Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Macro-Level Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

The institutional system of any country is made of several interrelated parts that may be thought to fall into three broad categories: those pertaining to the country as a whole; those pertaining to political parties; and those pertaining to individual primary electoral districts (constituencies). The following questions are grouped by these categories (country-level questions, party-level questions, and constituency-level questions).

> THIS FIRST SET OF QUESTIONS (Q1 TO Q29) PERTAINS TO
> **COUNTRY-LEVEL** INSTITUTIONS.

A. Macro-Level Data on Regime Type.

Below are various questions about the type of regime—presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential—in your country. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted at the outset. First, in some countries there may be a discrepancy between the *de jure* (or legal) situation and the *de facto* (or practical) situation. For example, in Great Britain the Queen still possesses a legal right to veto legislation, but this right has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, please answer according to the *de facto* situation. Otherwise, describe the *de jure* situation. A second potential problem is that the questions may not be phrased optimally for the situation in your particular country. In such cases, please answer as best you can, providing some indication of the difficulties as you see them.

We use the term "Head of State" to refer to the state official to whom foreign envoys present their credentials and who represents the nation on ceremonial occasions. The Head of State may or may not also be the "Head of Government"—which refers to the chief executive officer of a country's government.

Finally, some questions are marked with an asterisk. The committee recognizes that these questions may be particularly difficult to answer in some countries and so responses to them are optional.

I.) QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEAD OF STATE.

1) Who is the Head of State?
    __x__ President but only "primus inter pares"
    _____ Monarch
    __x__ Other (please specify) President of the federal council is both, Head of the state and government, the latter as primus inter pares

2) If the head of state is a president, how is the president selected?
    _____ Direct election

__x_ Indirect election

____ Other (Explain) _____

    a) If by direct election, by what process?
        ____ Plurality election
        ____ Run-off system (answer i, ii, and iii below)
        ____ Other (Explain) _____

        If by run-off system, what is the

            (i) Threshold for first-round victory?   ____
            (ii) Threshold to advance to second round? ____
            (iii) Threshold for victory in second round? ____

    b) If by indirect election, by what process?
        ____ Electoral college (answer i, ii, and iii below)
        __x_ Selection by the legislature (answer iv and v below)
        ____ Other (Explain) _____

        _____

        If by electoral college,

            (i) How are electors chosen?
                ____ By direct election
                ____ By indirect election
                ____ Other (Explain) _____

                _____

            (ii) Does the electoral college deliberate? ____ Yes ____ No

            (iii) What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?
                ____ Plurality
                ____ Majority
                ____ Other (Explain) _____

                _____

        If by the legislature,

            (iv) By which chamber(s) of the legislature?
                ____ Lower (or only) house
                ____ Upper house
                ____ Lower and upper houses, voting separately
                __x_ Lower and upper houses, in joint session
                ____ Other (Explain) _____

                _____

            (v) What is the voting procedure used?

        ____ Plurality
        __x_ Majority
        ____ Other (Explain) _____

      _____

3) If there is a Head of State, does the Head of State have the following powers?

    a) Introduce legislation? ____Yes __x_No

    b) Require expedited action on specific legislation? ____Yes _x_No

        (i) If yes, what happens if the legislature takes no action?
        ____ Legislation becomes law
        ____ Nothing
        ____ Other (Explain) _____

        _____

    c) Package veto? ____Yes __x_ No

        (i) If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?
        ____ A majority of legislators present in session
        ____ A majority of legislators in functions
        ____ Three-fifths of legislators present in session
        ____ Three-fifths of legislators in functions
        ____ Two-thirds of legislators present in session
        ____ Two-thirds of legislators in functions
        ____ Other (Explain)

    d) Partial veto? ____Yes __x_ No

        (i) If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?
        ____ A majority of legislators present in session
        ____ A majority of legislators in functions
        ____ Three-fifths of legislators present in session
        ____ Three-fifths of legislators in functions
        ____ Two-thirds of legislators present in session
        ____ Two-thirds of legislators in functions
        ____ Other (Explain)

    e) Legislate by decree? ____Yes __x_No

        (i) If yes, does this require that the legislature must first specifically delegate decree authority to the head of state by statute? ____Yes ____No

