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EVALUATION
THE EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

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THE EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

IMPACT EVALUATION OF INFORMATIONAL CAMPAIGNS TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF CORRUPTION IN POLITICS

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ACRONYMS

DRG	Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance
IDEA	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IE	Impact evaluation
ITT	Intent-to-Treat Effect
JNE	Jurado Nacional de Elecciones
NORC	National Opinion Research Center (NORC at the University of Chicago)
ONPE	Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
RENIEC	Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil
SOW	Statement of Work
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings from a three-wave panel survey as well as a second independent survey conducted by Principal Investigators from USAID's Office of Learning, Evaluation, and Research (DRG-LER) and contracted through NORC at the University of Chicago as part of the Impact Evaluation (IE) of USAID/Peru's program, *La Lucha Contra la Influencia de los Intereses Ilegales en los Procesos Políticos del Perú* (hereafter referred to as the *Lucha* program). The *Lucha* program proposes that mobilizing citizen awareness of corruption and its consequences will help reduce the influence of illegal interests on Peruvian political processes.

The *Lucha* program conducted social mobilization fairs in localities in the regions of Loreto and Ucayali. We analyze the results of this intervention in three parts. First, we provide a descriptive assessment of individuals' awareness of political corruption using information collected across both studies. Second, we analyze the causal impact of the fairs on a series of relevant outcomes, particularly citizen awareness, attitudes, and behaviors toward corruption in politics.[1] Finally, we assess a series of experiments aimed at identifying the circumstances under which Peruvian citizens tolerate corruption.[2]

We examine whether the *Lucha* program affected three principal categories of interest: (1) awareness of local political corruption, (2) personal experiences with corruption, and (3) attitudes toward corruption. We consistently find no effect of the intervention on any of these categories or outcomes. We conclude that, given the minimum effect size this experiment was designed to detect (a difference of 0.125 standard deviations across groups), the intervention did not have any measurable effect on the set of outcomes measured within this evaluation.[3]

There are three possible reasons for this result. One possibility is that we could not detect any effects because participation in these fairs was especially low. Alternatively, it is possible that the fairs had an impact, but that it was relatively short-lived and dissipated by the time we measured our outcome variables. Of course, a final possibility is that the fairs simply had no impact on citizens' attitudes, evaluations, or behaviors. We cannot determine which of these explanations accounts for the lack of measurable effects. At the end of the report, we provide some recommendations for both future implementers of community fairs of this type and future impact evaluations.

In our survey experiments, we find that Peruvians punish corruption and reward good performance, but that they do not seem to make tradeoffs between the two. When respondents are confronted with corruption and bad performance separately, they tend to

[1] Our measurement of causal impact uses data collected in waves 2 (baseline) and 3 (endline) of the panel study.
[2] The analysis of survey experiments uses data collected from panel waves 2 and 3, as well as Study 2.
[3] Assuming a level of significance of 0.05 and 80 percent power. Our calculations imply that given a true difference of 0.125 standard deviations in our outcome of interest between treatment and control groups, we would find this difference between the treatment and control groups to be statistically significant 80 percent of the time.

punish corrupt politicians and bad-performing politicians at similar rates. We find no evidence that respondents punish corruption any less when economic performance is good. At the same time, we find that when it comes to bribery, Peruvians are especially willing to report offending public officials when they do not deliver on their promises to provide administrative favors or benefits of some kind.

In sum, we find little evidence that providing Peruvian citizens with information about corruption and its ill effects changes their attitudes and behaviors. Citizens in the Peruvian Amazon seem to be aware of corruption, and willing to punish it sometimes, but also quite willing to tolerate it.

INTRODUCTION

The *Lucha* program aims to enhance the capacity of Peruvian civil society and state institutions to monitor the selection of candidates for inclusion on party lists and their campaign finance sources in an effort to reduce the influence of illegal interests – including drug trafficking, illegal mining, and illegal logging – over elections and political processes in Peru. The *Lucha* program is a project funded by USAID and implemented by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) between September 2014 and April 2017.

This impact evaluation examines a *Lucha* program intervention targeting informational deficits among Peruvian citizens making a voting decision. The intervention was based on providing "social mobilization events," or community fairs, in which artists and actors used creative workshops and interactive displays to transmit information about the importance of transparent elections and the negative consequences of corruption in politics. The fairs were held in 20 localities in the Amazonian regions of Loreto and Ucayali, selected via random assignment and matched into pairs using propensity score matching. Since the fairs were held in the months immediately prior to Peru's 2016 general election, this makes it possible to evaluate the effects of the intervention on attitudes and voting behaviors within the context of a competitive election.

This report presents the findings from the impact evaluation in three parts. First, the report uses a three-wave panel survey to provide descriptive assessments of individuals' awareness of political corruption. This information should be of interest to policymakers, particularly given the remoteness of the localities surveyed and the scarcity of high-quality public opinion data for this population. Second, the report analyzes and presents the causal impact of the program intervention on a series of relevant outcomes, particularly citizen awareness, attitudes, and behaviors toward corruption in politics. The randomized design of the evaluation allows for the identification of causal impacts, provided certain assumptions are met.[4] This report analyzes these effects and discusses their implications for policies aimed at limiting corruption within electoral processes.

Finally, this report assesses a series of experiments embedded within an additional survey study administered to representative samples of respondents in Loreto and Ucayali during the months of March-May 2017. These survey experiments asked respondents to choose between two hypothetical candidates, each containing varying attributes related to corruption, economic

[4] The ability of the evaluation to identify causal impacts is conditional on constructing an appropriate counterfactual. Our primary method of achieving this is randomization at the locality level (described in detail in the Methodology section). However, even with a proper randomization, a number of potential threats to inference remain. In this evaluation, we are particularly concerned with the possibility of spillover and contamination (non-treated localities may somehow receive information related to the treatment), differential attrition rates (something may be systematically different about respondents who participate in subsequent survey waves), social desirability bias (respondents may intentionally alter their responses in accordance with their beliefs of desirable or appropriate behaviors), and take-up rates (that individuals in treated localities take the additional step of attending the community fairs).

performance, and gender. Using conjoint analysis, this report identifies the impacts of each of these attributes on respondent assessments of the candidate. This is useful as a complementary tool to interpret the effects of information provision on voter behavior.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, high-profile scandals have rocked Peru's political establishment. At the national level, the three former presidents are currently under investigation for charges of corruption. Alberto Fujimori, Peru's president from 1990 to 2000, was imprisoned for crimes against humanity and embezzlement through an infamous corruption ring involving videotaped bribery of multiple congressmen. More recently, President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski resigned in March 2018 in the midst of his own corruption scandal. Several Members of Congress have been publicly linked with narco-trafficking and illegal mining. At the subnational level, the influence of illicit resources in political circles is widely acknowledged. A 2014 report, for example, found that 92 percent of Peru's mayors were under investigation for acts of corruption. Transparency International's 2016 Index of Corruption Perceptions ranks Peru 101 of 176 countries. By comparison, in 2006, Peru ranked 70 of 163 countries. Corruption appears to be a large and growing problem in Peruvian politics.

While Peru has enjoyed four successive peaceful transfers of power since the return to democracy in 2001, the country's institutions and political systems are alarmingly weak. Problems include the scarcity of professional civil servants, frequent turnover among key national officials, exceptionally weak and fragmented political parties leading to personalistic politics, widespread corruption, and weak institutional controls (e.g., Levitsky 2018; Vergara and Watanabe 2016). In this context, politicians linked to illegal activities (mining, drug trafficking, logging), have relative freedom to pursue their particularized interests with a short time-horizon – the reelection rate for Members of Congress was 18 percent in the 2016 elections – undermining good governance and reinforcing citizens' lack of faith in democratic processes.

THEORIES OF CHANGE

Standard democratic theory predicts that when citizens know negative information about a candidate, they will be less likely to cast their vote for that candidate; this, in turn, is thought to deter politicians from engaging in illicit activities. The implication is that where elite corruption is rampant, it may be because voters are unaware of it or fail to understand its negative consequences, among other possible reasons. Providing information to voters about which politicians engage in corruption, or sensitizing voters to the negative consequences of corruption more broadly, should help voters hold politicians to account. Assuming that citizens are interested in receiving this information, this may serve as a method of curbing corruption,

both general and elite.[5] Similarly, the *Lucha* program proposes that increasing citizens' awareness of corruption and its consequences will help reduce the influence of illegal interests on Peruvian political processes.

In practice, the empirical evidence for this theory of change is mixed. Studies have included the following findings:

- Incumbent corruption reduces incumbent reelection prospects substantially (Ferraz and Finan 2008; Pande 2011; see also Gottlieb 2016).
- Information about elite corruption does not affect election outcomes; rather, it decreases turnout, or simply shifts corruption to other localities (Chong et al. 2015; de Figuereido et al. 2012; Olken 2007).
- Information on broader incumbent performance influences turnout, vote-buying, and sometimes election results (Banerjee et al. 2010; Bidwell et al. 2014).
- Information on incumbent performance sometimes influences voter choices (Dunning et al. Forthcoming; Humphreys and Weinstein 2012).

The *Lucha* program affords an opportunity to reexamine the assumed links between citizen information about corruption and the quality of democracy. Moreover, it provides a setting in which to investigate the political consequences of corruption at the local level, where corruption may be more visible but potentially less costly to politicians.

Other alternative theories of change about the normalization of corruption are also addressed among the research activities that constitute this report. One is that citizens accept corrupt practices because they prioritize issues like economic growth over rule of law (Barberá et al. 2016; see also Klašnja et al. 2017). If citizens begin to see corruption as harming economic growth, perhaps they would be more willing to devote government resources to fight it (Zechmeister and Zizumbo-Colunga 2013). We also address an alternative: that political corruption is already expected among the population to such an extent that there is nothing informative about new information (Bauhr and Charron 2018; see also Klašnja et al. 2017). If this is the case, then we would expect to observe high baseline levels of political knowledge and minimal ability of new information to change knowledge, beliefs, or behaviors.[6]

[5] In particular, this theory of change assumes that citizens will be willing to receive anticorruption information via attendance at the program-sponsored community fairs.

[6] However, we assume that attendance at the *Lucha* fairs would not depend on this baseline level of political knowledge.

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

This impact evaluation has three principal objectives. The first is a descriptive analysis of individual-level survey data focusing on awareness of corruption across various institutions and political actors, and personal experiences with corruption. It also includes the use of list experiments as an alternative means of garnering sensitive information regarding personal experiences with corruption.[7] This analysis is based on survey data from a three-wave panel survey conducted between June 2015 and June 2016. This sample included a total of 1,000 participants in the first wave, 2,000 in the second wave, and 2,013 in the third wave.[8] A total of 392 participants participated across all survey waves, allowing us to analyze cross-sections of each wave as well as changes over time.[9] Additionally, a separate survey, which we refer to as Study 2, was administered to 2,008 participants between March and May of 2017. Based on a representative sample of the Loreto and Ucayali regions, this survey is included to complement the three-wave panel study within the descriptive analysis. To the best of our knowledge, there does not exist any other collection of comparable survey data focused on individual awareness of corruption in the Loreto and Ucayali regions. Therefore, this component of the evaluation provides a new and unique set of information on a relatively remote, underrepresented, and natural resource-rich population in the Peruvian Amazon.

The second objective is to provide an accurate assessment of the causal impact of the provision of anti-corruption information, via community fairs, on individuals' attitudes toward corruption.[10] In particular, we focus on the ability of the fairs to make corruption a priority issue for voters, as measured across a range of outcomes included within our survey. This includes, for example, individuals' assessments of corruption as one of the most important issues facing the country, a belief that government should do more to combat corruption, and beliefs that corruption necessarily trades off with other objectives. By exploring impacts across a range of behaviors and beliefs, we are able to provide a fuller and more nuanced assessment of the efficacy of using community fairs as a means of imparting information and acting as a successful vehicle against corruption.

The third objective is to rigorously assess individuals' willingness to act against corruption through the use of survey experiments. This report presents results from three sets of survey experiments. The first includes a hypothetical scenario in which the respondent must express

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[7] On list experiments and sensitive questions in surveys, see Glynn (2013) and Tourangeau and Yan (2007).

[8] The sample size of panel wave 1 is half the size of waves 2 and 3 by design. Specifically, wave 1 was designed to collect household information that would inform the development of the intervention. However, panel wave 1 was conducted in the same localities as waves 2 and 3. Therefore, we have pre-baseline information for a subset of participants from these localities, which we utilize within our descriptive analysis.

[9] With any panel survey, there exists the concern of attrition bias. In this evaluation, we are concerned with the characteristics of respondents who participate across multiple survey waves (nonattriters) versus those who choose to leave or cannot be located (attriters). We address these concerns within the Data-Attrition section below.

[10] The model of treatment exposure, in this intervention, was one in which the use of flyers as the primary source of advertising would lead some portion of community members to become directly aware of the fairs and to attend them, and cause many other community members to be affected by the information they were made aware of indirectly, as knowledge of the event spread.

their likelihood of voting for a mayor based on their level of corruption and trends in economic conditions. This experiment is included within survey waves 1-3. The second set of survey experiments asked respondents to choose between two hypothetical candidates, each containing varying attributes related to corruption, performance, and gender. Using conjoint analysis, this report identifies the impacts of each of these attributes on respondent assessments of the candidate. The final sets of experiments presents a hypothetical scenario in which a public official solicits a bribe from an individual, who must then decide whether to punish the official. These latter sets of survey experiments are embedded only in Study 2. These survey experiments serve as a complementary tool to interpret the effects of information provision on individual behaviors with respect to corruption.

These three objectives correspond to the following themes within the evaluation:

1. **Awareness** about corruption in politics
2. **Attitudes** toward corruption in politics
3. **Behaviors** with respect to support for politicians with ties to corruption

At the broadest level, this impact evaluation tests the *Lucha* program's hypothesis that, "better-informed citizens are expected to be more likely to monitor and sanction politicians linked to corrupt practices." We believe that this information will be of use to USAID and other agencies interested in developing anti-corruption programs and policies based on rigorous evidence.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The *Lucha* program affords an opportunity to reexamine the assumed links between citizen information and beliefs about corruption and democratic hygiene. Moreover, it provides a setting in which to investigate the political consequences of corruption at the local level, where corruption may be more visible but potentially less costly. Thus, there are several basic research questions at the core of this impact evaluation:

- Does increasing the accuracy, trustworthiness, and availability of information about corrupt political practices lead to increased voter knowledge of, interest in, and preferences against illicit interests in political processes?
- Can social mobilization events generate broader networks of interest in, and concern about, political corruption?
- To what degree do voters base their vote on corruption relative to more traditional determinants of vote choice, like performance?
- Do voters punish corrupt candidates or parties in other ways – e.g., through casting blank/null ballots or by moving dishonest candidates down the list?

Concrete answers to these questions will help enhance future *Lucha* program and activity effectiveness. This evaluation has the potential to adjudicate between disparate findings in the scholarly literature and also deliver concrete lessons to USAID/Peru and responsible government institutions like the Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales (ONPE) and the Jurado Nacional de Elecciones (JNE) about how best to equip citizens to fight corruption in Peru.

METHODOLOGY

EVALUATION DESIGN

The impact evaluation design of USAID/Peru's *Lucha* program community fairs uses a quasi-experimental matching strategy to randomly assign one member of a pair of similar localities to receive the social mobilization event and the other member not. This matching procedure helps address the urban bias of these types of events, an important bias since politics in rural communities may differ considerably. Outcome variables of interest were collected at the household level because the intended effect of the program was to change public opinion about the nature of corruption in Peruvian politics rather than directly affecting aggregate community-level outcomes. This design focuses on the identification of the intent-to-treat (ITT) effect of intervention. In this case, this corresponds to the effect of offering the social mobilization event.

Of the 40 localities eligible for participation in the experiment (20 in Loreto and 20 in Ucayali), twenty localities were randomly selected to receive a social mobilization event. The remaining twenty localities did not receive any type of community event. There were three rounds of data collection: (1) 10 months before the election; (2) 1-3 months immediately prior to the general elections; and (3) 1-3 months immediately following the general election. These data were collected as a panel, with households appearing within the sample multiple times. This allows us to track changes in awareness, attitudes, and behaviors over time, both within and across subjects.

A fourth survey was conducted one year after the election in spring 2017. This survey used a completely new sample, representative of the Loreto and Ucayali regions as a whole. Therefore, the social mobilization events do not play any role within this study. Instead, the survey includes a single cross-section of respondents and uses a series of embedded experiments to assess individuals' behaviors in response to hypothetic scenarios involving corruption. The survey experiments use based on pure randomization strategies, determined within the survey software, to present respondents with multilayered scenarios, and isolate the impact of each variable on respondent behaviors. This is known as a conjoint design, which addresses possible confounding and improves the statistical power for detecting causal effects by including multiple, independent attributes.

SELECTION OF LOCALITIES FOR FAIRS

In collaboration with Lima-based survey firm IPSOS, the impact evaluation team identified all of the localities in Loreto and Ucayali that, according to Peru's 2007 census, would have a sufficient number of households (rural areas) or population (urban areas) to sustain the number of respondents needed per locality given an assumed response rate. Only localities that were

within a reasonable distance from the regional capitals and reasonably accessible by car or riverboat were included in the sampling frame.

Within each region, these localities were matched into pairs using propensity score matching on the basis of population, number of households, urbanization rate, and literacy rate.[11] Within each region, 10 pairs of localities were then randomly selected (these 40 localities are listed in appendix Table A1). Within each pair, one locality was subsequently randomly selected to receive a community fair in the 15 weeks prior to the April 2016 general election.[12]

Following the sampling, the impact evaluation team conducted a series of balance tests, based on Peru's 2007 census data, to verify that the randomization produced similar groups.[13] First, we tested for differences across the treatment and control localities, using 2007 census data aggregated at the locality level. In particular, we tested nine measures of population and socioeconomic status: total population, urban population, rural population, total households, urbanity, education rate, employment rate, literacy rate, and primary language spoken. We did not find any statistically significant differences across treatment status for any of these variables, suggesting that the randomization procedure was administered successfully.

Second, we tested for differences in 22 key socio-demographic variables across individuals within treatment and control groups, for our survey waves prior to treatment (waves 1 and 2).[14] Here, we do observe some differences across groups. However, these differences, while statistically significant, appear to be of low substantive significance, and there are about as many statistically significant relationships as we might expect to arise by chance. To account for the possibility of Type 1 error, we adjust our estimates using a Bonferroni correction.[15] Following this adjustment, we find statistically significant differences in terms of potable water (waves 1 and 2), education (wave 2), income (wave 2), political knowledge (wave 2), and the belief that government should do more to confront corruption in politics (wave 2). We make note of these differences, but do not interpret them as significant threats to causal inference. We conclude that the randomization procedure was conducted correctly, and produced a reasonable counterfactual, or comparison group, from which to make valid causal inference.

[11] Matching was conducted within each region; that is, localities could only be matched with other localities from the same region.

[12] A more desirable situation would have been to hold the fairs over a shorter period of time. However, this was not logistically possible.

[13] The results are provided in appendix Table A5. Balance tests were performed using data pooled across both regions.

[14] The results are provided in appendix Tables A2-A4. The variables tested within the balance tests represent a set of demographic and household characteristics. These include age, sex, education, household size, household income, employment, and political knowledge, as well as ownership of the following household items: refrigerator, telephone (landline), telephone (cellular), automobile, washing machine, microwave, motorcycle, potable water, home bathroom, computer, internet, television, and flat-screen television. We also include two outcome measures: the belief that government should do more to confront corruption, and level of interest in politics. The balance tests pool together results across regions.

[15] This correction adjusts the p-value threshold by a factor of 1/22, to account for the 22 tests performed within each battery of tests. This provides a p-value of 0.0025 as the threshold for a statistically significant effect.

HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING AND SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The target population for the three panel survey waves included adult Peruvian citizens in the 40 communities in Loreto and Ucayali selected for the study (see appendix Table A1). Within the urban localities, local data collection teams from IPSOS-Peru randomly selected a block, randomly selected a corner on that block, walked in a counterclockwise direction, and selected every third household.

Within rural areas, the locality was split into four quadrants. The enumeration teams randomly selected one quadrant. Since blocks could not be identified, enumeration teams identified groups of houses built close to each other. A random group was selected and enumerators were instructed to conduct a random walk until they completed an interview. At that point, enumerators moved to a different, distant grouping of houses and began a new random walk.

Within households, gender and age quotas based on census distribution were used in the selection of individual respondents. Enumerators asked whether an individual of a certain gender and age range lived in that household and, if so, selected that individual for the interview. If no such individual was a member of the household, the enumerator moved on to the next household. If more than one individual in a household met the criteria, the enumerator selected the one with the most recent birthday.

For Study 2, a new sample of enumeration areas was drawn with probability proportional to size from Loreto and Ucayali. Unlike the three-wave panel study, this sample was representative of the two regions and not limited to the 40 matched localities. Within the selected enumeration areas, the selection of households and respondents within households followed the protocol described above.

IMPLEMENTATION AND TAKE-UP

The project partner, IDEA International, assumed responsibility for the design and implementation of the intervention. In particular, they designed the intervention content – the community fair activities – and subcontracted a project partner, Tránsito Asociación Cultural (given their experience working in the Amazonian region), to carry out these activities within the selected localities. IDEA was also responsible for ensuring that consistency across community fairs and localities. Throughout this process, the impact evaluation team remained in contact with IDEA and was made aware of the planned community fair content.

To the best of our knowledge, the implementation of the anti-corruption community fairs was performed successfully. The 20 localities that were randomly selected to receive the intervention all received a community fair as planned. These were held between February 15 and April 4, 2016, following the completion of the wave 2 panel survey. The vast majority (15) of the community fairs were held on either Saturday or Sunday in order to maximize attendance. Five community fairs were held on a weekday. No more than one community fair

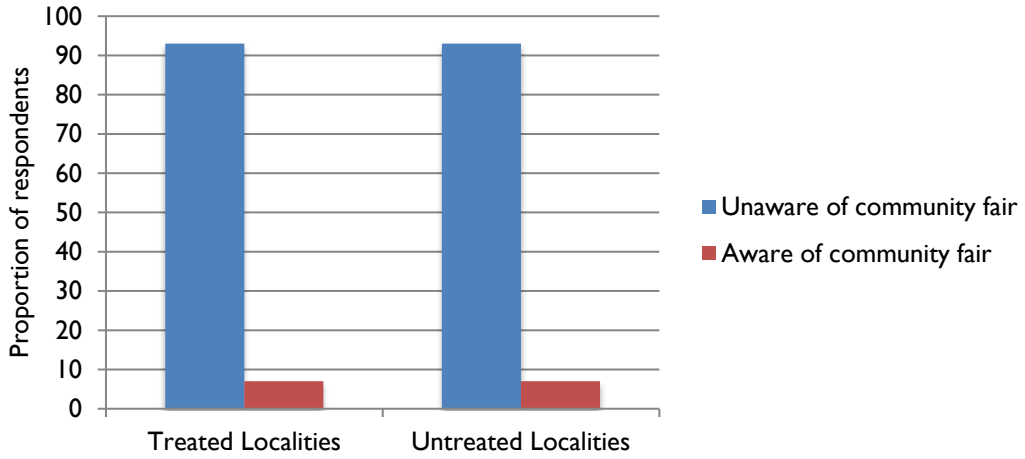
was held per day. All the community fairs were conducted prior to Peru's April 10, 2016 general election.

For the purposes of quality control, IDEA held a pilot community fair in a town outside of Lima, Mi Perú, in November 2016. A member of the impact evaluation team attended the piloting, and spoke with IDEA team members to better understand the community fair content and objectives.

Figure 1. Images of the pilot community fair in Mi Perú, November 2016

Although the community fairs were implemented as planned, awareness and participation (take-up) were lower than anticipated. To measure awareness and participation, we use a series of questions within the endline survey (wave 3) that asked respondents a series of questions about the community fairs. Figure 2 shows that only 7 percent of individuals in treated localities were aware of an anti-corruption fair having taken place in their community. Importantly, this is exactly the same level of "awareness" as within the set non-treated localities, which suggests that this is mostly measurement error. This implies that respondents in treated localities were unaware of or did not remember the anti-corruption community fairs.

Figure 2: Awareness of community fairs, by treatment group



To measure participation we asked, within the group of individuals aware of an anti-corruption community fair, if they had attended such a fair. The responses show that a total of just 16 individuals within treated localities attended, compared to 13 within untreated localities. While this is a likely a lower bound, we interpret this as evidence that the fairs either suffered from low attendance or that it left no impression on participants and they subsequently forgot it took place. Follow-up questions asked respondents why they did not attend. Of this group, 76 percent of respondents replied that they were not interested or that they were busy. This provides initial evidence that although corruption is of concern to citizens, it is not necessarily their most pressing concern.

DATA

DATA COLLECTION

The impact evaluation design includes four periods of data collection and treatment administration. The first three waves of data collection comprise the panel survey, with the main program intervention taking place between waves 2 and 3. The fourth data collection, Study 2, is a representative sample of citizens in Loreto an Ucayali.

Table 1. Fieldwork dates

Survey Wave	Respondents	Start Date	End Date
1	1,000	June 19, 2015	July 23, 2015
2	2,000	January 23, 2016	March 21, 2016
3	2,013	May 2, 2016	June 20, 2016
Study 2	2,008	March 30, 2017	May 4, 2017

The first survey wave was administered between June 19 and July 23, 2015. In this wave, 25 interviews were conducted in each of the 40 sampled localities, for a total of 1,000 interviews. This wave served two purposes: first, it informed the design of subsequent survey waves and questionnaires, and second, it served as pre-baseline information for other activities in the *Lucha* program that are outside the scope of this impact evaluation. The second survey wave was administered between January 23 and March 21, 2016, within the same set of 40 sampled localities. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted, including 1,000 new participants: 516 participants re-contacted from the first wave and 484 refreshment participants.[16] In all of the 20 treatment localities, fieldwork was completed prior to the delivery of the treatment (anti-corruption community fair).[17] Therefore, this second wave acts as a baseline for the impact evaluation, taken immediately prior to the intervention.

The third survey wave was administered between May 2 and June 20, 2016, to the same set of 40 sampled localities. A total of 2,012 interviews were conducted, including 1,289 respondents re-contacted from the second survey wave, and 723 new participants. The survey was administered following the community fairs. Therefore, it serves as an endline survey to measure changes that can be attributed to the *Lucha* program activities. It was also scheduled to follow Peru's general election, which allows us to measure effects on recent voting behaviors.

[16] In both waves 2 and 3, the refreshment samples are new representative samples drawn from the 40 survey localities. As we discuss below, these samples allow us to assess inferential threats from attrition.

[17] The wave 2 survey and community fairs were coordinated to avoid a situation in which the fair was conducted prior to the survey.

Table 2. Key events

Event	Start Date	End Date
Community Fairs	February 15, 2016	April 4, 2016
General Election	April 10, 2016	

Study 2 was fielded between March 30 and May 4, 2017, to a representative sample of participants in Loreto and Ucayali. This survey was independent from the three-wave panel and should be considered a complementary source of data rather than an extension of the previous surveys. It does not provide any leverage in evaluating the effects of the community fairs. However, we are able to use it alongside the three-wave panel study to highlight descriptive information. The survey was administered to a total of 2,000 participants; 1,311 in Loreto and 697 in Ucayali. As a single cross-section of individuals, the survey uses a series of embedded experiments to assess individuals' behaviors in response to hypothetical scenarios involving corruption.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND TABLET PROGRAMMING

To meet the objectives of the study, four survey instruments were designed to measure the following key areas:

- Perceptions of corruption across multiple levels of government and types of government actors;
- Attitudes about government interventions regarding political corruption;
- Personal experiences with corruption (e.g., bribes, clientelism);
- Political preferences;
- Political characteristics including partisanship, participation, interest, and knowledge; and,
- Demographic characteristics including socioeconomic status, media consumption, education, and civic engagement.

The impact evaluation team designed the survey instruments using the latest research literature on question and survey design as they relate to corrupt government practices.[18] Some questions were modified in conjunction with local data collection partner IPSOS to reflect local realities. The impact evaluation team also solicited feedback on the survey instruments from the USAID Mission and the *Lucha* program implementer, IDEA International. The survey instruments differ

[18] See, for instance, Botero et al. (2015), Hainmueller et al. (2015), Klašnja and Tucker (2013), Klašnja et al. (2016, 2017), Weitz-Shapiro and Winters (2017), and Winters and Weitz-Shapiro (2013, 2015).

across survey waves, but maintain a set of common questions and cover the same general themes.[19]

Each participant was required to provide informed consent prior to taking the survey and after having been read the statement of purpose, the content of the survey, any risks or benefits, and the time commitment. Participants were assured their participation was voluntary (they could withdraw from the survey at any point and refuse to answer any questions they did not want to answer), and that their answers would be kept confidential.

All of the research activities were conducted under IRB approval. NORC's Institutional Review Board (IRB) reviewed and approved the wave 1 survey instrument and survey administration protocols in May 2015. The second wave survey instrument and protocols were approved in January 2016. NORC's IRB determined that a separate approval was not needed for the third wave of the panel. The fourth survey instrument and protocols were granted approval in January 2017.

DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The impact evaluation team and IPSOS took several steps to ensure data quality, including:

- Programming the questionnaire into the SurveyToGo tablet platform. This eliminated the slow and tedious data-entry process required with traditional Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI) questionnaires which have a greater likelihood of introducing increased human error.
- The use of tablet-based electronic data capture to enter responses by the interviewer and regular uploading of the data to the cloud ensured that the data was subject to regular diagnostics by local data collection subcontractor IPSOS and the impact evaluation team.
- The impact evaluation team, IPSOS management, and the field teams were in regular contact to address any challenges that arose during fieldwork.
- IPSOS performed callbacks for a sample of surveys as a means of validating completed surveys.

Table 3 provides a description of the data collected for this evaluation. All data preparation decisions made by the impact evaluation team are recorded and available as STATA do-files.

[19] The questionnaire for each survey is available in the appendix. The questionnaires for waves 2 and 3 are the most similar, since they are used to produce the baseline and endline data for the impact evaluation. The questionnaire for study 2 is considerably shorter and was intended to focus primarily on survey experiments.

Table 3. Data collection and cleaning

Data Source	Purpose	Collection	Quality control
2007 Census	Sample testing	IE team	IE team
Survey Wave 1	Descriptive information	IPSOS	IPSOS / IE team
Survey Wave 2	Baseline variables, Descriptive information	IPSOS	IPSOS / IE team
Survey Wave 3	Endline variables, Descriptive information	IPSOS	IPSOS / IE team
Survey Study 2	Survey experiments, Descriptive information	IPSOS	IPSOS / IE team

ATTRITION

Attrition is a potential concern with any panel-based evaluation. In particular, if attritors (those who drop out of the panel) and non-attritors (those who remain), are systematically different, then this represents a form of selection bias. If these differences are correlated with the outcomes measured, then this will produce biased estimates – a clear threat to the internal validity of the evaluation (Bartels 2000; Frankel and Hillygus 2013).

We find relatively similar rates of attrition across the panel survey waves (see Table 4). The attrition rate was 43 percent in the first follow-up survey (wave 2), and 36 percent in the second follow-up (wave 3). Based on our communications with the survey fieldwork team, we believe that this difference in attrition rates is due primarily to differences in weather conditions at the time of surveying. The regions of Loreto and Ucayali are both part of Amazonian Peru and experience a pronounced rainy season during the months of January through March that makes some roads unpassable and rivers unnavigable. This also explains why the attrition rate in wave 2 of the panel (administered between January and March) was higher than that of wave 3 (administered between May and June).

Table 4. Panel participation, by wave

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
New participants	1,000	1,430	723
Re-contacted (from wave 1)		570	392
Re-contacted (from wave 2)			897
Total	1,000	2,000	2,012

Within each wave, attrition appears to be balanced across treatment status. Of the 430 wave 1 attritors, 210 are from the control group, and 220 are from the treatment group. Of the 711 wave 2 attritors, 352 are from the control group, and 359 are from the treatment group.

This explanation, however, still leaves open the possibility that attritors and non-attritors are systematically different in ways that might compromise the study validity. We address the

concern of attrition by testing for differences across attritors and non-attritors across survey waves. We do this in two stages. First, we test for differences in observable characteristics, particularly sociodemographic and household characteristics. Second, we test for differences in attrition rates based on characteristics of the survey experience. This is based on recent evidence suggesting that attrition is endogenous to the survey itself, rather than simply respondent characteristics (Frankel and Hillygus 2013).

Our analysis suggests that some observable differences do exist across attritors and non-attritors. Participants who dropped out after wave 2 are older, less educated, and hold a lower rate of employment than those who were re-contacted (see appendix Table A6). They are also more likely to be female. In general, however, these differences do not appear to be of great practical significance. For example, the age difference is only 1.8 years, and the educational difference is one fifth of one education bracket (out of eleven). The difference in employment rates – 54 percent (attritors) compared to 60 percent (non-attritors) – is more worrisome and suggests that perhaps economic pressures changed the sample of participants who were willing or able to participate. However, the lower employment rate among attritors aligns roughly with our expectations, given that much of the employment in the region is seasonal. We conclude that there is little to suggest that attritors and non-attritors are substantially different in fundamental ways.

