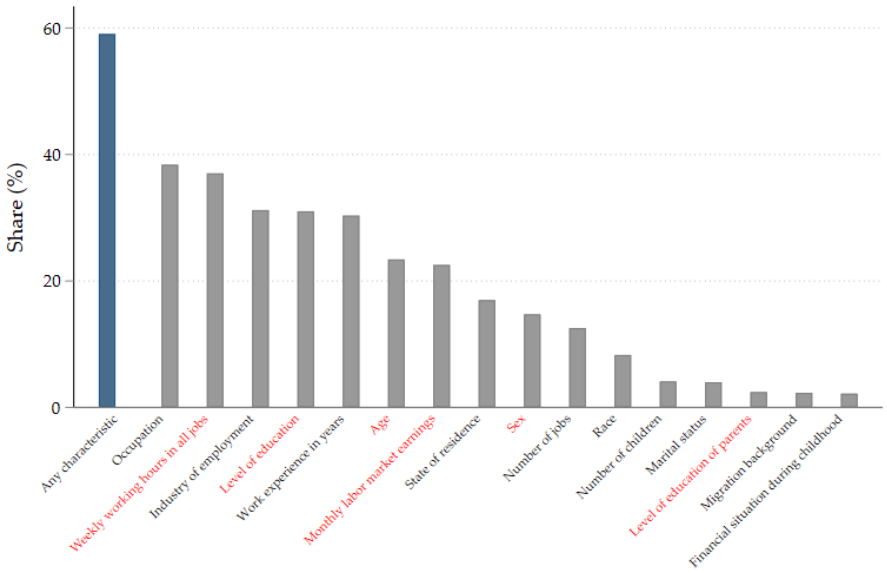
A Survey Tool and Data Collection

Figure A1: Distribution Task, Chosen Characteristics



Note: The figure shows results from the fourth module of the baseline survey that refers to other questions about the labor market. The figure illustrates what share of respondents chose to get to know a certain characteristic when asked to decide on the fair earnings split between two persons. In the first step, respondents were informed about the distribution task and asked whether they would like to know anything about the two persons. In the second step, respondents could choose up to five characteristics that they would see for the two persons before redistributing earnings. Characteristics that we chose ex-ante to be included in the main survey module on fairness preferences are highlighted in red.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

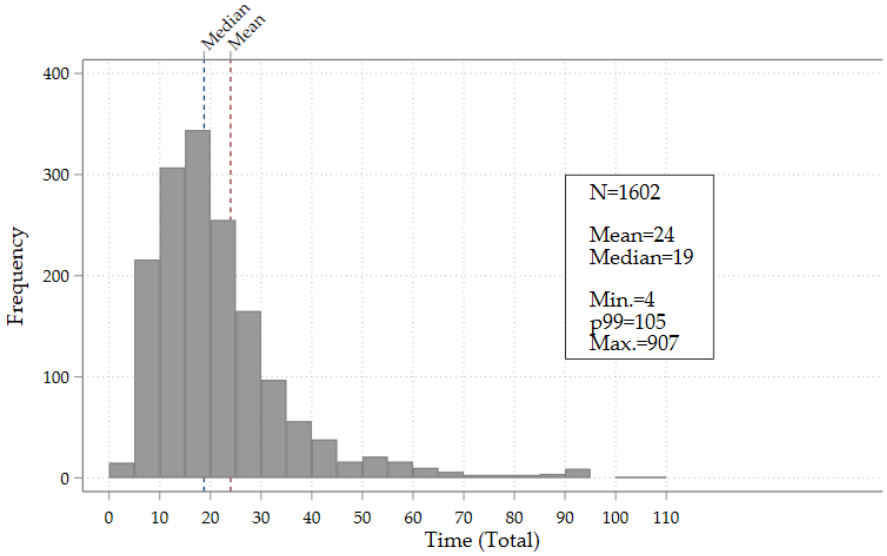
Table A1: Characteristics of the Real Person

Characteristic	Expression
Gender	Female
Age	26
Education	University
Education of Parents	High School
Working Hours	20
Monthly Earnings	\$4,100