        (ii) If yes to e), are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the head of state can legislate by decree? ____Yes ____ No

(iii) If yes to e), are there other restrictions on the head of state's authority to legislate by decree? _____Yes _____No

f) Emergency powers? __x_ Yes _____ No

    *(i) If yes, what actions can the head of state take under emergency authority? [Check all that apply.]
    _____ Suspend civil liberties
    _____ Emergency spending powers
    _____ Suspend civil liberties and emergency spending
    __x_ Other (Explain)   a) Take precautionary measures in a case of urgency (Art. 26 Abs. 1 RVOG)
                                           b) Give a decision in place of the entire Federal Council (Bundesrat) (Art. 26 Abs. 2 RVOG)

    *(ii) If yes to f), under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority?
    _____ Restricted to one or more of the following: natural disasters, economic crises, invasion, civil disorders
    _____ No restrictions
    __x__ Other (Explain) to a) In a case of emergency (Art. 26 Abs. 1 RVOG)
                                         to b) Only if an assembly of the entire Federal Council is not possible (Art. 26 Abs. 2 RVOG)

    *(iii) If yes to f), what restrictions are there on the head of state's authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?
    _____ Prior legislative approval
    _____ Limited duration, after which authority requires legislative approval
    __x_ No legislative approval needed
    __x_ Other (Explain) Later these decisions have to be submitted to the Federal Council for their approval (Art.26 Abs. 3 RVOG)

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? _____Yes __x_No

    (i) If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state?
    _____ Ratification by upper house
    _____ Ratification by lower (or only) house
    _____ Ratification by both houses
    _____ Judicial review
    _____ Other (Explain) _____

        _____

h) Commander of the armed forces? _____Yes __x_No

(i) If yes, does the head of state has at least some influence on the choice on the choice of high ranking officers for promotion/demotion?
_____Yes_____No

(ii) If yes to h), can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking officers?
_____Yes _____ No

(iii) If yes to h), can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops?
_____Yes _____No

j) Introduce referenda? _____Yes __x_No

If yes, under what conditions?
_____ Referendum may be called to appeal any bill rejected by the legislature
_____ Referendum may be called to appeal any bill reported by the legislature
_____ Referendum needs legislative approval
_____ Other (Explain) _____

_____

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?
_____Yes __x_No

m) Convene special legislative sessions? _____Yes __x_No

(i) If yes, is this the head of state's power exclusively, or can any other (s) do this as well?
_____Yes, other power(s) can convene special legislative sessions
_____ No other powers can
(If yes, explain): _____

_____
_____

II.) QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

4) Who is the Head of Government?
_____ President
_____ Prime Minister (or equivalent)
__x__ Other (please specify) 7 Federal Councilors (Bundesräte)

5) If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the prime minister selected?

_____ Appointed by the head of state alone
_____ Appointed by the legislature alone
_____ Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature
_____ Nominated by the legislature, and approved by the head of state

_____ Other (Explain):

6) If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the composition of the cabinet? [Check all that apply.]

    _____ Names ministers and assigns portfolios alone
    _____ Nominates ministers for approval by the head of state
    _____ Reviews and approves ministerial nominations made by the head of state
    _____ Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion
    _____ Other (Explain) _____
    _____

7) By what method(s) can cabinet members, or the entire cabinet (here interpreted as the entire Federal Council), be dismissed?

    _____ By the head of state alone
    _____ By the head of government alone
    _____ By majority vote of the legislature
    _____ By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain) _____
    _____

__x_ Other (Explain) Only if the decision over a entire modification of the federal constitution (Totalrevision der Bundesverfassung) is approved in a referendum (Art. 193 Abs. 3 BV), a new Federal Government will be elected before the usual end of the period of office. There is no other possibility.

8) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? __x_Yes _____No

a) If yes, by what method?

    _____ By the head of state alone
    _____ By the head of government alone
    _____ By majority vote of the legislature
    _____ By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain) _____
    _____

_x__ Other (Explain) Only if the decision over a entire modification of the federal constitution (Totalrevision der Bundesverfassung) is approved in a referendum (Art. 193 Abs. 3 BV), a new legislature will be elected before the usual end of the period of office. There is no other possibility.