We also examine differences between non-attritors and refresh sample participants in wave 3 (see appendix Table A7). Refresh participants are younger, better educated, and more likely to be male relative to the participants that were re-contacted from wave 2. One explanation for this may again be tied to employment opportunities; since wave 3 was administered during the dry season, the composition of available residents is likely to be slightly different. However, as before, we do not find much reason to believe that these differences are substantial in any way that would affect internal validity.

Attrition may also be a function of respondent's survey experience. For example, if a survey is perceived as tedious or invasive, respondents may be more likely to reject participation in future survey waves. We test for this possibility by constructing a variable for survey waves 1 and 2 that aggregates the total number of nonresponses for each respondent during the survey (drawn from the list of survey questions presented to every respondent). This serves as our proxy for survey experience. Table 5 presents summary statistics for nonresponses across survey waves 1 and 2. Note that nonresponse occurs at almost double the rate in wave 2 relative to wave 1. We attribute this to adjustments made across the survey questionnaires that made the second survey longer and more complex.[20]

[20] While the survey instruments for waves 1 and 2 differ considerably, the instruments for waves 2 and 3 are nearly identical (for the purpose of comparing baseline and endline conditions).

Table 5. Item nonresponse rates

	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Wave 1	1,000	16.7	10.3	4	80
Wave 2	2,000	32.0	22.5	5	129

Next, we regress attrition on survey experience (nonresponse) using a simple linear probability model.[21] Our first model includes no control variables. We find no statistically significant effect of nonresponses for the first survey wave (see Table 6). However, in the second wave, nonresponses are negatively correlated with attrition; that is, the greater the number of nonresponses, the lower the probability of dropping out. In our second model, we add a set of common sociodemographic variables – age, sex, education, and income – as controls, along with a binary indicator for participation in previous survey waves (only for wave 2). Using this specification, we find that the effect of nonresponse remains statistically insignificant for wave 1. For wave 2, the sign switches from negative to positive, which is more consistent with the prior that nonresponses would be positively correlated with attrition. We observe a negative and statistically significant effect of previous participation on attrition; having participated the previous survey (wave 1) is associated with a reduction of approximately 15 percent in the probability of attrition following wave 2. This suggests that there may exist some type of filtering process; the respondents who remain may have a stronger interest in participating in the study.

[21] We choose to employ a linear probability model. Other alternatives include maximum likelihood estimation, particularly logit and probit models, which relax some of the more problematic assumptions of linear models (OLS). However, logistic regressions do not necessarily produce better estimates and are more difficult to interpret (see, e.g., Hellevik 2009). We nevertheless also estimated logistic regressions and the results were substantively very similar to those of our linear models.

Table 6. Correlates of attrition

	Wave 1		Wave 2	
	Model 1	**Model 2**	**Model 1**	**Model 2**
Intercept	.460** (.03)	.538** (.10)	.391** (.02)	.377** (.067)
Survey experience (nonresponses)	-.002 (.002)	-.000 (.002)	-.001** (.000)	.002* (.001)
Age		-.004** (.001)		-.003** (.001)
Sex		.015 (.034)		.077** (.025)
Education		.007 (.010)		.000 (.008)
Income		-.000 (.008)		.008* (.005)
Previous participation				-.149** (.054)
N	1,000	880	2,000	1,685
Adjusted R^2	.0004	.0076	.0022	.0150

Standard errors in parentheses, * *p<0.10,* ** *p<0.05,* *** *p<0.001*

We conclude that while attrition is a potential concern within our samples, we do not have sufficient evidence to suggest that it biases the composition of the panel in any clear direction. In terms of observable characteristics, differences across attritors and non-attritors are minimal and of questionable practical significance. However, we make note of differences that do exist, and present these in balance tables within the appendix. Further, it appears that the respondent's survey experience, as proxied by nonresponses, does little to predict attrition. On balance, we conclude that attrition is not a substantial threat to the internal validity of this impact evaluation. Nevertheless, we verify our main analysis below with models that explicitly account for attrition.

FINDINGS

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

We begin with a descriptive analysis of the survey data. This includes two distinct sources. The first source is the panel data collected over three survey waves. This includes a total of 3,153 unique individuals across 40 localities in Ucayali and Loreto. For individuals who participate across multiple survey waves, we adopt the following approach. For fixed characteristics and basic demographic information, we present data captured in the most recent survey in which they participated. For descriptive information that may change across waves, we present the full information by wave; that is, we allow the respondent information to enter into multiple waves. The second source of data is Study 2, a representative sample of Peruvian citizens in Loreto and Ucayali. The cross-section survey was administered to a total of 2,008 participants.

The objective of this descriptive analysis is to highlight a broad range of public opinions within a population for whom relatively little survey data has been collected. We focus, in particular, on three elements: (1) respondent characteristics, (2) economic perceptions, and (3) voting and political preferences.[22] A second objective is to leverage the panel to identify any potential trends or shifts in public opinion. Therefore, where possible, we present the data over time, disaggregated by survey wave.[23]

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The three rounds of household surveys were administered using quotas to achieve gender balance across respondents. Table 7 presents the breakdown of respondents by gender within each survey wave.

Table 7: Participation by survey, region, and gender

	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 3		Study 2	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Loreto	249	251	493	508	496	512	660	651
Ucayali	246	254	495	504	486	518	346	351
Total	495	505	988	1,012	982	1,030	1,006	1,002

The distribution shows that across the survey waves, approximately 51 percent of respondents were female, and 49 percent were male. These distributions are identical to the gender

[22] Information directly related to corruption is presented in the Causal Impacts section of this report.

[23] Due to questionnaire changes across survey waves, we are unable to present data for each outcome and for each wave. However, for each outcome, we present data for each of the survey waves in which the question was asked.

distribution in the 2007 census in the Loreto and Ucayali districts: 51 percent male and 49 percent female.

The average age of respondents in our sample is 38 years, and ranges from 18 to 75. Male respondents are slightly older, with an average age of 39 compared to 36 for female respondents. There is virtually no difference in the average age of respondents across the two regions.

The educational attainment of our sample corresponds closely to regional educational levels reported in the 2007 census. Table 8 shows that approximately 84 percent of the respondents have at least a primary education, and just under half (46 percent) have completed secondary schooling. Approximately 14 percent of respondents hold post-secondary education of any sort, and 4 percent hold a university degree. We also compare education rates by gender and find that male respondents in our sample hold higher levels of education at each level measured (all differences statistically significant). This difference is most pronounced at the secondary level; 57 percent of male respondents have completed a secondary education compared to just 42 percent of female respondents.

Table 8. Educational attainment by gender, panel study

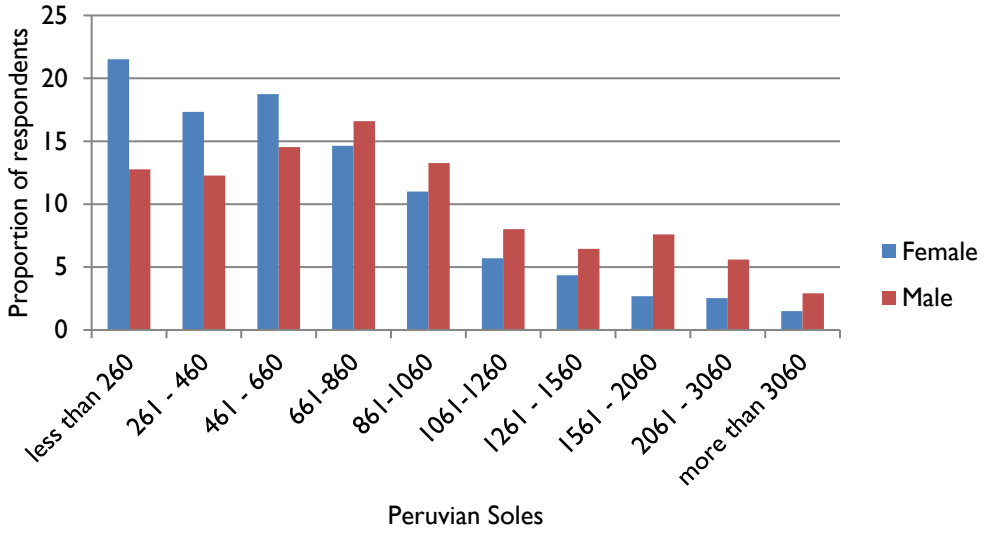
	Men (%) N=1,580	Women (%) N=1,564			Total (%) N=3,144	2007 Census (%)
Primary	89	80			84	87
Secondary	57	42			49	47
Post-secondary	18	11			14	10
University	5	3			4	4

Average monthly household income for our sample is 661-860 soles, equivalent to US$203-265 (see Figure 3).[24] We find that 75 percent of households earn less than 1,061 soles, or US$327 per month.[25] For comparison, the minimum wage in Peru was 750 soles per month at the time of the first and second survey waves, and 850 soles at the time of the third survey wave. Further, we find some evidence suggestive of a gender gap: female respondents, on average, reported household incomes one full income bracket lower than male respondents (461-660 for women; 661-860 for men). This difference is statistically significant. However, we find no difference across regions. Overall, this suggests that this sample of respondents is relatively poor by national standards. This is unsurprising since the Amazonian regions are known to be relatively poorer than other regions.

[24] At the time of the survey, the exchange rate was approximately 3.25 Peruvian Nuevo Soles per USD.

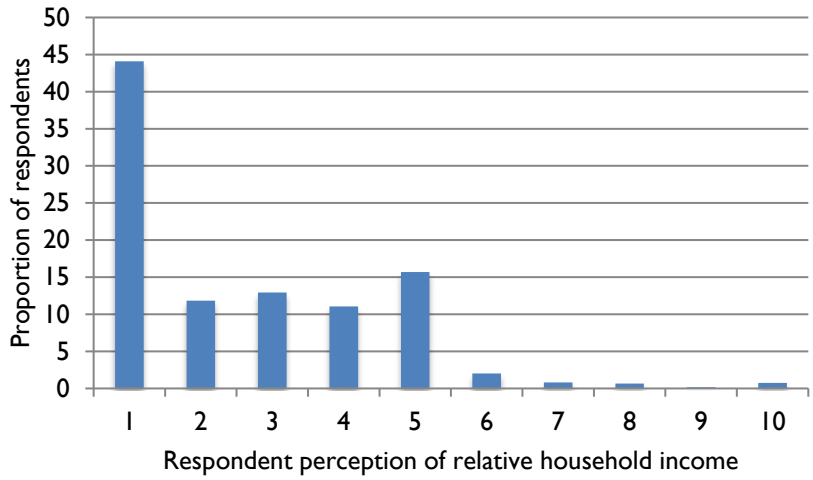
[25] We calculate an income per household member of approximately 126 to 164 soles per month, given an average household size of 5.24 persons.

Figure 3. Monthly household income, panel study (N=2,674)



We also measured respondents' perceptions of their income, relative to other Peruvians (see Figure 4). Specifically, we asked respondents to place themselves on a 10-point scale in which 1 represents the poorest Peruvians and 10 represents the richest Peruvians. Using this scale, we find that respondents within our sample perceive themselves as poor to very poor. In fact, 44 percent of respondents perceive themselves at the lowest possible level, and over 95 percent perceive themselves as within the bottom half of incomes.

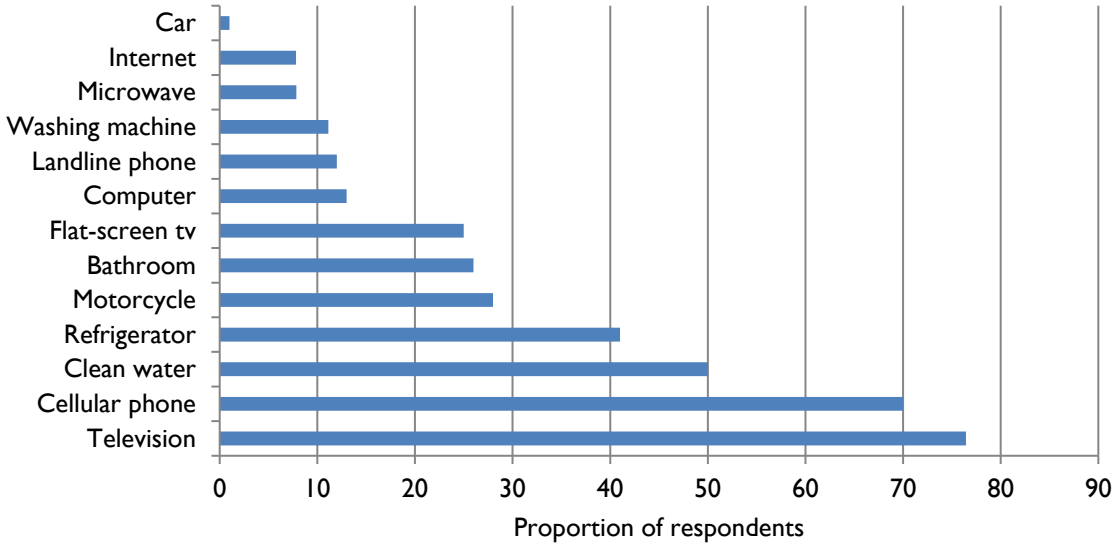
Figure 4. Perceived relative household income, panel study (N=3,077)



In terms of household assets, the majority of respondents have television, cellular phones, and clean drinking water in their households (see Figure 5). Beyond this, however, we observe relatively low ownership rates for common household assets. Of particular importance to this evaluation is the ownership of assets facilitating the transmission of political information, particularly computers and internet. Here, we find that only 13 percent of respondents have a

computer in their household, and only 8 percent have household internet access. These characteristics suggest a very limited capacity for internet-based informational interventions in these regions, and reinforce the notion that in-person informational campaigns have a greater potential in terms of reach.

Figure 5. Household assets, panel study (N=3,143)



We also collected information regarding the political knowledge of respondents. This is essential to the evaluation because the intervention is premised on relatively low levels of awareness regarding political corruption, or its negative effects, within the sample of respondents. To evaluate this belief, we develop a quantitative measure of political knowledge, using a series of five questions regarding politics in Peru and Latin America. In particular, we ask:

- In what year was Peru's current constitution enacted?
- What is the name of Brazil's current president?
- What office does Alonso Segura Vasi currently hold?
- How many seats are there in the Peruvian Congress?
- Has the current governor of Loreto/Ucayali ever been investigated on charges of corruption?

We sum the correct answers for each respondent to create a 0 to 5 score of political knowledge for all respondents in the panel survey (see Table 9). Using this scale, we determine that this sample of respondents exhibits a relatively low level of political knowledge. Twenty-seven percent of respondents did not answer any questions correctly, and 39 percent were only able to answer one question correctly. At the other end, 15 percent of respondents answered 3 or more questions correctly, which we categorize as a high or very high level of

political knowledge. On balance, however, we conclude that this measure provides support for the premise of low political awareness among citizens.

As a complementary way of assessing political knowledge, we asked our survey enumerators to provide an assessment of each respondent's level of political knowledge, immediately following the completion of the survey. This assessment is also on a five-point scale, ranging from "very low" to "very high." We find that enumerators rated 52 percent of the respondents as having a low or very low level of political knowledge, while only 11 percent were found to have a high or very high knowledge level. We interpret this as further evidence of low political awareness within our sample.

Table 9. Political knowledge, panel study (N=3,153)

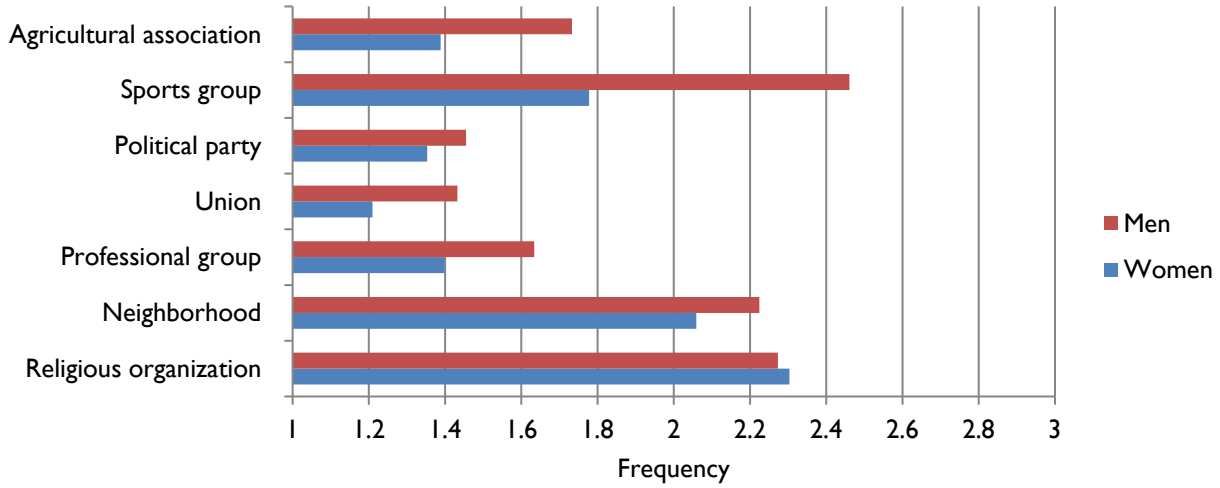
Knowledge scale	Factual questions (%)	Enumerator evaluation (%)
Very low (0 correct)	27	16
Low (1 correct)	39	36
Average (2 correct)	19	37
High (3 correct)	10	10
Very high (4-5 correct)	5	1

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

To better understand attitudes and behaviors toward corruption in politics, we collected data on respondent participation in a range of civic organizations. For each type of organization, respondents were asked to identify how often they participated: never, one or two times a year, one or two times a month, or once a week. We transformed responses into a 1-4 scale (from lowest to highest participation), and present the results in Figure 6 by gender (all differences are statistically significant, except for participation in religious organizations). This reveals that the highest organizational participation is within sports groups (men only), followed by religious organizations and neighborhood groups.[26] However, in general, these represent rather low levels of civic participation.

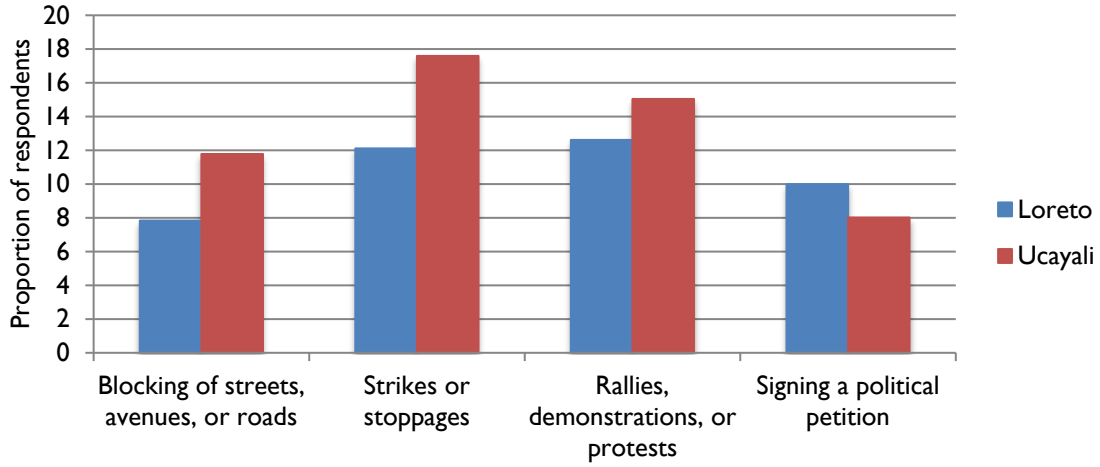
[26] Note that participation in a religious organization explicitly excluded just attending religious services.

Figure 6. Participation in civic groups, by gender, panel study (N=3,089)



We also examined participation in acts of contestation. We asked respondents to identify whether they had participated in various contentious acts during the previous 12 months. We find moderate participation: 10 percent had participated in roadway blockages, 15 percent had participated in a strike, 14 percent had participated in a protest, and 9 percent had signed a petition. Figure 7 demonstrates that minor differences in contestation exist between the two regions, although no uniform pattern emerges across all the activities. The differences between regions are statistically significant for all forms of participation except signing a petition.

Figure 7. Participation in contentious politics, by region, panel study (N=3,139)

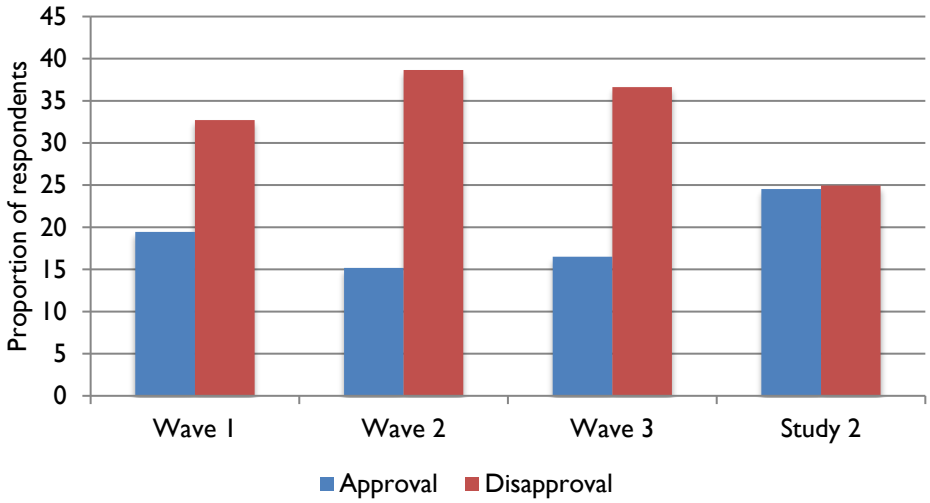


ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

To better understand political attitudes within our target population, we asked respondents a series of questions regarding their evaluations of the government and the economy. First, we asked respondents to rate the performance of the sitting president over the prior 12 months on a scale from "very bad" to "very good." We collapse the 5-point scale into two categories,

approval and disapproval. For the panel study, this question referred to President Ollanta Humala; for Study 2, it referred to President Kuczynski. Figure 8 shows that, on balance, respondents had negative assessments of the performance of President Humala across all survey waves. However, assessments of President Kuczynski were nearly equal in terms of approval and disapproval.[27]

Figure 8. Assessments of presidential performance



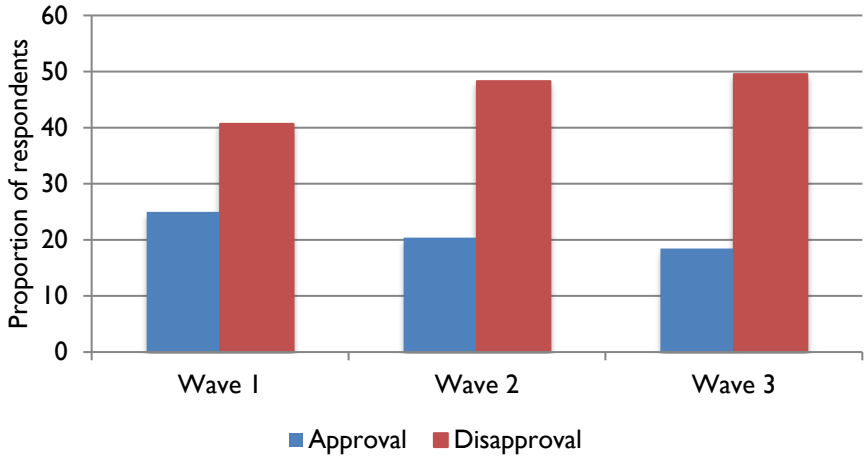
Note: Given the timing of the studies and waves, the panel study (waves 1-3) are assessments of President Ollanta Humala and Study 2 values are assessments of President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski.

We also asked respondents to assess the performance of their local mayor over the prior 12 months. Figure 9 shows that across the panel survey, mayoral approval decreased and disapproval increased.[28] Perhaps more importantly, it demonstrates that citizens disapprove of their local mayor's performance about as much as they disapprove of the president's performance. This suggests that dissatisfaction is prevalent across multiple levels of government, and does not appear to be attached to any particular political figure.

[27] We present these data in a way which allows for repeat respondents across survey waves. This produces N=972 (wave 1), N=1,932 (wave 2), N=1,968 (wave 3), and N=1,884 (Study 2).

[28] Our presentation of the data allow for repeat respondents across survey waves. N=920 (wave 1), N=1,868 (wave 2), and N=1,934 (wave 3).

Figure 9. Assessments of local mayor, panel study



We also collected data regarding citizens' perceptions of current economic conditions, both at the national level and individual level. We find that respondents are generally pessimistic about both the national economy and their personal economic situation over the prior 12 months. Table 10 shows that in each survey, more respondents assessed Peru's current economic climate as negative than positive. In terms of personal economic situation, almost half of respondents perceived no change. However, among respondents who observed a change, the overwhelming majority said this change as negative.

Table 10. Evaluations of economic conditions (national and personal)

	Peruvian Economy				Personal economic situation			
	N	Positive (%)	Negative (%)	No Change (%)	N	Positive (%)	Negative (%)	No Change (%)
Wave 1	992	20	21	59	992	24	27	50
Wave 2	1,797	36	40	24	1,928	16	37	47
Wave 3	1,825	34	40	26	1,955	16	36	48
Study 2	1,922	20	39	41	1,961	15	38	47

Next, we examine citizens' perceptions of change in economic conditions. We asked, "During the past 12 months, would you say Peru's economic situation has improved a lot, that it has improved, that it has remained the same, that it has worsened, or that it has worsened a lot?" We also repeated this question for respondents' personal economic situation. We find that citizens hold a generally unfavorable perception of changes in the Peruvian economy, perceiving them more negatively than positively (see Table 11). However, almost half of our respondents did not see any change in the economy. Similar patterns hold for perceived changes in the personal economic situation of respondents; around half see no change in their wellbeing, and

those that identify a change tend to view it negatively (with the exception of respondents in wave 1).

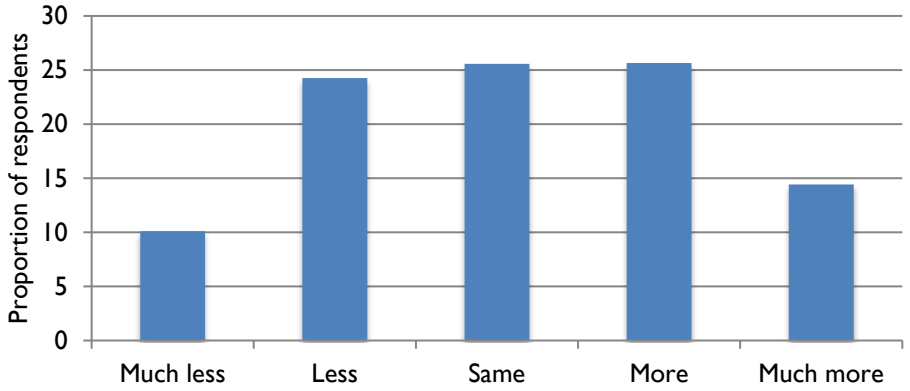
On balance, these questions suggest that changes in economic wellbeing – at both the national and personal level – are mixed. Around half of respondents believe that nothing has changed. Those who do observe changes are split between whether these changes are positive of negative, but the data suggest that these changes are viewed negatively more often than not.

Table 11. Evaluations of economic changes

	Change in Peruvian Economy				Change in personal economic situation			
	N	Positive (%)	Negative (%)	No Change (%)	N	Positive (%)	Negative (%)	No Change (%)
Wave 1	969	24	27	50	985	30	23	47
Wave 2	1,933	14	38	47	1,967	16	27	57
Wave 3	1,955	14	38	48	1,997	17	25	58
Study 2	1,922	20	39	41	1,971	22	27	50

At the same time, respondents do not appear to perceive much change in terms of income inequality. In the panel survey, we asked, "do you think the difference in incomes between the rich and poor in Peru is much larger, larger, the same, smaller, or much smaller than 20 years ago?" We find mixed perceptions: 34 percent of respondents perceive less or much less income inequality, whereas 40 percent perceive more or much more.

Figure 10. Perceived change in income inequality, panel study (N=2,663)



Next, we consider respondent preferences with respect to the growth in logging and mining, much of which is known to be illicit. We asked, "In this region, many people work in logging and mining. Do you think that the number of jobs in these industries should be increased, remain the same, or be reduced?" Table 12 presents the results for the panel study, disaggregated by gender and region. The modal response is that these jobs should be reduced, while 23 percent of respondents support the status quo, and 33 percent believe they should be

increased. We interpret these results as a type of forced choice. Despite the employment benefits from these industries, only one-third of the target population want them to increase. This may suggest an awareness of negative effects.

Table 12. Attitudes toward mining and logging, panel study (N=2,945)

	All (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Loreto (%)	Ucayali (%)
They should be reduced	44.0	49.1	38.6	40.1	48.3
They should remain the same	23.1	23.0	23.2	23.3	22.8
They should be increased	32.9	27.9	38.3	36.6	28.9

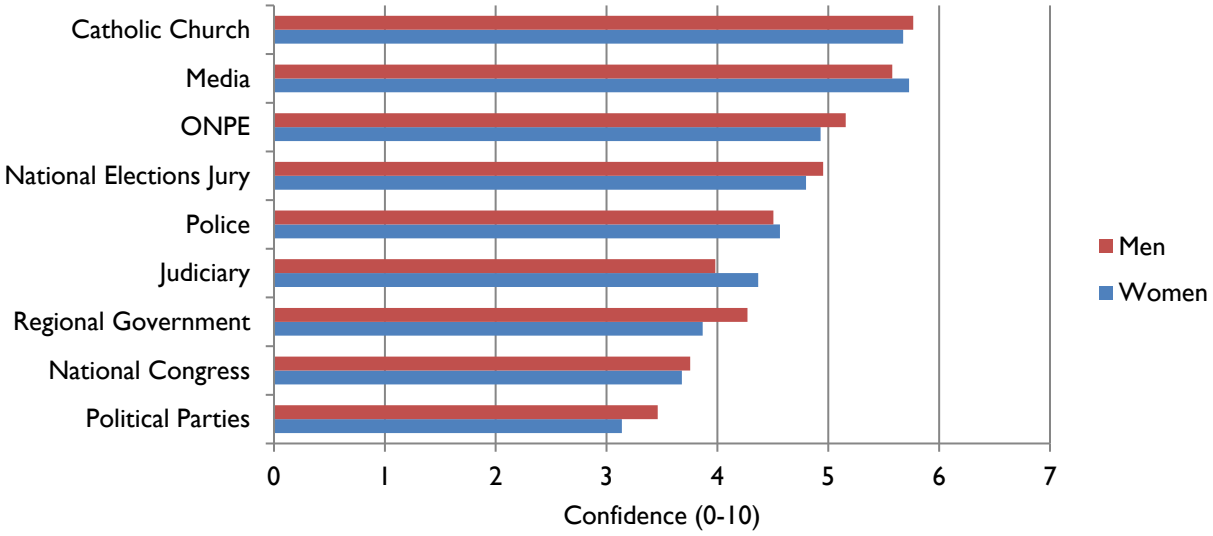
In addition, we find differences by gender and region. We find that 49 percent of men say these activities should be reduced, compared to 39 percent of women. We also observe statistically significant differences by region: 40 percent of Loreto respondents believe these activities should be reduced, compared to 48 percent in Ucayali. Both differences are statistically significant.

CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUTIONS

Next, we assess citizen beliefs regarding institutions. We asked respondents to rate their level of confidence in select institutions, using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is no confidence, and 10 is maximum confidence. We find that the Catholic Church is the most trusted institution, with an average confidence rating of 5.7, followed closely by the media with a rating of 5.6. Among the least trusted institutions are political parties, with an average rating of 3.3, the National Congress, with a rating of 3.7, and the regional government (Loreto/Ucayali) with a 4.1 rating. This suggests that citizens do not trust politics. Indeed, the more political the institution, the lower the average confidence level. As Figure 11 demonstrates, distrust of political institutions holds among both men and women.[29]

[29] While levels of confidence are generally similar across genders, we find statistically significant differences for the judiciary, political parties, ONPE, and regional government.

Figure 11. Confidence in institutions, by gender, panel study (N=2,907)



MEDIA

The ability to change attitudes regarding corruption depends, in many ways, on how citizens consume information. To better understand this, and media's potential role in providing anti-corruption information, we asked respondents about their typical media use. In particular, we asked, "How frequently do you follow information and news regarding the electoral campaign via…?" Respondents were given the following response options: (1) never, (2) every now and then, (3) once a week, (4) several times a week, and (5) daily.

