"Does Proportionality Increase Turnout? A Study of Adaptation to Oscillating Electoral Systems"

Codebook

isproportional: an indicator that province i in year t held an election with the limited voting (incomplete list) system. This variable takes a value of 0 if the electoral system was multi-member plurality, and 1 if the electoral system was the limited vote.

turnout: the percentage of registered voters in province i in year t that voted in the election.

splinter: an indicator that in the election in province i in year t there were competing factions of the same party. This variable takes a value of 1 when there is at least one splinter group competing and 0 if not.

enp: the effective number of voted parties in province i in year t (per Laakso and Taagepera 1979).

enp_nosplinters: The effective number of voted parties in province i in year t (per Laakso and Taagepera 1979) after collapsing splinter factions of the same party into their "parent party".

first_percent: The vote share of the most voted party in province i in year t.

first_vs_second: The difference in the vote shares of the most voted party and the second most voted party in province i in year t.

minimum_share_gain: The minimum vote share change that would make one party gain an additional seat in province i in year t.

avg_mmp_share1st: For the subset of provinces that had at least one election between 1912 and 1930 with multi-member plurality rules, the average vote share of the most voted party in that province in elections under multi-member plurality. This is a measure of the competitiveness of elections under majoritarian rules.

rae_index: Rae's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

loosmore_hanby_index: Loosmore and Hanby's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

grofman_index: Grofman's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

gallagher_index: Gallagher's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

monroe_index: Monroe's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

ryabtsev_index: Ryabstev's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

szalai_index: Szalai's index of electoral disproportionality (see Appendix B or Karpov 2008 for technical details).

max_dev_index: an index of electoral disproportionality equal to the maximum difference in the vote and seat shares of a party in province i in year t.