THE ELECTORAL INTEGRITY PROJECT

WHY ELECTIONS FAIL AND WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTORAL INTEGRITY RUSSIA SUBNATIONAL STUDY 2015 CODEBOOK

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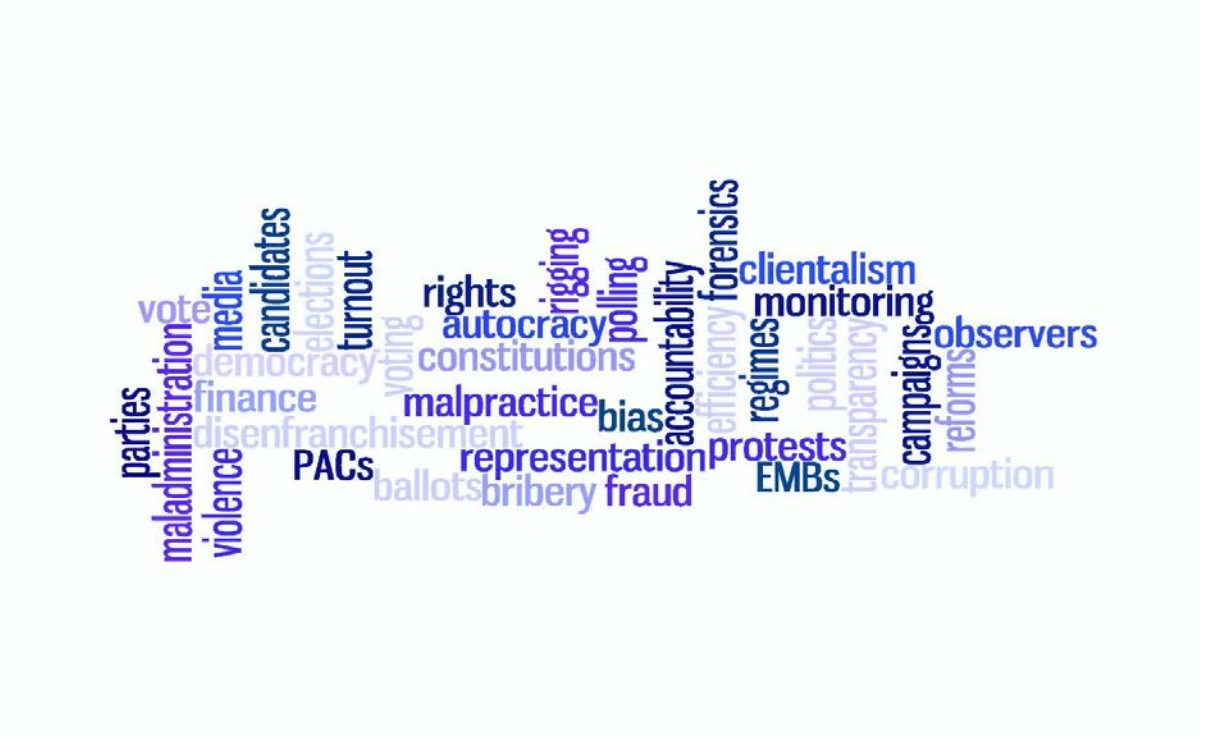

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Overview and core concepts

This codebook describes a subnational expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma, Alessandro Nai and Max Grömping for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard and by Margarita Zavadskaya, Vsevolod Bederson, Aleksei Gilev and Andrey Semenov from European University Institute (Fiesole, Italy) and The Centre for Comparative History and Political Studies at Perm State National Research University.

The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity. This codebook describes all variables included in the dataset.

Conceptual framework

The concept of '*electoral integrity*' refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections.

These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath.

Measurement

To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides a way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. This way, data can be re-aggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide.

There are many ways to define an election expert. An *expert* is defined in this survey as a political scientist (or social scientist in a related discipline such as law, sociology, economics, anthropology, mathematics, or statistics) who has published on (or who has other demonstrated knowledge of) the electoral process in a particular country. Specifically, demonstrated knowledge is defined by the following criteria: (1) membership of a relevant research group, professional network, or organized section of such a group; (2) existing publications on electoral or other country-specific topics in books, academic journals, or conference papers; and (3) employment at a university or college as a teacher. At least forty experts per state were contacted for each election.

In order to reach the experts, we relied on a variety of sources. The first source that the Russian team relied on was the *Russian Political Science Association (RAPN)* membership database. This database contains more than 500 experts from most of the Russian regions[1]. Those members of the database that fitted EIP's expert definition were included in the sample. The second source is the *Russian Science Citation Index (project eLibrary.ru)* that registered more than 2 million publications and about 4500 Russian language academic journals[2]. Given the variety of political and social science experts, we selected only those that matched the definition of expert and whose publications correspond with regional politics and electoral studies. The distribution of experts by states is uneven. The third source is the contacts kindly provided by the Russian domestic election monitors (*Golos and Observers of Saint Petersburg*)[3]. This list was composed of 25 persons. However, some of them could not be included given the absence of contact information, or the difficulty of verifying them following our criteria. Again, the distribution of experts by states is uneven. Following the criteria outlined above, we obtained 175 responses.

