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Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version
Verzeichnis, Liste, Dokumentation / list

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International Social Survey Programme:
ISSP 2020 Germany – Environment IV

GESIS Report on the German Study

Dörte Naber, Evi Scholz, Lara Guse & Lisa Jäckel

GESIS Papers 2024|01

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Contents

1   The International Social Survey Programme

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration. It brings together pre-existing social science projects and co-ordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national perspective to the individual national studies.

It started late in 1983 when SCPR,[1] London, secured funds from the Nuffield Foundation to hold meetings to further international collaboration between four existing surveys - the **G**eneral **S**ocial **S**urvey (GSS), conducted by NORC in the USA, the **B**ritish **S**ocial **A**ttitudes Survey (BSA), conducted by SCPR in Great Britain, the **All**gemeine **B**evölkerungs**u**mfrage der **S**ozialwissenschaften (ALLBUS), conducted by ZUMA[2] in West Germany, and the **N**ational **S**ocial **S**cience Survey (NSS), conducted by ANU in Australia.

The four founding members agreed to (1) jointly develop modules dealing with important areas of social science, (2) field the modules as a fifteen-minute supplement to the regular national surveys (or a special survey if necessary), (3) include an extensive common core of background variables, and (4) make the data available to the social science community as soon as possible. The basic ideas on cooperation between equal members still applies for the current ISSP while some of nowadays members run their ISSP surveys stand-alone instead of using a supplementary design.

Each research organisation in the ISSP funds its own participation costs. There are no central funds. The merging of the data into a cross-national data set is performed by GESIS[2] in Germany. From 1996 to 2019, the GESIS archive has been aided in its work by ASEP, one of the Spanish member institutes in the ISSP. To meet the highest methodological standards possible, the ISSP has established its own methodology committee in 1993, which continuously compiled study monitoring reports since 1995. The current convenor of the methodology committee is NORC (USA), in charge of the study monitoring reports and technical reports for the ISSP since 2021.

In 2023, the ISSP had 45 members; the founding four - Australia, Germany, Great Britain and the United States - plus Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, and Venezuela. ISSP membership varies somewhat over time, mainly due to funding problems and transfer gaps between principal investigators.

Further information on the ISSP as well as the addresses of the institutes and organisations involved in each country are available on the ISSP web site (http://issp.org/) under 'Members'.

The annual topics for the ISSP are developed over several years by a drafting group and are pretested in various countries. The annual plenary meeting of the ISSP then adopts the final questionnaire. ISSP questions need to be relevant to all countries and expressed in an equivalent manner in all languages. The questionnaire is drafted in British English and then translated into other languages.

The ISSP is unique in several ways. First, the cross-national collaboration between organisations is not *ad hoc* or intermittent, but routine and continual. Second, the ISSP makes cross-national research a basic part of the national research agenda of each participating country. Third, by

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[1]   In 1999 SCPR became NCSR (National Centre for Social Research).

[2]   In 2007 ZUMA and Zentralarchiv were integrated into GESIS and became GESIS departments.

combining a cross-time with a cross-national perspective, two powerful research designs are being used to study societal processes. The ISSP is also one of the few cross-national studies to conduct and publish technical reports of the annual studies. These are appended to the relevant codebooks or are downloadable from the archive web pages on the individual ISSP modules.

2   ISSP Modules 1985-2024

1985	Role of Government I	Attitudes towards the government plus general political attitudes.
1986	Social Networks I: Social Networks and Support Systems	Ego-centred network in the Claude Fisher tradition ("to whom would you turn") plus a series of questions concerning the structure and composition of respondents' networks.
1987	Social Inequality I	Opinions and attitudes toward inequality in terms of rich and poor and privileged and underprivileged.
1988	Family and Changing Gender Roles I	Attitudes towards women as part of the labour force and possible conflicts with traditional roles of men and women in society, general attitudes to the family.
1989	Work Orientations I	General attitudes to work and leisure, work organisation and work content.
1990	Role of Government II	A partial replication of Role of Government I (1985), with new questions.
1991	Religion I	Attitudes towards traditional religious beliefs and topics connected with secular social ideologies.
1992	Social Inequality II	A partial replication of Social Inequality I (1987), with new questions.
1993	Environment I	Attitudes to the environment, nature and pollution, together with questions assessing knowledge of science and environmental issues.
1994	Family and Changing Gender Roles II	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles I (1988), with new questions.
1995	National Identity I	Questions on attitudes to aspects of national life and culture, citizenship, minorities in society and to foreigners.
1996	Role of Government III	A partial replication of the Role of Government modules I and II (1985 and 1990), with new questions.
1997	Work Orientations II	A partial replication of Work Orientations I (1989), with new questions.
1998	Religion II	A partial replication of Religion I (1991), with new questions.
1999	Social Inequality III	A partial replication of the Social Inequality modules I and II (1987 and 1992), with new questions.
2000	Environment II	A partial replication of Environment I (1993), with new questions.
2001	Social Networks II: Social Relations and Support Systems	Based on Social Networks I - Social Networks and Support Systems (1986), with new questions.
2002	Family and Changing Gender Roles III	A partial replication of the Family and Changing Gender Roles modules I and II (1988 and 1994), with new questions.
2003	National Identity II	A partial replication of National Identity I (1995), with new questions.
2004	Citizenship I	Questions on political and social participation, civic identity and social trust; attitudes to the political system and democracy.

2005	Work Orientations III	A partial replication of the Work Orientations modules I and II (1989 and 1997), with new questions.
2006	Role of Government IV	A partial replication of the Role of Government modules I-III (1995, 1990, 1996), with new questions.
2007	Leisure Time and Sports I	Questions on leisure time activities (e.g., sports); meaning of time and leisure; preferences regarding leisure time; sociological aspects of sports.
2008	Religion III	A partial replication of Religion I and II (1991 and 1998), with new questions.
2009	Social Inequality IV	A partial replication of Social Inequality I-III (1987, 1992, and 1999), with new questions.
2010	Environment III	A partial replication of Environment I and II (1993 and 2000), with new questions.
2011	Health and Health Care I	Questions on health status, behaviour, and perceptions of health. Attitudes to health care systems and expenditures.
2012	Family and Changing Gender Roles IV	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles I-III (1988, 1994, 2002), with new questions.
2013	National Identity III	A partial replication of National Identity I and II (1995, 2003), with new questions.
2014	Citizenship II	A partial replication of Citizenship I (2004), with new questions.
2015	Work Orientations IV	A partial replication of the Work Orientations I-III (1989, 1997, 2005) with new questions.
2016	Role of Government V	A partial replication of the Role of Government modules I-IV (1995, 1990, 1996, 2006), with new questions.
2017	Social Networks III: Social Networks and Social Resources	Based on Social Networks I - Social Networks and Support Systems (1986) and Social Networks II - Social Relations and Support Systems (2001), with new questions.
2018	Religion IV	A partial replication of Religion I-III (1991, 1998, 2008), with new questions.
2019	Social Inequality V	A partial replication of Social Inequality I-IV (1987, 1992, 1999, 2009), with new questions.
2020	Environment IV	A partial replication of Environment I, II and III (1993, 2000, 2010), with new questions.
2021	Health and Health Care II	A partial replication of Health and Health Policy I (2011), with new questions.
2022	Family and Gender Roles V	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles I-IV (1988, 1994, 2002, 2012), with new questions.
2023	National Identity and Citizenship	A combined module of both National Identity and Citizenship modules with partial replication of both former studies.
2024	Digital Societies I	Questions on attitudes and behaviour regarding digitization of people's lives

Modules planned

| 2025 | Work Orientations V | A partial replication of the Work Orientations I-IV (1989, 1997, 2005, 2015) with new questions. |
| 2026 | Role of Government VI | A partial replication of the Role of Government modules I-IV (1995, 1990, 1996, 2006, 2016), with new questions. |

3   Contents of the Module Environment IV

The ISSP modules usually consist of 60 substantive items plus the additional obligatory standard ISSP background variables. The 2020 survey is the fourth module on Environment and partially replicates the previous modules on Environment I (1993), II (2000), and III (2010).

ISSP modules are developed over a minimum period of two years during which a multi-national drafting group prepares several questionnaire drafts in accordance with the decisions taken at general assembly meetings. These drafts are circulated to ISSP members for input and feedback. A final version is discussed and signed off at the general assembly meeting prior to the year of fielding. The members of the drafting group for Environment IV were Austria (convenor), Chile, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan, with two experts supporting the group.

The table below outlines the topics and items covered in the module (see first column) and indicates which were new and which were replicated. The ISSP 2020 source questionnaire item numbers are given in the first column. If different, the German questionnaire numbers are included in brackets. The variables in the second column are those of the international ISSP 2020 data set. Former Environment modules' items and their respective variables are reported in the overview on the right-hand side.

The ISSP standard background variables and their transfer into the German field questionnaire are reported in an extra documentation which can be found at the individual module's site of the GESIS ISSP website for each individual member country[3].

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[3]   https://access.gesis.org/dbk/72545

Table 1:   Contents of ISSP 2020 module

(German question numbers in brackets if different from numbers in source questionnaire in ISSP 1993, 2000, and 2010)

2020 Study		Abbreviated version of questions	1993 Study		2000 Study		2010 Study	
Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable		Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable
Salience of environmental issues (4 items)								
1		Important issues for country					1	
a	V1	…Most important					a	V5
b	V2	…Second most important					b	V6
6	V15	Concern about environmental issues					6	V15
7	V16	Most important problem for country as a whole					7a	V16
Left-right dimension (2 items)								
2		Agree / Disagree…	2		1		2	
a	V3	Private enterprise solves economic problems	a	V5	a	V4	a	V7
b	V4	Government responsible for reducing income differences	b	V6	b	V5	b	V8
Nationalism (3 items)								
2		Agree / Disagree…						
c	V5	Country should limit the import of foreign products [4]						
d	V6	Country should limit immigration						
e	V7	International organizations are taking away too much power[4]						

[4] Also asked in ISSP 2013

2020 Study		Abbreviated version of questions	1993 Study		2000 Study		2010 Study	
Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable		Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable
Postmaterialism (2 items)								
3		Highest priority and next priority for country	3		2		3	
a	V8	…Highest priority	a	V7	a (2)	V6	a	V9
b	V9	…Next highest priority	b	V8	b (3)	V7	b	V10
Social and political trust (5 items)								
4	V10	General trust in people					4a	V11
5		Trust in institutions						
a	V11	…University research centres						
b	V12	…The news media						
c	V13	…Business and industry						
d	V14	…Country's parliament						
Attitudes towards environment, science and nature (9 items)								
8	V17	Cause climate change: natural processes vs. human activity						
9		Impacts of climate change						
a	V18	…for world						
b	V19	…for country						
10		Agree / Disagree…						
a	V20	Science solves environmental problems	4d	V12	3c (4c)	V10	9c	V22
b	V21	We worry too much about future environment	5a	V13	4a (d)	V11	10a (9d)	V23
c	V22	Almost everything in modern life harms the environment	5b	V14	4b (e)	V12	10b (9e)	V24
d	V23	We worry too much about harming environment	6a	V17	4c (f)	V13	10c (9f)	V25
e	V24	Environmental protection needs economic growth	6c	V19	5a	V14	11a (10a)	V26
f	V25	Economic growth harms environment	6f	V22	5c	V16	11b (10b)	V27

2020 Study		Abbreviated version of questions	1993 Study		2000 Study		2010 Study	
Number in source questionnaire	Variable		Number in source questionnaire	Variable	Number in source questionnaire	Variable	Number in source questionnaire	Variable
Respondent's behaviour and environmental protection (13 items)								
11		Willingness to Make Trade-Offs for Environment	8		7		12 (11)	
a	V26	…Pay much higher prices	a	V24	a	V19	a	V29
b	V27	…Pay much higher taxes	b	V25	b	V20	b	V30
c	V28	…Cut your standard of living	c	V26	c	V21	c	V31
17		Number of…						
a	V48	…trips by plane						
b	V49	…hours spend in car/ another motor vehicle						
c	V50	How many days that you eat beef/ lamb						
18	V51	Number of rooms in R's home						
19		R's environmental behaviour	19		19		20 (19)	
a	V52	…Sort glass for recycling	a	V56	a	V56	a	V55
b	V53	…Avoid buying certain products					f	V60
20	V54	…Member of a group to preserve environment	20	V60	20 (21)	V58	21 (20)	V61
21		In the last five years, active support…	21		21 (22)		22 (21)	
a	V55	…Signed a petition	a	V61	a	V59	a	V62
b	V56	…Given money	b	V62	b	V60	b	V63
c	V57	…Participated in an environmental demonstration	c	V63	c	V61	c	V64
Appreciation of nature (3 items)								
11d	V29	Accept size reduction of protected nature areas						
15	V46	How much R enjoy being outside in nature						
16	V47	How often engaged in leisure activities outside in nature						

2020 Study		Abbreviated version of questions	1993 Study		2000 Study		2010 Study	
Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable		Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable
Environmental efficacy, scepticism (7 items)								
12		Agree / Disagree…	9		8		13 (12)	
a	V30	Too difficult to do much about environment	a	V27	a	V22	a	V32
b	V31	I do what is right even when it costs money and takes time	b	V28	b	V23	b	V33
c	V32	More important things to do than protect environment			c	V24	c	V34
d	V33	No point unless others do the same			d	V25	d	V35
e	V34	Many claims about environment exaggerated			e	V26	e	V36
f	V35	Hard to know whether the way I live is helpful or harmful					f	V37
g	V36	Environmental problems have direct effect on everyday life						
Dangers of specific environmental problems (7 items)								
13		Dangerous / not dangerous to the environment…					14 (13)	
a	V37	…Air pollution by cars	12a	V41	10a	V33	a	V39
b	V38	…Air pollution by industry	14a	V46	11a	V35	b	V40
c	V39	…Pesticides and chemicals in farming	15a	V48	11b	V36	c	V41
d	V40	…River, lake and stream pollution	16a	V50	11c	V37	d	V42
e	V41	…Rise in the world's temperature[5]	17a	V52	12a (11d)	V38	e	V43
f	V42	…Genetic engineering of certain crops			12b (11e)	V39	f	V44
g	V43	…Nuclear power stations	13a	V44	24 (23)	V64	g	V45

[5] ISSP 2020 and ISSP 2010 with modified question wording: "climate change" (ISSP 2020 and ISSP 2010) instead of "greenhouse effect" (ISSP 1993 and ISSP 2000).

2020 Study		Abbreviated version of questions	1993 Study		2000 Study		2010 Study	
Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable		Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable	Number in source ques-tionnaire	Variable
Environmental policy (2 items)								
14		To protect the environment: best approach for					17 (16)	
a	V44	Business and industry					a	V49
b	V45	People and their families					b	V50
Environmental harm (3 items)								
22		How much was R's neighbourhood affected by…						
a	V58	…Air pollution						
b	V59	…Water pollution						
c	V60	…Extreme weather events						

4   The German Module

The information below is an extract from the German 2020 ISSP Technical Report which describes the details how the German ISSP study was implemented. This report was submitted to the archive with the 2020 data. We expand somewhat the information contained in this report in the following sections. A detailed Technical Report on the 2020 fielding is completed by each ISSP member, including Germany, and is available in a summary covering all national ISSP surveys. The Technical Report is uploaded to the GESIS ISSP micro site after the final data release[6].

ISSP module (basic information from Technical Report incl. Question Number)

- M1. This report describes the realisation of the ISSP module *Environment IV* in *Germany*.

- M2. The study was organised by *Dr. Evi Scholz and Oshrat Hochman, Ph.D*.

- M3. The fieldwork was conducted by *Kantar Public (Germany).*

- M4. The survey was fielded from *2021-06-14* to *2021-08-18*.

4.1   Translation of the Source Questionnaire

The questionnaire of the German ISSP 2020 is provided only in German language.

For the translation method, the German ISSP follows the recommendation of the ISSP Working Principles to use a two-step approach that is based on the TRAPD team translation model developed by Janet Harkness (see, for example Mohler et al. 2016): In the first step, two independent translations of the new questions in the module were made by translation experts. Translators were provided with a template offering the question texts to be translated in a clearly structured way, translation notes to inform about the meaning of the questions and terms, references between similar questions, and space for adding comments and remarks. Draft translations were integrated into one document to allow for a systematic comparison and review by a member from the German ISSP project team. The second step includes a discussion where the following persons met: reviewer, further German ISSP team members, and the two expert translators. One member from the German ISSP project team afterwards served as adjudicator deciding when the translations are ready for integration into the field questionnaire which was finally checked for consistency, completeness, and correctness.

4.2   Sample

Most of the past ISSP studies were fielded together with the German General Social Survey ALLBUS. The 2020 module on environment was supposed to follow the same fielding procedure, however, the combined ALLBUS/ ISSP survey planned for spring-summer 2021 could not be realized due to the Covid-19 pandemic, still active in 2021. To comply with ISSP data delivery deadlines, the ISSP 2020 was thus fielded as stand-alone mail survey.

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[6]   see at https://www.gesis.org/en/issp/modules/issp-modules-by-topic/environment/2020 under "ISSP 2020 study monitoring report".

According to the ISSP rules, the German ISSP team informed the ISSP Methodology Committee about its plans and discussed the intended sample design. It was approved as satisfactory within ISSP specifications on probability sampling. The ISSP 2020 mail survey was designed to yield a representative sample for the adult population (18 years and older, no upper age cut-off) living at their main residence Germany, including foreigners able to complete the questionnaire in German.

