

Online Appendices

Clayton, Amanda, Amanda Lea Robinson, Martha Johnson, and Ragnhild Muriaas. “(How) Do Voters Discriminate Against Women Candidates? Experimental and Qualitative Evidence from Malawi.” *Comparative Political Studies*.

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A Citizen Survey Sampling

Within Kasungu, we recruited a stratified random sample of 604 Kasungu residents of voting age. The enumeration area (EA) was the first unit of randomization, with EA selection stratified by both urban vs. rural and matrilineal vs. patrilineal ethnic group dominance. There are 516 EAs within Kasungu District, with an average population of 1,205 ($sd = 485$). Of the 516, 29 EAs are part of Kasungu Town (population = 38,264) and thus under the Kasungu Town Council, and 491 EAs fall under the Kasungu District Council (population = 584,262). Our sample over-represents the urban EAs so that we have the power to compare the urban and rural populations, so we have selected 8 urban EAs and 30 rural EAs (15 in matrilineal-dominant areas and 15 in patrilineal-dominant areas). On the whole, rural EAs in Kasungu are ethnically homogenous. The average proportion of the largest ethnic group is 0.84, and over 95% of all EAs have a majority ethnic group. For 78% of the EAs, the majority ethnic group is the matrilineal Chewa, while the patrilineal Tumbuka and Ngoni constitute the majority in 21% of rural EAs. In order to generate variation in the kinship practices of our respondents, we stratified EA selection by kinship system, over-representing Tumbuka/Ngoni-dominated EAs. Thus, among the 30 rural EAs, we selected 15 Tumbuka/Ngoni-dominant EAs (population was more than 90% Tumbuka or Ngoni in the 2008 national census) and 15 Chewa-dominant EAs.

Within each selected EA, we used a random walk procedure to select 16 households and a card draw to select one respondent per household from all eligible household members. We alternated the gender of respondents in order to include equal numbers of men and women in the sample. Research enumerators were recruited and trained by the PIs in collaboration with the Institute for Public Opinion and Research (IPOR) in Zomba, Malawi. All surveys were administered face-to-face and data were captured using the SurveyCTO platform on mobile devices.

B Citizen Survey Descriptive Statistics

Table B.2 provides descriptive statistics for all participants in the citizen survey sample.

Table B.2: Descriptive Statistics for Citizen Survey Sample

	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.	N
Woman Respondent	0.50	0.50	0	1	604
Age	36.70	13.74	18	78	600
Urban Residence	0.16	0.37	0	1	604
Voted in 2014	0.86	0.35	0	1	604
Contacted Councillor in Past Year	0.07	0.26	0	1	604
Contacted MP in Past Year	0.06	0.24	0	1	604
MCP Supporter	0.39	0.49	0	1	604
Chewa Ethnicity	0.56	0.50	0	1	604
Tumbuka Ethnicity	0.29	0.46	0	1	604
Ngoni Ethnicity	0.06	0.24	0	1	604
Matrilineal	0.23	0.42	0	1	603

C Candidate Biographical Survey

To produce a list of all 2014 candidates for local councilor in Kasungu District, we first merged the candidate list from the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC), which identifies the gender and party affiliation, with MEC candidate vote totals by ward and constituency. We used contact information on file with the Kasungu District Council, and then solicited additional contact information from candidates we successfully interviewed. Each interviewed candidate was called on their mobile phone by a trained interviewer at the Institute for Public Opinion and Research in Zomba, Malawi. Table C.3 provides descriptive statistics for all participants in the citizen survey sample.

Across the candidates we successfully reached, we collected data on year of birth, marital status, number and ages of any children, education, prior occupations and work experience, and party involvement prior to running for office. To our knowledge, no such systematic candidate-level information (including both winners and losers) has been collected for local government candidates in the developing world. See Appendix K for a full list of questions. Table C.4 provides descriptive statistics for all participants in the citizen survey sample.

Table C.3: Descriptive Statistics for All Candidates in Kasungu

	Men	Women	Overall
<i>Party Support</i>			
DPP	0.18	0.19	0.19
Independent	0.23	0.04	0.19
MCP	0.17	0.27	0.19
PP	0.20	0.15	0.19
UDF	0.18	0.19	0.19
Other	0.03	0.15	0.05
<i>Election Outcome</i>			
Election Winner	0.18	0.23	0.19
Candidate Vote Share	0.19	0.20	0.19
<i>In Sample</i>			
Interviewed	0.47	0.65	0.50
Observations	109	26	135

Table C.4: Descriptive Statistics for Interviewed Candidates

	Men	Women	Overall
Age	46.66	42.94	45.72
<i>Marital Status</i>			
Single	0.00	0.24	0.06
Married	1.00	0.47	0.87
Divorced	0.00	0.12	0.03
Widowed	0.00	0.18	0.04
<i>Children</i>			
Has Children	0.98	0.88	0.96
Has Children Under 5	0.50	0.24	0.43
Has Children Under 18	0.86	0.53	0.78
<i>Party Support</i>			
DPP	0.24	0.18	0.22
Independent	0.16	0.06	0.13
MCP	0.24	0.35	0.26
PP	0.20	0.24	0.21
UDF	0.18	0.18	0.18
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Election Outcome</i>			
Election Winner	0.27	0.29	0.28
Candidate Vote Share	0.24	0.24	0.24
Observations	51	17	68

D Candidate Focus Groups

Focus group participants were recruited from among the candidates who were interviewed. We invited all 17 women candidates who were interviewed in to two groups, one for winners and the other for losing candidates; fourteen of those invited participated. For men, we invited a random subset of 10 of our interviewed sample, including 5 winning and 5 losing candidates; seven of the invited men participated.

Focus groups were held at central locations (typically schools) in Kasungu District and were led by a trained facilitator at the Institute for Public Opinion and Research in Zomba, Malawi. See Appendix K for a full list of questions. To analyze the focus group transcripts, we followed the method outlined by Krueger and Casey (2014) to code the general theme of each respondent statement. We used this method specifically to code both opposition and support the candidates experienced on the campaign trail. We read through the complete text and coded each statement as to whether it identified a source of opposition / support or not. For the identified opposition / support, we then coded each into one of six categories: person financial assets, support / opposition from political parties, support / opposition from other actors, support / opposition from voters, verbal and physical harassment, and family status. When then compared responses between men and women candidates. Full and abridged focus group transcripts available on request. We summarize our observations from each category of support / opposition below.

Personal Financial

- Four women note they had financial difficulties during the campaign v. two men.

Party Financial / Other Party

- Seems once candidates pass the primaries, they receive equal support from the parties.

Other Support

- Men are uniformly positive about the influence of chiefs, whereas women are more mixed,

and the most frequent comment is their annoyance that chiefs request money

- Women respond very positively to 50/50 support (campaign resources, trainings) but wish it had come in earlier. Men are typically negative about the efforts of the campaign.

Voter Bias

- One man said that voters did not discriminate against women.
- Seven women mentioned that they felt citizens looked down on them or discriminated against them because they were women. Three said citizens treated men and women equally.
- Most candidates say political party affiliation and resources (particularly being able to give small goods to voters) are the most important determinants of vote choice.

Attacked on the Campaign

- Two men reported general verbal abuse: “As for me, they talked a lot about me but I accepted it, and I did not bother about that” and “Only that at one point I was castigated at a rally.” One reported verbal attacks because he was not originally from his area.
- Two men reported attempted physical attacks when in large group settings.
- Six women reported gender specific-abuse: most commonly that they were called prostitutes, that they would end up divorcing their husbands, that they were trying to steal other women husbands, that women’s place was in the kitchen, or that they were witches. Most said these specific slurs came from their competitors or opposing party officials rather than citizens.
- Two other women talked in non-gendered terms about people insulting them (i.e. “I faced several problems, mostly about how people talked of me.”).
- Two men also noted the gendered ways that women candidates were attacked. One noted that women were called prostitutes, and the other gave an example of a woman who was teased: “She will not show up because it’s her time of the month, she is in period.”
- Most women said they felt physically secure while campaigning, and none reported physical abuse. Three women noted that they were worried about their security when traveling, particularly

at night, and during rallies.

- Five women mentioned the fear of being slandered as a reason women don't run. Six women mentioned self-doubt, one mentioned a lack of resources, two mentioned citizens' beliefs that women can't do the job (one because of the assumption that women don't have money, and one that women won't be able to deliver development), one mentioned women's lack of qualifications. Several mentioned citizens' cultural biases (see below).

Specific Mentions of Family Status

MP8: "Other problem is that we don't take our wives to a campaign because we don't want them to be attacked or abused. As a result, most women are not exposed to politics."

MP8: "Exposure also helps a lot. I remember we had Lilian Kapanda Phiri. She was well knowledgeable. After her husband died, she joined politics but as we said some women thought she was selfish (*amanyada*) especially when speaking but that was the way she was. Now she stopped because her fellow women did not support her."

MP6: "The other thing is that the women who could qualify to vie for the position of a councilor you will find that she is either married and for her to leave her husband and concentrate on politics it becomes a challenge. As a result, we don't have many women vying for these positions."

FG2-P4: "We women were insulted very much by our opponents, especially on the issue of prostitution, especially us single women"

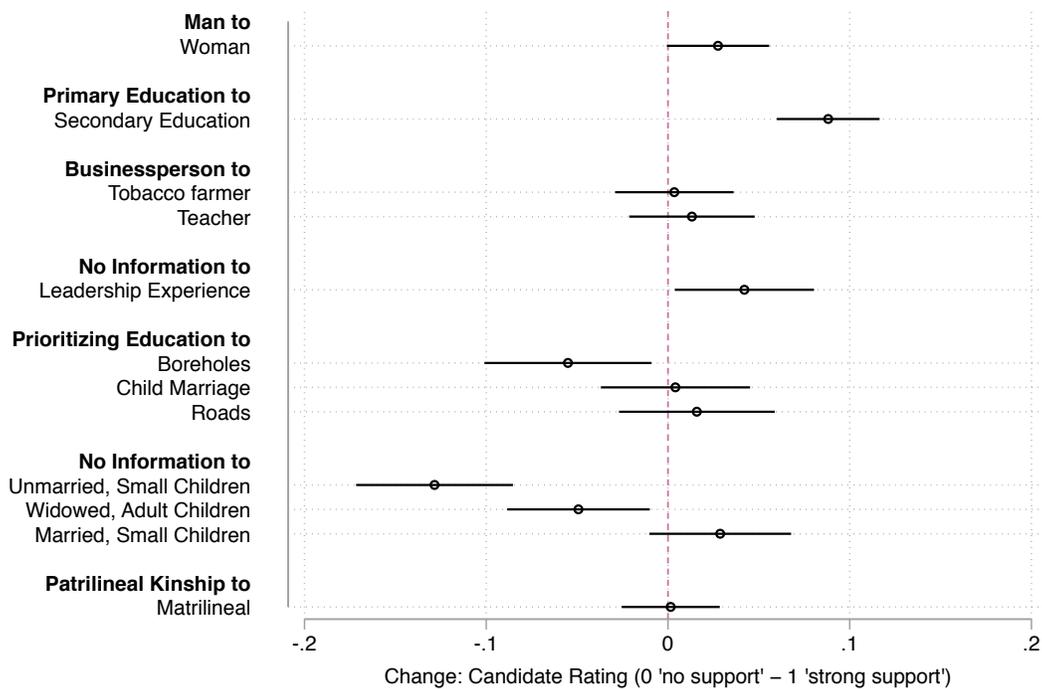
FG2-P3: "During the campaign, we really met different challenges and difficulties. People insulted us and spoke a lot. Some said it is not right to allow a woman to participate in politics because she becomes a prostitute and that she might end up requesting a divorce. But my husband never took this to heart."

