

Using the Election Filter

The election filter restricts database output to only those elections that fulfil a certain criteria. When applied, the election filter acts upon all subsequent interactions with the Elections Wizard¹. It will restrict, therefore, not only the final output but also the available choices of elections in the wizard itself. Closing the filter window automatically resets the filter.

There are 6 sets of criteria that can be applied: candidate name criteria; election criteria; vote share criteria; elections contested criteria; elections winner criteria and seat winner criteria.

For example:

Setting “Turnout \geq 50” in the election criteria frame will produce only those elections where turnout was 50% or over (see below).

Election Filter

You can restrict the database to only those elections that fulfill a certain criteria

Where candidate name contains (e.g. SMITH)

Where election

Turnout is (e.g. > 50)

Electorate is (e.g. <= 2000)

Vacancies is (e.g. = 3)

Where the election was contested by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the election was won by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the vote share for

Party is

Gender is

Incumbency is

Where a seat was won by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Help Set Filter

Similarly, selecting “CON” in the Party section of the election contested criteria frame will produce only those elections where the Conservatives fielded a candidate.

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Vacancies is (e.g. = 3)

Where the vote share for

Party is

Gender is

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Help Set Filter

The sets of criteria can be combined in order to focus on a specific sub-set of elections. Each additional set of criteria specified may reduce further the number of results produced.

For example:

Setting “Turnout \geq 50” in the election criteria frame AND selecting “CON” in the Party section of the election contested criteria frame will produce only those elections where turnout was 50% or over and where the Conservatives fielded a candidate.

Election Filter

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Where candidate name contains (e.g. SMITH)

Where election

Turnout is (e.g. > 50)

Electorate is (e.g. <= 2000)

Vacancies is (e.g. = 3)

Where the election was contested by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the election was won by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the vote share for

Party is

Gender is

Incumbency is

Where a seat was won by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Similarly, setting “Turnout ≥ 50 ” in the election criteria frame AND selecting “FEMALE” in the Gender section of the election contested criteria frame will produce only those elections where turnout was 50% or over and where a female candidate stood.

Election Filter

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Where candidate name contains (e.g. SMITH)

Where election

Turnout is (e.g. > 50)

Electorate is (e.g. <= 2000)

Vacancies is (e.g. = 3)

Where the vote share for

Party is

Gender is

Incumbency is

Where the election was contested by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the election was won by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where a seat was won by

Party

Gender

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The sub-criteria within each criteria frame can also be combined to produce complex sub-sets of election results. The following example only produces results for 3 vacancy elections where turnout was less than 40% that were contested by Conservative male incumbents but were won by female Labour candidates.

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Where election

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Electorate is (e.g. <= 2000)

Vacancies is (e.g. = 3)

Where the election was contested by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the election was won by

Party

Gender

Incumbency

Where the vote share for

Party is

Gender is

Incumbency is

Where a seat was won by

Party

Gender

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Notes

1. If the research focuses upon a specific area and/or time period, then performance of the filter will be increased if it is applied **AFTER** the required area and/or time period have been selected. This is because applying the filter beforehand forces the database to restrict the entire election set.