Expert survey was sent one month after the elections, on September 13th 2015. As 9-40 experts per oblast were asked to

complete the survey. A total of 536 experts were contacted. 32 refused to answer, 22 of the addresses bounced back and 30 responses were incomplete. The number of responses was of 172. The response rate (the total number of completed replies divided by the number of respondents contacted) was: 32%. The following table summarizes such information:

	N	Percentage
Total number contacted	536	100
Refusals	32	5.9
Bounce-backs	22	4.1
Incomplete replies	30	5.5
Complete replies	172	32

In this codebook we present all the variables, how they were constructed and labeled.

Russian Data release

Data are available at: http://thedata.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/PEI. This Dataverse facility allows users to generate analysis using the online data, to download in Stata, SPSS and tab-delimited formats, and to find further technical details about the research design, codebook and questionnaire.

The first Russian data release covers 32 elections held on September 13th 2015 in 30 states. 21 of those contests were for Governor elections that were: Krasnodarskiy kray, Bryanskaya, Kostromskaya, Smolenskaya, Rostovskaya, Tambovskaya, Chuvashskaya Respublika, Amurskaya, Kemerovskaya, Kamchatskiy, Kaluzhskaya, Irkutskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Sakhalinskaya, Tatarstan, Irkutskaya, Leningradskaya, Penzenskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Mariy El, Omskaya and Yevreyskaya. There were 11 parliamentary contests: Komi, Belgorodskaya, Yamalo-Nenetskiy, Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya, Magadanskaya, Ryazanskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kostromskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Voronezhskaya.

PEI_Russia includes the responses for 172 experts for 32 elections in 30 states.

Two files are released in PEI_Russia:

1. An expert-level file (with individual-level results for 172 experts); [Marked '**X'** in the codebook]
2. An election-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 30 separate contests); [Marked **'E'** in the codebook]

In this codebook we present all the variables, how they were constructed and labeled. Since many variables appear in the two datasets, we differentiate between them in the last two columns. If there is an **X**, the variable is included at the expert level; if there is an **E**, the variable is included at the election level.

Citation

Use of the dataset should be acknowledged and cited as:

Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma, Alessandro Nai and Max Grömping. 2015. *The expert survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, Russia Subnational Study 2015*: www.electoralintegrityproject.com.

Further readings

Martínez i Coma, Ferran and Carolien Van Ham. 2015. 'Can Experts Judge Elections? Testing the Validity of Expert Judgments for Measuring Election Integrity'. *European Journal of Political Research* doi:10.1111/1475-

6765.12084

Martínez i Coma, Ferran and Richard W. Frank. 2014. 'Expert Judgments.' Chapter 4 in Norris, Pippa, Richard W. Frank and Ferran Martínez i Coma (Eds). *Advancing Electoral Integrity*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Norris, Pippa, Ferran Martínez i Coma, and Richard W. Frank. 2013. 'Assessing the quality of elections.' *Journal of Democracy.* 24(4): 124-135.

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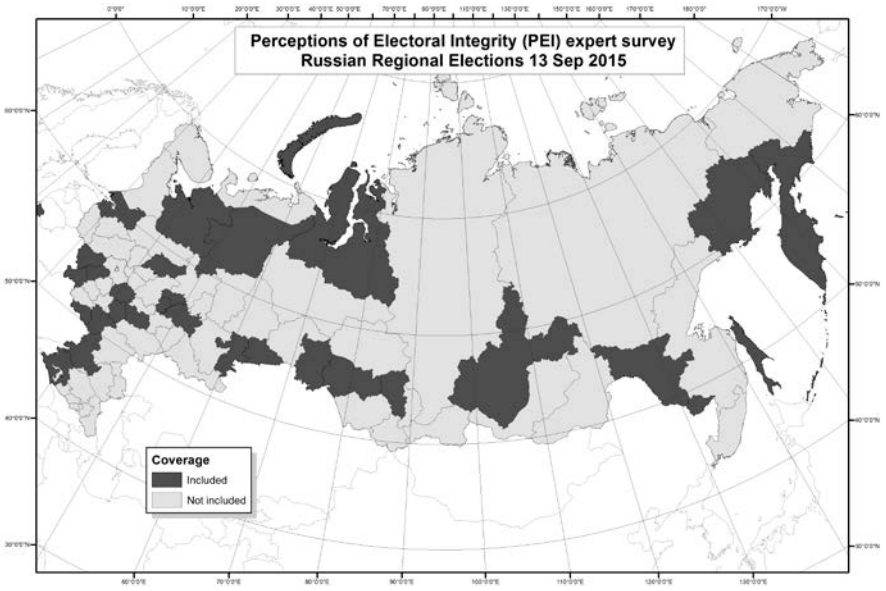
Norris, Pippa, Jorgen Elklit and Andrew Reynolds. 2014. 'Methods and evidence'. Chapter 3 in Norris, Pippa, Richard W. Frank and Ferran Martínez i Coma (Eds). *Advancing Electoral Integrity*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Norris, Pippa. 2014. *Why electoral integrity matters*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Norris, Pippa. 2015. *Why elections fail*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Variables

