ONLINE APPENDIX

Discrimination in Times of Crises and the Role of the Media

Asaf Zussman

Table A1
Variable Means by Doctor Ethnicity and Gender

	Jewish Male	Jewish Female	Arab Male	Arab Female
Observations	1,223	873	108	24
Number of listed medical specialties	1.104	1.027	1.051	1.005
Work hours per week per clinic	11.191	14.299	8.236	12.255
Professor	0.042	0.010	0.010	0.000
Distinctly Sephardi name	0.069	0.030	0.000	0.000
MD degree from an Israeli university	0.467	0.426	0.245	0.537
MD degree from an OECD country	0.185	0.107	0.157	0.000
Russian-speaking	0.249	0.356	0.144	0.171
Low experience	0.145	0.193	0.401	0.588
In *Forbes* list of 'best doctors'	0.020	0.012	0.012	0.043

Notes. "Low experience" is an indicator taking the value of one when the doctor has less than 15 year of experience (defined as years since obtaining the MD degree). See text for definitions and sources for the other variables.

Table A2
Distribution of Appointments by Search Specialty and Locality (in %)

N=1,222,307

Panel A: By Search Specialty	
Pediatrics	10.51
Obstetrics-Gynaecology	11.99
Surgery	11.52
Orthopaedics	10.68
Cardiology	2.56
Dermatology	6.02
Neurology	3.98
Ophthalmology	7.96
Family, Internal, and General	29.43
Ear, Nose, and Throat	5.34

Panel B: By Search Locality	
Ashdod	4.32
Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut	3.46
Bet Shemesh	3.07
Jerusalem	14.44
Haifa	7.90
Tel Aviv - Yafo	14.62
Bene Beraq	4.69
Bat Yam	3.47
Herzliyya	2.57
Holon	4.77
Kefar Sava	2.58
Ashqelon	2.51
Netanya	4.34
Petah Tiqwa	5.06
Qiryat Motzkin	2.11
Rishon Leziyyon	7.17
Rehovot	2.42
Ramat Gan	3.20
Ra'annana	3.00
Be'er Sheva	4.30

Table A3
Share of Arab Doctors in Appointments (in %)

N=1,222,307

Panel A: Total

	Pre-crises Period	Crises Period
	5.22	5.59

Panel B: By Search Specialty

	Pre-crises Period	Crises Period
Pediatrics	3.93	3.18
Obstetrics-Gynaecology	2.85	3.49
Surgery	6.06	6.16
Orthopaedics	7.66	9.19
Cardiology	10.34	10.21
Dermatology	6.17	5.51
Neurology	6.97	7.45
Ophthalmology	5.10	4.84
Family, Internal, and General	4.15	4.82
Ear, Nose, and Throat	7.53	8.49

Panel C: By Search Locality

	Pre-crises Period	Crises Period
Ashdod	0.00	0.00
Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut	1.33	2.23
Bet Shemesh	4.27	4.24
Jerusalem	16.01	17.08
Haifa	17.05	17.57
Tel Aviv - Yafo	1.91	1.77
Bene Beraq	0.00	0.00
Bat Yam	0.00	0.33
Herzliyya	1.72	2.87
Holon	0.95	0.92
Kefar Sava	1.80	1.67
Ashqelon	0.00	0.00
Netanya	1.11	1.46
Petah Tiqwa	0.88	0.87
Qiryat Motzkin	35.38	35.97
Rishon Leziyyon	0.63	0.62
Rehovot	0.00	0.00
Ramat Gan	0.15	0.00
Ra'annana	0.00	0.00
Be'er Sheva	2.62	4.30

Table A4
Does the Preference for Female Doctors Depend on Doctor Ethnicity?

	Dependent variable: ln(days to appointment+1)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arab	-0.408	-0.441	-0.370	-0.323	-0.323
	(0.084)	(0.078)	(0.087)	(0.089)	(0.089)
Work hours per week per clinic		-0.022	-0.021	-0.020	-0.020
		(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Female			0.404	0.421	0.423
			(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Arab x Female			0.094	0.093	0.077
			(0.176)	(0.173)	(0.172)
Professor			0.112	0.060	0.047
			(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.118)
Distinctly Sephardi name			-0.005	-0.032	-0.034
			(0.089)	(0.088)	(0.088)
MD degree from an Israeli university				0.126	0.124
				(0.044)	(0.044)
MD degree from an OECD country				0.031	0.035
				(0.058)	(0.058)
Russian-speaking				-0.096	-0.098
				(0.044)	(0.044)
Low experience				-0.132	-0.128
				(0.041)	(0.041)
In *Forbes* list of 'best doctors'					0.331
					(0.130)
Search specialty x locality fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Search date fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor medical specialties fixed-effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	132,064	132,064	132,064	132,064	132,064
R-squared	0.506	0.551	0.566	0.570	0.571

Notes. The analysis is restricted to the pre-crises period: January 9, 2020-March 10, 2020. "Low experience" is an indicator taking the value of one when the doctor has less than 15 year of experience (defined as years since obtaining the MD degree). See text for definitions and sources for the other variables. Estimated using OLS. Standard errors, clustered by doctor, are in parentheses.

Table A5
Ethnic Discrimination across Periods
Controlling for Pre-Pandemic Doctor Quality

Dependent variable: ln(days to appointment+1)		
	(1)	(2)
Arab x 1st wave period	0.304	0.210
	(0.054)	(0.051)
Arab x 2nd and 3rd waves period	0.169	0.101
	(0.061)	(0.057)
Arab x conflict period	-0.005	-0.075
	(0.072)	(0.069)
Quality x 1st wave period		-0.237
		(0.016)
Quality x 2nd and 3rd waves period		-0.171
		(0.016)
Quality x conflict period		-0.180
		(0.020)
Search specialty x locality fixed-effects	Yes	Yes
Search date fixed-effects	Yes	Yes
Doctor medical specialties fixed-effects	Yes	Yes
Time-varying doctor controls	Yes	Yes
Doctor fixed-effects	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,154,637	1,154,637
R-squared	0.745	0.746

Notes. Column 1 reports the results of estimating equation (3) for doctors with a pre-pandemic quality measure. This measure is obtained by averaging for each doctor the residuals from a regression, estimated for the pre-crises period, of ln(days to appointment+1) on fixed-effects for the combinations of specialty and locality. The search specialty x locality fixed-effects are allowed to vary by period. Estimated using OLS. Standard errors, clustered by doctor, are in parentheses.

Table A6
Ethnic Discrimination across Periods
Controlling for Clinic Fixed-Effects

	Dependent variable: ln(days to appointment+1)					
Period/s:	Pre-crises	1st wave	2nd and 3rd waves	Conflict	All	All
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arab	-0.243	-0.092	-0.165	-0.249	-0.330	
	(0.091)	(0.099)	(0.083)	(0.081)	(0.090)	
Arab x 1st wave period					0.308	0.308
					(0.053)	(0.053)
Arab x 2nd and 3rd waves period					0.173	0.170
					(0.061)	(0.062)
Arab x conflict period					0.041	0.016
					(0.066)	(0.067)
Search specialty x locality fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Search date fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor medical specialties fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor fixed-effects	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Clinic fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	132,064	197,128	772,896	120,214	1,222,304	1,222,300
R-squared	0.654	0.557	0.633	0.662	0.620	0.752

Notes. The pre-crises period is January 9, 2021-March 10, 2020. The 1st wave period is March 11, 2020-June 6, 2020. The 2nd and 3rd waves period is June 7, 2020-May 9, 2021. The conflict period is May 10, 2021-June 30, 2021. "Doctor controls" include the same set of covariates as in column 5 of Table 2 (except in column 6, where all time-invariant doctor controls are excluded from the analysis). In columns 5 and 6 the search specialty x search locality fixed-effects are allowed to vary by period. Estimated using OLS. Standard errors, clustered by doctor, are in parentheses.

