

April and September 2019 Elections - Appendix

This Appendix refers to the second release of the 2019-2020 Election Study. It comprises of the April-September 4-wave panel study: the pre and post **April 9** election surveys and the pre and post **September 17** election surveys.

1. In general, with a few exceptions listed in the table below, the **April** pre-election interview variables are marked with v (and the question number). **April** post-election interview variables are marked with v_after (and the question number). **September** pre-election interview variables are marked with c (and the question number). **September** Post-election interview variables are marked with D (and the question number).
2. In specific instances the questions in the questionnaires and the variables in the dataset appear slightly different or appear in one but not in the other. All of these are listed in the table below.

Variable in data file	Question # in the April pre-election questionnaire
resp_id	Id
date	146
version	1 (see note 4 below)
age	2
agegroup	3
gender	4
educ	136
n/a	31-44, 80-91, 92, 96-103, 109-110, 119-128 (see note 10 below)
v138_code	138
v143_code	143 (see note 8 below)
n/a	145
midgam	n/a (see note 5 below)
Variable in data file	Question # in the April post-election questionnaire
interview_wave2	n/a (see note 11 below)
date_after	15
n/a	age, agegroup, sex
n/a	110, 12A, 13A, 14A, 12B, 13B, 14B (see note 10 below)

Variable in data file	Question # in September pre-election questionnaire
c_resp_id_before	Id
c_date_before	146
girsac	1 (see note 4 below)
n/a	2, 3, 4 (corresponding to: age, age group, sex)
n/a	31-44, 86-90, 97-101, 109-110, 119-128 (see note 10 below)
Variable in data file	Question # in September post-election questionnaire
d_resp_id_after	n/a (see note 11 below)
d_date_after	15
n/a	age, age group, sex
Weighting variables in data file (see note 13 below)	Question # in questionnaire
weights_panel_1	n/a
weights_panel_2	
weights_panel_3	
weights_panel_4	
educ_w (see note 13a below)	n/a
religiosity_w (see note 13b below)	n/a
educ_arabs_w (see note 13c below)	n/a

3. Missing values are marked as 98 (don't know) or 99 (refuse), unless specified otherwise.
4. The pre-election questionnaires have two versions to be identified by the "version" variable in **April**, and the "girsac" variable in **September**. Respondents were randomly divided between the two versions in the April survey and answered the same version in September. The questions that appear in green in the questionnaire appear in both versions. Questions marked in blue appear only in version A (coded 1), and questions marked in red appear only in version B (coded 2). In both elections, the post-election questionnaire had only one version.
5. The **April** pre-election survey comprises of 4 sub-samples, each consisting of an independent representative sample of the electorate, as detailed in the study description. The sub-sample is identified by the variable "midgam".

6. The value labels for the open questions (v8, v105A and v138 in the **April** pre-election survey; v8A_after and v8B_after in the **April** post-election survey; c8 in the **September** pre-election survey) are listed as an Appendix at the end of the questionnaire.
7. Questions v75, v104, v106, v107, v108, and v135 in the **April** pre-election survey; questions v2_after and v9_after in the **April** post-election survey; questions c104, c106 and c107 in the **September** pre-election survey; and questions D2, D7 and D9 in the **September** post-election survey, have additional response categories that do not appear in the questionnaire, based on answers volunteered by respondents, when the available response categories did not suit them. These are also listed in the Appendix at the end of the questionnaire. Note that the additional response categories for v9_after in the April questionnaire and D9 in the September questionnaire are different.
8. The responses to question v143_code (from the **April** pre-election wave) in the data file are as follows: 1. Jewish; 2. Muslim; 5. Other (all other answers).
9. For the open question 8 in both pre-election surveys (variables v8 & c8 in data file) up to two numerical categories were allocated to each verbal response, marked v8_code_1 and v8_code_2, and c8_code1 and c8_code2. For the open questions v8A_after and v8B_after in the April post-election questionnaire, up to three numerical categories were allocated to each verbal response. These appear as three variables with the suffixes: after_code1 / _code2 / _code3.
10. The data for the following questions will be released for public use at a later date:
 - a. **April** pre-election: 31-44, 80-91, 92, 96-103, 109-110, 119-128.
 - b. **April** post-election: 110, 12A, 13A, 14A, 12B, 13B, 14B.
 - c. **September** pre-election: 31-44, 86-90, 97-101, 109-110, 119-124.
11. The variable Interview_wave2 identifies panel respondents interviewed in wave 2 (i.e. April post-election). Likewise, the variable d_resp_id_after identifies panel respondents interviewed in wave 4 (i.e. September post-election).
12. Between March 6 and 17, 2019, the Central Elections Committee and subsequently the Supreme Court held hearings and ruled on the disqualification of party lists and candidates following petitions to disqualify them. Consequently, in the 3rd and 4th sub-samples of the April pre-election survey (beginning March 18) we added question 49S (*Otzma Yehudit* like-dislike scale) in both Jewish and Arab sub-samples; and question 49R (*Raam-Balad* like-dislike scale) in the Jewish sample (the Arab sample was asked about this list in all 4 sub-samples).

