Technical Intro to the CSES

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CSES
COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

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 last approximately five years (time in the field)

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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?

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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

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Substantive Themes

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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*

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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*

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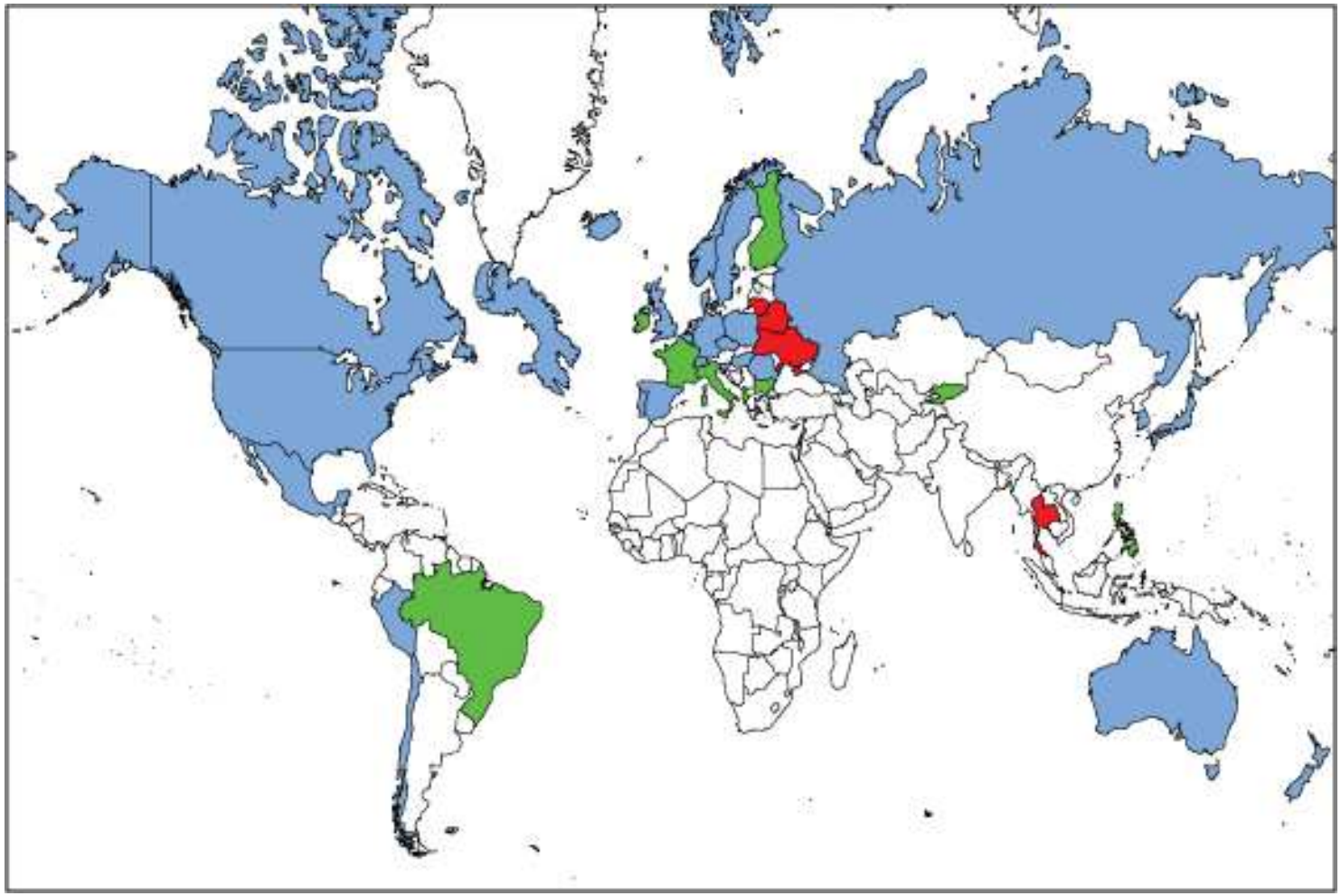
Coverage: Modules 1 and 2



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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?

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Module 3 (2006-2011)

First advance release March 2010: 14 countries

Australia 2007, Belarus 2008, Brazil 2006, Croatia 2007, Finland 2007, Germany 2005, Israel 2006, Japan 2007, Norway 2005, South Korea 2008, Sweden 2006, Switzerland 2007, Taiwan 2008 and Thailand 2007

Second advance release March 2011: 15 countries

Austria 2008, Czech Republic 2006, France 2007, Germany 2009, Hong Kong 2008, Iceland 2007 + 2009, Ireland 2007, Mexico 2006, Mexico 2009, Netherlands 2006, New Zealand 2008, Poland 2005 + 2007, and Portugal 2009.

