THE ELECTORAL INTEGRITY PROJECT

WHY ELECTIONS FAIL AND WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTORAL INTEGRITY AUGUST 2016 RELEASE (PEI_4.5) CODEBOOK

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Overview and core concepts

This codebook describes a global 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.

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 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.

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 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.[1] 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.[2] PEI_3.5 included the responses for 1696 experts for 153 elections in 125 countries.[3] PEI_4.0 gathered the opinion of 2080 experts for 180 elections in 139 countries.

PEI_4.5 compiles the responses of 2417 experts for 213 elections in 153 countries for the first half of 2016.

Three files are released in PEI_4.5:

1. An expert-level file (with individual-level results for 2417 experts); [Marked '**X'** in the codebook]
2. An election-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 213 separate contests); [Marked **'E'** in the codebook]
3. A country-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 153 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 Pippa Norris' country classification. [Marked '**C'** in the codebook]

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

Citation

Use of the dataset should be acknowledged and cited as:

Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma, Alessandro Nai and Max Grömping. 2016. *The expert survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, Release 4.5, (PEI_4.5) August 2016*: www.electoralintegrityproject.com.

Further readings

Lago, Ignacio and Martínez i Coma, Ferran. 2016. 'Challenge or Consent? Understanding Losers' Reactions in Mass Elections'. *Government and Opposition* doi:10.1071/gov.3015.31

Martínez i Coma, Ferran and Lago, Ignacio. 2016. 'Gerrymandering in Comparative Perspective' *Party Politics* DOI: 10.1177/1354068816642806

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.

Norris, Pippa, Richard W. Frank and Ferran Martínez i Coma. 2014. *Advancing Electoral Integrity*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Norris, Pippa, Richard W. Frank and Ferran Martínez i Coma. 2014. "Measuring Electoral Integrity around the World: A New Dataset" *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 47 (4): 789-798.

Norris, Pippa. 2013. 'Does the world agree about standards of electoral integrity? Evidence for the diffusion of global norms' Special issue of *Electoral Studies,* 32(4):576-588.

Norris, Pippa. 2013. 'The new research agenda studying electoral integrity'. Special issue of *Electoral Studies* 32(4): 563-575.

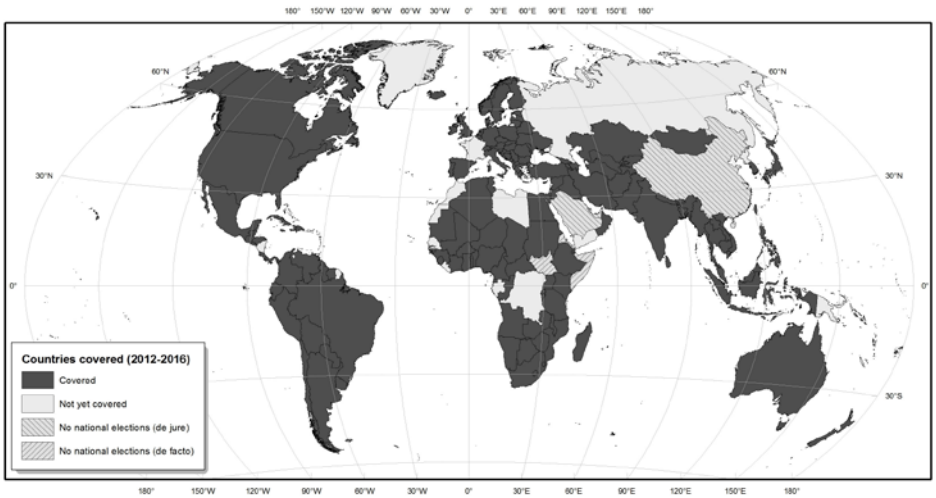
Norris, Pippa. 2014. 'Electoral integrity and political legitimacy.' In *Comparing Democracies 4*, eds. Lawrence LeDuc, Richard Niemi and Pippa Norris. London: Sage.

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

examplevariable	***Variable label***	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Variable description			
	SECTION I. ELECTION DATA			
expert	**Expert reference number**	**X**		
	An anonymized expert reference number.			
election	**Election code**	**X**	**E**	
	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. The table in the appendix provides basic information about the elections included in the study. This string variable is composed of the standard 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”			
country	**Country name**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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 1 July 2016. An independent nation-state is defined by membership of the UN General Assembly. Thus, dependent territories like Palestine are excluded. [4]  Examples: "Cameroon", "Germany", "Kuwait", "Philippines"			
ccode	**COW country code**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Numeric country code from the Correlates of War.			

	Source: State System Membership List, v2011. Available from: http://www.correlatesofwar.org (accessed February 6, 2015). Examples: 255 Germany, 349 Slovenia, 432 Mali, 712 Mongolia.			
ISO	**ISO 3 digit**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Three letter country codes published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Examples: Bhutan, BTN; Romania, ROU; Sao Tome and Principe, STP			
Refno	**Country reference number**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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/ Examples: 30 Cameroon, 64 Germany, 91 Kuwait, 134 Paraguay.			
year	**Election year**	**X**	**E**	
	Year of the election.			
office	**Elected office**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	What government body was this election for? Expert-level: Presidential,1; legislative, 0. Election level: Presidential, 1; otherwise, 0. Country level: Legislative, 0; Presidential,1; both, 2. Examples: The Venezuelan presidential election on 14 April 2013, has a value of 1. The Ukrainian legislative election on 28 October 2012, has a value of 0.			
numresponses	**Number of PEI expert responses**		**E**	**C**
	The number of responses for either a particular election or country.			
contacted	**PEI experts contacted**		**E**	**C**
	The number of experts contacted for either a particular election or country.			
responserate	**PEI response rate**		**E**	**C**
	The overall response rate calculated by taking the number of responses by election divided by the number of experts contacted per election. This variable ranges from 0.05 to .71. Examples: Panama, 0.2; Sweden, 0.52			
surveynum	**# of times country surveyed**			**C**
	The number of times that any particular country has been surveyed. Examples: Germany, once; Georgia, twice; Japan, three times.			
y2012	**Survey year 2012**			**C**
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2012 and 0 otherwise. Examples: 1, Sierra Leone; 0, Spain			
y2013	**Survey year 2013**			**C**
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2013			

