



Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

GESIS Panel Study Description

GESIS Panel Study Description

Related to ZA5664 and ZA5665

Wave kb (May – July 2023)

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GESIS Panel

March 2024

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Part I: About the GESIS Panel

The GESIS Panel is a probability-based mixed-mode access panel located at GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences in Mannheim, Germany. More information on the GESIS Panel and the design of the data collection is provided in the wave reports. These reports also include an overview of the GESIS Panel waves and the studies that were fielded in each wave as well as information on how to access the data.

This document lists a description of all external and core studies that were fielded since the introduction of the GESIS Panel. The study codes for regular studies start with aa and are spelled consecutively (ab, ac, ...). **Core studies** have a study code that begins with z (za, zb, ...). The study codes zy (Fast-Track) and zz (Miscellaneous) are no longer assigned.

Part II: Study Descriptions

aa: Lifestyles in everyday life

Study Code

aa

Version and date of last revision

Version 2, May 11, 2014

Study title

Lifestyles in everyday life

Subject classification

Equality and inequality; cultural activities and participation; leisure, tourism and sport

Keywords

Lifestyles, social stratification, leisure, cultural activities

Data collection waves

aa

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Abstract

The study on lifestyles in everyday life is a cross-sectional study in the first GESIS Panel wave in August/September 2013. It stands in the long tradition of social stratification approaches, in particular typological research on lifestyles in Germany. The basic idea is to distinguish social groups of collectively shared patterns of everyday life behaviour and aesthetic preferences (for further reading on the theoretical background of lifestyle research see Otte 2008a and Rössel & Otte 2011).

The study on lifestyles in the first GESIS Panel wave contains the following measures:

- conduct of life-typology

At the centre of this study is a short battery of statements on the conduct of life that was developed in a precursory version by Otte (2005) and was revised by Otte, Rössel & Weingartner (2013). The typology is theory-driven and conceptualized along two main dimensions of social space:

1. level of living, divided into the sub-dimensions
 - 1.1 route of economic capital and
 - 1.2 route of cultural capital
2. time, divided into the sub-dimensions
 - 2.1 degree of modernity and
 - 2.2 degree of openness of biographical perspective

Level of living in the sense of this study hierarchically grades cultural competencies, status symbols, practices of stylization, and affinity towards distinction. The instrument subdivides a person's level of living into an economic and a cultural route of time, monetary and cognitive investments in everyday life behaviour.

The time dimension of the conduct of life is subdivided into the cohort-specific aspect of the degree of modernity (vs. tradition) and the life-cycle-based aspect of the degree of openness (vs. closure) of a person's biographical perspective.

The revised version of the conduct of life-typology can be constructed along the principles outlined by Otte (2005, 2008a), but should be validated before use.

- cultural participation and taste

The study of lifestyles further contains a number of variables on cultural behaviour, taste, interests, and skills. Regarding the behavioural aspect, there are questions on the frequency of various high and popular cultural activities. The measures of taste include ratings of newspaper sections, TV programmes and musical genres. With respect to music, there are also questions on the frequency of making music and musical skills (for further reading on musical preferences and taste in general see Otte 2008b and Otte 2010). All of these measures can be used to study aesthetic patterns of everyday life in the population.

- social stratum

Lastly, a question on the social stratum the respondent thinks he or she belongs to complements the study of lifestyles. Social stratum and lifestyle have been found to co-vary so that a lifestyle typology can be built along the hierarchy of social strata.

The lifestyle variables can be used as dependent variables to analyse the structure of social inequality or as independent variables to explain domain-specific attitudes and behaviour.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

[List of Parties] = CDU, CSU, SPD, FDP, Die Linke, Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen, Piratenpartei, Alternative für Deutschland

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Conduct of life-typology: level of living (Otte 2005, Otte et al. 2013)	Interest: arts and culture Interest: reading books Interest: politics and events of the day Living standard Consumption: restaurant Consumption: apartment	aa
Conduct of life-typology: modernity/biographical perspective (Otte 2005, Otte et al. 2013)	Openness: experience Activity: going out Consumption: Technological devices Behaviour: Established routines Values: Family traditions Consumption: Classical clothing	aa
Leisure time activities (Otte et al. 2013)	Cultural activity: cabaret and comedy Cultural activity: bar and restaurant Cultural activity: discotheque & dance Cultural activity: sports event Cultural activity: local festival & fair Cultural activity: arts and crafts market Cultural activity: cinema Cultural activity: theater Cultural activity: opera, ballet Cultural activity: arts museum & exhibition Cultural activity: other museum Cultural activity: classical concert Cultural activity: pop, rock, etc. concert Cultural activity: folk concert	aa
TV preferences (Otte et al. 2013)	TV preference: shows TV preference: sports TV preference: series	aa

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Musical preferences (Otte 2008b, 2010, Otte et al. 2013)	TV preference: news	aa
	TV preference: political magazine	
	TV preference: documentation	
	TV preference: crime	
	Musical preference: classical music	
	Musical preference: opera	
	Musical preference: musical	
	Musical preference: jazz	
	Musical preference: pop music & charts	
	Musical preference: rock music	
	Musical preference: heavy metal	
	Musical preference: electronic music	
	Musical preference: Hip Hop, Soul, Reggae	
	Musical preference: German Schlager	
	Musical preference: German folk music	
	Musical preference: folk music (other countries)	
Frequency: making music (Otte et al. 2013)	Frequency: making music	aa
Skill: musical instrument (Hartmann 1999)	Skill: musical instrument	aa
Interest in newspapers (Hartmann 1999)	Taste: favourite newspaper	aa
	Interest: newspaper topics: politics	
	Interest: newspaper topics: economy	
	Interest: newspaper topics: culture	
	Interest: newspaper topics: sports	
	Interest: newspaper topics: local topics	
Social stratum	Interest: newspaper topics: worldwide	aa
	Social stratum	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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ab: How election outcomes shape public opinion

Study Code

ab

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 5, 2014

Study title

How election outcomes shape public opinion: citizen support for democracy and perceptions of party positions before and after the 2013 German federal election

Subject classification

Elections; mass political behaviour, attitudes/opinion; political ideology

Keywords

Satisfaction with democracy; trust; electoral system; electoral threshold; party positions; welfare state; political communication; election; Germany; longitudinal; panel data

Data collection waves

aa, ab, ac

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Abstract

This study contains longitudinal data on electoral choice, democratic support, party positions, and political communication in the months preceding and following the 2013 German federal election on 22 September 2013. The data were collected in the waves fielded in August, October, and December 2013.

The research goals of the study were twofold. First, the study sought to further our understanding of the role of elections in maintaining political stability and citizen support for democracy. Building on extant cross-sectional research showing that voters who supported a losing party exhibit lower levels of political trust and satisfaction with democracy than those who supported a winning party

(e.g., Anderson & Guillory 1997, Anderson & LoTempio 2002, Anderson & Tverdova 2001, Bernauer & Vatter 2012, Bowler & Donovan 2002, Henderson 2008, Howell & Justwan 2013, Singh et al. 2011), the study employed a longitudinal design to investigate, among other things, whether the fact that one turns out to vote, the way one's vote is translated into seats, and the fact that one supports an election winner or loser causally affect a citizen's level of democratic support.

Second, the study sought to further our understanding of how voters distinguish parties politically. Building on research showing that voters distinguish political candidates and parties based on their parliamentary behavior – for example, whether candidates vote inconsistently with their party's position (Ansola-behere & Jones 2010, Dancy & Sheagley 2013) or whether parties do or do not form a coalition government (Fortunato & Stevenson 2013) – the study investigated whether the coalition government that formed after the election affected voter uncertainty about the coalition parties' political positions.

The data include information on:

- Prospective turnout
- Actual turnout
- Voting intention
- Voting decision
- Expected election outcome
- Preferred election outcome
- Importance of election outcome
- Satisfaction with election outcome
- Trust in political institutions
- Satisfaction with democracy
- Satisfaction with electoral system
- Preferred level of electoral threshold
- Party placements, candidate placements, and self-placements on ideology (left-right)
- Party placements, candidate placements, and self-placements on welfare expenditure
- Uncertainty about party placements, candidate placements, and self-placements
- Attention to government formation
- Attention to election campaign
- Political media use
- Communication about politics
- Contact with parties

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

[List of Parties] = CDU, CSU, SPD, FDP, Die Linke, Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen, Piratenpartei, Alternative für Deutschland

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Turnout	Beteiligungsabsicht BTW 2013 Intention to vote BTW 2013	aa

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Vote Choice	Wahlabsicht: Erst- und Zweitstimme	aa
	Voting intention: First and second vote	
	Wahlentscheidung: Recall, Erst- und Zweitstimme	ab
	Actual voting decision: Recall, first and second vote	
Expected election outcome	Erwartung: BTW stärkste Partei	aa
	Expectation: Strongest party after the election	
	Erwartung: Regierungsbeteiligung [Parteiliste]	aa
	Expectation: Government participation [list of parties]	
	Erwartung: BTW Einzug [Parteiliste]	aa
	Expectation: Parties in Bundestag [list of parties]	
Preferred election outcome	Kanzlerpräferenz	aa
	Chancellor preference	
	Wunsch: Einzug kleine Parteien [Parteiliste]	aa
	Preference: Small parties in Bundestag [list of parties]	
	Wunsch: BTW Stärkste Partei [Parteiliste]	aa
	Preference: Strongest party after the election [list of parties]	
	Wunsch: Regierungsbeteiligung: [Parteiliste]	aa
	Preference: Government participation [list of parties]	
Importance of election outcome	Wichtigkeit: Wahlausgang BTW 2013	aa
	Importance: Election outcome BTW 2013	
Satisfaction with democracy	Demokratiezufriedenheit	aa, ab, ac
	Satisfaction: democracy	
Political trust	Vertrauen: Bundestag	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Bundestag	
	Vertrauen: Bundesregierung	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Federal government	
	Vertrauen: Bundesverfassungsgericht	aa, ab, ac

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Trust: German federal constitutional court	
	Vertrauen: Politische Parteien	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Political parties	
	Vertrauen: Wahlsystem für den Bundestag	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Electoral system for the Bundestag	
	Vertrauen: Justiz	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Justice system	
	Vertrauen: Hochschulen und Universitäten	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Applied universities and universities	
	Vertrauen: Polizei	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Police	
	Vertrauen: Stadt- und Gemeindeverwaltung	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Municipality	
	Vertrauen: Gesundheitssystem	aa
	Trust: Health system	
	Vertrauen: Bundesverfassungsschutz	aa, ab, ac
	Trust: Bundesverfassungsschutz	
	Vertrauen: Europäische Union	ab, ac
	Trust: European Union	
Ideological positions	Links/rechts Einordnung: Ego	aa
	Left/right placement: Ego	
	Links/rechts Einordnung: [Parteienliste]	aa, ab
	Left/right position: [list of parties]	
	Links/rechts Einordnung: Angela Merkel	aa
	Left/right placement: Angela Merkel	
	Links/rechts Einordnung: Peer Steinbrück	aa
	Left/right placement: Peer Steinbrück	
Positions on welfare expenditure	Sozialstaat Einordnung: Ego	aa
	Welfare expenditure placement: Ego	
	Sozialstaat Einordnung: [Parteienliste]	aa, ac
	Welfare expenditure placement: [list of parties]	
	Sozialstaat Einordnung: Angela Merkel	aa

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Uncertainty about positions on ideology and welfare expenditure	Welfare expenditure placement: Angela Merkel	
	Sozialstaat Einordnung: Peer Steinbrück	aa
	Welfare expenditure placement: Peer Steinbrück	
	Links/rechts Unsicherheit: Ego	aa
	Left/right uncertainty: Ego	
	Links/rechts Unsicherheit: [Parteienliste]	aa, ab
	Left / right uncertainty: [list of parties]	
	Links/rechts Unsicherheit: Angela Merkel	aa
	left/right uncertainty: Angela Merkel	
	Links/rechts Unsicherheit: Peer Steinbrück	aa
	Left/right uncertainty: Peer Steinbrück	
	Sozialstaat Unsicherheit: Ego	aa
	Welfare expenditure uncertainty: Ego	
	Sozialstaat Unsicherheit: [Parteienliste]	aa, ac
	Welfare expenditure uncertainty: [list of parties]	
	Sozialstaat Unsicherheit: Angela Merkel	aa
	Welfare expenditure uncertainty: Angela Merkel	
	Sozialstaat Unsicherheit: Peer Steinbrück	aa
	Welfare expenditure uncertainty: Peer Steinbrück	
Political media use	Politische Mediennutzung	aa
	Political media usage	
Satisfaction with electoral system	Zufriedenheit: Wahlrecht	aa, ab, ac
	Satisfaction: electoral system	
Preferred electoral threshold	Änderung: 5% Hürde	aa, ab, ac
	Change: 5% hurdle	
Communication about politics	Austausch über Politik	aa
	Talk about political issues	
Contact with parties	BTW Parteikontakt: Wahlveranstaltungen bzw. Kundgebungen	aa

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	BTW party contact: Election rallies or speeches	
	BTW Parteikontakt: E-Mails	aa
	BTW party contact: Emails	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Informationsmaterial per Post	aa
	BTW party contact: Information material via mail	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Informationsmaterial persönlich	aa
	BTW party contact: Information material handed over in person	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Wahlanzeigen	aa
	BTW party contact: Electoral ads	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Wahlplakate gesehen	aa
	BTW party contact: Saw election poster	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Besuch Wahlkampfstand	aa
	BTW party contact: Visited electoral campaign stall	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Website einer Partei	aa
	BTW party contact: Visited party website	
	BTW Parteikontakt: Keine Information	aa
	BTW party contact: No information	
Attention to government formation	Aufmerksamkeit: Regierungsbildung	ab
	Attention: Government formation	
Attention to election campaign	Aufmerksamkeit: Bundestagswahlkampf	aa
	Attention: Election campaign	
Satisfaction with election outcome	Zufriedenheit: Ausgang BTW	ab
	Satisfaction: Election outcome	
	Zufriedenheit: Regierungsbildung	ac
	Satisfaction: Government formation	

Cross-references

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ac: Time perspective survey - Short German version

Study Code

ac

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 12, 2014

Study title

Time perspective survey - Short German version

Subject classification

Psychology; Personality and Individual Differences

Keywords

Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory, time perception, personality, test validation, reliability, validity

Data collection waves

ab, dd

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Abstract

This study module is based on the work of Reuschenbach et al. (in press). The authors tested the psychometric properties, the reliability and validity of the German version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory. It contains 56 indicators to measure five different dimensions of Time Perspective.

Time Perspective is broadly defined as „the often nonconscious process whereby the continual flows of personal and social experiences are assigned to temporal categories, or time frames, that help to give order, coherence, and meaning to those events” (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999, p.1271). According to Zimbardo and Boyd (1999), Time Perspective encompasses five factors that are described as follows:

The first factor can be interpreted as *past negative orientation* (encompassing items such as: „I often think what I should have done different in my life”), that reflects a generally negative and aversive

view of the past and that strongly correlates with depression, self-reported unhappiness, low self-esteem and aggression.

The second factor, called *present hedonistic orientation*, resembles a hedonistic, risk-taking, and carefree attitude towards time and life (captured by items such as: „Taking risks keeps my life from becoming boring”). It is related to ego under-control, novelty seeking, sensation seeking and (negatively) preferences for consistency.

Items that load on the third factor describe a general *future orientation* („I complete projects on time by making steady progress”) that is characterized by planning for and achievement of future goals. People that are future-orientated show high values on conscientiousness, consideration of future consistency, and preference for consistency.

The fourth factor is characterized by a glowing, nostalgic, positive construction of the past („familiar childhood sights, sounds, smells often bring back a flood of wonderful memories”). This *past positive orientation* is associated negatively with aggression, depression and anxiety and positively with self-esteem.

The fifth factor reflects the absence of a focused time perspective - the *present fatalistic orientation* („It doesn’t make sense to worry about the future, since there is nothing that I can do about it anyway”). This factor strongly correlates with aggression, anxiety and depression (see Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999).

The aim of this study was to develop a short version of the extended German version from Reuschenbach et al. (in press). For the present investigation, the items with the highest item-total correlation per factor were selected, resulting in each factor having been measured with four items.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Past Negative/ Time Perspective	Ich denke oft über die schlechten Dinge nach, die mir in der Vergangenheit passiert sind.	ab, dd
	I think about the bad things that have happened to me in the past.	
	Ich denke oft darüber nach, was ich in meinem Leben hätte anders machen können.	ab, dd
	I often think of what I should have done differently in my life.	
	Ich habe in der Vergangenheit Fehler gemacht, die ich gerne rückgängig machen würde.	ab, dd
	I’ve made mistakes in the past that I wish I could undo.	
	Ich denke über die schönen Dinge nach, die ich in meinem Leben verpasst habe.	ab, dd
	I think about the good things that I have missed out on in my life.	
Present Hedonistic/ Time Perspective	Ich höre mehr auf meinen Bauch als auf meinen Verstand.	ab, dd
	I often follow my heart more than my head.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Future/ Time Perspective	Für mich ist es wichtiger zu genießen was man gerade tut als seine Arbeit rechtzeitig zu erledigen. I feel that it's more important to enjoy what you're doing than to get work done on time.	ab, dd
	Ein Leben ohne jedes Risiko ist mir zu langweilig. Taking risks keeps my life from becoming boring.	ab, dd
	Für mich ist es wichtig, ein aufregendes Leben zu führen. It is important to put excitement in my life.	ab, dd
	Wenn ich etwas erreichen will, setze ich mir Ziele und überlege genau, wie ich diese erreichen kann. When I want to achieve something, I set goals and consider specific means for reaching those goals.	ab, dd
	Ich kann Versuchungen widerstehen, wenn ich weiß, dass es noch Arbeit zu erledigen gibt. I am able to resist temptations when I know that there is work to be done.	ab, dd
	Ich erledige Vorhaben termingerecht, da ich konsequent daran arbeite. I complete projects on time by making steady progress.	ab, dd
	Ich nehme jeden Tag wie er kommt, ohne viel zu verplanen. (-) I take each day as it is rather than try to plan it out. (-)	ab, dd
	Vertraute Bilder, Geräusche und Gerüche aus meiner Kindheit wecken in mir eine Vielzahl von wunderbaren Erinnerungen. Familiar childhood sights, sounds, smells often bring back a flood of wonderful memories.	ab, dd
	Ich mag Geschichten über die „guten alten Zeiten“. I enjoy stories about how things used to be in the „good old times“.	ab, dd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Present Fatalistic/ Time Perspective	Alles in allem habe ich deutlich mehr positive als negative Erinnerungen an Erlebnisse aus meiner Vergangenheit.	ab, dd
	On balance, there is much more good to recall than bad in my past.	
	Erfreuliche Erfahrungen aus der Vergangenheit kommen mir leicht in den Sinn.	ab, dd
	Happy memories of good times spring readily to mind.	
	Ich halte es für sinnlos, sich über die Zukunft Sorgen zu machen, da ich ohnehin nichts daran ändern kann.	ab, dd
	It doesn't make sense to worry about the future, since there is nothing that I can do about it anyway.	
	Da ohnehin alles kommt, wie es soll, ist es egal, was ich tue.	ab, dd
	Since whatever will be will be, it doesn't really matter what I do.	
	Vieles in meinem Leben hängt vom Schicksal ab.	ab, dd
	Fate determines much in my life.	
	Mein Lebensweg wird von Kräften bestimmt, die ich nicht beeinflussen kann.	ab, dd
	My life path is controlled by forces I cannot influence.	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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ad: European economic crisis' effect on support for the European Union

Study Code

ad

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 27, 2014

Study title

The European economic crisis and its effect on support for the European Union and the Euro

Subject classification

attitudes/opinion

Keywords

European economic crisis; economic well-being; European Union; public support; Euro; accountability; satisfaction with government

Data collection waves

ab

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Abstract

The questions on the European crisis were included in the second wave of the GESIS panel during the recruitment phase. The political context is the European economic crisis that started in 2008 and hit several EU member states to a different degree raising questions of solidarity between EU member states and the accountability of elected institutions vis a vis non-elected economic institutions such as banks. A main concern refers to the effects of the crisis for the future of the European Union and the Euro.

This study includes questions that relate to the handling of financial crises, the perception of the role of the state in the European economic crisis and perceived economic well-being. Second, the questionnaire covers the perception of citizens on the influence and accountability of elected and non-elected institutions in the crisis. Third, questions on support for the EURO and the European Union are included.

The main interest of this study is to investigate the relationship between economic well-being, perceived institutional responsibility and support for EU integration and the Euro. In the last decades two types of explanations were given to citizens' support for the European Union. The

utilitarian approach finds that those that are better off in economic terms benefit more from the EU integration, thus they are more prone to support further integration (e.g. Gabel 1998a,b). The same is true regarding the perception that the EU brings economic benefits for the country. A second more recent explanation focuses on citizens' feelings of belonging to the EU project and their own national identity (e.g. Diez-Medrano and Gutiérrez, 2001; Hooghe and Marks, 2005). According to this view, citizens identify with the EU and thus support further integration independently of their perceived economic benefits. However, as stated by some scholars, this explanation has only been tested in a favorable economic context. The economic crisis thus offers an opportunity to test classic theories of support for EU integration.

In sum, the study includes questions on the following concepts:

- Economic situation: Germany and self
- Affected by crisis: Germany and self
- Support for membership in the European Union and the Euro
 - Instrumental support for EU
 - Attitudes towards and support for the Euro
 - Support for more EU involvement in national economic affairs
- Perception of the crisis
 - Responsibility for the crisis
 - Influence of institutions can exert on the development of the crisis
 - Current state of the crisis
 - Satisfaction with the government in the handling of the crisis
- General attitudes toward the handling of the crisis

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perception of economic situation	National economic situation	ab
	Personal economic well being	ab
	National economic situation, retrospective	ab
	Personal economic well being, retrospective	ab
	Current economic situation in Europe	ab
Support for European integration	Instrumental EU support	ab
Attitudes towards the handling of economic crises		ab
EU crisis information		ab
Responsibility economic Crisis		ab
Affected by crisis	Personally affected by EU crisis	ab
	Germany affected by EU crisis	ab
	Angst Crisis	ab
Influence of institutions, crisis		ab

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Satisfaction with the German government's handling of the crisis		ab
Attitudes towards the Euro	Keep Euro Attitudes on Euro	ab ab
Influence of Bundestag on decisions	Eurorettung Bundestag	ab

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

This study was fielded during the recruitment phase in 2013 and thus only a subsample of the final panel members were interviewed.

ae: Scale label experiments

Study Code

ae

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 29, 2014

Study title

Scale label experiments

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Scale labels

Data collection waves

ac

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Abstract

This study is a one-wave study within the GESIS Panel. The aim of the study is to investigate the effects of switching the direction of the scale labels within one questionnaire and assigning different numerical labels to starting points of the scales on data quality.

Verbal and numeric labels in scalar questions have received a lot of scholarly attention. It is well documented that verbal orientation of scales and adding numbers to anchor the scales influence respondents' answers (Schwarz, Grayson, & Knäuper, 1998; Schwarz, Knauper, Hippler, Noelle-Neumann, & Clark, 1991; Toepoel & Dillman, 2011; Tourangeau, Couper, & Conrad, 2007). Little is known, however, about switching the scale directions within one questionnaire. This may affect the answers as some respondents miss the fact of the switch (Dillman, Smyth, & Christian, 2009).

The aim of this study is to test whether switching the verbal orientation of scales and whether the choice of a starting point of numbered scales affect the respondents' answers. The study consists of two experiments. The first experiment tests the effects of switching the direction of the scale. In the first condition respondents always receive the horizontal scales which start with „strongly agree” and proceed to „strongly disagree”. In the second condition, the respondents are presented with a scale „strongly agree” to „strongly disagree” which changes direction from „strongly disagree” to „strongly agree” in the following question. The second experiment tests different labeling options. For the online mode, it has three conditions: 1) verbal labeling for end points only and no numbers,

2) fully labeled with numbers starting with 0 and 3) fully labeled with numbers starting with 1. In the offline mode, only conditions 2 and 3 are implemented.

The analysis plan for the first experiment is to examine measurement error by comparing means and response distributions. We expect these to differ due to switching as respondents overlook that the order has been reversed. Effects are expected to be more pronounced among respondents who tend to satisfice. Thus, we plan to compare respondent groups by motivation, cognitive ability, and panel tenure. For the second experiment we will examine the occurrence of a midpoint shift and which of the numbered scales is closer to the scale with polar labels only.

The items were replicated from the German General Social Survey ALLBUS 2010 and the European Social Survey Round 6. We changed the original scales of some of the items in order to make them comparable within the experiments. We included some „transitional” items with vertical scales between the questions with reversed scales. For the experiment with reversing the labels, unipolar and bipolar scales were used. Switching the labels is performed 3 times within the questionnaire.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Regular scale unipolar	<p>Was man im Leben bekommt, hängt gar nicht so sehr von den eigenen Anstrengungen ab, sondern von der Wirtschaftslage, der Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt, den Tarifabschlüssen und den Sozialleistungen des Staates.</p> <p><i>What one gets in life depends not so much on one's own efforts but on the economic situation, the situation on the employment market, wage agreements, and the social benefits provided by the state.</i></p> <p>Das Einkommen sollte sich nicht allein nach der Leistung des einzelnen richten. Vielmehr sollte jeder das haben, was er mit seiner Familie für ein anständiges Leben braucht.</p> <p><i>Income should not be based solely on individual achievement. Instead, everybody should have what they and their family need for a decent life.</i></p> <p>Nur wenn die Unterschiede im Einkommen und im sozialen Ansehen groß genug sind, gibt es auch einen Anreiz für persönliche Leistungen.</p> <p><i>Only when differences in income and in social standing are large enough is there an incentive for individual achievement.</i></p> <p>Die Rangunterschiede zwischen den Menschen sind akzeptabel, weil sie im Wesentlichen ausdrücken, was man aus den Chancen, die man hatte, gemacht hat.</p> <p><i>Differences in status between people are acceptable because they basically reflect what</i></p>	ac

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>people have made of the opportunities they have had.</i></p> <p>Ich finde die sozialen Unterschiede in unserem Land im Großen und Ganzen gerecht.</p> <p><i>On the whole, I consider the social differences in our country just.</i></p> <p>Der Staat muss dafür sorgen, dass man auch bei Krankheit, Not, Arbeitslosigkeit und im Alter ein gutes Auskommen hat.</p> <p><i>The state must ensure that people can live a decent income even in illness, hardship, unemployment and old age.</i></p>	
Reversed scale unipolar	<p>Egal, was manche Leute sagen: Die Situation der einfachen Leute wird nicht besser, sondern schlechter.</p> <p><i>No matter what some people say, life for ordinary people is getting worse rather than better.</i></p> <p>So wie die Zukunft aussieht, kann man es kaum noch verantworten, Kinder auf die Welt zu bringen.</p> <p><i>With the future looking as it does, it's almost irresponsible to bring children into the world.</i></p> <p>Die meisten Politiker interessieren sich in Wirklichkeit gar nicht für die Probleme der einfachen Leute.</p> <p><i>Most politicians are not really interested at all in the problems of ordinary people.</i></p> <p>Die meisten Leute kümmern sich in Wirklichkeit gar nicht darum, was mit ihren Mitmenschen geschieht.</p> <p><i>Most people don't really care in the slightest what happens to others.</i></p>	ac
Regular scale bipolar	<p>Ich bin in Bezug auf meine Zukunft immer optimistisch.</p> <p><i>I'm always optimistic about my future.</i></p> <p>Im Allgemeinen habe ich ein gutes Selbstwertgefühl.</p> <p><i>In general I feel very positive about myself.</i></p> <p>Manchmal habe ich das Gefühl, eine Versagerin/ein Versager zu sein.</p>	ac

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Reversed scale bipolar	At times I feel as if I am a failure.	
	Ich habe das Gefühl, frei entscheiden zu können, wie ich mein Leben lebe.	ac
	<i>I feel I am free to decide for myself how to live my life.</i>	
	In meinem Leben habe ich sehr selten die Gelegenheit zu zeigen, was ich kann.	
	<i>In my daily life I get very little chance to show how capable I am.</i>	
	Meistens finde ich Erfüllung in dem, was ich tue.	
Regular scale bipolar	<i>Most days I feel a sense of accomplishment from what I do.</i>	
	Wenn etwas in meinem Leben schief geht, brauche ich in der Regel lange, um wieder zurück zur Normalität zu finden.	
	<i>When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal.</i>	
	In der Regel habe ich das Gefühl, dass das, was ich in meinem Leben mache, wertvoll und nützlich für Andere ist.	ac
	<i>I generally feel that what I do in my life is valuable and worthwhile.</i>	
	So wie es momentan aussieht, finde ich es schwierig, die Zukunft der Welt positiv zu sehen.	
Labels for scale starting points, 7-point scales	<i>The way things are now, I find it hard to be hopeful about the future of the world.</i>	
	Ich finde, es gibt vieles, was ich gut kann.	
	<i>There are lots of things I feel I am good at.</i>	
	Für die meisten Menschen in Deutschland wird das Leben eher schlechter als besser.	
	<i>For most people in Germany life is getting worse rather than better.</i>	
	Ich fühle mich den Menschen in meiner Wohngegend verbunden.	
	<i>I feel close to the people in my local area.</i>	
	In welchem Ausmaß: Sie lernen in Ihrem Leben Neues.	ac
	<i>To what extent: learn new things in your life</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>In welchem Ausmaß: Sie haben das Gefühl, dass sich die Menschen in Ihrer Wohngegend gegenseitig helfen.</p> <p><i>To what extent: feel that people in your local area help one another</i></p> <p>In welchem Ausmaß: Sie haben das Gefühl, dass Sie respektvoll behandelt werden.</p> <p><i>To what extent: feel that people treat you with respect</i></p> <p>Wenn Sie Hilfe und Unterstützung brauchen: In welchem Ausmaß erhalten Sie diese von Menschen, die Ihnen nahestehen?</p> <p><i>To what extent do you receive help and support from people you are close to when you need it?</i></p> <p>Und wenn Menschen, die Ihnen nahestehen, selbst Hilfe und Unterstützung brauchen: In welchem Ausmaß leisten Sie diese?</p> <p><i>And to what extent do you provide help and support to people you are close to when they need it?</i></p>	
Labels for scale starting points,	Wie sehr nehmen Sie sich Zeit für die Dinge, die Sie wirklich tun wollen?	ac
11-point scales	<p><i>To what extent do you make time to do the things you really want to do?</i></p> <p>Wie sehr fühlen Sie sich von den Menschen geschätzt, die Ihnen nahestehen?</p> <p><i>To what extent do you feel appreciated by the people you are close to?</i></p> <p>Wie schwer oder leicht fällt es Ihnen, mit großen Problemen umzugehen, die sich in Ihrem Leben stellen?</p> <p><i>How difficult or easy do you find it to deal with important problems that come up in your life?</i></p> <p>Inwiefern haben Sie eine Vorstellung davon, wie sich Ihr Leben entwickeln sollte?</p> <p><i>To what extent do you feel that you have a sense of direction in your life?</i></p> <p>Wie oft interessiert Sie, was Sie tun?</p> <p><i>How often are you interested in what you are doing?</i></p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Wie oft sind Sie ganz vertieft in das, was Sie tun?</p> <p><i>How often are you absorbed in what you are doing?</i></p> <p>Wie oft tun Sie etwas voller Begeisterung?</p> <p><i>How often are you enthusiastic about what you are doing?</i></p> <p>Wie oft kommt es an einem normalen Tag vor, dass Sie die Dinge und Menschen um Sie herum bewusst wahrnehmen und auch schätzen?</p> <p><i>On a typical day, how often do you take notice of and appreciate your surroundings?</i></p>	
Transitional questions	<p>Im Vergleich dazu, wie andere hier in Deutschland leben: Glauben Sie, dass Sie Ihren gerechten Anteil erhalten, mehr als Ihren gerechten Anteil, etwas weniger oder sehr viel weniger?</p> <p><i>Compared with how others live in Germany: Do you think you get your fair share, more than your fair share, somewhat less or very much less than your fair share?</i></p> <p>Was meinen Sie: Hat bei uns heute jeder die Möglichkeit, sich ganz nach seiner Begabung und seinen Fähigkeiten auszubilden?</p> <p><i>What do you think: Does everybody in Germany today have the chance to be educated in keeping with their talents and abilities?</i></p> <p>Haben sich - einmal alles zusammengekommen - Ihre Vorstellungen über das, was Sie im Leben erreichen wollten, bisher mehr als erfüllt / erfüllt / nicht ganz erfüllt / überhaupt nicht erfüllt?</p> <p><i>Now think of your personal situation: All things considered have your ideas of what you wanted to achieve in life been more than fulfilled / fulfilled / not quite fulfilled / or not at all fulfilled?</i></p>	ac

Experimental design

Mode	Online		Offline	
Condition	Exp. 1: Scale order	Exp. 2: Scale labels	Exp. 1: Scale order	Exp. 2: Scale labels
Group 1	Regular	Start with 0	Regular	Start with 0
Group 2	Reversed	Start with 0	Reversed	Start with 0

Mode	Online		Offline	
Group 3	Regular	No numbers	Regular	No numbers
Group 4	Reversed	No numbers	Reversed	No numbers
Group 5	Regular	Start with 1	n/a	n/a
Group 6	Reversed	Start with 1	n/a	n/a

Unipolar scale labels (Experiment 1):

„strongly agree – somewhat agree – neither nor – do not agree – not at all agree”

Bipolar scale labels (Experiment 1):

„strongly agree – somewhat agree – neither nor – somewhat disagree – strongly disagree”

End labels for numbering conditions (Experiment 2):

„not at all” – „a great deal”

„never” – „always”

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:45958-p0111878-7)

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af: Experiment on the layout of the open question

Study Code

af

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 30, 2014

Study title

Experiment on the layout of the open question

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Questionnaire layout

Data collection waves

ac

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Abstract

This study is a one-wave study within the GESIS Panel. The general aim of the study is to investigate the effect of visual presentation of a textbox for an open question.

It is known from both mail and web surveys, that the length of the answer to the open-ended questions depends on the size of the textbox provided for this answer (Dillman, Smyth, & Christian, 2009). The appearance of the textbox can be determined by its size and also by providing lines for an answer. For a self-administered mail survey, Christian and Dillman (2004) showed that the addition of lines in open-ended questions where rather short answers were expected, shortened the appearance of the answer space, however, this did not affect the content of the answers.

Goals of the study af are twofold. The first goal is to study the differences in answering behavior of online and offline participants when providing the answers to the open question. The second goal is to investigate how changes in the visual presentation of the open question in the offline mode affect responses. We study the influence of one feature – providing the lines inside the textbox for respondent's answer.

The items were replicated from the DFG funded project CICOM2 conducted by Dorothée Behr, Katharina Meitinger, Michael Braun, Wolfgang Bandilla, and Lars Kaczmirek from GESIS.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Introductory question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement „I consider myself rather a citizen of the world rather than a citizen of a particular country”.	ac
Layout experimental question	What do you understand under the term „citizen of the world?”	ac

Experimental design

Mode	Online		Offline	
Group 1	Regular textbox	Lined textbox	Group 1	Regular textbox
Group 2	Regular textbox	Regular textbox	Group 2	Regular textbox

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

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ag: Environmental Spatial Strategies

Study Code

ag

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 31, 2014

Study title

Environmental Spatial Strategies

Subject classification

Psychology; Environmental Psychology

Keywords

Environmental Spatial Cognition, Self-Concept, Individual Differences, Technology Use

Data collection waves

ba

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
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Abstract

Navigation and spatial orientation in known and unknown real-world environments are important competences. However, individual differences in environmental spatial cognition are large. Self-report measures of „sense of direction” and wayfinding strategies are reliable and valid predictors of spatial behavior in the real world, accounting for individual differences. Several instruments have been developed to measure self-reported aspects of environmental spatial cognition. The Santa Barbara Sense of Direction scale (SBSOD, Hegarty et al., 2002) is a one-dimensional scale that comprises different aspects of orientation and wayfinding (e.g., giving and understanding directions, remembering routes, reading maps, mental map formation). The scale correlates substantially with behavioral measures of spatial cognition (e.g., spatial learning from direct experience, path integration). The Questionnaire of Spatial Representation (QSR, Pazzaglia & de Beni, 2001) distinguishes five dimensions (general sense of direction, cardinal directions, survey-, landmark-, and route-centered preferences for the formation of a mental spatial representation). The German Questionnaire of Spatial Strategies (Fragebogen Räumliche Strategien FRS, Münzer & Hölscher, 2011) comprises three dimensions: (1) global belief in competence to orient oneself related to directional and route-based (egocentric) strategies, (2) survey-based strategies and (3) cardinal directions. This factor structure of the self-report measure reflects different strategic aspects in spatial orientation. The „global-egocentric orientation” scale comprises indicators of general ability and egocentric strategies which are based on knowledge of directions and knowledge of routes. The „survey” scale comprises indicators of mental map formation. The „cardinal directions” scale comprises indicators of knowledge of cardinal directions. The scales predicted spatial learning in a real, unknown environment and showed incremental validity over relevant predictors of cognitive visual-spatial ability. Confirmatory factor analysis supported the

dimensionality of the self-report measure FRS (Münzer & Hölscher, 2011). Gender differences were consistently found for self-reported sense of direction and spatial strategies as well as for behavioral data (Hegarty et al., 2002; Münzer & Hölscher, 2011).

However, representative data do not exist. Participants of the studies mentioned above were students. They were thus representative of a particular age group. This is unfortunate, because generalizable conclusions about individual differences in real-world navigation and spatial learning are not warranted, provided that age is correlated with experience. Moreover, instruments differ with respect to dimensionality. Thus, more research needs to be done regarding construct validity. The German Questionnaire of Spatial Strategies (Fragebogen Räumliche Strategien, FRS, Münzer & Hölscher, 2011) is included in the first 2014 data collection wave of the GESISPanel. In addition, items about technical devices utilizable for navigation and route planning are included. The study based on the GESISPanel data collection pursues three goals:

(1) The first goal is to obtain norm data about self-reported sense of direction and spatial strategies for different age groups, separated for women and men.

(2) The second goal is to analyze the factorial structure of the questionnaire utilizing confirmatory factor analysis.

(3) The third goal is to provide descriptive data about possession of technical devices for navigation in different age groups and to analyze relations between these data and self-reported sense of direction and spatial strategies.

An overall goal is to analyze changes in self-reported spatial competences related to use of technology that supports route planning, navigation and spatial learning over years.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
„Sense of direction” (global self-confidence of successful orientation), combined with real-world spatial orientation strategies based on memorizing routes and directions	„Global / egocentric orientation” scale (10 items) Wenn ich durch eine unbekannte Stadt laufe, dann weiß ich, aus welcher Richtung ich gekommen bin und in welche Richtung ich mich bewege. <i>In an unknown city, I usually know from which direction I came from and in which direction I am going.</i> Ich bin sehr gut darin, von meinem gegenwärtigen Standort aus Richtungen zu anderen Orten anzugeben. <i>I am very good at pointing towards other locations from where I am standing.</i> In der freien Natur (z.B. Wald, Gebirge) kann ich mich an einen Weg sehr gut erinnern, wenn ich ihn einmal gegangen bin. <i>In the wild (in the woods or in the mountains) I can remember a route very well if I have walked it before.</i>	ba

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Ich finde stets ohne Probleme zu meinem Ziel. <i>I don't have any trouble finding my destination.</i></p> <p>In einer unbekannten Umgebung finde ich mich gut zurecht. <i>I can easily find my way in a new environment.</i></p> <p>Ich bin sehr gut darin, mir Wege zu merken und finde auch ohne Mühe den Rückweg. <i>I am very good at remembering how to get somewhere and I don't have trouble finding the way back.</i></p> <p>In einem großen Gebäude habe ich keine Schwierigkeiten, einen Weg nochmals zu gehen, wenn ich den Weg einmal gegangen bin. <i>If I have walked a route in a big building once before, I don't have trouble walking it again.</i></p> <p>Mein Orientierungssinn ist sehr gut. <i>My „sense of direction” is very good.</i></p> <p>In meiner Stadt/ meinem Ort kann ich von einem beliebigen Punkt aus spontan angeben, in welchen Richtungen markante Gebäude oder Bezugspunkte liegen. <i>In my hometown, I can point quite accurately towards prominent buildings and other points of interest.</i></p> <p>In einem großen Gebäude weiß ich spontan, in welcher Richtung der Eingang liegt. <i>In a big building I can spontaneously point towards the entrance.</i></p>	
Orientation by formation of a mental map during navigation	<p>„Allocentric / mental map” scale (7 items)</p> <p>Wenn mich jemand in meiner Stadt/ meinem Ort nach dem Weg fragt, dann stelle ich mir meine</p>	ba

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Stadt/ meinen Ort wie auf einer Karte vor und ermittle daraus den Weg.</p> <p><i>If somebody were to ask me for directions in my hometown, I would picture a town map and describe the route based on that map.</i></p>	
	<p>Wenn ich mich durch ein großes Gebäude bewege, dann stelle ich mir dabei eine Art Plan oder Grundriss (Überblicksansicht) vor.</p> <p><i>While walking through a big building, I usually picture it as a floor plan.</i></p>	
	<p>Ich stelle mir die Umgebung stets wie auf einer „mentalen Karte“ (Überblicksansicht) vor.</p> <p><i>I typically picture my surroundings as a „mental map“ (i.e. from an aerial or overhead view).</i></p>	
	<p>In der freien Natur versuche ich, die räumlichen Gegebenheiten aus der Vogelperspektive zu verstehen.</p> <p><i>In the wild (in the woods or in the mountains) I try to understand my surroundings from an aerial (overhead) view.</i></p>	
	<p>Wenn ich in meiner Stadt/ meinem Ort unterwegs bin, dann kann ich mir meine Position wie einen Punkt auf meiner „mentalen Karte“ vorstellen.</p> <p><i>When I wander about my hometown, I can picture my own position as a dot on a „mental map“.</i></p>	
	<p>Ich verfüge über eine sehr gute Vorstellung von meiner Stadt/ meinem Ort, wie auf einer Karte.</p> <p><i>I can picture my hometown very well from a bird's-eye view, as if it were shown on a map.</i></p>	
	<p>Wenn ich mich in einer unbekannten Stadt bewege, dann bilde ich in meiner Vorstellung eine Art „mentale Karte“.</p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>When I move around a new city, I typically picture it as a map.</i>	
Knowledge of cardinal directions	<p>„Cardinal directions” scale (2 items)</p> <p>Ich kann spontan zeigen, wo Norden, Süden, Osten und Westen liegt.</p> <p><i>I can spontaneously point towards north, south, east and west.</i></p> <p>In der freien Natur kann ich spontan zeigen, wo Norden, Süden, Osten und Westen liegt.</p> <p><i>In an outdoor environment, I can point to north, south, east and west spontaneously.</i></p>	ba
Possession of technical devices that support route planning and navigation	<p>Wenn ich mit dem Auto zu einem neuen Ziel fahre, dann benutze ich regelmäßig ein Navigationssystem.</p> <p><i>When I am traveling to somewhere new with a car, I normally use a navigation system.</i></p> <p>Wenn ich eine neue Route plane, nutze ich regelmäßig einen Routenplaner im Internet.</p> <p><i>When planning a new route, I normally use a route planner on the internet.</i></p> <p>Wenn ich in einer fremden Stadt als Fußgänger unterwegs bin, nutze ich eine Navigationsanwendung auf meinem Smartphone (bzw. ein mobiles Navigationssystem), um mich zu orientieren und meinen Weg zu finden.</p> <p><i>When walking in a foreign city, I use a navigation application on my smart phone (or a mobile navigation system) to orient myself and to find my route.</i></p> <p>Wenn ich eine neue Route plane, benutze ich regelmäßig gedrucktes Kartenmaterial.</p>	ba

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>When planning a new route, I normally use printed maps.</i>	
	Besitze ein mobiles Navigationsgerät, das für die Nutzung im Auto geeignet ist <i>I have a mobile navigation system which is used in the car.</i>	
	Besitze ein Smartphone mit Navigationsfunktion <i>I have a smartphone with navigation application.</i>	
	Besitze ein Auto mit einem fest eingebauten Navigationssystem <i>I own a car with an integrated navigation system.</i>	
	Besitze einen Tablet-PC mit Navigationsfunktion <i>I have a tablet personal computer with navigation application.</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11947](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11947)

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ah: Cross-National Replication of Question Design Experiments

Study Code

ah

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 12, 2014

Study title

Cross-National Replication of Question Design Experiments

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Questionnaire Design, Cross-National Experiments, Split Ballot Design

Data collection waves

ba

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Abstract

Our research explores whether the principles of questionnaire design, along which many surveys today are developed and which are based primarily on American data, can legitimately be generalized across countries. For this purpose our research implements well-tested split-ballot design experiments from single-country contexts in multiple countries to gauge country-specific

differences in response behavior, satisficing, and social desirability response bias (De Maio 1984; Holbrook & Krosnick 2010; Johnson et al. 2001; Krosnick 1991; Yang et al. 2010). We conduct these experiments in Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, and in the United States, with other countries potentially joining in the future. The data are collected during the same time period from longitudinal panels or cross-sectional surveys, all based on probability sampling methods. This study design enables us to compare response patterns across countries.

The cross-national survey design focuses on the replication of question design experiments from Schuman and Presser (1981) with the following variations:

- Response Order (6 Experiments):
- Acquiescence (4 Experiments)
- Question Wording (1 Experiment)
- No Opinion Response Option (3 Experiments)
- Question Balance (2 Experiments)
- Question Order (2 Experiments)

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Response Order	Oil Supply Oil Prizes Adequate Housing Global Warming Trust Inequality	ba
Acquiescence	Individuals vs. Social Conditions Jobs Women and Politics Complicated	ba
Question Wording	Free Speech	ba
No Opinion Response Option	Courts Leaders Smart Leaders Crooked	ba
Question Balance	Unions Fuel Shortage	ba
Question Order	Abortion Businesses vs. Unions	ba

Experimental design

We run a set of classic experiments (see Schuman & Presser 1981) for question evaluation. More precisely, we run eighteen split ballot design question experiments. The experiments test for the differences in response behavior by altering (a) the order in which the response options and (b) the

questions are presented. Moreover, we test (c) for differences caused by acquiescence (a tendency to agree with any presented statement), (d) for effects of different no opinion filters (filter 1: not enough information; filter 2: no opinion; filter 3: don't know), (e) for differences in response behavior, if the questions are introduced by „some/others” (e. g., „Some people think that it is healthy to eat chocolate every day, other people think that it is not healthy to eat chocolate every day. What is your opinion on this?”), (f) for question balance effects (balanced questions are completely neutral), and (g) for the impact of conversational conventions on response behavior (e.g., by starting the question with a negation).

To date, our proposal has been accepted by the „Innovation Panel” (IP) in the UK, by the „Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences” (LISS) in the Netherlands, by the „German Internet Panel” (GIP), by the GESIS Online Panel in Germany, by the Citizen Panel in Sweden, by the Social Sciences Research Laboratories (SSRL) at the University of Saskatchewan in Canada, by the University of Aalborg in Denmark, by the University of Iceland, by the Gallup Organization in the United States, by the Citizen Panel in Norway, and by ELIPSS in France.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11947](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11947)

References

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ai: Survey Evaluation Items

Study Code

ai

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 30, 2014

Study title

Survey Evaluation Items

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Survey experience, interview situation

Data collection waves

ba, bb

Principal investigators

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Jon Krosnick Stanford University (US)	https://scholar.google.de/citations?user=9stde mgAAAAJ&hl=de&oi=ao

Abstract

In addition to the GESIS Panel Core Study zq, another set of survey evaluation items developed by Jon Krosnick is included to cross-validate and supplement the GESIS Panel survey evaluation items.

The additional set of items focuses on respondents' effort and subjective experience of filling out the questionnaire and on respondents' expectations.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Survey evaluation	Difficulty of understanding the questionnaire	ba, bb
Survey evaluation	Difficulty of generating an answer	ba, bb
Survey evaluation	Respondents effort to generate adequate answers	ba, bb
Survey evaluation	Subjective evaluation of questionnaire length	ba, bb
Survey evaluation	How well did this questionnaire allow you to convey your opinions on the issues asked about?	ba, bb
Survey evaluation	Overall enjoyment	ba, bb

Starting with wave bc parts of study ai (question 1 and 2) were included into the GESIS Panel core study on survey evaluation.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11947](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11947)

aj: Critical Elections in the European Union

Study Code

aj

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 11, 2014

Study title

Critical Elections in the European Union. European Elections Study 2014, German Panel Survey

Subject classification

Elections

Keywords

European Parliament Elections, critical elections, ideological realignment, EU dimension

Data collection waves

bb, bc, post election survey after next national election

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The general aim of the European Election Studies (EES) 2014 research program is to assess empirically the political consequences of the current sovereign debt crisis for political alignments. One aspect is persistence of behavioral consequences both at the occasion of the 2014 election to the European Parliament and in subsequent elections of members of national parliaments. Our main heuristic which guides the more specific research questions is that the 2014 EP elections could turn out to be a „critical election” in the sense of V. O. Key (1955). More in particular, we are asking whether and under what conditions political oppositions over EU membership and EU policies (shorthand: the EU dimension ranging from outright opposition to full support of EU integration) have become central for political competition in Europe.

The contribution of this research program will be twofold. First, it will establish whether the recent growth in importance of the EU dimension (indicated e.g. by the roll-call behavior of members of the European Parliament), enforced by the current debt crisis, constitutes the base of a new ideological cleavage and leads to a socio-political realignment. Second, it will put the current politicization of EU integration into perspective. Processes of cleavage formation and socio-political re-alignments can only be properly understood in a diachronic perspective which requires as long a time frame as there are data to base it on. For this reason, the current study, part of EES 2014 Panel Survey (<http://europeanelectionstudies.net/european-election-studies/ees-2014-study/panel-study-2014>), will contribute to analyzing the dimensions of political competition at the time of the 2014

European Parliament election in comparison with those in place at the next German national election.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Partisanship	Partisanship: Party	bb, ef
	Partisanship: Strength	bb, ef
Retrospective economic evaluation	Retrospective economic evaluation: Household	bb
	Retrospective economic evaluation: Germany	bb
Impact of Crisis	Afraid of: Be able to pay bills in the own household	bb
	Afraid of: Reduce the standard of living	bb
	Afraid of: Have a job.	bb
	Afraid of: Be able to pay bank loans and mortgages	bb
Economic solidarity	Crisis aid Germany	bb, ef
Salient political problem	Most important political problem Germany	bc
	Second most important political problem Germany	bc
	Most important political problem in EU	bc
	Second most important political problem in EU	bc
Recall participation EU elections		bc, ef
Recall Vote Decision EU elections	Vote recall EU elections	
Satisfaction with political decisions	Satisfaction with national government	bc, ef
	Satisfaction with European decisions	bc, ef
Left-Right position	Left Right position EGO	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: CDU	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: CSU	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: SPD	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: FDP	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: Die LINKE	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	bc, ef
	Left Right position Party: AfD	bc, ef

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
EU Integration position	EU integration position EGO	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: CDU	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: CSU	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: SPD	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: FDP	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: Die LINKE	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	bc, ef
	EU integration position Party: AfD	bc, ef
Policy responsibility	German federal government	bc, ef
	International Monetary Fund	bc
	Banks	bc
	European Union	bc, ef
Vote recall national election 2013	Vote recall national election	bc
Propensities to vote	Propensity to vote: CDU/CSU	bc, ef
	Propensity to vote: SPD	bc, ef
	Propensity to vote: FDP	bc, ef
	Propensity to vote: Die LINKE	bc, ef
	Propensity to vote: Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	bc, ef
	Propensity to vote: AfD	bc, ef

Comment

Two variables measuring the concept „retrospective economic evaluation” were asked as part of study ak and therefore have this study indicator.

The questions are to be repeated after the next German election.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12003](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0101-9)

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ak: International panel comparison study

Study Code

ak

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 11, 2014

Study title

International panel comparison study (GESIS Panel, GIP, LISS, ELIPSS)

Subject classification

Social behavior and attitudes

Keywords

Survey methodology

Data collection waves

bb

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Abstract

The overall aim of this study is to estimate the degree of measurement (in)congruence for selected items from the European Social Survey (Round 6 Questionnaire), Share (2013) and the European Election Study (2009) on a national level (i.e., within countries), and to explain the potential differences with the aid of three hierarchically related sets of independent variables: Country-level variables, data collection mode(s), and sample characteristics. The items summarized below are fielded simultaneously in (a) the GESIS Panel, (b) the German Internet Panel (GIP), (c) the LISS Panel (The Netherlands), and (d) the ELIPSS Panel (France).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Personal/General Well-being	Satisfaction with life Personal Happiness	bb
Social participation	Meeting friends Social active Active past 12 months: -volunteer work -participation in an advanced education -participation in clubs/ societies -participation in political organizations -read a book, magazine or newspaper -solve a crossword or number puzzle -play a card or board game -none of the above mentioned	bb
Social well-being	Feel appreciated people	bb
Satisfaction with economic	Satisfaction economy	bb
Satisfaction with government	Satisfaction government	bb
Role of state	Income differences	bb
Evaluation of German economy	Evaluation economy past Evaluation economy future	bb
Economic Well-Being	Evaluation financial situation past Evaluation financial situation future Evaluation financial situation own household	bb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12003](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12003)

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al: Standardization of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS)

Study Code

al

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 12, 2014

Study title

Standardization of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS)

Subject classification

Psychology; Social Conditions and Indicators

Keywords

Positive Affect, Negative Affect, Emotion, PANAS, Standardization, Fairness

Data collection waves

bb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) measures dispositional affect that is how intense positive and negative affect are generally perceived. Positive affect is indicated by active and enthusiastic feelings, negative affect is indicated by hostile or distressed feelings. The PANAS has become the standard scale for measuring dispositional affect and has been used in various disciplines such as psychology, economics, politics, or medicine. The purpose of the present study is creating standardization data for the general population in Germany and investigating the fairness of the scale for different sub-groups. Creating standardization data will allow comparing the scores of specific samples or individuals with either the general population or sub-groups. The standardization data will cover means, standard deviations, and percentile ranks for the general population as well as for different levels of age, sex, and education. Investigating the fairness of the PANAS will reveal whether the instrument is equally applicable in different groups. The fairness of the PANAS will be evaluated using structural equation models. In particular, we will use measurement invariance models for determining whether factor loading differ between different levels of age, sex, and education.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Positive Affect	10 Items of the German Positive And Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aktiv - interessiert - freudig erregt - stark - angeregt - stolz - begeistert - wach - entschlossen - aufmerksam 	bb
Negative Affect	10 Items of the German PANAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bekümmert - verärgert - schuldig - erschrocken - feindselig - gereizt - beschämt - nervös - durcheinander - ängstlich 	bb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12003](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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am: Short version of the Metacognitive Prospective Memory Battery (MPMBs)

Study Code

am

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 1, 2014

Study title

A short version of the Metacognitive Prospective Memory Battery (MPMBs)

Subject classification

Psychology; memory; individual and age differences

Keywords

Prospective memory questionnaire; meta-memory; test validation

Data collection waves

bc, bf

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Remembering to perform an intended action at the appropriate moment in the future is crucial for mastering our daily lives. This cognitive capacity requires retrieval of intentions from memory and has thus been named prospective memory. Prospective-memory deficits have been shown to occur in populations with attentional (e.g., ADHD) and cognitive (e.g., depression) deficits but also in normal populations, especially older adults. Therefore, a better understanding of variations in prospective memory across different populations is warranted. To differentiate between normal and non-normal variations, it is important to compare individual ability scores with norms derived from a representative sample. None of the existing prospective-memory questionnaires provides such norms for a German-speaking population. Furthermore, existing questionnaires often contain too many items for an efficient assessment in non-scientific (i.e., clinical) environments.

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to develop and test a short version of the Metacognitive Prospective Memory Battery (MPMB; Rummel & Kuhlmann, in preparation). Specifically, we aim to replicate the factor structure from the long version, develop age-specific norms for a German population, and investigate the test-retest reliability of the MPMBs. Additionally, the structure of the GESIS Panel allows us investigating age-related prospective-memory declines as well as the use of internal and external memory-aid strategies in a representative sample.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Prospective memory capacity: Comprises eight items concerning prospective memory fulfilment and failures in every-day situations.	<p>Ich vergesse Verträge, wie etwa ein Probe-Zeitungsabonnement, fristgerecht zu kündigen.</p> <p><i>[I forget to cancel contracts on time, like trial subscriptions for newspapers.]</i></p> <p>Ich denke daran, Erledigungen zu machen, die in einem bestimmten Zeitfenster ausgeführt werden müssen, z.B. die Wäsche vor Ladenschluss aus der Reinigung zu holen.</p> <p><i>[I remember to run errands that need to be completed within a specific timeframe, like picking up my laundry from the dry cleaner before it closes.]</i></p> <p>Wenn ich von jemandem etwas länger ausgeliehen habe, denke ich bei der nächsten Verabredung daran, es ihm zurück zu geben.</p> <p><i>[If I borrow money from someone, I remember to pay that person back on my own.]</i></p> <p>Ich vergesse einen Freund erneut anzurufen, nachdem ich ihn beim ersten Versuch nicht erreicht habe.</p> <p><i>[I forget to call a friend again after having not reached him at first try]</i></p> <p>Ich bekomme Mahnungen, weil ich vergesse, offene Rechnungen zu begleichen.</p> <p><i>[I receive overdue notifications because I forget to pay bills on time.]</i></p> <p>Es gelingt mir, von alleine an unerledigte Anrufe zu denken, z.B. wenn ich einen Bekannten anrufen möchte, der heute Geburtstag hat.</p> <p><i>[I am able to remind myself of phone calls I need to make, such as calling a friend on their birthday.]</i></p> <p>Mir fallen Termine, die ich in den nächsten Tagen wahrnehmen muss, rechtzeitig ein, auch wenn ich sie mir nirgends notiert habe.</p> <p><i>[I remember my appointments which are coming up in a few days without writing them down.]</i></p> <p>Ich versäume es, anfallende Briefe oder E-Mails rechtzeitig abzuschicken, obwohl ich es mir notiert habe.</p>	bc, bf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Prospective memory strategies: Comprises sixteen items concerning different strategies people may use to better remember intentions in daily life.	<i>[I forget to send letters or Emails, even when I wrote myself a reminder.]</i>	
	Bestimmte Sachen (z.B. meinen Hausschlüssel) lege ich immer an den gleichen Ort, um sie nicht zu vergessen.	bc, bf
	<i>[I put certain things (e.g., my keys) always at the same place, to not forget them.]</i>	
	Ich schreibe mir einen Merktzettel mit Dingen, die ich noch zu tun habe.	
	<i>[I write myself a to-do list to remind me of things that I still need to accomplish.]</i>	
	Ich versuche, mir unerledigte Dinge immer wieder bewusst in Erinnerung zu bringen, damit ich sie nicht vergesse, auch wenn ich gerade etwas ganz anderes mache.	
	<i>[Even when I'm busy doing other things, I deliberately try to keep unfinished tasks in mind so that I don't forget them.]</i>	
	Ich versuche Dinge, die ich regelmäßig tun muss, immer zur selben Zeit zu tun (z.B. ein Medikament abends immer direkt vor dem Zähneputzen einzunehmen).	
	<i>[For things that I need to do on a regular basis, I plan to do them at the same time each day (for example, always taking my medication in the evening before brushing my teeth).]</i>	
	Morgens gehe ich meinen Tagesablauf im Kopf durch, damit ich nicht vergesse, etwas zu erledigen.	
	<i>[In the morning, I go through the day's tasks in my head so that I don't forget to remember something.]</i>	
	Ich schreibe mir Einkaufszettel.	
	<i>[I write shopping lists.]</i>	
	Wenn ich mehrere Dinge in einer bestimmten Reihenfolge erledigen muss (z.B. beim Backen), stelle ich mir den Ablauf bildlich vor.	
	<i>[When I have to complete steps in a specific order, such as when I am baking, I visualize the sequence of steps before starting.]</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Wenn ich mit etwas fertig bin, überprüfe ich noch einmal, ob ich alles erledigt habe (wie die Herdplatte auszuschalten nach dem Kochen).</p> <p><i>[After completing a task, I check once again whether I took care of everything, like turning off the stove after cooking.]</i></p>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12045](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12045)

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Rummel J. & Kuhlmann B. G. (in preparation). *The Metacognitive Prospective Memory Battery (MPMB): Factor structure, reliability, and validity.*

an: Leisure travel and subjective well-being

Study Code

an

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 06, 2014

Study title

Leisure travel and subjective well-being

Subject classification

Leisure travel, tourism, subjective-well being

Keywords

Leisure, travel, subjective well-being, quality of life, travel satisfaction

Data collection waves

bc, bd, be

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The study is aimed at investigating vacation effects on respondents' levels of subjective well-being. Three data collection waves were used to capture pre-visit constructs (antecedents) and their impact on well-being during summer/fall 2014. It was expected that a vacation affects respondents' levels of pre-visit subjective well-being in terms of anticipation, and their post-visit levels of subjective well-being in terms of a vacation effect (Nawijn, 2012). Properties of an expected vacation fade-out effect are addressed via repeated measures of subjective well-being in regular time intervals within the GESIS Panel waves.

Another aim of this study is to explore the relationship between the above mentioned constructs, travel motivations, and holiday related pre-visit and post-visit activities. Additionally, the characteristics of a travel trip will be evaluated in order to explore the impact of the vacation length and the chosen destination. Also, the duration between holiday trips will be considered as a moderator.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Well-being	Present happiness (OECD, 2013, p. 166)	bc, bd, be
	Present life satisfaction (OECD, 2013, p. 166)	bc, bd, be

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Current holiday status at time of participation	Current status (holiday/no holiday)	bc, bd, be
	Reason for not travelling if not on holiday	bd
Time and duration of previous holiday	Time and duration of previous holiday	bc
Upcoming holiday characteristics	Categorization as vacationer or non-vacationer	bc, bd
	Duration of holiday trip	
	Timing of holiday trip	
	Planning of holiday trip	
	Destination of holiday trip	
	Reason for destination choice	
Pre-visit pleasant anticipation	Degree of pleasant holiday anticipation	bc, bd
Pre-visit activities	Planning of holiday trip	bc, bd
	Preparation for holiday trip	
Travel motivations	Motivations for holiday trip (Pearce & Lee, 2005)	bc, bd
	Fulfillment of travel motivations	bd, be
Post-visit satisfaction	Satisfaction with holiday trip (Meng, Tepanon, & Uysal, 2008)	bd, be
Post-visit experience sharing	Sharing holiday experiences (Munar & Jacobsen, 2014)	bd

Cross-references

This study makes also use of the GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Subjective Well-Being (DBK entry: [10.4232/1.11947](#)).

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12045](#)

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ao: Social and individual predictors of Doing Beauty

Study Code

ao

Version and date of last revision

Version 1, September 1, 2014

Study title

Social and individual predictors of Doing Beauty

Subject classification

Doing Beauty (Schönheitshandeln); plastic surgery; physical attractiveness

Keywords

Doing Beauty, dieting, plastic surgery, shaving, piercings, tattoos, attractiveness

Data collection waves

bd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Everybody is *Doing Beauty* (which refers to the German term *Schönheitshandeln*). Some of these beauty-related actions are part of the daily routine and carried out in an unconscious way, while others are results of a rational process. However, they have one thing in common: *Doing Beauty* means both portraying yourself and securing one's identity (Degele 2004). *Doing Beauty* varies along the dimensions of social structure, in terms of gender as well as in terms of age or class (Penz 2010). Furthermore it is influenced by the personal values of the individual.

At the centre of this study are several indicators which will be used to generate an index of *Doing Beauty*. This index will measure the degree of *Doing Beauty* in terms of different forms of beauty-related actions, like shaving of body regions, piercings or cosmetic surgery. The degree of *Doing Beauty* is expected to differ along the lines of age, gender, class and personal values (measured by the *Schwartz Values*) (Bardi/Schwartz 2003). To sum up the Research goals of this study are twofold. First of all it will give further understanding of the ways in which *Doing Beauty* differs along the lines of sociality and secondly it may give answers to questions of the underlying values of *Doing Beauty*.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Doing Beauty (Krause 2014)	Body care products Brushing teeth Dental flossing Sport Solarium Hair dyeing Dieting Shaving of body regions Number of piercings/tattoos Cosmetic surgery	bd
Physical Attractiveness (Dunkake et al. 2012; Rosar/Klein 2009; Rosar 2009)	Physical attractiveness Body weight Body height	bd
Relevance of physical appearance (Didie/Sarwer 2003; Cash et al. 2003)	Importance of fashionable clothes Thinking about cosmetic surgery Probability of cosmetic surgery in the future Appearance Schemas Inventory (shortened version)	bd
Values (Schwartz/Bilsky 1987; Schwartz/Bilsky 1990; Schwartz 1992, 1994; Schwartz et al. 2012)	Schwartz-Values (part of the GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study „Personality and Personal Values”, study code: ze)	bd

Cross-references

This study makes also use of the GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Personality and Personal Values (DBK entry: [10.4232/1.12115](#)).

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12115](#)

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ap: Citizens' Conception of Democracy and their Political Participation

Study Code

ap

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; 17 October, 2014

Study title

Citizens' Conception of Democracy and their Political Participation in Germany

Subject classification

Mass political behavior, attitudes/opinion

Keywords

Conceptions of democracy, direct democracy, political participation, policy decisions, citizen involvement

Data collection waves

bd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This study module is a one-way study within the GESIS Panel. Its idea is based on the documented disaffection of citizens with representative democracy. Earlier research showed how the existence of several important problems in the process of political representation led to a gradual abandon of the traditional modes of political involvement. So far, little attention has been paid to the connection between citizens' attitudes towards representative democracy, preferences for democratic alternatives and desire to get involved in new democratic procedures.

This study aims to investigate whether and how the critical attitudes of German citizens towards the functioning of representative democracies are reflected in their preferences for another type of democracy and in their subsequent involvement in politics and decision-making. It seeks to answer two interconnected research questions: 1) How do attitudes towards representative democracy influence (alternative) conceptions of democracy? and 2) How do these conceptions influence individual political participation?

