# CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL ELECTIONS ARCHIVE (CLEA)

## Codebook

## Version: December 16, 2020 (20201216)

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# INTRODUCTION

**Project Description**

The central aim of the Constituency-Level Elections Archive (CLEA) project is to produce a repository of detailed results – i.e., votes received by each candidate/party, total votes cast, number of eligible voters – at a constituency level for the lower chamber and upper chamber legislative elections that have been conducted around the world. Our motivation is to preserve and consolidate these valuable data in one comprehensive reference resource that is publicly available at no cost. This public good is expected to be of use to a range of audiences for purposes of research, education, and policy-making and evaluation.

The lower chamber and upper chamber election results are provided in separate data files. The codebook and appendices apply to both sets of data. Both lower and upper chamber results contain the same variable list and descriptions. Files associated with the lower chamber data begin with '*clea_lc*' and files associated with the upper chamber data begin with '*clea_uc*'.

**Funding Support**

**Bibliographic Citation**

APA (7th edition)
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MLA (8th edition)
Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, David Backer, and David Lublin. *Constituency-Level Elections Archive*. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan [producer and distributor], 2020. Web. 16 December 2020.
<http://www.electiondataarchive.org>

Chicago (17th edition)
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Political Studies, University of Michigan, http://www.electiondataarchive.org.

## **Credits**

The co-directors of the CLEA project are Ken Kollman of the University of Michigan, Allen Hicken of the University of Michigan, Daniele Caramani of the University of Zurich, David Backer of the University of Maryland, and David Lublin of American University. The project manager is Julia Lippman of the Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan.

Data in this and prior releases have been contributed by David Lublin, Jan Teorell, Jose Manuel Magallanes, Nir Atmor, David Backer, Daniele Caramani, Adam Carr, Cengiz Erisen, Federico Ferrara, Brian Gaines, Judy Geist, Allen Hicken, Ken Kollman, Arend Lijphart, Scott Morgenstern, Jairo Nicolau, Daniel Posner, Jae-Jae Spoon, Marcelo Leiras, Steven Reed, Ching-hsing Yu, Matt Singer, Heather Stoll, Jack Vowles, Sarah Shair-Rosenfield, Daniel Bochsler, Joel Selway, Francesca Jensenius, Gilles Verniers, Yen-Pin Su, Binod Paudel, and Anthony Sayers, as well as ICPSR, The Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe program at the University of Essex, and The Trivedi Centre for Political Data at Ashoka University.

Research assistance was provided by Ruhena Begum, Sam Braden, Ryan Comrie, Diogo Ferrari, Luke Gaines, Jacob Granzow, Samantha Goldstein, Sara Jex, Kirill Kalinin, Michael Keller, Sierra Mullins, Fabricio Vasselai, and Tyler Watt.

## **Data Procedures**

In order to construct the CLEA dataset, we have collected constituency-level election results from a variety of data sources. In most cases, we were able to collect data about a specific election from multiple sources. Once collected, the election results were checked for errors both internally and through comparison against other sources. Any identified errors were corrected. The datasets were then transformed into a common format and merged into a single data set for analysis. Although great care has been taken to prepare the data and codebook as accurately as possible prior to release, we would appreciate receiving your comments, feedback and notifications of any remaining errors by email to: clea-project@umich.edu

