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MODULE 2 MACROQUESTIONNAIRE
Macro-Level Data Questionnaire

Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1. Preceding the election,
Number of portfolios (cabinet posts) for each party in cabinet. *If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".*

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios</u>
The Labour Party	All

1a. What was the size of the cabinet before the election? 19

2. After the election,
Number of portfolios (cabinet posts) for each party in cabinet. *If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".*

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios</u>
The Conservative Party	10
Christians Peoples Party	6 (Including the Prime Minister)
The Liberal Party	3

2a. What was the size of the cabinet after the election?19

3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered and receiving at least 3% of the vote).

Name of Political Party	Year Founded	Ideological Family Party is Closest to	International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)
The Socialist Left Party	1961	Socialist	New Left Forum
The Labour Party	1887	Social Democrat	Socialist International
The Liberal Party	1884	Liberal Parties	Liberal International
The Christian Peoples Party	1933	Christian Democratic	CDI and UECD
The Center Party	1920	Agrarian Parties	International Network of Centerparties
The Conservative Party	1884	Conservatives Parties	International Democratic Union
The Progress Party	1973	Right Liberal Parties	European Research Group

3a. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament before or after the election? The Red Electoral Alliance

3b. Were there any other non-represented parties you believe to be significant?

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	Single Issue 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

The Greens

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

Party Name	LEFT										RIGHT	NA
1.Socialist Left	0	1	<u>2</u>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2.Labour Party	0	1	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4.Christians Peoples	0	1	2	3	4	<u>5</u>	6	7	8	9	10	
5.The Center	0	1	2	3	<u>4</u>	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6.Conservative	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<u>8</u>	9	10	
7.Progress Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<u>9</u>	10	

4. (aa) Do you believe there would be general consensus on these placements among informed observers in your country? More or less

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 hand position: _____

Label for right hand position: _____

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT	NA
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		

4. (bb) Do you believe there would be general consensus about these placements among informed observers in your country? _____

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. Taxes

2. Education

3. The question of which parties will form the Government

4. Health Issues

5. Childcare

5. (a) Do you believe there would be general consensus about these placements among informed observers in your country? More or less

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 to a) Did any electoral alliances form?

Yes No



c) (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed at the national level:

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

<u>Name of Presidential Candidate</u>	<u>Party of Candidate*</u>
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*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
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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.

Please answer the questions below. If you can also send a copy of the electoral code governing lower house elections, that would be helpful.

A. 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 during the counting process 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 _____
2 segments X
more than 2 _____

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

- 2) How many primary electoral districts are there? 19
- 3) For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from each district? _____ (If district variation exists, answer 3a)

3a) If districts elect varying number of members, please list the districts, indicating the number of members elected from that district.

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
Akershus	12
Aust-Agder	4
Buskerud	7
Finmark	4
Hedmark	8
Hordaland	15
Møre og Romsdal	10
Nordland	12
Nord-Trøndelag	6
Oppland	7
Oslo	15
Rogaland	10
Sogn og Fjordane	5
Sør Trøndelag	10
Telemark	6
Troms	6
Vest-Agder	5
Vestfold	7
Østfold	8

- 4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? 1
- 5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? 0

B. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? Lists

6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? __1__

6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both?

(Explain)____They vote for lists

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?

C. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10) Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

By using the modified St. Laguës formula. The first divisor is 1.4 then 3, 5, 7 etc.

10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? __No__ If so, what is the threshold? However, only parties that receive more than 4 percent of the total vote is eligible to receive any of the 8 adjustment seats.

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used?

Modified St. Laguë

11) If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible? please code below

a) **closed**

b) flexible, but in practice virtually closed

c) flexible

d) flexible, but in practice virtually open; or

e) 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 parties place their candidates in the order they would like to see them elected, but voters can, with varying degrees of ease, change this order through votes they cast for individual candidates.

If there was a second segment, please answer the following questions about that segment: The second segment just distribute the 8 adjustment seats to parties which have received more than 4 percent of the total national vote.

D. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

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.

12) What are the possibilities of alliance in the system?

12a) Can parties run joint lists?
 Yes No

12b) Is there apparentement or linking of lists?
 Yes No

12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?
 Yes No

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 No

12e) Other? _____

13) Are joint lists possible? Yes

13a) 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. No

14) Is apparentement possible? No

14a) 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 No

15a) please specify below:

1. Yes, candidate s name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties

2. 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 _____

3. Yes, other (please explain) _____

4. 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.

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.

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, how are the candidates selected for the final round?

A certain number of candidates with the highest vote totals advance to the second round

If yes, how many candidates advance? _____

____ Any candidates with a vote percentage above a certain threshold advance to the second round

If yes, what is the threshold percentage? _____

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 __X__ No

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation? (i.e., set a deadline by which the legislature is required to act on the bill)? ____ Yes __X__ No

c) Package veto? ____ Yes __X__ No



If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto? _____

d) Partial veto? ____ Yes __X__ No



If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

e) Issue decrees with the power of law? ____ Yes __X__ No

f) Emergency powers? ____ Yes __X__ No

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? ____ Yes __X__ 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 __X__ No

j) Initiate referenda or plebiscites? Yes No

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

m) Convene special legislative sessions? Yes No

II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Is the Head of Government elected independently of the legislature?

Yes go to 1a
 No go to 1b

1a) If Yes, is the Head of Government also the Head of State?

Yes
 No

1b) If No, how is the Head of Government selected?

Formally: Appointed by the head of state alone

In reality: 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) What authorities does the Head of Government 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.) Questions regarding the Cabinet

By what method(s) can the cabinet be dismissed?
[Check all that apply.]

- By the head of state **acting** alone
- By the prime minister **acting** 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.) Questions regarding the Legislature

1) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections?

- Yes → go to 1a
- No → go to section V

1a) If yes, by what method?

- By the head of state **acting** alone
- By the prime minister **acting** 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.]

- Only 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; only if the legislature fails to pass the budget)
(Explain) _____
- Other
(Explain) _____

V.) Federalism

1) Is there a constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the central government and regional and/or local governments?

- Yes

No

2) Does the central government have the power to remove elected officials of regional and/or local governments?

Yes

No

3) Is there a second chamber of the legislature?

Yes

No

3a) If yes, does it have the power to reject the executive's proposed budget? _____

3b) If yes, does it have the power to remove the cabinet? _____

3c) If yes, is it:

directly elected

indirectly elected

3d) If yes and it is indirectly elected, are those who choose its members:

wholly regional and/or local officials

partly regional and/or local officials

not necessarily regional and/or local officials