

I³ Dataset Ver. 1.0

Codebook

Brian F. Crisp
Professor Emeritus
Washington University in St. Louis

Patrick Cunha Silva
Assistant Professor
Loyola University Chicago

Santiago Olivella
Associate Professor
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Guillermo Rosas
Professor
Rice University

- **country:** country's name
- **year:** election year
- **date:** election date
- **family:** electoral system's family:
 - Majoritarian
 - Mixed
 - Proportional
- **system_name:** electoral system's name
 - Alternative Vote (AV)
 - Closed-List Proportional Representation (CLPR)
 - Flexible-List Proportional Representation (FLPR)
 - Fortified Proportional Representation (Fort.PR)
 - Free-List Proportional Representation (FrLPR)
 - Limited Nomination (LN)
 - Limited Vote (LV)
 - Mixed Dependent
 - Mixed Independent
 - Multiple-Non-Transferable Vote (MNTV)
 - Open-List Proportional Representation (OLPR)
 - Party Block Vote (PBV)
 - Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)

- Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
- Two-Round Multiple-Non-Transferable Vote (TR-MNTV)
- Two-Round System (TR)
- **ballot_type**: whether the ballot allows voters to express a preference for a particular candidate within a party
 - closed: no preferential vote
 - flexible: preferential vote is allowed, but candidates must clear a threshold for the list to be re-ordered based on preferential votes
 - open: preferential vote is allowed, list is automatically reordered based on preferential votes
- **pool_level**: the level to which votes are pooled before seats are allocated
 - party: votes pool at the party level
 - party_list: votes pool at the sub-party level
 - candidate: votes pool at the candidate level
- **M**: average the number of members to be elected in each district in each election
 - A number equal to or larger than 1
- **n_votes**: the number of votes a voter can cast and at what level
 - one: voters can cast only one vote
 - fewer_than_seats: voters cast fewer votes than seats in dispute, usually $M - 1$
 - total_candidates: voters cast as many votes as there are candidates, usually it means that voters must rank-order candidates
 - total_seats: voters cast as many votes as there are seats in dispute
- **formula**: the mathematical formula used to translate votes won by each contestant into seats obtained by each contestant
 - Absolute majority (abs majority) [note that it includes cases that require only a qualified majority], D'Hondt (dhondt), Droop (droop), Fortified PR (fortified_pr), Hagenbach-Bischoff (hagenbachbischoff), Hare (hare), Imperiali (imperial), Modified Sainte-Laguë (mod saintlague), Plurality (plurality), or Sainte-Laguë (saintlague)
- **threshold**: a predetermined quantity of votes needed by any contestant to be eligible for seats allotted by the seat allocation formula
 - A number between 0 and 1. It must be multiplied by 100 to indicate the percentage of votes needed to qualify for the seat distribution stage
- **var_tier2**: second-tier variables indicate the electoral rules employed in mixed-member systems' upper (proportional representation) tier. Note that these variables do not include information about multi-tier majoritarian or multi-tier proportional systems

Note about missing data: NA represents instances where the information about the electoral rule is unavailable because that rule does not apply to that specific system. -99 represents instances where the information should be available, but we could not locate it. -88 represents instances where the variable may assume more than one value or clarification is needed; in such cases, see the note on the XLSX file.

Note about system_name: If a country employs multiple electoral systems across different districts, we consider the country a single-tier country and code the country using the most general system. For example, India in 1951 used MNTV and SMDP to elect its parliament. We coded India as MNTV, given that MNTV simplifies into SMDP when $M = 1$. Similarly, we coded Panama in 2014 as OLPR, though legislators are also elected under SMDP when $M = 1$.

Last updated May 28, 2025