Table A7
Ethnic Discrimination across Periods
Focusing on Specialty-Locality Combinations with Doctors from Both Ethnicities

	Dependent variable: ln(days to appointment+1)					
Period/s:	Pre-crises	1st wave	2nd and 3rd waves	Conflict	All	All
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arab	-0.328	-0.067	-0.198	-0.348	-0.352	
	(0.083)	(0.083)	(0.084)	(0.075)	(0.081)	
Arab x 1st wave period					0.305	0.307
					(0.053)	(0.054)
Arab x 2nd and 3rd waves period					0.155	0.168
					(0.058)	(0.061)
Arab x conflict period					-0.011	0.008
					(0.059)	(0.069)
Search specialty x locality fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Search date fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor medical specialties fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor fixed-effects	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	50,940	75,066	297,866	46,292	470,164	470,163
R-squared	0.552	0.436	0.526	0.581	0.522	0.714

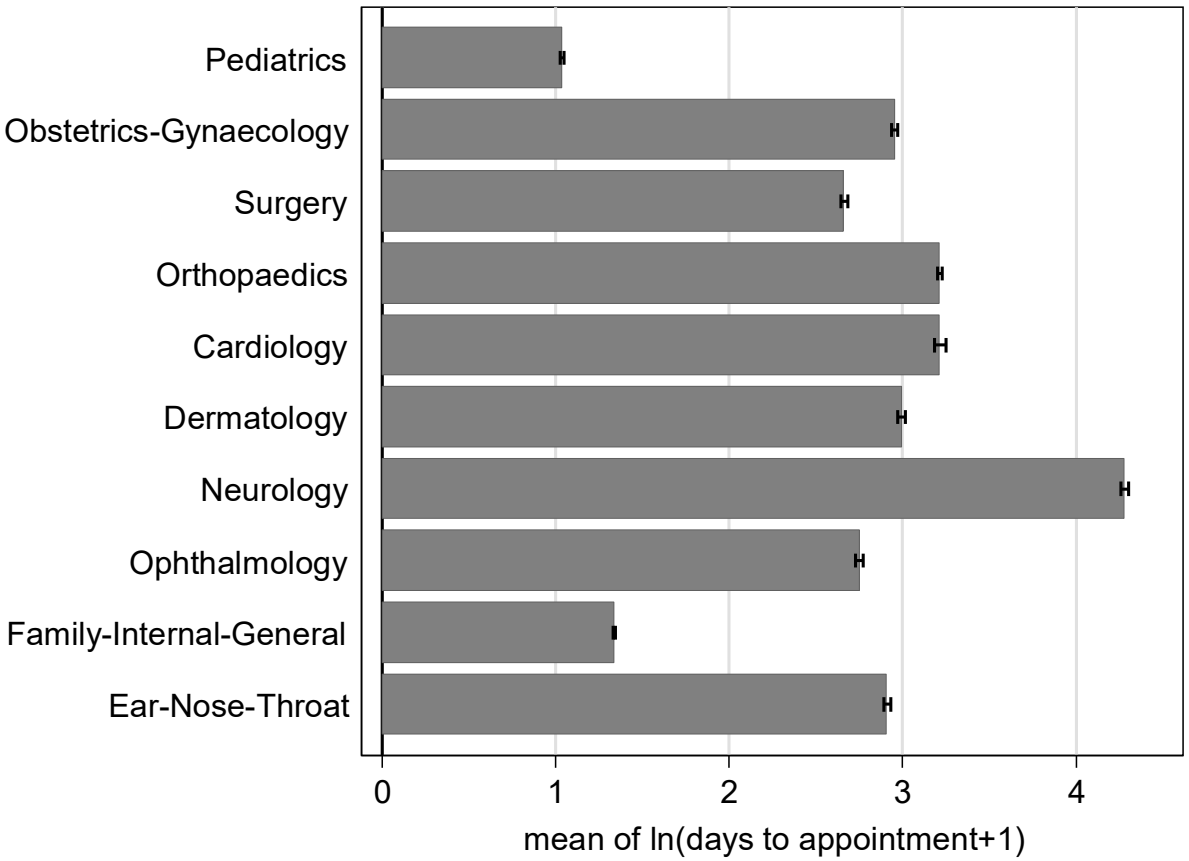
Notes. The pre-crises period is January 9, 2021-March 10, 2020. The 1st wave period is March 11, 2020-June 6, 2020. The 2nd and 3rd waves period is June 7, 2020-May 9, 2021. The conflict period is May 10, 2021-June 30, 2021. "Doctor controls" include the same set of covariates as in column 5 of Table 2 (except in column 6, where all time-invariant doctor controls are excluded from the analysis). In columns 5 and 6 the search specialty x search locality fixed-effects are allowed to vary by period. Estimated using OLS. Standard errors, clustered by doctor, are in parentheses.

Table A8
Ethnic Discrimination across Periods
Excluding Appointments with Very Long and Short Wait Times and Using the Inverse Hyperbolic Sine Transformation

	Dependent variable: ln(days to appointment+1)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arab	-0.325	-0.316	-0.323	-0.291	-0.376
	(0.079)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.088)
Arab x 1st wave period	0.301	0.303	0.298	0.280	0.345
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.055)	(0.060)
Arab x 2nd and 3rd waves period	0.151	0.113	0.091	0.150	0.166
	(0.060)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.060)	(0.065)
Arab x conflict period	-0.017	-0.026	-0.043	0.000	-0.019
	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.068)
Search specialty x locality fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Search date fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor medical specialties fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctor controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,222,305	1,220,632	1,207,308	1,125,629	1,222,305
R-squared	0.551	0.554	0.552	0.554	0.547