[Question: why do you think there are less women in political positions?] FG2-P2: "Mostly it could be due to gender violence where men don't allow their women to compete?"

E Voters Only Subsample Analyses

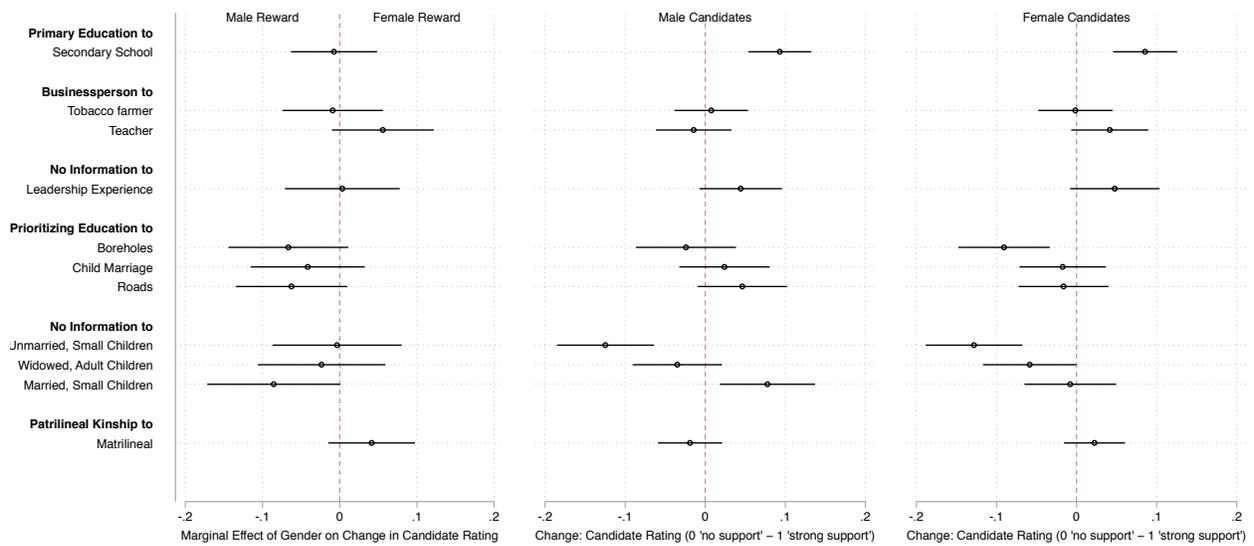
In our sample, 86% of respondents reported voting in the previous election. However, most of the 14% who reported that they did not vote were not of legal age to vote (18 years old) in 2014: 60% of those reporting that they did not vote in 2014 were between 18 and 21 years of age when our survey was fielded in 2017. Nevertheless, in this section we replicate our main results for the 86% of our respondents who reported voting in the previous election.

Figure E.1: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support among voters only.



Note: Point estimates represent average marginal component effects for each candidate characteristic and 95% confidence intervals are based on respondent-clustered standard errors.

Figure E.2: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by candidate gender among voters only.



Note: Point estimates represent average marginal component effects for each candidate characteristic and 95% confidence intervals are based on respondent-clustered standard errors.

F Alternative Dependent Variables

Figure F.1: The causal effect of candidate characteristics, overall and by gender, on a dichotomous measure of voter support.

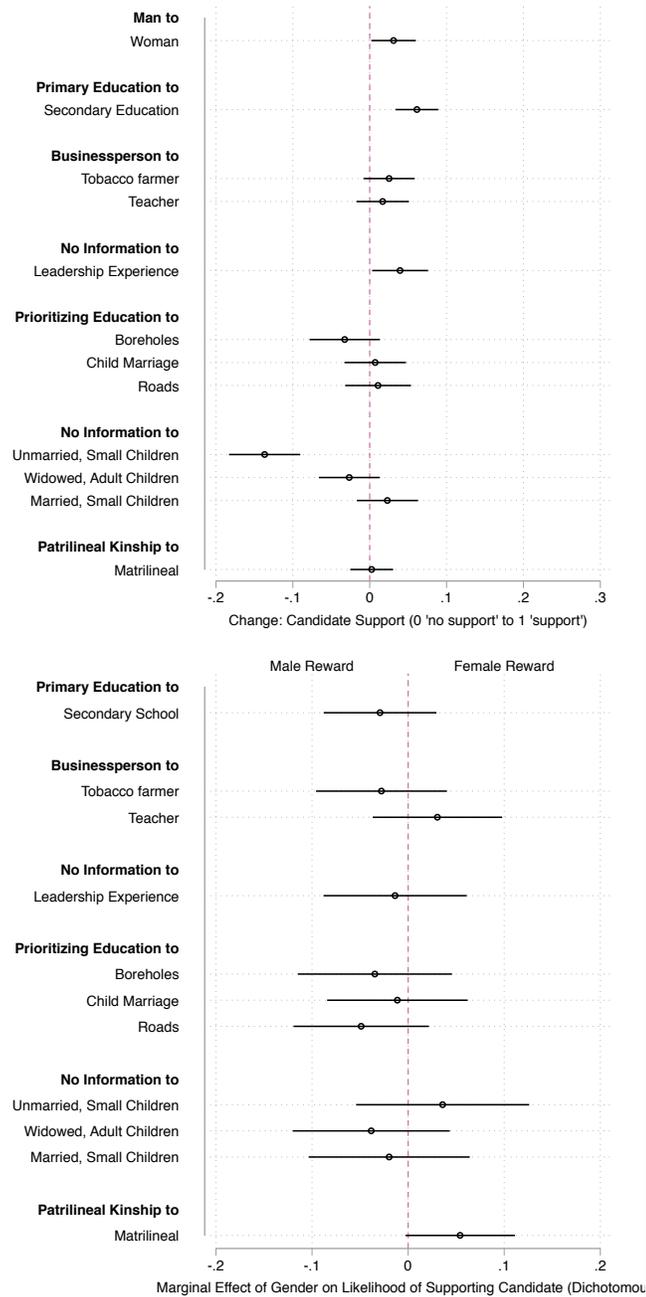


Figure F.2: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on four different measures of voter support.

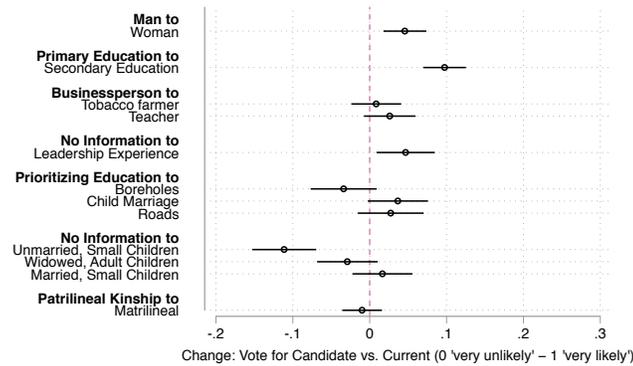
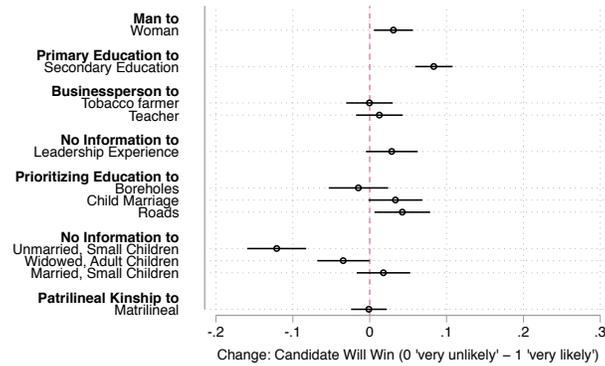
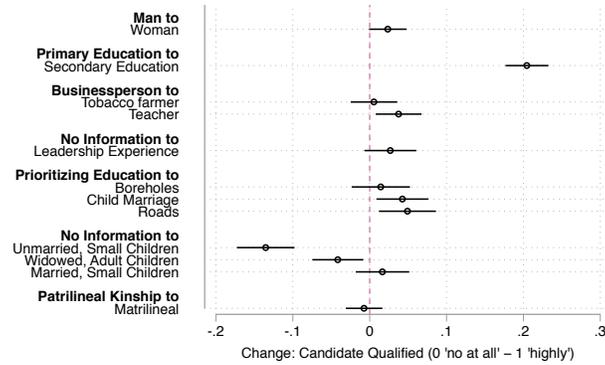
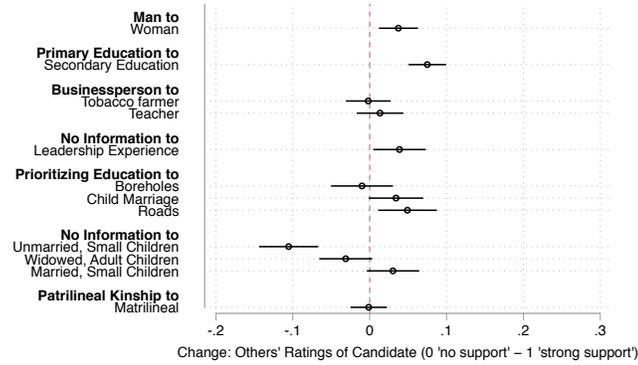
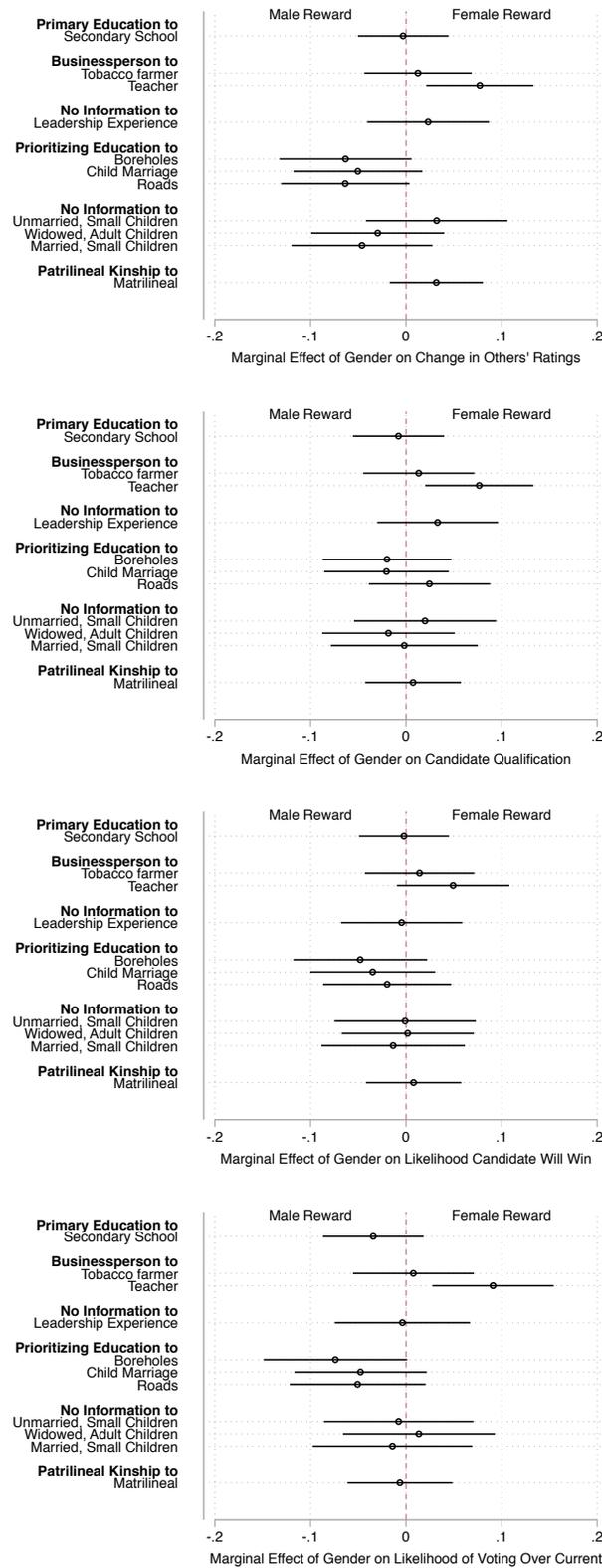
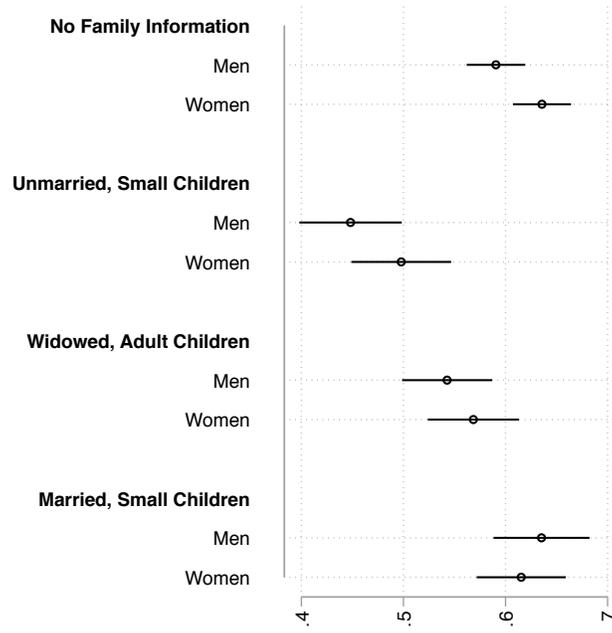