*b) If yes, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolved?
    _____ On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election) (Explain) _____
    _____

    _____ As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the legislature has censured the cabinet; e.g. only if the legislature fails to pass the budget) (Explain) _____
    _____

__x_ Other (Explain) Only if the decision over a entire modification of the federal constitution (Totalrevision der Bundesverfassung) is approved in a referendum (Art. 193 Abs. 3 BV)

B. Macro-Level Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

9) Governments formed since previous dissolution. We are interested here in all governments formed between the dissolution immediately preceding the election at which the survey module was administered and the next previous dissolution. The government in office at the time of the most recent dissolution would be listed as government number 1 (N = 1), the next previous government would be N = 2, and so forth. In the first table (a) the column headed "Govt start date" asks for the date on which the government took office (month and year are adequate). The column headed "Govt majority?" asks whether the government in question held a majority of seats in the lower house of the national assembly (yes/no). The column headed "Govt caretaker?" asks whether the government in question was a caretaker (yes/no). (A caretaker government is defined as one that takes office because of the absence of a legislative majority to sustain an effective government and is meant to stay in office only for a short while—e.g. between the calling of a new election and the investiture of a new government. Caretaker governments are expected to run the routine business of government and react to ongoing events without initiating legislation or policy changes on issues where no prior consensus exists among a majority of deputies.)

The second table (b) asks for the party composition of each government listed in the previous table, and for the number of ministerial positions held by each governmental party (which can be zero). In the last row of table (b) please code the number of ministerial positions held by non-partisan or independent members of a government (which, again, can be zero).

(a)

Since 1959 the 4 biggest parties are proportional represented in the Federal Council (Bundesrat). This informal "magic formula" contains two SP, two CVP, two FDP and one SVP-member. So there was no significant change in the government. Attempts to break the formula failed hitherto. Since 1848 no entire renewal of the Federal Government took place

Cabinet (Federal Council) composition on 1 January 1999

A. The party composition

Party	Number and percentage of parliamentary seats (*Nationalrat*)	Number and percentage of cabinet posts (*Bundesrat*)
Social Democrats / Sozialdemokratische Partei (SPS)	55 (27.5%)	2 (28.6%)
Radical Democrats / Freisinnig Demokratische Partei (FDP)	45 (22.5%)	2 (28.6%)
Christian Democrats / Christlich-demokratische Volkspartei (CVP)	34 (17.0%)	2 (28.6%)
Swiss People's Party / Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP)	29 (14.5%)	1 (14.3%)

B. Cabinet members

Home Affairs/Inneres - EDI: Ruth Dreifuss (1940 female, SPS)

Foreign Affairs/Auswärtiges - EDA: Flavio Cotti (1939 male, CVP), replaced on March, 11, 1999 by Joseph Deiss (1946, male, CVP)

Finances/Finanzen - EFD: Kaspar Villiger (1941 male, FDP)

Economic Affairs/Volkswirtschaft - EVD: Pascal Couchepin (1942 male, FDP)

Justice and Police/Justiz und Polizei - EJPD: Arnold Koller (1933, male CVP), replaced on March, 11, 1999 by Ruth Metzler-Arnold (1964, female CVP)

Transport, Communications and Energy/Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation - UVEK: Moritz Leuenberger (1946 male, SPS)

Defence, Civil Protection and Sports/Verteidigung, Bevölkerungsschutz und Sport - VBS: Adolf Ogi (1942, male SVP)

Cabinet (Federal Council) composition on 30 December 1999[1]

A. The party composition

	Number and percentage of parliamentary seats *(Nationalrat)*	Number and percentage of cabinet posts *(Bundesrat)*
Social Democrats/ Sozialdemokratische Partei (SPS)	51 (25.5%)	2 (28.6%)
Swiss People's Party/ Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP)	44 (22%)	1 (14.3%)
Radical Democrats / Freisinnig Demokratische Partei (FDP)	43 (21.5%)	2 (28.6%)
Christian Democrats/Christlich-demokratische Volkspartei (CVP)	35 (17.5%)	2 (28.6%)

1 On December 15, 1999, the Federal Council was re-elected by the Federal Assembly (the Swiss Cabinet has no formal investiture).

