Appendix

Table A1. Summary Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Education Level	2.71	1.40	0	7
Age (18-70)	37.69	14.06	18	70
Female (0-1)	0.50	0.50	0	1
Socioeconomic Level (1-5)	3.22	1.03	1	5

Table A2. Balance Tests

Variable	Combined N=1308	Corrupt N=652	Honest N=656	P-value
Age (18-65)	37.69	38.06	37.32	0.34
Female (0-1)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.87
Education (0-7)	2.71	2.69	2.72	0.74
Socioeconomic (1-5)	3.22	3.23	3.21	0.83

Table A3. Corruption Effect on Likelihood of Electoral Support

DV: Support (1-7)	Model (1)	Model (2)	Model (3)	Model (4)	Model (5)	Model (6)
Corruption	-1.186***	-1.417***	-1.410***	-1.410***	-1.405***	-1.410***
	(0.104)	(0.181)	(0.180)	(0.161)	(0.178)	(0.179)
Competence	0.614***	0.426**	0.428**	0.428**	0.419**	0.428**
	(0.104)	(0.148)	(0.147)	(0.187)	(0.146)	(0.146)
Prevalence	-0.234**	-0.276*	-0.282*	-0.282**	-0.287**	-0.282*
	(0.104)	(0.148)	(0.147)	(0.136)	(0.146)	(0.146)
Corruption* Competence		0.375*	0.394*	0.394*	0.431**	0.394*
		(0.208)	(0.207)	(0.229)	(0.206)	(0.206)
Corruption * Prevalence		0.0868	0.0856	0.0860	0.0843	0.0856
		(0.208)	(0.208)	(0.176)	(0.206)	(0.207)
Constant	3.797***	3.912***	4.115***	4.115***	4.186***	4.115***
	(0.104)	(0.128)	(0.396)	(0.438)	(0.398)	(0.395)
Controls	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	1270	1270	1270	1270	1270	1270

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses $*p < .10$, $**p < .05$, $***$ $p < .01$. Models 1-3 are standard linear regressions. Model 4 uses survey sampling weights and clustering. Model 5 is a multilevel regression with random effects specified at the district level. Model 6 is a multilevel mixed-effects generalized linear model for survey data. Controls in models 3-6 are gender, age, education, and socioeconomic level.

Table A4. Corruption Effect on Electoral Support (Ordered Logistic Models)

DV: Support (1-7)	Model (1)	Model (2)	Model (3)	Model (4)
Corruption	-1.164***	-1.391***	-1.411***	-1.411***
	(0.103)	(0.175)	(0.175)	(0.158)
Competence	0.590***	0.398**	0.403**	0.403**
	(0.100)	(0.139)	(0.139)	(0.169)
Prevalence	-0.244**	-0.273**	-0.284**	-0.284**
	(0.099)	(0.139)	(0.139)	(0.126)
Corruption * Competence		0.397**	0.426**	0.426**
		(0.199)	(0.200)	(0.209)
Corruption * Prevalence		0.059	0.070	0.070
		(0.199)	(0.200)	(0.179)
Cut1	-1.545***	-1.655***	-2.019***	-2.019***
	(0.112)	(0.131)	(0.384)	(0.427)
Cut2	-0.936***	-1.043***	-1.389***	-1.389**
	(0.106)	(0.125)	(0.381)	(0.420)
Cut3	-0.293**	-0.398**	-0.729*	-0.728*
	(0.102)	(0.122)	(0.379)	(0.431)
Cut4	0.494***	0.388**	0.0688	0.0692

	(0.103)	(0.122)	(0.379)	(0.434)
Cut5	1.448***	1.339***	1.024**	1.025**
	(0.112)	(0.130)	(0.382)	(0.435)
Cut6	1.950***	1.840***	1.525***	1.525***
	(0.123)	(0.140)	(0.386)	(0.434)
Controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
N	1270	1270	1270	1270

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses ∗p < .10, ∗∗p < .05, *** p< .01. Models 1-4 correspond to ordered logistic models, using the 1-7 likelihood of support dependent variable, where 1 means less likely to vote for candidate, and 7 more likely to vote for candidate. Controls in models 3 and 4 are gender, age, education, and socioeconomic level.

Table A5. Predicted Values of Support for Competent and Incompetent Candidates,

by Limited/Prevalent Condition

	Competent	Incompetent	Change Comp. vs. Incomp.	P-value
Support at Prevalent Corruption	3.494	3.067	- 0.427	0.045
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.21)	
Support at Limited Corruption	3.717	3.291	- 0.425	0.039
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.21)	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Using Models 2 and 3 from Table 3.

Table A5 show that, in a high corruption environment, the predicted value of support for a competent candidate is 3.494, whereas it is 3.067 for an incompetent candidate. Therefore, the effect of competence on support is 0.427, and this effect is statistically significant. Similarly, the effect of competence on support is 0.425 in a setting of limited corruption.

Figure A1. Intra-National Variation of Perceptions of Corruption in Public Office in Peru
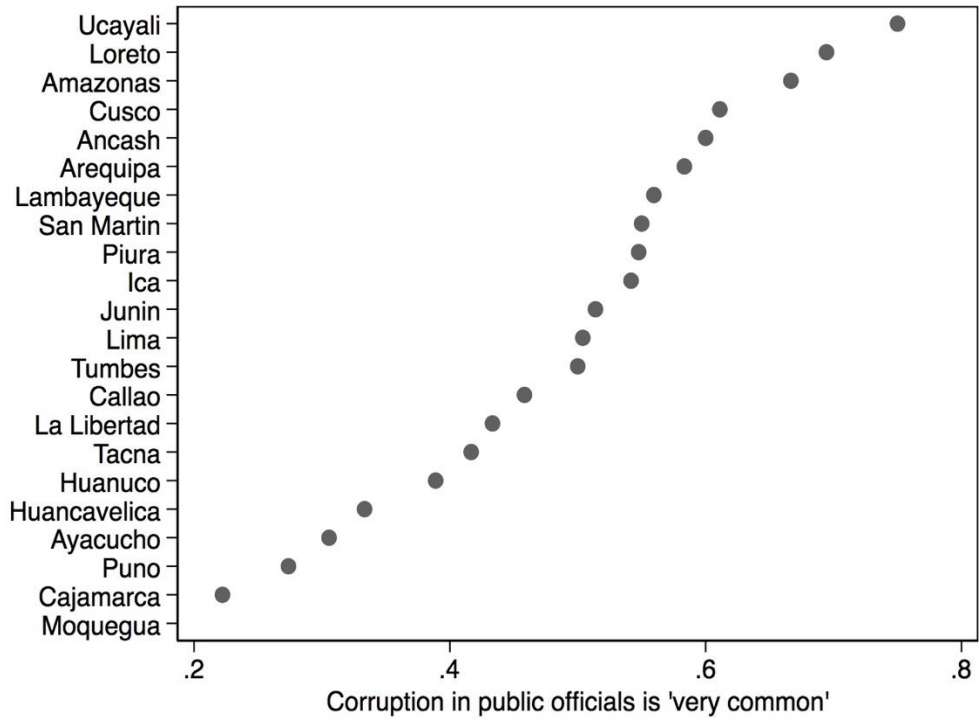
Source: 2014 AmericasBarometer

Figure A2. Distribution of Likelihood of Electoral Support by Experimental Groups