Table 13 shows news consumption by media type across all the surveys. We find that for Loreto and Ucayali, television is by far the most common source for electoral campaign news, followed by radio, newspaper, internet, and social networks (Facebook and Twitter). The lack of use of internet and social media for information should not be surprising since only 8 percent of households reported having internet access. It is also important to note that news consumption increases or remains the same across surveys for each media type. Some of this may be attributable to the electoral cycle. But it may also signal increasing media penetration and campaigning in these regions.

Table 13: Frequency of news consumption (1-5)

Source	Wave 1 N=421	Wave 2 N=523	Wave 3 N=660	Study 2 N=1,966
Television	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
Radio	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Newspaper	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Internet	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8

Social Networks	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0

Media is just one potential source of political information. To identify others, and to determine their relative weights, we asked respondents to identify how they stay informed about national political developments. We find that media is by far the leading informational source for political news, followed by friends and family. We also find that only 24 percent of respondents receive political news online.

Table 14: Sources of national political developments, panel study (N=1,671)

Source	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Media (N=1,680)	89	92	85
Friends (N=1,676)	63	71	54
Family (1,674)	57	57	56
Classmates or coworkers (N=1,671)	56	68	43
Teachers (1,674)	42	44	40
Church (1,676)	31	31	31
Internet (1,675)	24	31	17

Last, we asked a series of questions regarding political activities.[30] In particular, we read respondents a list of four activities and asked if they had done them during the past year. Table 15 reports the results. We find that 78 percent of respondents had seen campaign advertisements via TV or radio, and 61 percent had seen campaign posters in their neighborhood. However, only 38 percent of respondents had spoken with someone about politics. This suggests that even amidst a national political campaign, the majority of respondents simply do not talk about politics. This presents a clear obstacle to disseminating anti-corruption information.

Table 15. Political activities, panel study (N=3,138)

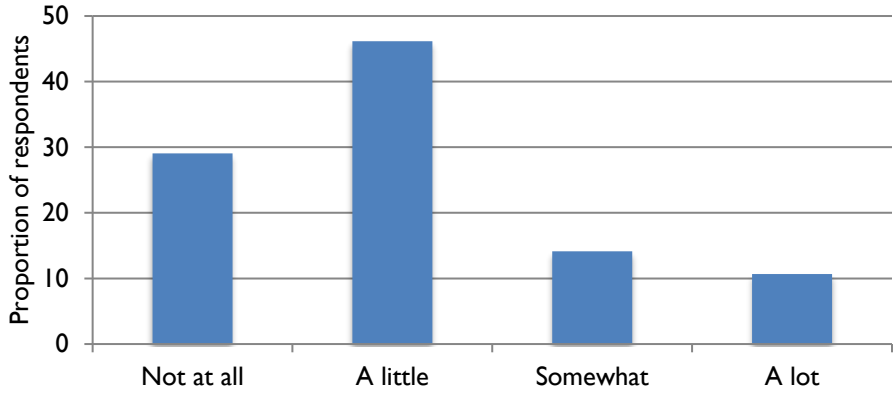
	All (%)
Seen campaign advertisements on TV or radio?	78
Seen campaign posters in your neighborhood?	61
Spoken with someone about politics?	38
Been a candidate for some public position?	2

[30] These activities were the non-sensitive items in our list experiment, and we asked them directly as a check on the experimental results. But they are also interesting in and of themselves.

PARTIES AND VOTING BEHAVIOR

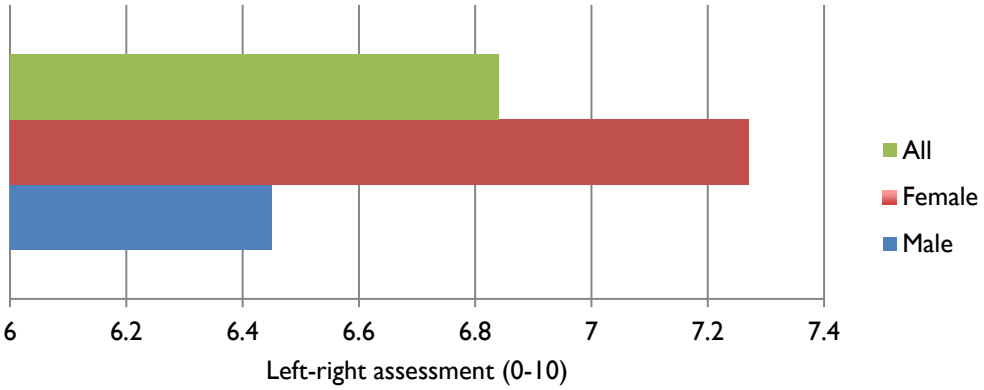
In this section, we present information regarding political allegiances and voting behaviors within our sample of respondents. Figure 12 shows that respondents are relatively uninterested in politics – 75 percent are either not at all interested or only a little interested. This may help to explain the low take-up of the community fairs.

Figure 12. Interest in politics, panel study (N=3,122)



We asked respondents to place their own political leanings on a scale of 0-10, where 0 is left and 10 is right. Across the panel survey, the average rating is 6.85. Respondents in our sample tend to be center-right, with minor fluctuations across survey waves. We find no differences in left-right positions between the two regions. However, we do find a statistically significant difference between genders: women, on average, place themselves at 7.3, while men place themselves at 6.5. This suggests that women in our sample self-identify as slightly more conservative than men.

Figure 13. Respondent left-right position, panel study (N=2,625)



Respondents in the sample were strongly supportive of Fuerza Popular, the party of Keiko Fujimori, once it was created. Aside from this, however, party affiliation is generally weak. In

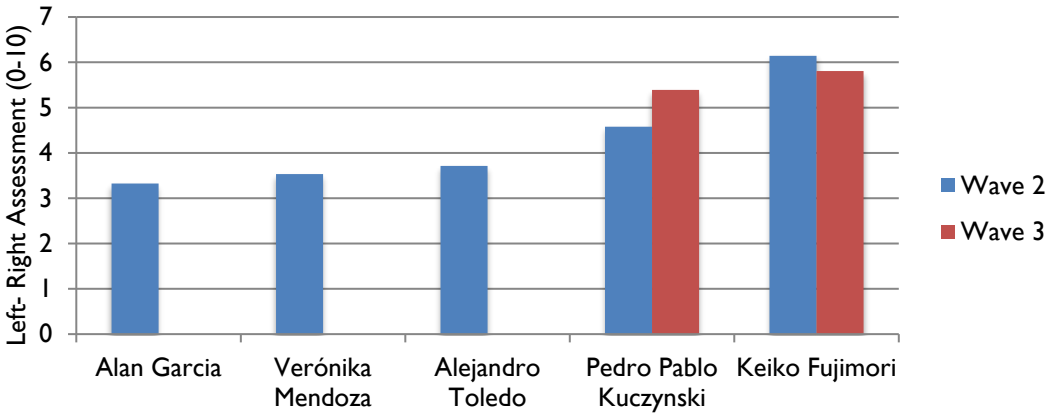
each survey, we observe over 25 parties identified by respondents as their preferred party. Furthermore, across the four surveys, 64 percent of total respondents indicated that they had neither a party affiliation nor even a relative party preference. This is very much in accordance with other descriptive findings already presented, particularly the lack of interest in politics and the deep mistrust of political parties. For the 36 percent of respondents who did indicate a party preference, we asked "how much do you identify with this party?" Among these respondents, 39 percent identify with their party "a lot," 22 percent identify "somewhat," and 39 percent identify only "a little." This is further evidence of a relatively weak and highly fragmented party system.

Table 16. Leading party affiliations (N=2,038)

Wave 1	Wave 2
Fuerza Loretana (16%) Mov. Integración Loretano (11%) Mov.Cambio Ucayalino (10%)	Fuerza Popular (44%) Alianza para el Progreso (8%) Other (6%)
Wave 3	**Study 2**
Fuerza Popular (49%) PPK (24%) Acción Popular (6%)	Fuerza Popular (28%) Unsure (20%) Other (8%)

Next, we examine respondent perceptions of actual presidential candidates, in terms of (1) perceived political leanings, and (2) feelings toward candidates. To capture political leanings, we read respondents the following script, "In politics, people frequently talk about the 'left' and 'right.' Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means LEFT and 10 means RIGHT. Where would you place the following candidates?" Figure 14 displays the results for wave 2 (prior to the general election) and wave 3 (immediately following the general election). The findings clearly show that Fujimori was perceived as the most conservative candidate, with PPK occupying a slightly more centrist position. However, in wave 3, both came to be perceived as closer to center, as would be predicted by spatial median voter theories.

Figure 14. Left-right assessment of candidates, waves 2 (N=1,513) and 3 (N=1,655)

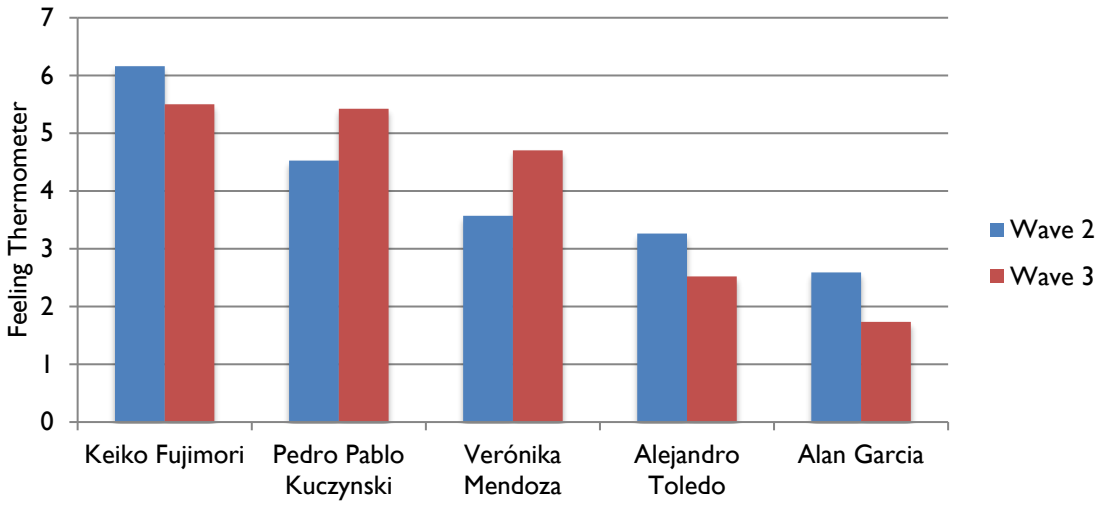


We asked respondents to rate political candidates using a feeling thermometer. Respondents were presented the following script:

> Now I would like to ask you how you feel about our political leaders and other people who are appearing in the news these days. I will read the name of a person, and I would like you to rate each person using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means that you have very bad feelings toward this person, and 10 means that you have very good feelings toward this person. If I mention a name you don't recognize, you do not need to rate this person.

Figure 15 displays respondent affect toward select candidates, for survey waves 2 and 3.[31] This captures feelings immediately prior to and immediately following Peru's general election (first round). We observe trends that align with the election results. Fujimori emerged as the early leader, but lost support over time, while both Kuczynski and Verónika Mendoza gained support and competed closely for second place. Meanwhile, the two former presidents, Alejandro Toledo (currently an international fugitive accused of accepting bribes in the Odebrecht scandal) and Alan García (currently being investigated on accusations of money laundering and heading a criminal organization) received negative and declining ratings from respondents.

Figure 15: Feelings toward leading candidates, waves 2 (N=1,218) and 3 (N=1,831)

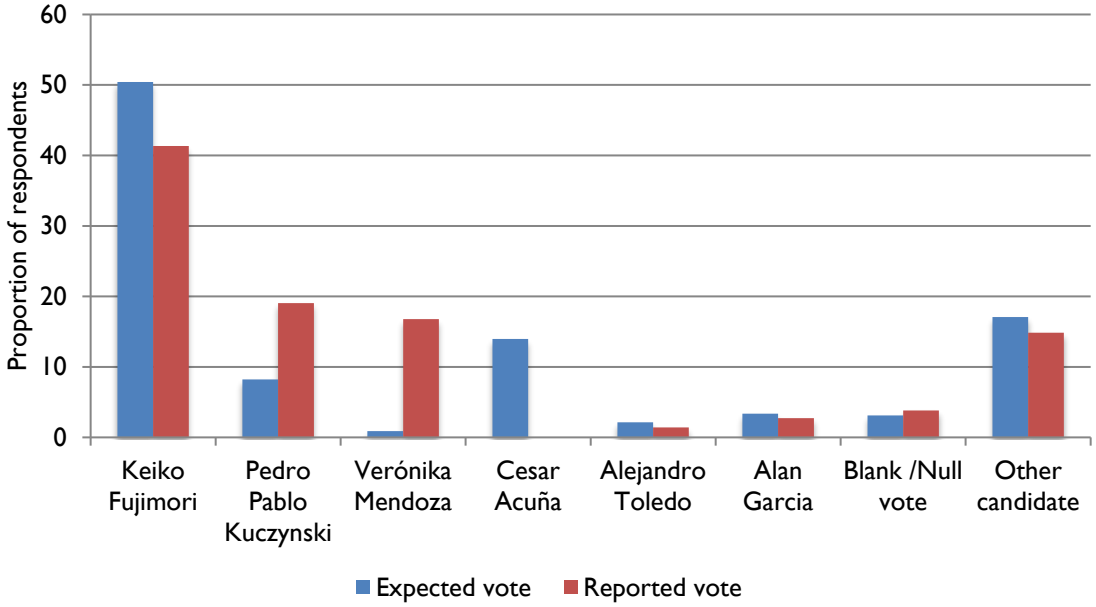


Next, we examine intended and reported vote choice from Peru's 2016 general elections. Figure 16 compares intended vote choice prior to the election (wave 2) to reported vote choice after the election (wave 3). We observe trends that align with the changes in the feelings thermometer. Support drops for Fujimori (a 9 percentage-point drop), and rises sharply for

[31] Sample sizes for wave 2: Fujimori (1,817), Kuczynski (1,654), Garcia (1,780), Toledo (1,785), and Mendoza (961). Sample sizes for wave 3: Fujimori (1,858), Kuczynski (1,799), Garcia (1,828), Toledo (1,814), and Mendoza (1,707).

Kuczynski (11 percentage points) and Mendoza (16 percentage points).[32] We also asked respondents, in wave 3, to indicate the most influential factor in deciding to vote for their candidate. Respondents said they had voted based on policy proposals: 41 percent indicated that the candidate's governance plan was most important, 18 percent simply wanted someone new, 14 percent voted based on personal qualities, and only 4 percent voted based on the candidate's party.

Figure 16. Intended and reported presidential vote choice in 2016, waves 2 (N=1,218) and 3 (N=1,831)



We also utilize respondents' reported voting history, from the 2011 presidential elections, to track voting changes. In particular, we are interested in how voting behaviors from the previous election map on to voting in the 2016 election. To do this, we take the two leading candidates within the 2011 election – Ollanta Humala and Keiko Fujimori – and track the behavior of their voters in the 2016 election. Table 17 displays the results. In general, Fujimori supporters remained faithful – 92 percent of these voters once again voted for her in the 2016 election. Humala voters were rather evenly split across the three frontrunners: 25 percent of these voters turned to Fujimori, 24 percent to Kuczynski, and 30 percent to Mendoza.[33]

[32] Cesar Acuña was expected to be a strong contender, as shown in Figure 16. However, he was declared ineligible by the Special Electoral Jury (*Jurados Electorales Especiales*) one month prior to the election on account of illegal activities (purchasing support) by his party, Alliance for Progress.

[33] Of course, since we asked about 2011 vote choice several years later, these vote transitions may be affected by recall errors or misreporting.

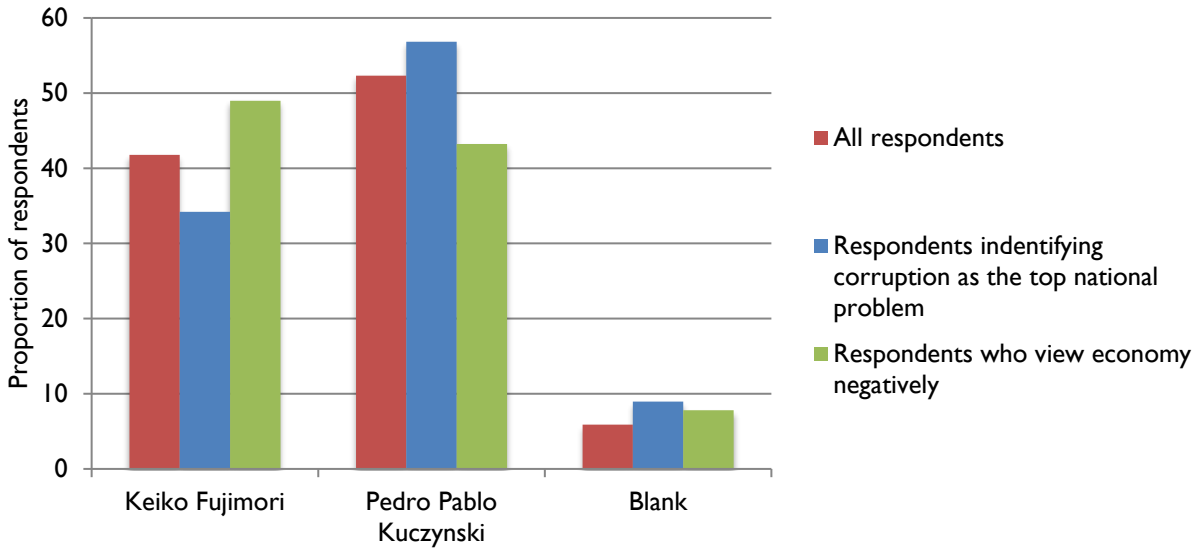
Table 17. Reported presidential vote choice in 2011 and 2016, wave 3 (N=379)

2011 vote	2016 vote					
	Total votes	Fujimori (%)	PPK (%)	Mendoza (%)	Blank/null vote (%)	Other (%)
Ollanta Humala	218	25	24	30	7	14
Keiko Fujimori	96	92	2	4	1	1

Lastly, we asked respondents in Study 2 about their vote choice in the second round of the 2016 presidential election, between Fujimori and Kuczynski. Figure 17 shows that 52 percent of respondents in our sample reported voting for Kuczynski compared to 42 percent for Fujimori. Six percent of respondents reported casting blank/null ballots, which is generally a way of indicating displeasure with the candidates and/or political system (Cohen Forthcoming).

In order to preliminarily probe the determinants of voting, we present two subsamples of respondents. First, we show reported vote choice for the set of respondents who identified corruption as the "largest problem facing this country." Within this group, support for Kuczynski increases to 57 percent (statistically significant only at the 90-percent level) and support for Fujimori decreases to 34 percent (statistically significant at the 99-percent level). Second, we show reported vote choice for the set of respondents who were unhappy with the trajectory of the economy – those who stated that Peru's economic situation over the past 12 months had worsened or worsened a lot. Within this group, support for Fujimori increases to 49 percent and support for Kuczynski decreases to 43 percent (both changes are statistically significant). This suggests that both the economy and corruption played a role in shaping voting outcomes: Kuczynski was perceived as stronger in combatting corruption, while Fujimori was perceived as stronger for the economy.

Figure 17. Presidential runoff vote choice in 2016, study 2 (N=1,577)



CAUSUAL IMPACT OF COMMUNITY FAIRS

To assess the causal impact of the community fairs, we compare a set of outcomes of interest across treatment and control groups, using data collected in survey waves 2 and 3 – collected prior to and following the intervention, respectively. Given the random assignment of the treatment, we are able to estimate causal effects by comparing the average outcome measures between the treatment and control groups.

We estimate the ITT (intent-to-treat) effect of the intervention. This captures the effect of being made eligible to receive the treatment; that is, the individual-level effect of being situated within a locality receiving a community fair. We argue that the ITT estimate is the most policy-relevant estimand because it presents the effect across the population targeted to receive the policy intervention.

We estimate the ITT effect using an ANCOVA specification and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression, correcting for clustered standard errors at the locality level. Estimates are produced using the following equation:

$$Equation\ 1: Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T_i + \beta_2 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

where Y_i is the outcome of interest for each individual *i*, β_1 is the estimate of program impact, and T_i is an treatment variable equal to 1 if the individual was eligible for the program and 0 otherwise. X_i represents the baseline level of the dependent variable, and ϵ_i is the error term, adjusted to account for clustering within each locality.[34]

Given the ANOVA specification of our estimation equation, we report results for the set of individuals who participate in both survey waves 2 and 3. This provides leverage to measure average treatment effects in terms of the difference between baseline and endline measures within subjects. However, in this sample, wave 3 includes 723 refresh respondents who did not participate in wave 2. This presents a tradeoff: including the new participants increases sample size, but removes the ability to fully utilize the panel (since new participants do not have baseline information). In light of this, we present both sets of results. In Equation (1), we present within-subject treatment effects for the set of 1,289 individuals who participate in both the baseline and endline surveys (waves 2 and 3). In the second model, we present between-subjects estimates of treatment effects for the set of 2,012 individuals who participated in the endline survey (wave 3), irrespective of their participation in the previous survey wave (this

[34] An alternative is to estimate the TOT (treatment-on-the-treated) effect. However, only 7 percent of the respondents in treated localities were aware of the fairs, and a mere 2 percent (16 respondents) reported attending. This does not provide us with enough analytical leverage to test for effects. We elaborate further on this point in the Conclusions and Recommendations section below.

includes respondents from wave 2 as well as the refresh sample). In this case, the model is specified as:

$$Equation\ 2: Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T_i + \epsilon_i$$

We classify outcomes into our three principal categories of interest: (1) awareness of local political corruption, (2), personal experiences with corruption, and (3) attitudes toward corruption. We present the main results of the estimation of treatment effects of the intervention within each category along with a descriptive analysis across the four surveys. Overall, we find no consistent effect of the intervention within any of these categories or outcomes. We do find isolated outcomes where the intervention appears to have had a statistically significant effect at conventional levels. However, after adjusting our rejection criteria for multiple outcomes, we are unable to observe any statistically significant effects for any outcomes.

To account for the possibility of attrition bias, we also estimate a Heckman selection model.[35] This produces estimates similar to our two models and does not reveal any additional results in terms of statistically significant effects on outcomes of interest.[36] As a final test, we use a difference-in-difference specification to measure impact.[37] This produces estimates generally consistent with our other models.[38] We conclude that the intervention did not have any measurable effect on the set of outcomes measured within this evaluation.

We attribute the null results of the intervention to challenges in the implementation stage, most likely to insufficient advertising and promotion of the fairs. This is reflected most clearly in the endline survey (wave 3), which shows that awareness of the fairs in treated localities and attendance at them was extremely low. Given these figures, we believe that the results should be interpreted with caution, as they represent the impact of an intervention that was only minimally attended. However, this finding may still be useful as a close approximation of the real-world implementation and outreach challenges in a community-level intervention. We elaborate on these points in the final section.

[35] Our Heckman selection estimating equation follows the same structure as Equation 1, where endline outcomes are modeled using baseline values and a treatment indicator. The first stage models the selection process using, as independent variables, the baseline value, treatment status, income, age, education, and political knowledge. Results are available in appendix Table A23.

[36] We find statistically significant effects for two outcomes: "Has someone requested a bribe from you in the past 12 months?" and "Agreement with the statement, corruption affects my income." At the 90-percent level of confidence, we find statistically significant effects for two additional outcomes: "Left-right assessment" and "Candidate finance." However, these effects are easily dismissed following adjustment to the rejection criteria for multiple tests.

[37] Difference-in-difference estimates are available in appendix Table A23.

[38] We find statistically significant effects for the outcomes "Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (economy)" and agreement with the statements "For the progress of the country, it is necessary that our presidents limit the voice and vote of the opposition parties" and "Those who are not in agreement with the majority represent a threat to the nation." These effects are dismissed, however, following adjustment to the rejection criteria for multiple tests.

PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION

In our sample, corruption is widely perceived as an important issue. To get a sense of the relative importance of combating corruption, we asked respondents to identify the top problems facing the country. Across waves in the panel study, corruption was identified as one of the top three problems, alongside crime and economic performance (see Table 18). In study 2, respondents were asked to identify only the top problem facing the country; this was identified to be corruption. Across both studies, corruption is consistently perceived as an important issue.

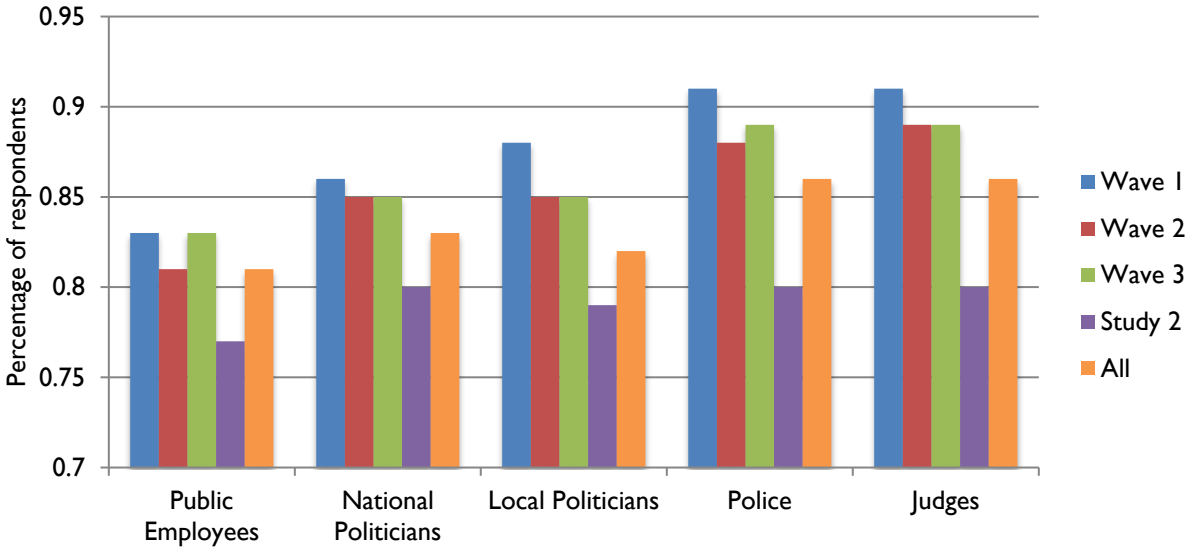
Table 18. Most important problem facing the country

	Wave 1 N=913	Wave 2 N=1,834	Wave 3 N=1,853	Study 2 N=1,824
1	Crime (35%)	Crime (37%)	Crime (39%)	Corruption (25%)
2	Economy (15%)	Corruption (14%)	Corruption (16%)	Crime (24%)
3	Corruption (13%)	Economy (13%)	Economy (12%)	Economy (9%)

To better understand how citizens perceive corruption, we asked a series of questions regarding corruption across various government actors and institutions. In particular, we asked respondents whether different types of political actors and government personnel use their positions for personal gain (see Figure 18).[39] The results suggest that corruption is viewed to be extremely commonplace. Respondents thought that at least 80 percent of public employees and officials to abuse their office for personal gain. Across survey waves, police and judges were thought to be the most corrupt, whereas public employees were perceived as relatively less corrupt. We do observe lower perceptions of corruption across all institutions in Study 2, among the broader population of the two regions. Still, these results clearly show that respondents think corruption exists at very high levels across all political institutions.

[39] Sample sizes for each category of interest are: 4,774 (public employees), 4,767 (national politicians), 4,783 (local politicians), 4,912 (police), and 4,841 (judges). In this analysis, we allow for repeat respondents across waves.

Figure 18. Overall perceptions of corruption

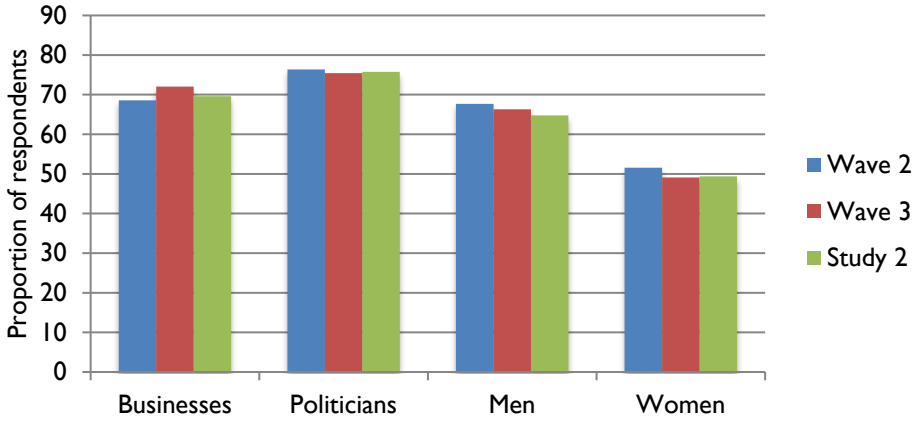


As an additional measure, we asked respondents to identify levels of corruption for specific groups: businesses, politicians, men, and women.[40] For example, we asked, "Imagine that there are a total of 100 businesses in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?" Using this method, we observe at least two clear results (see Figure 19). First, there is a clear gender divide: approximately 65 percent of men are perceived as corrupt, whereas only half of women are. Second, politicians are identified as being more corrupt than businesses, with about three quarters of politicians assumed to be corrupt. Interestingly, both businesses and politicians are perceived as being more corrupt than a typical man or woman. All of these differences are statistically significant in each survey, with only one exception.[41] This suggests that respondents associate corruption with specific domains.

[40] Sample sizes are 1,814 (wave 2), 1,870 (wave 3), and 1,809 (Study 2), and include repeat respondents across survey waves.

[41] The sole exception is the difference in perceived corruption of business and men in wave 2, which is not statistically significant at conventional levels.

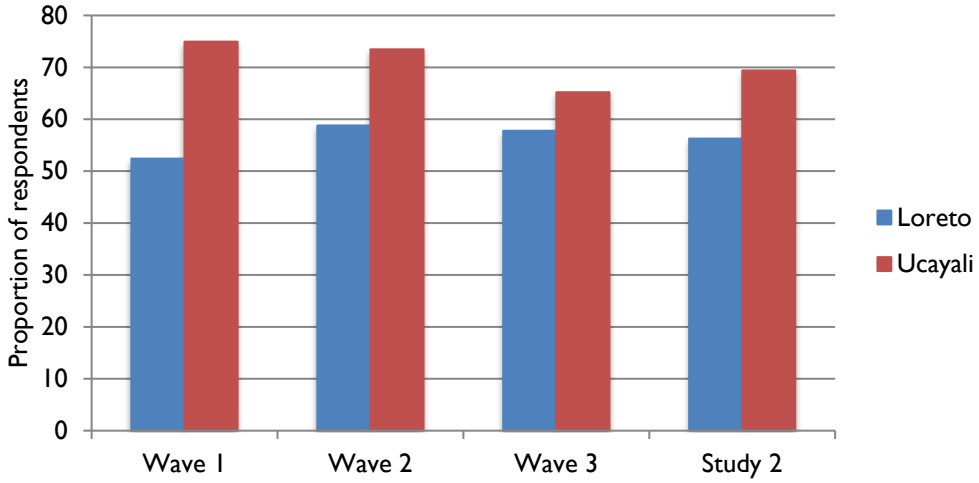
Figure 19. Perceptions of corruption



So far, we have shown that respondents perceive corruption as an important problem that is pervasive across actors. However, these questions referred to corruption in general; they reveal little about citizens' perceptions of specific corruption cases. To assess this, we asked respondents whether the current regional president of Loreto and Ucayali – Fernando Meléndez Celiz and Gambini Rupay, respectively – has been investigated for corruption. Both regional presidents had recently been investigated, although the case of the Ucayali president received more national media attention. Figure 20 suggests that residents of Loreto are relatively uniformed regarding this case. Just over 40 percent of respondents were aware that their regional president was being investigated. In the case of Ucayali, 65-75 percent of respondents were aware of investigations of their regional president (the difference between the regions is statistically significant).[42] Although respondents appear to hold strong beliefs regarding the prevalence of corruption in general, they are not particularly well-informed regarding specific local cases of corruption.

[42] Sample sizes by wave: 870 (wave 1), 1,801 (wave 2), 1,745 (wave 3), and 1,741 (Study 2).

Figure 20. Respondent knowledge of specific corruption cases



We also asked respondents about corruption as it related to their beliefs about voting. If citizens believe that corruption is pervasive not just across political institutions but even at the voting booth, then this may help explain vote outcomes. We asked two related questions. First, we asked whether respondents think voting is secret in Peru (yes/no). Approximately two thirds of respondents believe their votes are kept secret. Second, we asked respondents whether they believe their votes could be observed in their district. Although most respondents believe voting is secret, over a quarter of respondents do not trust the integrity of the voting process within their own district.