47,895 respondents from 29 election studies

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Module 3 Collaborators

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Examples of research

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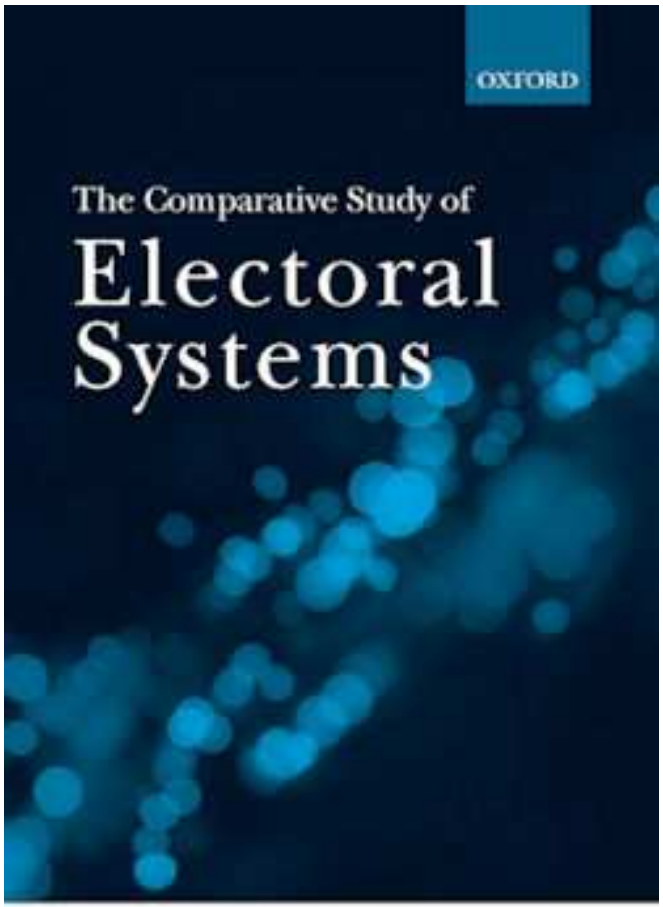
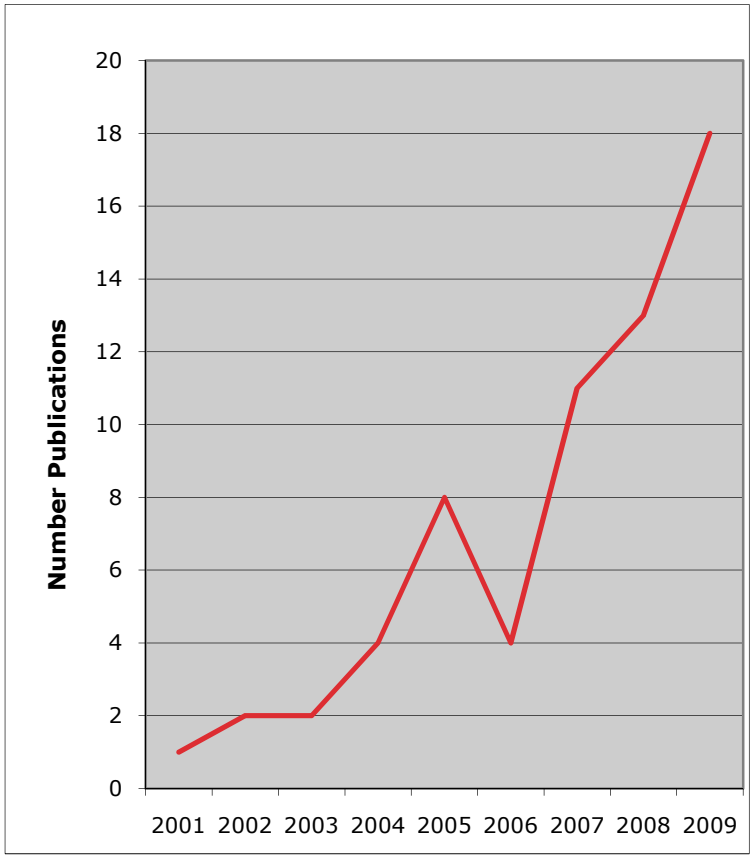
Publications



2001-2009



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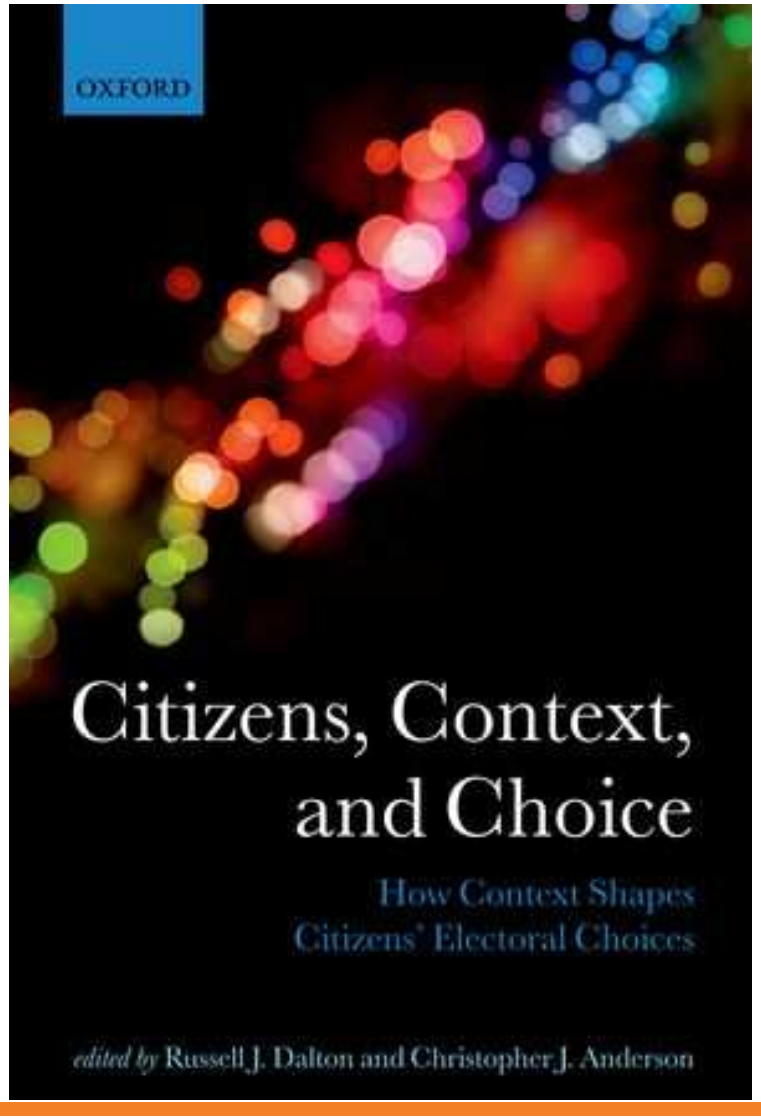
Publications