	and 0 otherwise. Examples: 1, Australia; 0, Namibia			
y2014	**Survey year 2014**			**C**
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2014 and 0 otherwise. Examples: 1, New Zealand; 0, Netherlands			
y2015	**Survey year 2015**			**C**
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2015 and 0 otherwise. Examples: 1, Denmark; 0, India			
y2016	**Survey year 2016**			**C**
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2016 and 0 otherwise. Examples: 1, Central African Republic; 0, Chile			
COUNTRYDATA	**SECTION II. COUNTRY DATA**	**X**	**E**	**C**
PR	**Freedom House Political Rights Scale (1-7)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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 Examples: Republic of Congo, 6; Venezuela, 5; Romania, 2.			
CL	**Freedom House Civil Liberties Scale (1-7)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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 Examples: Republic of Congo, 5; Venezuela, 5; Romania, 2.			
fhcategory	**Freedom House category (Free, Partially Free, Not Free)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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, partially free; 2, free. Examples: Republic of Congo, not free; Venezuela, partially free; Romania, free.			
polity	**Polity combined score (-10->+10)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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/polity/polity4.htm Examples: Angola, -2; Lithuania, 10; Mali, -77.			
polity2	**Polity combined score with mean substitution for missing codes**	**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. Examples: Angola, -2; Lithuania, 10; Mali, 0.			
durable	**Number of years since the last regime transition**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	The number of years since the last regime transition that led to a three point change or greater from previous year. Examples: Japan, 60 (end of the occupation); Equatorial Guinea, 43 (independence from Spain in 1968).			
gdp_pc_ppp	**GDP per capita on purchasing power parity 2011**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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 Development Indicators. Examples: Guinea-Bissau, 1163.55$; Colombia, 11687.2$; Austria, 42887.7$.			
development	**World Bank income category (1-4)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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 Examples: Cambodia, low income; Philippines, lower-middle income; Jordan, upper-middle income, Australia, high.			
region	**Geographic region (UN classification, 1-5)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	This classifies the geographic region of the country according to the United Nations. It uses five categories: Africa, 1; Americas, 2; Asia, 3; Europe, 4; Oceania, 5. Examples: Swaziland, Africa; Cuba, Americas; Israel, Asia; Iceland, Europe; Micronesia, Oceania.			
region9	**Geographic region (World Bank classification, 1-9)**	**X**	**E**	**C**

	This classifies the geographic region of the country according to the World Bank region. It uses nine categories: Eastern & Southern Africa, 1; West Africa, 2; East Asia & Oceania, 3; South Asia, 4; Eastern Europe & Central Asia, 5; Europe, 6; Middle East, 7; Americas, 9.			
oecd	**OECD country (0/1)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Is the country holding the election a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)? This is a dichotomous variable (0, no; 1, yes). Examples: Angola, no; Slovenia, yes.			
OVERALLINTEGRITY	**SECTION III. OVERALL INTEGRITY MEASURES**			
PEIIndexp	**Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index (individual level)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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 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 section. The other variables in a section were thus used in the imputation equation along with five fully observed expert background characteristics (expertdomestic, sex, agegroup, region, and development). 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. The additive procedure has a very high reliability (Cronbach alpha= 0.964) and the obtained scale is very strongly correlated (R=0.997***) 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**		**E**	**C**
	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.			
PEIIndexi_hci	**PEI Index (imputed), high ci**		**E**	**C**

	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**	**C**
	The position on the ranking based on the PEI Index.			
PEItype	**PEI Index type (high, medium, low)**			**C**
	Classification of the PEI Index on five categories: very low (0-40), low (40-49.9), moderate (50-59.9), high (60-69.9), very high (above 70)).			
rating	**12-1. Rate electoral integrity of the election (1=very poor->10=very good)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	"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**	**C**
	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.			
rating_hci	**Rating, high ci**		**E**	**C**
	The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.			
LAWS	**SECTION IV. ELECTORAL LAWS**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	In the electoral law questions, all respondents read this header: "When thinking about the electoral laws used in the last national election in this country, 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	In the electoral law 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	C
	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**	**C**
	In the electoral law procedures 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**

	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	C
	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**	**C**
	In the registration process section for parties and voters, 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".			
opprevent	**5-1a. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (1-5)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
opprevent2	**5-1b. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (Reversed coding)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	'opprevent' 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**

	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	This is an additive scale conformed by the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) and standardized to a 0-100 point scale.			

