Online Appendix for

From Recognition to Integration: Indigenous Autonomy, State Authority, and National Identity in the Philippines

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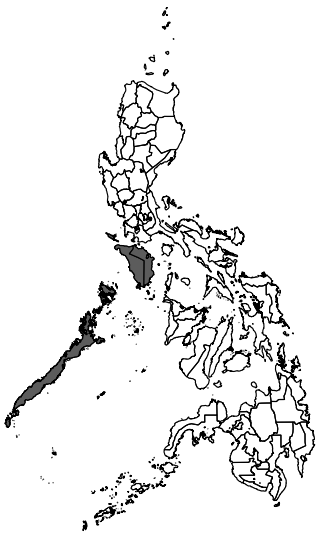
1 Survey Sample Details

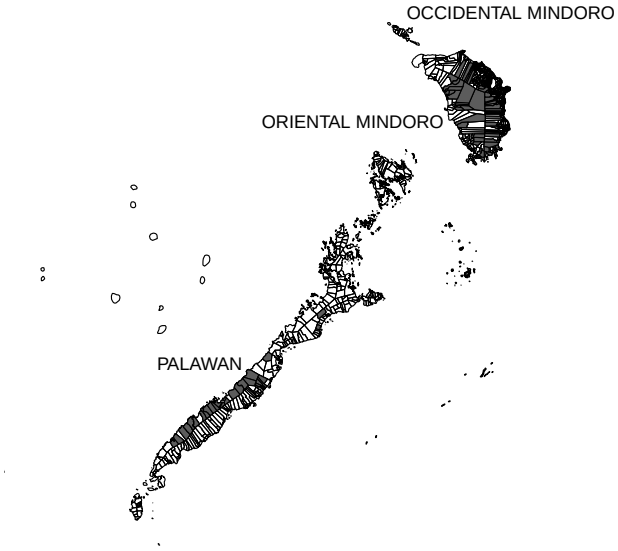
Figure A.8 shows the locations of the three surveyed provinces within the Philippines and the locations of targeted and eventually surveyed *barangays* within these three provinces. Table A.35 shows covariate balance between *barangays* included in the final sample and those that were unreachable due to security concerns. Table A.36 compares the (actual) survey sample to the national universe of indigenous (CADT-eligible) *barangays*, while A.37 compares titled *barangays* within the survey sample to titled *barangays* nationwide. Note that the survey was conducted in only three provinces and was not intended to be nationally representative.

Table A.35: Covariate Balance (Targeted vs. Actual Survey Sample)

	Included Mean	Excluded Mean	T Pval
Titled 2018	0.387	0.455	0.583
Indigenous Prop. 2000	0.320	0.305	0.833
Birth Registration 2000	0.734	0.819	0.084
Log. Population 2000	7.580	7.535	0.771
Ethnic Frac. 2000	0.511	0.545	0.552
Graduated HS Prop. 2000	0.177	0.160	0.447
Area (sq. km)	54.674	63.247	0.704
Elevation Mean	205.965	152.197	0.131
Elevation Std. Dev.	51.150	44.202	0.457
Slope Mean	7.299	5.942	0.186
Soil Quality Index	1.913	2.029	0.049
Mineral Deposits	0.040	0.045	0.915
Log. NCIP Dist	12.603	12.235	0.000
Log. Coast Dist	8.820	8.768	0.851
Log. Road Dist	2.955	1.440	0.069
Catholic Prop. 2000	0.692	0.768	0.143
Roof Strong Materials Prop. 2000	0.300	0.321	0.669
Wall Strong Materials Prop. 2000	0.296	0.339	0.460
Own Lot Prop. 2000	0.676	0.732	0.383
Street Pattern 2000	0.480	0.455	0.838
Highway Access 2000	0.840	0.682	0.162
Church 2000	0.920	0.818	0.267
Market 2000	0.360	0.318	0.721
Elementary 2000	0.933	0.909	0.728
Bgy. Health Center 2000	0.733	0.636	0.413
Water System 2000	0.240	0.545	0.016
Legibility (Whipple) 2000	125.598	129.690	0.608



(a) The Philippines, with target provinces indicated.