B. Cabinet members

Home Affairs/Inneres - EDI: Ruth Dreifuss (1940 female, SPS)

Foreign Affairs/Auswärtiges - EDA: Joseph Deiss (1946, male, CVP)

Finances/Finanzen - EFD: Kaspar Villiger (1941 male, FDP)

Economic Affairs/Volkswirtschaft - EVD: Pascal Couchepin (1942 male, FDP)

Justice and Police/Justiz und Polizei - EJPD: Ruth Metzler-Arnold (1964, female CVP)

Transport, Communications and Energy/Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation - UVEK: Moritz Leuenberger (1946 male, SPS)

Defence, Civil Protection and Sports/Verteidigung, Bevölkerungsschutz und Sport - VBS: Adolf Ogi (1942, male SVP)

10) What were 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.)

a) The presistent, professional and permanent electoral campaign of the SVP/UDC in combination with a strong leaderfigure of big charisma

b) Agenda setting of the SVP/UDC: Combination of issues of liberalism with issues of nationalism, especially the issue of refugees and asylum

c) Weak leadership and electoral campaign of the SP/PS, CVP/PDC, FDP/PRD

d) The decline of the religious and class cleavages and the decline of party alignment.

e) Tendencies towards larger parties and the disappearance of most of the radical more little parties

C. Macro-Level Data on Electoral Institutions

A central theme in the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems concerns the impact of electoral institutions on voting behavior and election outcomes. In order to assess the impact of institutions properly, a necessary preliminary step is to obtain accurate information on those institutional arrangements. The purpose of this document is to describe the kind of information we are asking you to provide.

Overview of Information Needed

In most countries, the best source of the needed information is the electoral statute or code that currently governs lower house elections. If the text of the law is available in a variety of different languages, please send a version in the most accessible language available. In any event, please also provide full bibliographic information on the source of the information sent.

In a few countries, such as the U.K., there may not be a single statute that governs elections. In such cases, our hope is that you will do your best to provide an accurate description of the electoral system in response to the detailed questions described below.

For those countries in which there is an electoral statute, there may also be other sources of information on the electoral procedure that you know of: perhaps the constitution specifies part of the electoral system, or perhaps a local scholar has written a description of the electoral system, or perhaps there is a map of the electoral districts available. It would be helpful if these materials could be sent as well.

Details of Information Needed

The kinds of details that are needed are indicated by the following list of questions. *Even if you are sending a copy of the electoral code or other materials, please also answer these questions.*

The committee recognizes that some questions may be particularly difficult to answer. These questions, which are optional, are marked with an asterisk.

I. QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Definitions: An electoral district is defined as a geographic area within which votes are counted and seats allocated. If a district cannot be partitioned into smaller districts within which votes are counted and seats allocated, it is called primary. If it can be partitioned into primary districts, and there is some transfer of votes and/or seats from the primary districts to the larger district, then the larger district is called secondary. If a district can be partitioned into secondary districts (again with some transfer of votes and/or seats), it is called tertiary.

In some electoral systems, there are electoral districts that are geographically nested but not otherwise related for purposes of seat allocation. In Lithuania, for example, there are 71 single-member districts that operate under a majority runoff system, and also a single nationwide district that operates under proportional representation (the largest remainders method with the Hare quota). Neither votes nor seats from the single-member districts transfer to the nationwide district, however. The two processes are entirely independent (with voters having one vote in each district). In this case, the nationwide district, although it contains the 71 single-member districts, is not considered to be secondary. It is primary. One might say that there are two *segments* to the electoral system in such cases.

11) How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?
    _____ 1 segment
    __x__ 2 segments (National Council and Council of States)

For the first (or only) segment, please answer the following questions (questions 12 through 15):

First segment: National Council (Nationalrat)

12) How many primary electoral districts are there? __26_

13) How many secondary electoral districts are there countrywide? _____

14) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? _____

*15) Please answer *one* version of the following question. The first version of the question is more difficult to answer but will be more useful (as it will enable researchers to identify the district magnitude of the primary district in which each respondent resides).