Table 19. Election integrity, panel study

	Wave 1 N=926	Wave 2 N=1,894	Wave 3 N=1,913
Voting is secret in Peru	66%	67%	65%
Voting can be observed in local district	30%	31%	25%

We next determine the ITT effect of the community fairs for this set of outcomes, regarding individuals' perceptions of corruption (see appendix Table A8 for the regression results from each model and variable). In particular, we test the following outcomes:

- Corruption is a top-3 problem (0,1)
- Corrupt businessmen (0-100)
- Corrupt politicians (0-100)
- Corrupt men (0-100)
- Corrupt women (0-100)
- Bribery by public employees (0,1)
- Bribery by national politicians (0,1)

- Bribery by police (0,1)
- Bribery by judges (0,1)
- Respondent knowledge of specific corruption case (0,1)
- Belief that voting is kept secret in Peru (0,1)
- Belief that individual voting in local district could be learned (0,1)

In theory, the community fair activities may serve to further inform citizens about the prevalence of various forms of corruption. However, we are unable to find any statistically significant effect of the community fairs, using either of the model specifications, on any of the perceptions of corruption outcomes tested. We conclude that the community fairs had no measurable effect in terms of changing citizens' perceptions regarding corruption. Given a high baseline perception that corruption is widespread, there may have been a ceiling effect that prevented the community fairs from noticeably shifting those perceptions.

EXPERIENCES WITH CORRUPTION

As our second outcome of interest, we explore individual experiences with corruption. We identify four ways in which individuals might come into contact with political corruption: (1) through paying bribes to public officials, (2) through selling their vote to parties or political candidates, (3) by attempting to engage in the act of bribery, and (4) observing neighbors engaging in acts of bribery.

We treat experiences with corruption as a relevant outcome measure under the assumption that participation in the community fairs may serve to inform citizens regarding what acts constitute corruption. If citizens are made aware of various forms of corruption, then they may be more likely to identify it. As a corollary, we might expect citizens to be less likely to engage in acts of corruption as well.

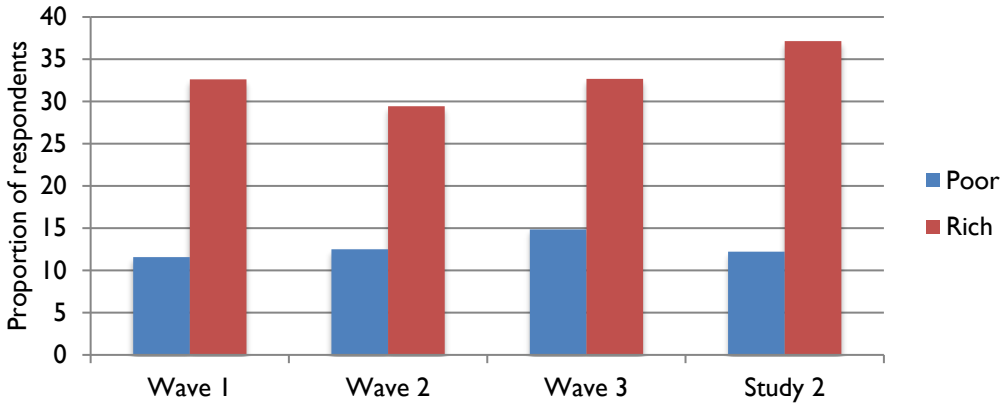
We acknowledge that these measures are especially vulnerable to biases. In particular, respondents may experience internal pressures to withhold or adjust information. This problem is partially alleviated by the fact that we are analyzing differences across treatment groups, both of which should be equally susceptible to these pressures. Still, these results should be interpreted with caution. To provide a less biased source of information on experiences with corruption, we also use survey experiments below. For now, we focus on self-reported outcomes.

To begin, we analyze respondent's experiences with bribery. We asked respondents whether they had been asked by a public official to pay a bribe at any point during the prior 12 months. Across our four surveys, we find that 20 percent of respondents said they had been asked to pay a bribe. Since this is sensitive information – an illegal activity – this may be an underestimate of the true rate of bribe victimization. It is also important to note that this represents

respondents' experience within only the prior 12 months, meaning that over a lifetime, respondents likely experience many bribery requests.

We also analyze bribe victimization by income group (see Figure 21). We group respondents into quintiles of household income and report the rates of bribe victimization for the top and bottom quintiles (which we label the rich and the poor). Figure 21 shows that that for each survey, the top quintile is asked to pay a bribe at double or greater the rate of the bottom quintile.[43] This suggests that public officials engage in price discrimination, soliciting bribes from those more likely to have the means to pay them.

Figure 21. Bribe victimization, by income group

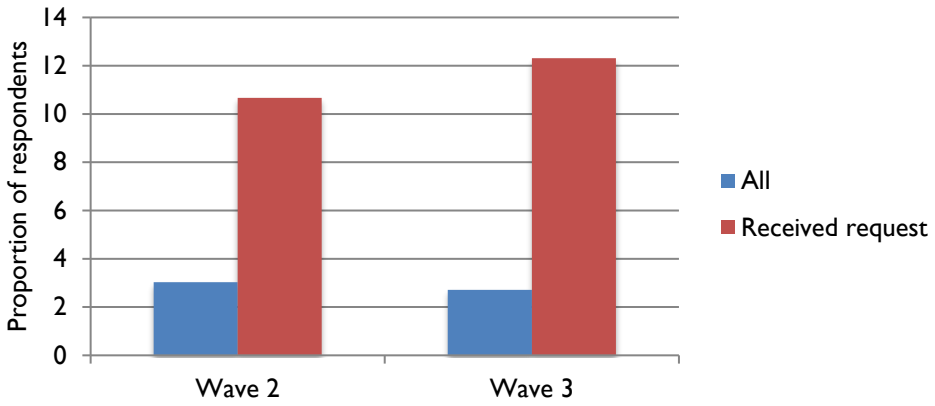


We also asked respondents whether they had attempted "to bribe someone in order to obtain some kind of benefit" in the prior 12 months. Across the full set of respondents in waves 2 and 3, only 3 percent responded affirmatively. However, when we restrict the analysis to the set of respondents who reported having been asked to pay a bribe, we observe a much higher rate of bribery: 11 and 12 percent in waves 2 and 3, respectively.[44] This suggests that public officials are often quite successful when they solicit bribes.

[43] Sample sizes are 409 (wave 1), 606 (wave 2), 276 (wave 3), and 831 (Study 2).

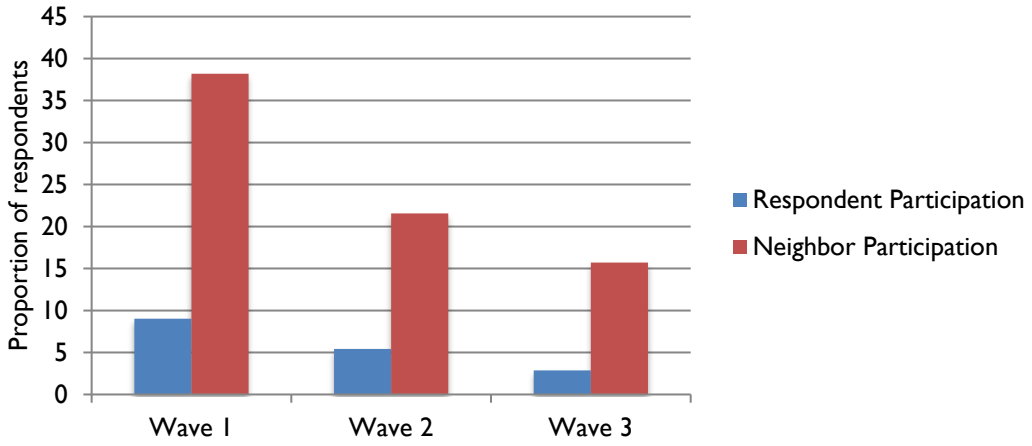
[44] Restricting the responses to those who admit to having been asked to pay a bribe in the prior 12 months reduces the samples to 328 (wave 2) and 325 (wave 3).

Figure 22. Respondent attempted a bribe, waves 2 (N=1,981) and 3 (N=1,995)



We next examine respondents' experiences with clientelism. We asked individuals directly whether they had received "material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative in the prior 12 months." Figure 23 shows that relatively few respondents admitted to having participated in clientelism, with a range of 3 to 9 percent across the three panel survey waves.[45] As with the previous outcomes, this likely represents a lower bound of clientelism since respondents are likely reluctant to admit to engaging in this illegal activity (Gonzalez-Ocantos et al. 2012). To complement this, we asked respondents whether their neighbors "received material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative" in the prior 12 months. As may be expected, we observe much higher rates of clientelism for neighbors than for the respondents themselves. The likely true rate of clientelism is probably closer to this estimate.

Figure 23. Respondents engaging in clientelism



[45] Sample sizes are 970 (wave 1), 1,991 (wave 2), and 1,996 (wave 3).

We measure the ITT effect of the community fairs for this set of outcomes, regarding individuals' corruption experiences (see appendix Table A9 for the regression results for each model and variable). In particular, we test the following outcomes:

- Received bribe offer in last 12 months (0,1)
- Attempted to bribe others in last 12 months (0,1)
- Participated in clientelistic activities during last 12 months (0,1)
- Neighbors participated in clientelistic activities during last 12 months (0,1)

The community fair activities were designed to help inform citizens about what constitutes corruption. We would expect to observe a causal effect of the intervention on their identification of corrupt activities and their responses when presented with options to engage in illegal or corrupt activities. In our analysis, we find a statistically significant effect of the intervention on one outcome: being asked to pay a bribe offer within the prior 12 months. This effect is estimated as a 5 percentage-point increase in our primary model.

Given the low awareness of and attendance at the community fairs, it is not clear how to interpret this finding. One explanation is that this represents a Type 1 error. The presence of such errors should not be unexpected when testing many outcomes, as we do. Further, this estimate is only significant at the 90-percent level. Another explanation is that it represents a real effect of the community fairs, that individuals in treated localities in some way improved their ability to identify bribery or became more honest regarding their experience. However, in light of the low awareness and attendance of the community fairs, as well as the lack of detectable effects in any other related outcome measures, we are inclined to believe that this result is erroneous

While these results are useful as a means of establishing very basic information regarding corruption experiences, they suffer from survey response bias.[46] To mitigate this problem, we employ a survey experiment. We presented respondents with the following scenario, in which each respondent was randomly assigned to Manipulation 1A or 1B, and then again to either Manipulation 2A or 2B.

> Juan/a [assigned according to respondent's gender] [47] lives in a neighborhood similar to yours in another municipality in Peru.

[46] There are many reasons respondents might want to alter or avoid answering questions related to corruption. In this case, we are especially concerned with the possibility that respondents censor their responses to avoid self-incrimination.

[47] Following many previous survey experimental studies (e.g., Winters and Weitz-Shapiro 2013), the gender of the hypothetical individual was set to match the gender of the respondent. This is done so that the respondent is more likely to project her own behavior onto this hypothetical individual.

> Manipulation 1A: Last month, Juan/a needed to pay a month's salary to the municipality to accelerate the approval of authorization for his/her business.
>
> Manipulation 1B: Last month, Juan/a received from the municipality the authorization needed for his/her business without needing to pay bribes.
>
> The mayor is facing reelection. Since the mayor took office, economic conditions in the municipality and health and transportation services have [Manipulation 2A: improved / Manipulation 2B: worsened].

Following this vignette, we asked respondents two questions. First, we asked, "Considering what you know about the mayor, how likely do you think it is that Juan/a votes for him/her?" The four answer options ranged from "not at all likely" to "very likely." Second, we asked, "Considering what you now know about the mayor, how likely do you think it is that he/she has accepted bribes?"

We use the responses to these questions as our outcomes. Since we are interested in measuring the ITT effect of the intervention on these outcomes, we regress them on the treatment variable (indicating fair localities) interacted with each of the treatments (the two within-survey randomizations) using an OLS regression model. The results are reported in appendix Table A10. We use these results to generate predicted values for each treatment combination and for each scenario outcome.

Table 20 shows treatment effects in terms of the probability of voting for the mayor (on a 4-point scale). We emphasize two points. In the first manipulation, the B treatment – where Juan/a does not need to use bribery – always results in a higher probability of voting for the mayor than the A treatment, in which Juan/a is forced to pay a bribe. In the second manipulation, the A treatment – in which the economy and health and transportation services have improved – always results in a higher probability of voting for the mayor compared to the B treatment, in which they have worsened. Jointly, this provides strong evidence for the hypotheses that vote choice is conditioned on corruption experiences and other performance indicators.

Table 20: Predicted values, likelihood of voting for mayor

ITT	Manipulation 1 – Corrupt municipality	Manipulation 2 – Change in city conditions	Observations	Predicted Value
0	A	A	250	2.51
0	A	B	242	1.78
0	B	A	248	2.78
0	B	B	245	2.08
1	A	A	251	2.36
1	A	B	225	1.86
1	B	A	283	2.76
1	B	B	268	2.13

In terms of the ITT effect of the intervention, we find no evidence of an effect. Pooling over the survey treatments shows that individuals in treated localities have a predicted vote value of 2.28 whereas individuals in untreated localities have a predicted value of 2.29.[48] We conclude that the fairs had no impact on the individual outcomes within this first segment of the survey experiment.

Table 21 shows treatment effects in terms of our second outcome of interest – the respondents' beliefs of the likelihood that the mayor has received bribes. Within the first manipulation, the A treatment – in which Juan/a is forced to pay a bribe – always results in a higher likelihood relative to the B treatment. Within the second manipulation, the B treatment – a worsening of economic factors – always yields a higher likelihood. Both corruption experience and poor economic performance seem to inform citizen beliefs about political corruption.

Table 21: Predicted values, perception that mayor is corrupt

ITT	Manipulation 1 – Corrupt municipality	Manipulation 2 – Change in city conditions	Observations	Predicted Value
0	A	A	250	2.52
0	A	B	242	2.65
0	B	A	248	2.33
0	B	B	245	2.51
1	A	A	251	2.70
1	A	B	225	2.76
1	B	A	283	2.41
1	B	B	268	2.52

[48] We pool the results (predicted values) for all combinations of the treatment conditions and compare them, in terms of averages, across the ITT groups (treatment and control).

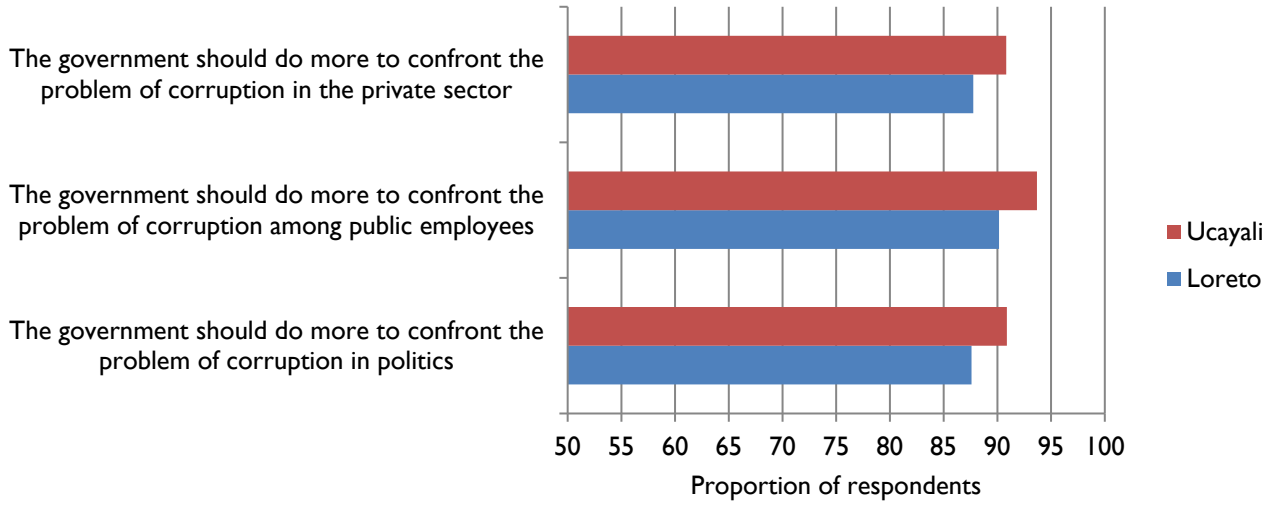
We find little evidence of an ITT effect. Pooling over the survey treatments, individuals in treated localities have a predicted belief value of 2.6, whereas individuals in untreated localities have a predicted belief value of 2.5 (this difference is not statistically significant). We conclude that the fairs had no measurable impact on outcomes within this survey experiment.

ATTITUDES REGARDING CORRUPTION

As the final primary outcome of interest, we analyze citizens' attitudes about corruption. In particular, we examine how citizens interpret the problem of corruption and the methods that should be used to remedy it. We are also interested in the tradeoffs citizens are willing to make in order to address corruption. Together, these findings help answer some important questions. How do citizens wish to confront corruption? How willing are they to give up other objectives to do so? Whom do citizens think should be responsible for these efforts?

We begin by presenting attitudes regarding the appropriate role of government in addressing corruption. We presented respondents with three statements regarding the extent to which government should behave more proactively in fighting corruption and asked to what extent they agree. Figure 24 presents these results by region (unique respondents only). Peruvians in both Loreto and Ucayali hold a clear desire for government to do more to confront corruption across all sectors: the private sector, the public sector, and politics. For each of these three cases, we observe between 89 and 92 percent agreement with the idea that government should do more. The data also show a clear pattern of respondents in Ucayali being more likely to agree with these statements than their counterparts in Loreto (the differences between regions are statistically significant for all three attitudes). However, in both regions, the results unambiguously suggest that absent costs and tradeoffs, respondents want government to take a stronger role with regard to corruption.

Figure 24. Support for government intervention to fight corruption, panel study (N=3,003)



Of course, citizens always want government to do more in the absence of constraints. To examine citizen preferences in a more constrained context, we forced respondents to choose among policy priorities. We presented respondents with two tradeoffs: (1) protecting the environment vs. combatting corruption, and (2) promoting economic growth vs. combatting corruption. Table 22 shows that on balance, respondents prefer combatting corruption over protecting the environment. However, respondents appear to be equally split when it comes to choosing between combatting corruption and promoting economic growth.

Table 22. Tradeoffs in government intervention, panel study

Issue		Wave 1 (%) N=950	Wave 2 (%) N=1,910	Wave 3 (%) N=1,899	Pooled (%) N=2,996
Tradeoff 1	Protect the Environment	26	50	46	44
	Combat Corruption	74	50	54	56
Tradeoff 2	Combat Corruption	47	51	51	50
	Promote Economic Growth	53	49	49	50

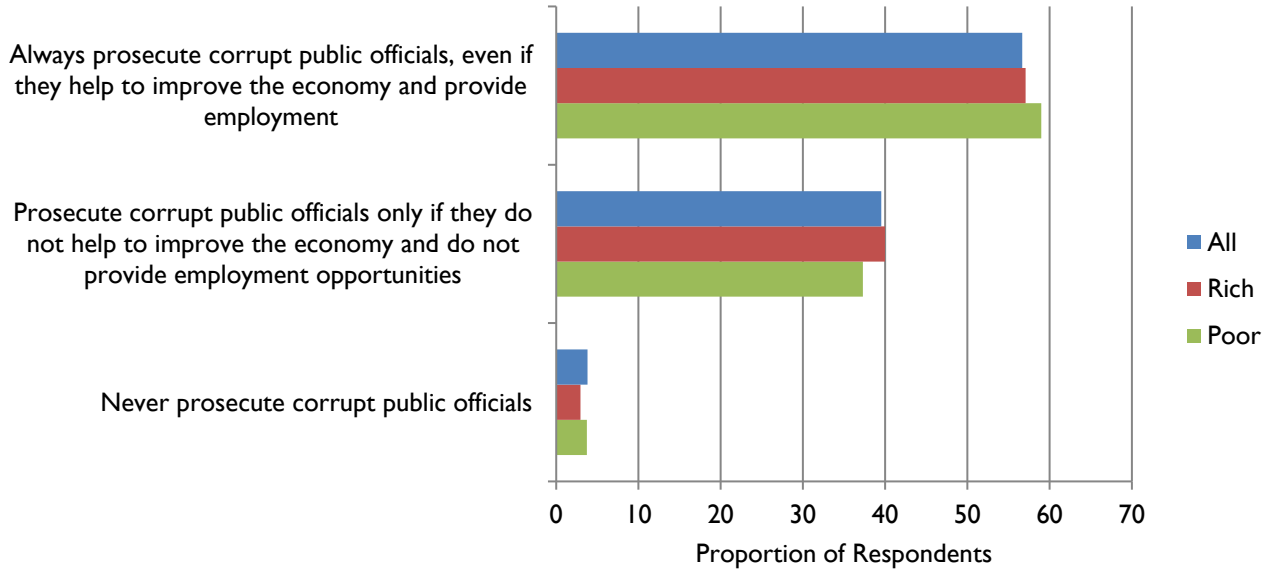
Note: Statistically significant differences are italicized.

We further probe this second tradeoff – corruption and economic growth – via a set a questions regarding the circumstances under which politicians should be prosecuted for corrupt practices. Respondents were asked whether the government should: (1) "always prosecute corrupt public officials, even if they help to improve the economy and provide employment," (2) "prosecute corrupt public officials only if they do not help to improve the economy and do not provide employment opportunities," or (3) never prosecute corrupt public officials.

Figure 25 shows that many of our respondents conditioned their desire to prosecute public officials on economic performance. Pooling across panel survey waves, approximately 58 percent of respondents said that corrupt officials should always be prosecuted, irrespective of economic performance. However, approximately 39 percent stated that corrupt officials should only be prosecuted when they do not deliver economic improvements. (Some 3 percent of respondents said corrupt public officials should never be prosecuted.) For a large segment of citizens, corruption is only a problem when it fails to deliver.

We also analyze whether this tradeoff is conditioned by the respondent's level of affluence (cf. Winters and Weitz-Shapiro 2013). To do so, we group respondents into quintiles based on their household income and report results for the top and bottom quintiles (which we label the rich and the poor). Figure 25 shows a small effect of socioeconomic status: relative to rich respondents, poor respondents are more likely to always prosecute corrupt officials and less likely to condone corruption in cases of good economic performance. However, neither difference is statistically significant.

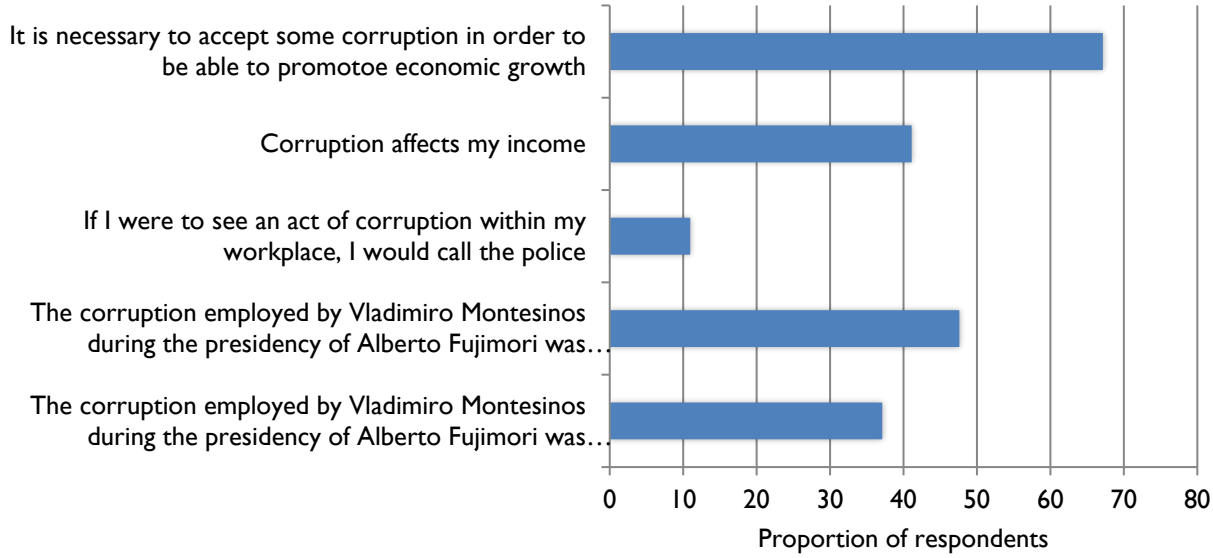
Figure 25. Tradeoff between corruption and economy, by income, panel study (N=2,889)



To further probe citizen attitudes about corruption, we asked respondents to indicate, using a 5-point scale, the extent to which they agree or disagree with a set of statements regarding elements of corruption. Figure 26 presents the proportion of respondents who "strongly agreed" or "agreed" with each statement.[49] Many respondents (67 percent) believe that corruption is in some way necessary for economic growth. We also asked questions regarding a specific political actor, Vladimiro Montesinos, and whether or not his acts of corruption – for which he was imprisoned – were in some way justifiable. We find that 48 percent of respondents found his activities justifiable because they "improved the economy." Similarly, 37 percent of respondents justified his actions because he was "fighting against terrorism." Collectively, these statements reinforce the notion that our sample of respondents do not view corruption as strictly negative. Rather, they view corruption as a practice that is often necessary for economic growth and that may be justified for economic or security reasons.

[49] The sample sizes for each statement differ. Sample sizes are 2,979 (statement 1), 4,581 (statement 2), 4,938 (statement 3), 4,675 (statement 4), and 4,774 (statement 5), and include unique respondents.

Figure 26. Agreement with statements regarding corruption, panel study (N=2,783)



As an additional method of capturing corruption tradeoffs, we asked respondents to play a distribution game. In this game, respondents were asked to imagine they were the regional president and had 100 million Peruvian soles to spend on five government programs: (1) protecting the environment, (2) fighting crime, (3) reducing poverty, (4) creating jobs, or (5) combatting corruption. We then asked them to distribute the funds and recorded their allocations. We use these allocations as expressions of their relative policy priorities in the more realistic setting of a budget constraint.

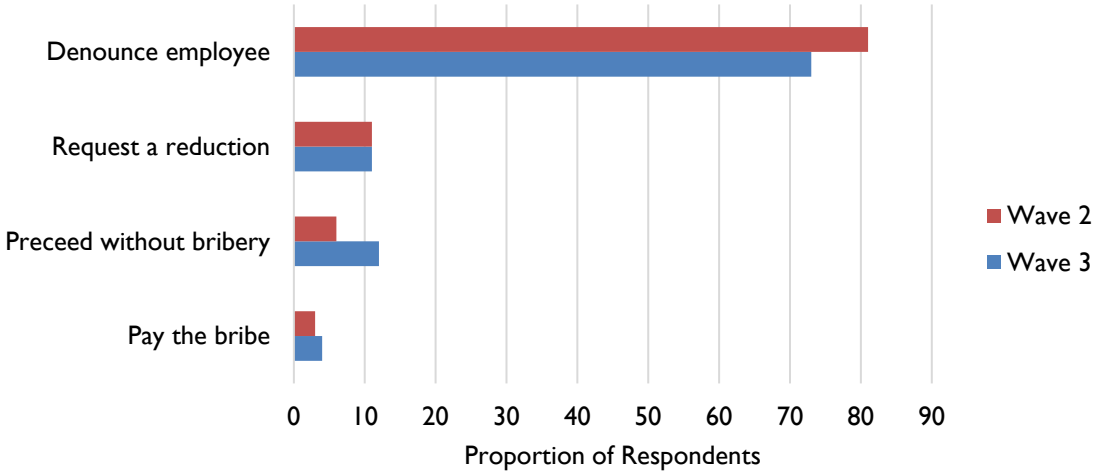
Table 23 shows that in general, the policy options are evenly balanced; they are each allocated approximately one-fifth of the total available funds within each of the surveys. Ordering the responses, however, reveals that the two economic policies – reducing poverty and creating jobs – are clearly ahead of the other three policy options (the differences are statistically significant). Although citizens clearly care about combatting corruption, they tend to prioritize economic objectives.

Table 23. Policy priorities

Category	Wave 2 (%) N=2,000	Wave 3 (%) N=2,012	Study 2 (%) N=1,831
Protect the environment	19.1	19.2	18.4
Combat crime	18.8	19.1	20.0
Reduce poverty	21.6	21.6	21.7
Create jobs	22.0	21.4	20.3
Combat corruption	18.5	18.7	19.6

We also attempted to gauge corruption attitudes in real-world situations. We asked respondents to imagine that a family member needs to receive a permit from a public official and the official requests a bribe. We asked respondents to provide their recommendation of what to do: (1) report the official, (2) wait to receive the permit without paying a bribe, (3) pay the bribe, or (4) ask to pay a reduced bribe. Figure 27 shows that for both survey waves, most respondents – 78 percent – recommended reporting the official. Another 7 percent recommended proceeding without paying the bribe, meaning that the overwhelming majority would strictly avoid bribery. On the other hand, 4 percent of respondents indicated they would recommend paying the bribe and 11 percent would request a reduction in the bribe. This means that 15 percent of respondents admit to being open to bribery. Again, given social desirability, this is likely a lower bound.

Figure 27. Response to bribery request (N=2,602)



Finally, we estimate the ITT effect of the community fairs for this set of outcomes, regarding individuals' attitudes toward corruption (see appendix Table A11 for the regression results for each model and variable). In particular, we test the following outcomes:

- The government should do more to confront corruption in private sector
- The government should do more to confront corruption among public employees
- The government should do more to confront corruption in politics
- Tradeoff: protect environment vs. economic growth
- Tradeoff: combat corruption vs. economic growth
- Prosecute corrupt public officials (1-3)
- Corruption is necessary for economic growth
- Corruption affects my income
- If corruption is observed, I would call police

- Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (economy)
- Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (terrorism)
- Distribution game: Protect the environment
- Distribution game: Combat crime
- Distribution game: Reduce poverty
- Distribution game: Create employment
- Distribution game: Combat corruption
- Bribery: denounce employee

In our theory of change, we posit that sensitizing voters to the negative consequences of corruption should change their attitudes regarding toward corruption in politics. In our empirical analysis, however, we do not find evidence that that the intervention changed respondent attitudes in any measurable ways. In particular, we find no evidence that the community fairs changed beliefs about the role of government in confronting corruption, tradeoffs of policy outcomes with fighting corruption, beliefs regarding effects and justifications of corruption, or the allocation of scarce resources to fight corruption. We observe one statistically significant effect for the belief that "corruption affects my income." For both our models, we detect a small and negative effect, which can be interpreted as inducing disagreement with the statement. This finding, however, is exactly at our cutoff for statistical significance. Applying a Bonferroni correction to account for the multiple outcomes tested reduces this finding to a null result.

OTHER OUTCOMES

In addition to the outcomes examined above, we measure the ITT effect of the community fairs on a set of outcomes of secondary interest. These outcomes fall into four categories: (1) economic and political performance evaluations, (2) party and politician favorability, (3) confidence in institutions, and (4) political beliefs. We consider these to be secondarily interesting outcomes because they do not explicitly relate to corruption and are not clearly related to our theory of change. Appendix Tables A12 – A15 present the results of our analyses of ITT effects on these outcomes. We fail to find any statistically significant effect for any of these outcomes.

SURVEY EXPERIMENTS

In Study 2, we used four survey experiments to further probe the kinds of tradeoffs voters make when evaluating corruption and what to do about it. We were interested in knowing whether – and to what extent – individuals were willing to forgive corruption when it was accompanied with good outcomes. In a first set of experiments, we studied whether Peruvian

voters would punish politicians who were corrupt but who delivered good economic performance or environmental improvements.

These survey experiments used a conjoint design that asked survey respondents to choose between two hypothetical mayoral candidates (the incumbent and the former mayor).[50] Within the descriptions of the two candidates, three attributes were randomly assigned: the candidate's gender, whether or not the candidate had been implicated in corruption (in the form of accepting bribes for public concessions), and whether the candidate had delivered good or performance in a previous term. The precise text was as follows:

> Now I am going to describe some scenarios. Imagine that you are voting in an election for mayor with two candidates.
>
> [María/Alberto] López is the mayor who is up for reelection. López [tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term. / accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the economic conditions in the municipality [improved / worsened] during her/his term.
>
> [The other candidate is Isabel / The other candidate is Juan] Arias. Arias had been mayor of the municipality before Lopez. Arias [tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term / accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the economic conditions in the municipality [improved / worsened] during her/his term.

Respondents were then asked, "If you had to choose between these two candidates, which one would you vote for? López or Arias?" The conjoint design of the experiment allows us to independently randomize each of the candidate characteristics for each candidate. This allows us to compare the effects of corruption and economic performance independently, as well as together.