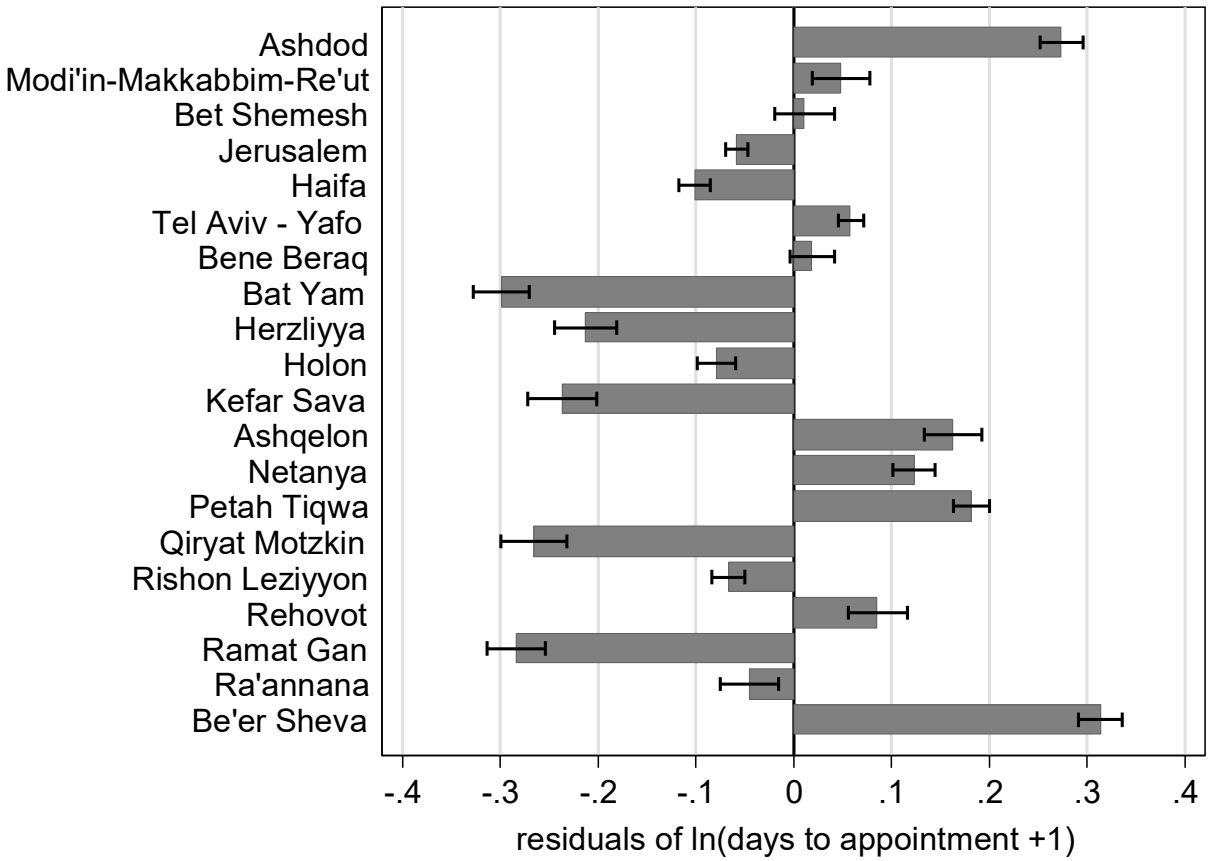
Notes. Column 1 replicates the results presented in column 5 of Table 3. Column 2 restricts the analysis to appointments with a wait time of up to 360 days. Column 3 restricts the analysis to appointments with a wait time of up to 180 days. Column 4 restricts the analysis to appointments with a wait time of at least one day. In column 5 the dependent variable is the inverse hyperbolic sine transformation of (days to appointment). The 1st wave period is March 11, 2020-June 6, 2020. The 2nd and 3rd waves period is June 7, 2020-May 9, 2021. The conflict period is May 10, 2021-June 30, 2021. "Doctor controls" include the same set of covariates as in column 5 of Table 2. The search specialty x search locality fixed-effects are allowed to vary by period. Estimated using OLS. Standard errors, clustered by doctor, are in parentheses.

Figure A1
Mean Wait Time for Appointment in the Pre-Crises Period
by search specialty



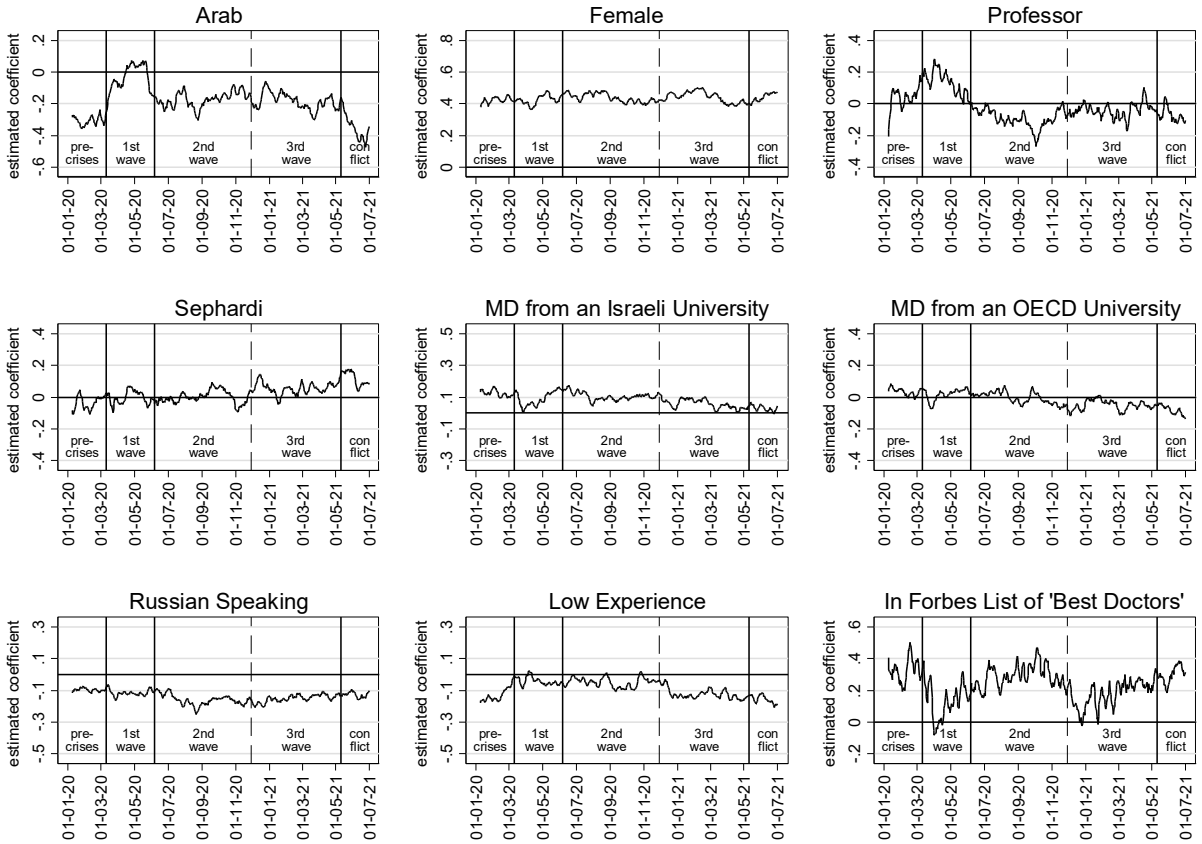
Notes. The figure shows for each search specialty the mean and associated 90% confidence interval of ln(days to appointment+1). See text for details.

Figure A2
Mean Residual Wait Time for Appointment in the Pre-Crises Period
by search locality



