

## A Supplementary Information: Complete Tables

Table A1: Determinants of Election Trust (Main Results)

	Trust in Elections	
	Model 1	Model 2
Vote Loser	−0.538*** (0.012)	−0.381*** (0.014)
Result Rejection	−0.298 (0.166)	−0.028 (0.168)
Vote Loser × Result Rejection		−0.572*** (0.026)
Age	0.003*** (0.0004)	0.003*** (0.0004)
Female	−0.070*** (0.011)	−0.074*** (0.011)
Education	−0.001 (0.001)	−0.001 (0.001)
Inter-personal Trust	0.195*** (0.006)	0.196*** (0.006)
Electoral Integrity (V-Dem)	0.859 (0.627)	0.873 (0.629)
Years of Democracy	−0.003 (0.008)	−0.003 (0.008)
Vote Margin	0.005 (0.006)	0.005 (0.006)
Electoral Rule: Runoff	0.168 (0.257)	0.161 (0.257)
Electoral Rule: Congress Elected	0.199 (0.606)	0.183 (0.607)
Constant	3.124*** (0.520)	3.061*** (0.521)
Countries	18	18
Elections	49	49
Respondents	99858	99858
$\sigma_{Country}$	0.383	0.381
$\sigma_{Election}$	0.395	0.399
Log Likelihood	−200480.8	−200245.3
AIC	400991.5	400522.6
BIC	401134.2	400674.8

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

Table A2: Determinants of Election Trust (Robustness Checks: Additional Controls)

	Trust in Elections		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Vote Loser</i>	-0.439*** (0.017)	-0.223*** (0.020)	
<i>Vote First Loser</i>			-0.231*** (0.026)
<i>Vote Other Loser</i>			-0.226*** (0.023)
<i>Result Rejection</i>	-0.073 (0.198)	-0.056 (0.194)	-0.046 (0.192)
<i>Vote Loser × Result Rejection</i>	-0.516*** (0.029)	-0.512*** (0.031)	
<i>Vote First Loser × Result Rejection</i>			-0.765*** (0.042)
<i>Vote Other Loser × Result Rejection</i>			-0.368*** (0.036)
<i>Age</i>	0.003*** (0.0005)	0.002** (0.001)	0.002** (0.001)
<i>Female</i>	-0.061*** (0.014)	-0.029 (0.015)	-0.032* (0.015)
<i>Education</i>	-0.005** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)
<i>Inter-personal Trust</i>	0.190*** (0.007)	0.160*** (0.008)	0.160*** (0.008)
<i>Electoral Integrity (V-Dem)</i>	1.328 (0.724)	1.254 (0.699)	1.236 (0.696)
<i>Years of Democracy</i>	-0.005 (0.010)	-0.004 (0.010)	-0.004 (0.010)
<i>Vote Margin</i>	0.006 (0.006)	0.005 (0.006)	0.004 (0.006)
<i>Electoral Rule: Runoff</i>	-0.074 (0.295)	-0.066 (0.285)	-0.063 (0.284)
<i>Political Interest</i>		0.212*** (0.008)	0.214*** (0.008)
<i>Ideology</i>		0.041*** (0.011)	0.037*** (0.011)
<i>Ideology<sup>2</sup></i>		0.002* (0.001)	0.003** (0.001)
<i>PID: Losing Party</i>		-0.605*** (0.027)	-0.582*** (0.027)
<i>No PID</i>		-0.607*** (0.022)	-0.603*** (0.022)
<i>Days After Election</i>	-0.142*** (0.009)	-0.128*** (0.010)	-0.133*** (0.010)
Constant	3.898*** (0.603)	3.679*** (0.591)	3.713*** (0.589)
Countries	17	17	17
Elections	38	37	37
Respondents	70540	57929	57929
$\sigma_{Country}$	0.450	0.427	0.427
$\sigma_{Election}$	0.391	0.385	0.385
Log Likelihood	-141595	-114561.4	-114511.2
AIC	283221.9	229164.8	229068.4
BIC	283368.5	229353.1	229274.6

