# CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL ELECTIONS ARCHIVE (CLEA)

## Codebook

## Version: April 19, 2024 (20240419)

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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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## 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.

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## Data Procedures

In order to construct the CLEA dataset, we have collected constituency-level election results from a variety of data 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](mailto: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 |

**<u>Variable List for Lower Chamber Supplemental Data Files</u>**

*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

**<u>Variable Descriptions</u>**

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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
15. 2022 January 11
16. 2022 September 8
17. 2024 April 19

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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

------------------------------------------------------------

***CTR_N    Country Name***

Names of countries. The following countries are included in CLEA.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mexico | Philippines | Sweden |
| Micronesia | Poland | Switzerland |
| Moldova | Portugal | Suriname |
| Monaco | Puerto Rico | Taiwan |
| Mongolia | Romania | Tanzania |
| Montenegro | Russian Federation | Thailand |
| Montserrat | Rwanda | Timor-Leste |
| Morocco | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Tonga |
| Mozambique | Saint Lucia | Togo |
| Myanmar | Samoa | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Namibia | San Marino | Tunisia |
| Nauru | Senegal | Turkey |
| Nepal | Serbia | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Netherlands | Seychelles | Tuvalu |
| New Zealand | Sierra Leone | Uganda |
| Nicaragua | Singapore | Ukraine |
| Niger | Sint Maarten | United Arab Emirates |
| Nigeria | Slovakia | United Kingdom |
| Norway | Slovenia | United States |
| Pakistan | Solomon Islands | Uruguay |
| Palau | Somaliland | Vanuatu |
| Palestine | South Africa | Venezuela |
| Panama | Spain | Zambia |
| Papua New Guinea | Sri Lanka | Zimbabwe |
| Paraguay | St. Vincent and the | |
| Peru | Grenadines | |

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*CTR      Country Code*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 004 Afghanistan | 031 Azerbaijan |
| 008 Albania | 044 Bahamas |
| 012 Algeria | 048 Bahrain |
| 020 Andorra | 050 Bangladesh |
| 024 Angola | 052 Barbados |
| 660 Anguilla | 112 Belarus |
| 028 Antigua and Barbuda | 056 Belgium |
| 032 Argentina | 084 Belize |
| 051 Armenia | 204 Benin |
| 533 Aruba | 060 Bermuda |
| 036 Australia | 064 Bhutan |
| 040 Austria | 068 Bolivia |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 070 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 324 | Guinea |
| 072 | Botswana | 624 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 076 | Brazil | 328 | Guyana |
| 092 | British Virgin Islands | 340 | Honduras |
| 100 | Bulgaria | 348 | Hungary |
| 854 | Burkina Faso | 352 | Iceland |
| 108 | Burundi | 356 | India |
| 116 | Cambodia | 360 | Indonesia |
| 120 | Cameroon | 364 | Iran |
| 124 | Canada | 368 | Iraq |
| 132 | Cape Verde | 372 | Ireland |
| 136 | Cayman Islands | 376 | Israel |
| 152 | Chile | 380 | Italy |
| 170 | Colombia | 384 | Ivory Coast |
| 174 | Comoros | 388 | Jamaica |
| 188 | Costa Rica | 392 | Japan |
| 191 | Croatia | 400 | Jordan |
| 531 | Curaçao | 398 | Kazakhstan |
| 196 | Cyprus | 404 | Kenya |
| 203 | Czech Republic | 410 | Korea |
| 208 | Denmark | 414 | Kuwait |
| 262 | Djibouti | 417 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 212 | Dominica | 428 | Latvia |
| 214 | Dominican Republic | 422 | Lebanon |
| 218 | Ecuador | 426 | Lesotho |
| 222 | El Salvador | 430 | Liberia |
| 226 | Equatorial Guinea | 434 | Libya |
| 233 | Estonia | 438 | Liechtenstein |
| 748 | ESwatini | 440 | Lithuania |
| 231 | Ethiopia | 442 | Luxembourg |
| 234 | Faroe Islands | 446 | Macau |
| 242 | Fiji | 450 | Madagascar |
| 246 | Finland | 454 | Malawi |
| 250 | France | 458 | Malaysia |
| 266 | Gabon | 462 | Maldives |
| 270 | Gambia | 470 | Malta |
| 268 | Georgia | 584 | Marshall Islands |
| 276 | Germany | 480 | Mauritius |
| 288 | Ghana | 484 | Mexico |
| 292 | Gibraltar | 583 | Micronesia |
| 300 | Greece | 492 | Monaco |
| 304 | Greenland | 498 | Moldova |
| 308 | Grenada | 496 | Mongolia |
| 320 | Guatemala | 499 | Montenegro |

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Montserrat | 702 Singapore |
| 504 Morocco | 534 Sint Maarten |
| 508 Mozambique | 703 Slovakia |
| 104 Myanmar | 705 Slovenia |
| 516 Namibia | 090 Solomon Islands |
| 520 Nauru | 710 South Africa |
| 524 Nepal | 724 Spain |
| 528 Netherlands | 144 Sri Lanka |
| 554 New Zealand | 670 St. Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 558 Nicaragua | 740 Suriname |
| 562 Niger | 752 Sweden |
| 566 Nigeria | 756 Switzerland |
| 807 North Macedonia | 834 Tanzania |
| 578 Norway | 764 Thailand |
| 586 Pakistan | 626 Timor-Leste |
| 585 Palau | 768 Togo |
| 275 Palestine | 776 Tonga |
| 591 Panama | 780 Trinidad and Tobago |
| 598 Papua New Guinea | 788 Tunisia |
| 600 Paraguay | 792 Turkey |
| 604 Peru | 796 Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 608 Philippines | 798 Tuvalu |
| 616 Poland | 800 Uganda |
| 620 Portugal | 804 Ukraine |
| 630 Puerto Rico | 784 United Arab Emirates |
| 642 Romania | 826 United Kingdom |
| 643 Russian Federation | 840 United States |
| 646 Rwanda | 858 Uruguay |
| 659 Saint Kitts and Nevis | 548 Vanuatu |
| 662 Saint Lucia | 862 Venezuela |
| 674 San Marino | 894 Zambia |
| 882 Samoa | 716 Zimbabwe |
| 686 Senegal | 1001 Taiwan *** |
| 688 Serbia | 1002 Kosovo *** |
| 690 Seychelles | 1003 Somaliland *** |
| 694 Sierra Leone | |

*** 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. Geographically defined electoral circumscriptions that compose either (a) the unique-tier of electoral constituencies of a country; (b) the majoritarian tier (i.e. the electoral constituencies where a majoritarian formula is used) of a mixed electoral system or (c) the lower-tier of a multi-tier PR electoral system

901-999. Electoral constituencies that compose either (a) the proportional tier (i.e. the electoral constituencies where a proportional formula is used) of a mixed electoral system; (b) the upper tier of a multi-tier PR electoral system; (c) the non-geographically defined electoral constituencies (e.g. ethnic-based, religious-based, identity-based and social-class-based constituencies); (d) the eventual *additional* constituencies for representatives of macro geographical units derived in different ways from and that overlap with the rest of the more local constituencies coded in the 001-900 range (e.g., in Uganda)

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

----------------------------------------------------------------

*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

----------------------------------------------------------------

*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

----------------------------------------------------------------

*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 <u>not</u> included <u>separately</u> in CLEA.
  - 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.
  - 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

-----------------------------------------------------------------

### 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

----------------------------------------------------------------

### 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

----------------------------------------------------------------

### 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

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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

----------------------------------------------------------------

***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

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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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