

Online Appendix

**How to survey about electoral turnout? The efficacy of the face-saving response items in 19
different contexts**

Question wording (Table A1 to A4)

Table A1. German: Germany and Switzerland

<u>Comment preamble</u> Bei jeder Wahl gibt es viele Leute, die nicht wählen konnten weil sie krank waren oder keine Zeit hatten.	
<u>Standard yes/no voting question</u> Konnten Sie an dieser Wahl teilnehmen? 1. Ja 2. Nein 9. Weiss nicht/keine Angaben	<u>Face-saving voting question</u> Welche der folgenden Aussagen trifft am ehesten auf Sie zu? 1. Ich habe bei dieser Wahl nicht gewählt 2. Ich habe dieses mal darüber nachgedacht zu wählen, habe es aber nicht getan 3. Normalerweise wähle ich, aber diesmal habe ich es nicht getan 4. Ich bin sicher dass ich an dieser Wahl teilgenommen habe 9. Weiss nicht/keine Angaben

Table A2. Spanish: Spain

<u>Comment preamble</u> En unas elecciones hay muchas personas que no pueden votar porque no están censadas, están enfermas, o porque no tienen tiempo.	
<u>Standard yes/no voting question</u> ¿Pudo Ud. votar en las elecciones? 1. Si 2. No 9. No sabe/prefiero no responder	<u>Face-saving voting question</u> ¿Cuál de las siguientes afirmaciones se ajusta más a su caso? 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 9. No sabe/prefiero no responder

Table A3. Catalan: Spain

<u>Comment preamble</u>	
En unes eleccions hi ha moltes persones que no poden votar perquè no estan registrades, estan malaltes, o perquè no tenen temps.	
<u>Standard yes/no voting question</u>	<u>Face-saving voting question</u>
Va poder votar en les eleccions?	Quina de les següents afirmacions s'ajusta més al seu cas?
1. Sí	1. No vaig votar a les eleccions
2. No	2. Vaig pensar en votar però al final no hi vaig anar
9. No ho sap / Prefereixo no responder	3. Normalment voto, però aquesta vegada no ho vaig fer
	4. Estic segur que vaig votar a les eleccions
	9. No ho sap/prefereixo no respondre

Table A4. French: France and Quebec*

<u>Comment preamble for the legislative elections in France</u>	
À chaque élection, plusieurs personnes ne sont pas en mesure de voter parce qu'elles n'étaient pas inscrites pour voter, elles étaient malades ou elles n'avaient pas le temps.	
<u>Standard yes/no voting question</u>	<u>Face-saving voting question</u>
Avez-vous été en mesure de voter au 1er tour de cette élection? (France)	Laquelle des situations suivantes correspond le mieux à votre cas lors du 1er tour de cette élection? (France)
Avez-vous été capable de voter à cette élection? (Québec)	Laquelle des situations suivantes correspond le mieux à votre cas ? (Québec)
1. Oui	1. Je n'ai pas voté à cette élection
2. Non	2. Je voulais voter mais ne suis pas allé voter
9. Ne sait pas/Prefère ne pas répondre	3. Je vote généralement mais ne suis pas allé cette fois-ci
	4. Je suis certain d'avoir voté à l'élection
	9. Ne sait pas/préfère ne pas réponse.

*For the French national and municipal elections, we asked respondents whether they voted at the first round of the election. Therefore, we added a few words to clarify that it did not concern the second round. There is a possibility that some respondents were confused and thought the question concerned the second round. However, we do not expect this confusion to have a strong impact on our result as social pressure is probably relatively equal between the two rounds.

Respondents completed the questionnaires during the 15 days that followed Election Day. In the national and municipal elections in France, for which there are two rounds held within 7 days, “Election Day” refers to the second round.

