THE ELECTORAL INTEGRITY PROJECT

WHY ELECTIONS FAIL AND WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTORAL INTEGRITY- UK STUDY 2015 CODEBOOK

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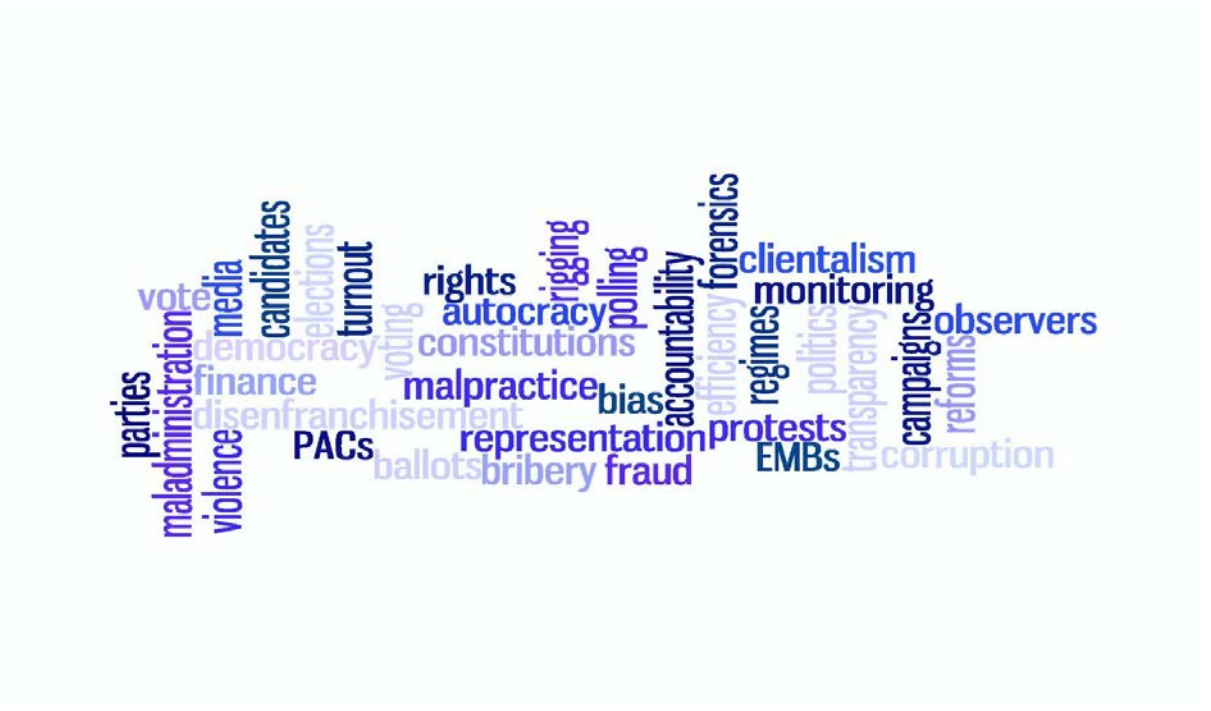

Release date 4th December 2015

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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 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.

UK Data release

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

The first UK data release covers the national election of May 7th 2015 in Great Britain. The responses are gathered for England, Scotland, Wales and we also include the UK responses from *The expert survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, Release 3.5, (PEI_3.5) August 2015*.

PEI_UK includes the responses for 68 experts for the national election.

One file is released in PEI_UK:

1. An expert-level file (with individual-level results for 68 experts); [Marked '**X**' in the codebook]

We contacted 164 experts. 10 refused to answer, 5 of the addresses bounced back and 1 response was incomplete. The

number of complete responses was 68. The response rate (the total number of completed replies divided by the number of respondents contacted) was: 41.4%. The following table summarizes such information:

	N	Percentage
Total number contacted	164	100
Refusals	10	6
Bounce-backs	5	3
Incomplete replies	1	0.6
Complete replies	68	41.4

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

Citation

Use of the dataset should be acknowledged and cited as:

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

Further readings

Martínez i Coma, Ferran and Carolien Van Ham. 2015. 'Can Experts Judge Elections? Testing the Validity of Expert Judgments for Measuring Election Integrity'. *European Journal of Political Research* doi:10.1111/1475-6765.12084

