APPENDIX

The Canadian Election Study Experiment

The pre-election telephone survey was fielded between August 11 and October 19, 2015. The sample is composed of Canadian respondents. Respondents were later invited to participate in the post-election survey shortly after the Election Day, and responses were collected between October 28 and November 13. Both surveys were fielded in English and French. All respondents were at least 18 years old at the time survey was conducted. In their description of the online post-election survey, researchers from the Canadian Election Study explain:

> The web survey used a sample purchased from Survey Sampling International (SSI), which sent invitations out to its panel and directed them to a survey instrument implemented by the CES on the Qualtrics platform. Web respondents were invited to do the post-election survey but not a third survey equivalent to the mailback survey. SSI uses extremely complex, proprietary methods to recruit internet panellists and one-off survey respondents and to weight the sample frame for maximal representativeness. It is not possible to compute anything like a response rate, since SSI offers multiple surveys at random to respondents. Incentives vary across SSI's subpanels, but generally have a value for surveys of this length between one and four dollars. (Breton et al., In Press)

The firm did not provide population weights. Respondents to the post-election survey were randomly split into two groups, and each group was assigned one of the two experimental conditions presented in Table 1 or Table A1. In both groups, less than two percent of respondents answered (3) "Don't know" or (4) "Refuse to answer." These responses are discarded beforehand. The analysis presented in the Short Report compares response distributions among the other response options.

Table A1. French Version of Experimental Conditions in Study 1

Component	Control Condition	Treatment Condition
Preamble	(Aucun)	L'élection fédérale a eu lieu le lundi 19 octobre. Dans toute élection, certaines personnes ne sont pas en mesure de voter parce qu'ils sont malades ou occupés, ou bien pour une autre raison. D'autres ne veulent pas voter.
Question	Avez-vous voté à cette élection?	Avez-vous voté lors de la dernière élection fédérale ?
Response options	(1) Oui (2) Non (3) Ne sait pas (4) Refuse de répondre	(1) Oui (2) Non (3) Ne sait pas (4) Refuse de répondre

Table A2. Randomization Check

Variable	Control Group %	Treatment Group %	Total Sample %
Male	48.42	48.93	48.67
Female	51.58	51.07	51.33
18-24	8.04	7.83	7.94
25-34	13.80	14.26	14.03
35-44	15.04	14.54	14.79
45-54	18.65	18.36	18.50
55-64	21.48	20.64	21.07
65-74	16.54	17.89	17.21
75+	6.44	6.48	6.46
Less than HS	7.77	6.77	7.28
High School	19.40	20.23	19.81
Some College	41.26	41.70	41.47
Univ. Degree	31.58	31.30	31.44
Mean interest this election (0-10 scale)	6.90	7.00	6.95
Voted in 2011	78.78	79.33	79.05

Table A3. Multivariate Regression Model Testing for Interaction Effects

Variables	Direct effects	Interaction effects
Treatment	-0.135	-0.691
	(0.122)	(0.394)
Interest	0.278***	0.271***
	(0.022)	(0.030)
Education	0.165*	0.103
	(0.066)	(0.092)
Age categories	-0.003	-0.041
	(0.041)	(0.057)
Voted in 2011	2.619***	2.443***
	(0.141)	(0.197)
Disabled	-0.169	0.153
	(0.175)	(0.242)
Treatment*Interest		0.017
		(0.044)
Treatment*Education		0.135
		(0.134)
Treatment*Age categories		0.073
		(0.082)
Treatment*Voted in 2011		0.397
		(0.283)
Treatment*Disabled		-0.743*
		(0.353)
_cons	-1.434***	-1.172***
	(0.204)	(0.275)
N	3,807	3,807

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p<0.05$ ** $p<0.01$ *** $p<0.001$

Five Additional Experiments from the Making Electoral Democracy Work Project

All surveys were fielded by the firm Nielson or its branch in the country where the election took place. Respondents were recruited from preexisting panels. A stratified, quota-based sampling approach was used based on socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender, education and region). All observations are also weighted for age, gender, education.

All five surveys are panel surveys, with a pre-election questionnaire and a post election questionnaire. However, Bavaria is a particular case. In contrast from the other surveys, for which respondents were recruited in the weeks before the election, respondents from the Bavaria survey were part of a longitudinal study. The panel was conducted in 5 waves. Wawe 1 preceded the 2013 state election, Wave 2 was fielded between the 2013 state election and the 2013 federal election, and Wave 3 followed the 2013 federal election. Waves 4 and 5 were organized before and after the 2014 European election respectively.