Figure F.3: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by candidate gender.



G Predicted Support

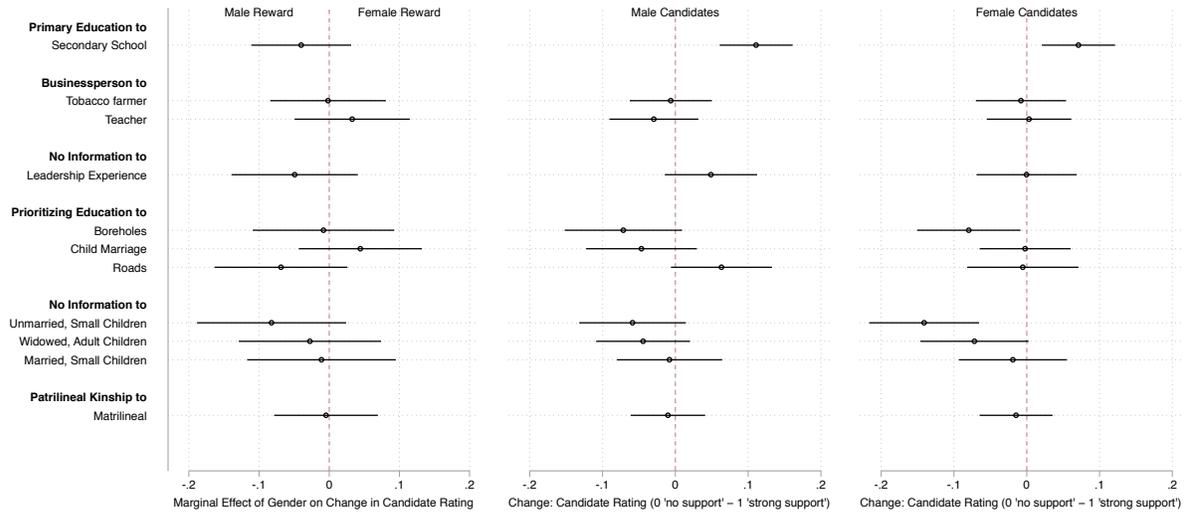
Figure G.1: The predicted level of support by candidate family status and candidate gender.



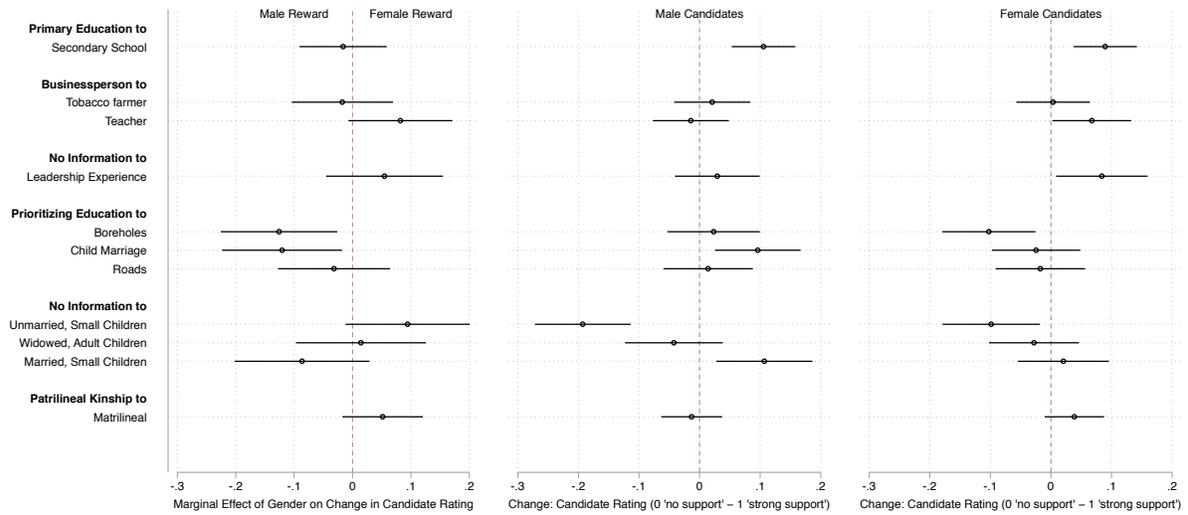
H Gendered Policy Preferences

Figure H.1: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by candidate gender and respondent gender.

(a) Female Respondents



(b) Male Respondents



I Heterogenous Treatment Effects

Figure I.1: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by respondent gender.

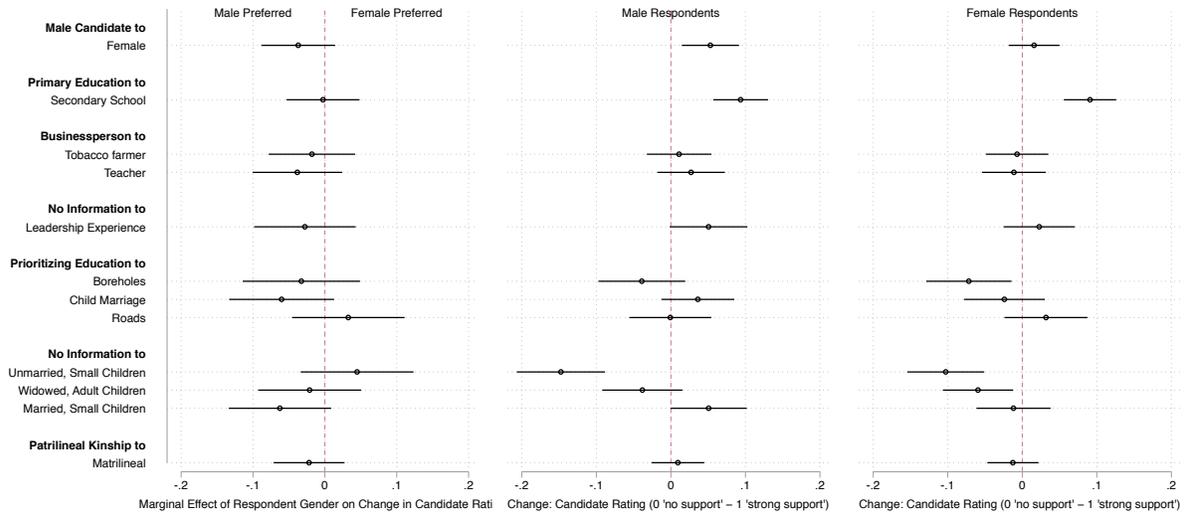


Figure I.2: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by respondent kinship practices.