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

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

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**
	Variable description	
	SECTION I. ELECTION DATA	
expert	**Expert reference number**	**X**
	An anonymized expert reference number.	
election	**Election code**	**X**
	An election is defined as a state-wide contest either for the Governor office or the local legislature where electors vote directly for the person (or party) on the ballot, excluding appointment indirectly by a committee or institutions such as the legislature. 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).	
country	**Country name**	**X**
	This string variable is the name of the country included in the study.	
ccode	**COW country code**	**X**
	Numeric country code from the Correlates of War. Source: State System Membership List, v2011. Available from: http://www.correlatesofwar.org (accessed February 6, 2015).	
Refno	**Country reference number**	**X**
	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/	
UK	**England, Scotland, Wales**	**X**
	Country from the United Kingdom: England, Scotland and Wales	
NUTS1	**UK Region (at the NUTS1 level)**	**X**
	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS). The units are South East (SE), London (Lon), North West (NW), East of England (E), West Midlands (WM), South West (SW), Yorkshire and the Humber (Y&H), East Midlands(EM) and North East (NE).	
City	**City (based on institutional affiliations)**	
	City of experts' responses	
year	**Election year**	**X**
	Year of the election.	
office	**Elected office**	**X**
	What government body was this election for? Expert-level: Presidential,1; legislative, 0.	
COUNTRYDATA	**SECTION II. COUNTRY DATA**	**X**

PR	**Freedom House Political Rights Scale (1-7)**	**X**
	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	
CL	**Freedom House Civil Liberties Scale (1-7)**	**X**
	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	
fhcategory	**Freedom House category (Free, Partially Free, Not Free)**	**X**
	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.	
polity	**Polity combined score (-10->+10)**	**X**
	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	
polity2	**Polity combined score with mean substitution for missing codes**	**X**
	Polity combined score with zero substitution for missing codes as recommended by the Polity project. The elections of 2013 have the values of 2012.	
durable	**Number of years since the last regime transition**	**X**
	The number of years since the last regime transition that led to a three point change or greater from previous year.	
gdp_pc_ppp	**GDP per capita on purchasing power parity 2011**	**X**
	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.	
development	**World Bank income category (1-4)**	X
	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	
region	**Geographic region (UN classification, 1-5)**	X
	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.	
region9	**Geographic region (World Bank classification, 1-9)**	X
	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
	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).	
OVERALLINTEGRITY	**SECTION III. OVERALL INTEGRITY MEASURES**	
rating	**Rate electoral integrity of the election (1=very poor->10=very good)**	X
	"Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?"	
PEIIndexp	**Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index (individual level)**	
	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.	
PEIIndexi	**Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index (individual level imputed)**	X
	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. 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.	
LAWS	**SECTION IV. ELECTORAL LAWS**	**X**
	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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'citizens' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.	
laws0	**1-4. Electoral laws index (20-100)**	**X**
	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**
	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**

	In the electoral procedures section, all respondents read this header: "In terms of electoral procedures... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 4. Elections were well managed. 5. Information about voting procedures was widely available. 6. Election officials were fair. 7. Elections were conducted in accordance with the law." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".	
managed	**2-1. Elections were well managed (1-5)**	**X**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.	
procedures0	**2-5. Electoral procedures index (20-100)**	**X**
	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**
	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. VOTING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES SECTION**	**X**
	In the voting district boundaries section, all respondents read this header: "In some countries the electoral district boundaries are re-defined at intervals, a process also known as 'redistricting'. If this does not apply, please reply 'not applicable'. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 8. Boundaries discriminated against some parties. 9. Boundaries favored incumbents. 10. Boundaries were impartial." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".	
bdiscrim	**3-1a. Boundaries discriminated against some parties (1-5)**	**X**

	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
	'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
	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
	'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
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.	
boundaries0	**3-4. Voting district boundaries index (20-100)**	X
	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
	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
	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
	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
	'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
	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
	'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
	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

	'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**
	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**
	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**
	In the party and candidate registration process section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about the registration process for parties and candidates to get on the ballot... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 14. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running 15. Women had equal opportunities to run for office 16. Ethnic and national minorities had equal opportunities to run for office 17. Only top party leaders selected candidates 18. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies" The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".	
oppprevent	**5-1a. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (1-5)**	**X**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.	
oppprevent2	**5-1b. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (Reversed coding)**	**X**
	'oppprevent' reversed coding: Strongly Disagree, 5; Disagree, 4; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 2; Strongly Agree, 1.	
womenopp	**5-2. Women had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)**	**X**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'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**

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

	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	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**
	In the voting process section, all respondents read this header: "When voting, do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 29. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls. 30. Some fraudulent votes were cast.	