The German ISSP 2020 sample design did not differ from the design applied to the usual ALLBUS/ ISSP combined studies. It was a stratified, two-stage, full-probability sample, drawn separately for Eastern and Western Germany with an oversample for the Eastern states to allow for separate analyses. The sample was drawn from the official German register of residents kept by municipalities throughout Germany. First, the municipalities and sample points were selected randomly. These were sampled from the list of all municipalities that are stratified by federal state (Bundesländer), regional administrative districts (Regierungsbezirke), BIK regions (typology of regions) and finally municipalities. For the ISSP 2020, 162 sample points (Western German: 111; Eastern Germany: 51) were selected for 160 municipalities (Western German: 111; Eastern Germany: 49) in total. Some municipalities have been allocated more than one sample point; thus, the numbers of sample points and municipalities differ. Berlin is both included in municipalities in Western and Eastern Germany. In the second step, a random sample of persons officially registered at their first place of residence (Einwohnermelderegister-Stichprobe) was drawn. The selection of addresses which is done by the local registers is governed by a random selection procedure. The resulting addresses are sent to the survey research institute, Kantar Public, where the data are cleaned, for example due to double entries. Then, the remaining addresses are stratified by age and sex so that the final sample reflects the frequency distribution of age and sex in the respective federal state compared to the official statistics. For the ISSP 2020, 29 personal addresses per sample point were finally selected into the gross sample with 4,698 personal addresses in total.

During the sampling process, 6 municipalities out of the contacted 160 did not cooperate and did not deliver information. These municipalities were replaced by others with the same structural characteristics (same administrative district, same BIK region, and same type of municipality) prior to the fieldwork.

4.3   Pre-testing

The German ISSP team applies different forms of pre-tests, for different purposes:

During the development process, every drafting group of a source questionnaire is asked to provide insights into the suggested new items based on pre-tests in various countries. Pre-testing in this context can point to difficulties in comprehension of items and is useful for testing different versions of new items in a split. The ISSP follows the ask-the-same-question approach, meaning that the source questionnaire is developed in one language – for the ISSP in British English – and then translated into the languages of the national field questionnaires. Consequently, changes due to difficulties in comprehension are best made while the source questionnaire is still being developed and tested.

Pre-testing for translated versions of finalised source questionnaires differs from pre-testing of questionnaires which are in a specific, sometimes preliminary stage of development. Irrespective of what pre-test results of a translation seem to indicate, only a limited number of changes can be made if the source questionnaire has been finalised. The ordering of questions as well as the format of questions or response categories, usually remain unchanged since changes in these aspects raise issues of comparability.

The originally planned CASI questionnaire for the 2020 ISSP that should have been administered after an ALLBUS Face to Face interview was pre-tested in the sense of a 'trial run' by the fieldwork institute before starting the fieldwork. The aim was to test for various issues related to CASI or the questionnaire design. Results of the pre-test indicated how long administration could take and highlighted layout problems. After this pre-test, a few changes were made to the technical design of the questionnaire. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the ISSP 2020 could not be fielded in CASI but only as a mail survey (see below). The ISSP 2020 mail questionnaire was not pre-tested due to shortness of time.

4.4   Changes in Questionnaire due to the Covid-19 Pandemic

Covid-19 regulations and social contact restrictions forced the German ISSP to change the mode of the original ISSP 2020 and to postpone survey plans: The field started in 2021 and not in 2020 as planned. In addition, and contrast to the German ISSP 2018 CASI field questionnaire, the CASI ISSP 2020 German field questionnaire had to be adjusted to a mail questionnaire where, e.g., filter routing could not be programmed as in CASI mode before. Furthermore, the ISSP 2020 was now run as a stand-alone survey without the ALLBUS. In the former combined ALLBUS/ISSP 2018 study, the background variables were partly taken from the ALLBUS interview and partly added to the German ISSP CASI interview. Thus, the background variables part of the German ISSP 2020 mail field questionnaire had to be reviewed, revised, and extended to cover the complete set of ISSP standard background variables (BV). [7] For the ISSP 2020, we based the selection and design of the German BV on the experience from the German ISSP 2019, which was the first German ISSP survey in decades that was fielded as a mail survey. We thus applied a "learning by doing" approach without running extra test surveys, as the time between the data deposit of the ISSP 2019 and the fielding of the ISSP 2020 did not allow for any comprehensive pre-test. Since the BV could not be tested, we reviewed their performance in the German ISSP 2019 data and revised where distributions of "no answers" (NA) or refusals indicated the need for improvement. In addition, we revised some question wording to guide respondents and ease the response process for them. These minor wording changes referred, for example, to EDUCYRS (years of full-time schooling) and the meaning of education or to the introduction of the section on respondent's work situation and how respondents who had retired should deal with these work-related questions. Major changes were implemented for the questions on household composition, which did not work well in ISSP 2019. In ISSP 2019, we used a small battery of items and asked respondents about the number of adults, children, and toddlers below school age in their households. This design was based on the Swedish ISSP mail questionnaire. Unfortunately, it seemed to be too complex in the German context: respondents first had to think of the household persons, second about their ages, then assign the individual household persons into age groups, and finally count the number of the household members in the respective groups by ticking the correct boxes provided. For the German ISSP 2020, we simplified the design by first asking about the number of persons in the household, and depending on whether the household was a single household or not, we then filtered respondents into multi-person households to the question on the ages of person 1 to person x (excluding the respondents themselves where data on age were already available from another question). A second change was implemented for both questions on personal and household income, changing the categories not from the substance but mainly from the presentation to clarify the respective ranges of income groups: For example, the ISSP 2019 category "200 bis unter 300 Euro" (200 to less than 300 Euro) was changed into the ISSP 2020 category "200 bis 299 Euro" (200 to 299 Euro). The presentation of all categories was adapted in this manner. In addition, the upper ISSP 2019 income categories ("3,000-4,000", "4,000-5,000",

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[7]   Our thanks to Verena Ortmanns for the valuable support in revising the German ISSP 2020 BV.

"5,000-7,500", and "7,500 and above") were split into 2 categories each to better cover up-to-date income distributions.

Finally, and independently from Covid-19 pandemic-related changes, the set of items to measure education had to be completely changed due to the revised measurement goal of the ISSP standard BV that should cover the three-digit ISCED 2011 coding of educational attainment. Before, in ISSP 2019, we oriented the question wording towards the highest general school degree and vocational degrees used in the ALLBUS 2018, as the German ISSP 2018 was run together with the ALLBUS before. Thus, we could use their BV, which were then harmonised into the ISSP standard BV. In ISSP 2020, we still stuck to the question wording on general school degrees. Still, we asked a more detailed question on vocational degrees, with separate categories for degrees in health and social services and civil servants. The aim was to improve the data quality, which in the past German ISSP surveys was sometimes difficult to assess for these professions due to missing information on the type of degree and the duration of education.

During the preparation of the ISSP 2020 survey, proof reading of the mail questionnaire was done extensively, not only by checking for typos, instructions to respondents, consistency of wording and layout, and errors in filter routing but also including a double check between original texts and the version to be printed.

4.5 Fielding and Response

German ISSP surveys have always been fielded as self-completion interviews. The 2020 ISSP module was fielded as a stand-alone mail interview survey in 2021, as already done for the German ISSP 1985, ISSP 1995, ISSP 1997, and 2019. The German ISSP surveys ISSP 2005 to ISSP 2018 were fielded as CASI after the face-to-face ALLBUS interview. Before the ISSP 2005, German ISSP surveys were mostly also run with the ALLBUS but used a paper and pencil self-completion questionnaire. In some exceptional years (1987, 1989, 1993, and 1998), the German ISSP was run as self-completion part of the multi-thematic Sowibus face-to-face studies.

The ISSP 2020 module was organized as a mail survey with one initial invitation mailing and two follow-up mailings. All target persons received a prepaid incentive of 5 € with the invitation letter. Details of fielding dates and contents of the three mailings are outlined on the next page.

Fielding began on June 14th, 2021, and ended on August 18th, 2021. A total of 1,702 questionnaires were completed for the module (1,153 in western states; 459 in eastern states). The response rate for the ISSP 2020 was 36.9 %. The response rate was calculated according to the AAPOR standards from 2016 and results from the number of full productive interviews (1,702) divided by the net sample size (4,618)[8]. 1.9% of the gross sample's target persons (91 persons in total) contacted the hotline to delete their names and addresses from the gross sample, mostly in order to refuse participation in the study. Some additional contacts with either Kantar Public or GESIS during the field time referred to data protection issues and questions. Back tracing of persons who moved after the sample had been drawn and before the questionnaire was mailed did not take place.

The mean duration of completing the ISSP 2020 questionnaire was 41 minutes, the median was 34 minutes, ranging from 11 to 140 minutes (based on respondents' answers about the start and end of questionnaire completion and reported by the fielding institute). Please note that for mail

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[8] The net sample size results from the gross sample 4,698 size minus not eligible cases and deceased addressees.

surveys, in contrast to interviewer administered surveys, it is not always clear from the survey organisation when questionnaires were actually completed.

Table 2: Fielding and contents of mailings

Fielding		N of cases
Begin-end	14th June 2021 – 18th August 2021	
Mailing 1	14th June 2021	4,698
Mailing 2	28th June 2021	3,712
Mailing 3	12th July 2021	3,106
Contents of mailings		
All mailings	Personally addressed letter, institute contact person's name, address, and telephone number.	
Mailing 1	Questionnaire, data protection information, pre-paid return envelope, explanatory letter, incentive of 5 €.	
Mailing 2	Reminder (only to non-respondents).	
Mailing 3	Reminder (only to non-respondents), questionnaire, data protection information, pre-paid return envelope, explanatory letter.	

Please note that getting detailed information on contact with respondents in postal surveys is generally difficult. The study kept the following records for returned mailings and any further contacts made with sampled individuals.

Table 3: Records of returns and contact

Questionnaire	Completed; incomplete; empty
Information from returned mail	Information about why returned (usually P.O. rubber stamp with categories checked, sometimes hand-written); moved; unknown; etc.;
	Addressee cannot be located
	Moved (with or without information where to)
	Deceased;
	Other 'no participation';
	Refused (details of type of refusal, e.g., letter, telephone call, empty questionnaire).
Incentive	Returned; retained

Table 4: Response rate (based on Kantar Public calculation)

Main AAPOR Category	Detailed AAPOR category	Total N in Germany
5. Issued sample	Total number issued names/ addresses (gross sample size)	4,698
4. Not eligible	4.7 Not eligible	80
3. Unknown eligibility	Total unknown eligibility	2,599
	3.19 no return	*2,366*
	3.32 target person moved to unknown address	*233*
2. Eligible, Non-Interview	Total Eligible, Non-Interview (except 2.12)	313
	2.1 (except 2.12) Refusal (household and individual)	292
	- empty questionnaire	*185*
	- mail returned	*16*
	- hotline refusal	*91*
	2.31 deceased	21
1. Interview	Valid interview	1,702
	2.12 Break-off	4

Switching the mode of the German ISSP study several times over the years might produce mode effects: In 1985, the ISSP was run as stand-alone mail survey, afterwards mostly with ALLBUS as paper and pencil surveys and then constantly with ALLBUS in CASI (ISSP 2005 – ISSP 2018). Lately, the ISSP was run as a stand-alone mail survey for ISSP 2019. While the overall mode has always been self-completion and some aspects were deliberately designed in a similar way[9], there are several aspects that should be considered: there might be differences resulting from sampling (probability sampling either register-based vs. random route), from interviewer attendance (CASI vs. mail), from programmed interviews vs. paper questionnaires[10], and from field institutes and their individual logistics. Comparing the 2020 ISSP survey with the former ones is thus only of limited use in terms of performance and response calculation. Compared to the most recent mail survey ISSP 2019 (on "Social Inequality") with a response rate of 34.1 %, we can find a higher response rate in ISSP 2020 of 36.9 %, potentially coming from the more interesting topic "Environment" of the ISSP 2020 survey. Similarly, the ISSP 2021, which was fielded parallel to the ISSP 2020 had an attractive topic ("Health") and a higher response rate than the ISSP 2019 (ISSP 2021 with a response rate of 37.6 %). However, detailed analyses are needed to disentangle the reasons for these differences. The characteristics of fielding these three ISSP surveys and the survey research institute which fielded the studies were the same.

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[9] For example, answers were not forced in any self-completion mode and changing answers and refusing to answer were generally allowed.

[10] For example, filter routing in programmed interviews in contrast to more flexible understanding in mail mode; more inconsistencies in responses in mail mode as in programmed interviews.

4.6   Weighting

The sample for Eastern Germany deliberately over-samples the five Eastern federal states. If Germany is taken as the unit of analysis (rather than the eastern and western states), using a design weight is necessary. The weighting factor for Western Germany is 1,2265404; the weighting factor for Eastern Germany is 0,5242239. The calculation is based on data from the 2020 Microcensus; the figures were provided by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The data set itself is not weighted; the weighting factors are stored in the WEIGHT variable. This weighting variable compensates unequal selection probabilities introduced by the sampling procedure, as is the case of the German sample.

4.7   Data Management and Quality Control

4.7.1   Data entry

When using mail questionnaires, especially with hand-written answers provided by respondents, the answers have to be entered either manually by human coders or scanned to get machine-readable data for quantitative analyses. Kantar Public, the fielding institute, applied a combined approach: the mail questionnaires were first scanned and in a second step checked for errors in data recording and ambiguous information. Textual data for answers to open-ended questions were manually entered. For individual entries with unclear information in respondents' answers, data were flagged: Where respondents gave multiple answers to items requiring single ticks, all information was provided in multiple variables in the ISSP 2020 raw data. Also, where the respondents did not enter the ticks properly into the appropriate answer box, again all information was provided in the raw data. Answers requiring string entries, numbers, or code letters were entered manually; unclear information was saved in the raw data to allow for revision, verification, or change. To allow for checking the "original" answers, all individual completed questionnaires were scanned, including questionnaire margins. Usually, those margins are empty spaces without any answer options, but sometimes, respondents use them to correct their answers. In addition, the individual questionnaires were saved as pdf. files, encrypted, and securely stored until they were deleted completely after all checks were realized.

4.7.2   Verification of Interviews

Kantar Public delivered a data set formally edited to GESIS, which means that a first check of data entries or formal compliance of the data (e.g., wild codes) was done by Kantar Public. Based on verification checks discussed between Kantar Public and the German ISSP team, both incorrect cases and cases with the same identification number (ID printed onto the questionnaire) were identified in the data and eliminated. Incorrect cases result from deviations between interview information and register information: the age and sex of respondents reported by respondents were checked with the information from the register. Differences of up to one year between register and reported respondents' age were accepted. The reason is that there was a significant time difference between contacting municipalities in the process of drawing the sample (contacts started on the 9th of September 2020, the last address delivery dated from 12th of April 2021[11]), and the field time in the summer of 2021. Considering this time gap between drawing the register information and the actual point in time respondents answered, there can be differences between the respondents' age provided by register information and their self-reported age (both calculated from dates of birth).

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[11]   Two municipalities were delayed in delivery of address information.

Differences between register sex and self-reported sex were also accepted if the register information was either male or female and the reported sex was "diverse". Other deviations were seen as indications of an interview not being completed by the intended target person. Interviews with the same ID resulted from respondents who had already completed the questionnaire and, due to overlapping timing of returning questionnaires and sending reminders, received a second questionnaire to complete. A minor number of respondents returned two completed questionnaires. Among these "duplicate" cases, data from the questionnaire completed first was verified and the second was dropped from the data. In an ideal world, the second questionnaire would not have been sent. In total, indications that the wrong person completed the questionnaire or that a respondent completed a second questionnaire were identified in 80 cases, or 1.7% of the gross sample (n=4,698).

Complying with ISSP rules, GESIS carried out an additional, final check on the number of valid answers in the interviews (counting only the substantive questions without questions on the socio-demographic background). The ISSP defines an interview as insufficient and break-off if there are less than 50% of valid answers (answering 'can't choose' is counted as a valid answer if the category is offered to the respondent). Partial interviews are defined as those with between 50% and 80% valid answers. Complete interviews contain more than 80% valid answers. Break-off interviews were dropped from the data (ISSP 2020: n=4). Partial interviews were included in the data but flagged in the variable provided for this information (ISSP 2020: n=26).

4.7.3   Data Editing

The ISSP field questionnaire consists of two parts: the substantive part of the interview, translated from the ISSP 2020 source questionnaire in an ask-the-same-question approach, and the German items covering the ISSP obligatory standard background variables (BV), which are mostly the same for the most recent ISSP modules. Reviewing survey data from paper and pencil self-completion questionnaires is a general prerequisite of high-quality data, however, what and how to edit might differ from study to study.

For German ISSP studies, data are checked and edited for wild codes, multiple ticks, open-ended answers to "other" answers, and filter routing. Data are also protected against attempts of data disclosure, which is an illegal act. Our general approach is to edit data where necessary but to refuse editing where only doubts are raised in consistency checks. For the substantive part of the ISSP 2020 German questionnaire, we did not edit any data from answers on attitudinal or behavioural items. However, we checked for formal compliance of the German data with respect to filter and ranking questions and did some data editing in case of multiple entries or missing rankings.