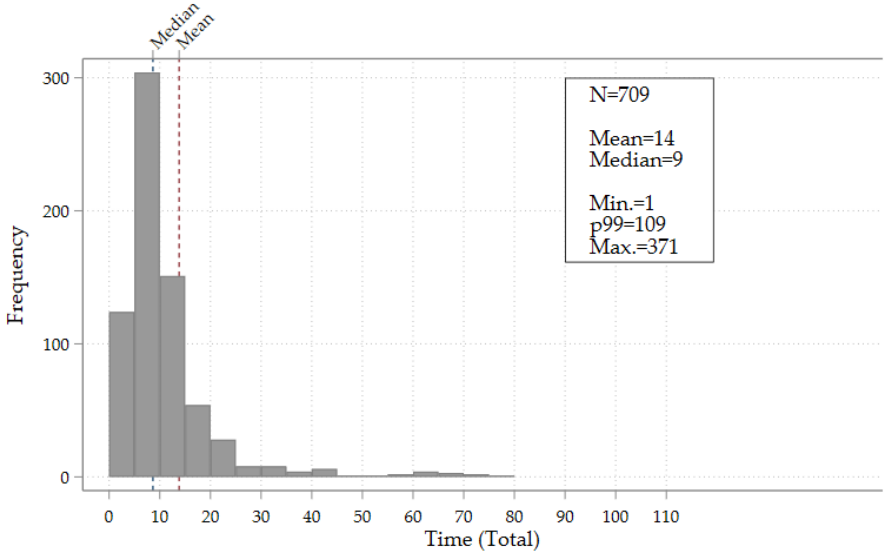
Note: This table displays the expressions of characteristics for the real person who was hired for one month. The initial monthly earnings were drawn randomly from the five available values displayed in Table 1.

Figure A2: Survey Completion Time

(a) Baseline Wave



(b) Follow-Up Wave



Note: This figure displays the frequency distribution of total survey completion time using fixed five-minute bins for the baseline wave (Figure A2a) and the follow-up wave (Figure A2b). For better visibility, the figure only shows the distribution for values below the 99th percentile of the respective survey completion time distribution. The vertical blue (red) lines display the median (mean) of the survey completion time. Further information on the respective distribution is shown in the box next to the histogram.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table A2: Demographics

Variable	Share Baseline (%)	Share Follow-Up (%)
Gender		
Male	48.19	47.95
Female	51.00	51.90
Non-Binary	0.81	0.14
Age		
18 - 24	12.98	5.92
25 - 34	13.98	7.33
35 - 44	16.29	13.68
45 - 54	15.61	10.58
55 - 64	18.04	25.25
Older than 64	23.10	37.24
Education		
Less than Middle School	0.37	0.28
Middle School	3.93	3.10
High School Graduate	39.95	35.68
Completed Some College	16.79	14.95
College Degree	25.03	29.06
Master's Degree	10.11	11.42
Doctoral Degree / Law or Professional Degree	3.81	5.50
Ethnicity		
White / Caucasian	81.09	88.15
Black / African American	9.43	5.92
American Indian	1.12	0.42
Alaska Native	0.19	0.00
Asian / Asian American	3.68	3.24
Native Hawaiian	0.31	0.14
Pacific Islander	0.06	0.00
Other	3.87	2.12
Prefer not to answer	0.25	0.00
Hispanic		
Yes	10.05	6.49
No	89.83	93.51
Prefer not to answer	0.12	0.00
Region		
North-East	19.35	24.68
Mid-West	33.52	32.44
West	23.91	18.62
South	23.22	24.26

Continued on next page.

Table A2: Demographics (cont.)

Variable	Share Baseline (%)	Share Follow-Up (%)
Employment Status		
Employed	53.00	47.53
Self-Employed	8.93	8.32
Unemployed	5.74	3.67
Student	3.68	1.13
Retiree	28.65	39.35
Working Hours		
9 hours/week or less	27.53	34.27
10-34 hours/week	16.92	12.41
35-44 hours/week	35.83	35.26
More than 44 hours/week	11.36	9.73
Prefer not to answer	8.36	8.32
Income		
Did not work	22.28	27.79
$0 - $25,000	19.41	12.98
$25,000 - $40,000	17.04	12.55
$40,000 - $59,000	14.17	13.82
$59,000 - $88,000	12.23	14.25
More than $88,000	14.67	18.62
Prefer not to answer	0.19	0.00
Education of Mother		
Less than Middle School	2.00	2.82
Middle School	7.99	8.46
High School Graduate	47.50	48.52
Completed Some College	12.80	8.74
College Degree	19.66	21.02
Master's Degree	7.30	7.19
Doctoral Degree / Law or Professional Degree	1.81	2.26
Prefer not to answer	0.94	0.99
Education of Father		
Less than Middle School	3.43	4.37
Middle School	11.61	14.39
High School Graduate	44.19	42.03
Completed Some College	11.74	9.31
College Degree	17.79	18.90
Master's Degree	5.93	6.21
Doctoral Degree / Law or Professional Degree	3.00	3.24
Prefer not to answer	2.31	1.55