Table A5. Dates of Election Day and Dates of Data Collection

Country	Election	Region	Election Day	Survey period
Canada	2011 Provincial election	Ontario	Oct. 6	Oct. 7-13
	2012 Provincial election	Québec	Sept. 4	Sept. 5-20
France	2012 Legislative election	PACA	June 10*	June 18-27
	2012 Legislative election	Ile-de-France	June 10*	June 18-27
	2014 Municipal election	Paris	March 23*	March 31-Apr. 14
	2014 Municipal election	Marseille	March 23*	March 31-Apr. 14
	2014 European election	PACA	May 25	May 26-June 9
	2014 European election	Ile-de-France	May 25	May 26-June 9
Germany	2013 State election	Lower Saxony	Jan. 20	Jan. 21-25
	2014 European election	Lower Saxony	May 25	May 26- June 9
Spain	2011 National election	Madrid	Nov. 20	Nov. 21-27
	2011 National election	Catalonia	Nov. 20	Nov. 21-27
	2012 Regional election	Catalonia	Nov. 25	Nov. 28-Dec. 7
	2014 European election	Madrid	May 25	May 26-June 9
	2014 European election	Catalonia	May 25	May 26-June 10
Switzerland	2011 Federal election	Lucerne	Oct. 23	Oct. 24-Nov. 6
	2011 Federal election	Zurich	Oct. 23	Oct. 24-Nov. 6
	2011 Cantonal election	Lucerne	Apr. 10	Apr. 12-19
	2011 Cantonal election	Zurich	Apr. 3	Apr. 4-9

* First round of the election.

Table A6. Response Distribution to the Turnout Question Across Experimental Groups

Study				Control group		Treatment group				Effect	p-value	Participation rate		
Country	Region (or City)	Level	N	Actual turnout (%)	% Yes (Voted _c)	% No	% 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	(Voted _t – Voted _c)	Two-tailed tests	Pre-election survey	Attrition
France	Marseille	M	517	40	79.46	20.54	73.47	6.65	4.61	15.27	-6.00	0.232	9	39
	Paris	M	856	43	84.03	15.97	76.51	6.00	7.26	10.23	-7.52	0.019	12	35
	PACA	N	719	56	79.72	20.28	78.73	4.27	5.25	11.75	-1.00	0.82	13	26
	IDF	N	748	54	75.40	24.60	74.70	6.94	3.77	14.59	-0.70	0.873	10	21
	PACA	E	806	43	84.95	15.05	70.71	4.87	4.16	20.26	-14.24	<0.001	13	21
	IDF	E	834	54	81.02	18.98	63.04	8.97	8.28	19.71	-17.98	<0.001	12	13
Spain	Catalonia	R	800	70	94.00	6.00	87.25	2.68	2.89	7.17	-6.75	0.001	16	19
	Catalonia	N	818	65	91.05	8.95	88.64	4.52	1.23	5.61	-2.41	0.284	17	12
	Madrid	N	823	73	96.56	3.44	90.57	2.78	2.75	3.91	-6.00	0.003	17	12
	Catalonia	E	811	46	83.83	16.17	71.60	7.57	4.75	16.08	-12.23	0.002	8	16
	Madrid	E	805	46	83.10	16.90	69.42	7.80	6.60	16.17	-13.68	0.001	11	15
Switzerland	Lucerne	R	904	44	81.83	18.17	69.30	11.82	4.77	14.11	-12.53	<0.001	35	25
	Zurich	R	843	35	84.17	15.83	75.92	7.56	4.26	12.25	-8.25	0.005	36	29
	Lucerne	N	844	53	85.18	14.82	76.10	7.27	5.16	11.47	-9.08	0.003	34	23
	Zurich	N	840	50	86.21	13.79	81.74	4.25	5.27	8.74	-4.47	0.126	32	20
Germany	L. Saxony	R	818	59	85.90	14.10	80.22	7.41	3.60	8.77	-5.68	0.152	17	21
	L. Saxony	E	791	49	80.21	19.79	74.28	10.75	3.94	11.02	-5.93	0.21	6	17
Canada	Quebec	R	724	75	95.74	4.26	85.74	3.97	4.38	5.90	-10.00	<0.001	11	26
	Ontario	R	884	49	82.88	17.12	82.69	4.83	3.44	9.04	-0.19	0.95	14	22

Note: The cells under the "Control group" and "Treatment group" headings present the percentage of respondents in the said experimental group that chooses each response item. The cells under the "Treatment effect" column present percentage points. Coding for the "Level" column: M for "Municipal," R for "Regional," N for "National," and E for "European." The cells under the "Pre-election survey" column present percentages of panellists who filled the pre-election survey among those who received an invitation to do so. The cells under the "Attrition rate" column present percentages of respondents who completed the pre-election survey, but did not complete the post-election survey.