(b) *Barangays* targeted for survey data collection

Figure A.8: Target survey sample

Table A.36: Covariate Balance (Survey Barangays vs. National Eligible Universe)

	Survey Mean (N = 69)	National Mean (N = 8051)	T Pval
Titled 2018	0.453	0.203	0.000
Indigenous Prop. 2000	0.331	0.204	0.001
Birth Registration 2000	0.728	0.837	0.000
Log. Population 2000	7.605	7.038	0.000
Ethnic Frac. 2000	0.528	0.709	0.000
Graduated HS Prop. 2000	0.166	0.260	0.000
Area (sq. km)	57.666	15.670	0.000
Elevation Mean	182.827	130.409	0.004
Elevation Std. Dev.	46.342	38.424	0.061
Slope Mean	6.834	4.660	0.000
Soil Quality Index	1.962	2.113	0.003
Mineral Deposits	0.031	0.009	0.308
Log. NCIP Dist	12.520	10.420	0.000
Log. Coast Dist	8.862	9.012	0.190
Log. Road Dist	2.677	3.578	0.072
Catholic Prop. 2000	0.698	0.722	0.366
Roof Strong Materials Prop. 2000	0.302	0.550	0.000
Wall Strong Materials Prop. 2000	0.303	0.535	0.000
Own Lot Prop. 2000	0.677	0.607	0.020
Street Pattern 2000	0.438	0.375	0.324
Highway Access 2000	0.828	0.727	0.039
Church 2000	0.906	0.890	0.659
Market 2000	0.344	0.245	0.106
Elementary 2000	0.922	0.816	0.003
Bgy. Health Center 2000	0.719	0.665	0.347
Water System 2000	0.266	0.497	0.000
Legibility (Whipple) 2000	126.514	113.556	0.000

2 Pre-Analysis Plan Reconciliation

The survey experiment was pre-registered with Experiments in Government and Politics (EGAP) under ID 20181010AA. As discussed in the main manuscript, a number of the findings included in this paper were not pre-registered. These findings should therefore be considered exploratory and are presented as such in the paper. The pre-registered survey experiment included an additional treatment arm and outcome for which whose results are not included in the main manuscript, for the sake of clarity. Here, I discuss the additional treatment arm and outcome provide results from the main analyses pre-registered for the priming experiment.

In the full experiment, respondents were assigned to one of three treatment arms: (1) a pure control condition in which no prime is administered, (2) a "material" prime condition in which respondents were shown an informational flyer about the IPRA law that emphasized the devolution of material powers and control over land to indigenous leaders, and (3) an "identity" prime condition in which respondents were

Table A.37: Covariate Balance (Titled Survey Barangays vs. National Titled Barangays)

	Survey Mean (N = 30)	National Mean (N = 1531)	T Pval
Indigenous Prop. 2000	0.342	0.344	0.961
Birth Registration 2000	0.706	0.773	0.095
Log. Population 2000	7.665	7.258	0.000
Ethnic Frac. 2000	0.437	0.601	0.000
Graduated HS Prop. 2000	0.147	0.190	0.001
Area (sq. km)	65.977	31.222	0.000
Elevation Mean	211.071	114.136	0.001
Elevation Std. Dev.	51.422	28.413	0.002
Slope Mean	7.289	3.695	0.000
Soil Quality Index	1.914	2.079	0.020
Mineral Deposits	0.034	0.015	0.582
Log. NCIP Dist	12.608	10.464	0.000
Log. Coast Dist	9.102	9.578	0.001
Log. Road Dist	2.473	3.994	0.042
Catholic Prop. 2000	0.645	0.632	0.715
Roof Strong Materials Prop. 2000	0.233	0.518	0.000
Wall Strong Materials Prop. 2000	0.225	0.592	0.000
Own Lot Prop. 2000	0.704	0.658	0.277
Street Pattern 2000	0.552	0.347	0.040
Highway Access 2000	0.862	0.680	0.010
Church 2000	1.000	0.904	0.000
Market 2000	0.379	0.241	0.145
Elementary 2000	0.966	0.890	0.042
Bgy. Health Center 2000	0.724	0.718	0.939
Water System 2000	0.172	0.488	0.000
Legibility (Whipple) 2000	130.673	119.023	0.012

