

November 2022 Election - Appendix

This Appendix refers to the first release of the November 01, 2022, Israel National Election Study. It was conducted in a two-wave panel study, which includes the pre- and post-election surveys.

1. In general, with a few exceptions listed in the table below, pre-election variables are marked v (and the question number). Post-election variables are marked F or N (and the question number).
2. In specific instances the questions in the questionnaires and the variables in the dataset appear slightly differently 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 November pre-election questionnaire
resp_id	Respondent ID
age	2
agegroup	3
sex	4
educ	136
citizen	5
n/a	709-711 (see note 6 below)
v143_code	143 (see note 7 below)
n/a	145 (see note 8 below)
data_collection	See note 9 below
Weighting variables in data file	Question # in questionnaire
w_jews_panel1	n/a (see note 10 below)
w_jews_panel12	
w_arabs_panel1	
w_arabs_panel12	
w_panel1	
w_panel12	

3. Missing values are marked as 98 (don't know/refuse), unless specified otherwise.
4. The value labels for the open question v8 in the pre-election survey are listed as an Appendix at the end of the questionnaire.

5. Questions v601, v701, v104, v106, v107, v131, 138 and v143 in the pre-election survey and questions F2 and F9 in the 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.
6. The data for these questions will be released for public use at a later date.
7. The responses to question v143_code in the data file are as follows: 1. Jewish; 2. Muslim; 5. Other (all other answers).
8. Out of concern for respondent anonymity, and in accordance with Israel's privacy law, we do not include the place of respondents' residence in the data file. Therefore question 145 appears in the questionnaire but not in the data file.
9. data_collection – this variable identifies the data collection method that was used to collect the data for the Arab sample. 1= internet (self-reply); 2= telephone (interview). See detailed description here: <https://www.tau.ac.il/~ines/2022.html>.

10. Weights

To ensure that our sample represents appropriately the Israeli electorate, the dataset includes post-stratification weights that correct over- or under-representation of key demographic attributes. Weights align the survey data to known population benchmarks to adjust for bias due to non-response, respondent dropout between panel waves, and socio-demographic patterns of internet usage, which may cause the samples to differ from the population in non-random ways. Analysts who wish to infer nationally representative estimates about Israeli voters are advised to incorporate these weights into their analyses using appropriate statistical software.

The dataset includes a total of six weight variables, three per survey wave (pre- and post-election). Analysts should choose the appropriate weight based on their data selection in terms of group (Jews and/or Arab respondents) and survey wave (pre- or post-election data):

1. **w_jews_panel1**: weight for the sample of Jewish respondents interviewed in the pre-election survey.
2. **w_jews_panel2**: weight for the sample of Jewish respondents interviewed in the post-election survey.
3. **w_arabs_panel1**: weight for the sample of Arab respondents interviewed in the pre-election survey.
4. **w_arabs_panel2**: weight for the sample of Arab respondents interviewed in the post-election survey.
5. **w_panel1**: a unified weight for both Jews and Arabs interviewed in the pre-election survey. This weight combines the two pre-election subgroup weights (*w_jews_panel1* and *w_arabs_panel1*) and multiplies them by relative group-size weight.
6. **w_panel2**: a unified weight for both Jews and Arabs interviewed in the post-election survey. This weight combines the two post-election subgroup weights (*w_jews_panel2* and *w_arabs_panel2*) and multiplies them by relative group-size weight.

All weights are designed to represent their subgroup by sex, age group, education, and religiosity. The real-world distributions of these attributes by subgroup are from Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) 2021 Social Survey data. The relative weight of Jews and Arabs among the pool of registered voters is taken from a CBS media announcement from October 22, 2022, on the eve of the election.¹ The INES and CBS categories for the relevant demographics do not always align. Hence, where necessary, the weighing was done using shorter common scales for both sources. These unified scales are detailed in a table at the end of this section.

The weights were calculated using post-stratification raking, an iterative procedure that produces weights aligning the survey's sample distributions to the population parameters when more than one factor is used for weighting. It adjusts sample weights repeatedly so that they add up to known population totals when those

¹ https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2022/342/24_22_342b.pdf (Hebrew).

are only known marginally. The iteration concludes once the weights consolidate to stable values aligning with the target distributions. All weights sum up to the sample size and average around the value 1. An observation with a weight larger than 1 reflects sub-representation requiring inflation of weight, whereas weights smaller than 1 reflect over-representation necessitating devaluation. The procedure caps weight values at 5, the trimming threshold recommended by DeBell and Krosnick (2009).² The trimming is applied only for the subgroup weights; eight observations (0.5% of the sample) in the combined weight have values larger than 5 due to the multiplication of subgroup weights with group-size weights.

² DeBell, Matthew, and Jon A. Krosnick. 2009. *Computing Weights for American National Election Study Survey Data*. ANES Technical Report Series, no. nes012427 (available at <http://www.electionstudies.org>).

Common Demographic Scales Used for Weight Calculation

	INES Scale (Sample Data)	CBS Scale (Population Data)	Common Scale (Weighing)
Gender	Male	Male	Male
	Female	Female	Female
Age Group	18-22	20-24	18-29
	23-29	25-29	
	30-39	30-34	30-39
		35-39	
	40-49	40-44	40-49
		45-49	
	50-59	50-54	50-59
		55-59	
60-69	60-64	60+	
70-79	65-74		
80+	75+		
Education	No formal education	None	No high school diploma
		No diploma	
	Elementary school or less	Elementary school	
	Partial high school	Middle school	
	Complete high school - without matriculation diploma	Complete high school - without matriculation diploma	High school diploma with matriculation
	Complete high school with matriculation diploma	Complete high school with matriculation diploma	
	Post high school, non-academic (teacher's seminar, nursing school, engineering school, yeshiva)	Post high school, non-academic	Post-high school, non-academic diploma
	Partial academic degree	A different diploma	
	Full academic degree - BA	Full academic degree - BA	Academic degree - BA
Full academic degree - MA or higher	Full academic degree - MA or higher	Academic degree - MA or higher	
Religiosity (Jews)	Very religious, Haredi	Very religious, Haredi	Very religious, Haredi
	Religious	Religious	Religious
	Traditional religious	Traditional religious	Traditional religious
	Traditional, not so religious	Traditional, not so religious	Traditional, not so religious
	Non-religious, secular	Non-religious, secular	Non-religious, secular
Religiosity (Arabs)	Very religious	Very religious	Very religious
	Religious	Religious	Religious
	Traditional religious		
	Traditional, not so religious	Not so religious	Not so religious
	Non-religious, secular	Non-religious	Non-religious