

Supplement to:

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APPENDIX: Social Status and the Moral Acceptance of Artificial Intelligence

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An **artificial intelligence** [*agent*] with the **serial number G4-PLV** [*anthropomorphization & gender*], able to learn by itself, is used in at a recruitment agency. This recruitment agency occupies **one of the last places** on a ranking of all German recruitment agencies [*organizational status*].

A company contacts the recruitment agency because it has an open position for a sales manager. Without human supervision, the artificial intelligence with the serial number G4-PLV places a candidate. It provides **all the necessary information** so that the company can adequately understand the reasons for recruiting this candidate [*transparency*].

Later, the placed candidate turned out to be a **negligent employee**. Due to the recruitment of this new employee, the company **incurred revenue losses and additional costs**. In the end, the company had to dismiss the employee and train a replacement [*outcome*].

An independent analysis of all the candidates recruited revealed the following: **Candidates with a migration background** were **placed significantly less frequently** by the artificial intelligence with the serial number G4-PLV [*bias*].

A **journalist** [*agent*] called **Claudia Müller** [*anthropomorphization & gender*] works in the editorial department of a large daily newspaper. This newspaper occupies **one of the first places** on a ranking of all German daily newspapers [*organizational status*].

The journalist Claudia Müller conducts a fact-check of an article on a highly topical issue. She provides **all the necessary information** so that the editorial team can adequately understand how the article was checked for accuracy [*transparency*].

Later, it turned out that the fact-check was **incorrect**. The article contained information that **supported a conspiracy theory** [*outcome*].

An independent analysis of all the fact-checks revealed the following: The fact-checks by the journalist Claudia Müller were **significantly more often incorrect for articles about people with a migration background** [*bias*].

Figure A1: Additional sample vignettes for situations hiring by a recruitment agency (top) and factchecking in the editorial office of a newspaper (bottom). Dimensions in brackets

M6: Human	
<i>Vignette dimensions</i>	
Organizational status	0.21* (0.11)
Male gender framing ¹	0.10 (0.10)
Negative outcome	-1.36*** (0.10)
Transparency	0.59*** (0.10)
Bias	-1.74*** (0.11)
Situation: Diagnosis ²	0.39** (0.13)
Situation: Recruitment ²	0.50*** (0.13)
<i>Respondent characteristics</i>	
Gender: Male ³	0.23* (0.12)
Gender: Other ³	0.01 (0.68)
Years of schooling	0.06** (0.02)
<i>Experimental design</i>	
Vignette order	0.08** (0.03)
Constant	6.07*** (0.52)
n vignettes	945
n respondents	578

Table A1: Additional multilevel regression of the moral acceptability for the human agent, including vignette dimensions, significant respondent characteristics, and experimental design. Unstandardized coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. ¹Ref. cat. female gender framing, ²ref. cat. situation: newspaper, ³ref. cat. gender: female. †p < .10; *p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001 (two-tailed tests)