|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **Table S1.** Descriptive statistics |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | **Entire sample** |  | **Sample - online survey** |  | **Swedenᶧ** |
|  | No. | % |   | No. | % |   | % |
| *Gender* |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Female | 609 | 50.3 % |   | 509 | 50.5 % |   | 49.7 % |
| Male | 602 | 49.7 % |   | 499 | 49.5 % |   | 50.3 % |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| *Education* |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Compulsory school | 57 | 4.7 % |   | 57 | 5.7 % |   | 11.6 % |
| Secondary preuniversity education | 367 | 30.3 % |   | 367 | 36.4 % |   | 44.2 % |
| University or vocational education less than 3 years | 401 | 33.1 % |   | 198 | 19.6 % |   | 15.9 % |
| University education, at least 3 years | 386 | 31.9 % |   | 386 | 38.3 % |   | 28.3 % |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Age (mean)\* | 42.03 |   |   | 45.37 |   |   | 49.34 |
| ᶧ Data regarding year 2018 from Statistic Sweden |   |   |   |   |
| \* Average age of people aged 18 and above |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scenario: Immigration**Some Norwegian communities receives refugees whereas other do not. Sometimes crime rate increase when refugees arrive, and at other times it decreases. Also, in communities that does not receive refuges, the crime rate can decrease or increase for different reasons. It is therefore necessary to use controlled studies for testing what effect receiving refugees has on the crime rate. Researchers in Norway have investigated how the crime rate changed over the past five years in small Norwegian communities that either received or did not receive refugees during this period. The number of Norwegian communities that received/did not receive refugees and the crime rate decreased together with the number of Norwegian communities that received/did not receive refugees and the crime rate increased are shown in the table below. The total number of communities receiving/not receiving refugees are not the same, but it is still possible to evaluate how acceptance of refugees and criminality rate are related. Your task is to evaluate if the study shows that it is likely that the crime rate has increased or decreased in Norwegian communities that received refugees, compared to Norwegian communities that did not receive refugees.Results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Criminality rate increased  | Criminality rate decreased |
| Number of Norwegian communities that received refugees  | 223 | 75 |
| Number of Norwegian communities that did not receive refugees  | 107 | 21 |

**Which conclusion is supported in this study?** |
| * The crime rate has decreased in Norwegian communities that have received refugees, compared to communities that did not.
 |
| * The crime rate has increased in Norwegian communities that have received refugees, compared to communities that did not.
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scenario: Gender quotas**Researchers have investigated the relationship between gender quotas in company boards and the companies’ financial performance.The researchers have collected data on gender quotas in the companies’ boards and financial indicators. These have then been compared to a nationwide index and the companies have been divided into two groups: those who perform worse than index and those that perform better than indexThe number of companies in the two groups and whether they performed better or worse than the index be seen in the table below. The total number of companies in each group is not the same, but it is still possible to evaluate how effective of gender quotas in company boards. Your task is to evaluate if the study shows that it is more likely that companies with a gender quota policy performed better or worse than the average company, compared to companies without a gender quota policy.Results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performed worse than index** | **Performed better than index** |
| Have a gender quota policy | 38 | 112 |
| Do not have a gender quota policy | 11 | 53 |

**Which conclusion is supported in this study?** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Companies with a gender quota policy perform worse than index, compared to companies without a gender quota policy.  |
|  | Companies with a gender quota policy perform better than index, compared to companies without a gender quota policy.  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scenario: Skin lotion**Researchers have developed two new skin lotions for treating a specific rash. New treatments sometimes work but other times they make the problems worse. It is therefore necessary to test all new skin creams in controlled studies to see if they aggravate or improves skin rashes. Researchers have conducted a study on patients with the specific rash. In this study, one group of patients used lotion A for a two week period whereas another group used lotion B.The number of patients with reduced skin problems and the number of patients with increased skin problems in respective groups can be seen in the table below. The total number of patients in the groups are not the same, but it is still possible to evaluate how effective the skin cream is. Your task is to evaluate if the study shows that it is more likely that patients using lotion A get decreasing or increasing skin rash problems compared to the patients using lotion B.Results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Increased skin problems** | **Decreased skin problems** |
| Number of patients using skin cream A | 98 | 348 |
| Number of patients using skin creme B | 41 | 202 |