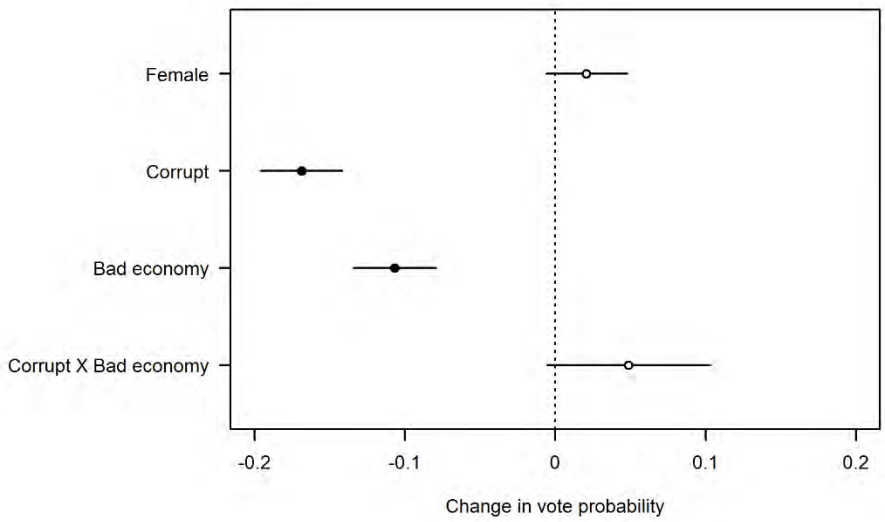
Figure 28 presents the results of the conjoint experiment comparing corruption and economic performance.[51] We find that candidate gender has no statistically significant effect on support. Corruption, however, significantly reduces respondent support, by nearly 20 percentage points. Setting aside economic performance, Peruvian voters do seem to sanction corrupt politicians. Unsurprisingly, we also find that bad economic performance reduces support, although less so than corruption, by just over 10 percentage points (this difference is statistically significant).

[50] On the method of conjoint survey experimental design, see Hainmueller et al. (2014, 2015). For recent examples in other contexts, see Carnes and Lupu (2016) and Klašnja et al. (2017).

[51] Complete regression results are provided in the appendix. The appendix also includes diagnostic checks recommended by Hainmueller et al. (2014).

Interestingly, when we interact the two performance treatments, we find no statistically significant effect. If anything, corruption during bad economic times seems to be slightly less sanctioned by voters. In other words, we find no tradeoff between corruption and economic performance.

Figure 28. Results of conjoint experiment relating corruption and economic performance (N=4,016)



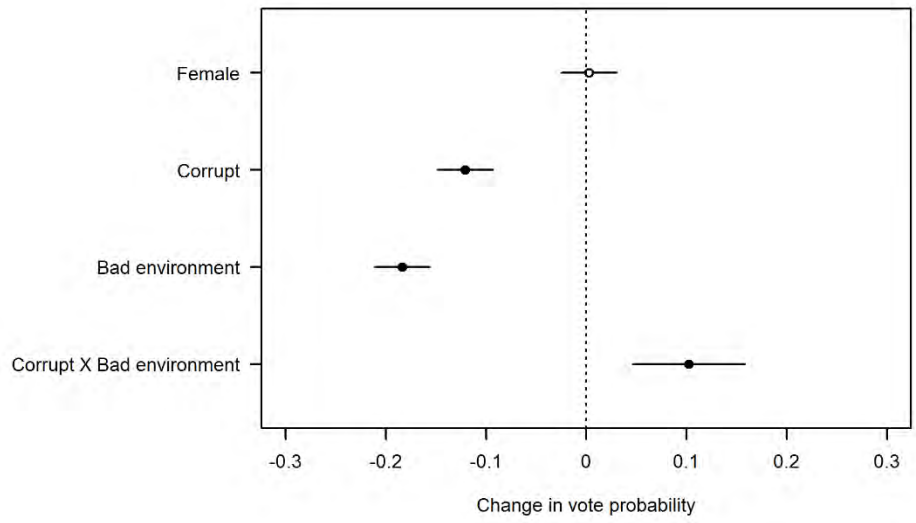
Note: Values represent marginal effects of each variable change on the vote probability. Lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals. For clarity, closed circles represent estimates that are statistically significant at the 95-percent level; open circles represent estimates that do not reach this level of statistical significance.

A second conjoint experiment tested the potential tradeoff between corruption and performance with respect to environmental protection. The setup of the survey experiment was very similar:

> Now imagine that you are voting in another election for mayor with two candidates.
>
> [Paula / Miguel] Jiménez is the current mayor up for reelection. Jiménez [tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term / accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the level of environmental pollution in the municipality, [improved / worsened] during her/his term.
>
> [The other candidate is Consuelo / The other candidate is Jorge] Sierra. Sierra had been the mayor before Jiménez. Sierra [tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term / accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the level of environmental pollution in the municipality, [improved / worsened] during her/his term.

Figure 29 presents the results for this conjoint experiment. Again, the gender of the candidate appears to have no effect on support. And again corruption seems to be punished, although to a lesser degree. However, environmental degradation appears to be punished more severely by Peruvian voters than corruption (a difference that is statistically significant). We also find a positive interaction between corruption and bad performance on the environment: Peruvian voters seem to punish candidates less when they perform poorly on both dimensions. This suggests that some desensitization is taking place: poorly-performing candidates are punished, but the punishment is less severe when they perform poorly on both dimensions.

Figure 29. Results of conjoint experiment relating corruption and environmental protection (N=4,016)



Note: Values represent marginal effects of each variable change on the vote probability. Lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals. For clarity, closed circles represent estimates that are statistically significant at the 95-percent level; open circles represent estimates that do not reach this level of statistical significance.

A second set of survey experiments tested the tradeoffs that Peruvians are willing to make when it comes to street-level corruption, namely bribery. In these experiments, we presented respondent with a hypothetical scenario in which an individual was asked to pay a bribe,[52] either by a police officer or by a state bureaucrat in RENIEC (Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil), the national registration office with which every Peruvian person has to interact to get an identification card, marriage license, etc. We independently randomly varied the price of the bribe being requested and also whether or not the bribe worked,[53] and then asked the

[52] Following many previous survey experimental studies (e.g., Winters and Weitz-Shapiro 2013), the gender of the hypothetical individual was set to match the gender of the respondent. This is done so that the respondent is more likely to project her own behavior onto this hypothetical individual.

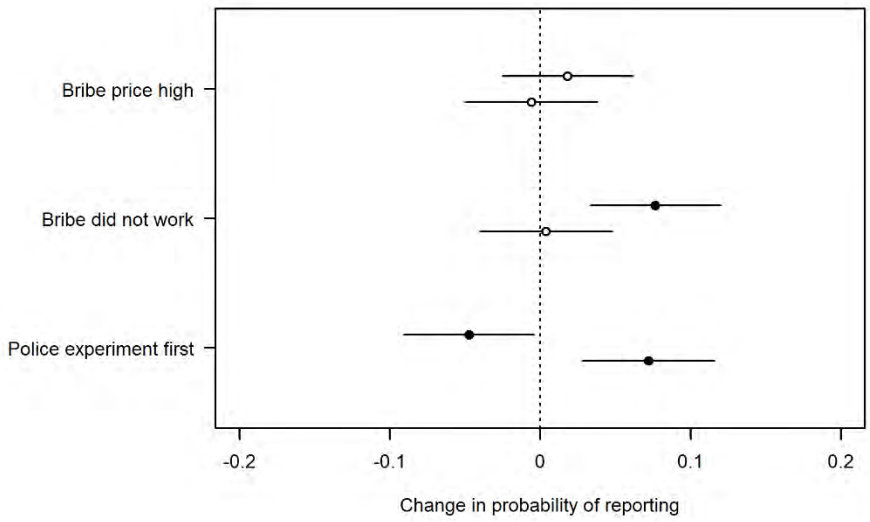
[53] Randomization checks are provided in the appendix.

respondent whether the hypothetical victim is likely to report the official. We also randomized the order of the two bribe experiments. The text read as follows:

> Now imagine that the following happens to a person like you who lives in a neighborhood like yours. Manuel/Milagros is driving their car when a police officer stops them. The officer tells her/him she/he have violated the law, but will ignore this if [Manuel/Milagros] pays them [10 / 75] soles. [Manuel/Milagros] pays the police officer [BLANK / but the officer still gives her/him a fine]… How likely do you think it is that [Manuel/Milagros] reports the police officer?

Now imagine that [Manuel/Milagros] goes to the RENIEC office to replace their DNI (national identification). When it is their turn, the official requests [RV16a: 10 / RV16b: 75] soles to process their request quickly. [Manuel/Milagros] decides to pay them [RV17a: BLANK / RV17b: but their request is not processed quickly]… How likely do you think it is that [Manuel/Milagros] reports the official?[54]

Figure 30. Results of experiments on bribes (N=1,869; 1,880)



Note: Values represent marginal effects of each variable change on the vote probability. For each variable, the top value is the result for the police bribe experiment, the bottom value for the RENIEC bribe experiment. Lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals. For clarity, closed circles represent estimates that are statistically significant at the 95-percent level; open circles represent estimates that do not reach this level of statistical significance.

[54] The answer options were "Not likely," "Somewhat likely," "Likely," and "Very likely." Our analysis uses a dichotomous variable that takes a 0 answers of "Not likely" or "Somewhat likely" and a 1 for answer of "Likely" and "Very likely."

Figure 30 presents the results of these bribe experiments.[55] The figure reports two estimates for each variable, the top one for the police experiment and the bottom one for the RENIEC experiment. In both cases, we find that the amount of the bribe that the public official asked for has no effect on whether or not the respondent thinks the victim would report the bribe. On the other hand, whether the bribe worked to get the victim out of a traffic ticket does have a significant effect. If the bribe is paid and the officer still gives the individual the ticket, respondents think the victim is 10 percentage points more likely to report them. This, however, is not true for cases where the RENIEC official takes the bribe but then the bureaucratic process is not sped up.

Our results also show that when the police officer experiment is presented first, the probability of reporting the officer declines and the probability of reporting the RENIEC official increases. When respondents are first confronted with the police officer asking for a bribe, they are initially lenient and then become more punitive.

These survey experiments suggest that Peruvians do punish public officials for corruption – both political malfeasance and street-level bribery. The punishment for corruption is somewhat more than for bad economic performance but somewhat less than for environmental degradation. Moreover, we find no evidence of a substantively large tradeoff between performance and corruption. Peruvian voters do seem to sanction corrupt police officers who do not also deliver, but otherwise their responses to corruption seem not to be conditioned by performance.

[55] Complete regression results are provided in the appendix. The appendix also shows similar results when we focus only on the subsample that received each experiment (police officer or RENIEC official) first.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Corruption is widely viewed as an important problem in Peruvian politics, and the respondents to our surveys in Loreto and Ucayali are no exception. They view corruption as extremely widespread and their own experiences of street-level corruption, when public officials ask them for bribes, are frequent. They are generally willing to condone some amount of corruption among their elected and public officials. This seems to be especially so if corruption delivers benefits to citizens: avoiding a ticket, economic growth, or improvements to the environment.

The *Lucha* program sought to provide Peruvian citizens with information about the ill effects of political corruption. One arm of the program, which we evaluate in this report, consisted of holding community fairs that tried to sensitize residents to the problems associated with corruption and to convince them not to support corrupt politicians. These fairs took place in the run-up to the 2016 presidential election in 20 communities in Loreto and Ucayali.

Our analysis of citizens' attitudes, evaluations, and self-reported behaviors uncovers no impact of these community fairs. There are three possible reasons for this result. One possibility is that participation in these fairs was especially low; indeed, our post-election survey wave finds that very few of our respondents recalled attending such a fair. The implementing organization also reported that in some communities they drove around announcing the event because of low turnout. Rain in some communities may also have kept residents from attending.

Alternatively, it is possible that the fairs had an impact, but that it was relatively short-lived. Our post-election survey was conducted weeks after the fairs had taken place in some communities. It is possible that the fairs did impact citizens, but that these impacts dissipated by the time we surveyed the residents. If so, they may have simply forgotten that the fair had taken place in the weeks prior to the election.

Of course, a final possibility is that the fairs simply had no impact on citizens' attitudes, evaluations, or behaviors. Participants may have engaged minimally in the actual content of the fairs, enjoying the activities and performances without absorbing the message with respect to political corruption.

This suggests that USAID and its partners ought to carefully consider any future activities involving community fairs. When they are done, it is crucial to advertise these fairs widely and expend great effort to ensure broad participation. While these community fairs ought to be enjoyable in order to attract participation, it is also important that they communicate their central message effectively and in a manner that will resonate with the community. Implementers may want to conduct several pilots of the community fair at which they ask

participants what they took away from the activities, allowing for further refinement of the activity.

Finally, a potential lesson of this report may be that community fairs are not the best use of resources. Alternative activities and techniques – door-to-door canvassing or distributing reading material to individuals – may prove to be more effective means of providing information, sensitizing citizens to certain key issues, or persuading them to change their attitudes or behaviors. Future programs should consider using multiple approaches within the same program and population in order to compare their impact directly.

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APPENDIX

SURVEYED LOCALITIES

Table A1. Surveyed localities in Loreto and Ucayali, panel study

Region	Province	District	Districts capitals (Urban) Towns / Villages (Rural)	Area
Loreto	Maynas	Belen	Belen	Urban
Loreto	Maynas	Iquitos	Iquitos	Urban
Loreto	Maynas	Punchana	Punchana	Urban
Loreto	Maynas	San Juan Bautista	San Juan Bautista	Urban
Loreto	Requena	Requena	Requena	Urban
Loreto	Alto Amazonas	Yurimaguas	Yurimaguas	Urban
Loreto	Maynas	Indiana	Indiana	Urban
Loreto	Maynas	Mazan	Mazan	Urban
Loreto	Loreto	Nauta	Nauta	Urban
Loreto	Ucayali	Vargas Guerra	Orellana	Urban
Loreto	Maynas	Fernando Lores	Tamshiyacu	Rural
Loreto	Alto Amazonas	Lagunas	Lagunas	Rural
Loreto	Requena	Jenaro Herrera	Jenaro Herrera	Rural
Loreto	Maynas	San Juan Bautista	Santa Clara	Rural
Loreto	Mariscal Ramon Castilla	San Pablo	San Pablo	Rural
Loreto	Maynas	San Juan Bautista	Santo Tomas	Rural
Loreto	Maynas	Belen	San Jose	Rural
Loreto	Loreto	San Juan Bautista	13 de Febrero	Rural
Loreto	Maynas	Iquitos	Manacamiri	Rural
Loreto	Maynas	Punchana	Barrio Florida	Rural
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Calleria	Calleria	Urban
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Yarinacocha	Yarinacocha	Urban
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Manantay	Manantay	Urban
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Padre Abad	Aguaytia	Urban
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Campoverde	Campoverde	Urban
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Irazola	San Alejandro	Urban
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Nueva Requena	Nueva Requena	Urban
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Iparia	Iparia	Urban
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Irazola	Alexander von Humboldt	Rural
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Irazola	Monte Alegre	Rural
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Yarinacocha	San Jose	Rural
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Padre Abad	Boqueron	Rural
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Irazola	Nuevo Tahuantinsuyo	Rural
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Padre Abad	Previsto	Rural
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Yarinacocha	Nueva Esperanza de Panaillo	Rural
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Campoverde	San Jose	Rural

Region	Province	District	Districts capitals (Urban) Towns / Villages (Rural)	Area
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Campoverde	La Merced de Neshuya	Rural
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Yarinacocha	San Juan	Rural
Ucayali	Padre Abad	Padre Abad	Santa Rosa	Rural
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Yarinacocha	San Lorenzo	Rural

RANDOMIZATION CHECKS

To ensure that the randomization was conducted successfully, we test for differences in key household characteristics across the treatment and control groups. We present the tests in two parts. First, we present balance across the treatment and control localities, using select socio-demographic variables drawn from the 2007 census (Table A1). Second, we present balance across individuals within treatment and control localities, using select demographic and household-level variables captured within each survey wave.

Table A2. Balance tests, wave 1

Variable	N	Control	Treatment	Significance (p-value)
Age	1000	37.90 (.61)	37.31 (.59)	0.487
Sex	1000	0.492 (.022)	0.498 (.022)	0.850
Education	1000	5.36 (.09)	5.60 (.08)	0.051
Household size	1000	5.17 (.11)	5.35 (.20)	0.432
Household income	880	3.84 (.11)	4.18 (.11)	0.033
Employed	999	0.546 (.022)	0.593 (.022)	0.132
Political knowledge	1000	1.17 (.05)	1.24 (.05)	0.289
Refrigerator	1000	0.384 (.021)	0.436 (.022)	0.095
Telephone (landline)	1000	0.128 (.015)	0.122 (.015)	0.775
Telephone (cellular)	999	0.667 (.021)	0.692 (.021)	0.404
Automobile	1000	0.020 (.006)	0.014 (.005)	0.464
Washing machine	1000	0.112 (0.14)	0.104 (.014)	0.684
Microwave	1000	0.720 (.012)	0.066 (.011)	0.701

Variable	N	Control	Treatment	Significance (p-value)
Motorcycle	1000	0.306 (.021)	0.304 (.021)	0.945
Potable water	1000	0.454 (.022)	0.538 (.022)	0.001
Home bathroom	999	0.278 (.020)	0.234 (.019)	0.115
Computer	1000	0.112 (.014)	0.128 (.015)	0.437
Internet	1000	0.066 (.011)	0.066 (.011)	1.000
Television	1000	0.758 (.019)	0.772 (.019)	0.602
Flat-screen television	1000	0.230 (.019)	0.232 (.019)	0.940
Gov should do more to confront corruption	967	1.39 (.039)	1.39 (.036)	0.900
Interest in politics	994	2.07 (.041)	2.07 (.043)	0.900

Table A3. Balance tests, wave 2

Variable	N	Control	Treatment	Significance (p-value)
Age	2,000	38.45 (.46)	37.98 (.44)	0.455
Sex	2,000	0.487 (.016)	0.500 (.016)	0.553
Education	1,992	5.27 (.06)	5.58 (.058)	0.000
Household size	1,989	5.16 (.07)	5.20 (.074)	0.679
Household income	1,685	3.77 (.09)	4.20 (.08)	0.000
Employed	1,995	0.556 (.016)	0.571 (.016)	0.509
Political knowledge	2,000	1.19 (.03)	1.35 (.04)	0.001
Refrigerator	1,993	0.394 (.016)	0.438 (.016)	0.044
Telephone (landline)	1,994	0.131 (.011)	0.109 (.010)	0.133
Telephone (cellular)	1,991	0.686 (.015)	0.742 (.014)	0.005
Automobile	1,993	0.019 (.004)	0.016 (.004)	0.624
Washing machine	1,991	0.096 (.009)	0.126 (.010)	0.034
Microwave	1,993	0.076 (.009)	0.082 (.009)	0.612
Motorcycle	1,994	0.268 (.014)	0.305 (.014)	0.073
Potable water	1,993	0.458 (.016)	0.536 (.016)	0.001
Home bathroom	1,994	0.257 (.014)	0.236 (.013)	0.279
Computer	1,993	0.115 (.010)	0.144 (.011)	0.054
Internet	1,992	0.067 (.008)	0.085 (.009)	0.122
Television	1,993	0.735 (.014)	0.786 (.013)	0.007
Flat-screen television	1,991	0.243 (.014)	0.282 (.014)	0.050
Gov should do more to confront corruption	1,926	1.59 (.036)	1.44 (.031)	0.002
Interest in politics	1,975	2.12 (.031)	2.07 (.029)	0.265

Table A4. Balance tests, wave 3

Variable	N	Control	Treatment	Significance (p-value)
Age	2,012	38.56 (.46)	38.27 (.43)	0.648
Sex	2,012	0.476 (.016)	0.500 (.016)	0.295
Education	2,006	5.28 (.06)	5.54 (.06)	0.001
Household size	1,999	5.16 (.07)	5.14 (.07)	0.853
Household income	1,689	3.71 (.08)	4.18 (.08)	0.000
Employed	1,997	0.535 (.016)	0.540 (.016)	0.818
Political knowledge	2,012	1.20 (.03)	1.37 (.04)	0.000
Refrigerator	2,008	0.400 (.016)	0.440 (.016)	0.055
Telephone (landline)	2,007	0.147 (.011)	0.115 (.010)	0.036
Telephone (cellular)	2,007	0.671 (.015)	0.737 (.014)	0.001
Automobile	2,007	0.018 (.004)	0.014 (.004)	0.404
Washing machine	2,006	0.108 (.010)	0.118 (.010)	0.470
Microwave	2,007	0.078 (.009)	0.072 (.008)	0.598
Motorcycle	2,008	0.257 (.014)	0.283 (.014)	0.198
Potable water	2,007	0.461 (.016)	0.545 (.016)	0.000
Home bathroom	2,006	0.294 (.014)	0.229 (.013)	0.000
Computer	2,007	0.129 (.011)	0.124 (.010)	0.728
Internet	2,005	0.085 (.009)	0.079 (.008)	0.653
Television	2,007	0.734 (,014)	0.799 (.013)	0.000
Flat-screen television	2,004	0.241 (.014)	0.257 (.014)	0.422

Table A5. Balance tests across localities (based on 2007 census data)

Variable	N	Control	Treatment	Significance (p-value)
Total Population	18	42,249 (10,350)	60,490 (19,640)	0.423
Urb. Population	18	32,868 (10,159)	53,322 (19,635)	0.368
Rural Population	18	9,381 (1,072)	7,168 (1,391)	0.226
Households	22	394 (111)	340 (89)	0.709
Urbanity	18	0.621 (0.084)	0.682 (0.112)	0.669
Education	40	0.427 (0.020)	0.427 (0.025)	0.990
Employment	40	0.304 (0.015)	0.326 (0.019)	0.379
Literacy	40	0.873 (0.006)	0.866 (0.011)	0.584
Language	40	0.973 (0.008)	0.965 (0.012)	0.585

ATTRITION ANALYSIS

Table A6. Attritors vs. non-attritors, waves 2 to 3

Variable	N		Attritors	Non-attritors	Significance (p-value)
Age	2,000		38.86 (0.40)	37.03 (0.51)	0.005
Sex	2,000		0.47 (0.01)	0.54 (0.02)	0.001
Education	1,992		5.36 (0.05)	5.55 (0.07)	0.024
Household size	1,989		5.21 (0.06)	5.14 (0.09)	0.497
Household income	1,685		3.90 (0.07)	4.15 (0.10)	0.047
Employed	1,995		0.54 (0.14)	0.60 (0.18)	0.016
Political knowledge	2,000		1.26 (0.03)	1.29 (0.04)	0.569
Refrigerator	1,993		0.43 (0.13)	0.39 (0.18)	0.048
Telephone (landline)	1,994		0.13 (0.01)	0.11 (0.01)	0.271
Telephone (cellular)	1,991		0.72 (0.13)	0.71 (0.17)	0.513
Automobile	1,993		0.18 (0.00)	0.16 (0.00)	0.693
Washing machine	1,991		0.11 (0.01)	0.11 (0.01)	0.700
Microwave	1,993		0.74 (0.01)	0.09 (0.01)	0.240
Motorcycle	1,994		0.28 (0.01)	0.30 (0.02)	0.373
Potable water	1,993		0.50 (0.01)	0.49 (0.02)	0.405
Home bathroom	1,994		0.24 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.307
Computer	1,993		0.13 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.415
Internet	1,992		0.08 (0.01)	0.08 (0.01)	0.986
Television	1,993		0.76 (0.01)	0.76 (0.02)	0.770
Flat-screen television	1,991		0.26 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.966

Table A7. Non-attritors vs. refresh sample, waves 2 and 3

Variable	N	Non-attritors	Refresh sample	Significance (p-value)
Age	2,012	38.97 (.40)	37.43 (.51)	0.012
Sex	2,012	0.47 (.01)	0.52 (.02)	0.025
Education	2,006	5.36 (.05)	5.52 (.07)	0.046
Household size	1,999	5.21 (.06)	5.04 (.08)	0.114
Household income	1,689	3.90 (.07)	4.03 (.10)	0.294
Employed	1,997	0.53 (.01)	0.55 (.02)	0.281
Political knowledge	2,012	1.26 (.03)	1.33 (.04)	0.192
Refrigerator	2,008	0.43 (.01)	0.40 (.02)	0.106
Telephone (landline)	2,007	0.13 (.01)	0.14 (.01)	0.352
Telephone (cellular)	2,007	0.72 (.01)	0.68 (.02)	0.050
Automobile	2,007	0.02 (.00)	0.01 (.00)	0.348
Washing machine	2,006	0.11 (.01)	0.11 (.01)	0.978
Microwave	2,007	0.07 (.01)	0.08 (.01)	0.778
Motorcycle	2,008	0.28 (.01)	0.25 (.02)	0.191
Potable water	2,007	0.50 (.01)	0.50 (.02)	0.958
Home bathroom	2,006	0.24 (.01)	0.30 (.02)	0.000
Computer	2,007	0.13 (.01)	0.13 (.01)	0.834
Internet	2,005	0.08 (.01)	0.09 (.01)	0.239
Television	2,007	0.76 (.01)	0.77 (.02)	0.565
Flat-screen television	2,004	0.26 (.01)	0.22 (.02)	0.056

REGRESSION RESULTS

Table A8. Regression estimates, awareness of corruption

Dependent variable	Model I Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Corruption is a top 3 problem (0,1)	0.03 (.04)	.454	1,109	0.06 (.04)	.153	1,853
Corrupt businessmen (0-100)	-0.73 (2.10)	.731	1,101	0.59 (2.02)	.770	1,870
Corrupt politicians (0-100)	0.09 (2.44)	.971	1,214	-.05 (2.24)	.983	1,885
Corrupt men (0-100)	-0.93 (1.74)	.597	1,214	-1.07 (1.75)	.545	1,875
Corrupt women (0-100)	-2.10 (1.74)	.235	1,200	-0.78 (1.47)	.598	1,866
Bribery by public employees (0,1)	0.04 (.03)	.240	1,078	0.02 (.03)	.353	1,758
Bribery by national politicians (0,1)	0.01 (.03)	.639	1,052	0.02 (.02)	.313	1,738
Bribery by local politicians (0,1)	0.04 (.03)	.202	1,046	0.03 (.03)	.352	1,735
Bribery by police (0,1)	0.04 (.03)	.192	1,123	0.03 (.03)	.181	1,798
Bribery by judges (0,1)	0.04 (.03)	.179	1,090	0.03 (.02)	.202	1,773
Is voting secret in Peru (0,1)	-0.05 (.04)	.197	1,169	-0.05 (.03)	.109	1,924
Observable voting in district (0,1)	0.00 (.03)	.911	1,180	0.00 (.03)	.913	1,913
Respondent knowledge, specific corruption case (0,1)	0.18 (.02)	.663	1,013	-0.00 (.04)	.968	1,745

Table A9. Regression estimates, experiences with corruption

Dependent variable	Model I Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Received bribe offer in last 12 months (0,1)	0.05 (.03)	.052	1,270	0.05 (.03)	.056	1,998
Attempted to bribe others in last 12 months (0,1)	0.00 (.01)	.940	1,268	0,00 (.01)	.759	1,995
Neighbors receiving bribes (food or clothing) (0,1)	0.01 (.03)	.642	1,258	0.01 (.03)	.673	1,981
Received a bribe (food or clothing) this year (0,1)	0.01 (.01)	.454	1,273	0.00 (.01)	.847	1,996

Table A10. Regression estimates, vignette survey experiment (wave 3)

Independent variable	Voting	Mayor Corrupt
ITT	-0.159 (.123)	0.177 (.115)
Manipulation 1	0.269* (.133)	-0.186 (.093)
ITT x Manipulation 1	0.139 (.165)	-0.103 (.153)
Manipulation 2	-0.732* (.109)	0.130 (.097)
ITT x Manipulation 2	0.235 (.167)	-0.068 (.146)
Manipulation 1 x Manipulation 2	0.032 (.175)	0.050 (.132)
ITT x Manipulation 1 x Manipulation 2	-0.173 (.214)	-0.001 (.221)
Constant	2.515* (.103)	2.521* (.064)
N	1890	1740

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. *p< .05; **p< .01; ***p< .001.

Table A11. Regression estimates, corruption attitudes

Dependent variable	Model I	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Gov should do more to confront corruption in private sector	-0.05 (.11)	.645	1,183	-0.10 (.10)	.324	1,908
Gov should do more to confront corruption among public employees	0.02 (.10)	.847	1,191	-0.02 (.10)	.834	1,909
Gov should do more to confront corruption in politics	-0.00 (.09)	.991	1,195	-0.02 (.10)	.832	1,922
Protect environment vs. economic growth	-0.02 (.03)	.540	1,167	-0.03 (.02)	.225	1,899
Combat corruption vs. economic growth	-0.04 (.04)	.244	1,166	-0.04 (.03)	.218	1,904
Prosecute corrupt public officials (1-3)	0.03 (.07)	.714	1,144	0.00 (.07)	.958	1,884
Corruption is necessary for economic growth	0.08 (.12)	.501	1,155	0.03 (.11)	.772	1,884
Corruption affects my income	-0.23 (.11)	.037	1,046	-0.22 (.11)	.041	1,760
If corruption is observed, I would call police	0.09 (.12)	.471	1,185	0.07 (.11)	.531	1,906
Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (economy)	0.18 (.14)	.208	1,077	0.14 (.11)	.195	1,793
Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (terrorism)	0.10 (.14)	.493	1,105	0.04 (.12)	.721	1,813
Distribution game: Protect the environment	0.04 (.09)	.616	1,288	-0.01 (.06)	.911	2,011
Distribution game: Combat crime	0.02 (.07)	.796	1,288	0.02 (.06)	.717	2,011
Distribution game: Reduce poverty	-0.10 (.10)	.312	1,288	-0.15 (.09)	.129	2,011
Distribution game: Create employment	-0.07 (.08)	.391	1,288	0.00 (.07)	.996	2,011
Distribution game: Combat corruption	0.10 (.08)	.205	1,288	0.13 (.08)	.098	2,011
Bribery offer: denounce employee	0.03 (.03)	.379	1,190	0.01 (.03)	.649	1,936

Table A12. Regression estimates, performance evaluations

Dependent variable	Model I Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Approval of president (1-5)	0.08 (.09)	.378	1,217	0.10 (.11)	.331	1,968
Approval of mayor (1-5)	0.01 (.11)	.936	1,177	-0.02 (.14)	.898	1,934
Difference between rich/poor in Peru (1-5)	0.01 (.09)	.884	1,075	-0.04 (.08)	.563	1,825
Economic situation in Peru (1-5)	0.05 (.06)	.402	1,207	0.11 (.06)	.049	1,955
Change in Peru's economic situation (1-5)	0.04 (.06)	.485	1,214	0.08 (.05)	.163	1,955
Personal economic situation (1-5)	0.03 (.05)	.575	1,254	0.05 (.04)	.293	1,997
Change in personal economic situation (1-5)	0.07 (.06)	.269	1,246	.02 (.05)	.620	1,997
Perception of logging/mining (1-3)	-0.05 (.06)	.389	1,133	-0.05 (.08)	.558	1,881
Perception of legality of logging/mining (1-3)	-0.01 (.02)	.718	1,148	0.02 (.02)	.436	1,895

Table A13. Regression estimates, party and politician favorability

Dependent variable	Model I Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Left/Right Self-Assessment (0-10)	-0.37 (.33)	.258	984	-0.36 (.28)	.201	1,715
Keiko Assessment, Left-Right (0-10)	-0.01 (.33)	.980	947	-0.04 (.35)	.921	1,655
PPK Assessment, Left-Right (0-10)	-0.13 (.35)	.723	884	-0.23 (.31)	.459	1,656
Favorability, Keiko (0-10)	-0.38 (.32)	.249	1,104	-0.06 (.35)	.879	1,858
Favorability, PPK (0-10)	0.24 (.37)	.518	988	0.20 (.32)	.539	1,799
Favorability, Garcia (0-10)	0.09 (.22)	.687	1,060	-0.00 (.20)	.993	1,828
Favorability, Toledo (0-10)	0.25 (.28)	.381	826	0.09 (.20)	.657	1,814
Favorability, Mendoza (0-10)	0.18 (.24)	.469	1,053	0.06 (.28)	.837	1,707
Interest in politics (1-4)	0.01 (.06)	.922	1,259	-0.01 (.07)	.977	1,990

Table A14. Regression estimates, confidence in institutions (0-10)

Dependent variable	Model I Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Judiciary	0.02 (.24)	.930	1,142	-0.10 (.26)	.693	1,856
National Congress	0.11 (.24)	.667	1,122	0.15 (.25)	.551	1,838
Police	-0.13 (.25)	.612	1,218	-0.09 (.28)	.763	1,943
Political parties	0.14 (.18)	.448	1,157	0.03 (.19)	.877	1,877
National Elections Jury (JNE)	-0.06 (.24)	.810	1,126	-0.06 (.25)	.790	1,845
National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE)	0.14 (.24)	.556	1,140	0.05 (,25)	.826	1,857
Regional government	0.09 (.23)	.710	1,151	0.04 (.24)	.860	1,872
Catholic Church	-0.06 (.27)	.818	1,174	0.02 (.32)	.958	1,911
Media	0.17 (.24)	.490	1,195	0.23 (.23)	.328	1,920
Municipality	-0.07 (.35)	.840	1,203	-0.13 (.41)	.755	1,936

Table A15. Regression estimates, agreement with political statements (1-4)

Dependent variable	Model I Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size	Model II Estimate	Significance (p-value)	Sample Size
Democracy better than other forms	-0.00 (.10)	.993	1,051	0.10 (.08)	.239	1,799
State should reduce income inequality	-0.05 (.12)	.674	1,086	0.10 (.11)	.389	1,810
State vs. private sector – owner of industry	0.06 (.11)	.550	1,106	0.07 (.11)	.532	1,817
State vs. private sector – public services	0.14 (.12)	.236	1,125	0.10 (.11)	.335	1,847
I have no influence on government action	-0.08 (.17)	.650	1,047	-0.01 (.15)	.926	1,781
Politics is complicated	0.04 (.15)	.791	1,095	0.14 (.14)	.312	1,843
Peru is a democracy	-0.00 (.12)	.967	1,102	0.03 (.11)	.793	1,834
2014 elections were clean	-0.09 (.14)	.525	982	-0.10 (.13)	.452	1,699
In Peru, there is rule of law	-0.16 (.12)	.192	1,123	-0.10 (.14)	.466	1,860
Candidate finance	-0.18 (.13)	.154	1,067	-0.18 (.10)	.092	1,806
Necessary to limit opposition	0.12 (.13)	.389	1,014	0.08 (.10)	.437	1,731
Government should govern directly	-0.05 (.13)	.680	1,089	-0.09 (.12)	.425	1,803
Minority is a threat	0.12 (.17)	.484	1,054	0.22 (.14)	.119	1,770

Table A16. Regression results, conjoint experiments (Study 2)

Independent variable	Economy tradeoff (OLS)	Economy tradeoff (logit)	Environment tradeoff (OLS)	Environment tradeoff (logit)
Female	0.021 (0.014)	0.110 (0.073)	0.003 (0.014)	0.014 (0.072)
Corrupt	-0.193*** (0.021)	-0.891*** (0.099)	-0.173*** (0.021)	-0.736*** (0.096)
Bad economy	-0.132*** (0.022)	-0.576*** (0.097)		
Corrupt * Bad economy	0.049 (0.028)	0.036 (0.148)		
Bad environment			-0.234*** (0.021)	-1.046*** (0.096)
Corrupt * Bad environment			0.102* (0.029)	0.304*** (0.149)
Constant	0.419 (0.016)	-0.339*** (0.071)	0.474 (0.016)	-0.107*** (0.069)
N	4,016	4,106	4,016	4,016
Log pseudo-likelihood		-2256.71		-2325.41

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. *p< .05; **p< .01; ***p< .001.