Example variable	***Variable label***	X	E
	Variable description		
	SECTION I. ELECTION DATA		
Expert	**Expert reference number**	X	
	An anonymized expert reference number.		
Oblast	**State of the election**	X	E
	This string variable is the name of the states included in the study. The survey includes 30 oblasts that held elections on September 13th 2015.  		
Election	**Election code**	X	E
	An election is defined as a state-wide contest either for the Governor office or the local legislature where electors vote directly for the person (or party) on the ballot, excluding appointment indirectly by a committee or institutions such as the legislature. Table 1 in the appendix provides basic information about the elections included in the study. This string variable is composed of the standard three-letter ISO 3166-2 abbreviation for the name of the state, followed by the date of the election (DDMMYYYY), the type of election (Governor, G, or local MP, L), and the round (1). Examples: Governor election in Amurskaya oblast on 13 September 2015: "RUS-AMU_13092015_E1" Legislative election in Chelyabinskaya oblast on 13 September 2015: "RUS-CHE_13092015_L1"		
year	**Election year**	X	E
	Year of the election.		

	SECTION II. STATE DATA	**X**	**E**
Office	**Election: Governor or Regional Legislature**	**X**	**E**
	Election to Governor or to the regional MPs		
Winner	**Winner of the election**	**X**	**E**
	The party that won the election in that region		
Participation	**% of citizen participation**	**X**	**E**
	Voter turnout rate at the region-level.		
popul	**Population, by region, Census data**	**X**	**E**
	People that live in the region at the time of the measurement (2013). **Source: EMISS.** http://fedstat.ru/indicator/data.do?id=31556		
grppc	**Region's Gross Domestic Product per capita**	**X**	**E**
	Region's Gross Domestic Product per capita (2013) in Russian rubles (current prices). **Source**: Goskomstat. gks.ru		
urbanpopulation	**% of urban population, by region**		**E**
	Percentage of urban population (2013). **Source: EMISS.** http://fedstat.ru/		
urbanrate	**Rate of urbanization**		
	It is the result of dividing the percentage of urban population by the population		
ginicoeff	**Gini Coefficient, by region**		**E**
	Gini Coefficient, by region (2012). **Source: EMISS.** http://fedstat.ru/		
numresponses	**Number of PEI expert responses**		**E**
	The number of responses for either a particular election or region.		
contacted	**PEI experts contacted**		**E**
	The number of experts contacted in each region.		
responserate	**PEI response rate**		**E**
	The overall response rate calculated by taking the number of responses divided by the number of experts contacted per election. This variable ranges from 0.07 to .68.		
OVERALLINTEGRITY	**SECTION III. OVERALL INTEGRITY MEASURES**		
PEIIndexp	**Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index (individual level)**	**X**	**E**

	The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.		
PEIIndexp_lci	**PEI Index (raw individual) , low ci**		**E**
	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.		
PEIIndexp_hci	**PEI Index (raw individual) , high ci**		**E**
	The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.		
PEIIndexi	**Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index (individual level imputed)**	**X**	**E**
	The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level. Unlike the individual index (PEIIndexp) PEIIndexi is imputed and thus fully observed for all elections and countries. The imputation process was conducted in the following manner using Stata 13 at the expert unit of analysis. First, all 'Don't Knows' and 'Not Applicables' were replaced by missing values. The data were then imputed using multiple imputation and chained equations by item. The other variables in a section were thus used in the imputation equation along with four fully observed expert background characteristics (expert's sex; his/her age group; whether the expert supported the winner or not; the expert's rating of the integrity of the election); the participation rate; the population of the state, the percentage of urban population and **the GRP per capita**). Twenty imputed values were then created for each variable taking 200 iterations after a 10 model burn-in. These values were collapsed to their mean value. Then in an identical manner used to generate PEIIndexp, the values for the 49 substantive variables were summed and standardized into a 0-100 point scale. For more detail on the multiple imputation procedure see Royston, Patrick. 2004. "Multiple imputation of missing values." *Stata Journal* 4: 227–241 and *Stata Multiple-Imputation Reference Manual: Release 13*. College Station, TX: Stata Press, 137-164.		
PEIIndexi_lci	**PEI Index (imputed), low ci**		**E**
	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.		
PEIIndexi_hci	**PEI Index (imputed), high ci**		**E**
	The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.		
PEIIndex_rank	**Rank of election according to PEI experts**		**E**
	The position in the ranking of states based on the PEI Index.		
PEItype	**PEI Index type (high, medium, low)**		**E**
	Classification of the PEI Index on three categories (high, medium or low) based on the absolute values.		
rating	**12-1. Rate electoral integrity of the election (1=very poor->10=very good)**	**X**	**E**
	"Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?"		
rating_lci	**Rating, low ci**		**E**
	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.		
rating_hci	**Rating, high ci**		**E**
	The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.		

LAWS	**SECTION IV. ELECTORAL LAWS**	**X**	**E**
	In the electoral law questions, all respondents read this header:[4] "When thinking about the electoral laws used in the last election in this state, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 1. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties. 2. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties. 3. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
lawsunfair	**1-1a. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
lawsunfair2	**1-1b. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'lawsunfair' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
favoredincumbent	**1-2a. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
favoredincumbent2	**1-2b. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'favoredincumbent' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
citizens	**1-3a. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
citizens2	**1-3b. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'citizens' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
laws	**1-4. Electoral laws index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (lawsunfari2, favoredincumbent2, citizens2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
lawsi	**1-4i. Electoral laws index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale created by summing imputed versions of the three previous variables (lawsunfari2, favoredincumbent2, citizens2) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
PROCEDURES	**SECTION V. ELECTORAL PROCEDURES SECTION**	**X**	**E**
	In the electoral procedures section, all respondents read this header: "In terms of electoral procedures... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 4. Elections were well managed. 5. Information about voting procedures was widely available. 6. Election officials were fair.		

