Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI) dataset

Release: PEI_5.5
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CODEBOOK

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The Electoral Integrity Project
Why Elections Fail And What We Can Do About It

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Introduction to the dataset

This codebook describes a global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Thomas Wynter and Max Grömping for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI survey asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity. This codebook describes all variables included in the dataset release of October 2017 (release PEI_5.5).

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 one 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. In 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 country were contacted for each election, including both domestic and international experts. The domestic/international distinction was made based on institutional affiliation, citizenship, and country of residence.

Respondents are contacted one month after the date of a national election in their country of expertise. In case of elections with several rounds (e.g. presidential elections with a run-off round), experts are contacted one month after the final round of the election. Three reminders are sent, each a week apart. Respondents completed the online questionnaire lasting approximately 12 minutes.

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, R, SPSS and tab-delimited formats, and to find further technical details about the research design, codebook and questionnaire.

The pilot study (PEI_1), first released in May 2013, covered 20 elections held from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012. The second release (PEI_2) was made publically available in February 2014 and included all national elections held from 1 January to 31 December 2013. The midyear release (PEI_2.5) in August included all these earlier cases and expanded the comparison by adding elections occurring from 1 January 2014 to June 30, 2014. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expands the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. PEI_3.5 included the responses for 1,696 experts for 153 elections in 125 countries. PEI_4.0 gathered the opinion of 2,080 experts for 180 elections in 139 countries, which were updated in the mid-year release PEI_4.5 to 2,417 experts for 213 elections in 153 countries. PEI_5.0, released May 2017, included the assessment of 2,709 individual expert evaluations of 241 elections in 158 countries.

The present data release, PEI_5.5, covers 2,961 experts, evaluating 260 national elections in 161 countries, from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2017.

Three files are released in PEI_5.5:

1. An expert-level file (with individual-level results for 2, 961 experts); [Marked 'X' in the codebook]

2. An election-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 260 separate contests); [Marked 'E' in the codebook]

3. A country-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 161 countries, useful for merging with cross-national data). If you have other data to merge, you can do so with the Correlates of War (COW) ccode variables, as well as the ISO 3-digit country classification. [Marked 'C' in the codebook]

In this codebook we present all the variables, how they were constructed and labelled. Since many variables appear in all three datasets, we differentiate between them in the last three 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; and when there is a C, the variable is included at the country level. Unless otherwise noted, variables at the election and the country level are constructed by calculating the mean across all experts for the election/country. Ordinal variables are treated as continuous for the purpose of this aggregation.

Citation

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Variables

Variable Name	Variable Label and Variable Description	Answer Label			
expert	Expert Reference number An anonymized expert reference number.	Open ended	X		
election	Election code An election is defined as a nation-wide contest either for the executive or the 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. For countries with multiple election rounds, responses were collected on the second round. When elections were concurrent for the legislative and the executive (eg. in the United States), then only the higher-level executive office was included. Three-letter ISO abbreviation for the name of the country, followed by the date of the election (DD-MM-YYYY), the type of election (Presidential, P, or Legislative, L), and the round (1 or 2). Examples: Second round of Presidential elections in Cyprus on 24 February 2013: "CYP_24022013_P2" Pakistani Legislative elections on 11 May 2013: "PAK_11052013_L1"	Open ended	X	E	
date	Date of election	Open ended	X	E	
year	Year of election	Open ended	X	E	
office	What government body was this election for?	Expert-level: 0. Legislative 1.Presidential Election level: 0. Legislative 1.Presidential Country level: 0. Legislative 1. Presidential 2. Both	X	E	C
country	Country name This string variable is the name of the countries included in the study. The survey includes all independent nation-states with more than 100,000 inhabitants that held elections from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2017. An independent nation-state is defined by membership of the UN General Assembly. Thus, dependent territories like Palestine are excluded. [i]	Open ended	X	E	C
ccodecow	COW country code Numeric country code from the Correlates of War. Source: State System Membership List, v2011. Available from: http://www.correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/cow-country-codes (accessed 20 April 2017).	Open ended	X	E	C
ISO	ISO country code See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1	Open ended	X	E	C
Refno	Norris country identifier Numeric country code from Pippa Norris's cross-national dataset on democracy. Source: Democracy Cross-national Data, Release 3.0 Spring 2009 http://www.pippanorris.com/		X	E	C
numresponses	Number of PEI expert responses, by election/country The number of responses for a particular contest. At country level: The sum of all experts who have responded for that country.	Open ended		E	C
contacted	Number of PEI experts invited, by election/country	Open ended		E	C

	The number of experts invited to respond for a particular contest. At country level: The sum of all experts who have been invited for that country.				
responserate	PEI expert response rate, election/country The response rate for each election, calculated by dividing the number of responses per by the number of experts contacted. At country level: average response rate over all surveyed contests in that country.	Open ended		E	C
surveynum	# times country surveyed The number of times that any particular country has been surveyed.	1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. Four times			C
y2012	Survey year 2012 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2012 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2012			C
y2013	Survey year 2013 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2013 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2013			C
y2014	Survey year 2014 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2014 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2014			C
y2015	Survey year 2015 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2015 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2015			C
y2016	Survey year 2016 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2016 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2016			C
y2017	Survey year 2017 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2017 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2017			C
COUNTRYDATA	SECTION: COUNTRY DATA		X	E	C
PR	Freedom House Political Rights Scale This scale covers the electoral process, political pluralism, participation and the functioning of government. Political rights are defined as those which enable people to participate freely in the political process. The year is matched to the date of the election. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free). Therefore, the 2014 Freedom House report was used for 2013 elections. More detail are available at: www.freedomhouse.org	Open ended	X	E	C
CL	Freedom House Civil Liberties Scale The questions for the creation of the scale cover the freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, the rule of law and personal autonomy and individual rights. The year is matched to the date of the election. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free). Therefore, the 2014 Freedom House report was used for 2013 elections. More details can be found at: www.freedomhouse.org	Open ended	X	E	C
fhcategory	Freedom House Score (Free, Partly Free, Not Free) A variable coding the combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties. Countries whose ratings average is from 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free", 3.0 to 5.0 "Partly Free", and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free". In PEI, 0 is not free; 1, partly free; 2, free.	0. Not Free 1. Partly Free 2. Free	X	E	C
polity	Polity combined score (-10->+10), 1 year lag The Polity scheme consists of six component measures that record key qualities of executive recruitment, constraints on executive authority, and political competition. It also records changes in the institutionalized qualities of governing authority. The elections held in 2013 have the values from 2012 because 2013 scores were not available at time of research. "Polity Score" captures regime authority spectrum. The scores can be converted to regime categories. More details are available at: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html		X	E	C
polity2	Polity combined score with mean subst for missing codes, 1 year lag		X	E	C

