

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Module 5: Macro Report

Version: September 14, 2016

Country: **Austria**

Date of Election: **October 15, 2017**

Prepared by: **Austrian National Election Study (AUTNES), Vienna**

Date of Preparation: **May 16, 2018**

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS

- There are eight sections (numbered A-H inclusive) in this report. Please ensure that you complete all the sections.
- The information provided in this report contributes to the macro data portion of the CSES, an important component 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, district data) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

A) DATA PERTINENT TO ELECTION AT WHICH MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED

1a. Type of Election:

- Parliamentary/Legislative
- 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
- Both
- Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Independent (supported by the Green Party). Please note that Austrian president, Alexander Van der Bellen, ran as an Independent but was supported by the Green Party (Die Grünen). He was the former leader of the Green Party and suspended his membership for the time period of his presidency.

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

Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ)

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".) Please also provide a website link to this data if possible.

(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties).

| Party Name | Number of cabinet positions |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ) | 7 |
| Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) | 5 |
| Independent (nominated by the ÖVP) | 2 |
| | |
| | |

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (i.e.: total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.

(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings).

The cabinet size prior to the election was 14. It consisted of 13 ministers and the chancellor.

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Unchanged: Independent (supported by the Green Party). Please note that Austrian president, Alexander Van der Bellen, ran as an Independent but was supported by the Green Party (Die Grünen). He was the former leader of the Green Party and suspended his membership for the time period of his presidency.

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

Austrian People's Party (ÖVP)

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"). Please provide a website link to this data if possible.

(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties).

| Party Name | Number of cabinet positions |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) | 6 |
| Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ) | 5 |
| Independent (nominated by the ÖVP) | 2 |
| Independent (nominated by the FPÖ) | 1 |

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.

(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings).

The cabinet size after the election was 14. It consisted of 13 ministers and the chancellor.

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

(Note: There is no requirement to detail the results here. Instead, an official source where this data can be accessed is sufficient).

Data can be found on the webpage of the Federal Ministry of the Interior ("Bundesministerium für Inneres – BM.I"): <https://wahl17.bmi.gv.at/>

Please note: Information is only available in German.

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

(Note: There is no requirement to detail the results here. Instead, an official source where this data can be accessed is sufficient).

Data can be found on the webpage of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (“Bundesministerium für Inneres – BM.I”): <https://wahl17.bmi.gv.at/>

Please note: Information is only available in German.

4c. Can voters cast a ballot before Election Day(s)? (i.e.: Is early voting possible)?

Yes, for the whole electorate

Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

No

4d. Can voters cast a ballot by mail?

Yes, for the whole electorate

Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

No

4e. Can voters cast a ballot by the Internet?

Yes, for the whole electorate

Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

No

B) PARTY POSITIONS

5a. Ideological family of political parties: Please indicate the ideological party family for each party by using the numbered categories below. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 5 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

6a2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? 11

6a3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

Our answers in 6a1 are based on an expert survey with 11 members of AUTNES. For the classification in the table above, answers were averaged across all members and then rounded. The following table provides the mean and median values our answers are based on:

| Party Name | Mean (SD) | Median |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. SPÖ | 3.8 (0.6) | 4 |
| B. ÖVP | 7.0 (0.6) | 7 |
| C. FPÖ | 8.7 (0.5) | 9 |
| D. Grüne | 2.3 (0.6) | 2 |
| E. NEOS | 5.7 (0.6) | 6 |
| F. Liste Peter Pilz | 2.7 (1.3) | 2 |

6b1. 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 5 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension: _____
 Label for 0 position: _____
 Label for 10 position: _____

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

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? _____

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

6c. Populist classification of parties: As Module 5 focuses in part on populism, please indicate the degree to which each of the parties (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator) can be characterized as a populist party? Please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 5 respondent questionnaire and label them the same way (A-I). The definition of populism advanced by the Module 5 theme committee is below:

DEFINITION: Populism can be defined as a thin-centred ideology that pits a virtuous and homogeneous people against a set of elites and dangerous ‘others’ who are depicted as depriving “the people” of their rights, values, prosperity, identity, and voice. The emphasis on anti-elite/ anti-establishment rhetoric and the contrast between the “pure people” and the “corrupt elite” are thus indications of the degree to which a party is populist. Populist parties can be found across the left-right ideological spectrum. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is “not at all populist” and 10 is “very populist”, where would you place each of the parties in your country?