	7. Elections were conducted in accordance with the law." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
managed	**2-1. Elections were well managed (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
votinginfo	**2-2. Information about voting procedures was widely available (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
fairofficials	**2-3. Election officials were fair (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
legalelections	**2-4: Elections were conducted in accordance with the law (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
procedures	**2-5. Electoral procedures index (20-100)**	X	E
	This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (managed, votinginfo, fairofficials, legalelections) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
proceduresi	**2-5i. Electoral procedures index (0-100), imputed**	X	E
	This is an additive scale conformed by the four previous variables (managed, votinginfo, fairofficials, legalelections) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
BOUNDARIES	**SECTION VI. BOUNDARIES FOR DISTRICTS SECTION**	X	E
	In the boundaries section, all respondents read this header: "In some countries the electoral district boundaries are re-defined at intervals, a process also known as 'redistricting'. If this does not apply, please reply 'not applicable'. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 8. Boundaries discriminated against some parties. 9. Boundaries favored incumbents. 10. Boundaries were impartial." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
bdiscrim	**3-1a. Boundaries discriminated against some parties (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
bdiscrim2	**3-1b. Boundaries discriminated against some parties (Reversed coding)**	X	E
	'bdiscrim' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
bfavored	**3-2a. Boundaries favored incumbents (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
bfavored2	**3-2b. Boundaries favored incumbents (Reversed coding)**	X	E

	'bfavored' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
bimpartial	**3-3. Boundaries were impartial (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
boundaries	**3-4. Voting district boundaries index (20-100)**	X	E
	This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (managed, bdiscrim2, bfavored, boundaries) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
boundariesi	**3-4i. Voting district boundaries index (0-100), imputed**	X	E
	This is an additive scale conformed by the four previous variables (managed, bdiscrim2, bfavored, boundaries) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
VOTERREGISTRATION	**SECTION VII. VOTER REGISTRATION**	X	E
	In the voter registration section, all respondents read this header: "Turning to voter registration... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements 11. Some citizens were not listed in the register 12. The electoral register was inaccurate 13. Some ineligible electors were registered" The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
reglisted	**4-1a. Some citizens were not listed in the register (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
reglisted2	**4-1b. Some citizens were not listed in the register (Reversed coding)**	X	E
	'reglisted' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
reginaccurate	**4-2a. The electoral register was inaccurate (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
reginaccurate2	**4-2b. The electoral register was inaccurate (Reversed coding)**	X	E
	'reginaccurate' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
ineligible	**4-3a. Some ineligible electors were registered (1-5)**	X	E
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
ineligible2	**4-3b. Some ineligible electors were registered (Reversed coding)**	X	E
	'inelegible' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
votereg	**4-4. Voter registration index (20-100)**	X	E
	This is an additive scale conformed by the three previous variables (reglisted2, reginaccurate2, inelegible2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
voteregi	**4-4i. Voter registration index (0-100), imputed**	X	E
	This is an additive scale conformed by the three previous variables (reglisted2, reginaccurate2, inelegible2) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
PARTYREGISTRATION	**SECTION VIII. PARTY AND CANDIDATE REGISTRATION**	X	E

	In the party and candidate registration section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about the registration process for parties and candidates to get on the ballot... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 14. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running 15. Women had equal opportunities to run for office 16. Ethnic and national minorities had equal opportunities to run for office 17. Only top party leaders selected candidates 18. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies" The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
oppprevent	**5-1a. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
oppprevent2	**5-1b. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'oppprevent' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
womenopp	**5-2. Women had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
minorityopp	**5-3. Ethnic and national minorities had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
leaderselect	**5-4a. Only top party leaders selected candidates (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
leaderselect2	**5-4b. Only top party leaders selected candidates (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'leaderselect' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
rallies	**5-5a. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
rallies2	**5-5b. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'rallies' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
partyreg	**5-6. Party and candidate registration index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the three previous variables (oppprevent2, womenopp, minorityopp, leaderselect2, rallies2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
partyregi	**5-6i. Party and candidate registration index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (oppprevent2, womenopp, minorityopp, leaderselect2, rallies2) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
MEDIACOVERAGE	**SECTION IX. MEDIA COVERAGE**	**X**	**E**

	In the media coverage section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about the media's coverage of these elections, do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 19. Newspapers provided balanced election news. 20. TV news favored the governing party. 21. Parties/candidates had fair access to political broadcasts and advertising. 22. Journalists provided fair coverage of the elections. 23. Social media were used to expose electoral fraud." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
newspapers	**6-1. Newspapers provided balanced election news (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
tv	**6-2a. TV news favored the governing party (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
tv2	**6-2b. TV news favored the governing party (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'tv' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
fairaccess	**6-3. Parties/candidates had fair access to political broadcasts and advertising (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
faircoverage	**6-4. Journalists provided fair coverage of the elections (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
socialmedia	**6-5. Social media were used to expose electoral fraud (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
media	**6-6. Media coverage index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
mediai	**6-6i. Media coverage index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
CAMPAIGNFINANCE	**SECTION X. CAMPAIGN FINANCE**	**X**	**E**

