

# ONLINE APPENDIX

## CYCLES OF SILENCE: POLICE-CITIZEN COOPERATION IN COMMUNITIES WITH CRIMINAL GROUPS

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## A. DATA COLLECTION

### A.1 Market Background



Figure 1: Lagos Sample Market Areas

Table 1: Market Areas

Market	Witness Fight (%)	Total Shops	Ethnic Diversity
Agege	53.7	1,161	0.22
Bariga	62.9	1,098	0.53
Mushin	76.6	2,979	0.49
Oshodi	73.1	6,030	0.53

The percent of shopkeepers who have witnessed a fight is based on responses from the study's survey; the total number of shops was counted as part of a pre-survey census of the shops in the market area; and, ethnic diversity is measured by the probability of any two shop owners will be from a different ethnic group.

## A.2 Survey Sampling Protocol

The survey sampling from the population of shop owners involved three stages:<sup>1</sup>

1. *Market Area Mapping.* A Lagos-based mapping firm was commissioned to create detailed maps of the roads and plazas (i.e., buildings or demarcated courtyards) in each market area. The firm used data on plaza locations provided by the Lagos state government as a baseline for a manual inspection of the plazas to determine if they had commercial shops.
2. *Shop Census.* Employing the market area maps, enumerators visited each commercial plaza to record the geolocations as well as the number and type of shops. The census data was used to construct the sampling frame of the shops and provide identifiers for shops given that they generally do have addresses. During the census process, observational data on the presence of area boys and security forces in the plazas was also gathered.
3. *Survey Administration.* Using a simple random sampling method, survey enumerators were assigned to administer the survey to the owners of randomly-selected shops. To avoid convenience sampling, enumerators made repeated visits to the selected shops if owners were not available upon the initial contact attempt. Shop owners who completed the survey received a N500 (roughly, \$1.50) mobile service recharge card.

Employing this procedure, a total of 1,025 shop owners successfully completed the survey spread proportionally based on the size of the markets in Agege (136 respondents), Bariga (217 respondents), Mushin (281 respondents), and Oshodi (476 respondents). Ninety-one percent of respondents that interviewers were able to locate and make initial contact with partook in the survey.

To maximize data quality, enumerators who administered the survey were recruited, trained, and managed directly for the survey rather than working through an outside firm. Roughly eighteen enumerators were chosen from a pool of 376 applicants. A principal investigator (PI) maintained a daily presence in the market to manage the surveying, conduct mini-trainings, and meet with respondents who sought more background on the survey. A PI also monitored the collected data daily and held individual trainings with interviewers. An internal survey auditor followed up with selected respondents to validate that the surveys took place.

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1. This sampling strategy was originally developed for the Lagos Trader Project.

### A.3 Survey Questionnaire

The table below includes the text for the survey questions relied upon for the study’s analysis. Question IDs match the column names provided in the reproduction data. Questions are shown in the order in which they appear on the survey. These questions were embedded as a module in a broader survey instrument on socio-economic dynamics in Lagos markets.

Table 2: Survey Questions

Question ID	Prompt Text	Response Options
employees	How many [insert employee type] currently work in this business?	<i>Enter integer</i>
exp.risk	How risky is it for a shopkeeper to send a message in this scenario?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very risky</li> <li>• Risky</li> <li>• A little risky</li> <li>• Not at all risky</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
exp.coop	<p>Please don’t answer this next question aloud. I personally don’t want to know your answer, so I will hand you the phone and you can enter it directly. Assuming you are the shopkeeper in the scenario, how much, if any, of what you saw of the clash would you send to the number?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you would not send anything, press 0.</li> <li>• If you would send a little of what you saw, press 1.</li> <li>• If you would send some of what you saw, press 2.</li> <li>• If you would send everything you saw, press 3.</li> </ul> <p>[After respondent answers question.] Ok, that’s all for the fictional story in the video. None of the remaining questions are about the video.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 - Nothing</li> <li>• 1 - A little</li> <li>• 2 - Some</li> <li>• 3 - Everything</li> </ul>
witness.num	In the past 1 year, how many area boy clashes have you personally seen?	<i>Enter integer</i>
identity	Which group treats those with your same ethnic background more fairly?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police</li> <li>• Area boys</li> <li>• About equal</li> <li>• Neither</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>

*Continued on next page*

Question ID	Prompt Text	Response Options
effectiveness	How often do the police put the boys that clash in cell [prison]? <i>(The analysis reverses the responses to interpret them as ineffectiveness, which renders the directionality consistent with the police mistreatment question.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always</li> <li>• Often</li> <li>• Sometimes</li> <li>• Never</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
mistreatment	In some parts of the world, police feel they have to be rough with area boys. How often do you think the police here beat the boys that they arrest?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always</li> <li>• Often</li> <li>• Sometimes</li> <li>• Never</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
coop.others10	These ten blocks represent shop owners who saw a clash. How many, if any, would be willing to say at least a little of what they saw to the police, in your opinion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0</li> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 2</li> <li>• 3</li> <li>• 4</li> <li>• 5</li> <li>• 6</li> <li>• 7</li> <li>• 8</li> <li>• 9</li> <li>• 10</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
retaliation10	Now, let's say the ten blocks are shop owners in [prefill with market area name] that talked to the police. Of them, how many, if any, would the boys attack for doing so?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0</li> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 2</li> <li>• 3</li> <li>• 4</li> <li>• 5</li> <li>• 6</li> <li>• 7</li> <li>• 8</li> <li>• 9</li> <li>• 10</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
coop.will	Assume that you see a clash, how much, if any, would you say to the police?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everything you see</li> <li>• Some of what you see</li> <li>• A little of what you see</li> <li>• Nothing of what you see</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>