CAMPAIGN FINANCE	**SECTION X. CAMPAIGN FINANCE**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	In the voting 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	In the vote counting section, all respondents read this header: "When voting... 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	In the announcement of the 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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	'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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the court of the country in which the election was celebrated. 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**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the government of the country in which the election was celebrated. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence).			
parliament	**14-3. Confidence in the parliament (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the parliament of the country in which the election was celebrated. 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**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the armed forces of the country in which the election was celebrated. 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**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the police of the country in which the election was celebrated. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence). *Note: Since 2016, this item is not asked.*			
electoralauth	**14-6. Confidence in the election authorities (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the electoral authorities of the country in which the election was celebrated. 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**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the television of the country in which the election was celebrated. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence). *Note: Since 2016, this item is not asked.*			
press	**14-8. Confidence in the press (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the press of the country in which the election was celebrated. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence). *Note: Since 2016, this item is not asked.*			
parties	**14-9. Confidence in political parties (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	This categorical variable asks about degree of confidence that the respondent has on the parties of the country in which the election was celebrated. It ranges from 1 (no confidence) to 10 (a great deal of confidence). *Note: Since 2016, this item is not asked.*			
BACKGROUND	**SECTION XVII. EXPERT BACKGROUND**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	In this section, all experts are asked various questions about their background.			
expertdomestic	**15-0. Domestic expert?**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Domestic experts are living in the country of the election while the international expert is			

	someone with expertise in the country but living in a different country. Expert-level: individual domestic expert or not (0/1). Election level: % of domestic experts. Country level: % of domestic experts.			
employment	**15-1. Employment type**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	Expert of the age recoded by the decade the expert was born.			
sex	**15-9. Sex**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	Question: What is your sex? It is a dichotomous variable: male (0), female (1).			
education	**15-10. Highest level of education**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country in any of the following roles? Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.			
monitor	**15-19. Expert was a national official electoral monitor**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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.			
official	**15-20. Expert was an election official**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**

	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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**	**C**
	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.			

ROTATING MODULE	**CLIENTELISM AND COERCION**	X	E	C
	In the 2016 rotating module, on clientelism and coercion, all respondents read this header: " In the 2016 wave of the survey, we would also like to ask you some additional questions about the CONTEST in COUNTRY.Thinking about that election, in your view ... : - Voters were bribed - People were free to vote without feeling pressured - Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence - The process kept the ballot confidential - Elections were free and fair - Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their votes - Politicians offered patronage to their supporters" 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".			
bribed	**"17-1. Voters were bribed (1-5)"**	X	E	C
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
bribed2	**"17-1b. Voters were bribed (Reversed coding)"**	X	E	C
	'bribed' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.			
freetovote	**"17-2. People were free to vote without feeling pressured (1-5)"**	X	E	C
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
fearviolence	**"17-3. Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence (1-5)"**	X	E	C
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
fearviolence2	**"17-3b. Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence (Reversed coding)"**	X	E	C
	'fearviolence' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.			
ballotconfidential	**"17-4. The process kept the ballot confidential (1-5)"**	X	E	C
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
freefairelect	**"17-5. Elections were free and fair(1-5)[P]"**	X	E	C
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
cashforvotes	**"17-6. Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their votes(1-5)"**	X	E	C
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
cashforvotes2	**"17-6b. Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their votes (Reversed coding)"**	X	E	C
	'cashforvotes' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.			
patronage	**"17-7. Politicians offered patronage to their supporters (1-5)"**	X	E	C

	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.			
patronage2	**"17-7b. Politicians offered patronage to their supporters (Reversed coding)"**	**X**	**E**	**C**
	'patronage' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.			
ELECTIONRESULT	**SECTION XIX. 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.			
LocalTitle	**Local title of contested office**		**E**	
	Official name of the office at stake in the election in the original language of the country holding the election. Examples: Argentina, Cámara de Diputados; Austria, Nationalrat; Netherlands: Tweede Kamer.			
DatePrevious	**Date of previous election**		**E**	**C**
	Date of the previous election held in this country. Examples: Bulgaria, 7/5/2009 (Month/Day/Year); Germany, 9/27/2009.			
RegVote	**Registered Voters**		**E**	**C**
	Number of registered voters. Examples: Madagascar, 7,968,321; Mexico, 77,738,494; Pakistan, 84,207,524			
ValidVote	**Valid Votes**		**E**	**C**
	Number of valid votes. Examples: Madagascar, 3,862,225; Mexico, 49,081,999; Pakistan, 45,388,404.			
Invalid	**Invalid/Blank Votes**		**E**	**C**
	Number of invalid votes. Examples: Madagascar, 182,166; Mexico, 1,241,154; Pakistan, n.a.			
Turnout	**Turnout**		**E**	**C**
	Turnout is obtained by dividing the number of valid votes by the number of registered voter and then multiplying it by 100. Examples: Madagascar, 50.8; Mexico: 64.7; Pakistan, 53.9.			
P1Name	**Party 1: Name/ Candidate 1 in presidential election**		**E**	
	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. Examples: Albania, Socialist Party of Albania; Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front.			
P2Name	**Party 2: Name/ Candidate 2 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 2nd party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Democratic Party of Albania; Zimbabwe, Movement for Democratic Change.			
P3Name	**Party 3: Name/ Candidate 3 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 3rd party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Socialist Movement for Integration; Zimbabwe, Movement for Democratic Change Ncube.			
P4Name	**Party 4: Name/ Candidate 4 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 4th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election.			