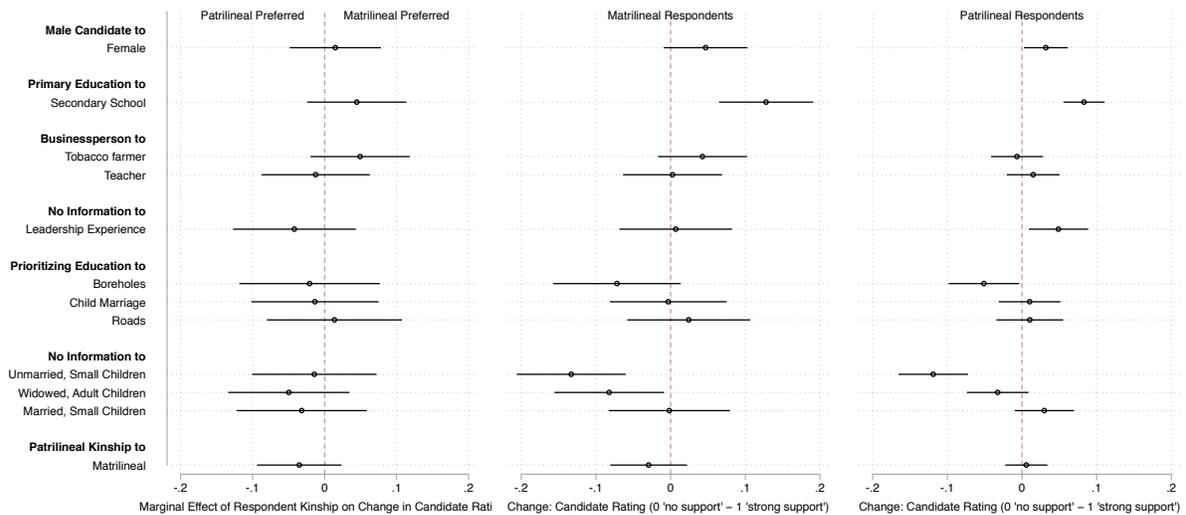
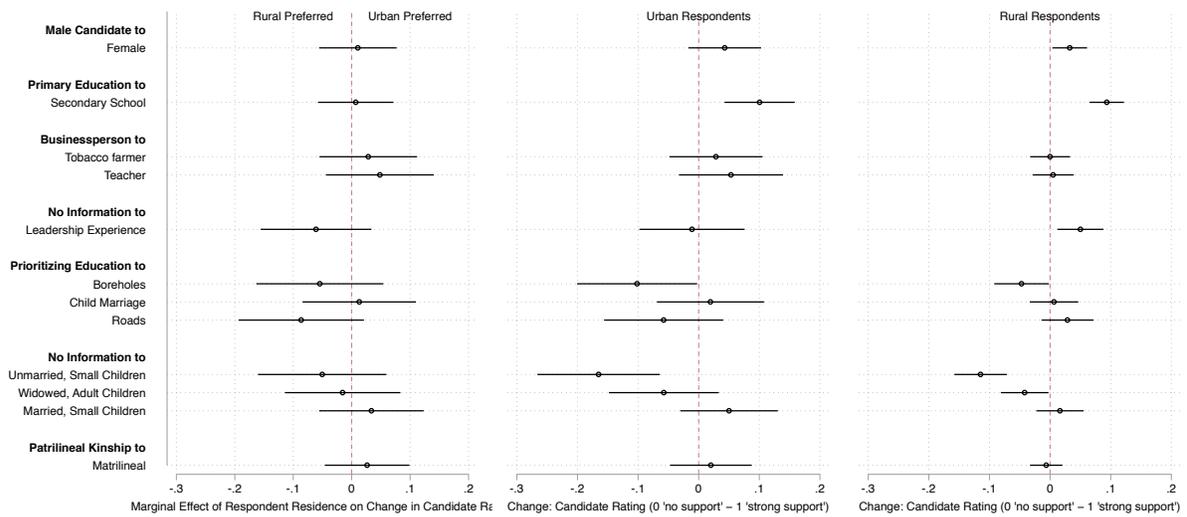


Figure I.3: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by respondent residence (urban vs. rural).



J Additional Experiment: Priming a Campaign to Improve Women’s Representation

Our pre-specified research design included also included a priming experiment in the same survey that used the vignettes to assess gender bias among voters. This section, which draws heavily on our pre-analysis plan, outlines the theoretical motivation for this experiment, explains its implementation, and reports results. We also demonstrate that our main results are not affected by this additional experiment.

Campaigns to Increase Women’s Representation: How Voters Respond

Women’s representation has increased dramatically in the last few decades in large part due to global campaigns explicitly meant to promote the number of women in both national and sub-national politics. Over eighty countries have reformed their constitutions or created new electoral laws which require quotas for the number of women candidates on party lists or legislative seats in national parliaments, and close to seventy countries have adopted these measures at the subnational level. In addition, over 130 political parties have voluntarily adopted internal mandates requiring women to comprise a certain number of slots on party lists, often with placement mandates and sanctions for non-compliance (International IDEA, 2017). Even in non-quota contexts, campaigns meant to increase the viability of women candidates are increasingly common.

Malawi’s 50-50 Campaign, a large-scale effort to achieve gender parity among elected officials, was one such initiative. The 50-50 Campaign began in 2008 as a formalization of ongoing efforts to increase the number of women in elected office. The initiative was led by the Ministry of Gender (called the Ministry of Women and Child Development at that time) in partnership with the NGO-Gender Coordinating Network – a network of domestic NGOs working on issues related to gender equality – and the Development Assistance Group on Gender (O’Neil et al., 2016). The 50-50 Campaign, with the financial support from various international donors, provided material support for all female candidates in 2009 and 2014 (e.g., campaign materials, cash support, mentoring, radio time, etc.), in addition to efforts to generate support for gender parity among religious and traditional leaders, as well as the Malawian public.

We were motivated to understand how the presence and framing of the 50-50 campaign changes

voters' evaluations of women candidates. Although campaigns to increase gender parity in politics are common, little work has examined their effects among voters. We find this puzzle particularly interesting because there are reasons to believe priming respondents to think about the goal of gender parity could have either positive or negative effects on voters' attitudes towards women candidates.

First, some work suggests that discrimination and implicit bias may be reduced simply by drawing attention to the problem. That is, by making discrimination a public discussion, respondents are more aware of and correct their biases (Mendelberg, 2001). However, it is also possible that efforts to reduce gender discrimination could lead to a backlash in the form of increased bias against women candidates, particularly if such efforts violate local gender norms (Gottlieb, 2016). Such backlash may be especially strong if initiatives for gender equality are seen as being externally imposed by Western governments or international NGOs (see Clayton, 2015). Again, however, research here has not found a consensus and recent work by Bush and Jamal (2015) suggests international actors may have more influence than local actors if the domestic regime is politically unpopular. Further, it may be possible that Western governments or international NGOs add prestige or credibility to a local campaign. This leads to a series of competing hypotheses that we intend to test. (Importantly, the 50-50 campaign had both local and international components, so both treatments are technically accurate and contextually plausible.)

First related to the presence of a gender equality campaign:

- The presence of any gender equality campaign will reduce voters' bias against women candidates.

OR

- The presence of any gender equality campaign will increase voters' bias against women candidates.

Related to the nature of such a campaign:

- The presence of a gender equality campaign initiated by Western governments or international NGOs will reduce voters' bias against women candidates compared to a locally-initiated campaign.

OR

- The presence of a gender equality campaign initiated by Western governments or international NGOs will increase voters' bias against women candidates compared to a locally-initiated campaign.

Priming Experiment Research Design

To test these possibilities, we randomly exposed respondents to one of three treatment messages before they were asked to evaluate candidates: about the Malawian government's efforts to promote the 50-50 campaign to increase women's representation in local councils, about efforts by international NGOs to promote the 50-50 campaign, or a control message about civic engagement. This design was chosen to allow us to test if and how gender bias is mitigated or exacerbated when respondents are reminded about efforts to increase women's representation.

Specifically, respondents received one of the three following messages in the national language, Chichewa:

1. In 2008, the 50-50 campaign was launched by the Ministry of Gender and a group of Malawian civil society organizations. The 50/50 Campaign has provided material support to women candidates for local and national office in the past two elections. The ultimate goal of this Malawian campaign is that 50% of all elected representatives in Malawi will be women. Some in this Malawian campaign have even suggested that only women should be allowed to compete for some seats.
2. In 2008, the 50-50 campaign was launched with support from many international NGOs and foreign governments. The 50/50 Campaign has provided material support to women candidates for local and national office in the past two elections. The ultimate goal of this

foreign-led campaign is that 50% of all elected representatives in Malawi will be women. Some in this foreign-led campaign have even suggested that only women should be allowed to compete for some seats.

3. The Malawi Electoral Commission, in collaboration with various local and international partners, has engaged in an extensive Civic and Voter Education (CVE) campaign around the past two elections in order to educate Malawian citizens about the election process. The ultimate goal of this campaign is to make sure that all Malawians vote. Some within this campaign have even suggested that civic and voter education courses should be mandatory in schools.

Following the priming experiment, we then asked respondents two follow-up questions about the campaign message they heard to both to serve as a manipulation check and to reinforce the treatment. First, respondents were asked if they supported this campaign, with an embedded reminder of who is responsible. In particular, respondents assigned to the “domestic” condition were asked “Do you support Malawi’s initiative to increase women’s representation in Malawi, or should the number of women in office be left up to the voters?”; respondents in the “foreign” condition were asked “Do you support this foreign-led initiative to increase women’s representation in Malawi, or should the number of women in office be left up to the voters?”; and respondents in the “control” condition were asked, “Malawi’s initiative to make sure that all Malawians vote, or should it be left up to individuals whether or not to vote?” Second, respondents were asked an open-ended question about who initiated the campaign. This was designed as manipulation check to determine whether our framing of the intervention, which was both foreign and domestic in reality, shifted respondents’ reported attribution. We then evaluated how each treatment message affects citizens’ support for women candidates from evaluations of the candidate profiles in the vignette experiment reported in the main text. Note that random assignment to the priming experiment treatments was orthogonal to random assignment in the candidate profiles.

Priming Experiment Results

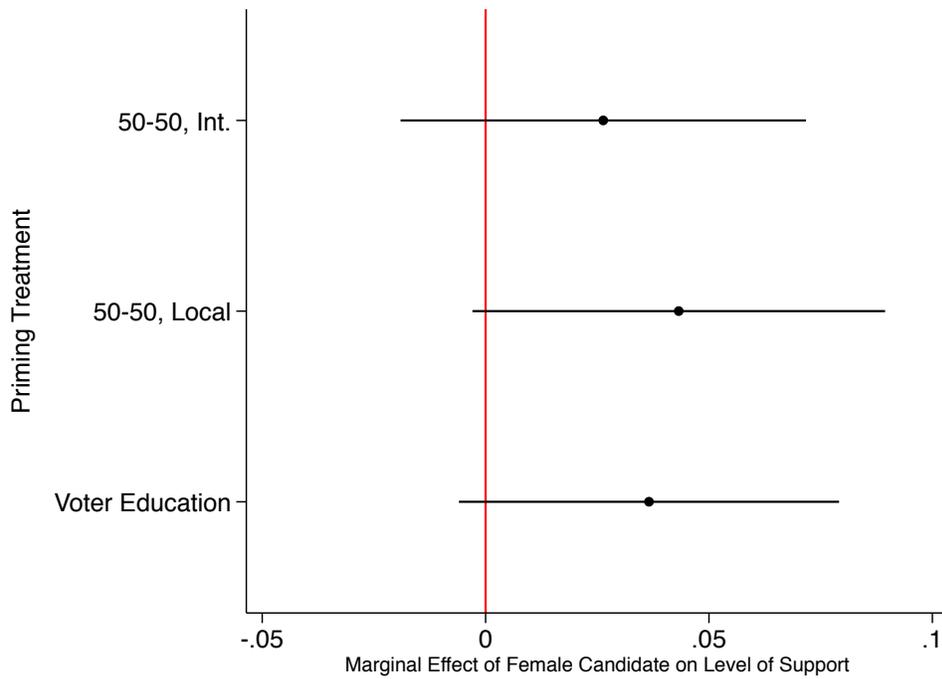
Our main manipulation check suggests that the international versus local framing of the campaign was only weakly effective. 61% of respondents in the “international” condition reported that international actors were more responsible for the campaign than local actors, compared to 56% among those in the “local treatment”, but this difference is not statistically significant at conventional levels ($z = 1.01$, one sided $p = 0.16$). This null manipulation check suggests either that the differences in how the campaign was framed were not perceived or retained, or that real world knowledge about the campaign was not significantly altered by our treatment. However, we do find moderate differences in the level of support for the campaign based on how it was framed, with the “domestic” campaign receiving more support than the “foreign” one (78% vs. 69%, $z = 2.22$, two sided $p = 0.03$). This difference suggests that the framing of the campaign shifted attitudes marginally.