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

Table A3: Determinants of Election Trust (Robustness Checks: Alternative Measurements for a Challenged Election)

	Trust in Elections			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Vote Loser</i>	-0.447*** (0.013)	-0.423*** (0.013)	-0.394*** (0.013)	0.057 (0.075)
<i>Legal Challenge</i>	0.016 (0.182)			
<i>Post-Electoral Protest</i>		0.079 (0.202)		
<i>Challenge Cumulative</i>			0.020 (0.054)	
<i>Challenged (PEI)</i>				0.028 (0.119)
<i>Vote Loser × Legal Challenge</i>	-0.415*** (0.028)			
<i>Vote Loser × Post-Electoral Protest</i>		-0.684*** (0.031)		
<i>Vote Loser × Challenger Cumulative</i>			-0.178*** (0.008)	
<i>Vote Loser × Challenged (PEI)</i>				-0.232*** (0.021)
<i>Age</i>	0.003*** (0.0004)	0.003*** (0.0004)	0.003*** (0.0004)	0.003*** (0.001)
<i>Female</i>	-0.071*** (0.011)	-0.073*** (0.011)	-0.072*** (0.011)	-0.047 (0.024)
<i>Education</i>	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.032*** (0.003)
<i>Inter-personal Trust</i>	0.196*** (0.006)	0.196*** (0.006)	0.196*** (0.006)	0.188*** (0.013)
<i>Electoral Integrity (V-Dem)</i>	1.103 (0.602)	0.991 (0.627)	0.994 (0.623)	0.821 (0.919)
<i>Years of Democracy</i>	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.019 (0.012)
<i>Vote Margin</i>	0.005 (0.006)	0.005 (0.006)	0.004 (0.006)	0.017* (0.007)
<i>Electoral Rule: Runoff</i>	0.213 (0.250)	0.212 (0.255)	0.196 (0.254)	0.378 (0.417)
<i>Electoral Rule: Congress Runoff</i>	0.212 (0.597)	0.211 (0.608)	0.205 (0.604)	
<i>Constant</i>	2.896*** (0.505)	2.997*** (0.523)	2.985*** (0.523)	3.429** (1.075)
Countries	18	18	18	10
Elections	49	49	49	13
Respondents	99858	99858	99858	22895
$\sigma_{Country}$	0.355	0.378	0.372	0.299
$\sigma_{Election}$	0.411	0.403	0.403	0.222
Log Likelihood	-200377.1	-200245.2	-200250.5	-46475.4
AIC	400786.2	400522.4	400533	92980.9
BIC	401068.4	400798.1	400853.3	93101.4

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

Table A4: Determinants of Election Trust (Robustness Checks: Alternative Measurements for Electoral Integrity)

	Trust in Elections		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
<i>Vote Loser</i>	−0.381*** (0.014)	−0.382*** (0.015)	−0.409*** (0.036)
<i>Result Rejection</i>	−0.009 (0.157)	−0.172 (0.258)	0.305 (0.193)
<i>Vote Loser × Result Rejection</i>	−0.573*** (0.026)	−0.513*** (0.032)	−0.591*** (0.050)
<i>Age</i>	0.003*** (0.0004)	0.003*** (0.0005)	0.003*** (0.001)
<i>Female</i>	−0.071*** (0.011)	−0.081*** (0.013)	−0.049* (0.024)
<i>Education</i>	−0.001 (0.001)	0.006*** (0.002)	−0.032*** (0.003)
<i>Inter-personal Trust</i>	0.196*** (0.006)	0.201*** (0.007)	0.188*** (0.013)
<i>EMB Autonomy (V-Dem)</i>	0.269* (0.124)		
<i>Electoral Integrity (NELDA)</i>		0.287 (0.359)	
<i>Electoral Integrity (PEI)</i>			0.021* (0.010)
<i>Years of Democracy</i>	−0.003 (0.008)	0.004 (0.009)	−0.011 (0.011)
<i>Vote Margin</i>	0.004 (0.005)	−0.006 (0.010)	0.015* (0.006)
<i>Electoral Rule: Runoff</i>	0.027 (0.227)	0.394 (0.254)	0.231 (0.371)
Constant	.800*** (0.581)	3.407*** (0.475)	2.580*** (0.635)
Countries	18	18	10
Elections	49	37	13
Respondents	99858	79092	22895
$\sigma_{Country}$	0.466	0.413	0.294
$\sigma_{Election}$	0.358	0.43	0.180
Log Likelihood	−200245.600	−158019.700	−46467.940
AIC	400523.200	316071.500	92965.880
BIC	400675.400	316219.900	93086.460

