

Appendix to “Who’s Asking? Interviewer Coethnicity Effects in African Survey Data”

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Instructions for Afrobarometer Country Directors

Dear [*Country Director's Name*],

I am writing on behalf of my colleagues [*names redacted*], and myself, to ask for your assistance with a research project we are undertaking. The project draws on Afrobarometer data from multiple countries to investigate whether survey respondents answer questions differently when the person who is interviewing them is from an ethnic group different from their own. There is an extensive literature in Political Science that deals with the issue of “enumerator effects,” and an important subset of that literature that explores whether racial or ethnic differences between enumerators and respondents bias the way respondents answer questions. Our goal is to extend this literature to the African setting, taking advantage of the rich survey data provided by the Afrobarometer project. We also hope to use the results of our research to better understand the responses that people provide in the Afrobarometer survey.

Testing for ethnic enumerator effects requires being able to code the ethnic backgrounds of survey respondents and enumerators, and then to sort respondents into those that were interviewed by enumerators from their own ethnic groups and those that were not. Coding the ethnic backgrounds of respondents is straightforward, since the Afrobarometer asks a question about ethnic group membership. However, getting information about the ethnic backgrounds of survey enumerators is trickier, since this data was not recorded in the Afrobarometer survey. Here is where we are asking for your help.

Attached to this email is a spreadsheet that lists the names of each enumerator that worked with you during both the round 3 and round 4 Afrobarometers in [*Country Name*]. [*If two rounds: Enumerators that worked on both rounds will be listed twice.*] We would be immensely grateful if you could help us by filling in the relevant ethnic group code for each enumerator’s ethnic group membership in the column next to his or her name. Please note that the list of ethnic groups and codes provided comes from the Afrobarometer survey itself, to allow us to match enumerators to respondents.

Sometimes you will know a particular enumerator’s ethnicity with a great deal of certainty, but sometimes you will not. It would therefore be extremely useful if, in the column next to the one where you indicate the enumerator’s ethnic group code, you indicate whether your certainty about your categorization is “low” or “high.”

Finally, because a respondent’s perception of whether or not an enumerator is a co-ethnic is subjective, and because some individuals are more or less obvious with respect to the extent that they look like, sound like, or otherwise appear to be a member of their ethnic community, we are also interested in your opinion of whether or not the enumerator in question was likely to be readily recognized as a member of his or her (true) ethnic group. So, for example, an enumerator who you know to be [*example ethnic group*] but who you think could easily have been mistaken by respondents for a member of another group would be coded here as “low” in the column marked “Degree to which this person's ethnicity is obvious to strangers.” By contrast, an enumerator who you know to be [*another example ethnic group*] and who you think would almost certainly be recognized as [*ethnic group*] would be coded as “high” in the “obviousness” column. Our interest in collecting this information is to be able to separate out respondent-

enumerator pairs where we can be very confident that the respondent could tell whether or not the enumerator was a co-ethnic from respondent-enumerator pairs where we are less confident. This is important, since our interpretation of the response patterns we observe would be quite different in these two different types of interactions.

We are extremely grateful for your help with this research. Our hope is that you will be able to complete the spreadsheet in a very short period of time and that helping us will therefore not be a burden to you. If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact me (*[email address]*) or my colleagues. We very much look forward to your input, and to sharing our findings with you at the conclusion of our project.

Example Coding Sheet:

Country	Round	Interviewer ID	Full Name	Ethnic Group Code (see box below)	Your degree of certainty on this person's ethnicity?	Obviousness of this person's ethnicity to strangers?
Ghana	3	GHA01	[Name]			
Ghana	3	GHA02	[Name]			
Ghana	3	GHA03	[Name]			

180 Akan	1 Low	1 Low (difficult to tell)
181 Ewe	2 High	2 High (easy to tell)
182 Ga/Damgbe		
183 Other northern languages		
184 Dagomba		
185 Dagaati		
995 Other		
999 Don't Know		

Estimating Refusal Rates of Coethnic and Non-coethnic Potential Respondents

Estimating the effect of non-coethnic interviewers on interview refusal rates is challenging since information (including, crucially, information about ethnicity) is not collected from would-be respondents who refuse to be interviewed. We therefore approach the issue indirectly in two different ways. Both strategies exploit information that enumerators report on each completed survey regarding the number of prior failed attempts s/he made to interview respondents at other households. Neither approach is perfect, but both point to the conclusion that refusal rates are not correlated with the ethnic match between the interviewer and the would-be respondent.