	In the campaign finance section, all respondents read this header: "Another issue concerns campaign finance, do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 24. Parties/candidates had equitable access to public political subsidies. 25. Parties/candidates had equitable access to political donations. 26. Parties/candidates publish transparent financial accounts. 27. Rich people buy elections. 28. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning". The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
subsidies	**7-1. Parties/candidates had equitable access to public political subsidies (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
donations	**7-2. Parties/candidates had equitable access to political donations (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
accounts	**7-3. Parties/candidates publish transparent financial accounts (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
rich	**7-4a. Rich people buy elections (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
rich2	**7-4b. Rich people buy elections (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'rich' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
resources	**7-5a. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Were some state resources improperly used for campaigning? Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
resources2	**7-5b. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'resources' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
finance	**7-6. Campaign finance index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (subsidies, donations, accounts, rich2,resources2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
financei	**7-6i. Campaign finance index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (subsidies, donations, accounts, rich2,resources2) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
VOTING PROCESS	**SECTION XI. VOTING PROCESS**	**X**	**E**
	In the voting process section, all respondents read this header: "When voting, do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 29. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls.		

	30. Some fraudulent votes were cast. 31. The process of voting was easy. 32. Voters were offered a genuine choice at the ballot box. 33. Postal ballots were available. 34. Special voting facilities were available for the disabled. 35. National citizens living abroad could vote. 36. Some form of internet voting was available". The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
violence	**8-1a. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
violence2	**8-1b. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'violence' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
fraudulent	**8-2a. Some fraudulent votes were cast (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
fraudulent2	**8-2b. Some fraudulent votes were cast (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'fraudulent' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
easy	**8-3. The process of voting was easy (1-1)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
choice	**8-4. Voters were offered a genuine choice at the ballot box (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
postal	**8-5. Postal ballots were available (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
disabled	**8-6. Special voting facilities were available for the disabled (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
expats	**8-7. National citizens living abroad could vote (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
internet	**8-8. Some form of internet voting was available (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
voting	**8-9. Voting process index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the eight previous variables (violence2, fraudulent2, easy, choice, postal, disabled, expats, internet) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
votingi	**8-9i. Voting process index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the eight previous variables (violence2, fraudulent2, easy, choice, postal, disabled, expats, internet) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		

VOTE COUNT	**SECTION XII. VOTE COUNT**	**X**	**E**
	In the vote counting section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about after the polls closed... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 37. Ballot boxes were secure. 38. The results were announced without undue delay. 39. Votes were counted fairly. 40. International election monitors were restricted. 41. Domestic election monitors were restricted". The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
secure	**9-1. Ballot boxes were secure (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
delay	**9-2. The results were announced without undue delay (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
faircount	**9-3. Votes were counted fairly (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
intlmonitors	**9-4a. Int'l election monitors were restricted (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
intlmonitors2	**9-4b. Int'l election monitors were restricted (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'intlmonitors' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
domesticmonitors	**9-5a. Domestic election monitors were restricted (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
domesticmonitors2	**9-5b. Domestic election monitors were restricted (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'domesticmonitors' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
count	**9-6. Vote count index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (secure, delay, faircount, intlmonitors2, domesticmonitors2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
counti	**9-6i. Vote count index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (secure, delay, faircount, intlmonitors2, domesticmonitors2) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
VOTING RESULTS	**SECTION XIII. VOTING RESULTS**	**X**	**E**
	In the voting results section, all respondents read this header: "After the official results were announced, do you agree or disagree with the		

	following statements... 42. Parties/candidates challenged the results. 43. The election led to peaceful protests. 44. The election triggered violent protests. 45. Any disputes were resolved through legal channels." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
challenged	**10-1a. Parties/candidates challenged the results (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
challenged2	**10-1b. Parties/candidates challenged the results (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'challenged' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
protestspeace	**10-2a. The election led to peaceful protests (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
protestspeace2	**10-2b. The election led to peaceful protests (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'protestspeace' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
protestsviolent	**10-3a. The election triggered violent protests (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
protestsviolent2	**10-3b. The election triggered violent protests (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**
	'protestsviolent' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.		
disputes	**10-4. Any disputes were resolved through legal channels (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
results	**10-5. Results index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the four previous variables (challenged2, protestspeace2, protestviolent2, disputes) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
resultsi	**10-5i. Results index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the four previous variables (challenged2, protestspeace2, protestviolent2, disputes) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
ELECTION AUTHORITIES	**SECTION XIV. ELECTORAL AUTHORITIES**	**X**	**E**
	In the electoral authorities section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about the electoral authorities administering elections, in your view... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 46. The election authorities were impartial. 47. The authorities distributed information to citizens. 48. The authorities allowed public scrutiny of their performance. 49. The election authorities performed well."		

