

Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI) dataset

Release: PEI_9.0
June 2023

CODEBOOK

Holly Ann Garnett, Toby S. James, Madison MacGregor, and Sofia Caal-Lam



Electoral Integrity Project

www.electoralintegrityproject.com

The Electoral Integrity Project

The Electoral Integrity Project
c/o Dr. Holly Ann Garnett
Department of Political Science and Economics
Royal Military College of Canada
PO Box 17000, Station Forces
Kingston, Ontario, K7K 7B4
CANADA



The Electoral Integrity Project
c/o Dr. Toby James
*School of Politics, Philosophy, Language and
Communication Studies*
University of East Anglia
Norwich Research Park
Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7TJ
UK



Email: electoralintegrity@gmail.com
Web: <http://www.electoralintegrityproject.com>
Dataverse: <http://thedata.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/PEI>
Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ElectIntegrity>
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/electoralintegrity>

This codebook builds on work from 2012-2018 Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index by Pippa Norris and colleagues.

How to cite: Garnett, Holly Ann, Toby S. James, Madison MacGregor, and Sofia Caal-Lam. 2023. *Codebook – The expert survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, Release 9.0, (PEI_9.0)*. The Electoral Integrity Project.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
INTRODUCTION TO THE DATASET	4
DATA RELEASE	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	7
SURVEY VARIABLES IN PEI 9.0	8
COVERAGE	31
APPENDIX A: ELECTIONS INCLUDED IN PEI 9.0	32
APPENDIX B: SURVEYS SENT (NEW TO 9.0 RELEASE)	37
APPENDIX C: SURVEY	38
APPENDIX D: ADDITIONAL NOTES ON 9.0 RELEASE.....	42

Introduction to the dataset

This codebook describes a global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). The PEI survey asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity. This codebook describes all variables included in the dataset release of April 2023 (release PEI_9.0).

This study is conducted by Holly Ann Garnett, Toby S. James, Madison MacGregor, and Sofia Caal-Lam for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Royal Military College of Canada, Queen's University, and the University of East Anglia. This survey was originally designed and conducted by Pippa Norris and the Electoral Integrity Project team at the University of Sydney and Harvard University (2012-2018). This codebook therefore relies on previous iterations of the survey and codebook, also available on Dataverse.

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), 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 period, polling day, and in its aftermath.

Method

To operationalize this concept, 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 that is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic, and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide.

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/or (3) employment at a university or college as a teacher. A minimum of forty experts per country (where available) were contacted for each election, including both domestic and international experts.

Respondents are contacted approximately one month after the date of a national election in their country of expertise. In the case of elections with several rounds (e.g. presidential elections with a run-off round), experts are contacted one month after the final round of the election. Two reminders are sent, each one week apart. Respondents completed the online questionnaire lasting approximately 15 minutes.

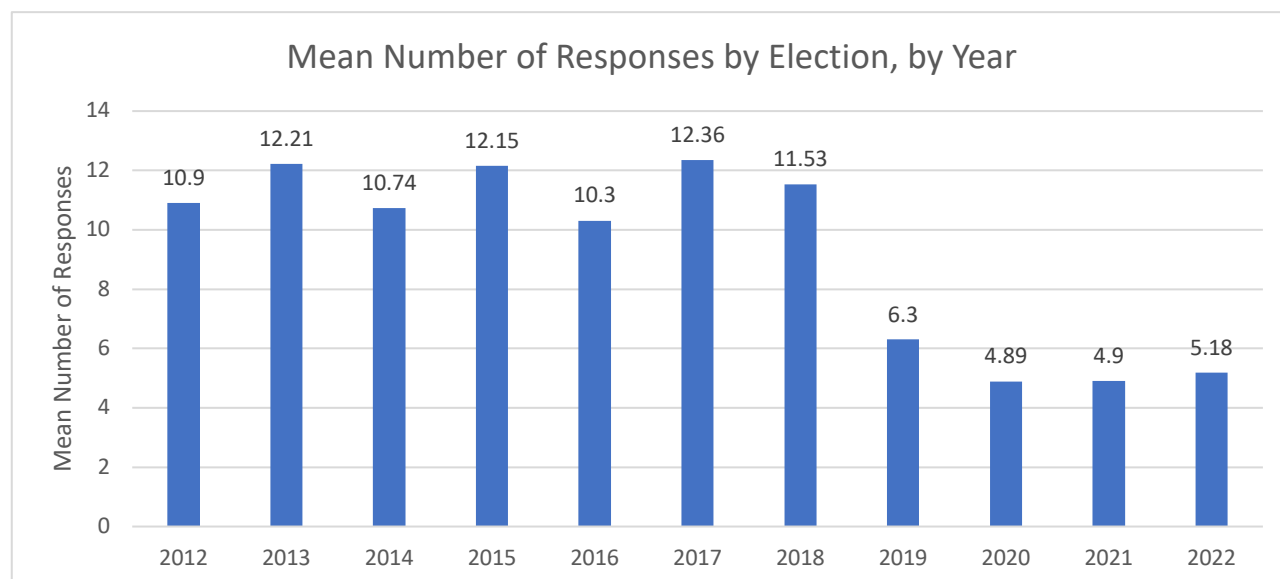
For the 9.0 survey, minor updates were implemented. The updates primarily entailed changing wording for clarification, revising the French and Spanish versions, and translating the Participant Statement to French and Spanish. In addition, lists of experts for each election were verified with the support of the Carter Center interns from Emory University.

Imputation Process

Missing responses were addressed through multiple imputation. The imputation process was conducted in the following manner using Stata 17 at the expert unit of analysis. All ‘Don’t Know’s and ‘Not Applicable’s 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 (sex, agegroup, supported, lived, leftright scale). Twenty imputed values were then created for each variable taking 200 iterations after a 10-model burn-in. These values were collapsed to their mean value. In an identical manner used to generate PEIIndexp, the values for the 49 substantive variables were summed and standardized into a bounded 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. Data users wishing to choose an alternative method of addressing missing data can access the expert-level dataset where raw data (not imputed) is available for expert responses to individual questions. Data users interested in the raw scores only can access them in all datasets using the ‘PEIIndexp’ variable or any of the subdimension variables not ended with an ‘I’. This may be appropriate in cases of low or no responses, according to the data user’s needs and methodological decisions.

Response Rates

Post-pandemic response rates tend to be lower than previous years. To address this issue, we took a number of steps: first, we dropped cases with fewer than 2 survey responses from the 9.0 dataset to prevent index scores from relying on only one expert; second, we included a variable (‘numresponses’) that data users can use to drop elections for which the response rates does not meet their chosen thresholds.



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 the data in a variety of 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 publicly available in February 2014 and included all national elections held from 1 January to 31 December 2013. The midyear release (PEI_2.5) in August included all these earlier cases and expanded the comparison by adding elections occurring from 1 January 2014 to June 30, 2014. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expanded the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. PEI_3.5 included the responses for 1,696 experts for 153 elections in 125 countries. PEI_4.0 gathered the opinion of 2,080 experts for 180 elections in 139 countries, which were updated in the mid-year release PEI_4.5 to 2,417 experts for 213 elections in 153 countries. PEI_5.0, released May 2017, included the assessment of 2,709 individual expert evaluations of 241 elections in 158 countries up until the end of 2016. The mid-year update, PEI_5.5, included 2,961 experts, 260 national elections, and 161 countries, covering until 30 June 2017. PEI_6.0, released in March 2018, included 3,253 experts, evaluating 285 national elections in 164 countries covering until 1 January 2018. The mid-year update, PEI_6.5, included 3,524 experts, 310 national elections, and 165 countries, covering until 30 June 2018. PEI_7.0, covers 3,821 experts evaluating 336 national elections in 166 countries, from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2018. PEI_8.0, covered 4,590 experts evaluating 479 national elections in 169 countries, covering until December 31st, 2021. The mid-year update PEI_8.5 included 4,722 experts evaluating 497 elections in 169 countries covering until December 31st, 2021.

The present data release adds 258 expert evaluations of 49 national elections in 44 countries to these results, spanning from January 19th, 2022, to December 14th, 2022.

Three files are released in PEI_9.0:

1. An expert-level file (with individual-level results for 4981 experts); marked 'X' in the codebook
2. An election-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 547 separate contests); marked 'E' in the codebook
3. A country-level file (with results aggregated for each of the 169 countries, useful for merging with cross-national data); marked 'C' in the codebook. If you have other data to merge, you can do so with ISO 3-digit country classification.

In this codebook we present the variables, and 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. Unless otherwise noted, variables at the election and the country level are constructed by calculating the mean across all experts for the election/country. Ordinal variables are treated as continuous for the purpose of this aggregation.

Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge Pippa Norris, founding director of the Electoral Integrity Project, and all previous authors of the PEI datasets (Max Grömping, Thomas Wynter, Sarah Cameron, Alessandro Nai, Ferran Martinez i Coma, and Richard W. Frank) for their invaluable work creating the original PEI dataset.

We would also like to thank our Carter Center interns from Emory University for their invaluable help: Ross Barclay, Ansley Langham, Nick Lieggi, Josiane Ngandu, Adisa Ozegovic, Hargunn Sandhu, and John Kyle Whitlock.