Note: This table presents summary statistics for demographics in the baseline wave (N=1602) and the follow-up wave (N=709). Information on respondent demographics are obtained from the demographics module of the baseline wave of the survey. We also include answers of those respondents that did prefer not to answer specific demographic questions.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

B Effects of the "Real-Person Treatment"

Table B3: Joint Balancing Tests

Demographics	Binary Split	Dep. Variable	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	RW p-values
Gender	Male vs. Female	TreatB	1589	0.027	0.5006	0.964
		TreatC	1589	-0.007	0.5176	1.000
Age	<45 vs. $\geq$ 45 years	TreatB	1602	-0.010	0.5725	1.000
		TreatC	1602	-0.050	0.5925	0.418
Ethnicity	White/Caucasian vs. Other	TreatB	1598	0.008	0.1830	1.000
		TreatC	1598	0.006	0.1842	1.000
Education	$\leq$ HS vs. $>$ HS	TreatB	1602	0.005	0.5550	1.000
		TreatC	1602	0.037	0.5387	0.818
Employment	(Self)Employed vs. Other	TreatB	1602	-0.031	0.3962	0.922
		TreatC	1602	-0.018	0.3900	0.996
Hours	<35 vs. $\geq$ 35 hours	TreatB	1468	-0.003	0.5163	1.000
		TreatC	1468	-0.019	0.5249	0.996
Income	$<$ \$40000 vs. $\geq$ \$40000	TreatB	1599	0.003	0.4098	1.000
		TreatC	1599	-0.003	0.4128	1.000

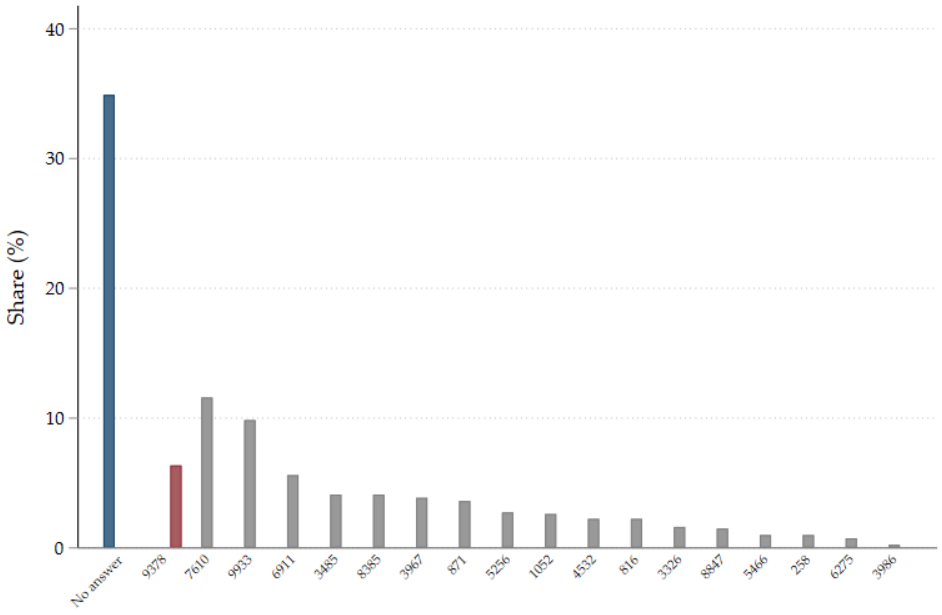
Note: This table presents results of the joint balancing test outlined in the pre-analysis plan. The table shows point estimates for the coefficient of interest, the mean of the control group (first group in binary split), and associated heteroskedasticity robust p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using the Romano and Wolf (2016) step-down procedure with 1000 bootstrap draws. *TreatB* refers to the treatment in the module on inequality perceptions. *TreatC* refers to the treatment in the module on fairness preferences. Sample sizes differ across demographic characteristics due to the exclusion of responses such as "Prefer not to answer" (see Table 2).
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.

Table B4: Allocated Shares, "Real-Person Treatment"

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	1602	1.06	59.611	0.324	0.322	0.841
Q2	1602	0.08	27.904	0.931	0.932	0.932
Q3	1602	0.68	56.569	0.591	0.598	0.841
Q4	1602	-0.83	36.864	0.321	0.325	0.841
Q5	1602	-0.85	69.950	0.343	0.337	0.841

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2) where the dependent variable is the share allocated to person A. We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.

