

Online Appendix

Table 1: Conjoint experiment treatments. For an implementation example, consult the attached questionnaire (questionnaire page 2), in this Appendix.

Conjoint attributes and values. DV: Which of the algorithms should be prohibited ?

Privacy protection

Requires to reveal personal information with consent
Gathers personal information without consent
Can customize whether personal information collected or not

Risk of unemployment

Very low risk of unemployment for you and others due to automation
Somewhat low risk of unemployment for you and others due to automation
Somewhat high risk of unemployment for you and others due to automation
Very high risk of unemployment for you and others due to automation

Jobs creation

Does not create new jobs
Creates new jobs that benefit college educated professionals only - for example diagnosis specialist
Creates new jobs that benefit manual labour and non-college occupations - for example robotics operator
Creates new jobs that benefit all professions and occupations

Discrimination

Somewhat high risk to recreate human biases and discrimination
Acts neutral without bias or discrimination

Transparency

Algorithm can be explained to 5th grader
Only experts can understand algorithm
Nobody can understand how decisions are made

Decision area

Medical decisions on health and well-being
Advertising and consumer goods
Manufacturing and production
Financial services and banking
Security and surveillance
Public administration

Choices made in dilemma

Chooses between helping humans or saving money
Chooses between helping humans or other humans
Chooses between spending money on one thing or spending money on another thing
Does not make choices/decisions

Ethics Review

This study has received ethics approval (OE.0034) from the Centre for Experimental Social Sciences (CESS), Nuffield College, in March 2019.

Additional Analysis

Table 2: AMCE coefficients - Germany

	BY	feature	level	estimate	std.error	z	p
1	a)	Germany	Privacy	customize	0.00		
2	a)	Germany	Privacy	gather w/o consent	0.22	0.02	9.87 0.00
3	a)	Germany	Privacy	with consent	0.05	0.02	2.44 0.01
4	a)	Germany	Job.creation	no jobs	0.00		
5	a)	Germany	Job.creation	benefit College edu	-0.03	0.03	-1.09 0.27
6	a)	Germany	Job.creation	benefit manual labor	-0.08	0.02	-3.29 0.00
7	a)	Germany	Job.creation	jobs benefit all	-0.13	0.03	-5.18 0.00
8	a)	Germany	Risk.of.unemployment	very low unempl risk	0.00		
9	a)	Germany	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat low risk	0.01	0.03	0.41 0.68
10	a)	Germany	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat high risk	0.11	0.02	4.58 0.00
11	a)	Germany	Risk.of.unemployment	very high risk	0.15	0.02	6.27 0.00
12	a)	Germany	Example.area.of.use	advertising	0.00		
13	a)	Germany	Example.area.of.use	finance	0.02	0.03	0.72 0.47
14	a)	Germany	Example.area.of.use	production	-0.01	0.03	-0.42 0.68
15	a)	Germany	Example.area.of.use	medicial	0.05	0.03	1.52 0.13
16	a)	Germany	Example.area.of.use	public service	-0.01	0.03	-0.35 0.73
17	a)	Germany	Example.area.of.use	surveillance/safety	0.04	0.03	1.13 0.26
18	a)	Germany	Choices.made.in.dilemma	no choices made	0.00		
19	a)	Germany	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs. money	0.06	0.03	2.28 0.02
20	a)	Germany	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs humans	0.02	0.02	0.83 0.41
21	a)	Germany	Choices.made.in.dilemma	money vs. money	0.04	0.03	1.68 0.09
22	a)	Germany	Transparency	easy to explain	0.00		
23	a)	Germany	Transparency	nobody can understand	0.08	0.02	3.72 0.00
24	a)	Germany	Transparency	only experts can understand	0.03	0.02	1.33 0.18
25	a)	Germany	Discrimination	neutral	0.00		
26	a)	Germany	Discrimination	recreate bias	0.17	0.02	9.30 0.00
27	a)	Germany	socinsuremajsourc	3	0.00		
28	a)	Germany	socinsuremajsourc	1	0.00	0.01	0.44 0.66
29	a)	Germany	socinsuremajsourc	2	-0.00	0.01	-0.04 0.96
30	a)	Germany	socinsuremajsourc	9	0.01	0.01	1.25 0.21
31	a)	Germany	privacyconcern	4	0.00		
32	a)	Germany	privacyconcern	1	0.01	0.02	0.45 0.65
33	a)	Germany	privacyconcern	2	0.01	0.02	0.67 0.50
34	a)	Germany	privacyconcern	3	0.01	0.02	0.50 0.62
35	a)	Germany	privacyconcern	9	0.03	0.03	0.85 0.39
36	a)	Germany	livingstandexp	4	0.00		
37	a)	Germany	livingstandexp	1	-0.00	0.01	-0.20 0.84
38	a)	Germany	livingstandexp	2	-0.00	0.01	-0.53 0.60
39	a)	Germany	livingstandexp	3	-0.01	0.01	-0.79 0.43
40	a)	Germany	livingstandexp	9	0.01	0.02	0.35 0.73
41	a)	Germany	digitalliteracy	1	0.00		
42	a)	Germany	digitalliteracy	2	0.00	0.01	0.12 0.91
43	a)	Germany	digitalliteracy	3	0.01	0.01	1.68 0.09

