March 2020 Election - Appendix

This Appendix refers to the first release of the March 2, 2020 Election Study, 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 interview variables are marked v (and the question number). Post-election interview variables are marked E[question number]_after (for example: E9_after).
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 March pre-election questionnaire**
resp_id	Id
age	2
agegroup	3
gender	4
educ	136
n/a	31-44, 86-90, 109-110, 119-128 (see note 6 below)
v143_code	143 (see note 7 below)
n/a	145
Variable in data file	**Question # in the March post-election questionnaire**
n/a	age, agegroup, gender
n/a	110 (see note 6 below)
Weighting variables in data file (see note 10 below)	**Question # in questionnaire**
weights_panel_1	n/a
weights_panel_2	
educ_w (see note 9a below)	
religiosity_w (see note 9b below)	
educ_arabs_w (see note 9c below)	
n/a	Institute (see note 8)

3. Missing values are marked as 98 (don't know) or 99 (refuse), unless specified otherwise.
4. The value labels for the open questions (v8 and v512 in the pre-election survey; E8A_after and E8B_after in the post-election survey) are listed as an Appendix at the end of the questionnaire. For the open question E8A_after and E8B_after in the 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.
5. Questions v501, v104E, v106, v107, v104E, v507, v509, and v135 in the pre-election survey; questions E9_after 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. Institute – this variable identifies the Institute that collected the data for the Arab sample. 1= B.I. and Lucille Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research; 2= Statnet Research Institute. See detailed description here: https://www.tau.ac.il/~ines/2019.html.
9. **Weights**

   We provide two weights for the analysis of each respective wave individually. 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)	
6. Partial academic degree	
7. Full academic degree – BA	3
8. Full academic degree - MA or higher	

The weights ranged between 0.31-3 (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.