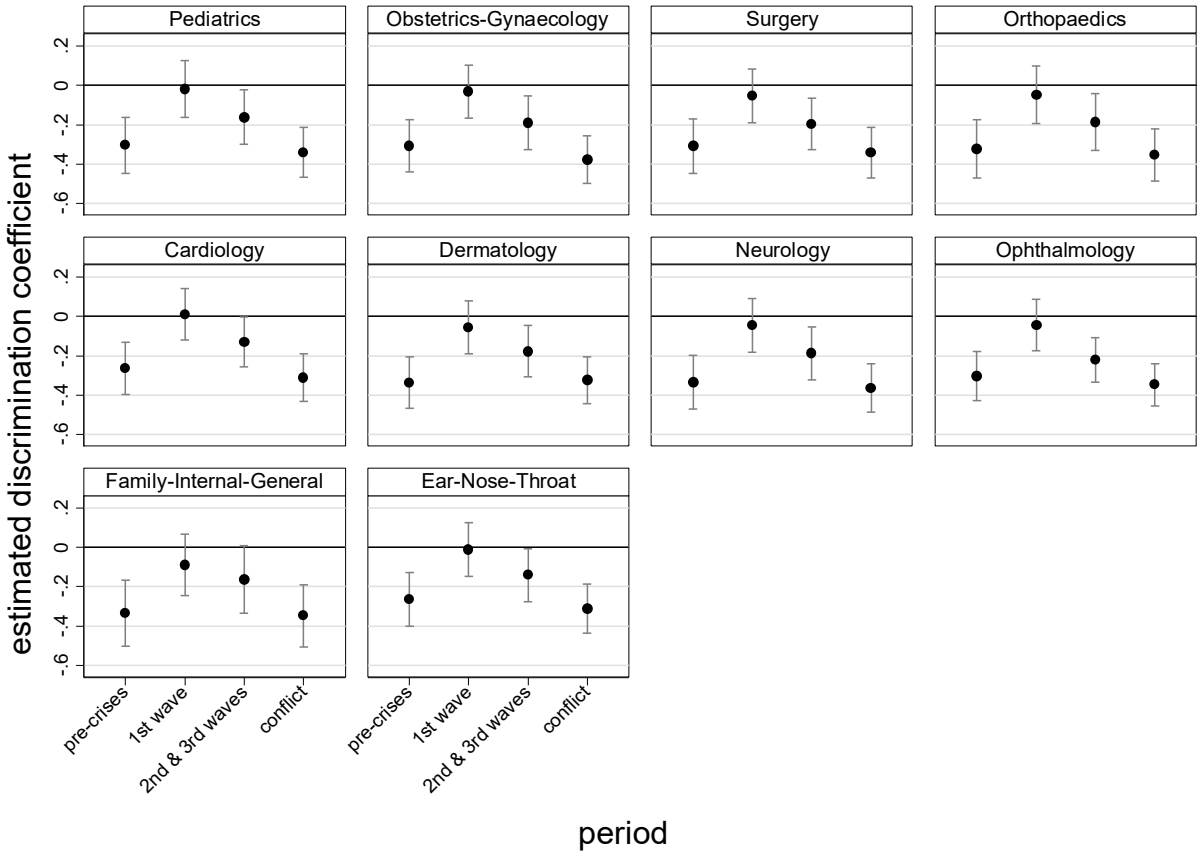
Notes. The figure shows for each locality the mean residual and the associated 90% confidence interval from an OLS regression of ln(days to appointment+1) on search specialty fixed-effects. See text for details.

Figure A3
Evolution of Discrimination Coefficients for All Doctor Characteristics



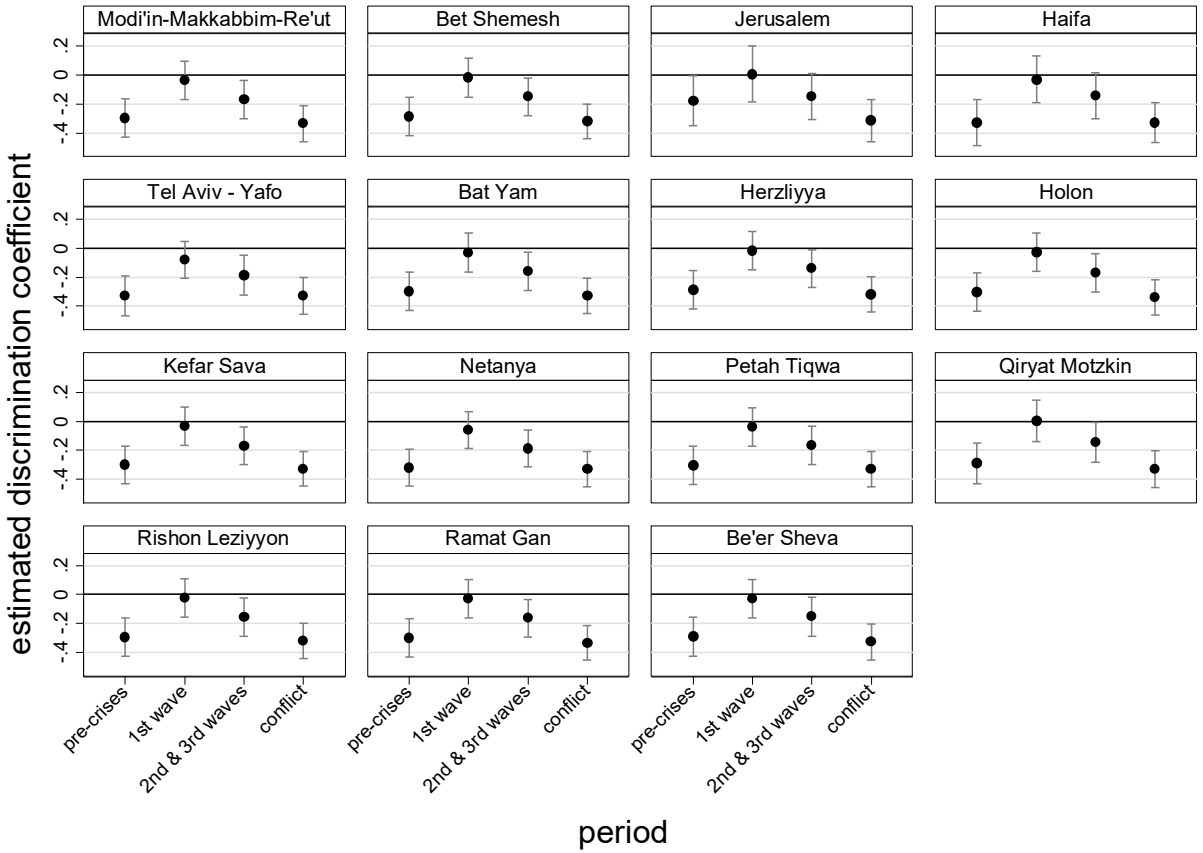
Notes. The figure displays the coefficients for the doctor characteristics obtained from estimating equation (2) using 7-day centered rolling windows for each search date. See text for details.

