

Japan
June 28, 2002

Macro-Level Questionnaire with Variable Labels

PART I: DATA PERTINENT TO THE ELECTION AT WHICH THE MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED

Q11. Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent. _____ **[Not included]**

Q12. Names and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government. **[Not included]**

Name	Position	Party
Hashimoto Ryutaro	Prime Minister	LDP
Kubo Wataru	Deputy Prime Minister Minister of Finance	SDP
Nagao Ritsuko	Minister for Justice	LDP
Ikeda Yukihiko	Minister for Foreign Affairs	LDP
Okuda Mikio	Minister for Education	LDP
Kan Naoto	Minister for Health & Welfare	Sakigake
Ohara Ichizo	Minister for Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	LDP
Tsukahara Shunpei	Minister for International Trade & Industry	LDP
Kamei Yoshiyuki	Minister for Transport	LDP
Hino Ichiro	Minister for Posts & Telecommunication	SDP
Nagai Takanobu	Minister for Labor	SDP
Nakao Eiichi	Minister for Construction	LDP
Kurata Hiroyuki	Minister for Home Affairs, Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission	LDP
Kajiyama Seiroku	Chief Cabinet Secretary	LDP
Nakanishi Sekisuke	Director-General of the Management & Coordination Agency	SDP
Okabe Saburo	Director-General of the Hokkaido Development Agency, Director- General of the Okinawa Development Agency	LDP
Usui Hideo	Director-General of the Defense Agency	LDP
Tanaka Shusei	Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency	Sakigake
Nakagawa Hidenao	Director-General of the Science & Technology Agency	LDP
Iwatare Sukio	Director-General of the Environment Agency	SDP
Suzuki Kazumi	Director-General of the Environment Agency	SDP

Note: In the following questions, *x* indicates the party label. See Appendix I for details.

QI3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).

0. Year party founded [v10000x, v10010x, v10020x, v10030x, v10040x, v10050x]
1. Ideological family [v10001x, v10011x, v10021x, v10031x, v10041x, v10051x,]
2. International party organization [v10002x, v10012x, v10022x, v10032x, v10042x, v10052x]

Party	Year	Ideological Family	Internatl. Org.
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	1955	Conservative Parties	International Democrat Union
New Frontier Party	1994	Right Liberal Parties	
Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)	1996	Liberal Parties	
Japan Communist Party (JCP)	1922	Communist Parties	
Social Democratic Party of Japan	1996 (est. 1945 as the Japan Socialist Party-JSP; renamed the SDP in 1996)	Social Democratic Parties	Socialist International
Sakigake	1993	Liberal Parties	
Liberal League (Jiyu Rengo)	1995	Liberal Parties	

QI4a. Parties position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator): [v10003x, v10013x, v10023x, v10033x, v10043x, v10053x]

LDP: 7

NFP: 7

DJP: 5

SDP: 3

JCP: 2

NPH (New Party Harbinger/Sakigake): 5

QI4b. 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.
[Appendix II. Alternative Political Dimensions and Party Rankings]

QI5. 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)? [v10063, v10064, v10065, v10066, v10067]

1. Party re-alignment
2. Relations with the US with regard to US military presence in Okinawa
3. Taxes: plans to raise the consumption tax from 3 to 5%
4. Campaigning: slight movement away techniques (candidate-oriented) that dominated under the 1955 system to more party-oriented strategies
5. Electoral Reform

QI6a. Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign? [v10060] **NO**

QI6b. (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form? [v10061]

QI6c. (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed: [v10062, **Appendix III.**]

QI7. (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the legislative elections) List presidential candidates: [v10068, v10069, v10070, v10071, v10072]

N/A

QI8. 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. [**Appendix IV.**]

PART II: DATA ON ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS

A. Questions about electoral districts

Note: In the following question, the first variable label applies to the lower house, and the second label, to the upper house.

QIIA1. How many segments are there in the electoral system?

V10086 (LH) 2 segments

V10097 (UH) 2 segments

Note: In the following questions, the labels apply to the lower house, first segment; lower house, second segment; upper house, first segment; and upper house, second segment, respectively.

