Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Macro-Level Data

Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1. Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent.
   _V114/Respondent's Primary Electoral District

2. Names and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government.

   Name of Cabinet Member       Name of the Office Held       Political Party
   --------------------------------- --------------------------------- -------------------------------
   FELIPE GONZALEZ-MARQUEZ       PRESIDENT OF GOV.               PSOE (SOCIALIST)

   (ALL MINISTERS WERE MEMBERS OF PSOE. DO YOU REALLY WANT THE NAMES OF THEM ALL?)

3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).

   69 POLITICAL PARTIES PARTICIPATED IN THE ELECTIONS (YOU HAVE THEM LISTED IN AN ANNEX WITH THE VOTES AND SEATS OBTAINED IN THE 1996 ELECTIONS).


   PARTIES ARE LISTED BELOW IN THE SAME ORDER AS IN THE ANNEX, WITH ABBREVIATED NAMES.

   Year   Ideological Family   International Organization
   Name of Political Party   Founded   Party is Closest to   Party Belongs to (if any)
   --------------------------------- ----- ----------------------- -------------------------------
   PP              CONSERVATIVE      EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY
   PSOE            SOCIALIST        SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL & SPEC
   IU              COMMUNIST
   CIU             REGIONAL-CONSERVATIVE-CD EDC AND EPP
   PNV             REGIONAL-CONSERVATIVE-CD EDC AND EPP
   CC              REGIONAL-LIBERAL
   BNG             REGIONAL-RADICAL LEFT
   HB              REGIONAL-INDEPENDENTIST-MARXIST/LENINIST
   ERC             REGIONAL-LEFT LIBERAL
   EA              REGIONAL-LEFT
   UV              REGIONAL-CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
   PA              REGIONAL-SD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Political Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LVE</td>
<td>ECOLOGY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHA</td>
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<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>LIBERAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPV-BN</td>
<td>REGIONAL-SD</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSM-ENE</td>
<td>REGIONAL-SD</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDN</td>
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<td>LV-GV</td>
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<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>LEFT SOCIALIST</td>
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<td>PCPE</td>
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<td>PAS</td>
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<td>FEA</td>
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<td>UPL</td>
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<td>ADC</td>
<td>CONSERVATIVE</td>
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<td>UAD</td>
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<td>VPA</td>
<td>REGIONAL-CONSERVATIVE</td>
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<td>ENE</td>
<td>LIBERAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALAS</td>
<td>LIBERAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>REGIONAL-LIBERAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRG</td>
<td>REGIONAL-LIBERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAE</td>
<td>CONSERVATIVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DSA  REGIONAL-LIBERAL
PLG  CONSERVATIVE
PI  REGIONAL-CONSERVATIVE
PNM  REGIONAL-CONSERVATIVE
AFIT  REGIONAL-CONSERVATIVE
POR  MARXIST
CCV  REGIONAL-LIBERAL

Ideological Party Families:

Ecology Parties  Liberal Parties  Agrarian Parties
Communist Parties  Right Liberal Parties  Ethnic Parties
Socialist Parties  Christian Democratic Parties  Regional Parties
Social Democratic Parties  Conservative Parties  Other Parties
Left Liberal Parties  National Parties  Independents

International Party Organizations:

Socialist International  Liberal International
Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community
Parties of the European Community
Asia-Pacific Socialist Organization
Socialist Inter-African Organization
International Democrat Union
Caribbean Democrat Union
European Democrat Union
Christian Democratic International  Pacific Democrat Union
European Christian Democratic Union  The Greens
European People's Party

4. (a) Parties' position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PP</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 X 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PSOE</td>
<td>0 1 2 X 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. IU</td>
<td>0 1 X 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. CIU</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 X 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PNV</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 X 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. CC</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 X 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. BNG</td>
<td>0 1 X 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. HB</td>
<td>0 X 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. (b) If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on a dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings on this other dimension.
5. 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)?

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________

5. ____________________________________________

6. Electoral Alliances

Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the constituency level as, for example, in Finland. 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 X_

c) (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alliance</th>
<th>Parties in the Alliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 1:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 2:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the legislative elections) List presidential candidates

Name of Presidential Candidate

Party of Candidate*

*or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

8. If the national team plans to collect aggregate election returns (or constituency-level returns) please include these returns with the study materials provided when the data are archived.

Part II: 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. If you are sending a copy of the electoral code, then there is no need to answer these questions separately. If you are not sending the electoral code, then these questions may help in deciding what to send.
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.

1) How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?
   1 segment ___X___
   2 segments ______

For the first segment, please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11):

2) How many primary electoral districts are there? ___52___

3) For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from in that district?