# DOCUMENTATION OF VARIABLES

**Variable List**

| | |
|---|---|
| RELEASE | Dataset Release |
| ID | Election Identifier |
| RG | Region |
| CTR_N | Country Name |
| CTR | Country Code |
| YR | Election Year |
| MN | Election Month |
| SUB | Sub-National Geographical Unit |
| CST_N | Constituency Name |
| CST | Constituency Code |
| MAG | District Magnitude |
| PTY_N | Party Name |
| PTY | Party Code |
| CAN | Candidate Name |
| PEV1 | Number Of Eligible Voters (First Round) |
| VOT1 | Votes Cast (First Round) |
| VV1 | Valid Votes (First Round) |
| IVV1 | Invalid Votes (First Round) |
| TO1 | Turnout (First Round) |
| CV1 | Candidate Votes (First Round) |
| CVS1 | Candidate Vote Share (First Round) |
| PV1 | Party Votes (First Round) |
| PVS1 | Party Vote Share (First Round) |
| PEV2 | Number Of Eligible Voters (Second Round) |
| VOT2 | Votes Cast (Second Round) |
| VV2 | Valid Votes (Second Round) |
| IVV2 | Spoilt/Invalid Votes (Second Round) |
| TO2 | Turnout (Second Round) |
| CV2 | Candidate Votes (Second Round) |
| CVS2 | Candidate Vote Share (Second Round) |
| PV2 | Party Votes (Second Round) |
| PVS2 | Party Vote Share (Second Round) |
| SEAT | Seats Won |

**Variable List for Lower Chamber Supplemental Data Files**

*Indirect Elections*
ELEC                    Number Of Electors
EV                      Electors Won By Party


*Preferential Vote Counts*
COUNT2-COUNT37      Preferential Vote Counts


*Latvia Ordinal Ballot Vote Counts*
PLUS/MINUS            Positive/Negative Candidate Votes


*Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts*
MA_CST_N             Major Constituency Name
MA_CST              Major Constituency Code
MI_CST_N             Minor Constituency Name
MI_CST              Minor Constituency Code
RLG                 Religious Community

**Variable Descriptions**

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*RELEASE          Dataset release*

This variable indicates in which release the constituency-level data were added to the archive.

1. 2008 August 15
2. 2010 February 3
3. 2010 December 15
4. 2011 September 14
5. 2012 December 17
6. 2013 December 4
7. 2014 August 12
8. 2016 May 23
9. 2016 October 24
10. 2017 May 30
11. 2018 May 7
12. 2018 November 19
13. 2019 June 17
14. 2020 December 16

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*ID        Election Identifier*

This variable uniquely identifies each election in the archive.

NOTE: Early U.S. elections to the House of Represenatives were scheduled differently across states and there were no federal laws or regulations requiring specific timing other than that they occur every two years. U.S. House of Representatives elections prior to 1880 are assigned an election identifier of '-999' in the CLEA Lower Chamber data.

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*RG        Region*

The following eight regions are used in the CLEA dataset and represented in the most recent release.

Africa
Asia
Western Europe
Eastern Europe
Latin America
North America
Caribbean
Oceania

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***CTR_N    Country Name***

Names of countries. The following countries are included in the current CLEA release.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Curaçao | Ivory Coast |
| Albania | Cyprus | Jamaica |
| Andorra | Czech Republic | Japan |
| Angola | Denmark | Kazakhstan |
| Anguilla | Djibouti | Kenya |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Dominica | Korea |
| Argentina | Dominican Republic | Kosovo |
| Armenia | Ecuador | Kuwait |
| Aruba | El Salvador | Latvia |
| Australia | Equatorial Guinea | Lebanon |
| Austria | Estonia | Lesotho |
| Azerbaijan | Ethiopia | Liberia |
| Bahamas | Faroe Islands | Libya |
| Bahrain | Fiji | Liechtenstein |
| Bangladesh | Finland | Lithuania |
| Barbados | France | Luxembourg |
| Belarus | Gabon | Macedonia |
| Belgium | Gambia | Madagascar |
| Belize | Georgia | Malawi |
| Benin | Germany | Malaysia |
| Bermuda | Ghana | Maldives |
| Bhutan | Gibraltar | Malta |
| Bolivia | Greece | Marshall Islands |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | Greenland | Mauritius |
| Botswana | Grenada | Mexico |
| Brazil | Guatemala | Micronesia |
| British Virgin Islands | Guinea | Moldova |
| Bulgaria | Guinea-Bissau | Mongolia |
| Burkina Faso | Guyana | Montenegro |
| Cambodia | Honduras | Montserrat |
| Cameroon | Hungary | Mozambique |
| Canada | Iceland | Myanmar |
| Cape Verde | India | Namibia |
| Cayman Islands | Indonesia | Nauru |
| Chile | Iran | Nepal |
| Colombia | Iraq | Netherlands |
| Comoros | Ireland | New Zealand |
| Costa Rica | Israel | Nicaragua |
| Croatia | Italy | Niger |

Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Palau
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Samoa
San Marino
Senegal
Serbia

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Sint Maarten
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somaliland
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Vincent and the
Grenadines
Sweden
Switzerland
Suriname
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand

Timor-Leste
Tonga
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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*CTR        Country Code*

Country codes developed by the UN: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/

| | |
|---|---|
| 004  Afghanistan | 204  Benin |
| 008  Albania | 060  Bermuda |
| 020  Andorra | 064  Bhutan |
| 024  Angola | 068  Bolivia |
| 660  Anguilla | 070  Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 028  Antigua and Barbuda | 072  Botswana |
| 032  Argentina | 076  Brazil |
| 051  Armenia | 092  British Virgin Islands |
| 533  Aruba | 100  Bulgaria |
| 036  Australia | 854  Burkina Faso |
| 040  Austria | 116  Cambodia |
| 031  Azerbaijan | 120  Cameroon |
| 044  Bahamas | 124  Canada |
| 048  Bahrain | 132  Cape Verde |
| 050  Bangladesh | 136  Cayman Islands |
| 052  Barbados | 152  Chile |
| 112  Belarus | 170  Colombia |
| 056  Belgium | 174  Comoros |
| 084  Belize | 188  Costa Rica |

| | |
|---|---|
| 191 Croatia | 404 Kenya |
| 531 Curaçao | 410 Korea |
| 196 Cyprus | 414 Kuwait |
| 203 Czech Republic | 428 Latvia |
| 208 Denmark | 422 Lebanon |
| 262 Djibouti | 426 Lesotho |
| 212 Dominica | 430 Liberia |
| 214 Dominican Republic | 434 Libya |
| 218 Ecuador | 438 Liechtenstein |
| 222 El Salvador | 440 Lithuania |
| 226 Equatorial Guinea | 442 Luxembourg |
| 233 Estonia | 807 Macedonia |
| 231 Ethiopia | 450 Madagascar |
| 234 Faroe Islands | 454 Malawi |
| 242 Fiji | 458 Malaysia |
| 246 Finland | 462 Maldives |
| 250 France | 470 Malta |
| 266 Gabon | 584 Marshall Islands |
| 270 Gambia | 480 Mauritius |
| 268 Georgia | 484 Mexico |
| 276 Germany | 583 Micronesia |
| 288 Ghana | 498 Moldova |
| 292 Gibraltar | 496 Mongolia |
| 300 Greece | 499 Montenegro |
| 304 Greenland | 500 Montserrat |
| 308 Grenada | 508 Mozambique |
| 320 Guatemala | 104 Myanmar |
| 324 Guinea | 516 Namibia |
| 624 Guinea-Bissau | 520 Nauru |
| 328 Guyana | 524 Nepal |
| 340 Honduras | 528 Netherlands |
| 348 Hungary | 534 Sint Maarten |
| 352 Iceland | 554 New Zealand |
| 356 India | 558 Nicaragua |
| 360 Indonesia | 562 Niger |
| 364 Iran | 566 Nigeria |
| 368 Iraq | 578 Norway |
| 372 Ireland | 586 Pakistan |
| 376 Israel | 585 Palau |
| 380 Italy | 600 Paraguay |
| 384 Ivory Coast | 604 Peru |
| 388 Jamaica | 608 Philippines |
| 392 Japan | 616 Poland |
| 398 Kazakhstan | 620 Portugal |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 630 | Puerto Rico | 834 | Tanzania |
| 642 | Romania | 764 | Thailand |
| 643 | Russian Federation | 636 | Timor-Leste |
| 646 | Rwanda | 768 | Togo |
| 659 | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 776 | Tonga |
| 662 | Saint Lucia | 780 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 674 | San Marino | 788 | Tunisia |
| 882 | Samoa | 792 | Turkey |
| 686 | Senegal | 796 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 688 | Serbia | 800 | Uganda |
| 690 | Seychelles | 804 | Ukraine |
| 694 | Sierra Leone | 784 | United Arab Emirates |
| 702 | Singapore | 826 | United Kingdom |
| 703 | Slovakia | 840 | United States |
| 705 | Slovenia | 858 | Uruguay |
| 090 | Solomon Islands | 548 | Vanuatu |
| 710 | South Africa | 862 | Venezuela |
| 724 | Spain | 894 | Zambia |
| 144 | Sri Lanka | 716 | Zimbabwe |
| 670 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 1001 | Taiwan *** |
| 740 | Suriname | 1002 | Kosovo |
| 752 | Sweden | 1003 | Somaliland |
| 756 | Switzerland | | |

