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Supplementary Information for

Priming COVID-19 Salience Increases Prejudice and Discriminatory Intent Toward Asians and Hispanics

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This file includes:

1.   **Literature Summary**
2.   **Sampling and Survey Procedures**
3.   **Text and Questions for the COVID-19 Salience Treatment (Top Layer)**
4.   **Roommate Vignette Experiment: Racial/Ethnic Treatment (Second Layer)**
5.   **Two-Layer Randomization Process and Sample Sizes**
6.   **Variables and Methods**
7.   **Supplementary Tables**
8.   **SI References**

Table S1-S10
Figure S1-S4

1. Literature Summary

Table S1. A Summary of Previous Published Studies on Anti-Asian and Anti-Minority Sentiments amid COVID-19

Author(s)	Year, Title, and Journal	Data and Methods	Main Findings
He et al.	2020. Discrimination and social exclusion in the outbreak of COVID-19. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*	Online survey with overseas Chinese in 70 countries (n=1,904) fielded in February, 2020.	A quarter of respondents reported to have experienced different forms of discrimination. Respondents who experienced such discrimination were more likely to reside in high-income countries.
Reny and Barreto	2020. Xenophobia in the time of pandemic: othering, anti-Asian attitudes, and COVID-19. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*	Lucid's Academic Marketplace, Theorem sample (n=4,311) weighted to 2018 American Community Survey targets. Data was collected between March 12 and 15, 2020.	Anti-Asian attitudes were positively associated with greater concern about the disease, more xenophobic behaviors, and preferences for exclusive policies.
Ruiz, Horowitz and Tamir	2020. Many Black and Asian Americans say they have experienced discrimination amid the COVID-19 outbreak. *Pew Research Center*	Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel, a nationally representative sample of US adults (n=9,654) surveyed online from June 4-10, 2020.	Asian Americans and Black Americans have been more likely than other groups to report negative experiences on account of their race or ethnicity since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus. Black and Asian adults are more likely than white and Hispanic adults to worry that people will be suspicious if they wear a mask. Three-in-ten or more U.S. adults say racist views about Asian and Black Americans have been more common during the pandemic than before it.
Rzymski and Nowicki	2020. COVID-19-related prejudice toward Asian medical students: a consequence of SARS-CoV-2 fears in Poland. *Journal of infection and public health*	Online survey of Asian medical students in Poland (n=85) conducted in February 2020.	61.2% of the surveyed Asian students have experienced prejudice in Poland related to the current coronavirus epidemic, and such prejudice was more frequently experienced by those wearing face masks than those who did not (71.2% vs 28.2%). The prejudice was encountered the most on public transportation and on the street (47.1%).
Wu, Qian and Wilkes	2020. Anti-Asian discrimination and the Asian-white mental health gap during COVID-19. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*	The University of Southern California's Center for Economic and Social Research Understanding Coronavirus in America survey, a nationally representative internet panel of American Households (n=7,778, 13 waves) surveyed between March and September 2020.	First, since the onset of the pandemic, Asians (Asian Americans in particular) have experienced higher levels of anxiety or depression than whites. Second, Asian Americans and Asian immigrants are about twice as likely as whites to report having encountered instances of COVID-19- related acute discrimination. Third, experiences of COVID-19 related discrimination have increased mental disorders for all ethnic groups. Finally, COVID-19-related discrimination partially explains the disproportionate mental health impact of the pandemic on Asians.

2. Sampling and Survey Procedures

YouGov, a highly-reputed survey agency used by many academic researchers to study public opinion, administered our online survey. YouGov maintains a large panel of respondents and routinely collects data on their basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, geographic locations, and political affiliations. The sampling framework allows for the collection of nationally representative samples.

Specifically, YouGov used a sample matching methodology for the selection of representative samples, which is ideally suited for online surveys (1). First, a random sample was drawn from the target population (US adults) based on the 2018 American Community Survey (referred to as target sample). One or more matching members from YouGov's panel were selected for each member of the target sample. Matching was accomplished using a large set of variables available for both the target population and the YouGov panel, including age, sex, race, education, employment, and region (2, 3). The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores to ensure representativeness of the US adult population. These procedures resulted in a sample that matched the profile of the target sample. Existing research has shown that YouGov samples are of high quality, similar to other nationally-representative surveys, and representative of the target population (4). Research conducted by the Pew Institute shows that YouGov has consistently fared as a top performer among online survey companies (5).

We conducted an online pilot survey from July 14-16, 2020, before fielding the main survey. We used the findings from the pilot to refine the questionnaire and conduct a power analysis. The power analysis suggested that a sample size of 5,000 would allow us to detect small effects at $\alpha = 0.05$ with over 80% power.

Respondent participation in the survey was voluntary. Each respondent signed a consent form. The survey was designed to take 15 minutes. The median time of completion was 15.5 minutes. To ensure quality, we applied a standard attention screener and dropped a small number of individuals who completed the survey too quickly or skipped too many questions. The survey had a response rate of 60.3% (completed questionnaires among all invitations) and a cooperation rate of 91.4% (completed questionnaires among those who started the survey).