| Party Name | Not at all populist | | | | | Very populist | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A. SPÖ | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| B. ÖVP | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| C. FPÖ | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| D. Grüne | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| E. NEOS | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| F. Liste Peter Pilz | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| G. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. | | | | | | | | | | | |

6c2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? 11

6c3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

Our answers in 6c are based on an expert survey with 11 members of AUTNES. For the classification in the table above, answers were averaged across all members and then rounded. The following table provides the mean and median values our answers are based on:

| Party Name | Mean (SD) | Median |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|
| A. SPÖ | 3.6 (1.9) | 4 |
| B. ÖVP | 5.6 (1.8) | 6 |
| C. FPÖ | 8.8 (0.8) | 9 |
| D. Grüne | 2.1 (1.4) | 2 |
| E. NEOS | 2.8 (1.6) | 3 |
| F. Liste Peter Pilz | 5.5 (2.0) | 6 |

C) SALIENT ISSUES IN THE ELECTION

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)?

Note: Please rank the issues according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Fight unemployment
2. Fight crime
3. Protect Austria against terrorist attacks
4. Control immigration
5. Asylum rules

D) FAIRNESS OF THE ELECTION & ELECTION SCHEDULING

8a. How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial
- Mostly impartial
- Not very impartial
- Not impartial at all

8b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No

A formal complaint was filed by the list "Für Österreich, Zuwanderungsstopp, Grenzschutz, Neutralität, EU-Austritt (EUAUS)". EUAUS received 693 votes (< 0.1% of the total vote). They contested the election on a variety of reasons (e.g., the ballot order). The constitutional court rejected the formal complaint.

Sources (in German):

The decision by the constitutional court:

https://www.vfgh.gv.at/downloads/VfGH_Entscheidung_W_I_4-2017_NR-Wahl.pdf

News report by Austrian newspaper Kurier: <https://kurier.at/politik/inland/vfgh-nationalratswahl-muss-nicht-wiederholt-werden/314.093.152>

8c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

8d. On what date was the election originally legally scheduled to be held?

October 15, 2017

8e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 8d, please explain why.

October 15, 2017

E) ELECTION VIOLENCE

9a. To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation **during** the election campaign and on the election day?

No violence at all

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

9b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

Geographically concentrated

National

9c. To what extent was there violence following the election?

No violence at all

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

9d. To what extent was there protest following the election?

No protest at all

Sporadic protest

Significant protest

On election day, a small protest (a few hundred participants) took place in Vienna after the first predictions had been published. It was directed against the Freedom Party's possible participation in government and the rightward shift in general. Further protests followed during and after the inauguration of the new ÖVP-FPÖ government (in December 2017 and in January 2018).

Sources (in German):

News report by Austrian newspaper Kurier on protests on election day:

<https://kurier.at/politik/inland/wahl/wiener-city-demo-gegen-schwarz-blau/292.275.665>

News report by Austrian newspaper Kleine Zeitung on protests on election day:

https://www.kleinezeitung.at/politik/innenpolitik/5303726/Nationalratswahl-2017_30-Minuten-nach-der-ersten-Hochrechnung

Sources (in English):

BBC article on protests in December 2018: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42396078>

BBC article on protests in January 2018: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42676774>

F) ELECTORAL ALLIANCES

10. Joint Lists/Candidates

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

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.

10a. Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

Yes

No

10b. Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

Yes

No

Historically, this type of electoral coalition is not uncommon in Austria but it was not used this time. NEOS formed a so-called electoral coalition (“Wahlbündnis”) with the former presidential candidate Irmgard Griss who ran as an independent candidate on their list “NEOS – Das Neue Österreich gemeinsam mit Irmgard Griss [...]” (“NEOS – The New Austria together with Irmgard Griss [...]"). But this electoral coalition does not fit the definition above (“those where parties compete as a unit”).

10c. 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: | |
| Alliance 2: | |
| Alliance 3: | |
| Alliance 4: | |
| Alliance 5: | |

11. 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

12a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes
- No

12b. 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

13a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

13b. 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: _____

G) 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.

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

TIER 1 (“Regionalwahlkreise”/Regional constituencies)

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

14a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

First tier seats are allocated on the regional level. There are 39 regional constituencies (“Regionalwahlkreise”).

14b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

The house referred to is the lower house (“Nationalrat”).