Randomization Check (Table A7 to A12)

The random assignment ensures that differences in reported turnout among the two experimental groups is caused by the treatment and not by other covariates. The experimental design thus allows to make causal claims. However, it is also possible that, by chance, the randomization failed to generate experimental groups that are equal, on average, for all covariates. This situation will be problematic if those covariates are associated to the outcome of interest, i.e. reported turnout. For instance, if respondents of the control group are more interested in politics than those of the treatment group, the reported turnout will be higher, even though this has anything to do with the effect of the treatment.

For each of our 19 surveys, we performed a randomization check on five variables. Four of them are conventionally associated with the probability to vote: interest in the election, duty to vote, education and age. The exact labels of the educational attainment categories vary from country to country. These labels are available upon request to the corresponding author. In addition, we also checked whether gender is well-balanced across the experimental groups. We use the same weights that those used in the paper when performing our randomization checks.

We produced contingency tables crossing each of these variables with the randomized. We use the *p value* associated with the Pearson's chi-square statistic to test independence between the rows and columns (control vs. treatment variables). Some of our 95 contingency tables (19 surveys x 5 variables = 95 contingency tables) reveal statistically significant imbalances. The contingency tables that display $p < .05$ are in bold. Note, however, that none of the *p* values are smaller than .01.

Some of these imbalances may in fact lead to an underestimation of the treatment effect. This is for example the case for the European election survey in Madrid or the regional election survey in Ontario. The treatment group is slightly older than the control group (and older people tend to vote more).

In one case, we find that the imbalance between the treatment group and the control group may have lead to an overestimating of the treatment effect. In the cantonal election survey in Lucerne, we observe that participants in the treatment group were 5 percentage points more likely to believe that voting in cantonal election is a choice and not a duty when compared to the control group. As previous research shows, believing that voting is a duty is strongly associated with voting. It is impossible for us to distinguish what part of the difference in turnout between the experimental groups ($T_e = -12.53$, $p < 0.001$) is actually attributable to this imbalance. Yet, it seems obvious that an imbalance of five percentage points cannot completely account for a treatment effect of 12.5 percentage points.

Table A7. Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur et Marseille

	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (and Marseille)					
	Municipal		National		European	
	C	T	C	T	C	T
Number of obs. in the experiment	261	256	370	349	418	388
Interest in this election						
0	3%	5%	6%	5%	7%	7%
1	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%
2	2%	2%	1%	1%	7%	8%
3	3%	5%	4%	3%	6%	5%
4	4%	4%	6%	3%	7%	5%
5	12%	15%	16%	14%	18%	18%
6	8%	7%	6%	12%	13%	10%
7	17%	13%	12%	10%	9%	10%
8	18%	17%	15%	17%	15%	18%
9	11%	9%	9%	10%	5%	4%
10	18%	18%	20%	25%	10%	12%
Don't know/Refuse	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Voting is duty or a choice						
Duty	70%	63%	62%	64%	51%	52%
Choice	24%	31%	32%	32%	42%	43%
Don't know/Refuse	6%	6%	6%	4%	7%	5%
Educational attainment						
1	2%	2%	3%	7%	3%	5%
2	5%	7%	14%	4%	9%	9%
3	7%	10%	9%	7%	8%	8%
4	18%	24%	24%	29%	24%	28%
5	21%	18%	8%	11%	15%	10%
6	22%	16%	10%	12%	8%	10%
7	25%	23%	15%	15%	11%	8%
8			16%	14%	6%	5%
9			1%	1%	13%	15%
10					3%	2%
Age category						
18-24	8%	9%	13%	7%	6%	8%
25-34	25%	21%	16%	22%	22%	19%
35-44	14%	11%	15%	13%	15%	13%
45-54	17%	14%	17%	15%	19%	17%
55-64	23%	32%	24%	27%	24%	25%
65 and over	13%	13%	17%	16%	14%	18%
Female	61%	54%	55%	52%	55%	51%