3.   Text and Questions for the COVID-19 Salience Treatment (Top Layer)

YouGov

The novel coronavirus, COVID-19, is a global pandemic. By August 3, 2020, worldwide over 18.3 million individuals have tested positive with COVID-19 and 694,235 have died. The United States is one of the hardest hit countries in terms of infections and mortality, with over 4.8 million infections and 158,495 deaths as of August 3.

We would like to ask you a few questions about how the pandemic impacted your life.

Fig. S1. Text for the COVID-19 Salience Treatment

Questions:
1) Are you currently working for pay or profit?
2) At any time between March and July 2020, were you doing any work for pay or profit?
3) At any time between March and July 2020, did you telework or work at home for pay because of the coronavirus?
4) At any time between March and July 2020, were you unable to work due to the coronavirus?
5) At any time between March and July 2020, did the terms of your employment change?
6) At any time between March and July 2020, was the employment of your immediate family member(s) affected by coronavirus?
7) At any time between March and July 2020, did you receive a pay from your employer for the hours you did not work?
8) At any time between March and July 2020, did you receive any severance or unemployment   benefit?
9) At any time between March and July 2020, did you receive a check from the government under the COVID-19 stimulus package (the CARES Act)?
10) At any time between March and July 2020, did you receive SNAP/food stamps benefits?
11) At any time between March and July 2020, did the coronavirus pandemic prevent you from looking for work?
12) At any time between March and July 2020, were you ever under shelter-in-place, stay-at-home, or safer-at-home orders?
13) Have you, or do you know anyone, who tested positive for COVID-19?
14) Do you know anyone who died from COVID-19? If so, what is your relationship with the deceased?

4.   Roommate Vignette Experiment: Racial/Ethnic Treatment (Second Layer)

YouGov

Now, we would like you to imagine yourself in the following situation.

You have decided that you want to move to The Big City and have found full-time employment there. Unfortunately, rent costs are high and buying a new place right now is completely out of the question. You will have to live with a roommate -- you will each get your own bedroom and bathroom but you will still share common areas. You do not have any existing friends or connections in The Big City so your new roommate will have to be someone new to you. You place an ad on a popular website to find a new roommate.

You received the following email in response to your ad:

Hello,

I'm responding to your ad about a roommate. I'm a mid-twenties male, a recent college graduate, and am employed full-time. I'd love to chat and meet you. Please let me know if you are still looking for a roommate.

Thanks!
Peng Chen

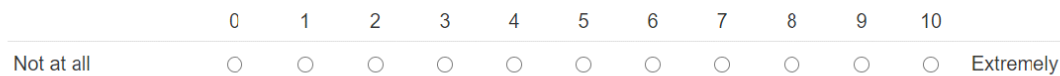How likely are you to respond to Peng Chen?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Not at all	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Extremely

Fig. S2. Vignette for Roommate Experiment

After reading the vignette and email response, each respondent was presented with six questions and asked to respond on a scale of 0 to 10. Two questions captured each respondent's discriminatory intent and prejudice toward a room-seeker: 1) "How likely are you to respond to this person?" (extremely unlikely to extremely likely) and 2) "How interested are you in living with this person?" (not at all interested to extremely interested). We also included four questions about the respondents' views of the hypothetical room-seeker's traits relating to responsibility, courteousness, financial stability, and cultural inclusion, which together tapped into racial stereotypes: 1) "How responsible do you think this person would be as a roommate?" (not at all responsible to extremely responsible), 2) "How courteous do you think this person would be as a roommate?" (not at all courteous to extremely courteous), 3) "How financially stable do you think this person would be as a roommate?" (not at all financially stable to extremely financially stable); and 4) "How culturally compatible do you think you would be with this person?" (not at all compatible to extremely compatible).

Each email response included a single randomized name to signal the race/ethnicity of the hypothetical room-seeker (Table S2 below). The names were selected by examining population-based racial/ethnic naming patterns for first names using New York State birth record data and for last names using US Census data. These names have been validated in previous studies based on survey experiments asking respondents about their racial/ethnic perceptions of the names (6-8).

Arguably, some Asians (i.e., East Asians) may be more vulnerable to COVID-related discrimination than others (e.g., South Asians). Even within these Asian groups, foreign-born Asians may be more vulnerable than US-born Asians. We thus distinguished among multiple Asian groups: East and South Asian and within each group, US-born and immigrants. We differentiated immigration status by first names, with Anglo first names signaling native-born status and ethnic first names signaling immigration status (8). Note that while Asian last names usually sufficiently accurately convey a racial signal of their own, Hispanic and Black last names often need to be strengthened with ethnic first names (6). We thus paired ethnic-sounding first names with ethnic last names to signal Black and Hispanic identities to reduce racial ambiguity. Overall, randomizing ethnically distinctive names in the vignette experiment provided a good opportunity to study racial discrimination while mitigating social desirability bias. Because we did not find systematic differences between immigrant and US-born Asians (Table S6 below), we combined immigrants and native-born within each Asian group for the main analyses.