Our first measure is simply a count of the average number of prior refusals recorded in interviews that were ultimately conducted with coethnics and non-coethnics. If we assume, as we think is plausible, that the ethnic background of any randomly approached potential respondent is likely to be similar to the ethnicity of any other potential respondent approached in the same area, then a non-coethnic interview dyad that appears in our data is likely to have been completed in a setting in which any other randomly approached potential respondent would also have been a non-coethnic. It follows that average number of previous refusal reported in surveys that were ultimately completed with coethnic and non-coethnic respondents should provide a rough indication of the relative refusal rates in areas where, relative to the interviewer, would-be respondents were coethnics and non-coethnics.

Across the full sample, the average number of previous refusals was 0.133. In interviews conducted between coethnics (and thus conducted in areas where respondents who had been contacted previously and refused to be interviewed were also likely to have been coethnics), the average number of previous refusals was 0.132. In interviews conducted between non-coethnics (and thus conducted in areas where respondents who had been contacted previously and refused to be interviewed were presumably also non-coethnics), the average number of previous refusals was 0.133. The difference between the two is not statistically significant in a two-tailed *t*-test ($t=0.11, p=0.92$).

Second, we calculated the total number of refusals and the total number of interviews for each enumerator, and used this to calculate an enumerator-specific ratio of refusals to completed interviews. Across our 1,115 enumerators, the average ratio was 0.179 (sd=0.436), and ranged from 0 to 4.63.

Next, we calculated, for each enumerator, the share of all completed interviews that were with non-coethnics, which we use as proxy for the likelihood that any person the interviewer approached during his/her service as an enumerator for that Afrobarometer round (including those who refused to be interviewed) was a non-coethnic. Across our 1,115 enumerators, the average proportion of interviews with non-coethnics was 0.56 (sd=0.37), and ranged from 0 to 1.

We then grouped interviewers into quintiles based on the share of interviews completed with non-coethnics and compared the ratio of previous refusals across quintiles of non-coethnic interview rates (see table below). An analysis of variance suggests that there is no statistical

association between the non-coethnic interview rate quintile and the ratio of refusals to successfully completed interviews ($F=0.52, p=0.722$).

Quintile	Mean	SD
1	0.192	0.446
2	0.189	0.482
3	0.161	0.366
4	0.154	0.343
5	0.203	0.518

Table A1: Interviewer/Respondent Dyads by Ethnic Group in South Africa

		Respondent ethnicity														
		Afrikaner/ Boer	Ndebele	Xhosa	Pedi/ North Sotho	Sesotho / South Sotho	Setswana / Tswana	Shangaan	Swazi	Venda	Zulu	White/ European	Coloured	Indian	English	Total
Interviewer ethnicity	Afrikaner/Boer	213	0	7	5	6	32	1	3	0	3	6	27	4	35	342
	Ndebele	8	8	0	17	0	8	7	1	1	11	0	3	0	2	66
	Xhosa	81	7	591	16	66	69	10	3	15	118	6	58	17	34	1,091
	Pedi/North Sotho	8	12	7	148	19	20	42	4	9	12	0	5	4	4	294
	Sesotho/South Sotho	18	7	29	20	103	73	38	15	12	41	1	15	2	4	378
	Setswana/Tswana	43	18	25	32	67	190	21	41	17	57	0	24	5	5	545
	Shangaan	4	0	0	8	5	0	19	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	56
	Swazi	3	3	0	10	2	0	10	33	0	10	0	5	2	2	80
	Venda	1	0	0	21	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Zulu	68	17	37	28	85	33	16	34	15	520	4	14	57	33	961
	Coloured	36	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	117	12	27	211
	English	21	0	18	0	1	12	0	1	0	28	14	51	53	39	238
	Total	504	72	724	305	354	440	169	135	90	800	39	319	156	185	4,292
	% of interviews conducted by a coethnic interviewer		42	11	82	49	29	43	11	24	1	65	0	37	0	21
probability of a coethnic dyad with random assignment in this interviewer/respondent pool		< 0.01	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 0.001	< 0.01	