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

Table A5: Determinants of Election Trust (Robustness Checks: Splitting the Data According to Level of Electoral Integrity)

	Trust in Elections			
	Cutoff: Electoral integrity=0.5		Cutoff: Electoral integrity=0.75	
	High	Low	High	Low
	electoral integrity	electoral integrity	electoral integrity	electoral integrity
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Vote Loser	-0.342*** (0.014)	-0.902*** (0.055)	-0.297*** (0.018)	-0.480*** (0.021)
Challenge	-0.354 (0.188)	0.483 (0.566)	-0.497 (0.260)	0.168 (0.192)
Vote Loser × Challenge	-0.355*** (0.323)	-0.754*** (1.004)	-0.303*** (0.666)	-0.788*** (0.196)
Age	0.004*** (0.0004)	-0.002 (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Female	-0.097*** (0.012)	0.060 (0.035)	-0.132*** (0.015)	-0.015 (0.017)
Education	0.003* (0.001)	-0.026*** (0.004)	0.012*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.002)
Inter-personal Trust	0.206*** (0.007)	0.132*** (0.018)	0.222*** (0.009)	0.170*** (0.009)
Years of Democracy	-0.003 (0.010)	-0.090 (0.091)	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.009 (0.008)
Vote Margin	-0.004 (0.006)	0.003 (0.016)	-0.001 (0.007)	0.010 (0.006)
Electoral Rule: Runoff	0.365 (0.323)	-0.513 (1.004)	0.624 (0.666)	0.378 (0.196)
Electoral Rule: Congress Runoff	0.520 (0.651)		0.242 (0.875)	
Constant	3.580*** (0.356)	7.120* (3.351)	4.084*** (0.619)	3.696*** (0.285)
N	88015	11843	52530	47328
Log Likelihood	-175522.100	-24397.370	-103112.000	-96779.100
AIC	351074.200	48822.750	206253.900	193586.200
BIC	351214.900	48926.060	206387.000	193708.900