Table S2. Name Used in Roommate Vignette Experiment

Race/Ethnicity	Male / Female Names
White	Matthew / Melany McGrath
Black	Tyrone / Tyra Washington
Hispanic	Fernando / Camila Vasquez
South Asian (American)	Michael / Mindy Patil
South Asian (Immigrant)	Aditya / Anjali Patel
East Asian (American)	Brian / Winnie Chen
East Asian (Immigrant)	Peng / Jian Chen

Notes: Names were matched with the genders of the respondents.
Names were randomized within each experimental (treatment and control) group.

5.   Two-Layer Randomization Process and Sample Sizes

Full Sample: 5,000

Top Layer: COVID-19 Salience Treatment

Treatment: 2,512   Control: 2,488

Second Layer:
Roommate Vignette Experiment
Racial/Ethnic Treatment

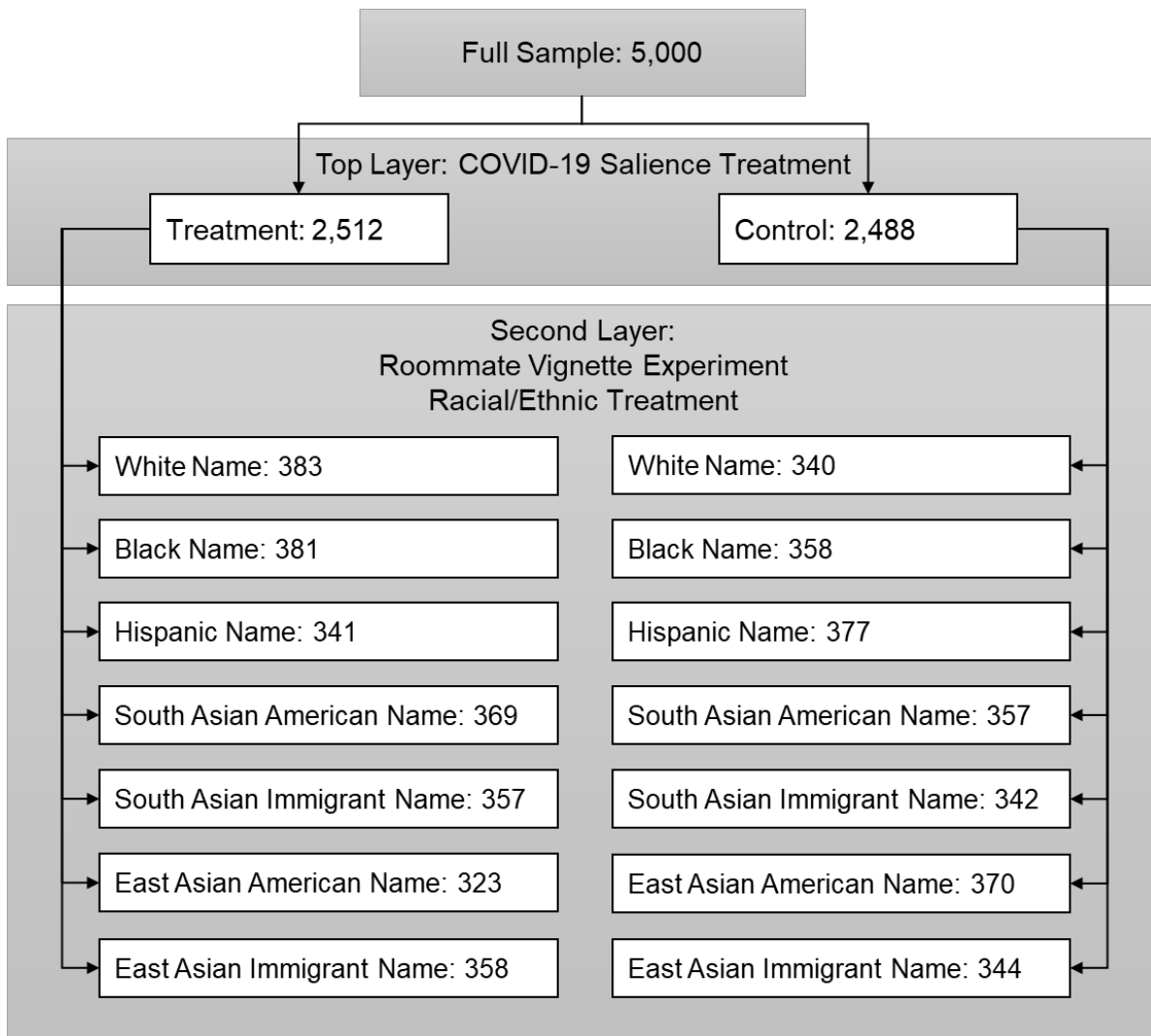|	
White Name: 383	White Name: 340
Black Name: 381	Black Name: 358
Hispanic Name: 341	Hispanic Name: 377
South Asian American Name: 369	South Asian American Name: 357
South Asian Immigrant Name: 357	South Asian Immigrant Name: 342
East Asian American Name: 323	East Asian American Name: 370
East Asian Immigrant Name: 358	East Asian Immigrant Name: 344

Fig. S3. Randomization Process and Sample Sizes.

