner, you will be paid, in addition to your regular survey pay, CZK 10,000 minus the amount you donated to the charity. We will directly pay your desired donation amount to the charity “Romodrom”. Enter how much you would like to donate.

CZK

[Randomize over sections U, V]

Section U: (Posterior) Questions Attitudes towards Roma Attitudes

[Randomize order of question 62 and 63]

63. Please indicate in the boxes below, on a scale of 0-10, where 0 means ‘No compassion at all’ and 10 means ‘A lot of compassion’:

How much compassion do you have for Roma children, a lot, some, not a lot, none?

No compassion at all								A lot of compassion		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

64. Please indicate in the boxes below, on a scale of 0-10, where 0 means ‘Do not mind at all’ and 10 means ‘Totally mind’:

How much would you mind or not mind if a Roma was a colleague that you must work with on a daily basis?

Do not mind at all								Totally mind		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section V: (Posterior) Questions Knowledge (not decided about yet)

65. How informed do you think you are about the general situation of Roma children?

Not at all informed

Very well informed

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