Figure B3: Guess of the Real Person ID, Shares



Note: This figure displays the shares of different guesses for the real person for those respondents in the preference treatment group with financial incentives ($N = 802$). The blue bar indicates the share of respondents who did not provide any answer, while the red bar represents the share of respondents who guessed the real person correctly. Other guesses are displayed as gray bars. A correct guess was incentivized with $5.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses

Table B5: Distribution of Allocations, Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test

Question	N	N (unique)	D	p-value (approx.)
Q1	1602	1039	0.04	0.399
Q2	1602	927	0.05	0.313
Q3	1602	1196	0.04	0.414
Q4	1602	1066	0.03	0.853
Q5	1602	1003	0.04	0.443

Note: This table presents results from two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov (KS) test to determine if there are any differences in the distribution of the allocations between the treatment and control groups. The KS test is based on a test statistic that measures the maximum absolute (vertical) difference between the cumulative distribution functions of the two groups. The table shows for each question the maximum absolute difference D. The p-values of this test statistic are based on a five-term approximation of the asymptotic distributions. Given that the KS test is designed for continuous distributions without value ties, the table also presents the number of unique values for each question.
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.

Table B6: Balancing Tests, Alternative Sample Restrictions

Panel A: Directly Passed Understanding Question

Demographics	Binary Split	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	RW p-values
Gender	Male vs. Female	1144	0.007	0.5017	0.993
Age	$<$ 45 years vs. $\geq$ 45 years	1154	-0.039	0.6478	0.709
Ethnicity	White/Caucasian vs. Other	1151	0.003	0.1583	0.993
Education	$\leq$ HS vs. $>$ HS	1154	0.022	0.5773	0.945
Employment	(Self)Employed vs. Other	1154	-0.031	0.4141	0.837
Hours	$<$ 35 hours vs. $\geq$ 35 hours	1060	-0.008	0.5028	0.993
Income	$<$ \$40,000 vs. $\geq$ \$40,000	1152	0.013	0.4172	0.987

Panel B: Exclude Response Time Outliers

Demographics	Binary Split	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	RW p-values
Gender	Male vs. Female	915	0.010	0.4957	0.993
Age	$<$ 45 years vs. $\geq$ 45 years	924	-0.070	0.6858	0.171
Ethnicity	White/Caucasian vs. Other	923	-0.018	0.1592	0.948
Education	$\leq$ HS vs. $>$ HS	924	0.004	0.5987	0.993
Employment	(Self)Employed vs. Other	924	-0.054	0.4289	0.441
Hours	$<$ 35 hours vs. $\geq$ 35 hours	851	-0.004	0.5000	0.993
Income	$<$ \$40,000 vs. $\geq$ \$40,000	922	0.011	0.4286	0.993

Note: This table presents results from the balancing test outlined in equation (2) for different restricted samples. Panel A displays results for the sample of respondents that passed the understanding question of the fairness preference module at the first try. Panel B presents results for a sample that excludes respondents with high (above p90) and low (below p10) response times of the fairness preference module. The table presents point estimates for the coefficient of interest, the mean of the control group (first group in binary split), and associated heteroskedasticity robust p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using the Romano and Wolf (2016) step-down procedure with 1000 bootstrap draws. Sample sizes differ across demographic characteristics due to the exclusion of responses such as "Prefer not to answer" (see Table 2).
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.

Table B7: Distribution of Allocations, Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test, Alternative Samples

Panel A: Directly Passed Training Question

Question	N	N (unique)	D	p-value (approx.)
Q1	1154	825	0.05	0.399
Q2	1154	693	0.06	0.306
Q3	1154	904	0.04	0.691
Q4	1154	789	0.03	0.941
Q5	1154	742	0.05	0.385

Panel B: Exclude Response Time Outliers

Question	N	N (unique)	D	p-value (approx.)
Q1	924	700	0.08	0.126
Q2	924	583	0.08	0.103
Q3	924	756	0.07	0.257
Q4	924	655	0.05	0.581
Q5	924	628	0.07	0.253

Note: This table presents results from two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov (KS) test for different restricted samples. Panel A displays results for the sample of respondents that passed the training question of the fairness preference module at the first try. Panel B presents results for a sample that excludes respondents with high (above p90) and low (below p10) response times of the fairness preference module. The test determines if there are any differences in the distribution of the allocations between the treatment and control groups. The KS test is based on a test statistic that measures the maximum absolute (vertical) difference between the cumulative distribution functions of the two groups. The table shows for each question the maximum absolute difference D. The p-values of this test statistic are based on a five-term approximation of the asymptotic distributions. Given that the KS test is designed for continuous distributions without value ties, the table also presents the number of unique values for each question.
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.