	Examples: Albania, Republican Party; Zimbabwe, Independents.			
P5Name	**Party 5: Name/ Candidate 5 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 5th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, The Unity for Human Rights Party; Montenegro, Bosniak Party.			
P6Name	**Party 6: Name/ Candidate 6 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 6th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Azerbaijan, The Justice Party; Lithuania, Order and Justice.			
P7Name	**Party 7: Name/ Candidate 7 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 7th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Lithuania, Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania; Netherlands, Christian Union.			
P8Name	**Party 8: Name/ Candidate 8 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 8th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Lithuania, Lithuanian Peasants and Greens Union; Netherlands, Green Left.			
P9Name	**Party 9: Name/ Candidate 9 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 9th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Netherlands, Reformed Political Party; Israel, United Arab List - Arab Movement for Renewal.			
P10Name	**Party 10: Name/ Candidate 10 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The name of the 10th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate's party in a presidential election. Examples: Israel, The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality; Burkina Faso, The Other Burkina Faso.			
P1Abb	**Party 1: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the first party (most votes). Examples: Albania, PS; Austria, SPÖ; Zimbabwe, ZANU PDF.			
P2Abb	**Party 2: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the second party. Examples: Albania, PD; Austria, ÖVP; Zimbabwe, MDC.			
P3Abb	**Party 3: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the third party. Examples: Albania, LSI; Austria, FPÖ; Zimbabwe, MDC.			
P4Abb	**Party 4: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the fourth party. Examples: Azerbaijan, BAXCP; Belarus, RPTS; Ukraine, CPU.			
P5Abb	**Party 5: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the fifth party. Examples: Burkina Faso, PDS; Cameroon, UPC; Paraguay, FG.			
P6Abb	**Party 6: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the sixth party. Examples: Burkina Faso, UPR; Cameroon, UPC; Paraguay, FG.			
P7Abb	**Party 7: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the seventh party. Examples: Burkina Faso, CFBD; Cameroon, MDR; Netherlands, CU.			
P8Abb	**Party 8: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the eighth party. Examples: Burkina Faso, ODT; Ghana, UFP; Netherlands, GL.			
P9Abb	**Party 9: Abbreviation**		**E**	

	Abbreviation of the ninth party. Examples: Burkina Faso, UNDD; Israel, Ra'am; Netherlands, SGP.			
P10Abb	**Party 10: Abbreviation**		**E**	
	Abbreviation of the tenth party. Examples: Burkina Faso, FA; Israel, Hadash; Netherlands, PvdD.			
P1Lead	**Party 1: Leader/ Candidate 1 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 1st party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Edi Rama; Ecuador, Rafael Correa; Ghana, John Dramani Mahama.			
P2Lead	**Party 2: Leader/ Candidate 2 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 2nd party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Sali Berisha; Ecuador, Guillermo Alberto Lasso; Ghana, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo.			
P3Lead	**Party 3: Leader/ Candidate 3 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 3rd party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Ilir Meta; Ecuador, Mauricio Rodas Espinel; Ghana, Sidya Toure.			
P4Lead	**Party 4: Leader/ Candidate 4 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 4th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Fatmir Mediu; Ecuador, Alberto Costa Espinosa; Ghana, Henry Herbert Lartey.			
P5Lead	**Party 5: Leader/ Candidate 5 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 5th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Albania, Vangjel Dule; Ecuador, Norman Stef Wray Reyes; Ghana, Ayariga Hassan.			
P6Lead	**Party 6: Leader/ Candidate 6 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 6th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Armenia, Vardan Sedrakyan; Ecuador, Nelson Martin Zavala Avellan; Ghana, Michael Abu Sakara Foster.			
P7Lead	**Party 7: Leader/ Candidate 7 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 7th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Azerbaijan, Araz Alizade; Ghana, Jacob Osei Yeboah; Honduras, Jorge Aguilar Paredes.			
P8Lead	**Party 8: Leader/ Candidate 8 in presidential election**		**E**	
	The leader of the 8th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Azerbaijan, Farac Quliyev; Honduras, Andrés Pavón; Kenya, Paule Muite.			
P9Lead	**Party 9: Leader/ Candidate 9 in presidential election**		E	
	The leader of the 9th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Azerbaijan, Hafiz Haciyev; Netherlands, Kees van der Staaij.			
P10Lead	**Party 10: Leader/ Candidate 10 in presidential election**		E	
	The leader of the 10th party in a parliamentary election, or the name of the 1st candidate in a presidential election. Examples: Azerbaijan, Sardar Calaloglu; Israel, Mohammad Barakeh.			
P1PreSeats	**Party 1: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 1 in the previous election. Examples: Albania, 65; Germany, 239; Ukraine, 175.			