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

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An example: Karp & Banducci (2008)

RQ: How does the election of women candidates in national legislatures influence political engagement & efficacy of women?

DVs: 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

Karp, Jeffrey A. and Susan A. Banducci (2008). "When politics is not just a man's game: Women's representation and political engagement."*Electoral Studies* 27(1): 105-115

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An example: Vowles (2008)

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

DVs: 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

Vowles, Jack (2008). "Does globalization affect public perceptions of 'Who in power can make a difference?' Evidence from 40 countries, 1996-2006." *Electoral Studies* 27(1): 63-76.

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GESIS Klingemann Prize for the Best CSES Scholarship 2011

Matt Golder , Jacek Stramski. 2010. "Ideological Congruence and Electoral Institutions" ***American Journal of Political Science*** **54 (1): 90-106.**

- 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

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Downloading Data

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- What's New
- About the CSES
- Join our E-Mail List
- Variable List
- Data Center
- Planning Committee
- Collaborators
- Bibliography and Results

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.

CSES Plenary in Washington, DC, USA

Data Center

CSES

CSES Data Center

DOWNLOAD DATA AND DOCUMENTATION

..from our United States site:

- CSES Module 1: 1996-2001
- CSES Module 2: 2001-2006
- 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

Data Center: CSES Module 3

CSES

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:\cses\module3\20100329\
- 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

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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\