Table 3: AMCE coefficients - UK

	BY	feature	level	estimate	std.error	z	p
44	b)	United Kingdom	Privacy	customize	0.00		
45	b)	United Kingdom	Privacy	gather w/o consent	0.14	0.03	4.33 0.00
46	b)	United Kingdom	Privacy	with consent	0.01	0.03	0.20 0.85
47	b)	United Kingdom	Job.creation	no jobs	0.00		
48	b)	United Kingdom	Job.creation	benefit College edu	-0.08	0.03	-2.73 0.01
49	b)	United Kingdom	Job.creation	benefit manual labor	-0.10	0.03	-3.43 0.00
50	b)	United Kingdom	Job.creation	jobs benefit all	-0.14	0.03	-4.01 0.00
51	b)	United Kingdom	Risk.of.unemployment	very low unempl risk	0.00		
52	b)	United Kingdom	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat low risk	0.04	0.03	1.19 0.23
53	b)	United Kingdom	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat high risk	0.09	0.03	3.14 0.00
54	b)	United Kingdom	Risk.of.unemployment	very high risk	0.12	0.03	3.55 0.00
55	b)	United Kingdom	Example.area.of.use	advertising	0.00		
56	b)	United Kingdom	Example.area.of.use	finance	-0.01	0.04	-0.12 0.90
57	b)	United Kingdom	Example.area.of.use	production	-0.02	0.04	-0.44 0.66
58	b)	United Kingdom	Example.area.of.use	medicial	-0.04	0.04	-0.94 0.35
59	b)	United Kingdom	Example.area.of.use	public service	-0.04	0.04	-0.93 0.35
60	b)	United Kingdom	Example.area.of.use	surveillance/safety	-0.03	0.04	-0.87 0.38
61	b)	United Kingdom	Choices.made.in.dilemma	no choices made	0.00		
62	b)	United Kingdom	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs. money	0.01	0.03	0.23 0.82
63	b)	United Kingdom	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs humans	0.01	0.03	0.32 0.75
64	b)	United Kingdom	Choices.made.in.dilemma	money vs. money	-0.00	0.03	-0.06 0.95
65	b)	United Kingdom	Transparency	easy to explain	0.00		
66	b)	United Kingdom	Transparency	nobody can understand	0.15	0.03	5.24 0.00
67	b)	United Kingdom	Transparency	only experts can understand	0.07	0.03	2.33 0.02
68	b)	United Kingdom	Discrimination	neutral	0.00		
69	b)	United Kingdom	Discrimination	recreate bias	0.10	0.02	4.46 0.00
70	b)	United Kingdom	socinsuremajsourc	3	0.00		
71	b)	United Kingdom	socinsuremajsourc	1	0.00	0.01	0.50 0.62
72	b)	United Kingdom	socinsuremajsourc	2	0.01	0.01	1.25 0.21
73	b)	United Kingdom	socinsuremajsourc	9	0.00	0.01	0.03 0.98
74	b)	United Kingdom	privacyconcern	4	0.00		
75	b)	United Kingdom	privacyconcern	1	0.01	0.01	1.74 0.08
76	b)	United Kingdom	privacyconcern	2	0.02	0.01	1.91 0.06
77	b)	United Kingdom	privacyconcern	3	0.01	0.01	0.97 0.33
78	b)	United Kingdom	privacyconcern	9	0.01	0.02	0.37 0.71
79	b)	United Kingdom	livingstandexp	4	0.00		
80	b)	United Kingdom	livingstandexp	1	-0.01	0.01	-1.25 0.21
81	b)	United Kingdom	livingstandexp	2	-0.01	0.01	-1.51 0.13
82	b)	United Kingdom	livingstandexp	3	-0.01	0.01	-0.74 0.46
83	b)	United Kingdom	livingstandexp	9	0.00	0.02	0.30 0.76
84	b)	United Kingdom	digitalliteracy	1	0.00		
85	b)	United Kingdom	digitalliteracy	2	0.01	0.01	1.26 0.21
86	b)	United Kingdom	digitalliteracy	3	0.01	0.01	1.99 0.05

Table 4: AMCE coefficients - China

	BY	feature	level	estimate	std.error	z	p
87	c) China	Privacy	customize	0.00			
88	c) China	Privacy	gather w/o consent	0.09	0.03	2.68	0.01
89	c) China	Privacy	with consent	-0.05	0.03	-1.69	0.09
90	c) China	Job.creation	no jobs	0.00			
91	c) China	Job.creation	benefit College edu	-0.10	0.04	-2.64	0.01
92	c) China	Job.creation	benefit manual labor	-0.11	0.04	-2.64	0.01
93	c) China	Job.creation	jobs benefit all	-0.13	0.04	-3.33	0.00
94	c) China	Risk.of.unemployment	very low unempl risk	0.00			
95	c) China	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat low risk	0.02	0.04	0.56	0.57
96	c) China	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat high risk	0.07	0.04	1.87	0.06
97	c) China	Risk.of.unemployment	very high risk	0.07	0.04	1.97	0.05
98	c) China	Example.area.of.use	advertising	0.00			
99	c) China	Example.area.of.use	finance	0.02	0.04	0.42	0.67
100	c) China	Example.area.of.use	production	-0.03	0.04	-0.64	0.52
101	c) China	Example.area.of.use	medicial	-0.04	0.05	-0.87	0.38
102	c) China	Example.area.of.use	public service	0.03	0.04	0.61	0.54
103	c) China	Example.area.of.use	surveillance/safety	0.04	0.05	0.88	0.38
104	c) China	Choices.made.in.dilemma	no choices made	0.00			
105	c) China	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs. money	-0.01	0.03	-0.23	0.82
106	c) China	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs humans	-0.04	0.03	-1.15	0.25
107	c) China	Choices.made.in.dilemma	money vs. money	-0.04	0.03	-1.19	0.23
108	c) China	Transparency	easy to explain	0.00			
109	c) China	Transparency	nobody can understand	0.09	0.03	2.68	0.01
110	c) China	Transparency	only experts can understand	0.01	0.03	0.32	0.75
111	c) China	Discrimination	neutral	0.00			
112	c) China	Discrimination	recreate bias	0.04	0.03	1.62	0.11
113	c) China	socinsuremajsourc	3	0.00			
114	c) China	socinsuremajsourc	1	0.01	0.01	0.83	0.41
115	c) China	socinsuremajsourc	2	-0.01	0.01	-1.04	0.30
116	c) China	socinsuremajsourc	9	-0.01	0.01	-0.44	0.66
117	c) China	privacyconcern	4	0.00			
118	c) China	privacyconcern	1	0.01	0.01	0.65	0.52
119	c) China	privacyconcern	2	0.01	0.01	0.88	0.38
120	c) China	privacyconcern	3	-0.01	0.02	-0.43	0.66
121	c) China	privacyconcern	9	0.00			
122	c) China	livingstandexp	4	0.00			
123	c) China	livingstandexp	1	-0.02	0.01	-1.45	0.15
124	c) China	livingstandexp	2	-0.01	0.01	-0.60	0.55
125	c) China	livingstandexp	3	-0.00	0.01	-0.37	0.71
126	c) China	livingstandexp	9	-0.00	0.02	-0.15	0.88
127	c) China	digitalliteracy	1	0.00			
128	c) China	digitalliteracy	2	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.99
129	c) China	digitalliteracy	3	0.01	0.01	0.71	0.48

