

CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL ELECTIONS ARCHIVE (CLEA)

Codebook

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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 house 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.

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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 Yioryos Nardis 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, and Yen-Pin Su, 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 Erica Mirabilitur, Fabricio Vasselai, Kirill Kalinin, Diogo Ferrari, Rebecca Shipan, Ethan Miles and Megan Bilbao. Andrew Versalle of the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan provided programming and website assistance for the latest release.

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

Variables in Supplemental Data Files

ELEC	Number Of Electors (Indirect Election)
EV	Electors Won By Party (Indirect Election)
COUNT2-COUNT37	Preferential Vote Counts
PLUS/MINUS	Positive/Negative Candidate Votes (Latvia)

Variable Descriptions

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
-

ID *Election Identifier*

This variable uniquely identifies each election in the archive.

NOTE: Early U.S. elections to the House 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. elections prior to 1880 are assigned an election identifier of ‘-999’.

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

CTR_N Country Name

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

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

Puerto Rico	Solomon Islands	Togo
Romania	Somaliland	Trinidad and Tobago
Russian Federation	South Africa	Turkey
Rwanda	Spain	Turks and Caicos Islands
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sri Lanka	Uganda
Saint Lucia	St. Vincent and the	Ukraine
Samoa	Grenadines	United Kingdom
San Marino	Sweden	United States
Senegal	Switzerland	Uruguay
Serbia	Suriname	Vanuatu
Seychelles	Taiwan	Venezuela
Sierra Leone	Tanzania	Zambia
Singapore	Thailand	Zimbabwe
Slovakia	Timor-Leste	
Slovenia	Tonga	

CTR **Country Code**

Country codes developed by the UN: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>

004 Afghanistan	072 Botswana
008 Albania	076 Brazil
020 Andorra	092 British Virgin Islands
024 Angola	100 Bulgaria
660 Anguilla	854 Burkina Faso
028 Antigua and Barbuda	116 Cambodia
032 Argentina	120 Cameroon
051 Armenia	124 Canada
533 Aruba	132 Cape Verde
036 Australia	136 Cayman Islands
040 Austria	152 Chile
031 Azerbaijan	170 Colombia
044 Bahamas	174 Comoros
048 Bahrain	188 Costa Rica
050 Bangladesh	191 Croatia
052 Barbados	531 Curaçao
056 Belgium	196 Cyprus
084 Belize	203 Czech Republic
204 Benin	208 Denmark
060 Bermuda	262 Djibouti
064 Bhutan	212 Dominica
068 Bolivia	214 Dominican Republic
070 Bosnia and Herzegovina	218 Ecuador

222 El Salvador	454 Malawi
226 Equatorial Guinea	458 Malaysia
233 Estonia	462 Maldives
231 Ethiopia	470 Malta
234 Faroe Islands	584 Marshall Islands
242 Fiji	480 Mauritius
246 Finland	484 Mexico
250 France	583 Micronesia
270 Gambia	498 Moldova
268 Georgia	496 Mongolia
276 Germany	499 Montenegro
288 Ghana	500 Montserrat
292 Gibraltar	508 Mozambique
300 Greece	104 Myanmar
304 Greenland	516 Namibia
308 Grenada	520 Nauru
320 Guatemala	524 Nepal
324 Guinea	528 Netherlands
624 Guinea-Bissau	554 New Zealand
328 Guyana	558 Nicaragua
340 Honduras	562 Niger
348 Hungary	566 Nigeria
352 Iceland	578 Norway
356 India	586 Pakistan
360 Indonesia	600 Paraguay
364 Iran	604 Peru
368 Iraq	608 Philippines
372 Ireland	616 Poland
376 Israel	620 Portugal
380 Italy	630 Puerto Rico
384 Ivory Coast	642 Romania
388 Jamaica	643 Russian Federation
392 Japan	646 Rwanda
398 Kazakhstan	659 Saint Kitts and Nevis
404 Kenya	662 Saint Lucia
410 Korea	674 San Marino
414 Kuwait	882 Samoa
428 Latvia	686 Senegal
426 Lesotho	688 Serbia
430 Liberia	690 Seychelles
438 Liechtenstein	694 Sierra Leone
440 Lithuania	702 Singapore
442 Luxembourg	703 Slovakia
807 Macedonia	705 Slovenia

090 Solomon Islands	792 Turkey
710 South Africa	796 Turks and Caicos Islands
724 Spain	800 Uganda
144 Sri Lanka	804 Ukraine
670 St. Vincent and the Grenadines	826 United Kingdom
740 Suriname	840 United States
752 Sweden	858 Uruguay
756 Switzerland	548 Vanuatu
834 Tanzania	862 Venezuela
764 Thailand	894 Zambia
636 Timor-Leste	716 Zimbabwe
768 Togo	1001 Taiwan ***
776 Tonga	1002 Kosovo
780 Trinidad and Tobago	1003 Somaliland

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

YR ***Election Year***

Year of election.

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
-

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

CST_N Constituency Name

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

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)
- 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.

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

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*.

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. 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.

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.

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
-

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
-

VVI *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 (*PVI*) or candidate votes (*CVI*), 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

IVVI *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 *ivvI* is set equal to the invalid votes reported by the electoral commission. CLEA *vvI* 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 *ivvI* 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 *ivvI* is equal to sum of the invalid votes and blank votes reported by the electoral commission.

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

CVI 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

CVSI ***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, *CVSI* is greater than or equal to 1, depending on the officially reported candidate vote totals (*CVI*).

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

PVI ***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
-

PVS1 Party Vote Share (First Round)

The fraction of votes received by a particular party.

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

NOTE: As with *PVI*, 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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

Variables in Supplemental Data Files**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). In previous CLEA releases, this variable was coded “-990. Missing Data (information not available /category not applicable)” for all other elections. From Release 8 (May 23, 2016) onwards, the *Number of Electors* and *Electors Won by Party* variables for Norway and Sweden are in a supplemental file (“*Indirect Elections*”) along with all other CLEA variables.

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). In previous CLEA releases, this variable was coded “-990. Missing Data (information not available /category not applicable)” for all other elections. From Release 8 (May 23, 2016) onwards, the *Number of Electors* and *Electors Won by Party* variables for Norway and Sweden are in a supplemental file (“*Indirect Elections*”) along with all other CLEA variables.

COUNT2-COUNT 37***Preferential Vote Counts***

In Australia, Ireland and Malta votes are counted by order of preference. *CVI* 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. In previous CLEA releases, this variable was coded “-990. Missing Data (information not available /category not applicable)” for all other countries. From Release 8 (May 23, 2016) onwards, 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.

PLUS/MINUS***Positive/Negative Candidate Votes (Latvia)***

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. *CVI* 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 (“*Latvian Ordinal Ballot Vote Counts*”) along with all other CLEA variables.