

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

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.
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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
<i>Jim Bolger</i>	<i>Prime Minister</i>	<i>National</i>

The Cabinet:

Rt Hon Jim Bolger, Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service.
Rt Hon Don McKinnon, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister of Pacific Island Affairs.

Rt Hon W F Birch, Minister of Finance.

Hon Paul East, QC, Attorney-General, Minister of State Services, Minister of Defence, Minister of Corrections, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department.

Hon Jenny Shipley, Minister of Health, Minister of Women's Affairs.

Hon Doug Kidd, Minister of Labour, Minister of Fisheries, Minister of Energy, Minister for Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance.

Hon Philip Burdon, Minister for Trade Negotiations, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister for State-owned Enterprises, (responsible for all SOEs except Contact Energy Ltd), Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of the Public Trust Office.

Hon Simon Upton, Minister for the Environment, Minister of Research, Science and Technology, Minister for Crown Research Institutes, Minister responsible for Radio New Zealand Ltd.

Hon Dr. Lockwood Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Finance, Minister responsible for Contact Energy Ltd.

Hon John Falloon, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Racing.

Hon Wyatt Creech, Minister of Education, Minister of Employment.

Hon Douglas Graham, Minister of Justice, Minister for Courts, Minister in Charge of Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, Minister of Cultural Affairs.

Hon John Banks, Minister of Tourism, Minister for Sport, Fitness and Leisure, Minister of Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence.

Hon Denis Marshall, Minister of Conservation, Minister of Lands, Minister of Survey and Land Information, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department, Associate Minister of Agriculture, Associate Minister of Employment.

Hon John Luxton, Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Police, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry.

Hon Maurice Williamson, Minister of Transport, Minister of Statistics, Minister of Communications, Minister for Information Technology, Minister of Broadcasting, Associate Minister of Health.

Hon Murray McCully, Minister of Housing, Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Tourism.

Hon Peter Gresham, Minister of Social Welfare, Minister for Senior Citizens.

Hon Peter Dunne, MP, Minister of Revenue, Minister of Internal Affairs.

Hon Bill English, MP, Minister for Crown Health Enterprises, Associate Minister of Education.

Ministers outside Cabinet:

Hon Robin Gray, Minister of State, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Hon Roger Maxwell, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Business Development, Associate Minister of Employment.

Hon Roger McClay, Minister of Youth Affairs, Associate Minister of Pacific Island Affairs, Associate Minister of Education, Associate Minister of Social Welfare.

Hon Katherine O'Regan, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Associate Minister of Health, Associate Minister of Women's Affairs, Associate Minister of Social Welfare.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary:

Mr Warren Kyd, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the: Minister of Labour, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry, Minister for State Owned Enterprises.

All of the
Cabinet
Ministers/
Ministers outside
Cabinet are
Members of
the National
Party except

Hon Peter Dunne who
belongs to the

Source: Cabinet Office.

