

October 30, 2001

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems:
Macro-Level Questionnaire with Variable Labels,
And Other Variables Included in the CSES Macro-Level Component

PART I: DATA PERTINENT TO THE ELECTION AT WHICH THE MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED

These data are
reported in
CSMM0101.ZX

QI.1. Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent. _____

QI.2. Names and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government.

Name of Cabinet Member

Name of the Office Held

Political Party

v10000a
v10010b
v10020c
v10030d
v10040e
v10050f

QI.3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered):
Year Party Founded

Political Party

Year Party founded

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.
- F.

v10001a
v10011b
v10021c
v10031d
v10041e
v10051f

Q1.3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered):
Ideological family

	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Ideological Family</u>
A.		
B.		
C.		
D.		
E.		
F.		

NOTE: The following is a list of likely classifications. If however, the primary dimensions of party politics are not adequately captured by this list, please provide alternative classifications and an explanation of where parties are situated.

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

v10002a
v10012b
v10022c
v10032d
v10042e
v10052f

Q1.3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered):
International party organization

	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>International Party Organization</u>
A.		
B.		
C.		
D.		
E.		
F.		

NOTE: The following is a list of likely international party organizations, but certainly is not intended to be exhaustive. Report international party organizations as appropriate.

Socialist International	Liberal International
Asia-Pacific Socialist Organization	Federation of European Liberal, Democrat, and Reform Parties
Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community	
Socialist Inter-African	

Christian Democratic International
European Christian Democratic Union
European People's Party

The Greens

International Democrat Union
Caribbean Democrat Union
Pacific Democrat Union
European Democrat Union

v10003a QI.4.a. Parties position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator):
v10013b

v10023c	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>LEFT</u>										<u>RIGHT</u>											
v10033d	A.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
v10043e	B.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
v10053f	C.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	D.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	E.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	F.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Appendix V. QI.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.

v10063 QI.5. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election
v10064 (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)?
v10065

- v10066** 1.
v10067 2.
3.
4.
5.

v10060 QI.6.a. Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign?

v10061 QI.6.b. (If alliances were permitted) Did any electoral alliances form?

Appendix III. QI.6.c. (If alliances were permitted and alliances formed) List the party alliances that formed:

	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Name of Alliance</u>	<u>Other Alliance Members</u>
A.			
B.			
C.			
D.			
E.			
F.			

NOTE: If alliances occurred not at the national level but at the district level, please provide a general summary of which parties were involved in alliances and what the nature of that alliance was.

Appendix II. QI.7. List presidential candidates or party leaders, as appropriate:

	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Name of Presidential Candidate / Party Leader</u>
A.		
B.		
C.		
D.		
E.		
F.		

These data are reported in CSMM0101.ZX

QI.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. Questions about Electoral Districts

Note: In the following question, the first variable label applies to the lower house, and the second label, to the upper house.

v10086 QII.A.1. How many segments are there in the electoral system?
v10098

Definition: In some electoral systems, electoral segments 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. As the two voting counting processes are entirely independent (with voters casting a ballot in each segment), the Lithuanian system has two segments.

Note, systems with multiple segments are different from systems with multiple tiers: In some systems, there is a corrective tier to compensate for disproportionality in seat allocation. As seats in these corrective tiers are allocated according to the 'original' vote totals, the number of tiers is independent of the number of segments.

Note: In the following questions, the labels apply to the lower house, first segment; lower house, second segment; upper house, first segment; and upper house, second segment, respectively.

v10087 QII.A.2. How many primary electoral districts are there?
v10092
v10098
v10103

Definition: 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 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.

v10089 QII.A.3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from in that
v10094 district?
v10100
v10105

v10090 QII.A.4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?
v10095
v10101 NOTE: See Definition, above.
v10106

v10091 QII.A.5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?
v10096
v10102 NOTE: See Definition, above.
v10107

B. Questions About Voting

Note: In the following questions, the labels apply to the lower house, first segment; lower house, second segment; upper house, first segment; and upper house, second segment, respectively.

v10109 QII.B.6. Exactly how are votes cast by voters?

v10111

v10113

v10115

v10109 QII.B.6.a. How many votes do they or can they cast?

v10111

v10113

v10115

v10110 QIIB.6.b. Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both?

v10112

v10114

v10116

v10110 QII.B.7. Are the votes transferable?

v10112

v10114

v10116;

Appendix

VIII.

v10110 QII.B.8. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

v10112

v10114

v10116;

Appendix

VIII.

Appendix QII.B.9. Are there any other features of voting that should be noted?

VIII.

C. Questions About Converting Votes to Seats

Note: In the following questions, the labels apply to the lower house, first segment; lower house, second segment; upper house, first segment; and upper house, second segment, respectively.

v10117 QII.C.10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

v10119

v10121

v10123

v10118 QII.C.10.a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? If so what is the threshold?

v10120

v10122

v10124

v10117 QII.C.10.b. What electoral formula(e) are used?
v10119
v10121
v10123

v10110 QII.C.11. If there are lists are they closed open or flexible?
v10112
v10114

v10116;
Appendix IX. 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 it is neither closed nor open.

D. Questions about the Possibility of Electoral Alliances

v10060 QII.D.12. What are the possibilities of alliance in the system?

v10125 QII.D.12.a. Can parties run joint lists?