Editing German ISSP 2020 data also includes harmonisation of the national ISSP2020 data to comply with the structure of the international ISSP 2020 data edition, for which the GESIS archive (the department "Survey Data Curation") provides standard ISSP setups. All national ISSP members are required to provide their national ISSP data in accordance with this ISSP 2020 set-up. Documentations of how the German BV were transformed and harmonized into the ISSP standard BV are also part of these requirements.

Due to the changing annual topics of ISSP modules which mostly ask about respondent's attitudes and behaviours, we mainly focussed data editing efforts on the German variables covering the ISSP obligatory standard background variables (BV). The aim was to clarify unclear responses and to eventually apply the lessons learned from the ISSP 2020 (and the ISSP 2021 which was fielded parallel to ISSP 2020) to the next German ISSP mail questionnaire.

4.7.4   Wild codes

By "wild codes" we understand codes in any variable which are out of the range of the answer categories in ISSP 2020 questions. The file that Kantar Public delivered to GESIS was a formally edited data set and did not contain any wild codes.

4.7.5   Multiple Entries

Multiple entries in single tick items are technically impossible in questionnaires programmed for interviews conducted in CAPI, CASI, and CAWI. In a mail questionnaire, however, they are possible. The aim of inspecting multiple entries is to avoid losing information for variables that are often used as explanatory ones, which might result in analytical problems in multivariate analyses.

In the following, we only report items for which in 5-9, 10-19, or 20 and more interviews multiple answers were given. For items with minor frequencies of multiple entries (less than 5 interviews per variable), the respective variables were coded into "no answer" without checking the individual interviews.

For the substantive items, multiple ticks did not appear very often. Where they do appear, they typically point to systematic problems. In particular, a higher number of multiple ticks popped up in ranking questions. Ranking questions in paper and pencil questionnaires sometimes produce problems. The reason is that respondents did not want to or could not restrict their attitude and responded with more than the required one tick only. In F1a and F1b, on the most and second most important issue in Germany, the first item received 40 multiple ticks' interviews and the second item F1b received 25. In addition, in n=12 interviews, the first and the second issues were identical, which, by design, is not accepted. In these cases, wherever the inspection of original questionnaires did not clarify respondent's first and second choice, we edited the respective entry of the second item F1b and coded "no answer" (in the following abbreviated "NA"); extra codes for such special answers are not provided in the ISSP standard setup of ISSP 2020. By data editing, the final numbers of NAs[12] in these two items increased to n=71 in F1a and n=87 in F1b. While the number of multiple ticks was lower for the two post-materialism items on the first and second priorities of four political goals, in F3a (n=9) and F3b (n=2), similarly to above, there were n=22 interviews where respondents did not clearly rank and ticked the same goal for both items. Again, we edited the respective entries of the second item F3b and coded it "no answer", resulting in final numbers of NAs in these two items of n=20 in F3a and n=76 in F3b. F7 on the most important environmental problem showed n=28 multiple ticks, also ending up as NAs. F14a and F14b on environmental policy and the best approaches for protection also received some multiple ticks (14a about business and industry n=25; F14b about people and their families n=14). Again, we edited the respective entries of both items F14a and F14b and coded "no answer", resulting in final numbers of NAs in these two items of n=31 in F14a and n=23 in F14b. Finally, for F17b on the number of hours spend in a car or another motor vehicle, we found n=9 multiple ticks resulting from respondents answering with a quite precise range of hours, e.g., "1-2 hours" or "3-4 hours". In these cases, we edited the data and consistently coded the higher value of the respective ranges.

The part of the socio-demographic background (BV) of the German ISSP 2020 consisted of 39 items. Due to the many BV with multiple entries, we decided to ignore the 26 BV with minor frequencies of multiple entries (less than 5 interviews per BV) and concentrated on reviewing those BV with more

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[12]   While figures reported on multiple ticks, open-ended answers, and filter routing are based on the original data set after verification of interviews with n=1706 cases, final figures of NA are based on n=1702 after deleting the four break-off interviews with a high number of NAs in the interview from the data set.

multiple entries on the one hand and the most important and frequently used BV sex, age, and education irrespective of the number of multiple entries, on the other. We did not find any BV which fall into the highest category of 20+ multiple entries; we found four BV[13] falling into the middle category and five BV[14] falling into the lowest category. In particular, multiple entries were found in BV on education: S4a asking about the highest general school degree with n=16 and S4c on the highest university degree with n=11. We inspected the individual interviews and in case of multiple entries, we coded the formally highest general school degree and the formally highest university degree. For example, if the answer was both "Mittlere Reife" (Intermediary secondary qualification, after 10 years of schooling) and "Fachhochschulreife" (Certificate fulfilling entrance requirements to study at a polytechnical college), we coded "Fachhochschulreife" as this is the higher general school degree. In some answers on the general school degree question, the respondents provided additional information on the vocational degree. In these cases, we checked the relevant BV on vocational degree and recoded the answers where needed. We dealt with multiple ticks in S4c in the same way. For example, if the answer was "diploma" and "doctorate", we coded "doctorate". The decision to manage educational ISSP 2020 data this way is based on the requirements of the international ISSP data edition, where German data are to be coded according to ISCED 2011.

In the block on respondent's and partner's work situation, we found 10 multiple ticks in S7 on the employment relationship, in S13 seven on the self-assessed main status, and five in S30 on the partner's main status. Most of the multiple entries in S7 referred to persons who indicated that they were both employed and self-employed. We decided to code these cases as NA. Two cases could be clarified and recoded into a substantive code. For S13, reviewing the text answers in the "other" answer option helped to solve the coding of four cases where respondents reported to be "retired", at the same time answering being a "housewife" and finally giving additional information in the "other" answer option regarding what they did in the past. In these cases, given this specific text information, we coded "retired". The other three cases could not be clarified and were thus coded as NA. Following the same rule, in S30 on partner's main status, we coded three cases with multiple ticks as "retired" and two unclear cases as NA.

In S14 on personal income, we found six cases with multiple ticks. In five cases, we could figure out what respondents meant by reviewing the text answers provided to the "other" answer option. In two cases, respondents ticked a substantive answer and the option "I do not want to answer" (refusal). For these cases, we decided to finally code them as refusals. In Germany, income is a highly sensitive question, and we decided that a refusal should be given priority over any other answer. In three cases, we were able to figure out which of the ticks was the relevant one. Finally, in one unclear case, we coded NA. In S34 on household income, we encountered five multiple ticks. We could clarify one case by reviewing the two answers in S34 (with one answer being "I live on my own, my net income is as indicated above" and ticking one substantive category) and the answer in S14. In this particular case, the respondent did not understand that ticking "I live on my own, my net income is as indicated above" in S34 would have been a sufficient answer and did not require a second answer.

The inspection of S21 on the party voted for in the last federal election showed 11 multiple ticks. In four cases, we found answers with both a party named and "I do not want to answer" as refusal. Similar to the income question in Germany, party vote is a sensitive question that we coded along the rules for income, which means coding these four cases as refusals. In five further cases, there

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[13] That is, S4a on highest general school certificate; S4c on the highest university degree; S7 on respondent's employment status; and S21 on party vote.

[14] That is, S13 and S30 on respondent's and partner's self-assessed main status; S14 and S34 on respondent's personal and on household income; and S31 on respondent's marital status.

was both a tick at "I did not vote with my second vote" and a tick for an individual party which, due to missing clarity, were coded as NA. In two cases, two parties were ticked, which in German federal elections would make a vote invalid. Again, we coded these two cases as NA.

In S31 on legal marital status, we found five cases with multiple ticks. The simultaneous answers "divorced" and "widowed" did not allow us to decide what the "more adequate" answer was: these two answers seemed to provide us with a piece of marital status career but did not tell us what the last and most up-to-date status was. Therefore, these answers were coded as NA. The other three cases showed two simultaneous responses, "widowed" and "civil partner deceased", reported by respondents aged 73 and above. As this seems to be a clear misinterpretation of the latter category, we decided to code these answers as "widowed".

4.7.6 Semi-Open-ended and Open-ended Questions: Educational Degrees and ISCO

Furthermore, since textual answers are not provided in the published data for any BV, we did additional coding of semi-open-ended "other"-answers where respondents ticked the "other"-category of a closed-ended question and provided textual information. Offering an "other"-category in survey questions is quite frequent if categories are not comprehensive or if too many categories might be needed to cover all possible answers. In ISSP 2020, BV with a semi-open-ended "other"-answer option were included for items on respondent's education (S4a on highest general school certificate and S4b on vocational training and degrees) where question-wording focussed only on the German educational system. To account for the possibility that respondents completed their education abroad and could not sort their educational degree to fit the German classifications, an "other" option was added to the typical German educational degrees, with a text field. A similar question design with regard to an "other" category enriched by a text field was assigned to S13 and S30 on respondent's and partner's main status (each mixing both employment and non-employment status), to S21 on the party the respondent voted for in the last federal election, to S22 on ethnic attachment and the country the respondent feels attached to (with 11 countries listed; response categories selected based on the frequency distribution of ISSP 2019 data on subjective ethnic attachment) and to S35 on father and mother's country of birth (with 10 closed categories, also selected based on data from ISSP 2019). If reasonable, we created additional answer categories based on these "other" answers. Depending on their frequencies, we coded them into new answer categories to save information for researchers. In the case of the item S22 on ethnic attachment, 21 additional categories were created and coded; four of these additionally coded categories have response frequencies greater than one.

In S4a on highest general school certificate and S4b on vocational degree, we faced a high number of "other" answers. This might have happened because these two questions were asked one after the other but were not printed on the same page. In addition, respondents might not have been aware that there are several educational items to be answered when responding to S4a. For S4a, we found 108 interviews with "other" answers in the text fields. Most of them could be clarified after individual inspection of respondents' text entries: Some text entries were explanations to the ticked answers and did not need any data editing. Other text entries presented substantial information without ticking any answer and needed data editing. And finally, many text entries referred to the vocational degree (actually asked in S4b and NOT S4a). These answers needed an individual check whether the respective degree was already coded correctly in S4b and then were changed into "no answer" in S4a as they did not present any substantial information to this question. After data editing, the S4a data contained only a minor number of "other" answers (n=4) and some more interviews with "no answer" codes (n=58 after data editing instead of n=43 before). S4b on vocational degrees where multiple ticks were allowed also showed "other" text information in many cases (n=87). Again, this needed an inspection of information not provided in the closed categories and

some data editing. Based on the text answers to the semi-open-ended questions, we coded n=35 cases into vocational degrees, of which n=12 were coded into the category "Abgeschlossene Lehre oder Berufsfachschulabschluss" (Completed apprenticeship or certificate of a technical or vocational college)".

Similarly, S13 on the respondent's main status and S30 on the partner's main status showed "other" text information (n=54 respectively n=33). Most of these "other" answers were potentially caused by respondents' superficial reading and were easy to edit (some, for example, answered "retired", "employee", "civil servant", or "housewife" but did not tick the respective category). Other text entries referred to the concept of "Altersteilzeit" (semi-retirement), a special form of working for pay between retirement and employment, which was coded "retired" (S13: n=8). Textual answers referring to "parental leave" and "seasonal worker" were coded "employee". For S30 on the partner's main status, respondents sometimes clarified already existing information, e.g., that the partner had deceased. Since this information only clarifies existing data, we did not do any extra editing.

S21 on the party the respondent voted for in the last federal election, we inspected n=24 cases where text was entered into the "other" answer option. In eight interviews, the text entries explained the simultaneously ticked answer. More interesting were the 16 entries with party names that were not listed in the German ISSP 2020 field questionnaire with n=9 answering "Tierschutzpartei", a party whose political goals refer to animal, environment protection and a humane society. We added an extra code in the BV for this party. Further parties were mentioned only once each and were coded "other party".

In the answers to S22 on the ethnic group or groups the respondent considers belonging to (list of countries provided), we received n=97 "other" responses, where text entries were individually coded according to ISO 3166; except for the four responses of "human being" or "citizen of the world" which were coded as "no ethnic affiliation".

Similarly, for S35 with two items on parents' origin, one on the father's country of birth and one on the mother's country of birth, we found quite a number of "other" answers (father n=104; mother n=111) in addition to the 10 listed countries in the close questions (identical list for both, father and mother). Again, text entries were individually coded according to ISO 3166. For father's country of birth, there was one exception for a nonsensical response and another which would only be codable with additional information about father's date of birth. For mother's country of birth, we were not able to code n=5 cases into ISO 3166. Again, information would have been needed about mother's date of birth. All these, in terms of ISO 3166, not codable cases were coded as NA in our German ISSP 2020 data[15]. In contrast to the self-assessed ethnic affiliation, as asked in S22, statistical detailed data on parent's country of birth are publicly available. These data were used to aggregate individual responses before data publication to protect individual respondents from attempts of data disclosure. Specifically, we aggregated responses with low numbers of cases in the German 2018 Microcensus dataset (for further information, see https://www.gesis.org/missy/metadata/MZ/2018/ see also 4.7.9).

Respondents' or partners' occupation were asked in S12 and S29 as open-ended questions. The coding of these answers into ISCO 2008 was carried out by Kantar Public. No ISCO code was assigned where information in the open-ended answers did not refer to an occupational activity (such as "housewife" or "retired") or in case of nonsensical entries such as a question mark. For more details

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[15] As a short note, where the problem comes from: the "Sudentenland", for example, was part of different European countries in the 20th century; which one was unclear due to missing information of parents' year of birth.

on ISCO 2008, please see, for example, International Labour Office (ILO): http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/

4.7.7   Filter routing

ISSP source questionnaires are always designed for self-completion mode. Therefore, filter routing should usually be avoided by design. In the ISSP 2020 substantive items, there was one exception from this general rule: F8 asks about the cause of climate change. The next two items on the impact of climate change F9a and F9b are only directed to respondents who did not choose the answer option "The world's climate has not been changing" in F8. In both F9a and F9b, n=8 respondents gave an answer even though they indicated that they do not see any climate change. These answers were coded as NA in F9a and F9b.

In the BV part of the German ISSP 2020, filtering is much more frequent. Below, we report the results of our filter checks and the edits we made accordingly.

To begin with, S4c on the highest polytechnic or university degree is only to be answered by respondents who indicated in S4b on vocational degrees that they have a polytechnic or university degree. While the filter did work well for those with polytechnic or university degrees, it did not work well for those without polytechnic or university degree. The latter were expected to skip the item S4c on the highest polytechnic or university degree. However, n=62 of the respondents did not follow the filter instructions. To give some information on these cases: Most of these respondents reported a degree from a vocational college specialized in health and social services or education with a certificate of 2-3 years of education in health and social services (n=22). Others reported a career exam for civil servants or administrative employees in civil service (n=17); most of them with an upper grade (n=11). Some respondents reported to have a master craftsman's diploma, technician's diploma or equivalent technical college certificate (n=16) or a degree from a vocational college specialized in health and social services or education with a certificate as pre-school teacher (n=7). We decided to edit data and coded all respondents who should not answer on the highest polytechnic or university degree question S4c into an "inapplicable" code. At the same time, we acknowledge that educational systems develop over time, and we are aware that there might be exceptions from the straight career trajectory in rather formal vocational education or academic degrees. Some of these deviations might result from the introduction of professional bachelor's and professional master's degrees, which were not filtered to S4c because these degrees are not granted by a university or polytechnical college (in Germany since December 2020; certificate by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK)). How to deal with professional bachelors and masters in the future measurement of education in the German ISSP has to be reconsidered.

In the ISSP BV, there is a whole section referring to respondent's and respondents' partner's work situation, both starting with a basic question for each of them whether they are currently, were formerly, or have never been in paid work (S5 for respondent, S25 for respondent's partner). The following questions refer to working hours (S6), employment relationship (S7), supervision (S8), number of supervised employees (S9), the type of organisation the respondent is working for (S10 profit - non-profit; S11 public - private), and occupation (S12). S6 was directed to respondents currently in paid work (S5). Respondents who worked in the past were not expected to answer. Those who nevertheless answered were coded as "inapplicable" in S6 (n=20). Moreover, S7 should not be answered by respondents who have never worked for pay (S5). Filter errors and subsequent recoding into "inapplicable" was only exceptional (n=3). Furthermore, there were not many misunderstandings of the filter instructions, neither in S8 on supervision (n=6 respondents answered "no" since they have never been in paid work) nor in S10 and S11 on the type of organisation the respondent is working for (S10 profit- non-profit: n=2; S11 public – private: n=3). Another subfilter within this block was

introduced by S8 on supervision tasks. Those respondents who confirmed assuming supervision tasks in S8 were asked about the number of supervised employees in S9. However, n=37 of the respondents without supervision tasks answered "no" to S9 and were coded as "inapplicable".