Table A2: Afrobarometer Questions Used in the Analysis

	Original answer options	Recoded answer options (if applicable)	Afrobarometer Question # (Rounds 3, 4)
Explicitly ethnic questions			
Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a [citizen of your country] and being a [member of your identity group]. Which of these two groups do you feel most strongly attached to?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I feel only [group] 2. I feel more [group] than [country] 3. I feel equally [group] and [country] 4. I feel more [country] than [group] 5. I feel only [country] 		Q82, Q83
Which of the following statements is closest to your view?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree very strongly with A 2. Agree with A 3. Agree with B 4. Agree very strongly with B 5. Agree with Neither 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Agree with A 1. Agree with B 	Q21, Q17
A: Since leaders represent everyone, leaders should not favor their own family or group.			
B: Once in office, leaders are obliged to help their home community.			
How much do you trust people from your own ethnic group? [ROUND 3 ONLY]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Not at all 1. Just a little 2. I trust them somewhat 3. I trust them a lot 		Q84C
How much do you trust [co-nationals] from other ethnic groups? [ROUND 3 ONLY]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Not at all 1. Just a little 2. I trust them somewhat 3. I trust them a lot 		Q84D
Think of the condition of [your identity group]. Are their economic conditions worse, the same as, or better than other groups in this country?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Much better 2. Better 3. Same 4. Worse 5. Much worse 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Much worse 2. Worse 3. Same 4. Better 5. Much better 	Q80A, Q80

	Original answer options	Recoded answer options (if applicable)	Afrobarometer Question # (Rounds 3, 4)
Think of the condition of [your identity group]. Do they have less than, the same as, or more influence in politics than other groups in this country?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Much better 2. Better 3. Same 4. Worse 5. Much worse 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Much worse 2. Worse 3. Same 4. Better 5. Much better 	Q80B, Q81
How often are [your identity group] treated unfairly by the government?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Sometimes 2. Often 3. Always 		Q81, Q82
Political attitudes and behavior			
Which of these statements is closest to your opinion? A: Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government B: In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable C: For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statement C 2. Statement B 3. Statement A 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Statement B or C 1. Statement A 	Q37, Q30
Do you approve or disapprove of the way President [XXX] has performed his job over the past twelve months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly disapprove 2. Disapprove 3. Approve 4. Strongly approve 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disapprove 1. Approve 	Q68A, Q70A
During the [most recent] election, how often (if ever) did a candidate or someone from a political party offer you something, like food or a gift, in return for your vote? [ROUND 3 ONLY]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Once or twice 2. A few times 3. Often 7. Not in past year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never/Not in past year 1. Once or twice 2. A few times 3. Often 	Q57F

	Original answer options	Recoded answer options (if applicable)	Afrobarometer Question # (Rounds 3, 4)
In general, how would you describe the present economic conditions of this country?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very bad 2. Fairly bad 3. Neither good nor bad 4. Fairly good 5. Very good 		Q4A, Q4A
How much do you trust the ruling party?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Not at all 1. Just a little 2. Somewhat 3. A lot 		Q55E, Q49E
How much do you trust opposition parties?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Not at all 1. Just a little 2. Somewhat 3. A lot 		Q55F, Q49F
How well or badly would you say the current government is handling managing the economy?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very badly 2. Fairly badly 3. Fairly well 4. Very well 		Q65A, Q57A
With regard to the most recent [year] national elections, which statement is true for you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voted in the elections 2. Decided not to vote 3. Count not find place to register 4. Prevented from registering 5. Too young to register 6. Did not register for other reason 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Did not vote in the last elections 1. Voted in the last elections 	Q30, Q23D

	Original answer options	Recoded answer options (if applicable)	Afrobarometer Question # (Rounds 3, 4)
How interested would you say you are in public affairs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Not at all interested 1. Not very interested 2. Somewhat interested 3. Very interested 		Q16, Q13
Have you attended a community meeting during the past year?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No, would never do this 2. No, but would if had chance 3. Yes, once or twice 4. Yes, several times 5. Yes, often 		Q31A, Q23A
Can you tell me the name of your Member of Parliament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know but can't remember 2. Incorrect guess 3. Correct name 9. Don't know 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Could not identify correct name 1. Could identify correct name 	Q43A2, Q41A2
Socioeconomic conditions			
In general, how would you describe your own present living conditions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very bad 2. Fairly bad 3. Neither good nor bad 4. Fairly good 5. Very good 		Q4B, Q4B
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or your family gone without enough food to eat?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Just once or twice 2. Several times 3. Many times 4. Always 		Q8A, Q8A

	Original answer options	Recoded answer options (if applicable)	Afrobarometer Question # (Rounds 3, 4)
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or your family gone without a cash income?	0. Never 1. Just once or twice 2. Several times 3. Many times 4. Always		Q8E, Q8E
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or your family gone without enough clean water for home use?	0. Never 1. Just once or twice 2. Several times 3. Many times 4. Always		Q8B, Q8B
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or your family feared crime in your own home?	0. Never 1. Just once or twice 2. Several times 3. Many times 4. Always		Q9A, Q9A
Do you know a close friend or relative who has died of AIDS?	0. No 1. Yes		Q97, Q95
Respondent demeanor			
What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: friendly, in between, or hostile?	1. Friendly 2. In between 3. Hostile		Q108A, Q108A
What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: cooperative, in between, or uncooperative?	1. Cooperative 2. In between 3. Uncooperative		Q108C, Q108C

