

**Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)  
Module 4: Design Report (Sample Design and Data Collection Report)**

September 10, 2012

Country: Japan  
Date of Election: July 21, 2013  
  
Prepared by: Ken'ichi Ikeda & Yukio Maeda  
Date of Preparation: January 26, 2015

**NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:**

- Where brackets [ ] appear, answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets.
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

**Collaborator(s):**

Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in the CSES dataset - they are not necessarily the parties who collected the data. These collaborators and their contact information will be listed on the CSES website.

Name: Ken'ichi Ikeda Title: Professor Organization: Doshisha University  Address: Karasuma-higashi-iru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto-shi 602-8580, Japan  Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: keikedata@mail.doshisha.ac.jp Website: <a href="http://www.ikeyen-lab.jp/">http://www.ikeyen-lab.jp/</a>	Name: Masahiro Yamada Title: Professor Organization: Kwansai-Gakuin University  Address: 1-1-155 Uegahara, Nishinomiya, 662-8501 Japan  Telephone: +81-798-54-6415 Fax: +81-798-54-6415 E-Mail: myamada@kwansai.ac.jp Website:
Name: Yukio Maeda Title: Associate Professor Organization: University of Tokyo  Address: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan  Telephone: +81-3-5841-4866 Fax: +81-3-5841-4866 E-Mail: ymaeda@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp Website:	Name: Title: Organization:  Address:  Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:

**Data Collection Organization:**

Organization that conducted the survey field work/data collection:

Organization: Nippon Research Center (Member of Gallup International Association) Address: NOF Nihonbashi honcho Bldg. 3fl. 2-7-1, Nihonbashi-honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0023 JAPAN  Telephone: +81-3-6667-3400 Fax: +81-3-6667-3470 E-Mail: <a href="https://www.nrc.co.jp/english/contact/index.php?=e01">https://www.nrc.co.jp/english/contact/index.php?=e01</a> Website: <a href="http://www.nrc.co.jp/">http://www.nrc.co.jp/</a>
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**Funding Organization(s):**

Organization(s) that funded the data collection:

Organization: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Address: 5-3-1 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083  Telephone: +81-3-3263-1722 Fax: +81-3-3221-2470 E-Mail: Website: <a href="https://www.jsps.go.jp/index.html">https://www.jsps.go.jp/index.html</a>
Organization: Address:  Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:
Organization: Address:  Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:

### **Archiving Organization**

If appropriate, please indicate the primary location where the full, original election study dataset (not just the CSES portion) will be archived:

Organization: Center for Social Research and Data Archives (Social Science Japan Data Archive), Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo  
Address: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan

Telephone: +81-3-5841-4904  
Fax: +81-3-5841-4905  
E-Mail: [ssjda@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:ssjda@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp)  
Website: <http://ssjda.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/>

Please indicate the date when the study is expected to be available at this archive:

May, 2015

### **Study Design**

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:

- Post-Election Study
- Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study
- Between Rounds

2a. Date Post-Election Interviewing Began:

July 22, 2013

2b. Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended:

August 25, 2013

3. Mode of interviewing for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared:

(If multiple modes were used, please mark all that apply.)

- In person, face-to-face
- Telephone
- Mail or self-completion supplement
- Internet

4a. Was the survey part of a panel study?

- Yes
- No

4b. If the survey was part of a panel study, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended:

The annual four wave panel survey is designed in such a way that each wave contains a module for well-known international comparative survey project. The detailed information is listed below in tabular format.

Each Wave	sample size	The first day of the interview	The last day of the interview	When the CSES sample was initially drawn
World Value Survey	2443	November 24, 2010	December 12, 2010	365
Asian Barometer	1880	November 22, 2011	December 30, 2011	535
Social Network (Japan only)	1127	November 9, 2012	November 25, 2012	-
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	1937	July 22, 2013	August 25, 2013	1037

Please note that the numbers in the most right column add up to the sample size of CSES Japan survey (365+535+1037=1937).

### **Translation**

Please provide copies of questionnaires in all languages used as part of the election study deposit. For questionnaires in a language other than English, please also provide a version of each translated back into English. Note: Questions are based on those developed for the ISSP.

5. Was the questionnaire translated?

- Yes, translated by member(s) of research team
- Yes, by translation bureau
- Yes, by specially trained translator(s)
- No, not translated

6. Please list all languages used for the fielded module:

Japanese.

7a. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?