6. Variables and Methods

The dependent variables are the responses to the roommate experiments, which have an original scale of 0-10. We first used linear regressions to estimate the treatment effect on the respondents' likelihood to respond to and their interest in living with the room-seeker. We carried out two sets of analyses, with and without covariate controls, and obtained similar results. In all the analyses, we focused on the treatment effect within each racial/ethnic group. Specifically, we stratified the analysis by attitudes toward each racial/ethnic group and compared the responses of individuals in the treatment and control groups—that is, whether a reminder of COVID-19 and its impact heightened negative attitudes toward certain minority groups. For the main analysis, we excluded respondents of the same race/ethnicity as the room-seeker they evaluated. We conducted additional analyses without imposing this restriction and obtained consistent results.

We further examined the two extremes of attitudes, extreme opposition (0-2) and extreme favorability (8-10), by creating two dichotomous variables and estimating logistic regressions. This analysis allowed us to study whether the results were driven by attitudes at one or both extremes of the spectrum. We presented the averaged marginal effects (AME) of the logistic regressions, which facilitates interpretation in the probability metric (9).

The main predictor is the binary variable indicating treatment or control group membership. In an additional analysis, we also controlled for a set of pretreatment covariates, including basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as age, sex, race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white [reference group], non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and Asian or other race/ethnicity), education (high school or less [reference group], some college, and college or above), marital status (single or in union), family income bracket (yearly income below 30,000 USD [reference group], between 30,000 and 60,000 USD, over 60,000 USD, and prefer not to say [coded as outliers]), political identity (Republican, Democrat, and Independent or other identities [reference group]), log value of county population based on Census 2019 estimates, and region (Northeast [reference group], Midwest, South, and West). Descriptive statistics of the covariates are shown in Table S3.

We next examined how COVID-19 information treatment affected respondents' perceptions regarding the responsibility, courteousness, financial stability, and cultural compatibility of the room-seeker. We first estimated linear and logistic regressions to study the effect of the treatment on these perceptions. We then carried out a mediation analysis to investigate the role of these perceptions (mediators) in the overall treatment effect on prejudice and discriminatory intent. We estimated simultaneous equations in a seemingly unrelated regression framework and corrected the standard error using bootstrapping and bias-corrected confidence intervals (10). We focused on extreme negative perceptions (0-2) because the analysis (Figure 3) shows that the treatment effect is especially salient for extreme negative perceptions.

We further explored moderating factors that may have aggravated or alleviated the impact of the COVID-19 treatment by including interactions between treatment and potential moderators at the individual and county levels. The moderation analysis helps identify the group of individuals (or individuals in specific contexts) who are more likely to exhibit negative attitudes toward minority groups when reminded of the pandemic.

We included moderators at the individual and county levels (YouGov provides information on respondents' zip codes, which we matched with county-level statistics). These moderators were: political factors - individual political orientation and progressive versus conservative counties, measured by the percentage of people who voted for Trump in the 2016 presidential election (11); and social-demographic factors – whether the respondent had at least some contact with a particular racial/ethnic group before the COVID-19 pandemic (questions adapted from the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey (12)), and the ethnic diversity of counties as measured by the Blau index (probability of two random individuals from the same county being of different races or ethnicities (13), calculated based on the US Census Bureau's county population estimates by race/ethnicity in 2019 (14)). All the models testing the moderating effects controlled for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, family income, and the natural log of population in the county of residence. The analyses were clustered at the regional level.

Table S3. Summary Statistics of Demographic and Socioeconomic Variables

Variables	Treatment Group N=2,512		Control Group N=2,488	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age	49.78	17.70	49.41	17.50
Gender (Female)	0.53	0.50	0.53	0.50
Race				
White	0.63	0.48	0.65	0.48
Black	0.12	0.32	0.12	0.32
Hispanic	0.16	0.37	0.15	0.35
Asian and others	0.09	0.28	0.09	0.28
Education				
High school or less	0.35	0.48	0.34	0.48
Some college	0.32	0.47	0.33	0.47
College graduates	0.32	0.47	0.32	0.47
Family annual income (in dollars)				
<=29,999	0.25	0.43	0.24	0.43
30,000-59,999	0.26	0.44	0.28	0.45
>=60,000	0.38	0.48	0.37	0.48
Prefer not to say	0.12	0.32	0.11	0.31
Political party				
Republican	0.36	0.48	0.35	0.48
Independent/Others	0.38	0.49	0.40	0.49
Democrat	0.26	0.44	0.25	0.43
Region				
Northeast	0.17	0.38	0.18	0.38
Midwest	0.21	0.41	0.21	0.41
South	0.38	0.48	0.37	0.48
West	0.24	0.43	0.24	0.43
Log county population size*	13.03	1.58	12.93	1.56