The voter education prime, which was framed as both international and domestic, was designed to serve as a control prime unrelated to gender. Only 22% reported that international actors were more responsible for the voter education campaign than local actors, and there were very high levels of support for the campaign (91%).

To determine the effect of these three primes on the degree of gender bias displayed by voters in their evaluations of our hypothetical candidates, we estimate a linear regression of candidate support on priming condition, candidate gender, and their interaction, controlling for all other candidate characteristics and clustering standard errors by respondent. Figure J.1 plots the marginal effect of the campaign framing on the degree of gender bias in candidate support. The results suggest that priming voters to think about the 50-50 campaign instead of a voter education campaign had no effect on the degree to which candidate gender affected support, nor did the framing of that campaign as international instead of local.

Next, we evaluate whether priming the 50-50 campaign, or the way that it was framed, had differential effects on men and women respondents. To do so, we estimate the same model as above, but now including a triple interaction between the treatment prime, candidate gender, and

Figure J.1: The causal effect of priming a campaign to increase women’s representation on the marginal effect of candidate gender on support.



respondent gender. Figure J.2 plots the marginal effect of candidate gender on support by priming treatment and respondent gender. The results are again statistically insignificant.

Contamination Effects on Main Results

Given these null effects, the priming experiment is unlikely to affect our main estimation of whether and how gender and other candidate characteristics influence support for hypothetical candidates. Figures J.3 and J.4 present the results of our main estimations (presented in Figures 1 and 2) broken down by priming condition.

Figure J.2: The causal effect of priming a campaign to increase women’s representation on the marginal effect of candidate gender on support by respondent gender.

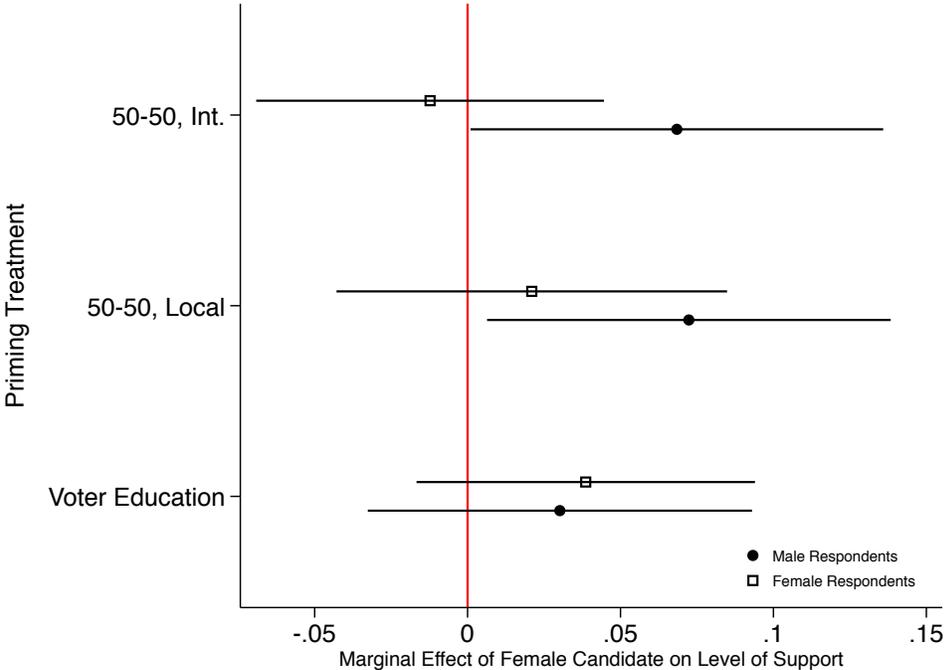
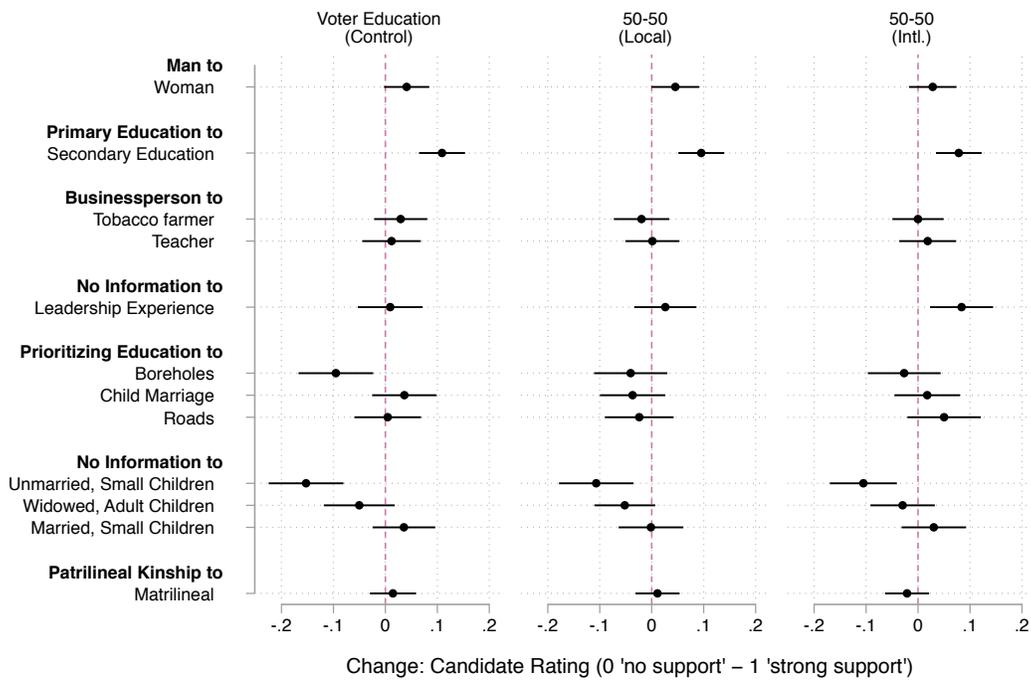
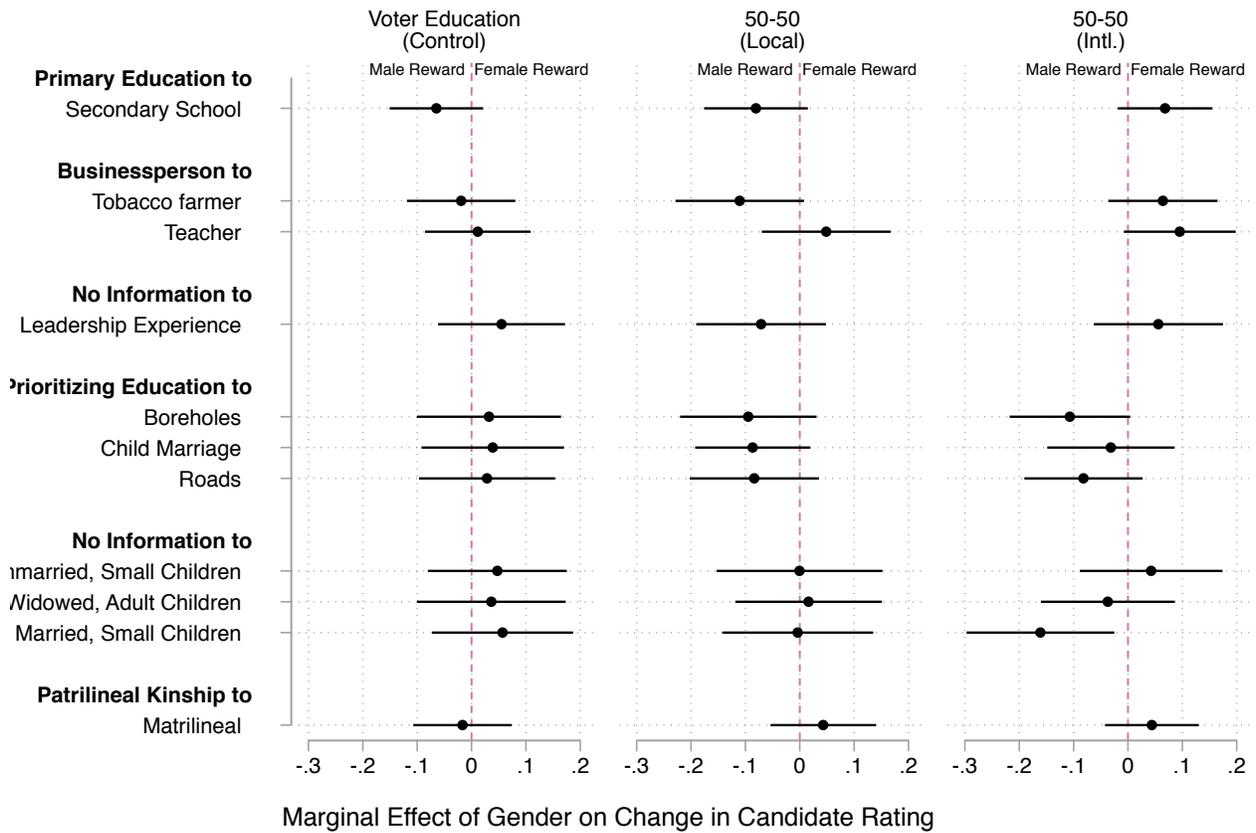


Figure J.3: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by priming treatment condition.



Note: Point estimates represent average marginal component effects for each candidate characteristic and 95% confidence intervals are based on respondent-clustered standard errors.

Figure J.4: The causal effect of candidate characteristics on voter support by candidate gender and priming treatment condition.



Note: Point estimates represent average marginal component effects for each candidate characteristic and 95% confidence intervals are based on respondent-clustered standard errors.

K Instruments

Candidate Biography Instrument

Enumerator: I would like to start by asking you a few questions about your background before entering politics. These questions will include your previous political experience and your education, business, and personal background.

