Urban-Rural Electoral Divides dataset

Codebook

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1. Introduction

The Urban-Rural Electoral Divides (URED) dataset was constructed with the aim to compare the size of the urban-rural divide in elections over time and across countries. A large number of studies has shown that political preferences are increasingly divided between inhabitants of urban and rural areas (Huijsmans et al., 2021; Kenny & Luca, 2021; Luca et al., 2023; Maxwell, 2019, 2020; Rodden, 2010; Scala & Johnson, 2017). This dataset was constructed to pave the way for a comparative research agenda on cross-national and temporal variation in *electoral* urban-rural divides. In constructing this dataset we provided a first attempt to operationalize urban-rural electoral divides in a way that facilitates broad cross-country comparisons. In this introductory section we briefly describe current challenges in comparing urban-rural divides across countries – especially when geographical and political-institutional contexts differ between them – and how this dataset builds upon existing datasets containing national election results disaggregated to subnational levels for a large number of countries.

The definition of the urban-rural electoral divide that we had in mind when constructing this dataset is the following: the extent to which inhabitants of more- and less-densely populated areas vote for different political parties. Therefore, we aimed to measure for each party in a given election to what extent its support is disproportionately concentrated in urban relative to rural areas or vice versa, and to subsequently aggregate these party-level measures to the election level (see Huijsmans & Rodden, 2024). This approach requires election results disaggregated at the lowest possible geographic level for all relevant political parties in a given national election, and we need information about the population density of the same geographic units. At least two existing datasets facilitate some cross-country comparisons of election outcomes, but are not fully suited for our purposes. First, the Constituency-Level Election Archive (CLEA) (Kollman et al., 2019) covers long time periods in a wide variety of countries, but the disaggregation of election results to the constituency level is not useful for our purposes in countries with a relatively small number of electoral districts. Second, the European NUTS-level Election Dataset (Schraff et al., 2022) provides election results at the level of the statistical territorial units used by Eurostat (NUTS regions), but for our purposes these NUTS regions are often too large in size and too few in number. Inspired by these datasets, we assembled a new dataset of disaggregated national election outcomes at geographic levels substantially lower than the constituency or NUTS region where possible.

The rationale behind the construction of the urban-rural divide measures at both the party- and the election-level is explained in Huijsmans and Rodden (2024). In this codebook we briefly describe the variables and the geographic and temporal scope of the datasets.

For fifteen countries we were able to find national election results disaggregated at a reasonably low geographic level, for a period of three to five decades in each of these countries. These are all Western industrialized democracies from North America (United States and Canada), Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) and Europe (Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom). We provide the data in three formats.

First, we provide a large datafile in a **country-year-region-party** format: *URED_regions*. It includes numbers of votes (among other information) for each party, in each geographic unit, in each election, in each country. This dataset forms the basis for the urban-rural divide measure that we developed,

and is also useful for scholars more broadly interested in political geography, with the possibility to link these data to other regional characteristics for some of the countries and some of the elections.

Second, we provide a more concise dataset in a **country-year-party** format: *URED_parties*. For each party (in each election, in each country) it includes information about the share of the votes they received in each urbanization category[1] and the party's urban-rural electoral divide measures that we calculated based on this. For a complete overview of the variables available at the party level see paragraph 4 'Overview of variables'.

Third, we provide an even more concise dataset in an **country-year** format: *URED_elections*. It includes the urban-rural divide measures aggregated at the election level.