	Original answer options	Recoded answer options (if applicable)	Afrobarometer Question # (Rounds 3, 4)
What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: patient, in between, or impatient?	1. Patient 2. In between 3. Impatient		Q108D, Q108D
What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: at ease, in between, or suspicious?	1. At ease 2. In between 3. Suspicious		Q108E, Q108E

Table A3: The Effect of a Non-Coethnic Interviewer on Survey Responses in 14 African Countries

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Explicitly ethnic questions				
National identification vs in terms of ethnic group	0.067*** (0.011)	0.022 (0.014)	0.027* (0.015)	0.024 (0.015)
Thinks leaders should help their home community	-0.015 (0.011)	-0.002 (0.014)	0.011 (0.015)	0.011 (0.015)
Trust for coethnics	0.013 (0.016)	-0.018 (0.020)	-0.021 (0.023)	0.000 (0.024)
Trust for non-coethnics	0.071*** (0.016)	-0.007 (0.021)	-0.023 (0.023)	-0.002 (0.024)
Ethnic group's comparative economic conditions	0.081*** (0.012)	0.085*** (0.014)	0.077*** (0.015)	0.039*** (0.015)
Ethnic group's comparative political influence	-0.079*** (0.012)	0.033** (0.014)	0.055*** (0.015)	0.039*** (0.015)
Ethnic group is treated unfairly by government	-0.134*** (0.011)	-0.111*** (0.014)	-0.106*** (0.015)	-0.085*** (0.015)
B. Political attitudes and behavior				
Preference for democracy	0.019 (0.012)	0.024* (0.014)	0.034** (0.015)	0.042*** (0.016)
Approval of president's performance	0.075*** (0.011)	0.066*** (0.014)	0.069*** (0.015)	0.054*** (0.016)
Exposure to vote buying	-0.035** (0.016)	-0.021 (0.022)	-0.020 (0.023)	0.000 (0.025)
Assessment of country's present economic conditions	0.086*** (0.011)	0.039*** (0.014)	0.039*** (0.014)	0.018 (0.015)
Trust in ruling party	0.038*** (0.011)	0.056*** (0.013)	0.070*** (0.014)	0.056*** (0.015)
Trust in opposition parties	0.005 (0.012)	0.028* (0.015)	0.021 (0.016)	0.018 (0.017)
Assessment of government's handling of economy	0.042*** (0.011)	0.019 (0.014)	0.013 (0.014)	-0.006 (0.015)
Voted in last national election	0.003 (0.011)	0.037*** (0.014)	0.038*** (0.014)	0.031** (0.015)
Interest in public affairs	-0.009 (0.011)	-0.009 (0.014)	-0.005 (0.015)	0.003 (0.015)
Attendance at community meetings	-0.023** (0.011)	0.001 (0.013)	0.007 (0.014)	0.018 (0.015)
Knows MP's name	-0.044*** (0.010)	-0.057*** (0.011)	-0.056*** (0.012)	-0.048*** (0.013)

Table A3: Impact of a Non-Coethnic Interviewer on Survey Responses in 14 African Countries (cont'd)

C. Socioeconomic conditions				
Assessment of own present living conditions	0.073*** (0.011)	0.008 (0.014)	-0.008 (0.014)	-0.028* (0.015)
Has gone without enough food	-0.092*** (0.011)	-0.031** (0.013)	-0.021 (0.014)	-0.020 (0.015)
Has gone without cash income	-0.082*** (0.011)	-0.040*** (0.013)	-0.036*** (0.014)	-0.016 (0.014)
Has gone without enough clean water	-0.042*** (0.011)	-0.029** (0.014)	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.014 (0.015)
Has feared crime in own home	-0.001 (0.011)	-0.039*** (0.014)	-0.046*** (0.015)	-0.047*** (0.015)
Knows a friend/relative who died of AIDS	-0.036*** (0.010)	-0.022* (0.012)	-0.013 (0.013)	-0.012 (0.013)
D. Respondent Demeanor				
Respondent was hostile	0.027** (0.011)	0.041*** (0.014)	0.040*** (0.014)	0.035** (0.015)
Respondent was uncooperative	-0.005 (0.011)	0.028** (0.013)	0.029** (0.014)	0.018 (0.015)
Respondent was impatient	0.028** (0.011)	0.029** (0.014)	0.024 (0.015)	0.004 (0.016)
Respondent was suspicious	0.035*** (0.011)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.056*** (0.015)	0.043*** (0.015)
Country FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region FEs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent ethnic group FEs	No	No	Yes	Yes
Interviewer ethnic group FEs	No	No	No	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Note: In addition to the fixed effects reported above, models 2-4 include the following control variables: respondent's age, respondent's gender, respondent's education level, an indicator for urban residence, an indicator for whether the respondent is a member of a regional minority ethnic group, an indicator for survey round, and an indicator for whether the survey was conducted in the respondent's home language. Sample sizes vary with each question; they range from 15,240 for questions asked only in one of the two survey rounds to 33,379.

