Centre for Democracy Studies Aarau (ZDA) at the University of Zurich

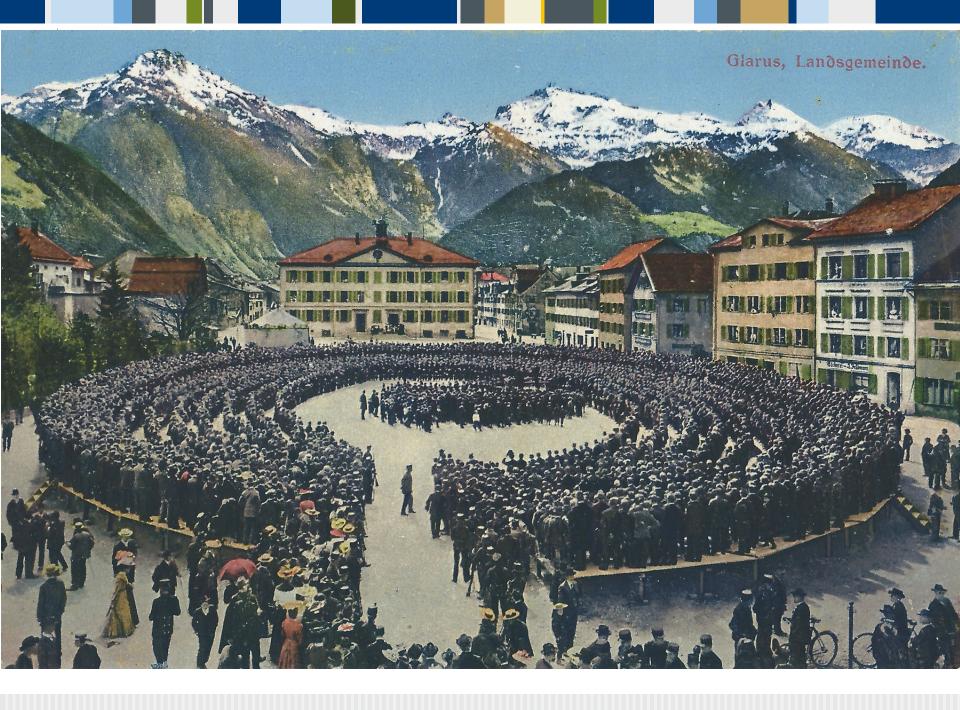


Uwe Serdült

www.zdaarau.ch



Swiss Direct Democracy







Historical development:



Cantons: 1830s

Federal: 1848 – 1874 – 1891- 1921 – 1977 – 2003



Expansion of the electorate:

1848: all men, including Jews

1971: women

1991: voting age from 20 to 18 years

1992: Swiss living abroad

2000: on local and cantonal level, partly, non-Swiss



Some important DD design elements

binding – non-binding

constitution, law, ordinance

automatic, top down, bottom up

participation and decision quorums

how of hands – ballot box – mail – internet





frequency of votes





City of Aarau, Canton of Argovia

Population: ~20'000

Budget 2014: 160 Mio CH





- Mandatory referendum (municipal charter, city borders, budget, accession to special purpose associations, foundation of new municipal organisation, single expense above 6 mio CHF, or new recurrent expense above 400'000 CHF.
- Optional referendum (parliamentary decisions opposed by 10% of electorate within 30 days, or upon parliamentary decision)
- Citizen's initiative (10% of electorate)



City of Aarau, mandatory tax referendum





Types of financial referendums on the cantonal or local level



- Expenses single or recurring (in % or nominal)
- Expenses for road construction
- Debt, issuing bonds
- Taxes
- Taking a share in private companies
- Real estate transactions





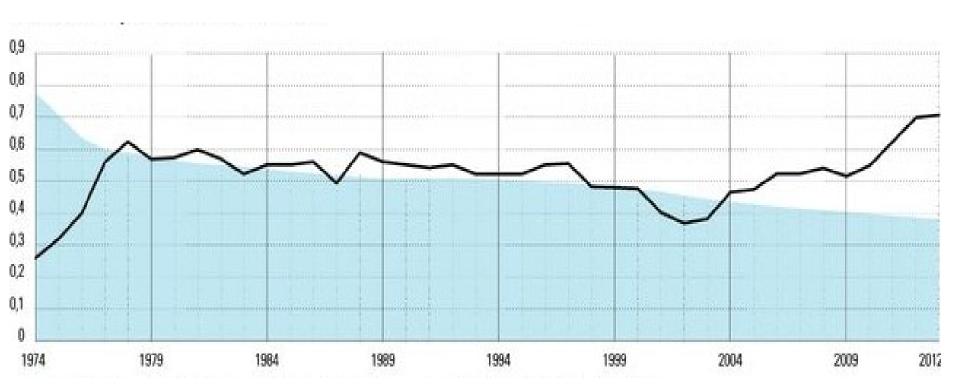


Special referendums and initiatives in 'testing phase' in some Swiss cantons

- 'constructive' referendum
- 'single person', municipality or state institution initiative
- treaty initiatives
- water or hydro power concession referendums
- 'new cantonal hospital' referendum
- optional planning decision referendums
- referendum whether to start a total revision of the constitution
- triggering a national level referendum
- response to consultation procedure in the realms of nuclear power