P2PreSeats	**Party2: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 2 in the previous election. Examples: Albania, 68; Germany, 146; Ukraine, 228.			
P3PreSeats	**Party 3: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 3 in the previous election. Examples: Albania, 4; Germany, 76; Ukraine, 0.			
P4PreSeats	**Party 4: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 4 in the previous election. Examples: Albania, 1; Germany, 68; Israel, 3.			
P5PreSeats	**Party 5: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 5 in the previous election. Examples: Albania, 1; Israel, 11; Montenegro, 1.			
P6PreSeats	**Party 6: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 6 in the previous election. Examples: Australia, 4; Lithuania, 15; Nepal, 54.			
P7PreSeats	**Party 7: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 7 in the previous election. Examples: Lithuania, 3; Nepal, 21; Norway, 11.			
P8PreSeats	**Party 8: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 8 in the previous election. Examples: Israel, 3; Lithuania, 3; Netherlands, 10.			
P9PreSeats	**Party 9: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 9 in the previous election. Examples: Israel, 4; Netherlands, 2.			
P10PreSeats	**Party 10: Seats in previous elections**		**E**	
	Seats won by Party 10 in the previous election. Examples: Israel, 3; Netherlands, 2.			
TotSeats	**Number of Contested Seats**		**E**	
	Number of contested seats in the election. Examples: Angola, 220; Iceland, 63; Zimbabwe, 270.			
P1Seats	**Party 1: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 1. Examples: Angola,175; Iceland, 19; Zimbabwe, 197.			
P2Seats	**Party 2: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 2. Examples: Angola, 32; Iceland, 19; Zimbabwe, 70.			
P3Seats	**Party 3: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 3. Examples: Angola, 8; Iceland, 9; Zimbabwe, 2.			
P4Seats	**Party 4: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 4. Examples: Angola, 3; Iceland, 7; Zimbabwe, 1.			
P5Seats	**Party 5: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 5. Examples: Angola, 2; Iceland, 6; Turkmenistan, 7.			
P6Seats	**Party 6: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 6. Examples: Austria, 9; Iceland, 3; Pakistan, 3.			
P7Seats	**Party 7: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 7. Examples: Burkina Faso, 3; Israel, 6; Lithuania, 8.			

P8Seats	**Party 8: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 8. Examples: Israel, 6; Lithuania, 1; Nepal, 6.			
P9Seats	**Party 9: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 9. Examples: Burkina Fasso, 1; Israel, 4; Netherlands, 3.			
P10Seats	**Party 10: Seats**		**E**	
	Number of seats won by Party 10. Examples: Israel, 4; Netherlands, 2.			
P1SeatChange	**Party 1: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 1 seats change from previous election. Examples: Angola, MPLA: -16 seats; Cambodia, CPP: -22.			
P2SeatChange	**Party 2: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 2 seats change from previous election. Examples: Angola, Unita:16 ; Belarus, KBP: -3.			
P3SeatChange	**Party 3: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 3 seats change from previous election. Examples: Angola, CASA: 8; Albania, LSI: 12.			
P4SeatChange	**Party 4: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 4 seats change from previous election. Examples: Albania, PR: 2; Iceland, LGM: -7.			
P5SeatChange	**Party 5: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 5 seats change from previous election. Examples: Albania, PBDNJ: 3; Japan, JCP: 5.			
P6SeatChange	**Party 6: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 6 seats change from previous election. Examples: Austria, NEOS: 9; Guinea, NGR: 1.			
P7SeatChange	**Party 7: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 7 seats change from previous election. Examples: Japan, SDP: -1; Norway, SVP: -4.			
P8SeatChange	**Party 8: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 8 seats change from previous election. Examples: Japan, SPDJ: -3; Netherlands, GL: -6.			
P9SeatChange	**Party 9: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 9 seats change from previous election. Examples: Czech Republic, SZ: 1; Netherlands, SGP: 1.			
P10SeatChange	**Party 10: Seat change compared to previous election**		**E**	
	Number of party 10 seats change from previous election. Examples: Israel, Hadash: 1.			
P1PerSeats	**Party 1: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 1. Examples: Angola,79.5%; Iceland, 30.15%; Zimbabwe, 72.96%.			
P2PerSeats	**Party 2: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 2. Examples: Angola, 14.54%; Iceland, 30.15%; Zimbabwe, 25.92%.			
P3PerSeats	**Party 3: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 3. Examples: Angola, 3.63%; Iceland, 14.28%; Zimbabwe, .74%.			
P4PerSeats	**Party 4: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 4. Examples: Angola, 1.36%; Iceland, 11.11%; Zimbabwe, .37%.			

P5PerSeats	**Party 5: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 5. Examples: Angola, .9%; Iceland, 9.52%; Turkmenistan, 5.6%.			
P6PerSeats	**Party 6: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 6. Examples: Austria, 4.91%; Iceland, 4.76%; Pakistan, .87%.			
P7PerSeats	**Party 7: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 7. Examples: Burkina Faso, 2.36%; Israel, 5%; Lithuania, 5.67%.			
P8PerSeats	**Party 8: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 8. Examples: Israel, 5; Lithuania, .7%; Nepal, .99%.			
P9PerSeats	**Party 9: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 9. Examples: Burkina Fasso, .78%; Israel, 3.33%; Netherlands, 2%.			
P10PerSeats	**Party 10: Seat share**		**E**	
	Percentage of seats obtained by party 10. Examples: Israel, 3.33%; Netherlands, 1.33%.			
P1Vote	**Party 1: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 1. Examples: Angola,4135503; Iceland, 50454; Zimbabwe, 2120634.			
P2Vote	**Party 2: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 2. Examples: Angola,1074565; Iceland, 46173; Zimbabwe, 1008023.			
P3Vote	**Party 3: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 3. Examples: Angola,345589; Iceland, 24292; Zimbabwe, 158263.			
P4Vote	**Party 4: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 4. Examples: Angola,98223; Iceland, 20546; Zimbabwe, 76044.			
P5Vote	**Party 5: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 5. Examples: Angola, 65163; Iceland, 15583; Turkmenistan .			
P6Vote	**Party 6: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 6. Examples: Austria, 229692; Iceland, 9647; Pakistan, 1409905.			
P7Vote	**Party 7: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 7. Examples: Burkina Faso, 72299; Israel, 189168; Lithuania, 79829.			
P8Vote	**Party 8: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 8. Examples: Israel, 172340; Lithuania, 53112; Nepal, 133271.			
P9Vote	**Party 9: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 9. Examples: Burkina Faso, 43795; Israel, 138362; Netherlands, 196780.			
P10Vote	**Party 10: Votes**		**E**	
	Number of votes by party 10. Examples: Israel, 113610; Netherlands, 182162.			
P1PerVote	**Party 1: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 1. Examples: Angola, 71.84%; Iceland, 26.69%; Zimbabwe, 62.8%.			