*Continued on next page*

Question ID	Prompt Text	Response Options
coop.prior	In the past, as far back as you can remember, how much if any have you told the police about area boys causing problems anywhere in Lagos?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everything you knew</li> <li>• Some of what you knew</li> <li>• A little of what you knew</li> <li>• Nothing of what you knew</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
coop.prior.list	<p>I am going to read you a list of some of things that people have told us they have done. I am going to read you the whole list, and then I want you to tell me how many of the different things you have done. Please do not tell me which of the things you did, just how many. I will give you this jotter and pencil so you can make a tick for the things you have done and an x for the things you have not done. You keep the paper with your ticks. How many of the following things have you done?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heard on the radio about the police arresting someone</li> <li>• Watched a Nigerian film showing police</li> <li>• Attended a police promotion ceremony</li> <li>• Talked to the police about an area boy clash [Sensitive Item]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0</li> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 2</li> <li>• 3</li> <li>• 4 [Sensitive Item Only]</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
age	What is your age group? <i>(For the analysis, the responses are transformed to a five-level Likert scale.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18-20</li> <li>• 21-30</li> <li>• 31-40</li> <li>• 41-50</li> <li>• 51-60</li> <li>• 61-70</li> <li>• Over 70</li> <li>• Don't know [Do Not Read]</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
ethnicity	To which ethnic group do you belong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Igbo</li> <li>• Yoruba</li> <li>• Hausa</li> <li>• Fulani</li> <li>• Ijaw</li> <li>• Other Nigerian</li> <li>• Other Non-Nigerian</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>

*Continued on next page*

Question ID	Prompt Text	Response Options
religion	What is your present religion, if any?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian</li> <li>• Muslim</li> <li>• Traditional</li> <li>• Other (specify)</li> <li>• None</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>
education	What is the highest level of education that you have completed? <i>(For the analysis, the responses are transformed to a five-level Likert scale.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No formal schooling</li> <li>• Primary school</li> <li>• Secondary school</li> <li>• Vocational institute</li> <li>• OND</li> <li>• HND</li> <li>• University</li> <li>• Masters</li> <li>• PhD or other graduate degree</li> <li>• Don't know [Do Not Read]</li> <li>• Refused [Do Not Read]</li> </ul>

## A.4 Survey Summary Statistics

Table 3 shows the survey respondent demographic characteristics. All variables shown are included in the observational and experimental analyses.

Table 3: Survey Respondent Demographics

Variable	Value	N	%	$\sum$ %
GENDER	Female	635	62.0	62.0
	Male	390	38.0	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,025	100.0	
AGE	18-30	584	57.1	57.1
	31-40	223	21.8	78.9
	41-50	166	16.2	95.1
	51-60	50	4.9	100.0
	Over 60	0	0.0	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,023	100.0	
EDUCATION	Primary or less	170	16.6	16.6
	Secondary	508	49.6	66.2
	Vocational	194	18.9	85.2
	University	138	13.5	98.6
	Post-graduate	14	1.4	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,024	100.0	
EMPLOYEES	0	836	81.6	81.6
	1	83	8.1	89.7
	2	45	4.4	94.0
	3	18	1.8	95.8
	More than 3	43	4.2	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,025	100.0	
RELIGION	Christian	673	65.7	65.7
	Muslim	339	33.1	98.7
	Other	13	1.3	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,025	100.0	
ETHNICITY	Yoruba	585	57.1	57.1
	Igbo	408	39.8	96.9
	Other	32	3.1	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,025	100.0	
MARKET	Agege	136	13.3	13.3
	Bariga	202	19.7	33.0
	Mushin	252	24.6	57.6
	Oshodi	435	42.4	100.0
	<i>All</i>	1,025	100.0	