Table A4 presents metadata for each survey. In the case of Bavaria, the participation rate represents the proportion of respondents from Wave 4 (before the European election) who also completed Wave 5 (after the European election). Additional details can be found on the project dataverse at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse.xhtml?alias=MEDW.

The few people who answered "don't know/prefer not to answer" (less than 3% of all five surveys) are excluded from the analysis. For the treatment group, turnout is estimated using response item 4; abstention is assessed by combining response categories 1, 2 and 3.

Table A4. Survey Metadata for the Five New Experiments

Survey	Election Day	Pre-election Survey			Post-election Survey	
		Survey Period	Completed Interviews	Participation Rate	Survey Period	Attrition Rate
Madrid	May 24	May 14-20	1005	18%	May 25-June 8	15%
Ontario	19 Oct	Oct 9-18	1974	11%	Oct 20-Nov 6	27%
Brittish Columbia	19 Oct	Oct 9-18	1959	13%	Oct 20-Nov 5	22%
Quebec	19 Oct	Oct 9-18	1920	12%	Oct 20-Nov 6	28%
Bavaria	May 25	May 12-21	2956	See note	May 26-June 2	14%

Table A5. French Version of Experimental Conditions

Component	Control Condition	Treatment Condition
Preamble	À chaque élection, plusieurs personnes sont incapables de voter parce qu'elles ne sont pas inscrites sur la liste électorale, elles sont malades ou elles n'ont pas le temps.	À chaque élection, plusieurs personnes sont incapables de voter parce qu'elles ne sont pas inscrites sur la liste électorale, elles sont malades ou elles n'ont pas le temps.
Question	Avez-vous été capable de voter à cette élection ?	Laquelle des situations suivantes correspond le mieux à votre cas?
Response options	(1) Oui (2) Non (3) Ne sais pas/préfère ne pas répondre	(1) Je n'ai pas voté à cette élection (2) Je voulais voter mais je ne suis pas allé voter (3) Je vote généralement mais je ne suis pas allé cette fois-ci (4) Je suis certain d'avoir voté à l'élection (5) Ne sais pas/préfère ne pas répondre

Table A6. Spannish Version of Experimental Conditions

Component	Control Condition	Treatment Condition
Preamble	En unas elecciones hay muchas personas que no pueden votar porque no están censadas, están enfermas, o porque no tienen tiempo.	En unas elecciones hay muchas personas que no pueden votar porque no están censadas, están enfermas, o porque no tienen tiempo.
Question	¿Pudo Ud. votar en las elecciones?	¿Cuál de las siguientes afirmaciones se ajusta más a su caso?
Response options	(1) Sí (2) No (3) No sabe / Prefiero no responder	(1) No voté en las elecciones (2) Pensé en votar pero al final no fui (3) Normalmente voto, pero esta vez no lo hice (4) Estoy seguro de que voté en las elecciones (5) No sabe / Prefiero no responder

Table A7. German Version of Experimental Conditions

Component	Control Condition	Treatment Condition
Preamble	Bei jeder Wahl gibt es viele Leute, die nicht wählen konnten, weil sie krank waren oder keine Zeit hatten.	Bei jeder Wahl gibt es viele Leute, die nicht wählen konnten, weil sie krank waren oder keine Zeit hatten.
Question	Konnten Sie bei dieser Europawahl Ihre Stimme abgeben?	Welcher der folgenden Sätze beschreibt Sie am besten?
Response options	(1) Ja (2) Nein (3) Weiß nicht	(1) Ich habe nicht gewählt (2) Ich habe überlegt, wählen zu gehen, es aber nicht getan (3) Normalerweise gehe ich wählen, dieses Mal aber nicht (4) Ich bin mir sicher, dass ich bei dieser Wahl gewählt habe (5) Weiß nicht

Table A8. Impact of Face-Saving Response Items on Reported Turnout

Region	Control group			Treatment group				
	N	%Yes (Voted$_C$)	% No	N	% I am sure I voted in the election (Voted$_T$)	% I usually vote but didn't this time	% I thought about voting this time but didn't	% I did not vote in the election
Madrid	401	95.94	4.06	369	86.37	4.79	2.22	6.62
Ontario	680	93.13	6.87	751	85.56	2.74	3.30	8.40
British Columbia	660	86.34	13.66	670	85.54	1.68	3.80	8.98
Quebec	626	92.09	7.91	681	84.25	3.51	2.95	9.28
Bavaria	1,225	78.88	21.12	1,174	74.42	11.43	4.02	10.13