AT LEAST THREE, AND MORE DEPENDING ON THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT, FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.

(SEE THE ARTICLE BY JUAN DÍEZ-NICOLAS IN REIS, ON PROBLEMS FOR PREDICTING SEATS FROM SURVEY DATA AND OTHER PROBLEMS DERIVING FROM THE SPANISH ELECTORAL LAW, INCLUDED WITH THE DOCUMENTATION FOR CSES).

4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? ___0___

5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? ___0___
II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? CLOSED AND RANK-ORDERED LIST OF CANDIDATES OF ONE PARTY

(AS MANY AS THERE ARE SEATS)

6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? 1 (CLOSED LIST FOR THE LOWER HOUSE)

6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) FOR LIST, AS EXPLAINED ABOVE.

7) Are the votes transferable? ___NO____

8) If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? ______

9) Are there any other features of voting that should be noted? ________________________________

III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10) Exactly how are votes converted into seats? RULE D'HONT (VOTES ARE DIVIDED INTO 1, 2, 3 ETC.,

DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF SEATS. EACH SEAT IS ALLOCATED TO THE LARGEST -REMAINING-QUOTIENT, ONE AT A TIME, UNTIL ALL THE SEATS IN THE DISTRICT ARE ALLOCATED). (SEE JDN's ARTICLE FOR EXAMPLES REFERRING TO THE 1996 ELECTION WITH REAL RESULTS).

10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? ___YES___ If so, what is the threshold? 3% OF CASTED VOTES

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? ________________________________

_________________________________________________________

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

   closed               CLOSED

   flexible, but in practice virtually closed ___

   flexible

   flexible, but in practice virtually open ___

   open ___

Definitions: 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.
IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

12) What are the possibilities of alliance in the system? ALL

12a) Can parties run joint lists? YES

12b) Is there apparentment or linking of lists? NOT USUALLY IN LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS BUT MORE FREQUENTLY IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS, WHEN ALL THE COUNTRY IS ONE DISTRICT

12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? NO, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF COALITIONS (GENERALLY, THOUGH NOT EXCLUSIVELY, FOR EUROPEAN ELECTIONS).

12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate? THEY COULD, BUT IT IS NOT FREQUENT. IT HAS HAPPENED IN LESS THAN FIVE CASES ON THE SEVEN NATIONAL-LEGISLATIVE (PARLIAMENTARY) ELECTIONS SINCE 1977.

12e) Other? 

Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentment 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.

13) 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

14) If apparentment 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? _____

15) 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 ______
Part III: 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.

I.) Questions regarding the Head of State.

1) Who is the Head of State?
   X President
   ___ Monarch
   ___ Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state
   ___ Other (please specify) ____________________________

2) How is the head of state selected?
   ___ Direct election
   ___ Indirect election
   X ___ Birth right
   ___ Divine right
   ___ Other (Explain) _________________________________

   a) If by direct election, by what process?
      ___ Plurality election
      ___ Run-off or two-ballot system
      ___ Other (Explain) _______________________________

   (i) If by run-off system, what is the

      Threshold for first-round victory? ___
      Threshold to advance to second round? ___
      Threshold for victory in second round? ___

   b) If by indirect election, by what process?
      ___ Electoral college
      ___ Selection by the legislature
      ___ Other (Explain) ______________________________

   (i) If by electoral college,

      How are electors chosen?
Does the electoral college deliberate?  ____ Yes  ____ No
What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

(ii) If by the legislature,

By which chamber(s) of the legislature?
What is the voting procedure used?

3) If there is a Head of State, does the Head of State have the following powers? [Check all that apply.]

   a) Introduce legislation?  ____ Yes  _X__ No

   b) Require expedited action on specific legislation?  ____ Yes  _X_No

       If yes, what is the default if the legislature takes no action?

Definitions: A Head of State possesses a partial veto when he or she can target specific clauses of a piece of legislation for veto, while promulgating the rest. In the U.S., such vetoes are sometimes called line item vetoes. A Head of State possesses a package veto when he or she can veto the entire piece of legislation submitted by the legislature, but cannot veto some parts and accept others.

   c) Package veto?  ____ Yes  _X__ No

       If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?

   d) Partial veto?  ____ Yes  _X__ No

       If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

   e) Legislate by decree?  ____ Yes  _X__ No

       If yes, does this require that the legislature must first specifically delegate decree authority to the head of state by statute?  ____ Yes  ____ No

       If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the head of state can legislate by decree?  ____ Yes  ____ No

       If yes, are there other restrictions on the head of state’s authority to legislate by decree?  ____ Yes  ____ No

   f) Emergency powers?  ____ Yes  _X__ No

       If yes, what actions can the head of state take under emergency authority?