To answer the first question we examine the linkage between degree and forms of discontent with representative democracy and the preference for four conceptions of democracy (representative,

expert, direct, and participatory). Thus, we seek to understand whether people unhappy with the current system of government prefer other democratic alternatives and what their choices are. The study includes questions on the following concepts:

- Preferred form of democracy
- Politicians pursuit of the public interest
- Support for representative political institutions
- Perspectives over decision-making
- Conceptions of democracy

To answer the second question we focus on the effects produced by the preferences for conceptions of democracy on types of political participation (voting, use of referenda, deliberations etc.). In other words, we seek to explain if people who, for example, prefer direct democracy over other conceptions of democracy are consistently willing to get involved in referenda. The study includes questions on the following concepts:

- Retrospective political participation (including citizen involvement)
- Prospective political participation (including citizen involvement)

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards representative democracy	Attitudes towards the political system: representative democracy elected politicians representative institutions Possibilities of decision making in a representative democracy	bd
Conception of democracy	Importance of discussions and debates in decision-making processes Who should make the important policy decisions	bd
Political participation	Retrospective political participation Prospective political participation	bd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12115](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/entry/10.4232/1.12115)

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aq: Pro-environmental Behavior in High Cost Situations

Study Code

aq

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 7, 2014

Study title

Pro-environmental Behavior in High Cost Situations

Subject classification

Environmental behavior

Keywords

Decision theory, environmental concerns, rational choice

Data collection waves

be, cb

Principal investigators

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Robert Neumann Technische Universität Dresden	http://tu-dresden.de/die_tu_dresden/fakultaeten/philosophische_fakultaet/is/methoden/prof/mitarbeit/rn/index2_html

Abstract

Empirical studies reveal that pro-environmental concerns do not necessarily lead to pro-environmental action (among others Best 2009; Billig 1995; Huber 2001; Lappe et al 2000; Kuckartz and Rheingans-Heintze 2006; Seel 1995). Therefore, Diekmann and Preisendörfer (2001: 74) suggest to analyze pro-environmental behavior not only as a result of concerns, but also as a rational choice (see also Liebe and Preisendörfer 2011). Actors deliberate on the individual costs of pro-environmental behavior and for a quite large proportion of the population costs seem to be more important than concerns (Kuckartz and Rheingans-Heintze 2006). Diekmann and Preisendörfer (2009) conclude that in low-cost situations (for example separation of waste) acting according to one's pro-environmental concerns is likely while in high-cost situations (for example forgoing private cars in rural areas) it is far less likely. According to this so called „Low-Cost-Hypothesis” on the one hand pro-environmental concerns only matter in situation where pro-environmental behavior is perceived as low-priced by the actors, pointing to additive effects of instrumental incentives (e.g. low costs) and concerns or a positive interaction between them (Best and Kroneberg 2012). On the other hand, dual process theories claim a negative interaction between pro-environmental concerns and constraints, i.e. actors with strong concerns behave in an automatic-spontaneous way by neglecting the costs. Our study will operationalize both approaches to assess

which one performs better in an empirical test. Furthermore we model the perceived definition of the situation (high vs. low-cost), check for framing effects regarding monetary gains or losses and test for private benefits of pro-environmental behavior. The study will focus on the decision to purchase food produced by regional farmers at a farmers market („Wochenmarkt“). This social situation has the characteristics to be described as a high cost situation because of limited opening hours (compared to conventional super-markets), unequal spatial distribution of the Wochenmärkte; higher prices for local organic food, and several existing inconveniences (small number of parking lots, vulnerability to weather). Additionally, we will use choice experiments regarding monetary investments in „green energy“ and „green stock market funds“ vs. conventional investments to control for the influence of environmental concern on behavior where the monetary consequences of the choices are framed differently as gains or expenditures.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Environmental behavior	Retrospective: Purchases at „Wochenmärkte“	be, cb
	Retrospective: Purchases from local farmer at „Wochenmärkte“	be
	Retrospective: Purchases of organic food at „Wochenmärkte“	be
	Likelihood: Purchases at „Wochenmärkte“	be
	Choice Situation: Eco-Investment	be
	Choice Situation: Electricity Provision	cb
	Likelihood of buying organic food at supermarket	be
Costs	Groceries at weekly markets are expensive	be
	Range of food products at weekly markets is limited	be
	Weekly markets are hard to reach	be
	Organic food is expensive	be
Benefits	Products have high quality	be
	Friends think it's positive: to buy at Wochenmärkte	be
	Friends think it's positive: to invest in env. sustainable corporations	be
	Friends think it's positive: to use only clean energy	be
	Positive emotions when buying organic food.	be
	Buying organic food is positive for environment	be

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Environmental concern (Diekman & Preisendörfer 1998)	Env. Concern: Real concerned when thinking about environment.	cb
	Env. Concern: If we continue like that we will get into trouble.	cb
	Env. Concern: Real concerned when reading about env. Problems.	cb
	Env. Concern: There are limits of growth.	cb
	Env. Concern: Most people do not behave pro-environmental.	cb
	Env. Concern: Politician do not do enough against pollution.	cb
	Env. Concern: Reduce standard of living to protect environment	cb
	Env. Concern: Enforce protective measures even if one sacrifices job.	cb
	Env. Concern: Env. Problem is exaggerated	cb
Subjective Opportunity Structure	The nearest weekly market is hard to reach for me.	cb
	The range of products offered on weekyl market is too restricted	cb
	The opening hours of the nearest weekly market unfavourable for me.	cb
	Generally speaking, shopping at Wochenmärkte is more inconvenient than in super markets.	cb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12161](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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ar: Policy preferences for inheritance taxes and motives of intergenerational transfers

Study Code

ar

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 15, 2015

Study title

Policy preferences for inheritance taxes and motives of intergenerational transfers within families.

Subject classification

Income, property and investment/saving, policy preferences, fairness

Keywords

Intergenerational transfers, family, inheritance tax, fairness, wealth distribution, inequality

Data collection waves

bf, ca

Principal investigators

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Abstract

We propose two waves of questions on intergenerational transfers within the family. They include two vignettes designed to elicit their view on the motives behind intergenerational transfers: Is the relationship between generations viewed as a reciprocal relationship or one driven by empathy and altruism? There are different views on the primary motives that motivate intergenerational transfers (hereafter IGT). Some scholars argue that transfers from the older to the younger generation are motivated by the wish to support their offspring (altruistic motives, e.g., Barro, 1974; Coall and Hertwig, 2010). Others argue that IGT have to be interpreted in a model of exchange between generations (direct reciprocity). Accordingly, monetary support from the older to the younger generation is given in exchange for long-term care, attention and access to the grand-children (e.g., Bernheim et al., 1985; Guerts et al. 2012). A third strand of literature points at social norms fostering indirect reciprocity. Here, a certain generation of old people transfers monetary resources and time to the younger generation because they have received the same form support when they were young. Similarly, the young provide the old with attention and long-term care because they observed their parents do the same when they were young (e.g., Arrondel and Masson, 2001).

While there is empirical support for all three motives, there is little systematic evidence on the proliferation of these motives in society (e.g., Kopczuk and Lupton, 2007, Alessie et al., 2014). We currently see a number of important political debates that require profound knowledge about the

motives behind intergenerational transfers (e.g., Brandt and Deindl, 2013). The future of long-term care and the role of caring relatives is the obvious example for such a debate.

Beyond providing evidence on the proliferation of the ITG-related motives, we want to learn more about the factors that explain interpersonal differences in subjects' views on intergenerational transfers. We expect differences between subjects depending on their income, cultural background etc.

Some questions focus specifically on bequests and the inheritance tax. While the public generally accepts substantial taxes on income, the acceptance even for a very moderate taxation of bequest and gifts is low. The last decade has seen a reduction in the effective taxes on bequests and gifts many western countries (e.g. Conway and Rork, 2004, Berttochi, 2010). Given the amount of wealth to be transferred in the next decade and the financial restrictions of the public sector in many countries, it is puzzling to see that democratic societies leave this tax base largely untouched (e.g., Dowding, 2008; Prabhakar, 2008; Beckett, 2013). We are convinced that the solution to this puzzle requires a more profound understanding of intergenerational transfers and the motives behind them.

We want to learn more about the factors that make some subjects accept the inheritance tax as legitimate and others oppose it as illegitimate. Different views on the nature of intergenerational transfers are expected to be an important factor in this respect. The rich data set provided by the GESIS-survey helps to control for and test a number of additional hypotheses (e.g. the role of self-interest or general political attitudes, differences between men and women). The results inform the scientific community as well as policy-makers deciding about policies that interfere with intra-family relations within the family. The data generated by our questions is likely to be valuable for a number of additional research questions.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Policy Preferences: Inheritance Tax general	Postbank Erbschaftsstudie 2011	bf
Policy Preferences: Inheritance Tax allowances for beneficiaries providing long-term care	Own question	bf
Belief: Financial Independence of the old	Own question	bf
Belief: Ricardian equivalence	Own question	bf
Belief: Minor impact of inheritance on life of heirs	Own question	bf
View on norm: Indirect reciprocity	Own question	bf
Belief: State intervenes in childcare	Own question	bf
Belief: regarding dominant reasons for inter-vivo transfers	Own question	bf
Belief: Concentration of inheritances	Own question	bf
Knowledge about inheritance tax	Own question	bf
Knowledge about inheritance tax 2	Own question	bf
Solidarity within own family	Own question	bf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Generations in own household	Own question	bf
Distance to parents	Own question	bf
Personal view: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (long-term care, part 1)	Own question	ca
Personal view: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (long-term care, part 2)	Own question	ca
Belief: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (long-term care, part 1)	Own question	ca
Belief: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (long-term care, part 2)	Own question	ca
Personal view: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (childcare, part 1)	Own question	ca
Personal view: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (childcare, part 2)	Own question	ca
Belief: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (childcare, part 1)	Own question	ca
Belief: IGT being a system of exchange between generations (childcare, part 2)	Own question	ca
Received inheritance personally	Own question	ca
Inheritance tax paid personally	Own question	ca
Expect inheritance personally	Own question	ca
Expect to pay inheritance tax personally	Own question	ca
Real estate property in the family for generations	Own question	ca
Financial support within family (part 1)	Own question	ca
Financial support within family (part 2)	Own question	ca
Case of long-term care in family	Own question	ca
Relatives provide long-term care	Own question	ca
Personal experience in giving long-term care (Yes/No)	Own question	ca
Personal experience in giving long-term care	Own question	ca

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12204](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12204)

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as: When do I do what others do?

Study Code

as

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 25, 2015

Study title

When do I do what others do? Social norms, factual knowledge, and their impact on pro-environmental behavior

Subject classification

Psychology of the environment

Keywords

Climate change, pro-environmental behavior, social feedback, factual information, individual differences

Data collection waves

cb, cd, ce

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Abstract

Anthropogenic climate change is an acknowledged politically, economically and socially pressing issue but people's daily behavior is clearly still not guided by this knowledge, despite the importance of changing consumption behavior as well as energy saving behavior in order to reduce carbon emissions balance is well established (Stern, 2000) and has been confirmed since (e.g. Anderson & Bows, 2012). Social norms have been demonstrated as a powerful means for changing behavior, in particular descriptive social norms that indicate what the majority of people is doing but also injunctive norms that specify what should be done (Cialdini et al., 1993, Schultz et al., 2007; Allcott, 2011). In the present study, we investigate how new information leads to changes in social norms and subsequent behavior and how their influence is mediated by pro-environmental attitudes as measured in the New Ecological Paradigm (Dunlap, 2000). Specifically, we investigate how providing information about population frequencies of meat consumption, as well as factual information about environmental consequences of meat consumption influences participant's norms and

subsequently their behavior. Furthermore, we study how visibility of behavior and own past behavior influence social norms.

This study comprises three waves. In wave one, we assess people's own behaviors, their estimates of frequency of these behaviors in their social environments, and perceived injunctive norms. In wave two, we present different kinds of social feedback or factual information (see section *experimental design* for details). In wave three, we explore how and why norms, behavioral intentions, and own behavior change as a result of different kinds of information provided. The results will enable a better understanding of individual changes towards pro-environmental behavior that can be motivated by different kinds of information in the environments of individuals, by personal knowledge and/or by attitudes that individuals have towards climate-friendly behavior.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

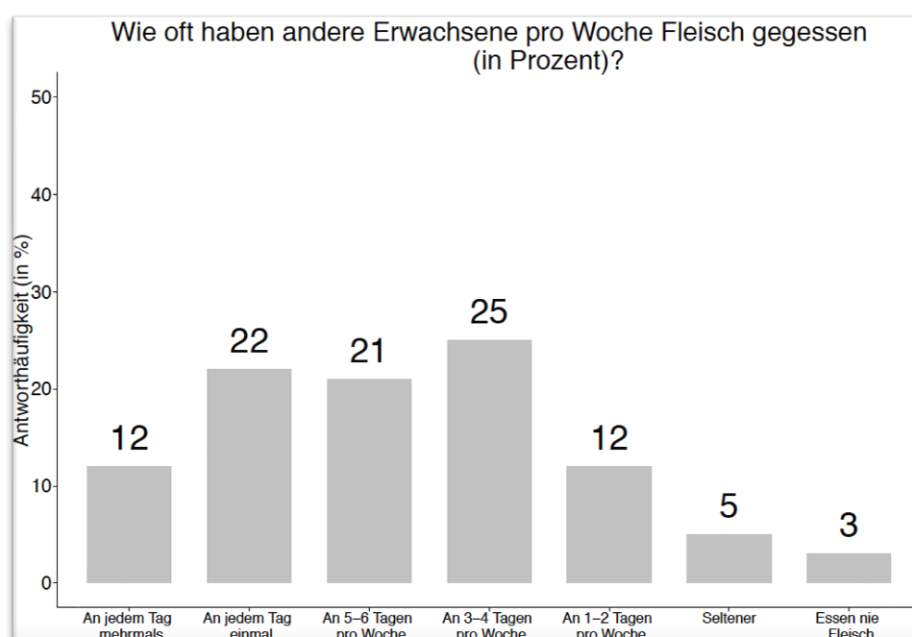
Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Own current behavior (Perkins, 2007)	Frequency of meat consumption per week <i>[Wenn Sie an die letzten vier Wochen denken: An wie vielen Tagen pro Woche haben Sie in der Regel Fleisch gegessen (...)]</i>	cb, cd, ce
Estimates of behavior frequency in general population (Galesic et al., 2012)	Percentage of others falling into one of the following answer categories <i>[Schätzen Sie bitte, wie viele von 100 Personen sich bei der vorherigen Frage zum Fleischkonsum jeweils in die folgenden Kategorien einordnen würden (...)]</i>	cb, cd, ce
Visibility of behavior (Ji, Schwarz, & Nisbett, 2000)	How difficult is it for you to estimate the frequency of meat consumption of others (...)? <i>[Wie schwierig oder einfach ist es für Sie, einzuschätzen, wie häufig Erwachsene Fleisch essen (...)]</i>	cb
Difficulty of behavioral change	How difficult is it to reduce your meat consumption in your daily life? <i>[Wie schwierig oder einfach ist es für Sie, die Häufigkeit Ihres eigenen Fleischkonsums zu reduzieren (...)]</i>	cb
Injunctive norms	On how many days per week would it be justified to eat meat for an adult? <i>[An wie vielen Tagen pro Woche wäre es für einen Erwachsenen in den letzten vier Wochen gerechtfertigt gewesen, Fleisch zu essen (...)]</i>	cb, cd, ce
Intentions	Think about the next four weeks: On how many days do you plan to eat meat (...) <i>[Wenn Sie an die nächsten vier Wochen denken: An wie vielen Tagen pro Woche werden Sie in der Regel Fleisch essen (...)]</i>	cb, cd, ce

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Factual knowledge	Please indicate in the following which of the following items contributes most to overall carbon emissions by food per week <i>[Bitte schätzen Sie nun ein, welche der folgenden Lebensmittel, die Sie innerhalb einer Woche essen, am meisten bzw. am wenigsten zu dem Ausstoß von Treibhausgasen durch Lebensmittel beitragen (...)]</i>	cb, cd, ce

Experimental design

Our study comprised a 2 (social feedback: yes/no) x 2 (factual information: yes/no) between-design: Social feedback consists of true frequencies of behavior, as reported by participants in wave 1. Factual information specifies the environmental impact, more precisely, carbon emissions going along with different kinds of food items.

Figure 1. Distribution of meat eating behavior in the GESIS-Panel sample, as reported by participants in wave 1. In wave 2 of our study, participants received such social feedback about behavior in the overall sample (and/or factual information on environmental consequences of their behavior).



Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis-data.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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at: A Ranking Measure of Life Satisfaction

Study Code

at

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; November 18, 2014

Study title

A Ranking Measure of Life Satisfaction

Subject classification

Economics, economic conditions and indicators, psychology, social conditions and indicators

Keywords

Subjective well-being; life satisfaction; ranking measure; measurement

Data collection waves

ca, da, ea, fa, ga

Principal investigators

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Abstract

We suggest a new measurement method for subjective well-being (ranking measure) which we believe can capture changes in subjective well-being better than the current measurement method (level measure). Subjective well-being is often used to identify policies that are better suited than others to improve well-being in society. This requires ranking different situations in order to identify the characteristics contributing to subjective well-being by using econometric techniques. However, the current level measure potentially suffers from a severe identification problem for the sign of those contributions (Köke and Perino, 2014). This could be tested with the ranking measure we propose, asking people not to state their level on a discrete and bounded scale but rather to report changes in their well-being, i.e. to rank two situations they have experienced. We therefore would like to implement our ranking measure alongside (i.e. in the February wave) with the traditional level measure that is already part of the GESIS panel. We can then compare changes in the level measure over time with the ranking measure and check how well they are correlated. If the correlation is low, this would suggest that the level measure suffers from an identification problem for changes in life satisfaction and that further research is needed to identify a reliable measurement of life satisfaction.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perceived change of life satisfaction since last year (in general and for certain domains of life)	Ranking measure of general life satisfaction Ranking measure of satisfaction with own family Ranking measure of satisfaction with work Ranking measure of satisfaction with leisure Ranking measure of satisfaction with friends Ranking measure of satisfaction with neighborhood Ranking measure of satisfaction with financial situation Ranking measure of satisfaction with health	ca, da, ea, fa, ga

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12743](#)

References

Köke, S. and Perino, G. (2014). How to measure life satisfaction – A constructive critique. Mimeo.

Comments

The last indicator in the table (Ranking measure of satisfaction with health) should only be included if the question in the GESIS Core Study on the levels of life satisfaction are also extended to include a question about health.

av: Evaluating Political Reforms Using Surveys

Study Code

av

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 10, 2014

Study title

Evaluating Political Reforms Using Surveys

Subject classification

Demography and Population; Censuses; Economics; Politics

Keywords

Online Panels, Survey Data Quality, Representativeness, Response Behavior

Data collection waves

ca, cd, da

Principal investigators

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Prof. Dr. Michael Bosnjak Free Universit of Bozen & GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1431-8461 http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authoid=6701915757 http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael_Bosnjak http://scholar.google.de/citations?user=LgTlgPwAAAAJ
Daniela Ackermann-Piek	http://scholar.google.de/citations?user=ddKcHHEAAAAJ&hl=de
Carina Cornesse	http://scholar.google.de/citations?user=WD29nLIAAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=ao
Susanne Helmschrott	n/a

Abstract

Surveys are frequently used to evaluate the political economy of reforms, but their specific application to policy-making processes is complicated by several methodological limitations.

In the project A8 „Evaluating Political Reforms Using Surveys” of the SFB 884 „Political Economy of Reforms” at the University of Mannheim in cooperation with GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, we intend to identify specific challenges arising from the use of survey data to evaluate reforms, consider their broader consequences on the inferences we draw about reform processes, and develop a set of best practices aimed at addressing these problems.

In particular, we focus on issues regarding sample quality, question quality, measuring preferences that change dynamically over time, and preference separability.

The overall aim of the study proposed here is to capture data to evaluate the representativeness of online panels. We developed a questionnaire module to be implemented in the GIP and the GESIS Panel as well as in several nonprobability panels to compare results between probability and nonprobability panels. The study consists of three questionnaire modules that, in accordance to its implementation in the GIP, should be implemented in three different survey waves of the GESIS Panel.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts		Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Benchmarks (German Microcensus)		Weight	ca
		Height	ca
		Homeowner	ca
		Health Insurance	ca
Benchmarks (no extern data source)		Internet Usage	ca
Benchmarks (Register of Party Members)		Party Membership	ca
Benchmarks (Electoral Management Body)		Voting Behavior	ca, cd, da
Benchmarks (Federal Motor Transport Authority)		Driver's License	ca
		Points on Traffic Violations	ca
		Passenger Cars	ca
Measurement (Correlations: Factors)	Models	Big Five (Openness: Imagination, Artistic Interest)	ca
		Big Five (Agreeableness: Trusting, Criticism)	ca
		Need for Cognition (2 items <i>Active</i> , 2 items <i>Joy</i>)	ca
Measurement (Correlations: Variables)	Models	Voting Behavior	ca, cd, da
		Party Membership	ca
		Political Activity	ca
		Political Interest	ca, cd, da
Midpoint Experiments		Health Status	ca
		Green Zone	ca, cd, da

Experimental design

There are two mid-point experiments on vertical answer scales. They are identical but for the fact that one experiment uses a question with a five-point scale and the other uses a question with a seven-point scale. There are four experimental conditions for each of the two scales:

For all experimental conditions, there is a vertical scale and additionally there is a „don't know"-category. Between the scale and the „don't know"-category there is a gap. The design is visualized in Figure 1 and each condition is described below.

Condition 1: Between the scale and the „don't know"-category there is a gap. Because of this type of display, the conceptual midpoint of this scale is at the same time the visual midpoint.

Condition 2: There is no gap between the scale and the „don't know"-category. Now, there is a conceptual midpoint, but it is not the visual midpoint of this scale.

Condition 3: The scale is the same as in condition 1, but the conceptual midpoint is not included. Now, the scale has no conceptual midpoint and, because there is a gap between the scale and the „don't know"-category, there is also no visual midpoint.

Condition 4: The scale is the same as in condition 2, but the conceptual midpoint is not included. The scale here has a visual midpoint, but this midpoint is not the conceptual midpoint, because there is no conceptual midpoint.

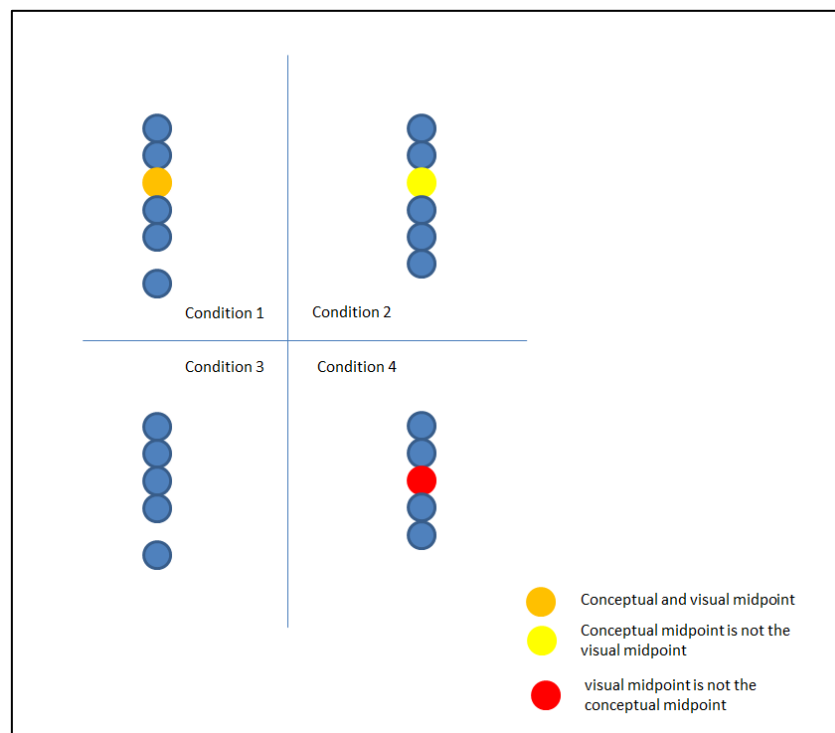


Figure 1: Overview: Experimental Conditions for mid-point experiments

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12245](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12245)

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aw: Within-yearly dynamics and cycles in subjective well-being

Study Code

aw

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February, 2015

Study title

Within-yearly dynamics and cycles in subjective well-being

Subject classification

Subjective well-being

Keywords

Subjective well-being; life satisfaction; affect; dynamic models

Data collection waves

cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb

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Abstract

This is a 13 wave longitudinal study focused on cognitive and affective measures of subjective well-being, and related indicators. Cognitive constructs include overall life satisfaction and various domain satisfaction measures such as health and work. Affective constructs are based on the PANAS, with both short and longer term recollection measures used. Other items include general health and sleep indicators. Items generally match those from the German SOEP, to allow direct comparisons.

The intention of the study is to improve our understanding of the temporal dynamics of well-being, both at the social group level, and the within-person level. While some studies have looked at long-term changes (across the lifespan), and short-term fluctuations (at a daily or weekly level), relatively little is known about medium-term (within year) dynamics. To close this gap, we assess different facets of subjective well-being at a bi-monthly rate across a total of 13 measurement occasions. This allows us to study annual trends and temporal dynamics in well-being, along with its determinants, consequences, and interindividual differences. The inclusion of an initial group subjected to 5-point (rather than 11-point typically used in our study) affect scale will also allow direct comparisons with other work (in particular the GSOEP) thus allowing measurement characteristics to be assessed, and a linking between already existing yearly data and this new bi-monthly data.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Domain satisfaction	Gesundheit (Health) Schlaf (Sleep) Arbeit (Work) Tätigkeit im Haushalt (Household activities) Einkommen (Income) Schul und Berufsausbildung (Education) Wohnung und Haus (dwelling) Freizeit (free time) Familienleben (Family life)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb
Negative affect (today, and over last month)	ärgerlich (annoyed) ängstlich (anxious) Traurig (worried)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb
Positive affect (today, and over last month)	glücklich (happy) Entspannt (relaxed) Energie geladen (energetic)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb
Health	gehetzt oder unter Zeitdruck fühlten? (rushed / under pressure) jede Menge Energie verspürten? (full of energy) starke körperliche Schmerzen hatten? (strong pain)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb
Sleep	Wie viele Stunden schlafen Sie nachts an einem normalen Werktag? (Hours sleep on workdays) Wie viele Stunden schlafen Sie nachts an einem normalen Tag am Wochenende? (Hours sleep on weekends)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb
Outcomes due to health	dass Sie wegen gesundheitlicher oder seelischer Probleme in Ihren sozialen Kontakten, z.B. mit Freunden, Bekannten oder Verwandten, eingeschränkt waren? (Health affects social contacts)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb
Overall life satisfaction	Wie zufrieden sind Sie gegenwärtig, alles in allem, mit Ihrem Leben? (satisfaction with life)	cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, db, dc, dd, de, df, ea, eb

Experimental design

A randomly selected group of 25% of participants will use the original 5 point affect scale from the SOEP (shaded in Figure 1), rather than our extended 11 point scale (extended to ensure adequate within-person variation over the time range), to provide comparative information between the panels. To assess measurement reactivity, we also withhold the single ‘overall life satisfaction’ question from the 25%-group, but only for the first 3 waves. After 1 year, there are no longer any group distinctions made, all participants are given the same questions and scales.

Figure 1. Proposed research design:

		W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12	W13
Main Group (11 point scale)	75%													
Subgroup A (SOEP scales for 6 waves, no OLS for first 3)	25%													

Note. W1 – W13 = Measurement wave 1 to 13

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12743](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

ax: Party Identification Revised - Measuring Party Identification within the Social Identity Framework

Study Code

ax

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 10, 2015

Study title

Party Identification Revised - Measuring Party Identification within the Social Identity Framework

Subject classification

Domestic political issues; elections; government, political systems and organisations; mass political behaviour, attitudes/ opinion

Keywords

Party identification; social identity; measurement; social identification

Data collection waves

cc, dc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The Michigan Model (Campbell et al. 1960) has rapidly become one of the most used theoretical approaches for the explanation of voting behavior since its first occurrence. Its main concept, party identification, denotes a long-standing, affective psychological orientation toward a political party (Campbell et al. 1960: 121).

The German measurement was developed as a functional equivalent to the US-American measure (Kaase 1976). First employed in the 1972 German election study (Berger 1973), this question wording has been used ever since in all major German studies (GLES, Politbarometer, SOEP): „Many people in the Federal Republic lean toward a particular party for a long time, although they may occasionally vote for a different party. How about you?” Unfortunately, the German measure shows several shortcomings. Although negative and multiple party identifications are part of the theoretical concept and crucial in multi-party settings, they cannot be measured with this indicator. Secondly, the German phrasing is capturing a weak feeling of attachment (Johnston 2006: 340) compared to other wordings and may lead to an overestimation of partisan identifiers. Additionally, the measure consists of a single question that is not able to capture such a complex and multi-dimensional concept adequately (Falter 1977; Arzheimer und Schoen 2005).

While agreement persists that party identification is a valuable concept, its conceptualization and operationalization are often questioned (Budge, Crewe and Farlie 1976; Weisberg 1980; Greene 1999;

Bartle and Bellucci 2009). For Germany, it is mainly agreed on that party identification is a partisan predisposition in the Campbellian sense which is part of an individual's social identity (Greene 2004; Bartle und Belucci 2009). The social identity approach builds on reference group theory but extends it (Tajfel and Turner 1979; Turner et al. 1987). Lately, it was used by a multitude of authors to conceptualize party identification more consistently (Kelly 1988; Green et al. 2002; Weisberg and Greene 2003; Greene 2004, Mari and Rosema 2009; Ohr und Quandt 2012) as the knowledge that somebody belongs to a political party „together with some emotional and value significance to him of the group membership”(Tajfel 1972: 31).

Party identification was successfully measured as social identification before (Greene 1999, Mari und Rosema 2009, Ohr und Quandt 2012), but never with a probabilistic, representative sample and for all relevant parties. Furthermore, results from other studies that relied on proxy indicators showed that multiple and negative identifications exist and have a significant effect on electoral decisions as well as issue and candidate orientations (Garry 2007; Schmitt 2009; Medeiros und Noel 2014).

The aim of this study is to validate a comprehensive measure of party identification that is soundly based in social identity research. Based on previous research and relying on validated measures from social identity research (Mael and Tetrick 1992; Postmes et al. 2013), we intend to test a theory-driven coherent instrument for the measurement of party identification. This allows for observing negative and multiple attachments as well as conceptualizing PI as a latent construct. As party identification is one of the most used indicators, validating new measures for the first time in a representative way would be a substantial contribution to the longstanding debate about its measurement and significantly add a new quality in our understanding of party identification and its effects on the voting decision.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Candidate orientation	Was halten Sie von den folgenden Politikerinnen und Politikern? <i>What do you think about some leading politicians?</i> - Angela Merkel - Sigmar Gabriel - Cem Özdemir - Christian Lindner - Katja Kipping	cc, dc
Issue orientation 1	Was ist Ihrer Meinung nach gegenwärtig das wichtigste politische Problem in Deutschland? <i>What is the most important political problem at the moment?</i>	cc, dc
	Und welche Partei ist Ihrer Meinung nach am besten geeignet, das wichtigste Problem zu lösen? <i>Which party will solve it?</i>	cc, dc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Issue orientation 2	Was ist Ihrer Meinung nach gegenwärtig das zweitwichtigste politische Problem in Deutschland? <i>What is the second most important political problem at the moment?</i>	cc, dc
	Und welche Partei ist Ihrer Meinung nach am besten geeignet, das zweitwichtigste Problem zu lösen? <i>Which party will solve it?</i>	cc, dc
Party identification content (adapted from Gluchowski 1983)	Mir bedeutet diese Partei sehr viel. Es ist mir nicht gleichgültig, was mit ihr passiert. <i>This party means a lot to me. I am not indifferent to what happens to it.</i>	cc, dc
	Die Partei an sich bedeutet mir weniger, aber sie macht zur Zeit die bessere Politik. <i>I like the party's current politics.</i>	cc, dc
	Die Partei an sich bedeutet mir weniger, aber sie hat zur Zeit die besseren Politiker. <i>This party has the better politicians at the moment.</i>	cc, dc
	Ich fühle mich dieser Partei nicht besonders verbunden, allerdings habe ich sie oft gewählt. <i>I don't feel a special connection to this party but I often voted for it in the past.</i>	cc, dc
Party Identification – German Standard Item	Wie ist das bei Ihnen: Neigen Sie - ganz allgemein gesprochen - einer bestimmten Partei zu? Und wenn ja, welcher? <i>How about you? Do you lean toward a political party?</i>	cc, dc
Party Identification - Multi-Item Measure (Party identification as a multi-dimensional construct, containing an affective, cognitive and self-stereotyping facet,	Wenn ich über diese Partei spreche, sage ich eher „wir“ als „sie“. <i>When I talk about this party, I rather say „we” than „they”</i>	cc, dc
	Ich bin überzeugter Anhänger dieser Partei <i>I'm a convinced adherent of this party</i>	cc, dc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
two items used for the cognitive facet)	Die Erfolge dieser Partei sind auch meine Erfolge <i>This party's successes are my successes</i>	cc, dc
	Ich habe einige Eigenschaften, die typisch für Anhänger dieser Partei sind <i>I have a number of qualities typical of adherents of this party</i>	cc, dc
Party Identification – Single Item Measure (adapted from Postmes et al. 2013/Reysen et al. 2013)	Ich identifiziere mich stark mit dieser Partei <i>I strongly identify with this party</i>	cc, dc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12332](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.12332)

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ay: Reforms Monitor: GIP, LISS, ELIPSS, and GESIS Panel Comparison Study

Study Code

ay

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Month 22, 2015

Study title

Reforms Monitor: GIP, LISS, ELIPSS, and GESIS Panel Comparison Study

Subject classification

Mass political behavior, attitudes/opinions

Keywords

Survey methodology; Welfare state, reforms, attitudes

Data collection waves

cc

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Abstract

The overall aim of this study is to examine individual attitudes towards the welfare state (i.e. preferences for reforms in different areas of the welfare state such as healthcare, labor market, pensions and education), the tax system and the EU in three European countries. To explore cross-national differences between selected European countries, the items summarized below had been fielded simultaneously in (a) the GESIS Panel (Germany), (b) the German Internet Panel (GIP), (c) the LISS Panel (The Netherlands), and (d) the ELIPSS Panel (France).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards the welfare state - healthcare	Reform demand healthcare Support for reform proposals Support for general practitioners as gatekeepers	cc
Attitudes towards the welfare state – unemployment protection	Reform demand unemployment benefits Conditions of benefit receipt Support for Labor Market Regulations	cc
Attitudes towards the welfare state – pension system	Reform demand pensions Most preferred pension reform proposal Least preferred pension reform proposal	cc
Attitudes towards the welfare state – education system	Reform demand education system Spending preferences education	cc
Attitudes towards taxation and the tax system	Reform demand tax system Redistribution preferences Preference for higher taxes for high income earners	cc
Attitudes towards the EU	Reform demand social systems of EU member states Attitude towards EU decision making	cc
Attitudes towards the welfare state	Preference for expansion of benefit and services: trade-off between different areas of the welfare state Preference for retrenchment of benefit and services: trade-off between different areas of the welfare state	cc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12332](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.12332)

az: Conceptions of democracy and preferences over democratic procedures

Study Code

az

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 15, 2015

Study title

Conceptions of democracy and preferences over democratic procedures

Subject classification

Democracy, political attitudes and behavior

Keywords

Conceptions of democracy, democratic procedures, decision-making procedures

Data collection waves

cd, ce, dd

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Abstract

Contemporary concerns about the future of liberal democracy and discussions about the necessity of democratic innovations require a closer look at citizens' conceptions of democracy and their preferences over established democratic decision-making procedures and alternatives to them. On the basis of previous research, we assume three competing normative conceptions of democracy: a liberal-expertocratic one, a deliberative-participatory one and a majoritarian-plebiscitary one. Furthermore, we assume that these conceptions are systematically linked to individual traits and circumstances and have an impact on citizens' preferences over democratic decision making procedures.

The project seeks to address research gaps that we identify in the literature on procedural preferences and democratic innovations: when confronted with alternative modes of democratic decision-making, how do subjects choose and what determines their choices? Besides socio-economic status and personality, we want to assess the influence of different normative conceptions of democracy as a third and central independent variable. These conceptions entail general beliefs about the 'normative point' of democracy, i.e. about why democracy is a good or the best possible system of government, and criteria applied to judge whether specific practices and institutions qualify as democratic. Our project does not posit one such conception as the correct or best justified

one, but rather seeks to measure support for each of three conceptions we view as competing in present-day discourses and public opinion.

Our analysis will consist of three corresponding steps: In a first step of our analysis, we will test whether our survey responses corroborate this theoretically assumed threefold dimensionality. In a second step, we assess whether these conceptions of democracy are associated with an individual's socio-economic status and personality. Ultimately, we intend to assess the relative strength of the effects of (a) normative conceptions of democracy, (b) distributive interests derived from one's own socio-economic status and (c) individuals' personality on preferences over alternative democratic decision-making procedures.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Liberal-expertocratic conception of democracy	Agree/disagree: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important political decisions should be taken by experts rather than elected politicians • Most people lack necessary information to take part in important political decisions • Minority rights must be protected from majority decisions • Elected representatives should let their conscience decide • Sometimes better when decisions are taken behind closed doors 	cd
Deliberative-participatory conception of democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions should be taken in consent with all affected • Common good rather than personal interests in the foreground • Decisions should be taken through communication rather than voting • All bodies involved in decision-making open to the public • Important to understand why people hold different opinion 	cd
Majoritarian-plebiscitary conception of democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts cannot be resolved through discussion, voting necessary • Large majority indicates correctness of decision • Conflicts between interests groups detriment common good • Most people have sufficient information to decide important issues directly • Majority decisions must be valid even if they restrict minority rights 	cd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Preferences over alternative decision-making procedures	Agree / disagree, (in Germany) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be more direct democracy • Should be more deliberative (dialogue) procedures • Should be more expert decisions involved in decision-making • Important decisions should be taken only by elected experts 	cd
Preference for redistribution	Agree/disagree: Government should do more to reduce differences between poor and rich	ce
Procedural vs. substantial justice	More important that decisions are taken democratically or that decisions are correct in my eyes	ce
Preferences over alternative decision-making procedures, contextualized	Current discussion on assisted dying / immigration / just taxation / renewable energies, how should decision be taken (alternatives): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public debate and referendum • Parliamentary decision • Expert recommendation • Solution sought by all affected parties 	ce, dd
Substantial attitudes on contexts	Personal opinion: for/ against assisted dying / immigration / higher taxation for rich / quick extension of renewable energies	ce, dd
False consensus	Assume majority for /against assisted dying / immigration / higher taxation for rich / quick extension of renewable energies	ce, dd

Experimental design

An experimental design will be used to assess the moderating effect of the context, i.e. the issue of a decision on preferences over specific alternative procedures. Participants in the online survey will be confronted with one of four decision issues (assisted dying, immigration, taxation, renewable energies) and asked for preferences over specific possible decision-making procedures (referendum, parliamentary decision, expert decision, negotiation). As a control, we also ask for policy preferences on the specific issue. In the analysis, we compare the three groups, again with a focus on the relative strength of the effects of conceptions of democracy, SES and personality.

Moreover, we assess the presumed majority opinion on a given issue in order to assess the „False Consensus” effect that occurs when subjects systematically overrate the degree to which others share their opinions.

Cross-references

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ba: Envy in Daily Life

Study Code

ba

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 6, 2016

Study title

Envy in Daily Life. Important Life Outcomes and Mechanisms in Age-Related Differences in Envy

Subject classification

General health; psychology; elderly; gender and gender roles; social behaviour and attitudes

Keywords

Psychology, aging, emotion regulation, envy, depression, mental health

Data collection waves

cf

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James J. Gross Stanford University, USA	https://scholar.google.nl/citations?user=MlMKkPUAAAAJ&hl=en

Abstract

Emotions are a vital part of daily life. However, in the case of envy, only little is known about its consequences on important life outcomes. Envy is an intense feeling of discomfort that arises when a person realizes that someone else has something that the person longs for, strives for or desires (Smith & Kim, 2007). Using the Domain-Specific Dispositional Envy Scale (Rentzsch & Gross, 2015), we want to provide evidence that envy has specific effects on important life outcomes such as depression or life satisfaction. Previous results pointed to a relation between envy and important (negative) life outcomes, however, these findings must be tested in a representative sample with different age cohorts. Investigating the effects of envy on important life outcomes should help to better understand the potential detrimental nature of envy.

Additionally, in accordance with a growing interest of society on positive aspects of aging, in the current project, we want to emphasize that older age is not a time of regret, filled with depression, mourning and a focus on loss of beauty, skills and assets. Instead, we want to show that tendencies

to envy others for what they have decline with age, and thereby, accompanying life outcomes. In this regard, we want to investigate the connection between age and envy in a representative sample of young to old participants. Based on previous research we expect that tendencies to envy decrease with age (Harris & Henniger, 2013; Rentzsch & Gross, 2015). Based on the hypothesis that envy is negatively related to age, it is important to investigate whether the proposed age-related differences in envy are envy-specific and whether they differ from normative age-related changes in negative affect (Gross et al., 1997). Findings that provide evidence for the specificity of the effects can help to draw specific conclusions and formulate implications that are specifically directed toward the emotion of envy.

The current project also intends to help to explain such age differences. If envy decreases with age then it is important to explore what accounts for the decline and thus, to diminish potential negative effects on important life outcomes. Investigating the mechanisms underlying the implied relation between age and envy, we want to test whether the age-related use of specific emotion regulation strategies such as reappraisal (Gross, 1998b) or social comparison evaluations account for age-related changes in envy. We expect that with increasing age the use of adaptive emotion regulation strategies increase (Charles & Carstensen, 2014) which might help to mitigate the effects of envy.

The current project intends to help to provide evidence that age offers the potential to apply buffers that might help to handle the loss of beauty or skills. Such findings are intended to help to formulate implications for how to decrease envious feelings and as a consequence, it's social or personal life outcomes.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Dispositional Envy	Rentzsch and Gross (DSES; 2015): 1. It bothers me when others can have every romantic partner that they want. 2. It is hard to bear when other people are more intelligent than I am. 3. It bothers me when others own things that I cannot have. 4. It makes me feel uncomfortable when others are more attractive than I am. 5. It disturbs me when others can express themselves verbally better than I can. 6. It is hard for me to bear when others can buy everything they want to buy. 7. It annoys me when others are more popular than I am. 8. It bothers me when others are more creative than I am. 9. It troubles me when others have higher tech equipment than I have.	cf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Self-Esteem	10. It disturbs me when people get along with others better than I do.	
	11. It bothers me when others are quicker on the uptake of an issue than I am.	
	12. It is hard for me to bear when others have more clothes in their wardrobe than I have.	
	13. It eats me up inside when people come across to others better than I do.	
	14. It disturbs me when others have a greater fund of knowledge than I have.	
	15. It bothers me when others live in a better neighborhood than I do.	
Self-Esteem	Robins, Hendin, and Trzesniewski (SISE; 2001); cf von Collani and Herzberg (2003): I have high self-esteem.	
Emotion Regulation	Abler & Kessler, 2009; German adaptation of Gross & John (ERQ; 2003):	cf
	1. When I want to feel more positive emotion (such as joy or amusement), I change what I'm thinking about.	
	2. I keep my emotions to myself.	
	3. When I want to feel less negative emotion (such as sadness or anger), I change what I'm thinking about.	
	4. When I am feeling positive emotions, I am careful not to express them.	
	5. When I'm faced with a stressful situation, I make myself think about it in a way that helps me stay calm.	
	6. I control my emotions by not expressing them.	
	7. When I want to feel more positive emotion, I change the way I'm thinking about the situation.	
	8. I control my emotions by changing the way I think about the situation I'm in.	
	9. When I am feeling negative emotions, I make sure not to express them.	
	10. When I want to feel less negative emotion, I change the way I'm thinking about the situation.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Negative Affect	Krohne, Egloff, Kohlmann, and Tausch (PANAS; cf 1996)(German adaptation of Watson, Clark, and Tellegen, 1988), see Mackinnon et al. (1999): - afraid - upset - nervous - scared - distressed	
Positivity of Comparison	For each of the following dimensions, please rate yourself relative to other people of your sex and age using the scale below. - Attractiveness - Intellectual/academic ability - Financial wealth For each of the following dimensions, please rate yourself relative to all other people in Germany using the scale below. - Attractiveness - Intellectual/academic ability - Financial wealth	
Importance of Comparisons	Please indicate the importance of each of the three dimensions for you using the scale below. - Attractiveness - Intellectual/academic ability - Financial wealth	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12470](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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bb: Ethnic and German Identity

Study Code

bb

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 07, 2016

Study title

Ethnic and German identity of natives and immigrants

Subject classification

Psychology

Keywords

Identity, Germany, natives, immigrants

Data collection waves

cf, fa, ja

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
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Abstract

Identity represents one of the major issues in today's world. Indeed many of the most significant events which are taking place in today's globalized world are driven by issues of identity. The politicization of national, ethnic, and religious identities has made the task of understanding the construction of social identities and cultural differences a major topic (cf. Barrett, Flood & Eade, 2011). The goal of this research work therefore is the investigation of the development of the social identity of individuals with and without migration background in Germany. In particular the relationship between the two factors commitment and exploration shall be investigated. Focus of most existing analysis in this field was only the extent of the commitment with the heritage and/or majority culture. Now a psychological identity development approach will be used, which extends the analysis and emphasizes the exploration factor of the social identity while it can also explain variations of the commitment factor.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Germany Identity (Maehler, 2012; Phinney & Ong, 2007)	Commitment (e.g. „I have a strong sense of belonging to Germany” or „I feel a strong attachment to Germany.”) Exploration (e.g. „I have spent time trying to find out more about Germany, such as its history, traditions, and customs.” or „I have often talked to other people in order to learn more about Germany.”	cf, fa, ja
Ethnic Identity (Maehler, 2012; Phinney & Ong, 2007)	Commitment (e.g. „I have a strong sense of belonging to my own ethnic group.” or „I feel a strong attachment towards my own ethnic group.”) Exploration (e.g. „I have spent time trying to find out more about my ethnic group, such as its history, traditions, and customs.” or „I have often talked to other people in order to learn more about my ethnic group.”	cf, fa, ja
Discrimination (Maehler, 2012)	How often people feel disadvantaged because culture of origin	cf, fa, ja
Identity weight (Maehler, 2012)	How important is the identification with a culture	cf, fa, ja

Cross-references

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bc: The role of expectations and consumers' behavior for effectiveness of unconventional policies

Study Code

bc

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; March 09, 2016

Study title

The role of expectations and consumers' behavior for the effectiveness of unconventional monetary and fiscal policies

Subject classification

Economics; consumption/consumer behavior; economic policy; international politics and organizations

Keywords

Unconventional monetary policy, fiscal policy, expectations, consumer behavior

Data collection waves

da

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The current debate on the appropriateness of monetary and fiscal policies to combat the European economic crisis is to a large degree driven by conflicting views on which role expectations play for consumer behavior. The viewpoints diverge even more when the discussion focuses on unconventional economic policies. To this end, we place questions in the GESIS panel which will allow us to compare the effectiveness of unconventional monetary and fiscal policies with respect to stimulating private consumption taking into account citizens' expectations.

In a baseline treatment and three policy treatments survey participants are confronted with two types of monetary policies and one fiscal-monetary policy mix scenario all intended to increase the private (households) consumption. We measure intended consumption behavior and changes to inflation and other macro-variables expectations as a response to those four treatments. This will allow us to directly test on whether fiscal as compared to monetary policies are hampered by citizens' expectations on future government policies (Ricardian equivalence) and the expected outcomes of the current policy. Moreover, the answers to the questions will allow us to make inference on the empirical relevance of behavioral explanations of consumption, in particular theories of mental accounting. These results will also be indicative for whether unconventional

monetary policies such as a central bank directly distributing money to households is a viable policy when nominal interest rates are at the zero lower bound.

Our results on the role of expectations and the most effective design of policies will potentially have far reaching policy implications for the discussion on how to best end crises similar to the one currently affecting European countries.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Households' expectations (Question/s based on Shapiro and Slemrod 2003)	Expected inflation rate Expected future economic conditions	da
Credit constraints (Question/s based on Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances)	Credit request rejected or smaller amount approved Not applied for credit because of the belief that one would not be granted	da
Intended consumption after the implementation of the policy (Question based on Shapiro and Slemrod 2003, Shefrin and Thaler 2004)	Amount of money spent	da
Policy influence on households' expectations (Question/s based on Shapiro and Slemrod 2003)	Expected inflation rate Expected future economic conditions Expected future government spending Expected future tax burden	da
Households' consumption/saving plan (Question based on Shapiro and Slemrod 2003)	Focus on spending or saving regular monthly amounts	da

Experimental design

In order to assess the effectiveness of different economic policies we split the sample in 4 different groups. Each group is confronted with a distinct (policy) scenario.

- 1) The first group is not faced with any specific economic policy and is used for comparisons to the other three groups. This group is asked about inflation expectations, lottery win spending, expectations about general economic conditions, credit constraints and consumption/savings plans.
- 2) An economic policy mix scenario (a combination of fiscal and monetary policies) is sketched in which all citizens of the Eurozone would get 1200 EUR from the government, money being borrowed from the ECB. The respondents are then asked to answer questions about intended consumption, consumption/savings plans, expectations about inflation, general economic conditions, future taxes and future government spending.
- 3) A monetary policy scenario is sketched in which all citizens of the Eurozone would get 1200 EUR from the ECB directly. Respondents are then asked the same questions as group 2.
- 4) A monetary policy scenario is sketched in which all citizens of the Eurozone would get 1200 EUR from the ECB directly but in 100 EUR monthly tranches. Respondents are then asked the same questions as groups 2 and 3.

Because of the random assignment of respondents to different groups, between-groups comparisons will allow us to identify the effects of different policy announcements on individual behavior and expectations about future economic variables and how they are interrelated.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12538](#)

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bd: Attitudes towards ethnic minority groups

Study Code

bd

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 22, 2016

Study title

Attitudes towards ethnic minority groups

Subject classification

Intergroup relations; Personal values; Prejudice against outgroup members

Keywords

Intergroup attitudes, relations, contact, emotions, prejudice

Data collection waves

db, de, eb, ee

Principal investigators

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Dr. Mathias Kauff FernUniversität Hagen	https://scholar.google.de/citations?user=M9ilc1AAAAAJ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mathias_Kauff

Abstract

The promotion of positive and, at the same time, reduction of negative and destructive interethnic relations constitutes one of the most important challenges for modern Western societies. Social science can contribute to the realization of such goals by delivering adequate knowledge about the causes and consequences of negative escalating as well as positive and harmonious ethnic intergroup relations. The proposed research project aims at discovering the relevant influencing factors on intergroup attitudes in a longitudinal multi-level panel study incorporating autochthonous German respondents. Relevant explanatory concepts under study will be macro-level influences, such as media coverage of specific intergroup relations and proportion of minorities in the neighborhood, meso-(intergroup-)level factors, especially intergroup contact and intergroup emotions, as well as personal or dispositional factors such as values, Right-Wing Authoritarianism, and Social Dominance Orientation. The four-wave panel (with a six-month time interval between measurement points) will enable to analyze the separate and interactive influences of these factors on intergroup prejudice, outgroup acceptance as well as the causal structure of relevant mediation

and moderation processes. It thus will provide an optimal data basis for the study of research questions of high scientific and practical relevance.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Media usage	Lesen Sie gewöhnlich eine Tageszeitung? <i>Do you usually read a daily newspaper?</i>	db
Intergroup contact	Wie häufig haben Sie positiven oder erfreulichen Kontakt mit [outgroup members] in Ihrer Nachbarschaft? <i>On average, how frequently do you have positive/good contact with [outgroup members] in your neighborhood?</i> Wie häufig haben Sie negativen oder unerfreulichen Kontakt mit [outgroup members] in Ihrer Nachbarschaft? <i>On average, how frequently do you have negative/bad contact with [outgroup members] in your neighborhood?</i>	db, de, eb, ee
Allophilia	Ich habe grundsätzlich eine positive Einstellung gegenüber Menschen aus anderen Kulturkreisen. <i>In general, I have positive attitudes about people from different cultural backgrounds</i> Ich mag Menschen aus anderen Kulturkreisen. <i>I like people from different cultural backgrounds.</i>	db, de, eb, ee
Intergroup threat	Die [outgroup members] bedrohen unsere Freiheiten und Rechte. <i>[Outgroup members] are threatening our freedoms and rights.</i>	db, de, eb, ee
Intergroup emotions	[Outgroup members] tun mir leid. <i>I feel pity for [outgroup members].</i> Ich bedaure [outgroup members]. <i>I feel sorry for [outgroup members].</i> [Outgroup members] sind mir gleichgültig. <i>I don't care about [outgroup members].</i> Ich verachte [outgroup members]. <i>I feel contempt for [outgroup members].</i> Ich verabscheue [outgroup members]. <i>I detest [outgroup members].</i>	db, de, eb, ee

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Prejudice 1	<p>Wie würden Sie allgemein Ihre Gefühle gegenüber [outgroup members] beschreiben?</p> <p><i>How would you describe your feelings towards [outgroup members] in general?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie [outgroup members] insgesamt bewerten?</p> <p><i>How would you assess [outgroup members] overall?</i></p>	db
Prejudice 2	<p>Wie würden Sie allgemein Ihre Gefühle gegenüber Ausländern beschreiben?</p> <p><i>How would you describe your feelings towards foreigners in general?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie Ausländer insgesamt bewerten?</p> <p><i>How would you assess foreigners overall?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie allgemein Ihre Gefühle gegenüber Muslimen beschreiben?</p> <p><i>How would you describe your feelings towards Muslims in general?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie Muslime insgesamt bewerten?</p> <p><i>How would you assess Muslims overall?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie allgemein Ihre Gefühle gegenüber Flüchtlingen beschreiben?</p> <p><i>How would you describe your feelings towards refugees in general?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie Flüchtlinge insgesamt bewerten?</p> <p><i>How would you assess refugees overall?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie allgemein Ihre Gefühle gegenüber Sinti und Roma beschreiben?</p> <p><i>How would you describe your feelings towards Sinti and Roma in general?</i></p> <p>Wie würden Sie Sinti und Roma insgesamt bewerten?</p> <p><i>How would you assess Sinti and Roma overall?</i></p>	de, eb, ee
Pro-diversity beliefs	<p>Ich schätze die kulturelle Vielfalt in Deutschland, weil sie dem Land einen Nutzen bringt.</p> <p><i>I value cultural diversity in Germany because it is useful for the country.</i></p>	db, de, eb, ee

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Eine Gesellschaft mit einem hohen Ausmaß an kultureller Vielfalt ist eher befähigt, neue Probleme in Angriff zu nehmen.</p> <p><i>A society with a high degree of cultural diversity is better able to tackle new problems.</i></p>	
Fraternal relative deprivation	<p>Wenn Sie die wirtschaftliche Lage der Deutschen mit der wirtschaftlichen Lage der in Deutschland lebenden [outgroup members] vergleichen, wie geht es den Deutschen im Vergleich zu [outgroup members]?</p> <p><i>If you compare the economic situation of Germans with the economic situation of [outgroup members] in Germany, how are the Germans doing compared to [outgroup members]?</i></p>	db, de, eb, ee
Right-wing authoritarianism	<p>Gegen Außenseiter und Nichtstuer sollte in der Gesellschaft mit aller Härte vorgegangen werden.</p> <p><i>We should take strong action against misfits and slackers in society.</i></p> <p>Bewährte Verhaltensweisen sollten nicht in Frage gestellt werden.</p> <p><i>Well-established behavior should not be questioned.</i></p> <p>Wir brauchen starke Führungspersonen, damit wir in der Gesellschaft sicher leben können.</p> <p><i>Well-established behavior should not be questioned.</i></p>	db
Social dominance orientation	<p>Wenn manche Bevölkerungsgruppen mehr Chancen im Leben haben als andere, ist das gut so.</p> <p><i>It is good if some population groups have more opportunities in life than others.</i></p> <p>Wenn einige Gruppen in der Bevölkerung anderen überlegen sind, ist das nützlich für die Gesellschaft.</p> <p><i>It is useful for society if some groups in the population are superior to others.</i></p> <p>Alle Bevölkerungsgruppen sollten gleich behandelt werden.</p> <p><i>All population groups should be treated equally.</i></p>	db

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Ingroup attitudes and identification	<p>Ich bin stolz, Deutscher zu sein.</p> <p><i>I am proud to be a German.</i></p> <p>Deutsch zu sein macht einen bedeutenden Teil meiner Persönlichkeit aus.</p> <p><i>To be a German is an important part of my personality.</i></p>	de, eb, ee
Outgroup support	<p>Ich wähle nur Parteien, die [outgroup members] zu stärkerer Anpassung zwingen.</p> <p><i>I only vote for parties that force [outgroup members] to adapt more.</i></p> <p>Ich wähle nur Parteien, die sich für eine stärkere politische Vertretung von [outgroup members] in Deutschland einsetzen.</p> <p><i>I only vote for parties that support a stronger political representation of [outgroup members] in Germany.</i></p>	de, eb, ee

Experimental design

Data is subdivided into four splits with different items. Within the four questionnaire versions different outgroups are targeted (foreigners, Muslims, refugees, Sinti and Roma). Items targeting specific outgroups are characterized by the place holder [outgroup members].

Cross-references

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be: Communication of simple statistics in climate policies

Study Code

be

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 12, 2016

Study title

Communication of simple statistics in climate policies

Subject classification

Psychology of the environment

Keywords

Climate change, knowledge on simple statistics related to climate change, environmental attitude, transparent communication

Data collection waves

da

Principal investigators

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Abstract

How do individuals interpret simple numbers related to the most central and widely acknowledged climate protection goal, the 2C target? This exploratory study builds on research on knowledge and transparent communication of statistical information in the medical domain (Fischhoff, 2013; Gigerenzer et al., 2007) and extends it to the environmental/ climate domain (Galesic, Kause & Gaissmaier, 2016). We assess (a) if individuals know the 2c target at all and (b) in how far they are able to relate the temperature change of 2 degrees to the correct time reference points in the past and in the future. We investigate further, how well pro-environmental attitudes and environmentally friendly behaviors, as assessed in the core study of the GESIS panel, predict correct knowledge on the 2C target. This study serves as a base for finding out which groups of the population will in particular profit from simple and transparent statistics on climate change and on how to communicate such simple statistics to non-climate experts in an easy and transparent way.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Familiarity with the 2C target	Have you heard about the 2C target before? <i>Haben Sie schon einmal vom sogenannten 2-Grad-Ziel gehört? (Ja/ Nein)</i>	da
Past reference point for temperature change	From which time point on should average global temperature not rise more than 2 degrees? <i>Bitte schätzen Sie, von welchem Zeitpunkt an sich die Temperatur der Erde um nicht mehr als 2 Grad verändern darf...</i>	da
Future reference point for temperature change	Until when in the future should temperature not change more than 2 degrees and plus, into which direction is change supposed to happen? <i>Bitte überlegen sie nun auf welchen Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft sich das Zwei-Grad-Ziel bezieht und wie sich die Temperatur verändert. Die Durchschnittstemperatur der Erde ... (...)</i>	da

Cross-references

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bf: The development and consequences of narcissism

Study Code

bf

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 15, 2016

Study title

The development and consequences of narcissism

Subject classification

Impact of narcissism, social health, change over time

Keywords

Narcissism; development over time; intrapersonal, interpersonal, and institutional effects

Data collection waves

da, fa, ga

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This study is a two-wave study within the GESIS Panel. The general aim of this study is to investigate the development and consequences of narcissism. The development of the Big Five over the life span is well-documented. Furthermore, past research has accumulated strong evidence for the power of personality in explaining intrapersonal, interpersonal, and institutional outcomes in many important areas of life. In contrast, research investigating how the „darker” personality traits such as narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy develop over time and how they impact life outcomes is still scarce. This study will focus on one of these traits, namely narcissism.

The first goal is to investigate mean-level changes and rank-order stability of narcissism over time. The second goal is to investigate how narcissism is longitudinally related to a number of intrapersonal, interpersonal, and institutional outcomes. In doing so, we will implement a crucial theoretical differentiation between more adaptive, agentic, and self-enhancing vs. more maladaptive, antagonistic, and self-defending components of narcissism.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Narcissism	<p>I am great. <i>Ich bin großartig.</i></p> <p>I will someday be famous. <i>Ich werde einmal berühmt sein.</i></p> <p>I show others how special I am. <i>Ich zeige anderen, was für ein besonderer Mensch ich bin.</i></p> <p>I react annoyed if another person steals the show from me. <i>Ich reagiere genervt, wenn eine andere Person mir die Schau stiehlt.</i></p> <p>I enjoy my successes very much. <i>Ich genieße meine Erfolge sehr.</i></p> <p>I secretly take pleasure in the failure of my rivals. <i>Es freut mich insgeheim, wenn meine Gegner scheitern.</i></p> <p>Most of the time I am able to draw people's attention to myself in conversations. <i>In Gesprächen gelingt es mir meist, die Aufmerksamkeit der Anwesenden auf mich zu ziehen.</i></p> <p>I deserve to be seen as a great personality. <i>Ich habe es verdient, als große Persönlichkeit angesehen zu werden.</i></p> <p>I want my rivals to fail. <i>Ich will, dass meine Konkurrenten scheitern.</i></p> <p>I enjoy it when another person is inferior to me. <i>Ich genieße es, wenn mir ein anderer Mensch unterlegen ist.</i></p> <p>I often get annoyed when I am criticized. <i>Ich reagiere häufig gereizt auf Kritik.</i></p> <p>I can barely stand it if another person is at the center of events. <i>Ich ertrage es nur schlecht, wenn eine andere Person Mittelpunkt des Geschehens ist.</i></p>	da, fa, ga

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Most people won't achieve anything. <i>Die meisten Menschen werden es zu nichts bringen.</i>	
	Other people are worth nothing. <i>Andere Menschen sind nichts wert.</i>	
	Being a very special person gives me a lot of strength. <i>Ich ziehe viel Kraft daraus, eine ganz besondere Person zu sein.</i>	
	I manage to be the center of attention with my outstanding contributions. <i>Mit meinen besonderen Beiträgen schaffe ich es, im Mittelpunkt zu stehen.</i>	
	Most people are somehow losers. <i>Die meisten Menschen sind ziemliche Versager.</i>	
	Mostly, I am very adept at dealing with other people. <i>Ich verhalte mich im Umgang mit anderen meist überaus gewandt.</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12538](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

bg: The standard of living approach to the measurement of poverty

Study Code

bg

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 28, 2016

Study title

The standard of living approach to the measurement of poverty

Subject classification

Poverty research; Standard of living approach; Use of available financial resources

Keywords

Poverty; Standard of living; Activities; Need; Want

Data collection waves

db, dd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

A commonly used indicator of poverty is equivalized disposable household income (see, e.g., the definition of poverty by the EU). It is criticized that it (i) represents a relative measure of poverty which (ii) informs only indirectly about people's actual living conditions. The standard of living approach, however, takes into account the assets and activities of a household, which individuals actually possess and can afford, regardless of whether they finance them from income, from savings, or from other financial sources. Hence, the standard of living approach does not focus on the individual's resources, but on the result of the use of available financial resources. In doing so, the actual living conditions come back into the focus of analysis. Moreover, the benchmark is not a distribution statistics (such as 60% of median income), but - similar to a shopping cart - a list of activities and things, which according to a representative sample of the population describe the essential aspects of a necessary standard of living in a society. The application of the instrument consists of a survey, which asks respondents whether their households do the activities and have the things on this list of necessary living standards. If financial reasons are the reason for the absence

of these things or for the absence of these activities, one defines a certain amount of missing living standard items as an indicator of relative or material deprivation.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Necessary standard of living in Germany	<p>Es gibt verschiedene Meinungen darüber, was man in Deutschland zum Leben braucht. Nachfolgend finden Sie eine Liste mit verschiedenen Dingen. Was davon ist Ihrer Ansicht nach „unbedingt notwendig“, was ist „wünschenswert, aber nicht unbedingt notwendig“ und was ist „verzichtbar“?</p> <p><i>There are different opinions about what a person in Germany needs for a living. In the following you will find a list of different items. According to your view, which items are „absolutely necessary“, „desirable, but not absolutely necessary“, and „dispensable“?</i></p>	db, dd
Item List	<p>Mindestens einmal im Monat zum Essen in ein Restaurant gehen können <i>Eating at a restaurant at least once a month</i></p> <p>Eine Wohnung, die mindestens so viele Zimmer hat, wie dort Personen wohnen (Bad, Küche, WC etc. zählen nicht mit) <i>A residence with at least as many rooms as people living there (bathroom, kitchen, toilet etc. do not count)</i></p> <p>Ausreichend Winterkleidung <i>Enough winter clothing</i></p> <p>Eine Zentralheizung, eine Etagenheizung oder Fernwärme <i>Central heating, floor heating or district heating</i></p> <p>Mindestens einmal täglich eine warme Mahlzeit haben <i>Eating at least one warm meal per day</i></p> <p>Einen Garten, einen Balkon oder eine Terrasse <i>A garden, balcony or terrace</i></p> <p>Eine mindestens einwöchige Urlaubsreise pro Jahr <i>Going on vacation for at least one week every year</i></p> <p>Sich ab und zu neue Kleidung kaufen können, auch wenn die alte noch nicht abgetragen ist <i>Being able to buy new clothes every now and then, even if the old clothes are not worn out yet</i></p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Mindestens einmal im Monat ins Kino, Theater oder Konzert gehen können <i>Being able to go to the cinema, theater or a concert at least once a month</i>	
	Eine Wohnung ohne feuchte Wände oder Fußböden <i>A residence without wet walls or floors</i>	
	Ein separates Badezimmer mit Badewanne oder Dusche in der Wohnung <i>A seperate bathroom with bathtub or shower inside the residence</i>	
	Mindestens einmal im Monat Freunde zum Essen zu sich nach Hause einladen können <i>Being able to invite friends over for dinner at least once a month</i>	
	Eine Toilette innerhalb der Wohnung <i>A toilet inside the apartment</i>	
	Behandlungen in Anspruch nehmen können, die von der Krankenkasse nicht vollständig bezahlt werden, wie z.B. Zahnersatz oder Brille <i>Being able to afford treatment that is not fully covered by insurance, such as e.g. dentures or glasses</i>	
	Einen Gefrierschrank, eine Gefriertruhe oder einen Kühlschrank mit Gefrierfach <i>An upright freezer, chest freezer or fridge with ice compartment</i>	
	Die Gas-, Wasser-, Heizungs- und Stromrechnung immer pünktlich zahlen können <i>Always being able to pay the gas-, water-, heating- and electricity bill on time</i>	
	Einen Computer mit Internetanschluss <i>A computer with internet connection</i>	
	Rezeptfreie Medikamente - wie z.B. Kopfschmerztabletten oder Mittel gegen Erkältung - kaufen können, wenn man sie braucht, auch wenn die Krankenkasse das nicht bezahlt <i>Being able to buy prescription free medication - e.g. headache pills or cold medicine - when needed, even if the insurance company does not pay for it</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Individual availability of each item of the necessary standard of living	Abgenutzte, aber sonst noch brauchbare Möbel durch neue ersetzen <i>Replace worn out but still usable furniture</i>	
	Die Miete für die Wohnung bzw. die Zinsen für das Wohneigentum immer pünktlich zahlen können <i>Always being able to pay rent or mortgage interest on time</i>	
	Ein Auto <i>A car</i>	
	Unerwartet anfallende Ausgaben mit eigenem Geld bezahlen können, z.B. eine kaputte Waschmaschine ersetzen <i>Being able to pay for unexpected expenses, e.g. replacing a broken washing machine</i>	
	Eine Waschmaschine <i>A washing machine</i>	
	Einen Fernseher <i>A television</i>	
	Einen festen Betrag im Monat sparen können <i>Being able to put aside a fixed amount of money each month</i>	
	Eine Vereinsmitgliedschaft <i>A membership in a club or association</i>	
	Ein Zeitungs- oder Zeitschriftenabonnement <i>A newspaper or magazine subscription</i>	
	Ein Telefon (Festnetz, Handy oder Smartphone) <i>A telephone (landline, mobile or smartphone)</i>	
	Wenn Sie jetzt an sich selbst denken, was davon haben bzw. tun Sie, was davon haben bzw. tun Sie nicht, weil Sie es sich nicht leisten können, was davon haben bzw. tun Sie aus anderen Gründen nicht? <i>If you now think about yourself, which of these items do you have or do, which items do you not have or do because you lack the necessary financial resources, and which items do you not have or do because of other reasons?</i>	db, dd
	List of items: same as before	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12588](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:GESIS-10.4232/1.12588)

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bh: Stability and relevance of Disintegration

Study Code

bh

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 14, 2016

Study title

Stability and relevance of Disintegration

Subject classification

Psychology, Personality

Keywords

Disintegration, psychosis-proneness, basic personality traits

Data collection waves

db, de, eb

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Abstract

Psychosis-proneness is conceptualized as a broad, hierarchically-organized, and multi-dimensional disposition of behavior, i.e. a basic personality trait. The trait was named Disintegration. It was found to lie beyond the space defined by the Five-Factor Model (Knežević et al., 2016). This finding was replicated across informants, samples, and units of analyses (Knežević, Savić, Kutlešić & Opačić, 2016). This conceptualization - although different in operationalization - is in line with the findings and general ideas of Krueger et al. (2012) and Watson et al. (2008). However, these findings were based on cross-sectional studies, mostly on non-representative samples.