(VERSION 1) Each survey includes a variable that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent. Using the coding scheme for this variable, please fill out the following table. For example, in the case of the U.S., the variable identifying primary districts is coded as a number from 1 to 435. All of these districts return a single member and so, to fill out the table, all that is necessary is to write "1-435" in the first row ("Code numbers of districts returning 1 seat"). If a row is left blank, this will be interpreted as indicating that there are no districts that return the corresponding number of seats. If there are districts returning more than 15 members, please list these in the last five rows of the table (filling in the appropriate number of seats).

    a) Code numbers of districts returning 1 seat   4, 6, 7, 8, 16

b) Code numbers of districts returning 2 seats 14, 15, 26_____
c) Code numbers of districts returning 3 seats 9, 5_____
d) Code numbers of districts returning 4 seats _____
e) Code numbers of districts returning 5 seats 18, 24_____
f) Code numbers of districts returning 6 seats 10, 12, 20_____
g) Code numbers of districts returning 7 seats 11, 13, 23_____
h) Code numbers of districts returning 8 seats 21_____
j) Code numbers of districts returning 9 seats _____
k) Code numbers of districts returning 10 seats 3_____
m) Code numbers of districts returning 11 seats 25_____
n) Code numbers of districts returning 12 seats 17_____
o) Code numbers of districts returning 13 seats _____
p) Code numbers of districts returning 14 seats_____
q) Code numbers of districts returning 15 seats 19_____
r) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____
s) Code numbers of districts returning 17 seats 22_____
t) Code numbers of districts returning 27 seats 2_____
u) Code numbers of districts returning 34 seats 1_____
w) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____

If there is a second segment in the system, please answer the following questions (questions 16 through 19) for the second segment. (Otherwise, jump to question 20):
Second segment: Council of States (Ständerat)

16) How many primary electoral districts are there? ___26

17) How many secondary electoral districts are there countrywide? _0___

18) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? __0_____

*19) Please answer *one* version of the following question. The first version of the question is more difficult to answer but will be more useful (as it will enable researchers to identify the district magnitude of the primary district in which each respondent resides).

(VERSION 1) (See question 15 for explanation).

a) Code numbers of districts returning 1 seat   6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16
b) Code numbers of districts returning 2 seats All the others electoral districts___
c) Code numbers of districts returning 3 seats _____
d) Code numbers of districts returning 4 seats _____
e) Code numbers of districts returning 5 seats _____
f) Code numbers of districts returning 6 seats _____
g) Code numbers of districts returning 7 seats _____
h) Code numbers of districts returning 8 seats _____
j) Code numbers of districts returning 9 seats _____
k) Code numbers of districts returning 10 seats_____
m) Code numbers of districts returning 11 seats_____
n) Code numbers of districts returning 12 seats_____

o) Code numbers of districts returning 13 seats_____

p) Code numbers of districts returning 14 seats_____

q) Code numbers of districts returning 15 seats_____

r) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____

s) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____

t) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____

u) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____

w) Code numbers of districts returning __ seats_____

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING IN THE ELECTION AT WHICH THE MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED.

20) How many votes do or can voters cast? We are asking here about the *prima facie* choice that the ballot poses to the voter. In some systems, the voter votes for a candidate but that vote automatically counts also for the candidate's party list (e.g., Finland). One might reasonably say that in this sort of case the voter is voting simultaneously for a candidate and a party. Here, however, we focus on the choice as it appears on the ballot, not on the choice as it is in light of vote transfer rules. We shall ask a separate question below about whether votes cast for individuals also count for their lists or whether votes cast for lists also count for alliances.

a) Response options for systems with a single segment: *There are two segments, here I answer the questions for the first segment, the National Council (Nationalrat).*

First segment: National Council (Nationalrat)

___x_ Voters cast one vote, for a list

_____ Voters cast one vote, for a candidate

_____ Voters cast one vote, for a candidate, and may vote again in a runoff election

_____ Voters cast a single transferable vote

_____ Voters can cast either one vote for a list, or one vote for a candidate, but not both

___x_ Voters cast one vote for a list, and in addition can cast votes for individuals on that list

___x_ Voters cast multiple votes, for candidates (two votes for one candidate possible)

_____ Voters cast one vote for a list, and one vote for a candidate

_____ Voters cast one vote, for a slate that includes candidates not just for the lower house of the national assembly but also candidates for other offices (such as the upper house or the presidency)

_x___ Other (please explain) - Possibility to cast votes for candidates without voting for a party-list
  - Possibility to fill up a party-list with candidates from an other list.

b) Response options for systems with two segments: *this is the answer the questions for the* **Second segment: the Council of States (Ständerat).**

_____ Voters cast one vote for a list, and one vote for a candidate

__x__ Other (please explain) Each voter elects one or two (depending on the district) candidates for the Council of States. Voters cast one vote for one candidate. Multiple votes for the same candidate are not possible (Majority rule).
The only exception is the canton Jura (Proportional representation).