P2PerVote	**Party 2: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 2. Examples: Angola, 18.66%; Iceland, 24.43%; Zimbabwe, 29.8%.			
P3PerVote	**Party 3: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 3. Examples: Angola, 6%; Iceland, 12.85%; Zimbabwe, 4.7%.			
P4PerVote	**Party 4: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 4. Examples: Angola, 1.7%; Iceland, 10.87%; Zimbabwe, 2.3%.			
P5PerVote	**Party 5: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 5. Examples: Angola, 1.13%; Iceland, 8.24%; Turkmenistan .			
P6PerVote	**Party 6: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 6. Examples: Austria, 4.92%; Iceland, 5.1%; Pakistan, 3.1%.			
P7PerVote	**Party 7: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 7. Examples: Burkina Faso, 2.39%; Israel, 4.98%; Lithuania, 6.09%.			
P8PerVote	**Party 8: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 8. Examples: Israel, 4.54%; Lithuania, 4.05%; Nepal, 1.4%.			
P9PerVote	**Party 9: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 9. Examples: Burkina Faso, 1.45%; Israel, 3.64%; Netherlands, 2.08%.			
P10PerVote	**Party 10: Vote share**		**E**	
	Percentage of votes obtained by party 10. Examples: Israel, 2.9%; Netherlands, 1.93%.			
MinorNumber	**Number of minor parties beyond the top 5**		**E**	
	Number of parties beyond the top 5 parties. Examples: Australia,2; Israel, 5; Pakistan, 2.			
MinorSeat	**Seats of minor parties**		**E**	
	Number of seats of the parties beyond the top 5. Examples: Cameroon, 2; Israel, 27.			
MinorVote	**Votes of minor parties**		**E**	
	Number of votes of the minor parties. Examples: Iran, 446015; Lithuania, 233019.			
MinorPerSeat	**Seat share of minor parties**		**E**	
	Share of seats of the minor parties. Examples: Iran, 0; Lithuania: 14.18%.			
MinorPerVote	**Vote share of minor parties**		**E**	
	Share of votes of the minor parties. Examples: Iran, 0%; Lithuania, 17.7%.			
P1Incum	**Party 1: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 1 (yes); Lithuania, 0 (no).			
P2Incum	**Party2: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Lithuania, 0 (no).			
P3Incum	**Party 3: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Cameroon, 1 (yes).			

P4Incum	**Party 4: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Albania, 0 (no).			
P5Incum	**Party 5: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Norway, 1 (yes).			
P6Incum	**Party 6: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Philippines, 1 (yes).			
P7Incum	**Party 7: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Norway, 1 (yes).			
P8Incum	**Party 8: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Japan, 1 (yes).			
P9Incum	**Party 9: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Azerbaijan, 0 (no).			
P10Incum	**Party 10: Incumbent Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government before the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Azerbaijan, 0 (no).			
P1Govt	**Party 1: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Angola, 1 (yes); Norway, 0 (no).			
P2Govt	**Party 2: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Australia, 1 (yes).			
P3Govt	**Party 3: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Albania, 1 (yes).			
P4Govt	**Party 4: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Israel, 1 (yes).			
P5Govt	**Party 5: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Angola, 0 (no); Philippines, 1 (yes).			
P6Govt	**Party 6: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Azerbaijan, 0 (no); Burkina Faso, 1 (yes).			
P7Govt	**Party 7: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Azerbaijan, 0 (no); Israel, 1 (yes).			
P8Govt	**Party 8: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Azerbaijan, 0 (no); Chile, .			
P9Govt	**Party 9: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Azerbaijan, 0 (no); Burkina Faso, 1 (yes).			
P10Govt	**Party 10: Government Party**		**E**	
	Was this party/candidate in government after the election? Examples: Azerbaijan, 0 (no); Burkina Faso, 1 (yes).			

P1Change	**P1Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Angola, no change; Albania, enter; Australia, exit.			
P2Change	**P2Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Angola, no change; Albania, exit.			
P3Change	**P3Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Angola, no change; Bulgaria, enter.			
P4Change	**P4Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Angola, no change; Albania, exit.			
P5Change	**P5Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Angola, no change; Netherlands, exit.			
P6Change	**P6Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Lithuania, enter; Australia, no change.			
P7Change	**P7Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Australia, no change.			
P8Change	**P8Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Azerbaijan, no change.			
P9Change	**P9Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Azerbaijan, no change.			
P10Change	**P10Change**		**E**	
	Did Party 1 Enter or Exit the Government? Examples: Azerbaijan, no change.			
LSQINDEX	**Least Squares Index**		**E**	
	Measures the disparity between the distribution of votes at the election and the allocation of seats in parliament. Examples: Spain, 5.30; Jamaica, 0.61; Cape Verde, 2.36. Source: Michael Gallagher and Paul Mitchell (eds). 2008. *The Politics of Electoral Systems*. Oxford University Press.			
ENEP	**Effective number of parties at the electoral level**		**E**	
	The measurement counts political parties and their relative strength in terms of vote shares. Examples: Spain, 5.03; Jamaica, 2.01; Cape Verde, ENEP: 2.24. 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			
ENPP	**Effective number of parties at the parliamentary or legislative level**		**E**	
	The measurement counts parties and their relative strength in regards to parliamentary seat shares. Examples: Spain, 4.16; Jamaica, 2.00; Cape Verde, ENPP: 2.12. 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			