- Yes, by group discussion
- Yes, an expert checked it
- Yes, by back translation
- Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- No
- Not applicable

7b. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

7c. If the questionnaire was translated, were there any questions which caused problems when translating?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

7d. If the questionnaire was translated, please provide a list of all questions which caused problems when translating. For each question listed, describe what problems were encountered and how they were solved:

UN secretary general was mistakenly translated as “chairperson” of the UN in Japanese language. Unfortunately the mistake was realized only after the survey interviewers were fielded. The word actually used in the CESE Japan survey was different from the official translation of UN secretary general and people may had a difficulty in answering this particular question.

### **Sample Design and Sampling Procedures**

8. Please describe the population that your sample is meant to be representative of:

All the Japanese voters, excluding those who are temporarily living in foreign countries.

### **Eligibility Requirements**

9a. Must a person be a certain age to be interviewed?

Yes

No

If yes, what ages could be interviewed?

Respondents must be 20 years old or older.

9b. Must a person be a citizen to be interviewed?

Yes

No

9c. Must a person be registered to vote to be interviewed?

Yes      Please note that all eligible voters are automatically registered in Japan.

No

9d. Please list any other interviewing requirements or filters used:

None.

## Sample Frame

10a. Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? \_\_\_\_\_ %

If yes, please explain:

10b. Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? \_\_\_\_\_ %

If yes, please explain:

10c. Were military personnel excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? \_\_\_\_\_ %

If yes, please explain:

10d. If interviews were conducted by telephone, what is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? \_\_\_\_\_ %

Please explain: N/A

10e. If interviews were conducted by telephone, were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

Yes

No

N/A

If no, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? \_\_\_\_\_ %

10f. Were other persons excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? \_\_\_\_\_ %

If yes, please explain:

10g. Please estimate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: 0 \_\_\_\_\_ %

Please note that the sampling frame for this survey is the lists of registered voters compiled by municipalities. Unless listed in the list of registered voters, people are ineligible to vote.



## Sample Selection Procedures

11. Please describe, in your own words, how the sample for the study was selected. If the survey is part of a panel study, please also describe the original sample, from the beginning of the study.

The CSES module is included in the last wave of four wave panel survey. The initial sample is selected through stratified two-stage random sampling. The CSES survey contains three different types of respondents.

- 1) The respondents from the first wave:  $n_1 = 365$ .
- 2) The respondents freshly drawn for the second wave from the same PSU:  $n_2 = 535$ .
- 3) The respondents freshly drawn for the fourth wave from the same PSU:  $n_4 = 1037$ .

The total number of respondents is 1937:  $N = n_1 + n_2 + n_4$ .

Please note that no additional sample was drawn for the third wave.

Total Response Rate is 46.3% (1937/4184). Response rates for the three different sample are as follows: the sample from the first wave 81.1% (365/450); from the second wave 79.4% (535/674); and from the fourth wave 33.9% (1037/3060).

12a. What were the primary sampling units?

Electoral district's "chiten" (comparable to precinct in the US) is the PSU.

12b. How were the primary sampling units selected?

The electoral district's chiten is stratified by region (eleven categories) and city size (five categories), which produces 11 by 5 table (55 cells). The number of chitens (150 in total) is assigned to each cell proportionally to the size of the population.

12c. Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

Yes

No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

The chiten (precincts) were selected by PPS selection mechanism, where the probabilities of the particular chiten's selection are proportional to the relative size of the chiten.

13. Were there further stages of selection?

Yes

No

13a. If there were further stages of selection, what were the sampling units at each of the additional stages?

N/A

13b. If there were further stages of selection, how were the sampling units selected at each of the additional stages?

N/A

13c. If there were further stages of selection, were units at each of these stages randomly selected?

Yes          N/A

No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

14a. How were individual respondents identified and selected in the final stage?

Interviewers asked the identity of respondents. From the information listed in the voter registration lists, interviewers know the name, age, and sex of the respondent in advance.

14b. Could more than one respondent be interviewed from a single household?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

15. Did the sample design include clustering at any stage?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

16. Did the sample design include stratification?

Definition: Stratification involves the division of the population of interest according to certain characteristics (for instance: geographic, political, or demographic). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result.

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (please include the list of characteristics used for stratification):

The electoral district's chiten is stratified by region (eleven categories) and city size (five categories).

17. Was quota sampling used at any stage of selection?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

For those who are 80 years old and older.

18. Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of the selection process or during fieldwork?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

19. Under what circumstances was a household designated non-sample? Please check all that apply:

Non-residential sample point

All members of household are ineligible

Housing unit is vacant

N/A

No answer at housing unit after \_\_\_\_\_ callbacks

Other (Please explain):

In Japan, individuals are directly sampled from the lists of registered voters.

Consequently, the information regarding household per se is irrelevant for deciding eligibility of respondents.

20. Were non-sample replacement methods used?

Yes

No

Please describe:

21a. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a random digit dial (RDD) sample?

Yes

No N/A

21b. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a listed sample?

Yes

No N/A

21c. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a dual frame sample?

Yes

No N/A

If yes, what % list frame\_\_\_\_\_ and what % RDD\_\_\_\_\_

22. For surveys conducted by mail, was the sample a listed sample?

Yes

No N/A

Please describe:

23. For surveys conducted on the Internet, did any respondents self-select into the survey?

Yes

No N/A

Please explain:

## Incentives

24a. Prior to the study, was a letter sent to the respondent?

Yes

No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter.)

Please see the attached file in word format. The postcard was sent to the respondent before the interview.

24b. Prior to the study, was a payment sent to the respondent?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24c. Prior to the study, was a token gift sent to the respondent?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

24d. Did respondent receive an additional payment after their participation? (Do not include any payment made prior to the study.)

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

A gift certificate of book is provided. It is worth 1,000 Japanese Yen (roughly 10 USD).

24e. Were any other incentives used?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

## Interviewers

25. Please describe the interviewers (e.g., age, level of education, years of experience):

Nippon Research Center fielded 143 interviewers for 150 primary sampling units during the data collection period. Interviewers were mostly female and we had only five or six male interviewers. Unfortunately, we do not have detailed information regarding the interviewers for the CSES.

Nippon Research Center has roughly 1,100 registered interviewers nationwide. And the distribution of age, and their years of experiences are as follows.

Age:	30s	2%	Years of experience	1~3 years	38%
	40s	12%		4~5 years	35%
	50s	30%		6~10 years	26%
	60s	41%		11 years or more	2%
	70s	15%			

26. Please provide a description of interviewer training:

Interviewers receive instructions based on the manual of Nippon Research Center upon their hiring. They also undergo annual training

Their supervisors also receive annual training in Tokyo conducted by Nippon Research Center.

The supervisors give feedbacks to interviewers every year based on their performance.

## Contacts

27a. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample?

2.6 times on average

27b. For households where contact was made, what was the average number of contact attempts prior to first contact?

0.8 times

27c. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-sample**?

1.6 times

28d. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-interview**?

2.9 times

28e. During the field period, what were the maximum number of days over which a household was contacted?

28 days.

28f. During the field period, did interviewers vary the time of day at which they re-contacted the household?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

According to the record, the timing of contact varies. Except for the cases that needed only one contact attempt, standard deviation of contact time (in hours) is 2.3 on average. Thus, it is clear that interviewers changed the time of day while attempting re-contact.



### Refusal Conversion

29a. Were efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?

Yes

No

Please describe:

29b. Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part?

Yes

No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter or letters.)

If yes, please describe:

29c. Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, how much?

29d. Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer?

Yes

No

29e. What was the maximum number of re-contacts used to persuade respondents to be interviewed?

N/A No persuasion attempt was made.

29f. Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

### **Interview/Survey Verification**

Definition: Interview/survey verification is the process of verifying that an interview was conducted and that the survey was administered to the correct respondent, for quality control purposes.

30. Was interview/survey verification used?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe the method(s) used:

Among the 1937 respondents who completed the interviews, self-addressed postcard with postage was sent to 184 respondents to verify that they were indeed interviewed. One or two respondents were sampled from each “chiten” (equivalent of precinct) in Japan. Eighty-eight postcards were returned.

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: \_\_\_\_\_ %

The 4.5% of completed interviews is verified.

**Response Rate**

Note: If multiple modes of interviewing were used for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please repeat the following questions as appropriate for each of the modes used.

31. What was the response rate of the survey that the CSES Module appeared in? Please show your calculations. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the response rate of the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

The response rate is 57.5% for the first wave of the panel study.

