

Supplementary Elections Data*

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DESCRIPTION

This data consists of variables that were created for the Project on International Election Monitoring to supplement analysis. This dataset includes a complete set of elections going back to 1975, and in contrast to the QED and DIEM, is in country-year format. Users should beware, however, that a country that holds more than one election in one year will have an observation for each election held in that year. This is important when lagging variables, and it also means that the data is not perfect time series data. Furthermore, some variables that exist in the DIEM dataset are also in this dataset, but include more observations, namely the maxa1 and maxa2 variables, because for ECOWAS and the African Union, some additional data was added based on newspaper reports.

SOURCES

Printed Resources

- Academic journals such as *Electoral Studies*, *Journal of Democracy*, *Democratization* and others.
- US State Department *Reports on Human Rights Practices*
- Documents of election observation missions from the organizations included in the DIEM data (see DIEM codebook for a discussion of these sources)
- *Lexis Nexis* newspaper records
- *Keesings Record of World Events*

Internet and dataset resources:

- SIPRI's conflict data, <http://www.sipri.org/>
- the Archigos dataset, <http://www.rochester.edu/college/faculty/hgoemans/data.htm>
- Uppsala Conflict Data Program <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/index.htm>.
- DPI, the World Bank data on Political Institutions (found to have many errors)
- African Elections Database <http://africanelections.tripod.com/index.html>
- IFES Election Guide <http://www.electionguide.org/>
- Elections around the World <http://www.electionworld.org/>
- Election Resources on the Internet <http://electionresources.org/>

- Adam Carr's Election Archive <http://psephos.adam-carr.net/>
- Research & Document Centre on Direct Democracy <http://c2d.unige.ch/>
- Inter-Parliamentary Union: Parline database <http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp>
- International Institute for Democracy and Election Assistance: Voter Turnout Website <http://www.idea.int/vt/>
- Binghamton University - Election Results Archive <http://cdp.binghamton.edu/era/index.html>
- Maximiliano Herrera's Electoral Calendar, <http://www.mherrera.org/elections.htm>
- Lijphart Elections Archive, <http://dodgson.ucsd.edu/lij/>
- Adam Carr's Election Archive <http://psephos.adam-carr.net/>
- Countries of the World - 16 Years of CIA fact books http://www.theodora.com/wfb/abc_world_fact_book.html

BASIC INFORMATION

newid: *unique identification number for an election in the dataset*

cow: *Correlates of War ID*

country: *Name of the country*

year: *Year of the election.*

ELECTION DETAILS

Election: *Election indicator*

Indicator variable for the presence of an election. As a rule, the data includes DIRECT elections only. Thus, indirect presidential elections where voters vote for a legislative body, which then chooses a president, are counted as legislative elections only. Only elections to national office were included. Constitutive assembly elections were included, but not referenda or local elections. The data covers the years 1975-2004.

The first round of an election is used for the date of the election. Reruns such as the 2004 Ukraine election are entered as separate elections. Elections that were nullified by the authorities are entered, as nullifying an election merely represents an extreme type of fraud.

Note that a country that holds more than one election in one year will have an observation for each election held in that year. This is important when lagging variables, and it also means that the data is not perfect time series data.

dub: *duplicate*

Indicator for when there are two or more elections in the same country in the same year. This variable is necessary for lagging variables by year without error.

legelec: *Legislative election.* This is coded "1" only for legislative elections, "0" otherwise.

dateleg: *Month of the legislative election*

exelec: *Executive election.* This is coded "1" only for executive elections, "0" otherwise.

dateexec: *Month of the executive election*

simelec: *Simultaneous legislative and executive elections*

singleparty: *Country is a single-party state*

This indicator was created to indicate single-party elections, but it is also available for non-election years.

firstmpleg: *first legislative multiparty election*

Indicator of a first legislative multiparty election. Elections in newly independent states are also considered first multi-party elections.

firstmpexec: *first executive multiparty election*

Indicator of a first executive multiparty election. Elections in newly independent states are also considered first multi-party elections.

firstmpsim: *first simultaneous legislative and executive multiparty election*

Indicator of a first simultaneous legislative and executive multiparty election, that is when the elections for the legislative and executive office are held on the same day or days. Elections in newly independent states are also considered first multi-party elections.

firstmpany: *Any type of first multiparty election*

Indicator that equals one if any of the above three variables equal 1. Note that this means that countries that have separate legislative and executive elections could be coded as having two first multiparty elections.

Postconflict: *Post conflict election*

Indicator of a first election after a conflict has ended.