QIIA2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

v10087 (LH-1st segment) 300 districts

v10092 (LH-2nd segment) 11

v10098 (UH-1st segment) 47

v10103 (UH-2nd segment) 1

First segment, total number of seats

v10088 (LH-1st segment-# seats) 300 seats

v10093 (LH-2nd segment) 180

v10099 (UH-1st segment) 152

v10104 (UH-2nd segment) 100

District Magnitude: For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from that district?

V10089 (LH-1st segment) 1

V10094 (LH-2nd segment) 16.36

V10100 (UH-1st segment) 3.23

V10105 (UH-2nd segment) 100

QIIA4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

v10090 (LH-1st segment) 0

v10095 (LH-2nd segment) 0

v10101 (UH-1st segment) 0

v10106 (UH-2nd segment) 0

QIIA5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

v10091 (LH-1st segment) 0

v10096 (LH-2nd segment) 0

v10102 (UH-1st segment) 0

v10107 (UH-2nd segment) 0

B. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

Note: In the following questions, the labels apply to the lower house, first segment; lower house, second segment; upper house, first segment; and upper house, second segment, respectively.

COMPULSORY VOTING: NO

QIIB6. Exactly how are votes cast by voters?

v10110 (LH-1st segment) single candidate

v10112 (LH-2nd segment) closed party list

v10114 (UH-1st segment) candidate

v10116 (UH-2nd segment) closed party list

QIIB6a. How many votes do they or can they cast?

v10109 (LH-1st segment) 1

v10111 (LH-2nd segment) 1

v10113 (UH-1st segment) 1

v10115 (UH-2nd segment) 1

QIIB6b. Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? In lower house election, one vote is cast for a candidate and another vote is cast for a party.

QIIB7. Are the votes transferable? NO

QIIB8. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? NA

QIIB9. Are there any other features of voting that should be noted? [**Appendix VII.**]

C. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

Note: In the following questions, the labels apply to the lower house, first segment; lower house, second segment; upper house, first segment; and upper house, second segment, respectively.

QIIC10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats? [**v10112, v10114, v10116, v10118**]

QIIC10a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? If so, what is the threshold? [**v10113, v10115, v10117, v10119**]

QIIC10b. What electoral formula or formulas are used?
v10117 (LH-1st segment) Plurality-single member districts
v10119 (LH-2nd segment) PR-D'Hondt
v10121 (UH-1st segment) PR-D'Hondt
v10123 (UH-2nd segment) PR- D'Hondt

QIIC11. If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible? [**v10105, v10107, v10109, v10111**] Closed lists.

D. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

QIID12. What are the possibilities of alliance in the system? NA

QIID12a. Can parties run joint lists? NA

QIID12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists? ___no___

QIID12c. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? ___yes___

QIID12d. Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally' s list or candidate? yes

QIID12e. Other? _____

QIID13. 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.

QII14. 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? _____

QIID15. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot? NA

PART III: DATA ON REGIME TYPE

A) Questions regarding the Head of State.

QIIIA1. Who is the Head of State? [v10074, Appendix Va.] “2” Monarch (unofficially)

QIIIA2. How is the head of state selected? [v10075, Appendix Vb.] “3” Birth Right”

QIIIA2a. If by direct election, by what process? [v10076 thru v10079] “0”

QIIIA2b. If by indirect election, by what process? [v10082, Appendix Vd.] “0”

QIIIA3. 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?

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 ___x___No

If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the head of state can legislate by decree? ___Yes ___x___No

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

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

Treaties may only take effect following approval of the chambers.

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): _____

B) Questions about the Head of Government.

QIIIB1. Who is the Head of Government? [v10083, Appendix VIa.] "2" Prime Minister

QIIIB2. If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the prime minister selected? [v10084, Appendix VIb.] Appointed by the legislature alone

QIIIB 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):

QIIIB4. 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)

QIIIB5. 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 required
- By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain)
- Other (Explain)

QIIIB6. 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.] NO

- 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)