

## Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 3: Macro Report

June 05, 2006

Country: USA

Date of Election: November 4, 2008

Prepared by: John Aldrich and Bojan Todosijevic

Date of Preparation: July 16, 2012

### NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

### **Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered**

#### 1a. Type of Election

- Parliamentary/Legislative
- Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
- Presidential
- Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?

- Upper House
- Lower House
- Both
- Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: In this election, 35 out of 100 Senate seats were contested.

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election?

Republican Party

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election?

N/A

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party

Number of Cabinet Ministers

N/A

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

N/A

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election?

Democratic Party

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election?

N/A

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party

Number of Cabinet Ministers

N/A

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

N/A

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party.

Elections for the House of Representatives: **28** parties (only separate parties counted, not cases such as “Democratic; Working Families” which is counted as being Democratic party)

Senate elections: **16** parties

Presidential elections: **19** parties (plus 4 independents)

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

<http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/fe2008/2008presgeresults.pdf>

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

**Warning: I am not completely sure these are the most complete official election results. Hence, also the number of participating parties (above) might be incorrect.**

### Presidential elections

Source: <http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/fe2008/2008presgeresults.pdf>

Presidential Candidate	Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote
Barack H. Obama	Democratic	69456897	52.92%
John S. McCain, III	Republican	59934814	45.66%
Ralph Nader	<u>Independent</u>	738475	0.56%
Bob Barr	Libertarian	523686	0.40%
<i>Write-ins</i>	-	112554	0.09%
Charles O. Baldwin	Constitution	199314	0.15%
Cynthia A. McKinney	Green	161603	0.12%
Alan Keyes	<u>Independent</u>	47694	0.04%
Ron Paul	LA Taxpayers	42426	0.03%
Róger Calero	Socialist Workers	5127	0.01%
Gloria LaRiva	Socialism and Liberation	6808	0.01%
Brian Moore	Socialist	6528	0.00%
<i>None of these Candidates</i>	-	6267	0.00%
Richard Duncan	<u>Independent</u>	3902	0.00%
Charles Jay	Boston Tea Party	2422	0.00%

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John Joseph Polachek	New	1149	0.00%
Frank E. McEnulty	New American Independent	828	0.00%
Jeffrey J. Wamboldt	We, the People	764	0.00%
Thomas R. Stevens	Objectivist	755	0.00%
Gene C. Amondson	Prohibition	653	0.00%
Jeffrey Boss	Vote Here	639	0.00%
George D. J. Phillis	Libertarian	531	0.00%
Jonathan E. Allen	<u>Independent</u>	477	0.00%
Ted C. Weill	Reform	481	0.00%
Bradford Lytle	US Pacifist	110	0.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>131254904</b>	<b>99.99%</b>

## 2008 U.S. House Popular Vote and FEC Total Receipts by Party

<http://www.thegreenpapers.com/G08/HouseVoteByParty.phtml>

Other	Party	Candidate's Balloted Party(ies)	Affiliated Party or Classification	Candidates	Winners	Vote	
		1 Democratic	Democratic	384	222	58562574	47.73%
		1 Republican	Republican	372	175	50325796	41.02%
	x	Democratic; Working Families	Democratic	23	21	3603997	2.94%
1		Scattering	Others	164	0	2012922	1.64%
		1 Democratic-Farmer Labor	Democratic	8	5	1612480	1.31%
	x	Democratic; Independence; Working Families	Democratic	8	8	1267780	1.03%
		1 Libertarian	Libertarian	126	0	1083027	0.88%
	x	Republican; Conservative	Republican	15	0	963710	0.79%
	x	Independence	Republican	6	3	838520	0.68%
1		Independent	Independent	52	0	668060	0.54%
		1 Green	Green	52	0	520436	0.42%
1		No Party Affiliation	Independent	13	0	234111	0.19%
	x	Democratic-Nonpartisan League	Democratic	1	1	194577	0.16%
		1 Independence	Other Third Party	6	0	129747	0.11%
		1 Constitution	Other Third Party	14	0	127127	0.10%
		1 Independent Party of Oregon	Other Third Party	2	0	65109	0.05%
1		<i>Write-in</i>	Others	138	0	57805	0.05%
	x	Republican; Independence	Republican	1	0	56354	0.05%
		1 Pacific Green	Green	5	0	50293	0.04%
		1 Peace And Freedom	Other Third Party	5	0	47659	0.04%
		1 Purple Party; Independent	Other Third Party	1	0	29282	0.02%
		1 Conservative	Other Third Party	5	0	26182	0.02%
		1 Independent American	Other Third Party	3	0	22813	0.02%
		1 Reform	Reform	4	0	22603	0.02%
		1 U.S. Taxpayers	Other Third Party	6	0	21057	0.02%
		1 Alaskan Independence	Other Third Party	1	0	14274	0.01%
		1 Independent Greens	Other Third Party	2	0	14100	0.01%
1		Unaffiliated	Independent	1	0	12915	0.01%

