

MP Questionnaire [National Democratic Institute & Columbia University]

INTRODUCTION

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), an NGO that provides support to Parliament, is working with researchers from Columbia University in order to help assess the effectiveness of our projects and find ways to better design our interventions. This interview is being implemented as part of that work and focuses on activities and opinions in your capacity as an MP. It will take approximately one hour.

By completing this survey you are consenting to take part in this research. Of course you may refuse to answer any questions in the survey. If you would like to have your answer for any particular question kept off the record, indicate that by writing "OR" in the margin next to the question, we will keep your answer anonymous and we will only use it for general results. We greatly appreciate you taking part in this survey.

Q 1. If you refuse to participate in the survey please indicate the reasons why you refused: :

FILLING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Answers to questions are recorded by **circling the corresponding code** to the answer given. In a few other questions you are asked to write in a response; in almost all cases this will be either a number—such as a date—or it will be a code from a larger list of codes.

- **Special responses.** For all questions, **-9** means "don't know," **-8** means "not applicable" and **-7** means you "refuse to answer."
- **Adding Notes.** Any time you do not have space, put an asterisk in the box, and at the bottom of the page, repeat the asterisk, note the question number, and write your longer description there.
- **In case of error.** If you make a mistake, place an X next to the old circle and make a double circle around the correct response.
- **Off the record.** If you would like a particular response be off the record; circle the response and write "OR" beside it.
- **Lightly Shaded Questions** will be filled later by the research team, leave these areas blank.
- **No questions unanswered.** The survey is designed such that when it is completed *there will be no question for which there is no answer*. Either one of the closed responses should be circled OR one of these special codes can be marked:
 - "don't know" (-9)
 - "not applicable"(-8)
 - "refused to answer" (-7)

If you are uncertain about the meaning of any question, or how to indicate your response, *please ask an enumerator for help*, they are there to guide you.

For Office Use Only

Q 2	Date Completed	____ / ____ / ____ (DD / MM / YYYY)
Q 3	Location Completed	
Q 4	Enumerator ID	

1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Q 5	Name _____		
Q 6	District: _____	Post Code: _____	
Q 7	Constituency: _____	Post Code: _____	
Q 8.	Where were you born?	County: _____ Code: _____	Subcounty: _____ Code: _____
Q 9.	When did first you enter Parliament?		Session: _____

Q 10.	Do you have school age going children (age 2-18), and if so, how many?	No:	0
		Yes:	_____ [Write Number]

Q 11. Which language is your home language? [That is, the language of your group of origin.] Circle answer.							
English	1	Lusoga	783	Lugbara	790	Rukiga	796
French	2	Lumasaaba	784	Madi	791	Rutooro	797
Portuguese	3	Lukhonjo	785	Ngakaramojong	792	Langi	798
Kiswahili	4	Lunyole	786	Japhadhola	793	Kupsabiny	799
Luganda	780	Ateso	787	Lusamia	794	Gujarati	800
Runyankole	781	Acholi	788	Lugwere	795	Hindi	801
Runyoro	782	Alur	789	Other			-7 -9
				Other [Specify]: _____			

Q 12. What is your tribe? You know, your ethnic or cultural group? [Circle answer.]							
Muganda	780	Munyole	786	Karamojong	792	Mutooro	797
Munyankole	781	Ateso	787	Japhadhola	793	Langi	798
Munyoro	782	Acholi	788	Musamia	794	Ugandan Indian	799
Musoga	783	Alur	789	Mugwere	795		
Mugishu	784	Lugbara	790	Mukiga	796		
Mukhonjo	785	Madi	791				
				Ugandan only or "doesn't think of self in those terms"			-990
				Other			-7 -9
				Other [Specify]: _____			POST CODE

Q 13. What is your religion, if any?				
Christian – Catholic [Roman Catholic/Orthodox]	0		Muslim	4
Christian – Anglican/Church of Uganda	1		Hindu	5
Christian – Non-Mainline Protestant [Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist/Independent/Lutheran/Calvinist]	2		Traditional/Ethnic Religion	6
Christian - Pentecostal [Born Again/Gospel/Full Gospel]	3		Jewish	7
No Religion	8	Other [Specify]: _____		

Let's talk for a moment about the work of an MP. With which of the following statements do you agree? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. [Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

	A. Top concern	B. Second Concern	C. Third Concern
Q 15. What do you understand as your constituent's top areas of concern?			
Q 16. Thinking of the <u>poorest</u> people in your constituency, what do you understand as their top areas of concern?			
Q 17. It may be that <u>women</u> have different priorities than men, what do you understand as the top areas of concern for the women in your constituency?			

