Technical Intro to the CSES

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7 June 2011
Topics for today

• Brief overview of CSES
• Substantive themes
• Downloading data
• The datasets: an introduction
• Missing data
• Additional documentation
What is the CSES?
The CSES Project in Brief

- A CSES Module is a 10-15 minute respondent questionnaire with a specific substantive theme
- The CSES Module is included in national post-election surveys around the world
- The data from all countries are merged into a single CSES dataset
- Each Module lasts approximately five years (time in the field)
Three Goals

• How social, political, economic, institutional contexts shape belief and behaviors, affecting the nature and quality of democratic choice

• To understand the nature of political and social cleavages and alignments

• How do citizens evaluate democratic institutions and practices?
How to Reach the Three Goals

The CSES is composed of three tightly linked parts:

1. A common module of public opinion survey questions is included in each participant country's post-election study.

2. Second, district level data are reported for each respondent, including electoral returns, turnout, and the number of candidates.

3. Third, system or macro level data report aggregate electoral returns, electoral rules and formulas, and regime characteristics.

This design allows researchers to conduct cross-level, as well as cross-national analyses.
Substantive Themes
Module 1 (1996-2001)

System Performance

- Constitutional and institutional effects on democratic performance
- The social underpinnings of party systems
- Attitudes to parties, political institutions, and the democratic process
- 39 Elections in 33 countries
Module 2 (2001-2006)

Accountability and representation

- Do elections make governments accountable, are citizens’ views represented?
- Political participation and turnout
- Institutions and contexts in new democracies
- 41 elections in 38 countries
Coverage: Modules 1 and 2
Module 3 (2006-2011)

Electoral Choices

• Established democracies
  – How satisfaction varies with choices
  – How and why new parties are formed

• New democracies
  – Electoral system design and political stability

• Consequences of limited choices?
  – Turnout, new parties, disorder, threats to democracy?
Module 3 (2006-2011)

First advance release March 2010: 14 countries


Second advance release March 2011: 15 countries


47,895 respondents from 29 election studies
Module 3 Collaborators
Examples of research
Publications

2001-2009

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Edited by Hans-Dietrich Königsmann
Citizens, Context, and Choice
How Context Shapes Citizens' Electoral Choices

Edited by Russell J. Dalton and Christopher J. Anderson

320 pages | 234x156mm
978-0-19-959923-3 | Hardback | 02 December 2010
**An example: Karp & Banducci (2008)**

*Research Question (RQ):* How does the election of women candidates in national legislatures influence political engagement & efficacy of women?

*Dependent Variables (DV)*: political engagement, campaign activity (micro)

*Key IV*: % women in parliament (macro)

*Data*: Module 2, 35 countries

*Results*: women not mobilized by women reps, but % women in parliament correlates with + evals of quality dem process

An example: Vowles (2008)

*RQ*: Do differences between degrees of globalization shape perceptions about whether politicians can make a difference?

*DV*: perception of responsible party government (micro)

*Key IV*: trade dependence, financial integration (macro)

*Data*: Mods 1 & 2, 72 elections in 40 countries

*Results*: Appears to be no link

Governments in proportional representation (PR) systems are not necessarily more ideologically congruent than those in single-member district (SMD) systems.

Proportional representation (PR) systems tend to produce more representative assemblies.

Data: Mods 1 & 2, 72 elections in 40 countries
Downloading Data
The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis.

The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics and political science. The design is implemented in each country by their foremost social scientists.
Data Center

CSES Data Center

DOWNLOAD DATA AND DOCUMENTATION

...from our United States site:
- CSES Module 1: 1996-2001
- CSES Module 2: 2001-2002
- CSES Module 3: 2006-2011
- CSES Researcher Contributions

...from our European mirror site:
- CSES Module 1: 1996-2001
- CSES Module 2: 2001-2006
- CSES Researcher Contributions

Mirror sites allow you to download files more quickly from a location that is geographically closer to you. You can download files from either of the locations shown. Please note that the mirror site is updated overnight, and so new files may not be available for download until a day after they have appeared on the United States site.

ANALYZE ONLINE

If you would rather not download the files, or if you do not have access to a statistical package like SAS, SPSS, or STATA, you may wish to analyze the following datasets online. Only a web browser is needed.

- CSES Module 1: 1996-2001

We are extremely grateful to ASEP and JD Systems in Madrid, who developed this service and are hosting it at no cost to the study.