Similarly, for the partner, the block started with S25 on his/her work situation. These questions were only to be answered if the respondent indicated having a partner inside or outside the household in S24. Following S25, the next questions S26 asked about the partner's working hours, S27 about the partner's employment relationship, S28 whether the partner supervised others and S29 about the partner's occupation. First, S25 was edited for interviews where the respondent did not report a partner in S24 but provided information on the partner's work situation in questions S26 to S29 (n=25). Since the marital status of the respective respondents in most of the cases was widow/er, we assumed that there might have been a misinterpretation and answers referred to ex-partners and their past work situation. However, due to missing information on this matter, we coded all these responses as "inapplicable" in S26 to S29. Similarly, we recoded the answers to S26 into "inapplicable" in case the respondent reported having a partner working for pay in the past in S25, as S26 about working hours was only directed to respondents with partners currently working for pay (n=62). S27 about the employment relationship and S28 about the partner supervising other employees should not be answered by respondents whose partners have never worked for pay (S25). The answers to both items were recoded into "inapplicable" only in a minor number of cases with filter deviations (S27: n=4; S28= 6). S30 asked about the partner's main status as a second indicator in addition to S25 work status. Data editing of S30 was done based on S24 for respondents who reported no partner but answered the partner's main status question (n=14) where the answers were coded into "inapplicable". Since S30 did not depend on a previous filter instruction in S25 but served as an independent measure, there were no inconsistencies between S25 and S30 by design. Similarly to data on respondent's working situation, we additionally did some minor editing in the block following the filter question S25 on partner working for pay for those who did not answer S25 (coded NA): We did not automatically code answers to the following questions (S26 to S29) as "inapplicable" but coded into "no answer". In general, as the respondent might possibly not know sufficiently about the partner's work situation, the data might be less reliable here.

Another part of the ISSP BV containing a filter refers to respondents voting behaviour. This part starts with S19 on German citizenship. S19 works as a filter condition for the next two questions on voting behaviour. Only if respondents indicate German citizenship, they are eligible to vote and thus, should answer the two following questions S20 and S21. S20 is an item on whether the respondent voted in the last federal election in 2017 and S21 is about the party the respondent voted for with the second vote. There were n=43 respondents with German citizenship (S19) who reported that they were not eligible to vote in S20. To examine the reasons, we checked the age of those respondents: This check explained most of the answers since respondents' age was 21 and below in 2021, which means they were not eligible to vote in 2017 when the last federal election took place (n=39). In these cases, data editing was not needed. However, without knowing their citizenship status in 2017, we could not disentangle the remaining inconsistencies (n=4). In these cases, for respondents who had German citizenship in 2021 and were aged 30 years and above, we decided against any data editing. The answers to S20 by respondents without German citizenship (S19) who answered S20 about their voting behaviour, were coded as "inapplicable" (n=16). S20 also worked as a filter condition for S21. Those respondents who did not vote or were not eligible to vote (S20) should not answer S21. Nevertheless, a minor number of n=3 respondents ticked a party in S21. Their answers were coded into "inapplicable".

The last filter in the BV part of the German field questionnaire referred to the household composition. As there were several issues on the measurement of the household composition to be discussed here, we report on the respective data editing below in 4.7.8.

4.7.8   Additional Data Editing

Beyond filter routing, we did some consistency checks, in particular for the ISSP 2020 data on personal income (S14) and household income (S34) and for household composition (S32 and S33).

Both S14 and S34 on income have a similar design asking for the monthly net income after deduction of taxes and social security contributions. To avoid missing responses based on a possible inability to recall, both questions included a statement instructing the respondents to give their best estimate if they cannot remember exactly: "If you do not know exactly, please give us an estimate". Both items offer 26 response categories, organized in two columns including a refusal category due to the sensitive nature of income questions in Germany. The response categories were identical in S14 and S34 with the only difference in the first response category. While S14 starts with the response category "I have no personal income", S34 starts with the response category "I live on my own, my net income is as indicated above" referring to S14.

Regarding inconsistent response behaviour, we found two main issues: First, we detected interviews where the household income was lower than the personal income and second, we detected interviews with differences between personal income and household income, among respondents living in single-person-households. For the first issues with the household income being lower than the personal income, we decided to trust the answers to the personal income question. In comparison to household income which is the sum of different sources and which the respondent might not recall sufficiently well, it is easier to be aware of one's personal income. Correspondingly, for these interviews, we did not edit any answers to personal income but recoded answers to the household income question into NA (n=47). For the second issue with single-person households having differences in personal and household income, we found n=20 cases. Many of these respondents were widowed (n=7) or separated or divorced from their spouse (n=6). Additionally, taking a look into the original questionnaires, we found some hand-written notes to S34 (household income) giving hints to explain the differences. Notes were, for example, "widow's pension included". Reviewing the annual statements of the German Federal Pension Fund, we learned that widowed or divorced persons receive pension statements that differentiate between "your own old-age pension" and "your widow's pension". These pensions are reduced separately by mandatory health insurance etc. and they are also separately transferred to the respondent's bank account. This information helped us to understand the, at first sight, inconsistent response behaviour between S14 and S34. These respondents reported their own old-age pension as personal income and the sum of their several pensions as household income. Even though it makes sense from the respondents' point of view, this presents a misinterpretation of our survey questions. Accordingly, we decided to recode these answers to the personal income question into the respective answers given to the household income question.

In the ISSP, data on the household composition consists of four ISSP standard BV: the total number of persons in the household HOMPOP, the number of adults (aged 18 and above) HHADULT, the number of children (children above school entry age) HHCHILDR, and the number of toddlers (number of children below school entry age) HHTODD. Due to the output harmonized approach of BV in the ISSP and the mode-specific issues related to the measurement of household composition, there is no requirement on which and how many questions to be asked. In face-to-face interviews, household grids are usually implemented. In mail questionnaires, as for the German ISSP 2020, it is a challenge to ask about the number of persons of different age groups without an interviewer and without the chance of asking follow-up questions, allowing respondents to potentially correct answers already given. In ISSP 2020, we started with a basic question (S32) on the number of household members. The answer categories were "single household" as an answer category to tick and a small text field to enter the total number of persons in the household, including the respondents themselves. This information was stored in separate variables S32_1 and S32_2. The follow-up question

S33 asked the respondents to enter the age of the household members they live with for the first to the max. 10ᵗʰ person. At this point, the respondents should exclude themselves to avoid asking for the same information on their age twice. We checked for consistency between the S32_1 (ticking that they live in a single household) and S32_2 (entering the household size for other households) and found some inconsistent answers, which we edited individually; based on information in S33 on the age of persons, information on marital status and information on living together with a partner in the household (n=12). In the next step, we combined the two variables for S32 into one and crosschecked with the total number of persons reported in the household list in S33. Ideally, the count variable of S33 should include one person less than the reported household size (combined variable S32). For the ISSP 2020 data, the count variable S33 ranges from 0 to 9 without the respondent which theoretically means 1 to 10 persons living in the household, including the respondent. The reported household size S32 ranges from 1 to 9 in the ISSP 2020 data. Therefore, when crossing these two variables, the diagonal with the same number of household persons reported (S32) and the count of household persons(S33) should be empty by design, as the respondents should not count themselves in S33. Most of the respondents (about 70%) understood the instructions correctly, meaning that they should exclude themselves when answering question S33 on the ages of the household members. About 29% of the respondents seemed to list not only other household members but also themselves. We solved this issue by consulting the information on respondent's age, their marital status, and whether respondents lived in the same household as their partners. In case we found an identical number of reported household size (which should include the respondent) and count of household persons (which by design should not include the respondent), we inspected respondents' age and age of household persons: If respondents' age was the same as for one person in the household list, we assumed that they listed themselves. In this way, we could confirm the reported household size.

All other deviations were only exceptional: The reported household size (S32) was 2 persons smaller than the count (S33) for n=1 interview where we recoded the household size S32. The reported household size (S32) was 2 persons greater than the count for n=6 interviews, which means that the household list in S33 was imperfectly completed. We decided to accept the reported household size and some missings in the age entries in the household grid.

4.7.9   Protection against Data Disclosure

The goal of this extra step in data preparation was to edit the data in such a way that individual respondents cannot be identified by a combination of several BV in the German ISSP 2020 data.

The ISSP 2020 data for Germany are anonymised in several respects: First, personal information retrieved from the German register sample was only used for sending out mailings and verifying interviews and was completely deleted after data editing was finalised. There is no information on the names or addresses of respondents in the published ISSP 2020 dataset. Furthermore, we assigned a random, unique artificial identification number to individual cases. Second, we did not publish any small-scale regional information. The most detailed regional information in the ISSP 2020 published dataset refers to the German federal state the respondent lived in. Furthermore, before data publication and to protect individual respondents' data from illegal disclosure attempts, we combined originally detailed categories for variables where the German 2018 Microcensus dataset only reports information on grouped categories due to the low number of cases in Germany's population: This applies to the 4 digit-categories of ISCO 08 for the respondent and the respondent's partner and information of parent's countries of birth. The two BV on father's and mother's country of birth were originally coded according to ISO 3166. To protect individual respondents from data disclosure, we combined some of the detailed codes into regional M49 codes before data publication. The respective categories are those countries identified as "critical" in

terms of the low number of cases in the German 2018 Microcensus dataset. Accordingly, ISSP 2020 data on father's and mother's country of birth consist of the detailed ISO 3166 codes and 11 (for father's country of birth), respectively 10 (for mother's country of birth) M49 regional categories in addition to the detailed ISO countries' codes.

4.8 Data Quality Issues: Non-response, Refusals and Bias

Data quality is a constant and important issue in each survey. In the following, we will briefly look at item non-response and refusal rates in the German ISSP 2020 in general and, additionally, compare ISSP 2020 BV data with ISSP 2019 BV data. The ISSP 2019 was the first only-mail survey in Germany for the last decades. In addition, ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020 in Germany use similar background questions. Finally, we will look at a potential bias using German official statistical data.

4.8.1 Item Non-response

For the substantive part of the German ISSP 2020, that is, all questions on attitudes and behaviour included in the ISSP 2020 source questionnaire, item non-response was generally not striking, ranging between 0.1% and 5%. Item F17a on the number of trips by plane during the last year (which was charged by Covid restrictions) was the only item showing a bit more non-response with 6.3%.

"Can't choose" as a response category was explicitly offered to the respondents in most of these attitudinal items[16] but was not counted as non-response. Nevertheless, too many "can't choose' answers might indicate problems in the data. In our data, we found "can't choose" answers ranging between 0.0% to 8.3% with two outliers: 10.7% for F2_1 (private enterprises solve economic problems) and 12.4% for F2_5 (international organizations are taking away too much power from the government). Except for these outliers, "can't choose" as response category does not seem to harm ISSP 2020 quality of attitudinal data, in general.

As to the BV part, both ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020 had a similar design, except for the questions on educational background, where ISCED was required in ISSP 2020 for the first time in ISSP. Another exception was the household composition, where we changed the 2019 question (designed parallel to the Swedish mail questionnaire) to improve measurement (see 4.4. on the revision of question-wording above). All other BV questions were the same for ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020. Thus, comparing ISSP 2020 BV to ISSP 2019 BV was helpful to assess whether there are severe data quality issues in the BV part of the German ISSP 2020.

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[16] No "can't choose" answer option in F19a, F19b, F20, battery F21; "Don't know" offered instead of "can't choose" in F17a, F17b, and F18.

Table 5:   Item Non-response in the ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020 Background Variables: NA (no answer) and refusals[17]

ISSP Standard BV	Question number in ISSP 2019	NA/ refused % of applicable ISSP 2019[18]		Question number in ISSP 2020	NA/ refused % of applicable ISSP 2020
SEX	S1	0.2		S1	0.5
BIRTH	S2	1.1		S2	1.1
EDUCYRS	S3	1.8		S3	2.5
WORK	S5	3.6		S5	1.9
WRKSHRS	S6	4.3		S6	2.6
EMPREL	S7	5.6		S7	8.1
WRKSUP	S8	3.1		S8	3.1
NSUP	S9	8.9		S9	9.0
TYPORG1	S10	10.7		S10	13.4
TYPORG2	S11	6.1		S11	7.7
ISCO08	S12	NA=5.2 DK[19]=3.3		S12	NA= 5.3 DK= 1.6
MAINSTAT	S13	1.6		S13	3.1
DE_RINC	S14	NA=1.2 refused=6.1		S14	NA=2.8 refused=9.4
UNION	S15	NA=0.9 refused=1.1		S15	NA=0.6 refused=1.2
DE_RELIG	S16	NA=0.8 refused=1.6		S16	NA=0.5 refused= 2.4
ATTEND	S17	1.0		S17	1.4
TOPBOT	F14a	0.8		S18	2.1
VOTE_LE	S19	NA=3.0		S20	NA=0.6 refused=0.8
DE_PRTY	S20	NA=3.3 refused=18.1		S21	NA=1.8 refused=20.0
DE_ETHN1	S21	0.6		S22	3.1
URBRURAL	S22	0.3		S23	0.4
PARTLIV	S23	0.7		S24	1.2

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[17] ISSP 2019: n of interviews =1325; ISSP 2020: n of interviews=1702

[18] If not otherwise documented the reported figures are NA.

[19] DK means "don't know". In a mail survey this refers to answers which were not sufficient to be coded in a substantive category.

ISSP Standard BV	Question number in ISSP 2019	NA/ refused % of applicable ISSP 2019[18]		Question number in ISSP 2020	NA/ refused % of applicable ISSP 2020
SPWORK	S24	1.5		S25	3.0
SPWRKHRS	S25	3.0		S26	6.1
SPEMPREL	S26	3.3		S27	6.2
SPWRKSUP	S27	2.7		S28	4.9
SPISCO08	S28	NA=6.1 DK=3.5		S29	NA=7.9 DK=2.5
SPMAINSTAT	S29	43.4		S30	5.3
MARITAL	S30	1.4		S31	2.4
HOMPOP	S31	1.3		S32	2.1
HHADULT, HHCHILD, HHTODD	S32	15.1/ 32.2/ 34.6		S33	2.6 2.6 2.6
DE_INC	S33	NA=2.7 refused=10.6		S34	NA=6.6 refused= 16.2
F_BORN	S34	1.5		S35	NA=1.8
M_BORN	S34	1.7		S35	NA=1.9

Table 5 shows the number of NAs and refusals for ISSP 2020 BV compared to those for ISSP 2019. Non-response in the German ISSP 2020 data ranges between 0.4% (UBRURUAL) and 9.0% (NSUP) with one outlier, that is, TYPORG1 with 13.4%. In comparison, non-response in the German ISSP 2019 data ranges between 0.2% (SEX) and 8.9% (NSUP), again with one outlier above: TYPORG1 with 10.7%. Overall, we found 16 BV with similar figures between ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020 (less than 1% difference), 8 BV with higher non-response in ISSP 2019 and 12 BV with higher non-response in ISSP 2020. Thus, there seems to be a negative trend for increased non-response across the most recent two ISSP modules.

Interestingly, in both ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020, TYPORG1 was an outlier in terms of non-response. TYPORG1 measures respondents' work context by distinguishing the type of organization they work for, that is, either for a profit organization or a non-profit organization. Reviewing older ISSP modules, nonresponse to TYPORG1 ranged between 3.2% in ISSP 2015 and 6.2% in ISSP 2017. The reasons are unclear.

As the results for household composition variables HHSIZE, HHADULT, HHCHILD, and HHTODD are extraordinary, we would like to provide some further information on them. Household composition demanded special attention due to its complex nature. Comparing 2019 and 2020, we see that non-response in household size differs only slightly, with ISSP 2020 having a higher non-response of 2.1%. Looking at the non-response in the age groups of the household members, non-response was much lower in ISSP 2020 than in ISSP 2019 but somewhat higher than in ISSP 2018. In detail, for HHADULT in ISSP 2019, non-response was at 15.1%, for HHCHILDR, NA was at 32.2%, and in HHTODD NA was at 34.6%. For the ISSP 2020 data (after data editing), we finally had 2.6% non-response in each age group in the household. Consequently, the simple ISSP 2020 design of the

question on household composition seemed to work considerably better than the simple-looking but cognitively more complex ISSP 2019 matrix design.

4.8.2   Refusals

In both ISSP 2019 and ISSP 2020 BV, there are only a few items which offer the refusal category "I do not want to answer the question" due to the sensitivity of the respective questions in Germany. The questions where a refusal option was explicitly offered are: personal income (S14) and household income (S34), union membership (S15), religious denomination (S16), and the party the respondent voted for in the last federal election (S21). While both union membership and religious denomination (S15 and S16) did not show considerable refusal rates, both income questions (S14 and S34) and party vote (S21) did. For party vote in ISSP 2020, we found the highest amount, with one fifth of the respondents refusing to answer. In ISSP 2019, we detected a slightly lower refusal rate of 18.3% (see table 5 above). In ISSP 2020, the refusal rate for personal income was 9.4% and for household income 16.2%. In ISSP 2019, the respective figures were 6.1% for personal income and 10.6% for household income.

4.8.3   Sample Bias

To evaluate the quality of the ISSP 2020 sample, we compared the frequency distributions of some selected BV with Microcensus 2020 data. The Microcensus (MC) is a German official statistical survey series, representative of all persons in Germany who have the right of residence, with a sample of 1% of the German population.

Similar to many other German general population surveys, the ISSP 2020 shows a bias for some BV if we compare them to the MC 2020. The bias differs between Eastern and Western Germany (see table 6 below). We decided to compare our data to the MC 2020 and not to MC 2021 since the sampling for the ISSP 2020 was mostly processed in late 2020, while the survey itself was fielded in 2021. Exploring differences between MC 2020 and ISSP 2020, the most important results show an overrepresentation of older age groups in the East in ISSP 2020, an overrepresentation of higher educated persons in East and West Germany and an underrepresentation of lower educated persons in both parts of Germany. Furthermore, we find an underrepresentation of singles and an overrepresentation of married respondents in both parts of Germany and finally an underrepresentation of single households and an overrepresentation of 2-person-households in the East.