	The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".		
impartial	**11-1. The election authorities were impartial (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
info	**11-2. The authorities distributed information to citizens (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
scrutiny	**11-3. The authorities allowed public scrutiny of their performance (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
performance	**11-4. The election authorities performed well (1-5)**	**X**	**E**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
EMBs	**11-5. Electoral authorities index (20-100)**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the four previous variables (impartial, info, scrutiny, performance) and standardized to a 100 point scale.		
EMBsi	**11-5i. Electoral authorities index (0-100), imputed**	**X**	**E**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the four previous variables (impartial, info, scrutiny, performance) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.		
GENERALQUESTIONS	**SECTION XV. GENERAL ELECTION**	**X**	**E**
	In this section, all respondents read the following questions: "Overall, how familiar are you with elections in this country, on a scale from 1 (not familiar) to 10 (very familiar)? If there was more than one election held simultaneously, which one do you consider the most important?"		
familiarity	**13-1. How familiar are you with elections in this country?**	**X**	**E**
	This categorical variable asks the expert to rate her familiarity with the election on a one to ten scale, where 1 is not familiar and 10 is very familiar.		
important	**13-2. Which election (if more than one) was most important?**	**X**	**E**
	In many countries elections for different offices are held in the same day. For instance, in the United States, the Presidential election on 6 November of 2012 was held jointly with Congressional elections for the House and the Senate. Since the survey asks experts to provide their evaluation of only one contest, the respondents can point out which election they consider is more important.		
ORGCONFIDENCE	**SECTION XVI. ORGANIZATIONAL CONFIDENCE**	**X**	**E**
	In the organizational confidence section, all respondents read this header: "Lastly, we are interested in your views about organizations. For each one, could you please rate how much confidence you have in those organizations in this country, from a 1 (no confidence at all) to 10 (a great deal of confidence) scale? The Courts/ The Government/ Parliament/ The armed forces/The police/		

	Electoral authorities/ Television/ The press/ Political parties".		
courts	**14-1. Confidence in the courts (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the courts of the country. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
government	**14-2. Confidence in the government (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the government. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
parliament	**14-3. Confidence in the state parliament (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the parliament. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
armedforces	**14-4. Confidence in the armed forces (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the armed forces of the country. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
police	**14-5. Confidence in the police (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the police. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
electoralauth	**14-6. Confidence in the election authorities (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the electoral authorities. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
television	**14-7. Confidence in television (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the television. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
press	**14-8. Confidence in the press (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the press. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
parties	**14-9. Confidence in political parties (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	X	E
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the parties. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).		
BACKGROUND	**SECTION XVII. EXPERT BACKGROUND**	X	E
	In this section, all experts are asked various questions about their background.		
employment	**15-1. Employment type**	X	E
	Question: Are you currently in full or part-time paid employment? Respondents had three options: Not currently in paid employment, 1; Part-time, 2; and Full time 3.		
public	**15-2. Works (or has worked) in the government public sector**	X	E
	Question: Do you work, or have you worked, in the public sector? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
university	**15-3. Works (or has worked) in a university**	X	E
	Question: Do you work, or have you worked, in university? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
nonprofit	**15-4. Works (or has worked) in private non-profit sector/NGOs**	X	E

	Question: Do you work, or have you worked, in the private non-profit sector/NGOs? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
agency	**15-5. Works (or has worked) in an international agency**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Do you work, or have you worked, in an international agency? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
private	**15-6. Works (or has worked) in a private business or industry**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Do you work, or have you worked, in a private business or industry? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
occupation	**15-7. Most recent occupation**	**X**	**E**
	Question: What is (or was) your most recent primary employment? Respondents most recent occupation was coded as: Civil servant/local government (1), Electoral official (2), International official or consultant (3), Journalist/reporter/broadcaster/blogger/citizen journalist (4), Lawyer/legal profession (5), Scholar/teacher/researcher/academic (6), Manager or professional (7), Elected representative/politician (8), Not applicable/don't know (9).		
agegroup	**15-8a. Expert's age group (by decade)**	**X**	**E**
	Expert of the age recoded by the decade the expert was born.		
sex	**15-9. Sex**	**X**	**E**
	Question: What is your sex? It is a dichotomous variable: male (0), female (1).		
education	**15-10. Highest level of education**	**X**	**E**
	Question: What is your highest level of educational qualification? The response categories for the educational attainment are: No formal education (1), Primary school (2), Secondary school (3), University-level education with under-graduate degree (4), University-level education, with post-graduate degree (5).		
born	**15-11. Were you born in this country?**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Were you born in this country? It is a dichotomous variable: no (0), yes (1)		
lived	**15-12. Number years lived in this country**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How long have you lived in this country, if at all? Respondents had five response categories: Never lived in this country (0), Less than 12 months (1), 1-4 years (2), 5-9 years (3), 10 years or more (4), all my life (5).		
candidate	**15-13. Expert was a candidate for elected office**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as an elected representative? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
rep	**15-14. Expert was an elected representative**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as an elected representative? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
activist	**15-15. Expert was an election activist**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as an election activist? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
ngo	**15-16. Expert was election NGO watch personnel**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as an election NGO watch? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
voted	**15-17. Expert voted in this election**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as a voter? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		