Part I - Summary of Party List and Electorate Candidate Seats

Registered Parties	Number of Names on Party Lists 670				Number nominated 611			
	Seats Allocated	Votes	Percentage		Seats Won	Votes	Percentage	
ACT NEW ZEALAND 1994	7	126,442	6.10%	56	1	77,319	3.75%	62
ADVANCE NZ		949	0.05%	10		637	0.03%	6
ALLIANCE	12	209,347	10.10%	65	1	231,944	11.25%	65
ANIMALS FIRST		3,543	0.17%	7		0	0.00%	0
AOTEAROA LEGALISE CANNABIS PARTY		34,398	1.66%	19		3,420	0.17%	4
ASIA PACIFIC UNITED PARTY		478	0.02%	9		293	0.01%	3
CHRISTIAN COALITION		89,716	4.33%	41		31,995	1.55%	37
ETHNIC MINORITY PARTY		2,514	0.12%	11		0	0.00%	0
GREEN SOCIETY		2,363	0.11%	11		1,140	0.06%	8
LABOUR PARTY 1916	11	584,159	28.19%	60	26	640,884	31.08%	65
MANA MAORI MOVEMENT		4,070	0.20%	18		4,763	0.23%	7
McGILLICUDDY SERIOUS		5,990	0.29%	65		12,177	0.59%	45
NATURAL LAW PARTY		3,189	0.15%	65		5,385	0.26%	64
NZ CONSERVATIVE PARTY		1,431	0.07%	20		4,377	0.21%	6
NEW ZEALAND FIRST PARTY	11	276,603	13.35%	62	6	278,103	13.49%	65
NZ NATIONAL PARTY 1936	14	701,315	33.84%	65	30	699,073	33.91%	64
NZ SUPERANNUITANTS AND YOUTH ACTION		1,244	0.06%	12		686	0.03%	5
PROGRESSIVE GREENS		5,288	0.26%	15		7,437	0.36%	23
TE TAWHARAU		404	0.02%	6		818	0.04%	5
THE LIBERTARIANZ		671	0.03%	24		553	0.03%	2
UNITED NEW ZEALAND PARTY		18,245	0.88%	29	1	42,666	2.07%	25
REPUBLICAN PARTY no Party List		0	0.00%	0		134	0.01%	5
Unregistered Parties								
AROHA-NGIA-TATOU						68	0.00%	1
BLOKES LIBERATION						139	0.01%	1
CITIZENS PARTY						18	0.00%	1
COMMUNIST LEAGUE						99	0.01%	2
DOMINION WORKERS						41	0.00%	2
INDEPENDENTS						16,436	0.80%	28
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES						669	0.03%	3
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE						39	0.00%	1
NZ ECONOMIC EUTHENICS						16	0.00%	1
NZ PROGRESSIVE PARTY						196	0.01%	3
NGA IWI MOREHU MOVEMENT						194	0.01%	1
WORLD SOCIALIST PARTY (NZ)						27	0.00%	1
	55 Seats Allocated				65 Seats Won			

Valid Votes	2,072,359	Party Votes	2,061,746	Electorate Candidates Votes
Informal Votes	8,183		18,796	

State of the Parties	Party List	Electorate Candidates	Combined Seats
ACT NEW ZEALAND	7	1	8
ALLIANCE	12	1	13
LABOUR PARTY	11	26	37
NEW ZEALAND FIRST PARTY	11	6	17
NZ NATIONAL PARTY	14	30	44
UNITED NEW ZEALAND PARTY	0	1	1
Seats	55	65	120



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)
Labour	1916	Social Democracy	Socialist International
National	1936	Conservative	
Alliance	1992	Social Democratic	
New Zealand First	1993	National	
ACT	1995	Right Liberal	
Christian Coalition	1995	Christian	
		Democrat	

Ideological Party Families:

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

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 | |
| Socialist Inter-African | International Democrat Union |
| | 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. Labour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2. National	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3. NZ First	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4. Alliance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5. ACT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6. Christian	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: Authoritarian - Liberal
 Label for "left" position: Liberal
 Label for "right" position: Authoritarian

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT
1. Labour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2. National	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3. NZ First	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4. Alliance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5. ACT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6. Christian	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. Economy
2. Health Policy
3. Education Policy
4. NZ First Golden preference
5. Leadership Preference (ie, PM)

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
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*

*or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

5. 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.

*Aggregate data are in excel files —
 Party vote by electorate: aggregate party vote.xls
 Candidate vote by electorate: aggregate electorate vote.xls*

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 _____
- 2 segments

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

- 2) How many primary electoral districts are there? 65
- 3) For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from in that district? 1

- 4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? 0
- 5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? 0

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

- 6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? _____
 - 6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? 2
 - 6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) party vote
+ electorate vote - mixed compensatory system
- 7) Are the votes transferable? NO
- 8) If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? NO
- 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? Electorate seats "topped
up" from party lists based on party's share (%)
of party list 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? 5% party vote or
one electorate seat

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? St Lague

- 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? Constitutional deals and joint lists

12a) Can parties run joint lists? yes

12b) Is there *apparentement* or "linking" of lists? NO - see attached through

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.

see attached for joint lists

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? _____

see attached

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) _____

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?

- 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): _____

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.]

- 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 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) _____