

Local electoral data used in [1].

Files give **for each municipality** and for each analysed election, the number of **registered voters** (N), the **number of voters**, N_v (people that have actually taken part in the election), and, most often, the number of valid votes as considered at the ballot end (N_c). French data also gives spatial X and Y coordinates and the area of municipalities.

Considered countries: Austria (at), Costa Rica (cr), Czech Republic (cz), France (fr), Israel (is), Poland (pl), Portugal (pt), Romania (ro), Slovakia (sk) and Spain (sp).

Kind of local elections: “m1” and respectively “m2” for the first and second round; “m” when there is only one round election.

Names of files: country-year-kind.dat

Elections for the Mayor in Austria

As the elections take place at different dates, for simplicity we labelled the following elections as 2004 (2009): *Burgenland* in 2002 (2007), *Kärnten* in 2003 (2009), *Niederösterreich* in 2005 (2010), *Oberösterreich* in 2003 (2009), *Salzburg* in 2004 (2009), *Steiermark* in 2005 (2010), *Tirol* in 2004 (2010), *Vorarlberg* in 2005 (2010), *Wien* in 2005 (2010).

Column 1: code of the municipality;
column 2: name of the municipality;
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v;
column 5: N_c.

Elections in Costa Rica

Column 1: code of the province;
column 2: name of the municipality (*Distrito electoral*);
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v;
column 5: N_c.

Elections from Czech Republic

Column 1: code of the municipality;
column 2: name of the municipality;
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v.

Elections in France

Column 1: code of the municipality ($\text{number_département} + 0.001 * \text{number_commune}$);
column 2: area of the municipality (in $(100 \text{ m})^2$ unit);
column 3: longitude, X (in 100 m unit);
column 4: latitude, Y (in 100 m unit);
column 5: N;
column 6: N_v;
column 7: N_c.
Spatial localisation (*Lambert 2 étendu*).

Elections for the Mayor in Israel

Column 1: name of the municipality;
column 2: “A” and “J” label municipalities with a majority of Arab or Jewish population respectively;
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v;
column 5: N_c.

Elections in Poland

Column 1: code of the municipality;
column 2: name of the municipality;
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v.

Elections in Portugal

Column 1: code of the municipality (*Freguesia*);
column 2: name of the municipality;
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v;
column 5: Blank votes;
column 6: Null votes.

Elections in Romania

Column 1: code number of the municipality;
column 2: name of the municipality;
column 3: total registered voters;
column 4: registered voters in the main list, (*numarul total al alegatorilor prevazut in copia de pe lista electorala permanenta existenta in sectia de votare*);
column 5: total number of voters;
column 6: Voters who are also registered in the main list (*lista electorala permanenta*);
column 7: total number of votes according to the list of choices.

Elections in Slovakia

column 1: name of the municipality;
column 2: N;
column 3: N_v;
column 4: N_c.

Elections in Spain (only in *Andalucía, Cataluña* and *Galicia*)

Column 1: code of the municipality ($\text{number_comunidad_autónoma} + 0.001 * \text{number_municipio}$);
column 2: name of the municipality;
column 3: N;
column 4: N_v;
column 5: votes for candidates (neither Blanks nor Nulls);
column 6: Blank votes.

See [1] for references.

[1] C. Borghesi, L. Hernández, R. Louf, F. Caparros, *Universality in systems with group-outcome decision making*

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