norole	**15-18. Expert did not participate in any role in this election**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country in any of the following roles? No, I did not participate in any of these roles Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
natelecmonitor	**15-19. Expert was a national official electoral monitor**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as a national official elector monitor? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
monitorint	**15-19a. Expert was an international official electoral monitor**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as an international official elector monitor? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
elecofficial	**15-20. Expert was an election official**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country as an election official? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
citizen	**15-21. Expert is a citizen of this country (0/1)**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Are you a citizen of this country? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.		
supported	**15-22. Support the winning or losing side**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Which political party, if any, did you support in the last national election? Experts responded the parties they voted. Their answers were recoded into 7 categories: winner (1), loser (2), no party (3), did not vote (4), decline to answer (5), independent (6), no answer (7).		
leftrightscale	**15-23. Political views on 10pt left/right scale**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Below is a 10 point scale on which the political views are arranged from very left to very right. Where would you place your views on this scale? Respondents used the left/right scale to place their personal ideological stance, one being very left and 10 very right.		
difficulty	**How difficult did you find the survey**	**X**	
	Question: Overall, how easy or difficult did you find the questions? On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means the questionnaire was 'very difficult to understand' and 10 means the questionnaire was 'very easy to understand'. Respondents had to evaluate in a scale of from 1 to 10.		
VIGNETTES	**SECTION XVIII. VIGNETTES**	**X**	**E**
	In the organizational confidence section, all respondents read this header: "Here we are interested in learning your views more generally about situations which can occur in different contests."		
vignetteA	**16-1. Vignette A (Queues)**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined if in COUNTRY A some voters had to wait in long lines to vote? Respondents were asked to give their opinion in a 1 to 10 scale were 1 means that electoral integrity is not seriously undermined and 10 means that electoral integrity is seriously undermined.		
vignetteB	**16-2. Vignette B (Boycotts)**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined in COUNTRY B if the opposition decides to boycott an election, so that the		

	government wins most seats by default? Respondents were asked to give their opinion in a 1 to 10 scale were 1 means that electoral integrity is not seriously undermined and 10 means that electoral integrity is seriously undermined.		
vignetteC	**16-3. Vignette C (Violence)**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined in COUNTRY C election results lead to widespread violence throughout the country? Respondents were asked to give their opinion in a 1 to 10 scale were 1 means that electoral integrity is not seriously undermined and 10 means that electoral integrity is seriously undermined.		
EXTRA 1			
	In this section, the sub-national team included a series of specific questions for the country. Such questions are just for this country. All respondents read this header: "Consider whether candidates and parties in this region give citizens consumer goods (eg., food or liquor, clothes, cookware, appliances, medicines building materials etc.) as inducement to obtain their votes. How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region" The respondents gave their opinion in a three point scale ranging from "A negligible effort or none at all", "a moderate effort" and "a major effort". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "This party did not run in the region?".		
inducementLDPR	**Extra 1a-LDPR inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementCPRF	**Extra 1b-CPRF inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementJR	**Extra 1c-JR inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementUR	**Extra 1d-UR inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementCR	**Extra 1e-CR inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3.		

	Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementPR	**Extra 1f-PR inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementPP	**Extra 1g-PP inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementHOM	**Extra 1h-HOM inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementYAB	**Extra 1i-YAB inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementGRE	**Extra 1j-GRE inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
inducementPAR	**Extra 1k-PAR inducement to obtain votes**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing consumer goods in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
EXTRA 2			
	In this section, the sub-national team included a series of specific questions for the country. Such questions are just for this country. All respondents read this header: "Consider whether candidates and parties in this region promise to give citizens preferential access to material advantages in public social policy schemes (eg., preferential access to subsidized prescription drugs, public scholarships, public housing, better policy protection, etc. , clothes, cookware, appliances, medicines building materials etc.) as inducement to obtain their votes. How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region?" The respondents gave their opinion in a three point scale ranging from "A negligible effort or none at all", "a moderate effort" and "a major effort". Respondents also		

	had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "This party did not run in the region".		
promiseLDPR	**Extra 2a-LDPR promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseCPRF	**Extra 2b-CPRF promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseJR	**Extra 2c-JR promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseUR	**Extra 2d-UR promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseCR	**Extra 2e-CR promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promisePR	**Extra 2f-PR promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promisePP	**Extra 2g-PP promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseHOM	**Extra 2h-HOM promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseYAB	**Extra 2i-YAB promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region?		

	Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promiseGRE	**Extra 2j-GRE promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
promisePAR	**Extra 2k-PAR promise access**	**X**	**E**
	Question: How much effort do candidates and parties expend to attract voters by providing preferential public benefits in this region? Coded: A negligible effort or none at all, 1; A moderate effort, 2; A major effort, 3. Party did not run in the region, 4. Don't know, 9.		
EXTRA 3			
	In this section, the sub-national team included a series of specific questions for the country. Such questions are just for this country. All respondents read this header: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" The respondents gave their opinion in a four point scale ranging from "Very successful" to "Not at all successful" and "Does not try to find out how individuals voted". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "This party did not run in the region".		
checvotLDPR	**Extra 3a-LDPR check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotCPRF	**Extra 3b-CPRF check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotJR	**Extra 3c-JR check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotUR	**Extra 3d-UR check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does		

	not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotCR	**Extra 3e-CR check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotPR	**Extra 3f-PR check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotPP	**Extra 3g-PP check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotHOM	**Extra 3h-HOM check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotYAB	**Extra 3i-YAB check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotGRE	**Extra 3j-GRE check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
checvotPAR	**Extra 3k-PAR check citizens vote**	**X**	**E**
	Question: "If parties try to check how specific individuals or small groups of citizens voted, how successful are they in getting that information in the region?" Coded: Very successful,1; Somewhat successful, 2; Not at all successful, 3; Does not try to find out how individuals voted, 4. Party did not run in the region, 8. Don't know, 9.		
EXTRA 4			