	Polity combined score with zero substitution for missing codes as recommended by the Polity project. The elections of 2013 have the values of 2012.				
durable	# years since the last regime transition (3pt or greater), 1 year lag The number of years since the last regime transition that led to a three point change or greater from previous year.		X	E	C
gdp_pc_ppp	GDP per capita, PPP, const 2011 intl$, 2yr.lag(WB) GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round. Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.		X	E	C
development	World Bank income level (Low, lower-middle, upper-middle, high) The level of economic development according to the World Bank. It has four categories: low ,1; lower-middle, 2; upper-middle, 3; high, 4. Source: www.worldbank.org	1. Low income 2. Lower-middle income 3. Upper-middle income 4. High income	X	E	C
region	Geographic region (UN classification, 1-5) Top-level region of the UN M-49 regional classification scheme.	1. Africa 2. Americas 3. Asia 4. Europe 5. Oceania	X	E	C
region9	Geographic region (World Bank classification, 1-9) This classifies the geographic region of the country according to the World Bank region.	1. East & Southern Africa 2. West & Central Africa 3. East Asia & Pacific 4. South Asia 5. Eastern Europe 6. Western Europe 7. Middle East 8. North Africa 9. Americas	X	E	C
oecd	OECD country (0/1) Is the country holding the election a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)?	0. non-OECD 1. OECD	X	E	C
OVERALLINTEGRITY	SECTION: OVERALL INTEGRITY	Open ended	X	E	C
PEIIndexp	PEI index of electoral integrity, (0-100), raw 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.	Open ended	X	E	C
PEIIndexp_lci	PEI Index (raw individual), low ci The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval of the imputed PEI Index for the election and country level.	Open ended		E	C
PEIIndexp_hci	PEI Index (raw individual), high ci The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval of the imputed PEI Index for the election and country level.	Open ended		E	C
PEIIndexi	PEI index of electoral integrity, (0-100), imputed 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 (PEIIndex) PEIIndexi is imputed and thus fully observed for all experts and states. The imputation process was conducted in the following manner using Stata 15 at the expert unit of analysis. All 'Don't Knows' and 'Not Applicables' were	Open ended	X	E	C

	replaced by missing values. The data were then imputed using multiple imputation and chained equations by section. The other variables in a section were thus used in the imputation equation along with five fully observed expert background characteristics (sex, agegroup, supported, lived, leftrightscale). 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. 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. The additive procedure has a very high reliability (Cronbach's alpha= 0.96) and the obtained scale is very strongly correlated (r= 0.9978*) with the first underlying dimension extracted with Principal Component Analysis. 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 The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for the state level.	Open ended		E	C
PEIIndexi_hci	PEI Index (imputed), high ci The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for the state level.	Open ended		E	C
PEIIndex_rank	Rank of election/country, based on imputed PEI Index.	Open ended		E	C
rating	Rating of electoral integrity (1=very poor->10=very good)	Open ended	X	E	C
rating_lci	Rating, low ci	Open ended		E	C
rating_hci	Rating, high ci	Open ended		E	C
PEItype	Descriptive type of electoral integrity Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.	1. Very Low (less than 40) 2. Low (40-49) 3. Moderate (50-59) 4. High (60-69) 5. Very High (70 or more)		E	C
lag_PEIIndexi	Lagged PEI index of electoral integrity, (0-100), imputed The PEI index (imputed) of the previous election for the same office (presidential or otherwise) held in the same country.	Open ended		E	
lag_PEIIndexi_lci	Lagged PEI Index (imputed), low ci The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval of the lagged imputed PEI Index.	Open ended		E	
lag_PEIIndexi_hci	Lagged PEI Index (imputed), high ci The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval of the lagged imputed PEI Index.	Open ended		E	
trend	Trend of electoral integrity The trend in electoral integrity, compared to the previous election for the same office (presidential or otherwise) held in the same country. "Increase", if lag_PEIIndexi_hci < PEIIndexi_lci. "Decrease, if lag_PEIIndexi_lci > PEIIndexi_hci. If confidence intervals of contemporaneous and lagged PEIIndexi overlap, this is recorded as "Unchanged".	-1. Decrease 0. Unchanged 1. Increase		E	
LAWS	ELECTORAL LAWS SECTION In the electoral law questions, all respondents read this header: "1/16 When thinking about the electoral laws used in the last national election in this country, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
lawsunfair	1-1a. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
lawsunfair2	1-1b. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree	X	E	C

	This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
favoredincumbent	1-2a. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
favoredincumbent2	1-2b. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
citizens	1-3a. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
citizens2	1-3b. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
laws	1-4. Electoral laws index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (lawsunfair2, favoredincumbent2, citizens2) and standardized to a 100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
lawsi	1-4i. Electoral laws index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (lawsunfair2, favoredincumbent2, citizens2), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
PROCEDURES	ELECTORAL PROCEDURES SECTION In the electoral procedures section, all respondents read this header: "2/16 In terms of electoral procedures... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
managed	2-1. Elections were well managed (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
votinginfo	2-2. Information about voting procedures was widely available (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree	X	E	C

		.d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
fairofficials	2-3. Election officials were fair (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
legalelections	2-4. Elections were conducted in accordance with the law (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
procedures	2-5. Electoral procedures index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (managed, votinginfo, fairofficials, legalelections) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
proceduresi	2-5i. Electoral procedures index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (managed, votinginfo, fairofficials, legalelections), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
BOUNDARIES	BOUNDARIES FOR VOTING DISTRICTS SECTION In the electoral procedures section, all respondents read this header: "3/16 Turning to the process of drawing boundaries for voting districts... 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?"	Open ended	X	E	C
bdiscrim	3-1a. Boundaries discriminated against some parties (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bdiscrim2	3-1b. Boundaries discriminated against some parties **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bfavored	3-2a. Boundaries favored incumbents (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bfavored2	3-2b. Boundaries favored incumbents **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
bimpartial	3-3. Boundaries were impartial (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
boundaries	3-4. Voting district boundaries index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (bdiscrim2, bfavored2, bimpartial) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
boundariesi	3-4i. Voting district boundaries index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (bdiscrim2, bfavored2, bimpartial), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
VOTERREGISTRATION	VOTER REGISTRATION SECTION In the voter registration section, all respondents read this header: "4/16 Turning to voter registration... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
reglisted	4-1a. Some citizens were not listed in the register (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
reglisted2	4-1b. Some citizens were not listed in the register **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
reginaccurate	4-2a. The electoral register was inaccurate (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
reginaccurate2	4-2b. The electoral register was inaccurate **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
ineligible	4-3a. Some ineligible electors were registered (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
ineligible2	4-3b. Some ineligible electors were registered **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree	X	E	C