Figure A4
Results Are Not Driven by a Single Specialty



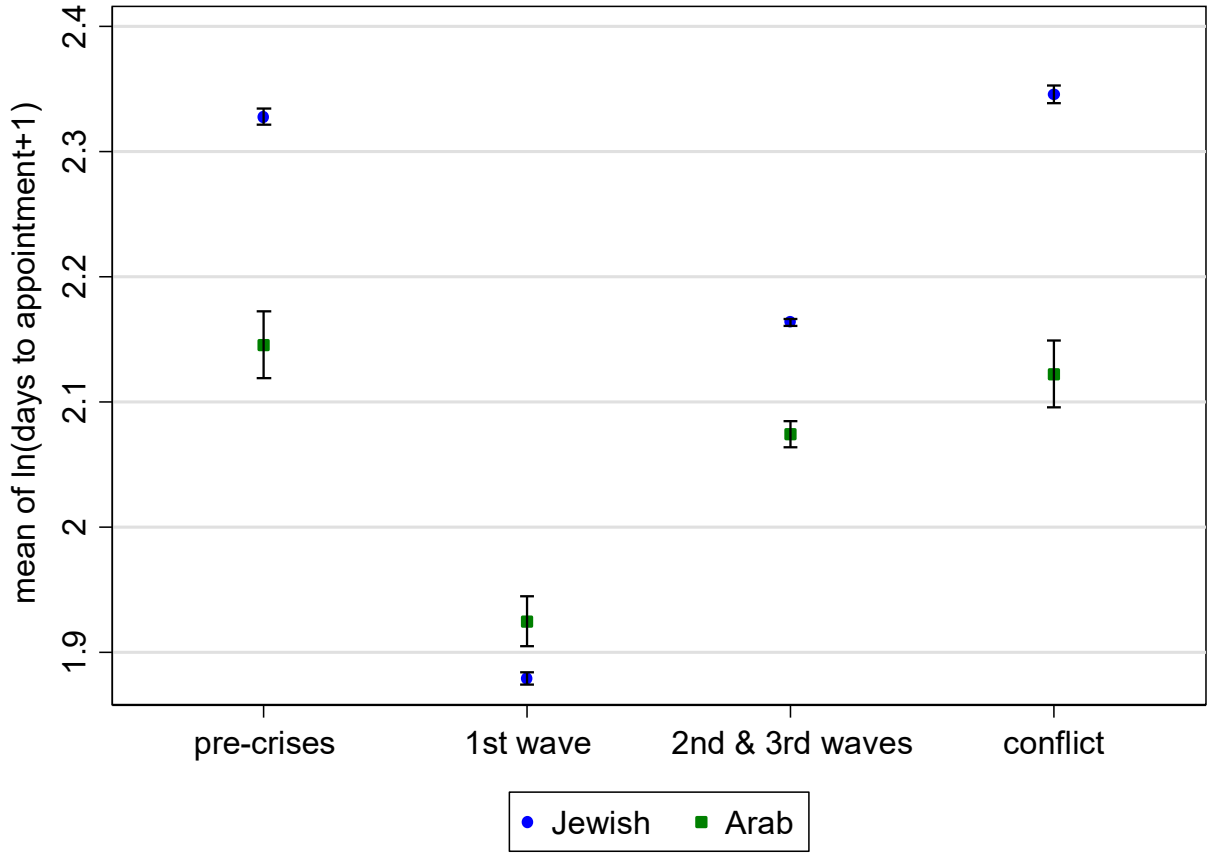
Notes. The figure displays the coefficient (and associated 90% confidence interval) for the Arab doctor indicator when running equation (2) for each period (pre-crises, 1st wave, 2nd and 3rd waves, conflict), each time excluding a single search specialty. See text for details.

Figure A5
Results Are Not Driven by a Single Locality



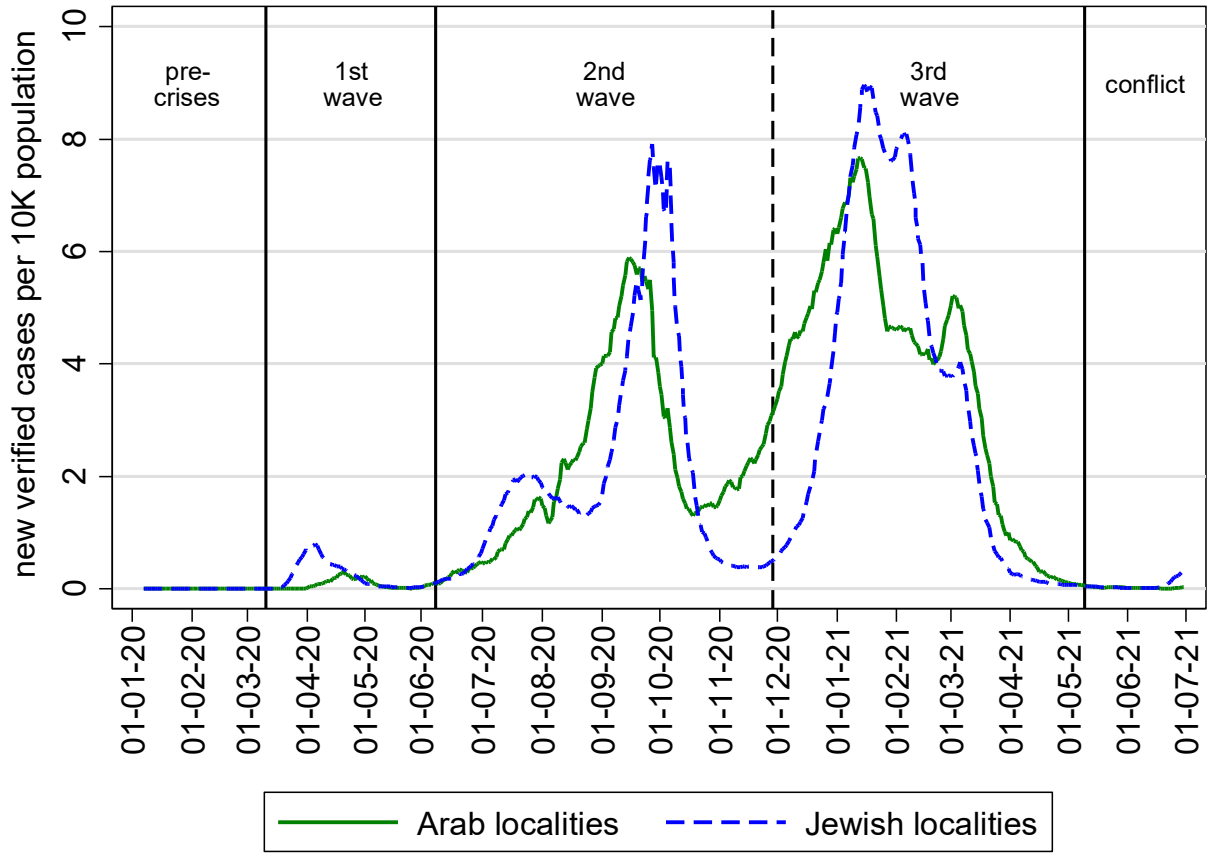
Notes. The figure displays the coefficient (and associated 90% confidence interval) for the Arab doctor indicator when running equation (2) for each period (pre-crises, 1st wave, 2nd and 3rd waves, conflict), each time excluding a single search locality. The analysis excludes localities with no appointments with Arab doctors. See text for details.