Q 18. This is a list of issues related to social service delivery. For each issue we would like to know who do you think bears the largest responsibility. Who is most responsible to make sure: (OPTIONS)
Note: LC5 bureaucracy includes technocrats such as the education district officer and CAO. **Direct service provider** includes school principals and teachers, doctors and nurses, policemen.

	President	Relevant Central Government Agency/ Ministry	Parliament as a whole	MP	LCV Chair	LC3 Councillor	LCV Bureaucracy	Direct Service Provider	Community	Other code
<i>Who is most responsible to make sure:</i>										
A. Students have primary schools close to their homes?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
B. That teachers are not absent regularly?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
C. There are enough government clinics?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
D. The necessary medicines and vaccines are available in clinics?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
E. There is electricity in people's homes?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
F. There are protected water sources close to people's homes?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
G. People are able to get good jobs?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9
H. People are safe from crime or violence?	1	2	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	-7 -9

Q 19. Of the previous service delivery issues, are these also the responsibility of the MP?		
	No	Yes
A. Students have primary schools close to their homes?	0	1
B. That teachers are not absent regularly?	0	1
C. There are enough government clinics?	0	1
D. The necessary medicines and vaccines are available in clinics?	0	1
E. There is electricity in people's homes?	0	1
F. There are protected water sources close to people's homes?	0	1
G. People are able to get good jobs?	0	1
H. People are safe from crime or violence?	0	1

Q 20. What is the level of education of the typical person in your constituency? (that is, the median level of education)	
No formal schooling	0
Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling)	1
Some primary schooling	2
Primary school completed	3
Some secondary school / high school	4
Secondary school / high school completed	5
Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a technical or college	6
Some university	7
University completed	8
Post-graduate	9
Don't know	-9

Q 21. How do you rate the quality of teachers in the government primary schools in your constituency? <i>[Probe for strength of opinion]</i>	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	-7, -8, -9

	Almost never	About one third of the time	About two thirds of the time	Almost always
Q 22. How often do you think doctors are present and accepting patients during opening hours at government health facilities in your constituency / district:	1	2	3	4

Q 23. Approximately what percentage of people is living with HIV/AIDS in your constituency (/district)?	___%
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Q 24. How would you rate the quality of these services in your area: Would you say that they are very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?						
	Very Bad	Bad	Fair	Good	Very Good	Don't know [DNR]
A. Access to supply of electricity	1	2	3	4	5	-9
B. The quality of roads	1	2	3	4	5	-9
C. The quality of public health & medical facilities	1	2	3	4	5	-9
D. The quality of universal primary education	1	2	3	4	5	-9
E. Safety from crime and violence	1	2	3	4	5	-9
F. Access to clean water	1	2	3	4	5	-9

2.1 EVALUATIONS & ROLES

We would like to ask you some questions about "voting", by voting I mean voting on the floor, or voting in committee, any time you must record your official vote as an MP.

Q 25 Some MPs have a lot of information about what their constituents think; others do not. Compared to other MPs, when you vote, do you think you have a better, the same, or worse information, on the way the majority of your constituents would like you to vote, express your position on the floor or in committee.						
	Much worse than others	Worse than others	Same	Better than others	Much better than others	Don't Know
	0	1	2	3	4	-9

Q 26 When you vote on a bill or a motion brought forward in committee, how often do you feel you have sufficient information on the way your constituents would like you to vote?						
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most times	Always	Don't Know
	0	1	2	3	4	-9

Q 27 Some MPs rely on constituents to determine how best to prioritize their work, some rely mostly on their own judgment, and finally some mostly follow their party's line or platform. Compared to other MPs how would you describe your style (read options):		
	More likely to rely on constituents	More likely to use own judgment
	0	1
		2

Q 28 Since the beginning of the most recent term, how often (if ever) has your vote <u>actually</u> differed from the wishes of your political party? Or you abstained?							
	[MP is Independent]	Never	Once or Twice	Occasionally	Often	Very often	Do Not Know
A. Voted	995	0	1	2	3	4	-9
B. Abstained	995	0	1	2	3	4	-9