Postcoup: *Post coup election*

Indicator of a first election after a coup

Boycott: *Election boycott by any opposition party*

Indicator of an election boycott by any opposition party. The boycott must be carried out, not simply threatened.

Boycottlag: *Election boycott in the previous election*

Turnover: *Incumbent party keeps power/ no turnover.*

The coding of "Turnover" follows these rules:

- ✓ In a parliamentary system, it is coded "0" if the incumbent prime minister or someone from the same party keeps the post of prime minister after the election.
- ✓ In a presidential system it is "0" if there is a presidential election only and the incumbent party retains the office of the president. If there is a legislative election only, it is coded "0" if the party with the most seats before the election retains the most seats after the election. If there is a general election, it is coded "0" if the incumbent leading party in the legislature maintains its leading role and the incumbent party of the president retains its incumbency. However, because it is a presidential system, it is also coded "0" if there is a general election and the incumbent party of the president retains its incumbency, even if the legislative lead party loses its plurality.
- ✓ In single-party or no-party states it is generally coded as "0". This is also true if there has been a coup since the last election and the leaders of the coup or the party of the coup leaders retain power, if someone is installed as acting president prior to the election and then wins the election, if a president's chosen successor is elected to replace the president, or if the elected offices do not represent the true power of state, i.e. Iran.
- ✓ In newly independent countries it is coded as missing if the election is the first and no power-holding party was established by the time of the elections.
- ✓ If an election had to be rerun, it is coded missing.
- ✓ It is "1" otherwise, although there are some unique cases, explained further in below.

Examples of special cases:

Turnover=0

- In Romania's general election in 1990 the NSF won, but as it was ruling by decree before the election, this amounted to the incumbent keeping power.
- Bolivia general elections 1978, 1979, 1980 because military annulled results
- Nigeria presidential election 1993 - because the incumbent annulled results
- Central Africa Republic Presidential 1992 because incumbent annulled results
- Myanmar Legislative 1990 won by opposition, but military annulled
- Guatemala General 1992 Opposition parties refused to participate in government; military disposed the government one day after election
- Chile Legislative 1997 (senate lost, house kept power)
- Israel legislative 1998 President kept power, party won narrow margin in Parliament. President appointed an independent PM.

- Mali Legislative 2003 first round results nullified (opposition won). Incumbent won by-election
- Panama 1989 – results annulled
- Argentina 1995 – Incumbent party loses power in the Senate but not in the chamber of deputies.
- Haiti 2000 leg and pres – the powerholders and progovernment party won the elections, although they were not int incumbents in the sense that the terms of the entire parliament had expired.
- Pakistan legislative elections in 1985 but President Zia distrusted political parties, and all candidates had to run as independents. However, there was minor turnover in the election.
- In Togo’s 1994 legislative election the opposition won by just one or two seats, but a few of the seats were quickly annulled and the president called on the incumbent party to form the new government anyway.
- In legislative elections in El Salvador in 2000 and 2003 the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) opposition party edged out ARENA, but with its coalition partners, ARENA maintained power.
- In the Central African Republic Presidential election in 1992, the opposition managed to win the election, but the election results were subsequently annulled by incumbent.
- In Lebanon legislative elections in 1992 the pro-Syrian and pro-Iranian parties won, essentially a victory for the “ruling party”.
- In Armenia’s 1998 presidential election the president had to step down, but the acting president won the election a few months later. He was technically from the president’s party, but had been opposed to his policies, so in some sense it was a change of leadership. However, because he was acting president before the election this has been coded as 0.

Turnover==1

- Peru 1990 – the party of the incumbent president loses. A new party also wins in the congress, but this party is not the same as the party that won in the presidency. In both presidential and legislative elections the incumbent party lost.
- Georgia 2003 Court annuls the fraudulent results that had favored the incumbent – rerun 2004
- In the special presidential election in the Dom Rep in 1996 the incumbent party did not win the election, but it did create an alliance with the party that did. Nevertheless, it is coded as 1.
- Guyana Legislative 1997 President kept power, party won narrow margin in Parliament. Prez appointed a PM who is an independent
- Philippines 1986 presidential elections: incumbent won through fraud and the elections were later nullified after he departed the country. On March 24, 1986, the Regular Batasang Pambansa made a *people's resolution* sign by 150 lawmakers which nullified the election returns that proclaimed that

Marcos and Tolentino as the winners. Instead, it mandated that Aquino and Laurel were the real winners of the snap elections.