## B. OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS

### B.1 Cycles of Silence Theory

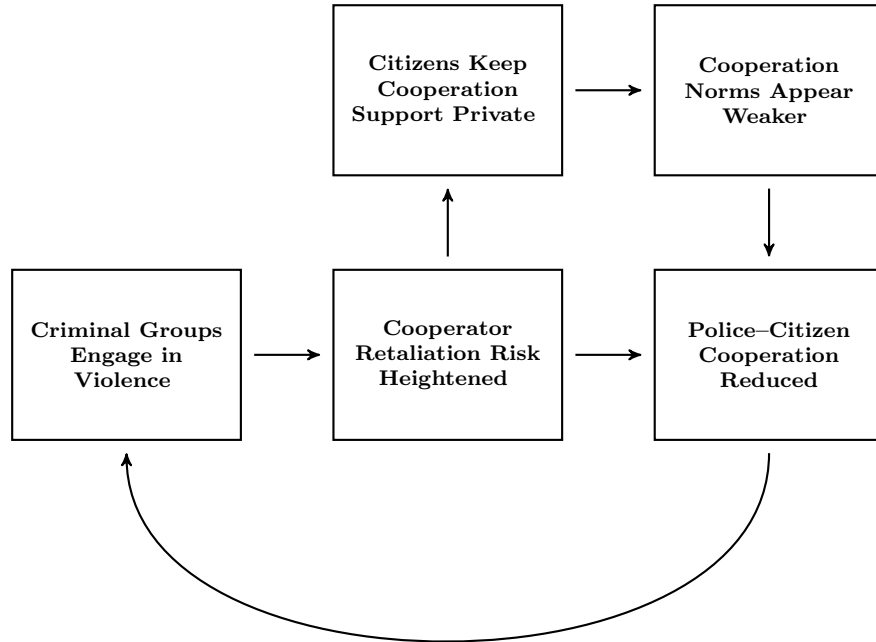
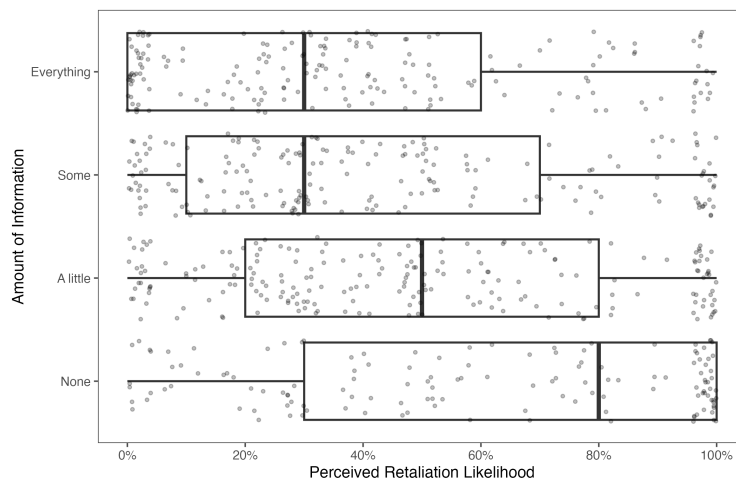


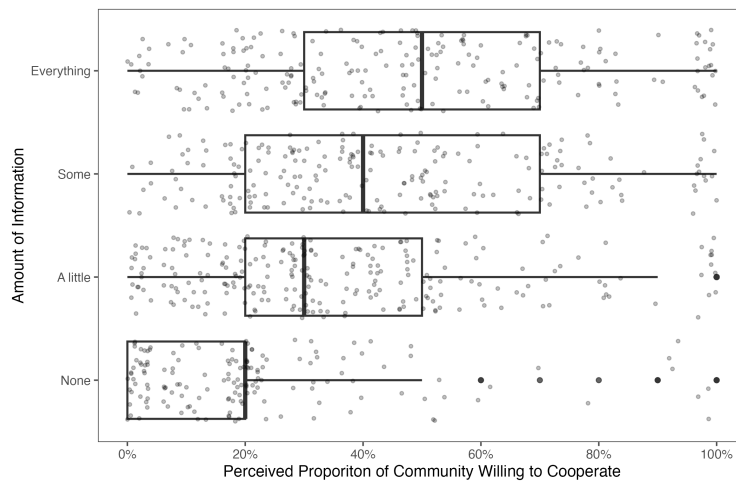
Figure 2: Cycles of Silence Theory

## B.2 Outcome Summary

Figure 3 shows the raw correlation of the two main variables of interest, perceived retaliation likelihood and cooperation norms, on the amount of information respondents would be willing to share in a hypothetical scenario witnessing area boy violence. The outcome is measured on a four-point scale. Figure 4 shows the correlation between perceived retaliation likelihood and cooperation norms.



