

Some (free) electoral data used in [1, 2].

Files give at least **for each municipality** and for each analyzed election, number of **registered voters** (N), **number of voters** (N_v) and **number of votes according to the list of choices** (N_c). When it is possible, **spatial X and Y coordinates** of municipalities (cf. '-XY-' in the name of the file) are also given.

Due to some loss of information when electoral data are joined with spatial localization (municipalities without spatial coordinates in our database or islands not taken into account for our spatial analysis), some countries have data with and without spatial localization of municipalities.

Spatial localization uses projection onto Cartesian coordinates (X, Y) in France, while longitude-latitude angles (in degrees) for other countries.

Analyzed countries (number in parenthesis):

Austria (13); Czech Republic (1); Italy (4); Canada (5); France (20), Poland (11), Romania (4), Spain (4) and Switzerland (3).

Kind of elections: D: Chamber of Deputies; E: European parliament; P: Presidential (P1 and P2 if presidential elections respectively concern their first and second round); R: Referendum.

[1] C. Borghesi, J.-C. Raynal and J.-P. Bouchaud, *Election turnout statistics in many countries: similarities, differences, and a diffusive field model for decision-making*; PLoS ONE 7(5): e36289 (2012)
<http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0036289>

[2] C. Borghesi, J. Chiche, J.-P. Nadal, *Between order and disorder: a 'weak law' on recent electoral behavior among urban voters?*
<http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0039916>

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