**Which conclusion is supported in this study?** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Patients who use lotion A have increased skin problems compared to those who used lotion B. |
|  | Patients who use lotion A have decreased skin problems compared to those who used lotion B. |

**Figure S1.** Responses to the two ideologically dividing questions.

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|  |
| **Table S2.** Linear probability regressions on the effect of ideological view.  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | Immigration, crime  | Quota, | Lotion, | Lotion, |
|  | decreases | perform worse | rash increases | rash increases |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Nationally oriented | -0.058\*\*\* |  | 0.009 |  |
|  | (0.008) |  | (0.009) |  |
| Equality oriented |  | -0.043\*\*\* |  | -0.004 |
|  |  | (0.009) |  | (0.009) |
| Age | 0.001 | 0.002\*\* | -0.002\* | -0.002\* |
|  | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education | 0.049\*\*\* | 0.031\*\* | 0.061\*\*\* | 0.059\*\*\* |
|  | (0.015) | (0.015) | (0.016) | (0.016) |
| Female | -0.048\* | -0.154\*\*\* | -0.100\*\*\* | -0.102\*\*\* |
|  | (0.027) | (0.028) | (0.029) | (0.029) |
| Student sample | 0.012 | 0.257\*\*\* | 0.128\*\*\* | 0.121\*\*\* |
|  | (0.043) | (0.041) | (0.042) | (0.042) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 |
| R-squared | 0.051 | 0.090 | 0.040 | 0.039 |
| *Note:* All regressions are linear probability models. The dependent variable is correct assessment in the different scenarios(1=correct/0=wrong). Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.1. |

**Figure S2.** Percent of correct assessments by treatment, depending on the ideological view.

*Note:* Only those participants who complied to the time limit and the control group. N = 1163 in the immigration scenario and N = 1175 in the gender quota scenario.

**Figure S3.** Percent of correct assessments by treatment, depending on the ideological view.

*Note:* Only those participants who complied to the time limit and the control group. N = 1163 in the immigration scenario and N = 1175 in the gender quota scenario.