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

Table A6: Determinants of Election Trust: Multi-level Ordered Logit

	Trust in Elections					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Vote Loser</i>	-0.37*** (0.01)	-0.21*** (0.02)	-0.43*** (0.01)	-0.41*** (0.01)	-0.37*** (0.01)	-0.37*** (0.03)
<i>Result Rejection</i>	-0.03 (0.16)	-0.06 (0.19)			-0.17 (0.25)	0.30* (0.17)
<i>Vote Loser × Result Rejection</i>	-0.57*** (0.03)	-0.53*** (0.03)			-0.48*** (0.03)	-0.63*** (0.05)
<i>Vote Loser × Legal Challenge</i>			-0.40*** (0.03)			
<i>Post-Electoral Protest</i>				0.08 (0.20)		
<i>Vote Loser × Post-Electoral Protest</i>				-0.72*** (0.03)		
Main Control Variables	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Additional Control Variables		✓				
Electoral Integrity (V-Dem)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Electoral Integrity (NELDA)						
Electoral Integrity (PEI)						
Cutpoints 1 2	-1.37*** (0.48)	-2.52*** (0.52)	-1.17*** (0.43)	-1.26*** (0.46)	-1.94*** (0.26)	-0.56 (0.49)
2 3	-0.74 (0.48)	-1.87*** (0.52)	-0.55 (0.43)	-0.63 (0.46)	-1.32*** (0.26)	0.08 (0.49)
3 4	-0.04 (0.48)	-1.13** (0.52)	0.15 (0.43)	0.07 (0.46)	-0.60** (0.26)	0.73 (0.49)
4 5	0.77 (0.48)	-0.29 (0.52)	0.96** (0.43)	0.88* (0.46)	0.22 (0.26)	1.50*** (0.49)
5 6	1.67*** (0.48)	0.65 (0.52)	1.86*** (0.43)	1.78*** (0.46)	1.13*** (0.26)	2.39*** (0.49)
6 7	2.65*** (0.48)	1.65*** (0.52)	2.84*** (0.43)	2.76*** (0.46)	2.11*** (0.26)	3.35*** (0.49)
Countries	18	17	18	18	18	10
Elections	49	37	49	49	37	13
Respondents	99858	57929	99858	99858	79092	22895
Log Likelihood	-185206.73	-106008.97	-185344.62	-185185.38	-146345.38	-42640.34
AIC	370453.46	212067.93	370729.24	370410.75	292730.77	85318.67
BIC	370643.69	212292.11	370919.47	370600.98	292916.34	85471.41

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

Table A7: Determinants of Election Trust: Year Fixed-Effects

	Trust in Elections					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Vote Loser</i>	-0.371*** (0.014)	-0.222*** (0.020)	-0.437*** (0.013)	-0.414*** (0.013)	-0.368*** (0.015)	-0.403*** (0.036)
<i>Result Rejection</i>	0.374* (0.171)	-0.351 (0.240)			0.284 (0.252)	0.102 (0.287)
<i>Vote Loser × Result Rejection</i>	-0.581*** (0.026)	-0.519*** (0.031)			-0.533*** (0.032)	-0.587*** (0.050)
<i>Legal Challenge</i>			0.422* (0.173)			
<i>Vote Loser × Legal Challenge</i>			-0.427*** (0.028)			
<i>Post-Electoral Protest</i>				0.433* (0.200)		
<i>Vote Loser × Post-Electoral Protest</i>				-0.694*** (0.031)		
Main Control Variables	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Additional Control Variables		✓				
Electoral Integrity (V-Dem)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Electoral Integrity (NELDA)					✓	
Electoral Integrity (PEI)						✓
Year Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Countries	18	17	18	18	18	10
Elections	49	37	49	49	37	13
Respondents	99858	57929	99858	99858	79092	22895
Log Likelihood	-200038.500	-114524.700	-200169.600	-200037.600	-157795.000	-46431.700
AIC	400129.000	229107.400	400391.200	400127.200	315636.100	92901.400
BIC	400376.300	229367.400	400638.500	400374.500	315849.500	93054.140

\*\*\*p < .001; \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

## B Supplementary Information: Summary Statistics

Table A8: Summary Statistics

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Median	Max
<i>Trust Elections</i>	102,660	4.079	1.920	1	4	7
<i>Result Rejection</i>	102,660	0.276	0.447	0	0	1
<i>Age</i>	102,479	26.404	15.305	16	40	112
<i>Education</i>	101,888	9.167	4.642	0	9	18
<i>Inter-personal Trust</i>	100,746	2.798	0.929	1	3	4
<i>Political Interest</i>	96,694	2.139	0.989	1	2	4
<i>Ideology</i>	85,497	5.665	2.696	1	5	10
<i>Electoral Integrity (V-Dem)</i>	102,660	0.729	0.168	0.313	0.761	0.973
<i>Years of Democracy</i>	102,660	38.425	13.679	7	39	68
<i>Margin of Victory</i>	102,660	14.983	11.993	0.220	12.100	57.410
<i>PID</i>	93,092	2.426	0.805	1	3	3
<i>Days After Election</i>	72,659	819.670	560.197	19	796	2,811
<i>Vote First Loser</i>	102,660	0.209	0.407	0	0	1
<i>Vote Other Loser</i>	102,660	0.294	0.456	0	0	1
<i>Legal Challenge</i>	102,660	0.219	0.413	0	0	1
<i>Post-Electoral Protest</i>	102,660	0.170	0.375	0	0	1
<i>Challenge Cumulative</i>	102,660	0.812	1.428	0	0	4
<i>Challenged (PEI)</i>	23,889	3.356	1.177	1.000	3.429	4.857
<i>EMB Autonomy (V-Dem)</i>	102,660	3.824	0.860	2	4	5
<i>Electoral Integrity (NELDA)</i>	80,946	0.073	0.261	0	0	1
<i>Electoral Integrity (PEI)</i>	23,889	54.906	11.534	29.235	57.179	81.381