Table A4: Impact of a Non-Coracial Interviewer on Survey Responses in South Africa

	(1) Black Respondent; White Interviewer	(2) White Respondent; Black Interviewer
A. Explicitly ethnic questions		
Identification as South African vs in terms of ethnic group	-0.195* (0.104)	0.653*** (0.096)
Thinks leaders should help their home community	-0.041 (0.107)	-0.510 (0.094)
Trust for coethnics	0.094 (0.140)	0.234 (0.175)
Trust for non-coethnics	-0.099 (0.139)	0.302* (0.158)
Ethnic group's comparative economic conditions	-0.398*** (0.103)	1.082*** (0.089)
Ethnic group's comparative political influence	-0.202* (0.108)	0.736*** (0.100)
Ethnic group is treated unfairly by government	0.293** (0.118)	-0.424*** (0.090)
B. Political attitudes and behavior		
Preference for democracy	-0.048 (0.112)	0.552*** (0.103)
Approval of president's performance	-0.533*** (0.140)	0.618*** (0.113)
Exposure to vote buying	-0.115 (0.114)	0.094 (0.124)
Assessment of country's present economic conditions	-0.110 (0.106)	0.448*** (0.090)
Trust in ruling party	-0.528*** (0.114)	0.709*** (0.082)
Trust in opposition parties	-0.028 (0.116)	0.133 (0.103)
Assessment of government's handling of economy	-0.188* (0.103)	0.438*** (0.095)
Voted in last national election	-0.256** (0.109)	0.756*** (0.091)
Interest in public affairs	-0.244* (0.118)	0.784*** (0.086)
Attendance at community meetings	-0.193* (0.116)	0.593*** (0.084)
Knows MP's name	0.051 (0.092)	0.034 (0.034)

Table A4: Impact of a Non-Coracial Interviewer on Survey Responses in South Africa (cont'd)

	(1) Black Respondent; White Interviewer	(2) White Respondent; Black Interviewer
C. Socioeconomic conditions		
Assessment of own present living conditions	-0.164 (0.105)	0.389*** (0.088)
Has gone without enough food	0.272** (0.118)	0.085 (0.064)
Has gone without cash income	0.237* (0.122)	0.087 (0.075)
Has gone without enough clean water	0.077 (0.108)	0.092* (0.049)
Has feared crime in own home	0.306** (0.119)	0.080 (0.081)
Knows a friend/relative who died of AIDS	0.082 (0.137)	0.366*** (0.091)
D. Respondent Demeanor		
Respondent was hostile	0.746*** (0.175)	-0.089 (0.113)
Respondent was uncooperative	0.509*** (0.135)	-0.143 (0.100)
Respondent was impatient	0.391*** (0.114)	-0.293*** (0.107)
Respondent was suspicious	0.418*** (0.118)	-0.130 (0.093)
Region FEs	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Note: In addition to the regional fixed effects, all models include the following control variables: respondent's age, respondent's gender, respondent's education level, an indicator for urban residence, an indicator for whether the respondent is a member of a regional minority ethnic group, an indicator for survey round, and an indicator for whether the survey was conducted in the respondent's home language. For blacks (Column 1), sample sizes range from 1671-3053, with 4-5% of Blacks being interviewed by a White interviewer. For whites (Column 2), sample sizes range from 247-653, with 45-47% of Whites being interviewed by Blacks.

Table A5: Impact of Politically Relevant and Irrelevant Non-Coethnic Interviewers on Survey Responses