		5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
votereg	4-4. Voter registration index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (reglisted2, reginaccurate2, ineligible2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
voteregi	4-4i. Voter registration index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (reglisted2, reginaccurate2, ineligible2) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
PARTYREGISTRATION	PARTY AND CANDIDATE REGISTRATION SECTION In the registration process section for parties and voters, all respondents read this header: "5/16 Thinking about the registration process for parties and candidates to get on the ballot... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
oppprevent	5-1a. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
oppprevent2	5-1b. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
womenopp	5-2. Women had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
minorityopp	5-3. Ethnic and national minorities had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)(P)	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
leaderselect	5-4a. Only top party leaders selected candidates (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
leaderselect2	5-4b. Only top party leaders selected candidates **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
rallies	5-5a. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree	X	E	C

		3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
rallies2	5-5b. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
partyreg	5-6. Party and candidate registration index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (opprevent2, womenopp, minorityopp, leaderselect2, rallies2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
partyregi	5-6i. Party and candidate registration index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (opprevent2, womenopp, minorityopp, leaderselect2, rallies2) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
MEDIACOVERAGE	MEDIA COVERAGE SECTION In the media coverage section, all respondents read this header: "6/16 Thinking about the media's coverage of these elections, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
newspapers	6-1. Newspapers provided balanced election news (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
tv	6-2a. TV news favored the governing party (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
tv2	6-2b. TV news favored the governing party **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fairaccess	6-3. Parties/candidates had fair access to political broadcasts and advertising (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
faircoverage	6-4. Journalists provided fair coverage of the elections (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C

socialmedia	6-5. Social media were used to expose electoral fraud (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
media	6-6. Media coverage index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
mediai	6-6i. Media coverage index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
CAMPAIGNFINANCE	CAMPAIGN FINANCE SECTION In the campaign finance section, all respondents read this header: "7/16 Another issue concerns campaign finance...Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
subsidies	7-1. Parties/candidates had equitable access to public political subsidies (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
donations	7-2. Parties/candidates had equitable access to political donations(1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
accounts	7-3. Parties/candidates publish transparent financial accounts(1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
rich	7-4a. Rich people buy elections (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
rich2	7-4b. Rich people buy elections **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
resources	7-5a. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree	X	E	C

		5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
resources2	7-5b. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
finance	7-6. Campaign finance index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (subsidies, donations, accounts, rich2, resources2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
financei	7-6i. Campaign finance index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (subsidies, donations, accounts, rich2, resources2) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
VOTINGPROCESS	VOTING PROCESS SECTION In the voting section, all respondents read this header: "8/16 When voting… Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
violence	8-1a. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls(1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
violence2	8-1b. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fraudulent	8-2a. Some fraudulent votes were cast (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fraudulent2	8-2b. Some fraudulent votes were cast **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
easy	8-3. The process of voting was easy (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
choice	8-4. Voters were offered a genuine choice at the ballot box (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree	X	E	C

		3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
postal	8-5. Postal ballots were available (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
disabled	8-6. Special voting facilities were available for the disabled (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
expats	8-7. National citizens living abroad could vote (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
internet	8-8. Some form of internet voting was available (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
voting	8-9. Voting process index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the eight previous variables (violence2, fraudulent2, easy, choice, postal, disabled, expats, internet) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
votingi	8-9i. Voting process index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the eight previous variables (violence2, fraudulent2, easy, choice, postal, disabled, expats, internet) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
VOTECOUNT	THE VOTE COUNT SECTION In the vote counting section, all respondents read this header: "9/16 Thinking about after the polls closed... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
secure	9-1. Ballot boxes were secure (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
delay	9-2. The results were announced without undue delay (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
faircount	9-3. Votes were counted fairly (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
intlmonitors	9-4a. Int'l election monitors were restricted (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
intlmonitors2	9-4b. Int'l election monitors were restricted **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
domesticmonitors	9-5a. Domestic election monitors were restricted (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
domesticmonitors2	9-5b. Domestic election monitors were restricted **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
count	9-6. Vote count index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (secure, delay, faircount, intlmonitors2, domesticmonitors2) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
counti	9-6i. Vote count index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (secure, delay, faircount, intlmonitors2, domesticmonitors2) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
VOTINGRESULTS	VOTING RESULTS SECTION In the results section, all respondents read this header: "10/16 After the official results were announced... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
challenged	10-1a. Parties/candidates challenged the results (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
challenged2	10-1b. Parties/candidates challenged the results **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree	X	E	C

		4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
protestspeace	10-2a. The election led to peaceful protests (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
protestspeace2	10-2b. The election led to peaceful protests **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
protestsviolent	10-3a. The election triggered violent protests (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
protestsviolent2	10-3b. The election triggered violent protests **(1-5)[P]** This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
disputes	10-4. Any disputes were resolved through legal channels (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
results	10-5. Results index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (challenged2, protestpeace2, protestviolent2, disputes) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
resultsi	10-5i. Results index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (challenged2, protestpeace2, protestviolent2, disputes) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
ELECTION AUTHORITIES	ELECTORAL AUTHORITIES SECTION In the electoral authorities section, all respondents read this header: "11/16 Thinking about the electoral authorities administering elections, in your view ... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Open ended	X	E	C
impartial	11-1. The election authorities were impartial (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
info	11-2. The authorities distributed information to citizens (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree	X	E	C