Questions about Voting

15a. 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.

Voters can cast a party vote on an open list and indicate their preferred candidate on the respective party list.

15b. 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.)

Candidates

Party Lists

Party Bloc Voting

Other; please explain: _____

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

There is one round of voting.

15d. 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)

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)

16. 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

No

17. 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

not applicable

18. 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

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

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

none

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

20a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

Yes

No

20b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

Parties that already won a seat in one of the 39 regional districts or received at least 4% of the valid nationwide votes can enter parliament. Please see the Austrian electoral law for further information, available online in German and English: https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Erw/ERV_1992_471/ERV_1992_471.pdf (last accessed May 15, 2018)

20c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

Percent of total votes

Percent of valid votes

Percent of the total electorate

Other; please explain: _____

20d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Parties can enter parliament if they directly win a seat in the first electoral tier. Thus, this rule applies to the first electoral tier, the 39 regional districts (“Regionalwahlkreis”).

If parties fail to gain a seat in at least one regional district, they must reach 4% of the valid nationwide votes to be eligible to receive seats. This threshold, therefore, applies to the federal level (tier 3). Parties that surpass this nationwide threshold (without already winning seats on the first tier) then take part in seat allocation in the second (provincial/“Länder” constituencies) and third (federal level) tier.

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.

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

TIER 2 (“Landeswahlkreise”/Provincial constituencies)

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

14a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Second tier seats are allocated on the provincial (“Länder”) level. There are nine provinces (“Bundesländer”).

14b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

The house referred to is the lower house (“Nationalrat”).

Questions about Voting

15a. 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.

Voters can cast a party vote on an open list and indicate their preferred candidate on the respective party list.

15b. 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.)

Candidates

Party Lists

Party Bloc Voting

Other; please explain: _____

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

There is one round of voting.

15d. 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)

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)

16. 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

No

17. 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

not applicable

18. 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

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

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

none

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

20a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

Yes

No

20b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

Parties that already won a seat in one of the 39 regional districts (first tier) directly or received at least 4% of the valid nationwide votes (third tier) can enter parliament. Please see the Austrian electoral law for further information, available online in German and English: https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Erv/ERV_1992_471/ERV_1992_471.pdf (last accessed May 15, 2018)

20c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

Percent of total votes

Percent of valid votes

Percent of the total electorate

Other; please explain: _____

20d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Parties can enter parliament if they directly win a seat in the first electoral tier. Thus, this rule applies to the first electoral tier, the 39 regional districts (“Regionalwahlkreis”).

If parties fail to gain a seat in at least one regional district, they must reach 4% of the valid nationwide votes to be eligible to receive seats. This threshold, therefore, applies to the federal level (tier 3). Parties that surpass this nationwide threshold (without already winning seats on the first tier) then take part in seat allocation in the second (provincial/“Länder” constituencies) and third (federal level) tier.

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.

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

TIER 3 (“Bundesebene”/federal level)

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

14a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Third tier seats are allocated on the federal level.

14b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

The house referred to is the lower house (“Nationalrat”).

Questions about Voting

15a. 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.

Voters can cast a party vote on an open list and indicate their preferred candidate on the respective party list.

15b. 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.)

Candidates

Party Lists

Party Bloc Voting

Other; please explain: _____

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

There is one round of voting.

15d. 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)

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)

16. 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

No

17. 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

not applicable

18. 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

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

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

none

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

20a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

Yes

No

20b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

Parties that already won a seat in one of the 39 regional districts or received at least 4% of the valid nationwide votes can enter parliament. Please see the Austrian electoral law for further information, available online in German and English: https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Erv/ERV_1992_471/ERV_1992_471.pdf (last accessed May 15, 2018)

20c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

Percent of total votes

Percent of valid votes

Percent of the total electorate

Other; please explain: _____

20d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Parties can enter parliament if they directly win a seat in the first electoral tier. Thus, this rule applies to the first electoral tier, the 39 regional districts (“Regionalwahlkreis”).

If parties fail to gain a seat in at least one regional district, they must reach 4% of the valid nationwide votes to be eligible to receive seats. This threshold, therefore, applies to the federal level (tier 3). Parties that surpass this nationwide threshold (without already winning seats on the first tier) then take part in seat allocation in the second (provincial/“Länder” constituencies) and third (federal level) tier.

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.

H) References

21. 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.

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