Table 5: AMCE coefficients - Chile

	BY	feature	level	estimate	std.error	z	p
130	d) Chile	Privacy	customize	0.00			
131	d) Chile	Privacy	gather w/o consent	-0.00	0.04	-0.06	0.95
132	d) Chile	Privacy	with consent	0.01	0.04	0.28	0.78
133	d) Chile	Job.creation	no jobs	0.00			
134	d) Chile	Job.creation	benefit College edu	-0.05	0.04	-1.06	0.29
135	d) Chile	Job.creation	benefit manual labor	-0.00	0.04	-0.11	0.91
136	d) Chile	Job.creation	jobs benefit all	-0.09	0.04	-2.09	0.04
137	d) Chile	Risk.of.unemployment	very low unempl risk	0.00			
138	d) Chile	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat low risk	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.83
139	d) Chile	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat high risk	0.04	0.05	0.81	0.42
140	d) Chile	Risk.of.unemployment	very high risk	0.10	0.05	2.12	0.03
141	d) Chile	Example.area.of.use	advertising	0.00			
142	d) Chile	Example.area.of.use	finance	0.08	0.05	1.49	0.14
143	d) Chile	Example.area.of.use	production	-0.02	0.05	-0.39	0.70
144	d) Chile	Example.area.of.use	medicial	0.03	0.06	0.50	0.61
145	d) Chile	Example.area.of.use	public service	-0.01	0.05	-0.18	0.86
146	d) Chile	Example.area.of.use	surveillance/safety	0.07	0.05	1.32	0.19
147	d) Chile	Choices.made.in.dilemma	no choices made	0.00			
148	d) Chile	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs. money	0.03	0.04	0.63	0.53
149	d) Chile	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs humans	0.02	0.05	0.35	0.72
150	d) Chile	Choices.made.in.dilemma	money vs. money	0.01	0.05	0.28	0.78
151	d) Chile	Transparency	easy to explain	0.00			
152	d) Chile	Transparency	nobody can understand	0.08	0.04	1.93	0.05
153	d) Chile	Transparency	only experts can understand	0.08	0.04	1.86	0.06
154	d) Chile	Discrimination	neutral	0.00			
155	d) Chile	Discrimination	recreate bias	0.09	0.04	2.32	0.02
156	d) Chile	socinsuremajsourc	3	0.00			
157	d) Chile	socinsuremajsourc	1	0.03	0.01	2.10	0.04
158	d) Chile	socinsuremajsourc	2	0.02	0.01	2.36	0.02
159	d) Chile	socinsuremajsourc	9	0.01	0.02	0.72	0.47
160	d) Chile	privacyconcern	4	0.00			
161	d) Chile	privacyconcern	1	-0.01	0.01	-0.42	0.67
162	d) Chile	privacyconcern	2	-0.01	0.01	-0.94	0.35
163	d) Chile	privacyconcern	3	-0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.97
164	d) Chile	privacyconcern	9	0.02	0.03	0.71	0.48
165	d) Chile	livingstandexp	4	0.00			
166	d) Chile	livingstandexp	1	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.92
167	d) Chile	livingstandexp	2	-0.01	0.01	-1.24	0.22
168	d) Chile	livingstandexp	3	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.72
169	d) Chile	livingstandexp	9	-0.03	0.03	-0.92	0.36
170	d) Chile	digitalliteracy	1	0.00			
171	d) Chile	digitalliteracy	2	-0.00	0.01	-0.53	0.60
172	d) Chile	digitalliteracy	3	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.79

Table 6: AMCE coefficients - India

	BY	feature	level	estimate	std.error	z	p
173	e)	India	Privacy	customize	0.00		
174	e)	India	Privacy	gather w/o consent	0.08	0.03	2.86 0.00
175	e)	India	Privacy	with consent	-0.02	0.03	-0.56 0.58
176	e)	India	Job.creation	no jobs	0.00		
177	e)	India	Job.creation	benefit College edu	-0.05	0.04	-1.28 0.20
178	e)	India	Job.creation	benefit manual labor	-0.08	0.03	-2.29 0.02
179	e)	India	Job.creation	jobs benefit all	-0.07	0.04	-1.92 0.05
180	e)	India	Risk.of.unemployment	very low unempl risk	0.00		
181	e)	India	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat low risk	0.04	0.04	1.09 0.28
182	e)	India	Risk.of.unemployment	somewhat high risk	0.07	0.04	2.05 0.04
183	e)	India	Risk.of.unemployment	very high risk	0.06	0.04	1.58 0.11
184	e)	India	Example.area.of.use	advertising	0.00		
185	e)	India	Example.area.of.use	finance	-0.02	0.04	-0.56 0.57
186	e)	India	Example.area.of.use	production	-0.01	0.04	-0.37 0.71
187	e)	India	Example.area.of.use	medicial	-0.01	0.04	-0.32 0.75
188	e)	India	Example.area.of.use	public service	-0.01	0.04	-0.32 0.75
189	e)	India	Example.area.of.use	surveillance/safety	-0.02	0.04	-0.56 0.57
190	e)	India	Choices.made.in.dilemma	no choices made	0.00		
191	e)	India	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs. money	0.03	0.04	0.71 0.48
192	e)	India	Choices.made.in.dilemma	humans vs humans	-0.00	0.04	-0.02 0.98
193	e)	India	Choices.made.in.dilemma	money vs. money	-0.04	0.04	-1.17 0.24
194	e)	India	Transparency	easy to explain	0.00		
195	e)	India	Transparency	nobody can understand	0.03	0.03	1.09 0.28
196	e)	India	Transparency	only experts can understand	-0.04	0.03	-1.34 0.18
197	e)	India	Discrimination	neutral	0.00		
198	e)	India	Discrimination	recreate bias	0.03	0.03	1.26 0.21
199	e)	India	socinsuremajsourc	3	0.00		
200	e)	India	socinsuremajsourc	1	0.00	0.01	0.77 0.44
201	e)	India	socinsuremajsourc	2	-0.00	0.00	-0.05 0.96
202	e)	India	socinsuremajsourc	9	-0.00	0.01	-0.17 0.86
203	e)	India	privacyconcern	4	0.00		
204	e)	India	privacyconcern	1	-0.01	0.02	-0.90 0.37
205	e)	India	privacyconcern	2	-0.01	0.02	-0.68 0.50
206	e)	India	privacyconcern	3	-0.01	0.02	-0.73 0.47
207	e)	India	privacyconcern	9	0.00	0.02	0.16 0.88
208	e)	India	livingstandexp	4	0.00		
209	e)	India	livingstandexp	1	0.01	0.01	0.70 0.48
210	e)	India	livingstandexp	2	-0.00	0.01	-0.32 0.75
211	e)	India	livingstandexp	3	0.00	0.01	0.43 0.67
212	e)	India	livingstandexp	9	0.00	0.01	0.35 0.72
213	e)	India	digitalliteracy	1	0.00		
214	e)	India	digitalliteracy	2	0.00	0.01	0.29 0.77
215	e)	India	digitalliteracy	3	0.01	0.01	1.24 0.21

