

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
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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 Founded	Ideological Family Party is Closest to	International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)
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	
6. Liberal Party	1993	Conservative Party	

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

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

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT
1. Democratic Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
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	

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

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT
1. Democratic Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

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

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT
1. Democratic Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
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	

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:

Name of Alliance	Parties in the Alliance	_____
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Alliance 1: _____

Alliance 2: _____

Alliance 3: _____

Alliance 4: _____

Alliance 5: _____

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

Name of Presidential Candidate	Party of Candidate*
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* 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.

The Electoral Statute and 1998 Election Special are attached (See Attachments 2 and 3).

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?
- | | |
|--|-------|
| 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? 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 "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)