

### **SARI Round 3 – explanation of randomization**

Respondent selection [variable name: condition]: Within each household, the person who answered the phone was asked to list all adults between the ages of 18 and 65 of the same sex as the interviewer. Selection was done in one of two ways: either (i) respondents were asked whether each person listed owned their own mobile phone or not, or (ii) respondents were asked the education level of each person listed. Method (i) was used through May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2018 and method (ii) was used afterwards.

For method (i), the respondent and individuals who do not own their own mobile phone were considered eligible to be selected for the survey. Qualtrics survey software randomly selected an individual from the list of eligible respondents to be surveyed. Within method (i), only for version 22 of the survey, interviewers would administer a survey in which either:

1. Condition 1 = the first person listed in the household roster (usually “self”) was included in the list of eligibles for random respondent selection
2. Condition 2 = the first person listed in the household roster (usually “self”) was not included in the list of eligibles for the random respondent selection

For method (ii), Qualtrics survey software selected the least educated individual from everyone listed to be surveyed.

Gender [variable name: rand\_gender]: The following four gender questions were presented to all respondents in a random order:

1. Gender 1 = women working outside of home (asked to all respondents)
2. Gender 2 = choosing own spouse (asked to all respondents)
3. Gender 4 = who eats last (asked to all respondents)
4. Gender 6 = whether the respondent is allowed to go to a neighbor’s home without asking permission from senior members of the household (asked to all respondents)

Marriage questions [variable name: rand\_marriage]: All respondents were asked about whether they would support a law opposing high caste and low caste individuals from marrying. Then respondents were asked personal questions regarding intermarriage within their own families. The order of the law question and the personal questions was randomized, and questions were presented to respondents in one of two ways:

1. Law question first
  - a. Law question
  - b. Then the order of the following two personal questions was also randomized:
    - i. If respondent would oppose a close relative marrying a low caste person (if the person is low caste themselves, then they are not asked this question. Low caste respondents are only asked the question about interreligious marriage)
    - ii. If respondent would oppose a close relative marrying a Hindu or a Muslim (depending on religion of respondent)
2. Law question last

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  - i. If respondent would oppose a close relative marrying a low caste person (if the person is low caste themselves, then they are not asked this question. Low caste respondents are only asked the question about interreligious marriage)
  - ii. If respondent would oppose a close relative marrying a Hindu or a Muslim (depending on religion of respondent)
- b. Law question

Mental health [variable names: rand mentalhealth]: All respondents were randomly assigned to be asked one of two sets of mental health questions, about their experiences over the past 30 days. They were either asked:

1. Kessler: these questions gave respondents the option to answer that they had experienced a specific emotion a lot of the time, sometimes, or never.
2. SRQ: these questions asked respondents to answer a yes or no about whether they had experienced specific symptoms.

Beef eating [variable names: rand beef]: All respondents were randomly assigned to be presented with one of the following versions of a question about whether physical violence for meat eating is alright or not:

1. Whether it is alright for a Hindu person to beat a Muslim person on the suspicion that the Muslim person eats meat
2. Whether it is alright for a Hindu person to beat a Muslim person for eating meat
3. Whether it is alright for a Hindu mob to beat a Muslim person on the suspicion that the Muslim person eats meat
4. Whether it is alright for a Hindu mob to beat a Muslim person for eating meat

Compassion for the poor [variable names: rand compassion]: All respondents were randomly assigned to be presented with one of the following questions, about whether they feel the government is doing enough for the poor or not:

1. Whether the government is doing enough for the poor
2. Whether the government is spending enough for the poor

Intercaste marriage [variable names: rand intercaste]: All married respondents are asked whether their spouse is the same caste (jati) as them, or a different caste (jati) from them. Married respondents are randomly assigned to be presented with this question in one of two ways:

1. Either the question is asked on its own, or
2. A statement saying "Many people marry within their own caste, but some people marry into other castes" prior to the question.

Reservations knowledge [variable names: rand \_reserv]: All respondents were asked whether they had heard of reservations. They were randomly assigned to be presented with this question in one of two ways:

1. Either the question if they had heard of “aarakshan, reservations, or quota”, or
2. If they had heard of “aarakshan or reservations”

Caste and religious discrimination questions [variable names: rand \_discrim]: Dalit, Adivasi, and Muslim respondents were asked how often they believed people of their group were discriminated against by government workers. They were also asked if they believe that discrimination against their group has gotten worse, gotten better, or stayed the same over the past 5 years. The order of these two questions was randomly presented in one of two ways:

1. Either the question about government workers was asked before the change over time question, or
2. The change of time question was asked before the question about government workers

Social choice experiment [variable names: rand \_social]: All male respondents heard a short vignette about two men: both are from the same place and have 5 people in their family. The names of the individuals change, and how much they currently earn changes based on the vignette. Respondents were asked to allocate a total of 10,000 Rs. between the two men. Out of a total of 28 variations, each respondent was randomly assigned to be presented with one vignette.