Political Background

- What year did you first run for elected office?
 - What position did you seek?
- How many times have you run for elected office (including this most recent election) and for what positions?
 - If you have run more than once, how many times have you been elected to public office?
- If you have run for elected office more than once, were you on the same party's list each time? Yes / No
 - If no, on how many different parties' lists have you been a candidate?
- Have you ever run as an independent? Have you ever considered running as an independent? Why or why not?
- Have you ever occupied a leadership position in your party?
 - If yes, have you occupied a leadership at position at the
 - * Village or neighborhood level? Which year(s)?
 - * Municipal level? Which year(s)?
 - * Communal level? Which year(s)?
 - * National level? Which year(s)?
- Have your parents or your spouse ever:
 - Run for elected office?
 - Been elected to public office?
 - Held a leadership position in a political party?

Educational Background

- What is the last level of school you attended?
- What is the highest degree you obtained?
 - If you obtained a university degree or equivalent,

- What was your field of study?
- What school granted your degree?

Professional Background & Work History

- How would you describe your profession?
- Were you working immediately before you ran for office in the most recent election?
 - If yes, were you working in the profession listed above?
 - Which of the following best describes your work immediately before you ran for office in the most recent election?
 - * Self-employed (business owner, consultant, etc.)
 - * Private enterprise
 - * NGO
 - * State-owned enterprise
 - * Civil servant
 - * Elected or appointed official
 - * Teacher
 - * Other
- Did you own a business before your most recent campaign for public office?
 - If yes, did you have paid employees?
 - * How many employees?
 - * Were any of these employees salaried?
 - * If yes, what type of business did you own?

Personal Background

- What is your birth year?
- When you ran for office in the most recent election, were you...
 - Married
 - Divorced
 - Widowed
 - Single
- If you were married, did your spouse support your decision to run for public office?
- When you ran for office in the most recent election, did you have children?
 - If yes, were any of your children under the age of 5?
 - If yes, were any of your children under the age of 18?

Candidate Focus Group Questions

Enumerator: I would like to start by learning a little bit about why people choose to run for local councilor in 2014. We are interested in understanding all of the different kinds of reasons that people choose to stand, so please do not be shy to tell your own story, even if it is different from others.

- When deciding to run, did you consider who the other candidates would be?

Enumerator: Now, I am interested in understanding how political parties select candidates for local councilor and how they support their candidates.

- In 2014, how were you selected onto the party ticket?
 - Did someone in the party ask you to run?
 - * If so, who?
 - How did your primary process work?
 - (If independent): Did you take part in a primary process, and if so how did it work?
- Which type of people within the party have the most influence over which candidate stands on the party ticket?
- Did that party provide any support for you during your campaign?
 - If yes, what kind?
- Did any other groups or organizations besides your party support you?
- What kind of role do traditional leaders have in local elections?

Enumerator Now, I would like to know more about how you campaigned and the resources you needed.

- What kind of resources do candidates need to campaign effectively at the local level?
- Where do these resources come from?
 - Did you use your own personal resources?
 - Did anyone help you come up with these resources?

Enumerator: Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about how you related to voters.

- In your view, what are the most important issues in your community that councilors should be addressing?

- Were there particular groups of people in your area that you felt especially interested in representing?

Enumerator: I'd like to know if you had any negative experiences while campaigning.

- Did you face any sort of harassment during the campaign?
 - If so, by whom? Why? Can you describe the harassment?
 - How did you address this harassment or these threats?
- Did you feel unsafe at any point during the campaign?

Enumerator: Now I would like to discuss the role of gender in local councilor races.

- Do you think that women have a more difficult time winning office?
 - If so, why?
- Why do you think fewer women than men stand for elected office?
- What benefits do women candidates have over male candidates?
- Do you think that women candidates were seen in a negative light by their communities?
 - If so, how?
 - What stereotypes are there about women who stand for elected office?
- Do you think that political parties in Malawi prefer male candidates more than female candidates?
 - If so, why?
- Do you think that voters in Malawi prefer male candidates more than female candidates?
 - If so, why?
 - Do you think that women voters are more likely to support women candidates?
- Which types of women are the most successful candidates?
- In Malawi, do you think women in politicians support each other?

Enumerator: I would also like to know a bit about the training you received.

- Did you receive any training about how to run a campaign or run for public office?
 - In yes, who provided this training? Were they part of the government, your party, or an NGO?

- Have you all heard of the 50-50 campaign?
- Whose idea do you think was behind the 50-50 campaign?
- Do you think the 50-50 campaign was successful?
 - Why or why not?
 - How could it have been more successful?
 - Aside from the election outcomes, do you think it had any positive effects?
 - Would you like to be affiliated with the 50-50 campaign in the future if you were to stand again?
- Would you support a proposal to have certain seats on local councils reserved for women only, or should it be left up to the voters how many women are elected to local office?
 - Why or why not?

Citizen Survey

The full survey contents are presented below in English, though all surveys were implemented in Malawi's national language, Chichewa. Surveys were administered face to face using mobile devices and SurveyCTO software.

Road to Parity

Field	Question	Answer
Informed Consent Script		
consentscript	<p>My name is [enumerator's name]. I am working with a research team from universities in the United States of America, and the Institute for Public Opinion Research based in Zomba, Malawi. The purpose of the study is to understand your political opinions and support for various political candidates. During this research, we will be talking to around 600 individuals in Kasungu district. We will ask individuals like you about themselves and their political attitudes and opinions.</p> <p>Your household was chosen by chance (explain randomization), and we would like to talk to you if you agree. You will receive no personal benefit from being part of the study. However, your participation will help us understand how and why people support local political candidates. The interview will take about 30 minutes of your time.</p> <p>We will be recording your answers on these tablets, but we will not record your name. We will do our best to make sure that any answers you give to us are kept confidential. This means that while we may publish and share the information you provide for research purposes, your name and identity will not be used or shared.</p> <p>Participation is voluntary. If you decide not to participate, there will be no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. Even if you agree to be part of the study, you can stop being a part of the study at any time and you do not have to answer all the questions if you do not want to. If you do not want to answer a particular question, we will skip it.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about the project? <i>[ACTION: No Rush. Wait for at least 10 seconds.]</i></p>	
consentcard	<p>If you want to talk to anyone about this research project, we are leaving you the contact information of the leaders of this study. <i>[ACTION: Give the participant a contact card.]</i></p>	
consent <i>(required)</i>	If you agree to be in this study, please let me know by saying YES.	<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 0 No <input type="radio"/> 9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
Survey		
<i>Group relevant when: \${consent} = 1</i>		
<i>(Group only displayed for those who consent.)</i>		
demointro	Let us start by asking some basic questions about you.	
age <i>(required)</i>	<p>How old are you?</p> <p><i>If the respondent does not know, ask their birth year and calculate age. If they do not know their birth year, estimate based on well known events. If still does not know, put 9999. If under 18, exit survey and save changes -- do not complete the survey. Response constrained to: (.>=18 and .<=100) or . =9999</i></p>	
marital <i>(required)</i>	What is your current marital status?	<input type="radio"/> 1 Married <input type="radio"/> 2 Never married <input type="radio"/> 3 Cohabitation <input type="radio"/> 4 Divorced <input type="radio"/> 5 Separated <input type="radio"/> 6 Widowed <input type="radio"/> 9995 Other <input type="radio"/> 9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
children <i>(required)</i>	<p>How many children do you have, if any?</p> <p><i>If they respondent has no children, enter 0. If they refuse to answer, put 9999</i></p>	
firstborn_gender <i>(required)</i>	<p>What was the gender of your firstborn?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${children} > 0</i></p>	<input type="radio"/> 1 Male <input type="radio"/> 2 Female <input type="radio"/> 9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
daughters <i>(required)</i>	<p>How many of your children are female?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${children} > 0</i></p> <p><i>Response constrained to: . <= \${children}</i></p>	
bornhere <i>(required)</i>	<p>Were you born in this district?</p> <p><i>Clarify that this does not include the hospital where they were born, but where they lived right after birth.</i></p>	<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 0 No <input type="radio"/> 9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
districtborn <i>(required)</i>	<p>In which district were you born?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: selected(\${bornhere} , '0')</i></p>	<input type="radio"/> 460 Balaka <input type="radio"/> 461 Blantyre <input type="radio"/> 462 Chikwawa <input type="radio"/> 463 Chiradzulu <input type="radio"/> 464 Chitipa <input type="radio"/> 465 Dedza <input type="radio"/> 466 Dowa <input type="radio"/> 467 Karonga

		468 Kasungu
		469 Likoma
		470 Lilongwe
		471 Machinga
		472 Mangochi
		473 Mchinji
		474 Mulanje
		475 Mwanza
		476 Mzimba
		477 Neno
		478 Nkhatabay
		479 Nkhotakota
		480 Nsanje
		481 Ntcheu
		482 Ntchisi
		483 Phalombe
		484 Rumphu
		485 Salima
		486 Thyolo
		487 Zomba
		9995 Other
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
polinterest <i>(required)</i>	How interested would you say you are in national-level politics? <i>Probe for strength.</i>	1 Not at all interested
		2 Not very interested
		3 Somewhat interested
		4 Very interested
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
polinterest_local <i>(required)</i>	How interested would you say you are in local-level politics? <i>Probe for strength.</i>	1 Not at all interested
		2 Not very interested
		3 Somewhat interested
		4 Very interested
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
voted <i>(required)</i>	Understanding that some people were unable to vote in the most recent national elections in 2014, which of the following statements is true for you? <i>READ ALL OPTIONS.</i>	1 You voted in the elections.
		2 You were not registered to vote
		3 You were too young to vote
		4 You decided not to vote.
		5 You could not find the polling station.
		6 You were prevented from voting.
		7 You did not have time to vote.
		8 You did not vote because you could not find your name in the voter registry.
		9 You did not vote for some other reason.
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
contact_local <i>(required)</i>	During the past year, how often have you contacted a local government councilor about some important problem or to give them your views?	0 Never
		1 Only once
		2 A few times
		3 Often
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
contact_mp <i>(required)</i>	During the past year, how often have you contacted an MP about some important problem or to give them your views?	0 Never
		1 Only once
		2 A few times
		3 Often
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
Survey > Endorsement Experiment		
endorse_intro	Now I would like to discuss a recent campaign related to elections in Malawi and hear your views about it.	
endorse_t1	In 2008, the 50-50 campaign was launched by the Ministry of Gender and a group of Malawian civil society	