21)
    a) If voters cast a single vote for a candidate, do those votes also—via *pooling*—
    automatically count for that candidate's party list? *(National Council)* __x_ Yes ____ No
    b) If voters cast a single vote do those votes count—via *fusion*—for a slate that
    includes candidates for several offices simultaneously (e.g. president, lower House
    and Senate)? ____ Yes __x_ No
    c) If voters cast a single vote for a list, can those votes also count—via *apparentement*
    arrangements—for an alliance to which the list belongs? *(National Council)* __x_ Yes ___ No

22) If voters cast multiple votes for candidates, can these votes be cumulated (that is, can more
than one vote be given to the same candidate)? _x_ Yes ____ No

23) Are there any other features of voting that should be noted?
Both Segments:
There are two different ways of counting among the cantons: on the base of the number of voting-papers
and on the base of the number of valid votes.

The canton Appenzell I. Rh still knows the "Landsgemeinde": Each year on the last Sunday in April, all
voters from Appenzell I. Rh. gather together on the «Landsgemeinde» square in Appenzell to appoint the
highest authorities and to pass resolutions concerning important cantonal matters.

_____
_____

III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

For the first (or only) segment, please answer the following questions (questions 24 through 28):

24) **First segment: National Council**
    a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to
        receive seats? Yes__x__ No____
    b) If there is a national threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)?_____
    c) If there is a regional threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)?_____
    d) If there is a district threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)? Fribourg: 7,5%; Basel-Stadt:
5%; Aargau: Quorum (q); Ticino: Quorum (q); Vaud: 5%;Valais: 8%; Neuchâtel: 10%;Genève: 7%

25) What electoral formula or formulas are used in the primary electoral districts?
        _____ D'Hondt method of PR
        _____ Pure Sainte-Laguë method of PR
        _____ Modified Sainte-Laguë method of PR
        __x__ Largest remainders—Hare quota (only Cantons Fribourg, Ticiono, Vaud)
        _____ Largest remainders—Droop quota
        ___x_ Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) ___Hagenbach-Bischoff
Hagenbach-Bischoff System. Proportional Representation system based on the Highest
Average concept. Involves the combination of a quota (usually Droop or Hagenbach-
Bischoff) and a divisor system. Two stage process where candidates receiving a quota are
elected first and any remaining seats are determined by a divisor system (d'Hondt, Sainte-
Lague etc.).
Hagenbach-Bischoff Quota. Number of votes required to gain election. Total number of

valid votes divided by one more than the number of seats. Quota = votes/(seats+1).
(Art. 40, 41, 42 BPR)

$$\frac{(100\% \text{ of votes})}{((n \text{ of seats}) +1)} = q \quad \dashrightarrow \quad \frac{\text{list-votes}}{(\text{rounded up } q)} = S \ (=\text{number of seats})$$

$$\text{remaining seats:} \quad \frac{\text{list-votes}}{(S + 1)} = D \text{ (divisor)} \quad \dashrightarrow \quad \text{the list with the biggest D gets the remaining seat}$$

_____ Single transferable vote system
_____ Plurality
__x__ Majority runoff (only cantons: Appenzell A. Rh., Appenzell I. Rh., Graubünden)
_____ Alternative vote
_____ Other (please specify)

26) What electoral formula or formulas are used in the secondary electoral districts (if any)?
_____ D'Hondt method of PR
_____ Pure Sainte-Laguë method of PR
_____ Modified Sainte-Laguë method of PR
_____ Largest remainders—Hare quota
_____ Largest remainders—Droop quota
_____ Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) _____

_____ Single transferable vote system
_____ Plurality
_____ Majority runoff
_____ Alternative vote
_____ Other (please specify) _____

