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.
   \( \checkmark \) A

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>W. Kok</td>
<td>General Affairs, Prime Minister</td>
<td>PvdA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.F. Dijkstal</td>
<td>Home Affairs, Vice-Prime Minister</td>
<td>VVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.A.F.M.O. van Mierlo</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs, Vice-Prime Minister</td>
<td>D66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Sorgdrager</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>D66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.M.M. Ritzen</td>
<td>Education, Culture and Science</td>
<td>PvdA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Zalm</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>VVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.J.C. Voorhoeve</td>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>VVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. de Boer</td>
<td>Public Planning, Housing and Environment</td>
<td>D66 PvdA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Jorritsma-Lebbink</td>
<td>Transport and Communication</td>
<td>VVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.J. Wijers</td>
<td>Economic Affairs</td>
<td>D66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.J. van Aartsen</td>
<td>Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fishing</td>
<td>VVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.P.W. Melkert</td>
<td>Social Affairs and Employment</td>
<td>PvdA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Borst-Eilers</td>
<td>Public Health, Welfare and Sport</td>
<td>D66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.P. Pronk</td>
<td>Development Cooperation</td>
<td>PvdA</td>
</tr>
</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>Year Founded</th>
<th>Ideological Family Party is Closest to</th>
<th>International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main parties competing in 1998 election:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA) – Labor Party – 1946 - Social Democratic - Socialist International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD) – People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy – 1948 – Liberal – Liberal International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratén '66 (D66) – Democrats '66 – 1966 – Liberal – Liberal International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialistische Partij (SP) – Socialist Party – 1971 - Socialist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP) – Political Calvinist Party – 1918 – Other Parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gereformeerde Politiek Verbond (GPV) – Calvinist Political Alliance – 1948 – Other Parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformatorische Politieke Federatie (RPF) – Reformatory Political Federation – 1975 – Other Parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrumdemocraten (CD) – Center Democrats – 1986 – Other Parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ideological Party Families:**

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

**International Party Organizations:**

- Socialist International
  - Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community
  - Asia-Pacific Socialist Organization
  - Socialist Inter-African
- Christian Democratic International
  - European Christian Democratic Union
  - European People’s Party
- Liberal International
  - Federation of European Liberal, Democrat, and Reform Parties
- International Democrat Union
  - Caribbean Democrat Union
  - European Democrat Union
  - Pacific Democrat Union
- 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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PvdA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</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: "Euthanasia"
Label for "left" position: Doctor should always be allowed to end life on patient's request.
Label for "right" position: Euthanasia should always be forbidden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PvdA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>D66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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</tbody>
</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. Economic situation: continuous growth, decreasing unemployment, great economic performance
2. Popularity of some party leaders, notably Kok, Bolkestein, Rosenmüller = trust
3. Lack of popularity of politicians of main opposition party, CDA.
4. Room for smaller parties on left as PvdA maintained center course = GL, SP
5. 

3
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 X No ___

   Alliance does not form single list → only for purpose of increasing probability of obtaining residual seats.

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>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</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. Copy of electoral law has been sent in several years ago.

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? __________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

12a) Can parties run joint lists? ____

12b) Is there apparentement or “linking” of lists? ____

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

12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally’s list or candidate?

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 
   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 jure situation. Otherwise, describe the de facto 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?
      - [ ] 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

i) 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?

____ President
✗ Prime Minister (or equivalent)
____ 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
____ 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): Appointed by Head of State and countersigned by Prime Minister

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):  countersigns the appointments for ministers by the Head of State.

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? [Check all that apply.]

- [X] 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)

- [X] Other (Explain) Royal decree countersigned by prime minister

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)