shown an informational flyer that emphasized the recognition of a distinct indigenous identity by the state. Both flyers included basic information about the law, including about its provisions granting collective land rights to ancestral domains (CADTs). The two different versions of the prime were originally intended to test distinct channels through which recognition may influence individual attitudes.

The priming treatment referenced in the manuscript is the "identity" prime. The "material" prime is shown in Figure A.9. Following the administration of the experiment, I learned from survey enumerators that some respondents felt the "material" prime was inconsistent with perceptions of tribal governance structures in particular tribes. Specifically, the prime may have suggested centralized control or decision-making when in fact many decisions are made through community consensus or consultation. As discussed below, the material prime had effects in the same direction as the identity prime, but they were much smaller and were not statistically significant.

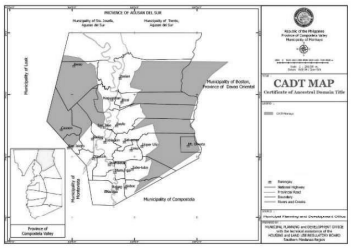
The two pre-registered hypotheses associated with this component of the experiment are as follows:

THE IPRA LAW: RECOGNIZING CUSTOMARY LAW AND INDIGENOUS LEADERSHIP

Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 is a law enacted by the government of the Philippines to recognize, protect, and promote the rights of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs).

The IPRA Law recognizes several distinctive rights for ICCs/IPs, including:

- **Self-Governance and Empowerment**
- **Ancestral Domains/Ancestral Land**



The IPRA allows IPs/ICCs to apply for a title to their ancestral lands, known as a **Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT)**. Getting a CADT It empowers leaders of the ICC to decide how land and other resources with the domain are used in accordance with customary law.

Tribal leaders in Bukidnon, Mindanao

The IPRA recognizes the primacy of customary law within ancestral domains:

"Customary laws, traditions and practices of the ICCs/IPs…shall be applied first with respect to **property rights**, claims and ownerships, hereditary succession and **settlement of land disputes**"

Sec. 63, R.A. 8371

Leaders perform a tribal ritual in Manila

Figure A.9: Recognition Prime (English translation) - Material Version.

- **H3:** Priming respondents with information about state recognition of indigenous institutions will increase the importance of one's tribe, relative to other identity attributes
- **H4:** Priming respondents with information about state recognition of indigenous institutions, with an emphasis on the recognition of indigenous identity, will increase the relative importance of identifcation with one's tribe to a [GREATER/LESSER] extent than emphasizing the material power of indigenous leaders

Results for this component are shown in Table A.38. The pooled treatment has no statistically significant effect on the probability that "tribe" is ranked among the top two attributes, although the point estimate is negative. Therefore, I fail to reject the null hypothesis for $H3$. Similarly, the point estimates for both individual primes are negative and neither is significant at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Per the pre-analysis plan, I test $H4$ by conducting a Wald Test for equivalence between the identity and material prime coefficients. I fail to reject the null hypothesis of equivalence ($p = 0.14$).