Note: * indicates that the mean difference between the treatment and control groups is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

7.   Supplementary Tables

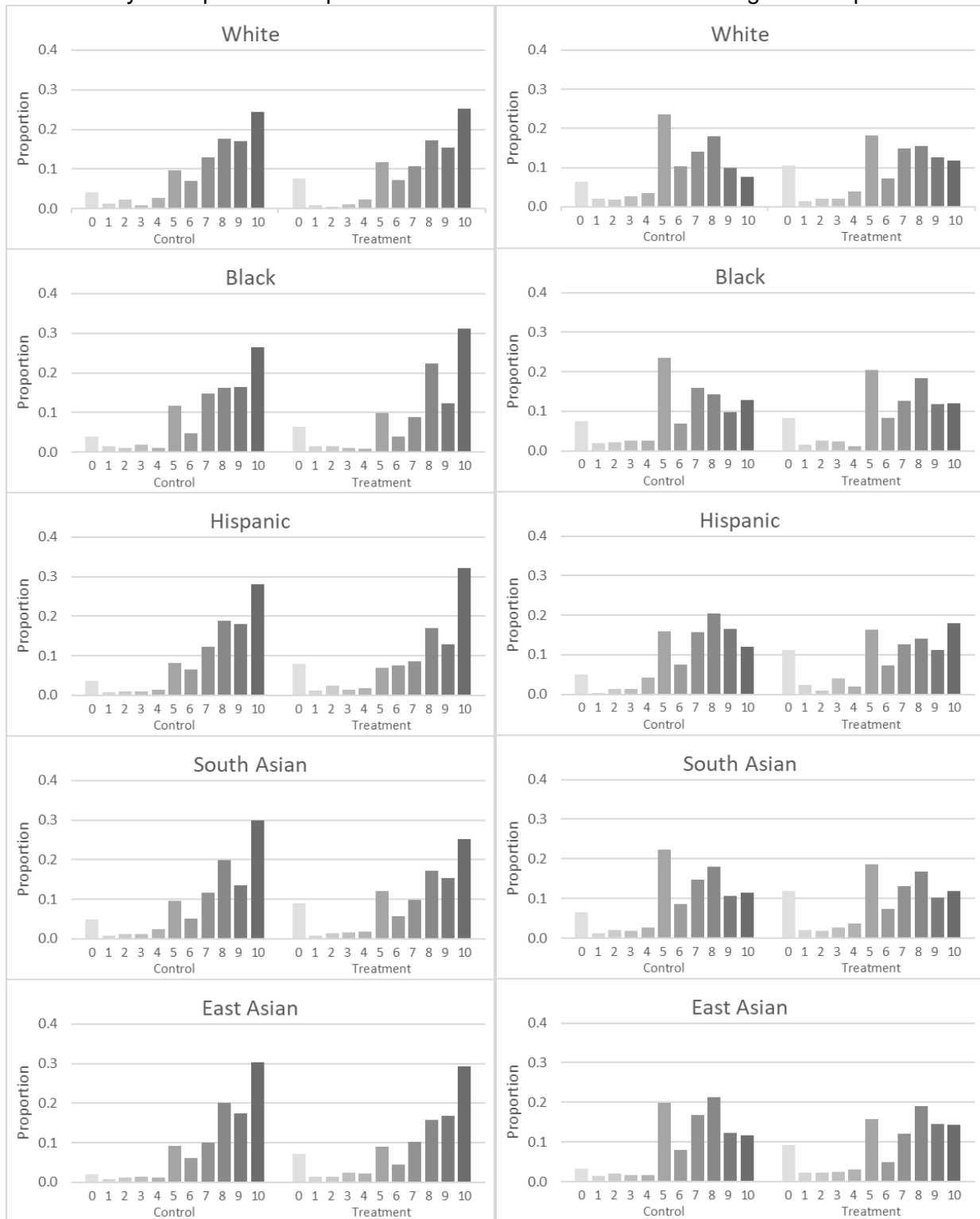How likely to respond to the person | How interested in living with the person

Fig. S4. Distributions of Responses in Roommate Experiment.
The left panel shows responses to the question: How likely are you to respond to the room-seeker? (0-10, from least likely to most likely). The right panel shows responses to the question: How interested are you in living with the room-seeker? (0-10, from least likely to most likely).