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| **Table S3.** Linear probability regressions on the role of time pressure and numeracy |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion | Lotion |
|  | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases | rash increases |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time pressure | -0.182\*\*\* | -0.149\*\* | -0.183\*\*\* | -0.183\*\*\* | -0.159\*\* | -0.182\*\*\* | -0.282\*\*\* | -0.182\*\*\* | -0.181\*\*\* | -0.269\*\*\* |
|  | (0.028) | (0.065) | (0.028) | (0.028) | (0.064) | (0.028) | (0.067) | (0.028) | (0.028) | (0.067) |
| Nationally oriented | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.016 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.009) | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.018) | (0.021) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  |  |  |  | -0.006 | -0.020 | -0.003 | 0.025 | 0.012 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.009) | (0.013) | (0.009) | (0.019) | (0.022) |
| Numeracy |  |  | 0.052\*\*\* | 0.051\*\*\* | 0.051\*\*\* |  |  | 0.050\*\*\* | 0.081\*\*\* | 0.080\*\*\* |
|  |  |  | (0.010) | (0.018) | (0.019) |  |  | (0.010) | (0.020) | (0.020) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure |  | -0.010 |  |  | -0.007 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (0.017) |  |  | (0.017) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.029 |  |  | 0.026 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.018) |  |  | (0.018) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | 0.000 | 0.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.005) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.009\* | -0.009\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.005) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 |
| R-squared | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.072 | 0.074 | 0.093 | 0.095 | 0.096 |
| *Note:* The dependent variable is the assessments of the skin lotion scenario, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education, and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown. Time pressure is a dummy variable taking the value 1 if the participant was in the time pressure treatment and 0 otherwise. Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S4.** Linear probability regressions on the role of time pressure and numeracy. |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time pressure | -0.195\*\*\* | -0.285\*\*\* | -0.195\*\*\* | -0.193\*\*\* | -0.299\*\*\* | -0.079\*\*\* | -0.161\*\* | -0.082\*\*\* | -0.080\*\*\* | -0.147\*\* |
|  | (0.027) | (0.064) | (0.027) | (0.026) | (0.063) | (0.028) | (0.067) | (0.027) | (0.027) | (0.066) |
| Nationally oriented | -0.053\*\*\* | -0.064\*\*\* | -0.049\*\*\* | -0.072\*\*\* | -0.086\*\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.009) | (0.012) | (0.008) | (0.017) | (0.019) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  |  |  |  | -0.047\*\*\* | -0.057\*\*\* | -0.042\*\*\* | -0.023 | -0.031 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.009) | (0.012) | (0.009) | (0.019) | (0.020) |
| Numeracy |  |  | 0.055\*\*\* | 0.031\* | 0.031\* |  |  | 0.067\*\*\* | 0.089\*\*\* | 0.088\*\*\* |
|  |  |  | (0.010) | (0.019) | (0.019) |  |  | (0.010) | (0.020) | (0.020) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure |  | 0.026 |  |  | 0.031\* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (0.016) |  |  | (0.016) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.024 |  |  | 0.019 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.018) |  |  | (0.017) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | 0.007 | 0.008 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.005) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.006 | -0.006 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.005) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 1,160 | 1,160 | 1,160 | 1,160 | 1,160 | 1,171 | 1,171 | 1,171 | 1,171 | 1,171 |
| R-squared | 0.087 | 0.089 | 0.114 | 0.116 | 0.119 | 0.098 | 0.099 | 0.136 | 0.137 | 0.137 |
| *Note:* Compliance-only analyses. Participants in the time pressure treatment who did not answer within the time limit were excluded. The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenarios, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education, and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown. Time pressure is a dummy variable taking the value 1 if the participant was in the time pressure treatment and 0 otherwise. Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S5.** Linear probability regressions on the role of time pressure and numeracy |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time pressure | -0.200\*\*\* | -0.259\*\*\* | -0.202\*\*\* | -0.201\*\*\* | -0.270\*\*\* | -0.047 | -0.154\*\* | -0.045 | -0.043 | -0.137\* |
|  | (0.033) | (0.067) | (0.033) | (0.033) | (0.066) | (0.036) | (0.072) | (0.035) | (0.036) | (0.072) |
| Nationally oriented | -0.057\*\*\* | -0.065\*\*\* | -0.055\*\*\* | -0.078\*\*\* | -0.089\*\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.009) | (0.012) | (0.009) | (0.018) | (0.019) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  |  |  |  | -0.046\*\*\* | -0.061\*\*\* | -0.042\*\*\* | -0.026 | -0.039\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.010) | (0.013) | (0.010) | (0.019) | (0.021) |
| Numeracy |  |  | 0.044\*\*\* | 0.021 | 0.020 |  |  | 0.055\*\*\* | 0.072\*\*\* | 0.071\*\*\* |
|  |  |  | (0.012) | (0.020) | (0.020) |  |  | (0.013) | (0.023) | (0.023) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure |  | 0.018 |  |  | 0.021 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (0.016) |  |  | (0.016) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.031\* |  |  | 0.027 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.018) |  |  | (0.018) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | 0.007 | 0.008 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.005) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.005 | -0.005 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.005) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 687 | 687 | 687 | 687 | 687 |
| R-squared | 0.114 | 0.116 | 0.131 | 0.133 | 0.135 | 0.125 | 0.129 | 0.148 | 0.149 | 0.152 |
| *Note:* Only including those who answered 1, 2, 5, or 6 on the ideologically dividing question. The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenarios, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown Time pressure is a dummy variable taking the value 1 if the participant was in the time pressure treatment and 0 otherwise. Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S6.** Linear probability regressions on the role of time pressure and numeracy  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time pressure | -0.074\*\* | -0.080 | -0.072\*\* | -0.071\*\* | -0.086 | -0.067\*\* | -0.211\*\*\* | -0.064\*\* | -0.062\*\* | -0.196\*\*\* |
|  | (0.029) | (0.072) | (0.029) | (0.029) | (0.071) | (0.030) | (0.074) | (0.029) | (0.029) | (0.073) |