Table A17. Regression estimates, bribery experiments (Study 2)

Independent variable	Police bribe – all respondents	Police bribe – police first	RENIEC bribe – all respondents	RENEIC bribe – RENIEC first
Bribe amount 1	0.018 (0.022)	-0.017 (0.031)		
Bribe (not work) 1	0.077*** (0.022)	0.099** (0.031)		
Police first	-0.047* (0.022)		0.072*** (0.022)	
Bribe amount 2			-0.006 (0.022)	-0.040 (0.030)
Bribe (not work) 2			0.004 (0.022)	-0.048 (0.031)
Constant	0.334*** (0.021)	0.292*** (0.026)	0.346*** (0.022)	0.390*** (0.027)
N	1,869	898	1,880	971

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. *p< .05; **p< .01; ***p< .001.

AUXILIARY ANALYSES

Table A18. Regression estimates, conjoint experiment order effect (Study 2)

Independent variables	Order Effect I (OLS)	Order Effect II (OLS)
First	0.073* (0.035)	0.043 (0.035)
Female	0.028 (0.019)	0.001 (0.019)
Corrupt	-0.219*** (0.028)	-0.162*** (0.030)
Bad Economy	-0.127*** (0.030)	-0.256*** (0.028)
Corrupt * Bad economy	0.075* (0.037)	0.092* (0.038)
First * Female	-0.126 (0.027)	0.002 (0.027)
First * Corrupt	0.045 (0.041)	-0.211 (0.042)
First * Bad economy	-0.010 (0.043)	0.045 (0.041)
First * Corrupt * Bad economy	-0.047 (0.055)	0.022 (0.055)
Constant	0.383*** (0.027)	0.452*** (0.024)
N	4,016	4,016

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. *p< .05; **p< .01; ***p< .001.

Table A19. Randomization checks, conjoint experiment 1 (Study 2)

Independent variables	(1) Gender	(2) Age	(3) Education
Female	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.40 (0.44)	0.04 (0.06)
Corrupt	0.01 (0.02)	0.72 (0.45)	0.01 (0.06)
Bad economy	0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.45)	0.12* (0.06)
Constant	0.50** (0.02)	37.72** (0.49)	3.64** (0.07)
Observations	4,016	4,016	3,964

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. *p< .05; **p< .01; ***p< .001.

Table A20. Randomization checks, conjoint experiment 2 (Study 2)

Independent variables	(1) Gender	(2) Age	(3) Education
Female	0.03 (0.02)	0.69 (0.43)	0.00 (0.06)
Corrupt	-0.00 (0.02)	-1.09* (0.45)	0.10 (0.06)
Bad environment	0.00 (0.02)	-0.11 (0.45)	-0.11+ (0.06)
Constant	0.48** (0.02)	38.16** (0.49)	3.72** (0.07)
Observations	4,016	4,016	3,964

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. *p< .05; **p< .01; ***p< .001.

Table A21. Randomization checks, bribe experiment 1 (Study 2)

Independent variables	(1) Gender	(2) Age	(3) Education
Bribe amount 1	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.63)	-0.02 (0.08)
Bribe not work 1	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.93 (0.63)	0.14+ (0.08)
Constant	0.51** (0.02)	38.36** (0.53)	3.66** (0.07)
Observations	2,008	2,008	1,982

Standard errors in parentheses + p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

Table A22. Randomization checks, bribe experiment 2 (Study 2)

Independent variables	(1) Gender	(2) Age	(3) Education
Bribe amount 2	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.71 (0.63)	-0.01 (0.08)
Bribe not work 2	0.02 (0.02)	0.12 (0.63)	0.04 (0.08)
Constant	0.50** (0.02)	38.21** (0.55)	3.70** (0.07)
Observations	2,008	2,008	1,982

Standard errors in parentheses + p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

Table A23. Sensitivity Analysis – ITT Effects Under Alternative Regression Models

Dependent variable	Heckman Selection	P-value	Sample Size	Diff-in-Diff	P-value	Sample Size
Awareness of Corruption						
Corruption is a top 3 problem (0,1)	0.02 (.04)	.575	1,575	-0.05 (.04)	.222	2,369
Corrupt businessmen (0-100)	0.07 (1.81)	.969	1,554	-1.05 (2.91)	.721	2,368
Corrupt politicians (0-100)	-0.02 (1.80)	.991	1,685	-1.30 (2.69)	.632	2,503
Corrupt men (0-100)	-1.38 (1.71)	.420	1,685	-1.90 (2.69)	.485	2,503
Corrupt women (0-100)	-1.65 (1.87)	.376	1,685	-3.02 (2.91)	.306	2,489
Bribery by public employees (0,1)	0.03 (.03)	.251	1,587	0.05 (.04)	.247	2,349
Bribery by national politicians (0,1)	0.02 (.04)	.681	1,581	0.02 (.036)	.561	2,318
Bribery by local politicians (0,1)	0.05 (.04)	.187	1,579	0.04 (.04)	.378	2,324
Bribery by police (0,1)	0.04 (.05)	.376	1,626	0.05 (.04)	.154	2,401
Bribery by judges (0,1)	0.03 (.03)	.246	1,612	0.03 (.03)	.387	2,369
Is voting secret in Peru (0,1)	-0.03 (.03)	.307	1,609	-0.01 (.039)	.766	2,443
Observable voting in district (0,1)	0.00 (.03)	.899	1,606	-0.03 (.038)	.383	2,460
Experience with Corruption						
Received bribe offer in last 12 months (0,1)	0.05 (.02)	.028	1,675	0.03 (.03)	.256	2,558
Attempted to bribe others in last 12 months (0,1)	0.00 (.01)	.983	1,675	-0.01 (.01)	.238	2,556
Neighbors receiving bribes (food or clothing) (0,1)	0.01 (.02)	.552	1,665	-0.04 (.03)	.112	2,543
Political Attitudes						
Gov should do more to confront corruption in private sector	-0.06 (.06)	.325	1,638	-0.03 (.09)	.715	2,457
Gov should do more to confront corruption among public employees	0.02 (.06)	.764	1,646	0.10 (.10)	.367	2,471
Gov should do more to confront corruption in politics	-0.01 (.07)	.858	1,639	0.09 (.09)	.328	2,473
Protect environment vs. economic growth	0.00 (.04)	.968	1,629	0.01 (.04)	.836	2,443
Combat corruption vs. economic growth	-0.05 (.04)	.143	1,621	0.00 (.04)	.964	2,451

Dependent variable	Heckman Selection	P-value	Sample Size	Diff-in-Diff	P-value	Sample Size
Prosecute corrupt public officials (1-3)	0.03 (.04)	.542	1,581	-0.01 (.07)	.877	2,417
Corruption is necessary for economic growth	0.09 (.11)	.399	1,583	0.10 (.13)	.458	2,424
Corruption affects my income	-0.31 (.13)	.017	1,555	-0.11 (.13)	.396	2,285
If corruption is observed, I would call police	0.14 (.08)	.070	1,641	0.04 (.12)	.748	2,465
Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (economy)	0.11 (.13)	.411	1,581	0.33 (.16)	.049	2,331
Corruption employed by Montesinos was justified (terrorism)	0.06 (.11)	.610	1,597	0.16 (.15)	.298	2,368
Distribution game: Protect the environment	0.01 (.08)	.899	1,685	-0.12 (.10)	.241	2,577
Distribution game: Combat crime	-0.00 (.09)	.962	1,685	-0.01 (.07)	.892	2,577
Distribution game: Reduce poverty	-0.05 (.09)	.565	1,685	0.15 (.10)	.157	2,577
Distribution game: Create employment	-0.09 (.09)	.317	1,685	-0.11 (.10)	.286	2,577
Distribution game: Combat corruption	0.14 (.08)	.076	1,685	0.09 (.11)	.422	2,577
Bribery offer: denounce employee	0.04 (.03)	.242	1,632	0.19 (.04)	.619	2,469
Economic and Political Performance						
Approval of president (1-5)	0.03 (.02)	.223	1,649	0.04 (.03)	.194	2,504
Approval of mayor (1-5)	0.03 (.06)	.632	1,597	-0.02 (.09)	.831	2,452
Difference between rich/poor in Peru (1-5)	0.04 (.08)	.655	1,548	-0.01 (.15)	.958	2,336
Economic situation in Peru (1-5)	0.07 (06)	.271	1,646	-0.03 (.09)	.757	2,490
Change in Peru's economic situation (1-5)	0.05 (.06)	.354	1,642	0.00 (.06)	.985	2,491
Personal economic situation (1-5)	0.06 (.10)	.525	1,673	-0.01 (.07)	.871	2,543
Change in personal economic situation (1-5)	0.12 (.12)	.304	1,668	0.06 (.09)	.477	2,535
Perception of logging/mining (1-3)	-0.08 (.09)	.350	1,599	-0.04 (.06)	.464	2,403
Perception of legality of logging/mining (1-3)	-0.01 (.02)	.764	1,605	-0.04 (.03)	.269	2,416

Dependent variable	Heckman Selection	P-value	Sample Size	Diff-in-Diff	P-value	Sample Size
Politician Favorability						
Left/Right Self-Assessment (0-10)	-0.61 (.32)	.061	1,431	-0.18 (.34)	.605	2,218
Keiko Assessment, Left-Right (0-10)	0.12 (.29)	.678	1,413	0.16 (.27)	.547	2,162
PPK Assessment, Left-Right (0-10)	-0.00 (.37)	.992	1,333	-0.39 (.35)	.275	2,088
Favorability, Keiko (0-10)	-0.24 (.23)	.308	1,562	-0.32 (.28)	.271	2,359
Favorability, PPK (0-10)	0.17 (.25)	.497	1,421	0.04 (.37)	.904	2,221
Favorability, Garcia (0-10)	0.19 (.17)	.271	1,531	0.17 (.30)	.568	2,313
Favorability, Toledo (0-10)	0.30 (.26)	.253	1,412	0.23 (.38)	.549	1,996
Favorability, Mendoza (0-10)	0.42 (.37)	.251	840	0.21 (.40)	.608	1,712
Interest in politics (1-4)	0.02 (.10)	.846	1,671	0.01 (.08)	.874	2,548
Confidence in Institutions						
Judiciary	-0.07 (.21)	.748	1,605	0.29 (.27)	.287	2,404
National Congress	0.14 (.20)	.488	1,594	0.04 (.27)	.884	2,386
Police	-0.05 (.20)	.813	1,642	-0.33 (.25)	.199	2,498
Political parties	0.25 (.19)	.181	1,608	0.13 (.26)	.612	2,427
National Elections Jury (JNE)	0.09 (.23)	.677	1,596	-0.35 (.29)	.236	2,391
National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE)	0.24 (.24)	.311	1,610	0.26 (.31)	.411	2,408
Regional government	0.18 (.20)	.365	1,615	-0.10 (.29)	.702	2,420
Catholic Church	0.06 (.21)	.782	1,624	0.04 (.27)	.880	2,448
Media	0.22 (.20)	.273	1,629	0.17 (.30)	.574	2,469
Municipality	-0.04 (.20)	.822	1,641	0.07 (.26)	.803	2,483

Dependent variable	Heckman Selection	P-value	Sample Size	Diff-in-Diff	P-value	Sample Size
Agreement with Political Statements						
Democracy better than other forms	0.00 (.10)	.999	1,549	-0.10 (.11)	.378	2,306
State should reduce income inequality	-0.06 (.09)	.519	1,592	-0.10 (.15)	.526	2,342
State vs. private sector – owner of industry	-0.03 (.13)	.799	1,592	0.14 (.14)	.327	2,358
State vs. private sector – public services	0.13 (.10)	.217	1,610	0.14 (.12)	.280	2,389
I have no influence on government action	-0.07 (.11)	.521	1,557	-0.08 (.18)	.646	2,298
Politics is complicated	0.04 (.10)	.666	1,587	0.07 (.16)	.665	2,360
Peru is a democracy	0.02 (.10)	.810	1,587	0.10 (.14)	.498	2,354
2014 elections were clean	-0.05 (.11)	.637	1,524	0.02 (.19)	.921	2,224
In Peru, there is rule of law	-0.15 (.11)	.166	1,631	-0.07 (.13)	.617	2,396
Candidate finance	-0.21 (.11)	.063	1,592	0.02 (.015)	.892	2,327
Necessary to limit opposition	0.11 (.11)	.307	1,527	0.38 (.16)	.022	2,247
Government should govern directly	-0.07 (.12)	.585	1,598	0.22 (.17)	.183	2,344
Minority is a threat	0.11 (.11)	.314	1,577	0.34 (.16)	.044	2,298

ANNEX I: OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

In the original impact evaluation design, a second intervention was intended to better understand what type of information about corruption most motivates change in citizens. This activity was co-created by the evaluation team and implementing partner IDEA International, and consisted of a set of household informational flyers that mirror the messages of the fairs. There were three types of messages to understand how different messages related to political corruption affect attitudes and behaviors.

- ***Informational:*** basic facts about political corruption
- ***Consequentialist*:** specific costs associated with corruption (e.g., health consequences of illegal mining; environmental effects of logging; violence and security, etc.)
- ***Normative***: normative condemnation through the lens of democratic values/procedure

These three messages were designed answer the primary research question about whether citizens simply lack information about corruption in the targeted regions, or if citizens are unmotivated by that information and require contextualizing messages to sensitize them to corruption as it relates to them.

Table Annex.1, Impact Evaluation Original Research Design, outlines the different types of households in the impact evaluation original design. Through random assignment of communities and households into these groups, the impact evaluation team attempted to address several pertinent questions. First, the team tried to measure what type of message generates the most interest in, and sensitization to, the issues associated with political corruption. In other words, which type of information mattered most for citizens outcomes, either in the presence of a mobilization event or not? This can be done by comparing C1+C2 vs. T1+T4 vs. T2+T5 vs. T3+T6.

Table Annex.1. Impact Evaluation Original Research Design

Household message type	Community with fair	Community with no fair
Control	C1	C2
Informational message	T1	T4
Consequentialist message	T2	T5
Normative message	T3	T6

This approach also would have allowed the impact evaluation team to study what type of information delivery – "message platform" – generates the most interest in, and sensitization to, the issues associated with political corruption. For example, does the social mobilization event promote knowledge and behavioral change in citizens? The impact evaluation team can answer

this question by comparing C1+T1+T2+T3 with C2+T4+T5+T6. Does the mode of engagement (flyer versus fair) affect citizen outcomes? The impact evaluation team can study this question by comparing T1+T2+T3 vs. T4+T5+T6. Finally, the impact evaluation design tried to address the question of spillover effects and the saliency of social mobilization events in urbanized areas through the sampling strategy where enough households are brought into the experiment that are different distances from the site of the event, with distance serving as a proxy for the likelihood of attending an event given no outside encouragement to attend.

The original logistical plan for conducting this experimental component was to use the sub-contracted data collection firm to randomly deliver these messages at the end of the second survey wave that happened approximately one month prior to the national elections. However, there were problems in implementation. Although fliers were disseminated, random assignment was not used, meaning that this component would not be considered an impact evaluation. Furthermore, the survey firm failed to accurately record what type of flier (or control) each household received, meaning that other statistical techniques like simple regression analysis could not be used to examine the results of the intervention.

Despite the implementation failures of this experimental component, the internal validity of the evaluation of the community fairs and of the embedded survey experiments is not threatened.

In response to the failed implementation of this set of interventions, an additional survey round was added to the research activities to better probe these questions about individual-level motivation and information. This survey wave included a number of new embedded survey experiments that were more appropriate given the post-electoral setting. Details can be found in the main body of this evaluation report.

ANNEX II: EVALUATION STATEMENT OF WORK

ANNEX III: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTIONNAIRE: WAVE 1

INITIAL FILTER		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
F1	Are you a Peruvian citizen or permanent resident of Peru?	1- No 2- Yes
F2	How old are you?	[_ _]
F3	Sex of respondent (by observation)	1- Male 2- Female
F4	Type of living space? (by observation)	1- Independent house 2- Apartment within a building 3- House within housing project 4- Neighborhood dwelling 5- Shack or hut 6- Makeshift dwelling 7- Home unfit for human habitation

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P1	In your opinion, what is the largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- Water/ electricity (lack of) 2- Corruption of public officials 3- Corruption of politicians 4- Crime, delinquency / Security (lack of) 5- Human rights violations 6- Unemployment 7- Inequality 8- External debt 9- Drugs, drug consumption; narco-trafficking 10- Economy 11- Education 12- Impunity 13- Inflation- 14- Politicians / bad government 15- Environment 16- Poverty 17- Protests (strikes, street closures, etc.) 18- Healthcare 19- Transportation 20- Violence 21- Housing

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		94- Other 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P2	What is the second-largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE; MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN P1]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P3	What is the third-largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ. SINGLE RESPONSE; MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN P1 AND P2]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P4	Regarding the current administration, how would you rate the performance of President Ollanta Humala?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 1: Random assignment to Groups A and B. Group A skips to question 6, Group B continues to question 5.		
P5	Do you think the difference in incomes between the rich and poor in Peru is much larger, larger, the same, smaller, or much smaller than 20 years ago?	1- Much smaller 2- Smaller 3- The same 4- Larger 5- Much larger 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P6	Now, talking about the economy… How would you rate Peru's current economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P7	During the past 12 months, would you say that Peru's economic situation has improved a lot, that it has improved, that it has remained the same, that it has worsened, or that it has worsened a lot?	1- It has worsened a lot 2- It has worsened 3- It has remained the same 4- It has improved 5- It has improved a lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P8	How would you rate your personal economic situation? Would you say it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P9	Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your current economic situation is much better, better, the same, worse, or much worse?	1- Much worse 2- Worse 3- The same 4- Better 5- Much better 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P10	In general, how would you rate the performance of the mayor of your municipality?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P11	In this region many people work in logging and mining. Do you think that the number of jobs in these industries should be increased, remain the same, or be reduced?	1- They should be reduced 2- They should remain the same 3- They should be increased 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P12	Do you think that the majority of the people working in these jobs do so legally, or illegally?	1- Mostly legally 2- Mostly illegally 3- [Do not read] Half and half 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P13	Do you think the government should do everything possible to limit illegal deforestation and mining?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P14	Do you think the government should do everything possible to limit drug trafficking in this area?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P15	Do you think the government should do everything possible to limit the illegal production of coca in this area?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P16	If the government needed to choose between protecting the environment and promoting economic growth, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Protect the environment 2- Promote economic growth 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P17	If the government needed to choose between protecting the environment and combating corruption in politics, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Protect the environment 2- Combat corruption 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P18	If the government needed to choose between combating corruption in politics and promoting economic growth, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Combat corruption 2- Promote economic growth 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P19	If it were up to you, how would you address the problem of corruption in politics?	1- Always prosecute corrupt public officials, even if they help to improve the economy and provide employment opportunities 2- Prosecute corrupt public officials only if they do not help to improve the economy and do no provide employment opportunities 3- Never prosecute corrupt public officials 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P20: Now I will read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you assisted meeting of these organizations: at least once a week, one or two times a month, one or two times a year, or never.		
P20a	Religious organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20b	Neighborhood meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20c	Professional group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20d	Union meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P20e	Political party or political organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20f	Sports group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20g	Agricultural association meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21: In the past 12 months, have you participated in any of the following activities?		
P21a	Blocking of streets, avenues, and roads	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21b	Strikes or stoppages	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21c	Rallies, demonstrations, or protests	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21d	Signing of a political petition	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P22	In politics, people frequently talk about the "left" and "right." Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means LEFT and 10 means RIGHT, where would you place yourself?	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P23	Did you vote in the first round of the 2011 presidential election?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P24	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 23] Who did you vote for in the first round of the 2011 presidential election?	1- None (voted, but left the ballot blank) 2- None (cast a null vote) 3- Ollanta Humala (Gana Perú) 4- Keiko Fujimori (Fuerza 2011) 5- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (Alianza por el Gran Cambio) 6- Alejandro Toledo (Perú Posible) 7- Luis Castañeda Lossio (Solidaridad Nacional) 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P25	[ONLY THOSE WHO RESPONDED "None" (blank or null) IN QUESTION 24] Why did you vote in blank or null in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [SINGLE RESPONSE; SKIP TO QUESTION 27]	1- I was confused 2- I wanted to demonstrate my discontent with all of the candidates 3- I do not believe in democracy; I wanted to protest the political system 4- I do not believe in elections or elected authorities 5- I am not interested in politics 6- My vote doesn't make a difference 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26	[ONLY THOSE WHO DID NOT VOTE IN THE FIRST ROUND; "2" IN QUESTION 23] Why didn't you vote in the first round of the past presidential election? [SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- I was confused 2- I didn't like the candidates or the campaigns 3- I do not trust elections or electoral authorities 4- I do not believe in democracy 5- Bureaucratic concerns (registration) 6- Concerns regarding my age 7- I wasn't in the district/I was on vacation 8- I am not interested in politics 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P27	Did you vote in the regional and municipal elections in October of 2014?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P28	Independent of whom you voted for in the past election, or who you plan to vote for in the upcoming election, do you identify with one political party in particular?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P29	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" IN QUESTION 28] Do you identify a little more with one political party more than the others?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 28 OR 29] Which political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 22- PPK 23- Mov. Regional Esfuerzos Unidos 24- Movimiento Regional Integrando Ucayali 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 28 OR 29] Do you identify with this party a lot, somewhat, or a little?	1- A lot 2- Somewhat 3- A little 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32	How much are you interested in politics: A lot, somewhat, a little, or not at all?	1- Not at all 2- A little 3- Somewhat 4- A lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33: Now I'm going to ask a series of questions regarding your level of confidence in certain institutions. Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no confidence in the institution and 10 means you have a lot of confidence in this institution: What level of confidence do you have in…? [Note: options were presented to respondents in random ordering]		

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P33a	The judiciary	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33b	The National Congress	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33c	The police	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33d	The political parties	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33e	The National Elections Jury (JNE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33f	The National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33g	The Regional Government	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33h	The Catholic Church	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33i	The media	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33j	National Superintendent of Borders and Tax Administration (SUNAT)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33k	Office of the Ombudsman	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33l	Office of the Comptroller	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33m	Your municipality	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34: Now I am going to read a series of statements and I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34a	Democracy may have problems, but it better than any other form of government	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34b	The State should take action to reduce differences in levels of income across individuals	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34c	The State, rather than the private sector, should be the owner of the most important businesses and industries	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34d	The State, rather than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for providing public services like electricity and telecommunications	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34e	People like me do not have any influence on what the government does	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34f	At times politics seems so complicated that people like me do not understand much of what happens	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34g	At present, Peru is a democracy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34h	The 2014 regional elections were clean	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34i	In Peru, everyone is equal before the law	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34j	Candidates are able to finance political campaigns with money obtained from all types of activities	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34k	For the progress of the nation, it is necessary that our presidents limit the voice and the vote of the opposition parties	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34l	The people should govern directly rather than through elected representatives	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34m	Those who are not in agreement with the majority are a threat to nation	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
Randomization 2: Random assignment to groups C and D. Group C ordering 35, 36, 37; Group D ordering 36, 37, 35.		
P35: Do you believe that the use of bribes and the abuse of public positions for personal benefit are frequently used by…?		
P35a	Public education employees	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35b	Public health employees	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35c	Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35d	Public sector employees in general	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35e	National politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35f	Local politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35g	The police	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P35h	Judges and prosecutors	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P36	During the past 12 months, did anyone ask you for a bribe?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION P36] Whom? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS; RECORD ALL RESPONSES]	1- Public education employees 2- Public health employees 3- Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation 4- Public sector employees in general 5- National politicians 6- Local politicians 7- The police 8- Judges and prosecutors 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P38	In general terms, do you believe that voting is kept secret in Peru?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P39	Thinking specifically about someone like yourself who votes at a school within your neighborhood… Do you think that neighborhood leaders, political parties, or the government could learn how this person voted?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 3: Random assignment to Groups E and F. Group E is provided 4 response options; Group F is provided 5 response option		
P40	Now I am going to show you a list of various activities related to politics. I would like you to tell me HOW MANY of these were done in you neighborhood by political candidates or representatives within the past 12 months. Please do not tell me which ones; only tell me HOW MANY. They placed campaign billboards in your neighborhood They visited your home They publicly transmitted campaign ads over TV and radio They threatened you so that you would vote for them [Only for Group F] They gave you some object, like clothing or food, or a personal favor	1- One 2- Two 3- Three 4- Four 5- Five 6- None 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41	During the past 12 months, did you have any neighbors that received material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P42	During the past 12 months, did you receive material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P43	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION 42] Did you know this political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P44	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION 42] Which political party did this political candidate or representative belong to?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 22- PPK 23- Mov. Regional Esfuerzos Unidos 24- Movimiento Regional Integrando Ucayali 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 4: Three conditions within this question are randomly assigned. Each condition is randomized independent of the other randomization results.		

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P45	Now I am going to describe a scenario. Juan/a [in accordance with sex of the respondent] lives in a neighborhood similar to yours in another city of Peru. Group 1a: The past month, Juan/a needed to pay a month's salary to the municipality to accelerate the approval of authorization for his/her business Group1b: The past month, Juan/a received from the municipality the authorization needed for his/her business without needing to pay bribes The mayor is facing reelection. From the time originally elected, the economic conditions within the city and the health and transportation services have [Group2a: improved / Group2b: worsened]. Considering what you know about the mayor, how likely do you think it is that Juan/a votes for him/her?	1- Not at all likely 2- Not very likely 3- Somewhat likely 4- Very likely 96- [Not provided] I would refuse to vote, or would cast a null vote 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P46	Considering what you now about the mayor, how likely is it that he/she has accepted bribes?	1- Not at all likely 2- Not very likely 3- Somewhat likely 4- Very likely 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47: Now I am going to read a series of statements regarding corruption in Peru. I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		
P47a	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in politics	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47b	The government should do more the confront the problem of corruption among public employees	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47c	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in the private sector	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P47d	It is necessary to accept some corruption in order to be able to promote economic growth	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47e	Corruption affects my income	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47f	If I were to see an act of corruption within my workplace, I would call the police	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47g	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because it improved the economy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47h	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because he was fighting against terrorism	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P48	In what year was Peru's current Constitution enacted?	1- In 1993 2- In 1979 3- In 2001 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P49	What is the name of Brazil's current President?	1- Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva 2- Dilma Rousseff 3- Fernando Arias 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P50	What office does Alonso Segura Vasi currently hold?	1- Minister of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation 2- Minister of Defense 3- Minister of Economics and Finance 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P51	How many congressmen form the Peruvian Congress?	1- Between 25 and 100 2- Between 101 and 175 3- Between 176 and 250 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52	Do you know if the governor of (Loreto/Ucayali, Fernando Meléndez Celiz/Gambini Rupay) has ever been investigated on charges of corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53	Now I would like to ask you about the labor market. What income do you think the manager of a large national business earns in one month in Peru?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54	What income do think a factory worker earns in one month?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P55	What income do think a construction worker earns in one month?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56: How frequently do you follow information and news regarding electoral campaigns via…?		
P56a	Television	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P56b	Radio	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56c	Newspaper	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56d	Internet	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56e	Social networks (Facebook and Twitter)	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P57	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY WATCH TELEVISION; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56a] What is the primary television channel that you watch to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- América TV 2- Panamericana TV 3- TV Perú 4- ATV 5- Frecuencia Latina 6- Global TV 7- RPP TV 8- Canal N 9- Canal Pucallpa 51 10- Canal Cultural Visión 47 11- Canal 33 La Ribereña 12- UTV 19 13- Amazónica de Televisón 14- Loreto TV 15- Amazon Channel 16- Amazonia TV 17- UCV Satelital 18- Selva TV 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P58	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE RADIO; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56b] What is the primary radio station that you read to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- RPP 2- Radio Pucallpa 3- Radio Estar 4- Producciones Asturia 5- Estereo System 6- Radio Betel 7- Radio A 8- Radio Lider
		9- Radio Video Oriente 10- Radio Difusora Aroma 11- Radio Felicidad 12- La Zona 13- Exitosa 14- La Voz de la Selva 15- Radio La Karibeña 16- Radio Nuevo Tiempo 17- Lorecom 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P59	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED IN THE FILTER THAT THEY READ THE NEWSPAPER; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56c] What is the primary newspaper that you read to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- El Comercio 2- La República 3- El Trome 4- Perú 21 5- Correo 6- Ojo 7- Diario La Región 8- Diario El Popular – Edición Loreto 9- Diario Pro & Contra 10- Revista Selva Verde 11- Revista Carta Abierta, de la Amazonía 12- Diario Crónicas 13- Diario A Hora 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P60	In the previous month, did you use internet service?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P61	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] In the previous month, did you use internet…? [Multiple responses]	1- At home 2- At the house of a friend or relative 3- At work 4- At a school or educational institution 5- At a public booth 6- Through a cell phone 7- Did not use internet during the past month 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P62	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] Do you use internet at least…?	1- Once a day 2- Once a week 3- Once a month 4- Every two months or more 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63: [ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] Do you use the internet to:		
P63a	Obtain information	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63b	Communicate with friends	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63c	Buy products or services	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63d	Conduct online banking	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63e	Formal education or training activities	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63f	Transactions with public officials	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P63g	Entertainment activities	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64: Are you informed about national political developments…?		
P64a	Through family	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64b	Through friends	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64c	Through classmates of coworkers	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64d	Through the Church	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64e	Through your teachers	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64f	Through the internet	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64g	Through the media	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64h	Other: _____	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P65	How frequently are you informed about the current politics of the nation?	1- Frequently 2- Every now and then 3- Only when I am interested in a topic 4- Never 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P66: During the past year, have you…		
P66a	Spoken with someone about politics?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66b	Seen campaign posters in your neighborhood?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66c	Seen campaign advertisements on TV or radio?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
66d	Been a candidate for some public position?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P67	What is the last year or grade of studies that you passed?	1- None 2- Preschool 3- Primary, incomplete 4- Primary, complete 5- Secondary, incomplete 6- Secondary, complete 7- Post-secondary, incomplete 8- Post-secondary, complete 9- University, incomplete 10- University, complete 11- Graduate studies, incomplete or complete 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P68	In total, how many people live in your house at this moment?	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P69	How many of the people in your house are less than 18 years of age?	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P70	Are you affiliated with a union?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P71	Is anyone else in your family affiliated with a union?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P72	What is your primary occupational activity? Are you…?	1- Working (full or part time) 2- Actively searching for work 3- A student 4- Performing household chores/maintenance 5- Retired/disabled/unable to work 6- Not working and not searching for work 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P73	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 72] What is your primary occupation?	1- Farmer 94- Other: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P74	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK AS FARMERS; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 73] What product or crop do you primarily grow?	1- Coffee 2- Cacao 3- Bananas 4- Rice 5- Corn 6- Yucca 7- Fruit 8- Soy 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P75	ONLY THOSE WHO NO LONGER WORK; RESPONSE 5 IN QUESTION 72] What was your primary occupation?	[_____] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P76	In which of the following ranges do you find the monthly household income of this household, including remittances from outside and income from all of the adults and children who work?	1- 260 soles or less 2- 261 to 460 soles 3- 461to 660 soles 4- 661 to 860 soles 5- 861 to 1060 soles 6- 1061 to 1260 soles 7- 1261 to 1560 soles 8- 1561 to 2060 soles 9- 2061 to 3060 soles 10- More than 3060 soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P77	Imagine a ladder with 10 steps. On the first step are the poorest people and on the tenth step are the richest. Where would you place yourself?	1-10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P78	What is your marital status?	1- Single 2- Married 3- Open union/partnership 4- Divorced 5- Separated 6- Widowed 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P79	Do you consider yourself Asháninka, Aymara, white, Bora, mestiza, black, oriental, Quechua, Shipibo, or other?	1- Asháninka 2- Aymara 3- White 4- Bora 5- Mestiza 6- Black 7- Oriental 8- Quechua 9- Shipibo 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P80	If you are religious, what religion do you most closely identify with?	1- Catholic 2- Protestant 3- Oriental, non-Christian 4- None 5- Evangelical / Pentecostal 6- Mormon 7- Traditional Religions 8- Jewish 9- Agnostic or atheist 10- Jehova's witness 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P81	What language did you first learn as a child?	1- Ashàaninka 2- Aymara 3- Bora 4- Spanish 5- English 6- Portuguese 7- Shipibo 94- Other _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82: To finish, would you tell me which of the following items you have in your household?		
P82a	Refrigerator	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P82b	Home phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82c	Cell phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82d	Car	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82e	Washing machine	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82f	Microwave	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82g	Motorcycle	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82h	Safe drinking water	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82i	Home bathroom	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82j	Computer	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82k	Internet service	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82l	Television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P82m	Flat-screen television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