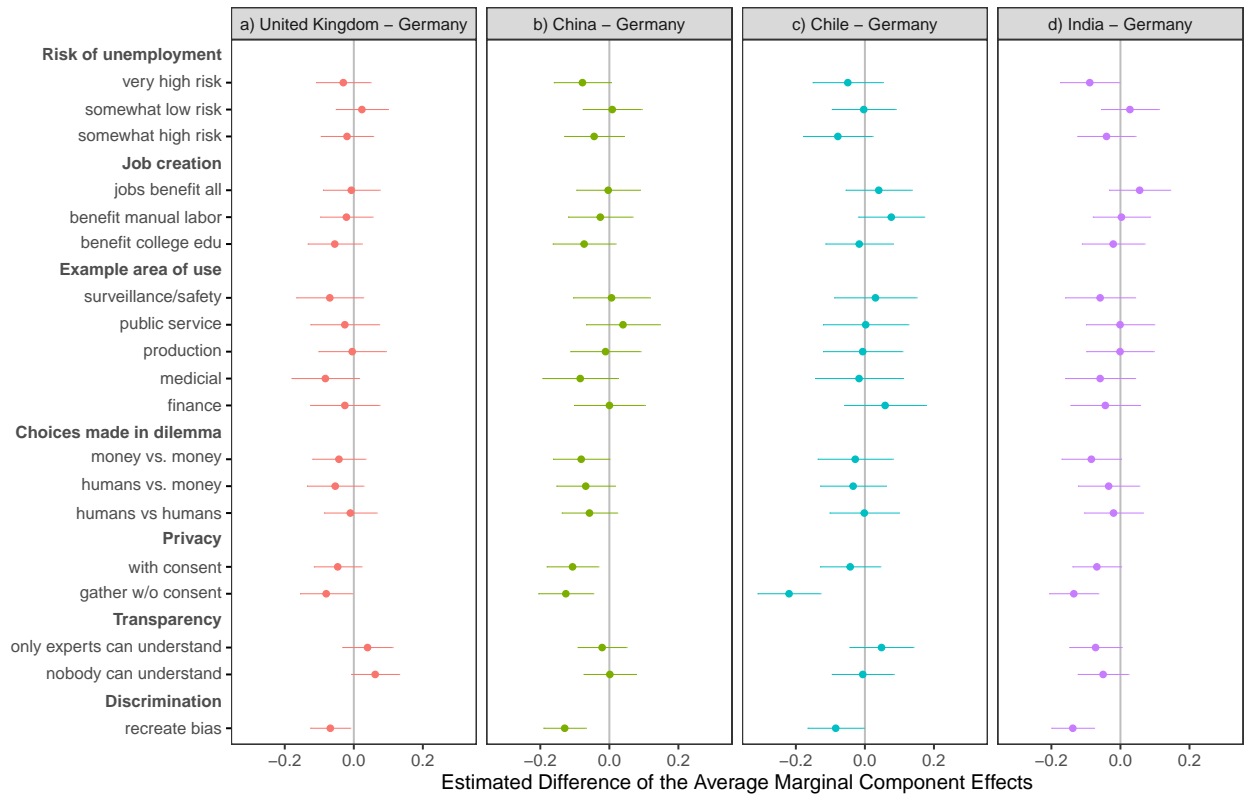


Figure 1: Difference of AMCEs across countries - prohibition choice. Figure shows the differences for this item, with the German sample as a reference. Positive values mean that the effect in Germany is smaller, negative values mean the effect in Germany is larger than the effect in the respective country. Curtailment choice wording: “Which of the algorithms should be prohibited?”

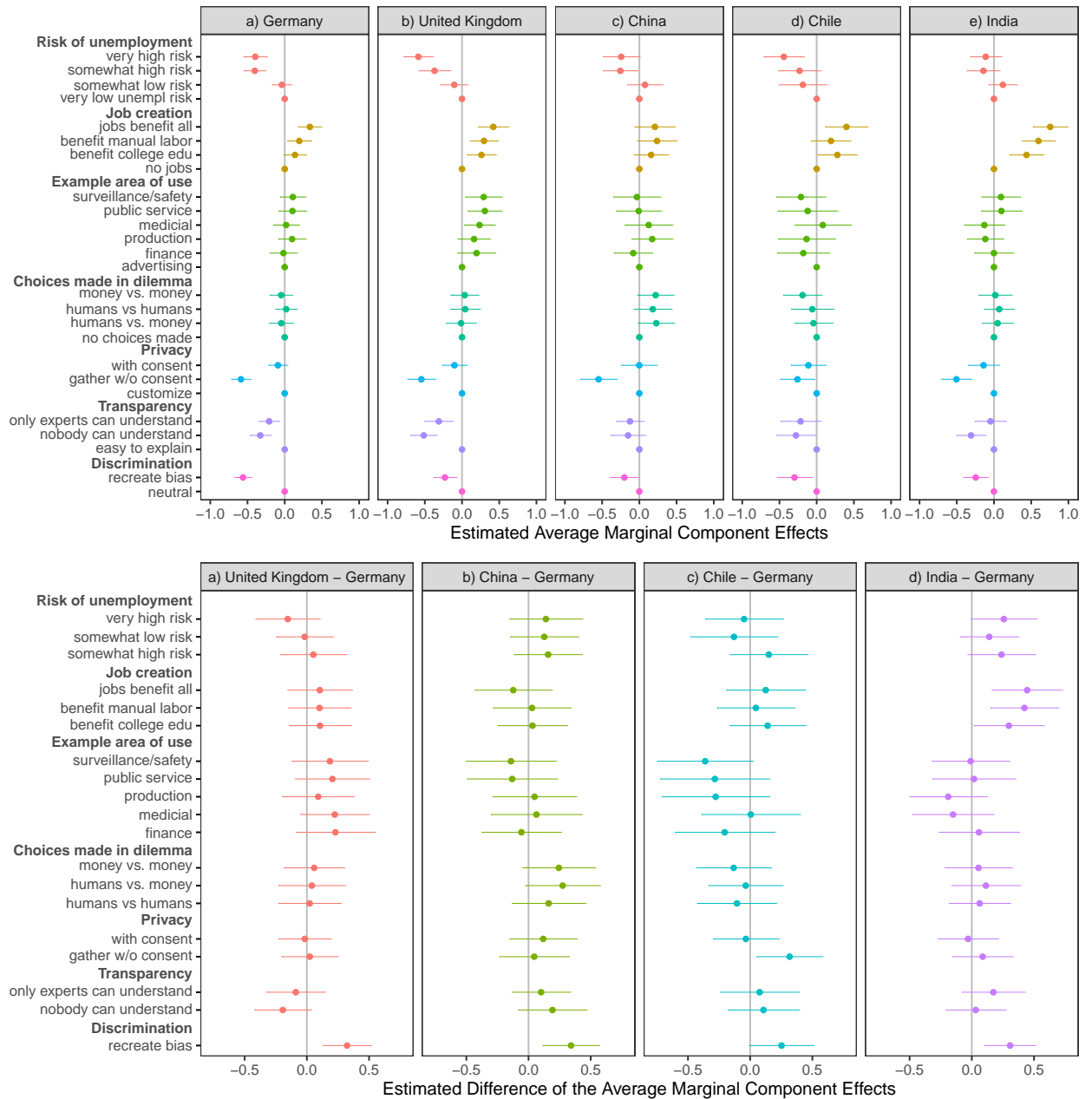


Figure 2: Top panel shows the AMCE effect for the 7 item likert scale ratings. Bottom panel shows the differences for this item, with the German sample as a reference. Likert scale: “On a scale from 1 to 7, where 7 indicates you strongly approve of the algorithm and 1 indicates that you strongly disapprove of the algorithm, how would you rate algorithms 1 and 2?”