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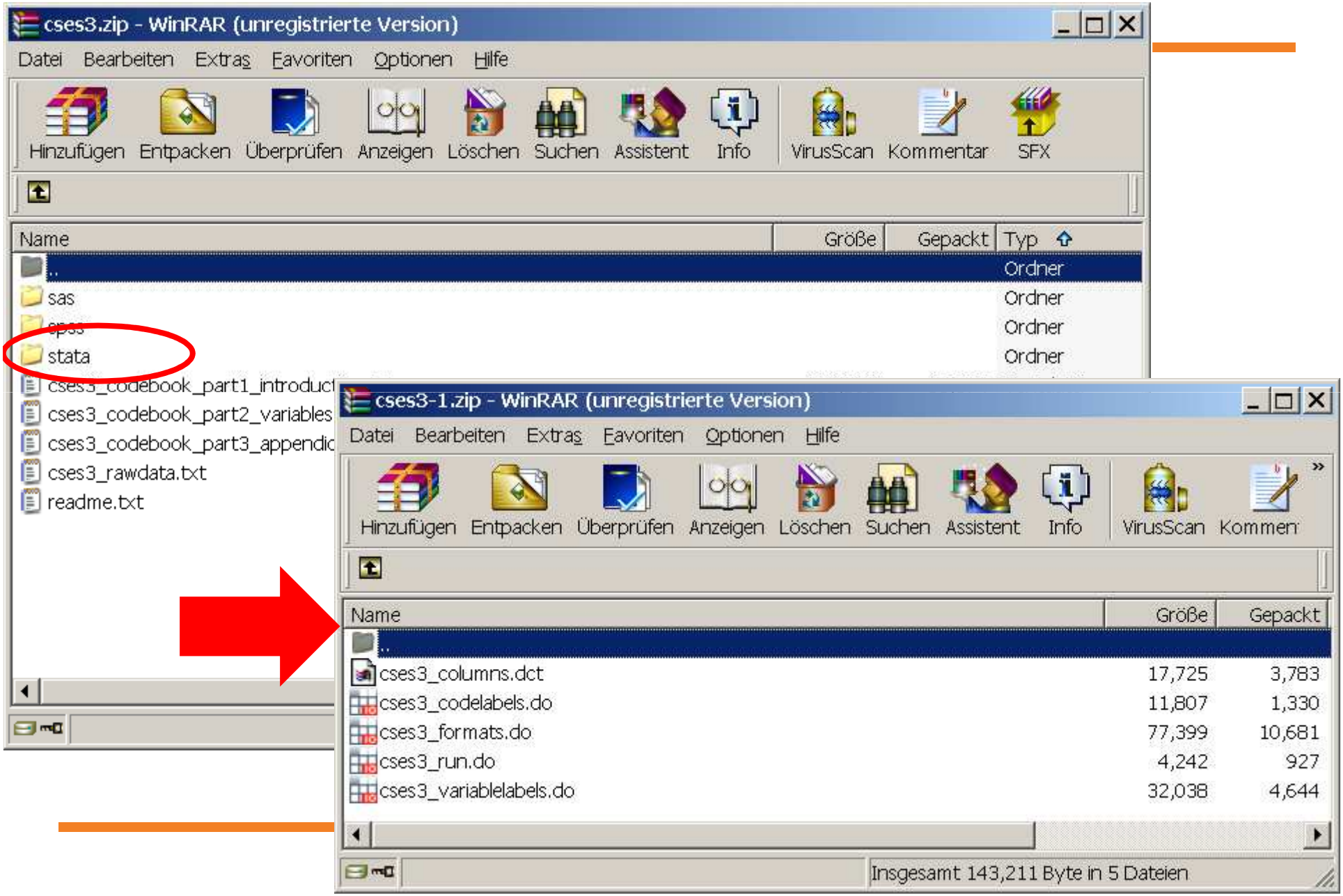