		2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
scrutiny	11-3. The authorities allowed public scrutiny of their performance (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
performance	11-4. The election authorities performed well (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
EMBs	11-5. Electoral authorities index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (impartial, info, scrutiny, performance) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.	Open ended	X	E	C
EMBsi	11-5i. Electoral authorities index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (impartial, info, scrutiny, performance) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Open ended	X	E	C
GENERALQUESTIONS	GENERAL ELECTION QUESTIONS	Open ended	X	E	C
familiarity	13-1. How familiar are you with elections in this country? “Overall, how familiar are you with elections in this country, on a scale from 1 (not familiar) to 10 (very familiar)?"	Open ended	X	E	C
important	13-2. Which election (if more than 1) was most important "If there was more than one election held simultaneously, which one do you consider the most important?"	1. President 2. Lower House 3. Upper House 4. Upper & Lower House 5. Exec. & Leg. 6. Local 7. Regional 8. Other combination	X	E	C
ORGCONFIDENCE	ORGANIZATIONAL CONFIDENCE SECTION 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?	Open ended	X	E	C
courts	14-1. Confidence in the courts (1=none - 10=a great deal)	Open ended	X	E	C
government	14-2. Confidence in the government (1=none - 10=a great deal)	Open ended	X	E	C
parliament	14-3. Confidence in the parliament (1=none - 10=a great deal)	Open ended	X	E	C
armedforces	14-4. Confidence in the armed forces (1=none - 10=a great deal)	Open ended	X	E	C
electoralauth	14-6. Confidence in the elect.authorities (1=none - 10=a great deal)	Open ended	X	E	C
BACKGROUND	EXPERT BACKGROUND SECTION	Open ended	X	E	C
expertdomestic	15-0. International or domestic expert	0. international 1. domestic	X	E	C
employment	15-1. Employment type	1. Not currently in paid employment 2. Part-time paid employment (less than 30 hours/week)	X	E	C

		3. Full-time			
public	15-2. Works (or has worked) in the government public sector	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
university	15-3. Works (or has worked) in a university	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
nonprofit	15-4. Works (or has worked) in private non-profit sector/NGOs	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
agency	15-5. Works (or has worked) in International agency	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
private	15-6. Works (or has worked) in an private business or industry	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
occupation	15-7. Most recent occupation	1. Civil Servant/local government 2. Election Official 3. International official or consultant 4. Journalist 5. Professional 6. Academic 7. Lawyer 8. Politician .n. Not applicable/don't know	X	E	C
agegroup	15-8. Age group (by decade)	1. 20-29 2. 30-39 3. 40-49 4. 50-59 5. 60-69 6. 70-79 7. 80-89 .d. unknown	X	E	C
sex	15-9. Sex	0. Male 1. Female 2. Other/Prefer not to say	X	E	C
education	15-10. Highest level of education	1. No formal education 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Undergrad 5. Grad .d. Don't know .o. Other	X	E	C
born	15-11. Were you born in this country?	0. No 1. Yes	X	E	C
lived	15-12. # years lived in this country	0. Never 1. Less 1 Yr 2. 1 to 4Yrs 3. 5 to 9Yrs 4. 10 Yrs or more 5. Life .d. Don't Know	X	E	C
candidate	15-13. Expert was a candidate for elected office Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
rep	15-14. Expert was an elected representative	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
activist	15-15. Expert was an election activist	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
ngo	15-16. Expert was election NGO watch personnel	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
voted	15-17. Expert voted in this election	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
norole	15-18. Expert did not participate in any role in this election	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
monitor	15-19. Expert was a national official electoral monitor	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
monitorint	15-19b. Expert was an international official electoral monitor	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
official	15-20. Expert was an election official	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C

citizen	15-21. Expert is a citizen of this country	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
supported	15-22. Support the winning or losing side Recoded from open ended question. “Which political party, if any, did you support in the last national election?”	1. Winner 2. Loser 3. None 4. Didn't vote 5. Decline to state 6. Independent 7. No answer	X	E	C
leftrightscale	15-23. Political views on 10pt left/right scale “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.“	Open ended	X	E	C
difficulty	How difficult did you find the survey? (1-10) "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’"	Open ended	X	E	C
VIGNETTES	VIGNETTES SECTION Prompt: “Here we are interested in learning your views more generally about situations which can occur in different contests.”	Open ended	X	E	C
vignetteA	16-1. Vignette A (Queues) Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined if in STATE 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.	Open ended	X	E	C
vignetteB	16-2. Vignette B (Boycotts) Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined in STATE 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.	Open ended	X	E	C
vignetteC	16-3. Vignette C (Violence) Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined in STATE 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.	Open ended	X	E	C
VIGNETTES2017	VIGNETTES SECTION 2017 Prompt: “Here we are interested in learning your views more generally about situations which can occur in different contests. Here are some illustrative cases. Consider the following situations:”	Open ended	X	E	C
vignetteD	16-4. Vignette D (High) Question: According to independent reports, election officials were very fair. No state resources at all were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed well. Votes were counted fairly. And the electoral authorities were completely impartial. How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?	Open ended	X	E	C
vignetteE	16-5. Vignette E (Moderate)	Open ended	X	E	C

	Question: According to independent reports, election officials were somewhat fair. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed moderately well. Votes were counted somewhat fairly. And the electoral authorities were moderately impartial. How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?				
vignetteF	16-6. Vignette F (Low) According to independent reports, election officials were not fair. A lot of state resources were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed poorly. Votes were not counted fairly. And the electoral authorities were not impartial at all. How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?	Open ended	X	E	C
ROTATING	ROTATING BATTERY 2016 & 2017 In this section, respondents were prompted as follows: "In the [2016]/[2017] wave of the survey, we would also like to ask you some additional questions about the ${e://Field/Contest} in ${e://Field/MAIN_Country}. Thinking about that election, in your view ... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?" The items in this section were only included for elections held in either 2016 or 2017 or both. Years of inclusion are specified.	Open ended	X	E	C
bribed	17-1. Voters were bribed (1-5)[N] 2016 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bribed2	17-1b. Voters were bribed (1-5)[P] 2016 2017 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
freetovote	17-2. People were free to vote without feeling pressured (1-5)[P] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fearviolence	17-3. Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence (1-5)[N] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fearviolence2	17-3b. Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence (1-5)[P] 2016 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
ballotconfidential	17-4. The process kept the ballot confidential (1-5)[P] 2016 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
freefairelect	17-5. Elections were free and fair (1-5)[P] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
cashforvotes	17-6. Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their vote (1-5)[N] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
cashforvotes2	17-6b. Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their vote (1-5)[P] 2016 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
patronage	17-7. Politicians offered patronage to their supporters (1-5)[N] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
patronage2	17-7b. Politicians offered patronage to their supporters (1-5)[P] 2016 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
audit	18-1. Voting results were subject to a post-election audit (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
hacking	18-2. Official election records were safe from hacking (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
campaignnews	18-3. Most news media reporting about the campaign was factually accurate (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree	X	E	C