Survey Variables in PEI 9.0¹

Variable Name	Variable Label and Variable Description	Answer Label		
election	Election code An election is defined as a nation-wide contest either for the executive or the legislature where electors vote directly for the person (or party) on the ballot, excluding appointment indirectly by a committee or institutions such as the legislature. For countries with multiple election rounds, responses were collected on the second round. When elections were concurrent for the legislative and the executive (e.g. in the United States), then only the higher-level executive office was included. The code consists of: the three-letter ISO abbreviation for the name of the country, followed by the date of the election (DD-MM-YYYY), the type of election (Presidential, P, or Legislative, L), and the round (1 or 2). Examples: Second round of Presidential elections in Cyprus on 24 February 2013: "CYP_24022013_P2" Pakistani Legislative elections on 11 May 2013: "PAK_11052013_L1"	Open ended	X	E
country	Country name This string variable is the name of the countries included in the study. The survey includes all independent nation-states with more than 100,000 inhabitants that held elections from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2018. An independent nation-state is defined by membership of the UN General Assembly. Thus, dependent territories like Palestine are excluded. ²	Open ended	X	E C
ISO	ISO country code See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1	Open ended	X	E C
year	Year of election	Open ended	X	E
date	Date of election In MM/DD/YYYY format	Open ended	X	E
office	Government body this election was for	0. Legislative 1. Presidential	X	E
y2012	Survey year 2012 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2012 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2012		C
y2013	Survey year 2013 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2013 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2013		C
y2014	Survey year 2014 Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2014 and 0 otherwise.	0. Rest 1. 2014		C
y2015	Survey year 2015	0. Rest 1. 2015		C

¹ Some variables from previous releases have been dropped for this release, notably: Correlates of War country code, Number of times country was surveyed, Policy scores, lagged PEI Indexes, trend of electoral integrity, election result information.

² One reason for excluding micro-states is the lack of sufficient election experts. From the list of all 193 UN member states, 11 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, 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.

	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2015 and 0 otherwise.			
y2016	Survey year 2016	0. Rest 1. 2016		C
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2016 and 0 otherwise.			
y2017	Survey year 2017	0. Rest 1. 2017		C
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2017 and 0 otherwise.			
y2018	Survey year 2018	0. Rest 1. 2018		C
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2018 and 0 otherwise.			
y2019	Survey year 2019	0. Rest 1. 2019		C
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2019 and 0 otherwise.			
y2020	Survey year 2020	0. Rest 1. 2020		C
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2020 and 0 otherwise.			
y2021	Survey year 2021	0. Rest 1. 2021		C
	Dummy variable. It has two values: 1 if the country was included in the survey of 2021 and 0 otherwise.			
numresponses	Number of PEI expert responses, by election	Open ended		E
	The number of responses for a particular contest.			
COUNTRYDATA	SECTION: COUNTRY DATA	Label	X	E C
PR	Freedom House Political Rights Scale	Open ended	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. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).			
	The year is matched to the date of the election. Therefore, for example, the 2014 Freedom House report was used for 2013 elections.			
	Source: https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world			
CL	Freedom House Civil Liberties Scale	Open ended	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. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).			
	The year is matched to the date of the election. Therefore, for example, the 2014 Freedom House report was used for 2013 elections.			
	Source: https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world			
fhcategory	Freedom House Score (Free, Partly Free, Not Free)	0. Not Free 1. Partly Free 2. Free	X	E
	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 = not free; 1 = partly free; 2 = free.			
	Source: https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world			
development	World Bank income level (Low, lower-middle, upper-middle, high)	1. Low income 2. Lower-middle income 3. Upper-middle income 4. High income	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: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups				
gdp_pc_ppp	GDP per capita, PPP, current international \$ “This indicator provides per capita values for gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in current international dollars converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the country plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Conversion factor is a spatial price deflator and currency converter that controls for price level differences between countries. Total population is a mid-year population based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.” Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD Note 1: Country level number constitutes the average GDP per capita across all survey years. Note 2: Data on Taiwan, Syria, Turkmenistan, and Kuwait are unavailable in the World Bank dataset and therefore are also unavailable in the PEI dataset.	Numeric, in current international \$	X	E	C
region	Geographic region (UN classification: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania) In PEI: Africa = 1; Americas = 2 ; Asia = 3 ; Europe = 4 ; Oceania = 5 Source: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/overview/	1. Africa 2. Americas 3. Asia 4. Europe 5. Oceania	X	E	C
region9	Geographic region (World Bank classification, 1-9) This classifies the geographic region of the country according to the World Bank region. The World Bank now only uses a 7-point classification. This has been manually adapted to reflect the original 9-point classification and checked against PEI 7.0. Source: https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html	1. East & Southern Africa 2. West & Central Africa 3. East Asia & Pacific 4. South Asia 5. Eastern Europe 6. Western Europe 7. Middle East 8. North Africa 9. Americas	X	E	C
oecd	OECD country (0/1) Is the country holding the election a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)? Source: https://www.oecd.org/about/document/ratification-oecd-convention.html	0. non-OECD 1. OECD	X	E	C
OVERALLINTEGRITY	SECTION: OVERALL INTEGRITY	Label	X	E	C
PEIIndexp	PEI index of electoral integrity, (0-100), raw The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts’ answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. It is therefore missing for many elections and countries. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.	Numeric	X	E	C
PEIIndexp_lci	PEI Index (raw individual), low ci The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval of the imputed PEI Index for the election and country level.	Numeric		E	
PEIIndexp_hci	PEI Index (raw individual), high ci The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval of the imputed PEI Index for the election and country level.	Numeric		E	
PEIIndexi	PEI index of electoral integrity, (0-100), imputed	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 experts and states.

The imputation process was conducted in the following manner using Stata 17 at the expert unit of analysis. All 'Don't Know's and 'Not Applicable's 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 (sex, agegroup, supported, lived, leftrightscale). Twenty imputed values were then created for each variable taking 200 iterations after a 10 model burn-in. These values were collapsed to their mean value. In an identical manner used to generate PEIIndexp, the values for the 49 substantive variables were summed and standardized into a 0-100 point scale. 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	Imputed, low ci	E		
	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for the state level.				
PEIIndexi_hci	PEI Index (imputed), high ci	Imputed, high ci	E		
	The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for the state level.				
rating	Rating of electoral integrity (1=very poor → 10=very good)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
rating_lci	Rating, low ci	Numeric		E	
rating_hci	Rating, high ci	Numeric		E	
PEItype	Descriptive type of electoral integrity (Very Low to Very High)	1. Very Low (less than 40) 2. Low (40-49) 3. Moderate (50-59) 4. High (60-69) 5. Very High (70 or more)	E		C
	Classification of the PEI Index in five categories.				
LAWS	1/17 ELECTORAL LAWS SECTION	Label	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?"				
lawsunfair	1-1a. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
lawsunfair2	1-1b. Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
favoreddincumbent	1-2a. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
favoreddincumbent2	1-2b. Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
citizens	1-3a. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
citizens2	1-3b. Elections laws restricted citizens' rights (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
laws	1-4. Electoral laws index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (lawsunfair2, favoredincumbent2, citizens2) and standardized to a 100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Additive	X	E	C
lawsi	1-4i. Electoral laws index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (lawsunfair2, favoredincumbent2, citizens2), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
PROCEDURES	2/17 ELECTORAL PROCEDURES SECTION In the electoral procedures section, all respondents read this header: “In terms of electoral procedures... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”	Label	X	E	C
managed	2-1. Elections were well managed (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
votinginfo	2-2. Information about voting procedures was widely available (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fairofficials	2-3. Election officials were fair (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
legalelections	2-4. Elections were conducted in accordance with the law (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
procedures	2-5. Electoral procedures index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (managed, votinginfo, fairofficials, legalelections) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
proceduresi	2-5i. Electoral procedures index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (managed, votinginfo, fairofficials, legalelections), with missing values	Imputed	X	E	C

	substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.				
BOUNDARIES	3/17 BOUNDARIES FOR VOTING DISTRICTS SECTION	Label	X	E	C
	In the electoral procedures section, all respondents read this header: “Turning to the process of drawing boundaries for voting districts... In some countries the electoral district boundaries are re-defined at intervals, a process also known as 'redistricting'. If this does not apply, please reply 'not applicable'. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”				
bdiscrim	3-1a. Boundaries discriminated against some parties (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bdiscrim2	3-1b. Boundaries discriminated against some parties (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bfavored	3-2a. Boundaries favored incumbents (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bfavored2	3-2b. Boundaries favored incumbents (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
bimpartial	3-3. Boundaries were impartial (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
boundaries	3-4. Voting district boundaries index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (bdiscrim2, bfavored2, bipartial) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
boundariesi	3-4i. Voting district boundaries index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (bdiscrim2, bfavored2, bipartial), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
VOTERREGISTRATION	4/17 VOTER REGISTRATION SECTION	Label	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?”				
reglisted	4-1a. Some citizens were not listed in the register (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
reglisted2	4-1b. Some citizens were not listed in the register (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
reginaccurate	4-2a. The electoral register was inaccurate (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
reginaccurate2	4-2b. The electoral register was inaccurate (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
ineligible	4-3a. Some ineligible electors were registered (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
ineligible2	4-3b. Some ineligible electors were registered (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
votereg	4-4. Voter registration index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (reglisted2, reginaccurate2, ineligible2) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
voteregi	4-4i. Voter registration index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the three previous variables (reglisted2, reginaccurate2, ineligible2), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
PARTYREGISTRATION	5/17 PARTY AND CANDIDATE REGISTRATION SECTION 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?”	Label	X	E	C
oppprevent	5-1a. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
oppprevent2	5-1b. Some opposition candidates were prevented from running (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
womenopp	5-2. Women had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree	X	E	C