ONLINE HELP FILES

- How to unZIP a File
- How to Read CSES Data into SPSS
CSES Module 3: 2006-2011

About the Release

This dataset and all accompanying documentation is an "Advance Release" of CSES Module 3 (2006-2011).

By definition, an Advance Release is a preliminary version of a dataset, and thus lacks some of the checking, cleaning, processing, documentation, data, and variables that are usual to the Full Release of a dataset. Many election studies that will eventually be present in the CSES Module 3 Full Release are not available in this file.

Advance Releases are provided as a service to the CSES user community, for those analysts who find it valuable to work with preliminary versions of the dataset. Some errors may still be present. We would appreciate being notified of any errors in the dataset or documentation by email to "cses@umich.edu".

CSES Module 3 Advance Release

• Download the CSES Module 3 Dataset (ZIP file)
  March 29, 2010 version
  Recommended directory to extract into: c:\ceses\module3\20100329\n
• Errata - updates and error corrections

• Module 3 Collaborators
• Funding
• How to Cite the Study

View the Module 3 codebook online:
• Introduction
• Variable Descriptions
• Appendices

Module 3 data collection documents:
• CSES Module 3 Questionnaire (PDF file)
• CSES Module 3 Questionnaire (text file)
• CSES Module 3 Macro Report (PDF file)
• CSES Module 3 Macro Report (Word file)
• CSES Module 3 Design Report (PDF file)
• CSES Module 3 Design Report (Word file)
Steps

1. Download zip file

2. Create the default directory 'c:\cses\module3\20100329\' and place the zip file 'cses3.zip' there.

3. unzip these two files from zip file 'cses3.zip':
   File 1: c:\cses\module3\20100329\cses3_rawdata.txt
   File 2: c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata.zip
Steps

4. Unzip these five files from the zip file 'stata.zip'
   File 1: c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata\cses3_codelabels.do
   File 2: c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata\cses3_columns.do
   File 3: c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata\cses3_formats.do
   File 4: c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata\cses3_run.do
   File 5: c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata\cses3_variablelabels.do

5. Open the file 'cses3_run.do' in STATA and execute it.

6. A STATA system file named 'cses3_dataset' will appear in directory:
   c:\cses\module3\20100329\stata\
CSES Module 3 ZIP file
Stata: File -> Open -> Syntax

Open a do file

Run the do file

/*
 * Comparative Study of Lee
 * Release Version: 20100329 (March 29, 2010)
 * Default Directory: c:\cses\module3\20100329\
 * Website: www.cses.org
 * Email: cses@umich.edu
 * 
 *-------------------------------------------------------------
 * STATA SYNTAX FILES
 * 
 * This file ('cses3_run.do') may be submitted in STATA without
 * modification to create a STATA system file ONLY if the following files
 * have been unzipped and located in the indicated directories.
 * 
 * First, create the default directory 'c:\cses\module3\20100329' and
 * place the zip file 'cses3.zip' there.
 */
Resulting Stata Dataset

- **cses3_run.do**
  - Größe: 5 KB
  - Geändert am: 27/03/2010
  - Typ: Stata Do-file

- **cses3_codelabels.do**
  - Größe: 12 KB
  - Geändert am: 29/03/2010
  - Typ: Stata Do-file

- **cses3_columnsis.dct**
  - Größe: 18 KB
  - Geändert am: 29/03/2010
  - Typ: DCT-Datei

- **cses3_formats.do**
  - Größe: 76 KB
  - Geändert am: 29/03/2010
  - Typ: Stata Do-file

- **cses3_vcodeilabels.do**
  - Größe: 32 KB
  - Geändert am: 29/03/2010
  - Typ: Stata Do-file

- **cses3_dataset.dta**
  - Größe: 31.2 KB
  - Geändert am: 30/07/2010
  - Typ: Stata Dataset

In the current directory hierarchy:

- **Datei**: Datei
- **Bearbeiten**: Bearbeiten
- **Ansicht**: Ansicht
- **Favoriten**: Favoriten
- **Extras**: Extras
- **Adresse**: C:\cse\module3\20100329\stata
Opening the data in Stata

Set memory higher
CSES Datasets
CSES Datasets

All in one file, for all election studies and countries...