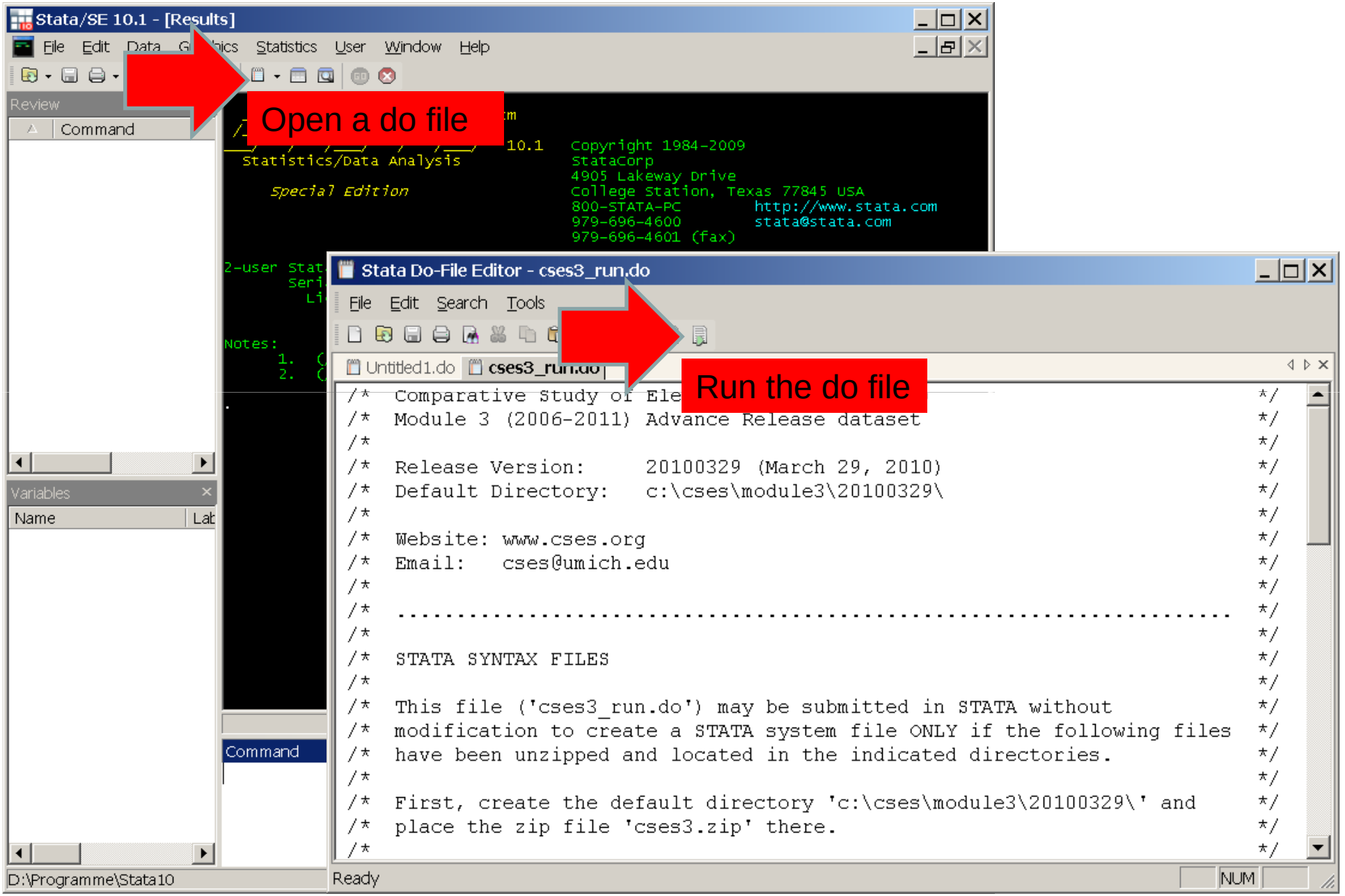
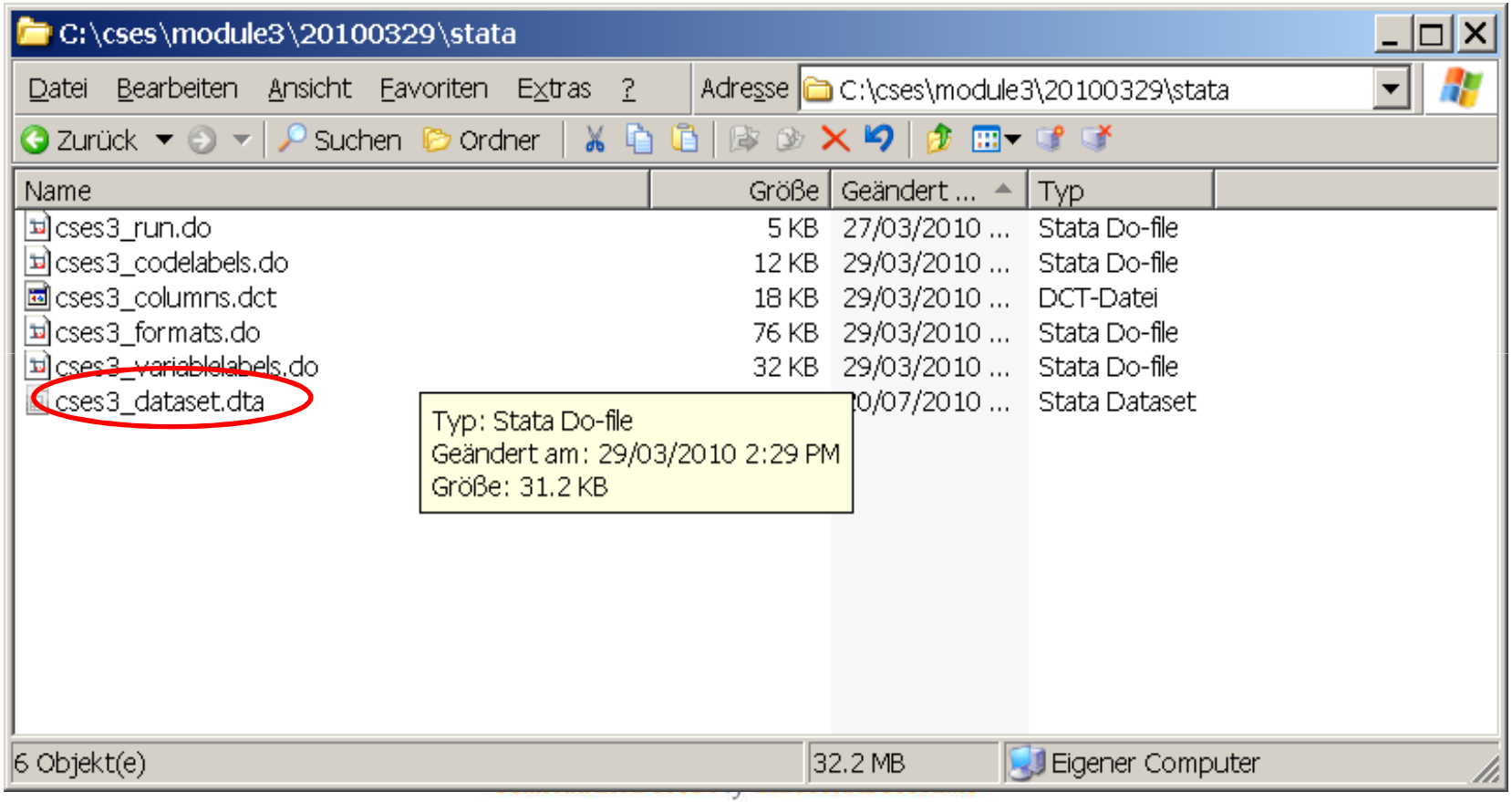
CSES Module 3 ZIP file