Table S4. COVID-19 Salience Treatment Effects on Discriminatory Intent and Prejudice Against Room Seekers by Signaled Race/Ethnicity (with Controls)

	N	How likely are you to respond to this person?			How interested are you in living with this person?		
		Linear (0-10)	Approve (8/10)	Oppose (0/2)	Linear (0-10)	Approve (8/10)	Oppose (0/2)
White	258	-0.14	0.03	0.01	-0.11	0.04	0.06
		(0.35)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.35)	(0.06)	(0.04)
Black	663	0.09	0.08*	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.00
		(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Hispanic	619	-0.49*	-0.04	0.08*	-0.68*	-0.09*	0.09*
		(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.22)	(0.04)	(0.03)
South Asian	1,365	-0.35*	-0.03	0.03*	-0.32*	0.00	0.05*
		(0.15)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.15)	(0.03)	(0.02)
East Asian	1,308	-0.47*	-0.06*	0.05*	-0.29	0.03	0.07*
		(0.14)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.15)	(0.03)	(0.02)

Notes: Each cell in the table is based on a different regression and provides estimates of the COVID-19 salience treatment effects. The row headings indicate the race/ethnicity of the hypothetical room-seeker. The top column headings show the survey questions (outcome variable). For each question, the first column presents the treatment effects based on linear regression models. The outcomes are measured on a 0-10 scale with higher values indicating greater favorability. The second and third columns for each question present the average marginal effects based on logistic regressions. The outcomes are dichotomous and coded 1 if the respondents expressed extreme approval (8-10 on the 0-10 scale) or extreme opposition (0-2 on the 0-10 scale). The samples exclude respondents of the same race/ethnicity as the hypothetical room-seeker. All the regression models control for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, family income, political party affiliation, logged county population size, and region of residency. Standard errors are in parenthesis. * $p<0.05$

Table S5. COVID-19 Salience Treatment Effects on Discriminatory Intent and Prejudice Against Room Seekers by Signaled Race/Ethnicity (Full Sample)

	N	How likely are you to respond to this person?		How interested are you in living with this person?	
		Linear (0-10)	Oppose (0/2)	Linear (0-10)	Oppose (0/2)
Without control					
White	723	-0.18	0.01	0.04	0.04
		(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.02)
Black	739	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.01
		(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.02)
Hispanic	718	-0.39	0.06*	-0.58*	0.08*
		(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.02)
South Asian	1,425	-0.48*	0.04*	-0.41*	0.06*
		(0.15)	(0.02)	(0.15)	(0.02)
East Asian	1,395	-0.52*	0.06*	-0.35*	0.07*
		(0.14)	(0.02)	(0.14)	(0.02)
With controls					
White	709	-0.19	0.01	0.02	0.04
		(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.20)	(0.02)
Black	733	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.00
		(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.02)
Hispanic	706	-0.49*	0.07*	-0.69*	0.08*
		(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.02)
South Asian	1,407	-0.39*	0.03*	-0.34*	0.05*
		(0.15)	(0.02)	(0.15)	(0.02)
East Asian	1,379	-0.48*	0.05*	-0.31*	0.07*
		(0.14)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.02)

Notes: Each cell in the table is based on a different regression and provides estimates of the COVID-19 salience treatment effects. The row headings indicate the race/ethnicity of the hypothetical room-seeker. The top column headings show the survey questions (outcome variable). For each question, the first column presents the treatment effects based on linear regression models. The outcomes are measured on a 0-10 scale with higher values indicating greater favorability. The second column for each question presents the average marginal effects based on logistic regressions. The outcomes are dichotomous and coded 1 if the respondents expressed extreme opposition (0-2 on the 0-10 scale). The samples include all respondents. The top panel presents the results without controls and the bottom panel presents the results with controls (age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, family income, political party affiliation, logged county population size, and region of residency). Standard errors are in parenthesis. The small sample size reduction in the bottom panel is due to missing data on respondents' locations. * p<0.05

Table S6. COVID-19 Salience Treatment Effects on Discriminatory Intent and Prejudice Against South Asian and East Asian Room Seekers (Full Sample with Controls)

	N	How likely are you to respond to this person?			How interested are you in living with this person?		
		Linear (0-10)	Approve (8/10)	Oppose (0/2)	Linear (0-10)	Approve (8/10)	Oppose (0/2)
South Asian American	726	-0.32	-0.05	0.03	-0.38	-0.01	0.05*
		(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)
South Asian Immigrant	699	-0.49*	-0.04	0.05*	-0.33	-0.00	0.06*
		(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.03)
East Asian American	693	-0.53*	-0.03	0.06*	-0.36	0.02	0.09*
		(0.19)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.20)	(0.04)	(0.02)
East Asian immigrant	702	-0.44*	-0.08*	0.04*	-0.28	0.03	0.05*
		(0.20)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.02)

Notes: Each cell in the table is based on a different regression and provides estimates of the COVID-19 salience treatment effects. The row headings indicate the ethnicity and nativity of the hypothetical Asian room-seeker. The top column headings show the survey questions (outcome variable). For each question, the first column presents the treatment effects based on linear regression models. The outcomes are measured on a 0-10 scale with higher values indicating greater favorability. The second and third columns for each question present the average marginal effects based on logistic regressions. The outcomes are dichotomous and coded 1 if the respondents expressed extreme approval (8-10 on the 0-10 scale) or extreme opposition (0-2 on the 0-10 scale). The samples include all the respondents. All the regression models control for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, family income, political party affiliation, logged county population size, and region of residency. Standard errors are in parenthesis. * $p<0.05$

Table S7. COVID-19 Salience Treatment Effects on Stereotypes of Room Seekers by Signaled Race/Ethnicity