		3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
minorityopp	5-3. Ethnic and national minorities had equal opportunities to run for office (1-5)(P)	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
leadersselect	5-4a. Only top party leaders selected candidates (1-5)(N)	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
leadersselect2	5-4b. Only top party leaders selected candidates (1-5)(P) This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
rallies	5-5a. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies (1-5)(N)	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
rallies2	5-5b. Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies (1-5)(P) This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
partyreg	5-6. Party and candidate registration index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (opprevent2, womenopp, minorityopp, leadersselect2, rallies2) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
partyregi	5-6i. Party and candidate registration index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (opprevent2, womenopp, minorityopp, leadersselect2, rallies2), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
MEDIACOVERAGE	6/17 MEDIA COVERAGE SECTION 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?"	Label	X	E	C
newspapers	6-1. Newspapers provided balanced election news (1-5)(P)	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
tv	6-2a. TV news favored the governing party (1-5)(N)	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
tv2	6-2b. TV news favored the governing party (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fairaccess	6-3. Parties/candidates had fair access to political broadcasts and advertising (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
faircoverage	6-4. Journalists provided fair coverage of the elections (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
socialmedia	6-5. Social media were used to expose electoral fraud (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
media	6-6. Media coverage index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) and standardized to a 100 point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
mediai	6-6i. Media coverage index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (newspapers, tv2, fairaccess, faircoverage, socialmedia) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
CAMPAIGNFINANCE	7/17 CAMPAIGN FINANCE SECTION In the campaign finance section, all respondents read this header: "Another issue concerns campaign finance... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Label	X	E	C
subsidies	7-1. Parties/candidates had equitable access to public political subsidies (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
donations	7-2. Parties/candidates had equitable access to political donations(1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
accounts	7-3. Parties/candidates publish transparent financial accounts(1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
rich	7-4a. Rich people bought elections (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree	X	E	C

		4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
rich2	7-4b. Rich people bought elections (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
resources	7-5a. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
resources2	7-5b. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
finance	7-7. Campaign finance index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (subsidies, donations, accounts, rich2, resources2) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
financei	7-7i. Campaign finance index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (subsidies, donations, accounts, rich2, resources2) , with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0-100 point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
VOTINGPROCESS	8/17 VOTING PROCESS SECTION In the voting section, all respondents read this header: "When voting... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Label	X	E	C
violence	8-1a. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls(1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
violence2	8-1b. Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fraudulent	8-2a. Some fraudulent votes were cast (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fraudulent2	8-2b. Some fraudulent votes were cast (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
easy	8-3. The process of voting was easy (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree	X	E	C

		2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
choice	8-4. Voters were offered a genuine choice at the ballot box (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
postal	8-5. Postal ballots were available (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
disabled	8-6. Special voting facilities were available for the disabled (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
expats	8-7. National citizens living abroad could vote (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
internet	8-8. Some form of internet voting was available (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
voting	8-9. Voting process index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the eight previous variables (violence2, fraudulent2, easy, choice, postal, disabled, expats, internet) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
votingi	8-9i. Voting process index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the eight previous variables (violence2, fraudulent2, easy, choice, postal, disabled, expats, internet), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
VOTECOUNT	9/17 THE VOTE COUNT SECTION In the vote counting section, all respondents read this header: "Thinking about after the polls closed... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"	Label	X	E	C
secure	9-1. Ballot boxes were secure (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
delay	9-2. The results were announced without undue delay (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree	X	E	C

		.d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
faircount	9-3. Votes were counted fairly (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
intlmonitors	9-4a. International election monitors were restricted (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
intlmonitors2	9-4b. International election monitors were restricted (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
domesticmonitors	9-5a. Domestic election monitors were restricted (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
domesticmonitors2	9-5b. Domestic election monitors were restricted (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
count	9-6. Vote count index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (secure, delay, faircount, intlmonitors2, domesticmonitors2) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
counti	9-6i. Vote count index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the five previous variables (secure, delay, faircount, intlmonitors2, domesticmonitors2), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
VOTINGRESULTS	10/17 VOTING RESULTS SECTION In the results section, all respondents read this header: “After the official results were announced... Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”	Label	X	E	C
challenged	10-1a. Parties/candidates challenged the results (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
challenged2	10-1b. Parties/candidates challenged the results (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
protestspace	10-2a. The election led to peaceful protests (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree	X	E	C

		3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
protestpeace2	10-2b. The election led to peaceful protests (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
protestsviolent	10-3a. The election triggered violent protests (1-5)[N]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
protestsviolent2	10-3b. The election triggered violent protests (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
disputes	10-4. Any disputes were resolved through legal channels (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
results	10-5. Results index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (challenged2, protestpeace2, protestviolent2, disputes) and standardized to a 100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
resultsi	10-5i. Results index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (challenged2, protestpeace2, protestviolent2, disputes), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
ELECTIONAUTHORITIES	11/17 ELECTORAL AUTHORITIES SECTION 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?"	Label	X	E	C
impartial	11-1. The election authorities were impartial (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
info	11-2. The authorities distributed information to citizens (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
scrutiny	11-3. The authorities allowed public scrutiny of their performance (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
performance	11-4. The election authorities performed well (1-5)[P]	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
EMBs	11-5. Electoral authorities index (0-100) This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (impartial, info, scrutiny, performance) and standardized to a 0–100-point scale.	Additive	X	E	C
EMBSi	11-5i. Electoral authorities index (0-100), imputed This is an additive scale created by summing the four previous variables (impartial, info, scrutiny, performance), with missing values substituted via multiple imputation, and standardized to a 0–100-point scale. Higher values denote higher integrity.	Imputed	X	E	C
GENERALQUESTIONS	12/17 GENERAL ELECTION QUESTIONS In the general election questions section, all respondents read this header: “Some general questions about the election:”	Label	X	E	C
familiarity	12-1. How familiar are you with elections in this country? Prompt: “Overall, how familiar are you with elections in this country, on a scale from 1 (not familiar) to 10 (very familiar)?”	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
important	12-2. Which election (if more than 1) was most important? Prompt: "If there was more than one election held simultaneously, which one do you consider the most important?"	1. President 2. Lower House 3. Upper House 4. Upper & Lower House 5. Exec. & Leg. 6. Local 7. Regional 8. Other combination	X	E	C
ORGCONFIDENCE	13/17 ORGANIZATIONAL CONFIDENCE SECTION In the organizational confidence section, all respondents read this header: “Lastly, we are interested in your views about organizations. For each one, could you please rate how much confidence you have in those organizations in this country, from a 1 (no confidence at all) to 10 (a great deal of confidence) scale?”	Label	X	E	C
courts	13-1. Confidence in the courts (1=none → 10=a great deal)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
government	13-2. Confidence in the government (1=none → 10=a great deal)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
parliament	13-3. Confidence in the parliament (1=none → 10=a great deal)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
armedforces	13-4. Confidence in the armed forces (1=none → 10=a great deal)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
electoralauth	13-5. Confidence in the electoral authorities (1=none → 10=a great deal)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
BACKGROUND	14/17 EXPERT BACKGROUND SECTION In the expert background section, all respondents read this header: “The following questions are about your background...”	Label	X	E	C
expertdomestic	14-1. International or domestic expert Were you in the country at the time of the election date?	1. domestic 2. international	X	E	C
employment	14-2. Employment type Prompt: “Are you currently in full or part-time paid employment?”	1. Full-time paid employment (30+ hours/week) 2. Part-time paid employment (less than 30 hours per week) 3. Not currently in paid employment 4. Not applicable/ don't know	X	E	C
public	14-3. Works (or has worked) in the government public sector Prompt: “Do you, or have you, worked in... Government or the public sector”	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C

university	14-4. Works (or has worked) in a university Prompt: "Do you, or have you, worked in... University"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
nonprofit	14-5. Works (or has worked) in private non-profit sector/NGOs Prompt: "Do you, or have you, worked in... Private non-profit sector/NGOs"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
agency	14-6. Works (or has worked) in an international agency Prompt: "Do you, or have you, worked in... International agency"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
private	14-7. Works (or has worked) in a private business or industry Prompt: "Do you, or have you, worked in... Private business or industry"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
occupation	14-8. Most recent occupation Prompt: "What is (or was) your most recent primary employment?"	1. Civil Servant/local government 2. Election Official 3. International official or consultant 4. Journalist 5. Professional 6. Academic 7. Lawyer 8. Politician .n. Not applicable/don't know	X	E	C
agegroup	14-9. Age group (by decade) Prompt: "What is your year of birth?"	1. 20-29 2. 30-39 3. 40-49 4. 50-59 5. 60-69 6. 70-79 7. 80-89 .d. unknown	X	E	C
sex	14-10. Gender Prompt: "Gender: How do you identify?" Note: variable name remains "sex," however the survey asked for gender identification.	0. Man 1. Woman 2. Prefer to self-describe	X	E	C
education	14-11. Highest level of education Prompt: "What is your highest level of educational qualification?"	1. No formal education 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. Undergraduate degree 5. Post-graduate degree .d. Don't know .o. Other	X	E	C
born	14-12. Were you born in this country?	0. No 1. Yes	X	E	C
lived	14-13. Number of years lived in this country Prompt: "How long have you lived in this country, if at all?"	0. Never lived in this country 1. Less than 12 months 2. 1- 4 Years 3. 5-9 Years 4. 10 years or more 5. All my life .d. Don't Know	X	E	C
candidate	14-14. Expert was a candidate for elected office Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
rep	14-15. Expert was an elected representative Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
activist	14-16. Expert was a full-time party activist or worker Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
ngo	14-17. Expert was election NGO watch personnel Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
voted	14-18. Expert voted in this election	0. not selected	X	E	C

	Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"	1. selected			
norole	14-19. Expert did not participate in any role in this election	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
	Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"				
monitor	14-20. Expert was a national official electoral monitor	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
	Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"				
monitorint	14-21. Expert was an international official electoral monitor	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
	Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"				
official	14-22. Expert was an election official	0. not selected 1. selected	X	E	C
	Prompt: "Did you participate in the election in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable"				
citizen	14-23. Expert is a citizen of this country	0. No 1. Yes	X	E	C
	Prompt: "Are you a citizen of this country?"				
supported	14-24. Support the winning or losing side	1. Winner 2. Loser 3. None 4. Didn't vote 5. Decline to state 6. Independent 7. No answer	X	E	C
	Recoded from open ended question. No longer coded after 2018. Prompt: "Which political party, if any, did you support in the last national election?"				
leftrightscale	14-25. Political views on 10pt left/right scale	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	Prompt: "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	14-26. How difficult did you find the survey? (1-10)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	Prompt: "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'"				
VIGNETTES	15/17 VIGNETTES SECTION	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	Prompt: "Turning more generally to different situations..."				
	Here we are interested in learning your views more generally about situations which can occur in different contexts. Here are some illustrative cases.				
	Consider the following situations:"				
vignetteA	15-1. Vignette A (Queues)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017				
	Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined if in STATE A some voters had to wait in long lines to vote?				
	Respondents were asked to give their opinion in a 1 to 10 scale where 1 means that electoral integrity is not seriously undermined and 10 means that electoral integrity is seriously undermined.				
vignetteB	15-2. Vignette B (Boycotts)	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017				

	<p>Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined in STATE B if the opposition decides to boycott an election, so that the government wins most seats by default?</p> <p>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.</p>				
vignetteC	<p>15-3. Vignette C (Violence) 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017</p>	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	<p>Question: How seriously do you think that electoral integrity is undermined in STATE C election results lead to widespread violence throughout the country?</p> <p>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.</p>				
vignetteD	<p>15-4. Vignette D (High) 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p>	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	<p>Question: According to independent reports, election officials were very fair. No state resources at all were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed well. Votes were counted fairly. And the electoral authorities were completely impartial.</p> <p>How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?</p>				
vignetteE	<p>15-5. Vignette E (Moderate) 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p>	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	<p>Question: According to independent reports, election officials were somewhat fair. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed moderately well. Votes were counted somewhat fairly. And the electoral authorities were moderately impartial.</p> <p>How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?</p>				
vignetteF	<p>15-6. Vignette F (Low) 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p>	Scale 1-10	X	E	C
	<p>According to independent reports, election officials were not fair. A lot of state resources were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed poorly. Votes were not counted fairly. And the electoral authorities were not impartial at all.</p> <p>How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?</p>				
ROTATING_2016-2019	<p>16/17 ROTATING BATTERY 2016-2022</p> <p>In this section, respondents were prompted as follows:</p> <p>"In the [2016]/[2017]/[2018]/[2019] wave of the survey, we would also like to ask you some additional questions about the \${e://Field/Contest} in \${e://Field/MAIN_Country}.</p> <p>Thinking about that election, in your view ...</p> <p>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"</p> <p>The items in this section were only included for elections held in 2016, 2017, 2018, and/or 2019. Years of inclusion are specified.</p>	Label			
bribed	<p>16-1. Voters were bribed (1-5)[N] 2016 2017 2018</p>	<p>1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree</p>	X	E	C

		.d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
bribed2	16-1b. Voters were bribed (1-5)[P] 2016 2017 2018 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
freetovote	16-2. People were free to vote without feeling pressured (1-5)[P] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fearviolence	16-3. Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence (1-5)[N] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fearviolence2	16-3b. Some voters feared becoming victims of political violence (1-5)[P] 2016 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
ballotconfidential	16-4. The process kept the ballot confidential (1-5)[P] 2016 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
freefairelect	16-5. Elections were free and fair (1-5)[P] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
cashforvotes	16-6. Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their vote (1-5)[N] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
cashforvotes2	16-6b. Some people received cash, gifts or personal favors in exchange for their vote (1-5)[P] 2016 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
patronage	16-7. Politicians offered patronage to their supporters (1-5)[N] 2016	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
patronage2	16-7b. Politicians offered patronage to their supporters (1-5)[P] 2016	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree	X	E	C

	This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	.d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
audit	16-8. Voting results were subject to a post-election audit (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
hacking	16-9. Official election records were safe from hacking (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
campaignnews	16-10. Most news media reporting about the campaign was factually accurate (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
govtnews	16-11. Most news media reporting about the government's record was true to the facts (1-5)[P] 2017	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fakenews	16-12a. Much news was fake (1-5)[N] 2017 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fakenews2	16-12b. Much news was fake (1-5)[P] This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity. 2017 2018 2019	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
hatespeech	16-13a. Campaign media spread hate speech (1-5)[N] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
hatespeech2	16-13b. Campaign media spread hate speech (1-5)[P] 2018 2019 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
informedchoices	16-14. Campaign media allowed informed voting choices (1-5)[P] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
foreigninterference	16-15a. Foreign interests interfered in the campaign (1-5)[N] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree	X	E	C

		5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
foreigninterference2	16-15b. Foreign interests interfered in the campaign (1-5)[P] 2018 2019 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
mediamonitors	16-16. Media watch groups monitored campaign news (1-5)[P] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
cyberattacks	16-17a. Cyberattacks on official voting records occurred during the election (1-5)[N] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
cyberattacks2	16-17b. Cyberattacks on official voting records occurred during the election (1-5)[P] 2018 2019 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
diversenews	16-18. Campaign news generally reflected the diversity of views and interests in society (1-5)[P] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
journalisticstandards	16-19. Campaign news generally maintained high journalistic standards (1-5)[P] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
partisanjournalists	16-20a. Journalists were often highly partisan in their campaign reporting (1-5)[N] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
partisanjournalists2	16-20b. Journalists were often highly partisan in their campaign reporting (1-5)[P] 2018 2019 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fakesocial	16-21a. Social media often contained fake news (1-5)[N] 2018	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
fakesocial2	16-21b. Social media often contained fake news (1-5)[P] 2018 2019	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree	X	E	C

	This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable			
ROTATING_2020-2022	17/17 ROTATING BATTERY 2020-2022	Label			
	In this section, respondents were prompted as follows: "Emergencies (such as pandemics , floods, earthquakes or humanitarian situations) can sometimes affect elections. Thinking about the election, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The items in this section were only included for elections held in either 2020, 2021, or 2022. Years of inclusion are specified.				
emergency	17-1a. Emergency conditions weakened electoral integrity (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
emergency2	17-1b. Emergency conditions weakened electoral integrity (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
safetyvoters	17-2. Voting facilities protected the safety of voters (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
safetyworkers	17-3a. Voting facilities endangered the safety of poll workers (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
safetyworkers2	17-3b. Voting facilities endangered the safety of poll worker (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
opportunitycampaign	17-4a. Emergency conditions limited opportunities to campaign (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
opportunitycampaign 2	17-4b. Emergency conditions limited opportunities to campaign (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
incumbentcampaign	17-5a. Emergency conditions favoured the incumbent's campaign (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

		.n. Not Applicable			
incumbentcampaign2	17-5b. Emergency conditions favoured the incumbent's campaign (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
postponed	17-6a. The election was postponed to suit the incumbent (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
postponed2	17-6b. The election was postponed to suit the incumbent (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
hesitant	17-7a. Emergency conditions made citizens hesitant to vote (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
hesitant2	17-7b. Emergency conditions made citizens hesitant to vote (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
support	17-8. Support was provided to enable vulnerable citizens to vote (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
shortage	17-9a. Emergency conditions led to a shortage of poll workers (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
shortage2	17-9b. Emergency conditions led to a shortage of poll workers (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022 This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
resourced	17-10a. Emergency conditions led to electoral officials being insufficiently resourced. (1-5)[N] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree .d. Don't know .n. Not Applicable	X	E	C
resourced2	17-10b. Emergency conditions led to electoral officials being insufficiently resourced. (1-5)[P] 2020 2021 2022	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree .d. Don't know	X	E	C

This is the reversed coding of the previous item. Higher values denote higher integrity.

.n. Not Applicable

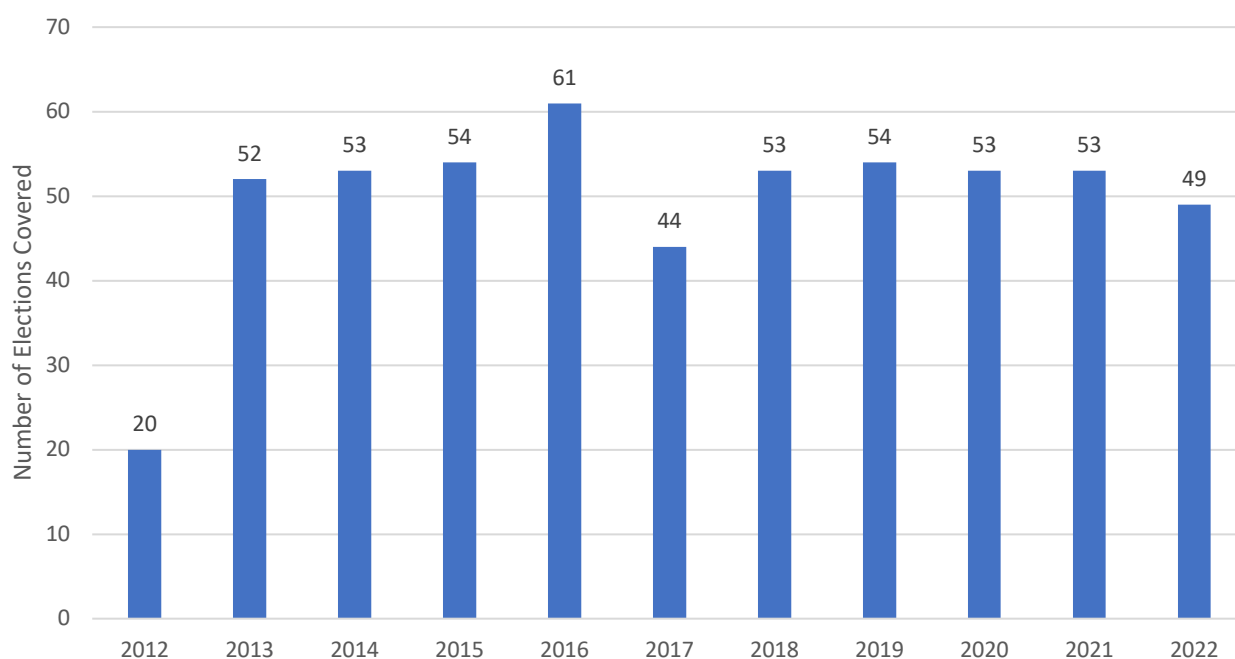
Coverage

The PEI survey of electoral integrity focuses upon independent nation-states around the world that have held direct (popular) elections for national parliament or presidential elections. The criteria for inclusion are listed below. The elections analysed in this report cover the period from 1 July 2012 to 14 December 2022. In total, PEI 9.0 covers 546 elections in 169 countries.