Table B8: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Male

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	772	19.77	1139.31	0.909	0.907	0.945
Q2	772	97.57	-2355.06	0.490	0.485	0.857
Q3	772	-478.21	2666.53	0.407	0.396	0.846
Q4	772	-108.54	-4311.73	0.766	0.764	0.945
Q5	772	-691.37	6579.08	0.095	0.104	0.356

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B9: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Female

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	817	176.46	943.63	0.260	0.249	0.652
Q2	817	-54.76	-2262.16	0.684	0.685	0.791
Q3	817	812.18	1483.75	0.135	0.144	0.471
Q4	817	-384.54	-3893.72	0.296	0.286	0.652
Q5	817	219.52	5812.89	0.560	0.563	0.791

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B10: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Age below 45

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	693	-120.46	917.07	0.456	0.469	0.893
Q2	693	81.05	-2148.02	0.560	0.556	0.908
Q3	693	132.49	826.70	0.812	0.805	0.915
Q4	693	142.14	-3988.26	0.712	0.692	0.915
Q5	693	-667.37	5687.35	0.103	0.119	0.389

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B11: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Age 45 and above

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	909	331.63	1121.19	0.041	0.053	0.169
Q2	909	-76.33	-2401.16	0.569	0.559	0.810
Q3	909	467.27	2868.35	0.389	0.383	0.735
Q4	909	-605.29	-4129.73	0.082	0.083	0.273
Q5	909	153.77	6526.30	0.682	0.688	0.810

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B12: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", White / Caucasian Ethnicity

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	1299	136.48	1091.64	0.305	0.278	0.739
Q2	1299	-50.15	-2337.88	0.646	0.648	0.739
Q3	1299	443.18	2294.39	0.320	0.313	0.739
Q4	1299	-509.04	-4020.58	0.075	0.077	0.298
Q5	1299	-228.71	6350.19	0.463	0.465	0.739

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B13: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Non White / Non Caucasian Ethnicity

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	299	58.40	798.94	0.797	0.782	0.839
Q2	299	260.73	-2121.51	0.221	0.223	0.665
Q3	299	-698.25	915.12	0.392	0.397	0.759
Q4	299	761.15	-4262.26	0.206	0.209	0.665
Q5	299	-323.56	5420.10	0.600	0.623	0.839

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B14: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", High School Education and Below

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	709	148.21	736.75	0.372	0.374	0.820
Q2	709	-29.74	-2207.45	0.838	0.836	0.878
Q3	709	338.06	787.28	0.566	0.564	0.878
Q4	709	-798.36	-3754.04	0.042	0.047	0.184
Q5	709	-268.66	5817.89	0.520	0.508	0.878

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B15: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", More Than High School Education

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	893	53.52	1295.94	0.738	0.723	0.971
Q2	893	47.31	-2375.54	0.718	0.725	0.971
Q3	893	-31.33	3105.79	0.952	0.952	0.971
Q4	893	181.08	-4344.37	0.597	0.605	0.966
Q5	893	-304.67	6498.24	0.414	0.410	0.912

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B16: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", (Self-) Employed

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	992	104.00	1063.81	0.468	0.487	0.903
Q2	992	-26.56	-2184.63	0.825	0.826	0.903
Q3	992	577.65	1482.95	0.238	0.228	0.678
Q4	992	-228.93	-3958.98	0.489	0.500	0.903
Q5	992	-217.43	5883.71	0.538	0.564	0.903

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B17: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Unemployed/Student/Retiree

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	610	129.04	997.67	0.511	0.510	0.939
Q2	610	53.03	-2475.35	0.746	0.740	0.939
Q3	610	-336.65	2901.99	0.609	0.600	0.939
Q4	610	-316.62	-4248.97	0.444	0.484	0.939
Q5	610	-304.58	6654.78	0.500	0.507	0.939

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B18: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Working Less Than 35 Hours/Week

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	712	-51.47	1160.55	0.774	0.778	0.928
Q2	712	66.53	-2362.80	0.649	0.634	0.928
Q3	712	-388.03	2460.73	0.521	0.524	0.928
Q4	712	-243.60	-4156.77	0.522	0.528	0.928
Q5	712	-466.87	6390.95	0.266	0.249	0.747

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B19: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Working 35 Hours/Week or More

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	756	214.37	1078.48	0.198	0.179	0.580
Q2	756	12.33	-2261.43	0.930	0.930	0.930
Q3	756	564.42	1923.83	0.320	0.286	0.740
Q4	756	-178.92	-3953.36	0.637	0.633	0.920
Q5	756	-216.74	6108.81	0.589	0.573	0.920

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B20: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Earnings Less Than 40000

