INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Questions correspond with variables “pt1” through “pt37” in dataset Paluck_Green_APSR_2009_media_complete.dta.

**Note : researchers were required to change original wording of questions that used « social group » into a phrase that referred to groups of people in a more general sense, by giving examples of regional, religious, AND ethnic groups. However researchers report that most people understood this changed phrasing in it’s original intended context ; that is, ethnic group.

Explanation of the questionnaire : this interview contains many statements/opinions given by other people in Rwanda, we want to know whether you agree or disagree with them. then the agreement/disagreement rating system was given.

Iyo umushakashatsi atangira agomba kubaza ubazwa imibereho yabatuye uwo murenge muri rusange, urugero( muraho, amakuru iki, imvura yaraguye ? ese izuba ni ryinshi ? n’ibindi.

1. Ntacyo nshobora gukora aho ntuye ngo nkumire ubugizi bwa nabi aho ntuye. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   I am helpless to prevent violence in my village.

2. Bagenzi banjye bashyigikiye umurongo w’ ibitekerezo bibi sinshobora kubahindura mbumfisha kumugaragaro ko atari byo. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   If my colleagues endorse a bad ideology, I cannot change their mind by speaking out against it.

 Ngije kubabaza niba mujya mufata igihe cyo kwibaza ku byo abandi bantu mutazi bari mu Rwanda batekereza cyangwa uko bumva bamerewe kumutima.
   I’m going to ask you if you ever try to imagine the thoughts or feelings of other people who you don’t know in Rwanda.

3. Mujya mutekereza ku buryo abantu b’imfungwa mu Rwanda batekereza cyangwa bumva bamerewe ku mutima. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   Do you ever try to imagine the thoughts or feelings of other people who are prisoners in Rwanda? (When asking this question in the prisons, researchers explained that they should respond as though they were speaking about prisoners in other prisons, not themselves or their fellow prisoners.)

4. Mujya mutekereza ku buryo abakene mu Rwanda batekereza cyangwa se uko bumva bamerewe ku mutima. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   Do you ever try to imagine the thoughts or feelings of other people who are Rescapees in Rwanda? (When asking this question in the rescape communities, researchers explained that they should respond as though they were speaking about rescapees in other communities, not themselves or their neighbors.)

5. Mujya mutekereza ku buryo abakene mu Rwanda batekereza cyangwa se uko bumva bamerewe ku mutima. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   Do you ever try to imagine the thoughts or feelings of other people who are poor in Rwanda?

6. Mujya mutekereza ku buryo abayobozi mu Rwanda batekereza cyangwa se uko bumva bamerewe ku mutima. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   Do you ever try to imagine the thoughts or feelings of other people who are leaders in Rwanda?
7. Iyo abantu bashyingiranwa bakomoka mu (turere, amadini, amoko, ibindi) anyuranye byimakaza umuco w’amahoro. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana).
When people marry each other from different (regions, religions, ethnicities, etc) this contributes to the peace.

8. Abantu badashoboye kubona ibyangombwa nkenerwa mu mibereho n’imitekereze yabo, bakunze kwita abandi nyirabayazana w’ibibazo barimo. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
People who cannot meet their physical and psychological needs are more likely to blame someone else for their problems.

9. Abantu bamwe na bamwe (umushakashatsi agomba gusobanura neza) nibo bakunze kwitirirwa nyirabayazana w’imidugararo iba mu gihugu. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
One group of people (this is referring to regions, religions, ethnicity, etc) is often blamed for troubles experienced by the whole country. Note: should have been “one group of people is often responsible for troubles experienced by the whole country.”

**Byagenda bite umaze kumva umwe mu bagize umuryango wawe apfuye ku buryo butunguranye, ko kandi yaramaze kurya ibiryo kumuturanyi ibyo biryo bikaba byari byarozwe?**
What if a member of your family dies suddenly, and you hear that that person had a meal at the neighbor’s house right before he/she died and they poisoned his/her food.