	<p>organizations. The 50/50 Campaign has provided material support to women candidates for local and national office in the past two elections. The ultimate goal of this Malawian campaign is that 50% of all elected representatives in Malawi will be women. Some in this Malawian campaign have even suggested that only women should be allowed to compete for some seats.</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{rand_endorsement\} < 0.33$</i></p>											
endorse_t2	<p>In 2008, the 50-50 campaign was launched with support from many international NGOs and foreign governments. The 50/50 Campaign has provided material support to women candidates for local and national office in the past two elections. The ultimate goal of this foreign-led campaign is that 50% of all elected representatives in Malawi will be women. Some in this foreign-led campaign have even suggested that only women should be allowed to compete for some seats.</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{rand_endorsement\} \geq 0.33$ and $\{rand_endorsement\} < 0.67$</i></p>											
endorse_t3	<p>The Malawi Electoral Commission, in collaboration with various local and international partners, has engaged in an extensive Civic and Voter Education (CVE) campaign around the past two elections in order to educate Malawian citizens about the election process. The ultimate goal of this campaign is to make sure that all Malawians vote. Some within this campaign have even suggested that civic and voter education courses should be mandatory in schools.</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{rand_endorsement\} \geq 0.67$</i></p>											
endorse_q1 (required)	Do you support [q1_fillin]	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Yes, I support this policy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>No, it should be left up to voters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	Yes, I support this policy	2	No, it should be left up to voters	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer				
1	Yes, I support this policy											
2	No, it should be left up to voters											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
endorse_q2 (required)	Would you support a proposal [q2_fillin]	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Yes, I would support this proposal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>No, it should be left up to voters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	Yes, I would support this proposal	2	No, it should be left up to voters	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer				
1	Yes, I would support this proposal											
2	No, it should be left up to voters											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand_intro	Now we are going to pretend that you are evaluating potential candidates for local council in your ward in the next local election. All six candidates I will present to you want to stand for MCP. While you cannot support them all, you may support more than one. I will give you some basic information about six different candidates and then ask you questions about each of them. Please listen carefully.											
Survey > Candidate Evaluation Group												
cand1	This candidate is named [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] and s/he is 51 years old. S/he is standing on the MCP ticket and [cand_pol1]. S/he has an MSCE and s/he is a [cand_occ1]. [cand_med1] <i>Read the candidate profile TWO times.</i>											
cand1_support (required)	How much would you support [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>No support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Low support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Moderate support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Strong support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	No support	2	Low support	3	Moderate support	4	Strong support	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
1	No support											
2	Low support											
3	Moderate support											
4	Strong support											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand1_nsupport (required)	How much do you think that others in your village would support [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>No support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Low support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Moderate support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Strong support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	No support	2	Low support	3	Moderate support	4	Strong support	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
1	No support											
2	Low support											
3	Moderate support											
4	Strong support											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand1_qual (required)	How qualified would you say that [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] is for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Not at all qualified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Not very qualified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Somewhat qualified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Highly qualified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	Not at all qualified	2	Not very qualified	3	Somewhat qualified	4	Highly qualified	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
1	Not at all qualified											
2	Not very qualified											
3	Somewhat qualified											
4	Highly qualified											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
cand1_win (required)	How likely do you think [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] would be to win an election for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Very unlikely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Unlikely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Likely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Very likely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	Very unlikely	2	Unlikely	3	Likely	4	Very likely	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
1	Very unlikely											
2	Unlikely											
3	Likely											
4	Very likely											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
cand1_vscurrent (required)	How likely would you be to vote for [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] over your current councillor if they were contesting each other in the next election?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Very unlikely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Unlikely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Likely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Very likely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9999</td> <td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td> </tr> </table>	1	Very unlikely	2	Unlikely	3	Likely	4	Very likely	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
1	Very unlikely											
2	Unlikely											
3	Likely											
4	Very likely											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
Survey > Candidate Evaluation Group												
cand2	This candidate is named [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] and s/he is 51 years old. S/he is standing on the MCP ticket and [cand_pol2]. S/he has an MSCE and s/he is a [cand_occ2]. [cand_med2] <i>Read the candidate profile TWO times.</i>											

cand2_support (required)	How much would you support [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] for local councillor? <i><p>Awa dzina lawo ndi [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] ndipo ali ndi dzaka 51. Iwo akuyimira chipani cha MCP ndipo [cand_pol2]. Ali ndi MSCE ndipo [cand_occ2]. [cand_med2]</p></i>	1	No support
		2	Low support
		3	Moderate support
		4	Strong support
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
cand2_nsupport (required)	How much do you think that others in your village would support [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] for local councillor?	1	No support
		2	Low support
		3	Moderate support
		4	Strong support
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
cand2_qual (required)	How qualified would you say that [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] is for local councillor?	1	Not at all qualified
		2	Not very qualified
		3	Somewhat qualified
		4	Highly qualified
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
cand2_win (required)	How likely do you think [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] would be to win an election for local councillor?	1	Very unlikely
		2	Unlikely
		3	Likely
		4	Very likely
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
cand2_vscurrent (required)	How likely would you be to vote for [cand_fname2][cand_sname2] over your current councillor if they were contesting each other in the next election?	1	Very unlikely
		2	Unlikely
		3	Likely
		4	Very likely
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
Survey > Candidate Evaluation Group			
cand3	This candidate is named [cand_fname3][cand_sname3] and s/he is 51 years old. S/he is standing on the MCP ticket and [cand_pol2]. S/he has an MSCE and s/he is a [cand_occ3]. [cand_med3] <i>Read the candidate profile TWO times.</i>		
cand3_support (required)	How much would you support [cand_fname3][cand_sname3] for local councillor?	1	No support
		2	Low support
		3	Moderate support
		4	Strong support
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
cand3_nsupport (required)	How much do you think that others in your village would support [cand_fname3][cand_sname3] for local councillor?	1	No support
		2	Low support
		3	Moderate support
		4	Strong support
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
cand3_qual (required)	How qualified would you say that [cand_fname3][cand_sname3] is for local councillor?	1	Not at all qualified
		2	Not very qualified
		3	Somewhat qualified
		4	Highly qualified
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
cand3_win (required)	How likely do you think [cand_fname3][cand_sname3] would be to win an election for local councillor?	1	Very unlikely
		2	Unlikely
		3	Likely
		4	Very likely
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
cand3_vscurrent (required)	How likely would you be to vote for [cand_fname3][cand_sname3] over your current councillor if they were contesting each other in the next election?	1	Very unlikely
		2	Unlikely
		3	Likely
		4	Very likely
		9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
Survey > Candidate Evaluation Group			
cand4	This candidate is named [cand_fname4][cand_sname4] and s/he is 51 years old. S/he is standing on the MCP ticket and [cand_pol4]. S/he has an MSCE and s/he is a [cand_occ4]. [cand_med4] <i>Read the candidate profile TWO times.</i>		

cand4_support <i>(required)</i>	How much would you support [cand_fname4][cand_sname4] for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>No support</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Low support</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Moderate support</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Strong support</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	No support	2	Low support	3	Moderate support	4	Strong support	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
1	No support											
2	Low support											
3	Moderate support											
4	Strong support											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand4_nsupport <i>(required)</i>	How much do you think that others in your village would support [cand_fname4][cand_sname4] for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>No support</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Low support</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Moderate support</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Strong support</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	No support	2	Low support	3	Moderate support	4	Strong support	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
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2	Low support											
3	Moderate support											
4	Strong support											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand4_qual <i>(required)</i>	How qualified would you say that [cand_fname4][cand_sname4] is for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Not at all qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Not very qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Somewhat qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Highly qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Not at all qualified	2	Not very qualified	3	Somewhat qualified	4	Highly qualified	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
1	Not at all qualified											
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3	Somewhat qualified											
4	Highly qualified											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
cand4_win <i>(required)</i>	How likely do you think [cand_fname4][cand_sname4] would be to win an election for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Very unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Likely</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Very likely</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Very unlikely	2	Unlikely	3	Likely	4	Very likely	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
1	Very unlikely											
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4	Very likely											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
cand4_vscurrent <i>(required)</i>	How likely would you be to vote for [cand_fname4][cand_sname4] over your current councillor if they were contesting each other in the next election?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Very unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Likely</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Very likely</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Very unlikely	2	Unlikely	3	Likely	4	Very likely	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
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4	Very likely											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
Survey > Candidate Evaluation Group												
cand5	This candidate is named [cand_fname5][cand_sname5] and s/he is 51 years old. S/he is standing on the MCP ticket and [cand_pol5]. S/he has an MSCE and s/he is a [cand_occ5]. [cand_med5] <i>Read the candidate profile TWO times.</i>											
cand5_support <i>(required)</i>	How much would you support [cand_fname5][cand_sname5] for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>No support</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Low support</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Moderate support</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Strong support</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	No support	2	Low support	3	Moderate support	4	Strong support	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
1	No support											
2	Low support											
3	Moderate support											
4	Strong support											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand5_nsupport <i>(required)</i>	How much do you think that others in your village would support [cand_fname5][cand_sname5] for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>No support</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Low support</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Moderate support</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Strong support</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	No support	2	Low support	3	Moderate support	4	Strong support	9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer
1	No support											
2	Low support											
3	Moderate support											
4	Strong support											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to Answer											
cand5_qual <i>(required)</i>	How qualified would you say that [cand_fname5][cand_sname5] is for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Not at all qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Not very qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Somewhat qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Highly qualified</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Not at all qualified	2	Not very qualified	3	Somewhat qualified	4	Highly qualified	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
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4	Highly qualified											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
cand5_win <i>(required)</i>	How likely do you think [cand_fname5][cand_sname5] would be to win an election for local councillor?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Very unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Likely</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Very likely</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Very unlikely	2	Unlikely	3	Likely	4	Very likely	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
1	Very unlikely											
2	Unlikely											
3	Likely											
4	Very likely											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
cand5_vscurrent <i>(required)</i>	How likely would you be to vote for [cand_fname5][cand_sname5] over your current councillor if they were contesting each other in the next election?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Very unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Unlikely</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Likely</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Very likely</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't know/Refuse to answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Very unlikely	2	Unlikely	3	Likely	4	Very likely	9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer
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2	Unlikely											
3	Likely											
4	Very likely											
9999	Don't know/Refuse to answer											
Survey > Candidate Evaluation Group												
cand6	This candidate is named [cand_fname6][cand_sname6] and s/he is 51 years old. S/he is standing on the MCP ticket and [cand_pol6]. S/he has an MSCE and s/he is a [cand_occ6]. [cand_med6] <i>Read the candidate profile TWO times.</i>											