Table A.38: Recognition Primes and Tribal Identity

	Dependent variable:			
	Tribe Top			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
IPRA Prime (Any)	−0.049	−0.047		
	(0.039)	(0.038)		
Identity Prime			−0.082*	−0.080*
			(0.045)	(0.044)
Material Prime			−0.016	−0.016
			(0.044)	(0.044)
Covariate Adjustment	N	Y	N	Y
Observations	725	725	725	725
R^2	0.002	0.029	0.005	0.035
Adjusted R^2	0.001	0.020	0.003	0.020
Note:				*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The survey experiment also included a second outcome measure relevant to another part of the broader project of which the findings presented in this paper are a part. The second outcome is measured in a choice-based conjoint experiment, described to respondents as a "voting game." Respondents are shown five pairs of candidate profiles, with each candidate meant to represent a hypothetical individual running for *barangay* captain, the elected chief executive at the *barangay* level. In each round, respondents were asked to indicate which candidate they would choose in a hypothetical election. The candidates varied along five attributes, each of which had two possible values: (1) gift-giving during the campaign period (or

not), (2) campaign promises for future public goods provision (vs. vague non-specific promises to help the community), (3) alignment with the municipal mayor (or not), (4) the endorsement of tribal leaders (or not) and (5) previous charitable work in the community (or not). This outcome was measured immediately after the priming treatment and immediately before the identity ranking activity. The two pre-registered hypotheses associated with this outcome are as follows:

- **H1:** Priming respondents with state recognition of indigenous institutions will increase the effect of indigenous leaders' endorsement on candidate choice
- **H2:** Priming respondents with state recognition of indigenous institutions, with an emphasis on the material power of indigenous leaders will increase the effect of indigenous leaders' endorsement on candidate choice to a [GREATER/LESSER] extent than the prime with an emphasis on the recognition of indigenous identity

The quantity of interest for this outcome is *difference* in the Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE) of indigenous leader endorsement on candidate selection between prime conditions, estimating by interacting an indicator for the priming treatment with all conjoint attribute indicators and taking the coefficient on the interaction between the priming treatment and indicator for tribal leader endorsement. Results from this analysis are presented in Table A.39. The coefficients of interest are bolded. The pooled treatment has no statistically significant effect on the AMCE of the leader endorsement attribute. I therefore fail to reject the null hypothesis for $H1$. Similarly, the interaction term between priming and the leader endorsement attribute is not statistically significant for either version of the prime. I test $H2$ by conducting a Wald test for equivalence between the interaction coefficients corresponding to each prime. I fail to reject the null hypothesis of equivalence ($p = 0.34$). The pre-registration plan specifies that multiple testing corrections will be applied across two families of hypotheses: hypotheses testing the effects of the pooled treatment ($H1$ and $H3$) and hypotheses testing the difference between the two priming treatments ($H2$ and $H4$). I fail to reject these hypotheses individually and also fail to reject them when the correction is applied.

In addition to the pre-registered analyses, I show estimates of the effects of the pooled treatment and the "material" prime on the ranking of the other identity attributes, replicating the analysis shown in Table 3 in the main manuscript with all treatment arms. Results from this analysis are shown in Table A.40. The coefficients on the pooled treatment and material primes are in the same direction as the identity prime results but are not statistically significant. As shown in Tables A.41, I see a similar pattern examining the effects of the pooled and separate treatment arms on state attitudes.

Table A.39: Candidate Conjoint Results by Experimental Prime

	Dependent variable:	
	Choice	
	(1)	(2)
Gift	−0.060**	−0.060**
	(0.024)	(0.024)
PG Promises	−0.008	−0.008
	(0.020)	(0.020)
Mayor Alignment	0.027	0.027
	(0.022)	(0.022)
Leader Endorsement	0.065***	0.065***
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Community Work	0.101***	0.101***
	(0.020)	(0.020)
IPRA Prime (Any)	0.002	
	(0.031)	
Gift x IPRA	−0.030	
	(0.028)	
Promises x IPRA	0.034	
	(0.025)	
Mayor x IPRA	0.037	
	(0.026)	
Leader x IPRA	−0.007	
	(0.026)	
Comm x IPRA	−0.043*	
	(0.025)	
Identity Prime		0.006
		(0.035)
Material Prime		−0.001
		(0.036)
Gift x Identity		−0.030
		(0.031)
Gift x Naterial		−0.030
		(0.032)
Promises x Identity		0.025
		(0.030)
Promises x Material		0.043
		(0.029)
Mayor x Identity		0.034
		(0.030)
Mayor x Material		0.040
		(0.028)
Leader x Identity		0.007
		(0.029)
Leader x Material		−0.020
		(0.030)
Comm x Identity		−0.050*
		(0.029)
Comm x Material		−0.037
		(0.029)
Constant	0.438***	0.438***
	(0.026)	(0.026)
N Obs	7118	7118
N Respondents	720	720
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Table A.40: Priming Treatment and Top Ranking of Additional Identity Attributes