32. Please provide the following statistics for the survey that the CSES Module appeared in. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the statistics for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

A. Total number of households in sample:	4252
B. Number of valid households:	3981
C. Number of invalid (non-sample) households:	263
D. Number of households of unknown validity:	8
E. Number of completed interviews:	2407
F. Number of partial interviews:	0
G. Number of refusals and break-offs:	916
H. Number non-contact (never contacted):	579
I. Other non-response:	79

The sum of B+C+D should equal the value of A. If not, please describe why:

If statistic D (number of households of unknown validity) has a value greater than zero (0), please estimate the proportion of households of unknown validity that are valid:

According to our records, it is truly unknown.

The sum of E+F+G+H+I should equal the value of B. If not, please describe why:

If statistic I has a value greater than zero (0), please describe what cases fall into this category:

In the first wave of the panel, respondents answered both face-to-face questions and self-administered questionnaire. For 79 respondents only self-administered questionnaires were returned, but judged invalid subsequently.

33. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, how many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module?

Three waves.

34. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, what was the total panel attrition between the first wave of the study and the wave that included the CSES Module? Please show your calculations.

The attrition rate is 85.1% (365/2443). The first wave has 2,443 successful interviews, while the number of those interviewed for the both first wave and the fourth (CSES) wave is 365.

35. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module:

1937 interviews are successfully completed. Among those 354 respondents continued from the first wave, 535 continued from the sample freshly drawn for the second wave, and 1037 are new sample drawn for the fourth wave.

36. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the following statistics for panel attrition by age and education. In each cell, indicate the percent of all completed interviews in each category for the indicated wave.

<b>Age</b>	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES (completed both 1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> waves)	Wave that included CSES (all respondents)
18-25	7.4%	1.9%	2.8
26-40	23.7%	17.8%	14.9
41-64	44.9%	42.2%	42.7
65 and over	24.1%	38.1%	39.5

<b>Education</b>	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES (completed both 1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> waves)	Wave that included CSES (all respondents)
None	0%	0%	0%
Incomplete primary	0%	0%	0%
Primary completed	0%	0%	0%
Incomplete secondary	15.5%	13.2%	14.2%
Secondary completed	39.2%	38.9%	43.1%
Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	19.7%	20.3%	19.0%
University incomplete	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%
University degree	22.0%	25.2%	21.4%

### Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

37. Are weights necessary to make the sample representative of the population being studied?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

38. Are weights included in the data file?

Yes

No

39. If weights are included in the data file, please describe in detail how the weights were constructed:

Weights are constructed in such a way that, by using weight in calculation, the distributions of gender, age, and areas in the sample data set conform to the known population distribution.

The age is seven categories (20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s). The area is six categories (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai/Hokuriku/Shinetsu, Kinki and Shikoku/Chugoku/Kyushu).

40a. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

40b. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

40c. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct for non-response?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

40d. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct to the official election results?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

41. Comparison of Completed Interviews to Population (please provide as percentages of the total):

Characteristic	<u>Population Estimates</u>	<u>Completed Interviews</u>	
		<u>Unweighted Distribution</u>	<u>Weighted Distribution</u>
<u>Age</u>			
18-25 (20-24 in Japan)	6.6%	2.2%	5.8%
26-40 (25-39 in Japan)	25.3%	14.1%	26.5%
41-64 (40-64 in Japan)	41.0%	44.1%	40.7%
65 and over	27.2%	39.5%	27.0%
<u>Education</u>			
None	0%	0%	0%
Incomplete Primary	0.1%	0%	0%
Primary Completed	0%	0%	0%
Incomplete Secondary	16.3%	14.2%	10.7%
Secondary Completed	40.2%	43.1%	39.6%
Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	13.0%	19.0%	20.0%
University Incomplete	%	1.1%	1.2%
University Degree	17.4%	22.4%	26.0%
<u>Unknown</u>	10.7%	0.3%	0.2%
<u>Currently in school</u>	2.3%	0.9%	2.2%
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	48.3%	47.4%	48.7%
Female	51.7%	52.6%	51.3%

The Population Census of Japan classifies education level into Incomplete Secondary (up to junior high school), Secondary Completed (high school), Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational (junior college and national college of technology), and University Degree.

42. Please indicate the source of the population estimates in the prior question. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

For age and sex: [http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_content/000033823.xls](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000033823.xls)

For education: <http://www.stat.go.jp/data/nenkan/zuhyou/y0213000.xls>

Unfortunately the information above is available only through the website in Japanese. But tables sometimes contain description in English.