HONG KONG 1998

Macro-Level Data Questionnaire

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

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
   Nil

   * Only include the Members of Executive Council? (any suggestions)

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

   Name of Political Party  Year  Ideological Family  International Organization
   -----------------------------------------------  --------  -----------------------  -------------------------------
   1. Democratic Party  1994     Social Democratic Party
   2. The Frontier  1995        ----
   3. The Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People’s Livelihood (ADPL)  1986  Social Democratic Party
   4. Citizen Party  1997        ----
   5. Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong (DAB)  1992  Socialist

   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  Other Parties
Conservative Parties  Left Liberal Parties  National Parties  Independents

International Party Organizations:

Socialist International  Liberal International
Confederation of Socialist  Federation of European Liberal,
Parties of the European  Democrat, and Reform Parties
Community
Asia-Pacific Socialist
Organization
Socialist Inter-African  International Democrat Union
European Democrat Union
Caribbean 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>Democratic Party</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAB</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Frontier</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Party</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens party</td>
<td>0 1 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.

Name of dimension: **position in Pro-Beijing or Pro-Hongkong**
Label for left position: **Pro-Beijing**
Label for right position: **Pro-Hongkong**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
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<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. DAB    0    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9    10
3. The Frontier    0    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9    10
4. ADPL    0    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9    10
5. Liberal Party    0    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9    10
6. Citizens party    0    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9    10

Name of dimension:  _position in Pro-Capitalists or Pro-Grassroots_

Label for left position: Pro-Grassroots

Label for right position: Pro-Capitalists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
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<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Democratic Party</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. DAB</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Citizens party</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

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. China factor ____________________________________________

2. Consumption location --- privatization ____________________________

3. Democratization _____________________________________________

4. Government performance _________________________________________

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 ☑ No _____

b) (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?
   Yes _____ No ☑

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>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 3: ___</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 4: ___</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 5: ___</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Presidential Candidate</th>
<th>Party of Candidate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_____________________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Election of Chief Executive is indirect election, do we need to fill in this column?

* 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 (See Attachment 1).

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.

Please refer to the Electoral Code.

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

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

2) How many primary electoral districts are there? _____

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

4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? _____

5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? ______

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? _____
   6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? _____
   6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain)________________________
       ___________________________________________________________________________________

7) Are the votes transferable? ______

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? ________________________________
10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? ______ If so, what is the threshold? __________________________________________

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? _______________________________________
______________________________________________________________ __________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>closed</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexible, but in practice virtually closed</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexible</td>
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<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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? It is possible for them to form alliance. ______

12a) Can parties run joint lists? Yes

12b) Is there apparentement or linking of lists? No

12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? Yes

12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally’s list or candidate? No

12e) Other? ______

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.

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 apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements? N/A
   - 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?
   President
   Monarch
   Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state
Other (please specify) Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China, so the President of China is the Head of state. Because of the "one country, two systems" principle, Hong Kong has enjoyed high autonomy in handling domestic affairs and has a distinct local political system which is different from the mainland China. For details, please refer to Chapter 2 of the Basic Law (See Attachment 4).

2) How is the head of state selected?

___ Direct election
___ Indirect election
___ 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  ____No

   b) Require expedited action on specific legislation?  ____Yes  ____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  ____No

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

   d) Partial veto?  ____Yes  ____No

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

   e) Legislate by decree?  ____Yes  ____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  ____ 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  ____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?  ____Yes  ____No

If yes, does the head of state control promotions of high-ranking officers?  ____Yes  ____No
If yes, can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking officers?  ____Yes  ____No
If yes, can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops?  ____Yes  ____No

j) Introduce referenda?  ____Yes  ____No

If yes, under what conditions?

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?  ____Yes  ____No

m) Convene special legislative sessions?  ____Yes  ____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 of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

   ____ President
   ____ Prime Minister (or equivalent)
   ✓  Other (please specify)  Chief Executive

2) 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):

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 (Executive Council) 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 required
__ By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain)
__ Other (Explain)  Recommended by the Chief Executive and approved by the Central Government of China.

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) By the Chief Executive __________________________

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) The Chief Executive may dissolve the Legislative Council only once in each term of his or her office.

✓ 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)
   If the Chief Executive refuses to sign a bill passed the second time by the Legislative Council, or the Legislative Council refuses to pass a budget or any other important bill introduced by the government, and if consensus still cannot be reached after consultations, the Chief Executive may dissolve the Legislative Council. The Chief Executive must consult the Executive Council before dissolving the Legislative Council.

___ Other (Explain)