Figure A6
Mean Wait Time for Appointment by Period and Ethnicity



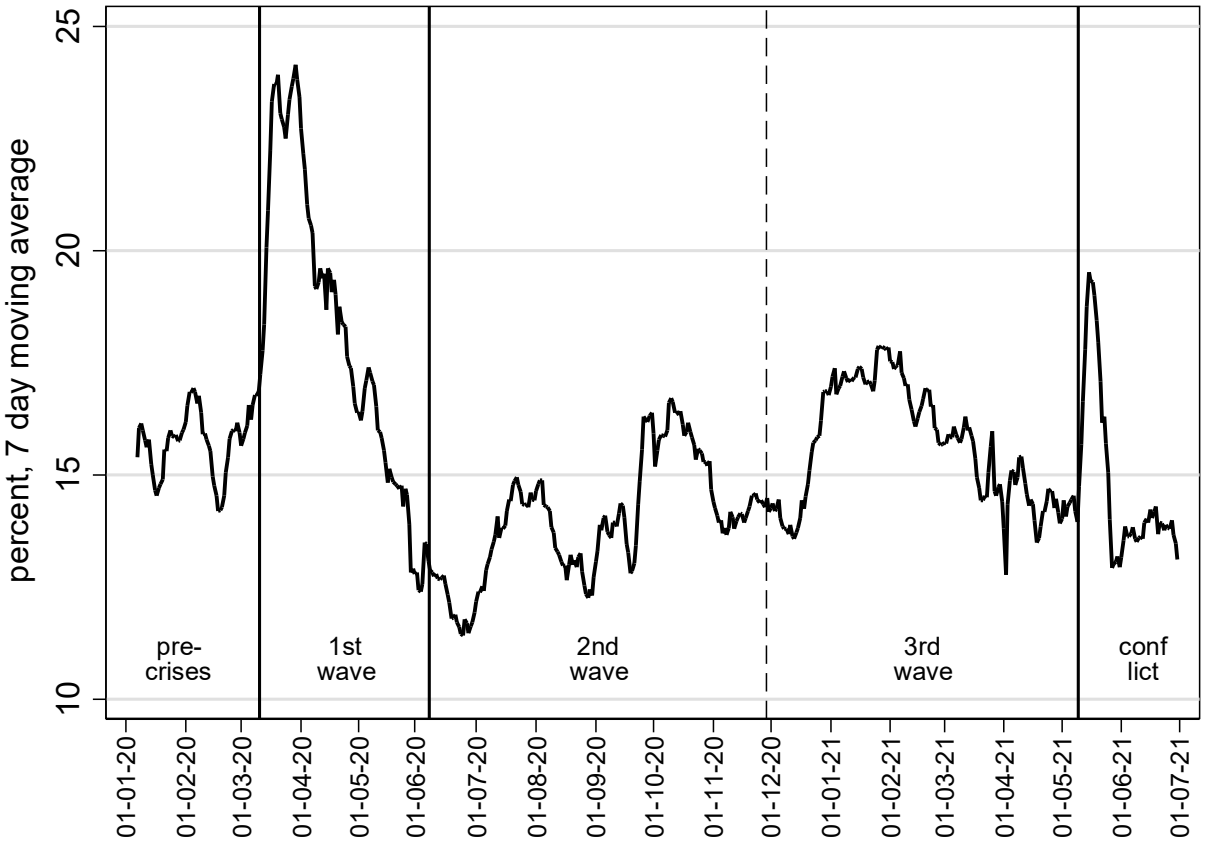
Notes. The figure displays the mean of ln(days to appointment+1) and the associated 90% confidence interval by period and doctor ethnicity. See text for details.

Figure A7
Pandemic Severity by Ethnicity



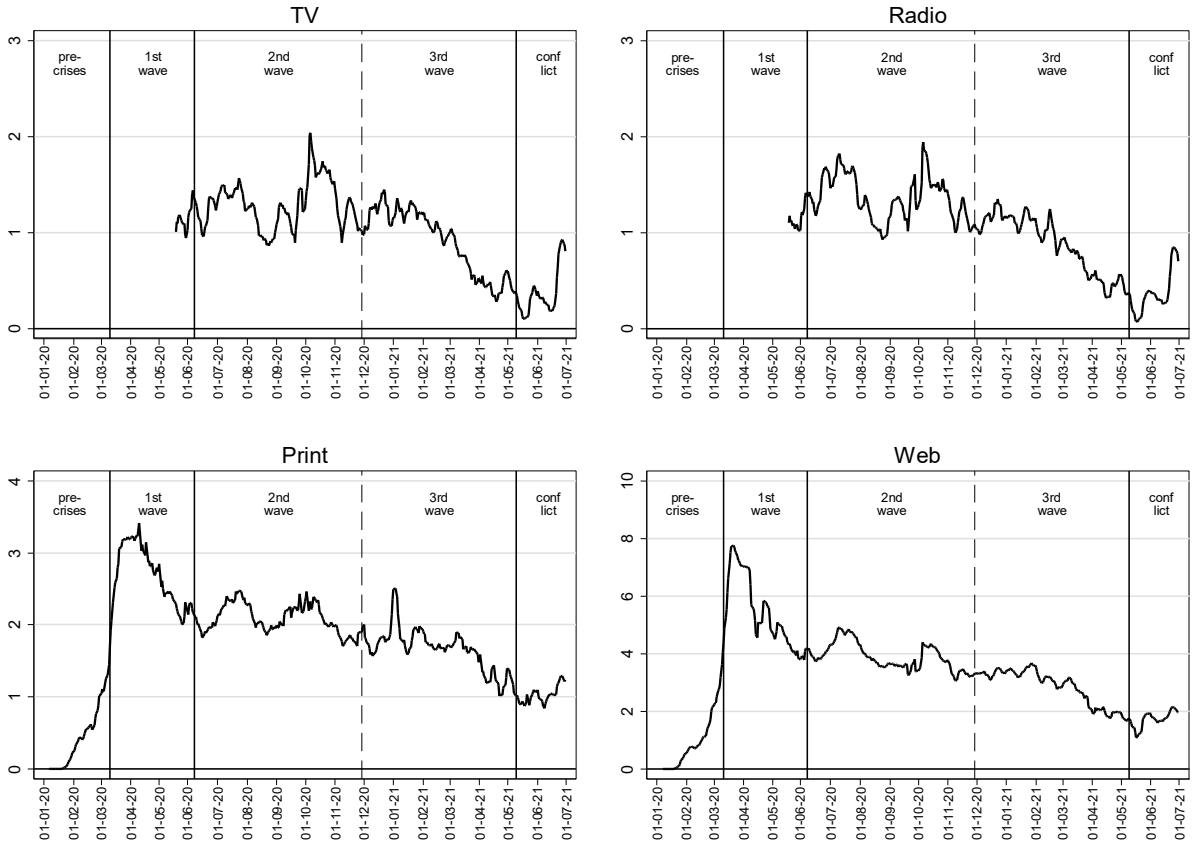
Notes. The figure plots a 7-day moving average of new verified corona cases per 10,000 population in Arab and Jewish localities (each series is weighted by locality population). See text for details.

Figure A8
Evolution of Rating of *Keshet 12* Evening News



Notes. The figure plots a 7-day moving average of the rating of *Keshet 12* evening news. The data were downloaded from the website of the Israeli Audience Research Board. See text for details.

Figure A9
Evolution of Media Coverage of the Coronavirus Crisis



Notes. For each media type, the figure displays a 7-day (6-day in the case of print) moving average of coverage of the coronavirus crisis. The TV and radio series are available from May 2020 to June 2021; the print and web series are available from January 2020 to June 2021. See text for details.

Appendix B: Surveys on Attitudes Toward Arab Doctors

This Appendix provides details on nine survey rounds measuring public perceptions about Arab doctors in Israel. The rounds contained a set of fixed questions and some variable questions. They were conducted by a professional polling firm using an online platform in June, September, and December 2020 and each month from January to June 2021. The sample was restricted to Jewish adults (18 and over) residing in the 20 cities spanned by the Maccabi dataset. Overall, about 1,000 individuals participated in each survey. An attempt was made to keep the set of participants in these surveys fixed.

Text of the survey

This survey focuses on the perceptions of the Jewish population about Arab doctors in Israel. The survey includes [N] questions and you can answer them in less than five minutes. You can refuse to participate or stop the survey at any time without incurring any negative consequences. Your answers will be kept confidential. Thank you for the cooperation.