*** Taiwan (the Republic of China), Kosovo, and Somaliland do not have a U.N. Standard Country Code. This code is assigned by CLEA.

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*YR        Election Year*

Year of election.

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*MN        Election Month*

Month of election, if available.

      01. January
      02. February
      03. March
      04. April
      05. May
      06. June

07. July
08. August
09. September
10. October
11. November
12. December

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*SUB          Sub-National Geographical Unit*

Sub-national geographical or administrative unit that is greater than constituency. This variable is given if the original data collected contain such information.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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*CST_N     Constituency Name*

Name of geographical area that a particular elected representative or group of elected representatives represents.

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*CST          Constituency Code*

A unique numeric code assigned to each constituency in each election in a country. In general, all constituencies in a country are sorted alphabetically, according to their names, and then assigned a constituency code. This code assignment is repeated in each election in the country. Thus, the same code may or may not belong to the same constituency across elections, depending upon whether redistricting occurs between elections or if constituency names change. In the event of special districts for minority populations (e.g., the Maori districts in New Zealand prior to the electoral reform in 1996) or semi-autonomous regions (e.g., Greenland for Danish parliamentary elections) these districts receive the first numeric code following the last alphabetically sorted geographical district.

In a case where a country uses a multi-tier or mixed electoral system, the CLEA dataset uses the following coding scheme:

001-900. Lower-tier electoral districts (in multi-tier PR) or electoral districts where a majoritarian formula is used (in a mixed electoral system)

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901-999. Upper-tier electoral districts (in multi-tier PR) or electoral districts where PR is used (in a mixed electoral system)

If a country uses a single-tier system, only constituency codes for lower-tier electoral districts are used.

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*MAG      District Magnitude*

Number of seats allocated in a given constituency.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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*PTY_N     Party Name*

Name of a party or electoral alliance. If possible, the official name in the original language is used. If this name is not available, the transliterated or English-translated party name is used. For more information, refer to *Appendix II: Party Codes*.

In some cases where the original data sources we collected have small parties grouped under an "*Others*" category, "others" is used. In several countries, special kinds of party groupings are used in reported election results. For instance, categories such as "*miscellaneous right-wing*" and "*regionalists and separatists*" are used in France. For those special categories, their names are used for this variable and unique numeric codes are assigned to each such category (see "PTY" below for more information about these categories and also refer to *Appendix II: Party Codes*).

Independent candidates are handled in two different ways when election results are reported. For much of the data we have collected, all independent candidates are grouped under a single category. In such cases, "*Independents*" is used. However, when each and every individual independent candidate is identified and his/her votes received are reported separately in the election returns, "*Independent*" is used instead. Different numeric codes are assigned with these different methods. See "PTY" below for more information about numeric codes and Appendix II for the labels for independent candidates.

In a few countries, there are independent candidates who are affiliated with a party, but cannot officially stand under its label. As a result, they may be labeled in a manner that reflects both their independent status and their party affiliation (e.g., "*Independent Labour*" or "*Independent Greens*"). In the CLEA dataset, we treat these candidates as independents in the coding, but keep their label under the *PTY_N*.

For a full list of political parties, see *Appendix II: Party Codes*.