(a) Perceived Retaliation Likelihood



(b) Perceived Cooperation Norms

Figure 3: Variable Association with Amount of Information in Witness Scenario

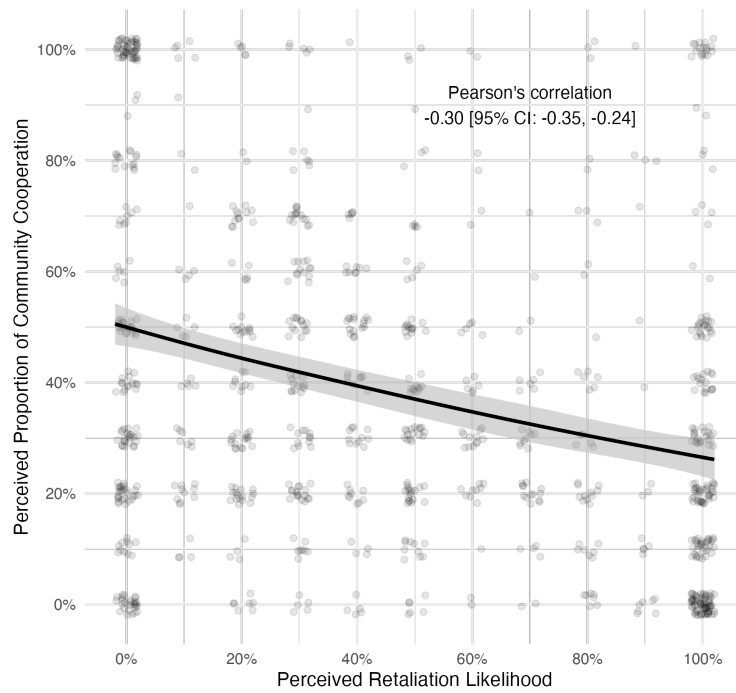


Figure 4: Correlation between Perceived Retaliation Likelihood and Perceived Proportion of Community Cooperation

### B.3 Model Outcomes

Table 4 shows the coefficients from the probit models evaluating the association of perceived retaliation risk and cooperation norms. The models include the variables of interest, demographic controls, controls for citizen trust in the police, and market fixed effects.

Table 4: Ordered Probit of Amount of Information Predicted to Share

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Change in Info Amount		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Retaliation	−0.04*** (0.01)	−0.07*** (0.01)	
Cooperation Norms	0.12*** (0.01)		0.14*** (0.01)
Female	−0.20** (0.08)	−0.21** (0.08)	−0.23*** (0.08)
Age	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Education	0.15*** (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)
Employees	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Christian	−0.0005 (0.10)	0.01 (0.10)	−0.004 (0.10)
Yoruba	−0.18* (0.10)	−0.19* (0.10)	−0.19* (0.10)
Ineffectiveness	−0.16*** (0.04)	−0.17*** (0.04)	−0.18*** (0.04)
Mistreatment	0.06 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)
Market: Agege	0.28** (0.12)	0.37*** (0.12)	0.28** (0.12)
Market: Bariga	−0.10 (0.10)	−0.09 (0.10)	−0.08 (0.10)
Market: Mushin	−0.06 (0.09)	−0.03 (0.09)	−0.05 (0.09)
Demographic Controls	✓	✓	✓
Police Trust Controls	✓	✓	✓
Market Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓
Observations	927	933	946

*Note:*

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

## B.4 Cooperation Responses

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the amount of information respondents report that they are willing to share with the police in response to a hypothetical scenario of an area boy fight. Figure 6 shows respondents' perception of the percent of shopkeepers that are willing to share at least a little information given the same scenario.