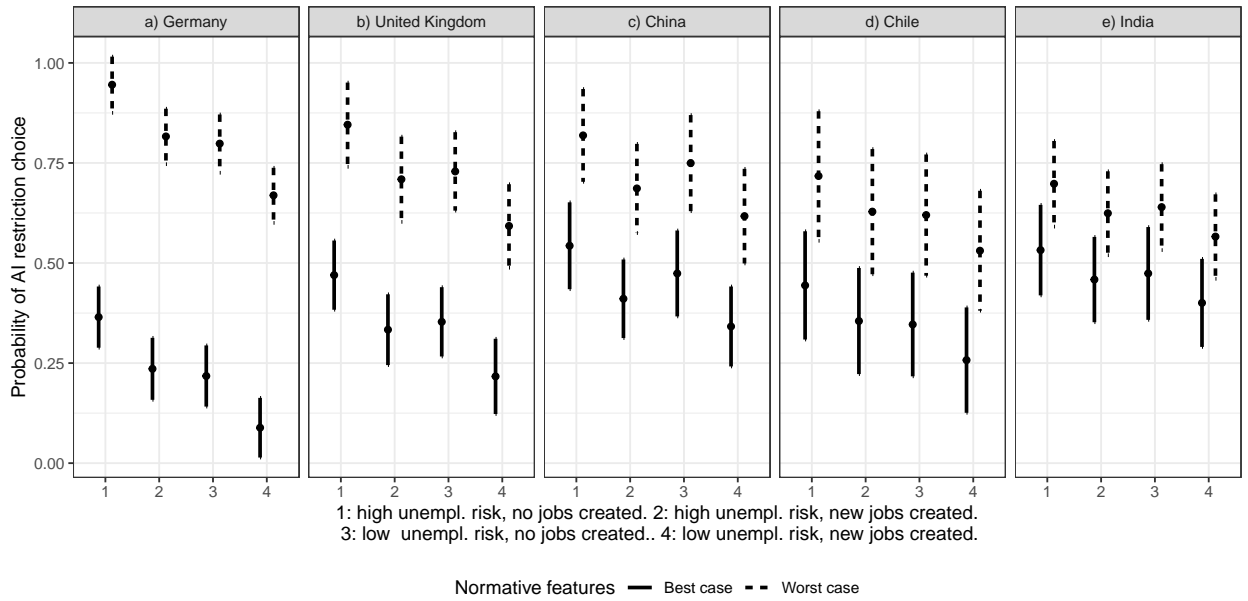


Figure 3: Predicted choices for selected profiles, absolute scale.

Samples

Participants have been remunerated with a flat fee commensurate with the country and survey time. They were compensated at a rate of 8 GBP per hour or equivalent in Germany and the United Kingdom, adjusted for local rates in China, Chile (75 %), and India (50%). Recruitment was facilitated with quotas for gender and age.

Table 7: Details on data collection. This table shows the source, number and date of the samples collected. Chinese sample contains respondents from Hong Kong and mainland China. Participants with any missing trial choice data observation were removed from data analysis ($N = 48$). Demographic information was collected separately from the experiment, as part of a comparative time-sharing experiments initiative hosted at CESS Nuffield. For China, no additional demographic information was collected.

Country	Number of respondents	Source	Data collection date
United Kingdom	202	University panel provider	Spring 2019
Germany	298	Clickworkers	Summer 2020
China	156	Microworkers	Spring 2019
Chile	101	University panel provider	Summer 2019
India	175	University panel provider	Spring 2019

Occupations

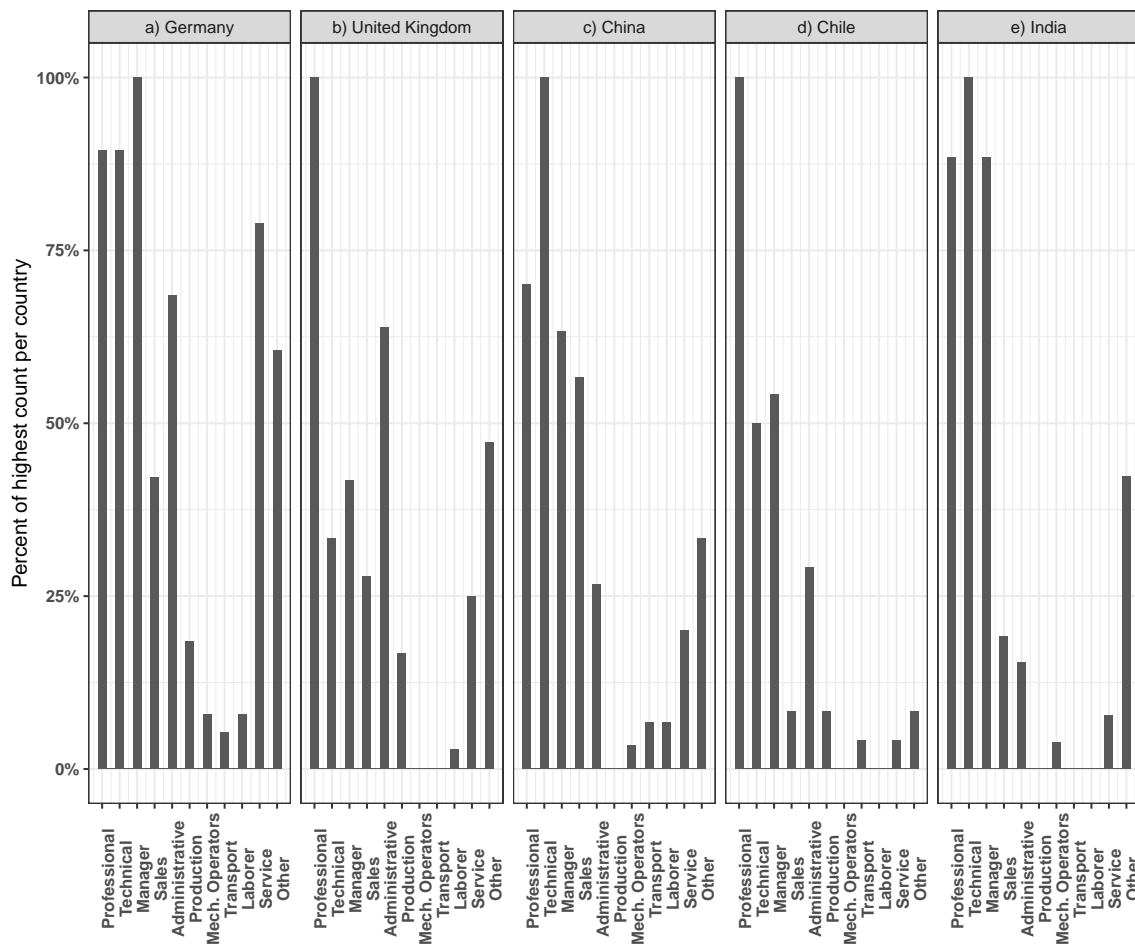


Figure 4: Shows the distribution, in percent of highest response count per country, of the self-reported occupations of respondents. Based on *occupation* variable.