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***PTY        Party Code***

A unique numeric code is assigned to each party that runs a candidate in any given election. In general, political parties in a country are sorted alphabetically according to *PTY_N* and then assigned party codes. Parties have been matched across the lower chamber and upper chamber election results. Therefore, a party in a given country that runs in both chambers receives the same party code. To differentiate political parties and the aforementioned special and residual categories (see *PTY_N* above), the CLEA dataset uses the following coding scheme:

> 0001-3999. Political parties
> > 3996. None of these candidates (in some countries, voters have the option to express disapproval for all the candidates on the ballot)
> > 3997. Elected (for several early elections in Iceland and Sweden, the results for political parties are not available)
> > 3998. No against for uncontested (in Denmark)
> > 3999. Unknown

> 4000. "Others" (i.e., more than two small parties are grouped)
> > 4001-. Special kinds of 'others' (see Appendix II for more information)
> > 4998. Write-in
> > 4999. Blank/Scattering

> 5001-5999. Electoral coalitions or alliances between political parties

> 6000. "Independents" (i.e., more than two independent candidates are grouped)
> > 6001-. Independent 1, Independent 2, and so on (i.e., a single unaffiliated candidate), including special kinds of 'independents'.

For a full list of political parties and their codes in each country, see *Appendix II: Party Codes*.

Each party and electoral alliance is assigned a unique numeric code that remains consistent across elections. If a party changes its name, merges with other parties or splits into separate parties, a new numeric code is given to the party that emerges as a result of such changes.

Party codes for 'other' and 'independent' are assigned to parties or unaffiliated candidates in each election. This code assignment is repeated in each election in the country. Thus, the same code does not belong to the same minor party or independent candidate across elections.

NOTE: In India, there were more than 4,000 independent candidates in several general elections. In such cases, many independent candidates are assigned a five-digit party code.

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*CAN        Candidate Name*

Name of a candidate, if available.

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

NOTE: For Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine, a numeric code is given instead of the actual candidate name. Full lists of candidate names in original language from Japan and Taiwan are available on the CLEA website.

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*PEV1        Number of Eligible Voters (First Round)*

The number of eligible voters in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, this indicates the number of eligible voters in the first-round election.

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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*VOT1        Votes Cast (First Round)*

The total number of votes cast for all candidates in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, this indicates the number of total votes cast in the first-round election.

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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*VV1        Valid Votes (First Round)*

The total number of valid votes in a constituency. If there is a runoff election, this indicates the total number of valid votes in the first-round election.

When voters have multiple votes, the total number of valid votes in a constituency may be larger than the total votes cast or even the number of eligible voters.

NOTE: In some cases, this variable was calculated from the manually added sum of party votes (*PV1*) or candidate votes (*CV1*), if the original sources we collected do not contain information on valid votes but it is confirmed that no party or candidate is missing.

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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*IVV1       Invalid Votes (First Round)*

The total number of invalid and spoilt votes in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, it indicates the total number of invalid and spoilt votes in the first-round election.

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

NOTE: The treatment of blank votes depends on how an electoral commission reports them.
- If blank votes are reported separately *and* the electoral commission includes them as valid votes, then blank votes are included in CLEA as a separate row (*pty*=4999). CLEA *ivv1* is set equal to the invalid votes reported by the electoral commission. CLEA *vv1* includes blank vote totals.
- If blank votes are reported separately and the electoral commission *does not* include them as valid votes, then blank votes are not included separately in CLEA.
  o If the electoral commission's invalid vote total includes blank votes, then CLEA *ivv1* is set equal to the electoral commission's invalid vote total.
  o If the electoral commission's invalid vote total does not include blank votes, then CLEA *ivv1* is equal to sum of the invalid votes and blank votes reported by the electoral commission.

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### TO1        *Turnout (First Round)*

The fraction of eligible voters who vote in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, this indicates the turnout in the first round.

NOTE: This is not a turnout rate reported in an official election report. It is our own calculation from dividing *VOT1* by *PEV1*. In some instances, *TO1* is greater than 1 when the official results report more votes cast (*VOT1*) than eligible votes (*PEV1*).