cand6_support (required)	How much would you support [cand_fname6][cand_sname6] for local councillor?	1 No support 2 Low support 3 Moderate support 4 Strong support 9999 Don't know/Refuse to Answer
cand6_nsupport (required)	How much do you think that others in your village would support [cand_fname6][cand_sname6] for local councillor?	1 No support 2 Low support 3 Moderate support 4 Strong support 9999 Don't know/Refuse to Answer
cand6_qual (required)	How qualified would you say that [cand_fname6][cand_sname6] is for local councillor?	1 Not at all qualified 2 Not very qualified 3 Somewhat qualified 4 Highly qualified 9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
cand6_win (required)	How likely do you think [cand_fname6][cand_sname6] would be to win an election for local councillor?	1 Very unlikely 2 Unlikely 3 Likely 4 Very likely 9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
cand6_vscurrent (required)	How likely would you be to vote for [cand_fname1][cand_sname1] over your current councillor if they were contesting each other in the next election?	1 Very unlikely 2 Unlikely 3 Likely 4 Very likely 9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
mancheck2 (required)	Thinking back to the [campaign] campaign that we discussed earlier, who do you think was most behind that campaign, Malawian actors or international actors?	1 Malawian actors 2 International actors 9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
priority1 (required)	Of the following three issues, which would you say is the MOST important for your local councilor to work on? <i>READ ALL OPTIONS.</i>	1 Maintaining roads in your ward. 2 Building new boreholes in your ward. 3 Ending child marriage in your ward. 9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
closeparty (required)	Do you feel close to any particular political party?	1 Yes 0 No 9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
party (required)	Which party do you feel close to? <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${closeparty} , '1')</i>	1 DPP 2 MCP 3 PP 4 UDF 9995 Other 9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
party_other (required)	Other: specify. <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${party} , '9995')</i>	
know_pres (required)	Do you know the name of the current president of Malawi? If yes, who? <i>Peter Muthanka</i>	1 Correct response 0 Incorrect response 9996 Doesn't Know 9999 Refused to Answer
know_vp (required)	Do you know the name of the current vice president of Malawi? If yes, who? <i>Saulos Chilima</i>	1 Correct response 0 Incorrect response 9996 Doesn't Know 9999 Refused to Answer
know_mp (required)	Do you know the name of your current MP? If yes, who? <i>SEE INFORMATION SHEET</i>	1 Correct response 0 Incorrect response 9996 Doesn't Know 9999 Refused to Answer

know_councilor <i>(required)</i>	Do you know the name of your current local councilor? If yes, who? <i>SEE INFORMATION SHEET</i>	1 Correct response
		0 Incorrect response
		9996 Doesn't Know
		9999 Refused to Answer
genderatt_intro	Now I am going to read you some statements and ask you to choose which of the two statements you agree with most.	
genderatt1 <i>(required)</i>	Which of the following statements is closest to your view?	1 Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women.
		2 Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
genderatt2 <i>(required)</i>	Which of the following statements is closest to your view?	1 In our country, women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do.
		2 Women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so.
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
genderatt3 <i>(required)</i>	Which of the following statements is closest to your view?	1 If funds for schooling are limited, a boy should always receive an education in school before a girl.
		2 If funds for schooling are limited, a family should send the child with the greatest ability to learn.
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
notemore	Now, I just have a few more questions about you before we end.	
edulevel <i>(required)</i>	What is the highest level of education that you have completed? <i>Record the highest level COMPLETED.</i>	0 No formal education
		1 Standard 1
		2 Standard 2
		3 Standard 3
		4 Standard 4
		5 Standard 5
		6 Standard 6
		7 Standard 7
		8 Standard 8
		9 Form 1
		10 Form 2
		11 Form 3
		12 Form 4
		13 Post-Secondary, College (Diploma, Technical, Vocational)
		14 University Degree
		15 Post-Graduate Education
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
job <i>(required)</i>	Do you currently have a job that earns money?	1 Yes
		0 No
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
occupation <i>(required)</i>	What is your main occupation?	0 Never had a job
		1 Subsistence farmer (produces only for home consumption)
		2 Peasant farmer (produces for own consumption + sales surplus)
		3 Commercial farmer

		(produces mainly for sale)
		4 Farm worker
		5 Fisherman
		6 Trader/Hawker/Vendor
		7 Miner
		8 Domestic worker/Maid/Househelp
		9 Armed services/Police/Security personnel
		10 Artisan/skilled manual worker, formal sector
		11 Artisan/skilled manual worker, informal sector
		12 Clerical worker
		13 Unskilled laborer, formal sector
		14 Unskilled laborer, informal sector
		15 Businessperson (works in company for others)
		16 Businessperson (Owns business, less than 10 employees)
		17 Businessperson (Owns business, more than 10 employees)
		18 Professional (lawyer, nurse, accountant, engineer, etc.)
		19 Supervisor/Forman
		20 Teacher
		21 Government worker
		22 Retail worker
		23 Student
		24 Housewife
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
matriilineal <i>(required)</i>	In your clan, do the children belong to the mother's family or the father's family?	1 To the mother's family
		2 To the father's family
		3 Both
		4 Neither
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
marriage_lineality <i>(required)</i>	Within your own marriage, will the children belong to the mother's family or the father's family? <i>Question relevant when: not(selected(\${marital} , '2') and not(selected(\${marital} , '9995'))</i>	1 To the mother's family
		2 To the father's family
		3 Both
		4 Neither
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
matrilocal <i>(required)</i>	In your clan, do married couples typically reside with the woman's family or the man's family?	1 Woman's family
		2 Man's family
		3 Both
		4 Neither
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
marriage_matrilocal <i>(required)</i>	Did you and your spouse settle with your family or with your spouse's family after marriage? <i>Question relevant when: not(selected(\${marital} , '2') and not(selected(\${marital} , '9995'))</i>	1 Woman's family
		2 Man's family
		3 Both
		4 Neither
		9999 Don't know/Refuse to answer
ethnicity <i>(required)</i>	What is your tribe? You know, your cultural or ethnic group? <i>Do NOT read the answer options. If respondent gives a Lhomwe subgroup (e.g., Nguru, Khokhola, Amahivani, Makuwa, etc.), mark them as Lhomwe so that they are asked the Lhomwe questions. If they give more than one ethnicity, push them to choose just one rather than marking other.</i>	463 Chewa
		465 Ngoni
		460 Tumbuka
		466 Lhomwe
		462 Lambya
		467 Mang'anja
		461 Nkhonde

		480 Nyanja
		468 Sena
		471 Tonga
		464 Yao
		9995 Other
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
ethnicity_other	Other: specify. <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${ethnicity} , '9995')</i>	
grandparents	Now I want to know about the tribe of your four grandparents.	
ffethnicity (required)	What is/was the tribe of your paternal grandfather (father's father)?	463 Chewa
		465 Ngoni
		460 Tumbuka
		466 Lhomwe
		462 Lambya
		467 Mang'anja
		461 Nkhonde
		480 Nyanja
		468 Sena
		471 Tonga
		464 Yao
		9995 Other
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
fmethnicity (required)	What is/was the tribe of your paternal grandmother (father's mother)?	463 Chewa
		465 Ngoni
		460 Tumbuka
		466 Lhomwe
		462 Lambya
		467 Mang'anja
		461 Nkhonde
		480 Nyanja
		468 Sena
		471 Tonga
		464 Yao
		9995 Other
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
mfethnicity (required)	What is/was the tribe of your maternal grandfather (mother's father)?	463 Chewa
		465 Ngoni
		460 Tumbuka
		466 Lhomwe
		462 Lambya
		467 Mang'anja
		461 Nkhonde
		480 Nyanja
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		471 Tonga
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		465 Ngoni
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		461 Nkhonde
		480 Nyanja
		468 Sena
		471 Tonga
		464 Yao
		9995 Other
		9999 Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
noconsent	That's okay. Thank you for your time. <i>Proceed to the next page to answer a few questions about the respondent declining to participate.</i>	

	<i>Question relevant when: selected(\${consent} , '0')</i>																											
thanks	END OF SURVEY Thank the respondent for their participation. Then, continue and record information about the interview on the following pages.																											
village <i>(required)</i>	Village name																											
location	Location <i>Turn on the location service. Do not forget to turn it off when you have captured the GPS.</i>																											
datetime <i>(required)</i>	Date and Time																											
gender <i>(required)</i>	Respondent's Gender	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Male</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Female</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't Know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Male	2	Female	9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																				
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2	Female																											
9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																											
structure <i>(required)</i>	In what type of shelter does the respondent live?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Non-Traditional/Formal House</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Traditional house / hut</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Temporary structure / shack</td></tr> <tr><td>9995</td><td>Other</td></tr> </table>	1	Non-Traditional/Formal House	2	Traditional house / hut	3	Temporary structure / shack	9995	Other																		
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9995	Other																											
structure_other <i>(required)</i>	Other specify <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${structure} , '9995')</i>																											
roof <i>(required)</i>	What was the roof of the respondent's home or shelter made of?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Metal, aluminium, tin, zinc</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Shingles</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Thatch or grass</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Plastic sheets</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Asbestos</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Multiple materials</td></tr> <tr><td>9995</td><td>Other</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Could not tell</td></tr> </table>	1	Metal, aluminium, tin, zinc	2	Shingles	3	Thatch or grass	4	Plastic sheets	5	Asbestos	6	Multiple materials	9995	Other	9999	Could not tell										
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enumeratorname <i>(required)</i>	Enumerator	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Hannah</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Julliette</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Mwayi</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Witness Alfonso</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Benson</td></tr> <tr><td>9995</td><td>Other</td></tr> </table>	1	Hannah	2	Julliette	4	Mwayi	5	Witness Alfonso	6	Benson	9995	Other														
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enum_other <i>(required)</i>	Other: specify. <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${enumeratorname} , '9995')</i>																											
otherslisten <i>(required)</i>	Were others listening to the survey?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't Know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Yes	0	No	9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																				
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9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																											
influence <i>(required)</i>	Do you think that others influenced the respondent's answers? <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${otherslisten} , '1')</i>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't Know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	1	Yes	0	No	9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																				
1	Yes																											
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9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																											
surveylanguage <i>(required)</i>	Languages used in interview <i>Select all that apply.</i>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>463</td><td>Chichewa</td></tr> <tr><td>462</td><td>Chilambya</td></tr> <tr><td>466</td><td>Chilomwe</td></tr> <tr><td>467</td><td>Chimang'anja</td></tr> <tr><td>465</td><td>Chingoni</td></tr> <tr><td>461</td><td>Chinkhonde</td></tr> <tr><td>468</td><td>Chisena</td></tr> <tr><td>471</td><td>Chitonga</td></tr> <tr><td>460</td><td>Chitumbuka</td></tr> <tr><td>464</td><td>Chiyao</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>English</td></tr> <tr><td>9995</td><td>Other</td></tr> <tr><td>9999</td><td>Don't Know/Refuse to Answer</td></tr> </table>	463	Chichewa	462	Chilambya	466	Chilomwe	467	Chimang'anja	465	Chingoni	461	Chinkhonde	468	Chisena	471	Chitonga	460	Chitumbuka	464	Chiyao	1	English	9995	Other	9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer
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9999	Don't Know/Refuse to Answer																											
respondentbehaviour <i>(required)</i>	Was the respondent: <i>Select all that apply.</i>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Rushed/impatient</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Hostile</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Suspicious</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Dishonest</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	1	Rushed/impatient	2	Hostile	3	Suspicious	4	Dishonest	5	None of the above																
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notes	Please note anything unusual or noteworthy information, or any explanation that will help us understand this interview.																											