(1) In which city do you reside?

a. Ashdod
b. Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut
c. Bet Shemesh
d. Jerusalem
e. Haifa
f. Tel Aviv - Yafo
g. Bene Beraq
h. Bat Yam
i. Herzliyya
j. Holon
k. Kefar Sava
l. Ashqelon
m. Netanya
n. Petah Tiqwa
o. Qiryat Motzkin
p. Rishon Leziyyon
q. Rehovot
r. Ramat Gan
s. Ra'annana
t. Be'er Sheva

(2) By which HMO are you insured?
   a. Clalit
   b. Maccabi
   c. Meuhedet
   d. Leumit
   e. Don't know / not insured by an HMO

(3) [For those indicating an HMO] Have you ever received medical service from an Arab doctor in your HMO?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Don't know / don't remember

(4) [For those answering Yes] What was the medical specialty of the Arab doctor (you can choose more than one option)
   a. Family medicine
   b. Pediatrics
   c. Gynecology
   d. Surgery
   e. Orthopedics
   f. Ophthalmology
   g. Dermatology
   h. Ear, nose and throat
   i. Cardiology
   j. Neurology
   k. Other
   l. Don't know / don't remember

The next questions relate to the following situation. Assume that you are suffering from some medical problem (e.g. back pain). In the website of the HMO in which you are insured or in the call center of the HMO you need to choose between two medical specialists: A Jewish doctor and an Arab doctor. You are not familiar with the names of these doctors.

(5) Assuming that you can schedule an appointment with both doctors today, at the same time and in the same clinic, which doctor would you choose?
   a. The Jewish doctor
   b. The Arab doctor
   c. I have no preference between these doctors

(6) [For those who chose option (a) in question 5] Assume now that the appointment for the Arab doctor is for today. How many additional days would you be willing to wait for an appointment with the Jewish doctor?
   a. I am not willing to wait even one additional day
   b. One day

c. Two days
d. Three days
e. More than three days

(7) [For those who chose option (b) in question 5] Assume now that the appointment for the Jewish doctor is for today. How many additional days would you be willing to wait for an appointment with the Arab doctor?
   a. I am not willing to wait even one additional day
   b. One day
   c. Two days
   d. Three days
   e. More than three days

(8) In your assessment, which of the two doctors offered to you by the HMO would be more empathetic (nicer) to you as a patient?
   a. The Jewish doctor
   b. The Arab doctor
   c. There would be no difference

(9) In your assessment, which of the two doctors offered to you by the HMO would provide you with a more professional treatment?
   a. The Jewish doctor
   b. The Arab doctor
   c. There would be no difference

The next questions focus on the coronavirus crisis

(10) Has your view concerning Arab doctors changed following the coronavirus crisis?
   a. Yes
   b. No

(11) [If Yes] Following the coronavirus crisis, your view concerning Arab doctors:
   a. Became more positive
   b. Became more negative

(12) Has your view concerning the Arab population in Israel (not doctors) changed following the coronavirus crisis?
   a. Yes
   b. No

(13) [If Yes] Following the coronavirus crisis, your view concerning the Arab population in Israel (not doctors):
   a. Became more positive
   b. Became more negative

(14) During the coronavirus crisis, news reports highlighted the fact that Arab doctors played an important role in the fight against the pandemic. For example, it was

reported that the head of the coronavirus ward in Rambam hospital is an Arab doctor. Have you been exposed to such media reports?

a. Yes
b. No

Variable questions

<u>September 2020 survey:</u>

(1) A few days ago, the cabinet approved the "traffic light" plan proposed by Professor Ronni Gamzu, the coronavirus Project Coordinator. As part of the plan, localities with the highest rates of infections will be labeled as "red localities" and will be subject to special restrictions. It was reported in the news that most of the "red localities" are Arab. Have you been exposed to media reports that note this fact?

a. Yes
b. No

<u>All surveys since December 2020:</u>

(1) Since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, have you been tested positive for the virus?

a. Yes
b. No

(2) Since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, have you been hospitalized for Covid-19?

a. Yes
b. No

(3) Since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, have any of your family members or friends been tested positive for the virus?

a. Yes
b. No

(4) Since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, have any of your family members or friends been hospitalized for Covid-19?

a. Yes
b. No

<u>All surveys since January 2021:</u>

(1) Have you been vaccinated against the coronavirus [since the February 2021 survey, the text "(one or two doses)" was added at the end of the question]?

a. Yes
b. No

All surveys since February 2021:

(1) [for those indicating that they have been vaccinated] Did you receive the vaccination (the first or second dose) from an Arab healthcare worker?
    a. Yes
    b. No
    c. Don't know

January, February and March 2021 Surveys

(1) In a visit to Nazareth a few days ago [in the February (March) survey this was changed to "last month" ("two months ago")], Prime Minister Netanyahu noted that he is "proud of the doctors from the Arab community who are fighting the coronavirus side by side with Jews", and added that Arab doctors treated his and his wife's late parents. Have you been exposed to media reports on these statements?
    a. Yes
    b. No

March and April 2021 surveys:

The following question concerns your news consumption habits – watching news programs on TV, listening to news program on radio, reading newspapers published in print or online – since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, i.e. since March 2020 and until today.

(1) In your estimation, how many hours per day did you consume news during this period:
    a. I did not consume any news
    b. Up to one hour per day
    c. Between one hour and two hours per day
    d. More than two hours per day

April 2021 Survey

(1) During his speech in the Holocaust Remembrance Day ceremony held last week, Prime Minister Netanyahu told the story of Bella Freund, whose parents survived the Holocaust. Bella was vaccinated against the coronavirus by an Arab paramedic in a Magen David Adom ambulance at the Machane Yehuda Market in Jerusalem. Have you been exposed to media reports on these remarks?
    a. Yes
    b. No

May and June 2021 surveys:

The following questions concern the period since the start of "Operation Guardian of the Walls" on May 10, 2021.

(1) Have any of your family members or friends been hurt in the rocket attacks launched from the Gaza Strip into Israel since the start of "Operation Guardian of the Walls"?
    a. Yes
    b. No
(2) Have any of your family members or friends been hurt in the violent clashes between Arabs and Jews in Israel since the start of "Operation Guardian of the Walls"?
    a. Yes
    b. No
(3) Has your view concerning Arab doctors changed following the events since start of "Operation Guardian of the Walls"?
    a. Yes
    b. No
(4) [If Yes] Following the events, your view concerning Arab doctors:
    a. Became more positive
    b. Became more negative
(5) Has your view concerning the Arab population in Israel (not doctors) changed following the events since start of "Operation Guardian of the Walls"?
    a. Yes
    b. No
(6) [If Yes] Following the events, your view concerning the Arab population in Israel (not doctors):
    a. Became more positive
    b. Became more negative
(7) Since the start of "Operation Guardian of the Walls" there were news reports, ads, and op-ed pieces in which Arab and Jewish healthcare workers called to end the violence and to improve relations between Arabs and Jews in Israel. Have you been exposed to such reports, ads and op-ed pieces in the media?
    a. Yes
    b. No

Table B1
Summary Statistics for Survey Participants

	All participants			Maccabi members		
	Mean	St.Dev	Obs.	Mean	St.Dev	Obs.
Female	0.492	0.500	8,996	0.504	0.500	3,349
Age	44.971	15.438	8,996	45.754	15.094	3,349
Married	0.598	0.490	8,996	0.603	0.489	3,349
Number of children	1.859	1.919	8,996	1.795	1.762	3,349
Secular	0.559	0.496	8,996	0.609	0.488	3,349
Traditional	0.197	0.398	8,996	0.191	0.393	3,349
Religious	0.127	0.333	8,996	0.107	0.310	3,349
Ultra-orthodox	0.117	0.321	8,996	0.092	0.289	3,349
High income	0.177	0.382	7,804	0.189	0.392	2,819
Academic education	0.418	0.493	8,996	0.465	0.499	3,349
Recent immigrant	0.090	0.287	8,996	0.110	0.313	3,349
Political right	0.527	0.499	8,021	0.470	0.499	2,983

Notes. "High income" is an indicator taking the value of one if the participant reported having income above or very much above average. "Academic education" is an indicator taking the value of one if the participant holds a bachelor's, master's or doctoral degree. Recent immigrant is an indicator taking the value of one if the participant immigrated to Israel since 1989. "Political right" is an indicator taking the value of one if the participant voted in the March 2020 elections for any of the right-leaning political parties ("Likud", "Shas", "United Torah Judaism", "Yamina", "Yisrael Beiteinu").