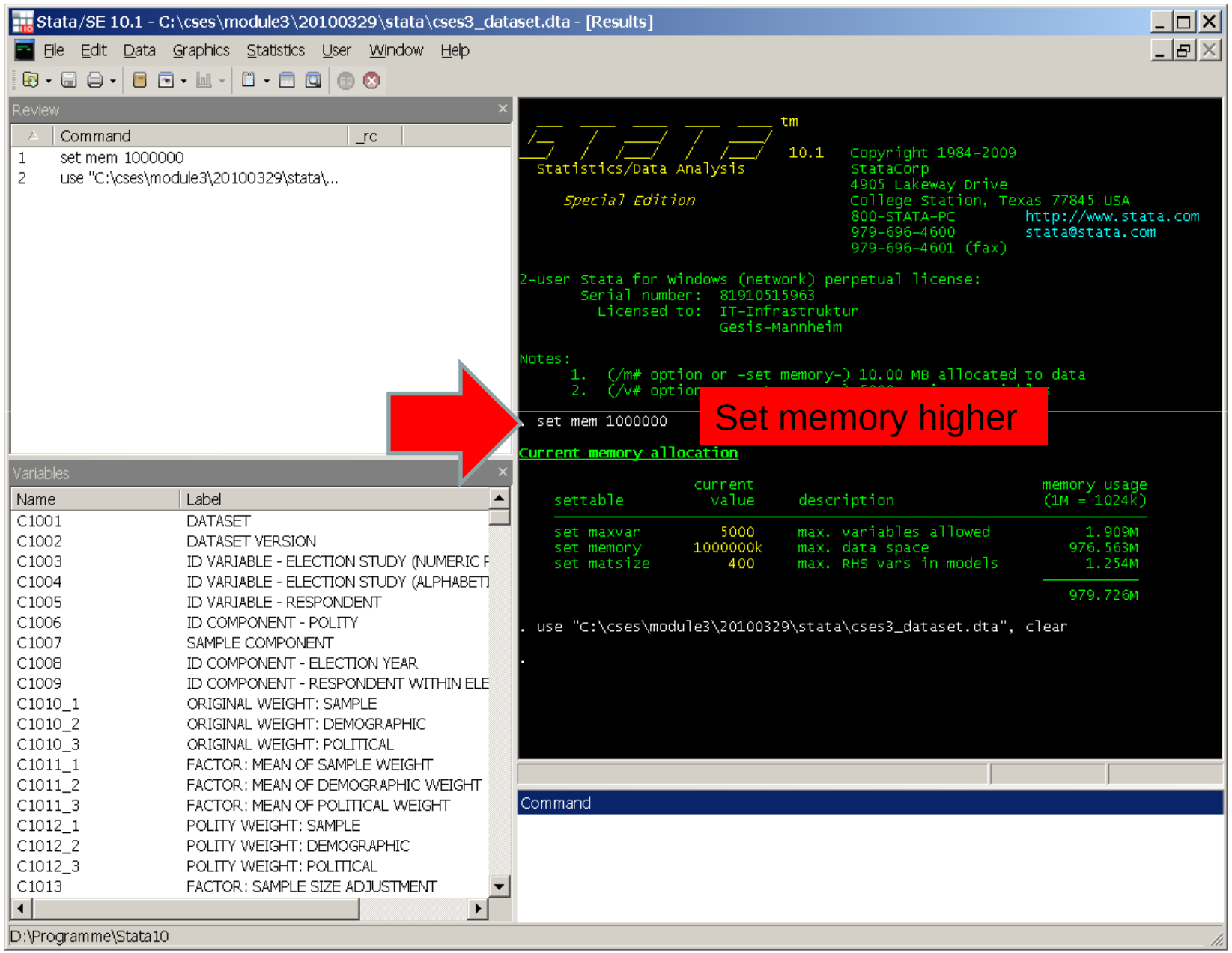
Stata: File -> Open -> Syntax



Resulting Stata Dataset



Opening the data in Stata



CSES Datasets

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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

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Identification Variables

Germany

Numeric: 276

Character: DEU

1st Election Study

2002

(Telephone)

Sub-samples:

East Germany

West Germany

Respondent 549

2nd Election Study

2002

(Mail-Back)

Sub-samples:

East Germany

West Germany

Respondent 549

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COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Identification Variables

Variable	Example	Meaning
Component: Polity	2761 2762	Germany 1st study (Telephone) Germany 2nd study (Mail-Back)
Component: Sample	001 002	East Germany sample West Germany sample
Component: Election Year	2002	The election year 2002
Component: Respondent	549	Respondent 549
Election Study (numeric)	27612002 27622002	Germany 1st study (Telephone) 2002 Germany 2nd study (Mail-Back) 2002
Election Study (character)	DEU12002 DEU22002	Germany 1st study (Telephone) 2002 Germany 2nd study (Mail-Back) 2002
Respondent	27612002...549 27622002...549	Germany 1st 2002 Respondent 549 Germany 2nd 2002 Respondent 549

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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District-Level Variables

- For each district:
  - —Number of seats
  - —Number of candidates
  - —Number of party lists
  - —Percent vote, by party
  - —Turnout

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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

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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

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Variable Names

Variable Names	Study
A1001 - A5999	CSES Module 1
B1001 - B5999	CSES Module 2
C1001 - C5999	CSES Module 3

Names (Module 1)	Content
C1001 - C1999	IDs, weights, administrative
C2001 - C2999	Demographics, vote choice
C3000 - C3999	CSES Module questionnaire
C4000 - C4999	District-level variables
C5000 - C5999	Macro-level variables

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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

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Handling missing data in Stata

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

. tab C3013
```

LEFT-RIGHT - SELF	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
00. LEFT	648	2.90	2.90
1	390	1.74	4.64
2	856	3.83	8.47
3	1,401	6.26	14.73
4	1,633	7.30	22.03
5	5,816	26.00	48.03
6	1,664	7.44	55.47
7	1,942	8.68	64.15
8	1,629	7.28	71.43
9	516	2.31	73.74
10. RIGHT	1,051	4.70	78.44
95. HAVENT HEARD OF LEFT-RIGHT	1,447	6.47	84.91
97. REFUSED	418	1.87	86.78
98. DONT KNOW	2,117	9.46	96.24
99. MISSING	841	3.76	100.00
Total	22,369	100.00	

```
. mvdecode C3013, mv(95, 97, 98, 99)
      C3013: 4823 missing values generated