This study is aimed at investigating two defining characteristics of a construct to be named a basic personality trait. These are stability (basic trait is supposed to be stable over time) and relevance (basic trait should be related to a broad spectrum of behavior). Concerning the later, the design enables disentangling selection (Disintegration as a cause or precursor of various outcomes) and socialization (Disintegration as a consequence of various variables) aspects of these relations. The relations with Big Five personality traits, but also relations with subjective well-being, values, attitudes/opinion on political ideology, work & leisure, life-styles in everyday life, environmental attitudes & behavior, and narcissism are of special interest. In case of later relations incremental

predictive validity of Disintegration above Big Five is especially important. The design also enables more realistic and precise assessment of these relations, because state-related influences on these correlations can be controlled for.

These findings are crucial in evaluating plausibility of the conceptualization of the disintegrative tendency (psychosis-proneness/ apophenia/ psychoticism/ schizotypy/ oddity/ peculiarity) as a continuum of normal variations in the general propensity to see patterns/causal relations in randomness, i.e. its conceptualization as a personality trait.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Disintegration (total score, calculated as the average of nine facets listed below)	Psychosis-proneness/ apophenia/ psychoticism/ schizotypy/ oddity/ peculiarity	db, de, eb
Perceptual Distortion	Sometimes I feel as a split personality. <i>Ich fühle mich manchmal gespalten.</i> I feel that everything around me is unreal. <i>Ich habe das Gefühl, dass alles um mich herum unwirklich ist.</i> Sometimes I feel like someone else inside of me makes decisions instead of me. <i>Manchmal fühle ich mich als ob jemand anderes in mir die Entscheidungen für mich trifft.</i>	db, de, eb
General Executive Dysfunction	On occasion, when I'm about to say something I end up saying something completely different. <i>Wenn ich etwas sagen möchte, passiert es gelegentlich, dass ich etwas vollkommen anderes sage.</i> I frequently repeat useless actions. <i>Ich wiederhole häufig zwecklose Handlungen.</i> Sometimes, while doing something, I experience a mental block, because my mind turns blank. <i>Wenn ich mit etwas beschäftigt bin, habe ich manchmal Denkblockaden, weil mein Kopf plötzlich völlig leer ist.</i>	db, de, eb
Somatoform Dysregulations	Sometimes my body, or a part of my body, becomes insensitive and numb. <i>Manchmal wird mein Körper oder ein Teil davon unempfindlich und taub.</i> Sometimes I feel I will burst from the inside. <i>Manchmal fühle ich mich so, als würde ich von innen heraus explodieren.</i>	db, de, eb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Mania	<p>I think that many life rules don't hold for me. <i>Ich denke, dass viele Regeln im Leben nicht für mich gelten.</i></p> <p>I often feel happy but also irritable at the same time. <i>Ich fühle mich oft glücklich und zugleich gereizt.</i></p>	db, de, eb
Magical Thinking	<p>I feel the presence of evil forces around me, although I can't see them. <i>Ich fühle die Anwesenheit böser Kräfte um mich herum, auch wenn ich sie nicht sehen kann.</i></p> <p>I feel I can influence the course of events only by thinking a lot about them. <i>Ich habe das Gefühl, ich kann den Ablauf der Dinge verändern, nur indem ich darüber nachdenke.</i></p>	db, de, eb
Depression	<p>I often wish I were far away from everything. <i>Ich wünsche mir häufig ich wäre weit weg von allem.</i></p> <p>I can't find a will to do anything. <i>Ich habe keine Willenskraft, um etwas zu tun.</i></p>	db, de, eb
Paranoia	<p>People speak ill of me. <i>Andere Menschen reden schlecht über mich.</i></p> <p>I feel being watched. <i>Ich fühle mich beobachtet.</i></p>	db, de, eb
Enhanced Awareness	<p>Sometimes thoughts and pictures come to me all by themselves. <i>Manchmal erscheinen mir Gedanken oder mentale Bilder wie von selbst.</i></p> <p>Someone's voice can mesmerize me so much that I could go on listening to it forever. <i>Die Stimme von manchen Personen kann mich so faszinieren, dass ich ihnen ewig zuhören könnte.</i></p>	db, de, eb
Flattened Affect	<p>Sometimes I have an impression that my feelings are frozen. <i>Ich habe manchmal den Eindruck, dass meine Gefühle zu Eis erstarrt sind.</i></p> <p>It happens to me not to feel anything in a situation that should produce strong emotions. <i>Es kommt vor, dass ich in Situationen, die eigentlich Emotionen hervorrufen sollten, nichts empfinde.</i></p>	db, de, eb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12588](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12588)

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bi: Threat perception and political trust

Study Code

bi

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Mai 06, 2016

Study title

Threat perception and political trust

Subject classification

Attitudes/opinion, Mass

Keywords

Threat, Societal Threat, Political Trust, Institutional Trust, Authoritarianism

Data collection waves

dc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Previous research indicated that citizens perceiving threat to society as well as threat toward one's individual situation become more conservative and more supportive of restrictive policies (Jost et al. 2003, Feldman 2013). Yet, the literature is still debating, first, the actual mechanism which leads from perceiving threats to more conservative political attitudes (Feldman and Stenner 1997, Stenner 2005) and, second, whether personality predispositions—which in itself might have an effect on political attitudes—make some citizens more prone to perceiving threats than others, hence posing the danger of overestimating the threat effect (Cohrs 2013, Shaffer and Duckitt 2013). Thirdly, while interested in the effects of the European financial crisis and other crisis scenarios on public support toward the EU, the public opinion literature has so far neglected the role of threat perceptions. To shed more light on these puzzles, I employ a short framing experiment aiming to stimulate threat perceptions on the side of respondents followed by short but sufficient measurements of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA). In combination to the personality and personal values module of the GESIS panel as well as to the measurement of left-right-orientations and citizens' trust in domestic and international institutions in the panel's core module, this allows me and others to test the effects of personality indicators and (experimental) threat frames on threat perception as well as the effect of personality, framing and threat perception on the development of political attitudes. The proposed questions therefore benefit current research on political psychology, political behavior and public opinion alike.

In sum, the study includes questions on the following concepts:

- (Experimentally induced) Threat
- Societal Economic Threat Perception
- Individual Economic Threat Perception

- Societal Cultural Threat Perception
- Authoritarianism (RWA)
- Political Trust
- Left-Right-Orientation

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
(Experimentally induced) Threat	Threatening effect of financial/economic crisis (Experimental Group 1) Threatening effects of immigration crisis on economy (Experimental Group 2) Threatening effects of immigration crisis on social life (Experimental Group 3)	dc
Societal Economic Threat Perception	Economy will worsen Citizens will lose jobs Life will get worse	dc
Individual Economic Threat Perception	Myself/relative will lose job Myself/relative will have financial problems Myself/relative will not have enough money for vacation	dc
Societal Cultural Threat Perception	Crimes rates will increase German culture will be undermined	dc
Authoritarianism (RWA)		dc
Political trust	Trust in political institutions	dc
Left-Right-Orientation	Left-Right-Orientation	dc

Experimental design

The experimental setting includes four groups of respondents, three groups with (different) treatments (Experimental Group 1, Experimental Group 2, Experimental Group 3) and one control group. The chances of a respondent to be ascribed to one of these three groups is the same. Hence, the allocation of a respondent to a group follows a random filter.

A respondent in one of the three treatment groups is confronted with a statement and a question to indicate his / her level of agreement with that statement. A respondent in the control group is not confronted with a statement but is directly forwarded to the main part of the survey (starting with the concept 'societal economic threat').

Cross-references

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bj: Attitudes towards alternative partnership arrangements

Study Code

bj

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Attitudes towards alternative partnership arrangements: an international comparison

Subject classification

demography and population; legal systems; family life and marriage; gender and gender roles

Keywords

partnership, international comparison, attitudes on family

Data collection waves

dc

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Abstract

Western Countries, including Germany, have experienced complex changes in partnership and parenthood patterns in the last several decades (Castro-Martín et al. 2008; Kiernan 2000, 2002, 2004a/b; Nazio 2008; Mills et al. 2011; Potârcă, Mills & Lesnard 2013; Kasearu & Kutsar, 2011). Laws in Europe have progressively included these alternative living arrangements. Cohabiting unions have increasingly (though not everywhere, nor to the same extent) been attributed similar entitlements as married couples (Nazio, 2008). There is also growing acknowledgement of the „family rights” of same sex partnerships. As the range of possible family forms becomes more complex and heterogeneous, the boundaries of what is perceived as constituting a family become more malleable, making it essential to understand current family forms and views of them. Individuals’ views of family relationships are not limited to the legal framing of family rights and what individuals think of as „a family” can change over time (Abela & Walker 2013). Neither does

acceptance or tolerance of a certain family form necessarily imply that it is defined as a legitimate family. Although there is considerable public and academic discourse related to the growth in diverse family forms, there is relatively little information about how the public defines the family. Changes in the composition of families may be weakening the ties that set the stage for kin solidarity, at the same time that poor economic conditions and population aging in Europe are resulting in a retrenchment of welfare state provisions and pension entitlements.

This study investigates how people residing in Germany think about the family and how this compares to other countries, notably France and the Netherlands. What kinds of partnerships do they identify as families? The study addresses this question by a) asking directly who people consider to be part of the family, and b) by asking people their opinion on statements regarding the importance of children and the acceptability of various couple arrangements. The aim of this project is to study attitudes towards alternative partnership arrangements to better understand how Germans think about the family in the face of legal and demographic developments in family formation in Germany and Europe more generally, in recent decades. For the country comparison similar data have been collected in France (ELIPSS, 2013) and in the Netherlands (LISS, 2014).

The study consists of two modules: general views on which living arrangements constitute a family (Part A), and attitudes regarding family diversity (Part B). Part A has been part of the data collection in both the LISS and ELIPSS, whereas Part B was included in the LISS.

Part A consists of survey questions aimed at ascertaining whether the respondent thinks that a variety of partnership arrangements count as a family (same sex versus opposite sex partnerships, with and without children, with and without legal framing such as marriage). This work builds upon the Sociological Research Practicum 2010 instrument (Powell, Bolzendahl, Geist, Steelman 2010), which was used in nationally representative U.S. surveys in 2003, 2006 and 2010. Part B includes items measuring general attitudes on the family, especially pertaining to marriage, children and same sex partnerships.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Family definition	<p>A man and a woman who are married without children. Are they a family?</p> <p>What if they have a child together?</p> <p>A man and a woman who cohabit, without children. Are they a family?</p> <p>What if they have a child together?</p> <p>Two women who are married to each other without children. Are they a family?</p> <p>What if they have a child together?</p> <p>Two women in a registered partnership without children. Are they a family?</p> <p>What if they have a child together?</p> <p>Two women who cohabit without a registered partnership without children. Are they a family?</p> <p>What if they have a child together?</p>	dc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Two men who are married to each other without children. Are they a family? Note: Currently it is not possible for two men to get married in Germany, but it is legal in some other countries. What if they have a child together? Two men in a registered partnership without children. Are they a family? What if they have a child together? Two men who cohabit without a registered partnership without children. Are they a family? What if they have a child together? Family definition: open question. What do you think a family is?	
Attitude on marriage	Married people are generally happier than unmarried people People who want to have children should get married	dc
Attitude on cohabitation	Your life is not complete if you haven't had children It is your duty to society to have children	dc
Attitude on homosexuality	A woman is more suited to rear young children than a man Adoption by homosexual couples should be possible	dc

Experimental design

Half of the respondents were shown Part A first and then Part B, and the other way around for the other half.

Cross-references

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bk: The determinants of pro-environmental behavior

Study Code

bk

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 16, 2016

Study title

The determinants of pro-environmental behavior

Subject classification

Keywords

Political and social participation; environmental attitudes and behavior; personality and personal value; GESIS Panel survey participation, evaluation and survey mode preferences; rational choice; framing

Data collection waves

cb, dd, ea

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Abstract

Empirical studies reveal that even respondents with pro-environmental concerns frequently do not show pro-environmental behavior. Recently a discussion about the explanation for this riddle can be witnessed in the literature. Given the mixed empirical results regarding the impact of attitudinal measures on environmental behavior, scholars have introduced environmental identity measures as a competing explanatory approach for explaining environmental behavior. They assume that the moral components of acting responsible with regards to the collective good (ecological sustainability) may be better captured by variables that map the self-identity of conscious and ethical consumers instead of attitudinal measures that reflect mere mental evaluations of objects.

Recent evidence on the determinants of consumer behavior suggests that identity measures indeed outperform attitudinal measures in explaining variation in environmental decision making. Unfortunately, environmental identity measures or indices so far have rarely been assessed for reliability and validity across modes, especially not based on a probabilistic sample for Germany. Our study will operationalize two competing theoretical approaches to measure environmental identity. Furthermore, we will compare the explanatory power of the hypotheses derived from dual process model theories with both attitudinal measures and neutralization strategies of environmental concern as well as environmental identity measures in the framework of low and / high cost situations to shed new light on the cognitive features that shape environmental decision making.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Retrospective pro-environmental behavior	In the past 2 month, did you buy any food at Wochenmärkte yes/no	cb, dd
Retrospective purchase of ecological products at supermarket (binary)	During the last visit to the supermarket, did you buy any organic food yes/no	cb, dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I am spending much time in nature	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Important to engage in ecological issues	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I perceive myself as a part of ecological environment	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I would invest time/money in protection of environment	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	If I am stressed, being in nature is a relief	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Important to live with animals	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I can identify with environmentalists	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Problems of modern times can be solved by a more sustainable lifestyle	dd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I have a lot in common with other species	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I like gardening	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Being a part of the natural environment is part of my personality	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I am attached to places	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Being responsible for the natural environment is part of my personality	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Being a part of nature is important for me	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I prefer living in a room with a nice view	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I love trekking and camping	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Some parts of nature seem to have a personality of their own	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I would miss being outdoor a lot	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Being able to survive alone in nature makes me proud	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Nature is a piece of art	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	My attitudes and the attitudes of environmentalists are quite similar	dd
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	Being in nature makes me stronger in a spiritual way	dd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
EID-scale (Clayton 2003, own translation)	I collect items like shells or stones	dd
Decision Costs (Own formulation)	Given my monthly income expenditures of 40 Euro per month to guarantee the provision of sustainable energy are not at all bearable/ absolutely bearable	dd
General Warm Glow (Liebe et al. 2011), 1-5 Likert scale	I get a good feeling from donations to good causes such as environmental projects	dd
General Warm Glow (Liebe et al. 2011), 1-5 Likert scale	I like to contribute money to projects that protect the environment	dd
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	It does not matter how to behave as a consumer, the destruction of the environment will continue	dd
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	For the wellbeing of my family, I cannot bear any more expenses to save the environment	dd
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	Environmental activists are hypocrites	dd
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	As a consumer, one does not do a lot of harm to the environment	dd
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	The environmental damage caused directly by myself is minimal	dd
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	Lots of things are disallowed right now due to environmental protection	dd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Neutralization (Own formulation, adapted from Sykes and Matza (1957)), 1-5 Likert scale	You have to defend yourself against the paternalism of the environmental activists	dd
Retrospective pro- environmental behavior	In the past 2 months, did you buy any food at Wochenmärkte yes/no	cb, dd, ea
Retrospective purchase of ecological products at supermarket (binary)	During the last visit to the supermarket, did you buy any organic food yes/no	cb, dd, ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	1. in competition with the natural environment ... in cooperation with the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	2. detached from the natural environment ... connected to the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	3. very concerned about the natural environment ... indifferent about the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	4. very protective of the natural environment ... not at all protective of the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	5. superior to the natural environment ... inferior to the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	6. very passionate towards the natural environment ... not at all passionate towards the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	7. not respectful of the natural environment ... very respectful of the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	8. independent from the natural environment ... dependent on the natural environment	ea

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	9. an advocate of the natural environment ... disinterested in the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	10. wanting to preserve the natural environment ... wanting to utilize the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity (Own translation, taken from Stets & Biga (2003)) Semantic differential	11. Nostalgic thinking about the natural environment ... emotionless thinking about the natural environment	ea
Environmental identity – Prominence (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003) and Andorfer & Liebe (2013)) 1-5 Point Rating Scale	Buying ecological/ sustainable products is part of my lifestyle	ea
Environmental identity – Prominence (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003) and Andorfer & Liebe (2013)) 1-5 Point Rating Scale	I am not the type of person that cares about ecological/ sustainable products	ea
Environmental identity (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003) and Andorfer & Liebe (2013)) 1-5 Point Rating Scale	Consuming ecological products reflects my responsibility for family/ society	ea
Environmental identity – Prominence (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003) and Andorfer & Liebe (2013)) 1-5 Point Rating Scale	As a consumer I am responsible	ea

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Environmental identity – Salience (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How likely is it that during a conversation with another person, you will start to convince him/ her that: Climate change needs to be attenuated	ea
Environmental identity – Salience (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How likely is it that during a conversation with another person, you will start to convince him/ her that: the „Energiewende” has to be implemented	ea
Environmental identity – Salience (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How likely is it that during a conversation with another person, you will start to convince him/ her that: Organic food is better than regular food	ea
Environmental identity – Salience (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How likely is it that during a conversation with another person, you will start to convince him/ her that: Electric cars represent the future	ea
Environmental identity – Salience (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How likely is it that during a conversation with another person, you will start to convince him/ her that: Large scale livestock farming needs to be stopped	ea
Environmental identity – Commitment (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	Are you a member of a pro-environmental organization	ea
Environmental identity – Commitment (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How important is it for yourself that your friends perceive you as someone who shows concern towards the environment?	ea
Environmental identity – Commitment (adapted from Stets & Biga (2003))	How important is it for yourself that your family perceives you as someone who shows concern towards the environment	ea

Experimental design

Does not apply

Cross-references

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bl: Materialism and Quality of Life

Study Code

bl

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

How Do Satisfaction with Material Life and Materialism Influence Economic Motivation and Subjective Well-Being

Subject classification

Materialism, Subjective Well-Being

Keywords

Materialism, Material Life, Economic Motivation, Subjective Well-Being

Data collection waves

de

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Abstract

Much of the past research has demonstrated the negative influence of materialism on subjective well-being. In this project, we aim to show that indeed materialism is a double-edge sword, in that materialism does adversely affect subjective well-being but also could enhance subjective well-being. Specifically, the positive and negative effects of materialism occur through different psychological mechanisms. With respect to the negative effect of materialism on subjective well-being, this may occur through two different paths: (1) materialistic individuals tend to engage in frequent evaluations of their standard of living based on ideal expectations influencing dissatisfaction with their standard of living, which in turn influence dissatisfaction with life; and (2) materialistic individuals tend to experience dissatisfaction on non-material life domains (e.g., social

life, leisure life, family life), which in turn influences dissatisfaction with life. With respect to the positive effect of materialism on subjective well-being, this may occur as follows: Materialistic individuals tend to engage in frequent evaluations of their standard of living based on ability expectations raising their economic motivation, which may cause a rise in anticipated future satisfaction with their standard of living, which in turn may contribute to feelings of satisfaction with life overall.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Materialism	<p>I admire people who own expensive homes, cars, de and clothes.</p> <p>[Ich bewundere Menschen, die teure Häuser, Autos und Kleidung besitzen.]</p> <p>I believe that the things I own say a lot about how well I am doing in life.</p> <p>[Ich glaube, dass die Dinge, die ich besitze, viel darüber aussagen, was ich im Leben erreicht habe.]</p> <p>I like to own things that impress people.</p> <p>[Ich besitze gerne Dinge, die andere Menschen beeindrucken.]</p> <p>I try to keep my life simple, as far as possessions are concerned.</p> <p>[Was Hab und Gut anbelangt, versuche ich mein Leben einfach zu halten.]</p> <p>Buying things gives me a lot of pleasure.</p> <p>[Es macht mir viel Spaß, Dinge zu kaufen.]</p> <p>I like a lot of luxury in my life.</p> <p>[Ich umgebe mich gerne mit viel Luxus.]</p> <p>I believe that my life would be better if I owned certain things I do not have.</p> <p>[Ich glaube, mein Leben wäre besser, wenn ich bestimmte Dinge besitzen würde, die ich nicht habe.]</p> <p>I believe that I would be happier if I could afford to buy more things.</p> <p>[Ich glaube, ich wäre glücklicher, wenn ich mir mehr Dinge leisten könnte.]</p> <p>It sometimes bothers me quite a bit that I cannot afford to buy all the things I would like.</p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>[Manchmal stört es mich sehr, dass ich mir nicht alle Dinge kaufen kann, die ich gerne hätte.]</p> <p>I believe that some of the most important achievements in life include acquiring material possessions.</p> <p>[Ich glaube, dass es ein Bestandteil der wichtigsten Leistungen im Leben ist, zu materiellem Besitz zu kommen.]</p> <p>I do not place much emphasis on the amount of material objects people own as a sign of success.</p> <p>[Ich lege keinen großen Wert auf die Anzahl materieller Dinge, die manche zum Zeichen ihres Erfolgs besitzen.]</p> <p>The things I own are not all that important to me.</p> <p>[Die Dinge, die ich besitze, sind mir nicht so wichtig.]</p> <p>I put less emphasis on material things than most people I know.</p> <p>[Ich lege weniger Wert auf materielle Dinge als die meisten Menschen, die ich kenne.]</p> <p>I have all the things I really need to enjoy life.</p> <p>[Ich habe all' die Dinge, die ich wirklich brauche, um das Leben zu genießen.]</p> <p>I would be happier if I owned nicer things.</p> <p>[Ich wäre glücklicher wenn ich luxuriösere Dinge besitzen würde.]</p>	
Evaluation Frequency of Standard of Living	<p>How often do you make judgments about your standard of living based on the belief that people who are lucky strike it rich?</p> <p>[Wie oft bewerten Sie Ihren Lebensstandard anhand der Überzeugung, dass Menschen es durch Glück zu Reichtum bringen?]</p> <p>How often do you evaluate your material wealth based on very high, possibly unachievable material goals?</p> <p>[Wie oft bewerten Sie Ihren materiellen Wohlstand anhand sehr hoher, möglicherweise unerreichbarer materieller Ziele?]</p>	de

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
General Evaluation of Standard of Living	How often do you compare your financial status with people that you know who are affluent and wealthy?	de
	[Wie oft vergleichen Sie Ihre finanzielle Situation mit Bekannten, die reich und wohlhabend sind?]	
	How often do you find yourself evaluating your economic situation based on some notion of ideal wealth you wish to have?	
	[Wie oft bewerten Sie Ihre wirtschaftliche Situation anhand dessen, wie Sie sich Ihren idealen Wohlstand vorstellen?]	
	How often do you make judgments about your standard of living based on the belief that people climb up the social ladder through good old-fashion hard work?	
	[Wie oft bewerten Sie Ihren Lebensstandard anhand der Überzeugung, dass man durch ehrliche harte Arbeit den sozialen Aufstieg erlangt?]	
	How often do you evaluate your material wealth based on challenging, realistic, and possibly achievable material goals?	
	[Wie oft bewerten Sie Ihren materiellen Wohlstand anhand von anspruchsvollen, realistischen und möglicherweise auch erreichbaren materiellen Zielen?]	
	How often do you find yourself evaluating your economic situation based on specific educational and occupational goals have set to achieve?	
	[Wie oft bewerten Sie Ihre wirtschaftliche Situation anhand konkreter Ziele die Sie sich im Bereich Bildung oder Beruf gesetzt haben?]	
	How do you feel about your standard of living? Please think of the material things you own, your financial situation, the household income, and your consumption lifestyle? You feel ...	
	[Wie empfinden Sie Ihren Lebensstandard? Denken Sie dabei an materielle Dinge, die Sie besitzen, Ihre finanzielle Situation, Ihr Haushaltseinkommen und Ihr Konsumverhalten. Sie fühlen sich ...]	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Economic Motivation	<p>How do you feel about your standard of living? You feel...</p> <p>[Wie empfinden Sie Ihren Lebensstandard insgesamt? Sie fühlen sich ...]</p> <p>To what extent do you think you agree or disagree with each of these statements?</p> <p>[Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?]</p> <p>I do not seem to make decisions by myself. [Ich habe den Eindruck, dass ich meine Entscheidungen nicht selber treffe.]</p> <p>I seem to lose my sense of direction in life. [Ich habe den Eindruck, dass ich die Orientierung im Leben verliere.]</p> <p>It's easier for me to start than to finish projects. [Es ist für mich einfacher, ein Projekt zu beginnen als es abzuschließen.]</p> <p>I do not seem to get going on anything. [Ich scheine einfach mit Nichts voranzukommen.]</p> <p>I do not seem to have the drive to get my work done. [Ich scheine keinen Antrieb zu haben, meine Arbeit zu erledigen.]</p> <p>I feel like I am driven to work hard to achieve a higher standard of living. [Ich fühle mich getrieben hart zu arbeiten, um einen höheren Lebensstandard zu erreichen.]</p> <p>I feel extra motivated to make a better income. [Ich fühle mich besonders motiviert, ein höheres Einkommen zu erzielen.]</p> <p>I have a strong drive to achieve a better financial situation. [Ich habe einen starken Antrieb, eine bessere finanzielle Situation zu erreichen.]</p> <p>I feel extra motivated to make a decent income. [Ich fühle mich besonders motiviert, ein angemessenes Einkommen zu erzielen.]</p>	de

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Anticipated Satisfaction with Standard of Living	<p>I have a strong drive to improve my financial situation.</p> <p>[Ich habe einen starken Antrieb, meine finanzielle Situation zu verbessern.]</p> <p>To what extent do you think you agree or disagree with each of these statements?</p> <p>[Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?]</p> <p>I anticipate that I will be happy with my income in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>[Ich erwarte, dass ich in absehbarer Zeit mit meinem Einkommen zufrieden sein werde.]</p> <p>I talk a lot about how I will be happier in the future with the more income I will make I am optimistic about my future income.</p> <p>[Ich spreche viel darüber, wie mich ein höheres Einkommen in der Zukunft glücklicher machen wird.]</p> <p>I am optimistic about my future income.</p> <p>[Ich schaue optimistisch auf mein zukünftiges Einkommen.]</p> <p>I am hopeful that my financial situation will be significantly improved.</p> <p>[Ich bin zuversichtlich, dass sich meine finanzielle Situation deutlich verbessern wird.]</p> <p>On many occasions I have expressed positive feelings about my income in the next few years.</p> <p>[Ich habe mich vielfach positiv über mein Einkommen in den nächsten Jahren geäußert.]</p> <p>I expect that my financial situation will be significantly improved in the near future.</p> <p>[Ich erwarte, dass sich meine finanzielle Situation in naher Zukunft deutlich verbessern wird.]</p>	de

Experimental design

Does not apply.

Cross-references

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bm: Bias in web surveys of the general population

Study Code

bm

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 25, 2017

Study title

Bias in web surveys of the general population, demonstrated using health status

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Bias, web, online, survey, health, recruitment, propensity weights, calibration

Data collection waves

eb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The aim of the project is the comparison of web-surveys with general population estimates (not restricted to age-cohorts such as SHARE) based on administrative data, official statistics and high-quality F2F and CATI-surveys. Due to limited availability of other data sources, this study is concentrated on health indicators. Surgical procedures, days in hospital or number of strokes and hard-attacks are known for the total population in Germany and can be estimated with surveys based on different data collection modes and sample selection methods. The GESIS panel will be compared with less well designed commercial web-surveys following different recruitment schemes. The study will systematically investigate the effect of various propensity- and calibration weighting schemes on the estimates. This study will compare differences in estimates between survey modes and recruitment schemes before and after statistical correction to known population values and different survey modes.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Subjective health	How would you describe your current health? <i>Wie ist Ihr Gesundheitszustand im Allgemeinen?</i>	eb
Height	How tall are you without shoes? <i>Wie groß sind Sie, wenn sie keine Schuhe tragen?</i>	eb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Weight	How many kilograms do you currently weigh without any clothes and shoes? <i>Wie viel wiegen Sie, wenn sie keine Kleidung und Schuhe tragen?</i>	eb
GP contact 4 weeks	How many times in the last 4 weeks did you consult a general practitioner to seek treatment or advice? <i>Wie oft haben Sie in den letzten 4 Wochen einen Allgemeinmediziner oder Hausarzt konsultiert, um sich selbst beraten, untersuchen oder behandeln lassen?</i>	eb
GP contact 12 months	How many times in the last 12 months did you consult a general practitioner to seek treatment or advice? <i>Wie oft haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten einen Allgemeinmediziner oder Hausarzt konsultiert, um sich selbst beraten, untersuchen oder behandeln lassen?</i>	eb
Days sick – general	In the last 12 months, on how many days were you not able to perform your usual activities (e.g. job, studies, work at home) because of illness? <i>An wie vielen Kalendertagen waren Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten insgesamt so krank, dass Sie Ihrer üblichen Tätigkeit nicht nachgehen konnten?</i>	eb
Sick days – work	If you are employed, how many days were you not able to work because of illness for which you had an official note from your doctor? <i>Falls Sie berufstätig sind, an wie vielen Arbeitstagen in den letzten 12 Monaten waren Sie durch einen Arzt arbeitsunfähig geschrieben?</i>	eb
Hospital nights	In the last 12 months, how many nights were you admitted to a hospital? <i>Wie viele Nächte waren Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten zur stationären Behandlung in einem Krankenhaus aufgenommen?</i>	eb
Hip implant 12 months	Did you have an artificial hip joint implanted in the last 12 months? <i>Wurde bei ihnen in den letzten 12 Monaten ein künstliches Hüftgelenk eingesetzt?</i>	eb
Health insurance	What kind of health insurance do you have? <i>Wie sind Sie krankenversichert?</i>	eb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Compulsory health insurance	Which of the following is your health insurance provider? <i>Bei welcher gesetzlichen Krankenkasse bzw. Ersatzkasse sind sie versichert?</i>	eb
Accidents – general	In the last 12 months, were you injured in one of these kinds of accidents? <i>Hatten sie in den letzten 12 Monaten eine Verletzung aufgrund einer der folgenden Unfälle?</i>	eb
Accidents – general – medical care	Did you require medical care or treatment as a result of the accident(s)? <i>Mussten Sie infolge dieses Unfalls oder dieser Unfälle medizinisch versorgt werden?</i>	eb
Work accident	In the last 12 months, did you suffer injury in a work accident? <i>Hatten Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten eine Verletzung aufgrund eines Arbeitsunfalls?</i>	eb
Work accident – medical care	Did you require medical care or treatment as a result of the accident(s)? <i>Mussten Sie infolge dieses Arbeitsunfalls medizinisch versorgt werden?</i>	eb
List of chronic illnesses	Has a doctor ever diagnosed you to have one or more of the following illnesses? <i>Hat ein Arzt bei Ihnen jemals eine oder mehrere der folgenden Krankheiten festgestellt?</i> Bluthochdruck, Hypertonie <i>High blood pressure, hypertension</i> Allergie <i>Allergy</i> Chronische Rückenbeschwerden <i>Chronic back complaints</i> Schlafstörung <i>Sleep disturbance</i> Gelenkerkrankung (auch Arthrose, Rheuma) <i>Joint disease (also arthrosis, rheumatism)</i> Depressive Erkrankung <i>Depressive illness</i> Migräne <i>Migraine</i> Herzkrankheit (auch Herzinsuffizienz, Herzschwäche)	eb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Heart disease (also cardiac insufficiency, heart failure) <i>Chronische Bronchitis</i> <i>Chronic bronchitis</i> <i>Diabetes</i> <i>Diabetes</i> <i>Osteoporose</i> <i>Osteoporosis</i> <i>Fettleber, Leberentzündung, Hepatitis, Leberschrumpfung, Leberzirrhose</i> <i>Liver disease</i> <i>Asthma</i> <i>Asthma</i> <i>Schlaganfall</i> <i>Stroke</i> <i>Krebserkrankung</i> <i>Cancer</i>	
Need of glasses	Do you have glasses or contact lenses? <i>Haben Sie eine Brille oder Kontaktlinsen?</i>	eb
Eyesight with aid	Can you read the print in a newspaper? <i>Können Sie das Gedruckte einer Zeitung lesen?</i>	eb
Hearing aid	Do you have a hearing aid? <i>Haben Sie ein Hörgerät?</i>	eb
Certified disability	Do you have an officially certified disability? <i>Besteht bei Ihnen eine Behinderung, die vom Versorgungsamt amtlich anerkannt ist?</i>	eb
Certified disability – degree	What degree does the disability have today? <i>Wie viel Prozent beträgt der Grad der Behinderung heute?</i>	eb
Sports – frequency	How often do you do sports? <i>Wie oft treiben Sie Sport?</i>	eb
Smoker	Do you currently smoke, be it cigarettes, a pipe or cigars? <i>Rauchen Sie?</i>	eb
Cigarettes per day	If you smoke cigarettes, how many cigarettes do you smoke per day <i>Falls Sie Zigaretten rauchen, wie viele Zigaretten rauchen Sie pro Tag?</i>	eb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Cigarettes per week	If you smoke cigarettes, how many cigarettes do you smoke per week? <i>Falls Sie Zigaretten rauchen, wie viele Zigaretten rauchen Sie pro Woche?</i>	eb
Alcohol consumption	How often do you drink alcoholic beverages? <i>Wie oft trinken Sie alkoholische Getränke?</i>	eb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12829](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12829)

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Tourangeau, Roger, Frederick G. Conrad & Mick P. Couper, 2013: The Science of Web Surveys. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

bn: Panel-Attrition within the GESIS-Panel

Study Code

bn

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 28, 2017

Study title

Panel-Attrition within the GESIS-Panel – An Empirical Test of an Extended Rational Choice Model

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Survey experience, survey attitude, attrition

Data collection waves

df

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Panel attrition is a serious problem for empirical research, especially if the refusal is systematic, i.e. non-response of members of certain social groups. Usually the reasons for an individual dropout are

unknowns since we cannot obtain further information about the reasons to dropout. The goal of this study is to test a general theory of panel attrition that is based on an extended rational choice approach. We have integrated a set of explanatory variables from various disciplines into a coherent theory of decision-making in the field of survey participation. In particular, we have combined rational choice predictors (subjective expected costs of responding, benefits, and probabilities) with aspects of normative-culturalistic variables (internalized norms) and psychological insights (framing of decisions). We will use actual participation of the respondent in the subsequent wave as the dependent variable. Multivariate logistic regressions will enable us to test which variables actually predict cooperation or panel attrition and whether these variables interact. Furthermore, we can empirically assess the explanatory power of the different variables in comparison to each other. Finally, we will replicate the results of prior studies within a multivariate framework to validate these results.

This study makes use of the attitudes about survey experience as a GESIS Panel respondent which are regularly collected as part of the GESIS Panel longitudinal core study on panel participation evaluation, for the description of the variables see study description of study zi.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Subjectively expected probability of realizing benefits from participating within a survey in general	Probability that participation makes surveys important for society	df
	Probability that participation ensures that important things can be learned from surveys	df
	Probability that participation ensures that surveys are interesting	df
Subjectively expected probability of realizing benefits from participating especially within GESIS Panel	Probability that participation makes GESIS Panel important for society	df
	Probability that participation ensures that important things can be learned from GESIS Panel	df
	Probability that participation ensures that GESIS Panel is interesting	df
Reciprocity (see ALLBUS USS-8)	Outraged if people are worse off than others	df
	Bad feeling if people have to work hard for things that are given to others for free	df
Subjectively expected probability of realizing benefits from participating within a survey in general	Probability that participation makes surveys important for society	df

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Probability that participation ensures that important things can be learned from surveys	df
	Probability that participation ensures that surveys are interesting	df
Subjectively expected probability of realizing benefits from participating especially within GESIS Panel	Probability that participation makes GESIS Panel important for society	df

Cross-references

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bo: ALLBUS time series in short time intervals

Study Code

bo

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; October 10, 2017

Study title

ALLBUS time series in short time intervals

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Time series, time stability, reliability, ALLBUS

Data collection waves

df, ec, ef, fc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The repetition of central time series of the ALLBUS (German General Social Survey) in shorter time intervals allows for analysis of across time variance within individuals.

The ALLBUS is a cross-sectional omnibus survey that is conducted every second year to observe and analyze attitude change and changes in behavior over time. A focus is on attitudes and behavior of the adult population in Germany. Some indicators of the ALLBUS have been collected since 1980 which enables an analysis of attitude change and other societal trends over more than 30 years. Since ALLBUS data are collected using a repeated cross-sectional design, social change can be analyzed only on the aggregate level. Furthermore, most indicators are not asked in every survey round. As a result, replication intervals may be up to ten years.

The repetition of the measures in shorter time intervals allows for an evaluation of the stability of observed trends by providing more information about the reliability and stability of the measures.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Political interest	Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für Politik – Sehr stark, stark, mittel, wenig oder überhaupt nicht? <i>[How interested in politics are you? very strongly, strongly, middling, very little, not at all]</i>	df, ec, ef, fc
Satisfaction with democracy	Wie zufrieden oder unzufrieden sind Sie – alles in allem – mit der Demokratie, so wie sie in Deutschland besteht? <i>[Generally speaking how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with democracy as practiced in Germany?]</i>	df, ec, ef, fc
National pride	Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr stolz/ ziemlich stolz/ nicht sehr stolz oder überhaupt nicht stolz darauf sind, ein(e) Deutsche(r) zu sein? <i>[Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be German?]</i>	df, ec, ef, fc
Taxes versus social services	Wenn die Bundesregierung entscheiden müsste zwischen Steuersenkungen oder mehr Geld für soziale Leistungen, was sollte sie Ihrer Meinung nach eher tun: Die Steuern senken oder mehr Geld für soziale Leistungen zur Verfügung stellen? <i>[If the federal government had to decide between reducing taxes or spending more on social services, which do you think it should do: Reduce taxes or spend more on social services?]</i>	df, ec, ef, fc
Political efficacy	Die Politiker kümmern sich nicht viel darum, was Leute wie ich denken./ Ich traue mir zu, in einer Gruppe, die sich mit politischen Fragen befasst, eine aktive Rolle zu übernehmen/ Die ganze Politik ist so kompliziert, dass jemand wie ich gar nicht versteht, was vorgeht./ Die Politiker bemühen sich im Allgemeinen darum, die Interessen der Bevölkerung zu vertreten. <i>[Politicians don't care much about what people like me think./ I would have the confidence to take on an active role in a group concerned with political issues./ Politics is so complicated that somebody like me can't understand what's going on at all./ In general, politicians try to represent the people's interests.]</i>	df, ec, ef, fc
Social inequality	Nur wenn die Unterschiede im Einkommen und im sozialen Ansehen groß genug sind,	df, ec, ef, fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>gibt es auch einen Anreiz für persönliche Leistungen./ Die Rangunterschiede zwischen den Menschen sind akzeptabel, weil sie im Wesentlichen ausdrücken, was man aus den Chancen, die man hatte, gemacht hat./ Ich finde die sozialen Unterschiede in unserem Land im Großen und Ganzen gerecht.</p> <p><i>[Only when differences in income and in social standing are large enough, is there an incentive for individual achievement./ Differences in status between people are acceptable because they basically reflect what people have made of the opportunities they have had./ On the whole, I consider the social differences in our country just.]</i></p>	
Equal opportunities	<p>Was meinen Sie: Hat bei uns heute jeder die Möglichkeit, sich ganz nach seiner Begabung und seinen Fähigkeiten auszubilden?</p> <p><i>[What do you think: does everybody in Germany today have the chance to be educated in keeping with their talents and abilities?]</i></p>	df, ec, ef, fc
Social conflicts	<p>Es wird oft gesagt, dass es Interessenkonflikte zwischen verschiedenen Gruppen in Deutschland gibt, zum Beispiel zwischen politischen Gruppen, zwischen Männern und Frauen usw. Die Konflikte sind aber nicht alle gleich stark. Sind die Konflikte Ihrer Meinung nach bei folgenden Gruppen –Sehr stark, Ziemlich stark, Eher schwach Oder gibt es gar keine Konflikte? Zw. Politisch links u. pol. Rechts stehenden Leuten/ zw. Jungen u. Alten/ zw. Arm u. Reich/ zw. Ausländern u. Deutschen/ zw. Christen u. Muslimen</p> <p><i>[It is often said that there are conflicts of interest between different groups in Germany, such as between political groups, between men and women, etc. These conflicts are not all equally strong. Using this list, please tell me whether in your view these conflicts are ... very strong, fairly strong, quite weak, not conflicts at all. Between politically left-wing and politically right-wing people/ Between young people and old people/ Between rich people and poor people/ Between foreigners and Germans/ Between Christians and Muslims]</i></p>	df, ec, ef, fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards immigrants	<p>Die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sollten ihren Lebensstil besser an den der Deutschen anpassen./ Wenn Arbeitsplätze knapp werden, sollte man die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer wieder in ihre Heimat zurückzuschicken./ Man sollte den in Deutschland lebenden Ausländern jede politische Betätigung in Deutschland untersagen./ Die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sollten sich ihre Ehepartner unter ihren eigenen Landsleuten auswählen.</p> <p><i>[Foreigners living in Germany should adapt their way of life more closely to the German way of life./ When jobs get scarce, the foreigners living in Germany should be sent home again./ Foreigners living in Germany should be prohibited from taking part in any kind of political activity in Germany./ Foreigners living in Germany should choose to marry people of their own nationality.]</i></p>	df, ec, ef, fc
Attitudes towards Islam	<p>Die Ausübung des islamischen Glaubens in Deutschland sollte eingeschränkt werden./ Der Islam passt in die deutsche Gesellschaft/ Die Anwesenheit von Muslimen in Deutschland führt zu Konflikten./ Islamische Gemeinschaften sollten vom Staat beobachtet werden./ Ich hätte nichts gegen einen muslimischen Bürgermeister in meiner Gemeinde./ Ich habe den Eindruck, dass unter den in Deutschland lebenden Muslimen viele religiöse Fanatiker sind.</p> <p><i>[The exercise of the Islamic faith should be restricted in Germany./ Islam fits in German society./ The presence of Muslims in Germany leads to conflicts./ Islamic communities should be subject to surveillance by the state./ I would have no objection to having a Muslim mayor for our town/village./ I've got a notion that among Muslims living in Germany there are many religious fanatics]</i></p>	ec, ef, fc
Institutional trust	<p>Bitte geben Sie bei jeder der folgenden Einrichtung oder Organisation an, wie groß das Vertrauen ist, das Sie ihr entgegenbringen. Der Justiz/ dem Fernsehen/ dem Zeitungswesen/ der</p>	ec, ef, fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Bundesregierung/ den politischen Parteien/ der europäischen Kommission <i>[Please tell me for each institution or organisation how much trust you place in it. Judicial system/ Television/ Newspapers/ German government/ the political parties/ European Commission]</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12829](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:zsh-2014-104232-112829)

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bp: Experiment on justice language

Study Code

bp

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; November 18, 2016

Study title

Experiment on justice language

Subject classification

Social justice, justice attitudes

Keywords

Justice; fairness; adequacy; social justice; justice of income; justice of income distribution; justice of tax burden

Data collection waves

ea

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Abstract

From the start of empirical work on the sense of justice (cf. Jasso 2015; Liebig & Sauer 2016), a variety of terms have been used to capture respondents' ideas of the just reward and evaluations of the justice or injustice of the actual rewards they and others receive. These include „just” and „fair” as well as „appropriate” and „adequate”. These terms – and especially „justice” and „fairness” – have been used interchangeably. The purpose of this experiment is to assess whether three of these terms – „just”, „fair”, and „adequate” – tap the same ideas and evaluations among the respondents in the GESIS Panel.

The experiment focuses on four sets of justice questions: (1) evaluations of the justice or injustice of the actual own net income as well as ideas of the just net income for self; (2) evaluations of the justice or injustice of the actual own gross income as well as ideas of the just gross income for self; (3) evaluations of the justice or injustice of own actual taxes; and (4) evaluations of the justice or injustice of the gross income received by others using three examples of occupations that have the highest representation in the 10th, 5th and 1st decile of the income distribution in Germany as well as the evaluation of the justice or injustice of the gross income of respondents' own occupation. Respondents will be randomly assigned to each of the three treatments, and asked all the questions

in the version for that treatment (see experimental design). The 11-point scale ranging from -5 to +5 is adjusted according to the treatment (see scale labels).

This experiment will sharpen social scientific understandings of the way that people think about justice matters and the words they use, and will help guide subsequent empirical research. For example, if respondents' evaluations of the justice or injustice of own and others' actual income and their ideas of own and others' just income are oblivious to the particular term used, then there is warrant for continuing current practices. But if the ideas and evaluations differ across treatments, then future research receives strong guidance and as well the door is opened to further inquiry on the special ways that people express their justice evaluations. Of course, there may be differences with respect to one or another set of questions and not to others, stimulating further thought and research.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
1. Justice evaluation of own net income		
1.1 Justice evaluation of personal net income	Bitte denken Sie an Ihr gegenwärtiges persönliches Netto-Einkommen, also das Einkommen, das Sie nach Abzug von Steuern und Abgaben von Ihrem Arbeitgeber erhalten. Würden Sie sagen, dass es in Bezug auf Ihre Tätigkeit [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch ist? <i>Thinking about your current personal net income, meaning your personal income after taxes. In relation to your task, would you say the net income that you earn at your current job is [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i>	ea
1.2 Personal net income perceived as just	Was wäre in Ihren Augen ein [T1: gerechtes; T2: faires; T3: angemessenes] monatliches Netto-Einkommen für Sie? <i>What would be a [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate] monthly net income in your opinion?</i>	ea
1.3 Actual personal net income	Wie hoch ist Ihr eigenes monatliches Netto-Einkommen aus Ihrer Erwerbstätigkeit? <i>What is your monthly net income from work?</i>	ea
2. Justice evaluation of gross income		
2.1 Justice evaluation of personal gross income	Bitte denken Sie an Ihr gegenwärtiges persönliches Brutto-Einkommen, also das	ea

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Einkommen das Sie vor Abzug von Steuern und Abgaben von Ihrem Arbeitgeber erhalten. Würden Sie sagen, dass es in Bezug auf Ihre Tätigkeit [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch ist?</p> <p><i>Thinking about your current personal gross income, meaning your personal income before taxes. In relation to your task, would you say the gross income that you earn at your current job is [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i></p>	
2.3 Actual personal gross income	<p>Wie hoch ist Ihr eigenes monatliches Brutto-Einkommen aus Ihrer Erwerbstätigkeit?</p> <p><i>What is your monthly gross income from work?</i></p>	ea
3. Justice Evaluation of tax burdens	<p>Bitte denken Sie nun an die Steuern, die Sie von Ihrem Einkommen an den Staat zahlen müssen. Würden Sie sagen, dass diese Belastung [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch ist?</p> <p><i>When you think about the amount of income tax you currently have to pay, would you say the tax burden is [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i></p>	ea
4. Justice evaluation of income distribution		
4.1 Justice evaluation of country's income distribution, 10 th decile	<p>Wenn Sie einmal daran denken, was andere hier in Deutschland verdienen. Wie [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen] ist das Brutto-Einkommen derjenigen, die in Berufen mit hohen Einkommen tätig sind, wie zum Beispiel Ärzte, Ingenieure oder Unternehmensberater? Würden Sie sagen, dass diese Einkommen [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch sind?</p>	ea

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>Thinking about what other people in Germany earn. How [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate] is the gross income of those working in occupations with high incomes, e.g. doctors, engineers and business consultants? Would you say these incomes are [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i>	
4.2 Justice evaluation of country's income distribution, 5 th decile	<p>Und wie [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen] ist aus Ihrer Sicht das Brutto-Einkommen derjenigen, die in Deutschland in Berufen mit mittleren Einkommen tätig sind, wie zum Beispiel Krankenschwestern bzw. Krankenpfleger, Buchhalter oder Elektriker? Würden Sie sagen, dass diese Einkommen [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch sind?</p> <p><i>And how [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate] is the gross income of those working in occupations with medium incomes, e.g. nurses, accountants and electricians? Would you say these incomes are [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i></p>	ea
4.3 Justice evaluation of country's income distribution, 1 st decile	<p>Und wie [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen] ist aus Ihrer Sicht das Brutto-Einkommen derjenigen, die in Deutschland in Berufen mit niedrigen Einkommen tätig sind, wie zum Beispiel Reinigungskräfte, Friseure oder Paketboten? Würden Sie sagen, dass diese Einkommen [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch sind?</p> <p><i>And how just is the gross income of those working in occupations with low incomes, e.g. cleaning staff, hair dressers and parcel carriers? Would you say these incomes are [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i></p>	ea

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
4.4 Justice Evaluation of income, own group	<p>Wenn Sie jetzt einmal an das Brutto-Einkommen denken, das andere, die im gleichen Beruf tätig sind wie Sie, üblicherweise verdienen. Würden Sie sagen, dass dieses Einkommen [T1: gerecht; T2: fair; T3: angemessen], [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu niedrig oder [T1: ungerechterweise; T2: unfairerweise; T3: unangemessen] zu hoch ist?</p> <p><i>Thinking about the gross income that people who have the same occupation as you usually earn. Would you say this income is [T1: just; T2: fair; T3: adequate], [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too low or [T1: unjustly; T2: unfairly; T3: inadequately] too high?</i></p>	ea

Experimental design

Groups	Treatment
Group T1	Justice-Frame
Group T2	Fairness-Frame
Group T3	Adequacy-Frame

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12829](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.12829)

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bq: The short version of the German Big Five Inventory 2

Study Code

bq

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 26, 2017

Study title

The short version of the German Big Five Inventory 2 (BFI-2-S)

Subject classification

Psychology; Personality and Individual Differences

Keywords

Big Five, personality, domains, facets

Data collection waves

ec

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This study module investigates the psychometric properties of the 30 item short version of the Big Five Inventory 2 (BFI-2-S) that was developed by Soto and Joh (2017) and adapted by Rammstedt, Danner, Soto, and John (under review). The inventory measures the Big Five personality domains as well as 15 more specific personality facets (see below). The aim of this study is evaluating the reliability and the validity of the inventory as well as providing meaningful reference statistics for the German general population.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Extraversion: Sociability	Ich gehe aus mir heraus, bin gesellig. [I am outgoing and a sociable person.] Ich bin eher ruhig. [I tend to be quiet.]	ec
Extraversion: Assertiveness	Ich neige dazu, die Führung zu übernehmen. [I am dominant, act as a leader.]	ec

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	In einer Gruppe überlasse ich lieber anderen die Entscheidung. <i>[I prefer to have others take charge.]</i>	
Extraversion: Energy Level	Ich bin weniger aktiv und unternehmungslustig als andere. <i>[I am less active than other people.]</i> Ich bin voller Energie und Tatendrang. <i>[I am full of energy.]</i>	ec
Agreeableness: Compassion	Ich bin einfühlsam, warmherzig. <i>[I am compassionate, have a soft heart.]</i> Andere sind mir eher gleichgültig, egal. <i>[I can be cold and uncaring.]</i>	ec
Agreeableness: Respectfulness	Ich begegne anderen mit Respekt. <i>[I am respectful, treat others with respect.]</i> Ich bin manchmal unhöflich und schroff. <i>[I am sometimes rude to others.]</i>	ec
Agreeableness: Trust	Ich neige dazu, andere zu kritisieren. <i>[I tend to find fault with others.]</i> Ich schenke anderen leicht Vertrauen, glaube an das Gute im Menschen. <i>[I assume the best about people.]</i>	ec
Conscientiousness: Organization	Ich bin eher unordentlich. <i>[I tend to be disorganized.]</i> Ich mag es sauber und aufgeräumt. <i>[I keep things neat and tidy.]</i>	ec
Conscientiousness: Productiveness	Ich neige dazu, Aufgaben vor mir herzuschieben. <i>[I have difficulty getting started on tasks.]</i> Ich bleibe an einer Aufgabe dran, bis sie erledigt ist. <i>[I am persistant, work until the task is finished.]</i>	ec
Conscientiousness: Responsibility	Ich bin manchmal ziemlich nachlässig. <i>[I can be somewhat careless.]</i> Ich bin verlässlich, auf mich kann man zählen. <i>[I am reliable, can always be counted on.]</i>	ec
Negative Emotionality: Anxiety	Ich bleibe auch in stressigen Situationen gelassen. <i>[I am relaxed, handle stress well.]</i>	ec

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Ich mache mir oft Sorgen. <i>[I worry a lot.]</i>	
Negative Emotionality: Depression	Ich bin selbstsicher, mit mir zufrieden. <i>[I feels secure, comfortable with myself.]</i>	ec
	Ich bin oft deprimiert, niedergeschlagen. <i>[I tend to feel depressed, blue.]</i>	
Negative Emotionality: Emotional Volatility	Ich bin ausgeglichen, nicht leicht aus der Ruhe zu bringen. <i>[I am emotionally stable, not easily upset.]</i>	ec
	Ich reagiere schnell gereizt oder genervt. <i>[I am temperamental, get emotional easily.]</i>	
Open-Mindedness: Aesthetic Sensitivity	Ich bin nicht sonderlich kunstinteressiert. <i>[I have few artistic interests.]</i>	ec
	Ich kann mich für Kunst, Musik und Literatur begeistern. <i>[I am fascinated by art, music, or literature.]</i>	
Open-Mindedness: Intellectual Curiosity	Es macht mir Spaß, gründlich über komplexe Dinge nachzudenken und sie zu verstehen. <i>[I am complex, a deep thinker.]</i>	ec
	Mich interessieren abstrakte Überlegungen wenig. <i>[I have little interest in abstract ideas.]</i>	
Open-Mindedness: Creative Imagination	Ich bin nicht besonders einfallsreich. <i>[I have little creativity.]</i>	ec
	Ich bin originell, entwickle neue Ideen. <i>[I am original, come up with new ideas.]</i>	

Cross-references

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br: Improving recall of past political behaviour

Study Code

br

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 12, 2016

Study title

Improving recall of past political behavior

Subject classification

Electoral behavior, turnout, memory failure, recall past vote choice

Keywords

Vote choice, recall past behavior, memory

Data collection waves

ec

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Abstract

Research on political behaviour relies to a large extent on respondents' self-reports on their attitudes and behaviours collected through standardized surveys. For example, studies on electoral behaviour generally use self-reports to capture whether respondents voted and whom they voted for. Yet respondents are often, intentionally or unintentionally, inconsistent in reporting their past (electoral) behaviour (e.g., Himmelweit et al., 1978; Weir, 1975; Granberg & Holmberg, 1986; van der Eijk & Niemöller, 2008; Waldahl & Aardal, 2000; Schoen, 2011).

Scholars have identified (1) unintentional consistency errors based on memory and/or attention failure as well as (2) intentional misreporting based on social desirability. This projects focuses on reducing unintentional inconsistency in reporting past electoral behaviour. Our research is based on a question-wording experiment embedded in a panel study. To correct for memory failure we modify the standard turnout and vote choice recall question to provide respondents with a recall cue designed to help them to search their memory. To address attention failure we alter the standard recall question by either encouraging respondents to use more time to recall information or by stressing the importance of the question.

In sum, we test three potential quick ‘fixes’ to the way we usually ask people to recall their past turnout and vote choice in standardized surveys that can potentially serve scholars and practitioners in future.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Political participation (standard question) Belli et al. (1999) and Belli et al. (2006)	Turnout question and vote choice question	ec
Political participation (Treatment 1: recall cue) Tourangeau (2000) and Krosnick (2000)	Turnout question and vote choice question	ec
Political participation (Treatment 2: Additional time) Schwarz & Oyserman, 2001)	Turnout question and vote choice question	ec
Political participation (Treatment 3: Importance) Prior et al., 2015	Turnout question and vote choice question	ec

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12829](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12829)

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bs: Attention Check as Survey Data Quality Indicator

Study Code

bs

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; May 24, 2017

Study title

Attention Check as Survey Data Quality Indicator in a Probability-Based Panel

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Attention checks, instructed response items, grid questions, response behavior

Data collection waves

ed

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Abstract

Providing high-quality answers requires respondents to devote their attention to completing the questionnaire and, thus, thoroughly assess every single question. This is particularly challenging in self-administered surveys, which lack the presence of interviewers who can assess how carefully respondents answer the questions and motivate them to be more attentive if necessary. Skipping or superficially performing the steps of the survey response process results in non-optimal response behavior (Krosnick 1991, Krosnick 1999). Hence, a lack of attentiveness when answering questions may affect the response process (Tourangeau, Rips and Rasinski, 2000:7-14).

Until now, previous research has focused on the use of attention checks in web surveys (e.g., Berinsky et al. 2014, Meade and Craig, 2012). No attention has been paid to implementing these checks in postal surveys. Accordingly, we lack research on using attention checks in mixed-mode surveys. Moreover, current research has exclusively focused on the link between attention checks and measurement error. Our study will further contribute to this discussion by investigating the link between inattentiveness and nonresponse error. In other words, we investigate whether

respondents reluctant in their decision to participate may also be more likely to show questionable response behavior when answering a survey.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Gender Roles	<p>A full-time working mother can normally establish just as close a relationship with her small child as a mother who doesn't work.</p> <p>(Eine Vollzeit erwerbstätige Mutter kann zu ihrem Kleinkind normalerweise ein genauso inniges Verhältnis haben wie eine Mutter, die nicht berufstätig ist.)</p> <p>The best way to organise family and work life is for both partners to work full-time and to look after the home and children equally.</p> <p>(Die beste Arbeitsteilung in einer Familie ist die, dass beide Partner Vollzeit arbeiten und sich gleichermaßen um den Haushalt und die Kinder kümmern.)</p> <p>A small child is bound to suffer if his or her mother goes out to work.</p> <p>(Ein Kleinkind wird sicherlich darunter leiden, wenn seine Mutter berufstätig ist.)</p> <p>It is much better for everyone concerned if the man goes out to work and the woman stays at home and looks after the house and children.</p> <p>(Es ist für alle Beteiligten viel besser, wenn der Mann voll im Berufsleben steht und die Frau zu Hause bleibt und sich um den Haushalt und die Kinder kümmert.)</p> <p>A child actually benefits if his or her mother has a job rather than just concentrating on the home.</p> <p>(Es ist für ein Kind sogar gut, wenn seine Mutter berufstätig ist und sich nicht nur auf den Haushalt konzentriert.)</p>	
Attention check	<p>Please select here the answer option 'do not agree'.</p> <p>(Bitte wählen Sie hier die Antwortmöglichkeit 'stimme eher nicht zu' aus.)</p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Gender Roles	<p>The best way to organise family and work life is for both partners to work part-time and to look after the home and children equally.</p> <p>(Die beste Arbeitsteilung in einer Familie ist die, dass beide Partner Teilzeit arbeiten und sich gleichermaßen um den Haushalt und die Kinder kümmern.)</p> <p>A father who works full-time cannot care for his children properly.</p> <p>(Ein Vollzeit erwerbstätiger Vater kann sich nicht ausreichend um seine Kinder kümmern.)</p> <p>Even if both parents work full-time, it is still better if the mother has main responsibility for looking after the home and children</p> <p>(Auch wenn beide Eltern erwerbstätig sind, ist es besser, wenn die Verantwortung für den Haushalt und die Kinder hauptsächlich bei der Frau liegt.</p> <p>A full-time working father can normally establish just as close a relationship with his small child as a father who doesn't work.</p> <p>(Ein Vollzeit erwerbstätiger Vater kann zu seinem Kleinkind normalerweise ein genauso inniges Verhältnis haben wie ein Vater, der nicht berufstätig ist.)</p>	ed

Experimental design

Our study includes an experimental design with two randomly assigned groups. 66% of respondents will be confronted with the scale including the attention check item. As a control group, 33% of respondents obtain the same scale without any attention check. The experiment allows the testing for differences in the response behavior with regard to item-nonresponse, survey evaluation and further quality indicators. The disproportional assignment of the respondents should increase the statistical power of the treatment in the experimental group.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12973](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12973)

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bt: Implicit theories about willpower

Study Code

bt

Version and date of last revision

Version 3; May 24, 2017

Study title

Implicit theories about willpower: The bigger picture.

Subject classification

Self-control, Implicit theories about willpower, subjective wellbeing, work and leisure

Keywords

Self-control, willpower, wellbeing, work, leisure

Data collection waves

ed

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Implicit theories about willpower (ITWP) are a promising construct that may explain why people differ in how they handle self-control intensive situations. Specifically, ITWP are assumptions on whether one's willpower is limited or unlimited. People who believe their willpower to be unlimited are less susceptible to performance loss under a high workload. Our study aims to anchor these findings in a representative sample of the German population. Obtaining a norm sample of ITWP in the general population is important to further ITWP research and to identify the potential for ITWP based interventions. We also include a measure for trait self-control to examine the relationship of the two related but distinct constructs in the general population. We also aim to validate the mitigating role ITWP play under a high workload using the core panel data on work, leisure, and personal wellbeing.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Implicit theories about willpower (Job et al., 2015; revised)	Wenn ich mich eine Zeit lang stark auf etwas konzentriert habe, ist meine geistige Energie erschöpft und ich brauche eine Pause oder etwas zu essen, um wieder leistungsfähig zu sein.	ed

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>(After concentrating hard on something for a time, my mental energy is depleted and I need a break or something to eat to be productive again.)</i></p> <p>Nach einer anstrengenden geistigen Tätigkeit ist meine Energie erschöpft und ich muss mich erholen, um sie wieder aufzutanken.</p> <p><i>(After a hard mental Task my energy is depleted and I must recover to regain it.)</i></p> <p>Wenn ich an einer anstrengenden geistigen Aufgabe gearbeitet habe, fühle ich mich voller Kraft und bin im Stande, sofort eine neue herausfordernde Aufgabe anzupacken.</p> <p><i>(When I work towards a hard mental Task, I feel energized and I'm immediately able to tackle a new challenging task.)</i></p> <p>Meine Willenskraft ist unerschöpflich. Auch nachdem ich mich eine Zeit lang auf Etwas konzentriert habe, kann ich mit etwas Anspruchsvollem fortfahren.</p> <p><i>(My willpower is unlimited. Even after concentrating on something for a long time, I can continue with something demanding.)</i></p> <p>Nach einer anspruchsvollen geistigen Tätigkeit kann ich nicht mit derselben Konzentration eine neue Tätigkeit angehen, weil ich mich zuerst erholen muss.</p> <p><i>(After a demanding mental activity, I cannot continue with the same concentration with a new task, because I have to recover first.)</i></p> <p>Nach einer anstrengenden geistigen Tätigkeit, fühle ich mich voller Kraft für weitere herausfordernde Aktivitäten.</p> <p><i>(After a hard mental activity, I feel energized for further challenging activities.)</i></p>	
Dispositional self- control capacity (SCS-K-D; Bertrams & Dickhäuser, 2009)	<p>Ich bin gut darin, Versuchungen zu widerstehen.</p> <p><i>(I'm good at resisting temptations.)</i></p> <p>Es fällt mir schwer, schlechte Gewohnheiten abzulegen.</p> <p><i>(It is hard for me to break bad habits.)</i></p>	ed

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Ich bin faul. <i>(I am lazy.)</i></p> <p>Ich sage unangemessene Dinge. <i>(I say inappropriate things.)</i></p> <p>Ich tue manchmal Dinge, die schlecht für mich sind, wenn sie mir Spaß machen. <i>(I sometimes do things that are bad for me if they are fun.)</i></p> <p>Ich wünschte, ich hätte mehr Selbstdisziplin. <i>(I wish I had more self-discipline.)</i></p> <p>Angenehme Aktivitäten und Vergnügen hindern mich manchmal daran, meine Arbeit zu machen. <i>(Pleasant activities and amusements sometimes hinder me to do my work.)</i></p> <p>Es fällt mir schwer, mich zu konzentrieren. <i>(It is hard for me to concentrate.)</i></p> <p>Ich kann effektiv auf langfristige Ziele hinarbeiten. <i>(I can work towards long-term goals effectively.)</i></p> <p>Manchmal kann ich mich selbst nicht daran hindern, etwas zu tun, obwohl ich weiß, dass es falsch ist. <i>(Sometimes I can't keep myself from doing something even though I know it's wrong.)</i></p> <p>Ich handle oft, ohne alle Alternativen durchdacht zu haben. <i>(I often act without considering all alternatives first.)</i></p> <p>Ich lehne Dinge ab, die schlecht für mich sind. <i>(I reject things that are bad for me.)</i></p> <p>Andere würden sagen, dass ich eine eiserne Selbstdisziplin habe. <i>(Others would say that I have an iron self-discipline.)</i></p>	
Level of energy	<p>Wie fühlen Sie sich im Moment? <i>(How do you feel at the moment?)</i></p>	ed

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12973](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12973)

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bu: Democracy Divided: People, Politicians, and Politics of Populism in Germany 2017

Study Code

bu

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 23, 2018

Study title

Democracy Divided: People, Politicians, and the Politics of Populism in Germany in 2017. The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 5 in an online panel

Subject classification

Electoral behavior

Keywords

Elections; Populism; vote choice; immigration; attitudes to elites; 2017 German election

Data collection waves

ee

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This project has two core objectives. The first is to explore attitudes among the German public and the determinants of vote choice in the 2017 German Bundestag election. The second is methodological with the aim of administering a study that is conventionally fielded via a face-to-face sample in an online panel study. To achieve our goals, the study makes use of Module 5 of the **Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)** project. The CSES is a collaborative research project among national election studies around the world. Participating countries and polities include a common module of survey questions in their national post-election studies. Module 5 of the CSES is designed to explore citizen attitudes towards political elites, majority rule, and out-groups (e.g.: migrants) in society with the intention to understand how these sentiments shape vote choice, participation, and other attitudes and behaviors. Our study will allow us to explore the motivations underlying vote choice in the 2017 election, a contest which saw the rise of the so-called populist Alternative für Deutschland. Further, as this same module is being fielded face-to-face by

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the gold standard German Longitudinal Election Study, it affords us the opportunity to compare the results of the two surveys.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Political interest	How interested would you say you are in politics	ee
Politics in the media	How closely do you follow politics on TV, radio, newspapers, or the Internet	ee
Internal efficacy	You feel you understand the most important political issues of this country	ee
Attitudes towards elites	What people call compromise in politics is really just selling out on one's principles Most politicians do not care about the people Most politicians are trustworthy Politicians are the main problem in Germany Having a strong leader in government is good for Germany even if the leader bends the rules to get things done The people, and not politicians, should make our most important policy decisions Most politicians care only about the interests of the rich and powerful	ee
Attitudes towards out-groups	Minorities should adapt to the customs and traditions of Germany The will of the majority should always prevail, even over the rights of minorities Immigrants are generally good for Germany's economy Germany's culture is generally harmed by immigrants Immigrants increase crime rates in Germany	ee
Who belongs to „the nation“	National identity: to have been born in Germany National identity: to have German ancestry National identity: to be able to speak German National identity: to follow Germany's customs and traditions	ee
Corruption perception	How widespread do you think corruption such as bribe taking is among politicians in Germany	ee

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitude towards redistribution	The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels	ee
Government performance	How good or bad a job do you think the government in Berlin did over the past four years	ee
Party representing respondent's views	Is there a party representing your views reasonably well Which party	ee
State of economy	Over past twelve months, has state of economy gotten better/worse	ee
Turnout and vote choice current elections	Did respondent cast ballot Party list vote choice Candidate vote choice	ee
Turnout and vote choice previous election	Did respondent cast ballot Party list vote choice Candidate vote choice	ee
External efficacy	Who is in power can make a big difference Who people vote for makes a big difference	ee
Like-dislike scale parties	Please rate each of the political parties on a scale from 0 to 10	ee
Like-dislike scale leaders	Please rate each of the political parties on a scale from 0 to 10	ee
Left-right scale parties	Where would you place [PARTY] on a scale from 0 to 10	ee
Left-right scale self	Where would you place yourself on this scale	ee
Satisfaction with democratic process	How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Germany	ee
Party closeness	Are you close to any political party Do you feel closer to one party Which party do you feel closest to Degree of closeness to this party	ee

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12973](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:44448-p011111-1)

bv: Political candidate evaluation: the case of sexual orientation

Study Code

bv

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Month 10, 2017

Study title

Political candidate evaluation: the case of sexual orientation

Subject classification

Vignette study; Discrimination homosexual political candidates

Keywords

Candidate characteristics; discrimination; representation

Data collection waves

fb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Our experiment tests whether German voters penalize political candidates who are gay or lesbian. While public opinion has become more tolerant of homosexuality in recent decades, negative reactions may still exist. Moreover, gay and lesbian politicians generally remain underrepresented in parliaments, and understanding whether this is based on voter reactions or party selection is important. Even though numerous studies exist that elucidate attitudes towards politicians based on their gender, race or ethnic background, the case of sexual orientation remains a blind spot. In addition to the general question of the existence of a voter penalty, we also ask how the size of this penalty depends on voter characteristics. Finally we also consider differences between male and female homosexual candidates and whether gay and lesbian politicians are penalized more if they are candidates for morally conservative political parties. We apply an experimental design that presents respondents with fictitious political candidates for whom sexual orientation or party affiliation is the only characteristic that varies. Furthermore, by submitting our research to a representative probability panel, we aim at maximizing external validity an issue that has insufficiently been addressed in previous studies. In sum, our research has important implications for understanding parliamentary representation based on sexual orientation.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Contact with gays/lesbians	<p>Do you have friends or acquaintances who are gay, lesbian or bisexual?</p> <p>Haben Sie Freunde oder Bekannte, die schwul, lesbisch oder bisexuell sind?</p> <p>Looking at the following statements, do you completely agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gays and lesbians in Germany have fewer opportunities and possibilities than heterosexual men and women. Gays and lesbians are rarely discriminated against in Germany. It makes me angry when gays and lesbians are discriminated against because of their sexuality. <p>Treffen die folgenden Aussagen Ihrer Meinung nach sehr zu, eher zu, weder zu noch nicht zu, eher nicht zu oder gar nicht zu?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schwule und Lesben haben in Deutschland weniger Chancen und Möglichkeiten als heterosexuelle Männer und Frauen. Schwule und Lesben werden in Deutschland selten diskriminiert. Es macht mich wütend, wenn Schwule und Lesben aufgrund ihrer Sexualität diskriminiert werden. 	fb

Experimental design

Our module contains two experiments, each with four experimental groups. Our design is based on Campbell and Cowley (2014), who also showed pairs of vignettes to respondents. These vignettes vary in one or two key attributes of one of the two candidates. The aim is to uncover the treatment effect of changing one attribute while holding the overall scenario constant. A choice setting is provided since this increases the external validity of choices (Hainmueller et al. 2015). In our experiments, the varying attributes are gender and sexual orientation (experiment 1) and gender and party affiliation (experiment 2).