These datasets can be downloaded from the following Open Science Framework page:

https://osf.io/gwumr/

If you have any questions about the codebook or the data, or if you want to add additional countries and/or elections to the dataset, please feel free to send an email to t.m.huijsmans@uva.nl

[1] See the description of the *popdens* and *urban10* variables for an explanation of how we harmonised levels of urbanisation of geographic units across countries and over time

2. Overview of countries, elections and data sources

Table 1. Data overview by country

Country	Elections		Geographic units		Main sources	
	Time	*N*	*Level*	*N* [a]	*Elections*	*Geography / population*
Australia	1972-2022	20	C	150	Taylor & Barry (2023)	Taylor & Barry (2023)
Austria	1995-2019	8	M	2,000	Bundesministerium Inneres	Statistik Austria
Canada	1972-2021	16	C	300	Armstrong, Lucas, and Taylor (2022)	Armstrong et al. (2022)
Denmark	1979-2022	15	M	98 - 277	Statistics Denmark Danish Election Database	Dataforsyningen.dk
France	1993-2022	7	M	35,000	Data.gouv.fr	Observatoire Des Territoires
Germany	1980-2017	10	M	10,000	Bundeswahlleiter; IPPEN.MEDIA (Billmayer et al., 2022)	Bundeswahlleiter; Bund – Länder Demografie Portal
Italy	1979-2022	11	M	8000	Archivio storico delle elezioni	Instituto Nazionale di Statistica
Netherlands	1981-2023	14	M	350-702	Kiesraad	Statistics Netherlands
New Zealand	1996-2020	9	C	65	Electoral Commision	Stats NZ
Norway	1977-2021	10	M	356-431	Local Government Dataset (Fiva et al., 2020), valgresultat.no	Statistics Norway
Spain	1977-2019	15	M	8,164	SEA dataverse (Pavía et al., 2021)	Registro de Entidades Locales, Población de España (Ruiz, 2012)
Sweden	1973-2022	15	M	291	Statistics Sweden, Electoral Authority	Statistics Sweden
Switzerland	1971-2023	13	M	2,000+	Bundesamt für Statistik, opendata.swiss	Bundesamt fur Statistik, idem
UK	1992-2019[b]	8	C	650[c]	Electoral Calculus	GBHGIS[2], Office for National Statistics[3]
US	1976-2020	13	C	435	ICPSR (1995), MIT Election Data and Science Lab (2017), Almanac of American Politics, Daily Kos Elections (Singer et al., 2021)	IPUMS (Manson et al., 2022), Lewis et al. (2013)
US (presidential elections)	1972-2020	13	County	3,143	ICPSR (2013), MIT Election Data and Science Lab (2018)	IPUMS (Manson et al., 2022)

C = constituency, M = Municipality; [a] Approximate numbers, N changes over time for most countries; [b] In Appendix A2 we include additional data covering 1955-1970 for the UK; [c]Northern Ireland (18 constituencies) not included in the analysis we do not (yet) have data on population density of constituencies

[2] GBHGIS, University of Portsmouth, Research Project. England constituencies, 1955-1973. Retrieved from https://earthworks.stanford.edu/catalog/princeton-4t64gr64c

[3] Great Britain Office for National Statistics. Great Britain Ordnance Survey. (2004). ONS boundary dataset supply. Office for National Statistics, Ordnance Survey. Retrieved from https://earthworks.stanford.edu/catalog/stanford-yv632zp9650

Table 2. Overview of country codes and types of elections

Country code	Description	Nr of elections
AT	Austrian parliamentary elections	8
AT_pres	Austrian presidential elections, 1st round	4
AT_pres2	Austrian presidential elections, 2nd round	1
AUS	Australian parliamentary elections, first-preference vote	20
AUS2	Australian parliamentary elections, two-party vote	20
CA	Canadian parliamentary elections	16
CH	Swiss Federal Assembly (=parliamentary) elections	14
DK	Danish parliamentary elections	15
ES	Spanish parliamentary elections	15
FR	French parliamentary elections, 1st round	7
FR2	French parliamentary elections, 2nd round	7
FR_pres	French presidential elections, 1st round	6
FR_pres2	French presidential elections, 2nd round	6
FR_cst	French parliamentary elections, 1st round, constituency level	3
FR2_cst	French parliamentary elections, 2nd round, constituency level	3
GE	German parliamentary elections, 1st ballot (SMD), municipality	11
GE2	German parliamentary elections, 2nd ballot (PR), municipality	12
GE2_k	German parliamentary elections, 1st ballot (SMD), Kreise	11
GE2_wk	German parliamentary elections, 2nd ballot (PR), Kreise	17
GE_k	German parliamentary elections, 1st ballot (SMD), Wahlkreise	10
GE_wk	German parliamentary elections, 2nd ballot (PR), Wahlkreise	17
IT	Italian parliamentary elections, Chamber of Deputies	12
NL	Dutch parliamentary elections	13
NO	Norwegian parliamentary elections	11
NZ	New Zealand parliamentary elections	9
SE	Swedish parliamentary elections	15
UK	UK parliamentary elections (minus Northern Ireland)	13
US_cong	US congressional elections, electoral district	23
US_dist	US Presidential elections, electoral district	13
US_pres	US Presidential elections, county	13

