

Table A12 – continued...

				county SES controls. Controls for normal weather in county. Fixed effect for year. OLS with fixed effects and clustered standard error by county.	
Cooperman (2017)	United States	Presidential	1948-2000	County-level turnout linked to weather stations. Linear model. Uses standardized precipitation index that takes into account the clustered and historical dependent nature of weather across countries.	Insignificant: applies a rain index.
Horiuchi & Kang (2017)	United States	Presidential	1948-2000	County-level turnout linked to weather stations in county. Logit model with a range of aggregated county SES and institutional controls. Uses relative rainfall, lagged county turnout, and year and election dummies. Seemingly unrelated regressions (SUR) guarantee that party votes shares and abstainer sums to eligible voters. Logit model with bootstrapped standard errors.	-0.44** percentage points per centimeter.
Lee & Hwang (2017)	South Korea	Parliament and municipality	1995-1999	Municipality-level turnout linked to weather stations in municipality. Linear model with a few aggregated municipality SES, seasonal, and institutional controls. OLS with robust standard errors.	-2.17* percentage points per centimeter.
Arnold (2018)	Germany (Bavaria)	Municipalities (first-past-the-post system for mayor)	1946-2009	Municipality-level turnout linked to weather stations in municipality. Linear model with a few aggregated municipality SES controls. Fixed effect for municipality. OLS with fixed effects and robust standard errors.	-1.00*** percentage points per centimeter. Insignificant in competitive races.
Stockemer & Wigginton (2018)	Canada	Parliament	2004-2015	Electoral districts linked to weather stations. OLS regression including control for a few district-level aggregated SES, average temperatures, and closeness of the race. Fixed effect for district and year.	-1.13*** percentage points per centimeter.
Kang (2019)	South Korea	Parliament	2000, 2004, 2008, 2012	Electoral district-level turnout linked to weather stations. OLS regression including fixed effects for district and year. Control for a few districts level aggregated SES and closeness of the race.	Insignificant main effect, but a negative significant dummy variable for rain is reported.
Leslie & Ari (2018)	UK	Referendum (Brexit)	2016	Aggregate constituency-level turnout linked to weather stations. OLS regression including controls for previous turnout, vote share for UKIP, labor market statistics. County fixed effects for OLS models. The reported effect (model 4) applies weights (no fixed effects) and control for sociodemographics.	-0.90** percentage points per centimeter rain.
Gavazza et al. (2019)	UK	Municipal	2006-2010	Aggregated (district/ward) turnout linked to rain from local weather stations. OLS regression with control for aggregated SES. Uses log-transformation of rainfall. Becomes insignificant with control for municipality fixed effects.	0.07** percentage points per centimeter.
Meier et al. (2019)	Switzerland	Direct democratic votes	1958-2014	Direct democratic votes on policy proposals, municipality-level, primary focus on rainfall and yes/no vote, proposal and municipality FEs	Significant negative dummy variable for rain is reported.