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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### CV1        *Candidate Votes (First Round)*

The total number of votes received by the candidate in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, it indicates the total number of votes received by the candidate in the first-round election. This variable is most useful if there is more than one candidate running for election from the same party in a given constituency.

NOTE: In preferential vote systems, this variable refers to the number of first-preference votes a candidate received (see description for *Preferential Vote Counts* supplemental data file). In ordinal ballot systems, this variable refers to the number of votes a candidate's party list received, plus or minus the candidate-specific votes received (see description for *Ordinal Ballot Vote Counts* supplemental data file).

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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*CVS1        Candidate Vote Share (First Round)*

The fraction of votes received by the candidate in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, it indicates the vote share of the candidates in the first-round election. This variable is most useful if there is more than one candidate running for election from the same party in a given constituency.

NOTE: In some instances, *CVS1* is greater than or equal to 1, depending on the officially reported candidate vote totals (*CV1*).

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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*PV1        Party Votes (First Round)*

The total number of votes received by the party in a given constituency. If there is a runoff election, it indicates the number of votes received by the party in the first-round election.

NOTE: If there are more than two candidates running for election from the same party in a given constituency, the sum of the votes received by all candidates from the same parties is used. Thus, party votes for the same party are repeated as many times in the column of Party Votes as there are candidates from that party.

> -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
> -992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
> -994. Suspended Election

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### *PVS1      Party Vote Share (First Round)*

The fraction of votes received by a particular party.

In some cases, this variable was calculated by dividing *PV1* by *VV1* (or if *VV1* is not available, the sum of party votes), if the original data sources we collected do not report the party vote share (also see *VV1*) or if the original data sources have obvious errors in their calculation of the party vote share.

NOTE: As with *PV1*, when there are more than two candidates from the same party in a given constituency, the party vote share of the same party is repeated as many times in the column of Party Vote Share as there are candidates from that party. Consequently, in such instances the sum of *PVS1* for a given constituency may exceed 1.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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### *PEV2      Number of Eligible Voters (Second Round)*

The number of eligible voters in a constituency in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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### *VOT2      Votes Cast (Second Round)*

The total number of votes cast for all candidates in a constituency in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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### VV2        *Valid Votes (Second Round)*

The total number of valid votes in a constituency in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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### IVV2        *Spoilt/Invalid Votes (Second Round)*

The total number of invalid and spoilt votes in a constituency in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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### TO2        *Turnout (Second Round)*

The fraction of eligible voters who vote in a constituency in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

NOTE: This is not a turnout rate reported in an official election report. It is our own calculation from dividing *VOT2* by *PEV2*. In some instances, TO2 is greater than 1 when the official results report more votes cast (VOT2) than eligible voters (PEV2).

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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### CV2        *Candidate Votes (Second Round)*

The total number of votes received by the candidate in a constituency in the second-round election. This variable is most useful if there is more than one candidate running for election from the same party in a given constituency.

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)

-994. Suspended Election

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### CVS2        *Candidate Vote Share (Second Round)*

The fraction of total votes received by the candidate in a constituency in the second-round election. This variable is most useful if there is more than one candidate running for election from the same party in a given constituency.

NOTE: In some instances, CVS2 is greater than or equal to 1 depending on the officially reported candidate vote totals (CV2).

    -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
    -992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
    -994. Suspended Election

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### PV2        *Party Votes (Second Round)*

Total number of votes received by the party in a constituency in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

NOTE: If more than two candidates from the same party ran for election in a constituency, the sum of the votes received by all candidates from the same parties is used. Thus, *party votes from the same party are repeated in the column of Party Votes as many times as there are candidates from that party.*

    -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
    -992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
    -994. Suspended Election

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### PVS2        *Party Vote Share (Second Round)*

The fraction of the total votes received by a party in the second-round election. If there is no runoff election, this variable is set to Missing Data.