27) What electoral formula or formulas are used in the tertiary electoral districts (if any)?
_____ D'Hondt method of PR
_____ Pure Sainte-Laguë method of PR
_____ Modified Sainte-Laguë method of PR
_____ Largest remainders—Hare quota
_____ Largest remainders—Droop quota
_____ Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) _____

_____ Single transferable vote system
_____ Plurality
_____ Majority runoff
_____ Alternative vote
_____ Other (please specify) _____

<u>Definition</u>: A list is *closed* if the seats that are awarded to that list are always occupied by the candidates in order of their appearance on the list (i.e., if the list gets *x* seats then necessarily the top *x* names on the list get the seats). A list is *open* if the question of which candidates on the list get the seats that are awarded to the list is determined solely by the votes that each candidate receives. A list is *flexible* if it is neither closed nor open.

28) If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?

   _____ closed
   _____ flexible, but in practice virtually closed
   _____ flexible
   _____ flexible, but in practice virtually open
   __x__ open

If there is a second segment in the system, please answer the following questions (questions 29 through 33) for the second segment. (Otherwise, jump to question 34):

Second segment: Council of States (Ständerat)

29)

   a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? Yes____ No__x___
   b) If there is a national threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)?_____
   c) If there is a regional threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)?_____
   d) If there is a district threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)? _____

30) What electoral formula or formulas are used in the primary electoral districts?

   _____ D'Hondt method of PR
   _____ Pure Sainte-Laguë method of PR
   _____ Modified Sainte-Laguë method of PR
   _____ Largest remainders—Hare quota
   _____ Largest remainders—Droop quota
   _____ Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) _____

   _____

   _____ Single transferable vote system
   _____ Plurality
   __x__ Majority runoff
   _____ Alternative vote
   __x__ Other (please specify) proportional representation with Hagenbach-Bischoff method
(only Canton Jura)

31) What electoral formula or formulas are used in the secondary electoral districts (if any)?

   _____ D'Hondt method of PR
   _____ Pure Sainte-Laguë method of PR
   _____ Modified Sainte-Laguë method of PR
   _____ Largest remainders—Hare quota
   _____ Largest remainders—Droop quota
   _____ Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) _____

   _____

_____ Single transferable vote system
_____ Plurality
_____ Majority runoff
_____ Alternative vote
_____ Other (please specify) _____

32) What electoral formula or formulas are used in the tertiary electoral districts (if any)?
_____ D'Hondt method of PR
_____ Pure Sainte-Laguë method of PR
_____ Modified Sainte-Laguë method of PR
_____ Largest remainders—Hare quota
_____ Largest remainders—Droop quota
_____ Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) _____

_____ Single transferable vote system
_____ Plurality
_____ Majority runoff
_____ Alternative vote
_____ Other (please specify) _____

33) If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?
_____ closed
_____ flexible, but in practice virtually closed
_____ flexible
_____ flexible, but in practice virtually open
_____ open

IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

34) What are the possibilities of alliance in the system? __List-alliances are allowable (Art. 31, 42 BPR)_____

35)
   a) Can parties run joint lists? __x_ Yes _____ No
   b) Is there *apparentement* or "blocking" of lists? __x_ Yes _____ No
   c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? _ Yes _x_ No (Art. 27 BPR)
   d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their
      supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate? _____ Yes _x_No
q35b may be redundant given q21c??

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.

36) 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.
__no_____
_____
_____

37) If *apparentement* is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements?
   ___x_ lists of the same party in the same constituency?
   _____ lists of the same party from different constituencies?
   ___x_ lists of different parties in the same constituency?

38) If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?
   _____ 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 or her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
   _____ Yes, other (please explain) _____
   _____
   _____ No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper

39)
   a) Were there significant changes in the electoral system between the most recent election and the next previous one? _____ Yes __x_ No
   b) Please indicate what aspect or aspects of the electoral system was/were changed significantly _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS REFERS TO THE
PARTY-LEVEL PARTS OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

40) Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).
   Eric: perhaps a filter is needed, something like parties that presented candidates in the election.???

a) Name of Political Party	b) Number per appendix 2 of micro data set	c) Year Founded	d) Ideological family party is closest to	e) International organization party belongs to (if any)
1. FDP/PRD	1	1894	f	
2. CVP/PDC	2	1912 (1970)	h	

