**SWISS COUNCIL OF STATES**

This file contains results for elections to the Swiss Council of States in 1967, 1971, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1987, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, and 2015. Not all elections occurred in the main election year, which is the same as for the National Council.

**TYPE Election Type**

 Majoritarian

 Proportional

 Landsgemeinde

Cantonal Parliament

Votes are not usually available for elections held by landsgemeinde or by cantonal parliaments.

**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,

 756 Switzerland

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

**YR1 Election Year (First Round)**

Not all elections occurred in the main election year, which is the same as for the National Council.

**MN1 Election Month (First Round)**

**CST\_N Constituency Name**

In Switzerland, the cantons serve as constituencies. The names are in the dominant language of the canton except that the English versions are used for Lucerne (Luzern), Geneva (Genève).

**CST Constituency Code**

1. Zurich
2. Bern
3. Lucerne
4. Uri
5. Schwytz
6. Obwalden
7. Nidwalden
8. Glarus
9. Zug
10. Fribourg
11. Solothurn
12. Basel-Stadt
13. Basel-Landschaft
14. Schaffhausen
15. Appenzell Ausserrhoden
16. Appenzell Innerrhoden
17. St. Gallen
18. Graubünden
19. Aargau
20. Thurgau
21. Ticino
22. Vaud
23. Valais
24. Neuchâtel
25. Geneva
26. Jura

**MAG District Magnitude**

Number of seats allocated within a constituency. It’s two for full cantons and one for half cantons.

**PTY\_N Party Name**

Name of party, coalition, or list. Except in a very few cases, the name is given in English. Party names sometimes vary across cantons or have different names in German, French and Italian but a consistent English name is used here.

For the 1967 election, parentheses indicate that the party name later changed. In particular, the Christian Conservative Social Party (CCS) became the Christian Democratic People’s Party. The Parti de paysans, artisans et bourgeois and Democratic Party (PAB/D) merged into the Swiss People’s Party (UDC). Similarly, in Ticino, the Autonomous Socialist Party (PSA) of 1975 evolved into the United Socialist Party (PSU) by 1991. The Free Democratic Party (PRD) and the Liberal Party (PLS) merged into The Liberals (PLR) prior to the 2011 elections.

Other in parentheses after another party’s name indicates that the candidate had some sort of affiliation with the first party but may not have been an official candidate of the party, as they are listed under “other” in the official returns along with some indication of their party link.

Votes for a scattering of candidates are listed as “scattered votes.”

In Jura, the Social Democratic Party (PS) and the Independent Social-Christian Party (PSCI) had separate candidates that ran together on a joint list in 1979 and 1983. The individual candidate are indicated with their party affiliation. The joint name for the PS-PSCI list is given for the total votes and party votes (suffrages complémentaires) received by the list.

**PTY\_A Party Abbreviation**

Abbreviation of party, coalition or list name based on the French name of the party. The parties usually have different abbreviations in German and sometimes also in Italian. See PTY\_N for information on Swiss political parties.

**CAN Candidate Name**

Name of candidate. Votes for a scattering of candidates are listed as “scattered votes.” Names of winners are capitalized for 1967-2003.

Jura has always used proportional representation to elect members of the Council of States. Neuchâtel began to do the same in 2011. In these elections, the total votes received by a party are indicated in one row along with the party votes (suffrages complémentaires) in another with the votes for individual candidates recorded in additional rows.

**CV1 Candidate Votes (First Round)**

Votes cast for the candidate indicated by the CAN variable. Also records party votes (suffrages complémentaires) and total votes as well as candidate votes for proportional elections in Jura and Neuchâtel.

**VV1 Valid Votes (First Round)**

In multimember constituencies, voters may cast as many votes are there are seats, so the total of candidate votes does not equal valid votes. Missing for some constituencies in 1977.

**IVV1 Spoilt/Invalid Votes (First Round)**

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

**VOT1 Votes Cast (First Round)**

Total ballots cast. This variable should equal the sum of VV1 and IVV1.

**PEV1 Number of Eligible Voters (First Round)**

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

**YR2 Election Year (Second Round)**

Not all elections occurred in the main election year, which is the same as for the National Council.

**MN2 Election Month (Second Round)**

**CV2 Candidate Votes (Second Round)**

Votes cast for the candidate indicated by the CAN variable. Also records party votes (suffrages complémentaires) and total votes as well as candidate votes for proportional elections in Jura and Neuchâtel.

**VV2 Valid Votes (Second Round)**

In multimember constituencies, voters may cast as many votes are there are seats, so the total of candidate votes does not equal valid votes. Missing for some constituencies in 1977.

**IVV2 Spoilt/Invalid Votes (Second Round)**

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

**VOT2 Votes Cast (Second Round)**

Total ballots cast. This variable should equal the sum of VV2 and IVV2.

**PEV2 Number of Eligible Voters (Second Round)**

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

**SEAT Seats Won**

Coded 1 for victorious candidates and 0 otherwise. Parties often have multiple candidates. As the number of seats won by a single party are not summed, one needs to sum all the seats won by a party’s candidates to determine the total number of a party’s successful candidates.

Sources: Swiss Parliament, <https://www.parlament.ch>; Chancellerie d’Etat, République et Canton du Jura; and data provided by Daniele Carmani, Universität Zürich.