Countries Included in Survey

Criteria for inclusion in the survey	#	Definition and source
Total number of independent nation-states	194	Membership of the United Nations (plus Taiwan)
Excluded categories		
Micro-states	11	Population less than 100,000 as of 2021: Andorra, Dominica, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, San Marino, Seychelles, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Tuvalu.
Without de jure direct (popular) elections for the lower house of the national legislature	4	Brunei Darussalam, China, UAE, and Saudi Arabia
State has constitutional provisions for direct (popular) elections for the lower house of the national legislature, but none have been held since independence or within the last 30 years (<i>de facto</i>).	3	Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan
State has direct elections for the lower house of the national legislature but only candidates for the ruling party have ballot access, excluding independents and candidates for any other party.	2	North Korea, Cuba
Not yet included in the survey	5	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (dropped for low response rates), and Yemen.
Covered to date in the PEI 9.0 dataset (from mid-2012 to end-2022)	169	

Number of Elections Covered in PEI Dataset, by Year



Appendix A: Elections included in PEI 9.0

Country	Date	Office
Mexico	01-Jul-2012	Presidential
Congo, Rep.	05-Aug-2012	Legislative
Angola	31-Aug-2012	Legislative
Netherlands	12-Sep-2012	Legislative
Belarus	23-Sep-2012	Legislative
Georgia	01-Oct-2012	Legislative
Venezuela	07-Oct-2012	Presidential
Czech Republic	13-Oct-2012	Legislative
Montenegro	14-Oct-2012	Legislative
Lithuania	28-Oct-2012	Legislative
Ukraine	28-Oct-2012	Legislative
United States	06-Nov-2012	Presidential
Sierra Leone	17-Nov-2012	Presidential
Kuwait	01-Dec-2012	Legislative
Burkina Faso	02-Dec-2012	Legislative
Slovenia	02-Dec-2012	Presidential
Ghana	07-Dec-2012	Presidential
Romania	09-Dec-2012	Legislative
Japan	16-Dec-2012	Legislative
Korea, Rep.	19-Dec-2012	Presidential
Israel	22-Jan-2013	Legislative
Jordan	23-Jan-2013	Legislative
Czech Republic	25-Jan-2013	Presidential
Ecuador	17-Feb-2013	Presidential
Armenia	18-Feb-2013	Presidential
Grenada	19-Feb-2013	Legislative
Barbados	21-Feb-2013	Legislative
Djibouti	22-Feb-2013	Legislative
Cyprus	24-Feb-2013	Presidential
Italy	24-Feb-2013	Legislative
Kenya	04-Mar-2013	Presidential
Micronesia	05-Mar-2013	Legislative
Malta	09-Mar-2013	Legislative
Montenegro	07-Apr-2013	Presidential
Venezuela	14-Apr-2013	Presidential
Paraguay	21-Apr-2013	Presidential
Iceland	27-Apr-2013	Legislative
Malaysia	05-May-2013	Legislative
Pakistan	11-May-2013	Legislative
Bulgaria	12-May-2013	Legislative
Philippines	13-May-2013	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	26-May-2013	Legislative
Iran	14-Jun-2013	Presidential
Albania	23-Jun-2013	Legislative
Mongolia	26-Jun-2013	Presidential
Bhutan	13-Jul-2013	Legislative
Japan	21-Jul-2013	Legislative
Togo	25-Jul-2013	Legislative
Kuwait	27-Jul-2013	Legislative
Cambodia	28-Jul-2013	Legislative
Zimbabwe	31-Jul-2013	Legislative
Mali	11-Aug-2013	Presidential
Australia	07-Sep-2013	Legislative
Norway	09-Sep-2013	Legislative