		5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
govtnews	18-4. Most news media reporting about the government's record was true to the facts (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fakenews	18-5. Much news was fake (1-5)[N] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fakenews2	18-5b. Much news was fake (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity. 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
ELECTIONRESULT	ELECTION RESULT In this section we provide information about the election itself. Sources include IFES Election Guide, Inter Parliamentary Union and the National Electoral Commissions. Details about particular sources can be found in the 2013 annual report.	Open ended		E	C
DatePrevious	Date of previous election	Open ended		E	
RegVote	Registered Voters	Open ended		E	C
ValidVote	Valid Votes	Open ended		E	C
Invalid	Invalid/Blank Votes	Open ended		E	C
Turnout	Election turnout	Open ended		E	C
P1Name	Party 1: Name/ Candidate 1 in presidential election The name of the 1st party in a parliamentary election (the party that received most votes), or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election.	Open ended		E	
P2Name	Party 2: Name/ Candidate 2 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P3Name	Party 3: Name/ Candidate 3 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P4Name	Party 4: Name/ Candidate 4 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P5Name	Party 5: Name/ Candidate 5 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P6Name	Party 6 Name/ Candidate 6 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P7Name	Party 7: Name/ Candidate 7 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P8Name	Party 8: Name/ Candidate 8 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P9Name	Party 9: Name/ Candidate 9 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P10Name	Party 10: Name/ Candidate 10 in presidential election	Open ended		E	
P1Abb	Party 1: Abbreviation Abbreviation of the first party (most votes).	Open ended		E	
P2Abb	Party 2: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P3Abb	Party 3: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P4Abb	Party 4: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P5Abb	Party 5: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P6Abb	Party 6: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P7Abb	Party 7: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P8Abb	Party 8: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	
P9Abb	Party 9: Abbreviation	Open ended		E	

P10Abb	Party 10: Abbreviation	Open ended	E
P1Lead	Party 1: Leader/ Candidate 1 in presidential election The leader of the 1st party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election.	Open ended	E
P2Lead	Party 2: Leader/ Candidate 2 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P3Lead	Party 3: Leader/ Candidate 3 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P4Lead	Party 4: Leader/ Candidate 4 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P5Lead	Party 5: Leader/ Candidate 5 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P6Lead	Party 6: Leader/ Candidate 6 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P7Lead	Party 7: Leader/ Candidate 7 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P8Lead	Party 8: Leader/ Candidate 8 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P9Lead	Party 9: Leader/ Candidate 9 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P10Lead	Party 10: Leader/ Candidate 10 in presidential election	Open ended	E
P1PreSeats	Party 1: Seats in previous elections Seats won by Party 1 in the previous election.	Open ended	E
P2PreSeats	Party 2: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P3PreSeats	Party 3: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P4PreSeats	Party 4: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P5PreSeats	Party 5: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P6PreSeats	Party 6: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P7PreSeats	Party 7: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P8PreSeats	Party 8: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P9PreSeats	Party 9: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
P10PreSeats	Party 10: Seats in previous elections	Open ended	E
TotSeats	Number of Contested Seats	Open ended	E
P1Seats	Party 1: Seats Number of seats won by Party 1.	Open ended	E
P2Seats	Party 2: Seats	Open ended	E
P3Seats	Party 3: Seats	Open ended	E
P4Seats	Party 4: Seats	Open ended	E
P5Seats	Party 5: Seats	Open ended	E
P6Seats	Party 6: Seats	Open ended	E
P7Seats	Party 7: Seats	Open ended	E
P8Seats	Party 8: Seats	Open ended	E
P9Seats	Party 9: Seats	Open ended	E
P10Seats	Party 10: Seats	Open ended	E
P1SeatChange	Party 1: Seat change compared to previous election Number of party 1 seats change from previous election.	Open ended	E
P2SeatChange	Party 2: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P3SeatChange	Party 3: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P4SeatChange	Party 4: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P5SeatChange	Party 5: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P6SeatChange	Party 6: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P7SeatChange	Party 7: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P8SeatChange	Party 8: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P9SeatChange	Party 9: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P10SeatChange	Party 10: Seat change compared to previous election	Open ended	E
P1PerSeats	Party 1: Seat share Percentage of seats obtained by party 1.	Open ended	E
P2PerSeats	Party 2: Seat share	Open ended	E
P3PerSeats	Party 3: Seat share	Open ended	E

P4PerSeats	Party 4: Seat share	Open ended	E
P5PerSeats	Party 5: Seat share	Open ended	E
P6PerSeats	Party 6: Seat share	Open ended	E
P7PerSeats	Party 7: Seat share	Open ended	E
P8PerSeats	Party 8: Seat share	Open ended	E
P9PerSeats	Party 9: Seat share	Open ended	E
P10PerSeats	Party 10: Seat share	Open ended	E
P1Vote	Party 1: Votes Number of votes won by party 1.	Open ended	E
P2Vote	Party 2: Votes	Open ended	E
P3Vote	Party 3: Votes	Open ended	E
P4Vote	Party 4: Votes	Open ended	E
P5Vote	Party 5: Votes	Open ended	E
P6Vote	Party 6: Votes	Open ended	E
P7Vote	Party 7: Votes	Open ended	E
P8Vote	Party 8: Votes	Open ended	E
P9Vote	Party 9: Votes	Open ended	E
P10Vote	Party 10: Votes	Open ended	E
P1PerVote	Party 1: Vote share Percentage of votes obtained by party 1.	Open ended	E
P2PerVote	Party 2: Vote share	Open ended	E
P3PerVote	Party 3: Vote share	Open ended	E
P4PerVote	Party 4: Vote share	Open ended	E
P5PerVote	Party 5: Vote share	Open ended	E
P6PerVote	Party 6: Vote share	Open ended	E
P7PerVote	Party 7: Vote share	Open ended	E
P8PerVote	Party 8: Vote share	Open ended	E
P9PerVote	Party 9: Vote share	Open ended	E
P10PerVote	Party 10: Vote share	Open ended	E
MinorNumber	Number of minor parties beyond the top 5	Open ended	E
MinorSeat	Seats of minor parties	Open ended	E
MinorVote	Votes of minor parties	Open ended	E
MinorPerSeat	Seat share of minor parties	Open ended	E
MinorPerVote	Vote share of minor parties	Open ended	E
P1Incum	Party 1: Incumbent Party Was this party/candidate in government before the election?	Open ended	E
P2Incum	Party 2: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P3Incum	Party 3: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P4Incum	Party 4: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P5Incum	Party 5: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P6Incum	Party 6: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P7Incum	Party 7: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P8Incum	Party 8: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P9Incum	Party 9: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P10Incum	Party 10: Incumbent Party	Open ended	E
P1Govt	Party 1: Government Party Was this party/candidate in government after the election?	Open ended	E
P2Govt	Party 2: Government Party	Open ended	E
P3Govt	Party 3: Government Party	Open ended	E
P4Govt	Party 4: Government Party	Open ended	E
P5Govt	Party 5: Government Party	Open ended	E

