**MEXICAN SENATE**

This file contains results for elections to the Mexican Senate in 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2006, and 2012. This dataset contains results at the state and federal district level as well as national totals for senators elected from state constituencies and a single national constituency.

**TYPE Election Type**

State Plurality indicates that the party with the most votes in each state or the federal district won the single seat up for election. National totals are presented for these elections even though results were decided at the state level.

State Relative Majority indicates that the party with the most votes in each state or the federal district won with most votes won two seats, while the runner up party won one seat. National totals are presented for these elections even though results were decided at the state level.

National Proportional indicates that 32 seats were allocated by proportional representation with the entire country serving as a single constituency. State totals are presented for these elections even though results were decided at the national level.

Prior to 2012, parties could unite behind a single list of candidates in some or all constituencies for State Plurality or State Relative Majority elections. Starting in 2012, multiple parties could support a single set of candidates but retain their separate places on the ballot. Voters were free to mark their ballots for one, some, or all members of the coalition supporting the same set of candidates. When voters marked more than one party, the votes are allocated back to the parties in some tabulations, so that each party receives an equal share of the vote. However, this dataset reports each possible combination of preferences separately for parties in coalition.

In 2012, there were two coalitions: Compromiso por México (PAN, PVEM) and Movimiento Progresista (PRD, PT, MC).

**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,

 484 Mexico

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

**YR Election Year**

**MN Election Month**

**CST\_N Constituency Name**

The states and the federal district serve as constituencies for State Plurality and State Relative Majority elections but the country is a single national constituency in National Proportional elections (see TYPE).

**CST Constituency Code**

The states and the federal district serve as constituencies for State Plurality and State Relative Majority elections but the country is a single national constituency in National Proportional elections (see TYPE). Each state, the federal district, and the country as a whole have a unique numerical identifier:

1. AGUASCALIENTES
2. BAJA CALIFORNIA
3. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR
4. CAMPECHE
5. COAHUILA
6. COLIMA
7. CHIAPAS
8. CHIHUAHUA
9. DISTRITO FEDERAL
10. DURANGO
11. GUANAJUATO
12. GUERRERO
13. HIDALGO
14. JALISCO
15. MEXICO
16. MICHOACAN
17. MORELOS
18. NAYARIT
19. NUEVO LEON
20. OAXACA
21. PUEBLA
22. QUERETARO
23. QUINTANA ROO
24. SAN LUIS POTOSI
25. SINALOA
26. SONORA
27. TABASCO
28. TAMAULIPAS
29. TLAXCALA
30. VERACRUZ
31. YUCATAN
32. ZACATECAS

100. MEXICO (ENTIRE COUNTRY)

**MAG District Magnitude**

Number of seats allocated within a constituency.

**PTY\_N Party Name**

Name of party or list.

Prior to 2012, parties could unite behind a single list of candidates in some or all constituencies for State Plurality or State Relative Majority elections (see TYPE). Starting in 2012, multiple parties could support a single set of candidates but retain their separate places on the ballot. Voters were free to mark their ballots for one, some, or all members of the coalition supporting the same set of candidates. When voters marked more than one party, the votes are allocated back to the parties in some tabulations, so that each party receives an equal share of the vote. However, this dataset reports each possible combination of preferences separately for parties in coalition.

In 2012, there were two coalitions: Compromiso por México (PAN, PVEM) and Movimiento Progresista (PRD, PT, MC).

**PTY\_A Party Abbreviation**

 Abbreviation of party or list name.

**PV Party Votes**

Number of votes won. For elections held by State Plurality or State Relative Majority (see TYPE), the national totals are also included. For elections held by National Proportional, the results are also broken down by state.

**SEAT Seats Won**

Number of seats won. These are presented only in the constituency in which they were won. In other words, seats won in state constituencies are not summed up for inclusion in the national totals. Similarly, seats own in the national constituency are presented only at the national level (see TYPE).

**VV Valid Votes**

The total number of votes cast for all lists, parties, or coalitions in a constituency. This variable should equal the sum of PV within a constituency for that election.

**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: Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE), <http://www.ine.mx/>.