3. SP/PS	3	1888	d	European Socialists The Socialist International
4. SVP/UDC	4	1971	o: g, i and n; there are two different wings in the party	
5. LP/PL	5	1913 (1977)	g	
6. LDU/ADI	6	1936	e	
7. EVP/PEP	7	1919	h	European People's Party (EVP/PPE) International Democratic Christians (CDI – IDC)
8. CSP/PCS	8	1997	h	
9. PdA/PdT	9	1921 (1944)	b	
10. GPS/PES	13	1983	a	The European Greens
11. SD/DS	15	1961 (1990)	n	
12. EDU/UDF	16	1975	o: conservative fundamental christian	
13. FPS/PSL	17	1985 (1994)	n	
14. LEGA	18	1991	m	

[List of Ideological Families to be provided here]

[List of International Party Organizations to be provided here]

41)

a) For years, people have described political parties as being on the Left or the Right. Do you believe that the terms "Left" and "Right" capture important political differences in your country? __x__ Yes _____ No

b) (If yes to a) What are the key differences that separate Left and Right in your country today? _Position in the policies: asylum and foreigners, question of defense, financial policies; position in the question of state intervention or free market; foreign affaires especially question of membership in the EU and UNO.

c) Thinking about the most important differences between your country's political parties today, where would you place them on the scale below?

Perhaps the terms "Left" and "Right" don't describe the most important conflict today. If you prefer some other set of labels (such as Libertarian-Authoritarian, or Progressive-Conservative, for example), please cross out the labels "Left" and "Right" and write in the labels that best describe the really important differences between parties today in the spaces below:

(i) Replace "Left" with: _____

(ii) Replace "Right" with: _____

(iii) Party Name (and number from appendix 2 of micro dataset)	LEFT										RIGHT
1. FDP/PRD	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**	8	9	10
2. CVP/PDC	0	1	2	3	4	5	**6**	7	8	9	10
3. SP/PS	0	1	2	**3**	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. SVP/UDC	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10
5. LP/PL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10
6. LdU/ADI	0	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. EVP/PEP	0	1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7	8	9	10
8. CSP/PCS	0	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. PdA/PdT	0	**1**	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. GPS/PES	0	1	**2**	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. SD/DS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	**9**	10
12. EDU/UDF	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	**9**	10
13. FPS/PSL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	**9**	10
14 LEGA	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	**9**	10

d) Some CSES collaborators have chosen to ask their respondents to place parties on a second dimension, on a scale other than the left/right scale. If you have asked respondents to also rank political parties on a dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings on this other dimension. (Please describe the scale and label its endpoints below.)

(i) Party number from appendix 2 of micro dataset											
1.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(iii) Description of scale: _____

_____

_____

Label for value=0:_____ Label for value=10:_____

42) Electoral Alliances (that is, alliances made prior to or during the election campaign for the purpose of improving electoral performance, not those made after the election for the purpose of forming a government).

Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the constituency level as, for example, in Finland or Brazil. Documenting who is allied with whom, and how, in each constituency is a large task and we do not expect you to do more than make some general reference to the existence of constituency-level alliances. Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the national level -- these are the alliances that we would like you will identify. Information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral alliance.

a) Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign?
__x_ Yes ____ No

b) (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?
__x_ Yes ____ No

c) (If yes to b) If electoral alliances formed in the last election, list the party alliances that formed:

	Name of Alliance	Number of parties in Alliance	Parties in the Alliance
(i) Alliance 1:	_____	____	_____
(ii) Alliance 2:	_____	____	_____
(iii)Alliance 3:	_____	____	_____
(iv)Alliance 4:	_____	____	_____
(v) Alliance 5:	_____	____	_____

See Document "Listenverbindungen / Alliances"

43) (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the legislative elections) List presidential candidates

a) Name of Presidential Candidate*	b) Party of Candidate**
1)	
2)	

3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	
8)	
9)	
10)	
11)	
12)	

* please indicate which of these candidates is the incumbent, if any are.
**or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

THE FINAL QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THE CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL PARTS OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

44) Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent: Appendix IX Region

45) Does this constituency belong to any secondary electoral districts? _____ Yes __x_ No

If the national team plans to collect aggregate election returns (or constituency-level returns) in order to validate the survey responses, please send these along too.