. tab C3013
```

LEFT-RIGHT - SELF	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
00. LEFT	648	3.69	3.69
1	390	2.22	5.92
2	856	4.88	10.79
3	1,401	7.98	18.78
4	1,633	9.31	28.09
5	5,816	33.15	61.23
6	1,664	9.48	70.72
7	1,942	11.07	81.79
8	1,629	9.28	91.07
9	516	2.94	94.01
10. RIGHT	1,051	5.99	100.00
Total	17,546	100.00	

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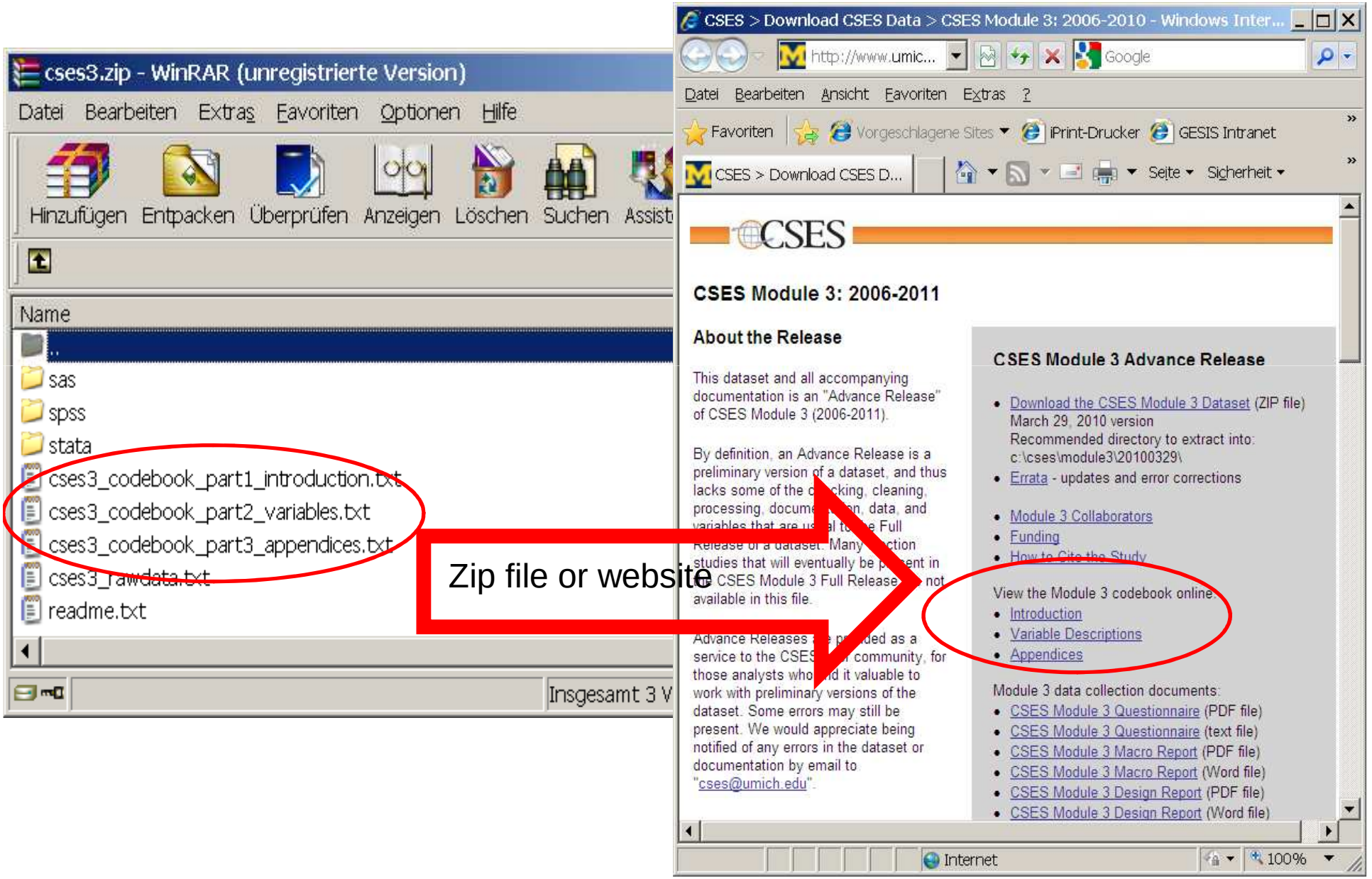
Available Documentation

CSES
COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Codebook


ses3.zip - WinRAR (unregistrierte Version)
Datei Bearbeiten Extras Favoriten Optionen Hilfe
Hinzufügen Entpacken Überprüfen Anzeigen Löschen Suchen
Name
..
sas
spss
stata
ses3_codebook_part1_introduction.txt
ses3_codebook_part2_variables.txt
ses3_codebook_part3_appendices.txt
ses3_rawdata.txt
readme.txt
Zip file or website
CSES > Download CSES Data > CSES Module 3: 2006-2010 - Windows Inter...
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Favoriten Extras ?
Favoriten
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CSES Module 3: 2006-2011
About the Release
This dataset and all accompanying documentation is an "Advance Release" of CSES Module 3 (2006-2011).
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CSES Module 3 Design Report (Word file)
Internet
100%

Codebook: Introduction

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTORAL SYSTEMS (CSES) - MODULE 3 (2006-2011)

CODEBOOK: INTRODUCTION

FIRST ADVANCE RELEASE - March 29, 2010

CSES Secretariat
www.cses.org

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HOW TO CITE THE STUDY:

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (www.cses.org). CSES MODULE 3 FIRST ADVANCE RELEASE [dataset]. March 29, 2010 version.

These materials are based on work supported by the American National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov) under grant numbers SES-0451598 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.

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CSES
COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Codebook: Introduction

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- CSES Project Profile
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- CSES Module 3 Planning committee
- CSES Module 4 Planning committee
- CSES Module 3 Collaborators
- CSES Module 3 Secretariat

CSES
COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Codebook: Introduction

- Micro-level (SURVEY) component
- District-level component
- Macro-level components
- How to use the CSES Module 3 Documentation
- Types of Documentation Available
- Codebook conventions

CSES
COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

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

CSES
COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Codebook: Introduction

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

oAustralia (2007)
oAustria (2008)
oBelarus (2008)
oBrazil (2006)
oCroatia (2007)
oCzech Rep (2006)
oFinland (2007)
oFrance (2007)
oGermany(2005 2009)
oHong Kong 2008
oIceland (2007 2009)
oIreland (2007)

oIsrael (2006)
oJapan (2007)
oMexico (2006 2009)
oNorway (2005)
oNetherlands (2006)
oNew Zealand (2008)
oPoland (2005 2007)
oPortugal (2009)
oSouth Korea (2008)
oSweden (2006
oSwitzerland (2007)
oTaiwan (2008)
oThailand (2007)

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Election summary: Israel 2006

Details about the general climate of the elections

>>> ELECTION SUMMARIES AND GENERAL NOTES - ISRAEL (2006)

(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.

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Election summary: Israel 2006

Details about how the survey was conducted

(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).

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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

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Codebook: Variable List

List of all variables

CSES MODULE 3 MICRO-LEVEL DATA: DEMOGRAPHIC, VOTE CHOICE, AND ELECTION VARIABLES

C2001	>>> D1. AGE
C2002	>>> D2. GENDER OF RESPONDENT
C2003	>>> D3. EDUCATION
C2004	>>> D4. MARITAL OR CIVIL UNION STATUS
C2005	>>> D5. UNION MEMBERSHIP
C2006	>>> D6. UNION MEMBERSHIP OF OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD
C2007	>>> D7. BUSINESS OR EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP
C2008	>>> D8. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP
C2009	>>> D9. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP
C2010	>>> D10. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS
C2011	>>> D11. MAIN OCCUPATION
C2012	>>> D12. SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS
C2013	>>> D13. EMPLOYMENT TYPE - PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
C2014	>>> D14. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
C2015	>>> D15. SPOUSE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS
C2016	>>> D16. SPOUSE: OCCUPATION
C2017	>>> D17. SPOUSE: SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS
C2018	>>> D18. SPOUSE: EMPLOYMENT TYPE - PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
C2019	>>> D19. SPOUSE: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
C2020	>>> D20. HOUSEHOLD INCOME
C2021	>>> D21. NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD
C2022	>>> D22. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER AGE 18
C2023	>>> D23. RELIGIOUS SERVICES ATTENDANCE
C2024	>>> D24. RELIGIOSITY
C2025	>>> D25. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION
C2026	>>> D26. LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME
C2027	>>> D27. REGION OF RESIDENCE
C2028	>>> D28. RACE
C2029	>>> D29. ETHNICITY
C2030	>>> D30. RURAL OR URBAN RESIDENCE
C2031	>>> D31. PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICT
C2032	>>> D32. DAYS INTERVIEW CONDUCTED POST ELECTION

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Codebook : Election study notes

Question wording + coding scheme

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
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 ELIGIBILE TO VOTE IN LAST ELECTION

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

    9. MISSING
```