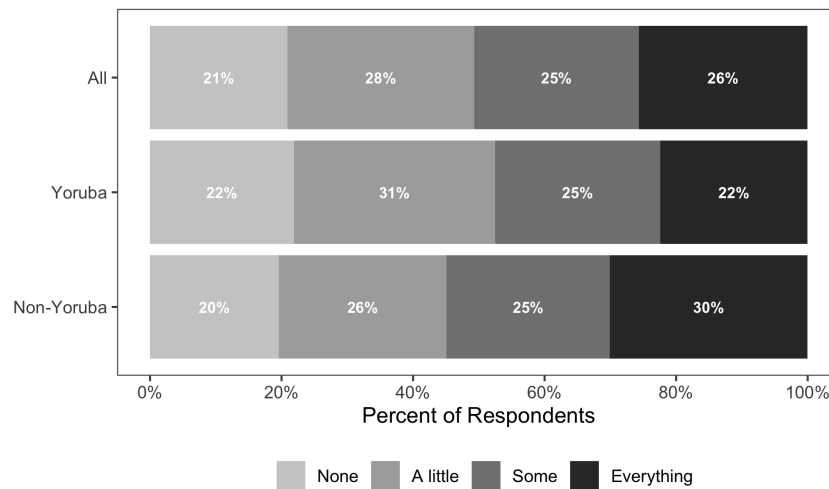


Figure 5: Amount of Information Respondents Willing to Share

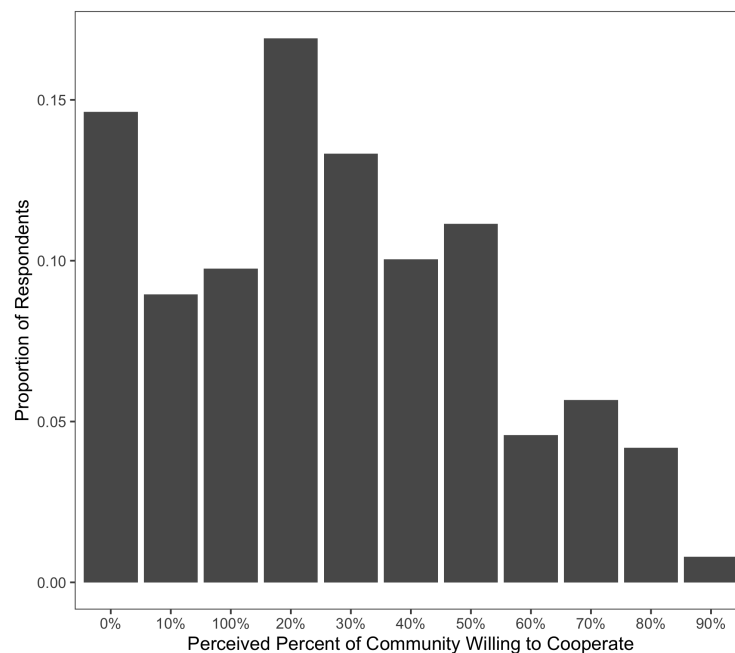


Figure 6: Respondent Perception of Cooperation Norms

## B.5 Prior Cooperation Behavior

Table 5 indicates the amount of information respondents indicated sharing with the police among respondents who self-reported witnessing an area boy fight in the past year.

Table 5: Prior Cooperation Summary Statistics

	Responses	N	%	$\sum$ %
PRIOR COOPERATION	Everything	39	5.5	5.5
	Some	16	2.2	7.7
	A little	23	3.2	11.0
	None	632	89.0	100.0
	<i>All</i>	710	100.0	

## C. VIRTUAL REALITY EXPERIMENT

### C.1 Vignette Scenes

Figure 7 shows the three scenes in the experimental vignette. The respondent listens to a radio message introducing a text message tip line, witnesses an area boy fight, and receives a visit from a Yoruba *iyaloja* (“market mother”). Experimentally-varied versions of the vignette were produced for each combination of treatment and control condition. All versions of the vignette can be viewed by scanning the QR code or clicking the “View Vignette” link.



(a) Scene 1: Radio Program



(b) Scene 2: Area Boy Fight



(c) Scene 3: *Iyaloja* Visit



View Vignette

Figure 7: Experimental Vignette Scenes

### C.2 Vignette Script

The vignette script with both the original Nigerian Pidgin and English translation are below. The **bold** bracketed codes indicate if the proceeding portion of script appears for that variation and treatment status. Portions without the codes appear in all variations.

## *Nigerian Pidgin Original*

### Scene 1: Tip Line Introduction

*Narrator:* Hello o. I get one tori wey I go explain for una. Make we start: one kind yori yori afternoon, as you dey for your shop, your radio dey give you correct news from Nedu.

*Radio Presenter:* Lagos, una good afternoon o! I wan bring tori for una now. And the number one tori wey I wan throwey give una be sey government now don reach special number wey you go fit send text message go where area boys and touts dey fight. You go fit send message to that number now make police go fit go hold dem for trouser.

- **[Anonymity]** *Radio Presenter:* This nomba now where you go send this message to e dey very very special because government sef no go even know sey na you dey even send the message. Dem no go know! On top hygienic matter, e dey very very important make we dey wash our hand with soap before we eat so that all this yama-yama disease no go dey catch us for body.
- **[Awareness]** *Radio Presenter:* One person kon write give us, say he know plus ‘cluding plenty people wey dey for inside market say dem don dey use this special number. They like to dey help all these boys, make dem comote for street for good. Make dem no go back again.
- **[Anonymity & Awareness]** *Radio Presenter:* This nomba now where you go send this message to e dey very very special because government sef no go even know sey na you dey even send the message. Dem no go know! One person kon write give us, say he know plus ‘cluding plenty people wey dey for inside market say dem don dey use this special number. They like to dey help all these boys, make dem comote for street for good. Make dem no go back again.
- **[Placebo]** *Radio Presenter:* On top hygienic matter, e dey very very important make we dey wash our hand with soap before we eat so that all this yama-yama disease no go dey catch us for body.

### Scene 2: Area Boy Fight

*Narrator:* As you dey in front of your shop, you come see sey area boys dey throw stones and bottles for themselves. As e dey happen, police come rush in.

- **[Yoruba Officer]** *Police Officer:* Adekunle, get that man! Adekunle, get that man, Adekunle, get that man! Wey this man. E, get out, line up. We will deal with you, we will deal with you, we will deal with you... Hey!
- **[Igbo Officer]** *Police Officer:* Nnamdi, get that man! Nnamdi, get that man, Nnamdi, get that man! Wey this man. E, get out, line up. We will deal with you, we will deal with you, we will deal with you... Hey!



[No Misconduct] *Narrator: None.*

[Misconduct] *Narrator: When the boys see dem, dem kon dey run but police kon beat one of them.*

### Scene 3: Iyaloja Visit

*Narrator: As the fight don come down, iyaloja come go visit some of her friends.*

- **[Anonymity]** *Iyaloja: Shoo, dese boys don start again o. Wo, time for night food don come. Abeg, no forget to wash hand wella before you chop. Since I don dey do am, my body don dey kampe. I go see you later.*
- **[Awareness]** *Iyaloja: Shoo, dese boys don start again o. The last fight wey happen, we plenty wey send message give that ogbonge nomba. E go better if all of us do am. I go see you later.*
- **[Anonymity & Awareness]** *Iyaloja: Shoo, dese boys don start again o. The last fight wey happen, we plenty wey send message give that ogbonge nomba, and government no sabi sey na we send am. E better if all of us follow do am. I go see you later.*
- **[Placebo]** *Iyaloja: Shoo, dese boys don start again o. Wo, time for night food don come. Abeg, no forget to wash hand wella before you chop. Since I don dey do am, my body don dey kampe. I go see you later.*

