Codebook for Replication Data to "Dynamic Effects of Electoral Laws"

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id
Country name and election year separated by an underscore.

ctr_n
Country name.

yr
Election year.

mn
Election month.

elec_ic
Country name, election year and election month, separated by underscores.

ENP_avg
Number of effective parties based on votes received, averaged across all electoral districts. Data sources are the Constituency-Level Elections Archive (Kollman et al. 2014), the Global Elections Database (Brancati 2014), Adam Carr's elections archive (`http://psephos.adam-carr.net`), Jack Vowles' data archive (`http://www.jackvowles.com/nzelect.html`), and Luxembourg's online election archive (`http://www.elections.public.lu/fr/elections-legislatives/`.

ENP_smd
Number of effective parties based on votes received, averaged across all single-member districts. Data comes from the same sources as **ENP_avg**.

ENP_pr
Number of effective parties based on votes received, averaged across all multi-member districts. Data comes from the same sources as **ENP_avg**.

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Ethnic

Ethnic fractionalization as measured by Alesina et al. (2003). This measure is constant within countries.

Language

Linguistic fractionalization, as measured by Alesina et al. (2003). This measure is constant within countries.

presidentialism

Binary indicator for whether the head of government is directly elected, as measured by Bormann and Golder (2013). This measure is constant within countries.

federalism

Binary indicator for federal governmental systems, as measured by Rodden (2006). This measure is constant within countries except for Belgium, which became federal in 1993.

CC

Numeric country codes.

tier1_avemag

Average district magnitude for the lowest seat-allocation tier, as measured by Bormann and Golder (2013).

upperseats

Number of seats allocated at upper seat-allocation tiers, as measured by Bormann and Golder (2013). Used to create a magnitude measure for Germany's proportional representation districts.

tier2_districts

Number of second-tier seat-allocation districts, as measured by Bormann and Golder (2013). Used to create a magnitude measure for Germany's proportional representation districts.

ENP_seats

Effective number of parties in parliament, as measured by Bormann and Golder (2013).

References

Alesina, Alberto, Arnaud Devleeschauwer, William Easterly, Sergio Kurlat and Romain Wacziarg. 2003. "Fractionalization." *Journal of Economic Growth* 8(2):155–194.

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Brancati, Dawn. 2014. "Global Elections Database." Date Accessed 09/01/2014.

Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, David Backer and David Lublin. 2014. *Constituency-Level Elections Archive [data file and codebook]*. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan.

Rodden, Jonathon A. 2006. *Hamilton's Paradox: The Promise and Peril of Fiscal Federalism*. Cambridge University Press.