Q 29 If your constituent's views conflict with your party's position, would you vote against the wishes of your party?						
	Not at all likely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Yes, would vote against party	Other
	0	1	2	3	4	-7 -9

Q 30 How often do you feel your constituent's views clash with your party's views?						
	Never	Not very often	Sometimes	Regularly	All the time	Other
	0	1	2	3	4	-7 -9

Q 31 How likely are there to be serious consequences if you vote against the wishes of your party?						
	Not at all likely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	There will be consequences	Other
	0	1	2	3	4	-7 -9

Q 32 How likely are you to risk losing your seat if you vote against the wishes of your constituents on a major issue?						
	Not at all likely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	I would lose my seat	Other
	0	1	2	3	4	-7 -9

3 CONSTITUENT COMMUNICATION

If you want to know your constituents' positions on a given issue (like district creation), what's the typical way you get this information? We asked before about the different interests the women and the poor, thinking of these categories, how do you typically get information about women's positions, interests, and needs?

Let me show you a list of ways:			
	Q 33 General	Q 34 Women	Q 35 Your Poorest Constituents
Attend general public meetings (open to all)	1	1	1
Hold meetings with individual constituents	2	2	2
Attend meetings with religious leaders and/or traditional local authorities	3	3	3
Hold meetings with constituency or regional party officials	4	4	4
Live in the constituency and interact with constituents on a regular basis	5	5	5
Staff assistant and/or constituency office	6	6	6
Phone calls, Emails, or SMS to/from constituents	7	7	7
Interest/ Advocacy/ lobby groups	8	8	8
Media (Radio, newspapers, TV)	9	9	9
I don't do anything to get information about this group	10	10	10
Other: _____	POST CODE		
Do Not Know	-9	-9	-9

Q 36. When you use the methods you just told us about to get information, how accurate do you feel this information is in reflecting the positions, interests, and needs of these groups?

	Inaccurate	Somewhat Inaccurate	Somewhat Accurate	Accurate	Very Accurate
A. General	0	1	2	3	4
B. Women	0	1	2	3	4
C. The Poor	0	1	2	3	4

Q 37. What is the *most common* way constituents contact you? What is the *best* way for constituents to contact you if they need you to respond to their need or want?

	Visit your Constituency office	Visit your Office in Kampala	Call your personal cell-phone	Call your office in Parliament	Through my assistant or an intermediary	Write a letter or email	Attend a meeting held in Constituency
A. Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Best	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q 38. In some constituencies it is very easy to relay messages from voters to MPs thanks to the quality of communication and other infrastructure. How easy or hard do you think it is for your constituents from the groups we have been thinking about to contact you?

	Difficult	Somewhat difficult	Somewhat easy	Easy	Very easy
A. General	0	1	2	3	4
B. Women	0	1	2	3	4
C. The Poor	0	1	2	3	4

Q 39 When people contact their MP, they can ask or say very different things. Of the following types of communication, which do you receive most frequently?

Requests for Action [eg. I want you to build a road.]	Requests for Information [eg. Where can I get access to loans?]	Opinions [We have a problem with child abuse in this country.]
1	2	3

Q 40 Let's think about when constituents contact you with a "request for action", that is they ask you to do something. Do these requests most typically request an action for an individual, for the nation as a whole, for the constituency, or for a community?

National (all of Uganda)	1
Constituency	2
Community (eg. Women, tribe, poor people)	3
Individual	4

Q 41 What do you see as the *main* obstacle preventing you from representing the needs and interests of your constituency?

Limited access to development funds	Low quality of communication with voters	Party discipline	MPs power to affect change is rather limited	Don't know
0	1	2	3	-9

Q 42 Which 3 radio stations do you appear on most frequently? For each, can you tell me how frequently you appear?

Name of Station	Have appeared once	Yearly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	POST CODE:
	1	2	3	4	5	
	1	2	3	4	5	
	1	2	3	4	5	

Q 43 Do you have staff / assistants?