## C Supplementary Information: Evolution of election trust and disputed elections

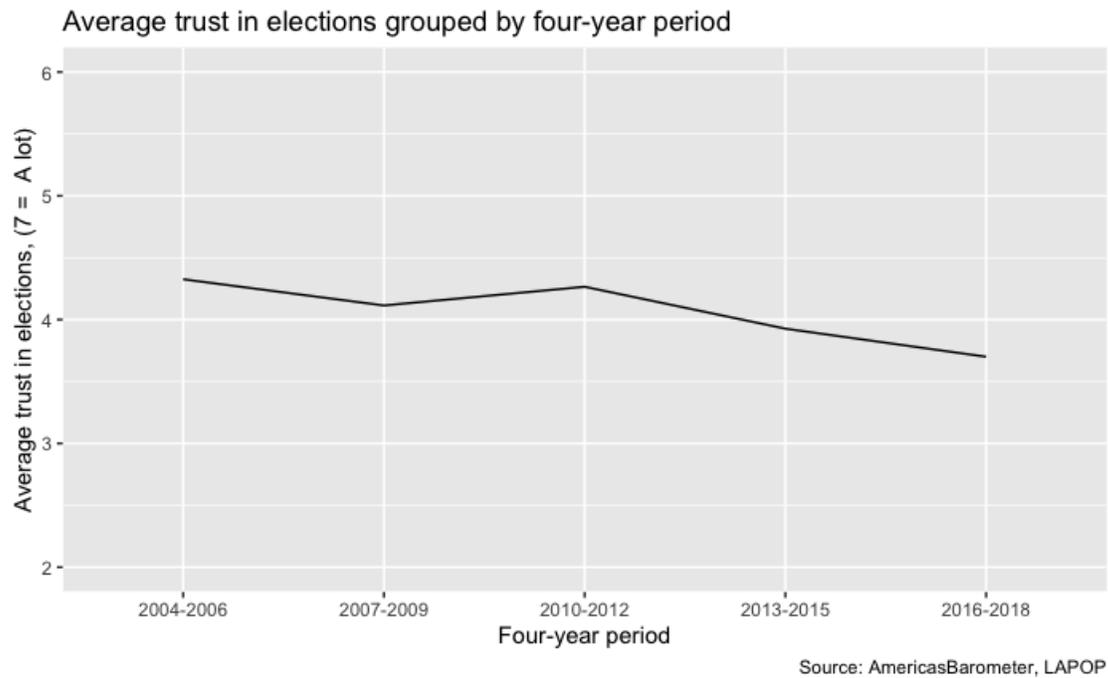


Figure 2: Average trust in elections (in sample) grouped by four year period

*Notes:* The figure shows the average responses in our AmericasBarometer sample to the question: “To what extent do you trust elections in this country?” Responses are coded in a 1 (Not at all)-7 (A lot) scale.