*Narrator: Na here di tori end o. We thank you say una listen. Abeg remove the glasses.*

### *English Translation*

#### Scene 1: Tip Line Introduction

*Narrator: Hello, I have a story for you. Let's start: it's a nice afternoon, and while you're at your shop, your radio is playing news from Nedu.*

*Radio Presenter: Good afternoon, Lagos! I have news for you. Our top story is government has set up a special number for sending text messages when area boys and troublemakers fight. You can send messages to the number to help police get them.*

- **[Anonymity]** *Radio Presenter: The number is very special, because the government will not even know who send the messages. They won't know! Now, for a health matter, it's very important to wash our hands with soap before we eat to avoid harmful diseases.*
- **[Awareness]** *Radio Presenter: One listener writes to us, saying he knows many people in the market that have used the special number. They like to help all these boys to get them off the street for good, so they won't come back.*

- **[Anonymity & Awareness]** *Radio Presenter:* The number is very special, because the government will not even know who send the messages. They won't know! One listener writes to us, saying he knows many people in the market that have used the special number. They like to help all these boys to get them off the street for good, so they won't come back.
- **[Placebo]** *Radio Presenter:* Now, for a health matter, it's very important to wash our hands with soap before we eat to avoid harmful diseases.

## Scene 2: Area Boy Fight

*Narrator:* As you are in front of your shop, you see area boys throw stones and bottles at each other. As it's happening, the police rush in.

- **[Yoruba Officer]** *Police Officer:* Adekunle, get that man! Adekunle, get that man, Adekunle, get that man! Where is this man. You, get out, line up. We will deal with you, we will deal with you, we will deal with you... Hey!
- **[Igbo Officer]** *Police Officer:* Nnamdi, get that man! Nnamdi, get that man, Nnamdi, get that man! Where is this man. You, get out, line up. We will deal with you, we will deal with you, we will deal with you... Hey!

**[No Misconduct]** *Narrator:* None.

**[Misconduct]** *Narrator:* When the boys saw them, they ran but the police beat one of them.

## Scene 3: Iyaloja Visit

*Narrator:* As the fight calms, the iyaloja visits some of her friends.

- **[Anonymity]** *Iyaloja:* These boys are at it again. Anyway, dinner time is here. Please, don't forget to wash your hands before you eat. Since I've been doing it, I feel healthier. I'll see you later.
- **[Awareness]** *Iyaloja:* These boys are at it again. During the last fight, many of us sent messages to that special number. It's better if all of us send messages. I'll see you later.
- **[Anonymity & Awareness]** *Iyaloja:* These boys are at it again. During the last fight, many of us sent messages to that special number, and the government doesn't know we were the ones sending them. It's better if all of us send messages. I'll see you later.
- **[Placebo]** *Iyaloja:* These boys are at it again. Anyway, dinner time is here. Please, don't forget to wash your hands before you eat. Since I've been doing it, I feel healthier. I'll see you later.

*Narrator:* The story has ended. Thanks for listening. Please remove the glasses.

### C.3 Virtual Reality Equipment

Figure 8 shows the equipment used for implementing the VR-based survey experiment.