No	Yes, part time	Yes, full time
0 → skip Q45	1	2

Q 44 [If yes] Does your staff work primarily in the constituency or in Kampala?		
	Constituency	Kampala
	1	2

Q 45. Do you have an office in your constituency?		
No	Yes	No, but planning to set one up
0	1	2

Q 46. How much time do you spend in your constituency?	_____ average number of days per month
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4 USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Q 47. Do you own a Smartphone (like iPhone, Blackberry or Android)?	No	Yes
	0	1

Q 48. Do you have access to a computer (including a laptop) with internet whether at home, office, or both?		
	No	Yes
At home?	0	1
In the office?	0	1

Q 49 How familiar are you with computer applications (such as Word, Excel, or sending/receiving emails):					
	Very Unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	0	1	2	3	4

Q 50 How many days per month do you use a computer (out of 30)?	_____ Days
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5 CONSTITUENCY FUNDS

Q 51. Each Member of Parliament has access to some resources he/she can spend for development in their constituency. Let's assume you have 10M (the total previous amount of the CDF). Please tell us how you would spend this sum this year. We have specified broad areas where the development funds could be spent (like, health or education) please tell us how much you would like to allocate to each area. The total should add to 10M. If you have specific projects or causes in mind, please name them specifically in the right column.

Category	Amount	Projects (names)
Agriculture		
Infrastructure		
<i>(water, roads, electricity)</i>		
Health		
Education		
Other		
	Total	
	10,000,000 sh	

6 ISSUE DIMENSIONS

In this section of the survey, we would like you to indicate your opinions, and the opinions of others, on several different issue dimensions. We ask you to place these positions for us on a scale. Note that some of the issues are specific to Uganda and others are more general.

We have defined either end of the scale for each issue area, in order to make clear what issue we are talking about and what the arguments are on either side. The scale is from 1 to 100. Use these 100 categories to give us an idea where you and others lie in relation to the two extremes. For example, if you wholly agree with the statement on the extreme left, indicate a 0 for the box marked "You". If you feel that your constituents are towards the extreme on the right, but do not feel strongly or wholly agree with the policy, you will mark within the 60s or 70s (depending on the strength of their views) in the box marked "Your constituents". By status quo we mean where you feel current policy is, regardless of your personal opinion. For example, most Ugandans want women to be treated as equals, but the current policy does not give women equal treatment. In this case the status quo differs from the opinions of other actors.

1 EXAMPLE: TAXATION

0	100
One extreme: Government should not tax citizens at all.	The other extreme: The government should tax 100% of a person's income.
What is the current tax rate in Uganda?	Status quo []
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 100 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	A typical constituent []
	Most Ugandans []


Q 52. FISCAL POLICY (1)

0	100
The government should play a major role in the economy because it provides a vital source of stimulation.	The government should not play a dominant role in the economy because it crowds out private investment.
To what extent is the government playing a major role in the economy?	Status quo []
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 100 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	A typical constituent []
	Most Ugandans []

Q 53. GENDER (2)

0	100
In our country, women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do.	Women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs and it should remain so.
What is the current status of women in Uganda?	Status quo []
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 100 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	A typical constituent []
	Most Ugandans []

Q 54. CHURCH STATE RELATIONSHIP (3)

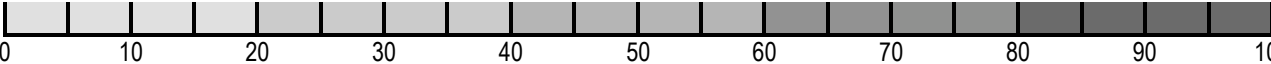


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Government should enact policies independently of the thinking of religious leaders. **Uganda's laws and policy choices should be guided by the thinking of religious leaders.**

To what extent are religious leaders involved in matters of state?	Status quo []
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 100 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	Your constituents []
	Most Ugandans []

Q 55. DOMESTIC SECURITY (4)

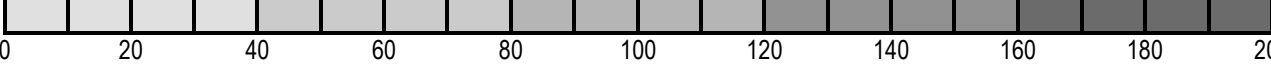


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

The government should never be allowed to tap into people's private conversations because it violates citizens' rights. **The government should be allowed to tap into people's phone conversations to enhance the security of Uganda and its citizens.**