Table A9: Elections included in the analysis

Country	Frequency	Disputed elections	Presidential elections included
Argentina	1	0	2007
Bolivia	1	0	2005
Brazil	2	0	2006, 2010
Chile	1	0	2006
Colombia	4	0	2002, 2006, 2010, 2018
Costa Rica	4	0	2002, 2006, 2010, 2014
Dominican Republic	4	2	2004, 2008, <b>2012</b> , <b>2016</b>
Ecuador	3	2	2002, <b>2006</b> , <b>2009</b>
El Salvador	3	1	2004, 2009, <b>2014</b>
Guatemala	3	0	2007, 2011, 2015
Honduras	5	2	2001, 2005, 2009, <b>2013</b> , <b>2017</b>
Mexico	3	2	<b>2006</b> , <b>2012</b> , 2018
Nicaragua	3	2	2006, <b>2011</b> , <b>2016</b>
Panama	2	0	2004, 2009
Paraguay	4	1	2003, 2008, 2013, <b>2018</b>
Peru	3	0	2006, 2011, 2016
Uruguay	2	0	2004, 2009
Venezuela	1	0	2006
Total	49	12	

*Note:* Years in a bold font correspond to cases of disputed elections.

Table A10: Disputed elections in Latin American democracies over time

Years	Elections	Disputed elections	Percentage
1986-1990	15	4	26.67
1991-1995	16	2	12.50
1996-2000	22	3	13.64
2001-2005	17	0	0
2006-2010	23	3	13.04
2011-2015	20	6	30.00

## D Supplementary Information: Panel Data from Mexico, 2012-2018.

To check whether such differences among voter groups can be explained by *ex-ante* attitudes towards the election outcome, we bring additional data from the 2012 and 2018 Mexico Panel Study (Greene et al. 2012; Greene et al. 2018). The first study asked respondents how much they agree or disagree with the statement “This year’s elections will be[were] clean.” On a 1-4 scale, where higher numbers mean more agreement with the statement, the average values for election winners and losers were very similar—2.5 and 2.4, respectively—before the election. However, the post-election wave registered an average change of 0.6 and -0.6 points among winners and losers, respectively.

For the 2018 panel, the survey asked respondents whether they agree or disagree with the statement “The results announced by the electoral authority are trustful.” Using a similar scale than the mentioned above, the average values among election winners before and after the election were 2.3 and 2.7, respectively. For election losers, the average values were 2.4 and 2.5.

This example suggests that perceptions of electoral integrity are explained not merely by the affective reaction of supporting the losing side, but that trust in elections among the supporters of the losing side is strongly shaped by the cues that voters receive from the candidate whom they support.

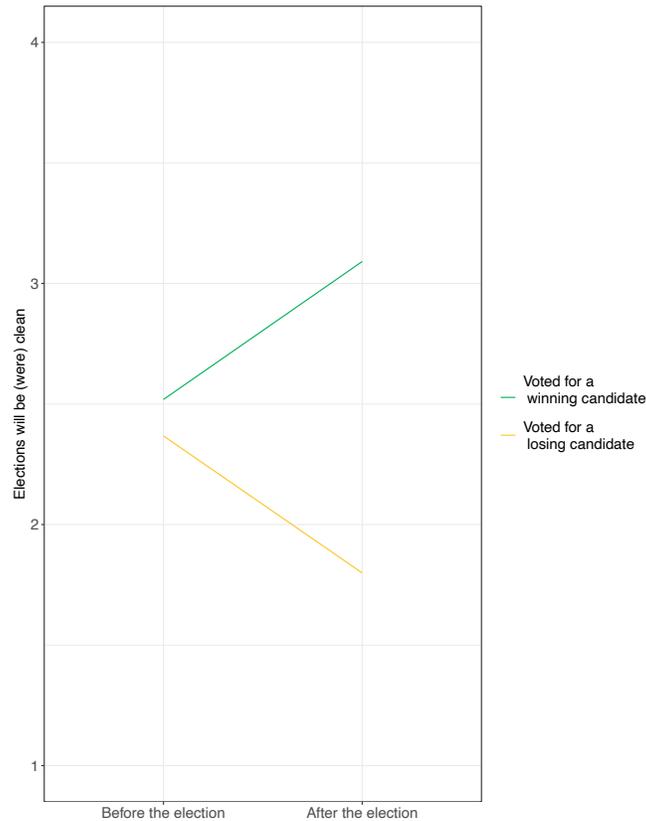


Figure 3: Perceptions of Electoral Integrity among Winners and Losers. 2012 Mexico Panel Study