10. Umaze kumva ukuri kwayo wagufata ute?
   1. Nakwemera inkuru uko iri.
   2. Simbizi / Ntabyonzi
   4. Iyo nkuru sinayemera na busa.
   5. Ibindi_________________

   What would you think when you heard this story?
   _1 I would believe the story
   _2. I don’t know
   _3 I would be suspicious of the story
   _4. I would not believe the story/think it is false
   5 go to authorities
   6 = investigate
   7 pray
   8 do nothing / distance myself
   9 forgive
   10 feelings / trauma

11. Nyuma yo kumva inkuru nk’iyo wakora iki?
   1. Kubwira abandi igitekerezo cyanjye kuri iyo nkuru.
   2. Kujya kuraguza.
   3. Guhora
   4. Ntacyo nakora
   5. Kumenyesha abashinzwe umutekano
   6. Gutegereza kugira ngo umenyeye aho ukuri guherereye (kugira umuntu wavugana n’abo baturanyi, cyangwa se, no kuvugana ubwawe n’abo baturanyi )
   7. Ibindi_________________

   What would you do after you heard the story?
   1. TELL OTHER PEOPLE YOUR OPINION OF THE STORY
2. CONSULT A MARABU (WITCHCRAFT DOCTOR WHO CAN REVENGE YOU)
3. TAKE YOUR REVENGE ON THE NEIGHBOR
4. NOTHING /distance myself (check out how some of the codes include "have patience, i can't revenge" etc.
5. REPORT TO THE POLICE
6 Investigate AND TRY TO FIND OUT IF IT’S TRUE (INCLUDES HAVING SOMEONE TALK TO THE NEIGHBORS, TALKING TO NEIGHBORS YOURSELF, ETC)
7 pray
9 forgive
10 feelings/crying/trauma
11 confront the neighbor: provoke apology or confession

12. Ubugizi bwa nabi nk’ubwabaye mu Rwanda muri 1994, bugwa abantu gitumo. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Violence like the violence that happened in Rwanda in 1994 comes about suddenly.

13. Ubugizi bwa nabi bwibasira imbaga y’abantu bututumba buhoro buhoro mu dukorwa duto duto nko gukwirakwiza amagambo asebya abandi Bantu (umushakashatsi agomba gusobanura neza). (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Mass violence comes out of small actions, like spreading negative ideas about a group of people, or stealing from them.

Think back to the years of 1993, 94, and 95. Did you know anyone during that time who did or said things that you admire?

15. Niba ari YEGO Sobanura?
   1. Kuko atasahuye.
   2. Kuko atishe.
   4. Kuko yakoze ibikorwa by’ubugizi bwa nabi
      a) yirwanaho
      b) nk’umugome
   5. Kuko yatabaye abantu
   6. Kuko yatinyutse kuvuga arwanya umurongo w’ibitekerezo bibi
   7. Izindi mpamvu (zitange)
   8. Ibindi ____________________

NIBA YEGO, why did you think so?
Think back to the years of 1993, 94, and 95. Did you know anyone during that time who did or said things that you admire? NIBA YEGO, why did you think so?
1. They did not steal
2. They did not kill
3. They cared for orphans*
4. They committed violent actsa. In self-defense or resistance*b. As an aggressor/attacker
5. They saved people
6. They spoke out [OR BEHAVED] against negative ideology* (behavior would be like intermarriage?)
7. Other (write down)
8 tried to stop or slow genocide or heal relations? (agathe?)
9 Kagame/PPR/won war/ended genocide/rwigema
10 repatriation effort from congo
11 habyarimana or FAR?
12 helped me as a prisoner/refugee/homeless person in the aftermath
13 no one
14 speak out in gacaca

16. Iyo ndebereye aho ubugizi bwa nabi bubera nanjye mba mbufitemo uruhare. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
If I stand by while others commit evil actions, I am also responsible

17. Iyo ntemeranya n’ibyo undi muntu avuga cyangwa se akora, ndicecekera. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
If I disagree with something that someone is doing or saying, I keep quiet.