To what extent is the government allowed to use phone tapping to enhance state security?	Status quo []
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 100 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	Your constituents []
	Most Ugandans []

Q 56. NEW DISTRICTS (5)

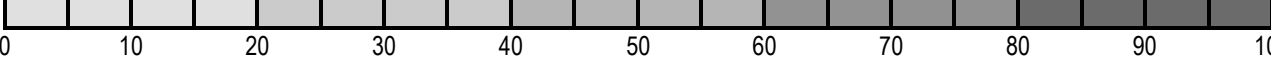


0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

Uganda should have many small districts because they bring social services closer to the people. **Uganda should have few large districts, because they will have better capacity to deliver social services.**

Uganda currently has 112 Districts. How many districts would each actor prefer?	
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 200 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	Your constituents []
	Most Ugandans []

Q 57. OIL (6)



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

The government should take a dominant role in regulating the development of the oil sector in Uganda to ensure that revenues from oil are used for the public good. **The government should minimize its role in matters concerning oil; government intervention only hurts the profitability of Uganda's oil sector.**

To what extent is the government involved in the oil sector?	Status quo []
Please fill in your best estimates on the scale from 1 to 100 of the positions of each actor:	NRM []
	FDC []
	Your Party (if not NRM or FDC) []
	You []
	Your constituents []
	Most Ugandans []

We would like to know how important each dimension is in relation to the others. For example, it may be the case that you think that corruption is a much bigger issue than the creation of new districts while others think the creation of new districts is a more important issue than corruption. Please tell us for each actor which issues you feel are most important, second most important, and third most important.

Q 58.	Example	A.You	B.NRM	C.FDC	D.Your party (if not NRM / FDC)	E.Your constituents
1 Fiscal Policy	3					
2 Gender						
3 Church State relationship						
4 Domestic Security	2					
5 Creation of New Districts	1					
6 Oil						

7 NETWORK

Q 59. Can you tell us which 5 MPs you are most likely to consult with on important matters in your work as an MP? [Enter full name of MP in order of importance.]

1.
2.
3.
4.
5

8 OUTSIDE OF PARLIAMENT

Q 60.	What was your <i>main</i> occupation <i>before</i> entering Parliament? [Specify.]	
		Industry Code:

Q 61	Some MPs maintain activities outside of their duties as an MP. What is your current main income generating activity besides being an MP? [Specify.]		None
		Code:	0

9 END OF SURVEY

Q 62 Please tell us what you feel could improve MP constituency relations in Uganda:

MP Signature & Date

Thank you very much for your time.

Political Communication Study: Uganda Members of Parliament Baseline

National Democratic Institute & Columbia University, December 2011

Enumerator Guide

INSTRUCTIONS, PROTOCOLS, SCRIPTS, AND INSTRUMENT

BACKGROUND

This survey is a baseline study of incoming members of the 9th parliament. It is part of a larger study of political communication and constituent relations. Participation in this survey is essential for MPs that would like to be considered for the Parliamentary Call System program.

INSTRUCTIONS

Your responsibilities are:

- To accurately and completely record the responses you are given by the respondent.
- To ask every respondent *every question*, except those indicated to be skipped.
- To read the questions exactly as they are written.
- To refer to your supervisor if you encounter any problems.

The Interviewees

This research asks questions of MPs in their official capacity as MPs. In large part it seeks information on the kinds of stances MPs take on various issues. It does not seek private information about the MPs. For this reason the survey, unlike household surveys for example, does not count as “human subjects” research. Nevertheless the basic principle so of respect for the autonomy of the interviewee needs to be followed. The interviewee *must agree to be interviewed and indicate their willing participation by giving consent*. If someone does not agree to be interviewed you must end the interview immediately. All respondents have the right to refuse any question and to stop the interview at any time for any reason. In order to put interviewees at ease you should conduct the interview in a private place. There are no direct benefits to taking part in this survey but there may be general gains in terms of providing knowledge that can improve relations with constituents.

Courtesy & Presentation

Treat MPs with respect at all times. They should be addressed as “Honorable”. Always be on time for appointments you have made with them and dress smartly.

Please read the introductory scripts and the smaller introductions to each section of the instrument. Help the MP to understand each question by repeating if necessary and using examples given in the question-by-question guide. Do not visibly react (laughing, shocked facial expressions) to any of the answers given (or to any of the questions!).