Definition: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together.

v10127 QII.D.12.b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

Definition: 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.

v10129 QII.D.12.c. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

v10131 QII.D.12.d. Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies urging their supporters there to vote for an ally' s list or candidate?

Appendix X. QII.D.12.e. Other alliances?

- v10126** QII.D.13. 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.
- v10128** QII.14. 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?
- v10130** QII.D.15. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party is this reflected on the ballot?

PART III: DATA ON REGIME TYPE

Note: 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. Questions regarding the Head of State.

v10074
Appendix VI. QIII.A.1. Who is the Head of State?

v10075
Appendix VI. QIII.A.2. How is the head of state selected?

v10076
Appendix VI. QIII.A.2.a. If the head of state is selected through direct election by what process?

v10077 QIII.A.2.a.i. If the head of state is selected through a run-off system, what is the threshold for first-round victory?

v10078 QIII.A.2.a.ii. If the head of state is selected through a run-off system, what is the threshold to advance to second round?

v10079 QIII.A.2.a.iii. If the head of state is selected through a run-off system, what is the threshold for victory in second round?

v10082
Appendix VI. QIII.A.2.b. If the head of state is selected by indirect election, what is the process?

Appendix VI. QIII.A.2.b.i. If the head of state is selected by electoral college, how are electors chosen? Does the electoral college deliberate? What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

Appendix VI. QIII.A.2.b.ii. If the head of state is selected by the legislature, by which chamber(s) of the legislature? What is the voting procedure used?

v10132 QIII.A.3.a. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Introduce legislation?

v10133
Appendix XI. QIII.A.3.b. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Require expedited action on specific legislation? If yes what is the default if the legislature takes no action?

v10134
Appendix XI. QIII.A.3.c. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Package veto? If yes what is the requirement to override the veto?

Definition: 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.

v10135
Appendix XI. QIII.A.3.d. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Partial veto? If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

Definition: 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.

v10136
Appendix XI. QIII.A.3.e. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Legislate by decree? If yes, does this require that the legislature must first specifically delegate decree authority to the head of state by statute? If yes are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the head of state can legislate by decree? If yes are there other restrictions on the head of state s authority to legislate by decree?

v10137
Appendix XI. QIII.A.3.f. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Emergency powers? If yes what actions can the head of state take under emergency authority? If yes under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority? If yes what restrictions are there on the head of state s authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?

v10139
Appendix XI. QIII.A.3.g. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Negotiate treaties and international agreements? If yes what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state?

- v10140** QIII.A.3.h. Does the Head of State have the following powers: Is the Head of State also the commander of the armed forces?
- v10141** QIII.A.3.h.i. Does the Head of State control promotions of high-ranking officers?
- v10142** QIII.A.3.h.ii. Can the Head of State dismiss or demote high-ranking officers?
- v10143** QIII.A.3.h.iii. Can the Head of State mobilize and demobilize troops?
- v10144** QIII.A.3.i. Can the Head of State introduce referenda? If yes under what conditions?
Appendix XI.
- v10145** QIII.A.3.j. Can the Head of State refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?
- v10146** QIII.A.3.k. Can the Head of State convene special legislative sessions? If yes is this the head of state s power exclusively or can any other (s) do this as well?
Appendix XI.

B. Questions about the Head of Government.

- v10083** QIII.B.1. Who is the Head of Government?
Appendix VII.
- v10084** QIII.B.2. If the Head of Government is not the Head of State how is the prime minister selected?
Appendix VII.
- v10147** QIII.B.3. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the composition of the cabinet?
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)?

- v10148** QIII.B.4.a. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process? Does the Head of Government chair cabinet meetings?
- v10149** QIII.B.4.b. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process? Does the Head of Government determine schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature?
- v10150** QIII.B.4.c. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process? Does the Head of Government determine which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature and in which order?
- v10151** QIII.B.4.d. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process? Does the Head of Government refer legislative proposals to party or legislative committees?
- v10152** QIII.B.4.e. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process? Does the Head of Government call votes of confidence in government?
- v10153** QIII.B.5. By what method(s) can cabinet members or the entire cabinet be dismissed?
- v10154** QIII.B.6. Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections?
- v10155** QIII.B.7. If yes are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolved?

PART IV: OTHER ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE MACRO-LEVEL COMPONENT:

v10004a Parties A-F: % popular vote in (lower house, first segment) legislature elections
v10014b
v10024c
v10034d
v10044e
v10054f

v10005a Parties A-F: % total seats won in (lower house) elections
v10015b
v10025c
v10035d
v10045e
v10055f

v10006a Parties A-F: % popular vote in (upper house, first segment) legislature elections
v10016b
v10026c
v10036d
v10046e
v10056f

v10007a Parties A-F: % total seats won in (upper house) elections
v10017b
v10027c
v10037d
v10047e
v10057f

v10008a Parties A-F: % popular vote in Head of State election
v10018b
v10028c
v10038d
v10048e
v10058f

v10080 Years of Non-Concurrent Head of State elections
v10081

V100085 Number of Elected Legislative Chambers

v10088 Lower (Upper) House- First (Second) Segment - Number of Seats
v10093
v10099
v10104

v10108 Compulsory Voting

V10138 Head of State- Power to Postpone Scheduled Elections or Extend Presidential/Legislative Terms Indefinitely