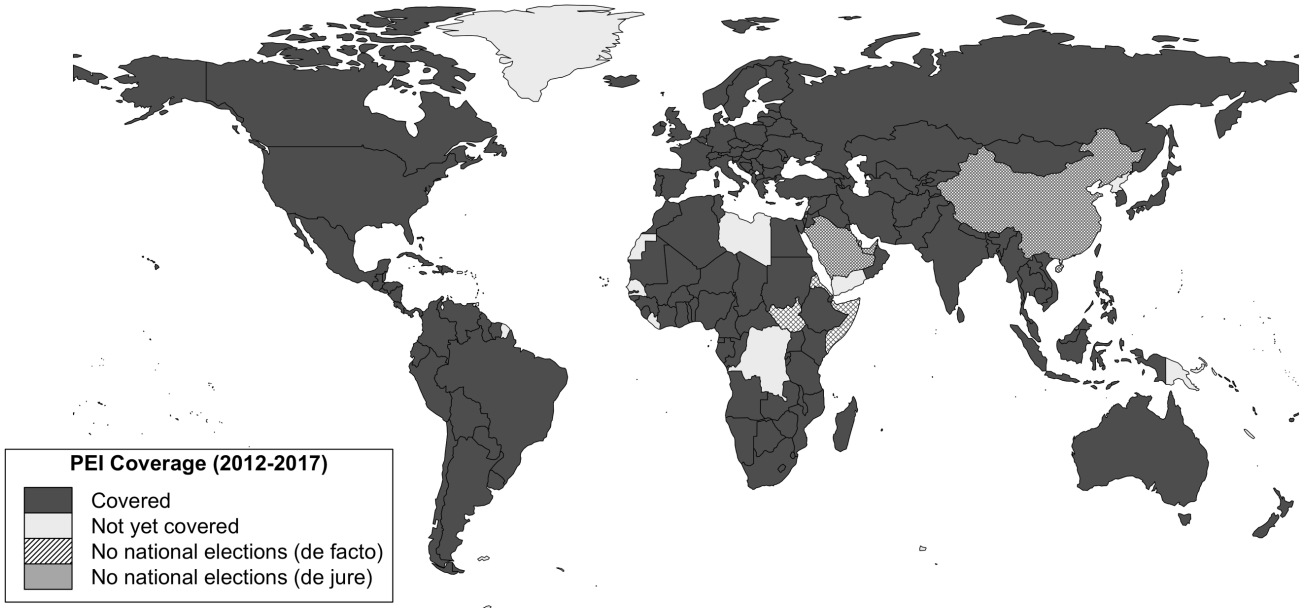
P6Govt	Party 6: Government Party	Open ended	E
P7Govt	Party 7: Government Party	Open ended	E
P8Govt	Party 8: Government Party	Open ended	E
P9Govt	Party 9: Government Party	Open ended	E
P10Govt	Party 10: Government Party	Open ended	E
P1Change	Party 1: Enter/Exit Government Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government?	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P2Change	Party 2: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P3Change	Party 3: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P4Change	Party 4: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P5Change	Party 5: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P6Change	Party 6: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P7Change	Party 7: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P8Change	Party 8: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P9Change	Party 9: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
P10Change	Party 10: Enter/Exit Government	-1. Exit 0. No Change 1. Enter .d. Unknown	E
LSQINDEX	Least squares index Measures the disparity between the distribution of votes at the election and the allocation of seats in parliament. Source: Michael Gallagher and Paul Mitchell (eds). 2008. The Politics of Electoral Systems. Oxford University Press.	Open ended	E
ENEP	Effective number of parties at the electoral level The measurement counts political parties and their relative strength in terms of vote shares. Source: Markku Laakso and Rein Taagepera. 1979. “Effective” Number of Parties: A Measure with Application to West Europe” Comparative Political Studies April, 12: 3-27	Open ended	E
ENPP	Effective number of parties at the parliamentary or legislative level The measurement counts parties and their relative strength in regards to parliamentary seat shares. Source: Markku Laakso and Rein Taagepera. 1979. “Effective” Number of Parties: A Measure with Application to West Europe” Comparative Political Studies April, 12: 3-27	Open ended	E

Coverage

The PEI survey of electoral integrity focuses upon independent nation-states around the world which have held direct (popular) elections for the national parliament or presidential elections. The criteria for inclusion are listed below. The elections analyzed in this report cover the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2017. In total, PEI 5.5 covers 260 elections in 161 nations.[ii]

Criteria for inclusion in the survey	#	Definition and source
Total number of independent nation-states	194	Membership of the United Nations (plus Taiwan)
Excluded categories		
Micro-states	12	Population less than 100,000 as of 2013: Andorra, Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, San Marino, Seychelles, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Tuvalu.
Without de jure direct (popular) elections for the lower house of the national legislature	5	Brunei Darussalam, China, Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia
State has constitutional provisions for direct (popular) elections for the lower house of the national legislature, but none have been held since independence or within the last 30 years (*de facto*)	3	Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan
Sub-total of nation-states included in the survey	174	
Covered to date in the PEI 5.5 dataset (from mid-2012 to mid-2017)	161	93% of all the subtotal of nation-states

Because of the selection rules, elections contained in each cumulative release of the PEI survey can be treated as a representative cross-section of *all* national presidential and legislative elections around the world (with the exception of the exclusion of micro-states). The countries in PEI 5.5 are broadly similar in political and socio-economic characteristics to those countries holding national elections which are not yet covered in the survey, with the exception of being slightly larger in population size.



