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. **N/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><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></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 Organize Party Belongs to (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Left Liberal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Right Liberal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ideological Party Families:

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

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

4. (a) Parties' position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator):
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: _______________________

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 - role of 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 no
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 i
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:

<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
candidates

1996 - D 207 45
R 227 55
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 arrangement 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 question 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 vote 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 nes for purposes of seat allocation. In Lithuania, for example, there are 71 single-mem 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 si to the nationwide district, however. The two processes are entirely independent (wi 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, refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the listed candidates. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single 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 different parties in the same constituency?

15) If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected?
- 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, etc.--in your country. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted. In countries 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 right but has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, describe the de jure situation. A second potent 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)

(1) If by run-off system, what is the?

Threshold for first-round victory?
Threshold to advance to second round?

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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 with list of electors that in plurality wins.  
How are electors chosen?  
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  

   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 legislation for veto, while promulgating the rest. In the U.S., such vetoes are somewhat rare. A Head of State possesses a package veto when he or she can veto the entire bill 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?  \( \frac{2}{3} \) 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 specify authority to the head of state by statute?  ✔ Yes  ☐ No  
If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the legislature by decree?  ✔ Yes  ☐ No  
If yes, are there other restrictions on the head of state's aut decrete?  ✔ 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 emergency not clearly defined; usually has been in time of war?  
If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state's authority to exercise emergency authority?  
If challenged, Supreme Court can rule actions unconstitutional?  ✔ Yes  ☐ No  

   g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements?  ✔ Yes  ☐ No  
If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties?  
\( \frac{2}{3} \) 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-rank? 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? Yes

j: Introduce referenda? Yes No
   If yes, under what conditions?

k: Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitution? Yes No

l: Convene special legislative sessions? Yes No
   If yes, is this the head of state's power exclusively, or can a Yes, other power No other powers
   (If yes, explain):

II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Who is the Head of Government?
   Yes
   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 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 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
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 legislature)
(Explain) __________________________

___ As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the
cabinet; e.g. only if the legislature fails to pass the

___ Other (Explain) __________________________

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