Table A8. Île-de-France and Paris

	Municipal		Legislative		European	
	C	T	C	T	C	T
Number of obs. in the experiment	445	411	358	390	426	408
Interest in this election						
0	4%	3%	5%	3%	10%	6%
1	2%	2%	2%	2%	6%	1%
2	2%	3%	1%	2%	5%	9%
3	5%	5%	2%	3%	6%	6%
4	6%	6%	4%	3%	5%	8%
5	13%	14%	15%	12%	13%	15%
6	11%	11%	12%	13%	11%	17%
7	17%	17%	12%	14%	11%	11%
8	18%	18%	17%	17%	16%	14%
9	12%	8%	11%	11%	5%	5%
10	10%	14%	18%	19%	12%	7%
Don't know/Refuse	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Voting is duty or a choice						
Duty	59%	62%	60%	68%	49%	47%
Choice	35%	35%	36%	28%	43%	46%
Don't know/Refuse	5%	3%	4%	4%	8%	7%
Educational attainment						
1	1%	1%	8%	2%	4%	3%
2	2%	6%	9%	6%	6%	7%
3	4%	6%	7%	8%	9%	5%
4	10%	6%	18%	22%	19%	19%
5	15%	18%	10%	11%	11%	11%
6	16%	12%	8%	11%	8%	9%
7	51%	50%	13%	17%	11%	10%
8			27%	23%	5%	6%
9			2%	1%	24%	27%
10					3%	4%
Age category						
18-24	7%	8%	11%	9%	5%	6%
25-34	32%	30%	21%	19%	22%	25%
35-44	12%	15%	17%	17%	15%	19%
45-54	16%	12%	21%	21%	19%	19%
55-64	19%	19%	22%	25%	23%	18%
65 and over	14%	16%	8%	9%	17%	13%
Female	55%	51%	56%	59%	57%	54%

Table A9. Catalonia

	Regional		National		European	
	C	T	C	T	C	T
Number of obs. in the experiment	397	403	395	423	417	394
Interest in this election						
0	5%	4%	6%	7%	14%	9%
1	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%
2	4%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%
3	4%	1%	4%	3%	5%	10%
4	3%	3%	4%	8%	7%	10%
5	9%	12%	13%	13%	14%	17%
6	8%	8%	8%	8%	12%	10%
7	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	10%
8	17%	14%	19%	15%	11%	11%
9	13%	12%	10%	8%	7%	5%
10	21%	26%	15%	19%	8%	12%
Don't know/Refuse	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Voting is duty or a choice						
Duty	62%	62%	65%	62%	42%	42%
Choice	36%	36%	33%	34%	51%	50%
Don't know/Refuse	1%	2%	2%	4%	7%	8%
Educational attainment						
1	1%	2%	2%	2%	13%	11%
2	12%	11%	9%	8%	6%	7%
3	48%	44%	49%	46%	24%	23%
4	25%	25%	25%	26%	27%	23%
5	9%	11%	10%	11%	22%	28%
6	5%	7%	5%	7%	8%	9%
Age category						
18-24	12%	11%	9%	10%	6%	9%
25-34	17%	18%	19%	19%	16%	20%
35-44	21%	24%	21%	23%	24%	21%
45-54	19%	17%	16%	20%	16%	19%
55-64	25%	24%	30%	22%	31%	23%
65 and over	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	8%
Female	49%	52%	52%	50%	54%	51%

Table A10. Madrid

	National		European	
	C	T	C	T
Number of obs. in the experiment	426	397	404	401
Interest in this election				
0	4%	5%	17%	14%
1	2%	3%	5%	5%
2	5%	3%	5%	6%
3	5%	5%	5%	7%
4	3%	3%	4%	6%
5	9%	11%	15%	14%
6	10%	9%	11%	11%
7	15%	12%	12%	14%
8	18%	12%	9%	11%
9	10%	12%	4%	6%
10	20%	25%	12%	7%
Don't know/Refuse	0%	0%	0%	0%
Voting is duty or a choice				
Duty	65%	72%	42%	44%
Choice	32%	27%	54%	54%
Don't know/Refuse	3%	1%	4%	2%
Educational attainment				
1	2%	4%	12%	4%
2	12%	7%	4%	4%
3	43%	51%	20%	20%
4	25%	23%	25%	27%
5	10%	10%	28%	31%
6	8%	5%	11%	13%
Age category				
18-24	13%	11%	4%	8%
25-34	24%	24%	19%	22%
35-44	19%	16%	29%	19%
45-54	14%	12%	15%	17%
55-64	23%	32%	22%	28%
65 and over	7%	4%	10%	6%
Female	48%	52%	53%	51%