Country	Date	Office
Rwanda	16-Sep-2013	Legislative
Swaziland	20-Sep-2013	Legislative
Germany	22-Sep-2013	Legislative
Guinea	28-Sep-2013	Legislative
Austria	29-Sep-2013	Legislative
Cameroon	30-Sep-2013	Legislative
Azerbaijan	09-Oct-2013	Presidential
Czech Republic	25-Oct-2013	Legislative
Argentina	27-Oct-2013	Legislative
Georgia	27-Oct-2013	Presidential
Tajikistan	06-Nov-2013	Presidential
Maldives	16-Nov-2013	Presidential
Nepal	19-Nov-2013	Legislative
Honduras	24-Nov-2013	Presidential
Turkmenistan	15-Dec-2013	Legislative
Chile	15-Dec-2013	Presidential
Madagascar	20-Dec-2013	Presidential
Mauritania	21-Dec-2013	Legislative
Bangladesh	05-Jan-2014	Legislative
Thailand	02-Feb-2014	Legislative
Colombia	09-Mar-2014	Legislative
El Salvador	09-Mar-2014	Presidential
Serbia	16-Mar-2014	Legislative
Maldives	22-Mar-2014	Legislative
Slovak Republic	29-Mar-2014	Presidential
Costa Rica	06-Apr-2014	Presidential
Hungary	06-Apr-2014	Legislative
Indonesia	09-Apr-2014	Legislative
Algeria	17-Apr-2014	Presidential
Macedonia	27-Apr-2014	Presidential
Iraq	30-Apr-2014	Legislative
Panama	04-May-2014	Presidential
South Africa	07-May-2014	Legislative
India	12-May-2014	Legislative
Guinea-Bissau	18-May-2014	Presidential
Malawi	20-May-2014	Presidential
Ukraine	25-May-2014	Presidential
Belgium	25-May-2014	Legislative
Lithuania	25-May-2014	Presidential
Egypt	26-May-2014	Presidential
Syria	03-Jun-2014	Presidential
Afghanistan	14-Jun-2014	Presidential
Colombia	15-Jun-2014	Presidential
Mauritania	21-Jun-2014	Presidential
Indonesia	09-Jul-2014	Presidential
Slovenia	13-Jul-2014	Legislative
Turkey	10-Aug-2014	Presidential
Sweden	14-Sep-2014	Legislative
Fiji	17-Sep-2014	Legislative
New Zealand	20-Sep-2014	Legislative
Latvia	04-Oct-2014	Legislative
Bulgaria	05-Oct-2014	Legislative
Bosnia	12-Oct-2014	Presidential
Bolivia	12-Oct-2014	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
Sao Tome & Principe	12-Oct-2014	Legislative
Mozambique	15-Oct-2014	Presidential
Botswana	24-Oct-2014	Legislative
Tunisia	26-Oct-2014	Legislative
Ukraine	26-Oct-2014	Legislative
Brazil	26-Oct-2014	Presidential
United States	04-Nov-2014	Legislative
Romania	16-Nov-2014	Presidential
Solomon Islands	19-Nov-2014	Legislative
Tonga	27-Nov-2014	Legislative
Namibia	28-Nov-2014	Presidential
Bahrain	29-Nov-2014	Legislative
Moldova	30-Nov-2014	Legislative
Uruguay	30-Nov-2014	Presidential
Mauritius	10-Dec-2014	Legislative
Japan	14-Dec-2014	Legislative
Tunisia	21-Dec-2014	Presidential
Uzbekistan	04-Jan-2015	Legislative
Sri Lanka	08-Jan-2015	Presidential
Croatia	11-Jan-2015	Presidential
Zambia	20-Jan-2015	Presidential
Greece	25-Jan-2015	Legislative
Comoros	22-Feb-2015	Legislative
Lesotho	28-Feb-2015	Legislative
Tajikistan	01-Mar-2015	Legislative
El Salvador	01-Mar-2015	Legislative
Estonia	01-Mar-2015	Legislative
Micronesia	03-Mar-2015	Legislative
Israel	17-Mar-2015	Legislative
Nigeria	28-Mar-2015	Legislative
Uzbekistan	29-Mar-2015	Presidential
Sudan	13-Apr-2015	Presidential
Finland	19-Apr-2015	Legislative
Togo	25-Apr-2015	Presidential
Benin	26-Apr-2015	Legislative
Kazakhstan	26-Apr-2015	Presidential
United Kingdom	07-May-2015	Legislative
Guyana	11-May-2015	Legislative
Ethiopia	24-May-2015	Legislative
Poland	24-May-2015	Presidential
Suriname	25-May-2015	Legislative
Turkey	07-Jun-2015	Legislative
Mexico	07-Jun-2015	Legislative
Denmark	18-Jun-2015	Legislative
Burundi	29-Jun-2015	Legislative
Burundi	21-Jul-2015	Presidential
Sri Lanka	17-Aug-2015	Legislative
Singapore	11-Sep-2015	Legislative
Greece	20-Sep-2015	Legislative
Kyrgyzstan	04-Oct-2015	Legislative
Portugal	04-Oct-2015	Legislative
Belarus	11-Oct-2015	Presidential
Guinea	11-Oct-2015	Presidential
Switzerland	18-Oct-2015	Legislative
Canada	19-Oct-2015	Legislative
Haiti	25-Oct-2015	Legislative
Ivory Coast	25-Oct-2015	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
Oman	25-Oct-2015	Legislative
Poland	25-Oct-2015	Legislative
Guatemala	25-Oct-2015	Presidential
Tanzania	25-Oct-2015	Presidential
Turkey	01-Nov-2015	Legislative
Azerbaijan	01-Nov-2015	Legislative
Belize	04-Nov-2015	Legislative
Croatia	08-Nov-2015	Legislative
Myanmar (Burma)	08-Nov-2015	Legislative
Argentina	22-Nov-2015	Legislative
Burkina Faso	29-Nov-2015	Presidential
Egypt	02-Dec-2015	Legislative
Venezuela	06-Dec-2015	Legislative
Spain	20-Dec-2015	Legislative
Taiwan	16-Jan-2016	Presidential
Vanuatu	22-Jan-2016	Legislative
Portugal	24-Jan-2016	Presidential
Central African Republic	14-Feb-2016	Presidential
Uganda	18-Feb-2016	Presidential
Jamaica	25-Feb-2016	Legislative
Iran	26-Feb-2016	Legislative
Ireland	26-Feb-2016	Legislative
Samoa	04-Mar-2016	Legislative
Slovak Republic	05-Mar-2016	Legislative
Cape Verde	20-Mar-2016	Legislative
Kazakhstan	20-Mar-2016	Legislative
Niger	20-Mar-2016	Presidential
Congo, Rep.	20-Mar-2016	Presidential
Laos	20-Mar-2016	Legislative
Benin	20-Mar-2016	Presidential
Djibouti	08-Apr-2016	Presidential
Chad	10-Apr-2016	Presidential
Comoros	10-Apr-2016	Presidential
Peru	10-Apr-2016	Legislative
Syria	13-Apr-2016	Legislative
Korea, Rep.	13-Apr-2016	Legislative
Serbia	24-Apr-2016	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	24-Apr-2016	Presidential
Philippines	09-May-2016	Presidential
Dominican Republic	15-May-2016	Presidential
Vietnam	22-May-2016	Legislative
Austria	22-May-2016	Presidential
Cyprus	22-May-2016	Legislative
Peru	05-Jun-2016	Presidential
Iceland	25-Jun-2016	Presidential
Mongolia	26-Jun-2016	Legislative
Spain	26-Jun-2016	Legislative
Australia	02-Jul-2016	Legislative
Japan	10-Jul-2016	Legislative
Sao Tome & Principe	29-Jul-2016	Presidential
Zambia	11-Aug-2016	Presidential
Gabon	27-Aug-2016	Presidential
Croatia	11-Sep-2016	Legislative
Belarus	11-Sep-2016	Legislative
Russia	18-Sep-2016	Legislative
Jordan	20-Sep-2016	Legislative
Cape Verde	02-Oct-2016	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
Morocco	07-Oct-2016	Legislative
Georgia	08-Oct-2016	Legislative
Lithuania	09-Oct-2016	Legislative
Montenegro	16-Oct-2016	Legislative
Iceland	29-Oct-2016	Legislative
Nicaragua	06-Nov-2016	Presidential
United States	08-Nov-2016	Presidential
Moldova	13-Nov-2016	Presidential
Bulgaria	13-Nov-2016	Presidential
Haiti	20-Nov-2016	Presidential
Kuwait	26-Nov-2016	Legislative
Gambia	01-Dec-2016	Presidential
Austria	04-Dec-2016	Presidential
Uzbekistan	04-Dec-2016	Presidential
Ghana	07-Dec-2016	Presidential
Romania	11-Dec-2016	Legislative
Macedonia	11-Dec-2016	Legislative
Ivory Coast	18-Dec-2016	Legislative
Turkmenistan	12-Feb-2017	Presidential
Micronesia	07-Mar-2017	Legislative
Netherlands	15-Mar-2017	Legislative
Timor-Leste	20-Mar-2017	Presidential
Bulgaria	26-Mar-2017	Legislative
Armenia	02-Apr-2017	Legislative
Ecuador	02-Apr-2017	Presidential
Serbia	02-Apr-2017	Presidential
Gambia	06-Apr-2017	Legislative
Algeria	04-May-2017	Legislative
France	07-May-2017	Presidential
Korea, Rep.	09-May-2017	Presidential
Bahamas	10-May-2017	Legislative
Iran	19-May-2017	Presidential
Malta	03-Jun-2017	Legislative
Lesotho	03-Jun-2017	Legislative
United Kingdom	08-Jun-2017	Legislative
France	18-Jun-2017	Legislative
Albania	25-Jun-2017	Legislative
Mongolia	07-Jul-2017	Presidential
Papua New Guinea	08-Jul-2017	Legislative
Timor-Leste	22-Jul-2017	Legislative
Congo, Rep.	30-Jul-2017	Legislative
Senegal	30-Jul-2017	Legislative
Rwanda	04-Aug-2017	Presidential
Kenya	08-Aug-2017	Presidential
Angola	23-Aug-2017	Legislative
New Zealand	23-Sep-2017	Legislative
Germany	24-Sep-2017	Legislative
Austria	15-Oct-2017	Legislative
Kyrgyzstan	15-Oct-2017	Presidential
Czech Republic	21-Oct-2017	Legislative
Argentina	22-Oct-2017	Legislative
Japan	22-Oct-2017	Legislative
Kenya	26-Oct-2017	Presidential
Iceland	28-Oct-2017	Legislative
Norway	09-Nov-2017	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	12-Nov-2017	Legislative
Slovenia	12-Nov-2017	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
Tonga	16-Nov-2017	Legislative
Honduras	26-Nov-2017	Presidential
Nepal	07-Dec-2017	Legislative
Chile	17-Dec-2017	Presidential
Liberia	26-Dec-2017	Presidential
Czech Republic	27-Jan-2018	Presidential
Finland	28-Jan-2018	Presidential
Cyprus	04-Feb-2018	Presidential
Djibouti	23-Feb-2018	Legislative
Italy	04-Mar-2018	Legislative
El Salvador	04-Mar-2018	Legislative
Colombia	11-Mar-2018	Legislative
Grenada	13-Mar-2018	Legislative
Russia	18-Mar-2018	Presidential
Antigua and Barbuda	21-Mar-2018	Legislative
Turkmenistan	25-Mar-2018	Legislative
Egypt	28-Mar-2018	Presidential
Sierra Leone	31-Mar-2018	Presidential
Costa Rica	01-Apr-2018	Presidential
Hungary	08-Apr-2018	Legislative
Azerbaijan	11-Apr-2018	Presidential
Montenegro	15-Apr-2018	Presidential
Paraguay	22-Apr-2018	Presidential
Lebanon	06-May-2018	Legislative
Malaysia	09-May-2018	Legislative
Iraq	12-May-2018	Legislative
Timor-Leste	12-May-2018	Legislative
Venezuela	20-May-2018	Presidential
Barbados	24-May-2018	Legislative
Colombia	17-Jun-2018	Presidential
Turkey	24-Jun-2018	Presidential
Mexico	01-Jul-2018	Presidential
Slovenia	03-Jul-2018	Legislative
Pakistan	25-Jul-2018	Legislative
Cambodia	29-Jul-2018	Legislative
Zimbabwe	30-Jul-2018	Presidential
Mali	12-Aug-2018	Presidential
Rwanda	03-Sep-2018	Legislative
Sweden	09-Sep-2018	Legislative
Mauritania	15-Sep-2018	Legislative
Swaziland	21-Sep-2018	Legislative
Maldives	23-Sep-2018	Presidential
Latvia	06-Oct-2018	Legislative
Sao Tome & Principe	07-Oct-2018	Legislative
Cameroon	07-Oct-2018	Presidential
Bosnia & Herzegovina	07-Oct-2018	Presidential
Luxembourg	14-Oct-2018	Legislative
Bhutan	18-Oct-2018	Legislative
Afghanistan	20-Oct-2018	Legislative
Ireland	26-Oct-2018	Presidential
Gabon	27-Oct-2018	Legislative
Brazil	28-Oct-2018	Presidential
Fiji	14-Nov-2018	Legislative
Georgia	28-Nov-2018	Legislative
Bahrain	01-Dec-2018	Legislative
Armenia	02-Dec-2018	Legislative
Madagascar	19-Dec-2018	Presidential