Practice and legal constraints to trigger an initiative 5-year-moving-average of all cantons /1970-2012)

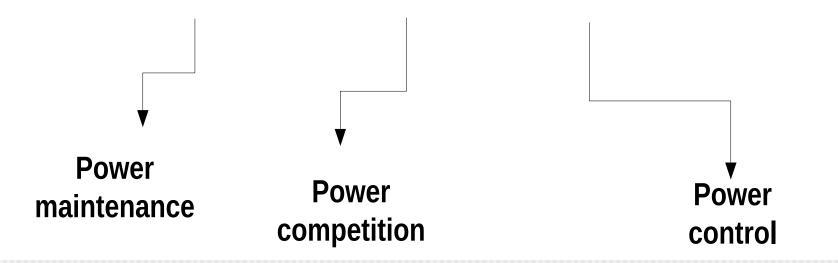


http://www.nzz.ch/aktuell/schweiz/wer-im-aargau-unterschreibt-bewirkt-mehr-1.18175057



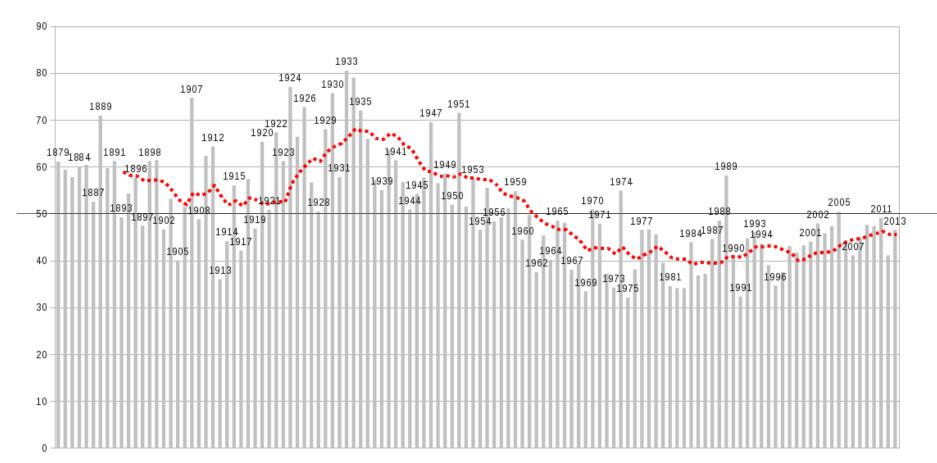
Evolution of direct democracy from bottom up

| | Initiator (%) | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| Period | Parties in | Parties in | Civil Society | Total N |
| | Government | Opposition | Civil Society | |
| 1874-1919 | 4,9% | 68,3% | 26,8% | 41 |
| 1920-1959 | 4,3% | 39,1% | 56,5% | 69 |
| 1960-2009 | 15% | 16,9% | 68,1% | 213 |





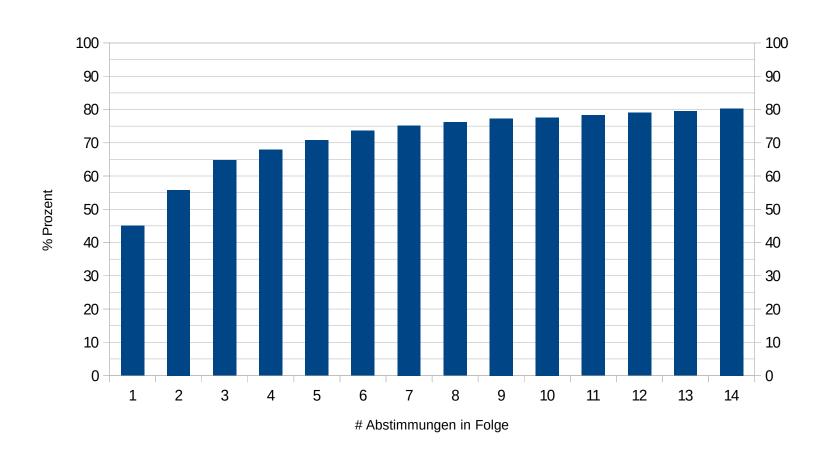
Average Turnout Rates for National Referendum Votes per Year (grey) and 10-Year Moving Average (red), 1879-2013



Quellen: www.c2d.ch, www.admin.ch



Cumulative Turnout in the City of St. Gallen for 14 Consecutive Votes, 2010-2013 (max = 80.3%)



Quelle: Fachstelle für Statistik Kanton St. Gallen, Statistikdaten Stimmbeteiligte Stadt St. Gallen. Eigene Berechnungen.



Why DD works well in Switzerland and would not work or even be dangerous in some other settings?