In the first experiment, there are four types of candidate: male and heterosexual, male and homosexual, female and heterosexual, and female and homosexual. Gender is signaled via the name of the MP and the pronouns used. Sexual orientation is signaled by the gender and name of the person the MP married as well as by legal differences in marital status (marriage/civil union). The other attributes of the MP are chosen to be similar to his/her competitor. The key comparisons are

between groups 2 and 1 (male candidates) and between groups 4 and 3 (female candidates) as well as between groups 1+3 versus groups 2+4.

In the second experiment, there are also four types of candidate: male and CDU, male and Green, female and CDU, and female and Green. The party affiliation is simply stated openly at the beginning of the vignette. Sexual orientation is held constant at homosexual. The other attributes of the MP are chosen to be similar. The key comparisons are between groups 2 and 1 (male candidates) and between groups 4 and 3 (female candidates) as well as between groups 1+3 versus groups 2+4. Here, we control for effects of sexuality on perceived ideological positions; female candidates are also perceived as more left-wing than male candidates (McDermott 1997), and similar effects may exist among gay and lesbian candidates.

Experimental group	Experiment 1		Experiment 2
1	Male/heterosexual	→	CDU/male
2	Male/homosexual	→	Green/male
3	Female/heterosexual	→	CDU/female
4	Female/homosexual	→	Green/female

Note that there are only four experimental groups in total since we group assignment to the two experiments, so each group is exposed to a predetermined set of vignettes. We do not think that answers to experiment 1 should contaminate answers to experiment 2 since we vary different attributes in each experiment, with sexual orientation in particular held constant in experiment 2.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0111-8)

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bw: Space-sets: scope and characteristics of mobility experiences

Study Code

bw

Version and date of last revision

Version 1.0; September 11, 2018

Study title

Space-sets: the scope and characteristics of national and international mobility experiences

Subject classification

Spatial mobility

Keywords

Space-sets, mobility, migration, lifecourse, transnationalism

Data collection waves

fa

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The module aims at testing a new construct called ‘space-set’ that is expected to sharpen the sociological tool-kit used to account for behavioral and attitudinal differences in an age of increased spatial mobility. The concept of ‘space-set’ designates the complex of geographical sites where individuals spend their social existence. It is patterned after R.K. Merton’s concepts of ‘status-set’ and ‘role-set’ to refer to the set of statuses and roles that a person holds. The only difference is that space-sets are formed by spatial contexts that are not occupied at the moment and are not constantly accessible in everyday life owing to travel constraints. Space-sets comprise the objective and subjective spatial careers of individuals, stemming from past and present practices, unified by remembering one’s presence in geographical places. In this project, we aim at testing the relevance of mid- and long-distance spatial mobility patterns to explain differences in terms of value orientations and legitimacy of different levels of governance. This module is designed after the ‘Mobility and space experiences over the lifecourse’ (ELIPSS) and ‘Mobilità’ (DOXA) surveys, that have been conducted in France and in Italy in 2016, providing a comparative dimension to the analysis of mobility in European countries.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
International mobility	Ever been abroad	fa, fd
Size and range of space sets	European countries visited	fa, fd
	American countries visited	fa, fd
	Asian countries visited	fa, fd
	African countries visited	fa, fd
	Oceanian countries visited	fa, fd
Socialization effects of international mobility	Age at first visit abroad	fa, fd
	Ever lived abroad (which)	fa, fd
	Age at first move abroad	fa, fd
Frequency of international mobility experience	Time spend abroad (last 10 years)	fa, fd
Content of international space-set	Reasons for visits abroad (last 10 years)	fa, fd
Focus of space set	Three most familiar countries (of those ever visited)	fa, fd
	Federal state of birth	fa, fd
	Federal state of current residence	fa, fd
National mobility	Ever been to other federal state	fa, fd
Size and range of space sets	Federal states visited	fa, fd
	Ever lived in other federal state (which)	fa, fd
Content of national space-set	Reasons for visits to other federal state (last 10 years)	fa, fd
Focus of space set	Three most familiar federal states (of those ever visited)	fa, fd
Frequency of residence change	Number of moves to other municipalities	fa, fd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.3158](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:44448-p01040-9)

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Comments

Due to a technical error the question inquiring the age at which respondents moved to another country for the first time (if ever) was not included in the online questionnaire. Therefore, only participants of the offline mode could answer it. To correct for this error, this question and the corresponding filter question were fielded a second time in wave fd.

bx: Outsourcing of Domestic Labour

Study Code

bx

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; October 10, 2017

Study title

Outsourcing of Domestic Labour

Subject classification

Labour and employment

Keywords

Outsourcing domestic labour; care for the elderly; childcare; housekeeping; gender roles

Data collection waves

fb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Women in conservative welfare states continue to do more unpaid domestic labour than their partners. An alternative to such traditional arrangements presents outsourcing. While four major reforms (since 2000) aimed to expand outsourcing of unpaid labour to market services, data on supply of paid domestic labour is very sparse (prognos, 2012). Although the SOEP already asks respondents about the use of a household help, little is known about the intensity of outsourcing or the structure of the respective market. Therefore, Shire and Schnell have developed a questionnaire which has been implemented in the SOEP Innovation Sample. Due to small sample sizes another implementation using a larger sample size is needed to be able to draw conclusions for specific types of domestic labour. Furthermore, the gains in knowledge about the structure of the market in terms of demand and supply revealed that more characteristics about the market are need. The module seeks to clarify and complement the results of the implementation in the SOEP Innovation Sample.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Employment of Household Help	In the last 3 months, has anybody been paid to clean your home?	fb
Place of Residency of Household Help	Does the person you usually pay to clean live in your household?	fb
Hours Worked per Month	How many hours did the person usually clean your home?	fb
Payment Amount	How much do you usually pay the person per month?	fb
Gender of Household Help	What is the gender of the person who usually cleans your home?	fb
Migration Status of Household Help	Do you think that the person is of German origin?	fb
Mode of Employment	Is the person employed through a company or agency?	fb
Employment of Child Carer	In the last 3 months, has anybody been paid for childcare in your home?	fb
Place of Residency of Child Carer	Does the person you usually pay for childcare live in your household?	fb
Hours Worked per Month	How many hours did the person usually work for you?	fb
Gender of Geriatric Nurse	What is the gender of the person who usually helps with care of the elderly?	fb
Migration Status of Geriatric Nurse	Do you think that the person is of [national] origin?	fb
Mode of Employment	Is the person employed through a company or agency?	fb
Employment of Gardener	In the last 3 months, has anybody been paid for gardening?	fb
Place of Residency of Gardener	Does the person you usually pay for gardening live in your household?	fb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Hours Worked per Month	How many hours did the person usually work for you?	fb
Payment Amount	How much do you usually pay the person per month?	fb
Gender of Gardener	What is the gender of the person who usually helps with gardening?	fb
Migration Status of Gardener	Do you think that the person is of [national] origin?	fb
Mode of Employment	Is the person employed through a company or agency?	fb
Existing Partnership in Household	Are you currently living with a person from your household in a partnership?	fb
Gender of Partner	What is the gender of your partner?	fb
Birth Year of Partner	In what year was your partner born?	fb
Highest Level of Education of Partner	What is the highest level of education your partner successfully completed?	fb
Employment Situation of Partner	What is the employment situation of your partner? Which of the following describes the employment situation of your partner the best?	fb
Net Income of Partner	What is the average monthly total net income of your partner?	fb
Children under 6 in Household	Are children, born 2012 or later, living in your household?	fb
Number of Children under 6 in Household	How many children, born 2012 or later, live in your household?	fb
Person Needing Care in Household	Does a person in your household receive regular care or assistance?	fb
Benefits from Long-Term Care Insurance	Does the person needing regular care receive benefits from a long-term care insurance?	fb
Person 80 years and older in Household	Does a person, 80 years of age or older live in your household?	fb
Size of Living Space	What is the total size of your living space?	fb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:2012-0111878)

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by: How party ideological positions shape valence judgements

Study Code

by

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 02, 2018

Study title

More moderate equals more competent? How ideological position shapes valence judgements about a party

Subject classification

Political ideology; attitudes/opinion; mass political behaviour

Keywords

Party positions; party competence; party compromise; party complexity; Germany; panel data

Data collection waves

fc, fe, ga

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Poll ratings of today's SPD fall far short of those seen during the late 1990s and early 2000s. One common explanation is that Schröder steered the SPD into the moderate centre ground. Another is that the SPD was deemed a competent and credible government under Schröder in a way that today's party is not. The CDU underwent a similar process of ideological moderation under Merkel and also gained many voters' trust as the most competent option for government. The question driving this project is: are ideological positions and perceptions of competence related? Are moderation and competence separate cornerstones of a party's success, or does the reputation for competence derive – at least in part – from the moderation? There are reasons to suspect the latter. Less radical parties may be seen as readier to compromise and focused on what works rather than ideological purity. Surprisingly, though, the relationship between moderation and perceived competence has not been examined systematically. One reason might be that any cross-sectional assessment of that relationship would face obvious endogeneity problems. In this project, then, we will exploit the GESIS panel design to assess whether changes in perceived ideological position drive changes in perceived competence. We also develop new questions designed to find out how moderation and competence might be linked. The results will help researchers and party strategists alike to understand the influence of ideological location on a party's broader image.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

[List of Parties] = CDU, CSU, SPD, FDP, Die Linke, Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen, Alternative für Deutschland

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Party competence	How competent do you rate the following German parties? (Für wie kompetent halten Sie die folgenden deutschen Parteien?)	fc, fe, ga
Party compromise	How do you rate the following parties' willingness to compromise? (Für wie kompromissbereit halten Sie die folgenden Parteien?)	fc, fe, ga
Party complexity	Do you think the following parties' political proposals are rather simple or rather complex? (Machen die folgenden Parteien ihrer Ansicht nach eher einfache oder eher vielschichtige politische Lösungsvorschläge?)	fc, fe, ga
Understanding of party competence	Many people differ in their understanding of the word 'competence. Here are various possible understandings of party competence. Please choose three most fitting understandings. (Viele Leute unterscheiden sich darin, was sie unter dem Wort "Kompetenz" verstehen. Hier sind einige Möglichkeiten, wie man Kompetenz von Parteien verstehen könnte. Bitte wählen Sie maximal drei Verständnisse, die für Sie am zutreffendsten sind.)	fc, fe, ga
Vote intention	Which party would you vote for if federal elections were held next Sunday? (In der Politik spricht man manchmal von „links“ und „rechts“. Welche Partei würden Sie wählen, wenn am nächsten Sonntag Bundestagswahl wäre?)	fc, fe, ga
Left-right party placement	In politics people sometimes talk about left and right. If you consider a scale from 1 to 11, where would you place the following parties? (Wo auf der folgenden Skala würden Sie sich selbst einstufen, wenn 1 für „links“ und 11 für „rechts“ steht?)	fc, fe, ga

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13210](https://www.gesis.org/data-portal/entry/10.4232/1.13210)

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bz: Sustainable lifestyles

Study Code

bz

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; January 29, 2018

Study title

Consciousness for sustainable consumption

Subject classification

Consumer behavior

Keywords

Sustainable consumption, lifestyles, collaborative consumption, voluntary simplicity

Data collection waves

fc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Sustainable lifestyles comprise not only the purchase of ecologically or socially more sustainable products, but also deliberate non-consumption (economic sustainability). With the consciousness for sustainable consumption (CSC) scale, Balderjahn et al. (2013) developed a multi-dimensional measurement concept that reflects the three dimensions of sustainability (ecological, social, and economic). Whereas the ecological and the social dimension of the CSC scale pertain to purchasing socially fair and environmentally friendly products, the economic rationale reflects consumers' disposition to forgo specific purchases (Balderjahn et al., 2013). Based on the short version of the original 46-items-scale (Ziesemer, Peyer, Klemm, & Balderjahn, 2016), a set of consumption

indicators, and measures from the GESIS panel core studies, the present study sets out to explore the characteristics of different sustainable consumption lifestyles in Germany and their relationships to subjective well-being, individual health, and personal values.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Consciousness for sustainable consumption ^a : ecological dimension	<p>I buy a product only if I believe that it is made from recycled materials.</p> <p><i>(Ich kaufe ein Produkt nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass es aus recyclingfähigen Materialien besteht, d. h. die Materialien können nach dem Verbrauch wieder aufbereitet werden.)</i></p> <p>I buy a product only if I believe it is packaged in an environmentally friendly manner.</p> <p><i>(Ich kaufe ein Produkt nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass es umweltverträglich verpackt ist, d. h. die Entsorgung der Verpackung die Umwelt wenig belastet.)</i></p> <p>I buy a product only if I believe that it is produced in an environmentally manner.</p> <p><i>(Ich kaufe ein Produkt nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass es klimafreundlich hergestellt wird, d.h. mit möglichst geringem Schaden für die Umwelt, hergestellt wird.)</i></p>	fc
Consciousness for sustainable consumption ^a : social dimension	<p>I buy a product only if I believe that during the manufacturing of a product workers' human rights are adhered to.</p> <p><i>(Ich kaufe ein Produkt nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass bei der Herstellung die Menschenrechte der Arbeitnehmer eingehalten werden.)</i></p> <p>I buy a product only if I believe that during the manufacturing of a product workers are not discriminated against.</p> <p><i>(Ich kaufe ein Produkt nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass bei der Herstellung Arbeitnehmer nicht diskriminiert werden.)</i></p> <p>I buy a product only if I believe that during the manufacturing of a product workers are treated fairly or are fairly compensated.</p> <p><i>(Ich kaufe ein Produkt nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass bei der Herstellung Arbeitnehmer fair und gerecht entlohnt werden.)</i></p>	fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Consciousness for sustainable consumption ^a : economic dimension	<p>Even if I can financially afford a product I buy a product only if I believe that I don't want to borrow it from friends.</p> <p><i>(Auch bei Produkten, die ich mir finanziell leisten kann, überlege ich mir, ob ich mir das Produkt von Freunden oder Bekannten ausleihen kann anstatt es zu kaufen.)</i></p> <p>Even if I can financially afford a product I buy a product only if I believe that I really need to own it and don't want to share with others.</p> <p><i>(Auch bei Produkten, die ich mir finanziell leisten kann, überlege ich mir, ob ich das Produkt mit anderen teilen kann anstatt es selbst zu besitzen.)</i></p> <p>Even if I can financially afford a product I buy a product only if I believe that I really need this product.</p> <p><i>(Auch wenn ich mir ein Produkt finanziell leisten kann, kaufe ich es nur dann, wenn ich das Produkt wirklich benötige.)</i></p> <p>Even if I can financially afford a product I buy a product only if I believe that it is a useful product.</p> <p><i>(Auch wenn ich mir ein Produkt finanziell leisten kann, kaufe ich es nur dann, wenn das Produkt nützlich für mich ist.)</i></p> <p>Even if I can financially afford a product I buy a product only if I believe that the expenses don't unduly burden my financial situation.</p> <p><i>(Ich verzichte auf den Kauf von Produkten, wenn mich die Ausgaben dafür finanziell übermäßig belasten.)</i></p> <p>Even if I can financially afford a product I buy a product only if I believe that I don't have to forego future purchases.</p> <p><i>(Ich verzichte auf den Kauf von Produkten, wenn ich mich dadurch in der Zukunft einschränken muss.)</i></p>	fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Consumption indicators ^b	<p>During the last two weeks, how often did you purchase products with eco or organic labels/products with Fairtrade labels/products that were produced in your area?</p> <p><i>(Wie viele Produkte haben Sie schätzungsweise in den letzten zwei Wochen gekauft mit einer Güte-Kennzeichnung zum Einhalten von ökologischen/sozialen Standards/die in Ihrer Region produziert wurden?)</i></p> <p>During the last two weeks, how often did you buy things even though you could not afford them?</p> <p><i>(Wie viele Produkte haben Sie schätzungsweise in den letzten zwei Wochen gekauft, die Sie sich eigentlich nicht leisten konnten?)</i></p> <p>During the last two weeks, how often did you borrow products from friends?</p> <p><i>(Wie häufig haben Sie schätzungsweise in den letzten zwei Wochen Produkte von Freunden oder Bekannten ausgeliehen?)</i></p> <p>During the last two weeks, how often did you lend products to friends?</p> <p><i>(Wie häufig haben Sie schätzungsweise in den letzten zwei Wochen Produkte an Freunde oder Bekannte verliehen?)</i></p> <p>Do you have the opportunity to provide yourself with homegrown or self-produced foods? If yes, how often do you provide yourself with homegrown or self-produced foods?</p> <p><i>(Haben Sie die Möglichkeit sich mit selbst angebauten bzw. selbst produzierten Lebensmitteln zu versorgen? Falls ja, wie häufig versorgen Sie sich mit selbst angebauten bzw. selbst produzierten Lebensmitteln?)</i></p>	fc
Downshifting measure ^c	<p>In the last 10 years, have you voluntarily made a long-term change in your lifestyle, other than planned retirement, which has resulted in you earning less money? If yes, when was that?</p> <p><i>(Haben Sie sich in den letzten zehn Jahren aus eigenem Wunsch für eine andauernde berufliche Veränderung entschieden, durch die Sie seither weniger Geld verdienen (mit Ausnahme für den regulären Ruhestand)? Falls ja, wann war diese berufliche Veränderung?)</i></p>	fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Price consciousness ^d	<p>I tend to buy the lowest-priced product that will fit my needs.</p> <p><i>(Ich versuche das günstigste Produkt zu kaufen das meinen Bedürfnissen entspricht.)</i></p> <p>When buying a product, I look for the cheapest product available.</p> <p><i>(Wenn ich ein Produkt kaufe, suche ich nach dem günstigsten Angebot.)</i></p> <p>When it comes to buying I rely heavily on price.</p> <p><i>(Wenn es darum geht etwas zu kaufen, schaue ich vor allem auf den Preis.)</i></p> <p>Price is the most important factor when I am choosing a product.</p> <p><i>(Der Preis ist für mich der wichtigste Faktor wenn ich ein Produkt auswähle.)</i></p>	fc

^a short version of the scale developed by Balderjahn et al. (2013)

^b own formulations

^c adopted from Chhetri, Khan, Stimson, and Western 2009

^d adopted from Sinha and Batra 1999

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13210](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13210)

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ca: Political Disagreement, Listening, and Participation

Study Code

ca

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 15, 2019

Study title

Political Disagreement, Listening, and Participation

Subject classification

political communication

Keywords

political discussion, political behavior, disagreement, deliberation

Data collection waves

ff, gb, gd, gf

Principal investigators

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Abstract

A key antecedent of participation is the way citizens choose to engage with their information environments (e.g., McLeod, Kosicki, & McLeod, 1994). These environments include not only an expanding array of media sources (Stroud, 2011), but also friends, family, and online acquaintances (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, & Brashears, 2006) who might or might not share the same views and who might (not) be individuals with whom citizens discuss political issues. Scenarios involving political discussion with non-like-minded others have become increasingly prevalent as sociocultural and political issues continue to cleave publics around the globe.

According to conventional wisdom, based largely on findings by Mutz (2006), interacting with those unlike oneself has a key impact: Namely, citizens' interactions across lines of political difference tend to suppress their levels of engagement with politics. Questioning the universality of this conclusion, this study investigates the degree to which these effects are contingent on how people approach disagreeing others. It examines how citizens' communicative dispositions – their approach to listening to others – moderate the extent to which political disagreement impacts their levels of political participation.

The included measures will allow for a direct test of this general hypothesis as well as specific hypotheses regarding the consequences of distinct listening styles – relational listening, critical listening, analytical listening, and task-oriented listening (Bodie & Worthington, 2010). The study will also generate the first-ever estimates of how self-reported listening styles are distributed in the German population and their associations with two relevant psychological needs (the need for cognition and the need for cognitive closure) and further validate the general-survey short form of an established listening-styles scale (LSP-R8, Rinke, 2016).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Need for Cognition Items (NFC-K)	<p><i>Es genügt mir einfach die Antwort zu kennen, ohne die Gründe für die Antwort eines Problems zu verstehen.</i></p> <p>[It is enough for me simply to know the answer without understanding the reasons for the answer of a problem.]</p> <p><i>Ich habe es gern, wenn mein Leben voller kniffliger Aufgaben ist, die ich lösen muss.</i></p> <p>[I like it when my life is full of tricky tasks that I have to solve.]</p> <p><i>Ich würde kompliziertere Probleme einfachen Problemen vorziehen.</i></p> <p>[I would prefer more complicated problems to simple problems.]</p> <p><i>In erster Linie denke ich, weil ich muss.</i></p> <p>[First and foremost, I think because I have to.]</p>	ff
Need for Cognitive Closure (NFCS-5)	<p><i>Ich genieße es, ein klar strukturiertes Leben zu führen.</i></p> <p>[I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life.]</p> <p><i>Ich mag keine unvorhersehbaren Situationen.</i></p> <p>[I dislike unpredictable situations.]</p> <p><i>Ich mag Situationen nicht, die unsicher sind.</i></p> <p>[I don't like situations that are uncertain.]</p> <p><i>Ich mag keine Fragen, die auf viele verschiedene Weisen beantwortet werden können.</i></p> <p>[I dislike questions which could be answered in many different ways.]</p> <p><i>Ich werde schnell ungeduldig und genervt, wenn ich es nicht schaffe sofort eine Lösung für ein Problem zu finden.</i></p> <p>[I would quickly become impatient and irritated if I would not find a solution to a problem immediately.]</p>	ff
Listening Styles Profile Items (LSP-R8)	<p><i>Ich höre zu, um die Gefühle und die Stimmung der sprechenden Person zu verstehen.</i></p> <p>[I listen to understand the feelings and mood of the speaking person.]</p>	gb, gd, gf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>Ich höre bis zum Ende zu, was eine Person zu sagen hat, und bilde mir erst dann eine Meinung.</i></p> <p>[I listen to what a person has to say until the end and only then form an opinion.]</p> <p><i>Mir fallen oft unmittelbar Fehler auf, in dem was andere Personen sagen.</i></p> <p>[I often immediately notice mistakes in what other people say.]</p> <p><i>Wenn ich jemandem zuhöre, geht es mir immer auch darum herauszubekommen, wie er/sie sich fühlt.</i></p> <p>[When I listen to someone, I always want to find out how they feel.]</p> <p><i>Ich warte, bis alle Punkte genannt wurden, bevor ich mir ein Urteil oder eine Meinung bilde.</i></p> <p>[I wait until all points have been made before I make a judgement or an opinion.]</p> <p><i>Ich werde ungeduldig, wenn Personen langatmig und ausschweifend erzählen.</i></p> <p>[I get impatient when people ramble on during conversations.]</p> <p><i>Mir fällt es schwer Personen zuzuhören, die zu lange brauchen, um ihre Gedanken mitzuteilen.</i></p> <p>[I find it hard to listen to people who take too long to share their thoughts.]</p> <p><i>Ich merke häufig, wenn andere Personen etwas Unlogisches erzählen.</i></p> <p>[I often notice when other people say something illogical.]</p>	
Political discussants 1 & 2: Type of relationship	<p><i>Wenn Sie zunächst einmal an diejenige Person denken, mit der Sie sich in den letzten 7 Tagen am häufigsten über die Parteien und die Politik unterhalten haben: In welcher Beziehung steht diese Person zu Ihnen?</i></p> <p>[When you first think of the person with whom you have most frequently talked about the parties and politics in the last 7 days: How does this person relate to you?]</p>	gb, gd, gf
Political discussants 1 & 2: Intensity last week	<p><i>An wie vielen der letzten 7 Tage haben Sie sich speziell mit dieser Person über die Parteien und die Politik unterhalten?</i></p>	gb, gd, gf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Political discussants 1 & 2: Situational listening	<p>[On how many of the last 7 days have you specifically talked to this person about the parties and politics?]</p> <p><i>Ich hörte zu, um die Gefühle und die Stimmung dieser Person zu verstehen.</i></p> <p>[I listened to understand this person's feelings and mood.]</p> <p><i>Ich hörte bis zum Ende zu, was diese Person zu sagen hatte, und bildete mir erst dann eine Meinung.</i></p> <p>[I listened to the end of what that person had to say and only then did I form an opinion.]</p> <p><i>Mir fielen oft unmittelbar Fehler auf, in dem was diese Person sagte.</i></p> <p>[I often immediately noticed mistakes in what that person said.]</p> <p><i>Als ich dieser Person zuhörte, ging es mir auch darum herauszubekommen, wie er/sie sich fühlt.</i></p> <p>[When I listened to this person, I was also interested in finding out how they felt.]</p> <p><i>Ich wartete, bis alle Punkte genannt wurden, bevor ich mir ein Urteil oder eine Meinung bildete.</i></p> <p>[I waited until all points were made before forming a judgment or an opinion.]</p> <p><i>Ich wurde ungeduldig, wenn diese Person langatmig und ausschweifend erzählte.</i></p> <p>[I became impatient when that person rambled on during the conversation.]</p> <p><i>Mir fiel es schwer dieser Person zuzuhören, wenn sie zu lange brauchte, um ihre Gedanken mitzuteilen.</i></p> <p>[I found it hard to listen to this person when it took too long for them to share their thoughts.]</p> <p><i>Ich merkte häufig, wenn diese Person etwas Unlogisches erzählte.</i></p> <p>[I often noticed when that person was saying something illogical.]</p>	gb, gd, gf
Political discussants 1 & 2: Political knowledge	<p><i>Wie gut kennt sich diese Person Ihrer Meinung nach mit Politik aus?</i></p>	gb, gd, gf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	[How well do you think this person is versed in politics?]	
Political discussants 1 & 2: Political disagreement	<i>Wenn Sie sich mit dieser Person über politische Fragen unterhalten, wie oft sind Sie dann unterschiedlicher Meinung?</i>	gb, gd, gf
	[If you talk to this person about political issues, how often do you disagree?]	
Thermometer rating – political parties	CDU CSU SPD AfD FDP DIE LINKE BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN	gb, gd, gf

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13301](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13301)

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cb: Dispositional self-compassion

Study Code

cb

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; November 07, 2018

Study title

The role of dispositional self-compassion in stress processing

Subject classification

Personality Psychology and Psychological Assessment

Keywords

Self-compassion, Stress, Coping, Well-being

Data collection waves

fd, fe, ff

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Abstract

Research has repeatedly shown that trait self-compassion, a way of relating to oneself compassionately, is helpful in fostering cognitive and affective well-being as well as in hindering psychological symptoms. However, there is a lack of knowledge about how self-compassion unfolds its effects in the processing of stressful life events and in keeping up well-being. The main aim of this research project is to reveal through which processes these effects can be explained. Two well-known key components in the process of stress regulation are perceived stress and coping. Therefore, the present online study aims at investigating whether the association between self-compassion and well-being outcomes is mediated through coping and perceived stress controlling for neuroticism and conscientiousness. To investigate all that, we designed an online-questionnaire longitudinal study containing three measurement points with two-month intervals between each time point. In line with the hypotheses we derived, we want to assess self-compassion, perceived stress, coping and subjective well-being (satisfaction with life and affect) at all time points. To control for relevant personality traits, neuroticism and conscientiousness will be extracted from an earlier survey collected via GESIS Panel.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	<p>Wenn ich bei etwas Wichtigem versage, werde ich von Minderwertigkeitsgefühlen aufgezehrt.</p> <p>Ich versuche verständnisvoll gegenüber jenen Seiten meiner Persönlichkeit zu sein, die ich nicht mag.</p> <p>Wenn etwas Unangenehmes passiert, versuche ich einen ausgewogenen Überblick über die Situation zu erlangen.</p> <p>Wenn es mir schlecht geht, denke ich, dass die meisten anderen Menschen wahrscheinlich glücklicher sind als ich.</p> <p>Ich versuche, meine Fehler als Teil der menschlichen Natur zu sehen.</p> <p>Wenn ich eine sehr schwere Zeit durchmache, schenke ich mir selbst die Zuwendung, die ich brauche.</p> <p>Wenn mich etwas aufregt, versuche ich meine Gefühle im Gleichgewicht zu halten.</p> <p>Wenn mir etwas für mich Wichtiges misslingt, glaube ich oft, dass nur ich allein versage.</p> <p>Wenn ich mich niedergeschlagen fühle, neige ich dazu, nur noch auf die Dinge zu achten, die schief laufen.</p> <p>Wenn ich mich auf irgendeine Art minderwertig fühle, versuche ich daran zu denken, dass die meisten Leute solche Gefühle haben.</p> <p>Ich verurteile meine eigenen Fehler und Schwächen.</p> <p>Ich bin unduldsam gegenüber denjenigen Seiten meiner Persönlichkeit, die ich nicht mag.</p>	fd, fe, ff
Perceived Stress (Klein et al. 2016; Cohen et al. 1983)	<p>(Bezogen auf den letzten Monat, wie oft..)</p> <p>...hatten Sie das Gefühl, dass es Ihnen nicht möglich ist, wichtige Dinge in Ihrem Leben zu kontrollieren?</p> <p>...haben Sie sich nervös oder „gestresst“ gefühlt?</p> <p>...haben Sie sich zuversichtlich gefühlt, dass Sie in der Lage sind, persönliche Probleme zu regeln?</p>	fd, fe, ff

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Coping (Knoll et al. 2005; Carver 1997)	...hatten Sie das Gefühl, dass die Dinge in Ihrem Leben genauso laufen, wie Sie es sollten?	fd, fe, ff
	...hatten Sie das Gefühl, dass sich Schwierigkeiten so sehr auftürmten, dass Sie Ihnen über den Kopf wachsen?	
	Brief Cope (Knoll et al. 2005; Carver 1997)	
	Ich habe mir eingeredet, dass das alles nicht wahr ist.	
	Ich habe es aufgegeben, mich damit zu beschäftigen.	
	Ich wollte einfach nicht glauben, dass mir das passiert.	
	Ich habe versucht, die Dinge von einer positiveren Seite zu betrachten.	
	Ich habe gar nicht mehr versucht, die Situation in den Griff zu kriegen.	
	Ich habe versucht, etwas Gutes in dem zu finden, was mir passiert ist.	
Satisfaction With Life (Glaesmer et al. 2011; Diener et al. 1985)	Ich habe mich damit abgefunden, dass es passiert ist.	fd, fe, ff
	Ich habe gelernt, damit zu leben.	
	In den meisten Bereichen entspricht mein Leben meinen Idealvorstellungen.	
Positive Affect (Thompson, 2016)	Ich bin mit meinem Leben zufrieden.	fd, fe, ff
	Bisher habe ich die wesentlichen Dinge erreicht, die ich mir für mein Leben wünsche.	
	Instruktionstext von: Deutsche Version der Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Janke, S. & Glöckner-Rist, A., 2012)	
Negative Affect (Thompson, 2016)	aktiv	fd, fe, ff
	angeregt	
	wach	
Positive and Negative Affect Schedule PANAS (GESIS Panel; Breyer, B. & Bluemke, M., 2016)	entschlossen	fd, fe, ff
	aufmerksam	
	verärgert	
Negative Affect (Thompson, 2016)	feindselig	fd, fe, ff

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Instruktionstext von: Deutsche Version der Positive and Negative Affect Schedule PANAS (GESIS Panel; Breyer, B. & Bluemke, M., 2016)	beschämt nervös ängstlich	

Cross-references

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cc: Subjective Fairness of Within-Couple Inequalities

Study Code

cc

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Subjective Fairness of Within-Couple Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Savings

Subject classification

Fairness of intra-couple inequality; Attitudes; Vignette study

Keywords

intra-couple inequality, justice principles, gender ideology, marriage, savings, attitudes, fairness, factorial survey

Data collection waves

fd

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Abstract

With our vignette experiment we examine individuals' fairness perceptions of couples' savings arrangements. Savings arrangements comprise both how the ownership of savings and how the control over savings are distributed between partners.

Previous research shows that women mostly own less savings than their male partners within couples (Grabka, Marcus, & Sierminska, 2015). Little is known about how individuals judge the fairness of these inequalities. However, studying fairness perceptions is vital to gauge the subjective relevance of within-couple economic inequalities and to better understand why couples arrive at specific savings arrangements. We argue that in order to assess the subjective fairness of inequalities

in the formal ownership of savings, it is crucial to additionally consider the control over savings (i.e., who decides how to spend savings).

Distributive justice theory (Deutsch, 1975; Hülle, Liebig, & May, 2017) suggests that competing norms about individual ownership (equity principle) and sharing within couples (equality principle) in interaction with gender ideology (entitlement principle) may explain how ownership of and control over savings affect fairness evaluations of couples' savings arrangements. To test this, we run a vignette experiment, in which each respondent is asked to rate five fictitious couples' savings arrangements with random inequality in ownership and control.

With our study, we contribute to the nascent literature on economic inequalities within couples by providing novel insights into the subjective fairness perception of inequalities. Furthermore, the findings from this study will be of societal relevance. The German welfare state primarily targets couple and family units under the assumption of complete resource sharing within couples. Our findings regarding fairness of inequalities in ownership and control of savings will help to understand whether this policy design reflects the attitudes of the German population.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Fairness of savings arrangements / Vignettes	Vignette Als wie fair bewerten Sie die beschriebene Situation? (How fair is this situation?)	fd
Difficulty of evaluating the vignettes	Wie schwer fiel es Ihnen, die verschiedenen Beschreibungen zu bewerten? (How difficult was it to rate the vignettes?)	fd
Respondents' savings arrangements: organisation	Wie organisieren Sie Ihr Erspartes? (How do you and your partner organize your savings?)	fd
Respondents' savings arrangements: ownership	Wenn Sie an Ihre Beziehung denken, wer hat mehr Geld auf seinen Sparkonten? (Think about your relationship, who has more money on the savings account?)	fd
Respondents' savings arrangements: control	Wer entscheidet, wann und wofür diese Ersparnisse verwendet werden? (Who decides when and for what the whole savings are spent?)	fd

Experimental design

Respondents are asked to evaluate the fairness of five different hypothetical situations of a couple, so called vignettes. Within these vignettes, two levels of the couples' characteristics (ownership of and control over savings) are systematically varied while all other characteristics remain constant (same age, married, living in rented flat, childless, working in full-time, sharing housework). In our vignettes, the ownership dimension has three levels: the couple's savings (€20,000) are allocated on a joint savings account or on separate savings account with an unequal distribution between partners (once in favour of the male, once in favour of the female partner). Control is measured by

stating who decides when and for what the whole savings are spent. The three varying levels are: Both decide equally; Mainly the woman decides; Mainly the man decides.

In total, our design results in nine different vignettes. We use one anchoring vignette (joint ownership and equal control) that each participant receives as the first vignette. In this way, each group has the same referent point. The remaining eight vignettes are assigned to two decks with a deliberate blocking technique (%MktEx Macro in SAS) to maximize the information gained from vignettes and the statistical efficiency (Auspurg & Hinz, 2015, p. 39). To control for order effects, we reverse the order of the four vignettes per deck, resulting in four different survey versions (treatment groups), each containing five vignettes (see Table below).

Treatment 1: (deck 1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint ownership, equal control (Anchoring vignette) 2. Joint ownership, Husband controls 3. Wife owns, Husband controls 4. Husband owns, Equal control 5. Wife owns, Wife controls
Treatment 2: (deck 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Joint ownership, equal control (Anchoring vignette) 7. Husband owns, Husband controls 8. Joint ownership, Wife controls 9. Wife owns, Equal control 10. Husband owns, Wife controls
Treatment 3: (deck 1, reverse)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Joint ownership, equal control (Anchoring vignette) 12. Wife owns, Wife controls 13. Husband owns, Equal control 14. Wife owns, Husband controls 15. Joint ownership, Husband controls
Treatment 4: (deck 2, reverse)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Joint ownership, equal control (Anchoring vignette) 17. Husband owns, Wife controls 18. Wife owns, Equal control 19. Joint ownership, Wife controls 20. Husband owns, Husband controls

Cross-references

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cd: SoliKris - Module 1: Public service delivery and political attitude formation

Study Code

cd

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe (SoliKris) - Public service delivery and political attitude formation

Subject classification

Political Science, Sociology

Keywords

Solidarity; public service; attitudes; democracy; trust, satisfaction

Data collection waves

ff

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Abstract

On the premise that all accept the need for a government, it will at the latest come to conflict when the question of what constitutes a good government arises. Previous studies observe a decline in both the satisfaction with the democracy and trust in institutions in established democracies of Western Europe (Montero and Torcal, 2006). Thus, citizen's attitudes towards democracy have

become a major topic in research over the past years. One relevant aspect here seems to be the perception and experience of citizens with the democracy in which they live. In this context, bureaucracies can be seen as the interface of democracy, as this is the place where state and society come into contact (Shore and Tosun, 2019a, 2019b). This study takes this direction and explores the impact that the perception of public service delivery has on trust in institutions and satisfaction with democracy.

While much of the current literature pays scant attention to the influence of local bureaucratic public services on democratic support, the current study argues that daily-life experiences with bureaucratic institutions is a significant and crucial factor in explaining people's satisfaction with democracy (Lipsky, 1980; Peters, 2010). So far, only studies on specific institutions such as public employment services and its effect on political efficacy exist (Shore and Tosun, 2019b). We argue that a comparison of service delivery by different public entities is important to find out which daily-life experiences with bureaucracies are more influential on democratic support. To be more precise, we want to analyze people's experiences with local city offices, public employment offices, and schools. We hypothesize that some public services are stronger connected to the state than others. Further to this, by increasing the number of institutions investigated, we can examine their effects on different social groups.

To sum up, three objectives are pursued:

- Analysis of perceptions on different local bureaucratic institutions and different societal groups (young vs. old, marginalized vs. included groups, employed vs. unemployed, nationals vs. foreigners)
- Testing of a 'multilevelled' argument: effect of individual characteristics (general, political, work efficacy) on perceptions of the state on the local and national level or the effect of experiences with local bureaucracies on individual self-efficacy
- Measurement of three dimensions of internal self-efficacy: work, political and general self-efficacy

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Political efficacy (PEKS)	<p>Wichtige politische Fragen kann ich gut verstehen und einschätzen.</p> <p><i>I am good at understanding and assessing important political issues.</i></p> <p>Die Politiker kümmern sich darum, was einfache Leute denken.</p> <p><i>Politicians care about what ordinary people think.</i></p> <p>Ich traue mir zu, mich an einem Gespräch über politische Fragen aktiv zu beteiligen.</p> <p><i>I have the confidence to take active part in a discussion about political issues.</i></p> <p>Die Politiker bemühen sich um einen engen Kontakt zur Bevölkerung.</p> <p><i>Politicians strive to keep in close touch with the ordinary people.</i></p>	ff

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
General self-efficacy (ASKU)	<p>In schwierigen Situationen kann ich mich auf meine Fähigkeiten verlassen.</p> <p><i>I can rely on my own abilities in difficult situations.</i></p> <p>Die meisten Probleme kann ich aus eigener Kraft gut meistern.</p> <p><i>I am able to solve most problems on my own.</i></p> <p>Auch anstrengende und komplizierte Aufgaben kann ich in der Regel gut lösen.</p> <p><i>I can usually solve well challenging and complex tasks.</i></p>	ff
Frequency of contact with the municipal office	<p>Wie häufig hatten Sie in den letzten 2 Jahren persönlichen Kontakt zum Bürgeramt?</p> <p><i>How often have you personally been in contact with the municipal office during the last 2 years?</i></p>	ff
Perception of public services (municipal office)	<p>Die Mitarbeitenden sind freundlich und hilfsbereit.</p> <p><i>The employees are friendly and helpful.</i></p> <p>Ich vertraue den Mitarbeitenden.</p> <p><i>I trust the employees.</i></p> <p>Ich werde von den Mitarbeitenden genauso wie alle anderen Kundinnen und Kunden behandelt.</p> <p><i>The employees treat me the same way as all other clients.</i></p> <p>Man will mir dort wirklich mit meinen Anliegen helfen.</p> <p><i>They truly want to solve my requests.</i></p> <p>Meine Anliegen werden erfolgreich bearbeitet.</p> <p><i>They effectively solve my requests.</i></p>	ff
Frequency of contact with the employment office	<p>Wie häufig hatten Sie in den letzten 2 Jahren persönlichen Kontakt zur Agentur für Arbeit?</p> <p><i>How often have you personally been in contact with the employment office during the last 2 years?</i></p>	ff
Perception of public services (employment office)	<p>Die Mitarbeitenden machen mir zu viele Vorschriften.</p> <p><i>The employees are too patronizing to me.</i></p> <p>Man will mir dort wirklich helfen.</p> <p><i>They truly want to help me.</i></p>	ff

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Ich werde von den Mitarbeitenden genauso wie alle anderen Kundinnen und Kunden behandelt.</p> <p><i>The employees treat me the same way as all other clients.</i></p> <p>Dort werden nur Forderungen an mich gestellt.</p> <p><i>They only make demands.</i></p> <p>Ich vertraue den Mitarbeitenden.</p> <p><i>I trust the employees.</i></p> <p>In der Beratung werden meine Vorstellungen berücksichtigt.</p> <p><i>The consultations take into consideration my personal views.</i></p> <p>Ich werde von den Mitarbeitenden freundlich und hilfsbereit behandelt.</p> <p><i>The employees are friendly and helpful towards me.</i></p> <p>Ich erwarte, dass sich meine Situation durch die Beratung verbessert.</p> <p><i>I expect that the consultations improve my situation.</i></p> <p>Ich erhalte dort Unterstützung.</p> <p><i>I receive assistance from them.</i></p>	
Frequency of contact with the Jobcenter	<p>Wie häufig hatten Sie in den letzten 2 Jahren persönlichen Kontakt zum Jobcenter?</p> <p><i>How often have you personally been in contact with the Jobcenter during the last 2 years?</i></p>	ff
Perception of public services (Jobcenter)	<p>Die Mitarbeitenden machen mir zu viele Vorschriften.</p> <p><i>The employees are too patronizing to me.</i></p> <p>Man will mir dort wirklich helfen.</p> <p><i>They truly want to help me.</i></p> <p>Ich werde von den Mitarbeitenden genauso wie alle anderen Kundinnen und Kunden behandelt.</p> <p><i>The employees treat me the same way as all other clients.</i></p> <p>Dort werden nur Forderungen an mich gestellt.</p> <p><i>They only make demands.</i></p>	ff

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perception of public services (education, retrospective)	Ich vertraue den Mitarbeitenden. <i>I trust the employees.</i>	
	In der Beratung werden meine Vorstellungen berücksichtigt. <i>The consultations take into consideration my personal views.</i>	
	Ich werde von den Mitarbeitenden freundlich und hilfsbereit behandelt. <i>The employees are friendly and helpful towards me.</i>	
	Ich erwarte, dass sich meine Situation durch die Beratung verbessert. <i>I expect that the consultations improve my situation.</i>	
	Ich erhalte dort Unterstützung. <i>I receive assistance from them.</i>	
	Ich wurde von den Lehrkräften genauso wie alle anderen Schülerinnen und Schüler behandelt. <i>The teachers treated me the same way as all other pupils.</i>	ff
	Meine Schulbildung hat mich gut auf meine spätere Arbeit vorbereitet. <i>The education I received at school prepared me well for my work.</i>	
	Ich habe in der Schule ausreichend Informationen über verschiedene Berufswege erhalten. <i>I received sufficient information regarding different career options at school.</i>	
	Wenn im Beruf unerwartete Situationen auftauchen, weiß ich, wie ich mich verhalten soll. <i>I know how to react whenever unexpected situations arise at work.</i>	ff
	Für jedes Problem bei meiner Arbeit habe ich eine Lösung. <i>I have a solution for every work related problem.</i>	
Professional self-efficacy (Schyns & von Collani, 2014, adapted)	Beruflichen Schwierigkeiten sehe ich gelassen entgegen, weil ich mich immer auf meine Fähigkeiten verlassen kann.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Marginalization (EQLS, adapted)	<i>I am not nervous about problems at work because I can always rely on my abilities.</i>	
	Wenn ich bei der Arbeit mit einem Problem konfrontiert werde, habe ich meist mehrere Ideen, wie ich damit fertig werde.	
	<i>Whenever I encounter a problem at work, I usually have several ideas how to handle it.</i>	
	Ich erreiche bei der Arbeit die Ziele, die ich mir setze.	
	<i>At work, I reach the goals I have set for myself.</i>	
	Ich fühle mich den meisten Anforderungen bei der Arbeit gewachsen.	
	<i>I feel up to most of the challenges I encounter at work.</i>	
	Ich fühle mich von der Gesellschaft ausgeschlossen.	ff
	<i>I feel left out of society.</i>	
	Das Leben ist heutzutage so kompliziert geworden, dass ich mich kaum noch zurechtfinde.	
	<i>Life has become so complicated today that I almost can't find my way.</i>	
	Ich habe das Gefühl, dass die Leute in meiner Umgebung den Wert meiner Tätigkeiten nicht anerkennen.	
	<i>I feel that the value of what I do is not recognised by others.</i>	
	Einige Leute sehen wegen meiner Arbeit auf mich herab.	
	<i>Some people look down on me because of my work.</i>	
	Ich fühle mich eng mit den Leuten in meiner Wohngegend verbunden.	
	<i>I feel close to people in the area where I live.</i>	

Cross-references

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Comments

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ce: Explaining the 2019 European Parliament Elections: Has the Issue of Immigration Changed the Dynamics of European Parliament Elections?

Study Code

ce

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Explaining the 2019 European Parliament Elections: Has the Issue of Immigration Changed the Dynamics of European Parliament Elections?

Subject classification

European Parliament elections, political behavior, electoral behavior

Keywords

Second-order elections, immigration attitudes, vote choice, turnout, European Parliament elections, political behavior, electoral behavior.

Data collection waves

ga, gb, gc

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Abstract

European Parliament elections are an important part of the European Union's (EU) democratic accountability since the European Parliament (EP) is the only institution of the EU that is directly elected. What explains citizens' voting behavior in European Parliament elections? The existing literature describes EP elections as largely second-order national elections; that is, less important elections that are decided on national, rather than European issues. However, the recent immigration crisis has brought European-level policymaking to the forefront of public attention across the EU. The overall goal of our project therefore is to determine how the issue of immigration influences the 2019 EP elections and whether it turns them into elections about European, rather than national, issues. Our specific research goals are: To determine 1) whether and how immigration attitudes influence voters' preferences in the 2019 EP elections; and 2) whether and how the importance of immigration changes over the course of the campaign. In contrast to the existing, largely cross-sectional, literature, the panel design of the GESIS survey will allow us to study voting preferences in a dynamic view, enabling us to make significantly more confident conclusions about causality. The results will have implications for democratic accountability in the EU.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Turnout (own formulation, wording adapted from European Parliament Election Study 2014)	Intention to vote in the European Parliament Elections 2019 Voted in the European Parliament Elections 2019	ga, gb gc
Vote Choice (own formulation, wording adapted from European Parliament Election Study 2009 and 2014)	Voting intention (party) in the European Parliament Elections 2019 Recall (party voted for in the European Parliament Elections 2019)	ga, gb gc
Attitude towards EU (own formulation, wording and scale adapted from European Parliament Election Study 2014)	EU membership of Germany good or bad	ga, gb, gc
Importance of immigration issue (own question)	Importance of immigration issue for Germany Importance of the immigration issue for Europe	ga, gb, gc ga, gb, gc
Attitude towards immigration (own formulation, wording adapted from European Social Survey 8)	Immigration makes Germany better or worse place to live	ga, gb, gc
Satisfaction with national government (own formulation, wording adapted from European Social Survey 8 and GLES Online Tracking T32)	Satisfaction with the German government in general Satisfaction with the German government regarding the immigration issue	ga, gb, gc ga, gb, gc
Satisfaction with EU (own formulation, wording adapted from European Social Survey 8)	Satisfaction with the EU in general Satisfaction with the EU regarding the immigration issue	ga, gb, gc ga, gb, gc
Level of government at which immigration issue to be dealt with (own formulation, wording adapted from European Parliament Election Study 2009)	Level immigration issue to be dealt with	ga, gb, gc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13320](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:GESIS-10.4232/1.13320)

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Comments

As far as possible existing survey questions were used. However, in many cases the wording and scales of the survey questions had to be adapted with regard to consistency between questions and streamlining the questionnaire towards attitudes on immigration.

cf: Clarification features and cognitive processing of online surveys

Study Code

cf

Version and date of last revision

Version 2 (1 revision); December 13th, 2018

Study title

Clarification features and cognitive processing of online surveys

Subject classification

Attitudes towards foreigners; attitudes towards science and environment

Keywords

Clarification features, instructions

Data collection waves

gb, ge

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Abstract

In the context of self-administered surveys, the ways in which questions are worded and formatted are the only communication between the researcher and the participant. Researchers must be certain that their surveys are understood and filled out as intended.

One central aspect of question design is the use of so-called clarification features, or instructions (Conrad, Couper, Tourangeau, & Peytchev, 2006). Two common examples are instructions that ask participants to consider their answers carefully, or, on the other extreme, instructions asking participants to answer spontaneously. It is crucial for researchers to understand whether and how these features impact survey response.

Motivating instructions are clarification features that explicitly ask the respondent to put effort into the retrieval and judgment processes. They are a particularly direct method of promoting respondents to provide high quality responses and preventing them „from prematurely abandoning the retrieval of relevant information” (Metzler et al., 2015; p. 400). Common phrasings include asking respondents to think carefully or to recall all relevant information, sometimes making response quality salient by highlighting that their answers are very important (Smyth, Dillman, Christian, & McBride, 2009). This type of clarification feature is often seen accompanying open-ended questions, which heavily rely on respondent motivation (Chaudhary & Israel, 2016; Kunz & Fuchs, 2012; Metzler et al., 2015; Zuell, Menold, & Körber, 2015). Metzler et al. (2015) found that respondents named significantly more relevant incidents in narrative open-ended questions when motivating instructions were placed directly under the question stem.

The natural opposite of asking respondents to consider their response carefully is asking them to answer spontaneously. This type of instruction is regularly used in connection with attitudinal statements and psychological measures (for a well-documented example, compare the Freiburg Mindfulness Inventory; Walach, Buchheld, Buttenmüller, Kleinknecht, & Schmidt, 2006). This type of clarification feature also serves the purpose of improving response quality by influencing information retrieval, and abandoning both deliberate judgment as well as editing processes. Therefore, the logic is to explicitly truncate the information search process and base the judgment only on the most accessible information. We refer to these clarification features as spontaneity instructions.

A previous eye-tracking study demonstrated the effect of instructions of cognitive processing of web surveys (Hadler, Menold, Neuert, & Bless, 2018). Using an experimental set-up and a convenience sample, this study showed that clarification features are read by a majority of respondents, and that they influence how intensively respondents fixate on the response area of web survey screens. The replication study in the GESIS Panel serves to validate these findings with a larger and probability-based sample and to test hypotheses generated from the previous study.

The goals of this data collection are to quantify the effect of instructions on response behavior and measurement quality in terms of validity and reliability, and to investigate possible differences of effect as a function of respondent characteristics.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
attitudes towards foreigners	<p>Bei dieser Frage geht es um die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer. Geben Sie bitte zu jedem Satz an, inwieweit Sie ihm zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.</p> <p><i>This question is about foreigners living in Germany. Please indicate for each statement in how far you agree or disagree.</i></p> <p>[clarification feature]</p> <p>Item 1</p> <p>Die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sollten ihren Lebensstil ein bisschen besser an den der Deutschen anpassen.</p> <p><i>Foreigners living in Germany should adjust their lifestyle more to that of the German population</i></p> <p>Item 2</p> <p>Wenn Arbeitsplätze knapp werden, sollte man die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer wieder in ihre Heimat zurückschicken.</p> <p><i>When jobs are scarce, foreigners living in Germany should be sent back to their home country</i></p> <p>Item 3</p> <p>Man sollte den in Deutschland lebenden Ausländern jede politische Betätigung in Deutschland untersagen.</p> <p><i>Foreigners living in Germany should not be allowed to participate in politics in any way</i></p> <p>Item 4</p> <p>Die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sollten sich ihre Ehepartner unter ihren eigenen Landsleuten auswählen.</p> <p><i>Foreigners living in Germany should marry among their own kind</i></p>	gb
Attitudes towards science and the environment	<p>Bei dieser Frage geht es um Wissenschaft und Umwelt. Geben Sie bitte zu jedem Satz an, inwieweit Sie ihm zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.</p> <p><i>This question is about science and the environment. Please indicate for each statement in how far you agree or disagree.</i></p>	gb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Social desirability responding	[clarification feature]	
	Item 1	
	Wir vertrauen zu sehr der Wissenschaft und nicht genug unseren Gefühlen und dem Glauben. <i>We trust too much in science and not enough in our faith</i>	
	Item 2	
	Alles in allem schadet die moderne Wissenschaft mehr als sie nützt. <i>All in all, modern science does more harm than good</i>	
	Item 3	
Social desirability responding	Die moderne Wissenschaft wird unsere Umweltprobleme bei nur geringer Veränderung unserer Lebensweise lösen. <i>Modern science will solve our environmental problems without us having to change our lifestyle much</i>	
	Item 4	
	Wir machen uns zu viele Sorgen über die Zukunft der Umwelt und zu wenig um Preise und Arbeitsplätze heutzutage. <i>We worry too much about the future of the environment and too little about prices and jobs today</i>	
	Item 5	
	Fast alles, was wir in unserer modernen Welt tun, schadet der Umwelt. <i>Almost everything we do in our modern world harms the environment</i>	
	Item 6	
Social desirability responding	Die Leute machen sich zu viele Sorgen, dass der menschliche Fortschritt der Umwelt schadet. <i>People worry too much that human advancement will harm the environment</i>	
	Die folgenden Aussagen können auf Sie selbst mehr oder weniger zutreffen. Bitte geben Sie bei jeder Aussage an, wie sehr die Aussage auf Sie zutrifft.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>The following statements may apply more or less to you personally. Please indicate to what extent they apply to you.</i></p> <p>Item 1</p> <p>Es ist schon mal vorgekommen, dass ich jemanden ausgenutzt habe.</p> <p><i>It has happened that I have taken advantage of someone in the past.</i></p> <p>Item 2</p> <p>Auch wenn ich selbst gestresst bin, behandle ich andere immer freundlich und zuvorkommend.</p> <p><i>Even if I am feeling stressed, I am always friendly and polite to others.</i></p> <p>Item 3</p> <p>Manchmal helfe ich jemandem nur, wenn ich eine Gegenleistung erwarten kann.</p> <p><i>Sometimes I only help people if I expect to get something in return.</i></p> <p>Item 4</p> <p>Im Streit bleibe ich stets sachlich und objektiv.</p> <p><i>In an argument, I always remain objective and stick to the facts.</i></p> <p>Item 5</p> <p>Ich habe schon mal Müll einfach in die Landschaft oder auf die Straße geworfen.</p> <p><i>I have occasionally thrown litter away in the countryside or on to the road.</i></p> <p>Item 6</p> <p>Wenn ich mich mit jemandem unterhalte, höre ich ihm immer aufmerksam zu.</p> <p><i>When talking to someone I always listen carefully to what the other person says.</i></p>	

Experimental design

The experimental set up always shows both item batteries directly behind each other.

The groups vary in whether the question is accompanied by a clarification feature and which clarification feature is used.

Treatment 1:	Experimental group 1: This group is shown both item batteries followed by motivating instructions after the question stem
Treatment 2:	Experimental group 2: This group is shown both item batteries followed by spontaneity instruction after the question stem
Treatment 3:	Control group: This group is shown both item batteries with no clarification features

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

The purpose of this study is methodological insight, not the development of a scale. We therefore use two item batteries that are in use in large surveys. The item battery „attitudes towards foreigners” is taken from ALLBUS 2016. The item battery „attitudes towards science and the environment” was used in ISSP 2012. The scale to control for social desirability responding is KSE-G (Kemper et al., 2012).

cg: Social Norms, Body Weight and Well-being

Study Code

cg

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 18, 2018

Study title

Social Norms, Body Weight and Well-being

Subject classification

Body weight; views about body weight; psychological well-being

Keywords

Social Norms and Health; Body Image; Body-weight Satisfaction; self-esteem

Data collection waves

ga

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Abstract

Which body weight is considered normal and socially accepted in modern societies? Do body-weight norms differ across countries? How do they affect the psychological well-being of those who conform and deviate? Answers to these questions are highly relevant across the globe, as the obesity epidemic continues to spread throughout Western countries, while underweight – especially among women – emerges as a growing problem in Asian countries. This renders large population groups at risk of declines in psychological well-being and further weight gain or loss. Research suggests that body-weight norms play an important role. Yet, little is known about how body-weight norms differ between countries, how body-weight norms differ across social groups, and how body-weight norms affect individual-level outcomes.

This project is guided by two objectives: first, to understand the nature of, and cross-national differences in cultural body-weight norms; second, to investigate how body-weight norms matter for psychological individual-level outcomes. These objectives will be achieved by a study of body-weight norms in Germany (GESIS Panel), Korea (KAMOS), the Netherlands (LISS), and the United States (UAS). These countries provide excellent opportunities for comparative research because they vary strongly regarding average body weight, the prevalence of obesity, and societal values attached to physical appearance. The project will be the first to measure body-weight norms and their associations with psychological individual outcomes – using internationally comparative probability samples. The analyses of this project will provide an in-depth understanding of how and why body-weight norms vary between and within countries and how these norms affect individual body-weight satisfaction, weight gain and loss, psychological well-being, and self-esteem.

In addition to the measures summarized below, we will be using demographic information (age, gender, education) and a general life-satisfaction measure (subjective wellbeing – SWB) collected in the core questionnaires.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Self-esteem	A standard Rosenberg Self-esteem scale (10 items)	ga
Collani and Herzberg 2003		
Self-reported BMI	Self-reported height in cm; Self-reported weight in kg	ga
Attempts of weight loss	Self-reported attempt to lose weight	ga
Attempts of weight gain	Self-reported attempt to gain weight	ga
Perceived weight	Category of weight (e.g., whether overweight, underweight etc.);	ga
Stunkard et al.		
Sorensen and Stunkard	Silhouette corresponding to one's body-weight on the figure rating scale	
Ideal BMI	Self-reported height in cm;	ga
	Self-reported ideal weight in kg;	
Ideal weight	Self-reported ideal weight in kg;	ga
	Silhouette corresponding to ideal female body weight in a figure rating scale	ga
	Silhouette corresponding to ideal male body weight in a figure rating scale	
Body-weight norms	Silhouettes corresponding to „too thin” and „too heavy” body weight in a figure rating scale	ga

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perceived social sanctions related to body weight	A 12-item instrument measuring frequency of every-day experiences of positive and negative social interactions related to one's body weight Being treated disrespectfully; Being insulted; Being treated with respect; Being stared at in public; Being smiled at in public; Receiving compliments; Being treated the same as everyone else; Receiving a health advice without being asked; Being asked for a health advice; Being laughed at behind the back; Being pointed at in public; Being treated unfairly.	ga

Experimental design

The data collection involves an experimental design meant at assessing and controlling for the effects of order in which silhouettes on the Figure Rating Scale are presented. Respondents in each of the surveys will be divided into two random groups in which the order of the silhouettes on the Figure Rating Scales will be different.

In addition, in the UAS panel we will test for the differences between Figure Rating Scales. Specifically, the standard Figure Rating Scale that will be used in each of the countries (the Stunkard scale) might not accurately cover BMI of Black Americans and possibly also other races. Thus, random samples of white, Black and Asian respondents in the UAS survey will receive an alternative Figure Rating Scale that is an adaptation of the Stunkard scale for African American population (the Pulver's scale).

Treatment 1:	Alternative order of silhouettes within the figure rating scales
Treatment 2:	Alternative figure rating scale (Pulvers) in UAS

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13320](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13320)

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ch: The impact of prominent sexual harassment cases on the perception of sexual harassment across countries

Study Code

ch

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Month 01, 2019

Study title

The impact of prominent sexual harassment cases on the perception of sexual harassment across countries

Subject classification

Sexual harassment; social comparison; assimilation effects; contrast effects

Keywords

Sexual harassment; social comparison; assimilation effects; contrast effects

Data collection waves

ga

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Abstract

What is the influence of prominent cases of sexual harassment on citizens' perception of sexual harassment at the workplace in general? Does this influence differ depending on whether the prominent case occurred in one's own or in another country? A question order experiment assesses the impact of thinking about harassment cases in the United States on U.S., Dutch, German, and South Korean respondents' judgments of work place harassment in their own country. Predictions are derived from the inclusion/exclusion model of assimilation and contrast (Schwarz & Bless, 1992; Bless & Schwarz, 2010).

The model holds that a given piece of information results in assimilation effects when it is used to form a representation of the target of judgment, but in contrast effects when it is used to form a representation of the standard against which the target is evaluated. For U.S. respondents, recent prominent cases (involving Cosby, Weinstein and Trump) are exemplars of the superordinate target category „sexual harassment at the workplace” in their own country. Their inclusion in the mental representation should result in an assimilation effect. An experiment run in 2017 on yougov.com, using only the Trump case, supported this prediction, with the caveat that Trump voters see Trump accusations as politically motivated, which undermines their impact (Callegaro et al., 2018). For citizens of other countries, different possibilities arise. On the one hand, the cases are prominent examples of the issue, independent of national boundaries. Hence, thinking about them should increase the issue's perceived seriousness in general, including in one's own country – that is, sexual

harassment in Germany, the Netherlands and South Korea should seem more serious after thinking about U.S. cases than otherwise. However, when their national origin is highly salient, cases drawn from a different country should be excluded from the issue representation for one's own country, resulting in a contrast effect – that is, sexual harassment in Germany, the Netherlands and South Korea should seem less serious after thinking about U.S. cases than otherwise. The proposed experiment tests these predictions through two question order variations that manipulate (i) the accessibility of the U.S. cases and (ii) the salience of their national origin.

The question that brings the cases to mind asks respondents whether they have heard about them. This further allows for an exploration of whether respondents need to know about the cases or whether the implicatures of the question itself are enough to change perceptions of severity.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Q1a: Heard of prominent cases of sexual harassment in the U.S.	In the United States, a number of women have recently accused prominent media personalities and politicians of sexual harassment or sexual assault. Examples include the actor Bill Cosby, the movie producer Harvey Weinstein, and President Donald Trump. Have you heard of any of these cases?	ga
Q1b: Cases heard about	Which case have you heard about?	ga
Q2: Perceived seriousness of sexual harassment at the work place in the U.S.	How serious of a problem do you think workplace sexual harassment is in the United States?	ga
Q3: Perceived seriousness of sexual harassment at the work place in Germany	How serious of a problem do you think workplace harassment is in Germany	ga

Experimental design

The experiment has 4 question order conditions in each country. It follows a 2 (accessibility: case question before vs. after issue severity) x 2 (national origin: judgment of own country before vs. after judgment of U.S.) x 4 (country of data collection) factorial design.

Predictions

DV: Perceived sexual harassment in the U.S.

For judgments of sexual harassment in the U.S., the model predicts an assimilation effect in all countries: (1) Perceived seriousness of sexual harassment in the U.S. will be higher after than before the case question. (2) This increase will be independent of the order of country questions.

DV: Perceived sexual harassment in other countries

For judgments of sexual harassment in other countries, the model predicts an interaction of both order variables: (3) Perceived seriousness of sexual harassment in the non-US countries will be higher after than before the cases question, provided the respective country question is asked as the first dependent variable. (4) When the U.S. question precedes the country question, a contrast effect emerges and sexual harassment in one's own country is perceived as less serious.

