CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL ELECTIONS ARCHIVE (CLEA)

Codebook

Version: October 15, 2025 (20251015)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
INTRODUCTION	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
FUNDING SUPPORT	3
BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION	3
CREDITS	4
DATA PROCEDURES	4
DOCUMENTATION OF VARIABLES	
VARIABLE LIST	5
VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	7
APPENDICES (SEE SEPARATE FILES)	
I: COUNTRY DESCRIPTIONS	
II: PARTY CODES	

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 the 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

We gratefully acknowledge the American National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov) and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy for their funding of the project. We thank the Institute of Political Science at the University of St. Gallen and the Department of Political Science at the University of Zurich for research assistance.

Bibliographic Citation

APA (7th edition)
Kollman, K., Hicken, A., Caramani, D., Backer, D., & Lublin, D. (2024). *Constituency-Level Elections Archive* [Data set and codebook]. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan [producer and distributor]. Retrieved from http://www.electiondataarchive.org

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], 2024. Web. 16 December 2020. http://www.electiondataarchive.org

Chicago (17th edition)
Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, David Backer, and David Lublin. 2024. *Constituency-Level Elections Archive*. Produced and distributed by Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, http://www.electiondataarchive.org.

These materials are based on work supported by the National Science Foundation (under grants SES-0617101, SES-1021915, and SES-1528262). Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in these materials are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding organizations.

Credits

The co-directors of the CLEA/THEA 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, The Trivedi Centre for Political Data at Ashoka University, and Tindak Malaysia.

Research assistance was provided by Megan Bilbao, Sam Braden, Ryan Comrie, Sarah Fernandes, Diogo Ferrari**,** Luke Gaines, Samantha Goldstein, Jacob Granzow, Lauren Jacobs, Sara Jex, Abby Jodloski, Kirill Kalinin, Michael Keller, Sarah Kent, Ethan Miles, Erica Mirabitur, Yioryos Nardis, Sandra Nwogu, Simon Page, Rebecca Shipan, Anna Torell, Morgan Vanderleest, 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. 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: thea-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

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
18. 2025 October 15

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.

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

Maldives
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Montserrat
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Palau
Palestine
Panama
Papua New Guinea
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
Saint Helena
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Sweden
Switzerland
Suriname
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Zambia
Zimbabwe

CTR Country Code

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

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

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

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

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. 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.

Parties have been matched across different types of elections (e.g., lower house, upper house, presidential) within each country. Therefore, a party in a given country that runs in both the lower and upper chambers, for example, receives the same party code. However, "Democratic Party" in Albania would receive a different code than "Democratic Party" in Australia.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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
-996. Disqualifed
-997. Voluntarily Withdrew
-998. Death

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.