Country	Date	Office
El Salvador	3-Feb-19	Presidential
Nigeria	23-Feb-19	Presidential
Estonia	3-Mar-19	Legislative
Thailand	24-Mar-19	Legislative
Comoros	24-Mar-19	Presidential
Slovakia	30-Mar-19	Presidential
Solomon Islands	3-Apr-19	Legislative
Maldives	6-Apr-19	Legislative
Israel	9-Apr-19	Legislative
Finland	14-Apr-19	Legislative
Indonesia	17-Apr-19	Presidential
Ukraine	21-Apr-19	Presidential
Spain	28-Apr-19	Legislative
Benin	28-Apr-19	Legislative
Panama	5-May-19	Presidential
Macedonia*	5-May-19	Presidential
South Africa	8-May-19	Legislative
Philippines	13-May-19	Legislative
Australia	18-May-19	Legislative
India	19-May-19	Legislative
Malawi	21-May-19	Presidential
Lithuania	26-May-19	Presidential
Belgium	26-May-19	Legislative
Madagascar	27-May-19	Legislative
Denmark	5-Jun-19	Legislative
Kazakhstan	9-Jun-19	Presidential
Guatemala	16-Jun-19	Legislative
Greece	7-Jul-19	Legislative
Japan	21-Jul-19	Legislative
Guatemala	11-Aug-19	Presidential
Afghanistan	28-Sep-19	Presidential
Austria	29-Sep-19	Legislative
Portugal	6-Oct-19	Legislative
Tunisia	6-Oct-19	Legislative
Poland	13-Oct-19	Legislative
Tunisia	13-Oct-19	Presidential
Mozambique	15-Oct-19	Presidential
Switzerland	20-Oct-19	Legislative
Bolivia	20-Oct-19	Presidential
Canada	21-Oct-19	Legislative
Botswana	23-Oct-19	Presidential
Uruguay	27-Oct-19	Presidential
Argentina	27-Oct-19	Presidential
Oman	27-Oct-19	Legislative
Mauritius	7-Nov-19	Legislative
Spain	10-Nov-19	Legislative
Sri Lanka	16-Nov-19	Presidential
Belarus	17-Nov-19	Legislative
Uruguay	24-Nov-19	Presidential
Romania	24-Nov-19	Presidential
Namibia	27-Nov-19	Presidential
Algeria	12-Dec-19	Presidential
United Kingdom	12-Dec-19	Legislative
Guinea-Bissau	29-Dec-19	Presidential
Croatia	5-Jan-20	Presidential
Taiwan	11-Jan-20	Presidential
Ireland	8-Feb-20	Legislative

Country	Date	Office
Azerbaijan	9-Feb-20	Legislative
Cameroon	9-Feb-20	Legislative
Togo	22-Feb-20	Presidential
Slovakia	29-Feb-20	Legislative
Tajikistan	1-Mar-20	Legislative
Israel	2-Mar-20	Legislative
Guyana	2-Mar-20	Legislative
Vanuatu	19-Mar-20	Legislative
Mali	29-Mar-20	Legislative
Kiribati	14-Apr-20	Legislative
Republic of Korea	15-Apr-20	Legislative
Burundi	20-May-20	Presidential
Suriname	25-May-20	Legislative
Serbia	21-Jun-20	Legislative
Malawi	23-Jun-20	Presidential
Mongolia	24-Jun-20	Legislative
Iceland	27-Jun-20	Presidential
Croatia	5-Jul-20	Legislative
Dominican Republic	5-Jul-20	Presidential
Singapore	10-Jul-20	Legislative
Poland	12-Jul-20	Presidential
Macedonia*	15-Jul-20	Legislative
Syria	19-Jul-20	Legislative
Sri Lanka	5-Aug-20	Legislative
Belarus	9-Aug-20	Presidential
Trinidad and Tobago	10-Aug-20	Legislative
Montenegro	30-Aug-20	Legislative
Egypt	8-Sep-20	Legislative
Iran	11-Sep-20	Legislative
Kyrgyzstan	4-Oct-20	Legislative
New Zealand	17-Oct-20	Legislative
Bolivia	18-Oct-20	Presidential
Guinea	18-Oct-20	Presidential
Egypt	24-Oct-20	Legislative
Lithuania	25-Oct-20	Legislative
Tanzania	28-Oct-20	Presidential
Georgia	31-Oct-20	Legislative
Côte d'Ivoire	31-Oct-20	Legislative
United States	3-Nov-20	Presidential
Myanmar	8-Nov-20	Legislative
Jordan	10-Nov-20	Legislative
Moldova	15-Nov-20	Presidential
Burkina Faso	22-Nov-20	Presidential
Kuwait	5-Dec-20	Legislative
Romania	6-Dec-20	Legislative
Venezuela	6-Dec-20	Legislative
Ghana	7-Dec-20	Presidential
Liberia	8-Dec-20	Legislative
Central African Republic	27-Dec-20	Presidential
Kazakhstan	10-Jan-21	Legislative
Kyrgyzstan	10-Jan-21	Presidential
Uganda	14-Jan-21	Presidential
Portugal	24-Jan-21	Presidential
Ecuador	7-Feb-21	Legislative
Laos, People's Republic	21-Feb-21	Legislative
Côte D'Ivoire	6-Mar-21	Legislative
Netherlands	17-Mar-21	Legislative

Country	Date	Office
Congo, Rep.	21-Mar-21	Presidential
Israel	23-Mar-21	Legislative
Bulgaria	4-Apr-21	Legislative
Djibouti	9-Apr-21	Presidential
Samoa	9-Apr-21	Legislative
Peru	11-Apr-21	Presidential
Ecuador	11-Apr-21	Presidential
Benin	11-Apr-21	Presidential
Chad	11-Apr-21	Presidential
Cape Verde	18-Apr-21	Legislative
Albania	25-Apr-21	Legislative
Viet Nam	23-May-21	Legislative
Syria	26-May-21	Presidential
Cyprus	30-May-21	Legislative
Mexico	6-Jun-21	Legislative
Mongolia	9-Jun-21	Presidential
Iran	18-Jun-21	Presidential
Armenia	20-Jun-21	Legislative
Ethiopia	21-Jun-21	Legislative
Bulgaria	11-Jul-21	Legislative
Moldova	11-Jul-21	Legislative
Sao Tome and Principe	18-Jul-21	Presidential
Zambia	12-Aug-21	Presidential
Morocco	8-Sep-21	Legislative
Norway	13-Sep-21	Legislative
Bahamas	16-Sep-21	Legislative
Russia	19-Sep-21	Legislative
Canada	20-Sep-21	Legislative
Iceland	25-Sep-21	Legislative
Germany	26-Sep-21	Legislative
Qatar	2-Oct-21	Legislative
Czech Republic	8-Oct-21	Legislative
Iraq	10-Oct-21	Legislative
Cape Verde	17-Oct-21	Presidential
Uzbekistan	24-Oct-21	Presidential
Japan	31-Oct-21	Legislative
Nicaragua	7-Nov-21	Presidential
Argentina	14-Nov-21	Legislative
Tonga	18-Nov-21	Legislative
Bulgaria	21-Nov-21	Presidential
Chile	21-Nov-21	Presidential
Honduras	28-Nov-21	Presidential
Kyrgyzstan	28-Nov-21	Legislative
Gambia	4-Dec-21	Presidential
Chile	19-Dec-21	Presidential
Barbados	19-Jan-22	Legislative
Portugal	30-Jan-22	Legislative
Costa Rica	6-Feb-22	Legislative
Korea, Republic of	9-Mar-22	Presidential
Turkmenistan	12-Mar-22	Presidential
Colombia	13-Mar-22	Legislative
Malta	26-Mar-22	Legislative

Country	Date	Office
Costa Rica	3-Apr-22	Presidential
Hungary	3-Apr-22	Legislative
Serbia	3-Apr-22	Presidential
Gambia	9-Apr-22	Legislative
Timor-Leste	19-Apr-22	Presidential
France	24-Apr-22	Presidential
Slovenia	24-Apr-22	Legislative
Philippines	9-May-22	Presidential
Lebanon	15-May-22	Legislative
Australia	21-May-22	Legislative
Colombia	19-Jun-22	Presidential
France	19-Jun-22	Legislative
Grenada	23-Jun-22	Legislative
Congo (Brazzaville)	10-Jul-22	Legislative
Japan	10-Jul-22	Legislative
Papua New Guinea	22-Jul-22	Legislative
Senegal	31-Jul-22	Legislative
Kenya	9-Aug-22	Presidential
Angola	24-Aug-22	Presidential
Sweden	11-Sep-22	Legislative
Czech Republic	24-Sep-22	Legislative
Italy	25-Sep-22	Legislative
Sao Tome and Principe	25-Sep-22	Legislative
Kuwait	29-Sep-22	Legislative
Latvia	1-Oct-22	Legislative
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2-Oct-22	Presidential
Brazil	2-Oct-22	Legislative
Bulgaria	2-Oct-22	Legislative
Lesotho	7-Oct-22	Legislative
Austria	9-Oct-22	Presidential
Vanuatu	13-Oct-22	Legislative
Brazil	30-Oct-22	Presidential
Denmark	1-Nov-22	Legislative
Israel	1-Nov-22	Legislative
United States of America	8-Nov-22	Legislative
Bahrain	12-Nov-22	Legislative
Slovenia	13-Nov-22	Presidential
Malaysia	19-Nov-22	Legislative
Equatorial Guinea	20-Nov-22	Presidential
Kazakhstan	20-Nov-22	Presidential
Nepal	20-Nov-22	Legislative
Fiji	14-Dec-22	Legislative

** The name of the country of Macedonia was changed to the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019.*

Appendix B: Surveys Sent (New to 9.0 Release)