3. Overview of variables

Several of the variables do not need further explanation, but for others we briefly describe here what they mean and how they were calculated. We start with the *URED_regions* data, as the other formats were constructed from these data, then we elaborate on the *URED_parties* data and finally the *URED_elections* data.

Variables in URED_regions

region_code Uniquely identifies geographic unit (municipality or constituency). This is taken from the original election results data if available, otherwise new codes were created.

popdens. Indicates the population density of a region as the number of inhabitants per square kilometre. There are some differences between countries in how we obtained the data. All sources can be found in Table 1. In France, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden population density data were readily available from national statistics offices, and we only had to link these data to the municipalities in our election results data. For Spain, population density data were only available from the years 1986 and 2011, and therefore we extrapolated values for the period 1986-2011, and ascribed the 1986 values to the pre-1986 years and the 2011 values to the post-2011 years. For the other countries we downloaded geographic data about geographic unit (i.e. constituency or municipality) boundaries and data about the number of inhabitants in each geographic unit. Based on the geographic data we calculated the area size of the geographic unit in square kilometres and divided the number of inhabitants by this. However, for a few countries we were not able to find population size data for all geographic units over a reasonable period of time: Austria, Denmark, Italy, New Zealand and the UK. In these cases the population density was calculated based on the size of the *electorate* in each geographic unit instead of the size of the population. Therefore it is important to stress that we cannot easily compare population density between regions across countries. The main purpose is to construct population density deciles *within countries* and to use these to calculate urban-rural electoral divides later. [4]

urban10. Based on the abovementioned population density variable we calculated population density deciles for each year in each country. That is, we divide all geographic units within countries in each year into population density deciles that are weighted for the number of inhabitants. This implies that decile 1 consists of the least-densely populated regions that together inhabit 10 percent of the population, decile 2 consists of the least-densely populated regions (apart from the regions in decile 1) that inhabit the next 10 percent of the population, etc. The number of geographic units is therefore not equal between deciles, but the total share of the population is roughly ten percent in each decile.

valid_vote. Total number of valid votes cast in the election in the geographic unit.

total_vote. Total number of votes cast in the election in the geographic unit. If the total number of votes was not available in source data, then *total_vote* = *valid_vote*

electorate. Number of eligible voters in the geographic unit.

[4] See Huijsmans and Rodden (2024) for an elaboration of why we measure urban-rural divides between *relatively* urban and *relatively* rural areas within countries.

Table 3. Full list of variables in URED_regions

Variable	Label	N	Unique	Min	Max
country	Country name	11300000	18		
country_code	Country code	11300000	28		
year	Election year	11300000	60	1955	2022
region_code	Region code	9661564	65668		
regionname	Region name	11200000	131128		
popdens	Population density	11300000	460390	0.00	35119.48
urban10	Density decile	11300000	10	1	10
validvote	Nr of valid vote in region	11300000	86232	0	5172255
totalvote	Total nr of votes in region	11200000	61927	0	5172255
electorate	Size of electorate in region	10900000	56625	0	2537628
party_abbreviation	Party abbreviation	8316674	784		
cand_name	Presidental candidate's name	2957114	47		
partyvote	Party's nr of votes in region	11300000	126063	0	3020546
nat_vote	Party's total nr of votes in election	11300000	2891	2	169000000
nat_voteshare	Party's national vote share	11300000	2904	0.000	0.789
partyfacts_id	PartyFacts ID	5111678	158	29	9011
cabinet_party	Party is member of government (coalition) after election	8307626	2	0	1
seats	Party's nr of seats after election	8155156	203	0	419
type	Type of election	11300000	4		
nat_valid	Total nr of valid votes in election	11300000	295	1808503	326000000
area_id	ID for the higher-level geogr. unit the mun./const. belongs to	1386929	104		