	How responsible do you think this person would be as a roommate?		How courteous do you think this person would be as a roommate?	
	Linear (0-10)	Oppose (0/2)	Linear (0-10)	Oppose (0/2)
White	-0.39	0.09*	-0.15	0.05
	(0.32)	(0.04)	(0.32)	(0.04)
Black	0.14	0.01	0.27	0.02
	(0.19)	(0.02)	(0.18)	(0.02)
Hispanic	-0.31	0.04	-0.18	0.03
	(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.02)
South Asian	-0.38*	0.05*	-0.27*	0.04*
	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.01)
East Asian	-0.07	0.04*	-0.09	0.03*
	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.01)

	How financially stable do you think this person would be as a roommate?		How compatible do you think this person would be with your culture and values?	
	Linear (0-10)	Oppose (0/2)	Linear (0-10)	Oppose (0/2)
White	-0.63	0.06	-0.27	0.08
	(0.32)	(0.04)	(0.32)	(0.04)
Black	0.08	-0.01	0.11	0.01
	(0.18)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.02)
Hispanic	-0.33	0.04*	-0.43*	0.07*
	(0.19)	(0.02)	(0.20)	(0.02)
South Asian	-0.27*	0.03*	-0.22	0.04*
	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.02)
East Asian	-0.09	0.02	-0.09	0.06*
	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.02)

Notes: Each cell in the table is based on a different regression and provides estimates of the COVID-19 salience treatment effects. The row headings indicate the race/ethnicity of the hypothetical room-seeker. The top column headings show the four questions about stereotypes (outcome variable). For each question, the first column presents the treatment effects based on linear regression models. The outcomes are measured on a 0-10 scale with higher values indicating greater favorability. The second column for each question presents the average marginal effects based on logistic regressions. The outcomes are dichotomous and coded 1 if the respondents expressed extreme opposition (0-2 on the 0-10 scale). The samples exclude respondents of the same race/ethnicity as the hypothetical room-seeker. No adjustment for pre-treatment characteristics. Standard errors are in parenthesis. * p<0.05

Table S8. Holm-Bonferroni Adjustment for Multiple Comparisons

	Full Sample			Restricted Race Samples		
	Hispanic	**South Asian**	**East Asian**	**Hispanic**	**South Asian**	**East Asian**
Linear Models Based on a 0-10 Scale, Least to Most						
Likely to Respond	-0.39	-0.48*	-0.52*	-0.41	-0.44*	-0.51*
Interested in Living	-0.58*	-0.41*	-0.35	-0.58	-0.39	-0.34
Responsible	-0.29	-0.38*	-0.09	-0.31	-0.38*	-0.07
Courteous	-0.13	-0.29	-0.08	-0.18	-0.27	-0.09
Financially Stable	-0.33	-0.26	-0.13	-0.33	-0.27	-0.09
Culturally Compatible	-0.44	-0.22	-0.09	-0.43	-0.22	-0.09
Logistic Models, Extremely Opposed vs. Other, Average Marginal Effects						
Unlikely to Respond	0.06*	0.04*	0.06*	0.07*	0.04*	0.06*
Not Interested in Living	0.08*	0.06*	0.07*	0.08*	0.06*	0.07*
Not Responsible	0.03	0.05*	0.04*	0.04	0.05*	0.04*
Not Courteous	0.03	0.04*	0.03*	0.03	0.04*	0.03*
Not Financially Stable	0.04	0.03*	0.02	0.04	0.03*	0.02
Not Culturally Compatible	0.05*	0.04*	0.06*	0.07*	0.04*	0.06*

Notes: * indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level after Holm-Bonferroni adjustment. Each cell in the table is based on a different regression and provides estimates of the COVID-19 salience treatment effects. The row headings indicate the family of questions that consist of multiple comparisons. The top panel presents the treatment effects based on linear regression models (least to most favorability). The bottom panel presents the average marginal effects based on logistic regressions (extreme opposition). The first three columns present results based on the full sample. The last three columns present results based on samples that exclude respondents of the same race/ethnicity as the hypothetical room-seeker. No adjustment for pre-treatment characteristics.

We used Holm-Bonferroni multiple comparison adjustments (15, 16) to test our hypotheses regarding the two primary questions in our vignette experiment (How likely are you to respond to the room-seeker? How interested are you in living with the room-seeker?) and four questions that tap into specific stereotypes (questions on respondent's view on the hypothetical roommate's responsibility, courteousness, financial stability, and cultural compatibility) for each racial/ethnic group. Specifically, the number of multiple comparisons being adjusted for is six for each race/ethnicity (likely to respond, interested in living, responsible, courteous, financially stable, and culturally compatible). The results in Table S8 are largely consistent with the main results in Figure 1 and 2. Although some coefficients become statistically nonsignificant after the adjustment, the main findings hold. The results are especially consistent for extreme opposition attitudes.

