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.

   VAR 114 / 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Cabinet Member</th>
<th>Name of the Office Held</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Ideological Family</th>
<th>International Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand National Party</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Conservative Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millennium Democratic Party</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Conservative Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Liberal Democrats</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Conservative Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic People’s Party</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Conservative Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Korean Party of the Hope</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Conservative Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Liberal Party</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Social Democratic Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea Youth Progress Party</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Left Liberal Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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                   International Democrat Union
  Organization                            
  Socialist Inter-African                 Caribbean Democrat Union
  European Democrat Union                 
  Christian Democratic International      European Democrat Union
  European Christian Democratic          
  Union                                   
  European People's Party                 The Greens

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. Grand National Party</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Millenium Democratic Party</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. United Liberal Democrats</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Democratic People’s Party</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. New Korean Party of the Hope</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Democratic Liberal Party</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Korea Youth Progress Party</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</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: _________________________________________________________

Label for left position: ________________________  
Label for right position: _______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>0</td>
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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. Prevalence of regional voting in Young-nam and Ho-nam areas, and the relative weakening of regional voting in Chungchung area due to the rise of Lee In-je as a new patron for this region.

2. Announcement by President Kim Dae-jung of North-South Korean summit several days before the election day

3. Voters’ evaluation on Kim Dae-jung government’s performance, especially its economic reform

4. Activities by a constellation of citizen groups: publicizing lists of politicians not be nominated and not to be elected, and actually campaigning against those candidates who were included in the list.

5. Internal division within the major opposition party (Grand National Party) and creation of a new Party (Democratic People’s Party) by some key members of that party (although the new party did not fare well in the election)

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>
<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>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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</table>

*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?  227

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

4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? One

5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? None

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? _____

   6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? One

   6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) They vote for candidates as well
as for lists

7) Are the votes transferable? Yes

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? For 227 primary districts, one seat is given to the candidate who has received the simple plurality vote in each district, and for the secondary district, a total of 46 seats are distributed to political parties in proportion to each party’s share of the valid nation-wide votes.

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%-5%: one seat, 5% and above: proportional

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? For primary districts, a simple plurality system, and for the secondary district, a proportional representation system.

11) If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?
   closed __x__
   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? There is no legal stipulation or regulation on electoral alliance, and political parties may form an alliance as needs arise.

12a) Can parties run joint lists? No

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? Yes

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. ________________________________

14) 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? _____

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 ______
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?
   __x__ Direct election
   ____ Indirect election
   ____ Birth right
   ____ Divine right
   ____ Other (Explain) ______________________________________

   a) If by direct election, by what process?
      __x__ Plurality election
      ____ Run-off or two-ballot system
(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? ___x Yes ___ 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?  __x__Yes  ____ No

If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?  At least a half of members of the legislature must be present, and at least 2/3 of them must vote for the legislation.

d) Partial veto?  __x__Yes  ____ No

If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto? At least a half of members of the legislature must be present, and at least 2/3 of them must vote for the legislation.

e) Legislate by decree?  __x__Yes  ____No

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

If yes, what actions can the head of state take under emergency authority?  He may make necessary financial disposals, legislate by decree and proclaim martial law.

If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority?  Under extraordinary circumstances such as war, natural calamity, and extreme financial crisis.

If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state’s authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?  He must notify the legislature of such decisions. As to financial disposals and decrees, he must get the legislature’s approval, and as to martial law, he must withdraw it if requested by a majority of all legislators.

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? __x_Yes  ____No
If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state?  Need consent by the legislature

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?  For those policies that are critical to national security (e.g., diplomatic, defense and unification policies), when he sees it necessary

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): The legislature can do this as well with request by 1/4 of the members.

II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Who is the Head of Government?

____ President
____ Prime Minister (or equivalent)
____ Other (please specify) ________________________________

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

___x___ 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)
IV.) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections?  ___Yes  ___x__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) ________________________________

____ 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) ___________________________________________