Turnover= missing

The variable is coded missing in 41 cases, or about 3 percent of the data. Examples include:

- Although Peru is a presidential system and the incumbent president's party won the election. His party had not won the previous election in which he was elected, so the incumbent party in the legislature was a party other than the president's. In April 1992, following a long-standing clash between the Congress and the President of the Republic Alberto Fujimori, the latter suspended the Congress on grounds of corruption and incompetence. This incumbent party lost and Fujimori's party won. But in essence this is more of a demonstration of the incumbent winning. Because of the ambiguity, it is left as "missing."
- Ukraine 2004, first election - rerun prompted in December 2004
- Elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina are coded as missing because the political divisions of power are too complicated to capture in a single variable

Turnoverlag: *Turnover in previous election*

maxa1: *The strictest statement of overall election quality by any organization present*

0: Acceptable

1: Ambiguous

2: Unacceptable

For more discussion of this variable, see the DIEM codebook, carefully reading the definition of the "a1" variable and the "max" variables.

maxa2: *The strictest statement of the extent of the problems by any organization present*
 0: *Good* -- *no problems*
 1: *low* -- *minor problems only*
 2: *moderate* -- *moderate problems*
 3: *high* -- *major problems*

For more discussion of this variable, see the DIEM codebook, carefully reading the definition of the “a2” variable and the “max” variables.

MONITORING PRESENCE

anfrel	<i>The Asian Network for Free Elections</i>
au	<i>The African Union (formerly the Organization of African Unity)</i>
cc	<i>The Carter Center</i>
cis	<i>The Commonwealth of Independent States</i>
coe	<i>The Council of Europe</i>
cs	<i>The Commonwealth Secretariat</i>
ecf	<i>The Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC</i>
ecowas	<i>The Economic Community of West African States</i>
eisa	<i>The Electoral Institute of South Africa</i>
ep	<i>The European Parliament</i>
eu	<i>The European Union</i>
ifes	<i>The International Foundation for Election Systems</i>
ihrlg	<i>The International Human Rights Law Group</i>
iri	<i>The International Republican Institute</i>
ndi	<i>The National Democratic Institute</i>
nhc	<i>The Norwegian Helsinki Center</i>
oas	<i>The Organization of American States</i>
franc	<i>The Organisation internationale de la Francophonie</i>
osce	<i>The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (formerly the Conference on Co-operation and Security in Europe)</i>
sadc	<i>The South African Development Community</i>
un	<i>The United Nations</i>

These are variables indicating the presence of the particular organization for a given mission. Note that pre-election missions not followed up by a presence on the election day are not counted as presence.

Other: *other monitoring organizations*

Indicator for whether organizations other than the above were present. Included are organizations such as, but not limited to:

1. Washington Office on Latin America
2. Latin American Studies Association
3. Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)
4. Arab League
5. NORDEM
6. GERDDES-Africa (Research Group on the Democratic, Economic and Social Development of Africa)
7. South African Association for Regional Cooperation

For more information, see also the description of the presence of monitors, below.

Monitors

The data on the presence of monitoring covers the years 1975-2004 and is based primarily on documents from 20 formal organizations involved in monitoring either presently or historically. In addition, when necessary the PI has communicated directly and as extensively as possible with each organization to verify their record of monitoring. This was necessary when final reports or other documents were not available, but also because organizational websites would often provide incomplete information about their monitoring activities, or the posting of documents about an election were unclear about whether organizations actually sent a delegation to the country. In some instances organizations sent pre-election delegations but did not send a delegation for the actual election. This was not counted as monitoring the election. It was therefore necessary to verify the information with the individual organizations.

In addition, every election in the data set was searched in the relevant Lexis Nexis database for news stories that mentioned international observers or international monitors, or the names of international monitoring organizations specifically. These stories were read in detail to verify whether they indeed suggested that observers were present. If the organization could not be identified, monitoring presence was coded as other. Information on elections in the study monitored by organizations labeled as other, is included in the [following archived file](#). Each country folder contains news stories that document the presence of other international monitors and includes the results of searches that showed no evidence of monitors.

Small national delegations or local embassies were not counted as international observer missions primarily because they are ubiquitous and because their observations usually remain internal.

Missions of technical assistance only (such as OAS Argentina 2003) were not coded as monitoring events. This is also why CAPEL missions were not coded as monitoring events (CAPEL has conducted about 170 missions since 1985, but CAPEL observations are strictly technical assistance and technical recommendations and reports are given to governments and not made public unless the governments themselves choose to do so.)

Data on monitoring includes the organizations listed above, including the “other” category.

monitorslag: *Presence of monitors in previous election*

totobsnum: *Total number of observers*

The total number of observers present from any organization. This variable should be used with caution, as data on the number of monitors present is missing non-randomly. Low quality elections and earlier elections are more likely to have this data missing.