

1 Supplemental Appendix

2 This supplementary appendix contains some suggestions about data usability for interested readers. Furthermore, while the data
3 presented in this article is a standalone contribution, the Indonesian Election Archive is an ongoing project. We briefly discuss
4 the future objectives of this program below.

5 Data access and usability

6 In addition to being available on the OSF website as explained in the paper, the data is available through the link "Indonesia
7 Election Archive" at the Perludem website data.electionhouse.org. The data can also be accessed through the personal websites
8 of the individual authors, including johannabirnir.com. For V1, clickable links lead to the same files as described in this article
9 but will be updated over time with more elections and greater granularity as described further below.

10 The current IEA(3) data files can, for example, be used to examine changes in party support over time, including
11 geographically for elections held in 2014, 2019 and 2024 when merged with commonly available shape files -using the
12 provincial and district level geographic identifiers included as variables in each of the files. For example, Figures 1, 2 and 3
13 display provincial-level maps of presidential election results for the three cycles, with shading and labels indicating vote shares
14 by candidate for each province. Note that Kalimantan Utara, established as a province in 2012, was not treated as a separate
15 electoral district until the 2019 election. Thus, in the 2014 election map, the province is grayed out, as its votes were still
16 counted under its previous jurisdiction.

17 [Insert Supplemental Figures 1, 2 and 3 here.]

18 Future versions

19 The primary objective of the archive is to support international scholars and advocates of democracy by providing data across
20 three critical domains: the institutional framework, pre-election candidate information, and post-election outcomes. While the
21 dataset presented here stands as an independent initiative, the team is actively expanding the archive to encompass additional
22 elections and increase the data's granularity.

23 In Version 1 of the IEA(3), we have compiled and made publicly accessible institutional data in the form of election-
24 related legislation, covering the period from Indonesia's re-democratization in 1999 through the 2024 elections. Additionally,
25 we provide candidate information and election results for the three most recent national election cycles—2014, 2019, and
26 2024—including the Presidential and Vice Presidential contests, the Lower House of the National Legislature (DPR), and the
27 Upper House (DPD).

28 The long-term vision of the project is to develop a comprehensive, enduring repository for the study and analysis of
29 Indonesian elections. This entails tracking the evolution of institutional frameworks, cataloging candidate data prior to elections,
30 and recording electoral outcomes. Although the current version focuses on the 2014–2024 period, we intend to deepen the level
31 of detail and extend the historical coverage to earlier elections for these national bodies.

32 The forthcoming version of the archive will include additional candidate-level results for the DPR, enabling more robust
33 longitudinal analyses. Ultimately, we aim to incorporate comprehensive data from all elections listed in Indonesia's national
34 electoral calendar, as presented in the article Table 2, including regional contests.

35 This table underscores both the complexity and scale of creating a longitudinal electoral data archive for Indonesia. The
36 launch of Version 1 represents a significant milestone toward that goal and is intended to serve as a valuable resource for
37 researchers and practitioners alike.

38 Supplemental Appendix Figure legends

Figure 1. Election results for the 2014 Indonesian presidential election. The colors indicate which candidate pair had the majority of votes in a province. Shading and labels indicate the percentage vote share in that province for the winning candidate. Darker shades indicate more support.

Figure 2. Election results for the 2019 Indonesian presidential election. The colors indicate which candidate pair had the majority of votes in a province. Shading and labels indicate the percentage vote share in that province for the winning candidate. Darker shades indicate more support.

Figure 3. Election results for the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. The colors indicate which candidate pair had the majority of votes in a province. Shading and labels indicate the percentage vote share in that province for the winning candidate. Darker shades indicate more support.