Table 6: Distributions and Differences of selected *ISSP* 2020 BV in comparison to German Microcensus (MC) 2020 in %

	MC 2020 West	ISSP 2020 West	Differ- ence West	MC 2020 East	ISSP 2020 East	Differ- ence East
Sex						
Male	49.1	46.9	-2.2	49.0	46.4	-2.6
Female	50.9	53.1	2.2	51.0	53.6	2.6
Age groups						
18-29	16.9	13.4	-3.5	11.8	7.2	-4.6
30-39	15.8	13.3	-2.5	16.4	13.8	-2.6
40-49	15.0	13.3	-1.7	14.5	12.0	-2.5
50-59	19.6	21.0	1.4	19.0	18.3	-0.7
60-69	14.9	19.5	4.6	17.7	23.6	**5.9**
70 and above	17.9	19.4	1.5	20.6	25.1	4.5
Highest school leaving cer- tificate						
Less than lowest formal qualification[20]	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	-0.1
Lowest formal qualification of Germany's tripartite secondary school system[21]	30.2	21.3	**-8.9**	19.7	13.5	**-6.2**
Intermediary secondary qualification[22]	26.5	25.8	-0.7	46.7	40.6	**-6.1**
Certificate fulfilling entrance requirements to study at a polytechnical college	9.3	11.9	2.6	5.0	12.6	**7.6**
Higher qualification, enti- tling holders to study at a university	28.5	36.1	**7.6**	25.5	28.8	3.3
NA	0.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	3.6	3.5
Working for pay[23]						
yes	60.7	60.2	-0.5	57.7	53.2	-4.5
no	39.3	39.8	0.5	42.3	46.8	-4.5
Marital status						
Single	29.9	23.9	**-6.0**	31.2	21.6	**-9.6**
Married/civil partner	55.0	61.3	**6.3**	51.5	59.0	**7.5**
Divorced/widowed[24]	15.1	14.8	-0.3	17.3	19.4	2.1
N of persons in household						
1	23.5	19.0	-4.5	26.6	19.1	**-7.5**
2	38.3	42.5	4.2	43.6	54.2	**10.6**
3	17.0	17.5	0.5	15.8	14.8	-1.0
4	15.0	14.6	-0.4	10.6	7.5	-3.1
5 and above	6.2	6.3	0.1	3.3	4.3	1.0

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[20] Incl. pupils or other school-leaving certificates

[21] After 8 or 9 years of schooling

[22] After 10 years of schooling

[23] MC 2020 distribution is based on data on employment status; ISSP 2020 distribution is based on question on "working for pay" collapsing the answer categories of "formerly working for pay" and "never worked for pay" into "no".

[24] Divorced/ widowed also includes those separated but still married and, for civil partnerships, it includes also those separated from civil partner, legally separated from civil partner, and civil partner deceased.

In table 7, we calculated the dissimilarity index which gives an indication what percentage of the sample would have needed to "switch a category" in order to have the respective distributions of ISSP 2020 data look the same as of MC 2020 data.

The formula applied is:

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=n}^{n} |Ai - Mi|$$

where D is the dissimilarity index, n is the number of response categories per variable, A is the share in the ISSP 2020 category i; M is the share in the category i of the micro census 2020.

Table 7:   Dissimilarity indices of selected ISSP 2020 BV to German MC 2020 in %

	ISSP 2020
Sex (female/male)	2.3
Age (6 age groups)	9.0
Highest school leaving certificate (6 categories, incl. NA)	11.6
Work (working for pay=yes/ no)	2.2
Marital status (single/married/widowed-divorced)	6.9
N of persons in HH (1/2/3/4/5+)	7.1

Table 7 summarizes the detailed results from table 6 above indicating that the bias of ISSP 2020 in terms of MC 2020 distributions is mostly on age and education: 9% of the sample would have had to switch categories for age and more than 11% of the sample would have had to switch categories for education. To explain, in the case of education, respondents with higher education who were rather overrepresented in the ISSP 2020 data would have had to switch the category to the underrepresented lower levels of education to make the distribution similar to MC 2020 data. For sex and working status, the bias is not remarkable, with about 2%. For marital status and household size, about 7% of the sample would need to switch categories to have the respective distribution of the MC 2020. As information from table 6 informs and as already mentioned above, the bias in marital status refers to the underrepresentation of singles and the overrepresentation of married respondents in both West and East German ISSP 2020 data. The bias in household size is mostly based on the underrepresentation of single households and the overrepresentation of 2 person households in the East German ISSP 2020 data. Substantive analyses should take these biases into account. Whether a "correction" by weighting would be reasonable depends on the analytical variables used and was thus not provided in the ISSP 2020 data.

5 Archiving of Environment IV data sets

In order to be officially archived, member countries must provide the archive with the data set together with a technical report. This report was also sent to the convenor of the Methodological Committee. If difficulties were noted in this report, they had to be resolved in consultation with the Methodological Committee and the archive.

ISSP 2020: Data integrated in Environment IV Data Set dated from 2023-08-25

ISSP members	A=first release; B= final release; Extra data set	ISSP members	A=first release; B= final release; Extra data set
Australia	B	Norway	B
Austria	A	Philippines	A
Bangladesh		Poland	
Bulgaria		Russia	A
Canada*		Slovak Republic	B
Chile		Slovenia	A
China	B	South Africa	B
Croatia	B	South Korea	B
Czech Republic		Spain	B
Denmark	A	Suriname	
Estonia		Sweden	B
Finland	A	Switzerland	A
France	B	Taiwan	A
Georgia		Thailand	A
Germany	A	Tunisia	
Great Britain	E	Turkey	
Greece*		USA	B
Hungary	A	Venezuela	
Iceland	A	**N of countries**	**First release: 14**
India	B		**Final release: 28**
Israel			**Extra data: 1**
Italy	B		
Japan	A	* Canada is ISSP member since 2022; Greece since 2021, and the Netherlands are ISSP member since 2023.	
Lithuania	B		
Mexico			
Netherlands*			
New Zealand	A		

Due to the covid-19 pandemic, fielding in many ISSP member countries had to be postponed and the ISSP decided to extend the data deposit deadline of ISSP 2020 for one year from April 15th, 2022 to April 15th, 2023.

The data were deposited at the archive department of GESIS – Survey and Data Curation (SCD), the official ISSP archive since 1986. The first release of the ISSP 2020 Environment IV module has been available since May 2022 (ZA7650). The final data edition of the ISSP 2020 module was published on August 25, 2023.

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Appendix

The Questionnaires (Source questionnaire in English and German Questionnaire)

The numbering of the German questionnaire differs slightly from the source questionnaire. Filter questions were asked as separate questions and not as part of the substantive questions.

Source Questionnaire

German Questionnaire

ISSP 2020 – Environment IV Final Source Questionnaire

Members of the drafting group:

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ISSP 2020 Module on Environment

Final source questionnaire May 2019

1   All notes which are not part of the questionnaire are enclosed in
        pointed brackets,
        e.g. **<ISSP 1993 Q2, V5-6>**.

2   For repeat items, the relevant question numbers from 1993/2000/2010 are
        given in pointed brackets above the question text. New items are indicated by
        <NEW>.

3   Where **[COUNTRY]** appears in the question text, members should insert the
        name of their country.

4   The questionnaire is laid out for self-completion administration. Some of the
        wording will need to be altered for interviewer administered interviewing.
        e.g. 3a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing …
        For interviewer administered interviewing, please make sure that show cards
        are used to list answer options, particularly at Q1 and Q7.

5   Translation notes for repeat questions are intended for those countries which
        did not take part in the 1993, 2000 or 2010 ISSP. Others should repeat their
        wording from the 1993/2000/2010 survey. ISSP policy on questions which you
        have already translated for an earlier module is that members should not
        tinker with wording to make slight improvements. Only real mistakes in
        translation should be changed. These should be clearly documented in your
        study monitoring report.

< ISSP 2010, Q1a and 1b >

1a. Which of these issues is the **most important** for [**COUNTRY**] today?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

Health care	☐	(1)
Education	☐	(2)
Crime	☐	(3)
The environment	☐	(4)
Immigration	☐	(5)
The economy	☐	(6)
Terrorism	☐	(7)
Poverty	☐	(8)
None of these	☐	(9)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

b. Which is the **next most important**?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

Health care	☐	(1)
Education	☐	(2)
Crime	☐	(3)
The environment	☐	(4)
Immigration	☐	(5)
The economy	☐	(6)
Terrorism	☐	(7)
Poverty	☐	(8)
None of these	☐	(9)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

<Q1 Answer option 6 "The economy" should capture all aspects of the economy rather than single issues such as unemployment or inflation>

<ISSP 2010 Q2a /2b/-/-/-, 2000 Q1a/1b/-/-/-, 1993 Q2a/2b/-/-/; ISSP 2013 / /Q5c/ /Q6e; New items / / /d/

2. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

   *PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE*

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
a. Private enterprise is the best way to solve [COUNTRY'S] economic problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
<ISSP 2013>						
c. [COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
<NEW>						
d. [COUNTRY] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
<ISSP 2013>						
e. International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q3a and 3b, 2000 Q2a and 2b, 1993 Q3a and 3b>

3a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the **one** thing you think should be **[COUNTRY'S] highest priority**, the <u>most </u>important thing it should do.

   *PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

	Highest priority (✓)	
Maintain order in the nation	☐	(1)
Give people more say in government decisions	☐	(2)
Fight rising prices	☐	(3)
Protect freedom of speech	☐	(4)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

b. And which **one** do you think should be [**COUNTRY'S**] **next highest priority**, the <u>second</u> most important thing it should do?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

[COUNTRY] should …   **Next highest priority**

(✓)

Maintain order in the nation ☐ (1)

Give people more say in government decisions ☐ (2)

Fight rising prices ☐ (3)

Protect freedom of speech ☐ (4)

Can't choose ☐ (-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q4a>

4. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?
   Please tick one box to show what you think, where 1 means you can't be too careful and 5 means most people can be trusted.

   *PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

You can't be too careful				**Most people can be trusted**	**Can't choose**
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<NEW>

5. On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you personally trust each of the following institutions? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you trust it completely.

   a. University research centres

   *PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

No trust at all									**Complete trust**	**Can't choose**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

   b. The news media

   *PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

No trust at all									**Complete trust**	**Can't choose**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

c. Business and industry

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

No trust at all									**Complete trust**	**Can't choose**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

d. The [COUNTRY NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT]

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

No trust at all									**Complete trust**	**Can't choose**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

<Q5. University research centres include organized groups of researchers in universities or other similar scientific and higher education institutions. The news media consists of the organizations producing TV, radio, magazines, and newspapers (including in their online forms), but not social media. Business and industry refers to firms in all sectors of the economy. Parliament refers to the national legislature, such as the German Bundestag, Israeli Knesset, U.S. Congress, Chinese National People's Congress, or British Parliament.>

< ISSP 2010 Q6>

6. Generally speaking, how concerned are you about environmental issues?
Please tick one box below to indicate what you think, where 1 means you are not at all concerned and 5 means you are very concerned.

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

Not at all concerned				**Very concerned**	**Can't choose**
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<Q6. By "concerned about" we mean being worried about environmental issues. "Concern" should not Imply involvement with environmental pressure groups.>

<ISSP 2010, Q7a>

6. Here is a list of some different environmental problems.
   Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important **for [COUNTRY] as a whole**?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

Air pollution	☐ (1)
Chemicals and pesticides	☐ (2)
Water shortage	☐ (3)
Water pollution	☐ (4)
Nuclear waste	☐ (5)
Domestic waste disposal	☐ (6)
Climate Change	☐ (7)
Using up our natural resources	☐ (8)
Genetically modified foods	☐ (9)
None of these	☐ (10)
Can't choose	☐ (-8)

<Q7.6 domestic waste disposal means disposal of household waste/garbage: adjust wording to national language>

<Q7.9 "Natural resources" can include both non-renewable sources such as coal or oil as well as other natural resources such as wood or water.>

<NEW>

7. There has been a lot of discussion about the world's climate and the idea it has been changing in recent decades. Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

The world's climate has not been changing	☐ (1)

If (1) please continue with Q10

The world's climate has been changing mostly due to natural processes	☐ (2)
The world's climate has been changing about equally due to natural processes and human activity	☐ (3)
The world's climate has been changing mostly due to human activity	☐ (4)
Can't choose	☐ (-8)

<FILTER: if (1) then skip next two questions>

<NEW>

9a. On a scale from 0 to 10, how bad or good do you think the impacts of climate change will be for the world as a whole? 0 means extremely bad, 10 means extremely good.

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

Extremely bad									**Extremely good**	**Can't choose**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

9b. On a scale from 0 to 10, how bad or good do you think the impacts of climate change will be for [COUNTRY]? 0 means extremely bad, 10 means extremely good.

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

Extremely bad									**Extremely good**	**Can't choose**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q9c/Q10a-c/Q11a-b, 2000 Q3c/Q4a-c/Q5a,c, 1993 Q4d/Q5a-b/Q6a,c,f>

10. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE*

	Agree strongly	**Agree**	**Neither agree nor disagree**	**Disagree**	**Disagree strongly**	**Can't choose**
a. Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. People worry too much about human progress harming the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. In order to protect the environment [**COUNTRY**] needs economic growth	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Economic growth always harms the environment.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q12a-c/-, 2000 Q7a-c/-, 1993 Q8a-c/-, New item d>
11a. How willing would **you** be to pay **much higher <u>prices</u>**
in order to protect the environment?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

Very willing	☐	(1)
Fairly willing	☐	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u>willing	☐	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u>willing	☐	(4)
Very <u>un</u>willing	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

b. And how willing would **you** be to pay **much higher <u>taxes</u>**
in order to protect the environment?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

Very willing	☐	(1)
Fairly willing	☐	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u>willing	☐	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u>willing	☐	(4)
Very <u>un</u>willing	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

c. And how willing would **you** be to **accept cuts in your
standard of living** in order to protect the environment?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

Very willing	☐	(1)
Fairly willing	☐	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u>willing	☐	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u>willing	☐	(4)
Very <u>un</u>willing	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

<NEW>

    b. How willing would **you** be to **accept a reduction in the size of [COUNTRY's] protected nature areas**, in order to open them up for economic development?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

Very willing	☐	(1)
Fairly willing	☐	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u>willing	☐	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u>willing	☐	(4)
Very <u>un</u>willing	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

<TN: Protected nature areas include parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Economic development refers to mining, farming, forestry, other sorts of resource extraction, house-building, road construction, or any other form of economic development that substantially transforms the land.>

<ISSP 2010, Q13a-g, 2000 Q8a-e/-/-, 1993 Q9a-b/-/-/-/-/->

    12. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE*

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
a. It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. There are more important things to do in life than protect the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. There is no point in doing what I can for the environment unless others do the same	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I find it hand to know whether the way I live is helpful or harmful to the environment.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Environmental problems have a direct effect on my everyday life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<Q12c. This is an idiom which means in British English that the person has higher priorities in life than environmentally friendly behavior>

<ISSP 2010, Q14a-g, 2000 Q10a/Q11a-c/Q12a-b/Q24, 1993 Q12a/Q14a/Q15a/Q16a/Q17a/-/Q13a>
13a. In general, do you think that **air pollution caused by cars** is …

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

b. In general, do you think that **air pollution caused by industry** is …

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

c. And do you think that **pesticides and chemicals used in farming** are …

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

d. And do you think that pollution of COUNTRY'S rivers, lakes and streams is …

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

e. In general, do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by climate change is …

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

f. And do you think that modifying the genes of certain crops is …

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

g. And do you think that nuclear power stations are…

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

… extremely dangerous for the environment,	☐	(1)
very dangerous,	☐	(2)
somewhat dangerous,	☐	(3)
not very dangerous,	☐	(4)
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

<13b "Industry" refers to large-scale industry, but avoid using the adjective in the translation
13e In a change from 1993/2000 this question now talks about "climate change" rather than the greenhouse effect/global warming. All countries should translate this question to refer to "climate change" (or the nearest equivalent) even if they previously used a different term.
13f "Modifying the genes" refers to actual alteration of a crop's genetic structure>

<ISSP 2010, 17a-b>

14a. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting **business and industry** in [**COUNTRY**] to protect the environment?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment	☐ (1)
Use the tax system to reward business that protect the environment	☐ (2)
More information and education for business about the advantages of protecting the environment	☐ (3)
Can't choose	☐ (-8)

b. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting **people and their families** in [**COUNTRY**] to protect the environment?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment	☐ (1)
Use the tax system to reward people who protect the environment	☐ (2)
More information and education for business about the advantages of protecting the environment	☐ (3)
Can't choose	☐ (-8)

<Q14a "Business and industry" refers to large-scale business and industry, but avoid using the adjective in the translation>

<NEW>

15. How much, if at all, do you enjoy being outside in nature?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*   (✓)

not at all	☐ (1)
to a small extent	☐ (2)
to some extent	☐ (3)
to a great extent	☐ (4)
to a very great extent	☐ (5)
Can't choose	☐ (-8)

<NEW>

16. In the last twelve months how often, if at all, have you engaged in any leisure activities outside in nature, such as hiking, bird watching, swimming, skiing, other outdoor activities or just relaxing?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (☐)

daily	☐	(1)
several times a week	☐	(2)
several times a month	☐	(3)
several times a year	☐	(4)
never	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

<NEW>

17a. In the last twelve months, how many trips did you make by plane? Count outward and return journeys, including transfers, as one trip.

