Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 3: Macro Report
DRAFT: May 22, 2006

Country: CHILE
Date of Election: 13 December 2009
Ballotage: 17 January 2010
Prepared by:
Date of Preparation:

NOTE TO COLLABORATORS: The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1a. Type of Election
❑ Parliamentary/Legislative
X Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
❑ Presidential
❑ Other; please specify: _____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?
❑ Upper House
❑ Lower House
X   Both
❑ Other; please specify: _Half of the Upper House_____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election?
No

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election?

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party   Number of Cabinet Ministers

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election?

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election?

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party   Number of Cabinet Ministers

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party.

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

www.servel.cl

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Source:

Cuadro: Resultados electorales en la Cámara de Diputados, elecciones 2009.				
Partido Político	2009			
	Votos	%	Escaños	%
UDI	1.608.403	24,59	40	33,33
RN	1.210.280	18,51	18	15,00
Chile primero	22.631	0,35		0,00
PRSD	247.486	3,78	5	4,17
PRI	262.269	4,01	3	2,50
PDC	975.803	14,92	19	15,83
PPD	849.644	12,99	19	15,83
PS	647.533	9,90	11	9,17
Partido Comunista	181.037	2,77	3	2,50
Izquierda Extraparlamentaria	389.821	5,96		0,00
Independientes	144.663	2,21	2	1,67
Total	6.539.570	100,00	120	100,00
Fuente: Ministerio del Interior, www.elecciones.gov.cl				

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election?

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA.

▪ Total Population:

Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

▪ Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:
12.226.761
Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

- Total Vote:

  First round presidential election: 7.264.136
  2nd round: 7.203371

  Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:

  1st round 286.172
  2nd   244.399

- Voting Age Population:

  o   12.226.761

  Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters:

  8.285.186

  Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
A.Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC)	I
B. Partido Socialista (PS)	C
C.Partido por la Democracia (PPD)	D
D.Partido Radical Social Democrata (PRSD)	D
E. Unión Demócrata Independiente (UDI)	E
F. Renovación Nacional (RN)	H
G. Partido Comunista (PC)	B
H. Partido Regionalista Independiente (PRI)	N
I.	

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

(A) Ecology Parties	(F) Left Liberal Parties	(K) Independents
(B) Communist Parties	(G) Liberal Parties	(L) Agrarian Parties
(C) Socialist Parties	(H) Right Liberal Parties	(M) Ethnic Parties
(D) Social Democratic Parties	(I) Christian Democratic Parties	(N) Regional Parties
(E) Conservative Parties	(J) National Parties	(O) Other Parties

6a.   Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES
Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent
questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left										Right
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.PDC						X					
B. Partido Socialista (PS)					X						
C.PPD					X						
D. PRSD					X						
E.UDI										X	
F.RN									X		
G.PC		X									
H. PRI						X					
I.											

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:

    Label for left hand position:

    Label for right hand position:

Party Name	Left 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Right 10
A.											
B.											
C.											
D.											
E.											
F.											
G.											
H.											
I.											

7. 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)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Long tenure in office of the Concertación (four presidents in a row

2. Splits and conflicts of the ruling parties, particularly Socialists and Christian Democrats

3. Bad candidate and campaign of the Concertacion, former president Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle

4. Modernizing campaing of the right

5. Impact of the finantial crisis 2008

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A. PDC	Juan Carlos Latorre	Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
B.PS	Camilo Escalona	Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
C. PPD	Guido Girardi	Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
D. PRSD	José Antonio Gómez	Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
E. UDI	Juan Antonio Coloma	Sebastián Piñera
F. RN	Carlos Larraín	Sebastián Piñera
G.PC	Guillermo Teiller	Jorge Arrate
H.PRI	Adolfo Zaldívar	Sebastián Piñera
I.Independent	------	Marco Enríquez-Ominami

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?
❑ Very impartial **X**
❑ Mostly impartial
❑ Not very impartial
❑ Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?
❑ Yes
❑ No **XX**

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?
❑ Yes
❑ No
❑ No international election observers **X**

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?
The same date

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 1d, please explain why.

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?
- ❑ No violence at all **X**
- ❑ Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- ❑ Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- ❑ Sporadic violence on all sides
- ❑ Significant violence on the part of the government
- ❑ Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- ❑ Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?
- ❑ Geographically concentrated
- ❑ National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?
- ❑ No violence at all **X**
- ❑ Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- ❑ Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- ❑ Sporadic violence on all sides
- ❑ Significant violence on the part of the government
- ❑ Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- ❑ Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?
- ❑ No protest at all **X**
- ❑ Sporadic protest
- ❑ Significant protest

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.

11. Electoral Alliances

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?
X Yes X
❑ No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?
❑ Yes
❑ No

If "Yes" was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "*")
Alliance 1: Concertación por la Democracia	PDC*, PS*, PPD* and PRSD
Alliance 2: Coalición por Chile	UDI*, RN* and Chile Primero
Alliance 3: Nueva Mayoría para Chile New mayority for Chile	Partido Ecologista de Chile, Partido Humanista
Alliance 4: Juntos Podemos Más Together we can more	Communist Party*, Christian Left
Alliance 5:	

12. 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. (please mark all applicable responses)
- ❑   Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
- ❑   Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
- ❑   Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
- ❑   No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
- ❑   Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?
- ❑   Yes
      X No

13b. 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

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?
- ❑   Yes
- ❑   X No

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?
- ❑   No
- ❑   No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
- ❑   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/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
- ❑   Yes, other; please explain: _____

Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 14a through 20, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

15b. In your answers for questions 14a through 20, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.
 Only one

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)
(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)
X Candidates
❑ Party Lists
❑ Party Bloc Voting
❑ Other; please explain: _____

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

For presidential elections it might be two, required absolute majority to be elected president

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?
❑ Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
❑   X Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
❑ Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

❑ Yes

 X No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

❑ Yes

❑ No

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

❑ Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

❑ Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

X Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

❑ No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
 X Yes
 ❑ No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?
33%

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?
 ❑ Percent of total votes
 X Percent of valid votes
 ❑ Percent of the total electorate
 ❑ Other; please explain: _____

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.
 Both houses, Senate and chamber of deputies

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

References

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

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23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.