Code for treatment descriptions

Q1: Question that brings Cosby, Trump, and Weinstein cases to mind
Q2: Perceived seriousness of sexual harassment in U.S.
Q3: Perceived seriousness of sexual harassment in own country

Treatment 1:	Q1, Q2, Q3
Treatment 2:	Q1, Q3, Q2
Treatment 3:	Q2, Q3, Q1
Treatment 4:	Q3, Q2, Q1

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13320](#)

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ci: Parental leave information and gender norms

Study Code

ci

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 05, 2018

Study title

Parental leave information, normative judgements of leave take-up and gender ideologies

Subject classification

Sociology, Economics, Social Policy

Keywords

Family policy; parental leave; gender ideologies; social norms; information; gender inequality

Data collection waves

gd, hb

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate how gender-conscious information about parental leave policies and about consequences of take-up affects gender ideologies and normative judgements among different socio-economic groups. Since the mid-2000s, Germany introduced parental leave reforms aimed inter alia at speeding up maternal labor market return and increasing paternal childcare involvement (for detailed reform descriptions, see Schober, 2014; Spiess, Geyer, Haan, & Wrohlich, 2013; Spiess, Huebener, Müller, & Wrohlich, 2016). Leave take-up by fathers has risen substantially. Yet, take-up and the division of leave remains far from gender equal; the great majority of fathers only take two months of leave. This might be due to lagging gender culture. Recently several studies have shown that family policy reforms may alter gender ideologies among the target population as well as significant others, such as grandparents (Ellingsaeter, 2003; Gangl & Ziefle, 2015; Unterhofer & Wrohlich, 2017; Zoch & Schober, 2018). This study proposes a conceptualization and empirical test of how and which information about parental leave policies and its consequence may disseminate and induce normative changes among the wider public. The conceptual framework (Zoch & Schober, 2018) combines the concepts of gender consciousness (Benjamin & Sullivan, 1999; Sullivan, 2006), policy visibility and proximity (Ellingsaeter, 2003) with the social-psychological elaboration likelihood model (Petty & Cacioppo, 1986) and the accommodation model of childcare choices (Chaudry, Henly, & Meyers, 2010; Meyers & Jordan, 2006).

This study combines a longitudinal design of vignettes and gender ideology items with a survey experiment. In wave 1, we obtain baseline measures of respondents' normative judgements about parental leave take-up using vignettes and of gender ideologies more generally. First, as part of the vignettes, respondents are asked to form a judgment of a suitable division of parental leave in four different scenarios. Each respondent is presented with four vignettes describing the hypothetical financial situation of a couple that is about to have a child in Germany. The four vignettes vary on two dimensions with two categories each: The dimension of relative earnings differentiate between couples where women earn a smaller percentage of the couple's total earnings as opposed to those where women earn the larger percentage. To consider the variations in absolute earnings, we differentiate between couples with net couple earnings equivalent to the 25th and the 75th percentile before the first birth. Potential parental leave benefits are calculated based on the 'Online-Elterngeldrechner' of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (<https://www.familien-wegweiser.de/ElterngeldrechnerPlaner>, download: May 2018) and presented to respondents. Respondents are asked to indicate for each couple the preferred number of months of leave, which each of the partners would take. Second, respondents are presented with eight gender ideology items covering four dimensions regarding i) gender division of breadwinning, ii) gender division of family work, and iii) gender essentialist beliefs and iv) to provide a direct measure of norms of choice.

In wave 2, respondents are randomly assigned to one of the three treatment groups or to a control group. Individuals in the treatment groups receive different information stimuli about trends and consequences of parental leave take-up. Individuals in the control group receive no such information. After the information treatments, respondents are once more presented with the same parental leave vignettes and with the eight gender ideology items. The first treatment presents survey respondents with a concise summary of empirical findings, which demonstrate that so far leave-taking fathers on average have not suffered a larger wage penalty than mothers, if any at all. The second treatment aims to raise respondents' awareness of large average differences in lifetime earnings, retirement incomes, as well as poverty risk of mothers compared to childless women and fathers, which are partly due to the persistent unequal division of paid work and unpaid family care including parental leave. The third treatment presents information on the rise in fathers' take-up of parental leave in Germany since the parental leave reform 2007.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Normative judgements about parental leave take-up	Four vignettes of hypothetical financial situations of a couple about to have a child: months of leave to be taken by mother and father, respectively. Example: “ Wir möchten Sie bitten uns anhand einiger Fallbeispiele Ihre Meinung zu Familienleben und Elternzeit mitzuteilen. Stellen Sie sich vor Sie leben in einer Partnerschaft. Sie sind beide vollzeiterwerbstätig (ca. 40h pro Woche) und werden Eltern. Beide befinden sich in einer ähnlichen Situation, was die	gd, hc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Familienfreundlichkeit des Arbeitsgebers und auch die Karriere angeht.</p> <p>Aufgrund der Elterngeldregelungen können beide gemeinsam bis zu 14 Monate Elterngeld beziehen. Jede/r von Ihnen hat einen Anspruch auf 2 Monate Elterngeld, der nicht auf den/die Partner/in übertragen werden kann. D.h. wenn eine/r der Partner keine Elternzeit nimmt, verfallen 2 Monate und es können nur maximal 12 Monate Elterngeld bezogen werden. Diese 12 Monate können von jedem der beiden Elternteile (Mutter oder Vater) in Anspruch genommen werden.</p> <p>Im ersten Fall verdienen Sie 1410 Euro netto pro Monat. Ihr/e Partner/in verdient 940 Euro netto pro Monat. Auf Basis des Online-Elterngeldrechners des Familienministeriums, würden Sie 863 Euro pro Monat und Ihr/e Partner/in 635 Euro pro Monat an Elterngeld erhalten.</p> <p>Bitte tragen Sie ein, wie Sie die verfügbaren Monate untereinander aufteilen würden.“</p>	
Gender ideologies:	<p>„Alles in allem: Das Familienleben leidet darunter, wenn die Frau voll berufstätig ist.“</p> <p>„Männer sollten sich stärker um die finanzielle Absicherung der Familie kümmern als Frauen.</p> <p>„Frauen sollten sich stärker um die Familie kümmern als um ihre Karriere“</p> <p>„Männer sollten sich genauso an der Hausarbeit beteiligen wie Frauen“</p> <p>„Frauen sind von Natur aus einfühlsamer als Männer.“</p> <p>„Männer und Frauen sind gleichermaßen für alle Berufe geeignet.“</p> <p>„Im Umgang mit Babys müssen Väter erst erlernen, was Mütter von Natur aus können.“</p> <p>„Es ist egal, wie Paare Hausarbeit und Berufstätigkeit aufteilen, Hauptsache sie sind zufrieden damit.“</p>	gd, hc

Experimental design

Randomised groups	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Treatment group 1	Viele Menschen nehmen an, dass längere Elternzeit für die Karriere von Vätern negative Konsequenzen hat und, dass die Karriere von Müttern weniger von einer solchen Auszeit betroffen ist. Bisherige wissenschaftliche Studien zeigen, dass <u>bei Vätern keine nachteilige Lohnentwicklung zu beobachten ist, wenn sie Elternzeit genommen haben. Währenddessen ist es bei Müttern so, dass ihre Löhne entweder sinken oder langsamer steigen, wenn sie längere Elternzeit genommen haben.</u>	gd, hc
Treatment group 2	Bisher hat die Inanspruchnahme von Elternzeit vor allem für Frauen langfristige Auswirkungen. Wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen zufolge sind <u>Mütter häufiger von geringen Einkommen und Armut betroffen</u> als kinderlose Frauen und Männer. Auch ihre Renteneinkünfte sind oft geringer. Ein rascher Wiedereinstieg in den Arbeitsmarkt kann Müttern helfen, wirtschaftlich unabhängig zu sein, und kann Altersarmut entgegenwirken.	gd, hc
Treatment group 3	Seit 2007 ist der <u>Anteil von Vätern, die bezahlte Elternzeit genommen haben, von ca. 3% auf etwas über ein Drittel</u> gestiegen. Dennoch nahmen viele dieser Väter nur 2 Monate und ihre Partnerinnen den größten Teil der Elternzeit in Anspruch, obwohl Väter auch bis zu 12 Monate Elterngeld beziehen können.	gd, hc
Control group	No information treatment.	gd, hc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-7)

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Comments

Due to a data collection error in wave hc, all participants in offline mode received only experimental condition one.

cj: First two MTMM Experiments: Enviromental Attitudes; Supernatural Beliefs

Study Code

cj

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 06, 2019

Study title

First two MTMM Experiments: Enviromental Attitudes; Supernatural Beliefs

Subject classification

Multitrait-Multimethod, Measurement Quality

Keywords

Multitrait-Multimethod, Survey Experiment, Measurement Quality, Question Characteristics, Environmental Attitudes, Supernatural Beliefs

Data collection waves

gb

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Abstract

The aim of the MTMM experiments is to determine which characteristics of a survey question have an effect on the quality of this question. Quality here shall mean to what extend this question does indeed capture what is of researchers' interest, in other words, how much of the variance of the concept one is interested in, is explained by the question which aims to measure it. Previous research shows that the decision researchers take when designing survey questions does have an influence on its quality (Saris & Gallhofer, 2007). However, the effect of the single characteristics is not yet clear. This is partly due to the fact that question characteristics are not independent of each other (e.g. a response scale being labelled or not might serve the respondent to find the right answer category but only up to a certain number of response options), but also due to the fact, that the topic of interest determines question characteristics and that one cannot generalize from a single experiment. Therefore, only a meta-analysis of multiple experiments can help to find general associations between question characteristics and measurement quality. This approach is employed in the Survey Quality Predictor (Saris et al., 2011; Saris, 2015; www.sqp.upf.edu). To extend this meta-analysis and thereby improve its results, the implementation of more MTMM-experiments is necessary.

The table below provides an overview of the question characteristics, here the response scale characteristics, that were varied between methods in the present two experiments.

Characteristic	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Number of points	-7-points	-101-points	-11-points
Labelled	-fully	-partially	-partially
Type of scale	-categorical	-continuous	-categorical
Visual presentation of scale	-horizontal	-open quantifier	-horizontal
Definition present?	-no	- yes	-yes

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Environmental Attitudes – identification with environmentalists (Method 1)	Can you identify with environmentalists?	gb
Environmental Attitudes – restrict living standard to the benefit of the environment (Method 1)	Should we all be ready to restrict our current living standard to the benefit of the environment?	gb
Environmental Attitudes - contemporary issues solved through natural lifestyle (Method 1)	Do you believe that some problems of our times would be solved if we would find back to a more rural and natural lifestyle?	gb
Environmental Attitudes – identification with environmentalists (Method 2)	Can you identify with environmentalists? Please answer the question with a number between 0 and 100 where 0 means „not at all” and 100 „absolutely”.	gb
Environmental Attitudes – restrict living standard to the benefit of the environment (Method 2)	Should we all be ready to restrict our current living standard to the benefit of the environment? Please answer the question with a number between 0 and 100 where 0 means „not at all” and 100 „absolutely”.	gb
Environmental Attitudes - contemporary issues solved through natural lifestyle (Method 2)	Do you believe that some problems of our times would be solved if we would find back to a more rural and natural lifestyle? Please answer the question with a number between 0 and 100 where 0 means „not at all” and 100 „absolutely”.	gb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Enviromental Attitudes – identification with environmentalists (Method 3)	Can you identify with environmentalists? Please answer the question on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means „not at all“ and 10 „absolutely“.	gb
Enviromental Attitudes – restrict living standard to the benefit of the environment (Method 3)	Should we all be ready to restrict our current living standard to the benefit of the environment? Please answer the question on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means „not at all“ and 10 „absolutely“.	gb
Enviromental Attitudes - contemporary issues solved through natural lifestyle (Method 3)	Please answer the question on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means „not at all“ and 10 „absolutely“.	gb
Supernatural Beliefs – life after death (Method 1)	How much do you believe in the following? -in life after death	gb
Supernatural Beliefs – heaven (Method 1)	-in heaven	
Supernatural Beliefs – miracles (Method 1)	-in miracles	
Supernatural Beliefs – life after death (Method 2)	How much do you believe in the following? Please answer the question with a number between 0 and 100 where 0 means „not at all“ and 100 „absolutely“.	gb
Supernatural Beliefs – heaven (Method 2)	-in life after death	
Supernatural Beliefs – miracles (Method 2)	-in heaven -in miracles	
Supernatural Beliefs – life after death (Method 3)	How much do you believe in the following? Please answer the question on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means „not at all“ and 10 „absolutely“.	gb
Supernatural Beliefs – heaven (Method 3)	-in life after death	
Supernatural Beliefs – miracles (Method 3)	-in heaven -in miracles	

Experimental design

For the experiment, a randomized 3-group design was employed. The groups were the same across the two experiments but the subset of methods presented to each group differed between experiments (see also overview below). The questions were first asked right after the core study, at the beginning of the external studies questionnaire (Time 1). The repetitions, employing different methods, were asked at the very end of the external studies section (Time 2).

Experiment 1 – Environmental Attitudes

	Time 1			Time 2		
Group 1	Method 1			Method 2		
Group 2		Method 2			Method 3	
Group 3			Method 3			Method 1

Experiment 2 – Supernatural Beliefs

	Time 1			Time 2		
Group 3	Method 1			Method 2		
Group 1		Method 2			Method 3	
Group 2			Method 3			Method 1

Treatment 1:	Time 1: Measure environmental attitudes with method 1, then measure supernatural beliefs with method 2 Time 2: Measure environmental attitudes with method 2, then measure supernatural beliefs with method 3
Treatment 2:	Time 1: Measure environmental attitudes with method 2, then measure supernatural beliefs with method 3 Time 2: Measure environmental attitudes with method 3, then measure supernatural beliefs with method 1
Treatment 3:	Time 1: Measure environmental attitudes with method 3, then measure supernatural beliefs with method 1 Time 2: Measure environmental attitudes with method 1, then measure supernatural beliefs with method 2

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13377](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63862-p0111-7)

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ck: SoliKris - Module 2: Transnational solidarity in the European Union

Study Code

ck

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 31, 2019

Study title

Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe (SoliKris) – Transnational solidarity in the European Union

Subject classification

Political Science, Sociology

Keywords

Transnational solidarity, European Union, European crises, financial assistance, austerity, reciprocal solidarity

Data collection waves

gc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This module aims at measuring transnational solidarity towards EU fellow states amongst the general German population. In light of the European crises, solidarity has become a widely used catch-all term. Following Lahusen, we define transnational solidarity as “any attitude and behaviour striving to help Europeans (be it residents or citizens) in struggle or in need, regardless of their national origin.” (2016: 8). Numerous studies on solidarity in the European Union categorized citizens’ willingness to provide financial assistance to fellow countries during an economic crisis as an act of transnational solidarity (among others, Baute et al. 2019; Kuhn et al. 2017; Lengfeld & Kroh 2016; Verhaegen 2016). In contrast, only few papers analysed transnational solidarity when it comes

to other kinds of crises within the EU (for instance Della Porta 2018). To that end, in this module we ask for citizens' willingness to show solidarity towards other EU states in times of a national bankruptcy, natural disasters or when facing high numbers of incoming refugees. Moreover, transnational solidarity within the EU has been classified as a reciprocal rather than altruistic concept (Kontochristou and Mascha 2014; Lahusen and Grasso 2018; Patanzatou 2015). Sangiovanni states that (2013: 217) "according to reciprocity-based internationalism, demands for social solidarity at all levels of governance can be understood as demands for a fair return in the mutual production of important collective goods." Since, however, EU countries have historically performed very differently on economic terms, mutual assistance in the future seems rather unlikely in some cases. For instance, the Greek state will hardly ever bail out Germany. Therefore, this module asks for more immediate conditions attached to cross-country solidarity actions. The last questions of the module depict participants' visions on the future of solidarity within the European Union.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Allgemeine Solidarität in Krisenzeiten (Deutschland)	Das Bundesland, in dem ich lebe, sollte anderen deutschen Bundesländern in Krisensituationen Hilfe gewähren.	gc
<i>General solidarity in times of crisis (Germany)</i>	<i>The federal state in which I live should provide assistance to other German federal states in times of crisis.</i>	
Allgemeine Solidarität in Krisenzeiten (Europäische Union)	Deutschland sollte anderen Ländern der Europäischen Union (EU) in Krisensituationen Hilfe gewähren.	gc
<i>General solidarity in times of crisis (European Union)</i>	<i>Germany should provide assistance to other European Union countries in times of crisis.</i>	
Spezifische Solidarität: Staatsbankrott (EU-Länder)	Deutschland sollte andere EU-Länder im Fall eines Staatsbankrotts finanziell unterstützen.	gc
<i>Specific solidarity: national bankruptcy (EU countries)</i>	<i>Germany should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries in case of a national bankruptcy.</i>	
Konditionalität von Solidarität: Staatsbankrott (EU-Länder)	Was denken Sie, unter welchen Bedingungen sollte Deutschland ein anderes EU-Land im Fall eines Staatsbankrotts finanziell unterstützen?	gc
<i>Conditions of solidarity: national bankruptcy (EU countries)</i>	<i>What do you think, under which conditions should Germany provide financial aid to another European Union country in case of a national bankruptcy?</i>	
Spezifische Solidarität: Naturkatastrophe (EU-Länder)	Deutschland sollte andere EU-Länder im Fall von Naturkatastrophen (z.B. Hochwasser, Erdbeben) finanziell unterstützen.	gc
<i>Specific solidarity: natural disaster (EU countries)</i>	<i>Germany should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries in case of natural disasters (e.g. floods, earthquakes).</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Konditionalität von Solidarität: Naturkatastrophe EU Land	Was denken Sie, unter welchen Bedingungen sollte Deutschland ein anderes EU-Land im Fall von Naturkatastrophen finanziell unterstützen?	gc
<i>Conditions of solidarity: natural disaster (EU countries)</i>	<i>What do you think, under which conditions should Germany provide financial aid to another European Union country in case of natural disasters?</i>	
Spezifische Solidarität: Anstieg Zuwandererzahlen (EU-Länder)	Deutschland sollte andere EU-Länder im Fall eines starken Anstiegs der Zuwandererzahlen finanziell unterstützen.	gc
<i>Specific solidarity: increase in immigration (EU countries)</i>	<i>Germany should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries in case of a sharp increase in immigration.</i>	
Konditionalität von Solidarität: Anstieg Zuwandererzahlen (EU Land)	Was denken Sie, unter welchen Bedingungen sollte Deutschland ein anderes EU-Land im Fall eines starken Anstiegs der Zuwandererzahlen finanziell unterstützen?	gc
<i>Conditions of solidarity: increase in immigration (EU countries)</i>	<i>What do you think, under which conditions should Germany provide financial aid to another European Union country in case of a sharp increase in immigration?</i>	
Zukunft europäischer Solidarität	Ziel der EU sollte es sein, Solidarität zwischen den EU-Ländern voranzutreiben.	gc
<i>Future of European solidarity</i>	<i>It should be the aim of the EU to promote solidarity between EU countries.</i>	
	Die ökonomische Ungleichheit zwischen reicheren und ärmeren EU-Ländern sollte reduziert werden, auch wenn dies bedeutet, dass wohlhabendere Länder mehr Abgaben leisten müssen.	gc
	<i>Economic inequality between richer and poorer EU countries should be reduced, even if this means that wealthier countries would have to contribute more.</i>	
	Es sollte ein europaweites Sozialsystem für alle EU- Bürger geschaffen werden, auch wenn dies zu einem Anstieg von Steuern führen könnte.	gc
	<i>A pan-European social welfare system for all EU citizens should be created, even if this could lead to an increase in taxes.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Wie eng fühlen Sie sich mit der Europäischen Union verbunden? <i>How closely do you feel connected to the European Union?</i>	gc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13425](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/entry/10.4232/1.13425)

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Comments

This module has been developed as part of the research project *Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe* (SoliKris). The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and realized in co-operation by researchers at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, University of Heidelberg and WZB Berlin Social Science Center. Additional modules have been/will be fielded in 2018-2020.

cl: Personality problems in the general population

Study Code:

cl

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Juli 17, 2019

Study title

Personality problems in the general population

Subject classification

Psychology; Social and political effects; change over time

Keywords

Maladaptive traits, personality problems

Data collection waves

ge, he

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Abstract

Mounting evidence suggests that common personality traits such as the Big Five play a key role in predicting social adjustment (Rammstedt, et al., 2017). However, little is known about the role of extreme, problematic variants of personality expression (APA, 2013). Our overall aim is to determine whether and how personality problems relate to social phenomena such as educational attainment, employment status, income, quality of life, political preference, political trust, and threat perception. We plan to achieve this aim by means of two main objectives. First, we will validate a screening instrument (Kerber et al., in prep) of the German Version of the Personality Inventory of DSM-5 (Zimmermann et al., 2014; original: Krueger, et al., 2012) assessing the personality problems in the representative general population GESIS panel. Second, using this screening instrument, we will determine the frequency and distribution of problematic personality expressions in different

social strata and investigate their associations with social phenomena. This will allow us to establish age- and gender-based norm values of problematic personality expressions to allow meaningful test score interpretations in applied settings. Moreover, following determination on whether and how problematic personality expressions relate, for instance, to socio-economic factors, targeted policies could be developed to support individuals in attaining more adaptive personality functioning, thereby fostering participation in society and creating opportunities for personal growth.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Maladaptive Personality Traits	Ich reagiere viel emotionaler als fast alle anderen Menschen.	ge
Personality Inventory for DSM5 and ICD11 - Brief Form (PID5BF+; Kerber et al., in prep.)	<i>I have much stronger emotional reactions than almost everyone else.</i>	
	Ich bin gut darin, Leute reinzulegen.	ge, he
	<i>I'm good at conning people.</i>	
	Ich gehe oft ziemlich nachlässig mit meinen Sachen und denen anderer um.	ge, he
	<i>I'm often pretty careless with my own and others' things.</i>	
	Ich sehe zwischen den Dingen oft ungewöhnliche Zusammenhänge, die anderen Menschen entgehen.	ge, he
	<i>I often see unusual connections between things that most people miss.</i>	
	Ich gehe Dinge immer auf die gleiche Weise an, auch wenn es so nicht funktioniert.	ge, he
	<i>I keep approaching things the same way, even when it isn't working.</i>	
	Ich mache mir ständig über irgendetwas Sorgen.	ge, he
	<i>I'm always worrying about something.</i>	
	Manchmal muss man vor anderen übertreiben, um weiterzukommen.	ge, he
	<i>Sometimes you need to exaggerate to get ahead.</i>	
	Es kommt mir so vor, als würde ich völlig impulsiv handeln.	ge, he
	<i>I feel like I act totally on impulse.</i>	
	Nichts scheint mich wirklich zu interessieren.	ge, he
	<i>Nothing seems to interest me very much.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Man hat mir gesagt, dass meine Art zu denken wirklich seltsam ist. <i>People have told me that I think about things in a really strange way.</i>	ge, he
	Auch wenn es andere in den Wahnsinn treibt, bestehe ich darauf, alles perfekt zu machen. <i>Even though it drives other people crazy, I insist on absolute perfection in everything I do.</i>	ge, he
	Ich mache mir viele Sorgen darüber, allein zu sein. <i>I worry a lot about being alone.</i>	ge, he
	Es steht mir zu, besonders behandelt zu werden. <i>I deserve special treatment.</i>	ge, he
	Ich verliere in Gesprächen den Faden, weil mich andere Dinge ablenken. <i>I lose track of conversations because other things catch my attention.</i>	ge, he
	Ich halte romantische Gefühle lieber aus meinem Leben heraus. <i>I prefer to keep romance out of my life.</i>	ge, he
	Es ist komisch, aber manchmal kommen mir alltägliche Gegenstände anders vor als sonst. <i>It's weird, but sometimes ordinary objects seem to be a different shape than usual.</i>	ge, he
	Ich halte an einer bestimmten Herangehensweise fest, auch wenn klar ist, dass es so nicht funktionieren wird. <i>I get stuck on one way of doing things, even when it's clear it won't work.</i>	ge, he
	Ich werde schnell emotional, oft aus geringstem Anlass. <i>I get emotional easily, often for very little reason.</i>	ge, he
	Es fällt mir leicht, andere auszunutzen. <i>It is easy for me to take advantage of others.</i>	ge, he
	Ich vergesse oft, meine Rechnungen zu bezahlen. <i>I often forget to pay my bills.</i>	ge, he
	Ich mag es nicht, Zeit mit anderen zu verbringen.	ge, he

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>I don't like spending time with others.</i>	
	Ich hatte einige wirklich seltsame Erlebnisse, die sehr schwer zu erklären sind.	ge, he
	<i>I've had some really weird experiences that are very difficult to explain.</i>	
	Ich versuche Dinge weiter zu perfektionieren, auch wenn ich sie wahrscheinlich schon so gut wie möglich hinbekommen habe.	ge, he
	<i>I keep trying to make things perfect, even when I've gotten them as good as they're likely to get.</i>	
	Ich mache mir über fast alles Sorgen.	ge, he
	<i>I worry about almost everything.</i>	
	Ich biege mir die Wahrheit zurecht, wenn es zu meinem Vorteil ist.	ge, he
	<i>I'll stretch the truth if it's to my advantage.</i>	
	Obwohl ich es eigentlich besser weiß, treffe ich immer wieder überstürzte Entscheidungen.	ge, he
	<i>Even though I know better, I can't stop making rash decisions.</i>	
	Ich bin selten von irgendetwas begeistert.	ge, he
	<i>I rarely get enthusiastic about anything.</i>	
	Ich habe mehrere Angewohnheiten, die andere exzentrisch oder seltsam finden.	ge, he
	<i>I have several habits that others find eccentric or strange.</i>	
	Ich ertrage es nicht, allein gelassen zu werden – nicht einmal für ein paar Stunden.	ge, he
	<i>I can't stand being left alone, even for a few hours.</i>	
	Ich muss mich oft mit Leuten beschäftigen, die weniger wichtig sind als ich.	ge, he
	<i>I often have to deal with people who are less important than me.</i>	
	Ich lasse mich leicht ablenken.	ge, he
	<i>I am easily distracted.</i>	
	Ich beende Beziehungen, wenn sie enger werden.	ge, he

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>I break off relationships if they start to get close.</i>	
	Wenn ich einen vertrauten Gegenstand anschaue, ist es manchmal so, als würde ich ihn zum ersten Mal sehen.	ge, he
	<i>Sometimes when I look at a familiar object, it's somehow like I'm seeing it for the first time.</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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cm: Mechanisms of Panel Conditioning in Longitudinal Studies

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Abstract

This study is scheduled as a longitudinal study comprising six panel waves within the GESIS Panel. The overall aim of the study is a comprehensive investigation of the magnitude of panel conditioning effects and the mechanisms that cause panel conditioning.

Panel conditioning effects represent a serious measurement bias in longitudinal studies threatening the studies' validity. Prior survey participation influences respondents' survey answers in

subsequent waves and causes artificial changes which cannot be differentiated from real change in respondents' attitudes, behavior, and knowledge.

Panel conditioning effects have received growing attention within the research however, little is known about their magnitude for different question types (i.e., knowledge, attitudes, and behavior) and dosage conditions (i.e., the frequency with which identical questions are asked across panel waves) as well as the significance of different theoretically proposed mechanisms. Three main mechanisms are discussed to be the driver of panel conditioning effects: reflection processes, satisficing behavior, and a changing social desirability bias over time (Struminskaya, 2016).

In our study we employ an experimental design to investigate the impact of conditioning frequency, that is the frequency with which respondents answer similar questions across time, on the magnitude of panel conditioning effects. As further objectives, we investigate the magnitude of panel conditioning effects for different question types commonly used in social surveys and provide empirical evidence on the relative significance of the different underlying mechanisms.

The items listed below were selected and developed with reference to our research goals, that is the investigation of knowledge, attitude, and behavior questions as well as the analysis of reflection processes (attitude strength, response certainties), satisficing behavior (filter- and multiple follow-up questions), and social desirability bias (sensitive questions) over time. The items were either newly developed or replicated and partly adapted from previous studies on panel conditioning and/or from different large-scale surveys, such as the US General Social Survey (GSS), the Longitudinal Internet studies for the Social Sciences (LISS Panel), the Eurobarometer or the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
TARGET QUESTIONS		
Scientific Knowledge	<i>All radioactivity is man-made.</i> Jede Radioaktivität ist vom Menschen verursacht.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>It is the mother's gene that decides whether the baby is a boy or a girl.</i> Es ist das Gen der Mutter, das entscheidet, ob das Baby ein Junge oder ein Mädchen ist.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>Lasers work by focusing sound waves.</i> Laser arbeiten durch Fokussierung von Schallwellen.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>Electrons are smaller than atoms.</i> Elektronen sind kleiner als Atome.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria.</i> Antibiotika töten sowohl Viren als auch Bakterien ab.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards Family and Gender Roles	<i>The universe began with a huge explosion.</i> Das Universum entstand mit einer gewaltigen Explosion.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>Having a full-time job is the best way for a woman to be financially independent.</i> Eine Vollzeitbeschäftigung ist der beste Weg für eine Frau, finanziell unabhängig zu sein.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
Attitude Strength and Knowledgeability	Attitude Certainty about Full-Time Employment of Women	he, id
	Knowledgeability about Full-Time Employment of Women	he, id
Attitudes towards Family and Gender Roles	<i>All in all, family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job.</i> Alles in allem leidet das Familienleben, wenn die Frau in Vollzeit berufstätig ist.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>Do you, in your everyday life, feel penalized compared with the opposite sex?</i> Fühlen Sie sich in Ihrem Alltag gegenüber dem anderen Geschlecht benachteiligt	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
Attitudes towards Abortion	<i>It should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion...</i> Es sollte für eine schwangere Frau möglich sein, einen legalen Schwangerschaftsabbruch zu erhalten...	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>...if she is married and does not want any more children.</i> ... wenn sie verheiratet ist und keine Kinder mehr möchte.	
	<i>...if the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children.</i> ... wenn die Familie ein sehr geringes Einkommen hat und sich keine weiteren Kinder leisten kann.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>...if there is a strong chance of a serious defect in the baby.</i> ... wenn die Wahrscheinlichkeit eines schwerwiegenden Geburtsfehlers des Babys groß ist.	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>...if the woman's own health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy.</i>	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	<i>... wenn die eigene Gesundheit der Frau durch die Schwangerschaft ernsthaft gefährdet ist.</i>	
Attitude Strength and Knowledgeability	Attitude Certainty about Abortion	he, id
	Knowledgeability about Abortion	he, id
Health Behavior	Frequency of Meat Consumption in the past 4 Weeks	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in the past 4 Weeks	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Frequency of Doing Sports in the past 4 Weeks	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
Response Certainty and Topic Saliency	Response Certainty about Frequency of Doing Sports	he, id
	Importance of Doing Sports	he, id
SD-Bias: Sensitive Social Behavior	Frequency of Lying in the past 4 Weeks	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Frequency of Taking Out Bad Mood on Someone Else in the past 4 Weeks	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
SB-Bias: Illicit Behavior	Incidence Petty Theft	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
Satisficing: Purchasing Behavior Filter Question	Purchase of Fruits in the past 14 Days	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
Follow-up Questions	Price of Fruits	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Persons for Whom Fruits Were Bought	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Quality of Fruits	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Date of Fruit Purchase	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	Satisfaction about Paid Price for Fruits	he, hf, ia, ib, ic, id
	FILLER QUESTIONS	
Political Knowledge	<i>The European Union is made of 15 Member States.</i>	he
	Die Europäische Union besteht aus 15 Mitgliedstaaten.	
	<i>The European Community was created after World War One, in the late 1910's - early 1920's.</i>	he
	Die Europäische Gemeinschaft wurde nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg, Ende der 1910er - Anfang der 1920er Jahre, gegründet.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>The European flag is blue and with yellow stars.</i> Die europäische Flagge ist blau und mit gelben Sternen versehen.	he
	<i>The headquarters of the European Parliament is in Strasbourg.</i> Der Hauptsitz des Europäischen Parlaments ist Straßburg.	he
	<i>The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union.</i> Die Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments werden direkt von den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern der Europäischen Union gewählt.	he
	<i>The European Union has its own anthem.</i> Die Europäische Union hat ihre eigene Hymne.	he
Attitudes towards Political Participation	<i>People like me don't have any say about what the government does.</i> Leute wie ich haben kein Mitspracherecht bei dem, was die Regierung tut.	he
Attitude Strength and Knowledgeability	Attitude Certainty about Political Participation Knowledgeability about Political Participation	he he
Attitudes towards Social Relationships	<i>It is all right to develop friendships with people just because they can be of use to you.</i> Es ist in Ordnung, Freundschaften mit Menschen zu entwickeln, nur weil sie einem von Nutzen sein können. <i>When another person does a favour for you, you should feel obligated to pay that person back.</i> Wenn eine andere Person einem einen Gefallen tut, sollte man sich verpflichtet fühlen, es dieser Person zurückzuzahlen.	he
Attitudes about Work	<i>It is humiliating to receive money without having to work for it.</i> Es ist erniedrigend, Geld zu erhalten, ohne dafür arbeiten zu müssen. <i>People who don't work turn lazy.</i> Menschen, die nicht arbeiten, werden faul	he

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>Work is a duty towards society.</i>	
	Arbeit ist eine Pflicht gegenüber der Gesellschaft.	
	<i>Work should always come first, even if it means less spare time.</i>	
	Die Arbeit sollte immer an erster Stelle stehen, auch wenn dies weniger Freizeit bedeutet.	
Attitude Strength and Knowledgeability	Attitude Certainty about Work Orientation	he
	Knowledgeability about Work Orientations	
Mobility Behavior	Frequency of Car Use	he
	Frequency of Public Transport Use	
	Frequency of Bike Use	
Response Certainty and Topic Saliency	Response Certainty about Frequency of Bike Use	he
	Importance of Bike Use	
Environmental Behavior	Frequency of Reducing the Energy and Fuel Consumption at Home in the past 4 Weeks	he
	Frequency of Saving and Reusing of Water in the past 4 Weeks	
	Signing of Environmental Petition	
Political Knowledge	<i>The EU budget is set jointly by the European Parliament and the Member States</i>	hf
	Das Budget der EU wird gemeinsam vom Europäischen Parlament und den Mitgliedstaaten festgelegt.	
	<i>At EU level, European laws (directives and regulations) must be adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the member states.</i>	hf
	Auf EU-Ebene müssen europäische Gesetze (Richtlinien und Verordnungen) gemeinsam vom Europäischen Parlament und den Mitgliedstaaten verabschiedet werden.	
	<i>Each Member State has an equal number of Members of the European Parliament.</i>	hf
	Jeder der Mitgliedstaat hat die gleiche Anzahl an Mitgliedern des Europäischen Parlaments.	
	<i>The official Europe Day is on 09 May.</i>	hf
	Der offizielle Europatag ist am 09. Mai.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards Environmental Issues	<i>There are a total of two Presidents of the European Union, one in Strasbourg and one in Brussels.</i>	hf
	Es gibt insgesamt zwei Präsidenten der Europäischen Union, einen in Straßburg und einen in Brüssel.	
	<i>The presidents of the European Union are all directly elected by the citizens of each member state.</i>	hf
	Die Präsidenten der Europäischen Union werden allesamt direkt von den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern jedes Mitgliedsstaates gewählt.	
	<i>The decline and possible extinction of animal and plant species, natural habitats and ecosystems is a serious matter in Germany.</i>	hf
	Der Rückgang und das mögliche Aussterben von Tier- und Pflanzenarten, natürlichen Lebensräumen und Ökosystemen ist eine ernste Angelegenheit in Deutschland.	
Attitudes towards Environmental Protection	<i>The decline and possible extinction of animal and plant species, natural habitats and ecosystems is a serious matter in Europe.</i>	hf
	Der Rückgang und das mögliche Aussterben von Tier- und Pflanzenarten, natürlichen Lebensräumen und Ökosystemen ist eine ernste Angelegenheit in Europa.	
	<i>The decline and possible extinction of animal and plant species, natural habitats and ecosystems is a serious matter worldwide.</i>	hf
	Der Rückgang und das mögliche Aussterben von Tier- und Pflanzenarten, natürlichen Lebensräumen und Ökosystemen ist eine ernste Angelegenheit weltweit.	
	<i>It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment.</i>	hf
	Es ist einfach zu schwierig für jemanden wie mich, viel für die Umwelt zu tun.	
	<i>There are more important things to do in life than protect the environment.</i>	hf
	Es gibt im Leben wichtigere Dinge zu tun, als die Umwelt zu schützen.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Mental Well-Being	<i>There is no point in doing what I can for the environment unless others do the same.</i>	hf
	Es hat keinen Sinn, etwas zum Umweltschutz beizutragen, wenn andere das nicht auch tun.	hf
	<i>Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated.</i>	
	Viele der Behauptungen über Umweltbedrohungen sind übertrieben.	hf
	Lack of companionship during the past 4 weeks	
	Isolation from others during the past 4 weeks	hf
	Being left out during the past 4 weeks	hf
Attitude towards Euthanasia	Feeling unhappy and depressed during the past 4 weeks	hf
	Losing confidence in oneself during the past 4 weeks	hf
Scientific Knowledge	<i>When a person has a disease that cannot be cured, do you think doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life by some painless means if the patient and his family request it?</i>	hf
	Stellen Sie sich bitte vor, dass ein Mensch eine Krankheit hat, die nicht geheilt werden kann. Sollte es Ärzten Ihrer Meinung nach gesetzlich erlaubt sein, das Leben des Patienten mit schmerzfreien Mitteln zu beenden, wenn der Patient und seine Familie dies wünschen?	ia
	<i>The main function of red blood cells is to carry oxygen to all parts of the body.</i>	
	Die Hauptfunktion von roten Blutkörperchen ist es, Sauerstoff in alle Teile des Körpers zu transportieren.	ia
	<i>Boiling water is an example of a chemical reaction.</i>	
	Siedendes Wasser ist ein Beispiel für eine chemische Reaktion.	ia
	<i>Fracking is a process used to extract coal.</i>	
	Fracking ist ein Verfahren, das zur Gewinnung von Kohle eingesetzt wird.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>Carbon dioxide causes the temperature rise in the atmosphere.</i>	ia
	Kohlenstoffdioxid verursacht den Temperaturanstieg in der Atmosphäre.	
	<i>Sunscreens protect the skin from infrared radiation.</i>	ia
	Sonnenschutzmittel schützen die Haut vor Infrarotstrahlung.	
	<i>The continents on which we live have been moving their location for millions of years and will continue to move in the future.</i>	ia
	Die Kontinente, auf denen wir leben, verschieben ihre Lage seit Millionen von Jahren und werden sich auch in Zukunft weiter bewegen.	
Attitudes towards Income Inequality	<i>Differences in income in Germany are too large.</i>	ia
	Die Einkommensunterschiede in Deutschland sind zu groß.	
	<i>It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes.</i>	ia
	Es liegt in der Verantwortung der Regierung, die Einkommensunterschiede zwischen Menschen mit hohem Einkommen und solchen mit niedrigem Einkommen zu verringern.	
	<i>The social benefits in Germany make people lazy.</i>	ia
	Die Sozialleistungen in Deutschland machen die Menschen faul.	
Attitudes towards Social Inequality	<i>A society is fair when income and wealth are equally distributed among all people.</i>	ia
	Eine Gesellschaft ist gerecht, wenn Einkommen und Vermögen unter allen Menschen gleich verteilt sind.	
	<i>A society is fair when hard-working people earn more than others.</i>	ia
	Eine Gesellschaft ist gerecht, wenn hart arbeitende Menschen mehr verdienen als andere.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Social Behavior	<i>A society is fair when it takes care of those who are poor and in need regardless of what they give back to society.</i>	ia
	Eine Gesellschaft ist gerecht, wenn sie sich um diejenigen kümmert, die arm und bedürftig sind, unabhängig davon, was sie der Gesellschaft zurückgeben.	
	<i>A society is fair when people from families with high social status enjoy privileges in their lives.</i>	ia
	Eine Gesellschaft ist gerecht, wenn Menschen mit hohem sozialem Status Privilegien in ihrem Leben genießen.	
	Frequency of having contact with a parent during the past 4 weeks	ia
Social Behavior	Frequency of having contact with a sibling during the past 4 weeks	ia
	Frequency of having contact with an adult child during the past 4 weeks	ia
	Frequency of having contact with other family member during the past 4 weeks	ia
	Frequency of having contact with a friend during the past 4 weeks	ia
	Incidence of conflict within social environment during the past 4 weeks	ia
Knowledge on Dietary Supplements	<i>Taking vitamin and mineral supplements prevents diseases in healthy people.</i>	ib
	Die Einnahme von Vitamin- und Mineralstoffpräparaten beugt Krankheiten bei gesunden Menschen vor.	
	<i>In the elderly, taking vitamin D reduces the risk of bone fractures.</i>	ib
	Bei älteren Menschen verringert die Einnahme von Vitamin D das Risiko von Knochenbrüchen.	
	<i>In the elderly, the use of magnesium preparations prevents muscle cramps.</i>	ib
	Bei älteren Menschen beugt die Einnahme von Magnesiumpräparaten Muskelkrämpfen vor.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards German Healthcare	<i>Taking dietary supplements containing calcium reduces the risk of bone fractures in the elderly.</i>	ib
	Die Einnahme von kaliumhaltigen Nahrungsergänzungsmitteln reduziert das Risiko von Knochenbrüchen bei älteren Menschen	
	<i>The use of multivitamin preparations protects against heart diseases.</i>	ib
	Die Verwendung von Multivitaminpräparaten schützt vor Herzerkrankungen.	
	<i>The use of antioxidants prevents the development of cancer.</i>	ib
	Der Einsatz von Antioxidantien verhindert die Entstehung von Krebs.	
Attitudes towards Public Funding of Health Services	<i>People who are legal residents of Germany should have access to publicly funded health care, even if they do not hold German citizenship.</i>	ib
	Menschen mit rechtmäßigem Wohnsitz in Deutschland sollten Zugang zu staatlich finanzierter Gesundheitsversorgung haben, auch wenn sie nicht die deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft besitzen.	
	<i>People should have access to publicly funded health care even if they behave in ways that damage their health (such as smoking, unhealthy diets, lack of exercise).</i>	ib
	Menschen sollten Zugang zu staatlich finanzierter Gesundheitsversorgung haben, auch wenn sie sich in einer Weise verhalten, die ihrer Gesundheit schadet (wie z. B. Rauchen, ungesunde Ernährung, Bewegungsmangel).	
	<i>I am willing to pay higher taxes to improve the level of health care for all people in Germany.</i>	ib
	Ich bin bereit, höhere Steuern zu zahlen, um das Niveau der Gesundheitsversorgung für alle Menschen in Deutschland zu verbessern	
Attitudes towards Public Funding of Health Services	<i>Cancer screenings should be publicly funded.</i>	ib
	Krebsvorsorge sollte staatlich finanziert werden.	
	<i>The treatment of HIV or AIDS should be publicly funded.</i>	ib
	Die Behandlung von HIV bzw. AIDS sollte staatlich finanziert werden.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Mental Well-Being	<i>Obesity prevention programs should be publicly funded.</i>	ib
	Programme zur Prävention von Übergewicht sollten staatlich finanziert werden.	
	<i>Organ transplants should be publicly funded.</i>	ib
	Organtransplantationen sollten staatlich finanziert werden.	
	Feeling full of life during the past 4 weeks	ib
	Feeling particularly tense during the past 4 weeks	ib
	Feeling so down that nothing could cheer oneself up during the past 4 weeks	ib
	Feeling calm and peaceful during the past 4 weeks	ib
	Having lots of energy during the past 4 weeks	ib
Attitude towards German Health Care System	Need for Reform of the German Health Care System	ib
Political Knowledge	<i>Wolfgang Kubicki is President of the German Bundestag.</i>	ic
	Wolfgang Kubicki ist Präsident des Deutschen Bundestages.	
	<i>The term of office of a member of the Bundestag is 4 years.</i>	ic
	Die Amtszeit eines/einer Bundestagsabgeordneten beträgt 4 Jahre	
	<i>With the help of a constructive vote of no confidence, the Bundestag can dismiss the Chancellor.</i>	ic
	Mit Hilfe eines konstruktiven Misstrauensvotums kann der Bundestag den Bundeskanzler/die Bundeskanzlerin entlassen.	
	<i>In the fall of 2021, the German Bundestag will be elected for the 22nd time in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany (BRD).</i>	ic
	Im Herbst 2021 wird der Deutsche Bundestag zum 22. Mal in der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (BRD) gewählt.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>The work of the federal government is guided by three fundamental principles: the chancellor principle, the department principle, and the colleague principle.</i>	ic
	Die Arbeit der Bundesregierung orientiert sich an drei grundlegenden Prinzipien: dem Kanzlerprinzip, dem Ressortprinzip und dem Kollegialprinzip.	
	<i>Bills may only be introduced into the Bundestag by the Federal President.</i>	ic
	Gesetzesentwürfe dürfen nur vom Bundespräsidenten in den Bundestag eingebracht werden.	
Attitudes towards Issues of Political Participation	<i>Political parties encourage people to become active in politics.</i>	ic
	Die politischen Parteien ermutigen die Menschen, in der Politik aktiv zu werden.	
	<i>Political parties do not give voters real policy choices.</i>	ic
	Die unterschiedlichen politischen Parteien bieten den Wählerinnen und Wählern keine echten politischen Alternativen.	
Attitudes towards Issues of National Identity	<i>Referendums are a good way to decide important political questions.</i>	ic
	Volksabstimmungen sind eine gute Methode, um wichtige politische Fragen zu entscheiden.	
	<i>Large international companies are doing more and more damage to local businesses in Germany.</i>	ic
	In Deutschland schaden internationale Konzerne zunehmend den Firmen vor Ort.	
	<i>Free trade leads to better products becoming available in Germany.</i>	ic
	Der freie Welthandel führt dazu, dass in Deutschland bessere Produkte erhältlich sind.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>In general, Germany should follow the decisions of international organizations to which it belongs, even if the government does not agree with them.</i>	ic
	Generell sollte Deutschland als Mitglied internationaler Organisationen deren Entscheidungen befolgen, selbst wenn die deutsche Regierung die Entscheidungen nicht für richtig hält.	
	<i>International organizations (such as the UN, NATO, OECD) are taking away too much power from the German government.</i>	ic
	Internationale Organisationen (wie z. B. UNO, NATO, OECD) nehmen der deutschen Regierung zu viel Macht weg.	
Household Workload	Frequency of doing the laundry during the past 4 weeks	icv
	Frequency of cleaning the bathroom during the past 4 weeks	ic
	Frequency of vacuuming or wiping the floors during the past 4 weeks	ic
	Frequency of doing the dishes or cleaning the kitchen during the past 4 weeks	ic
	Frequency of dusting during the past 4 weeks	ic
Paid Support with Household Chores	Support of a paid cleaner with household chores	ic

Experimental design

Our study is characterized by a 3-factorial experiment manipulating the frequency of receiving identical questions (i.e., target questions) over the course of six consecutive panel waves (i.e., conditioning frequency). All respondents are randomly assigned to one of three experimental groups of unequal sizes: Group 1 ~ 50% as well as Group 2 and 3 ~ 25% each. Group 1 receives the target questions in every wave of the study (six times in total). Group 2 receives different filler questions up to and including Wave 3 and from Wave 4 on, receives the target questions in the remaining three waves. Group 3 receives different filler questions in the first 5 waves and only responds to the target questions once in the final wave of the study.

Finally, the target questions themselves are slightly different in Wave 1 and 6. Specifically, to capture the changes in attitude strength as well as response certainty, additional follow-up questions are asked after selected items of the target questions. Our study tests the null-hypothesis that there are non-significant differences between the three experimental groups regarding their response behavior to the target questions. In other words, the null-hypothesis assumes that there are no positive or negative learning effects when answering the exact same questions in consecutive panel waves.

Manipulation of Conditioning Frequency

	Wave 1 (he)	Wave 2 (hf)	Wave 3 (ia)	Wave 4 (ib)	Wave 5 (ic)	Wave 6 (id)
Group 1	Target Questions + Additional Follow-up Questions	Target Questions	Target Questions	Target Questions	Target Questions	Target Questions + Additional Follow-up Questions
Group 2	Filler Questions Version 1	Filler Questions Version 2	Filler Questions Version 3	Target Questions	Target Questions	Target Questions + Additional Follow-up Questions
Group 3	Filler Questions Version 1	Filler Questions Version 2	Filler Questions Version 3	Filler Questions Version 4	Filler Questions Version 5	Target Questions + Additional Follow-up Questions

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

References

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Comments

This study is conducted as a part of the project “Mechanisms of Panel Conditioning in Longitudinal Studies: Reflection, Satisficing, and Social Desirability” (PaCo). The project is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgesellschaft (DFG) and realized in cooperation with researchers from GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, ZPID - Leibniz Institute for Psychology as well as from the Utrecht University.

cn: SoliKris – Vignettes: Calling for stronger enforcement of power and a more authoritarian state in challenging situations?

Study Code

cn

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 6, 2019

Study title

Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe (SoliKris) – Calling for stronger enforcement of power and a more authoritarian state in challenging situations?

Subject classification

Sociology

Keywords

Authoritarianism, minority rights, multicultural society, social welfare

Data collection waves

gd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The study explores under which circumstances individuals wish to see a more authoritarian enforcement of state power. The sample is split in four experimental groups. The demand for and nature of the increase in state power varies between the experiments.

The first experiment with four vignettes (both vignettes of experimental group 1 and 2) probes into the questions whether and under which circumstances people would be willing to accept (temporarily) restrictions of the right to demonstrate. The four vignettes vary in the topic of the demonstration (cultural vs. social theme) and whether the issue is culturally or socially rooted in the political left or right. Through comparisons with the neutral pre-question, treatment effects will become obvious. Moreover, the pre-questions are meant to serve as anchoring vignettes to compare possible differential usage of response scales between groups of individuals (King et al. 2004; King and Wand 2007).

The vignettes of experimental group 3 and 4 examine respondents' stances regarding a more robust use of power by police and courts. These vignettes distinguish between the aim of the demonstrators (religious minority cause vs. more social benefits) and the origin of perpetrators (German origin vs. migrant origin) of sexual assault.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>Experimental groups 1 and 2</i>		
Demonstrationsverbot allgemein (Ankerfrage)	Die deutschen Behörden sollten mehr Möglichkeiten haben, Demonstrationen zu verbieten.	gd
<i>ban on demonstrations, general (anchor question)</i>	<i>German authorities should have more possibilities to ban demonstrations.</i>	
Demonstrationsverbot Gesellschaftl. Minderheiten (Frage zu Vignette 1)	Was denken Sie über das einwöchige Demonstrationsverbot?	gd
<i>ban on demonstrations – minorities (question related to vignette 1)</i>	<i>What do you think of the week-long ban on demonstrations?</i>	
Demonstrationsverbot ökonomisch links-rechts (Frage zu Vignette 2)	Was denken Sie über das einwöchige Demonstrationsverbot?	gd
<i>ban on demonstrations – economic left-right (question related to vignette 2)</i>	<i>What do you think of the week-long ban on demonstrations?</i>	
<i>Experimental groups 3 and 4</i>		
Polizei- und Staatsgewalt allgemein (Ankerfrage 1)	Was denken Sie, sollten die Polizei und Staatsanwaltschaft härter oder nachsichtiger gegen Randalierer bei Demonstrationen vorgehen?	gd
<i>police/prosecution – use of force generally (anchor question 1)</i>	<i>What do you think should the police and public prosecutors take a stronger stance or show more leniency towards rioters at demonstrations.</i>	
Strafmaß allgemein (Ankerfrage 2)	Im Allgemeinen sollten die Gerichte in Deutschland härtere Strafen gegen Kriminellen verhängen.	gd
<i>penalty, in general (anchor question 2)</i>	<i>In general, courts in Germany should impose harsher penalties on criminals.</i>	
Polizei und Staatsgewalt – Sachbeschädigung Demonstration (Frage zu Vignette 1)	Was denken Sie, sollten die Polizei und Staatsanwaltschaft härter oder nachsichtiger gegen die Randalierer bei dieser Demonstration vorgehen?	gd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>police and prosecution – use of force, material damage at demonstration (question related to vignette 1)</i>	<i>What do you think should the police and public prosecutors take a stronger stance or show more leniency towards rioters at this demonstration.</i>	
Strafmaß Sexualdelikte (Frage zu Vignette 2)	Was denken Sie, wären Haftstrafen angemessener oder unangemessener als die Geldstrafen?	gd
<i>penalty, sexual assault (question related to vignette 2)</i>	<i>What do you think, would prison sentences be more or less appropriate than fines?</i>	

Experimental design

	Vignette 1	Vignette 2
Experimental group 1:	Demonstration supporting gay rights	Demonstration supporting the expansion of social welfare
Experimental group 2:	Demonstration against the construction of a mosque	Demonstration against the expansion of social welfare
Experimental group 3:	Demonstration supporting the construction of a mosque	Sexual assault on women by men born in respondents' city
Experimental group 4:	Demonstration against the expansion of social welfare	Sexual assault on women by men of Northern African origin

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13436](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13436)

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Comments

This module has been developed as part of the research project Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe (SoliKris). The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and realized in co-operation by researchers at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, University of Heidelberg and WZB Berlin Social Science Center. Additional modules have been/will be fielded in 2018-2020.

co: MTMM Experiments 2

Study Code

co

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 05, 2019

Study title

MTMM Experiments 2: Judging Behaviours; Taste in Music

Subject classification

Multitrait-Multimethod, Measurement Quality

Keywords

Multitrait-Multimethod, Survey Experiment, Measurement Quality, Question Characteristics, Judging Behaviours, Taste in Music

Data collection waves

ge

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Abstract

The aim of the MTMM experiments is to determine which characteristics of a survey question have an effect on the quality of this question. Quality here shall mean to what extent this question does indeed capture what is of researchers' interest, in other words, how much of the variance of the concept one is interested in, is explained by the question which aims to measure it. Previous research shows that the decision researchers take when designing survey questions does have an influence on its quality (Saris & Gallhofer, 2007). However, the effect of the single characteristics is not yet clear. This is partly due to the fact that question characteristics are not independent of each other (e.g. a response scale being labelled or not might serve the respondent to find the right answer category but only up to a certain number of response options), but also due to the fact, that the topic of interest determines question characteristics and that one cannot generalize from a single experiment. Therefore, only a meta-analysis of multiple experiments can help to find general associations between question characteristics and measurement quality. This approach is employed in the Survey Quality Predictor (Saris et al., 2011; Saris, 2015; www.sqp.upf.edu). To extend this meta-analysis and thereby improve its results, the implementation of more MTMM-experiments is necessary.

The table below provides an overview of the question characteristics, here the response scale characteristics, that were varied between methods in the present two experiments.

Characteristic	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Number of points	-5-points	-5-points	-9-points
Labelled	-fully	-fully	-partially
Direction scale labels	-more-less	-more-less	-less-more
Visual presentation of scale	-vertical	-horizontal	-horizontal
Encouragement to answer present?	-no	- yes	-yes

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Verhaltensbeurteilung – Steuerbetrug (Methode 1)	Wir sind nun an ihrer Beurteilung von verschiedenen Verhaltensweisen interessiert.	ge
Judging Behaviours – tax fraud (Method 1)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn ein Arbeitnehmer absichtlich in der Steuererklärung falsche Angaben macht und dadurch 500€ zu viel Lohnsteuerrückerstattung erhält? We are now interested in your judgement of different behaviours. How bad do you think it is, if an employee makes false statements for their annual adjustment of income tax on purpose and, as a result, is restituted 500€ too much?	
Verhaltensbeurteilung – Schwarzfahren (Methode 1)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn jemand mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln fährt, ohne einen gültigen Fahrausweis zu besitzen?	ge
Judging Behaviours – fare evasion (Method 1)	How bad do you think it is, if someone uses public transportation without having a valid ticket?	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Verhaltensbeurteilung - Kaufhausdiebstahl (Methode 1)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn jemand in einem Kaufhaus Waren im Wert von 25€ mitnimmt, ohne zu bezahlen?	ge
Judging Behaviours – shoplifting (Method 1)	How bad do you think it is, if someone takes 25€ worth of products from a department store without paying?	
Verhaltensbeurteilung – Steuerbetrug (Methode 2)	Wir sind nun an ihrer Beurteilung von verschiedenen Verhaltensweisen interessiert. Für unsere Forschung ist es wichtig zu wissen, wie schlimm sie persönlich die folgenden Verhaltensweisen finden.	ge
Judging Behaviours – tax fraud (Method 2)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn ein Arbeitnehmer absichtlich in der Steuererklärung falsche Angaben macht und dadurch 500€ zu viel Lohnsteuerrückerstattung erhält? We are now interested in your judgement of different behaviours. For our research, it is important to know how bad you personally think the following behaviours are. How bad do you think it is, if an employee makes false statements for their annual adjustment of income tax on purpose and, as a result, is restituted 500€ too much?	
Verhaltensbeurteilung – Schwarzfahren (Methode 2)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn jemand mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln fährt, ohne einen gültigen Fahrausweis zu besitzen?	ge
Judging Behaviours – fare evasion (Method 2)	How bad do you think it is, if someone uses public transportation without having a valid ticket?	
Verhaltensbeurteilung - Kaufhausdiebstahl (Methode 2)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn jemand in einem Kaufhaus Waren im Wert von 25€ mitnimmt, ohne zu bezahlen?	ge
Judging Behaviours – shoplifting (Method 2)	How bad do you think it is, if someone takes 25€ worth of products from a department store without paying?	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Verhaltensbeurteilung – Steuerbetrug (Methode 3) Judging Behaviours – tax fraud (Method 3)	Wir sind nun an ihrer Beurteilung von verschiedenen Verhaltensweisen interessiert. Für unsere Forschung ist es wichtig zu wissen, wie schlimm sie persönlich die folgenden Verhaltensweisen finden. Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn ein Arbeitnehmer absichtlich in der Steuererklärung falsche Angaben macht und dadurch 500€ zu viel Lohnsteuerrückerstattung erhält? We are now interested in your judgement of different behaviours. For our research, it is important to know how bad you personally think the following behaviours are. How bad do you think it is, if an employee makes false statements for their annual adjustment of income tax on purpose and, as a result, is restituted 500€ too much?	ge
Verhaltensbeurteilung – Schwarzfahren(Methode 3) Judging Behaviours – fare evasion (Method 3)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn jemand mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln fährt, ohne einen gültigen Fahrausweis zu besitzen? How bad do you think it is, if someone uses public transportation without having a valid ticket?	ge
Verhaltensbeurteilung - Kaufhausdiebstahl (Methode 3) Judging Behaviours – shoplifting (Method 3)	Wie schlimm finden sie es, wenn jemand in einem Kaufhaus Waren im Wert von 25€ mitnimmt, ohne zu bezahlen? How bad do you think it is, if someone takes 25€ worth of products from a department store without paying?	ge
Musikgeschmack – Klassische Musik (Methode 1) Taste in music – classical music (Method 1)	Als nächstes interessiert uns Ihr Musikgeschmack. Wie gern hören Sie klassische Musik? Next, we are interested in your taste in music. How much do you like to listen to classical music?	ge
Musikgeschmack – Opernmusik (Methode 1) Taste in music – Opera music (Method 1)	Wie gern hören Sie Opernmusik? How much do you like to listen to opera music?	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Musikgeschmack – Jazzmusik (Methode 1)	Wie gern hören Sie Jazzmusik? How much do you like to listen to jazz music?	
Taste in music – Jazz music (Method 1)		
Musikgeschmack – Klassische Musik (Methode 2)	Als nächstes interessiert uns Ihr Musikgeschmack. Für unsere Forschung ist es wichtig zu wissen, wie gern Sie folgende Musikrichtungen hören.	ge
Taste in music – classical music (Method 2)	Wie gern hören Sie klassische Musik? Next, we are interested in your taste in music. For our research, it is important to know how much you like to listen to the following types of music? How much do you like to listen to classical music?	
Musikgeschmack – Opernmusik (Methode 2)	Wie gern hören Sie Opernmusik? How much do you like to listen to opera music?	
Taste in music – Opera music (Method 2)		
Musikgeschmack – Jazzmusik (Methode 2)	Wie gern hören Sie Jazzmusik? How much do you like to listen to jazz music?	
Taste in music – Jazz music (Method 2)		
Musikgeschmack – Klassische Musik (Methode 3)	Als nächstes interessiert uns Ihr Musikgeschmack. Für unsere Forschung ist es wichtig zu wissen, wie gern Sie folgende Musikrichtungen hören.	ge
Taste in music – classical music (Method 3)	Wie gern hören Sie klassische Musik? Next, we are interested in your taste in music. For our research, it is important to know how much you like to listen to the following types of music? How much do you like to listen to classical music?	
Musikgeschmack – Opernmusik (Methode 3)	Wie gern hören Sie Opernmusik? How much do you like to listen to opera music?	
Taste in music – Opera music (Method 3)		

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Musikgeschmack – Jazzmusik (Methode 3)	Wie gern hören Sie Jazzmusik? How much do you like to listen to jazz music?	
Taste in music – Jazz music (Method 3)		

Experimental design

For the experiment, a randomized 3-group design was employed. The groups were the same across the two experiments but the subset of methods presented to each group differed between experiments (see also overview below). The questions were first asked right after the core study, at the beginning of the external studies questionnaire (Time 1). The repetitions, employing different methods, were asked at the very end of the external studies section (Time 2).

Experiment 1 – Judging behaviours

	Time 1			Time 2		
Group 1	Method 1			Method 2		
Group 2		Method 2			Method 3	
Group 3			Method 3			Method 1

Experiment 2 – Taste in music

	Time 1			Time 2		
Group 3	Method 1			Method 2		
Group 1		Method 2			Method 3	
Group 2			Method 3			Method 1

Treatment 1:	Time 1: Measure judging behaviours with method 1, then measure taste in music with method 2 Time 2: Measure judging behaviours with method 2, then measure taste in music with method 3
Treatment 2:	Time 1: Measure judging behaviors with method 2, then measure taste in music with method 3 Time 2: Measure judging behaviors with method 3, then measure taste in music with method 1

Treatment 3:	Time 1: Measure judging behaviors with method 3, then measure taste in music with method 1
	Time 2: Measure judging behaviors with method 1, then measure taste in music with method 2

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0041-9)

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cp: SoliKris - Module 3: The role of affective and cognitive mechanisms for tolerance towards refugees

Study Code

cp

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe (SoliKris) - The role of affective and cognitive mechanisms for tolerance towards refugees

Subject classification

Political Science, Sociology

Keywords

Tolerance; Refugees; Perspective-taking; Empathy

Data collection waves

gf

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Abstract

The topic of immigration has become particularly salient due to the increased number of refugees arriving in Germany in recent years. This so-called refugee crisis was accompanied by growing tensions in political and public debates on immigration. While parts of the German society supported the rising number of refugees, others' willingness to tolerate refugees dramatically diminished. Therefore, we ask under what conditions tolerance towards refugees emerges, and to what extent cultural and socioeconomic concerns influence tolerance.

Tolerance is defined as the willingness to accept a group different from ones' own group as part of society, eventually even despite personal reservations (Sullivan, Piereson and Marcus 1993; Verkuyten and Yogeeswaran 2017; Verkuyten, Yogeeswaran and Adelman 2019).

Thus it can be expected that the willingness to try to understand different groups fosters intergroup tolerance. Perspective-taking enables one to put oneself in the shoes of others and allows one to understand also an opposite point of view both cognitively and emotionally (Verkuyten and Yogeeswaran 2017; Verkuyten, Yogeeswaran and Adelman 2019). Understanding and tolerating dissenting beliefs implies the acceptance of controversies and otherness. Thus we expect that the ability of perspective-taking and emotional empathy can increase tolerance even towards culturally differing groups, such as refugees.

This study includes questionnaire items about the respondents' social-psychological personality traits as well as about their willingness to grant political rights to refugees and to accept them in their social environment. Furthermore, we vary the cultural and socioeconomic characteristics of the refugees in a between-subject experiment.

In sum, the study includes items on the following concepts:

- the political and social tolerance towards refugees (we developed the questions based on Erisen and Kentmen-Cin 2017; Helbling 2014) (varying the refugees' characteristics: highly qualified professionals vs. unskilled workers; Muslims vs. Christians)
- Perception of the impact of refugees (adapted from the European Social Survey Immigration module, (European Social Survey 2015))
- Perspective-taking and affective empathy (Dimensions of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index, (Davis 1983))

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Kompetenz der Perspektivübernahme	Mir fällt es manchmal schwer, Dinge aus der Perspektive meines Gegenübers zu sehen.	gf
Ability to change perspectives	<i>I sometimes find it difficult to see things from the "other guy's" point of view.</i>	
	Ich versuche bei einem Streit zuerst alle Seiten zu verstehen, bevor ich eine Entscheidung treffe.	gf
	<i>I try to look at everybody's side of a disagreement before I make a decision.</i>	
	Ich versuche manchmal meine Freundinnen und Freunde dadurch besser zu verstehen, dass ich mir vorstelle, wie Dinge aus ihrer Perspektive wirken.	gf
	<i>I sometimes try to understand my friends better by imagining how things look from their perspective.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Wenn ich mir einer Sache sicher bin, verschwende ich <u>nicht</u> viel Zeit damit, mir die Argumente anderer Leute anzuhören.	gf
	<i>If I'm sure I'm right about something, I <u>don't</u> waste much time listening to other people's arguments.</i>	
	Ich glaube, jedes Problem hat zwei Seiten und versuche deshalb, beide zu berücksichtigen.	gf
	<i>I believe that there are two sides to every question and try to look at them both.</i>	
	Wenn ich mich über eine Person ärgere, versuche ich mich normalerweise für eine Weile in ihre Lage zu versetzen.	gf
	<i>When I'm upset at someone, I usually try to "put myself in their shoes" for a while.</i>	
	Bevor ich eine Person kritisiere, versuche ich mir vorzustellen, wie ich mich an ihrer Stelle fühlen würde.	gf
	<i>Before criticizing somebody, I try to imagine how I would feel if I were in their place.</i>	
Empathiefähigkeit	Ich habe oft besorgte Gefühle für Menschen, denen es weniger gut geht als mir.	gf
Empathy	<i>I often have concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me.</i>	
	Manchmal habe ich <u>kein</u> großes Mitleid mit anderen Menschen, wenn sie Probleme haben.	gf
	<i>Sometimes I don't feel very sorry for other people when they are having problems.</i>	
	Wenn ich sehe, wie eine Person ausgenutzt wird, würde ich sie gerne beschützen.	gf
	<i>When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel kind of protective towards them.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Das Unglück anderer Menschen stört mich normalerweise <u>nicht</u> sehr.	gf
	<i>Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal.</i>	
	Wenn ich sehe, dass eine Person ungerecht behandelt wird, habe ich manchmal <u>kein</u> großes Mitleid mit ihr.	gf
	<i>When I see someone being treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them.</i>	
	Mich berühren Dinge oft sehr, auch wenn ich sie nur beobachte.	gf
	<i>I am often quite touched by things that I see happen.</i>	
	Ich würde mich selbst als eine ziemlich weichherzige Person bezeichnen.	gf
	<i>I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person.</i>	
Politische Toleranz (Experiment, diese Items beziehen sich auf eine der vier u.g. Gruppen)	Mitgliedern der Gruppe sollte es erlaubt sein, öffentliche Demonstrationen zu organisieren.	gf
<i>Political tolerance</i> <i>(experiment, these items refer to one of the four below-mentioned groups)</i>	<i>Members of this group should be allowed to organise public demonstrations.</i>	
	Mitglieder der Gruppe sollten die Möglichkeit haben, soziale Veranstaltungen für die Gruppe zu organisieren.	gf
	<i>Members of this group should have the opportunity to organise social events for the group.</i>	
	Mitglieder der Gruppe sollten das Recht haben, ihre kulturell wichtigen Feste zu feiern.	gf
	<i>Members of this group should have the right to celebrate their culturally important festivities.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Mitglieder der Gruppe sollten das Recht haben, sich politisch zu organisieren.	gf
	<i>Members of this group should have the right to organise politically.</i>	
Soziale Toleranz (Experiment, diese Items beziehen sich auf eine der vier u.g. Gruppen)	Ich wäre bereit, ein Mitglied der Gruppe zum Abendessen nach Hause einzuladen.	gf
<i>Social tolerance (experiment, these items refer to one of the four below-mentioned groups)</i>	<i>I would be willing to invite a member of this group for dinner at my home.</i>	
	Es würde mich stören, ein Mitglied der Gruppe als direkten Arbeitskollegen zu haben.	gf
	<i>It would bother me to have a member of this group as a direct work colleague.</i>	
	Ich würde mich darüber ärgern, ein Mitglied der Gruppe als direkten Nachbarn zu haben.	gf
	<i>I would be annoyed to have a member of this group as a direct neighbour.</i>	
	Ich könnte mir vorstellen, eine enge Freundschaft mit einem Mitglied der Gruppe zu haben.	gf
	<i>I could imagine having a close friendship with a member of this group.</i>	
	Es würde mich stören, wenn meine Tochter oder mein Sohn ein Mitglied der Gruppe heiraten würde.	gf
	<i>It would bother me if my daughter or son married a member of this group.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Kollektive Bedrohung	Was würden Sie sagen, ist es im Allgemeinen gut oder schlecht für die deutsche Wirtschaft, dass Flüchtlinge hierher kommen?	gf
Collective threat	<i>Would you say it is generally good or bad for Germany's economy that refugees come here?</i>	
	Und würden Sie sagen, dass das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland im Allgemeinen durch Flüchtlinge untergraben oder bereichert wird?	gf
	<i>And, would you say that Germany's cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by refugees?</i>	
	Und würden Sie sagen, dass Deutschland durch Flüchtlinge zu einem schlechteren oder besseren Ort zum Leben wird?	gf
	<i>And, would you say that Germany is made a worse or a better place to live by refugees?</i>	

Experimental design

The following introduction is used in all four experimental groups.