Country	Election Date	Number of Experts Sent	1 st Email	Reminder 1	Reminder 2
Barbados	19-Jan-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Portugal	30-Jan-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Costa Rica	6-Feb-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Korea, Republic of	9-Mar-22	39	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Turkmenistan	12-Mar-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Colombia	13-Mar-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Malta	26-Mar-22	40	13/07/22	20/07/22	27/07/22
Costa Rica	3-Apr-22	40	28/06/22	5/07/22	12/07/22
Hungary	3-Apr-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Serbia	3-Apr-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Gambia	9-Apr-22	38	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Timor-Leste	19-Apr-22	40	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
France	24-Apr-22	60	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Slovenia	24-Apr-22	63	25/05/22	1/06/22	8/06/22
Philippines	9-May-22	40	15/06/22	22/06/22	29/06/22
Lebanon	15-May-22	40	15/06/22	22/06/22	29/06/22
Australia	21-May-22	40	21/06/22	28/06/22	5/07/22
Colombia	19-Jun-22	40	19/07/22	26/07/22	2/08/22
France	19-Jun-22	60	19/07/22	26/07/22	2/08/22
Grenada	23-Jun-22	29	16/08/22	23/08/22	30/08/22
Congo (Brazzaville)	10-Jul-22	40	7/11/22	14/11/2022	21/11/2022
Japan	10-Jul-22	40	10/08/22	17/08/22	24/08/22
Papua New Guinea	22-Jul-22	40	16/08/22	23/08/22	30/08/22
Senegal	31-Jul-22	40	1/09/22	8/09/22	15/09/22
Kenya	9-Aug-22	43	6/09/22	13/09/22	20/09/22
Angola	24-Aug-22	40	6/09/22	13/09/22	20/09/22
Sweden	11-Sep-22	40	11/10/22	18/10/22	25/10/22
Czech Republic	24-Sep-22	42	2/11/22	9/11/22	16/11/22
Italy	25-Sep-22	73	25/10/22	1/11/22	8/11/22
Sao Tome and Principe*	25-Sep-22	40	25/10/22	1/11/22	8/11/22
Kuwait	29-Sep-22	39	28/10/22	4/11/22	11/11/22
Latvia	1-Oct-22	41	2/11/22	9/11/22	16/11/22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2-Oct-22	40	7/11/22	14/11/22	21/11/22
Brazil	2-Oct-22	71	7/11/22	14/11/22	21/11/22
Bulgaria	2-Oct-22	54	7/11/22	14/11/22	21/11/22
Lesotho	7-Oct-22	40	7/11/22	14/11/22	21/11/22
Austria	9-Oct-22	40	9/11/22	16/11/22	23/11/22
Vanuatu	13-Oct-22	40	14/11/22	21/11/22	28/11/22
Brazil	30-Oct-22	71	30/11/22	7/12/22	14/12/22
Denmark	1-Nov-22	41	5/12/22	12/12/22	19/12/22
Israel	1-Nov-22	44	5/12/22	12/12/22	19/12/22
United States of America	8-Nov-22	40	12/12/22	19/12/22	26/12/22
Bahrain	12-Nov-22	26	12/12/22	19/12/22	26/12/22
Slovenia	13-Nov-22	62	13/12/22	20/12/22	27/12/22
Malaysia	19-Nov-22	38	22/12/22	5/01/23	12/01/23
Equatorial Guinea	20-Nov-22	40	20/12/22	3/01/23	10/01/23
Kazakhstan	20-Nov-22	65	20/12/22	3/01/23	10/01/23
Nepal	20-Nov-22	33	22/12/22	5/01/23	12/01/23
Fiji	14-Dec-22	39	16/01/23	31/01/23	8/02/23

*Dropped from data due to low response rates

Appendix C: Survey

Question	Answer Options
Please enter the confidential reference number you were given when invited to participate	
Country of election	
What was the DATE of the election in this country?	
Please select:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would like to ACCEPT the opportunity to participate in the expert survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity I would like to DECLINE the opportunity to participate in the expert survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity
Can you tell us the reasons for declining?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too busy, no time I am not interested I am not an expert on this country I am not an expert on elections and politics Wrong email Other reason:
Can you suggest the name of other experts on elections in this country? List as many people as you wish.	
Can you provide any email contact details for these experts?	
CORE BATTERY	
When thinking about the electoral laws used in the last national election in this country... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electoral laws were unfair to smaller parties Electoral laws favored the governing party or parties Elections laws restricted citizens' rights
In terms of electoral procedures... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elections were well managed Information about voting procedures was widely available Election officials were fair Elections were conducted in accordance with the law
Turning to the process of drawing boundaries for voting districts... In some countries the electoral district boundaries are re-defined at intervals, a process also known as 'redistricting.' If this does not apply, please reply 'not applicable'. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries discriminated against some parties Boundaries favored incumbents Boundaries were impartial
Turning to voter registration... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some citizens were not listed in the register The electoral register was inaccurate Some ineligible electors were registered
Thinking about the registration process for parties and candidates to get on the ballot... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some opposition candidates were prevented from running Women had equal opportunities to run for office Ethnic and national minorities had equal opportunities to run for office Only top party leaders selected candidates Some parties/candidates were restricted from holding campaign rallies
Thinking about the media's coverage of these elections... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspapers provided balanced election news TV news favored the governing party Parties/candidates had fair access to political broadcasts and advertising Journalists provided fair coverage of the elections Social media were used to expose electoral fraud
Another issue concerns campaign finance... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties/candidates had equitable access to public political subsidies Parties/candidates had equitable access to political donations Parties/candidates publish transparent financial accounts Rich people bought elections Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning Voters were bribed
When voting... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some voters were threatened with violence at the polls Some fraudulent votes were cast The process of voting was easy Voters were offered a genuine choice at the ballot box Postal ballots were available Special voting facilities were available for the disabled National citizens living abroad could vote Some form of internet voting was available

Question	Answer Options
Thinking about after the polls closed... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballot boxes were secure • The results were announced without undue delay • Votes were counted fairly • International election monitors were restricted • Domestic election monitors were restricted
After the official results were announced, ... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties/candidates challenged the results • The election led to peaceful protests • The election triggered violent protests • Any disputes were resolved through legal channels
Thinking about the electoral authorities administering elections, in your view... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The election authorities were impartial • The authorities distributed information to citizens • The authorities allowed public scrutiny of their performance • The election authorities performed well
Overall... Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor electoral integrity • Very good electoral integrity
ROTATING BATTERY 2020-2022: Emergencies (such as pandemics , floods, earthquakes or humanitarian situations) can sometimes affect elections.	
Thinking about the election, ... <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency conditions weakened electoral integrity • Voting facilities protected the safety of voters • Voting facilities endangered the safety of poll workers • Emergency conditions limited opportunities to campaign • Emergency conditions favoured the incumbent's campaign • The election was postponed to suit the incumbent • Emergency conditions made citizens hesitant to vote • Support was provided to enable vulnerable citizens to vote • Emergency conditions led to a shortage of poll workers • Emergency conditions led to electoral officials being insufficiently resourced
Turning more generally to different situations... Here we are interested in learning your views more generally about situations which can occur in different contexts. Here are some illustrative cases. Consider the following situations:	
According to independent reports, election officials were very fair. No state resources at all were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed well. Votes were counted fairly. And the electoral authorities were completely impartial. <i>How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor • Very good
According to independent reports, election officials were somewhat fair. Some state resources were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed moderately well. Votes were counted somewhat fairly. And the electoral authorities were moderately impartial. <i>How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor • Very good
According to independent reports, election officials were not fair. A lot of state resources were improperly used for campaigning. The electoral authorities performed poorly. Votes were not counted fairly. And the electoral authorities were not impartial at all. <i>How would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor • Very good
Some general questions about the election	
Overall, how familiar are you with elections in this country, on a scale from 1 (not familiar) to 10 (very familiar)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not at all familiar • Very familiar

Question	Answer Options
If there was more than one election held simultaneously, which one do you consider the most important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential • The lower (first) house of parliament • The upper (second) house of parliament • Regional • Local • Supranational (e.g. EU)
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Courts • The Government • Parliament • The Armed Forces • Electoral authorities
The following questions are about your background	
Are you currently in full or part-time paid employment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-time paid employment (30+ hours/week) • Part-time paid employment (less than 30 hours per week) • Not currently in paid employment • Not applicable/Don't know
Do you work, or have you worked, in...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University • Government or the public sector • Private business or industry • Private non-profit sector/NGOs • International agency • Not applicable / don't know
What is (or was) your most recent primary employment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholar/teacher/researcher/academic • Journalist/reporter/broadcaster/blogger/citizen journalist • Manager or professional • Electoral official • Lawyer/legal profession • Civil servant/local government • Elected representative/politician • International official or consultant • Not applicable / Don't know
What is your year of birth?	
Gender: How do you identify?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man • Woman • Prefer to self describe:
What is your highest level of educational qualification?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal education • Primary school • Secondary school • University level education, with under-graduate degree • University level education, with post-graduate degree • Other
Do you currently live in this country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
How long have you lived in this country, if at all?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All my life • 10 years or more • 5-9 years • 1-4 years • Less than 12 months • Never lived in this country
Were you in the country at the time of the election date?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
Did you participate in the last national election of this country in any of the following roles? Check as many as applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected representative • Candidate for elected office • Full-time party activist or worker • Election official • International Official electoral monitor • Election NGO watch • Voted • No, I did not participate in any of these roles
Are you a citizen of this country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
Which political party, if any, did you support in the last national election	
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very left • Very Right

Question	Answer Options
Besides this country, are you an expert on the election of any other country? Please write down as many as appropriate; please be specific.	
We are conducting this survey among election experts. Could you please give us the names, positions and emails of some other experts that we could ask to complete the survey?	
Would you like us to send you a copy of the final survey results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
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'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very difficult to understand • Very easy to understand
Do you care to make any other comments? Please let us know your views.	

Appendix D: Additional Notes on 9.0 Release

Election	Problem	Notes
BIH_02102022_P1	Survey sent with reminder text instead of main invitation message.	Data was deleted and survey was sent out again with correct invitation message.
KEN_09082022_P1	Marked as legislative instead of presidential	Corrected in data