	In this section, the sub-national team included a series of specific questions for the country. Such questions are just for this country. All respondents read this header: "In your opinion, which of the following statements describe the normative purpose of the regional election at best: 1. Elections are the main mechanism to form the power bodies 2. Elections provide the opportunity for everyone to be a part of the political process 3. Elections mean the realization of civil and political rights of the people 4. Elections are a vehicle for every citizen to make claims and speed up the decision-making process regarding these claims 5. Elections are an arena of competition between alternative political programs 6. Elections demonstrate the citizens' unity The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree".		
elecmech	**Extra 4a-Elections mechanism to form power**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Elections are the main mechanism to form the power bodies. Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
elecopport	**Extra 4b-Elections provide opportunity political**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Elections provide the opportunity for everyone to be a part of the political process Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
elecivil	**Extra 4c-Elections mean realization political rights**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Elections are a vehicle for every citizen to make claims and speed up the decision-making process regarding these claims Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
elecvehicle	**Extra 4d-Elections are a vehicle for citizens**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Elections are the main mechanism to form the power bodies. Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
elecompeti	**Extra 4e-Elections are an arena of competition**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Elections are an arena of competition between alternative political programs Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		
elecunity	**Extra 4f-Elections demonstrate the unity**	**X**	**E**
	Question: Elections demonstrate the citizens' unity Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.		

REGIONPOLITICS	**SECTION XIX. GENERAL POLITICAL STATE DATA**		
	In this section we provide information about the election. Sources include EMISS, Goskomstat (GKS), Central Election Commission of Russian Federation (Izbirkom).		
RegVote	**Number of registered voters**		**E**
	Number of registered voters by state		
ValidVote	**Number of valid votes**		**E**
	Number of valid votes by election		
Invalid	**Number of invalid votes**		**E**
	Number of invalid votes by state.		
Date	**Date of the election**		**E**
	The date in which the election took place.		
Electiontype	**Election type**		**E**
	The type of election (executive or legislative)		
LocalTitle	**Original name of the office at stake**		**E**
DatePrevious	**Date of previous election**		**E**
P1PerVote	**% of 1st party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the first party obtained in the election		
P2PerVote	**% of 2 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the second party obtained in the election		
P3PerVote	**% of 3 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the third party obtained in the election		
P4PerVote	**% of 4 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the fourth party obtained in the election		
P5PerVote	**% of 5 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the fifth party obtained in the election		
P6PerVote	**% of 6 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the sixth party obtained in the election		
P7PerVote	**% of 7 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the seventh party obtained in the election		
P8PerVote	**% of 8 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the eight party obtained in the election		
P9PerVote	**% of 9 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the ninth party obtained in the election		
P10PerVote	**% of 10 party vote**		**E**
	Percentage of votes that the tenth party obtained in the election		

P2Abb	**Abbreviation of party 2**		**E**
P3Abb	**Abbreviation of party 3**		**E**
P4Abb	**Abbreviation of party 4**		**E**
P5Abb	**Abbreviation of party 5**		**E**
P6Abb	**Abbreviation of party 6**		**E**
P7Abb	**Abbreviation of party 7**		**E**
P8Abb	**Abbreviation of party 8**		**E**
P9Abb	**Abbreviation of party 9**		**E**
P10Abb	**Abbreviation of party 10**		**E**

Appendix A. Elections and Regions included in Russia Sub-National Study

Oblast	Election type
Amurskaya oblast	Executive
Arkhangelskaya oblast	Executive
Belgorodskaya oblast	Legislative
Bryanskaya oblast	Executive
Chelyabinskaya oblast	Legislative
Chuvashskaya Respublika	Executive
Irkutskaya oblast	Executive
Kaliningradskaya oblast	Executive
Kaluzhskaya oblast	Executive
Kamchatskiy kray	Executive
Kemerovskaya oblast	Executive
Komi, Respublika	Legislative
Kostromskaya oblast	Executive
Krasnodarskiy kray	Executive
Kurganskaya oblast	Legislative
Leningradskaya oblast	Executive
Magadanskaya oblast	Legislative
Mariy El, Respublika	Executive
Novosibirskaya oblast	Legislative
Omskaya oblast	Executive
Penzenskaya oblast	Executive
Rostovskaya oblast	Executive
Ryazanskaya oblast	Legislative
Sakhalinskaya oblast	Executive
Smolenskaya oblast	Executive
Tambovskaya oblast	Executive
Tatarstan, Respublika	Executive
Voronezhskaya oblast	Legislative
Yamalo-Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug	Legislative
Yevreyskaya avtonomnaya oblast	Executive

[1] eLibrary.ru: http://elibrary.ru/project_rsci.asp Accessed on the 10th of December 2015.
[2] eLibrary.ru: http://elibrary.ru/project_rsci.asp Accessed on the 10th of December 2015.

[3] http://www.golosinfo.org/en/regions; http://www.spbelect.org/ Accessed on the 10th of December 2015.
[4] Please note that all respondents could choose to respond in Russian or English.