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	1	Working Families	Other Third Party	1	0	12104	0.01%
1		Other-party nominee	Independent	2	0	11521	0.01%
	1	Independent Green Populist	Other Third Party	1	0	9483	0.01%
	1	Nomination by other than by Primary	Independent	1	0	9394	0.01%
	1	Progressive	Other Third Party	1	0	9081	0.01%
	1	American Constitution	Other Third Party	1	0	8894	0.01%
	1	Socialist Workers Party	Other Third Party	3	0	8588	0.01%
	1	American Independent	Other Third Party	1	0	6274	0.01%
1		No Affiliation	Independent	1	0	6223	0.01%
1		Nominated By Petition	Independent	1	0	5437	0.00%
	1	Liberty Union	Other Third Party	1	0	5307	0.00%
	1	Vote People Change	Other Third Party	1	0	3708	0.00%
	1	Unity	Other Third Party	1	0	2176	0.00%
		Term Limits for the United States					
	1	Congress	Other Third Party	1	0	2042	0.00%
	1	Socialist Party USA	Other Third Party	1	0	648	0.00%
1		<i>None of these candidates</i>	Others	3	0	0	0.00%
<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44 listings</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>122686190</b>	100.00%

## The Senate

<http://www.thegreenpapers.com/G08/SenateVoteByParty.phtml>

Inde other p	Party	Candidate's Balloted Party(ies)	Affiliated Party or Classification	Candida tes	Winners	Vote	
	1	Democratic	Democratic	33	18	32199306	48.53%
	1	Republican	Republican	34	15	29729539	44.81%
		Democratic-Farmer					
	1	Labor	Democratic	1	1	1212629	1.83%
		Democratic; Independent Party of					
	1	Oregon	Democratic	1	1	864392	1.30%
	1	Libertarian	Libertarian	14	0	670231	1.01%
	1	Independence	Other Third Party	1	0	437505	0.66%
	1	Green	Green	5	0	427418	0.64%
1		Scattering	Others	18	0	241258	0.36%
	1	Independent	Independent	12	0	218957	0.33%
	1	Constitution	Other Third Party	3	0	125531	0.19%
	1	American Constitution	Other Third Party	1	0	59733	0.09%
	1	U.S. Taxpayers	Other Third Party	1	0	30827	0.05%
	1	Independent Greens	Other Third Party	1	0	21690	0.03%
	1	Natural Law	Other Third Party	1	0	18550	0.03%
	1	Reform	Reform	1	0	16443	0.02%
1		Write-in	Others	36	0	14807	0.02%
	1	No Party Affiliation	Independent	1	0	13729	0.02%
	1	Alaskan Independence	Other Third Party	1	0	13197	0.02%
	1	Nebraska	Other Third Party	1	0	11438	0.02%
	1	Socialist Workers Party	Other Third Party	1	0	9187	0.01%
1		Other-party nominee	Independent	1	0	8780	0.01%
1		Nominated By Petition	Independent	1	0	1385	0.00%

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2	4	16 22 listings	169	35 66346532	100.00%
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4d. What was the voter turnout in the election?

From:

<http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/data.php?year=2008&datatype=national&def=vto&f=0&off=0&elect=0>

Turnout - Percent of Voting Age Population - **58.3%**

Turnout - Percent of Registered Voters - **74.4%**

Wikipedia: Turnout=63.0%

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA.

- Total Population: [2000 Census: 281,998,273](#)

Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens: [206,072,xxx \(census report\)](#)

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2008/tables.html>

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens: 213,313,508 (Prof. Michael McDonald, voting age, eligible voters estimate):

[http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout\\_2008G.html](http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout_2008G.html)

Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

- Total Vote: [131,254,904 \(in presidential elections\)](#)

Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes: ??