	Dependent variable:											
	Nationality Top				Gender Top				Religion Top			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
IPRA Prime (Any)	0.053	0.056			−0.055	−0.065*			0.045	0.042		
	(0.039)	(0.039)			(0.037)	(0.037)			(0.037)	(0.037)		
Identity Prime			0.091**	0.090**			−0.063	−0.073*			0.050	0.048
			(0.045)	(0.045)			(0.042)	(0.043)			(0.043)	(0.043)
Material Prime			0.016	0.022			−0.047	−0.058			0.039	0.037
			(0.044)	(0.044)			(0.042)	(0.042)			(0.042)	(0.042)
Covariate Adjustment	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Observations	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725
R^2	0.003	0.020	0.007	0.026	0.003	0.025	0.003	0.027	0.002	0.023	0.002	0.031
Adjusted R^2	0.001	0.011	0.004	0.011	0.002	0.016	0.001	0.012	0.001	0.013	−0.001	0.016

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A.41: Priming Effects on State Attitudes

	Dependent variable:	
	State Attitudes Index	
	(1)	(2)
IPRA Prime (Any)	0.246*	
	(0.131)	
Identity Prime		0.304**
		(0.151)
Material Prime		0.190
		(0.150)
Observations	725	725
R^2	0.005	0.006
Adjusted R^2	0.004	0.003
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

3 Ethics Approval Certificate

The survey component of the study received exempt approval from the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects (COUHES) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under Protocol # 1709098195. The approval letter is attached.

MIT Committee On the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
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To:	Nina McMurry
From:	Leigh Firn, Chair COUHES
Date:	10/04/2017
Committee Action:	**Exemption Granted**
Committee Action Date:	10/04/2017
COUHES Protocol #:	1709098195
Study Title:	State Recognition and Political Participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines

The above-referenced protocol is considered exempt after review by the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects pursuant to Federal regulations, 45 CFR Part 46.101(b)(2) .

This part of the federal regulations requires that the information be recorded by investigators in such a manner that subjects cannot be identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects. It is necessary that the information obtained not be such that if disclosed outside the research, it could reasonably place the subjects at risk of criminal or civil liability, or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, or reputation.

If the research involves collaboration with another institution, then the research cannot commence until COUHES receives written notification of approval from the collaborating institution's IRB.

Unless informed consent is waived by the IRB, use only the most recent, IRB approved and stamped copies of the consent form(s).

Adverse Events: Any serious or unexpected adverse event must be reported to COUHES within 48 hours. All other adverse events should be reported in writing within 10 working days.

Amendments: Any changes to the protocol, including changes in experimental design, equipment, personnel or funding, must be approved by COUHES before they can be initiated, except when necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to the subject.

Human subjects training is required for all study personnel and must be updated every 3 years.

You must maintain a research file for at least 3 years after completion of the study. This file should include all correspondence with COUHES, original signed consent forms, and study data.

This study qualifies for a waiver of documentation of informed consent according to 45 CFR 46.117(c). That the only record linking the subject and the research would be the consent document and the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of confidentiality. Each subject will be asked whether the subject wants documentation linking the subject with the research, and the subject's wishes will govern; or that the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and involves no procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research context.