• **Respondent data**
  — Administrative variables and weights
  — CSES questionnaire (module)
  — Demographic and vote variables

• **District-level data**
  — District provided by collaborator
  — Remainder researched by Secretariat

• **Macro-level data**
  — Information about democratic institutions
  — From collaborator-provided Macro Report
  — Remainder researched by Secretariat
Identification Variables

Germany
Numeric: 276
Character: DEU

1\textsuperscript{st} Election Study
2002
(Telephone)
Sub-samples:
East Germany
West Germany
Respondent 549

2\textsuperscript{nd} Election Study
2002
(Mail-Back)
Sub-samples:
East Germany
West Germany
Respondent 549
## Identification Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2761 2762</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; study (Mail-Back)</td>
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<td>Component: Sample</td>
<td>001 002</td>
<td>East Germany sample</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Germany sample</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component: Respondent</td>
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<td>Respondent 549</td>
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<td>27622002...549</td>
<td>Germany 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; 2002 Respondent 549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Variables

• Asked in all Modules:
  — Age, gender, education, marital status
  — Employment status, type, occupation, and industrial sector of respondent; occupation of spouse
  — Union membership of respondent and others in household
  — Number in household and household income
  — Religious attendance, denomination, religiosity
  — Language usually spoken at home
  — Race, ethnicity
  — Region of residence, rural or urban, and primary electoral district
Demographic Variables

• Asked only in Modules 2 and 3:
  — Association memberships
  — Socio-economic status of respondent and spouse
  — Employment status, employment type, and industrial sector of spouse
CSES Module Variables

• Asked in all Modules:
  — Vote(s) in current election
  — Satisfaction with democratic process
  — Party ID
  — Likes-dislikes of parties and leaders
  — Who is in power, who people vote for makes a difference
  — Left-right evaluation of parties and self
  — Optional scales for parties, leaders, and self
  — Political information items
CSES Module Variables

• Asked in Modules 1 and 2:
  —Political participation: Contact with politician or official

• Asked in Modules 2 and 3:
  —Most important problem/issue: sociotropic version (multiple mentions allowed in Module 3)
  —Government performance
  —Vote(s) in previous election
  —Party, leader that represents your views (best)
  —Left-right leader ratings
CSES Module Variables

- Asked only in Module 1:
  - Whether last election was conducted fairly
  - Whether political parties care what people think
  - Whether political parties are necessary
  - Recollection of names and genders of candidates from last election
  - Status of economy, and whether and how it has changed in last twelve months
  - Whether politicians “know what ordinary people think”
  - Do people express their political opinion
CSES Module Variables

- Asked only in Module 2:
  - Political participation: persuade others, campaign activities, protest/demonstration, worked with others
  - Freedom and human rights, corruption
  - Contacted by candidate or party during campaign
  - Government performance on most important problem/issue, performance of party voted for in previous election
  - How well voters’ views are represented in elections
  - Whether democracy is better than any other form of government
CSES Module Variables

• Asked only in Module 3:
  — If voted, did you consider voting for others? others you would never vote for?
  — Most important problem/issue: egocentric version
  — Candidate/party competence on most important problems/issues
  — During campaign, whether there were choice options (differences between parties/candidates)
  — How closely the respondent followed the election campaign
District-Level Variables

• For each district:
  — Number of seats
  — Number of candidates
  — Number of party lists
  — Percent vote, by party
  — Turnout
Macro-Level Variables (Module 3)

- Type of election and prior government
- Election results and turnout
- Party characteristics, candidates
- Most salient factors in election
- Fairness of election and election violence
- Alliances
- Voting rules
Macro-Level Variables (Module 3)

- Political/regime characteristics
  ... type, freedom rating

- Social and economic
  ... HDI, GDP, employment, inflation

- Electoral institutions
  ... classification, structure, formula, openness

- Election-specific characteristics
  ... turnout, outcome
### Variable Names

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<tr>
<th>Variable Names</th>
<th>Study</th>
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<td>A1001 - A5999</td>
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<td>B1001 - B5999</td>
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<tr>
<td>C1001 - C5999</td>
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<tr>
<th>Names (Module 1)</th>
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<td>C2001 - C2999</td>
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<td>C3000 - C3999</td>
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<td>C4000 - C4999</td>
<td>District-level variables</td>
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<tr>
<td>C5000 - C5999</td>
<td>Macro-level variables</td>
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Missing data codes

Missing data needs to be dealt with!!