NOTE: Like with *PV2*, when there are more than two candidates from the same party in a constituency, the party vote share of the same party is repeated as many times in the column of Party Vote Share as there are candidates from that party. Consequently, in some instances PVS2 is greater than or equal to 1.

    -990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
    -992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)

-994. Suspended Election

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*SEAT      Seats Won*

Either the number of seats won by a party (under PR), or whether a party won or not (under SMP or MMP).

-990. Missing Data (information not available / category not applicable)
-992. Uncontested Election (i.e. a single candidate contested the election)
-994. Suspended Election

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**Variables in Lower Chamber Supplemental Data Files**

**Indirect Elections**

*ELEC      Number of Electors*

The number of electors chosen in the indirect election. Currently, this applies only to Norway (1822-1903) and Sweden (1866-1908). The *Number of Electors* variables for Norway and Sweden are in a supplemental file (*"Indirect Elections"*) along with all other CLEA variables.

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*EV        Electors Won by Party*

The number of votes for the elected candidates cast by electors in the indirect election. Currently, this applies only to Norway (1822-1903) and Sweden (1866-1908). The *Electors Won by Party* variables for Norway and Sweden are in a supplemental file (*"Indirect Elections"*) along with all other CLEA variables.

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**Preferential Vote Counts**

*COUNT2-37      Preferential Vote Counts*

In Australia, Ireland and Malta votes are counted by order of preference. *CV1* refers to the number of first-preference votes a candidate received. When a candidate reaches a quota for a seat, and more seats remain to be filled, surplus votes over the quota are transferred based on preferences. At each stage of counting, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated, and votes transferred based on preferences. The preferential vote counts for Australia, Estonia (1992),

Ireland, Malta and Nauru are in a supplemental file (*"Preferential Vote Counts"*) along with all other CLEA variables.

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**Latvia Ordinal Ballot Vote Counts**

***PLUS/MINUS        Positive/Negative Candidate Votes***

In Latvia, voters select party lists and can also submit preference votes to indicate candidate-specific support or rejection. Candidates on voters' preferred party list can be marked with positive (+) or negative (-) votes. Each candidate's final vote total equals the number of votes their party list received, plus or minus the candidate-specific votes received. *CV1* refers to the candidate's final vote total. *PLUS* refers to the number of positive votes received and *MINUS* refers to the number of negative votes received. The *PLUS/MINUS* vote counts are in a supplemental file (*"Latvia Ordinal Ballot Vote Counts"*) along with all other CLEA variables.

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**Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts**

***MA_CST_N        Major Constituency Name***

Name of 'major' geographical area that a particular elected representative or group of elected representatives represents. In Lebanon's 2018 election, 7 out of the 15 'major' electoral constitutiencies are divided into two or more 'minor' constituencies to cast preference votes for confessional quotas. The *Major Constituency Name* variable is in a supplemental file ("*Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts*") along with all other CLEA variables.

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***MA_CST        Major Constituency Code***

A unique numeric code assigned to each 'major' constituency. Constituencies are sorted alphabetically by name and then assigned a constituency code. The *Major Constituency Code* variable is in a supplemental file ("*Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts*") along with all other CLEA variables.

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***MI_CST_N        Minor Constituency Name***

Name of 'minor' geographical area. In Lebanon's 2018 election, 7 out of the 15 'major' electoral constitutiencies are divided into two or more 'minor' constituencies to cast preference votes for

confessional quotas. The *Minor Constituency Name* variable is in a supplemental file ("*Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts*") along with all other CLEA variables.

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### *MI_CST    Minor Constituency Code*

A unique numeric code assigned to each 'minor' constituency. Within each 'major' constituency, 'minor' constituencies are sorted alphabetically by name and then assigned a constituency code. The *Minor Constituency Code* variable is in a supplemental file ("*Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts*") along with all other CLEA variables.

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### *RLG        Religious Community*

Confessional affiliation of each candidate. The *Religious Community* variable is in a supplemental file ("*Lebanon Confessional Quota Preference Vote Counts*") along with all other CLEA variables.

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