13. Weights

We provide 4 weights for the analysis of each respective wave individually. Since all later-wave respondents responded to all previous waves, `weights_panel_4` is to be used also for the analysis of all panel waves at the same time. For the Jewish sample, the post-stratification factors are Education and Religiosity, and for the Arab sample, Education.

Weights align the survey data to known population benchmarks so as to adjust for bias due to non-response or to respondents dropping out between waves, causing the sample to differ from the population on certain parameters. The population parameters for Jews were taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics 2018 Social Survey (<https://surveys.cbs.gov.il/Survey/survey.htm>). The population parameters for Arabs were taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics Education Register 2018 (for Arabs aged 18-69).

To produce the weights for the Jewish respondents, we used post-stratification raking. This is an iterative procedure which produces weights that align the survey distributions to the population parameters when more than one factor is used for weighting. It adjusts sample weights repeatedly so that the adjusted weights add up to known population totals when those are only known marginally, and it stops once the weights stop changing. Thus the resulting adjusted weights provide a closer match between the sample and the population across these characteristics than the original sample.

We carried out multiple analyses on major variables in the study to identify which factor or combination of factors produces notable differences from unweighted results. The chosen benchmarks are the socio-demographic factors on which the differences between the samples and the population characteristics were noteworthy and produced notable differences in the political variables on which the INES focuses. A secondary consideration was to use similar weighting factors over time.

For the purpose of constructing the weights, the Education and Religiosity variables ('educ' and 'v144') were recoded as detailed below. See variables `educ_w`, `educ_arabs_w` and `religiosity_w` in the data files.

a. **Education (Jews)** - 'educ_w'

Educ	educ_w
1. Elementary school or less	1
2. Partial high school	
3. Complete high school - without matriculation diploma	
4. Complete high school with matriculation diploma	2
5. Post high school, non-academic (teacher's seminar, nursing school, engineering school, yeshiva)	3
6. Partial academic degree	
7. Full academic degree – BA	4
8. Full academic degree - MA or higher	

b. **Religiosity (Jews)** - 'Religiosity_w'

V144	Religiosity_w
1. Very religious, Haredi	1
2. Religious	2
3. Traditional religious	3
4. Traditional, not so religious	
5. Non-religious, secular	4

c. **Education (Arabs)** - 'educ_arabs_w'

Educ	educ_arabs_w
1. Elementary school or less	1
2. Partial high school	
3. Complete high school - without matriculation diploma	
4. Complete high school with matriculation diploma	2
5. Post high school, non-academic (teacher's seminar, nursing school, engineering school, yeshiva)	3
6. Partial academic degree	
7. Full academic degree – BA	3
8. Full academic degree - MA or higher	

The weights ranged between 0.35-2.30 (no truncation of weights was required).

Note that in each wave, weights for Jews average 1 and weights for Arabs average 1.

For STATA software users, we advise using the *pweight* option for weighting.