[END OF SURVEY QUESTIONS]

INTERVIEWER QUESTIONS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P83	How would you rate the respondent's level of knowledge regarding politics in general?	1- Very low 2- Low 3- Average 4- High 5- Very high
P84	Was there another adult present during the interview?	1- Yes 2- No
D1	Region	1- Loreto 2- Ucayali
D2	Province	1- Alto Amazonas 2- Loreto 3- Maynas 4- Requena 5- Ucayali 6- Coronel Portillo 7- Padre Abad
D3	District	[_____]
D4	Zone	[_____]
D5	Locality	[_____]

QUESTIONNAIRE: WAVE 2

INITIAL FILTER		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
F1	Are you a Peruvian citizen or permanent resident of Peru?	1- No 2- Yes
F2	How old are you?	[_ _]
F3	Sex of respondent (by observation)	1- Male 2- Female
F4	Type of living space? (by observation)	1- Independent house 2- Apartment within a building 3- House within housing project 4- Neighborhood dwelling 5- Shack or hut 6- Makeshift dwelling 7- Home unfit for human habitation

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P1	In your opinion, what is the largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- Water/ electricity (lack of) 2- Corruption of public officials 3- Corruption of politicians 4- Crime, delinquency / Security (lack of) 5- Human rights violations 6- Unemployment 7- Inequality 8- External debt 9- Drugs, drug consumption; narco-trafficking 10- Economy 11- Education 12- Impunity 13- Inflation- 14- Politicians / bad government 15- Environment 16- Poverty 17- Protests (strikes, street closures, etc.) 18- Healthcare 19- Transportation 20- Violence 21- Housing 94- Other 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P2	What is the second-largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE; MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN P1]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P3	What is the third-largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ. SINGLE RESPONSE; MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN P1 AND P2]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P4	Regarding the current administration, how would you rate the performance of President Ollanta Humala?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P5	Now, talking about the economy… How would you rate Peru's current economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P6	During the past 12 months, would you say that Peru's economic situation has improved a lot, that it has improved, that it has remained the same, that it has worsened, or that it has worsened a lot?	1- It has worsened a lot 2- It has worsened 3- It has remained the same 4- It has improved 5- It has improved a lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P7	How would you rate your personal economic situation? Would you say it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P8	Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your current economic situation is much better, better, the same, worse, or much worse?	1- Much worse 2- Worse 3- The same 4- Better 5- Much better 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P9	Do you think the difference in incomes between the rich and poor in Peru is much larger, larger, the same, smaller, or much smaller than 20 years ago?	1- Much smaller 2- Smaller 3- The same 4- Larger 5- Much larger 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P10	In general, how would you rate the performance of the mayor of your municipality?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P11	In this region many people work in logging and mining. Do you think that the number of jobs in these industries should be increased, remain the same, or be reduced?	1- They should be reduced 2- They should remain the same 3- They should be increased 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P12	Do you think that the majority of the people working in these jobs do so legally, or illegally?	1- Mostly legally 2- Mostly illegally 3- [Do not read] Half and half 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 1: Random assignment to Groups A and B. Group A continues to P17 onward; Group B proceeds 18, 17, 19.		
P17	If the government needed to choose between protecting the environment and promoting economic growth, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Protect the environment 2- Promote economic growth 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18	If the government needed to choose between protecting the environment and combating corruption in politics, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Protect the environment 2- Combat corruption 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A: Now, I would like you to imagine that you are the regional president of [Loreto/Ucayali]. You are in charge of spending 100 million soles on different government efforts. This board shows the different options: you can spend this to protect the environment, fight crime, reduce poverty, create jobs, or combat corruption. [SHOW BOARD]. We are going represent the 100 million soles using these 10 papers. I would like to know how you would distribute these 100 million soles. Place the papers in each type of expense according to how you would distribute these funds. For example, if you want to spend half of the funds to protect the environment [PROGRAMMER: ROTATE EXPENSE TYPE RANDOMLY], place 5 papers there.		
P18A1	Protect the environment	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A2	Combat crime	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A3	Reduce poverty	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A4	Create jobs	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P18A5	Combat corruption	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P19	If it were up to you, how would you address the problem of corruption in politics?	1- Always prosecute corrupt public officials, even if they help to improve the economy and provide employment opportunities 2- Prosecute corrupt public officials only if they do not help to improve the economy and do no provide employment opportunities 3- Never prosecute corrupt public officials 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 2: Random assignment to Groups C and D. Group C proceeds to 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D. Group D proceeds to 19B, 19C, 19D, 19A.		
P19A	Imagine that there are a total of 100 businesses in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P19B	Imagine that there are a total of 100 politicians in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P19C	Imagine that there are a total of 100 men in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P19D	Imagine that there are a total of 100 women in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P20: Now I will read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you assisted meeting of these organizations: at least once a week, one or two times a month, one or two times a year, or never. [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS\		
P20A	Religious organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P20B	Neighborhood meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20C	Professional group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20D	Union meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20E	Political party or political organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20F	Sports group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20G	Agricultural association meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21: In the past 12 months, have you participated in any of the following activities?		
P21A	Blocking of streets, avenues, and roads	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21B	Strikes or stoppages	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P21C	Rallies, demonstrations, or protests	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21D	Signing of a political petition	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P23	Did you vote in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS] [THOSE WHO ANSWER "2," "88," or "99" SKIP TO P26]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P24	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 23] Who did you vote for in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [THOSE WHO ANSWER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 88, OR 99 – SKIP TO P26A]	1- None (voted, but left the ballot blank) 2- None (cast a null vote) 3- Ollanta Humala (Gana Perú) 4- Keiko Fujimori (Fuerza 2011) 5- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (Alianza por el Gran Cambio) 6- Alejandro Toledo (Perú Posible) 7- Luis Castañeda Lossio (Solidaridad Nacional) 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P25	[ONLY THOSE WHO RESPONDED "None" (blank or null) IN QUESTION 24] Why did you vote in blank or null in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [SINGLE RESPONSE; ALL RESPONDENTS SKIP TO QUESTION 26A]	1- I was confused 2- I wanted to demonstrate my discontent with all of the candidates 3- I do not believe in democracy; I wanted to protest the political system 4- I do not believe in elections or elected authorities 5- I am not interested in politics 6- My vote doesn't make a difference 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P26	[ONLY THOSE WHO DID NOT VOTE IN THE FIRST ROUND; "2" IN QUESTION 23] Why didn't you vote in the first round of the past presidential election? [SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- I was confused 2- I didn't like the candidates or the campaigns 3- I do not trust elections or electoral authorities 4- I do not believe in democracy 5- Bureaucratic concerns (registration) 6- Concerns regarding my age 7- I wasn't in the district/I was on vacation 8- I am not interested in politics 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26A	Are you eligible to vote in the general election this April 10th? IF RESPONSE IS 1, 88, or 99 SKIP TO P26C IF RESPONSE IS 2, CONTINUE TO P26B	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26B	Why not?	1- Has an outstanding fine 2- Does not have an ID (Peruvian DNI) 3- Is not registered in the Padrón Electoral (official voting registry 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26C	Do you think the presidential election will reach a second round?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26D	Who are the candidates that you think will reach the second round? [REQUIRES TWO RESPONSES; READ OPTIONS; ROTATE OPTIONS]	1- Keiko Fujimori 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 3- Alan Garcia 4- César Acuña 5- Alejandro Toledo 6- Verónika Mendoza 7- Daniel Urresti 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P26E	Which candidate do you think you will vote for in this presidential election?	1- Keiko Fujimori 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 3- Alan Garcia 4- César Acuña 5- Alejandro Toledo 6- Verónika Mendoza 7- Daniel Urresti 8- Blank / Null vote 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26F	What is most influential to you in deciding who to vote for?	1- Personal qualities of the candidate 2- The candidate's party 3- The political platform of the candidate or party 4- The promise of a concrete benefit for you or your community 5- That it is a new politician 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26G	At this moment, how sure are you that you will vote for this candidate? Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means that you are not sure at all, and 10 that you are completely sure of voting for this candidate, where would you place yourself?	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P22	In politics, people frequently talk about the "left" and "right." Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means LEFT and 10 means RIGHT, where would you place yourself?	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H: Using this same scale, where would you place the following candidates?		
P26H1	Keiko Fujimori	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H2	Pedro Pablo Kuczynski	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H3	Alan Garcia	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H4	César Acuña	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P26H5	Alejandro Toledo	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H6	Verónika Mendoza	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H7	Daniel Urresti	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26I	Independent of your own preference, who do you think will win the presidential election?	1- Keiko Fujimori (Fuerza Popular) 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (PPK) 3- Alan Garcia (APRA) 4- César Acuña (Alianza Para el Progreso) 5- Alejandro Toledo (Peru Posible) 6- Verónika Mendoza (El Frente Amplio por Justicia, Vida y Libertad 7- Daniel Urresti (Partido Nacionalista Peruano) 8- Blank / Null vote 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J: Now I would like to ask you how you feel about our political leaders and other people who are appearing in the news these days. I will read the name of a person, and I would like you to rate each person using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means that you have very bad feelings toward this person, and 10 means that you have very good feelings toward this person. If I mention a name you don't recognize, you do not need to rate this person. Just tell me and we will pass to the next one.		
P26J1	Keiko Fujimori	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J2	Pedro Pablo Kuczynski	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J3	Alan García	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J4	César Acuña	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P26J5	Alejandro Toledo	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J6	Verónika Mendoza	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J7	Daniel Urresti	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26K	Which party will you vote for in Peru's Congressional elections? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE] [PROGRAM CANDIDATES SPECIFIC TO EACH PARTY AND REGION]	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 22- PPK 23- Mov. Regional Esfuerzos Unidos 24- Movimiento Regional Integrando Ucayali 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P28	Independent of whom you voted for in the past election, or who you plan to vote for in the upcoming election, do you identify with one political party in particular? IF 1, SKIP TO P30 IF 2, 88, or 99, CONTINUE TO P29	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P29	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" IN QUESTION 28] Do you identify a little more with one political party more than the others?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 28 OR 29] Which political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 22- PPK 23- Mov. Regional Esfuerzos Unidos 24- Movimiento Regional Integrando Ucayali 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 28 OR 29] Do you identify with this party a lot, somewhat, or a little?	1- A lot 2- Somewhat 3- A little 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32	How much are you interested in politics: A lot, somewhat, a little, or not at all?	1- Not at all 2- A little 3- Somewhat 4- A lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33: Now I'm going to ask a series of questions regarding your level of confidence in certain institutions. Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no confidence in the institution and 10 means you have a lot of confidence in this institution: What level of confidence do you have in…? [Options presented to respondents in random ordering]		

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P33a	The judiciary	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33b	The National Congress	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33c	The police	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33d	The political parties	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33e	The National Elections Jury (JNE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33f	The National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33g	The Regional Government	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33h	The Catholic Church	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33i	The media	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33j	National Superintendent of Borders and Tax Administration (SUNAT)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33k	Office of the Ombudsman	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33l	Office of the Comptroller	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33m	Your municipality	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34: Now I am going to read a series of statements and I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34a	Democracy may have problems, but it better than any other form of government	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34b	The State should take action to reduce differences in levels of income across individuals	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34c	The State, rather than the private sector, should be the owner of the most important businesses and industries	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34d	The State, rather than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for providing public services like electricity and telecommunications	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34e	People like me do not have any influence on what the government does	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34f	At times politics seems so complicated that people like me do not understand much of what happens	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34g	Today, Peru is a democracy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34h	The 2014 elections were clean	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34i	In Peru, everyone is equal before the law	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34j	Candidates are able to finance political campaigns with money obtained from all types of activities	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34k	For the progress of the nation, it is necessary that our presidents limit the voice and the vote of the opposition parties	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34l	The people should govern directly rather than through elected representatives	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34m	Those who are not in agreement with the majority are a threat to nation	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34	Imagine that a family member of yours needs to get a political approval, and asks you what to do because the representative implied that getting this performed quickly would require a bribe. What would you recommend they do? [READ OPTIONS]	1- Denounce / report the official who solicited the bribe 2- Get the approval (without bribery) 3- Pay the bribe 4- Ask for a discount 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization: Random assignment to groups 1 and 2. Group 1 ordering 35, 36, 37; Group 2 ordering 36, 37, 35.		
P35: Do you believe that the use of bribes and the abuse of public positions for personal benefit are frequently used by…?		
P35a	Public education employees	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35b	Public health employees	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35c	Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35d	Public sector employees in general	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35e	National politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35f	Local politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P35g	The police	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35h	Judges and prosecutors	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P36	During the past 12 months, did anyone ask you for a bribe? IF 1, CONTINUE TO P37 IF 2, 88, or 99 SKIP TO P37A	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION P36] Whom? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS; RECORD ALL RESPONSES]	1- Public education employees 2- Public health employees 3- Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation 4- Public sector employees in general 5- National politicians 6- Local politicians 7- The police 8- Judges and prosecutors 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37A	During the last 12 months, have you tried to bribe someone in order to obtain some kind of benefit? IF 1, CONTINUE TO PP37B IF 2, 88, OR 99, SKIP TO P38	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37B	[ONLY COD 1 IN P50] Who did you attempt to bribe? [SPONTANEOUS, DO NOT READ OPTIONS; REGISTER ALL RESPONSES]	1- Public education employees 2- Public health employees 3- Public employees in charge of contracts 4- Public employees in general 5- National politicians 6- Local politicians 7- The police 8- Judges 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P38	In general terms, do you believe that voting is kept secret in Peru?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P39	Thinking specifically about someone like yourself who votes at a school within your neighborhood… Do you think that neighborhood leaders, political parties, or the government could learn how this person voted?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 3a: Random ordering of questions. Group 1: P10, P40A. Group 2: P40A, P40. Randomization 3b: Random assignment to Groups E and F. Group E is provided 4 response options; Group F is provided 5 response option		
P40	Now I am going to show you a list of various activities related to politics. I would like you to tell me HOW MANY of these were done in you neighborhood by political candidates or representatives within the past 12 months. Please do not tell me which ones; only tell me HOW MANY. They placed campaign billboards in your neighborhood They visited your home They publicly transmitted campaign ads over TV and radio They threatened you so that you would vote for them [Only for Group F] They gave you some object, like clothing or food, or a personal favor	1- One 2- Two 3- Three 4- Four 5- Five 6- None 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 4: Random assignment to Groups G and H. Group G is provided 4 response options; Group H is provided 5 response options.		
P40A	Now I am going to show you a list of ordinary activities not related to politics. I would like you to tell me HOW MANY of these were done in you neighborhood by political candidates or representatives within the past 12 months. Please do not tell me which ones; only tell me HOW MANY. Watched a game of soccer Attempted to start a business Requested a loan in order to buy something Requested a permission (tramite) from a government agency [Only for Group H]: Attempted to bribe someone in order to obtain some benefit	1- One 2- Two 3- Three 4- Four 5- Five 6- None 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41	During the past 12 months, did you have any neighbors that received material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P42	During the past 12 months, did you receive material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative? IF 1, CONTINUE TO P43 IF 2, 88, OR 99 CONTINUE TO P45	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P43	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION 42] Did you know this political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P44	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION 42] Which political party did this political candidate or representative belong to?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 22- PPK 23- Mov. Regional Esfuerzos Unidos 24- Movimiento Regional Integrando Ucayali 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 5: Three conditions within this question are randomly assigned. Each condition is randomized independent of the other randomization results.		
P45	Now I am going to describe a scenario. Juan/a [in accordance with sex of the respondent] lives in a neighborhood similar to yours in another city of Peru. Group 1a: The past month, Juan/a needed to pay a month's salary to the municipality to accelerate the approval of authorization for his/her business Group1b: The past month, Juan/a received from the municipality the authorization needed for his/her business without needing to pay bribes The mayor is facing reelection. From the time originally elected, the economic conditions within the city and the health and transportation services have [Group2a: improved / Group2b: worsened]. Considering what you know about the mayor, how likely do you think it is that Juan/a votes for him/her?	1- Not at all likely 2- Not very likely 3- Somewhat likely 4- Very likely 96- [Not provided] I would refuse to vote, or would cast a null vote 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P46	Considering what you now about the mayor, how likely is it that he/she has accepted bribes?	1- Not at all likely 2- Not very likely 3- Somewhat likely 4- Very likely 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47: Now I am going to read a series of statements regarding corruption in Peru. I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		
P47a	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in politics	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47b	The government should do more the confront the problem of corruption among public employees	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47c	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in the private sector	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47d	It is necessary to accept some corruption in order to be able to promote economic growth	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47e	Corruption affects my income	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P47f	If I were to see an act of corruption within my workplace, I would call the police	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47g	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because it improved the economy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47h	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because he was fighting against terrorism	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P48	In what year was Peru's current Constitution enacted?	1- In 1993 2- In 1979 3- In 2001 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P49	What is the name of Brazil's current President?	1- Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva 2- Dilma Rousseff 3- Fernando Arias 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P50	What office does Alonso Segura Vasi currently hold?	1- Minister of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation 2- Minister of Defense 3- Minister of Economics and Finance 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P51	How many congressmen form the Peruvian Congress?	1- Between 25 and 100 2- Between 101 and 175 3- Between 176 and 250 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P52	Do you know if the governor of (Loreto/Ucayali, Fernando Meléndez Celiz/Gambini Rupay) has ever been investigated on charges of corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52A	What is the name of Keiko Fujimori's political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Fuerza Popular 3- Perú Posible 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52B	[ONLY THOSE FROM LORETO, COD "1" IN D1] Do you know if the ex president of Loreto, Yvan Vasquez, has been investigated for issues of corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52C	[ONLY THOSE FROM UCAYALI, COD "2" IN D1] The ex president of the Supreme Court of Justice of Ucayali, Francisco Boza Olivari, is being investigated for illicit activities in favor of which of the following groups?	1- La Red Orellana 2- APRA 3- PetroPerú 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53	Now I would like to ask you about the labor market. What income do you think the manager of a large national business earns in one month in Peru?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54	What income do think a factory worker earns in one month?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P55	What income do think a construction worker earns in one month?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56: How frequently do you follow information and news regarding electoral campaigns via…?		
P56a	Television	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56b	Radio	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P56c	Newspaper	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56d	Internet	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56e	Social networks (Facebook and Twitter)	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P57	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY WATCH TELEVISION; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56a] What is the primary television channel that you watch to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- América TV 2- Panamericana TV 3- TV Perú 4- ATV 5- Frecuencia Latina 6- Global TV 7- RPP TV 8- Canal N 9- Canal Pucallpa 51 10- Canal Cultural Visión 47 11- Canal 33 La Ribereña 12- UTV 19 13- Amazónica de Televisón 14- Loreto TV 15- Amazon Channel 16- Amazonia TV 17- UCV Satelital 18- Selva TV 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P58	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE RADIO; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56b] What is the primary radio station that you read to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- RPP 2- Radio Pucallpa 3- Radio Estar 4- Producciones Asturia 5- Estereo System 6- Radio Betel 7- Radio A 8- Radio Lider 9- Radio Video Oriente 10- Radio Difusora Aroma 11- Radio Felicidad 12- La Zona 13- Exitosa 14- La Voz de la Selva 15- Radio La Karibeña 16- Radio Nuevo Tiempo 17- Lorecom 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P59	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED IN THE FILTER THAT THEY READ THE NEWSPAPER; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56c] What is the primary newspaper that you read to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- El Comercio 2- La República 3- El Trome 4- Perú 21 5- Correo 6- Ojo 7- Diario La Región 8- Diario El Popular – Edición Loreto 9- Diario Pro & Contra 10- Revista Selva Verde 11- Revista Carta Abierta, de la Amazonía 12- Diario Crónicas 13- Diario A Hora 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P60	In the previous month, did you use internet service?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P61	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] In the previous month, did you use internet…? [Multiple responses]	1- At home 2- At the house of a friend or relative 3- At work 4- At a school or educational institution 5- At a public booth 6- Through a cell phone 7- Did not use internet during the past month 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P62	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] Do you use internet at least…?	1- Once a day 2- Once a week 3- Once a month 4- Every two months or more 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63: [ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] Do you use the internet to:		
P63a	Obtain information	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63b	Communicate with friends	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63c	Buy products or services	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63d	Conduct online banking	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63e	Formal education or training activities	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63f	Transactions with public officials	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P63g	Entertainment activities	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64: Are you informed about national political developments…?		
P64a	Through family	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64b	Through friends	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64c	Through classmates of coworkers	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64d	Through the Church	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64e	Through your teachers	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64f	Through the internet	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64g	Through the media	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64h	Other: _____	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P65	How frequently are you informed about the current politics of the nation?	1- Frequently 2- Every now and then 3- Only when I am interested in a topic 4- Never 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66: During the past year, have you…		

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P66a	Spoken with someone about politics?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66b	Seen campaign posters in your neighborhood?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66c	Seen campaign advertisements on TV or radio?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66d	Been a candidate for some public position?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P67	What is the last year or grade of studies that you passed?	1- None 2- Preschool 3- Primary, incomplete 4- Primary, complete 5- Secondary, incomplete 6- Secondary, complete 7- Post-secondary, incomplete 8- Post-secondary, complete 9- University, incomplete 10- University, complete 11- Graduate studies, incomplete or complete 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P68	In total, how many people live in your house at this moment? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P69	How many of the people in your house are less than 18 years of age? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P70	Are you affiliated with a union? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P71	Is anyone else in your family affiliated with a union? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P72	What is your primary occupational activity? Are you…?	1- Working (full or part time) 2- Actively searching for work 3- A student 4- Performing household chores/maintenance 5- Retired/disabled/unable to work 6- Not working and not searching for work 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P73	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 72] What is your primary occupation?	1- Farmer 94- Other: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P74	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK AS FARMERS; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 73] What product or crop do you primarily grow?	1- Coffee 2- Cacao 3- Bananas 4- Rice 5- Corn 6- Yucca 7- Fruit 8- Soy 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P75	ONLY THOSE WHO NO LONGER WORK; RESPONSE 5 IN QUESTION 72] What was your primary occupation?	[_____] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P76	In which of the following ranges do you find the monthly household income of this household, including remittances from outside and income from all of the adults and children who work? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- 260 soles or less 2- 261 to 460 soles 3- 461to 660 soles 4- 661 to 860 soles 5- 861 to 1060 soles 6- 1061 to 1260 soles 7- 1261 to 1560 soles 8- 1561 to 2060 soles 9- 2061 to 3060 soles 10- More than 3060 soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P77	Imagine a ladder with 10 steps. On the first step are the poorest people and on the tenth step are the richest. Where would you place yourself? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1-10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P78	What is your marital status? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Single 2- Married 3- Open union/partnership 4- Divorced 5- Separated 6- Widowed 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P79	Do you consider yourself Asháninka, Aymara, white, Bora, mestiza, black, oriental, Quechua, Shipibo, or other? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Asháninka 2- Aymara 3- White 4- Bora 5- Mestiza 6- Black 7- Oriental 8- Quechua 9- Shipibo 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P80	If you are religious, what religion do you most closely identify with?	1- Catholic 2- Protestant 3- Oriental, non-Christian 4- None 5- Evangelical / Pentecostal 6- Mormon 7- Traditional Religions 8- Jewish 9- Agnostic or atheist 10- Jehova's witness 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P81	What language did you first learn as a child?	1- Ashàaninka 2- Aymara 3- Bora 4- Spanish 5- English 6- Portuguese 7- Shipibo 94- Other _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82: To finish, would you tell me which of the following items you have in your household?		
P82a	Refrigerator	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P82b	Home phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82c	Cell phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82d	Car	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82e	Washing machine	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82f	Microwave	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82g	Motorcycle	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82h	Safe drinking water	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82i	Home bathroom	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82j	Computer	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82k	Internet service	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82l	Television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P82m	Flat-screen television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

[END OF SURVEY QUESTIONS]

INTERVIEWER QUESTIONS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P83	How would you rate the respondent's level of knowledge regarding politics in general?	1- Very low 2- Low 3- Average 4- High 5- Very high
P84	Was there another adult present during the interview?	1- Yes 2- No
D1	Region	1- Loreto 2- Ucayali
D2	Province	1- Alto Amazonas 2- Loreto 3- Maynas 4- Requena 5- Ucayali 6- Coronel Portillo 7- Padre Abad
D3	District	[_____]
D4	Zone	[_____]
D5	Locality	[_____]

QUESTIONNAIRE: WAVE 3

INITIAL FILTER		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
F1	Are you a Peruvian citizen or permanent resident of Peru?	1- No 2- Yes
F2	How old are you?	[_ _]
F3	Sex of respondent (by observation)	1- Male 2- Female
F4	Type of living space? (by observation)	1- Independent house 2- Apartment within a building 3- House within housing project 4- Neighborhood dwelling 5- Shack or hut 6- Makeshift dwelling 7- Home unfit for human habitation

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P1	In your opinion, what is the largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- Water/ electricity (lack of) 2- Corruption of public officials 3- Corruption of politicians 4- Crime, delinquency / Security (lack of) 5- Human rights violations 6- Unemployment 7- Inequality 8- External debt 9- Drugs, drug consumption; narco-trafficking 10- Economy 11- Education 12- Impunity 13- Inflation- 14- Politicians / bad government 15- Environment 16- Poverty 17- Protests (strikes, street closures, etc.) 18- Healthcare 19- Transportation 20- Violence 21- Housing 94- Other 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P2	What is the second-largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE; MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN P1]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P3	What is the third-largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ. SINGLE RESPONSE; MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN P1 AND P2]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P4	Regarding the current administration, how would you rate the performance of President Ollanta Humala?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P5	Now, talking about the economy… How would you rate Peru's current economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P6	During the past 12 months, would you say that Peru's economic situation has improved a lot, that it has improved, that it has remained the same, that it has worsened, or that it has worsened a lot?	1- It has worsened a lot 2- It has worsened 3- It has remained the same 4- It has improved 5- It has improved a lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P7	How would you rate your personal economic situation? Would you say it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P8	Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your current economic situation is much better, better, the same, worse, or much worse?	1- Much worse 2- Worse 3- The same 4- Better 5- Much better 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P9	Do you think the difference in incomes between the rich and poor in Peru is much larger, larger, the same, smaller, or much smaller than 20 years ago?	1- Much smaller 2- Smaller 3- The same 4- Larger 5- Much larger 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P10	In general, how would you rate the performance of the mayor of your municipality?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P11	In this region many people work in logging and mining. Do you think that the number of jobs in these industries should be increased, remain the same, or be reduced?	1- They should be reduced 2- They should remain the same 3- They should be increased 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P12	Do you think that the majority of the people working in these jobs do so legally, or illegally?	1- Mostly legally 2- Mostly illegally 3- [Do not read] Half and half 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 1: Random assignment to Groups A and B. Group A continues to P17 onward; Group B proceeds 18, 17, 19.		
P17	If the government needed to choose between protecting the environment and promoting economic growth, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Protect the environment 2- Promote economic growth 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18	If the government needed to choose between protecting the environment and combating corruption in politics, which option would you prefer that it chose?	1- Protect the environment 2- Combat corruption 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A: Now, I would like you to imagine that you are the regional president of [Loreto/Ucayali]. You are in charge of spending 100 million soles on different government efforts. This board shows the different options: you can spend this to protect the environment, fight crime, reduce poverty, create jobs, or combat corruption. [SHOW BOARD]. We are going represent the 100 million soles using these 10 papers. I would like to know how you would distribute these 100 million soles. Place the papers in each type of expense according to how you would distribute these funds. For example, if you want to spend half of the funds to protect the environment [PROGRAMMER: ROTATE EXPENSE TYPE RANDOMLY], place 5 papers there.		
P18A1	Protect the environment	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A2	Combat crime	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A3	Reduce poverty	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18A4	Create jobs	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P18A5	Combat corruption	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P19	If it were up to you, how would you address the problem of corruption in politics?	1- Always prosecute corrupt public officials, even if they help to improve the economy and provide employment opportunities 2- Prosecute corrupt public officials only if they do not help to improve the economy and do no provide employment opportunities 3- Never prosecute corrupt public officials 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 2: Random assignment to Groups C and D. Group C proceeds to 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D. Group D proceeds to 19B, 19C, 19D, 19A.		
P19A	Imagine that there are a total of 100 businesses in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P19B	Imagine that there are a total of 100 politicians in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P19C	Imagine that there are a total of 100 men in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P19D	Imagine that there are a total of 100 women in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P20: Now I will read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you assisted meeting of these organizations: at least once a week, one or two times a month, one or two times a year, or never. [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS\		
P20A	Religious organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P20B	Neighborhood meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20C	Professional group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20D	Union meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20E	Political party or political organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20F	Sports group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20G	Agricultural association meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21: In the past 12 months, have you participated in any of the following activities?		
P21A	Blocking of streets, avenues, and roads	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21B	Strikes or stoppages	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P21C	Rallies, demonstrations, or protests	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21D	Signing of a political petition	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P23	Did you vote in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS] [THOSE WHO ANSWER "2," "88," or "99" SKIP TO P26]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P24	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 23] Who did you vote for in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [THOSE WHO ANSWER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 88, OR 99 – SKIP TO P27]	1- None (voted, but left the ballot blank) 2- None (cast a null vote) 3- Ollanta Humala (Gana Perú) 4- Keiko Fujimori (Fuerza 2011) 5- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (Alianza por el Gran Cambio) 6- Alejandro Toledo (Perú Posible) 7- Luis Castañeda Lossio (Solidaridad Nacional) 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P25	[ONLY THOSE WHO RESPONDED "None" (blank or null) IN QUESTION 24] Why did you vote in blank or null in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [SINGLE RESPONSE; ALL RESPONDENTS SKIP TO QUESTION 27]	1- I was confused 2- I wanted to demonstrate my discontent with all of the candidates 3- I do not believe in democracy; I wanted to protest the political system 4- I do not believe in elections or elected authorities 5- I am not interested in politics 6- My vote doesn't make a difference 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P26	[ONLY THOSE WHO DID NOT VOTE IN THE FIRST ROUND; "2" IN QUESTION 23] Why didn't you vote in the first round of the past presidential election? [SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- I was confused 2- I didn't like the candidates or the campaigns 3- I do not trust elections or electoral authorities 4- I do not believe in democracy 5- Bureaucratic concerns (registration) 6- Concerns regarding my age 7- I wasn't in the district/I was on vacation 8- I am not interested in politics 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P27	Which candidate did you vote for in the presidential elections this past april 10? [READ OPTIONS, ROTATE OPTIONS] IF 8, 88 OR 99, SKIP TO 22	1- Keiko Fujimori 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 3- Alan Garcia 5- Alejandro Toledo 6- Verónika Mendoza 8- Blank/Null 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P28	What influenced you most in deciding to vote for this candidate? [multiple response]	1- Personal qualities of the candidate 2- The candidate's party 3- The political platform of the candidate or party 4- The promise of a concrete benefit for you or your community 5- That it is a new politician 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P29	Which candidate do you expect to vote for in the second round of the presidential election, on June 5?	1- Keiko Fujimori 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 8- Blank/Null 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P22	In politics, people frequently talk about the "left" and "right." Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means LEFT and 10 means RIGHT, where would you place yourself?	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26H: Using this same scale, where would you place the following candidates?		
P26H1	Keiko Fujimori	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P26H2	Pedro Pablo Kuczynski	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30A	Independent of your own preference, who do you think will win the second round of the presidential election?	1- Keiko Fujimori (Fuerza Popular) 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (PPK) 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J: Now I would like to ask you how you feel about our political leaders and other people who are appearing in the news these days. I will read the name of a person, and I would like you to rate each person using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means that you have very bad feelings toward this person, and 10 means that you have very good feelings toward this person. If I mention a name you don't recognize, you do not need to rate this person. Just tell me and we will pass to the next one.		
P26J1	Keiko Fujimori	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J2	Pedro Pablo Kuczynski	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J3	Alan García	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J5	Alejandro Toledo	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26J6	Verónika Mendoza	1- 10: [_ _] 77- Does not know the candidate 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26K	Which party did you vote for in Peru's Congressional elections? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE] [PROGRAM CANDIDATES SPECIFIC TO EACH PARTY AND REGION]	Loreto: 1- Alianza Popular (APRA-PPC) 2- Perú Posible 3- Alianza para el Progreso 4- Partido Nacionalista 5- Perú Patria Segura 6- Todos por el Perú 7- Fuerza Popular 8- Frente Amplio 9- Peruanos por el Kambio 10- Solidaridad Nacional-UPP 11- Partido Humanista 12- Orden 13- Acción Popular 14- Partido Pluralista del Perú