| Nationally oriented | -0.069\*\*\* | -0.070\*\*\* | -0.065\*\*\* | -0.070\*\*\* | -0.072\*\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.009) | (0.012) | (0.009) | (0.019) | (0.021) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  |  |  |  | -0.040\*\*\* | -0.060\*\*\* | -0.035\*\*\* | -0.006 | -0.025 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.010) | (0.013) | (0.010) | (0.020) | (0.022) |
| Numeracy |  |  | 0.063\*\*\* | 0.057\*\* | 0.057\*\* |  |  | 0.067\*\*\* | 0.103\*\*\* | 0.102\*\*\* |
|  |  |  | (0.010) | (0.024) | (0.024) |  |  | (0.010) | (0.024) | (0.024) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure |  | 0.002 |  |  | 0.004 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (0.017) |  |  | (0.017) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.042\*\* |  |  | 0.039\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.019) |  |  | (0.019) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | 0.002 | 0.002 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (0.006) | (0.006) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.011\* | -0.010\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.006) | (0.006) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 1,005 |
| R-squared | 0.076 | 0.076 | 0.110 | 0.110 | 0.110 | 0.061 | 0.065 | 0.098 | 0.101 | 0.104 |
| *Note:* The student sample is excluded. The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenarios, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age and education are included in all models, but not shown. Time pressure is a dummy variable taking the value 1 if the participant was in the time pressure treatment and 0 otherwise. Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S7.** Logit regression on the role of time pressure and numeracy.  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nationally oriented | -0.267\*\*\* | -0.275\*\*\* | -0.260\*\*\* | -0.449\*\*\* | -0.461\*\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.040) | (0.051) | (0.041) | (0.092) | (0.097) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time pressure | -0.815\*\*\* | -0.875\*\*\* | -0.849\*\*\* | -0.842\*\*\* | -0.942\*\*\* | -0.339\*\*\* | -0.750\*\* | -0.360\*\*\* | -0.356\*\*\* | -0.735\*\* |
|  | (0.127) | (0.287) | (0.129) | (0.129) | (0.290) | (0.124) | (0.304) | (0.127) | (0.127) | (0.314) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure |  | 0.018 |  |  | 0.032 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (0.080) |  |  | (0.081) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Numeracy |  |  | 0.271\*\*\* | 0.094 | 0.095 |  |  | 0.321\*\*\* | 0.407\*\*\* | 0.412\*\*\* |
|  |  |  | (0.045) | (0.088) | (0.088) |  |  | (0.045) | (0.104) | (0.104) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | 0.057\*\* | 0.057\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (0.025) | (0.025) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  |  |  |  | -0.195\*\*\* | -0.252\*\*\* | -0.182\*\*\* | -0.101 | -0.147 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.042) | (0.057) | (0.043) | (0.096) | (0.103) |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.122 |  |  | 0.112 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.082) |  |  | (0.084) |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.025 | -0.027 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0.027) | (0.027) |
| Constant | -0.032 | -0.012 | -0.646\* | -0.056 | -0.023 | -0.128 | 0.077 | -0.858\*\* | -1.149\*\* | -0.979\*\* |
|  | (0.344) | (0.356) | (0.364) | (0.444) | (0.452) | (0.339) | (0.367) | (0.362) | (0.479) | (0.497) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 |
| *Note:* The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenarios, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown. Time pressure is a dummy variable taking the value 1 if the participant was in the time pressure treatment and 0 otherwise. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S8.** Logit regressions on the role of numeracy, depending on treatment.  |
|  | Time pressure | Control group |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nationally oriented | -0.325\*\*\* | -0.352\*\* |  |  | -0.245\*\*\* | -0.428\*\*\* |  |  |
|  | (0.066) | (0.163) |  |  | (0.054) | (0.129) |  |  |
| Numeracy | 0.237\*\*\* | 0.208 | 0.221\*\*\* | 0.336\*\* | 0.356\*\*\* | 0.177 | 0.416\*\*\* | 0.500\*\*\* |
|  | (0.076) | (0.171) | (0.065) | (0.153) | (0.064) | (0.118) | (0.067) | (0.156) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  | 0.009 |  |  |  | 0.056 |  |  |
|  |  | (0.049) |  |  |  | (0.034) |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  | -0.116\* | -0.007 |  |  | -0.237\*\*\* | -0.161 |
|  |  |  | (0.061) | (0.145) |  |  | (0.062) | (0.146) |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | -0.034 |  |  |  | -0.024 |
|  |  |  |  | (0.039) |  |  |  | (0.041) |
| Constant | -0.940\* | -0.851 | -0.684 | -1.075 | -1.102\*\* | -0.519 | -1.431\*\*\* | -1.707\*\* |
|  | (0.521) | (0.693) | (0.504) | (0.695) | (0.497) | (0.595) | (0.517) | (0.683) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 586 | 586 | 586 | 586 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 |
|  | *Note:* Models 1-4 include the participants in the time pressure treatment, Models 5-8 include the participants in the control group. The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenario, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education, and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S9.** Linear probability regressions on the role of time pressure and numeracy |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Time pressure | -0.246\*\*\* | 0.090 | -0.156\*\* | -0.088 |
|  | (0.062) | (0.129) | (0.065) | (0.145) |
| Nationally oriented | -0.088\*\*\* | -0.083\*\*\* |  |  |
|  | (0.019) | (0.023) |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  | -0.029 | -0.034 |
|  |  |  | (0.020) | (0.024) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure | 0.021 | 0.005 |  |  |
|  | (0.016) | (0.033) |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure |  |  | 0.024 | 0.037 |
|  |  |  | (0.017) | (0.037) |
| Numeracy | 0.031\* | 0.076\*\*\* | 0.092\*\*\* | 0.101\*\*\* |
|  | (0.019) | (0.023) | (0.020) | (0.025) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy | 0.008 | 0.007 |  |  |
|  | (0.005) | (0.006) |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  | -0.006 | -0.004 |
|  |  |  | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Numeracy\*time pressure |  | -0.095\*\*\* |  | -0.056 |
|  |  | (0.033) |  | (0.039) |
| Nationally oriented\*time pressure\*numeracy |  | 0.002 |  |  |
|  |  | (0.009) |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*time pressure\*numeracy |  |  |  | 0.006 |
|  |  |  |  | (0.010) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,207 |
| R-squared | 0.115 | 0.139 | 0.139 | 0.142 |
| *Note:* The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenarios, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown. Time pressure is a dummy variable taking the value 1 if the participant was in the time pressure treatment and 0 otherwise. Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |

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| **Table S10.** Linear probability regressions on the role of numeracy, depending on treatment. |
|  | Time pressure | Control group |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota | Immigration | Immigration | Quota | Quota |
|  | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse | crime decreases | crime decreases | perform worse | perform worse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nationally oriented | -0.057\*\*\* | -0.071\*\*\* |  |  | -0.053\*\*\* | -0.084\*\*\* |  |  |
|  | (0.011) | (0.023) |  |  | (0.011) | (0.023) |  |  |
| Equality oriented |  |  | -0.025\* | 0.003 |  |  | -0.049\*\*\* | -0.034 |
|  |  |  | (0.013) | (0.028) |  |  | (0.012) | (0.024) |
| Numeracy | 0.041\*\*\* | 0.026 | 0.048\*\*\* | 0.079\*\* | 0.077\*\*\* | 0.046\* | 0.088\*\*\* | 0.104\*\*\* |
|  | (0.013) | (0.025) | (0.014) | (0.031) | (0.013) | (0.024) | (0.013) | (0.026) |
| Nationally oriented\*numeracy |  | 0.005 |  |  |  | 0.010 |  |  |
|  |  | (0.006) |  |  |  | (0.006) |  |  |
| Equality oriented\*numeracy |  |  |  | -0.009 |  |  |  | -0.005 |
|  |  |  |  | (0.008) |  |  |  | (0.007) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 586 | 586 | 586 | 586 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 |
| R-squared | 0.139 | 0.140 | 0.097 | 0.099 | 0.147 | 0.150 | 0.177 | 0.178 |
| *Note:* Models 1-4 include the participants in the time pressure treatment, Models 5-8 include the participants in the control group. The dependent variable is the assessments of the experimental scenario, 1 if the correct assessment was made and 0 otherwise. Sex, age, education and a dummy variable which takes the value of 1 if the respondent was part of the pilot study conducted as a pilot are included in all models, but not shown. Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* *p*<0.01, \*\* *p*<0.05, \* *p*<0.10 |