Table A11. Switzerland

	<u>Lucerne</u>				<u>Zurich</u>			
	<u>Regional</u>		<u>National</u>		<u>Regional</u>		<u>National</u>	
	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T
Number of obs. in the experiment	469	435	417	427	431	412	397	443
Interest in this election								
0	6%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	2%	3%
1	2%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%
2	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%
3	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	4%	3%
4	5%	5%	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%
5	12%	11%	10%	11%	11%	11%	9%	8%
6	11%	10%	8%	13%	11%	8%	9%	8%
7	11%	15%	15%	11%	13%	15%	13%	14%
8	16%	14%	17%	18%	17%	14%	20%	23%
9	13%	9%	11%	12%	12%	11%	13%	15%
10	13%	14%	14%	15%	19%	19%	19%	18%
Don't know/Refuse	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Voting is duty or a choice								
Duty	35%	27%	38%	36%	33%	31%	37%	42%
Choice	62%	67%	59%	62%	63%	66%	60%	56%
Don't know/Refuse	3%	6%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%
Educational attainment								
1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	7%	11%	9%	9%	10%	9%	6%	6%
3	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%
4	51%	51%	51%	52%	48%	48%	45%	48%
5	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	8%	9%
6	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%
7	14%	12%	10%	11%	11%	11%	15%	11%
8	5%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
9	9%	9%	11%	11%	14%	14%	14%	15%
10	3%	4%	5%	3%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Age category								
18-24	16%	12%	11%	13%	9%	9%	11%	8%
25-34	16%	16%	17%	20%	17%	21%	20%	16%
35-44	19%	18%	17%	20%	15%	14%	13%	21%
45-54	21%	23%	25%	19%	26%	24%	25%	22%
55-64	18%	21%	19%	18%	18%	19%	16%	21%
65 and over	11%	11%	12%	10%	15%	12%	16%	13%
Female	48%	55%	54%	51%	51%	51%	50%	50%