_____ trips
(-8) Don´t know

<NEW>

b. In a typical week, about how many hours do you spend in a car or another motor vehicle, including motorcycles, trucks, and vans, but not counting public transport?
Do not include shared rides in buses, minibuses, and collective taxis.

_____ hours
(-8) Don´t know

<NEW>

c. In a typical week, on how many days do you eat beef, lamb, or products that contain them?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Can't choose
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(-8)

<NEW>

18. How many rooms are there in your home (apartment or house)? Do not count any separate kitchens, bathrooms, garages, balconies, hallways or cupboards.

_____ rooms
(-8) Don´t know

<ISSP 2010 Q20a/f, 2000 Q19a/-, 1993 Q19a/->

19a. How often do you make a special effort to **sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling**?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

(✓)

Always	☐ (1)
Often	☐ (2)
Some-times	☐ (3)
Never	☐ (4)
(Recycling not available where I live)	☐ (-4)

b. And how often do you **avoid buying certain products for environmental reasons**?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

(✓)

Always	☐ (1)
Often	☐ (2)
Some-times	☐ (3)
Never	☐ (4)

<Q19b "Avoid buying" refers to taking a decision deliberately not to buy certain products for the sake of the environment>

<ISSP 2010 Q21, 2000 Q20, 1993 Q20>

20. Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY*

(✓)

Yes	☐ (1)
No	☐ (2)

<ISSP 2010 Q22a-c, 2000 Q21a-c, 1993 Q21a-c>

21. In the last **five years**, have you ...
*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE*

		Yes I have	No I have not
a.	... signed a petition about an environmental issue?	☐	☐
b.	... given money to an environmental group?	☐	☐
c.	... taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?	☐	☐
		(1)	(2)

<Q21b Environmental group includes NGOs and lobby groups>

<NEW>

22. Thinking about your **neighbourhood**, to what extent, if at all, was it affected by the following things over the last twelve months?

a. Air Pollution

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

not at all	☐	(1)
to a small extent	☐	(2)
to some extent	☐	(3)
to a great extent	☐	(4)
to a very great extent	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

b. Water Pollution

*PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

not at all	☐	(1)
to a small extent	☐	(2)
to some extent	☐	(3)
to a great extent	☐	(4)
to a very great extent	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

c. Extreme weather events (such as severe storms, droughts, floods, heat waves, cold snaps, etc.)

*PLEASE TCK **ONE** BOX ONLY* (✓)

not at all	☐	(1)
to a small extent	☐	(2)
to some extent	☐	(3)
to a great extent	☐	(4)
to a very great extent	☐	(5)
Can't choose	☐	(-8)

<Q22. By "neighbourhood" we mean the part of the town/city the respondent live in. If he/she lives in a village, this can be taken as his/her "neighbourhood. "Affected" refers to the impact on the neighbourhood>

German Questionnaire

ISSP 2020

gesis Leibniz-Institut
für Sozialwissenschaften **KANTAR** PUBLIC

Internationale
Sozialwissenschaftliche Umfrage
(ISSP)

Umwelt

Ihre Meinung zählt!

Erläuterungen zum Ausfüllen des Fragebogens

☞ Bitte füllen Sie den Fragebogen alleine aus.

☞ Bei unseren Fragen gibt es keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten. Es geht immer um Ihre persönliche Meinung.

☞ Beantworten Sie die Fragen der Reihe nach. Überspringen Sie Fragen nur dann, wenn im Text ausdrücklich ein entsprechender Hinweis gegeben ist.

Beispiel 1:

F1	**Haben Sie Kinder?**		
	Ja……………………………	☐	
	Nein…………………………	☐	**→ *Weiter mit F3***

Hinweise hinter der Antwort informieren darüber, mit welcher Frage es weitergeht. Hier z.B.: wenn Sie mit „Nein" antworten, geht es danach direkt weiter zu Frage F3. Wenn es keinen Hinweis hinter der Antwort gibt (hier z.B. bei „Ja"), geht es weiter mit der nächsten Frage.

Beispiel 2:

	→ nur für Erwerbstätige
F3	**Wie viele Stunden pro Woche arbeiten Sie in Ihrem Hauptberuf?**
	☐☐ Stunden pro Woche

Kursive Hinweise über dem Fragetext informieren darüber, wer die Frage beantworten soll. Diese Frage beantworten beispielsweise nur Erwerbstätige.

☞ Weitere Hinweise zum Ausfüllen sind mit Pfeil → eingeführt und *in kursiver Schrift*.

Beispiel:

F4	**Hier geht es um den Zuzug verschiedener Personengruppen nach Deutschland.**
	Wie ist Ihre Einstellung dazu?
	→ Machen Sie bitte in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

☞ Falls Sie ein falsches Kästchen ankreuzen sollten, malen Sie bitte das ganze Kästchen aus und machen Sie ein neues Kreuz im entsprechenden Kästchen der gewünschten Antwort.

☞ Falls Sie eine Zahl oder einen Buchstaben korrigieren wollen, streichen Sie diese/n bitte durch und schreiben Sie den richtigen Wert daneben.

Nun geht es los! Vielen Dank für das Beantworten der Fragen!

Wir versichern Ihnen, dass die Angaben vertraulich behandelt werden.

→ *Bitte tragen Sie zu Beginn das heutige Datum und die Uhrzeit ein!*

□□ . □□ 2021   Uhrzeit □□ : □□

F1a   **Welches dieser Themen ist für Deutschland zurzeit am WICHTIGSTEN?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Gesundheitswesen……………………….. ..………□

Bildung………………..…………………. ..………□

Kriminalität……………………………… ..………□

Umwelt……………..…………………… ..………□

Zu- und Einwanderung…………………… ..………□

Wirtschaft…………………………….... ..………□

Terrorismus…………..………………… ..………□

Armut……………………………….... ..………□

Keines dieser Themen………………… ..………□

Kann ich nicht sagen…………………. …………○

F1b   **Welches ist am ZWEITWICHTIGSTEN?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Gesundheitswesen……………………….. ..………□

Bildung…………..…..…………………. ..………□

Kriminalität……………..……………… ..………□

Umwelt…………..…..………………… ..………□

Zu- und Einwanderung…………………… ..………□

Wirtschaft……………………….…….... ..………□

Terrorismus…………..………………… ..………□

Armut…………..…………………….... ..………□

Keines dieser Themen………………… ..………□

Kann ich nicht sagen…………………. …………○

F2 **Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?**

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme zu	Weder noch	Stimme nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
Privatwirtschaft ist das beste Mittel zur Lösung der wirtschaftlichen Probleme Deutschlands.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Es ist Aufgabe des Staates, die Einkommensunterschiede zwischen den Leuten mit hohem Einkommen und solchen mit niedrigem Einkommen zu verringern.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Deutschland sollte die Einfuhr ausländischer Produkte beschränken, um seine eigene Wirtschaft zu schützen.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Deutschland sollte die Einwanderung beschränken, um unsere eigene Lebensweise zu bewahren.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Internationale Organisationen nehmen der deutschen Regierung zu viel Macht weg.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○

F3a **Wenn Sie zwischen den folgenden Zielen wählen müssten, welches Ziel sollte Ihrer Meinung nach für Deutschland AN ERSTER STELLE stehen?**
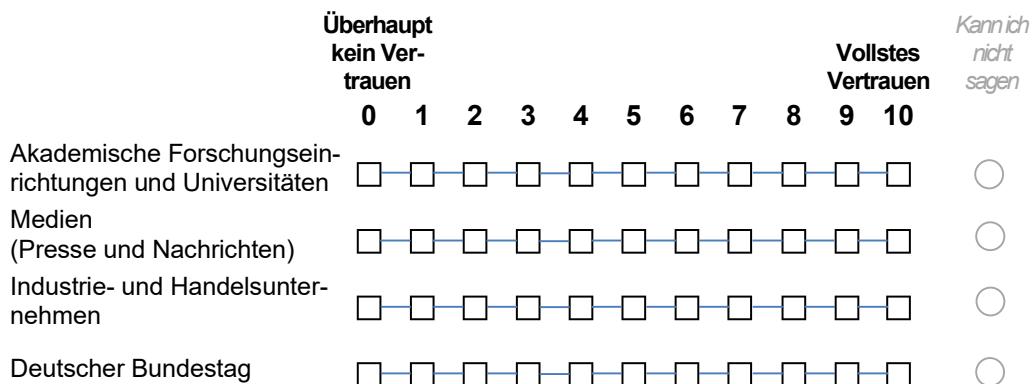
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Aufrechterhaltung von Ruhe und Ordnung in diesem Land............   ....☐

Mehr Einfluss der Bürger auf die Entscheidungen der Regierung…   ....☐

Kampf gegen die steigenden Preise ………………….............   ....☐

Schutz des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung ....☐

Kann ich nicht sagen……...…………………………....……..   ....○

F3b **Und welches Ziel sollte Ihrer Meinung nach für Deutschland AN ZWEITER STELLE stehen?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Aufrechterhaltung von Ruhe und Ordnung in diesem Land............   ....☐

Mehr Einfluss der Bürger auf die Entscheidungen der Regierung…   ....☐

Kampf gegen die steigenden Preise ………………….............   ....☐

Schutz des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung ....☐

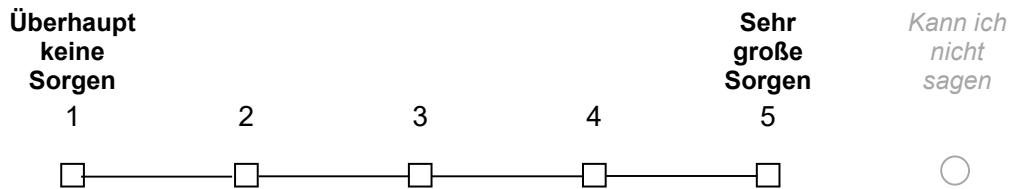*Kann ich nicht sagen……...…………………………....……..*   ....○

F4 **Ganz allgemein gesehen, was meinen Sie:**
Kann man den meisten Menschen vertrauen oder kann man im Umgang mit Menschen nicht vorsichtig genug sein?
1 bedeutet „Man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein".
5 bedeutet „Man kann den meisten Menschen vertrauen".
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Man kann nicht vor-sichtig ge-nug sein				**Man kann den meisten Menschen vertrauen**	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	○

F5 **Auf einer Skala von 0 bis 10, wie viel Vertrauen haben Sie jeweils in die folgenden Institutionen?**
0 bedeutet, Sie haben „überhaupt kein Vertrauen" in die Institution.
10 bedeutet, Sie haben „vollstes Vertrauen".
→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Überhaupt kein Ver-trauen									**Vollstes Vertrauen**		*Kann ich nicht sagen*
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Akademische Forschungsein-richtungen und Universitäten	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	○
Medien (Presse und Nachrichten)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	○
Industrie- und Handelsunter-nehmen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	○
Deutscher Bundestag	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	○

F6 **Ganz allgemein gesehen, wie sehr machen Ihnen Umweltprobleme Sorgen?**
1 bedeutet „überhaupt keine Sorgen".
5 bedeutet „sehr große Sorgen".
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

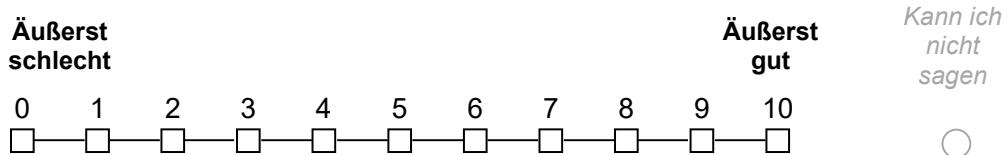| **Überhaupt keine Sorgen**				**Sehr große Sorgen**	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	○

F7   **Hier ist eine Liste mit verschiedenen Umweltproblemen. Was meinen Sie: Welches dieser Umweltprobleme ist für Deutschland als Ganzes am wichtigsten?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Luftverschmutzung………………………………………… ……..☐

Chemikalien und Pflanzenschutzmittel………………….. ……..☐

Wasserknappheit…………………………………………... ……..☐

Wasserverschmutzung…………………………………….. ……..☐

Atommüll…………………………………………………… ……..☐

Entsorgung von Hausmüll…………………………………. ……..☐

Klimawandel……………………………………………….. ……..☐

Gentechnisch veränderte Lebensmittel………………….. ……..☐

Aufbrauchen von Rohstoffen und anderen natürlichen Ressourcen……………………………………………….. ……..☐

Keines dieser Probleme…………………………………… ……..☐

Kann ich nicht sagen……………………………………… ……..◯

F8   **In letzter Zeit wurde viel über das Weltklima diskutiert und die Auffassung, dass es sich in den letzten Jahrzehnten verändert habe.**
Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung am nächsten?

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Das Weltklima hat sich nicht verändert…… ..☐ → ***Weiter mit F10***

Das Weltklima hat sich vor allem durch natürliche Vorgänge verändert…………... ..☐

Das Weltklima hat sich in etwa zu gleichen Teilen durch natürliche Vorgänge und durch menschliches Handeln verändert… ..☐   ***Weiter mit F9a***

Das Weltklima hat sich vor allem durch menschliches Handeln verändert………... ..☐

Kann ich nicht sagen……………………….. ..◯

F9a   **Auf einer Skala von 0 bis 10, wie schlecht oder gut werden Ihrer Meinung nach die Folgen des Klimawandels für DIE WELT INSGESAMT sein?**
0 bedeutet „äußerst schlecht".
10 bedeutet „äußerst gut".

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

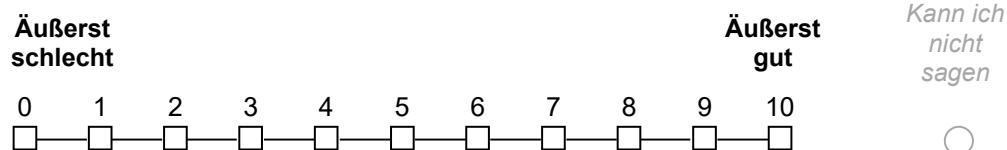| **Äußerst schlecht**										**Äußerst gut**	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯

F9b **Auf einer Skala von 0 bis 10, wie schlecht oder gut werden Ihrer Meinung nach die Folgen des Klimawandels für DEUTSCHLAND sein?**
0 bedeutet „äußerst schlecht".
10 bedeutet „äußerst gut".

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Äußerst schlecht										Äußerst gut	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯

F10 **Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?**

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme zu	Weder noch	Stimme nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
Die moderne Wissenschaft wird unsere Umweltprobleme bei nur geringer Veränderung unserer Lebensweise lösen. ……….	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Wir machen uns zu viele Sorgen über die Zukunft der Umwelt und zu wenig um Preise und Arbeitsplätze heutzutage. ……	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Fast alles, was wir in unserer modernen Welt tun, schadet der Umwelt. …………………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Die Leute machen sich zu viele Sorgen, dass der menschliche Fortschritt der Umwelt schadet.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Um die Umwelt schützen zu können, braucht Deutschland wirtschaftliches Wachstum. ………………..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Wirtschaftswachstum schadet immer der Umwelt. …………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯

F11 Inwieweit fänden Sie es für sich persönlich akzeptabel, …

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Sehr akzeptabel	Eher akzeptabel	Weder akzeptabel noch inakzeptabel	Eher inakzeptabel	Sehr inakzeptabel	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
viel höhere Preise zu bezahlen, um die Umwelt zu schützen?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
viel höhere Steuern zu bezahlen, um die Umwelt zu schützen?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Abstriche von Ihrem Lebensstandard zu machen, um die Umwelt zu schützen?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
die Naturschutzgebiete in Deutschland zu verkleinern, um Land für wirtschaftliche Entwicklung zu gewinnen?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯

F12 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme zu	Weder noch	Stimme nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
Für jemand wie mich ist es einfach zu schwierig, viel für die Umwelt zu tun….....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Ich tue das, was für die Umwelt richtig ist, auch wenn mich das mehr Geld oder Zeit kostet……	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Es gibt wichtigeres im Leben zu tun, als die Umwelt zu schützen.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Es ist zwecklos, meinen Beitrag für die Umwelt zu leisten, solange andere sich nicht genauso verhalten………….	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Viele Behauptungen über die Gefährdung der Umwelt sind übertrieben………………….	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Es fällt mir schwer zu beurteilen, ob mein Lebensstil der Umwelt nützt oder schadet….	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯
Umweltprobleme wirken sich direkt auf meinen Alltag aus…...	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	◯

F13 **Ganz allgemein betrachtet, wie gefährlich für die Umwelt sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Dinge?**

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Äußerst gefährlich für die Umwelt	Sehr gefährlich für die Umwelt	Etwas gefährlich für die Umwelt	Kaum gefährlich für die Umwelt	Überhaupt nicht gefährlich für die Umwelt	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
Die durch Autos verursachte Luftverschmutzung……………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Die durch die Industrie verursachte Luftverschmutzung ……………..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Die in der Landwirtschaft eingesetzten Pflanzenschutzmittel und Chemikalien	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Das Verschmutzen der Bäche, Flüsse und Seen in Deutschland.	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Ein durch den Klimawandel verursachter weltweiter Temperaturanstieg……………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Die Genmanipulation von Nutzpflanzen……………………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○
Atomkraftwerke bzw. Kernkraftwerke …………………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	○