18. Urebye mu mateka y’u Rwanda, habaye ubugizi bwa nabi kenshi, ariko abantu benshi bakomoka mu bice bitandukanye (umushakashatsi agomba gusobanura neza) siko bose babigizemo uruhare. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
In Rwanda's history, there has been much violence, but many people from each group (again I’m referring to regions, religions, and ethnicity) have not participated in that violence.

Think about a person from a different religion, region, or ethnicity who has done harm to a person from your group in the past: would you be willing to:
1. Greet this person on the street?
2. Work with this person?
3. Share a beer (question for males) share food (question for females) with this person?
   Note: if appropriate, researcher simply asked, “beer or food”
4. Allow your child to marry one of his or her children?

21. wumva wwasangira akayoga(ku bagabo) cyangwa amafunguro (ku bagore). (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)

22. ese wareka umwana wawe agashyingiranwa n’uwuwo muntu? (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)

Think about a person from a different religion, region, or ethnicity who has done harm to a person from your group in the past: would you be willing to:
1. Greet this person on the street?
2. Work with this person?
3. Share a beer (question for males) share food (question for females) with this person?
   Note: if appropriate, researcher simply asked, “beer or food”
4. Allow your child to marry one of his or her children?

23. Mbwira abana banjye cyangwa abo nzabyara ko bagomba gushyingirana n’abantu bakomoka mu (turere, amadini, amoko) bimwe . (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
I advise my children (or the ones I will have in the future) to only marry people from the same group (regions, religions, ethnicities) as theirs.

24. Abahahamutse ni abasazi. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Traumatized people are “mad” (or crazy)

25. Gukira ihungabana birashoboka. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Traumatized people can recover.

26. Kwibuka ibibi byabay ele ku bantu ndetse n’agahinda kenshi bishobora gutera abantu gushakashaka inzira zo kwihorera. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Bad memories and grief can make people seek violent revenge.

27. Kugira ngo bitantesha umutwe, bimbera byiza kutavuga ku bibi byambayeho bikantera intimba n’akababaro. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
It is better for my mental health to never talk about the experiences that have caused me great pain and suffering.

28. Hari inshuti cyangwa se umuvandimwe nabwiye ibibi byambayeho byose. **YEGO/OYA**
I **have** told someone, like a friend or a family member, about my experiences that have caused me great pain and suffering. (YEGO/OY)

**NIBA OYA:**
29. Ibibi byambayeho bikantera agahinda kenshi n’umubabaro ndashaka kugira uwo mbibwira (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   IF NO: I **want** to tell someone about my memories that caused me great pain and suffering.

30. Abagize uruhare mu bikorwa by’ubugizi bwa nabi bashobora guhungabana kubera ibyo bakoze. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Perpetrators of violence can also be traumatized by their own actions.

31. Hari umuntu wambwiye ibibi byamubayeho bikamutera agahinda kenshi n’umubabaro. **YEGO/OYA**
Someone has talked to me about their experiences that have caused them great pain and suffering

32. Gukira intimba iri ku mutima ndetse n’ihungabana bishobora gufata igihe kirekire. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
Recovering from grief (intimba) and from trauma (ihungabana) may take a very long time

33. K’umurenge ntuyemo hari ukutizerana mu bantu. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
There is mistrust (ukutizerana) in my village

34. Kwizera abantu n’ubupfayongo. (Ndabyemeye, ndabihakana)
   
   **It is naïve to trust people**
   
**Tugiye kubabaza ibabazo byerekeranye ni ikinamico URUNANA**
Now I’m going to ask you some questions about URUNANA

35. Umugore utwite yaranduye agakoko gatera SIDA ashobora kwongererwa amahirwe yo kubyara umwana muzima. **YEGO/OYA**
A pregnant woman who has AIDS can be given a chance to have a healthy baby.

36. Ubu wakwemera gusangira n’umuntu ufite agakoko gatera Sida. **YEGO/OYA**
You can share something with someone who has AIDS.

37. Ni ngombwa ko buri mugore wese utwite ajya ku kigo nderabuzima kwisuzumisha. **YEGO/OYA**
It’s necessary that every woman who is pregnant goes to the health center to be tested.