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".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Number of Portfolios</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Labour Party</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Number of Portfolios</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Conservative Party</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians Peoples Party</td>
<td>6 (Including the Prime Minister)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Liberal Party</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<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>The Socialist Left Party</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>New Left Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Labour Party</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Social Democrat</td>
<td>Socialist International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Liberal Party</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Liberal Parties</td>
<td>Liberal International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Christian Peoples Party</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Christian Democratic</td>
<td>CDI and UECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Center Party</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Agrarian Parties</td>
<td>International Network of Centerparties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Conservative Party</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Conservatives</td>
<td>International Democratic Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Progress Party</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Right Liberal Parties</td>
<td>European Research Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ideological Party Families:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecology Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Liberal Parties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Party Organizations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socialist International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of European Liberal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific Socialist Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Inter-African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Democratic International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Christian Democratic Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European People's Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>RIGHT</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Socialist Left</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Labour Party</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Christians Peoples</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Center</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Conservative</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Progress Party</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: _______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 _X_  No ____  
↓

b) (If yes to a) Did any electoral alliances form?  
Yes ____  No _X__  
↓

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

<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>
</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.

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.

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

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. Lague

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?  
___X__Yes  ______No

12b) Is there apparentement or linking of lists?  
____Yes  ___X____No

12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?  
_____Yes  _____X____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  _____X___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
   ____X Monarch
   ____ Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state
   ____ Other (please specify) ______________________________

2) How is the head of state selected?
   ____ Direct election
   ____ Indirect election
   ____X 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  __X__No

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?  
   ____Yes  __X__No

m) Convene special legislative sessions?  ____Yes  ____X__No

II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

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

   ____Yes go to 1a  
   __X_ 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.]

   __X__ 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.]

   __X__ Chairs cabinet meetings
   __X__ 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
   __X__ 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

X__ 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

X__ 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
2) Does the central government have the power to remove elected officials of regional and/or local governments?
   ____ Yes
   __X_ No

3) Is there a second chamber of the legislature?
   ____ Yes
   __X_ 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