

CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL ELECTIONS ARCHIVE (CLEA)

Codebook

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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 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’.

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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, Leila Demarest, 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, Jenny Hald, Lauren Jacobs, Sara Jex, Abby Jodloski, Kirill Kalinin, Michael Keller, Sarah Kent, Ethan Miles, Erica Mirabitor, 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

COUNT 2-COUNT 37	Preferential Vote Counts
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Latvia Ordinal Ballot Vote Counts

PLUS/MINUS	Positive/Negative Candidate Votes
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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
19. 2026 September 8

ID **Election Identifier**

This variable uniquely identifies each election in the archive.

NOTE: Early U.S. elections to the House of Representatives 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	Belarus	Cayman Islands
Åland Islands	Belgium	Chile
Albania	Belize	Colombia
Algeria	Benin	Comoros
Andorra	Bermuda	Cook Islands
Angola	Bhutan	Costa Rica
Anguilla	Bolivia	Côte d'Ivoire
Antigua and Barbuda	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Croatia
Argentina	Botswana	Curaçao
Armenia	Brazil	Cyprus
Aruba	British Virgin Islands	Czechia
Australia	Bulgaria	Denmark
Austria	Burkina Faso	Djibouti
Azerbaijan	Burundi	Dominica
Bahamas	Cambodia	Dominican Republic
Bahrain	Cameroon	Ecuador
Bangladesh	Canada	El Salvador
Barbados	Cape Verde	Equatorial Guinea

Estonia	Liberia	Romania
Eswatini	Libya	Russian Federation
Ethiopia	Liechtenstein	Rwanda
Faroe Islands	Lithuania	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Fiji	Luxembourg	Saint Lucia
Finland	Macau	Samoa
France	Madagascar	San Marino
Gabon	Malawi	Senegal
Gambia	Malaysia	Serbia
Georgia	Maldives	Seychelles
Germany	Malta	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Marshall Islands	Singapore
Gibraltar	Mauritius	Sint Maarten
Greece	Mexico	Slovakia
Greenland	Micronesia	Slovenia
Grenada	Moldova	Solomon Islands
Guatemala	Monaco	Somaliland
Guinea	Mongolia	South Africa
Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro	Spain
Guyana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Honduras	Morocco	Saint Helena
Hong Kong	Mozambique	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Hungary	Myanmar	Sweden
Iceland	Namibia	Switzerland
India	Nauru	Suriname
Indonesia	Nepal	Taiwan
Iran	Netherlands	Tanzania
Iraq	New Zealand	Thailand
Ireland	Nicaragua	Timor-Leste
Isle of Man	Niger	Tonga
Israel	Nigeria	Togo
Italy	North Macedonia	Trinidad and Tobago
Jamaica	Norway	Tunisia
Japan	Pakistan	Turkey
Jordan	Palau	Turks and Caicos Islands
Kazakhstan	Palestine	Tuvalu
Kenya	Panama	Uganda
Korea	Papua New Guinea	Ukraine
Kosovo	Paraguay	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	Peru	United Kingdom
Kyrgyzstan	Philippines	United States
Latvia	Poland	Uruguay
Lebanon	Portugal	Vanuatu
Lesotho	Puerto Rico	Venezuela

Zambia

Zimbabwe

CTR Country Code

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

004 Afghanistan	170 Colombia
248 Åland Islands	174 Comoros
008 Albania	184 Cook Islands
012 Algeria	188 Costa Rica
020 Andorra	384 Côte d'Ivoire
024 Angola	191 Croatia
660 Anguilla	531 Curaçao
028 Antigua and Barbuda	196 Cyprus
032 Argentina	203 Czechia
051 Armenia	208 Denmark
533 Aruba	262 Djibouti
036 Australia	212 Dominica
040 Austria	214 Dominican Republic
031 Azerbaijan	218 Ecuador
044 Bahamas	222 El Salvador
048 Bahrain	226 Equatorial Guinea
050 Bangladesh	233 Estonia
052 Barbados	748 ESwatini
112 Belarus	231 Ethiopia
056 Belgium	234 Faroe Islands
084 Belize	242 Fiji
204 Benin	246 Finland
060 Bermuda	250 France
064 Bhutan	266 Gabon
068 Bolivia	270 Gambia
070 Bosnia and Herzegovina	268 Georgia
072 Botswana	276 Germany
076 Brazil	288 Ghana
092 British Virgin Islands	292 Gibraltar
100 Bulgaria	300 Greece
854 Burkina Faso	304 Greenland
108 Burundi	308 Grenada
116 Cambodia	320 Guatemala
120 Cameroon	324 Guinea
124 Canada	624 Guinea-Bissau
132 Cape Verde	328 Guyana
136 Cayman Islands	340 Honduras
152 Chile	344 Hong Kong

348 Hungary	516 Namibia
352 Iceland	520 Nauru
356 India	524 Nepal
360 Indonesia	528 Netherlands
364 Iran	554 New Zealand
368 Iraq	558 Nicaragua
372 Ireland	562 Niger
833 Isle of Man	566 Nigeria
376 Israel	807 North Macedonia
380 Italy	578 Norway
388 Jamaica	586 Pakistan
392 Japan	585 Palau
400 Jordan	275 Palestine
398 Kazakhstan	591 Panama
404 Kenya	598 Papua New Guinea
410 Korea	600 Paraguay
414 Kuwait	604 Peru
417 Kyrgyzstan	608 Philippines
428 Latvia	616 Poland
422 Lebanon	620 Portugal
426 Lesotho	630 Puerto Rico
430 Liberia	642 Romania
434 Libya	643 Russian Federation
438 Liechtenstein	646 Rwanda
440 Lithuania	654 Saint Helena
442 Luxembourg	659 Saint Kitts and Nevis
446 Macau	662 Saint Lucia
450 Madagascar	674 San Marino
454 Malawi	882 Samoa
458 Malaysia	686 Senegal
462 Maldives	688 Serbia
470 Malta	690 Seychelles
584 Marshall Islands	694 Sierra Leone
480 Mauritius	702 Singapore
484 Mexico	534 Sint Maarten
583 Micronesia	703 Slovakia
492 Monaco	705 Slovenia
498 Moldova	090 Solomon Islands
496 Mongolia	710 South Africa
499 Montenegro	724 Spain
500 Montserrat	144 Sri Lanka
504 Morocco	670 St. Vincent and the Grenadines
508 Mozambique	740 Suriname
104 Myanmar	752 Sweden

756 Switzerland	804 Ukraine
834 Tanzania	784 United Arab Emirates
764 Thailand	826 United Kingdom
626 Timor-Leste	840 United States
768 Togo	858 Uruguay
776 Tonga	548 Vanuatu
780 Trinidad and Tobago	862 Venezuela
788 Tunisia	894 Zambia
792 Turkey	716 Zimbabwe
796 Turks and Caicos Islands	1001 Taiwan ***
798 Tuvalu	1002 Kosovo ***
800 Uganda	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

3995: Candidate was listed as unaffiliated but ran under a party ticket

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 not included separately in CLEA.
 - o 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.
 - o 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. Disqualified
- 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 constituencies 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 constituencies 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.

APPENDICES (SEE SEPARATE FILES)

I. Country Descriptions

II. Party Codes