- Voting Age Population: [Estimated Voting age population \(2000\): 205,815,000](#)

Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters: [Registered Voters \(2000\): 156,421,311](#)

Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

<b>Party Name</b>	<b>Ideological Family</b>
A. Democratic Party	(F) Left Liberal Parties
B. Republican Party	(H) Right Liberal Parties
C. Libertarian party	(H) [or (G), in that order of pref]]
D. Green	(A)
E. Constitution	(E) [or possibly (H)]
F. Reform Party	(O)
G.	
H.	
I.	

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

- |                               |                                  |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ecology Parties           | (G) Liberal Parties              | (L) Agrarian Parties |
| (B) Communist Parties         | (H) Right Liberal Parties        | (M) Ethnic Parties   |
| (C) Socialist Parties         | (I) Christian Democratic Parties | (N) Regional Parties |
| (D) Social Democratic Parties | (J) National Parties             | (O) Other Parties    |
| (E) Conservative Parties      | (K) Independents                 |                      |
| (F) Left Liberal Parties      |                                  |                      |

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. Democratic Party			x									
B. Republican Party									x			
C. Libertarian party												
D. Green												
E. Constitution												
F. Reform Party												
G.												
H.												
I.												

Only two asked in ANES, 2008





7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. State of the economy
2. Wars (on Terror, in Iraq, in Afghanistan)
3. Performance of incumbent administration (George W. Bush)
4. Size of welfare state/economic fairness/inequality
5. "social" issues (abortion, religion, race, immigration)

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

<b>Party Name</b>	<b>Name of Party Leader</b>	<b>Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate</b>
A. Democratic Party	Barack Obama	Barack Obama
B. Republican Party	John McCain	John McCain
C. Libertarian party	Bob Barr	Bob Barr
D. Green	Cynthia McKinney	Cynthia McKinney
E. Constitution	Chuck Baldwin	Chuck Baldwin
F. Reform Party	David Collison	Ted Weill
G.		
H.		
I.		

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial
- Mostly impartial
- Not very impartial
- Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

November 4, 2008

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 1d, please explain why.

November 4, 2008

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

- Geographically concentrated
- National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?

- No protest at all
- Sporadic protest
- Significant protest

### Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

**Definitions:** A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

#### 11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable? [N/A](#)

Yes

No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable? [N/A](#)

Yes

No

If “Yes” was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

<b>Alliance Name</b>	<b>Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “*”)</b>
Alliance 1:	
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

- Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
- Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
- Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
- Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes
- No

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

- lists of the same party in the same constituency
- lists of the same party from different constituencies
- lists of different parties in the same constituency

N/A

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

Variable by states

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

- No
- No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
- Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
- Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
- Yes, other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

All of the above (that is, variable by state and nearly everything included)

### **Data on Electoral Institutions**

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

#### **Electoral Tier (Segment) and House**

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

there is 1 segment/tier

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

#### **House of Representatives (lower house)**

#### **Questions about Voting**

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

1

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)

(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

- Candidates
- Party Lists
- Party Bloc Voting
- Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

1

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

- Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
- Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
- Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)



17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

Yes

No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

Yes

No

N/A

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

- 435 electoral districts, one representative per district is elected
- Electoral formula: Candidate with simple plurality wins that seat.

### Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

- Yes  
 No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

- Percent of total votes  
 Percent of valid votes  
 Percent of the total electorate  
 Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

**Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.**

## Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

there is 1 segment/tier

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

## Senate (upper house)

### Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.  
A single vote for each Senate seat.

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)

(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

- Candidates
- Party Lists
- Party Bloc Voting
- Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

1

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

- Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
- Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
- Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

Yes

No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

Yes

No

N/A

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

- Electoral formula: In most states, simple plurality.
- 50 primary electoral districts
- 2 members/Senators are elected from each district, with staggered, six-year terms

### Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

Yes

No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

Percent of total votes

Percent of valid votes

Percent of the total electorate

Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

**Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.**

## **References**

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

Reported by state in:

[http://clerk.house.gov/member\\_info/electionInfo/2008election.pdf](http://clerk.house.gov/member_info/electionInfo/2008election.pdf)

23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.

<http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/fe2008/2008presgeresults.pdf>

<http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/2008/popular-vote.html>

<http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/links.html>

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