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	941	46.18	997.80	0.753	0.727	0.977
Q2	941	-5.75	-2314.82	0.963	0.965	0.995
Q3	941	43.72	1641.26	0.932	0.939	0.995
Q4	941	-260.73	-4050.91	0.450	0.426	0.927
Q5	941	-171.49	6122.00	0.630	0.630	0.970

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B21: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", Earnings 40000 or More

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	658	213.33	1095.28	0.258	0.257	0.732
Q2	658	36.73	-2281.88	0.813	0.828	0.859
Q3	658	391.29	2666.52	0.521	0.520	0.859
Q4	658	-266.91	-4085.23	0.495	0.496	0.859
Q5	658	-403.93	6281.06	0.368	0.381	0.791

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B22: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", 5 Questions

Question	N	Point Estimate	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	534	248.68	0.211	0.203	0.562
Q2	534	156.33	0.377	0.389	0.717
Q3	534	-543.47	0.434	0.432	0.717
Q4	534	-102.52	0.823	0.803	0.803
Q5	534	-964.28	0.053	0.058	0.223

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, and associated heteroskedasticity robust model p-values, as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications. We focus on those respondents that answer exactly five questions.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B23: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", 7 Questions

Question	N	Point Estimate	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	536	-42.11	0.830	0.835	0.991
Q2	536	115.69	0.479	0.462	0.942
Q3	536	-464.22	0.480	0.468	0.942
Q4	536	-454.02	0.299	0.315	0.864
Q5	536	-114.90	0.803	0.811	0.991
Q6	536	-17.16	0.965	0.957	0.991
Q7	536	-109.54	0.434	0.433	0.942

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, and associated heteroskedasticity robust model p-values, as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications. We focus on those respondents that answer exactly seven questions.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table B24: Allocations, "Real-Person Treatment", 9 Questions

Question	N	Point Estimate	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	532	137.73	0.510	0.514	0.961
Q2	532	-248.76	0.131	0.133	0.571
Q3	532	1653.34	0.017	0.013	0.121
Q4	532	-209.97	0.639	0.636	0.961
Q5	532	291.45	0.550	0.560	0.961
Q6	532	43.65	0.913	0.911	0.961
Q7	532	122.00	0.362	0.381	0.913
Q8	532	397.68	0.537	0.518	0.961
Q9	532	832.08	0.189	0.192	0.684

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2). We present the number of respondents, the number of rejected hypotheses according to heteroskedasticity robust model p-values, resample p-values, and p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing. We focus on those respondents that answer exactly nine questions.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

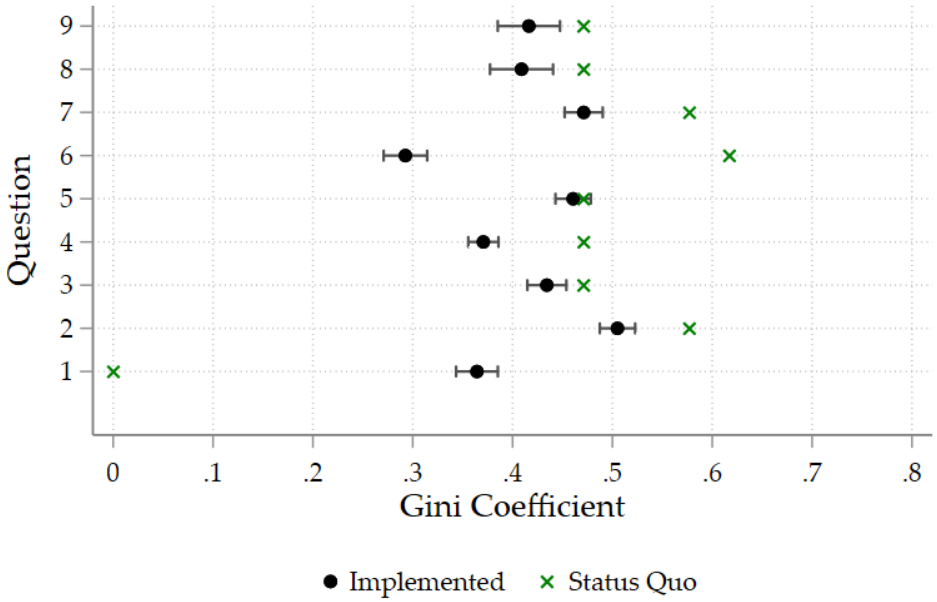
Table B25: Preferences, Response Time (Min.), "Real-Person Treatment", No Limit

Question	N	Point Estimate	Control Mean	Model p-value	Resample p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Q1	1602	-0.28	1.00	0.246	0.276	0.758
Q2	1602	0.03	0.46	0.490	0.513	0.758
Q3	1602	-0.03	0.50	0.476	0.483	0.758
Q4	1602	-0.02	0.37	0.344	0.386	0.758
Q5	1602	-0.04	0.36	0.242	0.280	0.758

Note: This table presents results of the regression analysis outlined in equation (2) using the response time in minutes as the dependent variable. We present point estimates for the coefficient of interest β^j, the mean of the control group, and heteroskedasticity robust uncorrected analytical p-values (model p-values), uncorrected bootstrapped p-values (resample p-values), as well as p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using 1000 bootstrap replications.
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.