• Invalid codes are not “system missing”
• In Stata: `mvdecode _all, mv(999)`
• Most variables have to be handled one by one
Handling missing data in Stata

```
use "c:\cses\module3\20100329\ stata\cses3_dataset.dta"

. tab c3013

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</table>

Total              | 22,369| 100.00  |

. mvdecode c3013, mv(95, 97, 98, 99)
C3013: 4623 missing values generated

. tab c3013

<table>
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Total              | 17,546| 100.00  |
```
Available Documentation
Codebook

Zip file or website

CSES Module 3: 2006-2011

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- Introduction
- Variable Descriptions
- Appendices

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- CSES Module 3 Questionnaire (text file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (PDF file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (text file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (Word file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (Publisher file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (PDF file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (Publisher file)
- CSES Module 3 Data Collection Plan (Word file)
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTORAL SYSTEMS (CSES) - MODULE 3 (2006-2011)

CODEBOOK: INTRODUCTION

FIRST ADVANCE RELEASE - March 29, 2010

CSES Secretariat
www.cses.org

HOW TO CITE THE STUDY:


These materials are based on work supported by the American National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov) under grant numbers SES-0461598 and SES-0817701, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the governments of several German Länder, the University of Michigan, in-kind support of participating election studies, the many organizations that sponsor planning meetings and conferences, and the many organizations that fund election studies by CSES collaborators.

Any opinions, findings and conclusions, or recommendations expressed in these materials are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding organizations.
Codebook: Introduction

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- CSES Project Profile
- CSES Module 3 study description
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- CSES Module 4 Planning committee
- CSES Module 3 Collaborators
- CSES Module 3 Secretariat
Codebook: Introduction

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- District-level component
- Macro-level components
- How to use the CSES Module 3 Documentation
- Types of Documentation Available
- Codebook conventions
Codebook: Introduction

- How to Use CSES Module 3 data files (SAS, SPSS, STATA)
- Special data notes
- Identifications of Variables
- Missing data
- Weights
- Freedom Status of elections
- Bibliography
Codebook: Introduction

- List of elections studies included in Module 3
- Election summaries and general notes

- Australia (2007)
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- Brazil (2006)
- Croatia (2007)
- Czech Rep (2006)
- Finland (2007)
- France (2007)
- Germany (2005 2009)
- Hong Kong 2008
- Iceland (2007 2009)
- Ireland (2007)
- Israel (2006)
- Japan (2007)
- Mexico (2006 2009)
- Norway (2005)
- Netherlands (2006)
- New Zealand (2008)
- Poland (2005 2007)
- Portugal (2009)
- South Korea (2008)
- Sweden (2006)
- Switzerland (2007)
- Taiwan (2008)
- Thailand (2007)
Details about the general climate of the elections

(1) "Parliamentary elections, originally scheduled for November 2006, were held on 28 March 2006, four months after the collapse of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's government on 20 November 2005. The government had been in difficulty since Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip began in August 2005, which caused rifts within Mr. Sharon's Likud Party. On 9 November 2005, Amir Peretz became leader of the Labour Party, and took Labour out of the coalition government. Mr. Sharon, who had helped found the centre-right Likud Party in 1973, subsequently established a new party called Kadima ("Forward" in Hebrew). Mr. Sharon said Kadima would seek to end the long-time domination of Israeli politics by Likud and Labour. He announced that his party would support the creation of a Palestinian State, while at the same time maintaining all of Jerusalem under Israeli control. A number of leading figures on the left and right, including former Labour leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Mr. Shimon Peres, and Likud Defence Minister Shaul Mofaz, joined the new party.

Mr. Sharon suffered a major stroke in mid-December 2005, which left him incapacitated and unable to continue his political duties. Nevertheless, his legacy continued to cast a shadow over the election campaign. Kadima was led into the elections by interim Prime Minister Mr. Ehud Olmert. Mr. Peretz emphasized Labour's social platform, while Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, who had been elected as Likud's new leader in December 2005, insisted that additional unilateral territorial pullbacks would merely increase Israel's vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Many observers viewed the elections as a referendum on future policy in the occupied territories of the West Bank.

