



The Comparative Study
of Electoral Systems

CSES Home | NES Home | Search

CSES
Country-Specific
Archive

About
CSES

Module 1
(1996-2000)

Module 2
(2000-2003)

Additional
Resources

CSES
Papers

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.

NES provide

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
<u>NA</u>		

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 Belongs to (if a)
<u>Democratic</u>	<u>1828</u>	<u>Left Liberal</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Republican</u>	<u>1856</u>	<u>Right Liberal</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Reform</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>---</u>

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	Conservative Parties	Other 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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Republican	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Reform	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	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 dimension, please also provide your own rankings on this other dimension.

Name of dimension: _____
 Label for left position: _____
 Label for right position: _____

Party Name	LEFT										RIGHT
1.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	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 major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific

1. performance of the economy
2. issue of cutting taxes
3. issue of health care
4. candidacy of Ross Perot
5. campaign finance - Dole spent most of his money getting the Republican nomination, had little left for the general election
6. Electoral Alliances

Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the constituency level as, for example, who is allied with whom, and how, in each constituency is a large task and we do not than make some general reference to the existence of constituency-level alliances. alliances are made at the national level -- these are the alliances that we would like information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral

- 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 candidates

1996 - D H S
 207 45
 R 227 55

Name of Presidential Candidate

Party of Candidate*

 William Clinton
 Robert Dole
 Ross Perot

 Democratic
 Republican
 Reform

*or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

8. If the national team plans to collect aggregate election returns (or constituency include these returns with the study materials provided when the data are archive

Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions

A central theme in the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems concerns the impact of voting behavior and election outcomes. In order to assess the impact of institution preliminary step is to obtain accurate information on those institutional arrangements 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 lower house elections. If the text of the law is available in a variety of different version in the most accessible language available. In any event, please also provide 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 hope is that you will do your best to provide an accurate description of the electoral detailed questions described below.

For those countries in which there is an electoral statute, there may also be other electoral procedure that you know of: perhaps the constitution specifies part of the local scholar has written a description of the electoral system, or perhaps there is 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 the electoral code, then there is no need to answer these questions separately. If 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 allocated. If a district cannot be partitioned into smaller districts within which allocated, it is called primary. If it can be partitioned into primary districts, a votes and/or seats from the primary districts to the larger district, then the large If a district can be partitioned into secondary districts (again with some transfer called tertiary.

In some electoral systems, there are electoral districts that are geographically nested for purposes of seat allocation. In Lithuania, for example, there are 71 single-member a majority runoff system, and also a single nationwide district that operates under largest remainders method with the Hare quota). Neither votes nor seats from the single to the nationwide district, however. The two processes are entirely independent (within each district). In this case, the nationwide district, although it contains the 71 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

12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging them 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. A legal agreement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists.

13) If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single lists, such as higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. _____

14) If agreement 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 in the candidate's name?
 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, or constitutional monarchy. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted. In countries where there may be a discrepancy between the de jure (or legal) situation and the de facto situation. For example, in Great Britain the Queen still possesses a legal right to dissolve Parliament, but this right has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, describe 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. 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, *candidate list of electors that*
 How are electors chosen? *The party gets a plurality of all votes in a state wins.*
 Does the electoral college deliberate? Yes No
 What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?
Simple plurality

(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 power 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 spec legislation for veto, while promulgating the rest. In the U.S., such vetoes are som vetoes. A Head of State possesses a package veto when he or she can veto the entir 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? *2/3 majority of both Houses.*

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 speci authority to the head of state by statute? Yes No

If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the legislate by decree? Yes No

If yes, are there other restrictions on the head of state s aut decree? Yes No

f) Emergency powers? Yes No

If yes, what actions can the head of state take under emergency *not clearly defined*

If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke emer *not clearly defined; usually has been in time of war*

If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state s auth exercise emergency authority?

If challenged, Supreme Court can rule actions unconstitutional
 g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? Yes No

If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treat

2/3 majority in Senate

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-ranki
 Yes No

If yes, can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking of
 Yes No

If yes, can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops?

i) Introduce referenda? Yes No

If yes, under what conditions?

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutiona
 Yes No

m) Convene special legislative sessions? Yes No

If yes, is this the head of state s power exclusively, or can a
 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 sel

- 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 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 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
 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

- By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of those legislators
 By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain)
 Other (Explain)

IV.) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? 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 session)
(Explain) _____
 As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the
censured the cabinet; e.g. only if the legislature fails to pass the
_____)
 Other (Explain) _____

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- [Back to the CSES Module 1 Study Page](#)
 - [Back to the CSES Homepage](#)