Appendix. Elections and Countries included in PEI-4.5

Country	Election Date	Election type
Mexico	July 1, 2012	Presidential
Congo, Republic of	August 5, 2012	Legislative
Angola	August 31, 2012	Legislative
Netherlands	September 12, 2012	Legislative
Belarus	September 23, 2012	Legislative
Georgia	October 1, 2012	Legislative
Venezuela	October 7, 2012	Presidential
Czech Republic	October 12-13, 2012	Legislative
Montenegro	October 14, 2012	Legislative
Lithuania	October 28, 2012	Legislative
Ukraine	October 28, 2012	Legislative
United States	November 6, 2012	Presidential
Sierra Leone	November 17, 2012	Presidential
Kuwait	December 1, 2012	Legislative
Burkina Faso	December 2, 2012	Legislative
Slovenia	December 2, 2012	Presidential
Ghana	December 7-8, 2012	Presidential
Romania	December 9, 2012	Legislative
Japan	December 16, 2012	Legislative
Korea Republic	December 19, 2012	Presidential
Israel	January 22, 2013	Legislative
Jordan	January 23, 2013	Legislative
Czech Republic	January 25, 2013	Presidential
Cuba	February 3, 2013	Legislative
Ecuador	February 17, 2013	Presidential
Armenia	February 18, 2013	Presidential
Grenada	February 19, 2013	Legislative
Barbados	February 21, 2013	Legislative
Djibouti	February 22, 2013	Legislative
Italy	February 24, 2013	Legislative
Cyprus	February 24, 2013	Presidential
Kenya	March 4, 2013	Presidential
Micronesia	March 5, 2013	Legislative
Malta	March 9, 2013	Legislative
Montenegro	April 7, 2013	Presidential
Venezuela	April 14, 2013	Presidential
Paraguay	April 21, 2013	Presidential

Iceland	April 27, 2013	Legislative
Malaysia	May 5, 2013	Legislative
Pakistan	May 11, 2013	Legislative
Bulgaria	May 12, 2013	Legislative
Philippines	May 13, 2013	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	May 26, 2013	Legislative
Iran	June 14, 2013	Presidential
Albania	June 23, 2013	Legislative
Mongolia	June 26, 2013	Presidential
Bhutan	July 13, 2013	Legislative
Togo	July 25, 2013	Legislative
Japan	July 21, 2013	Legislative (Senate)
Kuwait	July 27, 2013	Legislative
Cambodia	July 28, 2013	Legislative
Zimbabwe	July 31, 2013	Presidential
Mali	August 11, 2013	Presidential
Australia	September 7, 2013	Legislative
Norway	September 9, 2013	Legislative
Rwanda	September 16, 2013	Legislative
Swaziland	September 20, 2013	Legislative
Germany	September 22, 2013	Legislative
Guinea	September 24, 2013	Legislative
Austria	September 29, 2013	Legislative
Cameroon	September 30, 2013	Legislative
Azerbaijan	October 9, 2013	Presidential
Czech Republic	October 25, 2013	Legislative
Georgia	October 27, 2013	Presidential
Argentina	October 27, 2013	Legislative
Tajikistan	November 6, 2013	Presidential
Maldives	November 16, 2013	Presidential
Nepal	November 19, 2013	Legislative
Honduras	November 24, 2013	Presidential
Chile	December 15, 2013	Presidential
Turkmenistan	December 15, 2013	Legislative
Madagascar	December 20, 2013	Presidential
Mauritania	December 21, 2013	Legislative
Bangladesh	January 5, 2014	Legislative
Thailand	February 2, 2014	Legislative
Colombia	March 9, 2014	Legislative
El Salvador	March 9, 2014	Presidential

Serbia	March 16, 2014	Legislative
Maldives	March 22, 2014	Legislative
Slovakia	March 29, 2014	Presidential
Hungary	April 6, 2014	Legislative
Costa Rica	April 6, 2014	Presidential
Indonesia	April 9, 2014	Legislative
Algeria	April 17, 2014	Presidential
Macedonia	April 27, 2014	Presidential
Iraq	April 30, 2014	Legislative
India	May 12, 2014	Legislative
Panama	May 4, 2014	Presidential
South Africa	May 7, 2014	Legislative
Guinea-Bissau	May 18, 2014	Presidential
Malawi	May 20, 2014	Presidential
Lithuania	May 25, 2014	Presidential
Belgium	May 25, 2014	Legislative
Ukraine	May 25, 2014	Presidential
Egypt	May 26, 2014	Presidential
Colombia	June 1, 2014	Presidential
Syria	June 3, 2014	Presidential
Afghanistan	June 14, 2014	Presidential
Mauritania	June 21, 2014	Presidential
Indonesia	July 9, 2014	Presidential
Slovenia	July 13, 2014	Legislative
Turkey	August 10, 2014	Presidential
Sweden	September 10, 2014	Legislative
Fiji	September 17, 2014	Legislative
New Zealand	September 20, 2014	Legislative
Latvia	October 4, 2014	Legislative
Bulgaria	October 5, 2014	Legislative
Bosnia-Herzegovina	October 12, 2014	Presidential
Bolivia	October 12, 2014	Presidential
Sao Tome & Principe	October 12, 2014	Legislative
Mozambique	October 15, 2014	Presidential
Botswana	October 24, 2014	Legislative
Ukraine	October 26, 2014	Legislative
Brazil	October 26, 2014	Presidential
Tunisia	October 26, 2014	Legislative
United States	November 4, 2014	Legislative
Romania	November 16, 2014	Presidential