Elections included in PEI 5.5

Country	Date	Office
Mexico	01-Jul-12	Presidential
Congo, Rep.	05-Aug-12	Legislative
Angola	31-Aug-12	Legislative
Netherlands	12-Sep-12	Legislative
Belarus	23-Sep-12	Legislative
Georgia	01-Oct-12	Legislative
Venezuela	07-Oct-12	Presidential
Czech Republic	13-Oct-12	Legislative
Montenegro	14-Oct-12	Legislative
Lithuania	28-Oct-12	Legislative
Ukraine	28-Oct-12	Legislative
United States	06-Nov-12	Presidential
Sierra Leone	17-Nov-12	Presidential
Kuwait	01-Dec-12	Legislative
Burkina Faso	02-Dec-12	Legislative
Slovenia	02-Dec-12	Presidential
Ghana	07-Dec-12	Presidential
Romania	09-Dec-12	Legislative
Japan	16-Dec-12	Legislative
Republic of Korea	19-Dec-12	Presidential
Israel	22-Jan-13	Legislative
Jordan	23-Jan-13	Legislative
Czech Republic	25-Jan-13	Presidential
Cuba	03-Feb-13	Legislative
Ecuador	17-Feb-13	Presidential
Armenia	18-Feb-13	Presidential
Grenada	19-Feb-13	Legislative
Barbados	21-Feb-13	Legislative
Djibouti	22-Feb-13	Legislative
Cyprus	24-Feb-13	Presidential
Italy	24-Feb-13	Legislative
Kenya	04-Mar-13	Presidential
Micronesia	05-Mar-13	Legislative
Malta	09-Mar-13	Legislative
Montenegro	07-Apr-13	Presidential
Venezuela	14-Apr-13	Presidential
Paraguay	21-Apr-13	Presidential
Iceland	27-Apr-13	Legislative
Malaysia	05-May-13	Legislative
Pakistan	11-May-13	Legislative
Bulgaria	12-May-13	Legislative
Philippines	13-May-13	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	26-May-13	Legislative
Iran	14-Jun-13	Presidential
Albania	23-Jun-13	Legislative
Mongolia	26-Jun-13	Presidential
Bhutan	13-Jul-13	Legislative
Japan	21-Jul-13	Legislative
Togo	25-Jul-13	Legislative
Kuwait	27-Jul-13	Legislative
Cambodia	28-Jul-13	Legislative
Zimbabwe	31-Jul-13	Legislative
Mali	11-Aug-13	Presidential
Australia	07-Sep-13	Legislative
Norway	09-Sep-13	Legislative
Rwanda	16-Sep-13	Legislative
Swaziland	20-Sep-13	Legislative
Germany	22-Sep-13	Legislative
Guinea	28-Sep-13	Legislative
Austria	29-Sep-13	Legislative
Cameroon	30-Sep-13	Legislative
Azerbaijan	09-Oct-13	Presidential
Czech Republic	25-Oct-13	Legislative
Argentina	27-Oct-13	Legislative
Georgia	27-Oct-13	Presidential
Tajikistan	06-Nov-13	Presidential
Maldives	16-Nov-13	Presidential
Nepal	19-Nov-13	Legislative
Honduras	24-Nov-13	Presidential
Chile	15-Dec-13	Presidential
Turkmenistan	15-Dec-13	Legislative
Madagascar	20-Dec-13	Presidential
Mauritania	21-Dec-13	Legislative
Bangladesh	05-Jan-14	Legislative
Thailand	02-Feb-14	Legislative
Colombia	09-Mar-14	Legislative
El Salvador	09-Mar-14	Presidential
Serbia	16-Mar-14	Legislative
Maldives	22-Mar-14	Legislative
Slovak Republic	29-Mar-14	Presidential
Costa Rica	06-Apr-14	Presidential
Hungary	06-Apr-14	Legislative
Indonesia	09-Apr-14	Legislative
Algeria	17-Apr-14	Presidential
Macedonia	27-Apr-14	Presidential
Iraq	30-Apr-14	Legislative
Panama	04-May-14	Presidential
South Africa	07-May-14	Legislative
India	12-May-14	Legislative
Guinea-Bissau	18-May-14	Presidential
Malawi	20-May-14	Presidential
Belgium	25-May-14	Legislative
Lithuania	25-May-14	Presidential
Ukraine	25-May-14	Presidential
Egypt	26-May-14	Presidential
Syria	03-Jun-14	Presidential
Afghanistan	14-Jun-14	Presidential
Colombia	15-Jun-14	Presidential
Mauritania	21-Jun-14	Presidential
Indonesia	09-Jul-14	Presidential
Slovenia	13-Jul-14	Legislative
Turkey	10-Aug-14	Presidential
Sweden	14-Sep-14	Legislative
Fiji	17-Sep-14	Legislative
New Zealand	20-Sep-14	Legislative
Latvia	04-Oct-14	Legislative
Bulgaria	05-Oct-14	Legislative
Bosnia	12-Oct-14	Presidential
Bolivia	12-Oct-14	Presidential
Sao Tome & Principe	12-Oct-14	Legislative
Mozambique	15-Oct-14	Presidential
Botswana	24-Oct-14	Legislative
Brazil	26-Oct-14	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
Tunisia	26-Oct-14	Legislative
Ukraine	26-Oct-14	Legislative
United States	04-Nov-14	Legislative
Romania	16-Nov-14	Presidential
Solomon Islands	19-Nov-14	Legislative
Tonga	27-Nov-14	Legislative
Namibia	28-Nov-14	Presidential
Bahrain	29-Nov-14	Legislative
Moldova	30-Nov-14	Legislative
Uruguay	30-Nov-14	Presidential
Mauritius	10-Dec-14	Legislative
Japan	14-Dec-14	Legislative
Tunisia	21-Dec-14	Presidential
Uzbekistan	04-Jan-15	Legislative
Sri Lanka	08-Jan-15	Presidential
Croatia	11-Jan-15	Presidential
Zambia	20-Jan-15	Presidential
Greece	25-Jan-15	Legislative
Comoros	22-Feb-15	Legislative
Lesotho	28-Feb-15	Legislative
Estonia	01-Mar-15	Legislative
El Salvador	01-Mar-15	Legislative
Tajikistan	01-Mar-15	Legislative
Micronesia	03-Mar-15	Legislative
Israel	17-Mar-15	Legislative
Nigeria	28-Mar-15	Legislative
Uzbekistan	29-Mar-15	Presidential
Sudan	13-Apr-15	Presidential
Finland	19-Apr-15	Legislative
Togo	25-Apr-15	Presidential
Benin	26-Apr-15	Legislative
Kazakhstan	26-Apr-15	Presidential
United Kingdom	07-May-15	Legislative
Guyana	11-May-15	Legislative
Ethiopia	24-May-15	Legislative
Poland	24-May-15	Presidential
Suriname	25-May-15	Legislative
Mexico	07-Jun-15	Legislative
Turkey	07-Jun-15	Legislative
Denmark	18-Jun-15	Legislative
Burundi	29-Jun-15	Legislative
Burundi	21-Jul-15	Presidential
Sri Lanka	17-Aug-15	Legislative
Singapore	11-Sep-15	Legislative
Greece	20-Sep-15	Legislative
Kyrgyzstan	04-Oct-15	Legislative
Portugal	04-Oct-15	Legislative
Belarus	11-Oct-15	Presidential
Guinea	11-Oct-15	Presidential
Switzerland	18-Oct-15	Legislative
Canada	19-Oct-15	Legislative
Ivory Coast	25-Oct-15	Presidential
Guatemala	25-Oct-15	Presidential
Haiti	25-Oct-15	Legislative
Oman	25-Oct-15	Legislative
Poland	25-Oct-15	Legislative
Tanzania	25-Oct-15	Presidential
Azerbaijan	01-Nov-15	Legislative