	(1) Politically Irrelevant Dyad	(2) Politically Relevant Dyad
A. Explicitly ethnic questions		
Identification as South African vs in terms of ethnic group	0.024 (0.017)	0.022 (0.022)
Thinks leaders should help their home community	0.015 (0.018)	0.004 (0.022)
Trust for coethnics	-0.005 (0.026)	0.012 (0.035)
Trust for non-coethnics	0.005 (0.026)	-0.023 (0.035)
Ethnic group's comparative economic conditions	0.008 (0.017)	0.095*** (0.022)
Ethnic group's comparative political influence	0.006 (0.017)	0.098*** (0.023)
Ethnic group is treated unfairly by government	-0.072*** (0.017)	-0.106*** (0.022)
B. Political attitudes and behavior		
Preference for democracy	0.028 (0.018)	0.067*** (0.022)
Approval of president's performance	0.027 (0.018)	0.101*** (0.022)
Exposure to vote buying	0.002 (0.028)	-0.003 (0.033)
Assessment of country's present economic conditions	0.032* (0.017)	-0.008 (0.021)
Trust in ruling party	0.037** (0.017)	0.087*** (0.021)
Trust in opposition parties	0.019 (0.020)	0.014 (0.022)
Assessment of government's handling of economy	-0.011 (0.017)	0.000 (0.021)
Voted in last national election	0.023 (0.017)	0.046** (0.021)
Interest in public affairs	-0.013 (0.017)	0.032 (0.022)
Attendance at community meetings	0.031* (0.017)	-0.007 (0.020)
Knows MP's name	-0.046*** (0.015)	-0.053*** (0.018)

Table A5: Impact of Politically Relevant and Irrelevant Non-Coethnic Interviewers on Survey Responses (cont'd)

	(1) Politically Relevant Dyad	(2) Politically Irrelevant Dyad
C. Socioeconomic conditions		
Assessment of own present living conditions	-0.018 (0.017)	-0.047** (0.021)
Has gone without enough food	-0.018 (0.017)	-0.023 (0.020)
Has gone without cash income	-0.018 (0.016)	-0.011 (0.020)
Has gone without enough clean water	-0.017 (0.017)	-0.007 (0.021)
Has feared crime in own home	-0.071*** (0.017)	0.000 (0.022)
Knows a friend/relative who died of AIDS	-0.021 (0.015)	0.004 (0.020)
D. Respondent Demeanor		
Respondent was hostile	0.015 (0.017)	0.071*** (0.021)
Respondent was uncooperative	0.012 (0.017)	0.029 (0.021)
Respondent was impatient	0.006 (0.018)	0.000 (0.021)
Respondent was suspicious	0.040** (0.018)	0.047** (0.021)
Region FEs	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Note: These coefficient estimates are relative to coethnic dyads and were estimated within the same model using a separate indicator for non-coethnic dyads that are politically relevant and non-coethnic dyads that are politically irrelevant. In addition to the regional fixed effects, all models include the following control variables: respondent's age, respondent's gender, respondent's education level, an indicator for urban residence, an indicator for whether the respondent is a member of a regional minority ethnic group, an indicator for survey round, and an indicator for whether the survey was conducted in the respondent's home language. Sample sizes vary with each question; they range from 15,240 for questions asked only in one of the two survey rounds to 32,890.

Table A6: Impact of a Non-Coethnic Interviewer on Responses to Political Questions when Respondent Is and Is Not a Coethnic of the Head of State

	(1) Respondent Coethnic w/ Head of State	(2) Respondent Non-coethnic w/ Head of State
Political attitudes and behavior		
Preference for democracy	0.050 (0.037)	0.043** (0.019)
Approval of president's performance	0.095*** (0.035)	0.038** (0.019)
Exposure to vote buying	-0.079 (0.051)	0.023 (0.031)
Assessment of country's present economic conditions	0.034 (0.035)	0.013 (0.017)
Trust in ruling party	0.135*** (0.035)	0.033* (0.017)
Trust in opposition parties	-0.037 (0.039)	0.032 (0.019)
Assessment of government's handling of economy	0.078** (0.035)	-0.034** (0.017)
Voted in last national election	0.000 (0.035)	0.041** (0.018)
Interest in public affairs	-0.033 (0.036)	0.013 (0.018)
Attendance at community meetings	0.045 (0.036)	0.013 (0.017)
Knows MP's name	-0.031 (0.030)	-0.054*** (0.015)
Region FEs	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Note: The coefficient estimates represent the marginal effects of non-coethnicity by respondent coethnicity with the head of state and are calculated from a model including the interaction between interviewer-respondent shared ethnicity and respondent coethnicity with the leader. In addition to the regional fixed effects, all models include the following control variables: respondent's age, respondent's gender, respondent's education level, an indicator for urban residence, an indicator for whether the respondent is a member of a regional minority ethnic group, an indicator for survey round, and an indicator for whether the survey was conducted in the respondent's home language. Sample sizes vary with each question; they range from 15,240 for questions asked only in one of the two survey rounds to 32,890.