*Notes:* The figure shows the average responses of survey panel respondents before and after the election to the question: “I am going to read some phrases and for each one, I want you to tell me if you agree completely, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree completely (...) This year’s elections will be[were] clean.” Responses are coded in a 1-4 scale, where 1 means “completely disagree” and 4 means “completely agree.” Source: Greene, Kenneth, Jorge Domínguez, Chappell Lawson, and Alejandro Moreno. 2012. “Mexico Panel Study, 2012. Wave 2.” <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR35024.v1>.

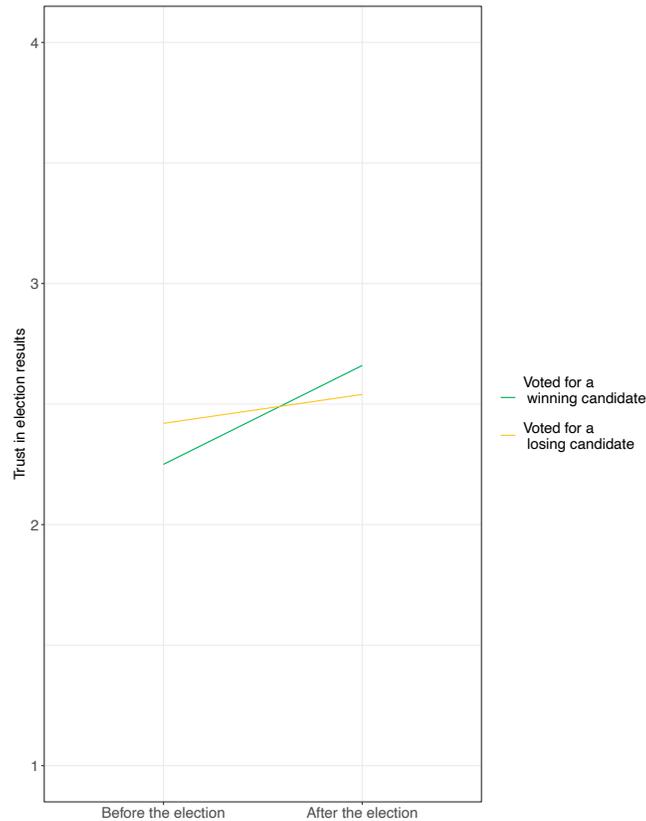


Figure 4: Perceptions of Electoral Integrity among Winners and Losers. 2018 Mexico Panel Study

*Notes:* The figure shows the average responses of survey panel respondents before and after the election to the question: “The results announced by the electoral authority are trustful.” Original responses are coded in a 1-4 scale, where 1 means “completely agree” and 4 means “completely disagree.” The scale was reversed for illustration purposes. Source: Greene, Kenneth, Alberto Simpser, Alejandro Ponce, Pablo Parás, and Carlos López (2018), Elections and Quality of Democracy Survey, Mexico. Datafile.

## E Supplementary Information: Codebook

Table A11: Public Distrust in Disputed Elections - Codebook

Variable	Coding	Source
Election Trust	"To what extent do you trust elections in this country?" Scale: 1 (Not at all) - 7 (A lot)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Vote Loser	"For whom did you vote for president [in the last presidential election of the country]?" Recoded as: 1 (Voted for any non-winning candidate in the previous presidential election), 0 (Otherwise)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Result Rejection	Dummy variable identifying an election when a runner-up candidate made a public statement rejecting the validity of the election. Scale: 1 (Rejected), 0 (Otherwise) (Detailed explanation for the coding of every case is available at: <a href="https://bit.ly/33HwSWg">https://bit.ly/33HwSWg</a> )	Authors' compilation
Vote First Loser	"For whom did you vote for president [in the last presidential election of the country]?" Recoded as: 1 (Voted for the runner-up party/coalition), 0 (Otherwise)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Vote Other Loser	"For whom did you vote for president [in the last presidential election of the country]?" Recoded as: 1 (Voted for losing party other than the runner-up party/coalition), 0 (Otherwise)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Legal Challenge	Dummy variable identifying an election when a runner-up candidate presented a legal suit demanding a recount of the nullification of the election result. Scale: 1 (legal suit was presented), 0 (Otherwise)	Authors' compilation

