**AUSTRALIAN SENATE**

This file contains results for elections to the Australian Senate held in 1993, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016.

**RG Region**

The following eight regions are used in the dataset:

Africa

Asia

Western Europe

Eastern Europe

Latin America

North America

Caribbean

Oceania

**CTR\_N Country Name**

**CTR Country Code**

Country codes developed by the UN,

36 Australia

See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm

**YR Election Year**

**MN Election Month**

**CST\_N Constituency Name**

States and territories serve as constituencies.

**CST Constituency Code**

Each state and territory has unique numerical identifier:

1. New South Wales
2. Queensland
3. South Australia
4. Tasmania
5. Victoria
6. Western Australia
7. Australian Capital Territory
8. Northern Territory

**MAG District Magnitude**

Number of seats allocated within a constituency. Each state has 12 and each territory has 2 senators. At a regular dissolution, each state elects one-half but each territory elects all of its senators. At a double dissolution, held only in 2016 among the years in the dataset, all senators are up for election.

**TICKET Ticket Letter**

In Australian Senate elections, voters may cast ballots for party tickets, sometimes associated with more than one party, instead of individual candidates. The Australian Electoral Commission assigns each ticket a letter, which is recorded here.

UG indicates a candidate unaffiliated to a ticket.

**PTY\_N Party Name**

Name of a party. The name recorded here may be a shortened version of the party’s full name but is longer than the party abbreviation (see PTY\_A). Party names vary somewhat across states and election years. See PTY\_A to gain more insight into which parties are generally viewed as similar across years. The Liberal Party (LP) and National Party (NP) are together commonly known as the Coalition. When the two share a common ticket (see TICKET), the ticket is labelled LNP under PTY\_A even though individual candidates remain affiliated to one party or the other. The same abbreviation, however, is also used to indicate the united Liberal National Party (LNP) in Queensland.

**PTY\_A Party Abbreviation**

Party code assigned by the Australian Electoral Commission.

**CAN Candidate Name**

Name of candidate. Instead of voting for individual candidates, Australians may vote for party tickets. The letters assigned to the ticket (see TICKET) are listed in place of the candidate name to record ticket votes.

**CV Candidate Votes**

Total number of first preference votes received by a candidate in a given constituency. Separate rows also record the vote for each ticket (see TICKET and CAN), as Australians may vote for party tickets instead of individual candidates.

The total number of votes won by a party or list are not summed under the votes for its ticket (see TICKET), so one must examine the ticket votes as well as the vote for individual successful candidates to determine the number of first preference votes won by each party.

**SEAT Seats Won**

Coded 1 for victorious candidates and 0 otherwise. The total number of seats

won by a party or list are not summed under the votes for its ticket (see TICKET), so one must examine the party of individual successful candidates to determine the number of seats won by each party.

**VV Valid Votes**

The total number of votes cast for all lists and candidates in a constituency.

**IVV Spoilt/Invalid Votes**

The total number of invalid or spoilt votes in a constituency. Includes blank votes.

**VOT Votes Cast**

Total ballots cast. This variable should equal the sum of VV and IVV.

**PEV Number of Eligible Voters**

The number of people eligible to cast ballots in the election.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), <http://www.aec.gov.au/>.