       If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority?
If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state’s authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? ___Yes ___X__No

If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state?

h) Commander of the armed forces? ___X__Yes ___No

If yes, does the head of state control promotions of high-ranking officers? ___Yes ___X__No

If yes, can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking officers? ___Yes ___X__No

If yes, can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops? ___Yes ___X__No

j) Introduce referenda? ___Yes ___X__No

If yes, under what conditions?

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality? ___Yes ___X__No

m) Convene special legislative sessions? ___Yes ___X__No

If yes, is this the head of state’s power exclusively, or can any other (s) do this as well? ___Yes, other power ___ No other powers

(If yes, explain): ______________________________________________________________

II. Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Who is the Head of Government?

___ President
___X__ Prime Minister (or equivalent)(HE IS CALLED PRESIDENT)
___ Other (please specify) ______________________________

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

___ Appointed by the head of state alone

___X__ Appointed by the legislature alone

___X__ Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature

___ Other (Explain):

3) 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 president
Reviews and approves ministerial nominations made by the president
Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion
Other (Explain):

4) If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the policy making process? [Check all that apply.]

Chairs cabinet meetings
Determines schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature
Determines which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature, and in which order
Refers legislative proposals to party or legislative committees
Calls votes of confidence in government
Other (Explain)

III.) By what method(s) can cabinet members, or the entire cabinet, be dismissed? [Check all that apply.]

By the head of state alone
By the prime minister alone
By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of all legislators is required
By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of those legislators voting is equired
By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain)

CABINET MEMBERS CAN ONLY BE DISMISSED BY THE PRIME MINISTER (PRESIDENT), BUT THE PRESIDENT CAN BE DISMISSED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THOSE LEGISLATORS VOTING IF (AND ONLY IF) THEY AGREE ON A NEW PRIME MINISTER (PRESIDENT) TO REPLACE HIM/HER IN THE SAME VOTING ACT.

Other (Explain)

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

1) If yes, by what method?

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

Other (Explain)

2) 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) PRECISELY THE SAME AS THE EXAMPLE, NOT WITHIN ONE YEAR...

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)
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Description of Sample and Data Collection

I. Country: SPAIN

II. Type of Election (e.g. presidential; parliamentary; legislative): PARLIAMENTARY & LEGISLATIVE

III. Date of Election: 3 MARCH 1996

IV. Organization that Conducted the Survey Field Work: ASEP

V. Investigators Responsible for Data Collection

Name: Juan DIEZ-NICOLAS
Affiliation: PRESIDENT
Address: CASTELLANA 173, 5° Izqda.
Fax: (3491) 579 4073
Phone: (3491) 570 5107
E-mail: 100613,2721@compuserve.com

Name: 
Affiliation: 
Address: 
Fax: 
Phone: 
E-mail: 

VI. Study Design (check one)
   _X_ Post-Election Study
   ___ Pre-/Post-Election Panel Study

VII. Dates of Interviewing
Date Post-Election Interviewing Began: 11 MARCH 1996
Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended: 16 MARCH 1996

(If Panel Study)
Date Pre-Election Interviewing Began: 
Date Pre-Election Interviewing Ended: 

VIII. Mode of interview (check one)
   _X_ In person, face-to-face
   ___ Telephone
   ___ Mail or self-completion supplement

IX. Sample Design and Sampling Procedures
XII. Sample Weight

a) Are the data weighted? Yes _X__ No ___ If yes: AS AN OPTIONAL VARIABLE
b) Are the data weighted to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection at the person or household level? Yes ____ No _X__
c) Are the data weighted to match known demographic characteristics of the population? Yes _X (SEX AND AGE) No ____
d) Are the data weighted to correct for non-response? Yes ____ No _X__

XIII. Description of interviewers (age, level of education, and years of experience): IT IS A NATIONAL NETWORK OF PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS WHICH ARE USED MONTHLY BY ASEF SINCE 1987.

Description of interviewer training: THEY HAVE THE EXPERIENCE.

XIV. Comparison of Sample to Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Population Estimates (AS % OF POPULATION 18+)</th>
<th>Unweighted</th>
<th>Weighted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-40</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-66</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incomplete primary</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary completed</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incomplete secondary</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15.0%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-secondary trade / vocational school</td>
<td>-----%</td>
<td>-----%</td>
<td>-----%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete university</td>
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<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
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Gender

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<th>Unweighted</th>
<th>Weighted</th>
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<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XV. Languages used in the interviews. List:

ALL IN SPANISH