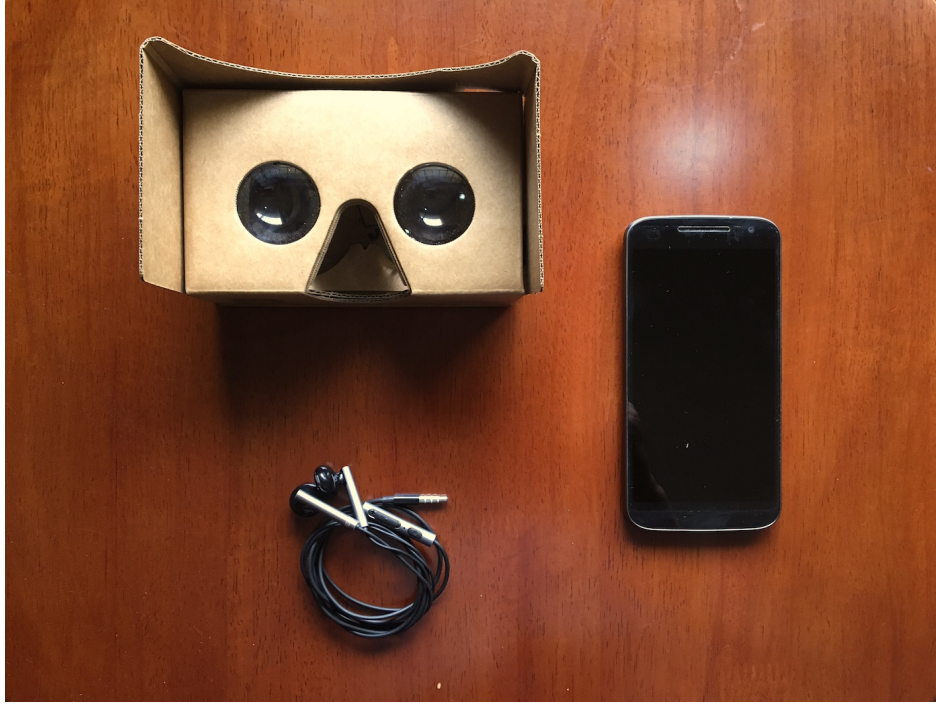


Figure 8: Virtual Reality Equipment

## C.4 Covariate Balance

Table 6 shows two-sided Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) tests comparing the distribution of demographic variables for each treatment group with the distribution of the control group. SEM is the standard error of the mean. Each treatment is compared to its respective control groups across the five demographic control variables used in the analysis as well as the Yoruba ethnicity variable used for the sub-group analysis.

Table 6: Experiment Covariate Balance Table

	Variable	Treatment		Control		K-S <i>P-val</i>
		<i>Mean</i>	<i>SEM</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SEM</i>	
ANONYMITY	Female	0.61	0.02	0.63	0.02	1.00
	Age	2.45	0.05	2.49	0.05	1.00
	Education	2.36	0.04	2.31	0.04	0.49
	Employees	0.47	0.05	0.37	0.05	0.48
	Christian	0.66	0.02	0.67	0.02	1.00
	Yoruba	0.58	0.02	0.56	0.02	0.99
COOP. AWARENESS	Female	0.63	0.02	0.61	0.02	1.00
	Age	2.47	0.05	2.47	0.05	0.51
	Education	2.32	0.04	2.35	0.04	1.00
	Employees	0.42	0.05	0.42	0.05	1.00
	Christian	0.65	0.02	0.68	0.02	1.00
	Yoruba	0.59	0.02	0.56	0.02	0.98
IN-GROUP POLICE	Female	0.63	0.02	0.61	0.02	1.00
	Age	2.44	0.05	2.50	0.05	0.65
	Education	2.33	0.04	2.34	0.04	1.00
	Employees	0.41	0.05	0.43	0.05	1.00
	Christian	0.68	0.02	0.66	0.02	1.00
	Yoruba	0.59	0.02	0.55	0.02	0.90

## C.5 Outcome Distribution

Figure 9 shows the distribution of the information-sharing outcome for the experimental vignette.

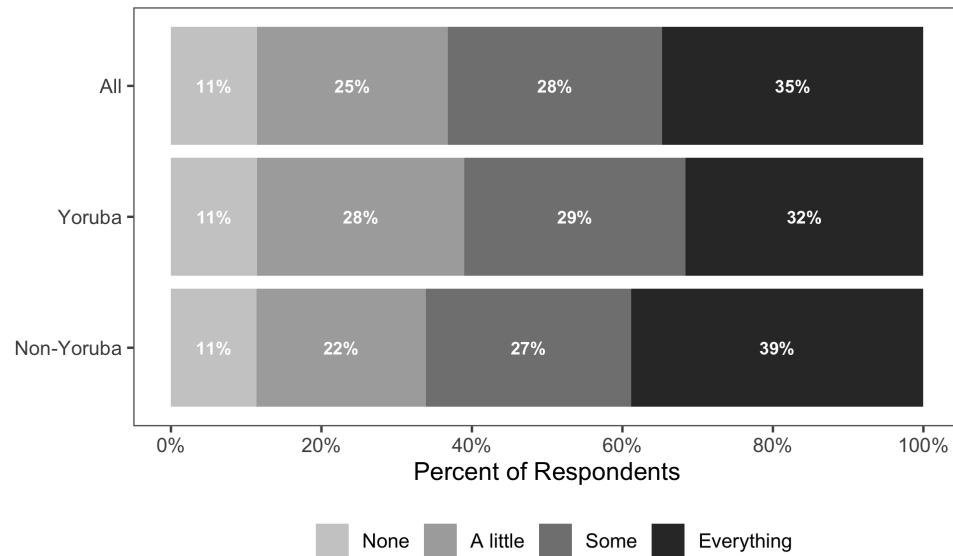


Figure 9: Information-sharing Summary Statistics

## C.6 Experimental Results

Table 7 shows the experimental results with a ordered probit model used in the main manuscript. Table 8 shows the experimental results with an OLS model using a log-transformed outcome.