Definition of Constituency

Note that for district women MPs, the terms “constituency” should be interpreted as the *district* that the MPs are representing.

Marking Answers

- **No questions unanswered.** The survey is designed such that when it is completed *there will be no question for which there is no answer*. Either one of the closed responses should be circled OR a code for “**don’t know**”, “**not applicable**” or “**refused to answer**” should be marked. There is no area of this survey where questions are simply skipped because they are irrelevant or for other reasons. And the first thing that the supervisors will check when they examine the surveys is that there is indeed some form of response written for every question.

- In most cases the answers to questions are recorded by **circling the corresponding code** to the answer given. In order to mark the respondent's answer, make a circle the number that corresponds to their choice. In a few other questions you are asked to write in a response; in almost all cases this will be either a number—such as a date—or it will be a code, signifying some response from a larger listing of possible responses.
- **Special responses.** For all questions, **-9** means “don't know,” **-8** means “not applicable” and **-7** means “refused to answer.”
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- **Off the record.** If an MP requests that a particular response be off the record; circle the response and write “OR” beside it.

PROTOCOL FOR CONTACTING MPS IN RESIDUAL PERIOD

Use the phone numbers provided to call the MP and make an appointment with him or her. You will need an appointment in advance to enter Parliament. If you cannot contact an MP by phone, you should drop by their office before or after one of your meetings with another MP.

When entering Parliament the security guards will frequently ask you to confirm your appointment by phone. Make sure you have airtime to call the MP because you may not be permitted to enter without calling them first.

When entering the main building you will need to visit the reception desk on your immediate left. You will need an ID, which you leave at the desk in exchange for a visitors pass. If you do not have an ID, one will be provided to you by NDI.

HYPOTHESES MAPPING

#	Effect type	Hypothesis	Data & Measures
H 1	Main effects	MP behavior: treated MPs in the pilot will (a) have policy priorities that are closer to the priorities of their constituents (b) will adjust their use of CDF funds towards more broad based priorities, and (c) will report greater confidence in knowing the opinions and priorities of their constituents (d) will be more likely to vote according to constituent preferences	MP baseline survey (item: priorities, CDF plans) MP endline survey (item: priorities, CDF use) Household endline & baseline
H 2	Main effects	Attitudes: Constituents who can communicate with their MPs through the system will (a) feel more empowered; (b) depending on the degree of responsiveness, feel more represented and (c) report greater support for the existing political system	endline survey: Items
H 3	Main effects	Filtering: The messages sent through the system are representative of the opinions and priorities of the general population.	Endline survey: Items Message content analysis.
H 4	Price effects	Representation of the poor: Less expensive communication results in messages that better represent the needs of the poor	Call back data: (items: education, occupation) Message content analysis. Baseline and endline surveys
H 5	Price effects	Color blind communication: The relation between coethnicity and use of the system will be weaker when prices are lower.	Call back data: (items: ethnicity)
H 6	Price effects	Filtering: More expensive communication results in greater focus on private rather than public issues	Message content analysis.
H 7	Viral effects	Contagion: Knowledge that others use the system increases the total number of message sent.	Message database.
H 8	Viral effects	Network externalities: The marginal effect of information about use by others is larger when the system is used more. ¹	Message database.
H 9	Viral effects	Filtering: Knowledge of how others use the system leads to a more effective filtering of the types of messages sent (better correspondence between messages and population priorities from surveys)	Message content analysis. Baseline and endline surveys.
H 10	Media effects	Use levels: Individuals in LC1s selected for person to person messaging employ the system at a higher rate than those not exposed (relevant comparison group is individuals in LC1s receiving message A).	Call back data: (items: LC1, exposure to marketing)
H 11	Media effects	Representation of marginalized: The share of messages from poorer groups, ethnic minorities, and women, is greater for populations exposed to person to person marketing.	Call back data: (items: LC1, gender, group, education, profession).
H 12	Media effects	Filtering: Messages from person to person marketing address the same concerns as messages elicited from radio marketing. ²	Message content analysis. Call back data: (item LC1, gender, group, education, profession).

¹ Technical note: this effect is not statistically identified.

² Technical note: we can also examine whether the messages are the same conditional on the characteristics of senders, however we will have less confidence in attributing these effects to the intervention