F14a **Was meinen Sie, welche dieser Maßnahmen ist am besten geeignet, um HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE in Deutschland zu bewegen, etwas für den Umweltschutz zu tun?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Hohe Geldstrafen für Unternehmen, die die Umwelt schädigen …………………………………………………. .…....☐

Steuerliche Vergünstigungen für Unternehmen, die die Umwelt schützen ……………………………………… .…....☐

Mehr Information und Aufklärung für Unternehmen über die Vorteile des Umweltschutzes…………..………….………… .…....☐

Kann ich nicht sagen……………….....…………………. .……..○

F14b **Was meinen Sie, welche dieser Maßnahmen ist am besten geeignet, um PERSONEN UND PRIVATHAUSHALTE in Deutschland zu bewegen, etwas für den Umweltschutz zu tun?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Hohe Geldstrafen für Unternehmen, die die Umwelt schädigen …………………………………………. .…....☐

Steuerliche Vergünstigungen für Unternehmen, die die Umwelt schützen ……………………………………. .…....☐

Mehr Information und Aufklärung für Unternehmen über die Vorteile des Umweltschutzes…………..………….………… .…....☐

Kann ich nicht sagen……………….....…………………. .……..○

F15   **Wie sehr genießen Sie es, draußen in der freien Natur zu sein?**
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Überhaupt nicht…………..……………………………   ……..☐

Kaum…………..……………….…….…………..   ……..☐

Einigermaßen…………..……….…….…………..   ……..☐

Sehr…………..……….…….…………..   ……..☐

Außerordentlich…………..………………….   ……..☐

Entsorgung von Hausmüll……………………..   ……..☐

Kann ich nicht sagen…………..………………   ……..◯

F16   **Wie oft haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten Freizeitbeschäftigungen draußen in der Natur unternommen, z.B. Wandern, Schwimmen, Skifahren, Vogelbeobachtung oder sonstige Outdoor-Aktivitäten, oder dort einfach nur entspannt?**
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Täglich…………..……………………………   ……..☐

Mehrmals in der Woche………….………………..   ……..☐

Mehrmals im Monat…………..…………………..   ……..☐

Mehrmals im Monat…………..…………………..   ……..☐

Mehrmals im Jahr…………..……………………..   ……..☐

Nie…………..…………………………………   ……..☐

Kann ich nicht sagen…………..………………   ……..◯

F17a   **Wie viele Reisen haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten mit dem Flugzeug unternommen? Zählen Sie Hin- und Rückflug, einschließlich Transferflüge, als EINE Reise.**
→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl ein!*

☐☐☐ Reisen   *Ich weiß nicht…………..*   …………◯

F17b   **Wie viele Stunden verbringen Sie etwa in einer typischen Woche in einem Auto oder einem anderen Kraftfahrzeug, einschließlich Motorrad, Lkw und Lieferwagen? Zählen Sie Fahrten in öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln und Fernbussen NICHT mit.**
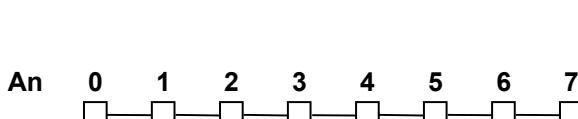→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl ein!*

☐☐☐ Stunden   *Ich weiß nicht…………..*   …………◯

F17c   a.   An wie vielen Tagen in einer typischen Woche essen Sie Rind- oder Lamm-fleisch oder Produkte, in denen diese Fleischsorten enthalten sind?
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tag(en) in der Woche	*Kann ich nicht sagen*
An	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		◯

-

F18   **Wie viele Zimmer hat Ihre Wohnung oder Ihr Haus? Zählen Sie Küche, Bäder, Garagen, Balkone, Flure oder Abstell- bzw. Speisekammern NICHT dazu.**
→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl ein!*

☐☐☐ Zimmer   *Ich weiß nicht…………..*   …………◯

F19a **Wie häufig bemühen Sie sich, Wertstoffe Ihres Abfalls, wie Glas, Metall, Plastik, Papier usw. für die Wiederverwertung (Recycling) zu trennen?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Immer…………………..…………………………	……..☐
Oft……………………………..………………..	……..☐
Manchmal…..………………..………………..	……..☐
Nie…..………………………………………….	……..☐
Wo ich wohne, werden Wertstoffe nicht getrennt entsorgt	……..◯

F19b **Und wie oft vermeiden Sie es aus Umweltgründen, bestimmte Produkte zu kaufen?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Immer…………………..…………………………	……..☐
Oft…………………………..……………………..	……..☐
Manchmal…..……………………………………..	……..☐
Nie…..………………………………………….	……..☐

F20 **Sind Sie Mitglied einer Gruppe oder Organisation, deren Ziel die Erhaltung oder der Schutz der Umwelt ist?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja……..…………………………………………	……..☐
Nein…………………………………..………….	……..☐

F21 **Haben Sie in den letzten fünf Jahren…**

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Ja	Nein
bei einer Unterschriftensammlung zu einer Umweltfrage unterschrieben?......	..☐..	..☐..
einer Umweltgruppe oder -organisation Geld gespendet?...............................	..☐..	..☐..
an einer Protestaktion oder an einer Demonstration zu einer Umweltfrage teilgenommen?..	..☐..	..☐..

F22 **Wenn Sie an Ihre WOHNGEGEND denken, inwieweit war diese in den letzten 12 Monaten von Folgendem betroffen?**

→ *Bitte machen Sie in JEDER Zeile ein Kreuz!*

	Über-haupt nicht	Kaum	Einiger-maßen	Sehr	Außer-ordendlich	*Kann ich nicht sa-gen*
Luftverschmutzung…................	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Wasserverschmutzung…...........	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	◯
Extreme Wetterereignisse (z.B. schwere Stürme, Dürren, Überschwemmungen und Hochwasser, Hitzewellen, Käl-teeinbrüche, etc.)…………	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	..☐..	

Und nun noch ein paar Fragen zu Ihrer Person

S1   Sind Sie …

männlich………………………………………..   ☐

weiblich…………………………………………   ☐

divers……………………………………………   ☐

S2   Bitte geben Sie Ihren Geburtsmonat und Ihr Geburtsjahr an.

☐☐ Monat   ☐☐☐☐ Jahr

S3   Wie viele Jahre waren Sie INSGESAMT in Schule, Hochschule, Universität oder anderer schulischer Ausbildung?

Wenn Sie noch Schüler/in oder Student/in sind, zählen Sie bitte die Jahre, die Sie bereits in Schule oder Hochschule oder Universität verbracht haben mit.

Bitte NICHT mitzählen: Kindergartenzeit, wiederholtes Schuljahr oder betriebliche Ausbildung.

→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl der Jahre ein! Runden Sie auf volle Jahre auf.*
→ *Bitte machen Sie KEINE Altersangabe.*

☐☐ Jahre

S4a   Geben Sie bitte Ihren H Ö C H S T E N allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss an.

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Bin noch Schüler/in ………………………………………………………………   ☐

Schule beendet ohne Abschluss……………………………………………….   ☐

Volks- / Hauptschulabschluss bzw.
   Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse………………   ☐

Mittlere Reife, Realschulabschluss bzw.
   Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse……………………..   ☐

Fachhochschulreife (Abschluss einer Fachoberschule etc.) …………….……   ☐

Abitur bzw. Erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse (Hochschulreife)….   ☐

Anderen Schulabschluss, *bitte eintragen* …………………………….................   ☐

S4b **Geben Sie bitte an, welchen beruflichen Abschluss, oder Hochschulabschluss Sie haben.**

→ *Kreuzen Sie bitte ALLE Abschlüsse an, die zutreffen.*

Kein (oder noch kein) Abschluss …………………………………………………… ☐

Beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit, berufliches Praktikum
  oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr………………………………………………......... ☐

Abgeschlossene Lehre oder Berufsfachschulabschluss……….…………….. ☐

Abschluss einer Ausbildungsstätte für Gesundheits- und Sozialberufe oder Erziehungswesen mit:

  1-jährigem Abschluss in einem Gesundheits- oder Sozialberuf…………………… ☐

  2 bis 3-jährigem Abschluss in einem Gesundheits- oder Sozialberuf…………… ☐

  Abschluss als staatlich anerkannte/r Erzieher/in………………………………… ☐

Meister-, Techniker- oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss
(auch der DDR) und Fachakademien (Bayern)………………………………… ☐

Abschluss einer (Fach-)Hochschule FH, Verwaltungsfachhoschule,
Berufsakademie, DHBW oder Ingenieurschule…………………………......... ☐
                                                     Weiter mit S4c

Universitätsabschluss (auch Kunst-, Musik-, technische, theologische
oder pädagogische Hochschule …………………………………………………… ☐

Laufbahnprüfung für Beamte oder für Verwaltungsangestellte im öffentlichen Dienst im:

  einfachen Dienst……………………………………......................... ☐

  mittleren Dienst…………………………………………………….. ☐

  gehobenen Dienst………………………………………………… ☐

  höheren Dienst…………………………………………………….. ☐

Anderer beruflicher Abschluss, *bitte eintragen*………………………………… ☐

→ *Wenn Sie einen Fachhochschulabschluss, Hochschulabschluss oder Universitätsabschluss haben.*

S4c **Um welche Art Abschluss handelt es sich dabei?**

→ *Bitte nur den HÖCHSTEN Abschluss ankreuzen!*

Bachelor ………………………………………… ☐

Master …………………………………………… ☐

Diplom …………………………………………… ☐

Magister ………………………………………… ☐

Staatsexamen oder Lehramtsprüfung …………. ☐

Promotion ……………………………………… ☐

Sonstiger Abschluss …………………………… ☐

> **Die nächsten Fragen beziehen sich auf Ihre Erwerbstätigkeit.**
>
> **Gemeint ist jede bezahlte Arbeit als Arbeitnehmer/in, als Selbständige/r oder im eigenen**
> **Familienbetrieb, mit mindestens 1 Stunde Arbeitszeit pro Woche.**
>
> **Wenn Sie zurzeit wegen Krankheit, Elternzeit, Urlaub, Streik usw. VORÜBERGEHEND NICHT**
> **arbeiten, beziehen Sie die Fragen bitte auf Ihre normale Arbeitssituation.**
>
> **Wenn Sie im Ruhestand sind, antworten Sie bitte „Zurzeit nicht erwerbstätig, aber in der Vergangenheit".**

S5   **Sind Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig, waren Sie in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig oder waren Sie nie erwerbstätig?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Zurzeit erwerbstätig ………………………………………… ☐   → ***Weiter mit S6***

Zurzeit nicht erwerbstätig, aber in der Vergangenheit ☐   → ***Weiter mit S7***

Nie erwerbstätig……………………………………………… ☐   → ***Weiter mit S13***

→ *Wenn Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig sind.*

S6   **Wie viele Stunden arbeiten Sie normalerweise pro Woche in Ihrem Beruf (einschließlich Überstunden)?**

Wenn Sie für mehr als einen Arbeitgeber arbeiten oder sowohl angestellt als auch selbständig sind, zählen Sie bitte ALLE Arbeitsstunden zusammen.

→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl der Stunden ein!*

☐☐ Stunden pro Woche

> **Wenn Sie für mehr als einen Arbeitgeber arbeiten oder sowohl angestellt als auch selbständig sind, beziehen Sie sich bitte in den Fragen S7-S12 auf Ihre Haupttätigkeit.**
>
> **Wenn Sie zurzeit NICHT erwerbstätig sind, es aber in der Vergangenheit waren, beziehen Sie sich bitte in den Fragen S7-S12 auf Ihre LETZTE Haupttätigkeit.**

→ *Wenn Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig sind ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig waren.*

S7   **Sind / waren Sie Arbeitnehmer/in, selbständig oder arbeiten / arbeiteten Sie im Familienbetrieb? Ich bin / war…**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Arbeitnehmer/in ………………………………..   ☐

Selbständig ohne Mitarbeitende ……………..   ☐

Selbständig mit 1-9 Mitarbeitenden …………..   ☐

Selbständig mit 10 oder mehr Mitarbeitenden   ☐

Mitarbeit im eigenen Familienbetrieb …………   ☐

Kann ich nicht sagen …………………………..   ○

→ *Wenn Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig sind ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig waren.*

S8 **Sind / Waren Sie für die Arbeit anderer Mitarbeiter verantwortlich?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja …………………………………………… ☐ → ***Weiter mit S9***

Nein ………………………………………… ☐ → ***Weiter mit S10***

→ *Wenn Sie für die Arbeit anderer Mitarbeiter verantwortlich sind / waren.*

S9 **Für wie viele Mitarbeiter sind / waren Sie verantwortlich?**

→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl ein.*

→ *Wenn Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig sind ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig waren.*

S10 **Arbeiten / Arbeiteten Sie für ein gewinnorientiertes Unternehmen oder für eine gemeinnützige Organisation?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ich arbeite / arbeitete für ein gewinnorientiertes Unternehmen …………….. ☐

Ich arbeite / arbeitete für eine gemeinnützige Organisation ………………… ☐

→ *Wenn Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig sind ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig waren.*

S11 **Arbeiten / Arbeiteten Sie im öffentlichen Dienst bzw. in einem Unternehmen / einer Organisation in überwiegend staatlicher Hand oder arbeiten / arbeiteten Sie in einem Privatunternehmen?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ich arbeite / arbeitete im ÖFFENTLICHEN DIENST bzw. in einem Unternehmen / einer Organisation in überwiegend staatlicher Hand …………..................... ☐

Ich arbeite / arbeitete in einem PRIVATUNTERNEHMEN ………………….. ☐

→ *Wenn Sie zurzeit erwerbstätig sind ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig waren.*

S12 **Welche berufliche Tätigkeit üben Sie derzeit in Ihrem Hauptberuf aus?**

Wenn Sie zurzeit NICHT erwerbstätig sind, es aber in der Vergangenheit waren, beziehen Sie sich bitte auf Ihren LETZTEN Hauptberuf.

Bitte beschreiben Sie diese berufliche Tätigkeit möglichst genau. Hat dieser Beruf, diese Tätigkeit noch einen besonderen Namen?

→ *Bitte tragen Sie die genaue Tätigkeitsbezeichnung ein! Z.B. „Speditionskauffrau"
(und nicht nur „kaufmännische Angestellte") oder „Maschinenschlosser" (und nicht nur „Arbeiter").*

→ *Wenn Sie im Ruhestand sind, tragen Sie die genaue Tätigkeitsbezeichnung bitte für Ihre
LETZTE berufliche Tätigkeit ein.*

→ *Folgende Fragen richten sich wieder an ALLE Befragten!*

S13   **Welche der folgenden Beschreibungen trifft AM BESTEN auf Sie zu?**

Wenn Sie zurzeit wegen Krankheit, Elternzeit, Urlaub, Streik usw. VORÜBERGEHEND NICHT arbeiten, beziehen Sie die Frage bitte auf Ihre normale Arbeitssituation.

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ich bin…

Erwerbstätig als Arbeitnehmer/in, Selbständige/r oder im eigenen Familienbetrieb …….   ☐

Arbeitslos und auf Arbeitssuche ……………………………………………...   ☐

Schüler/in oder Student/in ………………………………………………   ☐

Auszubildende/r, Trainee oder Volontär/in ………………………………   ☐

Dauerhaft krank oder erwerbsunfähig ……………………………………   ☐

Im Ruhestand ………………………………………………………   ☐

Hausfrau bzw. Hausmann ……………………………………………   ☐

Anderes, *bitte eintragen* ……………………………………………   ☐

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S14   **Wie hoch ist Ihr EIGENES monatliches Netto-Einkommen ungefähr (nach Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge)?**

Wenn Sie selbständig sind, dann geben Sie bitte Ihr durchschnittliches monatliches Netto-Einkommen an, abzüglich der Betriebsausgaben.

Falls Sie das nicht genau wissen, genügt uns auch Ihre Schätzung.

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ich habe kein eigenes Einkommen …	☐	1.750 bis 1.999 Euro ………………	☐
Bis 199 Euro ………………………	☐	2.000 bis 2.249 Euro ………………	☐
200 bis 299 Euro ..………..……….	☐	2.250 bis 2.499 Euro ………………	☐
300 bis 399 Euro …………..………	☐	2.500 bis 2.749 Euro ………………	☐
400 bis 499 Euro …………………	☐	2.750 bis 2.999 Euro ………………	☐
500 bis 624 Euro ………..………	☐	3.000 bis 3.499 Euro ………………	☐
625 bis 759 Euro ………..……….	☐	3.500 bis 3.999 Euro ………………	☐
750 bis 874 Euro..…………….....	☐	4.000 bis 4.499 Euro ………………	☐
875 bis 999 Euro..……………….	☐	4.500 bis 4.999 Euro ………………	☐
1.000 bis 1.124 Euro ………….....	☐	5.000 bis 5.999 Euro ………………	☐
1.125 bis 1.249 Euro …………….	☐	6.000 bis 7.499 Euro …..…………	☐
1.250 bis 1.374 Euro …………….	☐	7.500 bis 9.999 Euro………….....	☐
1.375 bis 1.499 Euro …………….	☐	10.000 Euro und mehr……………	☐
1.500 bis 1.749 Euro …………….	☐	*Das möchte ich nicht sagen …….*	◯

S15 Sind oder waren Sie Mitglied einer Gewerkschaft?