Einleitung des Experiments

Introduction of the experiment

Wir möchten Ihnen jetzt ein paar Fragen zu einer frei erfundenen Situation stellen. Dabei geht es um eine Gruppe von Flüchtlingen, die nach Deutschland kommen könnte, um hier zu leben.

Stellen Sie sich bitte vor, dass diese Flüchtlinge in großer Zahl nach Deutschland kommen würden.

We would now like to ask you a few questions about a fictitious situation. It concerns a group of refugees who might come to Germany to live here.

Imagine that these refugees would come to Germany in large numbers.

This is followed immediately by one of four characterizations of the mentioned group (see table).

Experimentalgruppe Experimental group	Beschreibung der Gruppe (Referenz für die Fragen zur sozialen und politischen Toleranz) Group description (used as reference in questions on social and political tolerance)
1	Die meisten Mitglieder dieser Gruppe sind hochqualifizierte Fachkräfte und muslimischen Glaubens. <i>Most of the members of this group are highly qualified professionals of Muslim faith.</i>
2	Die meisten Mitglieder dieser Gruppe sind ungelernte Arbeitskräfte und muslimischen Glaubens. <i>Most of the members of this group are unskilled workers of Muslim faith.</i>
3	Die meisten Mitglieder dieser Gruppe sind hochqualifizierte Fachkräfte und christlichen Glaubens. <i>Most of the members of this group are highly qualified professionals of Christian faith.</i>
4	Die meisten Mitglieder dieser Gruppe sind ungelernte Arbeitskräfte und christlichen Glaubens. <i>Most of the members of this group are unskilled workers of Christian faith.</i>

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13425](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:443-gesiscoll-p0113425)

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Comments

This module has been developed as part of the research project *Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe* (SoliKris). The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and realized in co-operation by researchers at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, University of Heidelberg and WZB Berlin Social Science Center. Additional modules have been/will be fielded in 2018-2020.

cq: Assessing social support quickly and efficiently: the German adaptation of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

Study Code

cq

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Assessing social support quickly and efficiently: the German adaptation of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

Subject classification

Adaptation and validation of a psychological questionnaire

Keywords

Social support; Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS); German Adaptation; Validation

Data collection waves

hb

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Abstract

Background: Social support serves as a powerful resource when coping with stressful life events and is positively associated with mental health and well-being. The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) is an internationally established measurement tool with an enormous potential, a fast-applicable, reliable and valid questionnaire that estimates the level of

perceived support from three distinct sources: family, friends and significant others. This study addresses the German adaptation. **Methods:** The MSPSS was translated into German according to the European Social Survey Programme guidelines (Harkness, 2007). After the factorial structure and the psychometric characteristics of the scale were pretested ($N=102$) and examined in a first study ($N=415$; Mikhof & Wieners, in submission), those items that stood out due to ambiguous conception were optimized. **(Expected) Results:** Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses confirmed the factorial structure of the scale. Moreover, good reliability as well as good validity could be demonstrated. **Discussion:** The German version of the MSPSS should be a suitable instrument for measuring perceived social support rapidly, and in a simple, valid and reliable way. The need for modifications of single items emphasizes the importance of adapting a scale thoroughly before responsible usage in scientific research can be ensured.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)	<p>Es gibt einen besonderen Menschen, der für mich da ist, wenn ich Hilfe brauche. <i>There is a special person who is around when I am in need.</i></p> <p>Es gibt einen besonderen Menschen, mit dem ich Freud und Leid teilen kann. <i>There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.</i></p> <p>Meine Familie versucht mir wirklich zu helfen. <i>My family really tries to help me.</i></p> <p>Ich bekomme von meiner Familie die nötige emotionale Hilfe und Unterstützung. <i>I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.</i></p> <p>Ich habe einen besonderen Menschen, der mich tröstet. <i>I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.</i></p> <p>Meine Freunde versuchen mir wirklich zu helfen. <i>My friends really try to help me.</i></p> <p>Ich kann auf meine Freunde zählen, wenn Dinge schief laufen. <i>I can count on my friends when things go wrong.</i></p> <p>Ich kann mit meiner Familie über meine Probleme sprechen. <i>I can talk about my problems with my family.</i></p> <p>Ich habe Freunde, mit denen ich Freud und Leid teilen kann. <i>I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.</i></p> <p>Es gibt einen besonderen Menschen, dem meine Gefühle wichtig sind. <i>There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings.</i></p>	<p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p> <p>hb</p>

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perceived Social Support (SS-A)	Meine Familie ist mir gern bei meinen Entscheidungen behilflich. <i>My family is willing to help me make decisions.</i>	hb
	Ich kann mit meinen Freunden über meine Probleme sprechen. <i>I can talk about my problems with my friends.</i>	hb
	Meine Freunde respektieren mich. <i>My friends respect me.</i>	hb
	Meine Familie kümmert sich sehr um mich. <i>My family takes good care of me.</i>	hb
	Mein Partner respektiert mich nicht. <i>My partner does not respect me.</i>	hb
	Ich bin nicht wichtig für andere Menschen. <i>I am not important to others.</i>	hb
	Meine Familie achtet mich sehr. <i>My family respects me very much.</i>	hb
	Man kann mich gut leiden. <i>I am very likeable.</i>	hb
	Mein Partner ist mir gegenüber sehr fürsorglich. <i>My Partner is very caring towards me.</i>	hb
	Auf meine Freunde kann ich mich immer verlassen. <i>I can always rely on my friends.</i>	hb
	Meine Familie bewundert mich wirklich. <i>My family admires me.</i>	hb
	Ich werde von anderen respektiert. <i>Others respect me.</i>	hb
	Ich werde von meiner Familie herzlich geliebt. <i>My family loves me dearly.</i>	hb
	Meine Freunde kümmern sich nicht um mein Wohlergehen. <i>My friends do not care for my well-being.</i>	hb
	Meine Familie verlässt sich auf mich. <i>My family relies upon me.</i>	hb
	Ich fühle mich sehr geachtet. <i>I feel very appreciated.</i>	hb
	Wenn ich Unterstützung brauche, kann ich mich auf meine Familie nicht verlassen. <i>If I need help, I cannot rely on my family.</i>	hb
	Mein Partner achtet mich sehr. <i>My partner is very respecting towards me.</i>	hb
	Man bewundert mich. <i>Others admire me.</i>	hb
	Ich fühle mich meinen Freunden sehr verbunden. <i>I feel very connected to my friends.</i>	hb
	Meine Freunde kümmern sich um mich. <i>My friends take care of me.</i>	hb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Depression, Anxiety and Stress (DASS-21)	Ich fühle mich von anderen geschätzt. <i>I feel cherished by others.</i>	hb
	Meine Familie respektiert mich wirklich. <i>My family really respects me.</i>	hb
	Mein Partner bewundert mich. <i>My partner admires me.</i>	hb
	Meine Freunde und ich, wir sind wichtig füreinander. <i>My friends and I, we are important to each other.</i>	hb
	Ich fühle mich geborgen und gut aufgehoben. <i>I feel safe and protected.</i>	hb
	Würde ich morgen sterben, würden mich nur wenige Menschen vermissen. <i>If I died tomorrow, only few people would miss me.</i>	hb
	Mein Partner liebt mich innig. <i>My partner loves me dearly.</i>	hb
	Angehörigen meiner Familie fühle ich mich nicht nahe. <i>I do not feel close to my relatives.</i>	hb
	Meine Freunde und ich, wir haben Einiges füreinander getan. <i>My friends and I, we have done a lot for each other.</i>	hb
	Ich fand es schwer, mich zu beruhigen. <i>I found it difficult to wind down.</i>	hb
	Ich spürte, dass mein Mund trocken war. <i>I was aware of dryness in my mouth.</i>	hb
	Ich konnte überhaupt keine positiven Gefühle mehr erleben. <i>I couldn't seem to experience any positive feelings at all.</i>	hb
	Ich hatte Atemprobleme (z. B. übermäßig schnelles Atmen, Atemlosigkeit ohne körperliche Anstrengung). <i>I experienced breathing difficulty (e.g. excessively rapid breathing, breathlessness in the absence of physical exertion).</i>	hb
	Es fiel mir schwer, mich dazu aufzuraffen, Dinge zu erledigen. <i>I found it difficult to work up the initiative to do things.</i>	hb
Relationship status	Ich tendierte dazu, auf Situationen überzureagieren. <i>I tended to over-react to situations.</i>	hb
	Ich zitterte (z. B. an den Händen). <i>I experienced trembling (e.g. in the hands).</i>	hb
	Ich fand alles anstrengend. <i>I felt that I was using a lot of nervous energy.</i>	hb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Ich machte mir Sorgen über Situationen, in denen ich in Panik geraten und mich lächerlich machen könnte. <i>I was worried about situations in which I might panic and make a fool of myself.</i>	hb
	Ich hatte das Gefühl, dass ich mich auf nichts mehr freuen konnte. <i>I felt that I had nothing to look forward to.</i>	hb
	Ich bemerkte, dass ich mich schnell aufregte. <i>I found myself getting agitated.</i>	hb
	Ich fand es schwierig, mich zu entspannen. <i>I found it difficult to relax.</i>	hb
	Ich fühlte mich niedergeschlagen und traurig. <i>I felt downhearted and blue.</i>	hb
	Ich reagierte ungehalten auf alles, was mich davon abhielt, meine momentane Tätigkeit fortzuführen. <i>I was intolerant of anything that kept me from getting on with what I was doing.</i>	hb
	Ich fühlte mich einer Panik nahe. <i>I felt I was close to panic.</i>	hb
	Ich war nicht in der Lage, mich für irgendetwas zu begeistern. <i>I was unable to become enthusiastic about anything.</i>	hb
	Ich fühlte mich als Person nicht viel wert. <i>I felt I wasn't worth much as a person.</i>	hb
	Ich fand mich ziemlich empfindlich. <i>I felt that I was rather touchy.</i>	hb
	Ich habe meinen Herzschlag gespürt, ohne dass ich mich körperlich angestrengt hatte (z. B. Gefühl von Herzrasen oder Herzstolpern). <i>I was aware of the action of my heart in the absence of physical exertion (e.g. sense of heart rate increase, heart missing a beat).</i>	hb
	Ich fühlte mich grundlos ängstlich. <i>I felt scared without any good reason.</i>	hb
	Ich empfand das Leben als sinnlos. <i>I felt that life was meaningless.</i>	hb
	Haben Sie einen festen Lebenspartner/ eine feste Lebenspartnerin?	hb
	Are you in a steady relationship right now?	
	Wie lange sind Sie mit Ihrem Partner/ Ihrer Partnerin zusammen?	hb
	For how long have you been with your current partner?	
Relationship Status		

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13651](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13651)

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https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa5201_2

cr: Left-right orientation: Does the scale format matter?

Study Code

cr

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 02, 2019

Study title

Left-right orientation: Does the scale format matter?

Subject classification

Left-right orientation, questionnaire design, methodology

Keywords

Left-right orientation, questionnaire design, methodology

Data collection waves

gc

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Abstract

The left-right dimension is a staple of social and political science research (Scholz & Zuell, 2012) that is included in all GESIS survey programs as well as in other large-scale programs, such as SOEP or Politbarometer. Yet despite the concept's popularity there is no single standard of how to measure it. Particularly, many survey programs use different operationalizations with regard to the usage of the scale midpoint and „do not know” category. Our experiment will clear up the impact of these design choices on measurement quality. We also assess the different scale options with web-probing questions. We want to examine how respondents interpret the ambiguous midpoint option. We also want to compare the different scale options in their ease of use. Lastly, we will examine the dimensionality of the concept. Is the left-right orientation truly a unidimensional construct? In sum, we hope to provide substantial insight into the construct itself and into how best to measure it.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Left-right orientation	In der Politik spricht man manchmal von „links“ und „rechts“. Wo auf der Skala von 1 bis 10 würden Sie sich selbst einstufen, wenn 1 für „links“ steht und 10 für „rechts“?	gc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "left" and 10 means "right"?</i>	
Interpretation of middle response option	Bei der Einstufung in „rechts“ und „links“ gerade eben war es möglich genau die mittlere Antwortmöglichkeit (5) zu wählen. Ganz unabhängig von Ihrer Antwort, wie verstehen Sie die mittlere Antwortmöglichkeit (5) bei dieser Frage?	gc
	<i>During your placement in „right“ and „left“ just now it was possible to choose a response option precisely in the middle (5).</i> <i>Regardless of your answer, how did you interpret the middle answer option (5)?</i>	
Confidence in self-placement	Wie sicher sind Sie sich bei Ihrer Einstufung in „links“ und „rechts“?	gc
	<i>How confident are you in your self-placement in „left“ and „right“?</i>	
Ease of self-placement	Wie leicht ist Ihnen die Beantwortung der Frage zu „links“ und „rechts“ gefallen?	gc
	<i>How easy was answering the question about „left“ and „right“ for you?</i>	
Familiarity with left-right orientation	Wie bekannt ist Ihnen die Einordnung in „links“ und „rechts“?	gc
	<i>How familiar are you with the placement in „left“ and „right“?</i>	
Perceived usefulness of left-right orientation	Wie sinnvoll finden Sie die Einordnung in „links“ und „rechts“?	gc
	<i>How useful do you find the placement in „left“ and „right“?</i>	
Identification with political „left“	Ich identifiziere mich stark als politisch „Linker“. <i>I identify strongly with the political „left“.</i>	gc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Identification with political „right“	Ich identifiziere mich stark als politisch „Rechter“. <i>I identify strongly with the political „right“.</i>	gc
Identification with political „middle“	Ich identifiziere mich stark mit der politischen „Mitte“. <i>I identify strongly with the political „center“.</i>	gc
Left-right orientation	In der Politik spricht man manchmal von „links“ und „rechts“. Wo auf der Skala von 1 bis 10 würden Sie sich selbst einstufen, wenn 1 für „links“ steht und 10 für „rechts“? <i>In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "left" and 10 means "right"?</i>	gd

Experimental design

The experiment follows a 2×2 between subjects design in which the left-right self-placement scale is manipulated. Participants complete either a 10 point scale (without midpoint) or an 11 point scale (with midpoint). They are also either offered an explicit “don’t know” option or not offered such an option.

Only participants in the two 11 point scale conditions, where a midpoint was offered, see the “Interpretation of middle response option” question.

In wave 2, participants are again asked to complete the left-right self-placement scale. Participants are presented with the same scale format that they saw in wave 1.

Treatment 1:	Midpoint & „don’t know“ option
Treatment 2:	No Midpoint & „don’t know“ option
Treatment 3:	Midpoint & no „don’t know“ option
Treatment 4:	No Midpoint & no „don’t know“ option

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13425](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13425)

References

Scholz, E., & Zuell, C. (2012). Item non-response in open-ended questions: Who does not answer on the meaning of left and right? *Social Science Research*, 41(6), 1415–1428.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2012.07.006>

cs: Development of a gender diversity-conscious scale

Study Code

cs

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; November 18, 2020

Study title

Development of a gender diversity-conscious scale for measuring gender in general population surveys

Subject classification

Demography

Keywords

Gender, Demographics

Data collection waves

he

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Based on the decision of the constitutional court of the federal republic of Germany a third legal gender was introduced. Due to this circumstance, this project aims to develop a scale for measuring gender in general population surveys that recognizes the gender identity of all persons, not only those who assign themselves to the male or female sex. To do so a scale using three questions is used, which is followed by several probing questions. The scale measures the legal gender, if respondents identify with this gender and their gender identity.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Legal Gender	What is your officially registered sex?	he
Identification with legal gender	Do you find your officially registered gender applicable or not?	he
Gender identity	How feminine or masculine do you feel? I feel very feminine [...] ... not female at all.	he

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	I feel... ... very masculine [...] ... not male at all. I cannot describe myself through masculine and feminine. I feel...	
Gender scale evaluation close	What do you prefer to specify your gender?	he
Gender scale evaluation open	You now have the possibility to leave comments for the evaluation of the gender query, which includes additional answer options (diverse, open entry).	he

Experimental design

We compare four experimental groups. While the first two groups only see the question regarding their gender identity only when implying a deviation from the legal gender, the third and fourth groups see all questions in any case. This allows to evaluate the impact of asking for the personal gender identity of respondents which do not feel a difference between their legal gender and their gender identity. Moreover, we changed the order of the closed- and open-ended gender scale evaluation questions in the other groups.

Treatment 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Scale with filter Question order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender scale evaluation close Gender scale evaluation open
Treatment 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Scale with filter Question order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender scale evaluation open Gender scale evaluation close
Treatment 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Scale without filter Question order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender scale evaluation close Gender scale evaluation open
Treatment 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Scale without filter Question order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender scale evaluation open Gender scale evaluation close

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.11878)

ct: Information and Trust

Study Code

ct

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

Information Flows and Trust Levels in the 21st Century

Subject classification

Economics and Social behavior, Social trust, Communication technology

Keywords

Social Trust, information infrastructure, communication technology, communication media

Data collection waves

ia, id, jc

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Abstract

We test the hypothesis that communication technology mediated information flow drives social trust on a micro-panel that is representative for the German population, using linear panel data regression methods. We extend on previous research by considering a broader set of current communication media—thereby addressing the issue of media substitutability, eliciting data on actual usage over and above access, and tackling the issue of unobserved heterogeneity. The results contribute to an understanding of the determinants of trust and of its effects on the nature of contracting and on organizational structure.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Social Trust	Im Allgemeinen kann man den Menschen vertrauen. <i>On the whole one can trust people.</i> Heutzutage kann man sich auf niemanden mehr verlassen.	ia, id, jc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>Nowadays one can't rely on anyone.</i></p> <p>Wenn man mit Fremden zu tun hat, ist es besser, vorsichtig zu sein, bevor man ihnen vertraut.</p> <p><i>If one is dealing with strangers, it is better to be careful before one can trust them.</i></p>	
Access to communication media	<p>Zu welchen der folgenden Kommunikationsmittel haben Sie privat oder bei der Arbeit Zugang?</p> <p><i>To which of the following media do you have access to, either privately or at work?</i></p> <p>Festnetztelefonie <i>landline telephony</i></p> <p>Mobiltelefonie <i>Mobile telephony</i></p> <p>Internetbasierte Telefonie/Videotelefonie <i>Internet-based telephony/video telephony</i></p> <p>SMS/Internetbasierte Textnachrichten <i>SMS/Internet-based text messaging</i></p>	ia, id, jc
Usage of communication media	<p>Und welche Kommunikationsmittel nutzen Sie tatsächlich?</p> <p><i>And which media do you actually use?</i></p> <p>Festnetztelefonie <i>landline telephony</i></p> <p>Mobiltelefonie <i>Mobile telephony</i></p> <p>Internetbasierte Telefonie/Videotelefonie <i>Internet-based telephony/video telephony</i></p> <p>SMS/Internetbasierte Textnachrichten <i>SMS/Internet-based text messaging</i></p>	ia, id, jc
Usage time of communication media (work-related)	<p>Wie viel Zeit verbringen Sie in einer gewöhnlichen Woche mit Kommunikation über die genannten Kommunikationsmittel. Bitte antworten Sie zunächst nur für arbeitsbezogene Kontakte.</p> <p><i>During an average week, how much time do you spend communicating through the following</i></p>	ia, id, jc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>media. Please answer separately for work-related and private contacts.</i></p> <p>Festnetztelefonie <i>landline telephony</i></p> <p>Mobiltelefonie <i>Mobile telephony</i></p> <p>Internetbasierte Telefonie/Videotelefonie <i>Internet-based telephony/video telephony</i></p> <p>SMS/Internetbasierte Textnachrichten <i>SMS/Internet-based text messaging</i></p>	
Usage time of communication media (private)	<p>Und wie ist es mit privaten Kontakten? Wie viel Zeit verbringen Sie dabei in einer gewöhnlichen Woche mit Kommunikation über die genannten Kommunikation-</p> <p>And what about private contacts? How much time do you spend in an ordinary week communicating via these means?</p> <p>Festnetztelefonie <i>landline telephony</i></p> <p>Mobiltelefonie <i>Mobile telephony</i></p> <p>Internetbasierte Telefonie/Videotelefonie <i>Internet-based telephony/video telephony</i></p> <p>SMS/Internetbasierte Textnachrichten <i>SMS/Internet-based text messaging</i></p>	ia, id, jc
Communication Network	<p>Wenn Sie an alle der zuvor genannten Kommunikationsmittel (Festnetztelefonie, Mobiltelefonie, internetbasierte Telefonie, internetbasierte Textnachrichten oder SMS) denken: Mit wie vielen Personen kommunizieren Sie in einer gewöhnlichen Woche? Bitte trennen Sie wieder nach arbeitsbezogenen und privaten Kontakten.</p> <p><i>If you think of all of the previously mentioned media (landline telephone, mobile telephone, internet-based telephone, internet-based messaging or SMS): With how many people do you communicate through all of the previously mentioned media during an average week. Please</i></p>	ia, id, jc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>answer separately for work-related and private contacts.</i>	
	Kommunikation mit arbeitsbezogenen Kontakten	
	<i>Communication with work-related contacts</i>	
	Kommunikation mit privaten Kontakten	
	<i>Communication with private contacts</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:GESIS-10.4232/1.11878)

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cu: Misperceptions of Individuals and the German Income Tax

Study Code

cu

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 23, 2020

Study title

Misperceptions of Individuals and the German Income Tax

Subject classification

Behavioural public finance

Keywords

perceived tax burden; perceived tax fairness; tax illusion; heuristics and biases; tax knowledge

Data collection waves

hd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Taxes play an important role in decision making for both individuals and firms. However, as taxes are complex and decision makers may be subject to misperceptions their decisions might be distorted by incorrect beliefs on tax burdens and tax burden distributions. In the context of taxation, we understand misperception as the deviation of tax burdens and tax burden distributions as assessed by economic agents from the actual tax burdens and their distribution across peers.

This study intends to investigate individuals' misperceptions of their own tax burden and of the tax burden of other individuals. Moreover, the attitudes towards the fairness of the current income tax system will be assessed. As shown by Schmölders (1960) and Blaufus et al. (2015), perceived and actual tax rates of German taxpayers differ. Building on their results, we will use the GESIS data to identify patterns of average tax rate and marginal tax rate misperceptions as well as moderating factors of misperception. Moderating factors may arise from individual traits, such as age, education, cognitive capacity or profession. In addition to that, we will test whether taxpayers rely on the ironing or spotlighting heuristic (for the US, see Rees-Jones and Taubinsky, 2019) to

approximate the tax schedule. Further we will analyze to what extent lack of knowledge regarding the tax base affects the results.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perception: tax burden on own income	Participants must specify their own tax burden.	hd
Perception: tax burden on different income levels	Participants must estimate the income tax burden on the gross income of €10,000/€35,000/€100,000/€500,000 of a childless tax payer.	hd
Knowledge: deductibility of social security contributions	Participants must state whether or not they knew that social security contributions reduce the taxable income.	hd
Opinion: fair tax burden on different income levels	Participants must state what the fair income tax burden on a childless tax payer with a gross income of €10,000/€35,000/€100,000/€500,000 is.	hd
Opinion: Top 10% income earners' contribution to tax revenue	Participants must give their opinion on the top 10% income earners' contribution to tax revenue.	hd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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cv: SoliKris - Trust in Parties and Politicians

Study Code

cv

Version and date of last revision

Version 1, April 09, 2020

Study title

Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe (SoliKris) - General and Specific Trust in Parties and Politicians

Subject classification

Political science

Keywords

Trust; Political Parties; Politicians

Data collection waves

hb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

In representative democracies, trust in supply-side actors – first and foremost, political parties and political leaders – is crucial for legitimacy beliefs and positive evaluations of the democratic process. Quite often, in theoretical arguments as well as survey research, trust in parties is conceptualized as an evaluation of all parties in a given system. The same holds for political leaders and politicians – e.g. in current approaches to the anti-elitist nature of populism. However, considering the common understanding of political competition and preference distributions, we would not assume that political parties or their leaders constitute a homogenous group in the eyes of a citizen but are distributed in three groups: (1) parties/politicians a citizen is close to and who she might vote for, (2) parties/politicians perceived as belonging to the ‘enemy camp’, and (3) parties/politicians which are seen as neutral. Consequently, general trust in parties and politicians could be described as an average of evaluations of all three groups while, at the same time, we would expect trust to vary dramatically between the three groups. Moreover, thinking about the relationship of political trust, political legitimacy and the core logic of representative democracy, it seems of upmost importance that citizens trust parties and political leaders which they consider voting for. For the working of democracy, the idea of government and opposition as well as the acceptance of the rules of the game, one can argue that a certain level of trust is necessary also for political actors outside the own

“camp”. But it seems unnecessary – and also unrealistic – to assume that citizens have to have strong trust in all parties.

Building on the ‘personalization of politics’ literature, we mirror our approach to trust in parties by also asking about trust in high-ranking politicians. With anti-elitism one of the most prominent sentiments of our times, furthermore, this allows us to build a bridge to current research on populism and dissatisfaction with representative democracy. Moreover, this also allows us to investigate the relevance of politicians for evaluations of the parties they are representing.

Based on these deliberations, the questionnaire module aims to provide data that will shed light on the following questions:

- How do trust in specific parties and propensity to vote relate?
- Can we identify the patterns outlined above, meaning that parties can be grouped in terms of trust and in accordance to respondents’ propensity to vote for these parties?
- How is specific trust in parties related to general trust in parties, government or parliament?
- Do we find similar patterns for trust in high-ranking politicians?
- How are these different approaches to trust related to satisfaction with democracy?

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Wahrscheinlichkeit Wahl	Geben Sie bitte für jede der folgenden Parteien an, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie diese Partei jemals wählen werden.	hb
<i>Propensity to vote</i>	<i>Please indicate how likely it is that you will ever vote for one of the following parties?</i>	
Allgemeines Vertrauen in politische Akteure und Institutionen	Hier ist eine Reihe von Institutionen und Akteur*innen, die eine wichtige Rolle in der Politik spielen. Geben Sie bitte jeweils an, in welchem Ausmaß Sie der jeweiligen Institution bzw. den Akteur*innen vertrauen oder nicht	hb
<i>Generalized trust in political actors and institutions</i>	<i>Here are a number of institutions and actors that play an important role in politics. Please indicate the extent to which you trust each of the institution or actors.</i>	
Spezifisches Vertrauen in politische Parteien	Manche Bürger*innen vertrauen einer oder mehreren der deutschen Parteien, manche nicht. Wie ist das bei Ihnen?	hb
<i>Specific trust in political parties</i>	<i>Some citizens trust one or more of the German parties, some do not. What about you?</i>	
Spezifisches Vertrauen in Spitzenpolitiker*innen	Nun noch zu den Spitzenpolitiker*innen der verschiedenen Parteien: In welchem Ausmaß vertrauen Sie jeweils Spitzenpolitiker*innen der ...	hb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>Specific trust in high-ranking politicians</i>	<i>Now on to high-ranking politicians of the different parties: To what extent do you trust high-ranking politicians of ...</i>	
Zufriedenheit mit der Demokratie in Deutschland	Wie zufrieden sind Sie - alles in allem - mit der Art und Weise, wie die Demokratie in Deutschland funktioniert?	hb
<i>Satisfaction with democracy in Germany</i>	<i>All in all, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Germany?</i>	
Links-Rechts-Einstufung: Parteien	In der Politik reden die Leute häufig von ‚links‘ und ‚rechts‘. Wenn Sie diese Skala von ‚links‘ nach ‚rechts‘ benutzen, wo würden Sie <u>die folgenden Parteien</u> einordnen?	hb
<i>Left-Right: Parties</i>	<i>In politics, people often talk of ‘left’ and ‘right’. If you use this scale from ‘left’ to ‘right’, where would you locate <u>the following political parties</u>?</i>	
Links-Rechts-Selbsteinstufung	Wo würden Sie <u>sich selbst</u> auf dieser Skala von ‚links‘ nach ‚rechts‘ einordnen?	hb
<i>Left-Right: Respondent</i>	<i>Where would you place <u>yourself</u> on this scale from ‘left’ to ‘right’?</i>	

Experimental design

In order to reduce biases the participants were assigned to one of four experimental groups. For each of the four groups, the order of the first four questions differed.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Propensity to vote	Propensity to vote	Generalized trust in political actors and institutions	Specific trust in political parties
Generalized trust in political actors and institutions	Specific trust in political parties	Specific trust in political parties	Specific trust in high-ranking politicians
Specific trust in political parties	Specific trust in high-ranking politicians	Specific trust in high-ranking politicians	Generalized trust in political actors and institutions
Specific trust in high-ranking politicians	Generalized trust in political actors and institutions	Propensity to vote	Propensity to vote
Satisfaction with democracy in Germany	Satisfaction with democracy in Germany	Satisfaction with democracy in Germany	Satisfaction with democracy in Germany

Left-Right: Parties

Left-Right: Parties

Left-Right: Parties

Left-Right: Parties

Left-Right: Respondent

Left-Right: Respondent

Left-Right: Respondent

Left-Right: Respondent

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13651](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13651)

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Comment

This module has been developed as part of the research project “Change through Crisis? Solidarity and Desolidarization in Germany and Europe” (SoliKris). The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and realized in co-operation by researchers at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, University of Heidelberg and WZB Berlin Social Science Center. Additional modules have been fielded in 2018-2020.

cw: Understanding Information Privacy Behavior on Social Network Sites (SNS)

Study Code

cw

Version and date of last revision

Version 3; September 30, 2020

Study title

Understanding Information Privacy Behavior on Social Network Sites (SNS)

Subject classification

Online information privacy behavior and self-disclosure

Keywords

Privacy behavior; social network sites; interpersonal communication; self-disclosure; theory of planned behavior

Data collection waves

ia, ic, ja

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Abstract

Social network sites (SNSs) have become an important means of communication for individuals of all ages. They are used to stay connected with friends and family, share personal news and photos, express likes or dislikes of people and events, comment on the behaviors or opinions of others, and so forth. These activities create massive amounts of personal data and raise concerns about potential abuse of the personal information. To reduce this risk, the promotion of privacy behaviors (i.e., taking measures to prevent abuse or unwanted spread of information) is one of the most important challenges in the information age. Using a longitudinal design, the proposed research

draws on the theory of planned behavior (TPB; Ajzen, 1991, 2012) as its conceptual framework and aims at identifying the antecedents of privacy behaviors. The four-wave panel among German respondents will enable us to analyze the separate and interactive influences of various motivational factors within an extended model of the TPB, to explore changes in privacy concerns over time, and, importantly, to overcome the limitations of cross-sectional studies in terms of the causal direction of effects and of potential confounding biases. The added value of this study is thus both theoretical and practical. It will identify commonly held conceptions and misconceptions about privacy-related issues and explore some of the background factors in which they are grounded, it will test the theorized causal effects of these beliefs on privacy behavior, and it will provide the basis for future behavior change interventions.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Use of online social network	Do you use an online social network that provides interpersonal communication between users by allowing users, for free, to share and create information, such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, Pinterest, XING, LinkedIn and Tumblr? <i>Nutzen Sie derzeit ein soziales Online-Netzwerk, in dem Nutzer Informationen (Nachrichten, Bilder, Videos) kostenlos teilen können (z.B. Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, Pinterest, XING, LinkedIn, Tumblr)?</i>	ia, ic, ja
Most often used online social network	Which online social network do you use most often? Facebook/ Twitter/ WhatsApp/ Instagram/Pinterest/ XING/ LinkedIn/ Tumblr/ Other____ <i>Welches soziale Online-Netzwerk benutzen Sie am häufigsten? Facebook/Twitter/ WhatsApp/Instagram/Pinterest/XING/ LinkedIn/ Tumblr/ Andere_____</i>	ia, ic, ja
Knowledge about the SNS's privacy policy	Considering the online social network, you most often use, from your personal experience, which of the following options currently exist or do not exist? <i>Wenn Sie an Ihr am häufigsten benutztes soziales Netzwerk denken: Welche der folgenden Datenschutz-Einstellungen stellt dieses Netzwerk zur Verfügung?</i> The option to limit the visibility of updates or contents to a specific, predefined group (e.g. specific friends). <i>Die Option, die Sichtbarkeit von Updates oder Inhalten auf eine ausgewählte, bestimmte Gruppe zu beschränken (z.B. Freunde).</i>	ia, ic, ja

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>The option to remove markers (e.g. your own name) from postings or photos.</p> <p><i>Die Option, Markierungen (z.B. den eigenen Namen) von postings oder Fotos zu entfernen.</i></p> <p>The option to specify that one's own profile cannot be found by others.</p> <p><i>Die Möglichkeit, einzustellen, dass das eigene Profil von anderen nicht gefunden werden kann.</i></p> <p>The option to restrict the accessibility to one's profile to particular persons.</p> <p><i>Die Möglichkeit, den Zugriff auf eigene Inhalte auf bestimmte Personen zu beschränken.</i></p> <p>The possibility of restricting access to one's own content to certain persons.</p> <p><i>Die Möglichkeit, den Zugriff auf eigene Inhalte auf bestimmte Personen zu beschränken.</i></p> <p>The ability to prevent certain people from contacting you (i.e. "blocking").</p> <p><i>Die Möglichkeit, bestimmte Personen daran zu hindern, Sie zu kontaktieren (d.h. zu "blocken").</i></p> <p>The option to restrict or prevent the forwarding of information about your location.</p> <p><i>Die Option, die Weiterleitung von Informationen über Ihren Standort einzuschränken oder zu verhindern.</i></p> <p>The option to delete personal information such as posts, photos and correspondence with particular persons.</p> <p><i>Die Möglichkeit, personenbezogene Daten wie Beiträge, Fotos und Korrespondenz mit bestimmten Personen zu löschen.</i></p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Privacy behavior	<p>Considering the online social network, you most often use: how often do you use one or more of the platform's options to increase user privacy? For example, if the social network default is to make your profile visible to all registered members of the social network, and you activate an additional privacy option, available by the platform, to restrict visibility only to your social network contacts.</p> <p><i>Bezogen auf Ihr am häufigsten genutztes soziales Netzwerk: Wie oft nutzen Sie eine oder mehrere der Optionen, die Ihr soziales Netzwerk zu Schutz der Privatsphäre bietet? Wenn die Plattform beispielsweise standardmäßig Ihr Profil für alle registrierten Mitglieder des sozialen Netzwerks sichtbar machen soll und Sie eine zusätzliche Datenschutzoption aktivieren, die von der Plattform zur Verfügung gestellt wird, um die Sichtbarkeit nur auf Ihre Kontakte im sozialen Netzwerk zu beschränken.</i></p>	ia, ic, ja
Attitude towards privacy behavior	<p>Introduction: please choose the answer that best describes your opinion in regard to the following statements. All statements refer to the online social network you most often use.</p> <p>For me, to use one or more of the platform's options to increase my privacy is... good/bad, useful/useless, pleasant/ unpleasant, interesting/boring</p> <p><i>Die o.g. Datenschutz-Optionen zu nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen, finde ich... gut/ schlecht, nützlich/ nutzlos, angenehm/ unangenehm, interessant/ uninteressant</i></p>	ia, ic, ja
Subjective norm	<p>I believe that most people who are important to me think that I should make more use of the privacy options of the social network.</p> <p><i>Ich glaube, dass die meisten Menschen, die mir wichtig sind, denken, dass ich die Datenschutz-Optionen des sozialen Netzwerks stärker nutzen sollte.</i></p>	ia, ic, ja

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Most people whose opinion I value would approve of my use of one or more of the platform's options to increase my privacy</p> <p><i>Ich glaube, dass die meisten Menschen, die mir wichtig sind, denken, dass ich die Datenschutz-Optionen des sozialen Netzwerks zum Schutz meiner Privatsphäre nutzen würde.</i></p> <p>Most people I respect and admire use one or more of the options on their most often used social network to improve their privacy.</p> <p><i>Die meisten Menschen, die mir näher stehen, nutzen in ihrem am häufigsten genutzten sozialen Netzwerk eine oder mehrere der Optionen, um ihre Privatsphäre besser zu sichern</i></p> <p>In their most often used social network, most people who are similar to me use one or more of the options to improve their privacy.</p> <p><i>Die meisten Leute, die mir ähnlich sind, nutzen eine oder mehrere der Optionen des sozialen Netzwerks, um ihre Privatsphäre zu schützen.</i></p>	
Perceived Behavioral Control	<p>I am confident that I am able to use one or more of the options in my social network to secure my privacy.</p> <p><i>Ich bin zuversichtlich, dass ich in der Lage bin, eine oder mehrere der Optionen meines sozialen Netzwerks zu nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen</i></p> <p>To use one or more of the platform's options to increase my privacy is up to me.</p> <p><i>Es liegt allein an mir, eine oder mehrere der Optionen der Plattform zu nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen.</i></p> <p>If I wanted to, I could easily use one or more of the platform's options to protect my privacy.</p> <p><i>Wenn ich wollte, könnte ich leicht eine oder mehrere der Optionen des sozialen Netzwerks nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen</i></p> <p>To use one or more of the platform's options to increase my privacy, is under my control.</p> <p><i>Es unterliegt völlig meiner Kontrolle, eine oder mehrere der Optionen des sozialen Netzwerks zu nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen</i></p>	ia, ic, ja

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Intention	<p>I intend to use one or more of the platform's options to increase my privacy.</p> <p><i>Ich beabsichtige, eine oder mehrere der Optionen der Plattform zu nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen.</i></p> <p>I will use one or more of the platform's options to increase user privacy.</p> <p><i>Ich werde eine oder mehrere der Optionen der Plattform nutzen, um die Privatsphäre zu schützen.</i></p> <p>I am ready to use one or more of the platform's options to increase user privacy.</p> <p><i>Ich bin bereit, eine oder mehrere der Optionen der Plattform zu nutzen, um die Privatsphäre zu schützen.</i></p> <p>I plan to use one or more of the platform's options to increase user privacy.</p> <p><i>Ich plane, eine oder mehrere der Optionen des sozialen Netzwerks zu nutzen, um meine Privatsphäre zu schützen.</i></p>	ia, ic, ja

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63862-p0071-7)

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cx: Scale layouts in mixed-mode and mixed-device surveys

Study Code

CX

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 16, 2021

Study title

Scale layouts in mixed-mode and mixed-device surveys

Subject classification

Survey Methodology

Keywords

Survey Methodology, online surveys, survey questionnaires, mixed-mode, mixed-devices, scales

Data collection waves

hc

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Abstract

Self-administrated survey providers face the challenge to support a variety of participation modes and especially devices. Thus, mixed-mode surveys have more and more become mixed-device surveys as respondents use various devices such as PCs, notebooks, tablets and smartphones to complete the survey. Due to different formats, sizes and handlings of the modes and devices, unified-mode-design choices – originally developed to reduce mode-effects – become more outdated. On the contrary, previous research shows that adaptive designs can result in layout effects. This brings up the research question: How can we reduce layout and mode effects at the same time? We will compare different questionnaire design options using the matrix question format as an example.

We will conduct a questionnaire experiment with four groups, varying in layout. As a control group, we use a well-tested grid question. The treatment groups are three different item-by-item formats. Moreover, we have four self-selected experimental groups (offline, PC, tablet, smartphone). Therefore, we have a 4x4=16 group design. We aim to analyze a variety of data quality indicators on response behavior like top-aligned responding, non-differentiation and non-response.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Extraversion (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich bin eher zurückhaltend, reserviert. <i>I am a rather reserved person.</i>	hc
Conscientiousness (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich bin bequem, neige zur Faulheit. <i>I am a rather lazy person.</i>	hc
Neuroticism (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich bin entspannt, lasse mich durch Stress nicht aus der Ruhe bringen. <i>I am relaxed, can deal well with stress.</i>	hc
Openness (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich habe nur wenig künstlerisches Interesse. <i>I have only little interest in arts.</i>	hc
Extraversion (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich gehe aus mir heraus, bin gesellig. <i>I am outgoing and a sociable person.</i>	hc
Agreeableness (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich neige dazu, andere zu kritisieren. <i>I tend to find fault with others.</i>	hc
Conscientiousness (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich erledige Aufgaben gründlich. <i>I do tasks thoroughly.</i>	hc
Neuroticism (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich werde leicht nervös und unsicher. <i>I easily become nervous and insecure.</i>	hc
Openness (10 Item Big Five Inventory, BFI-10)	Ich habe eine aktive Vorstellungskraft, bin fantasievoll. <i>I have an active imagination, I am very imaginative.</i>	hc
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	Wenn ich bei etwas Wichtigem versage, werde ich von Minderwertigkeitsgefühlen aufgezehrt. <i>When I fail in something important, I'm consumed by feelings of inferiority.</i>	hc
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	Ich versuche verständnisvoll gegenüber jenen Seiten meiner Persönlichkeit zu sein, die ich nicht mag. <i>I try to be understanding towards those sides of my personality that I don't like.</i>	hc
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	Wenn etwas Unangenehmes passiert, versuche ich einen ausgewogenen Überblick über die Situation zu erlangen. <i>When something unpleasant happens, I try to get a balanced overview of</i>	hc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>the situation.</i>	
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	Wenn es mir schlecht geht, denke ich, dass die meisten anderen Menschen wahrscheinlich glücklicher sind als ich. <i>When I feel bad, I think most other people are probably happier than me.</i>	hc
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	Ich versuche, meine Fehler als Teil der menschlichen Natur zu sehen. <i>I try to see my mistakes as part of human nature.</i>	hc
Self-compassion (Hupfeld und Ruffieux 2011; Raes et al. 2011)	Wenn ich eine sehr schwere Zeit durchmache, schenke ich mir selbst die Zuwendung, die ich brauche. <i>When I go through a very difficult time, I give myself the attention I need.</i>	hc

Experimental design

Treatment 1:	One grid question with nine items
Treatment 2:	Three single-choice questions one below the other with three items each and horizontal scales
Treatment 3:	Three single-choice questions one below the other with three items each and vertical scales
Treatment 4:	Three single-choice questions side by side with three items each and vertical scales

Layout Experiment 2 (Self-compassion items):

Treatment 1:	Two single-choice questions one below the other with three items each and horizontal scales
Treatment 2:	Two single-choice questions one below the other with three items each and vertical scales

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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Comments

Due to a data collection error, all participants in offline mode received only experimental condition one.

cy: Coronavirus Outbreak in Germany

Study Code

cy

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany

Subject classification

Health studies; Public opinion

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Coronavirus, COVID-19, health

Data collection waves

hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka

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Abstract

The outbreak of the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 has serious impacts on individual behavior as well as the society as a whole and how individuals interact with each other. For individuals, the outbreak means far-reaching changes in the way they organize their daily lives, e.g., through changes in their working lives and challenges in childcare. The aim of this survey is to figure out how the German population deals with the new situation, what kind of fears they deal with, how individuals assess the infection risk with the coronavirus and how they deal with the implemented public measures. The crucial point is to learn more about the changes in individuals life everyday life. What impact has the outbreak work and income? Who will look after the children when kindergartens and schools are closed? Moreover, the surveys contains questions on how individuals inform themselves on the outbreak of the coronavirus and how much they trust in different sources of information.

In order to find answers to these questions, a special survey with the GESIS Panel online respondents (about three quarters of the sample) was conducted. The survey was fielded from March 17 to March 29, 2020. The results are available to the public as a public use file. Further longitudinal surveys with the entire sample of GESIS panel are planned for 2020.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Assessment risk of infection (LISS Panel)	Wie wahrscheinlich ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass in den nächsten 2 Monaten ...	
	... Sie mit dem Coronavirus infiziert werden?	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
	... erstmalig oder erneut mit dem Coronavirus infiziert werden?	jd, ka
	... jemand aus ihrem direkten Umfeld (Familie, Freunde, Kollegen) mit dem Coronavirus infiziert wird?	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
	... stationär im Krankenhaus behandelt werden müssen, falls Sie sich erstmalig oder erneut mit dem Coronavirus infizieren?	jd, ka
	... Sie stationär im Krankenhaus behandelt werden müssen, falls Sie sich mit dem Coronavirus infizieren?	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
	... Sie wegen des Coronavirus unter Quarantäne gestellt werden, unabhängig davon, ob Sie infiziert sind oder nicht?	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	... Sie mit dem Coronavirus infiziert werden und andere Personen anstecken?	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
Frequency of infections	Wie oft waren Sie bereits nachweislich mit dem Coronavirus infiziert?	jd, ka
Adopted measures to prevent infection (LISS Panel)	Welche dieser Maßnahmen haben Sie in den letzten sieben Tagen getroffen?	
	Ich habe bestimmte (belebte) Orte gemieden.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe Abstand zu anderen Personen gehalten (mindestens 1,5 Meter).	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe meine Schul- oder Arbeitssituation angepasst.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Ich habe mich in Quarantäne begeben, weil ich Symptome habe.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Ich habe mich in Quarantäne begeben, obwohl ich keine Symptome habe.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Ich habe mir öfter und länger die Hände gewaschen.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Evaluation of measures (LISS Panel)	Ich habe Desinfektionsmittel genutzt.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe meine Wasser- und/oder Lebensmittelvorräte aufgestockt.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe persönliche Treffen und Kontakte reduziert.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe Gesichtsmasken/Mundschutz getragen.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe mich mindestens einmal auf das Coronavirus getestet oder testen lassen.	id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Ich habe keine dieser Maßnahmen ergriffen	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka
	Wie wirksam sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden politischen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der weiteren Verbreitung des Coronavirus?	
	Schließung von Kitas, Kindergärten und Schulen	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Schließung von Sportvereinen und Fitnesszentren	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Schließung von Bars, Cafés und Restaurants	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Schließung aller Geschäfte mit Ausnahme von Supermärkten und Apotheken	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Besuchsverbot für Krankenhäuser, Pflege- und Altersheime	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Ausgangssperre für Personen ab 70 Jahren oder mit gesundheitlichen Problemen (außer für grundlegende Einkäufe und dringende medizinische Versorgung)	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia
	Ausgangssperre für jeden, der nicht im Gesundheitsbereich oder anderen kritischen Berufen arbeitet (außer für grundlegende Einkäufe und dringende medizinische Versorgung)	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Evaluation of measures (IAB)	Das Tragen von Gesichtsmasken / Mundschutz in der Öffentlichkeit (z. B. beim Einkaufen)	hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Eine Smartphone-App, die Personen automatisch benachrichtigt, die engen Kontakt zu jemandem hatten, der mit dem Coronavirus infiziert ist	hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
Evaluation of measures	Einschränkungen in Kunst und Kultur	ib, ic
	Allgemeine Ausgangssperre	ib, ic
	Beschränkung persönlicher Kontakte	ib, ic
Curfew: compliance or disobedience (LISS Panel)	Würden Sie sich an die Ausgangssperre halten?	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia
Compliance curfew (LISS Panel)	Ich würde mich an die Ausgangssperre halten, ...	hz
	... weil ich es als meine gesellschaftliche Pflicht ansehe.	
	... aus Angst vor Bestrafung	
	... um mich vor einer Infektion zu schützen.	
	... aus Angst, nahestehende Personen anzustecken.	
	... aus Angst, generell andere anzustecken.	
	aus Angst, gefährdete Gruppen (z. B. ältere Menschen) anzustecken.	
Disobedience curfew (LISS Panel)	Ich würde mich nicht an die Ausgangssperre halten, ...	hz
	... weil ich nicht bereit bin, so drastische Einschränkungen meiner Freiheiten zu akzeptieren.	
	... weil ich nicht glaube, dass so drastische Einschränkungen gerechtfertigt sind, um die Verbreitung des Coronavirus zu verhindern.	
	... weil ich Verpflichtungen habe, wegen denen ich den Empfehlungen nicht folgen kann.	
	... weil ich nicht glaube, dass die Befolgung der Ausgangssperre die Verbreitung des Coronavirus spürbar verlangsamen würde.	
	... weil ich nicht glaube, dass ich von dem Ausbruch betroffen sein werde.	
	... weil es mir zu langweilig wäre, die ganze Zeit zu Hause zu bleiben.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	... weil ich nicht glaube, dass ich bestraft werden würde.	
Support for public measures (LISS Panel)	Finden Sie, dass die Bundesregierung in Bezug auf die folgenden Punkte zu wenige oder zu viele Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Corona-Krise ergreift? Die Gewährleistung der medizinischen Versorgung Einschränkung des gesellschaftlichen Lebens, wie z. B. Schließung von öffentlichen Einrichtungen und Geschäften Verminderung der wirtschaftlichen Schäden Kommunikation mit der Bevölkerung	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd
Trust in politics and institutions	Wie sehr vertrauen Sie den folgenden Personen und Institutionen in Bezug auf den Umgang mit dem Coronavirus? Ihrem Hausarzt/ Ihrer Hausärztin Lokale Gesundheitsbehörde Kommunale und städtische Verwaltung Robert Koch-Institut (RKI) Bundesregierung Bundeskanzlerin Gesundheitsministerium Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) Wissenschaftlern/ Wissenschaftlerinnen	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
Employment Status (LISS Panel)	Welche der folgenden Optionen beschreibt Ihre berufliche Situation Anfang März am besten	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
Changes for employees	Hat sich Ihre berufliche Situation seit der Ausbreitung des Coronavirus geändert? Meine Stundenzahl hat sich reduziert.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Changes for self-employed	Ich arbeite vermehrt von zu Hause.	hz, hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic
	Ich bin freigestellt mit Lohnfortzahlung.	
	Ich bin freigestellt ohne Lohnfortzahlung.	
	Ich befinde mich in Kurzarbeit.	
	Ich wurde entlassen.	
	Nein, es hat sich nichts geändert.	
	Hat sich Ihre berufliche Situation seit der Ausbreitung des Coronavirus geändert?	
	Meine durchschnittliche Arbeitszeit hat sich reduziert.	
	Meine durchschnittliche Arbeitszeit hat sich erhöht.	
	Ich arbeite vermehrt von zu Hause.	
	Mein Umsatz ist gesunken.	
	Mein Umsatz ist gestiegen.	
	Ich habe mein Unternehmen aufgrund behördlicher Anordnung geschlossen.	
	Ich habe mein Unternehmen freiwillig vorübergehend geschlossen.	
Children under 12 (LISS Panel)	Die Corona-Krise bringt mich/ mein Unternehmen in finanzielle Nöte.	hz
	Ich musste mein Unternehmen dauerhaft schließen oder Insolvenz beantragen.	
	Nein, es hat sich nichts geändert.	
Childcare (LISS Panel)	Leben Kinder unter 12 Jahren in Ihrem Haushalt?	hz
Childcare (LISS Panel)	Wie organisieren Sie die Betreuung des Kindes/ der Kinder während der Schließungen der Kitas, Kindergärten und Schulen?	hz
	Ich bleibe zu Hause.	
	Mein Partner/ Meine Partnerin bleibt zu Hause.	
	Die älteren Geschwister passen auf.	
	Die Großeltern passen auf.	
	Andere Verwandte oder Freunde passen auf.	
	Ich arbeite mit Freunden/ Nachbarn zusammen, um die Kinderbetreuung zu organisieren.	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Media usage	<p>Es gibt offizielle Alternativen für meine Berufsgruppe.</p> <p>Mein Ex-Partner/ Meine Ex-Partnerin kümmert sich.</p> <p>Das Kind/ Die Kinder bleiben alleine zuhause.</p> <p>Überregionales privates Fernsehen oder Radio (z. B. RTL, Sat1, ProSieben)</p> <p>Überregionale Zeitungen (z. B. Süddeutsche Zeitung, Die Welt, FAZ)</p> <p>Lokales privates Fernsehen oder Radio (z. B. regio TV, Radio Köln)</p> <p>Lokalzeitungen</p> <p>Facebook</p> <p>Weitere soziale Medien (z. B. Instagram, Twitter)</p>	
Facebook Usage	Wie häufig nutzen Sie Facebook?	hz
Facebook information on coronavirus	<p>Haben Sie Informationen zum Coronavirus aus einer Facebook-Seite oder Gruppe mit regionalem Fokus bezogen?</p> <p>Ja, aus einer Facebook-Seite mit regionalem Fokus (z. B. der Seite der lokalen Tageszeitung meiner Stadt/Region)</p> <p>Ja, aus einer Facebook-Gruppe mit regionalem Fokus (z. B. Gruppen wie "NETT-WERK Berlin" oder "Du kommst aus... wenn")</p> <p>Nein</p>	hz
Support for public measures (Bonn University)	<p>Welche staatlichen Maßnahmen unterstützen Sie angesichts der aktuellen Situation der Pandemie?</p> <p>Öffentliche Finanzierung von Kurzarbeit mit voller Kostenerstattung für Firmen (also inkl. Sozialbeiträge)</p> <p>Öffentliche Finanzierung von Kurzarbeit auch für Minijobs</p> <p>Erhöhung des Kurzarbeitergelds von 60 % auf 80 % des letzten Nettoverdienstes</p> <p>Staatliche Finanzhilfen für Firmen und Selbständige ohne Rückzahlungspflicht</p> <p>Staatliche Förderung von Neueinstellungen (z. B. durch Entlastung von Sozialbeiträgen)</p>	hb, hc, hd, hf, ia

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Expected economic development (IAB)	Unterstützung staatliche Maßnahmen: Staatliche Pauschalzahlungen an alle Bürger	hb
	Was erwarten Sie für die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Deutschland in 2020 und 2021?	
	Einbruch der Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Frühjahr und Erholung im weiteren Verlauf des Jahres ohne wesentlichen Anstieg der Arbeitslosigkeit	
	Einbruch der Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Verlauf des gesamten Jahres, vorübergehender Anstieg der Arbeitslosigkeit bis zum Jahresende und Erholung im Jahr 2021	
Mental Health (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health)	Einbruch der Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Verlauf des gesamten Jahres ohne starke Erholung im Jahr 2021, der Anstieg der Arbeitslosigkeit erstreckt sich auch auf das Jahr 2021	hb, hc, hd, hf, ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
	Bitte wählen Sie jeweils diejenige Antwort, die Ihrem Befinden der letzten sieben Tage am besten entspricht oder entsprochen hat.	
	Ich fühlte mich nervös, ängstlich oder angespannt.	
	Ich fühlte mich niedergeschlagen/deprimiert.	
Risk group	Ich fühlte mich einsam.	hb, hc, hd, hf, ia
	Ich dachte voller Hoffnung an die Zukunft.	
	Gedanken an meine Erfahrungen in der Corona-Pandemie lösten bei mir körperliche Reaktionen aus, wie Schwitzen, Schwindel oder Herzklopfen.	
	Zählen Sie aufgrund von Vorerkrankungen zur Risikogruppe für schwere COVID-19-Krankheitsverläufe?	
Corona-Warn-App	Seit Juni 2020 steht die offizielle Corona-Warn-App zur Verfügung	hf, ia, ib, ic
	Manche Leute installieren die Corona-Warn-App, während andere Leute die App nicht installieren können oder möchten.	
	Wie ist es bei Ihnen? Haben Sie oder hat jemand für Sie die offizielle Corona-Warn-App auf Ihrem Smartphone installiert oder nicht installiert?	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Getting vaccinated	Es gibt mittlerweile mehrere zugelassene COVID-19-Impfstoffe in Deutschland. Würden Sie sich gegen COVID-19 impfen lassen, wenn Sie nächste Woche die Möglichkeit dazu hätten?	ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc
Number of vaccine doses received	Wie viele Impfdosen gegen COVID-19 haben Sie bereits erhalten?	jd, ka
Readiness for (further) vaccination	Würden Sie sich gegen COVID-19 impfen lassen?	jd, ka
Vaccination concerns	Haben Sie zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt Bedenken bezüglich einer COVID-19- Impfung? Ich bin besorgt, da ich nicht genug über die COVID-19-Impfstoffe weiß. Ich bin besorgt über kurzfristige Nebenwirkungen. Ich bin besorgt, dass bei mir kurzfristige Impfreaktionen auftreten. Ich bin besorgt, dass es negative Langzeitfolgen geben könnte. Ich bin besorgt, dass ich die Impfstoffe aufgrund meiner Allergien oder Vorerkrankungen nicht vertragen. Ich bin besorgt, dass der Impfstoff nicht vor zukünftigen Virusmutationen schützt. Ich bin besorgt, dass die aktuellen Impfstoffe nicht vor zukünftigen Virusmutationen schützen. Ich bin besorgt, dass ich nicht den COVID-19-Impfstoff erhalte, der am besten für mich ist. Ich glaube, dass keiner der COVID-19- Impfstoffe wirksam ist. Ich glaube, dass die Impfstoffe nicht ausreichend getestet wurden. Ich bin generell gegen Impfungen. Ich habe andere Bedenken, und zwar: Ich habe keine Bedenken.	ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc jd, ka ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka id, ja, jb, jd, ka id, ja, jb, ka jd ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka ia, ib, ic, id, ja, jb, jc, jd, ka

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Wearing masks (obligatory)	Wie häufig tragen Sie in der Öffentlichkeit einen Mund-Nasen-Schutz, wenn dies verpflichtend ist?	jd, ka
Wearing masks (voluntarily)	Wie häufig tragen Sie in der Öffentlichkeit einen Mund-Nasen-Schutz, wenn dies nicht verpflichtend ist?	jd, ka
Measures against pandemic	<p>Nun möchten wir gerne von Ihnen wissen, was Sie von verschiedenen Maßnahmen und Regelungen bezüglich der Corona-Pandemie halten.</p> <p>Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?</p> <p>Freiwillig ungeimpfte Personen sollten für ihre Corona-Tests selbst bezahlen.</p> <p>Freizeitangebote (z. B. Kultur, Konzerte, Restaurants) sollten aktuell nur für Geimpfte oder Genesene (2G-Regel) zugänglich sein.</p> <p>Freizeitangebote (z. B. Kultur, Konzerte, Restaurants) sollten aktuell nur für Geimpfte, Genesene oder Getestete (3G-Regel) zugänglich sein.</p> <p>Personen, die geimpft, genesen oder getestet sind, sollten generell auf das Tragen von Masken verzichten dürfen.</p> <p>Die Impfung gegen COVID-19 sollte für alle verpflichtend sein, für die eine Impfung offiziell empfohlen wird.</p>	id, ja, jb, jc
Work from home	<p>Ist es grundsätzlich möglich, Ihre aktuelle berufliche Tätigkeit von zu Hause aus durchzuführen?</p> <p>Welchen Anteil Ihrer Arbeitszeit arbeiten Sie aktuell von zu Hause aus?</p>	id, ja, jb, jc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:gbv:5-1-11878)

cz: Crime reporting. Journalistic content, use and impact

Study Code

cz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 20, 2020

Study title

Crime reporting. Journalistic content, use and impact

Subject classification

Keywords

Fear of crime, feelings of insecurity, crime reporting, crime coverage, images of crime, media usage, longitudinal, panel data

Data collection waves

ib, jb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This study contains longitudinal data (two waves) on fear of crime, attention to crime news, news consumption (general and specific crime format) and data on the attitudes to the development of crime and punitive measures.

Due to the fact that most people don't always have direct experience with crime (such as residents of Germany), knowledge and opinions in general can differ greatly, and this stems from various sources of information. Perhaps the most important source is the journalistic media coverage of a topic, which at times shows a cognitive bias based on selective communication. Built-in decision-making processes on the part of the journalist can lead to selective reporting on crime and, subsequently, to mixed evaluations by the audience. This could have serious consequences as stereotypes and even irrational anxieties might be evoked or even created. This can then lead to a generalised fear of crime or the fear of becoming a victim (opposed to the actual probability). We also know that some influencing factors could include; the psychology of risk perception, neighbourhood context, social change in general and circulating portrayals of the risk of victimization (e.g. mass media).

The general coverage on the risk of victimization has not as yet been analyzed in detail. This is due to the fact that earlier surveys included the consumption of certain media offers as variables of influence, but did not make any statements about concrete media content.

The survey is therefore part of a multi-method research design that analyses crime news (journalistic content) and possible effects on the recipients. The study also concludes a research gap since both

cross-media content analysis of the corresponding journalistic media offers and the corresponding link with user data is missing. The survey includes questions that relate to perceptions of crime (fear of crime, development of crime), opinions and attitudes (such as those on punitive measures), and concrete media usage (sources and frequency).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Protection against crime	Hardly leave the house after dark Avoid certain places Avoiding strangers in the dark Avoid public transport in the evening Carry irritant gas, gun or knife	ib, jb
Frequency of fear	Burglary Being beaten or injured Being injured or killed by terrorist attack	ib, jb
Probability	Burglary Being hit or injured Being injured or killed by terrorist attack	ib, jb
Crime development	Crime trends over the last 10 years Crime development in the next 10 years Violent crime in the last 10 years Violent crime in the next 10 years	ib, jb
Attitude towards punitive measure	Appropriateness of penalties imposed	ib, jb
Source of crime news	Printed newspapers Printed magazines Radio Television Internet Social networks Friends or family members Colleagues	ib, jb
News consumption (sources)	News from the public broadcasters Private news BILD, tabloids Regional daily newspaper	ib, jb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Internet news consumption (sources)	National daily newspaper	ib, jb
	Weekly newspaper, news magazines	
	Illustrated	
	Tabloid press	
	National newspapers, news magazines	
	Regional daily newspaper	
	News from the public broadcasters	
Notoriety File XY	Private news	ib, jb
	Notoriety File XY	
Attention towards crime news	Attention to crime news	ib, jb
Reaction to reports of crime	fear	ib, jb
	anger	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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da: False Consensus Beliefs

Study Code

da

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 16, 2021

Study title

False Consensus Beliefs in Politics and Populist Attitudes

Subject classification

Democracy, political attitudes and behavior

Keywords

False consensus beliefs, perceptions of public opinion, political attitudes, populist attitudes

Data collection waves

ib, ic

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Numerous studies in social psychology indicate that people tend to systematically overestimate the degree to which others agree with their opinions, a phenomenon labelled “false consensus effect” (Mullen et al., 1985; Marks & Miller, 1987; Ross, Greene & House, 1977). This human tendency might have important implications in the political domain that have gone largely unexplored: False consensus beliefs may lead citizens to erroneously perceive political decision-making as out of touch with public opinion, and may therefore play an important role in understanding discontent with democracy and the current wave of populism. In particular, the populist conviction that political elites suppress “the will of the people” seems to rest on the perception that a (silent and overwhelming) majority shares one’s positions.

Our study aims to measure the tendency of individuals to hold beliefs on public opinion on political issues that are biased toward their own opinions. To that end, we proposed a set of questions on an individual’s position towards diverse political issues coupled with questions on perceived public opinion on these issues. On the basis of these questions, we will estimate an individual’s tendency to hold false consensus beliefs. Following de la Haye (2000), this will be calculated as the partial correlation between perceived public opinion and own opinions, while controlling for actual

popularity, as estimated from aggregated opinions. We aim to carry out regression analyses that (a) relate the resulting measure of biased perception of public opinion to potential antecedents of false consensus beliefs (e.g., personality characteristics and media usage) and (b) to potential consequences (e.g., democracy satisfaction and, in particular, populist attitudes). To enable these analyses, we also proposed to include the populist attitude scale from Akkerman, Mudde and Zaslove (2014).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Opinion on policy measures	<p>Are you for or against the proposed measures? (1: absolutely in favor ... 5: absolutely against)</p> <p>In order to limit immigration to Germany, the basic right to asylum should be abolished.</p> <p>High incomes should be taxed much more heavily in Germany.</p> <p>The welfare state benefits for the poor and the unemployed ("Hartz IV") should be increased significantly.</p> <p>The representation of women in all important political, economic and social bodies should be enforced with a mandatory quota of women.</p> <p>The regulations to combat the corona pandemic should now be lifted as they restrict the economy and civil liberties too much.</p> <p>In order to protect the German economy, the import of foreign products should be restricted.</p> <p>Central decision-making powers of the European Union should be returned to the nation states.</p>	ib
Perceived public opinion on policy measures	<p>Now we are interested in your assessment of the approval of these political measures among the people in Germany. It is certainly difficult to guess the opinion of others. If you nonetheless try to: What is your estimate of the share of those who are in favor of the respective measures? Enter a number between 0 and 100 as percentage:</p> <p>In order to limit immigration to Germany, the basic right to asylum should be abolished.</p> <p>High incomes should be taxed much more heavily in Germany.</p>	ib

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Populist attitudes	The welfare state benefits for the poor and the unemployed (“Hartz IV”) should be increased significantly.	
	The representation of women in all important political, economic and social bodies should be enforced with a mandatory quota of women.	
	The regulations to combat the corona pandemic should now be lifted as they restrict the economy and civil liberties too much.	
	In order to protect the German economy, the import of foreign products should be restricted.	
	Central decision-making powers of the European Union should be returned to the nation states.	
	To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	ic
	What is called compromise in politics is really just a betrayal of principles.	
	The people, not the politicians, should make the most important policy decisions.	
	The members of the German Bundestag need to follow the will of the people.	
	The political differences between elites and the people are larger than the differences among the people.	
	A citizen would represent my interests better than a professional politician.	
	Politicians talk too much and take too little action.	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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Comments

This study builds in part on an earlier study included in the GESIS Panel (study “az: Conceptions of democracy and preferences over democratic procedures”). Results from this GESIS Panel study “az” have been published in Harms and Landwehr (2020), Landwehr, Faas and Harms (2017), Landwehr and Harms (2019), Landwehr and Steiner (2017), and Steiner and Landwehr (2018).

In the course of developing our questionnaire, we carried out a cognitive pretest with GESIS. The pretest report (in German) is publicly available (Lenzner et al., 2019).