Table A7: Impact of a Non-Coethnic Interviewer on Responses to Political Questions when Interviewer Is and Is Not a Coethnic of the Head of State

	(1) Interviewer Coethnic w/ Head of State	(2) Interviewer Non-coethnic w/ Head of State
Political attitudes and behavior		
Preference for democracy	0.008 (0.036)	0.053*** (0.018)
Approval of president's performance	0.054 (0.033)	0.050*** (0.018)
Exposure to vote buying	-0.079 (0.051)	0.023 (0.031)
Assessment of country's present economic conditions	0.027 (0.034)	0.015 (0.017)
Trust in ruling party	0.084** (0.033)	0.046*** (0.017)
Trust in opposition parties	-0.060 (0.037)	0.038** (0.019)
Assessment of government's handling of economy	0.095*** (0.033)	-0.037** (0.017)
Voted in last national election	-0.004 (0.034)	0.041** (0.018)
Interest in public affairs	-0.028 (0.034)	0.012 (0.018)
Attendance at community meetings	-0.009 (0.034)	0.025 (0.017)
Knows MP's name	-0.018 (0.028)	-0.057*** (0.015)
Region FEs	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Note: The coefficient estimates represent the marginal effects of non-coethnicity by interviewer coethnicity with the head of state and are calculated from a model including the interaction between interviewer-respondent shared ethnicity and interviewer coethnicity with the leader. In addition to the regional fixed effects, all models include the following control variables: respondent's age, respondent's gender, respondent's education level, an indicator for urban residence, an indicator for whether the respondent is a member of a regional minority ethnic group, an indicator for survey round, and an indicator for whether the survey was conducted in the respondent's home language. Sample sizes vary with each question; they range from 15,240 for questions asked only in one of the two survey rounds to 32,890.

Table A8: The Effect of Omitting a Control for Interviewer-Respondent Coethnicity on Estimates of Support for Democracy

DV: Support for Democracy				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Urban	0.04*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)		
Ethnic group size			-0.13*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)
Interviewer-respondent non-coethnicity		-0.01 (0.01)		-0.00 (0.01)
Constant	0.02** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.04** (0.01)
R-squared	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Observations	40,678	30,400	39,769	30,389

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A9: Replication of Nunn and Wantchekon (2011)

Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), Table 1

DV: Trust neighbors	Model (1)	Model (2)	Model (3)	Model (4)	Model (5)	Model (6)
Effect of slave trade	-0.00068 (0.00014)	-0.019 (0.005)	-0.531 (0.147)	-0.037 (0.014)	-0.159 (0.034)	-0.743 (0.187)

Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), Table 1 with Interview-Respondent Ethnic Match Control

DV: Trust neighbors	Model (1)	Model (2)	Model (3)	Model (4)	Model (5)	Model (6)
Effect of slave trade	-0.00072 (0.00014)	-0.018 (0.005)	-0.530 (0.147)	-0.052 (0.015)	-0.171 (0.035)	-0.766 (0.185)

Table A10: Replication of Lieberman and McClendon (2013)

Lieberman and McClendon (2013), Table 1a

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8
Benin	0.016	0.231	0.001	0.000	0.310	0.003	0.000	0.131
Botswana	0.443	0.639	0.105	0.555	0.520	0.151	0.925	0.284
Ghana	0.960	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.980	0.010	0.290	0.040
Kenya	0.003	0.360	0.110	0.300	0.001	0.070	0.580	0.000
Lesotho	0.157	0.446	0.477	0.116	0.823	0.157	0.022	0.495
Madagascar	0.745	0.156	0.069	0.413	0.131	0.144	0.000	0.668
Malawi	0.000	0.020	0.010	0.280	0.180	0.560	0.020	0.220
Mali	0.014	0.123	0.000	0.493	0.235	0.240	0.070	0.065
Mozambique	0.000	0.205	0.571	0.000	0.003	0.358	0.147	0.815
Namibia	0.004	0.240	0.150	0.940	0.020	0.260	0.290	0.120
Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.275	0.000	0.034	0.078	0.006
Senegal	0.090	0.930	0.970	0.240	0.760	0.009	0.994	0.195
South Africa	0.001	0.006	0.290	0.380	0.325	0.000	0.536	0.000
Tanzania	0.003	0.025	0.078	0.092	0.912	0.226	0.550	0.003
Uganda	0.000	0.183	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Zambia	0.020	0.680	0.184	0.875	0.006	0.798	0.473	0.080

Notes: Shaded cells represent tests where we can reject the null hypothesis of non- systematic variation across ethnic groups, using a 95% confidence interval.