C Nature of Fairness Preferences

Figure C4: Gini Coefficient, Treatment Group



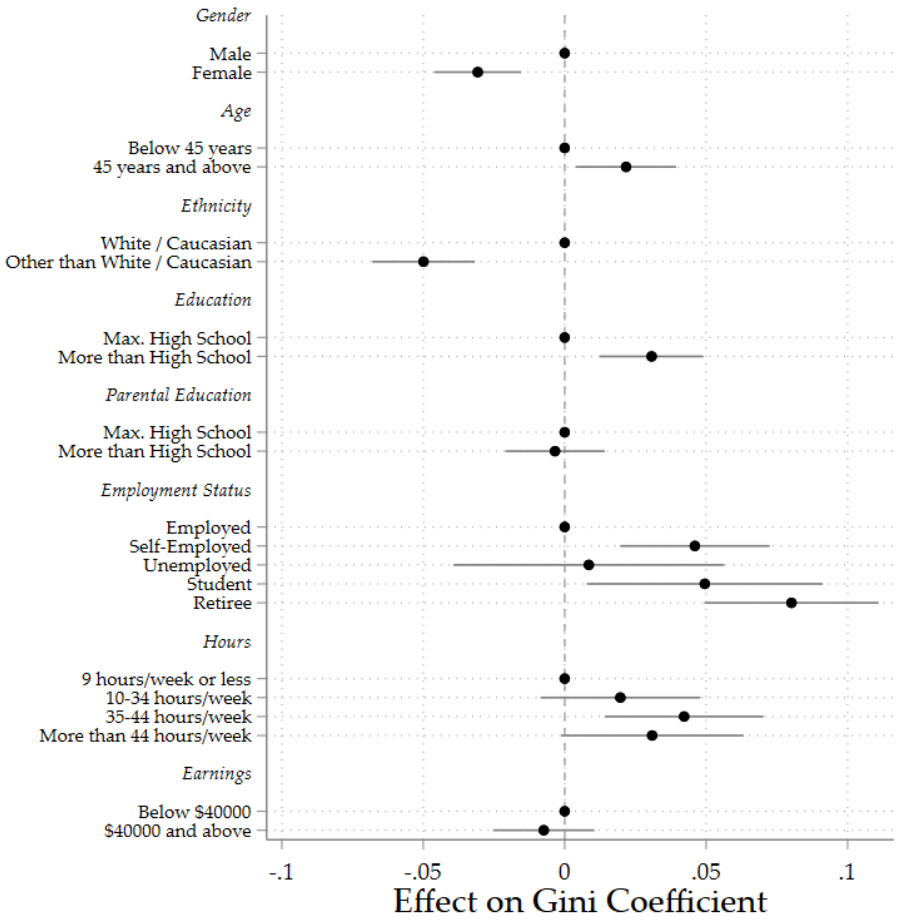
Note: This figure compares implemented Gini coefficients (gray dots) to initial Gini coefficients (green crosses) in each vignette. Gray bars indicate 95 percent confidence intervals. Gini coefficients are calculated at the respondent level as $\frac{|x-y|}{x+y}$ where x (y) is the amount allocated to vignette person A (B). We focus exclusively on respondents in the treatment group, i.e., those respondents who were informed about the real-world consequences of their choices.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Table C26: Preference Types, Treatment Group

	Share Egalitarians (%)			Share Libertarians (%)		
Max. abs. difference (pp)	2	5	10	2	5	10
Allow for 0 inconsistent answers	0.72	1.07	2.32	5.74	6.27	8.13
Allow for 1 inconsistent answers	1.07	**2.17**	5.58	7.66	**9.04**	12.95
Allow for 2 inconsistent answers	1.49	3.82	10.49	10.36	13.28	22.37

Note: This table presents shares of egalitarians (libertarians) according to consistent choices in all questions of the baseline wave. We also vary the leniency of the classification by allowing for 0, 1, 2 answers that are inconsistent with egalitarian (libertarian) choices. In the baseline (highlighted estimates), we allow for a deviation of +/-5 percentage points and inconsistent choices in one question only. We focus exclusively on respondents in the treatment group, i.e., those respondents who were informed about the real world consequences of their decisions.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Figure C5: Gini Coefficient and Respondent Demographics