The development of this study, including funding for the pretest, was gratefully supported by the Research Unit “Interdisciplinary Public Policy” at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz.

db: Survey Instrument comparability

Study Code

db

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 07, 2020

Study title

Assessing and improving comparability of survey instruments

Subject classification

Survey Methodology

Keywords

Methodology, Harmonization, Political Interest, Law Abidance, General Health

Data collection waves

hf

Principal investigators

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Abstract

In the social sciences, the same constructs are often measured with different question stem wording and/or different response scales and labels. Much research has been done on how different question design choices impact measurement quality. The current study, however, focuses on assessing and improving comparability of data measured with different instruments.

To this end, the study experimentally varies measurements of political interest and of general health. These between-subject experimental setups allow us to disentangle the underlying construct from the idiosyncrasies of measurement. The experimental logic implies that the distribution of true scores, that is the actual construct, should be similar in all experimental conditions. Differences in observed score distributions can thus be attributed to differences in measurement and which can then be rectified via observed score equating (Singh, 2020).

The study also includes a within-subject design which asks participants about their law abidance. Here we use the wording of different existing single-item instruments on law abidance as items in a multi-item question battery. This design sets the scale as identical but collects scores for each question stem from each participant. This allows us to employ confirmatory factor analyses as well as tests of measurement invariance (Raykov & Marcoulides, 2011). to assess if the question stems really measure the same construct (i.e., law abidance).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Political Interest ISSP 2014 Instrument	Was würden Sie sagen, wie sehr sind Sie an Politik interessiert? <i>(What would you say? How interested are you in politics?)</i>	hf
Political Interest ALLBUS instrument	Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für Politik? <i>(How strongly are you interested in politics?)</i>	hf
General Health ALLBUS 2018	Eine Frage zu Ihrer Gesundheit: Wie würden Sie Ihren Gesundheitszustand im Allgemeinen beschreiben? <i>(A question about your health: How would you describe your state of health in general?)</i>	hf
General Health ISSP 2011	Alles in allem betrachtet, würden Sie sagen, Ihre Gesundheit ist... <i>(All in all, would you say your health is...)</i>	hf
General Health ESS	Wie schätzen Sie - alles in allem - Ihren Gesundheitszustand ein? Würden Sie sagen, er ist... <i>(How is your health in general? Would you say it is ...)</i>	hf
General Health GESIS Panel	Wie ist Ihr Gesundheitszustand im Allgemeinen? <i>(How is your health in general?)</i>	hf
Law Abidance	Es ist in Ordnung, ab und zu das Gesetz nicht zu beachten und das zu tun, was man will. <i>(It is ok to disregard the law from time to time to do what you want.)</i> Es macht einen guten Bürger aus immer die Gesetze und Verordnungen zu befolgen. <i>(A good citizen always follows laws and regulations.)</i> Ich denke, dass viele Regeln im Leben nicht für mich gelten. <i>(I think that many rules in life do not apply to me.)</i> Um wirklich deutsch zu sein ist es wichtig Deutschlands politische Institutionen und Gesetze zu respektieren. <i>(To be truly German it is important to respect Germany's political institutions and laws.)</i>	hf

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Egal unter welchen Umständen, die Gesetze müssen immer befolgt werden.</p> <p><i>(Laws must be followed regardless of circumstances.)</i></p> <p>Alle Gesetze müssen strikt befolgt werden.</p> <p><i>(All laws have to be followed strictly.)</i></p> <p>Es gibt Ausnahmesituationen, in denen man seinem Gewissen folgen sollte, auch wenn dies bedeutet, Gesetze zu übertreten.</p> <p><i>(There are exceptional situations in which one should follow one's conscious even if that means breaking laws.)</i></p> <p>Um ein guter Bürger zu sein ist es wichtig Gesetze und Bestimmungen immer zu befolgen.</p> <p><i>(To be a good citizen, it is important to always follow laws and regulations.)</i></p> <p>Ich würde gerne in einer Gesellschaft leben, in der die Menschen sich an die Regeln halten.</p> <p><i>(I would like to live in a society in which people follow the rules.)</i></p> <p>An die Gesetze muss man sich immer halten, egal ob man mit ihnen einverstanden ist oder nicht.</p> <p><i>(Laws must be obeyed no matter if you agree with them or not.)</i></p> <p>Man sollte sich immer genau an die Gesetze halten, auch wenn man dadurch gute Gelegenheiten verpasst.</p> <p><i>(Laws should be followed to the letter, even if that means missing out on opportunities.)</i></p>	

Experimental design

There are two between-subject experimental variations in the study, which are independent of each other.

1. There are two variants of political interest instruments. Each participant sees one random variant.

Treatment 1:	Political Interest ISSP 2014 Instrument
Treatment 2:	Political Interest ALLBUS instrument

2. There are four variants of general health instruments. Each participant sees one random variant.

Treatment 1:	General Health ALLBUS 2018
Treatment 2:	General Health ISSP 2011
Treatment 3:	General Health ESS
Treatment 4:	General Health GESIS Panel

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ss0ar-68262-1)

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dc: Pandemics

Study Code

dc

Version and date of last revision

Version 1 April 28, 2020

Study title

Transnational solidarity in times of the corona crisis

Subject classification

EU studies; public attitudes/opinion

Keywords

Solidarity; European Union; crisis; pandemic

Data collection waves

hc

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Abstract

Our question examines public attitudes towards transnational solidarity in times of the corona crisis. While solidarity within European societies is strongly demanded and special consideration is to be given to elderly and sick people, solidarity between EU countries has so far fallen by the wayside. Although Germany, for example, is taking in some intensive care patients from crisis-ridden Italy, there are still reservations about the provision of financial assistance like the introduction of corona bonds or other joint solutions to cope with the pandemic and the ensuing financial crisis. The question we have developed is entering this research gap and would like to know what the German population thinks about common European measures to tackle the crisis and whether there is perhaps more social support for joint European solutions than politicians have so far assumed.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Transnational solidarity	To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Germany should financially support other EU countries in case of a pandemic.	Wave hc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

dd: Layout experiment and evaluation

Study Code

dd

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 14, 2020

Study title

Layout experiment and evaluation: desktop first vs. mobile first

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Layout, mobile first, desktop first, experiment

Data collection waves

hd, he

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The use of devices to access the Internet has changed considerably in the last few years, resulting in a continuous increase in survey participation via smartphones. The desktop first layout of the GESIS Panel, which was developed in 2013, requires zooming as well as vertical and horizontal scrolling to answer the survey with a smartphone. The resulting additional effort in answering the survey causes an increased potential for satisficing behaviors and results in a poor user experience (Antoun et al., 2017). To address these problems, the GESIS Panel will introduce a new mobile first layout for all panelists in wave he.

In order to analyze possible differences between the previous desktop first layout and the new mobile first layout, a layout split is carried out in wave hd. The panelists are randomly assigned to one of the two layout groups.

Mobile first layouts are primarily tailored to smartphones, which are the devices with the most restrictions. Questionnaires developed on this basis can then be scaled upwards for other devices. A mobile first layout is developed to answer a questionnaire with a smartphone without zooming and horizontal scrolling. Additionally, the buttons are designed for touch screen operation. In order to reach these aims, the accepted question types and scale directions in the GESIS Panel must be reduced. Specifically, this means that there will be a restriction to vertical scales and an item-by-item question design. The paper questionnaire will be divided into two columns to match the vertical scale orientation.

Based on the layout experiment, various comparative analyses of participation behaviour, measurement error, survey evaluation, scale means and measurement invariance will be conducted.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Layout experiment	Random assignment of panelists into desktop first vs. mobile first layout	hd
Satisfaction new layout	How satisfied are you with the new questionnaire?	he

Experimental design

All panelists who were invited to wave „hd” were randomly assigned to one of two experimental groups:

Treatment 1:	Desktop first layout: Online participants receive a non-responsive questionnaire that is primarily designed for PC operation. Questions with horizontal scales are displayed on all devices, which requires zooming and scrolling on small vertical displays (e.g. smartphones). Offline participants receive a single-column questionnaire that is as similar as possible to the online questionnaire.
Treatment 2:	Mobile first layout: Online participants receive a responsive questionnaire that is primarily designed for smartphone operation. Buttons are designed for touch screen operation and question formats are restricted to vertical scales and an item-by-item question design. Offline participants receive a two-column questionnaire that matches the vertical orientation of the online questionnaire.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

References

Antoun, C., Couper, M. P., & Conrad, F. G. (2017). Effects of mobile versus PC web on survey response quality: A crossover experiment in a probability web panel. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 81(S1), 280–306.

de: Technical affinity and smartphone skills

Study Code

de

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 11, 2020

Study title

Technical affinity and smartphone skills

Subject classification

Technical affinity

Keywords

Technical affinity, smartphone skills, technology usage, attitudes towards technology

Data collection waves

hd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This short study measures the technical affinity and smartphone skills of the participants. These items are important measures to predict technology-related behavior, e.g. survey participation via smartphones.

Technical affinity is measured via three items: trying new technology is good, technical devices at home are state-of-the-art, and the opinion that the Internet simplifies communication between people. The items on technical affinity are adopted from the Oxford Internet Survey (OxIS 2013 questionnaire) and the German Internet Panel (Blom et al. 2018b). The Technical affinity items were already fielded in wave “fd” study “zz: GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Privacy Concerns and Web Skills”.

The smartphone skills are measured via a self-assessment. This item is adopted from Keusch et al. (2016) and the German Internet Panel (Blom et al. 2018a)

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Technical affinity	Es ist spannend, neu erfundene Technologien oder Geräte auszuprobieren.	hd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<i>It is exciting to try out newly invented technologies or devices.</i>	
	Es ist wichtig für mich, dass meine technischen Geräte zu Hause, wie zum Beispiel Mobiltelefon, Fernseher oder Computer, auf dem neuesten Stand der Technik sind. <i>It is important for me that my technical devices at home, such as mobile phone, television or computer, are state-of-the-art.</i>	
	Das Internet vereinfacht die Kommunikation zwischen Menschen. <i>The Internet simplifies communication between people.</i>	
Smartphone skills	Wie schätzen Sie allgemein Ihre Fähigkeiten ein, mit Ihrem Smartphone umzugehen? <i>How do you generally rate your skills in handling your smartphone?</i>	hd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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df: Stability and Change in Dispositional Envy

Study Code

df

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 20, 2021

Study title

Long-Term Stability and Change in Dispositional Envy

Subject classification

Psychology, social behavior and attitudes, personality

Keywords

Psychology, envy, self-esteem, social comparison, longitudinal

Data collection waves

ja

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Envy is a complex social emotion that varies across comparison domains (e.g., attraction, competence, wealth). Despite its prevalence and detrimental effects on social cohesion, little is known about stability and change in dispositional envy over the years due to a lack of longitudinal data. In the present project, dispositional envy will be assessed at two measurement occasions with a time gap of seven years, using the Domain-Specific Envy Scale (DSES; Rentzsch & Gross, 2015). By investigating the longitudinal development of dispositional envy, we aim to answer the following questions: How stable (trait-like) is envy? Are global and domain-specific dispositional envy equally stable? If change occurs, is it related to age and gender? We want to show that a stable disposition toward the experience of envy exists. If dispositional envy exhibits sufficient stability across time and if a large part of variance in envy is accounted for by a stable trait factor, we can conclude that it is justified to speak of dispositional envy as a stable trait.

As a second line of research, we are interested in the co-development of dispositional envy and self-esteem. As shown by previous research, there is an association between envy and low self-esteem (Rentzsch & Gross, 2015; Salovey & Rodin, 1991), even when controlling for negative affect. We believe that change over the years in self-esteem and dispositional envy should be correlated: When self-esteem increases, dispositional envy should decrease, and vice versa. However, longitudinal

research on the co-development of dispositional envy and self-esteem has not yet been published. The reason for the correlation between dispositional envy and self-esteem might be that both envy and low self-esteem are connected to similar social comparison processes. Upward comparisons are a defining characteristic of envy (Smith & Kim, 2007; White et al., 2006) and are also connected to low self-esteem (Wayment & Taylor, 1995): People who tend to compare themselves to others that they perceive as superior (e.g., others who are more popular, better-looking, etc.) often experience envy and have low self-esteem. In the present study, social comparison in several domains is assessed in addition to dispositional envy and self-esteem.

We believe that better understanding the antecedents, conditions, and correlates of change in dispositional envy is crucial in order to comprehend how dispositional envy develops over time. While it is obvious that envy is closely connected to negative life outcomes such as low self-esteem, the specific conditions remain unclear. If our results support the hypothesis that upward social comparison in a specific domain is closely related to the development of domain-specific dispositional envy and envy's association with low self-esteem, we would have identified both a risk factor and a possible starting point for intervention.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Dispositional Envy	<p>Rentsch and Gross (DSES; 2015):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It bothers me when others can have every romantic partner that they want. 2. It is hard to bear when other people are more intelligent than I am. 3. It bothers me when others own things that I cannot have. 4. It makes me feel uncomfortable when others are more attractive than I am. 5. It disturbs me when others can express themselves verbally better than I can. 6. It is hard for me to bear when others can buy everything they want to buy. 7. It annoys me when others are more popular than I am. 8. It bothers me when others are more creative than I am. 9. It troubles me when others have higher tech equipment than I have. 10. It disturbs me when people get along with others better than I do. 11. It bothers me when others are quicker on the uptake of an issue than I am. 	ja

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Self-Esteem	12. It is hard for me to bear when others have more clothes in their wardrobe than I have.	ja
	13. It eats me up inside when people come across to others better than I do.	
	14. It disturbs me when others have a greater fund of knowledge than I have.	
	15. It bothers me when others live in a better neighborhood than I do.	
Robins, Hendin, and Trzesniewski (SISE; 2001); von Collani and Herzberg (2003)	I have high self-esteem	
Comparison Evaluation	For each of the following dimensions, please rate yourself relative to other people of your sex and age using the scale below.	ja
	- Attractiveness	
	- Intellectual/academic ability	
	- Financial wealth	
	For each of the following dimensions, please rate yourself relative to all other people in Germany using the scale below.	
	- Attractiveness	
	- Intellectual/academic ability	
	- Financial wealth	
Importance of Comparison	Please indicate the importance of each of the three dimensions for you using the scale below.	ja
	- Attractiveness	
	- Intellectual/academic ability	
	- Financial wealth	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

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dg: Caregiving potentials

Study Code

dg

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; May 17, 2021

Study title

Potential for informal caregiving in the German population

Subject classification

Health services research

Keywords

Private care; Spousal care; Informal care

Data collection waves

jd

Principal investigators

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Prof. Dr. med. Hans-Helmut König, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf	https://www.uke.de/kliniken-institute/institute/gesundheits%C3%B6konomie-und-versorgungsforschung/team/hans-helmut-k%C3%B6nig.html

Abstract

It is widely acknowledged that individuals in need of care prefer to live at home as long as possible. For reasons of demographic ageing, it is projected that the need for long-term care will markedly increase in the next decades. Furthermore, it is projected that the geographical distance between family members will increase in the future. In addition, the employment rate among women is expected to rise. This is important because daughters or daughters in law often provided informal care in the past. Consequently, knowledge about the potential of informal caregivers is important. Thus, the purpose of this proposal is to collect data regarding the potential for providing informal care. Subsequently, another purpose of this proposal is to identify factors associated with this potential for providing informal care. Among others, this knowledge may be of importance for policy makers to meet the increasing demand for informal care.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Pflegebereitstellung	<p>Gibt es pflegebedürftige Personen, um die Sie sich derzeit kümmern?</p> <p>„Kümmern“ ist im weiteren Sinne gemeint (z. B. körperliche Pflege, aber auch Unterstützung bei der Regelung finanzieller Angelegenheiten oder die reine Beaufsichtigung von pflegebedürftigen Personen)</p> <p><i>Are there any people in need of care you are currently looking after?</i></p> <p><i>“Looking after” is meant in a broader sense (e.g., covering basic care, but also assistance with financial matters and pure supervision)</i></p>	jd
Pflegepotenziale	<p>Gibt es Personen, um die Sie sich kümmern würden, falls diese pflegebedürftig werden würden?</p> <p><i>In case of the need of care, are there individuals you would take care of?</i></p>	jd
Pflegepotenziale: Personen	<p>Würden Sie sich um diese Personen kümmern, falls diese pflegebedürftig werden würden?</p> <p>Wählen Sie bitte alle Zutreffenden aus.</p> <p><i>Please list the individuals you would take care of</i></p> <p>Vater <i>Father</i></p> <p>Schwiegervater/Vater des Partners bzw. der Partnerin <i>Father in law/Father of the partner</i></p> <p>Mutter <i>Mother</i></p> <p>Schwiegermutter/Mutter des Partners bzw. der Partnerin <i>Mother in law/Mother of the partner</i></p> <p>Partner/in / Ehemann / Ehefrau <i>Partner/Husband/wife</i></p> <p>Großmutter <i>Grandmother</i></p>	jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Großvater <i>Grandfather</i> Geschwister <i>Sibling</i> Freunde / Freundinnen <i>Friends</i> Nachbarn <i>Neighbors</i> Andere <i>Other</i>	
Pflegepotenziale: Zeit	Alles zusammen genommen, wie viele Stunden pro Woche wären Sie maximal bereit, solch eine Unterstützung zu leisten? <i>All in all, how many hours would you be willing to provide such a support per week?</i>	jd
Pflegepotenziale: Art der Tätigkeit	Welche Pfl egetätigkeit würden Sie übernehmen? Wählen Sie bitte alle zutreffenden aus. <i>What caregiving types would you do? (tick all that apply)</i> Grundpflege (z. B. Unterstützung bei dem Toilettengang oder beim Duschen) <i>Basic care (e.g., helping with toileting and bathing)</i> Einkaufshilfe <i>Shopping</i> Hilfe bei Medikamenteneinnahme <i>Assistance with medication</i> Zubereitung von Speisen <i>Preparation of meals</i> Regelung finanzieller Angelegenheiten <i>Financial matters</i> Haushaltsführung <i>Housework</i> Fahrten und Transport <i>Taking to appointment</i>	jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Beaufsichtigung <i>Supervision</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:44288-p111878-1)

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Comments

dh: Social contact during COVID-19

Study Code

dh

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 30, 2021

Study title

Social contact during the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany

Subject classification

Social contact

Keywords

Social networks, frequency of contact, digital contact, numeric free list name generator, social interaction

Data collection waves

ib, ic, id

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic and the political measures taken to contain the crisis have substantially altered our everyday social interactions. On the one hand, the number of people with whom one can meet in person has been significantly restricted by the state. On the other hand, digital contact options (e.g., video telephony via Zoom, Skype, Microsoft Teams, FaceTime) have experienced a great upswing. The goal of this study is to collect data on the changes in social interaction induced by the pandemic and the resulting political restrictions.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Kontakthäufigkeit <i>Frequency of contact</i>	Nun haben wir noch Fragen zu Ihren Kontakten. Denken Sie bitte an die letzten zwei Wochen. Wie häufig hatten Sie mit Freunden, Verwandten oder Bekannten, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, Kontakt? Dabei ist es egal, ob Sie sich persönlich getroffen haben, telefoniert haben oder per Video Kontakt hatten. <i>Now we have some questions about your contacts. Please think about the last two weeks.</i> <i>How often did you have contact with friends, relatives or acquaintances who do not live in your household? It does not matter whether you met in person, talked on the phone, or had contact by video.</i>	ib, ic id
Numerischer freier Netzwerkgenerator <i>Numeric free list name generator (general)</i>	Denken Sie jetzt bitte nur an Ihre persönlichen Treffen der letzten zwei Wochen. Mit wie vielen Freunden, Verwandten oder Bekannten, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, haben Sie sich getroffen? Anzahl der Personen: ____ <i>Now please think only about your personal meetings of the last two weeks. With how many friends, relatives, or acquaintances who do not live in your household did you meet?</i> <i>Number of people: ____</i>	ib, ic id
Numerischer freier Netzwerkgenerator (Telefon/Video) <i>Numeric free list name generator (phone/video)</i>	Denken Sie jetzt bitte nur an Ihre Telefonate und Video-Kontakte der letzten zwei Wochen. Mit wie vielen Freunden, Verwandten oder Bekannten, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, waren Sie so in Kontakt? Anzahl der Personen: ____	ib, ic id

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>Now please just think about your phone calls and video contacts of the last two weeks. How many friends, relatives, or acquaintances who do not live in your household were you in contact with in this way?</i></p> <p><i>Number of people: ____</i></p>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

di: Dynamics of well-being at retirement

Study Code

di

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 22, 2021

Study title

Short-term dynamics of well-being over the course of retirement

Subject classification

Subjective well-being

Keywords

Subjective well-being; life satisfaction; adjustment to retirement

Data collection waves

id

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Whether retirement affects individual well-being is not fully understood yet. However, this is important because changes in well-being indicate not only the success of adjustment processes but also predict well-being in later life in general (Wetzel et al. 2015). Previous research finds increases, decreases and stability in well-being (overview see Henning et al. 2018). This ambiguity may arise both from insufficient research conceptualizations and limitations in available data. Retirement is often conceptualized as a one-step transition obscuring potential developments over distinct time phases. Such a dynamic multi-phase development was suggested already by Atchley (1976), however, previously data limitations prohibited to address short-term adjustment to retirement adequately.

The current study will combine retrospective information regarding the time of retirement with bi-monthly observations of life satisfaction to examine dynamics in developments in well-being over the course of retirement. Thereby, the study focuses both on different phases of the adjustment process but also on differences between individuals and collectives.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Reception of pension payments	Beziehen Sie derzeit eine Altersrente oder Pension aus eigener Erwerbstätigkeit? (Current reception of pension payments)	id
Time of retirement	Seit wann beziehen Sie Ihre Altersrente / Pension aus eigener Erwerbstätigkeit? (Time of first reception of pension payments)	id

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

Longitudinal data on life satisfaction are taken from the study "Within-yearly dynamics and cycles in subjective well-being" (study code aw).

dj: German Federal Election 2021

Study Code

dj

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 28, 2021

Study title

Voting behavior in the German Federal Election 2021

Subject classification

political research, electoral research

Keywords

political research, electoral research

Data collection waves

ic

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The GESIS Panel wave ic was fielded around German election day (September 26th) with the fieldtime ranging from August 25th to October 19th.

To address this important event in our survey, the GESIS Panel team decided (a) to field two short studies selected from a call for short submissions on the occasion of the German federal election and (b) to set a broader framework for these short studies by additionally asking more general questions related to the elections.

This study aims to provide the broader framework by including questions that are supposed to explain voting behavior. More precisely, the questions refer to the psycho-sociological (“Michigan”) model of voting behavior (Campbell et al. 1980; Miller & Shanks 1996) which presumes vote choice to be determined by long-standing party affiliations and short-term evaluations of candidates and issue competencies.

In line with this, the study asks respondents to disclose their voting intention/vote choice for the primary and secondary vote and to state their candidate preferences and issue evaluations. Long-standing party affiliations were not surveyed since they are part of the core study module Social and Political Participation (zc).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Vote choice/intention primary vote	Wie werden Sie bei der Bundestagswahl am 26. September Ihre Erststimme für eine Kandidatin/einen Kandidaten aus Ihrem Wahlkreis vergeben? <i>How will you cast your primary vote for the constituency candidates at the federal elections on September 26th?</i>	ic
Vote choice/intention secondary vote	Und wie werden Sie bei der Bundestagswahl am 26. September Ihre Zweitstimme für eine Partei vergeben? <i>And how will you cast your secondary vote for a political party at the federal elections on September 26th?</i>	ic
Sympathy for politicians	Wie sympathisch oder unsympathisch sind Ihnen die folgenden führenden Politiker/innen? <i>How much sympathy do you feel for the following leading politicians?</i> Armin Laschet Olaf Scholz Alexander Gauland Christian Lindner Dietmar Bartsch Annalena Baerbock Markus Söder	ic
Most important problem	Was ist Ihrer Meinung nach gegenwärtig das wichtigste Problem in Deutschland? <i>In your opinion, what is currently the most important problem facing Germany?</i>	ic
Issue competence	Und welche Partei ist Ihrer Meinung nach am besten geeignet, das aus Ihrer Sicht wichtigste Problem zu lösen? <i>And which political party is most likely to solve this problem?</i>	ic

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

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dk: Relevance of antifeminism, sexism and profeminism for voting decisions

Study Code

dk

Version and date of last revision

Version X; Month DD, YYYY

Study title

Relevanz von Antifeminismus, Sexismus und Profeminismus für Wahlentscheidung: Geschlecht als neue Arena für politische Auseinandersetzungen? / Relevance of antifeminism, sexism and profeminism for voting decisions: Gender as a new arena for political conflict?

Subject classification

Wahlforschung / electoral behaviour

Keywords

Antifeminismus, Wahlverhalten, Positionsissue, Geschlecht, Multinomiale logistische Regression / anti-feminism, electoral behaviour, positional issue, gender, multinomial logistic regression

Data collection waves

ic

Principal investigators

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Abstract

In den letzten Jahrzehnten lässt sich eine erneut wachsende Politisierung von Geschlechterfragen und ein regelrechter backlash gegen verschiedene Aspekte der Geschlechtergleichstellung beobachten (Kováts, 2017; Sauer 2019). Vorwiegend sind es konservative und rechtsradikale/-populistische Parteien, die weitere Gleichstellungsbestrebungen für Frauen sowie die Befürwortung pluralistischer Familienmodelle ablehnen (Hark & Villa, 2015). Stattdessen unterstützen sie traditionelle Geschlechterrollen und ein konservatives Familienbild, wobei Antifeminismus und Sexismus zentrale Bestandteile konservativer bis rechter Ideologien bilden (Blum 2019). Im deutschen Kontext ist es vorwiegend die Alternative für Deutschland (AfD), welche antifeministische Positionen vertritt und diese neben Migration als zentrales Element ihrer Wähler*innenmobilisierung nutzt (Lang 2017). Den Gegenpol hierzu nehmen die Parteien B90/Die Grünen und Die Linke ein, bei denen profeministische Haltungen jeher grundlegende Bestandteile ihrer politischen Arbeit darstellen und in den vergangenen Jahren verstärkt beworben wurden (Abou-Chadi et al. 2021). Die Relevanz von Anti-/Profeminismus und Sexismus für die Wahlentscheidung wurde jedoch bislang in der Wahlforschung nicht berücksichtigt. In welchem Ausmaß vertreten Bürger*innen unterschiedliche Auffassungen bezüglich Geschlechterrollen und Gleichstellungsbestrebungen und münden diese in die Wahl einer bestimmten Partei? Stehen (anti)feministische Einstellungen im Zusammenhang mit anderen Positionsissues (Issue Packaging) und lassen sie sich somit in eine Links-Rechts-Dimension einordnen? Bislang gibt es im deutschen

Kontext keinen Datensatz, der eine umfangreiche Untersuchung der skizzierten Fragestellungen erlaubt. Der Call for Question im GESIS Panel zur Bundestagswahl 2021 bietet daher die ideale Möglichkeit, Fragen der Leipziger Autoritarismus Studie 2020 zu Anti-/Profeminismus und Sexismus zu platzieren, welche sich hinsichtlich ihrer Qualität bereits bewährt haben (Höcker et al. 2020, 258). Aufgrund der Anzahlbegrenzung wurden fünf aus insgesamt 11 Items, basierend auf inhaltlichen Argumenten und Faktorladungen, ausgewählt. Anhand von Querschnittsanalysen sollen zunächst die Verteilung von anti-/profeministischen und sexistischen Einstellungen und danach Zusammenhänge mit politischen Einstellungen untersucht werden. Schließlich soll mithilfe einer multinominalen logistischen Regression die Relevanz von anti-/profeministischen und sexistischen Einstellungen für die Wahl-entscheidung beurteilt werden.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Antifeminismus	Sexualisierte Gewalt Harmonie und Ordnung	ic
Sexismus	Rolle Ehefrau und Mutter Mann bei Karriere helfen	ic
Profeminismus	Diskriminierung von Frauen	ic

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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dl: Evaluations of Electoral Integrity in Germany

Study Code

dl

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 11, 2021

Study title

Citizen evaluations of electoral integrity in the context of the 2021 German federal election

Subject classification

Political science, electoral behavior, public opinion, mass attitudes

Keywords

Elections, electoral integrity, electoral fraud, fairness evaluations, law compliance

Data collection waves

ic

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Free and fair elections are the cornerstone of representative democracy. In recent years the extent to which elections actually fulfil the criteria of freedom and fairness – their integrity – has become an important topic. Elections have come under attack by actors seeking advantage by undermining their integrity, sowing doubts in it, or both. Even when elections are attested high integrity, as in Germany, concern among voters is on the rise, with potentially far-reaching implications for support of the democratic system. Yet, there is to date hardly any research on this topic. We aim to shed light on this blind spot by investigating citizens' beliefs about electoral integrity at the upcoming federal election. We focus on (1) how citizens evaluate the election's integrity and (2) which agencies they see as threats to it, (3) whether it appears to be put at risk by the foreseeable rise of postal voting, and (4) how such beliefs affect norms about law compliance. Regarding these facets of the phenomenon, we aim at both descriptive diagnosis and explanatory analyses of antecedent factors, as well as attitudinal and behavioral implications on the part of citizens. Overall, our proposal aims for a better understanding of a phenomenon of increasing pertinence, both in real-world processes and scholarly debates, and crucial relevance for the politics of representative democracy. Question (1) provides an anchor and entry point for all analyses. Descriptive analyses show how citizens evaluate the status and potential threats to the integrity of the federal election. Comparing respondents interviewed before and after the election allows to examine how these beliefs are affected by the election and its outcome. Further explanatory analyses (relying on matching and

regression techniques) will focus on attitudinal and behavioral correlates of electoral integrity beliefs.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Electoral integrity	Generally speaking, how correct and fair would you rate the upcoming German federal elections on September 26? <i>Ganz allgemein gesprochen, wie korrekt und fair wird die kommende Bundestagswahl am 26. September Ihrer Meinung nach ablaufen?</i>	ic
Sources of electoral fraud	What do you think, which of the following could be seen as a threat to the correct and fair implementation of the German federal election? <i>Was meinen Sie, von wem könnte eine Gefährdung für die korrekte und faire Durchführung der Bundestagswahl ausgehen?</i>	ic
Integrity of postal voting	What do you think, to what extent does the following statement apply? Postal voting leads to electoral fraud and manipulation. <i>Was denken Sie, wie zutreffend ist die folgende Aussage? Die Briefwahl führt zu Wahlbetrug und -manipulation.</i>	ic
Electoral integrity and compliance	What do you think, how justified is it when citizens stop obeying the laws of a newly elected government because they doubt it was elected in a correct and fair manner? <i>Wie gerechtfertigt ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, wenn Bürger/innen Gesetze einer neugewählten Regierung nicht befolgen, weil sie die Korrektheit und Fairness ihrer Wahl bezweifeln?</i>	ic

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.11878)

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dm: Health comparisons and life satisfaction/happiness

Study Code

dm

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 01, 2021

Study title

Health comparisons and life satisfaction/happiness

Subject classification

Health comparisons and life satisfaction/happiness

Keywords

Life satisfaction; happiness; health comparisons; comparisons

Data collection waves

id

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Individuals often compare themselves with others such as neighbors, colleagues, friends or relatives when it comes to income, housing conditions, cars or general social status.

Beyond these 'traditional comparisons', a few previously published studies have demonstrated that health comparisons (in terms of own health compared to others in the same age bracket) are also important for life satisfaction, emotions, mental health or social isolation - among middle-aged and older adults (e.g., Hajek & König, 2016, 2017, 2019). However, it remains largely unknown whether health comparisons are important for life satisfaction and happiness among the general adult population (including young adults) in Germany. Therefore, our aim was to close this gap in knowledge. This knowledge may assist in characterizing individuals at risk for low life satisfaction or happiness in the general adult population.

Both, life satisfaction and overall happiness are commonly quantified in the GESIS Panel using the established single-item-measures. Health comparisons will be quantified using the version established in the German Ageing Survey.

Linear regressions or GLM, as appropriate, will be used to investigate the association between health comparisons and life satisfaction using data from the GESIS Panel.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Health comparisons	Wie bewerten Sie Ihren Gesundheitszustand im Vergleich zur Gesundheit von anderen Menschen Ihres Alters? <i>How would you rate your health compared with other people your age?</i>	id

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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dn: The Phenomenon of Bullshit Jobs

Study Code

dn

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; October 20, 2021

Study title

Does Your Job Make a Meaningful Contribution to the World? – The Phenomenon of “Bullshit Jobs”

Subject classification

Social Psychology; Perception of Work; Job Situation

Keywords

Bullshit job perception, Meaningful work, Protestant work ethic, Well-being, Health

Data collection waves

jd

Principal investigators

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Marina Beck Universität Ulm	https://www.uni-ulm.de/marina-beck/

Abstract

The concept of “bullshit jobs” as recently introduced by anthropologist David Graeber (2018) reflects the fact that a substantial proportion of employees consider their job (or at least some parts of their job) to be pointless, unnecessary, and/or pernicious. According to Graeber’s perspective, working in a „bullshit job“ has a strong potential to negatively affect employees’ health and well-being. However, political attitudes such as the Protestant work ethic (PWE; Weber, 2018) could play a crucial role with respect to „bullshit job perceptions“ according to Graeber (2018). We suppose that bullshit job perceptions are robustly negatively related to well-being, psychological and physical health among individuals scoring low on PWE, whereas the relation is substantially weaker among individuals strongly endorsing the PWE. The main goal of this study is to put these strong assumptions to a robust empirical test and to investigate if bullshit job perception is in fact a relevant construct that shows incremental validity in predicting well-being above and beyond established constructs such as job satisfaction and meaningful work (Steger et al., 2012). In addition, we aim to examine the prevalence of bullshit job perceptions in the German general population and to explore whether there are differences depending on occupational group or economic sector.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Job situation	<p>Sind Sie in den letzten drei Monaten einer bezahlten Arbeit nachgegangen und haben dabei mindestens acht Stunden pro Woche gearbeitet?</p> <p><i>In the last 3 months, have you been engaged in paid work, working at least 8 hours per week?</i></p>	jd
Bullshit Job Perception	<p>Wenn ich mir vor Augen führe, welche Tätigkeiten ich im Rahmen meiner Arbeit ausübe, dann kann ich die Existenz meiner beruflichen Tätigkeit nicht rechtfertigen.</p> <p><i>When I think about the activities I perform as part of my job, I cannot justify the existence of my job.</i></p> <p>Im Folgenden beziehen wir uns auf Arbeitsepisoden in Ihrem beruflichen Alltag. Arbeitsepisoden umfassen Zeiträume von wenigen Minuten bis zu ca. 30 Minuten, in denen typische Arbeitstätigkeiten ausgeführt werden, z.B. ein Gespräch mit Kolleg*innen, die schriftliche Dokumentation von Arbeitsinhalten, etc.</p> <p>Stellen Sie sich vor, es werden 100 Arbeitsepisoden aus Ihrem beruflichen Alltag zufällig ausgewählt: Wie viele dieser 100 Episoden würden Sie so beurteilen, wie es im Folgenden beschrieben ist?</p> <p>Eine Arbeitsepisode kann mehrere der genannten Eigenschaften gleichzeitig aufweisen, d.h. Sie können bei jeder Frage einen Wert zwischen 0 und 100 angeben.]</p> <p><i>In the following, we refer to work episodes in your everyday professional life. Work episodes comprise time periods of a few minutes up to approx. 30 minutes in which typical work activities are carried out, e.g., a conversation with colleagues, written documentation of work content, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Imagine that 100 work episodes are randomly selected from your everyday professional life: How many of these 100 episodes would you evaluate as described below?</i></p> <p><i>A work episode can have several of the mentioned characteristics at the same time, e.g., you can select a score between 0 and 100 for each question.</i></p>	jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Meaningful work (Steger et al., 2012)	Was glauben Sie, wie viele dieser 100 Arbeitsepisoden sind dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass Sie etwas tun, das Sie persönlich für sinnlos halten?	
	<i>What do you think, in how many of these 100 work episodes are you doing something pointless?</i>	
	Was glauben Sie, wie viele dieser 100 Arbeitsepisoden sind dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass Sie etwas tun, das Sie persönlich für unnötig halten?	
	<i>What do you think, in how many of these 100 work episodes are you doing something unnecessary?</i>	
	Was glauben Sie, wie viele dieser 100 Arbeitsepisoden sind dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass Sie etwas tun, das Sie persönlich für schädlich halten?	
	<i>What do you think, in how many of these 100 work episodes are you doing something that is pernicious?</i>	
	Ich habe eine sinngebende berufliche Laufbahn gefunden.	jd
	<i>I have found a meaningful career.</i>	
	Ich habe ein gutes Verständnis dafür, was meine Arbeit sinnvoll macht.	
	<i>I have a good sense of what makes my job meaningful.</i>	
Socially useless jobs (Dur & van Lent, 2019)	Ich habe eine Arbeit gefunden, die einen Zweck erfüllt, der mich zufrieden stellt.]	
	<i>I have discovered work that has a satisfying purpose.</i>	
	Meine Arbeit hilft mir, der Welt um mich herum einen Sinn zu geben.	
	<i>My work helps me make sense of the world around me.</i>	
	Die Arbeit, der ich nachgehe, dient einem höheren Zweck.	
	<i>The work I do serves a greater purpose.</i>	
	Meine Arbeit ist nützlich für die Gesellschaft.	jd
	<i>My job is useful to society.</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Protestant Work Ethic (Katz & Hass, 1988)	<p>Die meisten Leute verbringen zu viel Zeit mit unnützen Vergnügungen.</p> <p><i>Most people spend too much time in unprofitable amusements.</i></p> <p>Unsere Gesellschaft hätte weniger Probleme, wenn Leute weniger Freizeit hätten.</p> <p><i>Our society would have fewer problems if people had less leisure time.</i></p> <p>Geld, das einfach verdient wurde (z.B. durch Glücksspiel oder eine Erbschaft), wird gewöhnlich gedankenlos ausgegeben.</p> <p><i>Money acquired easily (e.g., through gambling or heritage) is usually spent unwisely.</i></p> <p>Die meisten Leute, die im Leben keinen Erfolg haben, sind offensichtlich einfach faul.</p> <p><i>Most people who don't succeed in life are just plain lazy.</i></p> <p>Jeder, der gewillt und fähig ist, hart zu arbeiten, hat eine gute Chance darauf, erfolgreich zu sein.</p> <p><i>Anyone who is willing and able to work hard has a good chance of succeeding.</i></p> <p>Personen, die im Beruf versagen, haben sich gewöhnlich nicht genügend angestrengt.</p> <p><i>People who fail at a job have usually not tried hard enough.</i></p> <p>Das Leben hätte nur eine sehr geringe Bedeutung, wenn wir niemals leiden müssten.</p> <p><i>Life would have very little meaning if we never had to suffer.</i></p> <p>Eine Person, die mit Begeisterung an eine unangenehme Aufgabe herangeht, ist diejenige, die vorwärtskommt.</p> <p><i>The person who can approach an unpleasant task with enthusiasm is the person who gets ahead.</i></p> <p>Wenn Leute hart arbeiten, ist es wahrscheinlich, dass sie ein gutes Leben führen können.</p> <p><i>If people work hard enough, they are likely to make a good life for themselves.</i></p>	jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Mir ist unbehaglich zumute, wenn es wenig Arbeit für mich zu tun gibt. <i>I feel uneasy when there is little work for me to do.</i> Eine Abneigung gegen harte Arbeit spiegelt gewöhnlich eine Schwäche des Charakters wider. <i>A distaste for hard work usually reflects a weakness of character.</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

do: Conceptions of democracy

Study Code

do

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 15, 2022

Study title

Conceptions of democracy among citizens in Germany and the United States

Subject classification

Democracy, political attitudes and behavior

Keywords

Conceptions of democracy, political support, procedural preferences

Data collection waves

jb

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
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Abstract

Any assessment of the vulnerability and resilience of liberal democracy needs to be informed about what citizens mean by and expect from democracy. This project seeks to identify and understand competing normative conceptions of democracy in Germany and the United States, exploiting the benefits of a comparative perspective. On the basis of previous research, we assume at least four competing normative conceptions of democracy to prevail among citizens and elites in Western democracies: a liberal-expertocratic one, a deliberative-proceduralist, a populist-antipluralist and a radical-socialist one. We assume that these conceptions are systematically linked to individual experiences and circumstances and have an impact on citizens' preferences over democratic decision making procedures. The first parts of the study explore citizens' conceptions of democracy and their experiences of democratic responsiveness. The second part of the study, a vignette study, assesses how different components of a democratic political system affect its evaluation as democratic and effective and how this effect is moderated by own conceptions of democracy.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Liberal-technocratic conception of democracy	<p>It is important that political decisions are made by people with expert knowledge and experience.</p> <p>Members of congress should follow their conscience, even if a majority of voters happens to have a different opinion.</p> <p>Sometimes it is better when political decisions are made behind closed doors.</p> <p>The government should stick to planned policies, even if a majority of citizens is opposed to them.</p>	jb
Deliberative-proceduralist conception of democracy	<p>All citizens should have equal opportunities to influence political decision-making.</p> <p>In political decisions, the focus should always be on the common good and not on individual interests.</p> <p>Important political decisions should be taken in communication and not by mere voting.</p> <p>It is important in a democracy to understand why other people have different opinions.</p>	jb
Populist-antipluralist conception of democracy	<p>Most conflicts cannot be solved through discussions and negotiations.</p> <p>If there is a large majority for a decision in the population, this indicates that the decision is correct.</p> <p>Disputes between different interest groups in our society damage the common good.</p> <p>Majority decisions must prevail, even if minority rights are compromised by them.</p>	jb
Radical-socialist conception of democracy	<p>In a democracy, there should be no elites.</p> <p>The most important goal of democratic politics must be the realization of social and economic equality.</p> <p>Political decisions are about different interests, which cannot be argued away.</p> <p>Representatives in congress should first and foremost represent social classes and their interests.</p>	jb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Horizontal deliberative opinion formation	Conversations with other citizens help me to develop my opinions on political matters.	jb
Perceived horizontal responsiveness	I feel that the arguments and perspectives that are important to me in political matters are taken seriously by most other citizens as well.	jb
Perceived diagonal responsiveness	I feel that arguments and perspectives that are important to me in political matters are reflected in public debates as well.	jb
Demand for vertical responsiveness	It is important for democracy that congress changes policies if a majority of citizens no longer supports them.	jb
Perceived vertical responsiveness	In the United States [Germany], Congress [Bundestag] changes policies if a majority of citizens no longer supports them.	jb

Experimental design

The study includes a factorial vignette study. Whereas the item battery in the first part of the survey aims to identify normative conceptions of democracy, the vignette study seeks to measure the isolated effects of institutional parameters associated with these conceptions on the evaluation of a (hypothetical) political system. The survey design asks participants to imagine a political system with specific institutional properties. These properties are associated with the dimensions along which distinct conceptions of democracy differ: participation (D1), decision-making (D2), modes of representation (D3) and sovereignty (D4). In evaluative questions, they are subsequently asked to rate this system with regard to its democratic quality and its likely performance. The vignette population (the number of vignettes tested) is limited by two possible values (stimuli) within the each dimension, resulting in a 42 design with 16 different vignettes. Accordingly, participants are in each of the four dimensions confronted with descriptions of institutional parameters that, albeit for possibly different reasons, might be endorsed from the point of view of different conceptions of democracy. Participants evaluate a randomized set of four vignettes.

Dimension political system: participation	(S1) <u>Citizens</u> participate in politics not only by voting in elections, but can also <u>directly influence important political decisions</u> . (S2) Citizens participate in politics by voting in elections, but <u>decisions are made by elected politicians</u> .
Dimension political system: mode of decision-making	(S1) If there is a majority in support of a policy, the policy is <u>adopted without long discussions and negotiations</u> . (S2) Before a policy adopted, <u>all arguments are assessed and all affected interests considered</u> .
Dimension political system: representation	(S1) Elected representatives follow the <u>will of their voters</u> . (S2) Elected representatives follow their <u>conscience</u> .

Dimension political system: (S1) Political decisions cannot be scrutinized or reversed by courts.
participation (S2) Political decisions can be scrutinized and reversed by courts.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

References

Landwehr, Claudia, and Nils D. Steiner. "Where democrats disagree: Citizens' normative conceptions of democracy." *Political Studies* 65.4 (2017): 786-804.

dp: Understanding climate goals: The 2(1.5)C target

Study Code

dp

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; November 23, 2021

Study title

Understanding climate goals: The 2(1.5)C target

Subject classification

Keywords

Climate change, knowledge on numerical information about climate change, climate risk perception, environmental world views, communication

Data collection waves

ja

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Abstract

We study how Germans perceive the most central global climate goal, the 2 (1.5)C target. We assess (a) whether Germans know the 2 (1.5)C target; how they relate global temperature change of 2 (1.5) degrees to (b) the correct past time reference point, namely the beginning of industrialization, and (c) the correct future time reference point, namely that warming should never exceed more than 2 degrees. We replicate three questions asked to GESIS Panel participants in 2016, so as to assess whether perceptions have changed over time. We will relate participants' answers to established measures from the GESIS environmental core study, namely perceived severity of climate change, attitudes towards German climate politics, environmental world views, as well as demographic variables.

Results will help understanding how different Germans understand the most important global climate goal, the 2 (1.5)C target. This includes identifying subgroups of the population that will particularly benefit from communications about the 2 (1.5)C target. Findings will help designing simple and effective communications about the 2 (1.5) C target and related goals.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Familiarity with the 2C target	Have you heard about the 2(1.5)C goal? <i>Haben Sie schon einmal vom sogenannten 2-Grad-Ziel gehört? (Ja/ Nein)</i>	ja
Past reference point for temperature change	From which time point onwards should average global temperature not rise more than 2 (1.5) degrees? <i>Bitte schätzen Sie, von welchem Zeitpunkt an sich die Temperatur der Erde um nicht mehr als 2 Grad verändern darf...</i>	ja
Future reference point for temperature change	Until when in the future should temperature not change more than 2 degrees and plus, into which direction is change supposed to happen? <i>Bitte überlegen sie nun auf welchen Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft sich das 2 (1.5)-Grad-Ziel bezieht und wie sich die Temperatur verändert.</i> <i>Die Durchschnittstemperatur der Erde ... (...)</i>	ja

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

Comments

Replication of parts of study be

dq: The impact of non-binary sex or gender questions on data quality

Study Code

dq

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; May 10, 2022

Study title

Moving beyond the binary – the impact of asking about non-binary sex or gender on response behavior and data quality

Subject classification

Demography

Keywords

Sex, Gender, Data Quality

Data collection waves

jc

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Abstract

Respondents' sex or gender are standard socio-demographic characteristics collected in surveys. Until now, survey questions often remained vague whether it pertained to sex or gender (e.g. "Are you...?") and only provided binary answer categories ("male" and "female"). In 2019, Germany introduced an additional sex designation "divers" for intersex people. Since then, more and more surveys have implemented this new and other response categories when asking for respondents' sex or gender. In survey methodology, the discussion on how to best capture gender diversity ('beyond the binary'), and the consequences of doing so, are still ongoing. Surveys face and fear uncertainties, e.g., whether introducing a third sex designation or forms of non-binary gender (i.e., transgenderism) might irritate respondents, potentially biasing responses to attitudinal questions.

Previous research, using a non-probability sample, indicated that respondents show few signs of reactance towards implementing a non-binary sex category and that data quality of attitudinal questions is not affected by implementing non-binary sex or gender categories (Hadler et al. 2022, Ortmanns et al. 2022). There are currently no studies that experimentally manipulate whether non-binary gender affects data quality. Central parts of previous studies on non-binary sex are replicated

within the GESIS Panel and extended to include non-binary gender. The results will help develop best practice recommendations on how to ask about sex and gender in German general population surveys.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Sex (Condition 1 and 2) [GESIS Panel 2020]	Are you...? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Divers • No entry in birth register 	jc
Sex-role inventory (Condition 2)	To what extent do you identify as a woman? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I very much identify as a woman [...] • I do not identify as a woman at all To what extent do you identify as a man? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I very much identify as a man [...] • I do not identify as a man at all 	jc jc
Sex at birth (Condition 3 and 4) [adapted from RKI 2021]	What sex were you assigned at birth in your birth certificate? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Divers • No entry in birth register 	jc
Gender - 2 cat. (Condition 3) [adapted from RKI 2021]	With which gender do you identify? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • To another, namely:... 	jc
Gender - 4 cat. (Condition 4) [adapted from RKI 2021]	With which gender do you identify? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Non-binary • Agender • To another, namely:... 	jc
Difficulty probe	How difficult was it for you to answer the previous questions about gender? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not difficult at all • Rather not difficult 	jc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather difficult • Very difficult 	
Traditionalism (3 items) [Beierlein et al. 2015]	a) Traditions should definitely be maintained and upheld. b) Proven behaviors should not be challenged. c) It's always best to do things the usual way. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree strongly • Agree • Neither agree nor disagree • Disagree • Disagree strongly 	jc
Gender roles (3 items) [ESS 2004]	a) A woman should be prepared to cut down on her paid work for the sake of her family. b) When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. c) When there are children in the home, parents should stay together even if they don't get along. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree strongly • Agree • Neither agree nor disagree • Disagree • Disagree strongly 	jc

Experimental design

We implement four experimental conditions with varying questions on sex, gender and sex role inventory. The first condition asks about respondents' sex using the traditional question but providing four answer categories ("male", "female", "divers", "no entry in birth register"). The second condition additionally asks about respondents' self-identification (masculinity and femininity). The third and fourth conditions ask about respondents' sex assigned at birth and about their gender. Conditions three and four differ in terms of the number of response categories provided for gender identity. We will examine whether different questions affect respondents' answers to attitudinal questions.

Treatment 1: sex

Treatment 2: sex and sex-role inventory

Treatment 3: sex and gender – 2 cat.

Treatment 4: sex and gender – 4 cat.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.14140](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/entry/10.4232/1.14140)

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dr: Housing and Partnerships after the Corona Lockdown

Study Code

dr

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 13, 2021

Study title

Housing conditions and partnerships after the corona virus pandemic in Germany

Subject classification

Equality and inequality; family; partnerships; housing

Keywords

Social stratification, housing, partnerships, corona pandemic

Data collection waves

jc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

In March 2020, the German provinces have introduced a number of measures to decelerate the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. The limitation of social contacts has changed everyday-live of many people. In my prior study „zy“, I was interested in the effects of household crowding on partnership stability during the lockdown. In this first study, I expected that persons in a crowded home report a lower level of partnership stability than persons in more spacious homes. The current study is a follow up on this. The participants report about their partnership in a time without the corona-related restrictions in mid- to late-2022. It is expected that the effect of household crowding on relationship stability is diminished compared to the lockdown because partners in crowded homes might choose to spend time outside the home. During the corona-related restrictions, this option was limited. By means of the follow-up study, I will analyze these associations.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Relationship stability	Welche der folgenden Aussagen trifft auf Ihre Partnerschaft in den letzten zwei Monaten zu? <i>Which of the following statements is true about your partnership in the last two months?</i>	jc
Household crowding	Welche der folgenden Aussagen trifft auf die Situation in der Wohnung zu, in der Sie leben?	jc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Partnership duration	<p><i>Which of the following statements is true about the situation in the home where you live?</i></p> <p>Wie lange sind Sie schon mit Ihrem/r Partner/in in einer Beziehung?</p> <p><i>How long have you been in a relationship with your partner?</i></p>	jc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.14140](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14140)

References

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Comments

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Housing and Partnerships during the Corona Lockdown
 Fielded in GESIS Panel wave “hd”.

ds: Willingness to pay for health insurance

Study Code

ds

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 09, 2021

Study title

Willingness to pay for health insurance

Subject classification

Health services research; Healthcare epidemiology

Keywords

health insurance; willingness to pay

Data collection waves

jd

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Abstract

There is a lack of knowledge regarding the willingness to pay (WTP) for health insurance among the general adult population and in times of the COVID-19 pandemic (or possibly after the pandemic) (see Bock/Hajek et al., 2017; Hajek et al., 2020). Therefore, the purpose of this project is to describe and determine factors associated with current willingness to pay for health insurance.

Considering preferences for health insurance is important even in countries with social health insurance. This knowledge may assist in maximizing social cohesion despite economic necessities.

WTP for health insurance will be directly asked (see below). Linear regressions or GLM, as appropriate, will be used to examine the association between socio-economic factors and health-related factors and WTP using data from the GESIS panel.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Zahlungsbereitschaft für Krankenversicherungen	Stellen Sie sich bitte vor, Sie wären nicht krankenversichert und müssten sich frei am Markt versichern. Zudem hätten die am Markt frei verfügbaren Versicherungen den gleichen Leistungsumfang wie unsere gesetzliche Krankenversicherung in Deutschland. Unter Berücksichtigung Ihres Netto- Haushaltseinkommens: Wie viel Euro wären Sie maximal bereit, monatlich für eine solche Krankenversicherung zu zahlen?	jd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:44958-p0111878-1)

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Comments

dt: Attitudes towards gender-neutral language

Study Code

dt

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 15, 2021

Study title

Attitudes towards gender-neutral language

Subject classification

sociology, linguistics

Keywords

gender star, gender colon, pausing

Data collection waves

ja

Principal investigators

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Abstract

In the last few years, gender-neutral language has become more commonplace in Germany. At the same time, its usage is highly contested in society as the spread of gender-neutral language can be regarded as an illustrative example for societal efforts towards gender equity. Hence, while the proponents consider a gender-neutral language as an overdue step towards this goal, the opponents supposedly hold skeptical attitudes not only to this issue but rather towards all topics on gender-mainstreaming.

As the GESIS Panel includes a variety of characteristics on the individual level (e.g., personality and value items from the core modules), it seems worthwhile to measure affective orientations towards the usage of a gender-neutral language. This allows to test for the concurrent predictive value of various hypotheses on the individual level, like the value- or the self-interest hypothesis (Bergh, 2007; London et al., 2019).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Gender-neutral language	Was halten Sie von der Verwendung einer geschlechtergerechten Sprache?	ja

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Eine geschlechter- oder gendergerechte Sprache ist beim Schreiben z. B. durch den Genderstern oder den Gender-Doppelpunkt (wie bei "Verkäufer*in" oder "Fahrer:in") und beim Sprechen durch eine kurze Sprechpause ("Politiker innen") gekennzeichnet.</p> <p><i>What do you think about the use of gender-neutral language?</i></p> <p><i>The gender-neutral language is marked in writing, for example, by the gender star or the gender colon (as in "Verkäufer*in" or "Fahrer:in") and in speech by a short pause ("Politiker innen").</i></p> <p>Sehr viel</p> <p>Eher viel</p> <p>Weder viel noch wenig</p> <p>Eher wenig</p> <p>Sehr wenig</p>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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du: European solidarity in times of war in Ukraine

Study Code

du

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 28, 2022

Study title

European Solidarity in times of war in Ukraine

Subject classification

Solidarity, war, refugees

Keywords

solidarity, war, migration, fear, financial support

Data collection waves

jb, jc

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Abstract

The beginning of war in Ukraine changed the atmosphere in Europe in a tremendous way. More than 75 years after WW2, a war in Europe was unexpected by many Germans. Two main feelings in the society were solidarity with the victims of war and the fear of war. Hence, the offers for financial, material and immaterial support were massive. We assess how attached the German population is to the EU and how the solidarity with Ukraine develops over time. Further, we longitudinally investigate the fear of war in Germany. Together with the longitudinal refugee index and the study about the 2019 EU elections, which are already contained in the GESIS Panel, this study provides a rich potential for data analysis.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attachment EU	Attachment EU	jb, jc
Attitude towards EU admission of Ukraine	Attitude towards EU admission of Ukraine	jb, jc
Solidarity with Ukraine	Russia is threat to peace in Europe Germany should host Ukrainian refugees Germany should financially support countries that host Ukrainian refugees	jb, jc
Fear of war	Fear of Russia attacking other countries in Europe Fear of war in Germany	jb, jc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:44448-p0111878-1)

dv: LoneCovid - Social contact during COVID-19

Study Code

dv

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 14, 2022

Study title

LoneCovid - Social contact during the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany

Subject classification

Social contact

Keywords

Social networks, frequency of contact, digital contact, numeric free list name generator, social interaction

Data collection waves

jb, kb

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic and the political measures taken to contain the crisis have substantially altered our everyday social interactions. On the one hand, the number of people with whom one can meet in person has been significantly restricted by the state. On the other hand, digital contact options (e.g., video telephony via Zoom, Skype, Microsoft Teams, FaceTime) have experienced a great upswing. As part of the BMBF project “LoneCovid - The development and meaning of social relationships in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic,” the goal of this study is to collect data on the changes in social interaction induced by the pandemic and the resulting political restrictions.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Kontakthäufigkeit	Nun haben wir noch Fragen zu Ihren Kontakten. Denken Sie bitte an die letzten zwei Wochen. Wie häufig hatten Sie mit Freunden, Verwandten oder Bekannten, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, Kontakt? Dabei ist es egal, ob Sie sich persönlich getroffen haben, telefoniert haben oder per Video Kontakt hatten.	jb, kb
<i>Frequency of contact</i>	<i>Now we have some questions about your contacts. Please think about the last two weeks. How often did you have contact with friends, relatives or acquaintances who do not live in your household? It does not matter whether you met in person, talked on the phone, or had contact by video.</i>	
Numerischer freier Netzwerkgenerator (allgemein)	Denken Sie jetzt bitte nur an Ihre persönlichen Treffen der letzten zwei Wochen. Mit wie vielen Freunden, Verwandten oder Bekannten, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, haben Sie sich getroffen? Anzahl der Personen: ____	jb, kb
<i>Numeric free list name generator (general)</i>	<i>Now please think only about your personal meetings of the last two weeks. With how many friends, relatives, or acquaintances who do not live in your household did you meet? Number of people: ____</i>	
Numerischer freier Netzwerkgenerator (Telefon/Video)	Denken Sie jetzt bitte nur an Ihre Telefonate und Video-Kontakte der letzten zwei Wochen. Mit wie vielen Freunden, Verwandten oder Bekannten, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, waren Sie so in Kontakt? Anzahl der Personen: ____	jb, kb
<i>Numeric free list name generator (phone/video)</i>	<i>Now please just think about your phone calls and video contacts of the last two weeks. How many friends, relatives, or acquaintances who do not live in your household were you in contact with in this way? Number of people: ____</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:443-gesiscoll-p01111878)

dw: Attitudes on meat consumption

Study Code

dw

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 30, 2022

Study title

Attitudes on the appropriateness of meat consumption with regard to climate change in the German population

Subject classification

Environmental Attitudes and Behavior

Keywords

Meat consumption, climate change, attitudes

Data collection waves

jd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The general aim of this study is to compare the attitudes of German inhabitants concerning the impact of individual meat consumption on climate change between 2022 and 2015.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges for public health. In order to mitigate the health consequences of climate change, global warming must be proactively curbed through preventive measures. One effective approach to limit greenhouse gas emissions is to reduce meat consumption. Livestock farming, especially of ruminants, contributes significantly to the emission of climate-damaging gases such as methane.

In 2015, the GESIS panel collected data on the participants frequency of meat consumption. In addition, participants were asked which frequency of meat consumption in their opinion would be appropriate considering aspects of climate protection and whether they found it difficult to reduce their meat consumption. The same items are being repeated in a 2022 survey wave. The populations opinion about the problem of climate change and its changes over time (2015-2022) will also be analyzed. Corresponding items are part of the core study "Environmental Attitudes and Behavior" of the GESIS Panel, which is conducted annually.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Häufigkeit des Fleischverzehrs	Wenn Sie an die letzten vier Wochen denken: An wie vielen Tagen pro Woche haben Sie in der Regel Fleisch gegessen, einschließlich Geflügel und verschiedene Fleischprodukte wie zum Beispiel Wurst oder Aufschnitt?	jd
Einschätzung angemessener Fleischverzehr	In dieser Frage geht es um den Fleischkonsum, der aus Ihrer Sicht angemessen ist, wenn man Aspekte des Klimaschutzes berücksichtigt. An wie vielen Tagen pro Woche wäre es für einen Erwachsenen in den letzten vier Wochen angemessen gewesen, Fleisch zu essen, einschließlich Geflügel und verschiedene Fleischprodukte wie zum Beispiel Wurst oder Aufschnitt?	jd
Schwierigkeit Fleischreduktion	Wie schwierig oder einfach ist es für Sie, die Häufigkeit Ihres eigenen Fleischkonsums zu reduzieren, einschließlich dessen von Geflügel und verschiedenen Fleischprodukten wie zum Beispiel Wurst oder Aufschnitt?	jd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/data-portal/entry/10.4232/1.11878)

References

Comments

dx: Sexism and Breastsfeeding Attitudes

Study Code

dx

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 26, 2022

Study title

Ambivalent Sexism and Attitudes toward Breastfeeding in Public

Subject classification

Keywords

breastfeeding, attitudes, ambivalent sexism, gender, health

Data collection waves

jd

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Abstract

Despite clear recommendations by health organizations and proven health benefits, breastfeeding in public is still controversial. Previous research demonstrated that fear of negative reactions is an important barrier for breastfeeding mothers and leads to earlier weaning (Heath et al., 2002; Johnston-Robledo & Fred, 2008; Li; Johnston-Robledo et al., 2007; McKenzie et al., 2018). However, empirical studies on the prevalence and predictors of attitudes towards breastfeeding mainly come from English-speaking countries or are based on non-probability samples, making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about public opinion in Germany (Acker, 2009; Forbes et al. 2003; Huang et al., 2020; Koch et al., 2018). The present study aims to investigate the effect of hostile and benevolent sexism on attitudes toward public versus private breastfeeding. According to ambivalent sexism theory (Glick and Fiske, 1996) hostile sexism reflects blatant antipathy toward women, while benevolent sexism entails subjective positive but paternalistic attitudes toward women. Based on the brief version of the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick and Whitehead, 2010), we examine whether hostile and benevolent aspects of sexism are differentially related to acceptance of public versus private breastfeeding. To measure attitudes toward breastfeeding, we adapted instruments from one of the few German studies on this topic (Koch et al., 2018).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards breastfeeding	<p>Wie finden Sie es, wenn Mütter ihre Kinder in der Öffentlichkeit stillen</p> <p><i>How do you feel about mothers breastfeeding their children in public?</i></p> <p>Ist es Ihrer Meinung nach in Ordnung, wenn Frauen ihre Kinder in den folgenden Situationen stillen?</p> <p><i>In your opinion, is it acceptable for women to breastfeed their children in the following situations?</i></p> <p>Zuhause, wenn sie allein sind</p> <p><i>At home, alone</i></p> <p>Zuhause, wenn der Partner/Partnerin anwesend ist</p> <p><i>At home, when the partner is present</i></p> <p>Zuhause, wenn enge Familienangehörige (z. B. Großeltern, Onkel oder Tanten) anwesend sind</p> <p><i>At home, when close family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles or aunts) are present</i></p> <p>Bei Freunden zu Hause, wenn diese Freunde anwesend sind</p> <p><i>At friends' homes when these friends are present</i></p> <p>In Stillräumen und oder anderen dafür vorgesehene Orten</p> <p><i>In breastfeeding rooms and or other places designated for this purpose</i></p> <p>Auf Spielplätzen und in öffentlichen Parks</p> <p><i>At playgrounds and public parks</i></p> <p>Im Fernverkehr (z.B. Zug, Flugzeug)</p> <p><i>At long-distance transport (e.g., train, plane)</i></p> <p>Im Nahverkehr (z. B. Bahn, Bus)</p> <p><i>In local transport (e.g. train, bus)</i></p> <p>In Cafés und Restaurants</p> <p><i>At cafes and restaurants</i></p> <p>Beim Einkaufen im Supermarkt</p>	jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Feelings towards breastfeeding in public	<p><i>When shopping in the supermarket</i></p> <p>Stellen Sie sich vor, im Café am Nebentisch stillt eine Mutter ihr Baby. Inwiefern treffen die folgenden Aussagen auf die Situation für Sie persönlich zu oder nicht zu?</p> <p><i>Imagine that a mother is breastfeeding her baby in the café at the next table. To what extent do the following statements apply or not apply to the situation for you personally?</i></p> <p>Ich finde das natürlich. <i>I find that natural.</i></p> <p>Ich finde das fürsorglich. <i>I find it caring</i></p> <p>Ich finde das liebevoll. <i>I find that affectionate.</i></p> <p>Ich finde das abstoßend. <i>I find that disgusting.</i></p> <p>Ich finde das unhygienisch. <i>I find that unhygienic.</i></p> <p>(Ich finde das anstößig.) <i>I find that offensive.</i></p>	jd
Breastfeeding experience	<p>Wird oder wurde Ihr Kind gestillt? Bei mehreren Kindern bezieht sich die Frage auf das jüngste Kind.</p> <p><i>Is or was your child breastfed? If you have more than one child, the question refers to the youngest child.</i></p>	jd
Ambivalent sexism	<p>Wenn eine Frau in einem fairen Wettbewerb gegenüber Männern den Kürzeren ziehen, behaupten sie gerne, sie seien diskriminiert worden</p> <p><i>When women lose to men in a fair competition, they typically complain about being discriminated against.</i></p> <p>Hat eine Frau erst mal einen Mann „rumgekriegt“, dann versuch sie, ihn an die kurze Leine zu legen</p>	jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p><i>Once a woman gets a man to commit to her, she usually tries to put him on a tight leash</i></p> <p>Frauen übertreiben Probleme, die sie am Arbeitsplatz haben</p> <p><i>Women exaggerate problems they have at work</i></p> <p>Frauen versuchen, Macht zu erlangen, indem sie Männer immer mehr beherrschen</p> <p><i>Women seek to gain power by getting control over men</i></p> <p>Feministinnen stellen an Männer vollkommen unberechtigte Forderungen</p> <p><i>Feminists are making unreasonable demands of men</i></p> <p>Viele Frauen haben Spaß daran, mit Männern zu „spielen“, indem sie sich zuerst verführerisch geben, dann aber die Annäherungsversuche der Männer zurückweisen</p> <p><i>Many women get a kick out of teasing men by seeming sexually available and then refusing male advances</i></p> <p>Jeder Mann sollte eine Frau haben, die er wirklich liebt</p> <p><i>Every man ought to have a woman whom he adores</i></p> <p>Männer ohne Frauen sind unvollkommen</p> <p><i>Men are incomplete without women</i></p> <p>Frauen sollten von Männern umsorgt und beschützt werden</p> <p><i>Women should be cherished and protected by men</i></p> <p>Viele Frauen haben eine Art von Ehrlichkeit, die nur wenige Männer besitzen</p> <p><i>Many women have a quality of purity that few men possess</i></p> <p>Verglichen mit Männern haben Frauen ein besseres moralisches Empfinden</p> <p><i>Women, compared to men, tend to have a superior moral sensibility</i></p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Ein Mann sollte bereit sein, sein eigenes Wohl zu opfern, um für seine Frau sorgen zu können <i>Men should be willing to sacrifice their own well being in order to provide financially for the women in their lives</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

dy: Attitudes towards partnerships with newly arrived refugees

Study Code

dy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 15, 2022

Study title

Attitudes towards partnerships with newly arrived refugees

Subject classification

Sociology, Political Science

Keywords

Partnership preferences, refugees, factorial survey, heterogeneous effects

Data collection waves

ka

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Abstract

Several political crises in recent years have increased the inflow of refugees substantially. In Germany, the refugee influx in 2015/16 has considerably increased the share of immigrants from Syria and Afghanistan and in 2022 Germany has received large numbers of Ukrainian refugees. An important characteristic of these groups are skewed sex ratios, that is prevalence of one sex within a refugee group. Among the Syrian and Afghan refugees, young men were a large majority, whereas the Ukrainian refugee migration was dominated by women.

