

### 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?

- President
- Monarch
- Other (please specify) Constitutional Monarchy

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

- Direct election
- 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)

\_\_\_\_ 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

\_\_\_\_ Lower and upper houses, in joint session

\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

(v) What is the voting procedure used?

\_\_\_\_ Plurality

Majority  
 Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

a) Introduce legislation?  Yes  No

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation?  Yes  No

(i) If yes, what happens if the legislature takes no action?

Legislation becomes law

Nothing

Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

c) Package veto?  Yes  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  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  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?  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

Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\*(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

Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\*(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

No legislative approval needed

Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements?  Yes  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  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  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  No

m) Convene special legislative sessions?  Yes  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)

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

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): (Formally appointed by the Queen, but no reason to mention this)

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, 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) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

8) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections?  Yes  No

a) If yes, by what method?

- By the head of state alone  
 By the head of government alone (any time)  
 By majority vote of the legislature  
 By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Other (Explain) Government has to resign if meet by a vote of no confidence. The definition of what constitutes a vote of no confidence has changed from having a majority against the government on a proposal to an explicit vote of no confidence.

\*b) If yes, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolved?  
 [Check all that apply.]

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) \_\_\_\_\_

Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

**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)

N	(i) Govt start date	(ii) Govt end date	(iii) Govt majority? (Y/N)	(iv) Govt caretaker? (Y/N)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

(b)

(i) Party name	(ii) Party number from appendix 2 of micro data set	Number of ministerial positions held by party in government N

	(iii) N=1	(iv) N=2	(v) N=3	(vi) N=4	(vii) N=5	viii) N=6	(ix) N=7	(x) N=8
1)								
2)								
3)								
4)								
5)								
6)								
7)								
8)								
9)								
10)								
11)								
12) <b>INDEPENDENTS</b>								

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) Following issues: (1) Welfare issues:  
Hospitals
- b) Care of the elderly  
Schools & Kindergartens
- c) (2) Immigration & refugees  
(3) Taxation of imputed rent on owner houses
- d) (4) Guarantee for old early retirement  
allowance
- e) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 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 (In Denmark it does not matter much as there are supplementary mandates ensuring strictly proportional representation)

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

12) How many primary electoral districts are there? \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Code numbers of districts returning 2 seats \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**(VERSION 2)** If it is not known how many members each primary electoral district returns but it is known how many districts of each size there are, please fill out the following table:

- a) Number of districts returning 1 seat \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Number of districts returning 2 seats   1
- c) Number of districts returning 3 seats   1

- d) Number of districts returning 4 seats   1    
 e) Number of districts returning 5 seats   1    
 f) Number of districts returning 6 seats   3    
 g) Number of districts returning 7 seats   2    
 h) Number of districts returning 8 seats   2    
 j) Number of districts returning 9 seats   2    
 k) Number of districts returning 10 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 m) Number of districts returning 11 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 n) Number of districts returning 12 seats   1    
 o) Number of districts returning 13 seats   1    
 p) Number of districts returning 14 seats   1    
 q) Number of districts returning 15 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 r) Number of districts returning 16 seats   1    
 s) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 t) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 u) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 w) Number 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):

- 16) How many primary electoral districts are there? \_\_\_\_\_  
 17) How many secondary electoral districts are there countrywide? \_\_\_\_\_  
 18) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? \_\_\_\_\_

\*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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Code numbers of districts returning 2 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_

(VERSION 2) (See question 15 for explanation.)

- a) Number of districts returning 1 seat 4  
 b) Number of districts returning 2 seats 3  
 c) Number of districts returning 3 seats 3  
 d) Number of districts returning 4 seats 1  
 e) Number of districts returning 5 seats 1  
 f) Number of districts returning 6 seats 2  
 g) Number of districts returning 7 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 h) Number of districts returning 8 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 j) Number of districts returning 9 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 k) Number of districts returning 10 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 m) Number of districts returning 11 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 n) Number of districts returning 12 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 o) Number of districts returning 13 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 p) Number of districts returning 14 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 q) Number of districts returning 15 seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 r) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 s) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 t) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 u) Number of districts returning \_\_\_ seats \_\_\_\_\_  
 w) Number 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:
- 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
  - Voters cast one vote for a list, and in addition can cast votes for individuals on that list
  - Voters cast multiple votes, for candidates

*in Note*  
~~11~~

- 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)  
 Other (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

b) Response options for systems with two segments:

- Voters cast one vote for a list, and one vote for a candidate  
 Other (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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?  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  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?  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)?  Yes  No

23) Are there any other features of voting that should be noted? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

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

24)

- a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? Yes  No   
 b) If there is a national threshold, what is it (in percentage terms)? 2,0\*  
 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)? \_\_\_\_\_

\*or a candidate elected in at least one electoral district  
 or number of votes in two out of three major regimes equivalent to average number of votes needed for an electoral district mandate in that region.

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  
 Largest remainders—Hare quota

Note  
in  
APP

- Largest remainders—Droop quota  
 Largest remainders—other quota (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_  


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


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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) \_\_\_\_\_  


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


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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) \_\_\_\_\_  


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


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**Definition:** 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  
 open (decided by the parties)

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):

29)

- a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? Yes  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)?

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  
 Majority runoff  
 Alternative vote  
 Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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) \_\_\_\_\_  


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


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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? NONE  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

35)

- a) Can parties run joint lists? \_\_\_ Yes X No  
 b) Is there *apparentement* or “blocking” of lists? \_\_\_ Yes X No  
 c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? \_\_\_ Yes X No  
 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. Formally only single party list. It has occurred that a party has allowed another party to put candidates on its list. But no formal joint lists lowed.

37) 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?

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. Social Democratic	A	1871	Social Democratic	
2. Radical Liberal	B	1905	Social Liberal <i>left</i>	
3. Conservative	C	1916	Conservative	
4. Centre Democratic	D	1973	Social Liberal <i>left</i>	
5. Socialist People's Party	<i>F E</i>	1959	Socialist/new left	
6. Danish People's Party	<i>O F</i>	1995	Right radical) <i>nationalist</i>	
7. Christian People's Party	Q	1970	Social Liberal	
8. Liberal	V	1846	Liberal	
9. Progressive	Z	1973	Liberal	

10. Leftwing Alliance	Ö	1989	Socialist/ new left	
11.				
12.				

*[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? Equality, welfarestate, statecontrol. (enwirement) = traditional left-right
- 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. Social Democratic A	0	1	2	3	4	X	6	7	8	9	10	
2. Radical Liberal B	0	1	2	3	X	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3. Conservative C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	8	9	10	
4. Centre Democratic D	0	1	2	3	4	5	X	7	8	9	10	
5. Socialist People's Party E	0	1	2	X	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6. Danish People's Party F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	X	10	
7. Christian People's Party Q	0	1	2	3	4	5	X	7	8	9	10	
8. Liberal V	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	X	9	10	
9. Progressive Z	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	X	10	
10. Leftwing Alliance Ö	0	1	X	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
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Comment: respondents have not been asked. But these is a “new politics” left-right dimension (or libertarien – authoritarian) with the following sequence : Ö-F-B-A/D/Q-Z-O

- 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?

\_\_\_ Yes X No

b) (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?

\_\_\_ 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
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- (i) Alliance 1: \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Alliance 2: \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Alliance 3: \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) Alliance 4: \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) Alliance 5: \_\_\_\_\_

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.

<b>THE FINAL QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THE CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL PARTS OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.</b>
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44) Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent \_\_\_\_\_

45) Does this constituency belong to any secondary electoral districts? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ 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.