Country	Date	Office
Turkey	01-Nov-15	Legislative
Belize	04-Nov-15	Legislative
Croatia	08-Nov-15	Legislative
Myanmar	08-Nov-15	Legislative
Argentina	22-Nov-15	Legislative
Burkina Faso	29-Nov-15	Presidential
Egypt	02-Dec-15	Legislative
Venezuela	06-Dec-15	Legislative
Spain	20-Dec-15	Legislative
Taiwan	16-Jan-16	Presidential
Vanuatu	22-Jan-16	Legislative
Portugal	24-Jan-16	Presidential
Central African Republic	14-Feb-16	Presidential
Uganda	18-Feb-16	Presidential
Jamaica	25-Feb-16	Legislative
Ireland	26-Feb-16	Legislative
Iran	26-Feb-16	Legislative
Samoa	04-Mar-16	Legislative
Slovak Republic	05-Mar-16	Legislative
Benin	20-Mar-16	Presidential
Congo, Rep.	20-Mar-16	Presidential
Cape Verde	20-Mar-16	Legislative
Kazakhstan	20-Mar-16	Legislative
Laos	20-Mar-16	Legislative
Niger	20-Mar-16	Presidential
Djibouti	08-Apr-16	Presidential
Comoros	10-Apr-16	Presidential
Peru	10-Apr-16	Legislative
Chad	10-Apr-16	Presidential
Republic of Korea	13-Apr-16	Legislative
Syria	13-Apr-16	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	24-Apr-16	Presidential
Serbia	24-Apr-16	Legislative
Philippines	09-May-16	Presidential
Dominican Republic	15-May-16	Presidential
Austria	22-May-16	Presidential
Cyprus	22-May-16	Legislative
Vietnam	22-May-16	Legislative
Peru	05-Jun-16	Presidential
Iceland	25-Jun-16	Presidential
Spain	26-Jun-16	Legislative
Mongolia	26-Jun-16	Legislative
Australia	02-Jul-16	Legislative
Japan	10-Jul-16	Legislative
Sao Tome & Principe	29-Jul-16	Presidential
Zambia	11-Aug-16	Presidential
Gabon	27-Aug-16	Presidential
Belarus	11-Sep-16	Legislative
Croatia	11-Sep-16	Legislative
Russia	18-Sep-16	Legislative
Jordan	20-Sep-16	Legislative
Cape Verde	02-Oct-16	Presidential
Morocco	07-Oct-16	Legislative
Georgia	08-Oct-16	Legislative
Lithuania	09-Oct-16	Legislative
Montenegro	16-Oct-16	Legislative
Iceland	29-Oct-16	Legislative
Nicaragua	06-Nov-16	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
United States	08-Nov-16	Presidential
Bulgaria	13-Nov-16	Presidential
Moldova	13-Nov-16	Presidential
Haiti	20-Nov-16	Presidential
Kuwait	26-Nov-16	Legislative
Gambia	01-Dec-16	Presidential
Austria	04-Dec-16	Presidential
Uzbekistan	04-Dec-16	Presidential
Ghana	07-Dec-16	Presidential
Macedonia	11-Dec-16	Legislative
Romania	11-Dec-16	Legislative
Ivory Coast	18-Dec-16	Legislative
Turkmenistan	12-Feb-17	Presidential
Micronesia	7-Mar-17	Legislative
Netherlands	15-Mar-17	Legislative
Timor-Leste	20-Mar-17	Presidential
Bulgaria	26-Mar-17	Legislative
Armenia	2-Apr-17	Legislative
Ecuador	2-Apr-17	Presidential
Serbia	2-Apr-17	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
Gambia	6-Apr-17	Legislative
Algeria	4-May-17	Legislative
France	7-May-17	Presidential
Korea, Rep.	9-May-17	Presidential
Bahamas	10-May-17	Legislative
Iran	19-May-17	Presidential
Lesotho	3-Jun-17	Legislative
Malta	3-Jun-17	Legislative
United Kingdom	8-Jun-17	Legislative
France	18-Jun-17	Legislative
Albania	25-Jun-17	Legislative

[i] One reason for excluding micro-states is the lack of sufficient election experts. From the list of all 193 UN member states, 12 are excluded as micro states, because they have a population of less than 100,000 people in 2013 and no sufficient pool of experts can be established for these. These micro states are: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Seychelles, and Tuvalu.

Five countries are excluded because their constitution does not provide for national-level elections. These are Brunei Darussalam, China, Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia.

Three countries – Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan – are currently excluded because even though they have constitutional provisions for national elections, none have been held since independence or within the last 30 years.

[ii] In addition, in 2014 elections in Haiti, Lebanon, and Comoros were delayed or suspended. Those are thus not included in the dataset. The election in Thailand was held and later annulled. There were also elections in North Korea and Trinidad and Tobago but with too few responses these case are excluded from the dataset.