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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 questions 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 5 as
detailed below:

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

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - SOUTH KOREA (2008): C3031

This variable reports the respondents' voting in the 2007
presidential election.
```

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Codebook: Appendix

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>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: SWITZERLAND (2007)
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))) APPENDIX II: PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: AUSTRALIA (2007)
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>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: THAILAND (2007)

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COMPARATIVE STUDY of ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Codebook: Appendix

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 >>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: JAPAN 2007
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

01.  PARTY B  Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)        Shinzo Abe          0101
02.  PARTY A  Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)       Ichiro Ozawa        0201
03.  PARTY C  New Komeito (CGP)                     Akihiro Ohta        0301
              (Clean Government Party)
04.  PARTY D  Japanese Communist Party (JCP)        Kazuo Shii          0401
05.  PARTY E  Social Democratic Party (SDP)         Mizuho Fukushima    0501
06.           Other Parties                                             0601
07.           Independents


--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
>>> PARTIES AND LEADERS: NORWAY (2005)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

01.  Party H  Red Electoral Alliance (Rød Valgallianse)      Torstein Dale
02.  Party D  Socialist Left Party                       Kristin Halvorsen
              (Sosialistisk Venstreparti)
03.  Party A  Labour Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti)     Jens Stoltenberg
04.  Party G  Liberal Party (Venstre)                        Lars Sponheim
05.  Party E  Christian Peoples Party                   Dagfinn Høybråten
              (Kristelig Folkeparti)
06.  Party F  Center Party (Senterpartiet)                   Åslaug Haga
07.  Party C  Conservative Party (Høyre)                    Erna Solberg
08.  Party B  Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet)           Carl I. Hagen
09.           Other Party
10.           None of the parties
```

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Codebook: Appendix

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
>>> PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: BRAZIL (2006)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

00001.   Alagoas               00012.   Goiás
00002.   Bahia                 00013.   Mato Grosso
00003.   Ceará                 00014.   Mato Grosso do Sul
00004.   Maranhão              00015.   Pará
00005.   Paraíba               00016.   Espirito Santo
00006.   Pernambuco            00017.   Minas Gerais
00007.   Piauí                 00018.   Rio de Janeiro
00008.   Rio Grande do Norte   00019.   São Paulo
00009.   Sergipe               00020.   Paraná
00010.   Amazonas              00021.   Rio Grande do Sul
00011.   Distrito Federal      00022.   Santa Catarina


--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
>>> 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 numeral according to the offical labels of the districts.
Furthermore, district XI "dispora" 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 Croatians abroad live.

00001.      I   Zagreb
00002.     II   Bjelovar
00003.    III   Varazdin
00004.     IV   Osijek
00005.      V   Slavonski Brod
00006.     VI   Sisak
00007.    VII   Karlovac
00008.   VIII   Pazin
00009.     IX   Zadar
00010.      X   Split
00011.     XI   Diaspora / Abroad (Bosnia Herzegovina)
00012.    XII   Minorities
```

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Additional documentation: website

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

CSES Module 3 Election Study Archive

Australia (2007)	Survey English Mar-29-2010	Macro Report Mar-29-2010	Design Report Mar-29-2010
Belarus (2008)	Survey English Mar-29-2010 Untranslated Russian Mar-29-2010	Macro Report Mar-29-2010	Design Report Mar-29-2010
Brazil (2006)	Survey English Mar-29-2010 Untranslated Portuguese Mar-29-2010	Macro Report Mar-29-2010	Design Report Mar-29-2010

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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)

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Thanks for your time!

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