Variables in URED_parties

ur_pol_dir[1/5]. These are the party's urban-rural polarization scores. The number behind the variable name indicates the population density deciles on which the calculation is based. 1 means that the calculation is based on a comparison between a party's vote share in bottom population density decile versus a party's vote share in the top density decile; 2 means a comparison between to 2 and bottom 2 density deciles, etc. Below it is explained how the urban-rural polarization scores for parties were calculated, based on an example with a comparison between the top 4 versus bottom 4 density deciles, as taken from Huijsmans and Rodden (2024):

"For each party in a given election year in a given country, we calculate the 'rural vote share' by taking the number of votes for the party in the bottom four density deciles and dividing it by the total number of votes cast in these four deciles. In a similar way we calculate the 'urban vote share' based on the top four density deciles. […] Based on these urban and rural vote shares, we calculate the urban-rural electoral divide for each party separately by dividing the urban vote share by the sum of the urban and rural vote shares. This is then subtracted by .5 and multiplied by 2 to standardize the distribution between -1 and 1, with negative values corresponding to relatively rural support and positive values corresponding to relatively urban support. If *D* stands for the urban-rural divide in a party's support base, *U* is the party's urban vote share and *R* is the party's rural vote share, then

$$D_{pij} = \left(\frac{U_{pij}}{U_{pij} + R_{pij}} - 0.5 \right) \times 2$$

Where *p* refers to party, *i* refers to election, and *j* refers to country.

ur_pol[1/5]. These are the absolute values of the party's urban-rural polarization score, again with the number behind the variable name indicating the population density deciles on which the calculation is based.

ur_pol_w. This is a weighted average over the five absolute urban-rural polarization measures (*ur_pol1-ur_pol5*). The weights of the individual measure are relative to the share of the population that is included in the calculation of the individual measures, so that:

$$ur_pol_w_{pij} = \frac{(0.2 \times ur_pol1_{pij}) + (0.4 \times ur_pol2_{pij}) + (0.6 \times ur_pol3_{pij}) + (0.8 \times ur_pol4_{pij}) + ur_pol5_{pij}}{0.2+0.4+0.6+0.8+1}$$

, where *p* is the party, *i* is the election and *j* is the country.

ur_pol_dir_w. This is a weighted value of the directed urban-rural polarization measures (*ur_pol_dir1-ur_pol_dir5*), that was calculated in the same manner as *ur_pol_w*.

govsup_q[1/10]. This is the summed vote share in the corresponding population density decile of all parties that formed the government government(-coalition) after the election. These parties score 1 on the dummy-variable *cabinet_party.*

ur_pol_gov_dir[2/4]. The weighted urban-rural polarization score over the parties that together formed the government. The weights are based on the number of seats a party won in the election divided by the total number of seats of the coalition parties. It indicates the urban-rural polarization in support for the government coalition.

ur_pol_gov[2/4]. The absolute value of *ur_pol_gov_dir[2/4].*

vote_q[1/10]_cst. The total number of votes a party received in the corresponding higher-geographic level density decile. For countries where we collected municipality-level data, this higher

geographic level is often the province or district, or (e.g. in France) the constituency. These variables were used to calculate the *ur_pol4_cst* and *ur_pol_dir4_cst* measures with.

ur_pol_dir4_cst. A party's urban-rural polarization score based on aggregation to a higher geographic level, for example the (electoral) district instead of the municipality. This variable can for example be used to compare urban-rural polarization between various geographic levels within countries, see Appendices in Huijsmans and Rodden (2024)

contr_urp[1/5]. A party's contribution to the election-level measure of urban-rural polarization, which is included in the *URED_elections* data.

