Prepared by: Jie Lu

Date: 2011/07/07

Comparative National Election Project
Memo on Macro Information

Country: People's Republic of China
Date of Election: March 2008
Election Type (Presidential, Legislative- two chambers or one): Presidential

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

1. Political Parties (Receiving at least 3% of the vote, OR electing one MP):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name In English and Own Language and Party Label</th>
<th>Ideological Family</th>
<th>European Parliament Political Group (where applicable)</th>
<th>International Organizational Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Chinese Communist Party</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

The following lists provide examples of political groups and organizations to which a particular party might belong. Please report any and all international affiliations for each party.

European Parliament Political Groups:
(1) European People's Party
(2) European Democrats
3. Please give the complete election results for the most recent election and the previous election of the type you are analyzing.

**MOST RECENT ELECTION  2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Percentage of Votes</th>
<th>Parliamentary Seats</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
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**PREVIOUS ELECTION OF THE SAME TYPE  2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Percentage of Votes</th>
<th>Parliamentary Seats</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
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</table>

4. **Ideological Positions of Parties:**

Please indicate Parties A-F's positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CNEP Principal Investigator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name in English /Label</th>
<th>Left 0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Communist Party</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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)?
It's a controlled election with no meaningful competition.

6. Do you believe there would be general consensus about the importance of these factors among informed observers in your country?
Not applicable.

7. Electoral Alliances:

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 among parties are made at the national level - these are the alliances that we would like you to 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?
   
   √ No,
   □ Yes

If yes, please complete the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alliance Name</th>
<th>Participant Parties (please indicate dominant members with an &quot;*&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 1:</td>
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<td>Alliance 2:</td>
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<td>Alliance 3:</td>
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<td>Alliance 4:</td>
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<td>Alliance 5:</td>
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</table>
Part II: The Media and Secondary Organisations

In order to contextualise the information which is provided by the surveys on media use, as well as organizational memberships, we would like to ask you to provide some details concerning these intermediary organizations.

TV

1. Please list the major TV networks in your country. Indicate whether these are private or publicly owned.
   - China Central Television, state-owned

2. Please indicate whether you consider them to be politically neutral or politically biased. If they are biased, please indicate whether you consider them biased towards a specific party or generically left- or right-leaning.
   - Politically biased towards the CCP

3. Is the political information that the networks provide high or low quality information?
   - High quality for international news but low quality for domestic news

RADIO

4. Please list the major Radio channels in your country. Indicate whether these are private or publicly owned.
   - Multiple local radio channels, almost all state-owned

5. Please indicate whether you consider them to be politically neutral or politically biased. If they are biased, please indicate whether you consider them biased towards a specific party or generically left- or right-leaning.
   - Politically biased towards the CCP

6. Is the political information that the radio channels provide high or low quality information?
   - High quality for international news but low quality for domestic news

NEWSPAPERS

7. Please list the major Newspapers in your country. Indicate whether these are private or publicly owned.
   - Cankao Xiaoxi, People’s daily, Global Times
     - All state-owned

8. Please indicate whether you consider them to be politically neutral or politically biased. If they are biased, please indicate whether you consider them biased towards a specific party or generically left- or right-leaning.
   - Politically biased towards the CCP

9. Is the political information that the newspapers provide high or low quality information?
1. How many segments are there, as defined above, in your electoral system?

Please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 7) for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature:

2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from each district? If district variation exists please state the average district dimension as well as its range.

4. Please explain in detail how votes are cast by voters. First, indicate how many votes can be cast. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? Are votes cast for candidates, lists, or both? Finally, state whether votes are transferable.

5. We would like you to explain exactly how votes are converted into seats. Please state the electoral formula(s) which are used. Indicate whether there is a legally mandated threshold that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats, and state what the threshold is. If there are lists, please explain their characteristics, namely whether they are open, closed or flexible.

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.

Please repeat questions 2 through 5 of this section for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature.

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.
8. Please indicate if there is a constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the central government and regional and/or local governments? Does the central government have the power to remove elected officials of regional and/or local governments?
Technical Details of Country Surveys

1. Country: People's Republic of China


3. Organization Conducting Survey: Research Center for Contemporary China, Peking University

4. Total N of Cases: 5,098

5. Mode of Interview (e.g., face-to-face, telephone, internet): Face-to-face

6. Sampling Procedure (e.g., quota, simple random, stratified, clustered):
   Stratified multi-stage proportional to size probability sampling
   PSUs are counties
   SSUs are townships/street councils
   TSUs are villages/residential communities
   FSUs are households
   Kish table sampling for one respondent out of each selected household

7. Representativeness of Sample (i.e., in what way does the sample diverge from a representative sample of voting age adults)
   18+ adults of Chinese citizens at the time of the survey, except for those living in Tibet and Xinjiang

8. Response Rate (completed interviews as % of potential respondents selected for interviews in original sample):
   75.98%

9. Oversamples? (if yes, describe them): Yes. It oversampled rural population with enlarged sample size in a quarter of randomly selected villages

10. Weighted or Unweighted? (if weighted, describe reason for them, such as to correct for oversample or to achieve demographic representativeness, and how calculated):
    Weighted to correct for oversample and achieve demographic representativeness, using post-stratification technique
11. Cross-section or Panel? (if panel, describe timing of waves and provide information requested above for each wave):
   Cross-sectional in nature

12. Location of Complete Study Report/Questionnaire (if available):
   The headquarter office of the Asian Barometer Surveys, National Taiwan University, Taipei