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja, bin derzeit Mitglied ………………………… ☐

Ja, war früher einmal Mitglied ………………... ☐

Nein ……………...………………................ ☐

Das möchte ich nicht sagen ………………...... ◯

S16 Welcher Religionsgemeinschaft gehören Sie an?

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Der römisch-katholischen Kirche ……………………………………… ☐

Der evangelischen Kirche (ohne Freikirchen) …………………………… ☐

Einer evangelischen Freikirche …………………………………… ☐

Einer christlich-orthodoxen Religionsgemeinschaft……………………… ☐

Einer anderen christlichen Religionsgemeinschaft ……………………… ☐

Einer islamischen Religionsgemeinschaft ……………………………… ☐

Einer jüdischen Religionsgemeinschaft ………………………… ☐

Einer buddhistischen Religionsgemeinschaft ……………………… ☐

Einer hinduistischen Religionsgemeinschaft ……………………… ☐

Einer anderen nicht-christlichen Religionsgemeinschaft ………………… ☐

Keiner Religionsgemeinschaft ……………………………… ☐

Das möchte ich nicht sagen …………………………………… ◯

S17 Wie oft gehen Sie im Allgemeinen in die Kirche?
Bitte zählen Sie besondere Anlässe wie Hochzeiten oder Beerdigungen NICHT mit.

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Mehrmals in der Woche …………………… ☐

Einmal in der Woche ……………………… ☐

Zwei- bis dreimal im Monat ……………… ☐

Einmal im Monat ………………………… ☐

Mehrmals im Jahr ………………………… ☐

Einmal im Jahr ………………………...…… ☐

Seltener …………………………………..… ☐

Nie ………………………………………… ☐

S18 **In unserer Gesellschaft gibt es Bevölkerungsgruppen, die eher oben stehen, und solche, die eher unten stehen. Wir haben hier eine Skala, die von oben nach unten verläuft.**
Wenn Sie an sich selbst denken: Wo würden Sie sich auf dieser Skala einordnen?

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Oben

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Unten

Und nun noch einige Fragen zu Ihrem Wahlverhalten.

S19 **Besitzen Sie die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja ……………………………………… ☐ → *Weiter mit S20*

Nein …………………………………… ☐ → *Weiter mit S22*

S20 **Die letzte Bundestagswahl war im September 2017. Haben Sie da gewählt?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja…………………………………...……… ☐ → *Weiter mit S21*

Nein………………………………...…… ☐ ⎤
Ich war nicht wahlberechtigt……………… ○ ⎬─ *Weiter mit S22*
Ich weiß es nicht mehr……………………. ○ ⎦

S21 **Und welche Partei haben Sie mit Ihrer ZWEITSTIMME gewählt?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

CDU bzw. CSU ……………………………… ☐

SPD…………………………………………… ☐

AfD …………………………………………… ☐

FDP…………………………………………… ☐

Die Linke……………………………………… ☐

Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen…………………… ☐

Freie Wähler………………………………… ☐

Die Partei …………………………………… ☐

Andere Partei, *bitte eintragen* …………… ☐

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Ich habe keine Zweitstimme abgegeben … ○

Das möchte ich nicht sagen ……………..… ○

S22 **Bitte geben Sie an, zu welcher Bevölkerungsgruppe Sie sich zugehörig fühlen. Sie können auch zwei Gruppen angeben.**

→ *Wenn Sie sich zu mehr als ZWEI Gruppen zugehörig fühlen, dann kreuzen Sie bitte die beiden wichtigsten an.*

Deutschen …………………………………… ☐

Griechen………………………………………… ☐

Italienern……………………………………..… ☐

Kroaten……………………………….…..…… ☐

Niederländern……………………..…..……… ☐

Österreichern……………………..…………… ☐

Polen…………………………………………… ☐

Russen…………………………….…………… ☐

Spaniern………………………….…………… ☐

Syrern……………………………………….. ☐

Türken…………………………………….… ☐

Andere Bevölkerungsgruppe, *bitte eintragen…* ☐

Keine……………………………………… ☐

S23 **Welche der folgenden Kategorien beschreibt am besten, wo Sie wohnen?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Großstadt……………………………………………… ☐

Rand oder Vorort einer Großstadt…………..…………… ☐

Mittel- oder Kleinstadt……………………………….... ☐

Ländliches Dorf………………………………………… ☐

Einzelgehöft oder alleinstehendes Haus auf dem Land …… ☐

S24 **Haben Sie eine/n Ehepartner/in oder eine/n feste/n Lebenspartner/in und wenn ja, leben Sie im selben Haushalt zusammen?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja, und wir leben im selben Haushalt zusammen ………… ☐ ⎫ ***Weiter mit***

Ja, aber wir leben nicht im selben Haushalt zusammen …… ☐ ⎬ **S25**

Nein ………………………………………………… ☐ → ***Weiter mit S31***

Die nächsten Fragen beziehen sich auf die Erwerbstätigkeit Ihres (Ehe-) Partners bzw. Ihrer (Ehe-) Partnerin.

Gemeint ist jede bezahlte Arbeit als Arbeitnehmer/in, als Selbständige/r oder im eigenen Familienbetrieb, mit mindestens 1 Stunde Arbeitszeit pro Woche.

Wenn er / sie zurzeit wegen Krankheit, Elternzeit, Urlaub, Streik usw. VORÜBERGEHEND NICHT arbeitet, beziehen Sie die Fragen bitte auf seine / ihre normale Arbeitssituation.

Wenn er / sie im Ruhestand ist, antworten Sie bitte „Zurzeit nicht erwerbstätig, aber in der Vergangenheit".

S25 **Ist Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin zurzeit erwerbstätig, war er / sie in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig oder war er / sie nie erwerbstätig?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Zurzeit erwerbstätig ……………………………………………… ☐ → ***Weiter mit S25***

Zurzeit nicht erwerbstätig, aber in der Vergangenheit ………… ☐ → ***Weiter mit S26***

Nie erwerbstätig ……………………………………………… ☐ → ***Weiter mit S29***

→ *Wenn Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin zurzeit erwerbstätig ist.*

S26 **Wie viele Stunden arbeitet Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin normalerweise pro Woche in ihrem bzw. seinem Beruf (einschließlich Überstunden)?**

Wenn er / sie für mehr als einen Arbeitgeber arbeitet oder sowohl angestellt als auch selbständig ist, zählen Sie bitte ALLE Arbeitsstunden zusammen.

→ *Bitte tragen Sie die Anzahl der Stunden ein!*

☐☐ Stunden pro Woche

Wenn Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin für mehr als einen Arbeitgeber arbeitet oder sowohl angestellt als auch selbständig ist, beziehen Sie sich bitte in den Fragen S27-S29 auf seine / ihre HAUPTTÄTIGKEIT.

Wenn Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin zurzeit NICHT erwerbstätig ist, es aber in der Vergangenheit war, beziehen Sie sich bitte in den Fragen S27-S29 auf seine / ihre LETZTE HAUPTTÄTIGKEIT.

→ *Wenn Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin zurzeit erwerbstätig ist ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig war.*

S27 **Ist / War Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin Arbeitnehmer/in, selbständig oder arbeitet / arbeitete er / sie im eigenen Familienbetrieb?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Er / sie ist bzw. war……………………………….

Arbeitnehmer/in……....…………………….. ☐

Selbständig ohne Mitarbeitende …………….. ☐

Selbständig mit 1-9 Mitarbeitenden …………. ☐

Selbständig mit 10 Mitarbeitenden und mehr ☐

Im eigenen Familienbetrieb ………………….. ☐

→ *Wenn Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin zurzeit erwerbstätig ist ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig war.*

S28 **Ist / War Ihr (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin für die Arbeit anderer Mitarbeiter verantwortlich?**

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ja …………………….…… ☐

Nein.…………………….. ☐

→ *Wenn Ihr (Ehe-)Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-)Partnerin zurzeit erwerbstätig ist ODER in der Vergangenheit erwerbstätig war.*

S29 **Welche berufliche Tätigkeit übt Ihr (Ehe-)Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-)Partnerin derzeit in seinem bzw. ihrem Hauptberuf aus?**

Wenn er / sie zurzeit NICHT erwerbstätig ist, es aber in der Vergangenheit war, beziehen Sie sich bitte auf seinen / ihren LETZTEN Hauptberuf.

Bitte beschreiben Sie diese berufliche Tätigkeit möglichst genau. Hat dieser Beruf, diese Tätigkeit noch einen besonderen Namen?

→ *Bitte tragen Sie die genaue Tätigkeitsbezeichnung ein! Z.B. „Speditionskauffrau"*
(und nicht nur „kaufmännische Angestellte") oder „Maschinenschlosser" (und nicht nur „Arbeiter").

→ *Wenn er / sie im Ruhestand ist, tragen Sie bitte die genaue Tätigkeitsbezeichnung für seine / ihre LETZTE berufliche Tätigkeit ein.*

✎

→ *Wenn Sie eine/n Ehepartner/in oder eine/n feste/n Lebenspartner/in haben.*

S30 **Welche der folgenden Beschreibungen trifft AM BESTEN auf Ihren (Ehe-) Partner bzw. Ihre (Ehe-) Partnerin zu?**

Wenn er / sie zurzeit wegen Krankheit, Elternzeit, Urlaub, Streik usw. VORÜBERGEHEND NICHT arbeitet, beziehen Sie die Frage bitte auf seine / ihre normale Arbeitssituation.

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Er / Sie ist…

Erwerbstätig als Arbeitnehmer/in, Selbständige/r oder im eigenen Familienbetrieb………… ☐

Arbeitslos und auf Arbeitssuche ……………………………………………...… ☐

Schüler/in oder Student/in …………………………………………………. ☐

Auszubildende/r, Trainee oder Volontär/in ……………………………….… ☐

Dauerhaft krank oder erwerbsunfähig ………………………………………. ☐

Im Ruhestand …………………………………………………………… ☐

Hausfrau bzw. Hausmann ……………………………………………. ☐

Anderes, *bitte eintragen* …………………………………………………….. ☐

Nun wieder zu Ihnen und Ihrem Haushalt.

S31 **Wie ist Ihr derzeitiger Familienstand?**
→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Verheiratet……………………………………..……………… ☐

Verheiratet und getrennt lebend …………………………… ☐

Geschieden…………………………………………………… ☐

Verwitwet……………………………………………………… ☐

Ledig…………………………………………………………… ☐

Eingetragene Lebenspartnerschaft………………………… ☐

Eingetragene Lebenspartnerschaft und getrennt lebend………… ☐

Eingetragene Lebenspartnerschaft aufgehoben………….……… ☐

Eingetragene/r Lebenspartner/in verstorben……………………… ☐

S32 **Wie viele Personen wohnen in Ihrem Haushalt, Sie selbst mitgerechnet?**

Bitte zählen Sie dabei auch Kleinkinder bzw. Personen mit, die NORMALERWEISE hier wohnen, aber zurzeit abwesend sind, z.B. im Krankenhaus oder in Ferien.

→ *Bitte ankreuzen oder die Anzahl der Personen eintragen!*

Nur ich selbst…………………………......... ☐ → *Weiter mit S34*

Insgesamt ☐☐ Personen → *Weiter mit S33*

→ *Wenn Sie mit weiteren Personen in Ihrem Haushalt zusammenleben.*

S33 Wie alt sind die Personen, mit denen Sie zusammenleben?

→ *Bitte für jede dieser Personen im Haushalt das Alter eintragen!*

Person 1	Alter	☐☐☐	Person 6	Alter	☐☐☐
Person 2	Alter	☐☐☐	Person 7	Alter	☐☐☐
Person 3	Alter	☐☐☐	Person 8	Alter	☐☐☐
Person 4	Alter	☐☐☐	Person 9	Alter	☐☐☐
Person 5	Alter	☐☐☐	Person 10	Alter	☐☐☐

S34 **Wie hoch ist das monatliche Netto-Einkommen Ihres HAUSHALTS INSGESAMT (nach Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge)?**

Falls Sie das nicht genau wissen, genügt uns auch Ihre Schätzung.

→ *Bitte nur EIN Kästchen ankreuzen!*

Ich lebe allein, mein Nettoeinkommen ist wie oben angegeben ………………	☐	1.750 bis 1.999 Euro ………………	☐
Bis 199 Euro ………………………	☐	2.000 bis 2.249 Euro ………………	☐
200 bis 299 Euro ..…………………	☐	2.250 bis 2.499 Euro ………………	☐
300 bis 399 Euro .…………………	☐	2.500 bis 2.749 Euro ………………	☐
400 bis 499 Euro ……..……………	☐	2.750 bis 2.999 Euro ………………	☐
500 bis 624 Euro ..…………………	☐	3.000 bis 3.499 Euro ………………	☐
625 bis 749 Euro..………………...	☐	3.500 bis 3.999 Euro ………………	☐
750 bis 874 Euro..…………………	☐	4.000 bis 4.499 Euro ………………	☐
875 bis 999 Euro..…………………	☐	4.500 bis 4.999 Euro ………………	☐
1.000 bis 1.124 Euro ……………...	☐	5.000 bis 5.999 Euro ………………	☐
1.125 bis 1.249 Euro ………………	☐	6.000 bis 7.499 Euro ………………	☐
1.250 bis 1.374 Euro ………………	☐	7.500 bis 9.999 Euro…………..….	☐
1.375 bis 1.499 Euro ………………	☐	10.000 Euro und mehr………………	☐
1.500 bis 1.749 Euro ………………	☐	*Das möchte ich nicht sagen* …….	◯

Abschließend noch eine Frage zu Ihren Eltern.

S35 In welchem Land ist Ihr Vater bzw. ist Ihre Mutter geboren?

→ *Bitte in JEDER Spalte EIN Kästchen ankreuzen, also ein Kreuz für Vater und ein Kreuz für Mutter!*

	Vater	Mutter
Gebiet des heutigen Deutschlands	☐	☐
Frühere deutsche Ostgebiete (z.B. Schlesien, Ostpreußen)	☐	☐
Griechenland	☐	☐
Italien	☐	☐
Ehemaliges Jugoslawien	☐	☐
Polen	☐	☐
Rumänien	☐	☐
Ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)	☐	☐
Ehemalige Tschechoslowakei	☐	☐
Türkei	☐	☐
Anderes Land, *bitte eintragen*	_____	_____
Ich weiß es nicht	○	○

→ *Bitte tragen Sie zum Schluss das heutige Datum und die Uhrzeit ein!*

☐☐ . ☐☐ .2020   Uhrzeit   ☐☐ ☐☐

Haben Sie Interesse, an einer weiteren Umfrage teilzunehmen? Um mehr über den Alltag und das Leben der Menschen in Deutschland zu erfahren, führt GESIS seinen GesellschaftsMonitor durch. Wir würden uns über Ihre Teilnahme, die selbstverständlich freiwillig ist, freuen.

Dürfen wir Sie schriftlich zur Teilnahme am GESIS GesellschaftsMonitor unter der Anschrift einladen, die uns bereits vorliegt?
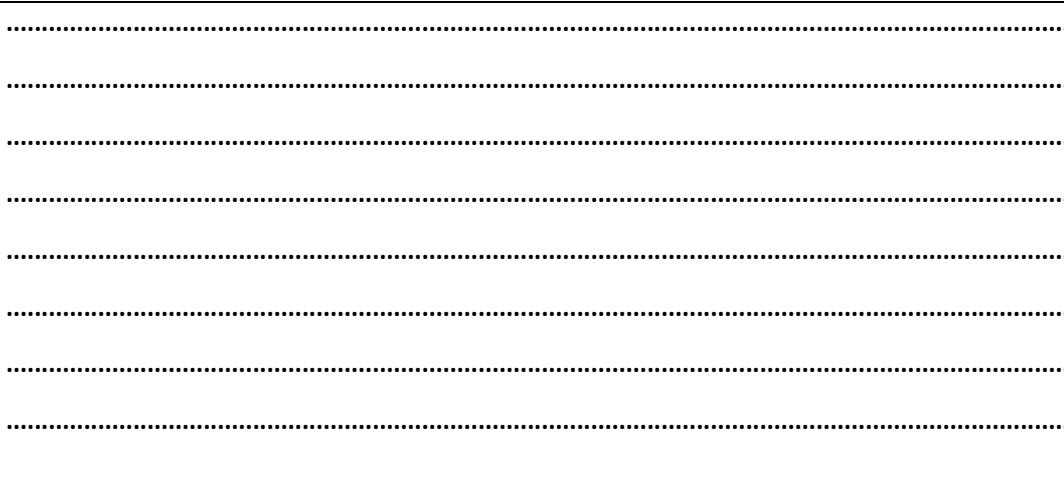Bei der Einladung werden wir uns mit 5€ für Ihre Bereitschaft bedanken.

Ja, ich bin einverstanden. ☐   Nein, ich bin nicht einverstanden. ☐

Weitere Informationen (inkl. Datenschutz) finden Sie unter:
https://www.gesis-gesellschaftsmonitor.de/

Haben Sie Anmerkungen oder Kommentare für uns? Ihre Kommentare tragen dazu bei, unsere Umfragen zu verbessern.

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Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Mitarbeit!
Bitte vergessen Sie nicht, den Fragebogen im portofreien Rückantwortkuvert möglichst gleich zur Post zu bringen. Vielen Dank.