Voting went off without any major incidents although a record low 63.55 percent of the five million registered voters turned out at the polls.
(2) The CSES module was implemented between Jun 17 2006 and July 28 2006, after the March 18 election through telephonic interviews. The sample consists of 1200 persons aged 18 years or older who are citizens of Israel. The primary sampling unit is the household, randomly selected. Telephone listings were employed to determine the random selection of households (not through random digit dial (RDD), but listed). Final selection was made according to which person answered the phone and corresponded to the above criteria. The final sample consists of a stratified sample of Jews, Arabs and former Soviet Union immigrants by geographical areas, and random sampling in each of the strata. The sample excludes some parts of the population, for instance Arabs who live in east Jerusalem; because they are not citizens of Israel, (East Jerusalem Arabs are about 3% of the Israeli population). Military persons while at home were included, but not those who were in military camps at the time of the study.

Institutionalized individuals were also excluded from the sample since there is no telephone in such institutions. All other households without access to a telephone, or are not listed in the telephone directory, were excluded by default: households without telephones represent about 13% of total households. A quota sampling method was used for the group of immigrants from the former USSR. However, no substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of the selection process or during fieldwork.

Response rate was 10.02%, from 11977 valid households (13780 total), 1200 interviews were completed (6950 refused or broke-off, while 3827 were not successfully contacted).
Codebook: Variable List

Election Study Weights

• Sample
  ...corrects for unequal probability of selection

• Demographic
  ...adjusts to reflect characteristics of population

• Political
  ...corrects to official vote counts
### Codebook: Variable List

**CSES Module 3 Micro-Level Data: Demographic, Vote Choice, and Election Variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C2001</td>
<td>D1. AGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2002</td>
<td>D2. GENDER OF RESPONDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2003</td>
<td>D3. EDUCATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2004</td>
<td>D4. MARITAL OR CIVIL UNION STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2005</td>
<td>D5. UNION MEMBERSHIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2006</td>
<td>D6. UNION MEMBERSHIP OF OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2007</td>
<td>D7. BUSINESS OR EMPLOYERS’ ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP</td>
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<td>C2008</td>
<td>D8. FARMERS’ ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP</td>
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<td>C2009</td>
<td>D9. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP</td>
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<td>C2010</td>
<td>D10. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2011</td>
<td>D11. MAIN OCCUPATION</td>
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<td>C2012</td>
<td>D12. SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2013</td>
<td>D13. EMPLOYMENT TYPE – PUBLIC OR PRIVATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2014</td>
<td>D14. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2015</td>
<td>D15. SPOUSE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS</td>
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<td>C2016</td>
<td>D16. SPOUSE: OCCUPATION</td>
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<td>C2018</td>
<td>D18. SPOUSE: EMPLOYMENT TYPE – PUBLIC OR PRIVATE</td>
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<td>C2019</td>
<td>D19. SPOUSE: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR</td>
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<td>C2020</td>
<td>D20. HOUSEHOLD INCOME</td>
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<td>C2021</td>
<td>D21. NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD</td>
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<td>C2022</td>
<td>D22. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER AGE 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2023</td>
<td>D23. RELIGIOUS SERVICES ATTENDANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2024</td>
<td>D24. RELIGIOSITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2025</td>
<td>D25. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2026</td>
<td>D26. LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2027</td>
<td>D27. REGION OF RESIDENCE</td>
</tr>
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<td>C2028</td>
<td>D28. RACE</td>
</tr>
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<td>C2029</td>
<td>D29. ETHNICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2030</td>
<td>D30. RURAL OR URBAN RESIDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2031</td>
<td>D31. PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2032</td>
<td>D32. DAYS INTERVIEW CONDUCTED POST ELECTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C3031    >>> Q23. PREVIOUS ELECTION: DID RESPONDENT CAST A BALLOT

Q23. The wording of this item, which is to record voting in the previous national election, follows national standards.

This item ascertains whether or not the respondent cast a ballot, regardless of whether or not it was valid in the PREVIOUS election.

1. RESPONDENT CAST A BALLOT
5. RESPONDENT DID NOT CAST A BALLOT

6. VOLUNTEERED: NOT ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN LAST ELECTION

7. VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
8. VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW

9. MISSING
Codebook : Election study notes

In the notes you find all details of coding.

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - AUSTRALIA (2007): C3031

Australia has compulsory voting, hence this question was not part of the Australian questionnaire in 2007.

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - BELARUS (2008): C3031

This variable asks if respondents cast a ballot in the previous parliamentary elections held in October 2004.