Table S9. Results of Mediation Analysis with Multiple Mediators

	Extremely unlikely to respond to this person		Extremely not interested in living with this person	
	Indirect effect through each mediator	Proportion of total treatment effect mediated by each mediator	Indirect effect through each mediator	Proportion of total treatment effect mediated by each mediator
Hispanic				
Not Responsible	0.008 (0.009)	10.7%	0.012 (0.009)	14.3%
Not Courteous	0.005 (0.01)	7.5%	0.006 (0.009)	7.6%
Not Financially Stable	0.013 (0.011)	18.9%	0.01 (0.011)	12.6%
Not Culturally Compatible	0.016* (0.011)	22.9%	0.019* (0.01)	22.4%
South Asian				
Not Responsible	0.016* (0.009)	45.0%	0.018* (0.008)	34.6%
Not Courteous	0.004 (0.007)	12.6%	-0.004 (0.006)	-7.8%
Not Financially Stable	0.003 (0.004)	9.5%	0.01* (0.006)	19.1%
Not Culturally Compatible	0.009* (0.005)	25.4%	0.011* (0.006)	20.7%
East Asian				
Not Responsible	0.016* (0.007)	33.6%	0.02* (0.009)	31.2%
Not Courteous	0.005 (0.005)	10.8%	-0.004 (0.003)	-6.7%
Not Financially Stable	-0.001 (0.002)	-2.9%	0.001 (0.002)	1.3%
Not Culturally Compatible	0.015* (0.006)	30.8%	0.021* (0.008)	33.1%

Notes: For each of the two survey questions (likelihood to respond to the room-seeker and interested in living with the room-seeker; outcome variable), each race/ethnicity panel is based on a multiple mediator mediation analysis and provides estimates of the COVID-19 salience treatment effect that is mediated by each mediator (responsibility, courteousness, financial stability, and cultural compatibility). The first column shows the indirect effect and the second column shows the proportion of total treatment effect that is mediated by each mediator. The outcomes and mediators are dichotomous and coded 1 if the respondents expressed extreme opposition (0-2 on a 0-10 scale). The samples exclude respondents of the same race/ethnicity as the hypothetical room-seeker. All the regression models control for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, family income, political party affiliation, logged county population size, and region of residency. Bootstrap standard errors are in parenthesis based on 200 replications for each model. * indicates that the indirect effect is significant based on 95% bias-corrected confidence intervals.

Table S10. Moderating Effects of Social and Political Factors

	Hispanic		South Asian		East Asian	
	Respond	Interested	Respond	Interested	Respond	Interested
Panel 1: Individual social factor						
COVID-19 salience treatment	-1.06*	-1.29*	-0.29	-0.26	-0.39	-0.22
	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.27)	(0.38)
Had some contact with the racial/ethnic group	0.18	0.34	0.54	0.46	0.48	0.62
	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.29)	(0.19)	(0.21)
Treatment x Had some contact with the racial/ethnic group	0.96*	1.06*	-0.19	-0.20	-0.28	-0.24
	(0.18)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.34)	(0.25)	(0.51)
Panel 2: Contextual social factor						
COVID-19 salience treatment	-0.03	-0.09	-0.34	-0.08	-0.82	-1.00
	(0.90)	(1.00)	(0.43)	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.53)
Blau Diversity Index in county	1.04	0.40	-1.10*	-0.92	-0.34	-0.56
	(1.37)	(1.10)	(0.22)	(0.39)	(0.71)	(0.69)
Treatment x Blau Diversity Index in county	-0.93	-1.18	-0.02	-0.50	0.69	1.46
	(1.75)	(1.98)	(0.81)	(0.88)	(0.70)	(0.72)
Panel 3: Individual political factor						
COVID-19 salience treatment	-0.49*	-0.86*	-0.19	-0.01	-0.54	-0.43
	(0.03)	(0.23)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.27)
Level of progressiveness	0.10*	0.04	0.11	0.13*	0.09	0.06
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Treatment x Level of progressiveness	0.01	0.06	-0.05	-0.10	0.02	0.04
	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Panel 4: Contextual political factor						
COVID-19 salience treatment	-0.53	-0.96	-0.42	-0.59	-0.36	0.02
	(0.60)	(0.62)	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.33)
Proportion of Trump votes in 2016 in county	-0.35	0.54	-1.36	-1.07*	0.22	0.64
	(1.16)	(1.30)	(0.44)	(0.33)	(0.50)	(0.42)
Treatment x Proportion of Trump votes in 2016 in county	0.12	0.64	0.15	0.57	-0.28	-0.71
	(1.40)	(1.50)	(0.74)	(0.58)	(0.89)	(0.95)

Notes: Each cell is based on a different linear regression model. The first-level column heading indicates the race/ethnicity of the hypothetical room-seeker. The second-level column heading indicates the survey question (outcome variable measured on a 0-10 scale, with higher values indicating greater favorability). For panel 1, prior contact refers to contact with the same racial/ethnic group as the hypothetical room-seeker. The samples exclude respondents of the same race/ethnicity as the hypothetical room-seeker. All the regression models control for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, family income, political party affiliation, logged county population size, and region of residency. Standard errors are in parenthesis and are clustered at the regional level. * $p<0.05$

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