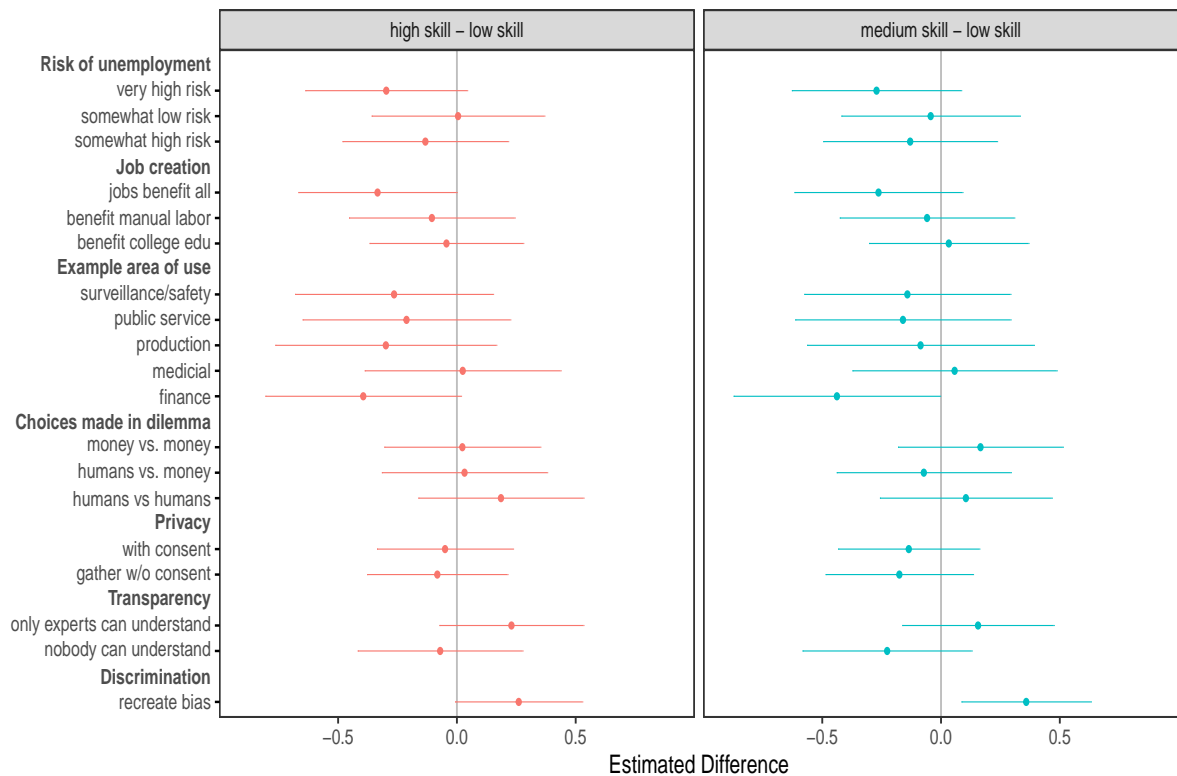


Figure 5: Differences of the AMCE, by skill level, with "high skills" being the reference comparison. Shows the respective difference of AMCEs. Coding scheme based on the *occupation* variable (see attached questionnaire, page 7): professional, technical, executive: high skilled; sales, administrative, machine operator: medium skilled; provision, transportation, handlers, services: low skilled. Pooled over all 5 samples.

Profile order effects ?

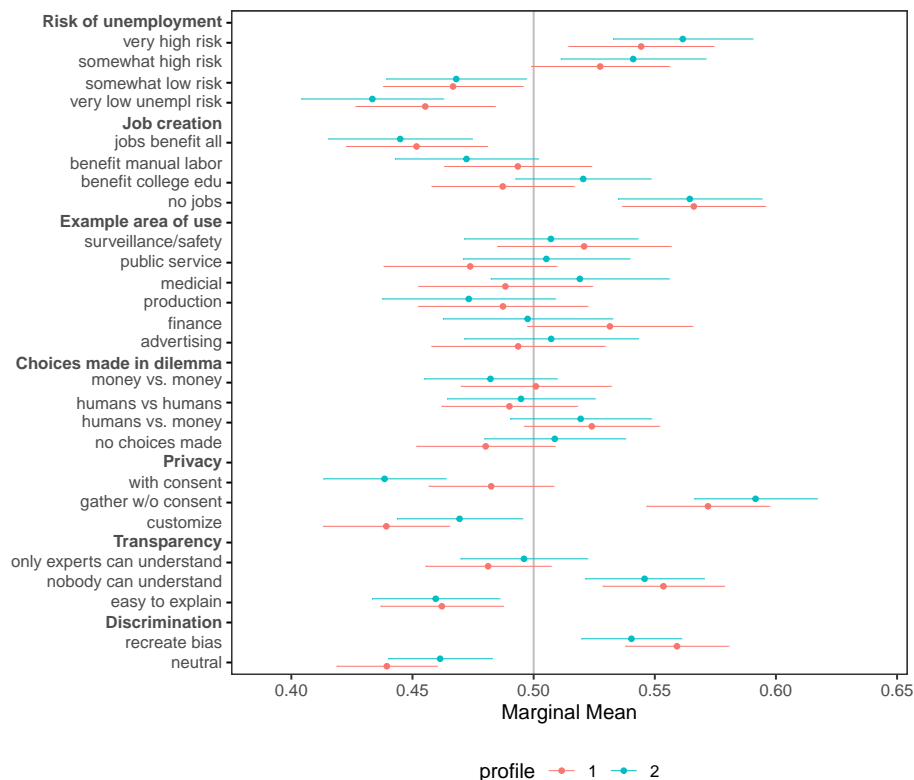


Figure 6: Profile order effects. Marginal mean estimation for the treatment effects, by