Solomon Islands	November 19, 2014	Legislative
Tonga	November 27, 2014	Legislative
Namibia	November 28, 2014	Presidential
Bahrain	November 29, 2014	Legislative
Uruguay	November 30, 2014	Presidential
Moldova	November 30, 2014	Legislative
Tunisia	December 7, 2014	Presidential
Mauritius	December 10, 2014	Legislative
Japan	December 14, 2014	Legislative
Uzbekistan	January 4, 2015	Legislative
Sri Lanka	January 8, 2015	Presidential
Croatia	January 11, 2015	Presidential
Zambia	January 20, 2015	Presidential
Greece	January 25, 2015	Legislative
Comoros	February 22, 2015	Legislative
Lesotho	February 28, 2015	Legislative
Estonia	March 1, 2015	Legislative
Tajikistan	March 1, 2015	Legislative
El Salvador	March 1, 2015	Legislative
Micronesia	March 3, 2015	Legislative
Israel	March 17, 2015	Legislative
Nigeria	March 28, 2015	Legislative
Uzbekistan	March 29, 2015	Presidential
Sudan	April 13, 2015	Presidential
Finland	April 19, 2015	Legislative
Togo	April 25, 2015	Presidential
Kazakhstan	April 26, 2015	Presidential
Benin	April 26, 2015	Legislative
United Kingdom	May 7, 2015	Legislative
Guyana	May 11, 2015	Legislative
Poland	May 24, 2015	Presidential
Ethiopia	May 24, 2015	Legislative
Suriname	May 25, 2015	Legislative
Mexico	June 7, 2015	Legislative
Turkey	June 7, 2015	Legislative
Denmark	June 18, 2015	Legislative
Burundi	June 29, 2015	Legislative
Burundi	July 21, 2015	Presidential
Sri Lanka	August 17, 2015	Legislative
Singapore	September 11, 2015	Legislative

Greece	September 20, 2015	Legislative
Portugal	October 4, 2015	Legislative
Kyrgyzstan	October 4, 2015	Legislative
Belarus	October 11, 2015	Presidential
Guinea	October 11, 2015	Presidential
Switzerland	October 18, 2015	Legislative
Canada	October 19, 2015	Legislative
Poland	October 25, 2015	Legislative
Tanzania	October 25, 2015	Presidential
Cote d'Ivoire	October 25, 2015	Presidential
Guatemala	October 25, 2015	Presidential
Oman	October 25, 2015	Legislative
Haiti	October 25, 2015	Legislative
Turkey	November 1, 2015	Legislative
Azerbaijan	November 1, 2015	Legislative
Belize	November 4, 2015	Legislative
Croatia	November 8, 2015	Legislative
Myanmar	November 8, 2015	Legislative
Argentina	November 22, 2015	Presidential
Burkina Faso	November 29, 2015	Presidential
Egypt	December 2, 2015	Legislative
Venezuela	December 6, 2015	Legislative
Spain	December 20, 2015	Legislative
Taiwan	January 16, 2016	Presidential
Vanuatu	January 22, 2016	Legislative
Portugal	January 24, 2016	Presidential
Central African Republic	February 14, 2016	Presidential
Uganda	February 18, 2016	Presidential
Jamaica	February 25, 2016	Legislative
Iran	February 26, 2016	Legislative
Ireland	February 26, 2016	Legislative
Samoa	March 4, 2016	Legislative
Slovakia	March 5, 2016	Legislative
Benin	March 20, 2016	Presidential
Niger	March 20, 2016	Presidential
Cape Verde	March 20, 2016	Legislative
Congo Brazzaville	March 20, 2016	Presidential
Kazakhstan	March 20, 2016	Legislative
Laos	March 20, 2016	Legislative
Djibouti	April 8, 2016	Presidential

Chad	April 10, 2016	Presidential
Peru	April 10, 2016	Presidential
Comoros	April 10, 2016	Presidential
South Korea	April 13, 2016	Legislative
Syria	April 13, 2016	Legislative
Serbia	April 24, 2016	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	April 24, 2016	Presidential
Philippines	May 9, 2016	Presidential
Dominican Republic	May 15, 2016	Presidential
Vietnam	May 22, 2016	Legislative
Cyprus	May 22, 2016	Legislative
Austria	May 22, 2016	Presidential
Peru	June 5, 2016	Presidential
Iceland	June 25, 2016	Presidential
Spain	June 26, 2016	Legislative
Mongolia	June 29, 2016	Legislative

[1] Elections in Libya, Senegal, and Timor-Leste were not included.

[2] 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. Results are included in the data release.

[3] In previous releases of the data, we included two observations for the 2014 election in North Korea on March the 9th. Given the specific characteristics of the North Korean regime, we do not include it anymore.

[4] 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.