Note: This figure displays the coefficients from a regression that regresses the implemented Gini coefficient on various demographic characteristics, i.e., gender, age, ethnicity, education, parental education, employment status, working hours, and labor market earnings of the respondent. The graph includes the base level, the point estimate for the other level(s), as well as 95 percent confidence intervals. We focus exclusively on respondents in the control group, i.e., those respondents who faced hypothetical scenarios.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

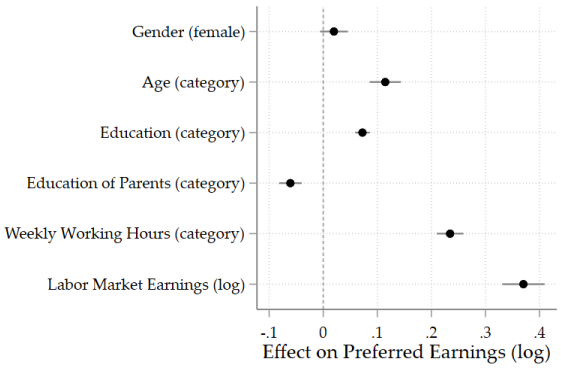
Table C27: Fairness Preferences, Regression Table

Vignette Person Char.	Log (Preferred Earnings)		Preferred Share (%)		Log(Preferred Ratio)	
Female (binary)	0.009	0.010	-0.149	-0.136	-0.009	-0.008
	(0.511)	(0.456)	(0.738)	(0.761)	(0.736)	(0.756)
Age (binary)	0.154	0.152	3.409	3.390	0.202	0.201
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Education (cat. 1,2,3)	0.091	0.089	2.411	2.394	0.138	0.138
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Parental Education (cat. 1,2,3)	-0.047	-0.045	-3.872	-3.851	-0.212	-0.211
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Weekly Working Hours (cat. 1,2,3,4)	0.233	0.234	7.950	7.956	0.436	0.437
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Log(Earnings)	0.380	0.379	.	.	.	.
	(0.000)	(0.000)				
Earnings Share	.	.	4.136	4.132	.	.
			(0.000)	(0.000)		
Log(Ratio)	.	.	.	.	0.428	0.427
					(0.000)	(0.000)
Constant	4.149	4.163	17.008	17.025	-0.694	-0.695
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Sum of Earnings FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Number of Observations	10980	10980	10980	10980	10980	10980

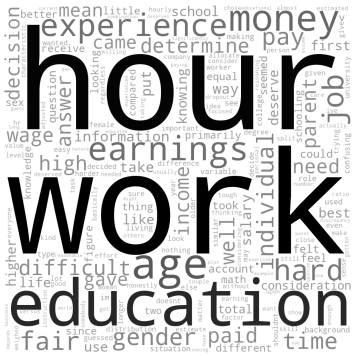
Note: This table presents regression results from equation 4 where we regress the outcome variable of interest on linearized categorical information on different vignette person characteristics (column 1). The regression further controls for the total amount of earnings in a person pair and, as a robustness test, for respondent fixed effects. The table provides regression results for three outcome variables of interest, i.e., the log value of preferred earnings (column 2-3), the preferred earnings share (column 4-5), and the log value of the preferred ratio (column 5-6). We focus exclusively on respondents in the control group, i.e., those respondents who faced hypothetical scenarios. Point estimates are shown with respective p-values based on heteroskedasticity robust standard errors clustered at the respondent level in brackets. To keep the number of observations constant across columns, we focus on non-zero earnings allocations across all specifications.
Source: Own calculations based on survey responses.

Figure C6: Fairness Preferences, Importance of Profile Characteristics, Treatment Group

(a) Regression Analysis



(b) Text Analysis



Note: This figure displays how respondents take the displayed characteristics in a profile into account for their distributional choices. Figure C6a displays the coefficients from a regression analysis following equation (4) that regresses the preferred earnings (log) on linearized categorical information on the person's characteristics. The regression further controls for the total amount of earnings in a person pair. The figure shows point estimates and heteroskedasticity robust 95 percent confidence intervals. Figure C6b displays a word cloud from a text analysis of the open-ended question in the fairness preference module. At the end of the module, people were asked about how they came up with their distributional choices and to describe their reasoning in their own words. Based on the text corpus from the open-ended answers, we used natural language processing techniques to rank the frequency of specific terms. We focus exclusively on respondents in the treatment group, i.e., those respondents who were informed about the real-world consequences of their choices.
Source: Own calculation based on survey responses.