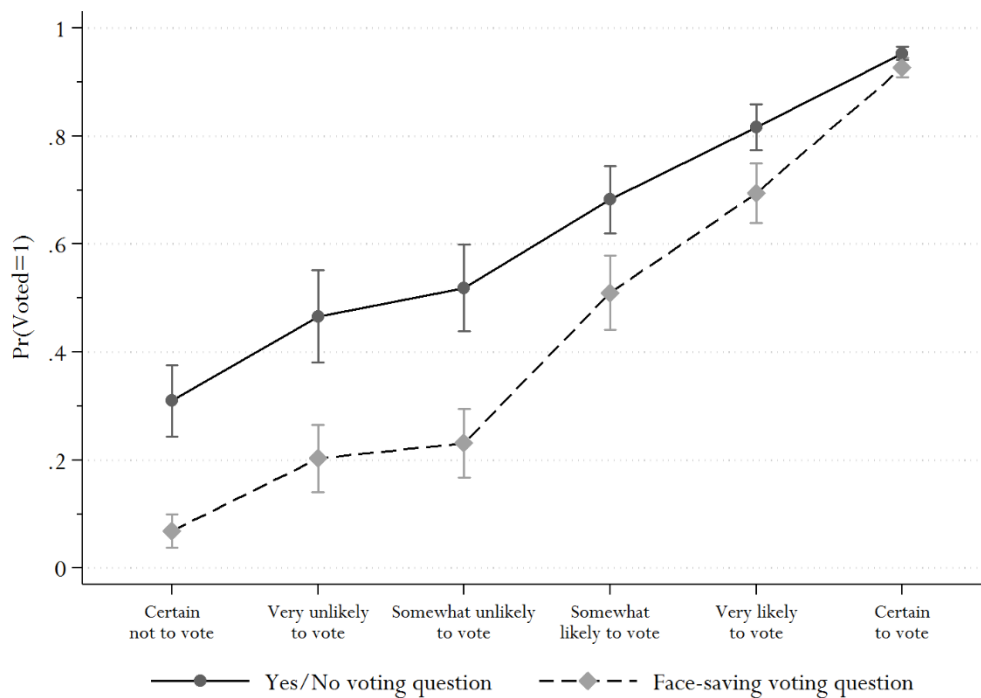
Table A12. Germany and Canada

	<u>Germany</u>				<u>Canada</u>			
	Lower Saxony				Quebec		Ontario	
	Regional		European		Regional		Regional	
	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T
Number of obs. in the experiment	416	402	370	421	369	355	441	443
Interest in this election								
0	3%	4%	6%	4%	5%	7%	2%	4%
1	2%	0%	6%	6%	3%	3%	2%	1%
2	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
3	6%	6%	3%	6%	1%	3%	4%	3%
4	3%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	5%	5%
5	10%	8%	12%	15%	9%	8%	8%	9%
6	12%	9%	14%	14%	7%	7%	11%	10%
7	14%	12%	13%	12%	15%	9%	13%	13%
8	11%	18%	14%	16%	21%	16%	16%	18%
9	15%	16%	9%	10%	11%	13%	14%	13%
10	21%	20%	14%	10%	21%	26%	21%	22%
Don't know/Refuse	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%		
Voting is duty or a choice								
Duty	34%	29%	24%	32%	76%	73%	71%	71%
Choice	64%	66%	70%	61%	19%	24%	28%	29%
Don't know/Refuse	2%	5%	6%	7%	5%	3%	1%	1%
Educational attainment								
1	1%	2%	3%	0%	13%	10%	0%	0%
2	4%	3%	4%	4%	27%	35%	1%	1%
3	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	10%	7%	12%
4	22%	25%	24%	27%	25%	23%	31%	37%
5	42%	34%	35%	33%	7%	6%	8%	8%
6	3%	5%	5%	3%	12%	11%	24%	18%
7	18%	21%	19%	23%	7%	5%	6%	4%
8					1%	1%	13%	12%
9							6%	5%
10							3%	4%
Age category								
18-24	8%	10%	7%	11%	5%	6%	6%	3%
25-34	14%	15%	13%	14%	20%	24%	26%	18%
35-44	16%	18%	24%	18%	13%	15%	11%	14%
45-54	21%	19%	19%	13%	31%	22%	26%	32%
55-64	29%	25%	30%	32%	25%	24%	18%	18%
65 and over	12%	15%	7%	11%	6%	11%	12%	15%
Female	52%	50%	53%	47%	51%	55%	52%	51%

Subgroup Analysis: Likelihood of Voting (pre-election survey)

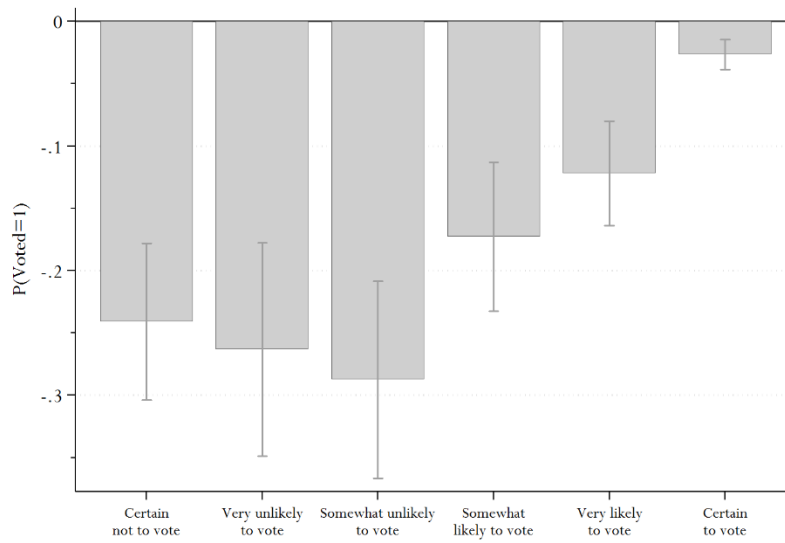
As mentioned in our paper, we consider that lower reported turnouts are desirable outcomes. In doing so, we assume that the treatment effect is due to non-voters accurately reporting having abstained at the election when asked the face-saving question and misreporting having voted when asked the standard yes/no question. However, this treatment effect might also be due to actual voters getting confused by the face-saving question and inaccurately reporting having abstained. One way to clarify this issue is to breakdown the treatment effect by subgroups of respondents using a strong predictor of turnout: vote intention (as reported in the pre-election surveys). We find that the treatment effect is larger for respondents who were ‘certain not to vote’ or who said that ‘it was very unlikely’ (Figure A1 and Figure A2). This suggests that the treatment did improve the accuracy of reported turnout. These groups of respondents are most likely composed of actual abstainers, so observing that the treatment effect is larger among them is supportive of the positive effect of the face-saving question. That being said, it is reasonable to assume that the vote intention question is itself subject to a social desirability bias. Respondents who lied about their intention in the first place may very well lie again when asked to report voting behaviour. The full breakdown of this subgroup analysis is reported in the online appendix.