	31. The process of voting was easy. 32. Voters were offered a genuine choice at the ballot box. 33. Postal ballots were available. 34. Special voting facilities were available for the disabled. 35. National citizens living abroad could vote. 36. Some form of internet voting was available". The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".	
violence	**8-1a. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls (1-5)**	**X**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**

	In the vote count section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about after the polls closed... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 37. Ballot boxes were secure. 38. The results were announced without undue delay. 39. Votes were counted fairly. 40. International election monitors were restricted. 41. Domestic election monitors were restricted". The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".	
secure	**9-1. Ballot boxes were secure (1-5)**	X
	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
	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
	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
	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
	'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
	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
	'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
	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
	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
	In the voting results section, all respondents read this header: "After the official results were announced, do you agree or disagree with the following statements... 42. Parties/candidates challenged the results.	

	43. The election led to peaceful protests. 44. The election triggered violent protests. 45. Any disputes were resolved through legal channels." The respondents gave their opinion in a five point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". Respondents also had the possibility to answer "Don't know" and "Not applicable".	
challenged	**10-1a. Parties/candidates challenged the results (1-5)**	**X**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'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**
	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**
	'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**
	Coded: Strongly Disagree, 1; Disagree, 2; Neither agree nor disagree, 3; Agree, 4; Strongly Agree, 5.	
results	**10-5. Results index (20-100)**	**X**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**

	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**
	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**
	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**
	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**
	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).	
electoralauth	**14-6. Confidence in the election authorities (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**
	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**
	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).	
press	**14-8. Confidence in the press (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**
	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).	
parties	**14-9. Confidence in political parties (1=none - 10=a great deal)**	**X**
	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).	
BACKGROUND	**SECTION XVII. EXPERT BACKGROUND**	**X**
	In this section, all experts are asked various questions about their background.	
expertdomestic	**15-0. Domestic expert?**	**X**
	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**
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	Expert of the age recoded by the decade the expert was born.	
sex	**15-9. Sex**	X
	Question: What is your sex? It is a dichotomous variable: male (0), female (1).	
education	**15-10. Highest level of education**	X
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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

	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
	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
	Question: Did you participate in the last national election of this country in any of the following roles? No, I did not participate in any of these roles Respondents had two options: no, 0; yes,1.	
monitor	**15-19. Expert was a national official electoral monitor**	X
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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.	
ELECTIONRESULT	**SECTION XIX. ELECTION RESULT**	
	In this section we provide information about the election itself. Source: General Election 2015. By Oliver Hawkins, Richard Keen and Nambassa Nakatudde (CBP7186, 28 July 2015)	
con	**Conservative Party vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by the Conservative Party in each NUTS	
lab	**Labour Party vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by the Labour Party in each NUTS	
ld	**Liberal-Democrat Party vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by the Liberal-Democrat Party in each NUTS	
ukip	**UKIP Party vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by the UKIP Party in each NUTS	
green	**Green Party vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by the Green Party in each NUTS	
other	**Other parties vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by Other parties in each NUTS	
pc	**Plaid Cymru vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by Plaid Cymru in each NUTS	
snp	**SNP vote % by region**	X
	Percentage of votes obtained by the Scottish National Party in each NUTS	
conseats	**Conservative Party # Seats by region**	X
	Number of seats won by Conservative party in each NUTS.	
labseats	**Labour Party # Seats by region**	X
	Number of seats won by Labour party in each NUTS.	
ldseats	**Lib-Dem Party # Seats by region**	X
	Number of seats won by Liberal Democrats in each NUTS.	

ukipseats	**UKIP Party # Seats by region**	**X**
	Number of seats won by UKIP in each NUTS.	
greenseats	**Green Party # Seats by region**	**X**
	Number of seats won by the Green party in each NUTS.	
otherseats	**Other Parties # Seats by region**	**X**
	Number of seats won by Other parties in each NUTS.	
pcseats	**Plaid Cymru # Seats by region**	**X**
	Number of seats won by Plaid Cymru in each NUTS.	
snpseats	**SNP # Seats by region**	**X**
	Number of seats won by SNP in each NUTS.	
turnout	**Turnout % by region**	**X**
	Turnout percentage in each NUTS	