AI Literacy

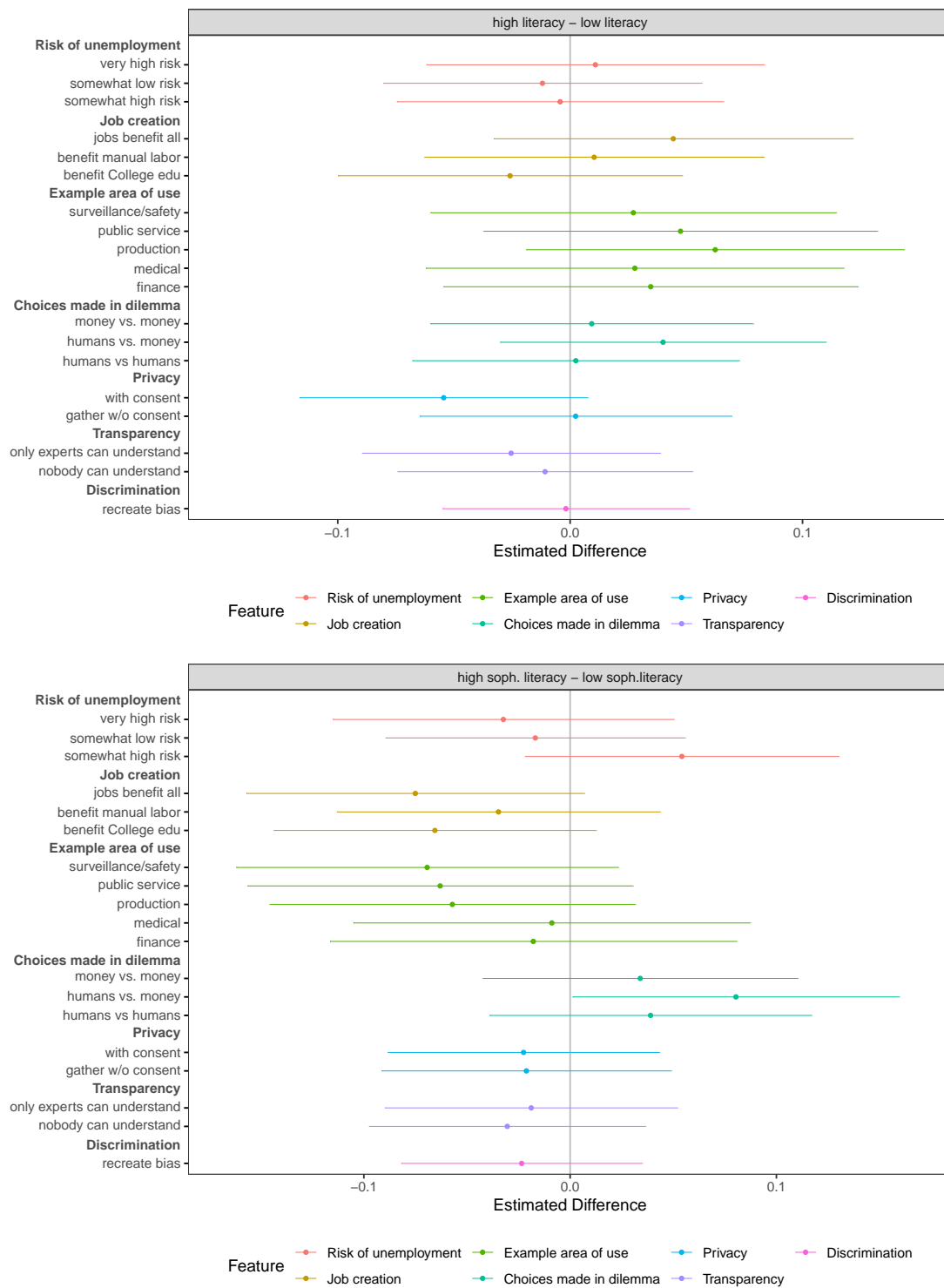


Figure 7: Using pooled sample. Top panel: difference of the treatment effect for a binary version of the “digitalliteracy” variable, taking its median at the cutpoint. Values larger than 0 imply that high digital literacy individuals are more likely to prefer the prohibition an algorithm with the feature in question than individuals with low digital literacy would prefer. Bottom panel for differences of the treatment effect based on a binary version of the “aiknowledge” variable.

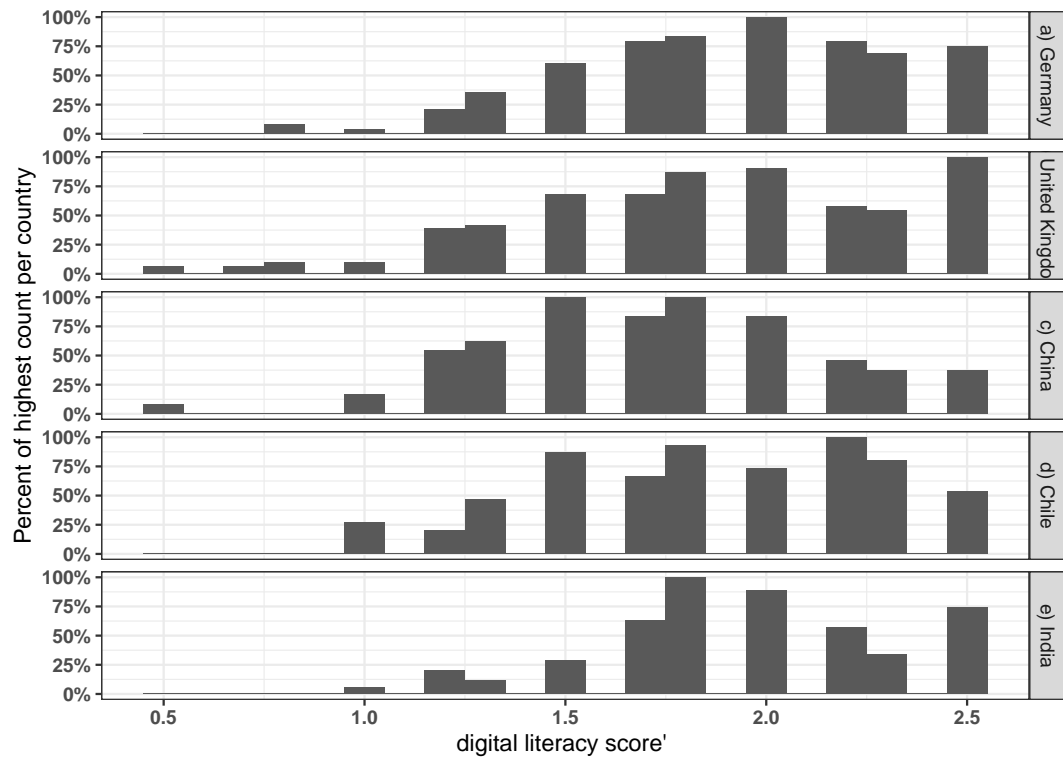


Figure 8: Shows the distribution of digital literacy scores, which is the per respondent mean of items (1) to (6) of the digital-literacy instrument.

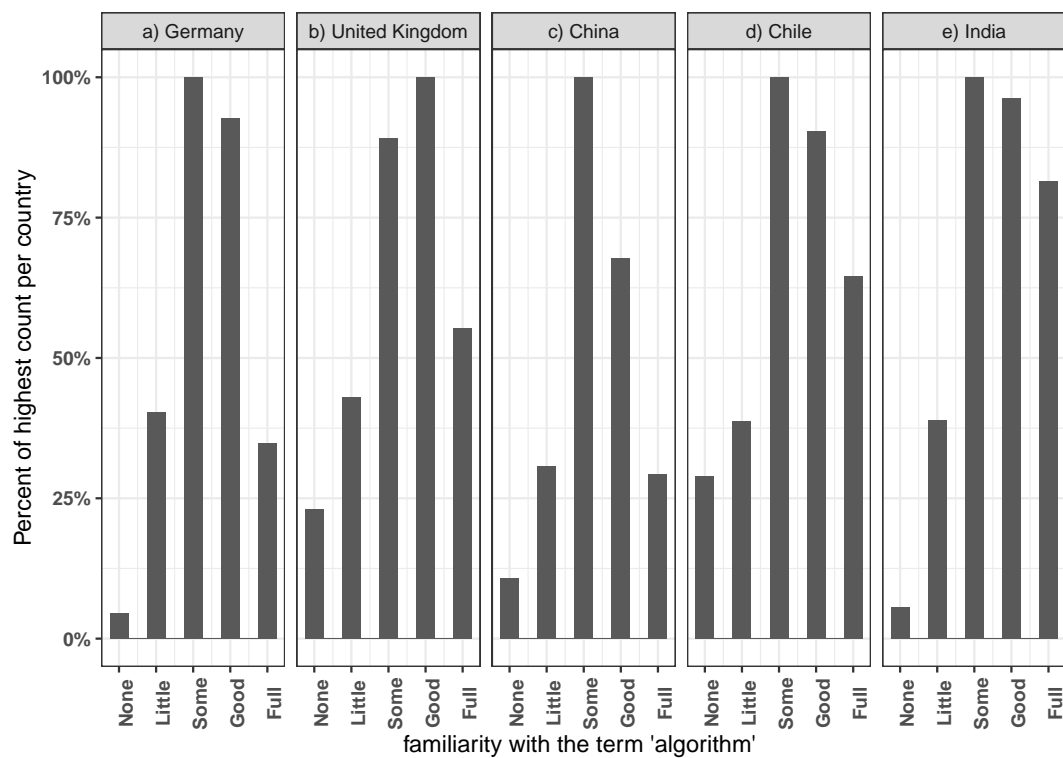


Figure 9: Shows the distribution of the self-reported familiarity with the term “algorithm”.