Lieberman and McClendon (2013), Table 1a with Interview-Respondent Ethnic Match Control

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8
Benin	0.006	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
Botswana								
Ghana	0.783	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.658	0.010	0.226	0.038
Kenya	0.000	0.366	0.004	0.340	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho								
Madagascar								
Malawi	0.003	0.058	0.001	0.007	0.405	0.403	0.395	0.011
Mali	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.287	0.741	0.154	0.007	0.021
Mozambique								
Namibia	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.147	0.009
Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.010
Senegal	0.295	0.130	0.673	0.007	0.027	0.043	0.015	0.036
South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tanzania								
Uganda	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Zambia	0.002	0.117	0.000	0.001	0.012	0.026	0.000	0.001

Notes: Shaded cells represent tests where we can reject the null hypothesis of non- systematic variation across ethnic groups, using a 95% confidence interval.

Figure A1: Impacts of Non-Coethnic Interviewers on Survey Responses, Easy to Identify Interviewers Only

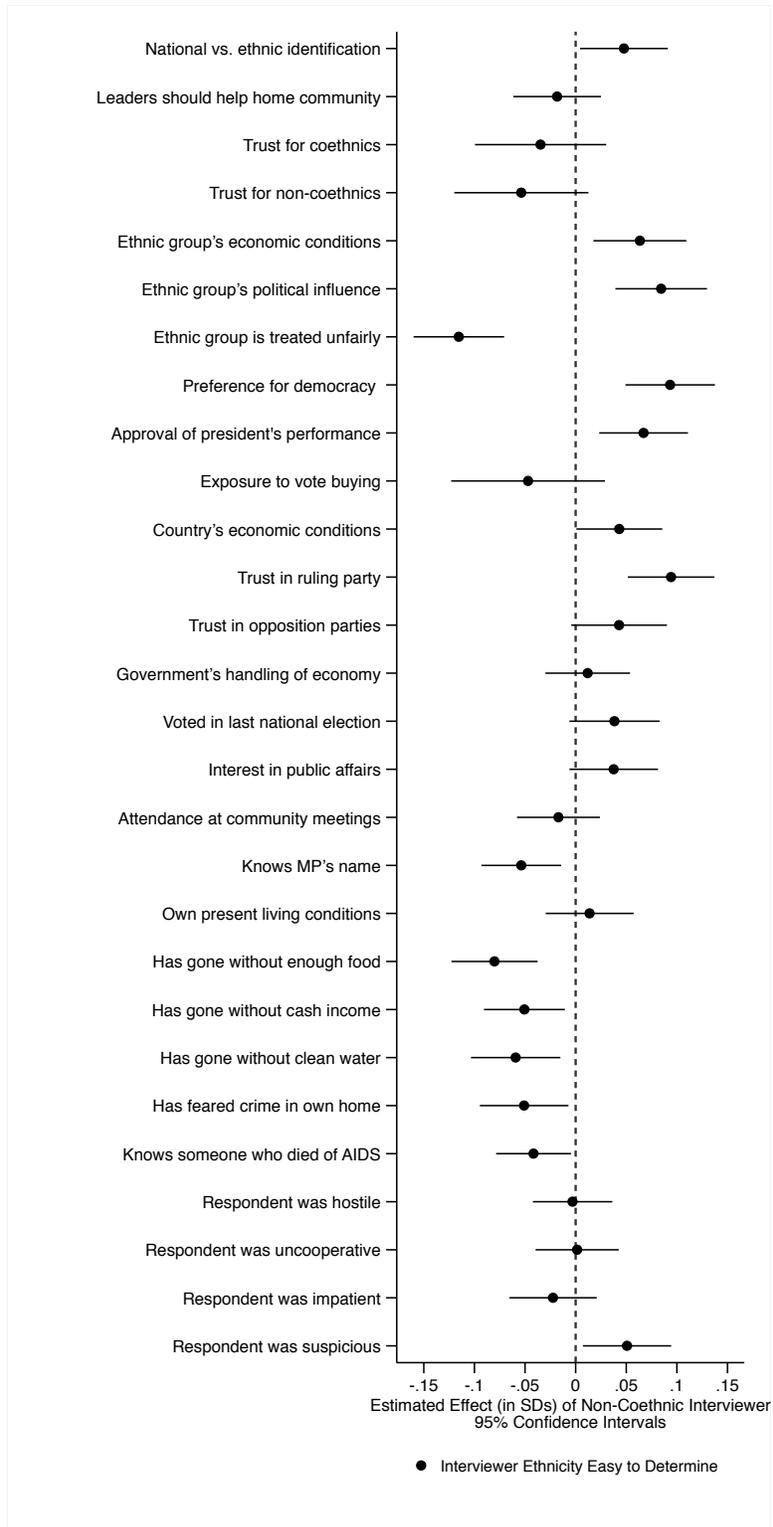


Figure A2: Impacts of Non-Coethnic Interviewers on Survey Responses, Interviewer Fixed Effects