Table 4. Full list of variables in URED_parties

Variable	**Label**
country	Country name
country_code	Country code
year	Election year
party_abbreviaton	Party abbreviation
party_english	Party name (English)
party_native	Party name
cand_name	Name of Presidential candidate
nat_voteshare	Party's national vote share
nat_vote	Party's total nr of votes in election
ur_pol1	Party's U-R polarization (t1/b1) (abs.)
ur_pol_dir1	Party's U-R polarization (t1/b1) (dir.)
ur_pol2	Party's U-R polarization (t2/b2) (abs.)
ur_pol_dir2	Party's U-R polarization (t2/b2) (dir.)
ur_pol3	Party's U-R polarization (t3/b3) (abs.)
ur_pol_dir3	Party's U-R polarization (t3/b3) (dir.)
ur_pol4	Party's U-R polarization (t4/b4) (abs.)
ur_pol_dir4	Party's U-R polarization (t4/b4) (dir.)
ur_pol5	Party's U-R polarization (t5/b5) (abs.)
ur_pol_dir5	Party's U-R polarization (t5/b5) (dir.)
ur_pol_w	Party's U-R polarization weighted (abs.)
ur_pol_dir_w	Party's U-R polarization (weighted) (dir.)
vote_q1	Party's nr of votes in 1st density decile
vote_q2	Party's nr of votes in 2nd density decile
vote_q3	Party's nr of votes in 3rd density decile
vote_q4	Party's nr of votes in 4th density decile
vote_q5	Party's nr of votes in 5th density decile
vote_q6	Party's nr of votes in 6th density decile
vote_q7	Party's nr of votes in 7th density decile
vote_q8	Party's nr of votes in 8th density decile
vote_q9	Party's nr of votes in 9th density decile
vote_q10	Party's nr of votes in 10th density decile
partyfacts_id	PartyFacts ID
govsup_q1	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 1st density decile
govsup_q2	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 2nd density decile
govsup_q3	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 3rd density decile
govsup_q4	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 4th density decile
govsup_q5	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 5th density decile

govsup_q6	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 6th density decile
govsup_q7	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 7th density decile
govsup_q8	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 8th density decile
govsup_q9	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 9th density decile
govsup_q10	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 10th density decile
cabinet_party	Member of government coalition after election (0/1)
seats	Party's nr of seats after election
vote_q1_cst	Party's nr of votes in 1st density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q2_cst	Party's nr of votes in 2nd density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q3_cst	Party's nr of votes in 3rd density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q4_cst	Party's nr of votes in 4th density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q5_cst	Party's nr of votes in 5th density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q6_cst	Party's nr of votes in 6th density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q7_cst	Party's nr of votes in 7th density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q8_cst	Party's nr of votes in 8th density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q9_cst	Party's nr of votes in 9th density decile at higher geogr level
vote_q10_cst	Party's nr of votes in 10th density decile at higher geogr level
manifesto_dataset_party_id	Manifesto Project party ID
nr_of_seats	Total nr of seats in parliament/congress
tot_vote_q1	Total nr of votes in 1st density decile
tot_vote_q2	Total nr of votes in 2nd density decile
tot_vote_q3	Total nr of votes in 3rd density decile
tot_vote_q4	Total nr of votes in 4th density decile
tot_vote_q5	Total nr of votes in 5th density decile
tot_vote_q6	Total nr of votes in 6th density decile
tot_vote_q7	Total nr of votes in 7th density decile
tot_vote_q8	Total nr of votes in 8th density decile
tot_vote_q9	Total nr of votes in 9th density decile
tot_vote_q10	Total nr of votes in 10th density decile
nat_voteshare_gov	Government(-coalition)'s national vote share
pres_win	Candidate won presidential election (0/1)
pressup_quint1	President's vote share in 1st density quintile
pressup_quint2	President's vote share in 2nd density quintile
pressup_quint3	President's vote share in 3rd density quintile
pressup_quint4	President's vote share in 4th density quintile
pressup_quint5	President's vote share in 5th density quintile
coalition_seats	Government(-coalition)'s nr of seats
min_gov	Minority government after election (0/1)
ur_pol_gov2	Government(-coalition)'s U-R polarization (t2/b2) (abs.)
ur_pol_gov_dir2	Government(-coalition)'s U-R polarization (t2/b2) (dir.)
ur_pol_gov3	Government(-coalition)'s U-R polarization (t3/b3) (abs.)
ur_pol_gov_dir3	Government(-coalition)'s U-R polarization (t3/b3) (dir.)
ur_pol_gov4	Government(-coalition)'s U-R polarization (t4/b4) (abs.)
ur_pol_gov_dir4	Government(-coalition)'s U-R polarization (t4/b4) (dir.)
tot_vote_q1_cst	Total nr of votes in 1st density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q2_cst	Total nr of votes in 2nd density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q3_cst	Total nr of votes in 3rd density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q4_cst	Total nr of votes in 4th density decile at higher geogr level