Table B2
Summary Statistics for Survey Participants' Responses

	All participants			Maccabi members		
	Mean	St.Dev	Obs.	Mean	St.Dev	Obs.
Prefers appointment with Jewish doctor	0.358	0.480	8,996	0.371	0.483	3,349
Prefers appointment with Arab doctor	0.022	0.146	8,996	0.019	0.136	3,349
Willing to wait for appointment with Jewish doctor	0.259	0.438	8,996	0.272	0.445	3,349
Willing to wait for appointment with Arab doctor	0.015	0.121	8,996	0.011	0.103	3,349
Believes Jewish doctor will be more professional	0.166	0.372	8,996	0.165	0.371	3,349
Believes Arab doctor will be more professional	0.032	0.176	8,996	0.028	0.164	3,349
Believes Jewish doctor will be more empathetic	0.106	0.308	8,996	0.095	0.294	3,349
Believes Arab doctor will be more empathetic	0.147	0.354	8,996	0.148	0.355	3,349
Perceptions about Arab doctors improved	0.160	0.366	8,996	0.161	0.367	3,349
Perceptions about Arab doctors worsened	0.017	0.128	8,996	0.018	0.134	3,349
Exposed to media coverage of Arab doctors	0.538	0.499	8,996	0.537	0.499	3,349

Notes. See text above for definitions of the variables

Table B3
Exposure to Media Coverage and Perceptions About Arab Doctors
Using the Adjusted Exposure Series

	Dep. variable: Improved Perceptions About Arab Doctors				
Survey rounds analyzed	All	June 2020 – March 2021			
Participants:	All	All	In December 2020 round	Previously Unexposed	Previously Exposed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Exposed to coverage of Arab doctors	0.089				
	(0.023)				
Exposed to coverage of PM's remarks about Arab doctors		0.064	0.066	0.093	0.039
		(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.028)	(0.026)
Survey participant fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey round fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,170	4,709	3,940	1,932	2,008
R-squared	0.575	0.541	0.543	0.454	0.554

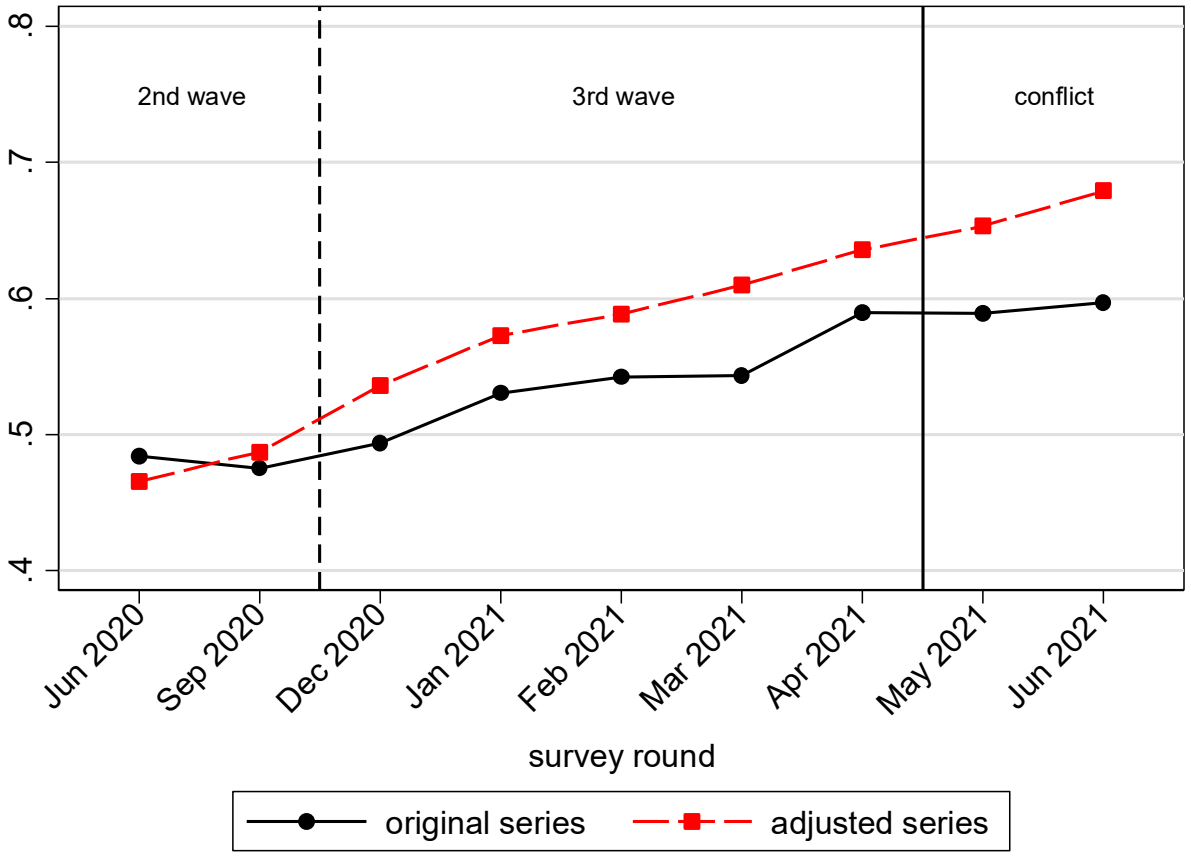
Notes. This table is identical to Table 5 except that the analysis excludes participants whose responses – in column 1 to the general exposure question and in columns 2-5 to the question concerning exposure to the PM's remarks – were inconsistent, defined as those indicating at some point that they have been exposed and later indicating that they have not. See text for details.

Table B4
Exposure to Media Coverage and Perceptions About Arab Doctors
Focusing on the Immediate Effect of Netanyahu's Remarks

	Dep. variable: Improved Perceptions About Arab Doctors				
Survey rounds analyzed	June 2020 – January 2021				
Participants:	All	All	In December 2020 round	Previously Unexposed	Previously Exposed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Exposed to coverage of Arab doctors	0.044				
	(0.017)				
Exposed to coverage of PM's remarks about Arab doctors		0.056	0.062	0.111	0.023
		(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.034)	(0.034)
Survey participant fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey round fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,754	3,754	3,237	1,575	1,662
R-squared	0.578	0.578	0.577	0.523	0.585

Notes. This table is identical to Table 5 except that the analysis in all columns is restricted to the June 2020 – January 2021 survey rounds. See text for details.

Figure B1
Evolution of Exposure to Media Coverage



Notes. The figure shows the share of participants indicating that they have been exposed to media coverage of the contribution of Arab doctors to the fight against the pandemic. The adjusted series excludes from the calculations participants whose responses were inconsistent, defined as those indicating at some point that they have been exposed and later indicating that they have not. Capped ranges indicate 90% confidence intervals. See text for details.