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<b>Variable</b>	<b>Coding</b>	<b>Source</b>
Post-Electoral Protest	Dummy variable identifying an election when a runner-up candidate mobilized her supporters into the streets or to engage in other protests actions. Scale: 1 (followers were urged to protest), 0 (Otherwise)	Hernandez-Huerta (2020)
Challenge Cumulative	Dummy variable identifying an election when runner-up candidates simultaneously publicly rejected election results, presented a legal suit and urged their follower to protest. Scale: 1 (These actions occurred simultaneously), 0 (Otherwise)	Hernandez-Huerta (2020)
Challenged (PEI)	“Parties challenged the result” Scale: 5 (Strongly agree) â“ 1(Strongly disagree)	Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI), Norris and Gromping (2019)
Age	Age of the respondent. Scale: Continuous numeric variable	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Female	Sex of the respondent. Recoded as: 1 (Female), 0 (Male)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Education	Years of schooling. Scale: 0 (None), 1, [. . .], 17, 18+	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Interpersonal Trust	“And speaking of the people from around here, would you say that people in this community are very trustworthy,â” Scale: 1 (Very trustworthy) - 4 (Untrustworthy)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Political Interest	“How much interest do you have in politics?” Scale: 4 (A lot) â“ 1 (None)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
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<b>Variable</b>	<b>Coding</b>	<b>Source</b>
Ideology	"According to the meaning that the terms "left" and "right" have for you, and thinking of your own political leanings, where would you place yourself on this scale?" Scale: 1 (Left) â" 10 (Right)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
PID: Winning party	"Which political party do you identify with?" Recoded as: 1 (Respondent identifies with the winning party), 0 (Otherwise)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
PID: Losing Party	"Which political party do you identify with?" Recoded as: 1 (Respondent identifies with any of the losing parties), 0 (Otherwise)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
No PID	"Do you currently identify with a political party?" Recoded as: 1 (The respondent does not identify with any political party), 0 (Otherwise)	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Days after election	Log value of the number of days between Election day and the interview date	AmericasBarometer, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 2004-2018
Free and fair (V-Dem)	"To what extent are elections free and fair? Free and fair connotes an absence of registration fraud, systematic irregularities, government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, and election violence." (v2xel_frefair). Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1)	V-Dem Codebook v9, Coppedge et al. (2019)

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Variable	Coding	Source
EMB Autonomy (V-Dem)	“Does the Election Management Body (EMB) have autonomy from government to apply election laws and administrative rules impartially in national elections?” (v2elembaut) Scale: 0 (No. The EMB is controlled by the incumbent government), 5 (Yes. The EMB is autonomous and impartially applies elections laws and administrative rules)	V-Dem Codebook v9, Coppedge et al. (2019)
Vote Margin	Difference in the share of votes between the winning and the runner-up parties	IFES Election Guide
Years of democracy	Number of years a country has been democratic since 1945 at the moment of the election analyzed. Scale: Continuous numeric variable	Cheibub, Gandhi, and Vreeland (2010)
Electoral Integrity (NELDA)	This variable assesses the extent of the problems in the election. This is a combined assessment that considers problems in the legal framework, political and administrative problems in the pre-election period, and then the integrity of the election day itself. (sa2) Recoded as: 1 (major problems), 0 (no problems)	Hyde and Marinov (2012)
Electoral Integrity (PEI)	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. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale. (PEIIndexp)	Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI), Norris and Grömping (2019)

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