Table 7: Treatment Effect on Information-sharing (Probit)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Change in Info Amount		
	(All)	(Yoruba)	(Non-Yoruba)
Anonymity	0.39*** (0.13)	0.18 (0.17)	0.65*** (0.20)
Cooperation Awareness	0.22* (0.13)	0.16 (0.17)	0.26 (0.19)
In-group Police	0.14 (0.13)	0.04 (0.18)	0.26 (0.19)
Anonymity x Awareness	-0.22 (0.19)	0.06 (0.25)	-0.55* (0.29)
Anonymity x In-group	-0.01 (0.19)	0.27 (0.25)	-0.43 (0.29)
Awareness x In-group	-0.19 (0.19)	0.10 (0.25)	-0.56* (0.29)
Anon. x Aware. x In-group	0.15 (0.27)	-0.47 (0.36)	1.05** (0.43)
Female	-0.15** (0.07)	-0.03 (0.11)	-0.16 (0.12)
Age	-0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.11** (0.05)
Education	0.01 (0.04)	0.09 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.06)
Employees	0.05 (0.03)	0.005 (0.04)	0.14*** (0.06)
Christian	0.07 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.10)	0.57 (0.43)
Market: Agege	0.22* (0.11)	0.29** (0.13)	0.01 (0.28)
Market: Bariga	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.13)	-0.10 (0.14)
Market: Mushin	-0.17** (0.09)	-0.15 (0.12)	-0.24* (0.14)
Robust SEs	✓	✓	✓
Demographic Controls	✓	✓	✓
Market Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,022	584	438

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 8: Treatment Effect on Information-sharing

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Change in Info Amount (log)		
	(All)	(Yoruba)	(Non-Yoruba)
Anonymity	0.16*** (0.05)	0.06 (0.07)	0.28*** (0.07)
Cooperation Awareness	0.11** (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	0.13 (0.08)
In-group Police	0.03 (0.06)	−0.01 (0.08)	0.07 (0.09)
Anonymity x Awareness	−0.10 (0.07)	0.02 (0.10)	−0.26** (0.11)
Anonymity x In-group	0.03 (0.08)	0.15 (0.11)	−0.16 (0.11)
Awareness x In-group	−0.06 (0.08)	0.05 (0.10)	−0.20 (0.13)
Anon. x Aware. x In-group	0.03 (0.11)	−0.24* (0.14)	0.42*** (0.16)
Female	−0.07** (0.03)	−0.02 (0.04)	−0.08 (0.05)
Age	−0.03** (0.01)	0.002 (0.02)	−0.05** (0.02)
Education	0.003 (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)
Employees	0.02 (0.01)	0.0002 (0.01)	0.04* (0.02)
Christian	0.01 (0.03)	−0.02 (0.04)	0.25 (0.19)
Market: Agege	0.08* (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)	−0.01 (0.12)
Market: Bariga	−0.03 (0.04)	−0.02 (0.05)	−0.04 (0.06)
Market: Mushin	−0.07** (0.04)	−0.07 (0.05)	−0.09* (0.05)
Constant	0.95*** (0.08)	0.80*** (0.11)	0.82*** (0.21)
Robust SEs	✓	✓	✓
Demographic Controls	✓	✓	✓
Market Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,022	584	438

*Note:*

\*p&lt;0.1; \*\*p&lt;0.05; \*\*\*p&lt;0.01

## C.7 Anonymity & Retaliation Risk

Figure 10 shows the effect of rendering a tip line anonymous on the perceived retaliation risk to cooperators as part of the experimental vignette.

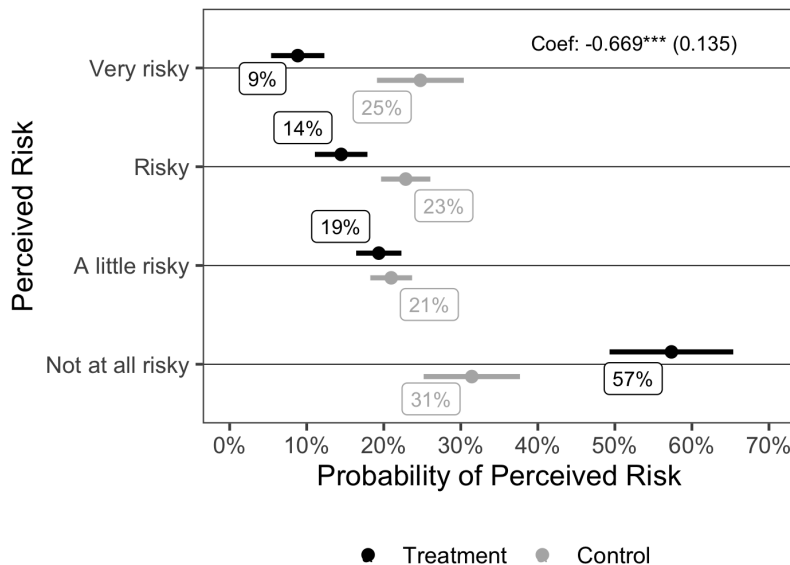


Figure 10: Anonymity Intervention Effect on Perceived Retaliation Risk

## C.8 Pre-analysis Plan Note

The pre-analysis plan for the experiment, titled ‘The Sources of Citizen-Police Cooperation: Experimental Evidence Using 360-degree Video in Lagos, Nigeria’, is registered on OSF Registries (ID #: 20180608AA).<sup>2</sup> The plan includes surveying shopkeepers in the Ebute-Ero market area as part of the sample. However, prior to the planned surveying, a dispute among two groups of traders had arisen and was the subject of ongoing litigation. The decision was made that surveying could have exacerbated tensions in the market, and thus it was called off in Eubte-Ero.

2. The plan can be accessed at <https://osf.io/wgp4k>.