Figure A1. Treatment Effect by Intention to Vote as Reported in the Pre-Election Survey



Note: In pre-election surveys, respondents were asked: “In this election are you personally: Certain to vote; Very likely to vote; Somewhat likely to vote; Somewhat unlikely to vote; Very unlikely to vote; Certain not to vote.” The figure presents margins from a logit model predicting the probability to report having voted or not. Independent variables are a dummy for the treatment condition, dummies for each category of the “intention to vote” variable (ref: “certain not to vote”), as well as interaction terms between the experimental condition and each category of “intention to vote.” A random effect is added at the level of the survey to correct for the multi-level nature of the data. Marginal probabilities are presented, with 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A2. Breakdown of Effect Size by Intention to Vote



Note: Bar represent effect sizes compute from the model used to draw Figure A1, with caps displaying 95% confidence intervals.

Exploratory Analysis of Moderating Effect

Table A13. Description of Independent Variables

Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Actual turnout	15,185	52.28	11.03	35	75
Participation rate	15,185	17.50	9.68	6	36
Attrition rate	15,185	21.15	6.83	12	39
Age	15,184	45.94	14.57	17	110
Female	15,185	0.51	0.50	0	1
Tertiary	15,177	0.49	0.50	0	1
Interest in the election	15,139	6.51	2.84	0	10
Mobilization	14,856	0.19	0.39	0	1

Note: Question wording for *Interest in the election*: “On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means no interest at all and 10 means a great deal of interest, how much interest do you have... 0 Not interest at all, to 10 A great deal of interest.” This question was asked in pre-election surveys. Question wording for *Mobilization*: “During the campaign, did any of the following individuals encourage you to vote for a particular party or candidate?” Respondents who report having been encouraged by a friend and/or an acquaintance are coded 1, others are coded 0. This question was asked in the post-election surveys. *Tertiary* is a dummy variable coded 1 for respondents who reported having completed a post-secondary degree. See Table A6 for values of *Actual turnout*, *Participation rate*, and *Attrition rate*.

Table A14. Frequency Table for Level of Government

Category	Frequency	Percentage
National Election	4,792	31.56
Regional Election	4,973	32.75
European Election	4,047	26.65
Municipal Election	1,373	9.04
Total	15,185	100.00

Table A15. Frequency Table for Duty to Vote

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Voting as a duty: Very strongly	5,119	35.34
Voting as a duty: Somewhat strongly	2,197	15.17
Voting as a duty: Not very strongly	337	2.33
Voting is a Choice	6,834	47.17
Total	14,487	100.00

Note: In the pre-election surveys, respondents were asked: “Different people feel differently about voting. For some, voting is a DUTY. They feel that they should vote in every election however they feel about the candidates and parties. For others, voting is a CHOICE. They feel free to vote or not to vote in an election depending on how they feel about the candidates and parties. [The order of these two sentences was randomized.] For you personally, is voting first and foremost a duty or a choice?” Respondents were then asked to report their views about that, i.e. whether voting can be considered as a duty or as a choice. Respondents who said that voting is a duty were asked a follow-up question: “How strongly do you personally feel that voting is a duty: Very strongly, somewhat strongly, or not very strongly?”

Table A16. Frequency Table for Timing of the Decision to Vote or to Abstain

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Months before	7,226	54.82
Weeks before	2,557	19.40
Days before	1,877	14.24
On Election Day	1,522	11.55
Total	13,182	100.00

Note: In the post-election surveys, respondents were asked: “When did you decide that you would [not] vote? Months before Election Day; A few weeks before Election Day; A few days before Election Day; On Election Day.” This question was not asked in Lucerne national and Zurich national post-election surveys.

Table A17. Frequency Table of Closeness to a Party

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Not close	8,339	58.56
Not very close	452	3.17
Somewhat close	4,037	28.35
Very close	1,411	9.91
Total	14,239	100.00

Note: In the pre-election survey, respondents were asked “Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular political party?” Respondents who said yes were then asked to name the party and to assess how close they feel to it. The data for this question is available for all surveys except for Paris municipal and Marseille municipal pre-election surveys.