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		15- Siempre Unidos 16- Fuerza Loretana 17- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 18- Mov. Esperanza Región Amazónica 19- Mira Loreto 20- Mov. Integración Loretana 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer Ucayali: 1- Alianza Popular (APRA-PPC) 2- Perú Posible 3- Alianza para el Progreso 4- Partido Nacionalista 5- Perú Patria Segura 6- Todos por el Perú 7- Fuerza Popular 8- Frente Amplio 9- Peruanos por el Kambio 10- Solidaridad Nacional-UPP 11- Partido Humanista 12- Orden 13- Acción Popular 14- Partido Pluralista del Perú 15- Siempre Unidos 16- Mov. Independiente Amor por 17- Madre de Dios 18 Mov. Independiente Obras siempre Obras 19- Mov. Regional Fuerza por Madre de Dios 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P28	Independent of whom you voted for in the past election, or who you plan to vote for in the upcoming election, do you identify with one political party in particular? IF 1, SKIP TO P30 IF 2, 88, or 99, CONTINUE TO P29	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P29	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" IN QUESTION 28] Do you identify a little more with one political party more than the others?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P30	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 28 OR 29] Which political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 28 OR 29] Do you identify with this party a lot, somewhat, or a little?	1- A lot 2- Somewhat 3- A little 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32	How much are you interested in politics: A lot, somewhat, a little, or not at all?	1- Not at all 2- A little 3- Somewhat 4- A lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33: Now I'm going to ask a series of questions regarding your level of confidence in certain institutions. Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no confidence in the institution and 10 means you have a lot of confidence in this institution: What level of confidence do you have in…? [Options presented to respondents in random ordering]		
P33a	The judiciary	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33b	The National Congress	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P33c	The police	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33d	The political parties	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33e	The National Elections Jury (JNE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33f	The National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33g	The Regional Government	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33h	The Catholic Church	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33i	The media	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33j	National Superintendent of Borders and Tax Administration (SUNAT)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33k	Office of the Ombudsman	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33l	Office of the Comptroller	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33m	Your municipality	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34: Now I am going to read a series of statements and I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		
P34a	Democracy may have problems, but it better than any other form of government	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34b	The State should take action to reduce differences in levels of income across individuals	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34c	The State, rather than the private sector, should be the owner of the most important businesses and industries	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34d	The State, rather than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for providing public services like electricity and telecommunications	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34e	People like me do not have any influence on what the government does	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34f	At times politics seems so complicated that people like me do not understand much of what happens	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34g	Today, Peru is a democracy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34h	The 2014 elections were clean	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34i	In Peru, everyone is equal before the law	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34j	Candidates are able to finance political campaigns with money obtained from all types of activities	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34k	For the progress of the nation, it is necessary that our presidents limit the voice and the vote of the opposition parties	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34l	The people should govern directly rather than through elected representatives	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P34m	Those who are not in agreement with the majority are a threat to nation	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34A	Imagine that a family member of yours needs to get a political approval, and asks you what to do because the representative implied that getting this performed quickly would require a bribe. What would you recommend they do? [READ OPTIONS]	1- Denounce / report the official who solicited the bribe 2- Get the approval (without bribery) 3- Pay the bribe 4- Ask for a discount 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization: Random assignment to groups 1 and 2. Group 1 ordering 35, 36, 37; Group 2 ordering 36, 37, 35.		
P35: Do you believe that the use of bribes and the abuse of public positions for personal benefit are frequently used by…?		
P35a	Public education employees	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35b	Public health employees	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35c	Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35d	Public sector employees in general	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35e	National politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35f	Local politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35g	The police	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35h	Judges and prosecutors	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P36	During the past 12 months, did anyone ask you for a bribe? IF 1, CONTINUE TO P37 IF 2, 88, or 99 SKIP TO P37A	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P37	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION P36] Whom? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS; RECORD ALL RESPONSES]	1- Public education employees 2- Public health employees 3- Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation 4- Public sector employees in general 5- National politicians 6- Local politicians 7- The police 8- Judges and prosecutors 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37A	During the last 12 months, have you tried to bribe someone in order to obtain some kind of benefit? IF 1, CONTINUE TO PP37B IF 2, 88, OR 99, SKIP TO P38	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37B	[ONLY COD 1 IN P50] Who did you attempt to bribe? [SPONTANEOUS, DO NOT READ OPTIONS; REGISTER ALL RESPONSES]	1- Public education employees 2- Public health employees 3- Public employees in charge of contracts 4- Public employees in general 5- National politicians 6- Local politicians 7- The police 8- Judges 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P38	In general terms, do you believe that voting is kept secret in Peru?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P39	Thinking specifically about someone like yourself who votes at a school within your neighborhood… Do you think that neighborhood leaders, political parties, or the government could learn how this person voted?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 3a: Random ordering of questions. Group 1: P10, P40A. Group 2: P40A, P40. Randomization 3b: Random assignment to Groups E and F. Group E is provided 4 response options; Group F is provided 5 response option		
P40	Now I am going to show you a list of various activities related to politics. I would like you to tell me HOW MANY of these were done in you neighborhood by political candidates or representatives within the past 12 months. Please do not tell me which ones; only tell me HOW MANY. They placed campaign billboards in your neighborhood They visited your home	1- One 2- Two 3- Three 4- Four 5- Five 6- None 88- Does not know

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
	They publicly transmitted campaign ads over TV and radio They threatened you so that you would vote for them [Only for Group F] They gave you some object, like clothing or food, or a personal favor	99- Refused to answer
Randomization 4: Random assignment to Groups G and H. Group G is provided 4 response options; Group H is provided 5 response options.		
P40A	Now I am going to show you a list of ordinary activities not related to politics. I would like you to tell me HOW MANY of these were done in you neighborhood by political candidates or representatives within the past 12 months. Please do not tell me which ones; only tell me HOW MANY. Watched a game of soccer Attempted to start a business Requested a loan in order to buy something Requested a permission (tramite) from a government agency [Only for Group H]: Attempted to bribe someone in order to obtain some benefit	1- One 2- Two 3- Three 4- Four 5- Five 6- None 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41	During the past 12 months, did you have any neighbors that received material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P42	During the past 12 months, did you receive material assistance like food, clothing, or personal favors from some political candidate or representative? IF 1, CONTINUE TO P43 IF 2, 88, OR 99 CONTINUE TO P45	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P43	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION 42] Did you know this political candidate or representative?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P44	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION 42] Which political party did this political candidate or representative belong to?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization 5: Three conditions within this question are randomly assigned. Each condition is randomized independent of the other randomization results.		
P45	Now I am going to describe a scenario. Juan/a [in accordance with sex of the respondent] lives in a neighborhood similar to yours in another city of Peru. Group 1a: The past month, Juan/a needed to pay a month's salary to the municipality to accelerate the approval of authorization for his/her business Group1b: The past month, Juan/a received from the municipality the authorization needed for his/her business without needing to pay bribes The mayor is facing reelection. From the time originally elected, the economic conditions within the city and the health and transportation services have [Group2a: improved / Group2b: worsened]. Considering what you know about the mayor, how likely do you think it is that Juan/a votes for him/her?	1- Not at all likely 2- Not very likely 3- Somewhat likely 4- Very likely 96- [Not provided] I would refuse to vote, or would cast a null vote 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P46	Considering what you now about the mayor, how likely is it that he/she has accepted bribes?	1- Not at all likely 2- Not very likely 3- Somewhat likely 4- Very likely 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47: Now I am going to read a series of statements regarding corruption in Peru. I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		
P47a	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in politics	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P47b	The government should do more the confront the problem of corruption among public employees	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47c	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in the private sector	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47d	It is necessary to accept some corruption in order to be able to promote economic growth	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47e	Corruption affects my income	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47f	If I were to see an act of corruption within my workplace, I would call the police	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47g	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because it improved the economy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P47h	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because he was fighting against terrorism	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P48	In what year was Peru's current Constitution enacted?	1- In 1993 2- In 1979 3- In 2001 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P49	What is the name of Brazil's current President?	1- Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva 2- Dilma Rousseff 3- Fernando Arias 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P50	What office does Alonso Segura Vasi currently hold?	1- Minister of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation 2- Minister of Defense 3- Minister of Economics and Finance 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P51	How many congressmen form the Peruvian Congress?	1- Between 25 and 100 2- Between 101 and 175 3- Between 176 and 250 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52	Do you know if the governor of (Loreto/Ucayali, Fernando Meléndez Celiz/Gambini Rupay) has ever been investigated on charges of corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52A	What is the name of Keiko Fujimori's political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Fuerza Popular 3- Perú Posible 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52B	[ONLY THOSE FROM LORETO, COD "1" IN D1] Do you know if the ex president of Loreto, Yvan Vasquez, has been investigated for issues of corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P52C	[ONLY THOSE FROM UCAYALI, COD "2" IN D1] The ex president of the Supreme Court of Justice of Ucayali, Francisco Boza Olivari, is being investigated for illicit activities in favor of which of the following groups?	1- La Red Orellana 2- APRA 3- PetroPerú 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53	[ALL] Was there a workshop in your community some time this year about corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53B	[ONLY IF "1" in P53] Did you attend the workshop?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53C	[ONLY IF "2" in P67] Why not? ALL - SKIP TO P53	1- It did not interest me 2- I was busy 3- Transportation issues 4- I did not know in time 5- Family obligations 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53D	[ONLY IF "1" in P53] How long would you say the workshop lasted?	1- Less than 30 minutes 2- Between 30 minutes and one hour 3- Between one and two hours 4- Over two hours 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53	Now I would like to ask you about the labor market. What income do you think the manager of a large national business earns in one month in Peru?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54	What income do think a factory worker earns in one month?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P55	What income do think a construction worker earns in one month?	[_ _ _ _] Soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56a	Television	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P56b	Radio	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56c	Newspaper	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56d	Internet	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P56e	Social networks (Facebook and Twitter)	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P57	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY WATCH TELEVISION; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56a] What is the primary television channel that you watch to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- América TV 2- Panamericana TV 3- TV Perú 4- ATV 5- Frecuencia Latina 6- Global TV 7- RPP TV 8- Canal N 9- Canal Pucallpa 51 10- Canal Cultural Visión 47 11- Canal 33 La Ribereña 12- UTV 19 13- Amazónica de Televisón 14- Loreto TV 15- Amazon Channel 16- Amazonia TV 17- UCV Satelital 18- Selva TV 94- Other: _____

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P58	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE RADIO; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56b] What is the primary radio station that you read to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- RPP 2- Radio Pucallpa 3- Radio Estar 4- Producciones Asturia 5- Estereo System 6- Radio Betel 7- Radio A 8- Radio Lider 9- Radio Video Oriente 10- Radio Difusora Aroma 11- Radio Felicidad 12- La Zona 13- Exitosa 14- La Voz de la Selva 15- Radio La Karibeña 16- Radio Nuevo Tiempo 17- Lorecom 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P59	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED IN THE FILTER THAT THEY READ THE NEWSPAPER; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56c] What is the primary newspaper that you read to inform yourself about the situation of the nation?	1- El Comercio 2- La República 3- El Trome 4- Perú 21 5- Correo 6- Ojo 7- Diario La Región 8- Diario El Popular – Edición Loreto 9- Diario Pro & Contra 10- Revista Selva Verde 11- Revista Carta Abierta, de la Amazonía 12- Diario Crónicas 13- Diario A Hora 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P60	In the previous month, did you use internet service?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P61	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] In the previous month, did you use internet…? [Multiple responses]	1- At home 2- At the house of a friend or relative 3- At work 4- At a school or educational institution 5- At a public booth 6- Through a cell phone 7- Did not use internet during the past month 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P62	[ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] Do you use internet at least…?	1- Once a day 2- Once a week 3- Once a month 4- Every two months or more 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63: [ONLY THOSE WHO INDICATED THAT THEY USE INTERNET; RESPONSE OF 2,3,4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 56d] Do you use the internet to:		
P63a	Obtain information	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63b	Communicate with friends	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63c	Buy products or services	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63d	Conduct online banking	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63e	Formal education or training activities	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P63f	Transactions with public officials	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P63g	Entertainment activities	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64: Are you informed about national political developments…?		
P64a	Through family	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64b	Through friends	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64c	Through classmates of coworkers	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64d	Through the Church	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64e	Through your teachers	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64f	Through the internet	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64g	Through the media	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P64h	Other: _____	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P65	How frequently are you informed about the current politics of the nation?	1- Frequently 2- Every now and then 3- Only when I am interested in a topic 4- Never 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66: During the past year, have you…		

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P66a	Spoken with someone about politics?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66b	Seen campaign posters in your neighborhood?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66c	Seen campaign advertisements on TV or radio?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P66d	Been a candidate for some public position?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P67	What is the last year or grade of studies that you passed?	1- None 2- Preschool 3- Primary, incomplete 4- Primary, complete 5- Secondary, incomplete 6- Secondary, complete 7- Post-secondary, incomplete 8- Post-secondary, complete 9- University, incomplete 10- University, complete 11- Graduate studies, incomplete or complete 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P68	In total, how many people live in your house at this moment? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P69	How many of the people in your house are less than 18 years of age? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P70	Are you affiliated with a union? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P71	Is anyone else in your family affiliated with a union? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P72	What is your primary occupational activity? Are you…?	1- Working (full or part time) 2- Actively searching for work 3- A student 4- Performing household chores/maintenance 5- Retired/disabled/unable to work 6- Not working and not searching for work 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P73	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 72] What is your primary occupation?	1- Farmer 94- Other: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P74	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK AS FARMERS; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 73] What product or crop do you primarily grow?	1- Coffee 2- Cacao 3- Bananas 4- Rice 5- Corn 6- Yucca 7- Fruit 8- Soy 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P75	ONLY THOSE WHO NO LONGER WORK; RESPONSE 5 IN QUESTION 72] What was your primary occupation?	[_____] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P76	In which of the following ranges do you find the monthly household income of this household, including remittances from outside and income from all of the adults and children who work? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- 260 soles or less 2- 261 to 460 soles 3- 461to 660 soles 4- 661 to 860 soles 5- 861 to 1060 soles 6- 1061 to 1260 soles 7- 1261 to 1560 soles 8- 1561 to 2060 soles 9- 2061 to 3060 soles 10- More than 3060 soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P77	Imagine a ladder with 10 steps. On the first step are the poorest people and on the tenth step are the richest. Where would you place yourself? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1-10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P78	What is your marital status? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Single 2- Married 3- Open union/partnership 4- Divorced 5- Separated 6- Widowed 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P79	Do you consider yourself Asháninka, Aymara, white, Bora, mestiza, black, oriental, Quechua, Shipibo, or other? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]	1- Asháninka 2- Aymara 3- White 4- Bora 5- Mestiza 6- Black 7- Oriental 8- Quechua 9- Shipibo 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P80	If you are religious, what religion do you most closely identify with?	1- Catholic 2- Protestant 3- Oriental, non-Christian 4- None 5- Evangelical / Pentecostal 6- Mormon 7- Traditional Religions 8- Jewish 9- Agnostic or atheist 10- Jehova's witness 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P81	What language did you first learn as a child?	1- Ashàaninka 2- Aymara 3- Bora 4- Spanish 5- English 6- Portuguese 7- Shipibo 94- Other _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82: To finish, would you tell me which of the following items you have in your household?		
P82a	Refrigerator	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P82b	Home phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82c	Cell phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82d	Car	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82e	Washing machine	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82f	Microwave	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82g	Motorcycle	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82h	Safe drinking water	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82i	Home bathroom	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82j	Computer	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82k	Internet service	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P82l	Television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P82m	Flat-screen television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

[END OF SURVEY QUESTIONS]

INTERVIEWER QUESTIONS		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
P83	How would you rate the respondent's level of knowledge regarding politics in general?	1- Very low 2- Low 3- Average 4- High 5- Very high
P84	Was there another adult present during the interview?	1- Yes 2- No
D1	Region	1- Loreto 2- Ucayali
D2	Province	1- Alto Amazonas 2- Loreto 3- Maynas 4- Requena 5- Ucayali 6- Coronel Portillo 7- Padre Abad
D3	District	[_____]
D4	Zone	[_____]
D5	Locality	[_____]

QUESTIONNAIRE: STUDY 2

INITIAL FILTER		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
F1	Are you a Peruvian citizen or permanent resident of Peru?	1- No 2- Yes
F2	How old are you?	[_ _]
F3	Sex of respondent (by observation)	1- Male 2- Female
F4	Type of living space? (by observation)	1- Independent house 2- Apartment within a building 3- House within housing project 4- Neighborhood dwelling 5- Shack or hut 6- Makeshift dwelling 7- Home unfit for human habitation

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P1	In your opinion, what is the largest problem facing this country? [DO NOT READ; SINGLE RESPONSE]	1- Water/ electricity (lack of) 2- Corruption of public officials 3- Corruption of politicians 4- Crime, delinquency / Security (lack of) 5- Human rights violations 6- Unemployment 7- Inequality 8- External debt 9- Drugs, drug consumption; narco-trafficking 10- Economy 11- Education 12- Impunity 13- Inflation- 14- Politicians / bad government 15- Environment 16- Poverty 17- Protests (strikes, street closures, etc.) 18- Healthcare 19- Transportation 20- Violence 21- Housing 94- Other 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P4	Regarding the current administration, how would you rate the performance of President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P3	Now, talking about the economy… How would you rate Peru's current economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P4	During the past 12 months, would you say that Peru's economic situation has improved a lot, that it has improved, that it has remained the same, that it has worsened, or that it has worsened a lot?	1- It has worsened a lot 2- It has worsened 3- It has remained the same 4- It has improved 5- It has improved a lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P5	How would you rate your personal economic situation? Would you say it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad?	1- Very bad 2- Bad 3- Neither good nor bad 4- Good 5- Very good 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P6	Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your current economic situation is much better, better, the same, worse, or much worse?	1- Much worse 2- Worse 3- The same 4- Better 5- Much better 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P7: Now I am going to describe some scenarios. Imagine that you are voting in an election for mayor with two candidates. [RV1a: María / RV1b: Alberto] López is the mayor who is up for reelection. López [RV2a: tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term. / RV2b: accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the economic conditions in the municipality [RV3a: improved / RV3b: worsened] during her/his term. [RV4a: The other candidate is Isabel / RV4b: The other candidate is Juan] Arias. Arias had been mayor of the municipality before López. Arias [RV5a: tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term / RV5b: accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the economic conditions in the municipality [RV6a: improved / RV6b: worsened] during her/his term.		

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P7	If you had to choose between these two candidates, which one would you vote for? López or Arias?	1- López 2- Arias 3- [DO NOT READ] Neither 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P8: Now imagine that you are voting in another election for mayor with two candidates. [RV7a: Paula / RV7b: Miguel] Jiménez is the current mayor up for reelection. Jiménez [RV8a: tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term / RV8b: accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the level of environmental pollution in the municipality, [RV9a: improved / RV9b: worsened] during her/his term. [RV10a: The other candidate is Consuelo / RV10b: The other candidate is Jorge] Sierra. Sierra had been the mayor before Jiménez. Sierra [RV11a: tried to penalize public employees who accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term / RV11b: accepted bribes in exchange for public favors during her/his term]. On the other hand, the level of environmental pollution in the municipality, [RV12a: improved / RV12b: worsened] during her/his term.		
P8	If you had to choose between one of the candidates, who would you vote for? Jiménez or Sierra?	1- Jiménez 2- Sierra 3- [DO NOT READ] Neither 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
Randomization: Question ordering RV13a: 9, 10, 11, 12 RV13b: 11, 12, 9, 10		
P9: Now imagine that the following happens to a person like you who lives in a neighborhood like yours. [PROGRAMMER: ASIGN GENDER ACCORDINGLY: Manuel/Milagros] is driving their car when a policeman stops them. The officer tells her/him she/he have violated the law, but will ignore this if [Manuel/Milagros] pays them [RV14a: 10 / RV14b: 75] soles. [Manuel/Milagros] pays the police officer [RV15a: BLANK / RV15b: but the officer still gives her/him a fine].		
P9	How do you think [Manuel/Milagros] would feel?	Open Response: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P10	How likely do you think it is that [Manuel/Milagros] reports the policeman?	1- Not likely 2- Somewhat likely 3- Likely 4- Very likely 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P11: Now imagine that [Manuel/Milagros] goes to the RENIEC office to replace thier DNI (national identification). When it is her/his turn, the official requests [RV16a: 10 / RV16b: 75] soles to process her/his request quickly. [Manuel/Milagros] decides to pay them [RV17a: BLANK / RV17b: but her/his request is not processed quickly].		
P11	How do you think [Manuel/Milagros] would feel?	Open Response: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P12	How likely do you think it is that [Manuel/Milagros] reports the official?	1- Not likely 2- Somewhat likely 3- Likely 4- Very likely 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P13: Now, I would like you to imagine that you are the regional president of [Loreto/Ucayali]. You are in charge of spending 100 million soles on different government efforts. This board shows the different options: you can spend this to protect the environment, fight crime, reduce poverty, create jobs, or combat corruption. [SHOW BOARD]. We are going represent the 100 million soles using these 10 papers. I would like to know how you would distribute these 100 million soles. Place the papers in each type of expense according to how you would distribute these funds. For example, if you want to spend half of the funds to protect the environment [PROGRAMMER: ROTATE EXPENSE TYPE RANDOMLY], place 5 papers there.		
P13A	Protect the environment	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P13B	Combat crime	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P13C	Reduce poverty	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P13D	Create jobs	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P13E	Combat corruption	0- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P14	Imagine that there are a total of 100 businesses in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P15	Imagine that there are a total of 100 politicians in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P16	Imagine that there are a total of 100 men in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer
P17	Imagine that there are a total of 100 women in Peru, and that you need to say how many of these 100 you think are corrupt. How many would you say are corrupt?	0- 100: [_ _ _] 888- Does not know 999- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P18: Now I will read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you assisted meeting of these organizations: at least once a week, one or two times a month, one or two times a year, or never. [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS\		
P18A	Religious organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18B	Neighborhood meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18C	Professional group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18D	Union meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18E	Political party or political organization meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18F	Sports group meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P18G	Agricultural association meetings	1- Never 2- One or two times a year 3- One or two times a month 4- Once a week 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P19: In the past 12 months, have you participated in any of the following activities?		
P19A	Blocking of streets, avenues, and roads	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P19B	Strikes or stoppages	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P19C	Rallies, demonstrations, or protests	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P19D	Signing of a political petition	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P20	Did you vote in the first round of the 2016 presidential election? [THOSE WHO ANSWER "2," "88," or "99" SKIP TO P26]	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P21	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 20] Who did you vote for in the first round of the 2011 presidential election? [ROTATE ANSWERS]	1- Keiko Fujimori 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 3- Alan Garcia 4- Alejandro Toledo 5- Verónika Mendoza 6- Blank/null 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P22	Did you vote in the second round of the 2016 presidential elections?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P23	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 21] Who did you vote for in the second round of the 2016 presidential elections?	1- Keiko Fujimori 2- Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 8- Blank/null 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P24	In politics, people frequently talk about the "left" and "right." Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means LEFT and 10 means RIGHT, where would you place yourself?	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P25	Independent of whom you voted for in the past election, or who you plan to vote for in the upcoming election, do you identify with one political party in particular? IF 1, SKIP TO P27 IF 2, 88, or 99, CONTINUE TO P26	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P26	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" IN QUESTION 28] Do you identify a little more with one political party more than the others?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P27	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 25 OR 26] Which political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Alianza Para el Progreso 3- Democracia Directa 4- Esperanza Región Amazónica 5- Fuerza Loretana 6- Fuerza Popular 7- Mov. Amazónico Loreto 8- Mov. Cambio Ucayalino 9- Mov. Fuerza Ucayalina 10- Mov. Integración Loretana 11- Mov. Loreto - Mi Loreto 12- Partido Aprista Peruano- APRA 13- Partido Nacionalista 14- Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) 15- Perú Más 16- Perú Posible 17- Solidaridad Nacional 18- Somos Perú 19- Tierra y Libertad 20- Todos Somos Ucayali 21- Ucayali Región con futuro 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P28	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN QUESTION 25 OR 26] Do you identify with this party a lot, somewhat, or a little?	1- A lot 2- Somewhat 3- A little 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P29	How much are you interested in politics: A lot, somewhat, a little, or not at all?	1- Not at all 2- A little 3- Somewhat 4- A lot 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P30: Now I'm going to ask a series of questions regarding your level of confidence in certain institutions. Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no confidence in the institution and 10 means you have a lot of confidence in this institution: What level of confidence do you have in…? [Options presented to respondents in random ordering]		
P30a	The judiciary	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30b	The National Congress	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30c	The police	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30d	The political parties	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30e	The National Elections Jury (JNE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30f	The National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE)	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30g	The Regional Government	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30h	The Catholic Church	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30i	The media	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P30j	Your municipality	1- 10: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31: Now I am going to read a series of statements and I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		
P31a	Democracy may have problems, but it better than any other form of government	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P31b	The State should take action to reduce differences in levels of income across individuals	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31c	The State, rather than the private sector, should be the owner of the most important businesses and industries	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31d	The State, rather than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for providing public services like electricity and telecommunications	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31e	People like me do not have any influence on what the government does	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31f	At times politics seems so complicated that people like me do not understand much of what happens	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31g	In Peru, voting is secret	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 2: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND BELIEFS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P31h	For the progress of the nation, it is necessary that our presidents limit the voice and the vote of the opposition parties	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P31i	Those who are not in agreement with the majority are a threat to nation	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
Randomization: RV18a: P32, P33 RV18b: P33, P32		
P32: Do you believe that the use of bribes and the abuse of public positions for personal benefit are frequently used by…?		
P32d	Public sector employees in general	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32e	National politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32f	Local politicians	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32g	The police	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P32h	Judges and prosecutors	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P33	During the past 12 months, did anyone ask you for a bribe? IF 1, CONTINUE TO P34 IF 2, 88, or 99 SKIP TO P35	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P34	[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" FOR QUESTION P33] Whom? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS; RECORD ALL RESPONSES]	1- Public education employees 2- Public health employees 3- Public sector employees in charge of contracts and public litigation 4- Public sector employees in general 5- National politicians 6- Local politicians 7- The police 8- Judges and prosecutors 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35: Now I am going to read a series of statements regarding corruption in Peru. I will ask you in each case to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:		
P35a	The government should do more to confront the problem of corruption in politics	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35b	Corruption affects my income	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35c	If I were to see an act of corruption within my workplace, I would call the police	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P35d	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because it improved the economy	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

SECTION 3: CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P35e	The corruption employed by Vladimiro Montesinos during the presidency of Alberto Fujimori was justified because he was fighting against terrorism	1- Strongly disagree 2- Somewhat disagree 3- Neither agree nor disagree 4- Somewhat agree 5- Strongly agree 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P36	In what year was Peru's current Constitution enacted?	1- In 1993 2- In 1979 3- In 2001 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P37	What is the name of Brazil's current President?	1- Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva 2- Dilma Rousseff 3- Fernando Arias 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P38	How many congressmen form the Peruvian Congress?	1- Between 25 and 100 2- Between 101 and 175 3- Between 176 and 250 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P39	Do you know if the governor of (Loreto/Ucayali, Fernando Meléndez Celiz/Gambini Rupay) has ever been investigated on charges of corruption?	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P40	What is the name of Keiko Fujimori's political party?	1- Acción Popular 2- Fuerza Popular 3- Perú Posible 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41: How frequently do you follow information and news regarding electoral campaigns via…? [ONLY NEW RESPONDENTS]		
P41a	Television	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P41b	Radio	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41c	Newspaper	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41d	Internet	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P41e	Social networks (Facebook and Twitter)	1- Never 2- Every now and then 3- Once a week 4- Several times a week 5- Daily 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P42	What is the last year or grade of studies that you passed?	1- None 2- Preschool 3- Primary, incomplete 4- Primary, complete 5- Secondary, incomplete 6- Secondary, complete 7- Post-secondary, incomplete 8- Post-secondary, complete 9- University, incomplete 10- University, complete 11- Graduate studies, incomplete or complete 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P43	In total, how many people live in your house at this moment?	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P44	How many of the people in your house are less than 18 years of age?	[_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P45	What is your primary occupational activity? Are you…?	1- Working (full or part time) 2- Actively searching for work 3- A student 4- Performing household chores/maintenance 5- Retired/disabled/unable to work 6- Not working and not searching for work 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P46	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 45] What is your primary occupation?	1- Farmer 94- Other: [_ _] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P47	[ONLY THOSE WHO WORK AS FARMERS; RESPONSE 1 IN QUESTION 46] What product or crop do you primarily grow?	1- Coffee 2- Cacao 3- Bananas 4- Rice 5- Corn 6- Yucca 7- Fruit 8- Soy 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P48	ONLY THOSE WHO RESPONDED 2 OR 3 IN QUESTION 45] What was your primary occupation?	[_____] 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P49	In which of the following ranges do you find the monthly household income of this household, including remittances from outside and income from all of the adults and children who work?	1- 260 soles or less 2- 261 to 460 soles 3- 461to 660 soles 4- 661 to 860 soles 5- 861 to 1060 soles 6- 1061 to 1260 soles 7- 1261 to 1560 soles 8- 1561 to 2060 soles 9- 2061 to 3060 soles 10- More than 3060 soles 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P50	What is your marital status?	1- Single 2- Married 3- Civil union 4- Divorced 5- Separated 6- Widowed 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P51	Do you consider yourself Asháninka, Aymara, white, Bora, mestiza, black, oriental, Quechua, Shipibo, or other?	1- Asháninka 2- Aymara 3- White 4- Bora 5- Mestiza 6- Black 7- Oriental 8- Quechua 9- Shipibo 94- Other: _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P52	If you are religious, what religion do you most closely identify with?	1- Catholic 2- Protestant 3- Oriental, non-Christian 4- None 5- Evangelical / Pentecostal 6- Mormon 7- Traditional Religions 8- Jewish 9- Agnostic or atheist 10- Jehova's witness 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P53	What language did you first learn as a child?	1- Ashàaninka 2- Aymara 3- Bora 4- Spanish 5- English 6- Portuguese 7- Shipibo 94- Other _____ 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54: To finish, would you tell me which of the following items you have in your household?		
P54a	Refrigerator	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P54b	Home phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54c	Cell phone	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54d	Car	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54e	Washing machine	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54f	Microwave	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54g	Motorcycle	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54h	Safe drinking water	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54i	Home bathroom	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54j	Computer	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54k	Internet service	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54l	Television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know 99- Refused to answer
P54m	Flat-screen television	1- Yes 2- No 88- Does not know

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		99- Refused to answer

[END OF SURVEY QUESTIONS]

INTERVIEWER QUESTIONS		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
P55	How would you rate the respondent's level of knowledge regarding politics in general?	1- Very low 2- Low 3- Average 4- High 5- Very high
P56	Was there another adult present during the interview?	1- Yes 2- No
D1	Region	1- Loreto 2- Ucayali
D2	Province	1- Alto Amazonas 2- Loreto 3- Maynas 4- Requena 5- Ucayali 6- Coronel Portillo 7- Padre Abad
D3	District	[_____]
D4	Zone	[_____]
D5	Locality	[_____]