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - BRAZIL (2006): C3031

Due to compulsory voting, non-voters have to officially justify non-voting behavior on election day, if e.g. they are absent from the city where they are registered. If for other reasons they do not vote, and do not justify this, they get fined with a symbolic amount of about US$2. The original election study data from Brazil contained more specific information for those who did not vote. For the sake of comparability, these were all collapsed under value 6 as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSES Code</th>
<th>Election Study Code/Category</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 No, more than 70 years old (voting then voluntary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 No, between 16 and 17 years old (voting (voting then voluntary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 No, I did not want to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 No, I had to justify the absence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - SOUTH KOREA (2008): C3031

This variable reports the respondents' voting in the 2007 presidential election.
Codebook: Appendix

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>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: BELARUS (2008)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: BRAZIL (2006)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: CROATIA (2007)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: FINLAND (2007)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: GERMANY (2005)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: ISRAEL (2005)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: JAPAN (2007)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: NORWAY (2005)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: SOUTH KOREA (2008)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: SWITZERLAND (2007)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: TAIWAN (2008)
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: THAILAND (2007)

))) APPENDIX II: PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: AUSTRALIA (2007)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: BELARUS (2008)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: BRAZIL (2006)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: CROATIA (2007)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: FINLAND (2007)
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>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: ISRAEL (2006)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: JAPAN (2007)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: NORWAY (2005)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: SOUTH KOREA (2008)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: SWEDEN (2006)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: SWITZERLAND (2007)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: TAIWAN (2008)
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: THAILAND (2007)
**Codebook: Appendix**

### Parties and Leaders: Japan 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>PARTY B</td>
<td>Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)</td>
<td>Shinzo Abe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>PARTY A</td>
<td>Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)</td>
<td>Ichiro Ozawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>PARTY C</td>
<td>New Komeito (CGP)</td>
<td>Akihiro Ohta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>PARTY D</td>
<td>Japanese Communist Party (JCP)</td>
<td>Kazuo Shii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>PARTY E</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party (SDP)</td>
<td>Mizuho Fukushima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Other Parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Parties and Leaders: Norway (2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Leader</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Party H</td>
<td>Red Electoral Alliance (Rød Valgallianse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Party D</td>
<td>Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti)</td>
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<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Party A</td>
<td>Labour Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti)</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Party G</td>
<td>Liberal Party (Venstre)</td>
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<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Party E</td>
<td>Christian Peoples Party (Kristelig Folkeparti)</td>
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<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>Party F</td>
<td>Center Party (Senterpartiet)</td>
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<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Party C</td>
<td>Conservative Party (Høyre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>Party B</td>
<td>Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Other Party</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>None of the parties</td>
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### PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: BRAZIL (2006)

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<td>Ceará</td>
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<td>00004</td>
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<tr>
<td>00005</td>
<td>Paraíba</td>
</tr>
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<td>00006</td>
<td>Pernambuco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00007</td>
<td>Piauí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00008</td>
<td>Rio Grande do Norte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00009</td>
<td>Sergipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00010</td>
<td>Amazonas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00011</td>
<td>Distrito Federal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: CROATIA (2007)

Collaborators pointed out that in general Croatian electoral districts are not named but numbered. The list below reflects this system, including Roman numerals according to the official labels of the districts. Furthermore, district XI "diaspora" includes all citizens who do not have a permanent residence in Croatia. Hence, this district is not exclusive to Bosnia Herzegovina, where most of the Croats live abroad.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>District</th>
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<td>00002</td>
<td>II Bjelovar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00003</td>
<td>III Varazdin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00004</td>
<td>IV Osijek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00005</td>
<td>V Slavonski Brod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00006</td>
<td>VI Sisak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00007</td>
<td>VII Karlovac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00008</td>
<td>VIII Pazin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00009</td>
<td>IX Zadar</td>
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<tr>
<td>00010</td>
<td>X Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00011</td>
<td>XI Diaspora / Abroad (Bosnia Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00012</td>
<td>XII Minorities</td>
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</table>
Additional documentation: website

- Original design report
- Original language questionnaires
- Back-translated questionnaires
- Original macro reports

<table>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
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Data Availability

- Free, public access without embargo
- Available from CSES website:
  - www.cses.org
- Can be read into SAS, SPSS, STATA, etc.
- Also archived at GESIS, ICPSR, and many other locations (for example, university libraries)
Thanks for your time!