tot_vote_q5_cst	Total nr of votes in 5th density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q6_cst	Total nr of votes in 6th density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q7_cst	Total nr of votes in 7th density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q8_cst	Total nr of votes in 8th density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q9_cst	Total nr of votes in 9th density decile at higher geogr level
tot_vote_q10_cst	Total nr of votes in 10th density decile at higher geogr level
ur_pol4_cst	Party's U-R polarization (t4/b4) (abs.) higher geogr level
ur_pol_dir4_cst	Party's U-R polarization (t4/b4) (dir.) higher geogr level
contr_urp1	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (t1/b1)
contr_urp	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (t2/b2)
contr_urp3	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (t3/b3)
contr_urp4	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (t4/b4)
contr_urp5	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (t5/b4)
contr_urpw	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (weighted)
contr_urp4_cst	Party's contribution to election-level UR-pol. (t4/b4) higher geogr. level

Variables in URED_elections

tot_ur_pol[1/5]. The *election-level* urban-rural divide. It was calculated as the weighted total of the *absolute* party-level measures (*ur_pol[1/5]* in *URED_parties*), where the weight is equal to the national vote share (*nat_voteshare* in *URED_parties*) of a party. In the example of the urban-rural polarization measure that is based on comparing top 4 versus bottom 4 density deciles, this means that

$$tot_ur_pol4_{ij} = \sum_{2}^{K} ur_pol4_{pij} \times nat_voteshare_{pij}$$

where *p* is the party, *i* is the election, *j* is the country, and *K* is the number of parties that participate in election *ij*. The range of the election-level measure is between 0 and 1, with higher values indicating a stronger urban-rural divide in the election. The size of the urban-rural divide is a function of the urban-rural divides in parties' support bases and the sizes of these parties' support bases, but it does not depend on the number of parties.

Table 5. Full list of variables in *URED_elections*

Variable	**Label**
country_code	Country code
year	Election year
country	Country name
govsup_q1	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 1st density decile
govsup_q2	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 2nd density decile
govsup_q3	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 3rd density decile
govsup_q4	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 4th density decile
govsup_q5	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 5th density decile
govsup_q6	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 6th density decile
govsup_q7	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 7th density decile
govsup_q8	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 8th density decile
govsup_q9	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 9th density decile
govsup_q10	Government(-coalition)'s vote share in 10th density decile
nat_voteshare_gov	Government(-coalition)'s national vote share
tot_ur_pol1	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t1/b1)
tot_ur_pol	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t2/b2)
tot_ur_pol3	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t3/b3)
tot_ur_pol4	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t4/b4)
tot_ur_pol5	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t5/b5)
tot_ur_polw	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (weighted)
tot_ur_pol4_cst	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t4/b4) at higher geogr level
tot_ur_pol2_cst	Election-level Urban-Rural divide (t2/b2) at higher geogr level
nr_of_seats	Total nr of seats in parliament/congress
coalition_seats	Government(-coalition)'s nr of seats
min_gov	Minority government after election (0/1)

References

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