Questionnaire

Respondents were presented with a simple online questionnaire, which started after signing an electronic consent form. This study was a module of a multi-investigator time sharing study. Interview languages were English for the UK, India and China, targeting an educated audience in mainland China and Hong Kong. Spanish was used for Chile and German for Germany. In average, it took ca. 3 minutes to conclude the study. The first page introducing the term “algorithm” did not let respondents proceed until after 30 seconds.

We attach the questionnaire on the following page.

Questionnaire Items

The following pages will show you information on **algorithms** used by computers and software in the internet. An **algorithm** is a list of rules a computer program follows in order to solve a problem.

Some algorithms can teach a computer how to get better at solving problems. For example internet search engines are using "smart" algorithms to improve their ability to find websites. Researchers predict that "smart" algorithms will be able to do many things in the future. Some algorithms will help to guide self-driving cars, while other algorithms will potentially replace office workers. We are interested in your opinion on such learning algorithms. We are going to show you two algorithms with different abilities. We want specifically to know, which one of two

different algorithms you think should be banned by the government.

Example Choice page

Please carefully review the options detailed below, then please answer the questions.

Which of the algorithms should be prohibited ?

	Algorithm 1	Algorithm 2
Discrimination	Somewhat high risk to recreate human biases and discrimination	Acts neutral without bias or discrimination
Risk of unemployment	Somewhat high risk of unemployment for you and others due to automatization	Somewhat high risk of unemployment for you and others due to automatization
Example area of use	Medical decisions on health and wellbeing	Financial services and banking
Choices made in dilemma	Chooses between helping humans OR saving money expenses	Chooses between saving one sort of expense OR saving another sort of expense
Job creation	Creates new jobs that benefit all professions and occupations	Creates new jobs that benefit manual labor and non-College occupations - for example robotics operator
Transparency	Nobody can understand how decisions are made	Only experts can understand algorithm
Privacy	Gathers personal information without consent	Can customize whether personal information collected or not

var curtailment choice

Which of the algorithms should be prohibited ?

Algorithm 1

☐

Algorithm 2

☐

var likert_item

On a scale from 1 to 7, where 7 indicates that you strongly approve of the algorithm and 1 indicates that you strongly disapprove of the algorithm, how would you rate algorithms 1 and 2?

1 = you strongly **disapprove** of the algorithm

7 = strongly **approve** of the algorithm

	Strongly Disapprove 1	2	3	4	5	6	Strongly Approve 7
Algorithm 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Algorithm 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Notes for following variables: non-response possible / skip after reminder

var digitalliteracy: average of items (1) to (6)
var aiknowledge: average of items (7) to (8)

[Collect 5 choices per participants]
How familiar are you with the following computer and Internet-related items? Please choose a number between 1 and 5 where 1 represents “no understanding” and 5 represents “full understanding” of the item.”

	None (1) (1)	Little (2) (2)	Some (3) (3)	Good (4) (4)	Full (5) (5)
Advanced Search (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PDF (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Spyware (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wiki or Baike (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cache (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pishing (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Algorithm (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Artificial Intelligence (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Questionnaire

Start of Block: Context / work

var livingstandexp

Looking forward to the next three years, how confident do you feel about being able to keep your current living standard ?

- ☐ Very confident (1)
 - ☐ Confident (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat confident (3)
 - ☐ Not confident (4)
 - ☐ Refuse to Answer / Don't know (5)
-

var socinsuremajsource

In case of unemployment, how much do you expect to rely on Government Welfare or Unemployment Insurance -- will it be a major source of income, a minor source of income or not a source at all?

- ☐ Major source (1)
 - ☐ Minor source (2)
 - ☐ Not a source at all (3)
 - ☐ Refuse to Answer / Don't know (5)
-

var privacyconcern

Are you concerned about people you do not know obtaining personal information about you from your online activities?

- ☐ Very concerned (1)
 - ☐ Concerned (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat concerned (3)
 - ☐ Not concerned (4)
 - ☐ Refuse to Answer / Don't know (5)
-

var employmentstatus

What is your current employment status?

- ☐ Employed for wages, working 35 hours or more per week (1)
- ☐ Employed for wages, working 1-34 hours per week (2)
- ☐ Self-employed (12)
- ☐ Not employed and looking for work (13)
- ☐ Not employed and not looking for work (3)
- ☐ Student (4)
- ☐ Homemaker (5)
- ☐ Disabled, unable to work (6)
- ☐ Other (7) _____
- ☐ Don't want to answer (8)

var subject if student

What subject area are your studies in?

- ☐ Education (1)
- ☐ Humanities and Arts (e.g. languages, History) (2)
- ☐ Social Science (e.g. Politics, Psychology) (3)
- ☐ Business, Economics (4)
- ☐ Law (5)
- ☐ Medicine (6)
- ☐ Science (e.g. Biology, Physics, Maths) (7)
- ☐ Computer Science (8)
- ☐ Engineering (9)
- ☐ Agriculture (10)
- ☐ Other: (11) _____

Display This Question:

If What is your current employment status? = Employed for wages, working 35 hours or more per week

Or What is your current employment status? = Employed for wages, working 1-34 hours per week

Or What is your current employment status? = Self-employed

var occupation

What is your occupation?

- ☐ Professional: e.g. Teachers, Lawyers, Social Scientists, Natural Scientists, Doctors (1)
- ☐ Technical: e.g. Engineers, Computer Scientists (2)
- ☐ Executive, Administrative and Managerial: e.g. Managers, CEOs, Accountants (3)
- ☐ Sales: e.g. Cashier, Sales Workers (4)
- ☐ Administrative support: e.g. Secretaries, Supervisors, Receptionists (5)
- ☐ Prevision production, Craft and Repair: e.g. Mechanics, Construction workers, Tailors, Bakers, Shoe Repairers (6)
- ☐ Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors (7)
- ☐ Transportation: Bus driver, Truck driver, Taxi driver, Operating Engineers (8)
- ☐ Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers (9)
- ☐ Service Occupations: Police, Public Service, Cook, Waiter, Janitors, Cleaners, Hairdresser (10)
- ☐ Other: (11) _____