Our module is innovative in three respects. First, we take the heterogeneity of the immigrant population with respect to origin, religion, religiosity, and education into account. Second, we include the newest refugee wave from Ukraine into our design which allows comparing attitudes towards partnerships with refugees from countries that differ with respect to the cultural distance

from Germany. Finally, we address the heterogeneity of attitudes among the German majority population.

The key instrument of the module are vignettes, in which immigrants' country of origin, gender, education, denomination and religiosity are varied. Collecting additional information on the respondents' place of residence, enables us to consider regional variation in individual attitudes. Repeating the module allows us to trace the evolution of attitudes, capturing potential effects of changes in migration inflow or political developments during the observation period. By making use of the panel and multilevel character of the generated data, we examine the role of contextual factors in the formation of attitudes towards interethnic unions.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Reaction to interethnic partnership of relative (Vignette)	Wie würden Sie auf die folgenden Situationen reagieren? Eine Verwandte heiratet einen Mann, der als Geflüchteter aus Syrien nach Deutschland kam. Dieser Mann ist Christ, aber Religion spielt keine große Rolle in seinem Leben. Er hat einen Hochschulabschluss. <i>(How would you react in the following situations? A female relative marries a man who came to Germany as a refugee from Syria. This man is a Christian, but religion does not play a big role in his life. He has a university degree.)</i>	ka
Dimension of Vignette	Levels	ka
Geschlecht (SEX) (Gender)	Mann (SEXM) (<i>Man</i>) Frau (SEXF) (<i>Woman</i>)	
Herkunft (CO) (Country of origin)	Syrien (COSY) (<i>Syria</i>) Afghanistan (COAF) (<i>Afghanistan</i>) Ukraine (COUA) (<i>Ukraine</i>)	
Denomination (DEN) (Religious denomination)	Christ (DENC) (<i>Christian</i>) Muslim (DENM) (<i>Muslim</i>)	
Religiosität (REL) (Religiosity)	Religion spielt keine große Rolle in ihrem/seinem Leben (RELL) <i>(Religion does not play a big role in her/his life)</i> Religion spielt eine wichtige Rolle in ihrem/seinem Leben (RELH) <i>(Religion plays an important role in her/his life)</i>	
Bildung (EDU) (Education)	Kein Bildungsabschluss (EDUL) <i>(No educational qualification)</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Hochschulabschluss (EDUH) <i>(University degree)</i>	
Size of community	Welche der folgenden Kategorien beschreibt Ihren Wohnort am besten? Es handelt sich um eine Gemeinde bzw. eine Stadt mit... <i>(Which of the following categories best describes where you live? It is a municipality or a city with...)</i>	ka

Experimental design

The key instrument is a factorial survey experiment. Each respondent will be asked to indicate how he/she would react to six different scenarios (vignettes). These scenarios describe a partnership between a relative and a refugee and differ with respect to the refugees' country of origin, gender, education, denomination, and religiosity. For example, we will ask respondents how they would react in case a female relative marries a male refugee from Syria who is Muslim, not religious and has no educational qualification. Given the utilized number of dimensions and levels of the vignettes, the full set of possible scenarios consists of 48 combinations. We use a fractional experimental design (D-efficient design) to assign 24 vignettes to four experimental groups (decks) with six different vignettes each. To avoid confounding through interactions between the dimensions of the vignettes we account for all two-level interactions in the sampling of the vignettes. The ordering of the six vignettes has been randomized to minimize carryover effects. In wave kd, the respondents receive the same treatment (i.e., the same six vignettes) as in wave ka to analyze stability and change in individual attitudes.

Treatment 1:	Vignette 1: SEXF, COUA, DENM, RELH, EDUH Vignette 2: SEXM, COSY, DENM, RELL, EDUL Vignette 3: SEXF, COSY, DENM, RELH, EDUL Vignette 4: SEXM, COAF, DENC, RELH, EDUH Vignette 5: SEXF, COUA, DENC, RELL, EDUH Vignette 6: SEXM, COAF, DENC, RELL, EDUL
Treatment 2:	Vignette 1: SEXM, COUA, DENC, RELH, EDUH Vignette 2: SEXM, COUA, DENM, RELH, EDUL Vignette 3: SEXM, COSY, DENC, RELH, EDUL Vignette 4: SEXF, COAF, DENM, RELL, EDUL Vignette 5: SEXF, COAF, DENC, RELL, EDUH Vignette 6: SEXF, COSY, DENM, RELL, EDUH
Treatment 3:	Vignette 1: SEXF, COUA, DENC, RELH, EDUL Vignette 2: SEXM, COUA, DENC, RELL, EDUL Vignette 3: SEXF, COAF, DENM, RELH, EDUH Vignette 4: SEXM, COSY, DENM, RELH, EDUH

Treatment 4:	Vignette 5: SEXF, COSY, DENC, REL, EDUL
	Vignette 6: SEXM, COAF, DENM, REL, EDUH
	Vignette 1: SEXM, COAF, DENM, RELH, EDUL
	Vignette 2: SEXM, COSY, DENC, REL, EDUH
	Vignette 3: SEXF, COSY, DENC, RELH, EDUH
	Vignette 4: SEXM, COUA, DENM, REL, EDUH
	Vignette 5: SEXF, COUA, DENM; REL, EDUL
	Vignette 6: SEXF, COAF, DENC, RELH, EDUL

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.14231](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-7)

dz: Oral health-related quality of life

Study Code

dz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; December 8, 2022

Study title

Oral health-related quality of life

Subject classification

Health services research; Oral health; well-being

Keywords

Oral health; Oral health-related quality of life

Data collection waves

ka

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Abstract

Only some studies have examined oral health-related quality of life in Germany. For example, reference values were presented almost 20 years ago. Thus far, however, there is very limited knowledge regarding the correlates of oral health-related quality of life in Germany. Moreover, most of the existing studies used data from very specific samples - which are commonly difficult to generalize. Therefore, our aim was to clarify the correlates of oral health-related quality of life based on data from the general adult population in Germany. We assume that, e.g., socio-economic factors such as income, religious affiliation or migration background, could contribute to oral health-related quality of life.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Oral health-related quality of life (tool: OHIP-G5)	Functional limitation	ka

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Functional limitation	
	Pain	
	Physical disability	
	Social disability	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.14231](#)

ea: Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys

Study Code

ea

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 26, 2023

Study title

Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Topic Interest, Non-Response, Survey Evaluation, Questionnaire Design, Survey Experience, Panel Attrition, Questionnaire Length, Monetary Incentives

Data collection waves

ka

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Abstract

Panel attrition may result in biased data if the reasons for nonresponse are associated with the outcome of interest (Groves, 2006; Lynn, 2009). Furthermore, the estimation efficiency is compromised by decreasing sample sizes, which limits potentials for (subgroup) analyses. To prevent attrition, researchers usually rely on incentives to increase participation in subsequent waves of a panel (Pforr et al., 2015). Yet, in this approach, all respondents receive the same treatment, resulting in still varying response propensities among subgroups what might not help to

mitigate biases. Accounting for effect heterogeneity, adaptive survey designs allow to target groups of likely attriters to enhance their response propensities and, thus, improve sample balance (Schouten et al., 2016; Wagner, 2008). The effectiveness of adaptive survey designs, however, depends on correctly identifying nonrespondents in advance, as well as on implementing interventions that improve the participation of targeted respondents.

Using machine learning approaches to predict individual nonresponse risk, this project will assess the effectiveness of different treatments that could be employed in adaptive designs. For this purpose, participants are randomly assigned to one of four experimental groups in wave kc. While one group serves as control group, the others either receive an increased monetary incentive, a short questionnaire, or a questionnaire with selected topics that have been identified as most popular among respondents. The latter aims to increase overall survey enjoyment for respondents. To identify the most popular topics, respondents are asked to rate their interest in answering questions on various GESIS Panel topics in wave ka.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Topic Interest	Nature and Environment Political Attitudes and Participation Personality and Personal Values Satisfaction and Well-Being Media and Social Networks Economy and Society Work and Occupation Leisure and Rest Current Crises Flight and Immigration	ka

Experimental design

Treatment 1: control group	regular questionnaire, 5€ prepaid incentive
Treatment 2: short survey	short questionnaire, 5€ prepaid incentive
Treatment 3: popular topic	interesting questionnaire, 5€ prepaid incentive
Treatment 4: incentive	regular questionnaire, 20€ prepaid incentive

Cross-references

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Comments

eb: Transformation of experience society

Study Code

eb

Version and date of last revision

Version 3; March 6, 2023

Study title

Rise, Fall, or Transformation of the Experience Society

Subject classification

Values, Dispositions, Socio-ecological transformation, Sustainability, Inequality, Stratification

Keywords

Experience Seeking, Status Seeking, Values, Inequality, Sustainability, Mindfulness

Data collection waves

kb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Recent sociological theories paint a rather gloomy picture of contemporary German society. The contrast to the Zeitgeist of the 1980s and 1990s is remarkable. Paradigmatic for the former optimism was the thesis of the "experience society" by Gerhard Schulze (1992): He claimed that as a consequence of the material prosperity that broad strata enjoyed in postwar Germany, people's dispositions had turned away from seeking status and material success towards the more playful "project of the beautiful life". As a result of this inward-turning modernization process, the perception of social inequalities has lost much of its relevance in daily life, which Schulze called subjective de-verticalization. Confronting the theory of the experience society with the most recent sociological diagnoses and the increasing economic inequality and insecurity they address, important questions arise: Is the experience society already history again, or is it well and alive? Or has society recently developed in a completely different direction, as the pressing problem of climate change and the sharpening debate about the great transformation toward sustainability suggest?

Our primary goal is to investigate whether the path towards the experience society is still intact (scenario "Rise of the Experience society") or has reversed itself, back towards a status-oriented competitive society (scenario "Fall of the Experience Society"). The project is also open to the possibility that in the face of the new existential problem of sustainability, societal development has taken a new direction which could not have been conceived in Schulze's theory (scenario

"Transformation of the Experience Society"). To achieve its goal, the project focuses on two key assumptions of Schulze's theory: that of an inward-directed modernization towards subjective experiences and well-being and that of a subjective de-verticalization of society.

The two basic dispositions (status seeking and experience seeking) are operationalized using items from the Schwartz value battery, with additional items being collected to validate the constructs. In order to investigate the thesis of a possible change, additional dispositions beyond the Schwartz values are also surveyed, in particular regarding tradition orientation, sustainability orientation, and a possible mindfulness orientation. Since dispositions and values tend to be desirable aspects in life, an additional item battery directly asks about possible conflicting dispositions and the realization of the orientations in one's own life.

A second module deals with the subjective perception of stratification and inequality. Here, the assessment of one's own social position as well as the perception of stratification of society is surveyed. This information is supplemented with questions on conflicts between social groups, the implementation of normatively desirable public policy goals and meritocratic principles in society, complemented by an item tapping general optimism about the future.

The combination of the modules described above not only allows for a comprehensive examination of the basic assumptions of the theory of the experience society (and its extension as suggested by Delhey & Schnieckert 2022), but also contributes to a better general understanding of social structure and the perception of inequality and stratification in Germany.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Experience seeking	It is important to her/him to have an exciting life	kb
Schwartz values + additional items	It is important to him/her not to miss any opportunity to have fun. It is important to her/him to do things that give her/him pleasure It is important to him/her to enjoy life to the fullest It is important for him/her to try different things as often as possible	
Status seeking	It is important to her/him to be very successful It is important to her/him that others respect her/him It is important to her/him to be admired for her/his abilities. It is important to him/her to be able to afford expensive things	kb
Sustainability seeking	It is important to her/him to put the concerns of the environment first in everything she/he does. It is important to him/her to use as few resources as possible to protect nature.	kb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Mindfulness seeking	It is important to her/him to reduce her/his own standard of living for the benefit of the environment.	kb
	It is important to him/her to live a life completely free of stress and pressure	
	It is important for her/him to live very relaxed and avoid any hectic activity	
	It is important for her/him to perceive every single moment in life very consciously	
Tradition seeking	It is important to her/him to live life according to her/his innermost feelings.	kb
	It is important to her/him to follow the customs and traditions with which she/he has grown up	
	It is important to her/him that life always runs in an orderly fashion	
	It is important to him/her to always follow all rules exactly	
Priorization of basic dispositions	People care about different things in life. If you had to choose, what is more important to you personally?	kb
	(1) A life full of wealth and success OR	
	A life full of fun and beautiful experiences	
	(2) A life full of wealth and success OR	
	A life full of inner balance and free from stress	
	(3) A life full of wealth and success OR	
	A life full of respect for nature and the environment	
	(4) A life full of fun and beautiful experiences OR	
	A life full of inner balance and free from stress	
	(5) A life full of fun and beautiful experiences OR	
	A life full of consideration for nature and environment	
Realization of basic dispositions	(6) A life full of inner balance and free from stress OR A life full of consideration for nature and the environment	kb
	And now, when you think about what your life actually looks like: How much do you agree with the following statements about your life?	
	(1) I lead a life full of prosperity and success	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	(2) I lead a life full of fun and beautiful experiences	
	(3) I lead a life full of inner balance and free from stress	
	(4) I lead a life full of consideration for nature and environment	
Own position	Subjective social position	kb
Stratification of society	Pictogram of social stratification (categorical)	kb
Progressive goals	State of realization in society:	kb
	(1) protection of environment	
	(2) just distribution of wealth	
	(3) gender equality	
	(4) equality of opportunity	
Group conflicts	Conflicts between social groups	kb
	(1) poor vs. rich	
	(2) between generations	
	(3) non-migrants and migrants	
	(4) urban population vs. rural population	
Affective reaction to inequality	To what extent are you annoyed by the wealth gap between the rich and the poor in Germany?	kb
Meritocracy	Only if the differences in income and social standing are large enough will there be an there is also an incentive for personal achievement	kb
Pessimism	The way the future looks, it is hard to reconcile bringing children into the world	kb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.11878)

References

Comments

ed: Social inequality, mHealth usage and health behaviour

Study Code

ed

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; October 26, 2022

Study title

Social inequality, mHealth usage and health behaviour

Subject classification

Equality and inequality; health;

Keywords

Health behaviour; social inequality; digital transformation, digital divide; digital health; health technologies; mobile health; mhealth

Data collection waves

kb

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Abstract

The study is concerned with health inequalities in light of the digital transformation. Specifically, it seeks to investigate the relevance of digital health technologies for health behaviours, paying particular attention to the potential effect of such technologies for the well-known relationship between socio-economic status and health outcomes.

Health inequality, that is the strong association between socio-economic status (SES) and health outcomes and mortality is a persistent phenomenon, not only between, but also within countries (Bartley 2016). The higher a person's SES, the better their health status and the longer they live on average. One of the key explanatory factors is health behavior which has consistently been shown to be less favourable in the lower social strata (Cockerham 2005; Weyers et al. 2010).

Focusing on health behavior, the study addresses whether and how it may be affected by digital technologies. We set focus on mobile health technologies (mHealth) for the general population (e.g., fitness apps, wearables) and aim to analyse whether (a) mHealth usage has a beneficial effect on health behaviours, (b) whether usage of such technologies differs by socio-economic status (SES), (c) whether mHealth usage moderates social inequalities in health behaviours, and (d) what factors prevent respondents from using mHealth technologies.

Assuming that there is free access to a variety of mHealth technologies, and that these technologies might positively affect health behaviour, they might particularly benefit groups with less favourable health lifestyles and thus, have the potential to decrease the social gap in health behaviours. In contrast, drawing on theories in the field of the digital divide (Van Deursen & Van Dijk 2014), mHealth technologies might not reduce, but even exacerbate existing inequalities in health lifestyles, if groups with a higher SES have better access, e.g. to costly technologies (1st level of the digital divide), use them more often independently or additionally to advantages in access (2nd level digital divide) and/or benefit from using them to a greater extent than low SES groups (3rd level digital divide).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Health Behaviour	Physical activity Dietary habits Smoking (frequency / amount) Alcohol consumption (frequency / amount)	kb
mHealth Usage	Usage of digital technologies in various areas: fitness Smoking Diet other areas	kb
Initiative of mHealth Usage	Inducement of usage of digital technologies	kb
Barriers of mHealth usage	Reason(s) for non-usage of mHealth	kb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:44958-p0111878-1)

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Comments

eg: Perceptions of Economic Inequality and their Impact on Democratic Support

Study Code

eg

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 24, 2023

Study title

Perceptions of Economic Inequality and their Impact on Democratic Support

Subject classification

Economic Inequality, Perceptions of Economic Inequality, Procedural Preferences, Democratic Support

Keywords

Economic Inequality, Perceptions of Economic Inequality, Measurement of Inequality Perceptions, Democratic Support, Procedural Preferences

Data collection waves

kb

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Abstract

Economic inequality is suspected to undermine attachment to democracy. Political consequences of economic inequality, however, have long been explored primarily using aggregate measures of objective inequality such as the Gini coefficient. Although there is growing evidence that subjective perceptions of inequality are more suitable for predicting individual attitudes and behaviors (Gimpelson & Treisman 2018), perceptions of inequality (in contrast to attitudes towards inequality) are rarely polled directly in surveys. Consequently, their impact on political attitudes, preferences, and behavior is still not very well understood and we have little individual-level evidence on the effect of inequality perceptions on democratic support.

Our project aims to (1) contribute to a better understanding of perceptions of economic inequality and (2) study how they shape individual support for democracy. We expect that perceptions of high economic inequality particularly affect citizens placing themselves at the lower end of the social hierarchy making them more likely to turn away from democratic institutions and turn towards populist ideas and parties; e.g. because perceiving large discrepancies creates feelings of relative

deprivation (Dahl 1971; Stoetzer et al. 2021) and indicates the democratic system's (unequal) responsiveness and overall performance (Goubin 2020; Lee et al. 2020).

This study has two objectives, each addressing several research interests:

(1) Implementing an item to measure inequality perceptions in a probability-based panel to explore their origins and impact. Taking advantage of the panel structure, (1a) sources of inequality perceptions shall be identified by including sociodemographic characteristics and attitudes from previous waves in the analysis. Additionally, we (1b) investigate the influence of inequality perceptions on various attitudinal and behavioral variables indicating a disaffection from representative democracy (e.g., satisfaction with democracy, voting behavior). While most of these variables are collected in the core module, we also include procedural preferences which have not been put into relation with inequality perceptions yet.

Implementing measurements for both, perceptions of income and wealth inequality, allows us to examine (2a) potential differences in the magnitude and effects between these two types of economic inequality. Moreover, collecting our items together with those of another project that will be fielded in the 2nd wave 2023 enables us to add methodological value. Within the literature, concerns have been raised whether the question referring to the current shape of society, which is included in the ISSP and the above-mentioned project, indeed captures perceptions of economic inequality since it does not contain any explicit reference to the distribution of income or wealth (Volpi & Giger 2021). By correlating the visual ISSP item with our scale-based items, which directly ask for the perceptions of income and wealth inequality, we are able to (2b) evaluate the extent to which the ISSP question is suitable for measuring perceptions of income and/or wealth inequality.

The study will be fielded in the 2nd wave of 2023 together with another project which includes an additional set of inequality-related items. Thereby, the study benefits from valuable synergy effects due to bringing together and concentrating different inequality-related items as well as different measurements of inequality perceptions in one wave of the GESIS-Panel.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perception of Economic Inequality	<p>Nun zur Verteilung der Einkommen in Deutschland. Was denken Sie, wie sind die Haushaltsnettoeinkommen in Deutschland aktuell verteilt? (Mit dem Haushaltsnettoeinkommen ist die Summe der Einkünfte aller Mitglieder eines Haushalts (einschließlich Bezügen und Sozialleistungen) gemeint, die nach Abzug von Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträgen übrig bleibt.)</p> <p><i>Now to the distribution of incomes in Germany. How do you think household net incomes are currently distributed in Germany? (Net household income means the sum of the income of all members of a household (including emoluments and social benefits) that remains after deduction of taxes and social security contributions).</i></p>	kb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perception of Wealth Inequality	<p>Nun zur Verteilung des Vermögens in Deutschland. Was denken Sie, wie ist das Vermögen in Deutschland aktuell verteilt? (Das Vermögen umfasst den gesamten Besitz einer Person in Form von Geld, Wertpapieren, Aktien, Immobilien und Wertgegenständen.)</p> <p><i>Now to the distribution of wealth in Germany. How do you think wealth is currently distributed in Germany? (Wealth includes all properties such as money, securities, shares, real estate and valuables.)</i></p>	kb
Procedural Preferences	<p>In einem politischen System gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten, um Entscheidungen zu treffen. Inwieweit stimmen Sie folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?</p> <p><i>In a political system, there are different ways to make decisions. To what extent do you agree with the following statements about political decision-making procedures in Germany?</i></p> <p>Wichtige politische Entscheidungen sollten ausschließlich von gewählten Parlamenten getroffen werden.</p> <p><i>Important political decisions should only be made by elected parliaments.</i></p> <p>Es sollte mehr Expertenkommissionen geben, die unmittelbar an wichtigen politischen Entscheidungen beteiligt sind.</p> <p><i>There should be more expert commissions, that are directly involved in important political decisions.</i></p> <p>Es sollte mehr Dialogverfahren geben, in deren Rahmen Bürger mitentscheiden können</p> <p><i>There should be more dialogue procedures, where citizens are involved in</i></p> <p>Es sollte in Deutschland mehr Volksabstimmungen geben.</p> <p><i>There should be more referendums in Germany.</i></p>	kb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/data-portal/entry/10.4232/1.11878)

References

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Comments

eh: Political polarization and social cohesion: An open-ended approach

Study Code

eh

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; May 25, 2023

Study title

Political polarization and social cohesion: An open-ended approach

Subject classification

political polarization; social cohesion; political attitudes; political opinion; social trust

Keywords

political polarization; polarization; social cohesion; social trust

Data collection waves

kb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This study attempts to investigate citizens' understanding of political polarization and social cohesion. Both concepts have been discussed as recent societal challenges of our time, they have gained significant academic attention from various disciplines, especially within the social sciences. Many empirical studies report an increase in political polarization and weakened social cohesion. These trends might even continue to amplify in times of economic recession, inflation, and energy shortage. Individual and societal hardships are likely to polarize citizens further and potentially weaken cohesion within the society as a whole. However, before developing measures of combating such developments, it is essential to understand citizens' understanding of polarization and social cohesion. This perspective is often missing from the academic discourse. Hence, I propose a measure of two open-ended questions to gauge citizens' understanding of polarization and cohesion. Participants are asked to describe in their own words what political polarization and social cohesion means to them. Such an explanatory approach can discover components of these concepts that otherwise remain undetected. Thereby, participants' answers can be used to develop

close-ended questions of individual attitudes of polarization and cohesion that go beyond existing measures, e.g., social trust. Furthermore, the study aims to explain various understandings of both concepts. By using approaches of quantitative text analysis and structural topic modeling, various explanatory variables can be tested in order to examine their influence in shaping the understanding of both topics. In addition to sociodemographic variables - , i.e., age, gender, education, income, and migration background - the analysis adjusts for individual political attitudes such as previous measures of social and institutional trust as well as political orientation, i.e., left-right-self-positioning. Hence, the aim of this study is twofold. First, the open-ended questions can guide the development of future close-ended survey items that reflect individual levels of polarization and cohesion.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Polarization	<p>Aktuell wird viel über die "Polarisierung der Gesellschaft" diskutiert.</p> <p>Was bedeutet Polarisierung für Sie persönlich?</p> <p>Bitte beschreiben Sie in Ihren eigenen Worten, was Polarisierung für Sie im Alltag bedeutet.</p> <p>(Offene Frage)</p> <p><i>There is currently a lot of discussion about the "polarization of society".</i></p> <p><i>What does polarization mean to you personally?</i></p> <p><i>Please describe in your own words what polarization means to you in everyday life.</i></p> <p>(Open question)</p>	kb
Social Cohesion	<p>Es wird auch häufig über den "sozialen Zusammenhalt innerhalb der Gesellschaft" gesprochen.</p> <p>Was bedeutet sozialer Zusammenhalt für Sie persönlich?</p> <p>Bitte beschreiben Sie in Ihren eigenen Worten, was sozialer Zusammenhalt für Sie im Alltag bedeutet.</p> <p>(Offene Frage)</p> <p><i>There is also frequent talk about "social cohesion within society".</i></p> <p><i>What does social cohesion mean to you personally?</i></p> <p><i>Please describe in your own words what social cohesion means to you in everyday life.</i></p> <p>(Open question)</p>	kb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

za: GESIS Panel Core Study – Survey Administration Variables

Study Code

za

Version and date of last revision

Version 1.0; September 09, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Survey Administration Variables

Subject classification

Administrative data

Keywords

Administrative; Mode; Disposition Code

Data collection waves

aa-present

Abstract

Regular waves of the GESIS Panel

The study on Survey Administration Variables comprises all administrative information that is required for fielding and analyzing the surveys of the GESIS Panel. The study is fielded each wave and does therefore allow monitoring longitudinal developments.

Since the GESIS Panel is a mixed-mode panel survey, both mode variables (i.e., invitation and participation) refer to the mode of the panelists for the current wave: online (i.e., web-based) or offline (i.e., paper questionnaire).

For administrative purpose we offer a simple dichotomously measured participation variable that reflects whether a panelist has filled in any item of the questionnaire or not. A more sophisticated measure for final disposition codes is given by the AAPOR wave code. The AAPOR wave code allows for calculating comprehensive outcome rates following the Standard Definitions of the AAPOR (2011).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Mode	Mode of invitation	aa-present
	Mode of participation	aa-present
Participation	Participation, dichotomous	aa-present
	AAPOR wave code	aa-present
Fielding	Date of field start	aa-present
	Date of field end	aa-present

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

References

AAPOR (2011). Standard Definitions. Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys.

Comments

Recruitment phase

Administrative variables are also collected for the recruitment surveys of the GESIS Panel (i.e., for face-to-face recruitment interviews as well as the profile surveys). Since the recruitment surveys differ in their naming convention (see the description in the GESIS Panel codebook), administrative variables are pooled under the term „construct a” instead of study za.

Data Collection waves: a11, a12

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Bestätigung Übergabe Datenschutzblatt	a11
	Modus im Sinne der Studie	a11
	Panelbereitschaft, final	a11
	Einladungsmodus für Willkommensbefragung a12, final	a11
	Mode of invitation	a12-present
	Mode of participation	a12-present
	Participation, dichotomous	a12-present
	Mode of invitation at first wave	a12
	Initial panel mode	a12
	Date of field start	a12-present
	Date of field end	a12-present
	AAPOR wave code	a12-present

zb: GESIS Panel Core Study – Subjective Well-Being

Study Code

zb

Version and date of last revision

Version 3; February 2, 2021

Study title

GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study Module – Subjective Well-Being

Subject classification

Psychology; Social Conditions and Indicators

Keywords

Subjective well-being, life-evaluation, time-dependent affect, quality-of-life

Data collection waves

ba, ca, da, ea, fa, hb, ia, ja, ka

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Abstract

This study is part of the GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study series. One aim of the GESIS Longitudinal Core Studies is to measure frequently demanded characteristics of enduring interest to the social sciences. Another aim is to assess indicators and proxy variables of data quality, facilitating estimation of potential survey errors and biases. Each GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study module is fielded once per year and does therefore allow monitoring longitudinal developments.

This study module belongs to the first category (frequently demanded characteristics of enduring interest) and relies on two facets of subjective well-being in line with OECD (2013) guidelines.

Subjective well-being is broadly defined as follows: “Good mental states, including all of the various evaluations, positive and negative, that people make of their lives and the affective reactions of people to their experiences.” (OECD, 2013, p. 10). According to OECD (2013) standards, subjective well-being encompasses three main elements: (1) A reflective assessment on a person’s life or some specific aspect of it (life-evaluation), (2) a person’s feelings or emotional states, typically measured with reference to a particular point in time (time-dependent affect), and (3) a sense of meaning and purpose in life, or good psychological functioning (Eudaimonia). Unfortunately, by early 2014, when this module was finalized, there is no consensus on how to measure Eudaimonia. Because the “level of potential relevance is not matched by an equally good understanding of what eudaimonic well-being actually ‘is’, and more specifically, how it should be measured” (OECD, 2013, p. 168), eudaimonistic measures are not included in the GESIS Longitudinal Core Study.

The GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study on Subjective Well-Being focuses on the first two elements of subjective well-being (evaluation and affect) as follows:

- Life-evaluation measures:
 - Overall happiness (related to the past, the present, and the future)
 - Overall life-satisfaction (related to the past, the present, and the future)
 - Importance of and satisfaction with the following life domains: own family, work, leisure, friends, neighbors, own financial situation, health (added in wave ca), politics and religion (both added in wave hb)
 - Relative standards when evaluating one’s own subjective well-being in two selected life domains (family, financial situation)
- Time dependent affect measures:
 - Eight different affective states experienced during the last seven days (depressed, exhausted, restless sleep, happy, lonely, enjoyed life, sadness, couldn’t get going).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Global measures of subjective well-being: Overall happiness (OECD, 2013, p. 166)	Global happiness(past)	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, hb
	Global happiness(present)	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb
	Global happiness(future)	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb
Global measures of subjective well-being: Overall life satisfaction (OECD, 2013, 166 f.)	Life satisfaction (past)	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, hb, ia ² , ja, ka
	Life satisfaction (present)	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia ² , ja, ka
	Life satisfaction (future)	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia ² , ja, ka
Life-domain specific measures of subjective	Importance: own family	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ja, ka

² Scale changed from 11-point end-point labelled numerical scale to fully verbalised 5-point scale from Wave ia on

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Well-being: Life-domain importance (OECD, 2013, 168 f.)	Importance: work	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Importance: leisure	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Importance: friends	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Importance: neighbors	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Importance: financial situation	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Importance: health	ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ja, ka
	Importance: politics	hb, ia, ja, ka
	Importance: religion	hb, ia, ja, ka
Life-domain specific measures of subjective well-being: Life-domain satisfaction (OECD, 2013, 168 f.)	Satisfaction: own family	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: work	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: leisure	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: friends	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: neighbors	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: financial situation	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: health	ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ka
	Satisfaction: politics	hb, ia, ja, ka
	Satisfaction: religion	hb, ia, ja, ka
Affective measures of subjective well-being (OECD, 2013, 167 f.)	During last 7 days: felt depressed	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, hb, ja, ka
	During last 7 days: felt exhausted	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	During last 7 days: had restless sleep	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	During last 7 days: felt happy	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	During last 7 days: felt lonely	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	During last 7 days: enjoyed life	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	During last 7 days: felt sad	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
	During last 7 days: couldn't get going	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb, ia, ja, ka
Relative standards measures of subjective well-being for selected life-domains: Comparison with others in domain: Family (Diener & Lucas, 2000, p. 47)	Relevant other: family	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb
Relative standards measures of subjective well-being for selected life-domains: Comparison with others in domain: Finance (Diener & Lucas, 2000, p. 47)	Relevant other: finance	ba, ca, da, ea, fa, ga, hb

Cross-references

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zc: GESIS Panel Core Study – Social and Political Participation

Study Code

zc

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; February 02, 2021

Study title

GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study Module – Social and Political Participation

Subject classification

politics; elections; government, political system and organisations; political ideology, mass political behaviour, attitudes/opinion; social behaviour and attitudes

Data collection waves

bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
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Abstract

This module measures citizens' active engagement in and attitudes towards social and political phenomena. The first component of the module refers to political participation, understood as voluntary activities by citizens aiming at influencing political and societal outcomes (van Deth 2001, 2010, p. 149). The measure used follows the ESF network 'Citizenship, involvement and Democracy' instrument (later integrated in the ESS and the US-CID project) in providing a list of pre-specified activities that might be used for the purpose of improving societal conditions or prevent them from getting worse (contacting a politician, working in a political party, boycotting or boycotting products, participating in a demonstration, signing petitions, etc.) (see van Deth, Montero and Westholm 2007, p. 7). In addition, as part of citizens' engagement, social participation measures their involvement in voluntary associations. Due to the increasing relevance of social movements, which often imply less rigid ties to organizations, participants are asked about their collaboration – and not just membership – with broad categories of voluntary associations. Moreover, the module includes direct questions about informal contacts with friends or neighbours. Electoral behaviour and media attention are also included as part citizens' political behaviour. The design of the module

is aimed at capturing citizens' broad repertoire of political actions and social activities. For this reason, standard political actions (included in international surveys such as the European Social Survey) are complemented with questions on the use of internet to search for information on societal and political issues, as well as the use of online tools for political action. Furthermore, to exploit the opportunities offered by the GESIS Online Panel, the module is designed to capture change over time. Thus main questions on political behaviour are framed within a temporal limit of twelve months.

To comprehend citizens' involvement, the second component of the module refers to basic political orientations and main determinants of political behaviour. The module includes standard questions on interest in politics, saliency of politics, political efficacy, norms of citizenship, political confidence, social trust, satisfaction with democracy and party identification. Political interest refers to the degree to which politics arouses a citizen's curiosity (van Deth, 1990, p. 278). Saliency of politics provides an evaluation of the relevance of politics for citizens in comparison to other main areas such as their work, their family or religious beliefs. Political efficacy refers to the feeling that an individual can have an impact on the political process (Campbell et al. [1960]1980, p. 517; Milbrath 1965, p. 58) and can be separated into two dimensions: internal and external. Internal efficacy refers to the feeling that one can influence the political process, whereas external political efficacy refers to the belief that the political system will be responsive to citizens' demands (Lane, 1959, p. 149). The module also measures the cultural aspects of social capital, which are usually divided between trust, on the one hand, and civic norms and values on the other hand (van Deth, 2003, p. 82). Political confidence refers to the confidence citizens' place in institutions such as the parliament, the government, the media, etc. Meanwhile, social trust refers to confidence in fellow citizens. The last measure of cultural social capital, norms of citizenship, explores citizens' conception of the characteristics of a good citizen. Satisfaction with democracy asks participants to evaluate the functioning of democracy in Germany. Finally, party identification explores participants feeling of closeness to a specific political party.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Interest in politics	Strength interest in politics	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
Political participation (last 12 months)	Contacted a politician	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Worked in a political party	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja
	Signed a petition	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Participated in a demonstration	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Boycotted or bought specific products	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Collaborated in a citizens' initiative	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Discussed politics with friends about politics	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Sent a letter on a social or political issue to a magazine or newspaper	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Other actions	cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Expressed my opinion about or discussed political and social issues	hb, ia, ka
	Used the internet to inform about social and political topics	hb, ia, ja, ka
Electoral participation	Past participation (local, regional, national, European elections)	bb
	Future participation and vote choice	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
Internet information search	Friends	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Sports, arts, leisure	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Work, study, education	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Products, purchases	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Social or political issues	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Services, purchases	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
Political internet usage	Expressing opinion	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Discussion	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Forwarding e-mails	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Online petition	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Other actions	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Information about social and political issues	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
Social network usage	Facebook	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Twitter	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Others	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
Political information	Frequency of exposure to political news	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ka
Participation in organizations	Sports or leisure club	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Church or religious organization	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Association for art, music or culture	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Social movement	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Political party	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Union	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Youth organization	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Humanitarian or charity organization	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Parents' or school association	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Others	cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
Social contacts	Frequency meeting friends	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb
	Visited neighbors	bb
	Helped neighbors	bb
	Conflicts with neighbors	bb
Importance in life	Family	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb
	Friends and acquaintances	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb
	Leisure time	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb
	Politics	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb
	Work	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb
	Religion	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb
External and internal political efficacy	Agreement with statements:	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Politics is too complicated	hb, ia, ja, ka

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Norms of citizenship?	I have difficulties to make my mind up about political topics	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Politicians only care about votes and not about people's opinions	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Politics do not care about what people like me think	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Show solidarity	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
	Vote	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
	Never evade taxes	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
	Form own opinion independently	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
	Obey laws	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
Confidence in institutions	Be active in organizations	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
	Subject own opinions to critical examination	bb, cb, db eb, fb, gb
	Parliament	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Government	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Political parties	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Judicial courts	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Police	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Politicians	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Media	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	European Union	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	United Nations	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
	Federal Constitutional Court	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka
Social trust	Agreement, most people can be trusted / you can never be too careful	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Satisfaction with democracy	Satisfaction with how democracy works in Germany	bb, cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia ³ , ja, ka
Left-Right-Selfplacement	In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means "left" and 10 means "right"?	cb, db, eb, fb, gb, hb, ia, ja, ka

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.11878)

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Comments

Although considered to be a core concept, in wave bb party identification was included as part of study aj submitted by the European Election Study and thus has the study identifier aj.

³ Scale changed from 11-point end-point labelled numerical scale to fully verbalised 5-point scale from Wave ia on

zd: GESIS Panel Core Study – Environmental attitudes and behavior

Study Code

zd

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Version 1; October 15, 2014

Study title

GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study Module – Environmental attitudes and behavior

Subject classification

Environmental attitudes; environmental behavior; environmental values, environmental concern

Keywords

Environment; Attitudes; Behavior

Data collection waves

bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The question of sustainable development is one of the central challenges of our time. Global environmental problems, especially climate change, can be understood as the results of societal action. At the same time these actions have consequences on the availability of resources, the weather, the sea level or changes of harvests and thereby come back to society requiring adaptation processes (IPCC 2007).

The analysis of environmental attitudes and behavior is at the core of environmental research in the social sciences. According to the central assumptions of the structural individualistic paradigm, environmental problems like acid rain, air pollution or climate change, can be understood as unintended consequences of individual action (Coleman 1995). Accordingly, action, or more specifically the preceding decisions are influenced by attitudes, costs of behaviour or opportunity structures (see in general Ajzen/Fishbein, Opp 1999, Preisdorfer und Franzen 1996, Best und Kneip 2011 or Best und Mayerl 2013 for applications in environmental sociology).

The core module environmental attitudes and behaviour aims to collect and make available panel data that allow to empirically test these research questions. So far, longitudinal data on the topic is lacking in Germany.

The constructs included in this core module pertain to measuring general environmental attitudes, willingness to pay and attitudes toward climate change. While these draw on established measurement instruments, a item battery measuring attitudes towards the Energiewende has been developed for this core module. The idea being that this is a central topic in the upcoming years in Germany that is of key societal interest. Concerning behaviour the measured concepts concentrate on every day travelling and consumption. As background characteristics, information on the respondent's living environment is collected.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Distance to next city	Großstadtnähe Wohngegend <i>Distance between residential area and large city</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc
Subjective exposure to environmental hazards	Beeinträchtigung Umwelteinflüsse: Lärmbelästigung <i>Exposure to environmental hazards: noise pollution</i> Beeinträchtigung Umwelteinflüsse: Luftverschmutzung <i>Exposure to environmental hazards: air pollution</i> Beeinträchtigung Umwelteinflüsse: Fehlende Grünflächen <i>Exposure to environmental hazards: lack of green space</i>	bc
General attitudes towards the environment	NEP-Skala: Nähern uns Höchstzahl an Menschen <i>NEP-scale: Approaching to maximum number of humans</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
New environmental paradigm scale	NEP-Skala: Recht Umwelt an Bedürfnisse anzupassen <i>NEP-scale: The right to adapt environment to the needs</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Folgen von menschlichem Eingriff <i>NEP-scale: Consequences of human intervention</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Menschlicher Einfallsreichtum <i>NEP-scale: Human ingenuity</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Missbrauch der Umwelt durch Menschen <i>NEP-scale: Abuse of the environment by humans</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Genügend natürliche Rohstoffe <i>NEP-scale: Sufficient natural resources</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	NEP-Skala: Pflanzen und Tiere gleiches Recht <i>NEP-scale: Equal rights for plants and animals</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Gleichgewicht der Natur stabil genug <i>NEP-scale: Balance of nature stable enough</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Menschen Naturgesetzen unterworfen <i>NEP-scale: Humans are subjected to natural laws</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Umweltkrise stark übertrieben <i>NEP-scale: Environmental crisis greatly exaggerated</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Erde ist wie Raumschiff <i>NEP-scale: Earth is like spaceship</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Menschen zur Herrschaft über Natur bestimmt <i>NEP-scale: Humans were assigned to rule over nature</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Gleichgewicht der Natur ist sehr empfindlich <i>NEP-scale: Balance of nature is very sensitive</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Natur kontrollieren <i>NEP-scale: Control nature</i>	
	NEP-Skala: Umweltkatastrophe <i>NEP-scale: Environmental disaster</i>	
Willingness to pay	Zahlungsbereitschaft Umwelt: Höhere Preise <i>Willingness to pay environment: Higher prices</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
	Zahlungsbereitschaft Umwelt: Höhere Steuern <i>Willingness to pay environment: Higher taxes</i>	
	Zahlungsbereitschaft Umwelt: Abstriche von Lebensstandard <i>Willingness to pay environment: Cut standard of living</i>	
Attitudes: Energiewende	Energiewende: Erneuerbare Energien nicht ausreichend <i>Energy Transition: Renewable energies are not sufficient</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Energiewende: Energiewende schadet mehr als sie nutzt <i>Energy transition: Energy transition does more harm than good</i>	
	Energiewende: Weg von den fossilen Brennstoffen <i>Energy transition: Away from fossil fuels</i>	
	Energiewende: Erneuerbare Energien machen Deutschland unabhängig von anderen Ländern <i>Energy transition: Renewable energies make Germany independent of other countries</i>	
	Energiewende: Große Kraftwerke sind unerlässlich <i>Energy transition: Large power plants are essential</i>	
	Energiewende: Die Zukunft liegt in erneuerbaren Energien <i>Energy transition: The future lies in renewable energies</i>	
	Energiewende: Energiesparmaßnahmen sind übertrieben <i>Energy transition: Energy-saving measures are exaggerated</i>	
	Energiewende: Atomkraftwerke sind Gefahr <i>Energy Transition: Nuclear power plants are danger</i>	
	Energiewende: Energiewende zerstört Industriestandort Deutschland <i>Energy Transition: Energy Transition destroys industrial location Germany</i>	
	Energiewende: Zur Umstellung gibt es keine Alternative <i>Energy Transition: There is no alternative to energy conversion</i>	
Attitudes: Nuclear Energy	Meinung Atomausstieg <i>Opinion nuclear phase-out</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb
Speed of climate politics	Klimaschutzpolitik – Tempo <i>Climate protection policy - Pace</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes: Climate Change	Ernsthaftigkeit Problem Klimawandel <i>Seriousness of climate change problem</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
Consumption: Everyday Travel	Besitz ÖPNV-Karte <i>Property Public transport season ticket</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc,
	Verfügbarkeit Auto <i>Car availability</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc
	Nutzungshäufigkeit: Auto <i>Frequency of use: Car</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
	Nutzungshäufigkeit: Fahrrad <i>Frequency of use: Bike</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
	Nutzungshäufigkeit: Bus oder Bahn in der Region <i>Frequency of use: Bus or train in the region</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
	Nutzungshäufigkeit: Bahn auf längeren Strecken <i>Frequency of use: Train on longer distances</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
Consumption: Leisure Travel	Nutzung Flugzeug für Privatreise <i>Usage Plane for leisure travel</i>	bc
Consumption: Food	Einkauf Bio-Lebensmittel <i>Purchase organic groceries</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb
	Einkauf Regionale Lebensmittel <i>Purchase regional food</i>	
Consumption: Sustainable energy	Bezug Ökostrom <i>Purchase green energy</i>	bc, cc, dc, ec, fc, gc, hc, ib, jb, kb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0078-9)

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ze: GESIS Panel Core Study – Personality and Personal Values

Study Code

ze

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Personality and Personal Values

Subject classification

Psychology

Keywords

Values, personality, higher order values, conservation, openness to change, self-transcendence, self-enhancement, BFI-10, big five, short scales

Data collection waves

bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb

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Abstract

Values:

Schwartz' basic human values predict different kinds of attitudes and behaviors. For example, values are related to political and social attitudes and behaviors (Schwartz, 2012). While the structure of basic human values has been found to be universal across cultures, there is evidence that systematic differences in value priorities exist with respect to different cultural and sociodemographic groups. Given the predictive power of values, survey researchers have become more and more interested in basic human values during the last years. Measures for values have been introduced to several international large scale surveys.

According to Schwartz (1992, 1994) basic human values are usually defined as desirable, transsituational goals. They can be conceived as motivationally distinct constructs which vary in importance. Values serve as guiding principles in people's lives. According to the theory of basic human values, values form a motivational continuum, represented in a quasi-circumplex model (Schwartz & Boehnke, 2004). Values with congruent underlying motivational needs are located closer within the circle whereas values which conflicting or incompatible underlying motives are located on opposite ends of the circle.

In his earlier work, Schwartz (1992) differentiated between 10 motivationally distinct values. In 2012, the value circle was further refined yielding 19 theoretically and empirically distinguishable values. Recently, Schwartz proposed a new psychometrically improved measure (PVQ-R) for measuring the 19 values of the refined value circle using 57 items (Schwartz et al., 2012). However, due to limited resources in time and money, surveys require short, valid, and reliable instruments.

In order to obtain a short scale for large-scale survey research, we reduced the number of constructs assessed. Instead of assessing all nineteen values, we selected PVQ-R-items that serve as good indicators for the four higher order value dimensions (Schwartz & Boehnke, 2004): Self-Enhancement, Self-Transcendence, Openness to Change, Conservation. The construct definitions as well as the indicators are presented in the following table. We measure the four poles with three to five items of the two to four values that combine to form that pole. The principles of item construction followed the approach presented by Schwartz and colleagues in 2001. Each of the items in our item pool included a short verbal portrait of a person. The portraits describe a person's desires, wishes, and aspirations that are linked to a specific value within the value circle (Schwartz, 2012). Respondents are asked to rate on a six-point scale how similar each person described in each portrait is to them. Response categories range from „not like me at all” to „very much like me”. The items of the GESIS panel values scale are not gender-matched as in the original short scale due to mixed methods restrictions.

Using data from cross-cultural population representative as well as convenience samples from Germany and six other countries, we identified items that are close to the specific pole. For this purpose, we combined different statistical analytical strategies (e.g., Multiple Groups Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Multidimensional Scaling). Our investigations yielded a set of items that consistently represented the four global value dimensions best throughout the different cross-cultural samples. Scales scores for the four resulting scales were obtained by calculating the scale mean on the basis of the responses to the items of the respective scale.

For the GESIS Panel that fields the 17-item scale since 2013, Lechner et al. (2024) found the scale to have satisfactory psychometric properties: The 17 items were located in the two-dimensional Multidimensional Scaling space. All four subscales were unidimensional, showed good fit when modeled as reflective latent variables, and had acceptable reliabilities as well as 1-year test-retest stabilities (.65 to .69). Moreover, the subscales correlated in theoretically plausible ways with a wide range of correlates and criteria, such as personality traits and well-being.

BFI-10:

During the last years the interest of assessing personality in large-scale social surveys has increased considerably. At the same time, the Five-Factor Model as the predominant model for describing personality has been further established in Personality Psychology. However, since earlier measures for assessing the Big Five are too time-consuming and costly for social surveys, the authors developed the ultra-short BFI-10 assessing the five dimensions with a total of ten items, respectively an average duration of approximately one minute (Rammstedt et al., 2012, 2013). The BFI-10 is an abbreviation of the longer BFI-44 (John, Donahue & Kentle, 1991; German version: Rammstedt, 2007). In the process of short scale development, the original English items of the BFI-44 were translated into German. Rammstedt and John (2007, p. 205) describe the item selection process in detail: „We selected 2 BFI items for each Big Five dimension following five criteria: (1) We represented both the high and low pole of each factor, so that each BFI - 10 scale would consist of one true-scored and one false-scored item. (2) We covered as broad a bandwidth as possible for each scale by selecting two items that both measured core aspects of a Big Five dimension but were not highly redundant in content. (3) We constructed identical English language and German-language versions, so that the resulting instrument would be usable for cross-cultural research and to minimize capitalizing on chance. (4) To the extent that there still were item choices to be made, we selected items on the basis of two empirical criteria, namely their corrected item-total correlations with the full BFI scales (thus favoring more central over more peripheral item content) and the simple-structure pattern of their loadings in factor analyses of all 44 items (thus favoring items related uniquely to one factor and not to the other four factors).” The respondents rate their answers on a five-point rating scale from „trifft überhaupt nicht zu” (1) to „trifft voll und ganz zu” (5). Scale scores are obtained by calculating the mean of the two items scores that measure the same dimension while taking into account that one of the two items has to be inversely coded. There is empirical evidence for the construct- and criterion-validity of the BFI-10. Furthermore, the reliability estimates for the BFI-10 are satisfactory, given the breadth of the constructs assessed as well as the brevity of the measures for each construct (Rammstedt et al., 2012, 2013; Rammstedt & John, 2007).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Values:

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Self-Transcendence <i>(Importance of transcending selfish concerns and of promoting the welfare of other people)</i>	1. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, sich um die Natur zu kümmern. 5. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, tolerant gegenüber vielen verschiedenen Menschen und gesellschaftlichen Gruppen zu sein. 9. Es ist ihr/ihm sehr wichtig, den Menschen zu helfen, die ihr/ihm am Herzen liegen. 13. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, sich um jedes Bedürfnis der Menschen zu kümmern, die ihr/ihm am Herzen liegen. 16. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, dass alle Menschen gerecht behandelt werden, selbst die, die sie/er nicht kennt.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb
Self-Enhancement	2. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig zu zeigen, dass ihre/seine Leistungen besser sind als die Leistungen anderer. 6. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, reich zu sein.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>(Importance of enhancing one's own interests, even at the expense of others)</i>	11. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, diejenige/derjenige zu sein, die/der anderen sagt, was sie tun sollen. 15. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, dass die Menschen ihre/seine Leistung anerkennen.	
Openness to Change <i>(Importance of following one's own intellectual and emotional interests, esp. in new situations)</i>	3. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, sich immer eine eigene Meinung zu bilden. 8. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, ihr/sein Wissen zu erweitern. 10. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, eine Vielzahl von neuen Erfahrungen zu machen. 14. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, dass sie/er die Freiheit hat, zu wählen, was sie/er tut. 17. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, dass sie/er den Dingen selbst auf den Grund geht und sie versteht.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb
Conservation <i>(Importance of sticking to the rules of the society or the group, of seeking certainty, and of preserving the status quo)</i>	4. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, traditionelle Werte und Überzeugungen zu bewahren. 7. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, in einem starken Staat zu leben, der seine Bürger verteidigen. 12. Es ist ihr/ihm wichtig, alle Gesetze zu befolgen.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb

BFI-10:

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Extraversion	1. Ich bin eher zurückhaltend, reserviert. (inverted) 6. Ich gehe aus mir heraus, bin gesellig.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb
Openness	5. Ich habe nur wenig künstlerisches Interesse. (inverted) 10. Ich habe eine aktive Vorstellungskraft, bin fantasievoll.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb
Agreeableness	2. Ich schenke anderen leicht Vertrauen, glaube an das Gute im Menschen. 7. Ich neige dazu, andere zu kritisieren. (inverted)	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb
Conscientiousness	3. Ich bin bequem, neige zur Faulheit. (inverted) 8. Ich erledige Aufgaben gründlich.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb
Neuroticism	4. Ich bin entspannt, lasse mich durch Stress nicht aus der Ruhe bringen. (inverted) 9. Ich werde leicht nervös und unsicher.	bd, cd, dd, ed, hd, ib, jb, kb

Cross-references

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zf: GESIS Panel Core Study – Media Usage

Study Code

zf

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; February 2, 2021

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Media Usage

Subject classification

Media usage and media behavior

Keywords

Media usage, technology usage, social networks, internet usage, internet activities

Data collection waves

be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc

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Abstract

The study is part of the GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Studies series and will be fielded on a yearly basis starting in October 2014 (wave be). The repeated measurements of the GESIS Panel Core Study topics allow the investigation of longitudinal developments. Within the Core Study „Media Usage” it is therefore an important goal to investigate longitudinal changes in respondents’ media and technology usage and their Internet and social network behavior.

The first part of the study captures respondents’ usage of several electronic devices including different ways to get Internet access (e.g. radio set, radio set with Internet access). Beyond the usage of these devices it is also of interest, how often several kinds of media are used (e.g. listen to the radio). The distinction between device usage and media usage is important as the landscape of media is changing more and more due to the increasing importance and opportunities of the Internet (e.g. watching television via the Internet etc.). Another focus is therefore on Internet usage and activities within the Internet including questions about social network memberships and activities.

This core study builds on experiences of other studies in this research field (e.g. JIM-Studie (Jugend, Information, (Multi)-Media), KIM-Studie (Kinder + Medien, Computer + Internet), ARD-Studie Erlebniswelt Radio 2013) and the study development took place in close collaboration with field experts (Walter Klingler and Albrecht Kutteroff) which also enables the comparison of the core study results with the above mentioned studies.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Media Device Usage	Welche der folgenden elektronischen Geräte oder Internetmöglichkeiten haben Sie in den letzten 14 Tagen genutzt? <i>Which of the following electronic devices did you use during the past 14 days?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Personal Media Usage	Wie häufig nutzen Sie die folgenden Medien bzw. Möglichkeiten? <i>How often do you use the following media or opportunities?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Internet Usage	Wie oft nutzen Sie das Internet, das World Wide Web oder E-Mails für private Zwecke, egal ob zu Hause, am Arbeitsplatz oder irgendwo anders? <i>How often do you use the Internet, the World Wide Web or E-Mails for private reasons at home, at work or elsewhere?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Importance of Internet possibilities	Wie wichtig sind Ihnen persönlich die folgenden Möglichkeiten des Internets? <i>How important are the following possibilities of the Internet for you personally?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he
Membership in social networks	Sind Sie bei einem sozialen Netzwerk angemeldet (z.B. Facebook oder Twitter)? <i>Are you a member in a social network (eg. Facebook or Twitter)?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Most frequently used social network	Welches soziale Netzwerk nutzen Sie am häufigsten? <i>Which social network do you use most frequently?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Frequency of social network usage	Bitte denken Sie nun an das Netzwerk, das Sie am häufigsten nutzen. Wie oft nutzen Sie dieses? <i>Please think of the network you use most frequently. How often do you use this network?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Social network activities	Wenn Sie nun an Ihren Kontakt mit Freunden oder Bekannten denken, wie häufig tun Sie die folgenden Dinge in diesem sozialen Netzwerk? <i>If you think of your contacts with friends or acquaintances, how often do you do the following things in social networks?</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Personal Media Usage	Wie häufig nutzen Sie die folgenden Medien? <i>How often do you use the following media?</i>	he, ic, jc
Device Internet usage	Mit welchen Geräten haben Sie das Internet in den letzten drei Monaten genutzt? <i>What devices have you used to access the Internet in the last three months?</i>	he, ic, jc
Internet activities	Für welche der folgenden Aktivitäten nutzen Sie das Internet? <i>For which activities do you use the internet?</i>	he, ic, jc
Internet ability	Wie schätzen Sie allgemein Ihre Fähigkeiten ein, mit dem Internet umzugehen? <i>How do you generally evaluate your ability to handle the internet?</i>	he, ic, jc
Membership in social networks	Welche der folgenden sozialen Netzwerke haben Sie in den letzten drei Monaten genutzt? <i>Which of the following social media did you use in the last three month?</i>	he, ic, jc
Attitudes towards technology	Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder sie ablehnen. <i>Please indicate in how far you agree or disagree to the following statements.</i>	he, ic, jc
Smartphone ability	Wie schätzen Sie allgemein Ihre Fähigkeiten ein, mit Smartphones umzugehen? <i>How do you evaluate your ability to handle smartphones?</i>	he, ic, jc

Experimental design

To test for item order effects within the online questionnaire the construct of media device usage and the importance of internet possibilities was measured with a treatment of item rotation and non-rotation to which respondents were randomly assigned.

Cross-references

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zg: GESIS Panel Core Study – Work and Leisure

Study Code

zg

Version and date of last revision

Version 2; February 2, 2021

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Work and Leisure

Keywords

Work, employment, job, job stressors, job resources, leisure

Data collection waves

be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc

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Abstract

This study module measures variables related to work and leisure. Paid work is an important part of many people's lives, not only providing an income, but also enabling participation in society and offering opportunities for being active, among others (cf., Jahoda, 1981). Specific working conditions influence employees' health and well-being. For instance, job stressors such as time pressure or organizational constraints contribute to an increase in strain symptoms (e.g., exhaustion, depression, physical symptoms) over time (Ford et al., 2014) whereas job resources such as job control or learning opportunities increase positive well-being indicators, for instance work engagement (Bakker, Demerouti, & Sanz-Vergel, 2014).

Leisure time is often seen as an antithesis to paid work, allowing for compensatory activities; but leisure time can also be affected by paid work through spillover processes (Kabanoff, 1980). Mentally detachment from work during leisure time has been shown to be important in buffering the negative impact of job stressors on well-being (Sonnentag & Fritz, in press). Importantly, leisure time is not only an antithesis to paid work, but is also a part of everyday life in retired or unemployed persons, housekeepers, or students.

The GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study on Work and Leisure assesses work-related variables in person who are currently employed. Specifically it assesses:

- Job conditions: Sitting at work, contact with customers etc., leadership position, type of contract, weekly working time, working from home, job position, position, occupation, industry type

- Job description: contract characteristics, working hours, detail description of the current occupation, NACE-classification
- Job stressors: Quantitative demands, situational constraints, emotional demands, concentration demands, physical demands, job insecurity
- Job resources: Learning opportunities, job control, social support
- Individual differences: Job involvement
- Cognitive and affective reactions: Perceived prosocial impact, job satisfaction, exhaustion, psychological detachment from work

The GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study on Work and Leisure assesses leisure-related variables as follows:

- Leisure activities: Establishing useful contacts, relaxing and recovering, learning skills, staying fit, helping others and voluntary work, spending time on hobby, spend time with family
- Affective reaction: Leisure satisfaction

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Job satisfaction	Job satisfaction	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Job description	contract characteristics, working hours (according to contract and actual), detail description of the current occupation, NACE-classification	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job conditions 1	Sitting at work (amount of working time) Contact with customers, patients, students (amount of working time)	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Job stressors 1: Quantitative demands	High pace High workload	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job stressors 2: Situational constraints	Technical problems Organizational constraints	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job stressors 1: Other demands	Understand and react to emotions of others (emotional demands) Concentration demands Physical demands	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job resources 1: Learning opportunities	Learning and developmental opportunities	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job insecurity	Afraid to loose job	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Job resources 2: Job control	Decide about how to do my work	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job resources 3: Social support	Co-workers and supervisors help when needed	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Perceived prosocial impact	Positive impact on others	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Job involvement	Job plays important role in life	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Exhaustion	Exhausted by job	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Psychological detachment	Thinking about work during free time (reverse coded) (Scholz et al., 2009, p. 9)	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Job conditions 2	Leadership position Temporary contract Weekly working time without overtime Weekly total working time Position Occupation Industry type (NACE code)	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, he, ic, jc
Leisure satisfaction	Leisure satisfaction	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge
Leisure activities	Establish useful contacts (Scholz et al., 2009, p. 9) Relax and recovery (Scholz et al., 2009, p. 9) Try to learn or develop skills (Scholz et al., 2009, p. 9) Stay fit Help others or work for a “good cause” (voluntary work) Spend time on hobby Spend time with family	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge

Cross-references

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zh: GESIS Panel Core Study – Annual Update of Socio-Demography

Study Code

zh

Version and date of last revision

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Study title

GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study Module – Annual Update of Socio-Demography

Subject classification

Demography, education, income, citizenship, gender

Keywords

Demography, education, income, citizenship, gender

Data collection waves

be, bf, ce, cf, de, df, ee, fe, ff, ge, he, ic, id, jc, jd

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Abstract

This questionnaire updates basic socio-demographic information about respondents, which was initially collected in the recruitment interview, once a year. Characteristics that are stable over time are excluded from the annual update (e.g. country of birth of respondent and parents). The exceptions to this rule are year of birth and gender.

The aim of the demography update in the core module is to provide researchers with basic up-to-date socio-demographic information about respondents and to assess the development of representativeness of the panel over time.

The questions are based on the recommendations of the Federal Statistical Office (Hoffmeier-Zlotnik et al. 2010). Some of the questions were adapted to accommodate the requirements of the self-administered mode. As of 2014 no specific recommendations exist for measuring socio-demographic variables in web surveys in the recommendations by the Federal Statistical Office, the „Demographische Standards“. The questions on education and training are designed to allow coding into the ISCED classification (Unesco, 2012).

The main part of the demographic update is collected in the last wave of each year (bf, cf, etc.). However, because the information on the employment status is central for the core study on work and leisure (study zg) this information is collected in the preceding wave.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Geschlecht <i>Gender</i>	Geschlecht <i>Gender</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
Geburtsjahr <i>Year of birth</i>	Geburtsjahr <i>Year of birth</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
Staatsangehörigkeit <i>Citizenship</i>	Deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit <i>German citizenship</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Ausländische Staatsangehörigkeit <i>Foreign citizenship</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
Familienstatus <i>Marital status</i>	Familienstand <i>Marital status</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Lebenspartner <i>Partner</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Zusammenleben <i>Living with partner</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
Bildung und Ausbildung <i>Education and training</i>	Höchster allgemeinbildender Schulabschluss <i>Highest school leaving certificate</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Aktuelle berufliche Ausbildung/aktuelles Studium <i>Ongoing vocational training or Higher education</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Hochschulabschluss <i>Higher education degree</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Höchster beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss <i>Highest vocational qualification</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
Haushaltsgröße & - zusammensetzung <i>Household size & composition</i>	Haushaltsgröße <i>Household size</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
	Anzahl Kinder unter 16 Jahren <i>Number of children below age 16 living in household</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, jd
Einkommen <i>Income</i>	Persönliches Einkommen <i>Personal income</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Haushaltseinkommen <i>Household income</i>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, gf, hf, id, jd
Erwerbsstatus <i>Employment status</i>	Erwerbsstatus <i>Employment status</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, ic, jc, jd
	Grund für nicht-Erwerbstätigkeit <i>Reason for not working for pay</i>	be, ce, de, ee, fe, ge, ic, jc, jd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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zh: GESIS Panel Core Study – Annual Update of Socio-Demography; Children – since 2017

Study Code

zh

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 01, 2017

Study title

GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study Module Annual Update of Socio-Demography

Subject classification

Demography, Children

Keywords

Demography, Children

Data collection waves

ed, ff, hf, jd

Principal investigators

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Katharina Schmidt GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	
Jette Schröder GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	
David Bretschi GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	

Abstract

This questionnaire about children in the household complements the socio-demographic information on the respondents of the GESIS Panel. The module aims to provide detailed information about the number of children and their household affiliation. The data contributes the assessment of development and representativeness of the panel over time.

The questionnaire was first included to wave ed and will be a part of socio-demographic updates in future waves.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Anzahl der Kinder <i>Number of children</i>	Anzahl der leiblichen Kinder <i>Number of biological children</i> Anzahl der adoptierten Kinder <i>Number of adopted children</i> Anzahl der Kinder eines Partners/ einer Partnerin, Stiefkinder, Pflegekinder <i>Number of children of a partner, stepchildren, foster child</i>	ed, ff, hf, jd
Alter der Kinder <i>Age of children</i>	Geburtsdatum (Monat, Jahr) <i>Date of birth (month, year)</i>	ed, ff, hf
Geschlecht der Kinder <i>Gender of children</i>	Geschlecht <i>Gender</i>	ed, ff, hf
Anzahl im Haushalt lebender Kinder <i>Number of children living in household</i>	Anzahl leibliche Kinder, Adoptivkinder, Stiefkinder, Pflegekinder und Kinder eines Partners/ einer Partnerin im Haushalt <i>Number of biological and adopted children, stepchildren, foster children and children of a partner in household</i>	ed, ff, hf, jd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12973](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0073-9)

zi: GESIS Panel Core Study – Panel survey participation evaluation & mode preferences

Study Code

zi

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; March 31, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Panel survey participation evaluation & mode preferences

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Survey experience, survey attitude, survey mode, devices

Data collection waves

bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, id, jd

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Edith de Leeuw Utrecht University	
Peter Lugtig Utrecht University	
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Abstract

This study is a part of the GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study series. One aim of the GESIS Longitudinal Core Studies is to measure frequently demanded characteristics of enduring interest to the social sciences. Another aim is to assess indicators and proxy variables of data quality, facilitating estimation of potential survey errors and biases.

This study module belongs to the second category and focuses on quality indicators. It has three distinct areas of focus: (1) respondent's attitudes towards surveys; (2) respondent's overall experience within the panel; (3) ownership of devices to complete questionnaires and respondents' mode/device preferences.

The respondents' general attitudes towards surveys include several items about survey enjoyment, survey value, and survey burden. These items were replicated from the survey attitude scale from the research project „Access panel and mixed-mode internet survey” of the Priority Programme on Survey Methodology (PPSM), as well as asked in the LISS Panel (www.lissdata.nl).

In the second part, respondents were asked about their overall experience within the GESIS Panel. One of the goals of this part is to provide insights into the processes of panel attrition. For this part, several items of the survey attitudes scale were adjusted to the GESIS Panel specific experience. Several items pertinent to survey participation focusing on commitment and compliance, habit, social embedding, and self-congruity were asked in addition. Furthermore, respondents were asked two questions aimed to evaluate their experience within the panel in the previous year as a whole and provide the likelihood of them recommending the GESIS Panel to a friend. In the online version, respondents were asked whether they participate in other online panel studies.

For the third part, respondents were asked about ownership and frequency of use of the following devices: PC, laptop, tablet, and smartphone. Two items focused on the possibility of using the Internet from home and on-the-go with these devices. Two further items focused on preferred device/preferred mode of answering GESIS Panel questionnaires.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
General survey attitudes	<p>Surveys important for society</p> <p>Important things can be learned from surveys</p> <p>Survey participation is a waste of time</p> <p>Enjoy answering mail/Internet surveys</p> <p>Surveys are invasion of privacy</p> <p>Enjoy being interviewed</p> <p>Surveys are interesting</p> <p>Asked too often to participate in surveys</p> <p>Survey participation is exhausting</p>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, jd
Reasons to participate in surveys	Three main reasons for participation in the GESIS Panel	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, jd
Participation GESIS GM	<p>Regularly discuss GESIS Panel participation with others</p> <p>Felt obliged to participate</p> <p>Participation in GESIS Panel as a result of habit</p> <p>It suits me to participate in GESIS Panel</p>	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, jd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	I can identify with the GESIS Panel	
Attitudes about survey experience as a GESIS Panel respondent (reference period: current year)	GESIS Panel surveys important for society Important things can be learned from GESIS Panel surveys Survey participation in the GESIS Panel is a waste of time Enjoyed answering GESIS Panel surveys GESIS Panel surveys were invasion of privacy GESIS Panel surveys were interesting Asked too often to participate in GESIS Panel surveys Survey participation in the GESIS Panel was exhausting	bf, cf, df, ef, ff
Overall evaluation GESIS GesellschaftsMonito	Overall evaluation of the participation Overall evaluation of the GESIS Panel (school mark) Would recommend GESIS Panel to a friend	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, jd
Membership in other online panels	If and how many other online panels is respondent member of?	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, jd
Ownership & use of devices	Ownership of PC, Laptop, Tablet, Smartphone Use of devices Internet access devices (at home and on- the-go)	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, id, jd
Mode preference	Probability to participate in a particular mode/via particular device Preferred mode/device to complete the questionnaires	bf, cf, df, ef, ff, hf, id, jd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12204](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12204)

zj: GESIS Panel Core Study – Attitude towards refugees scale

Study Code

zj

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 07, 2017

Study title

Attitudes towards refugees scale

Subject classification

Attitudes towards refugees

Keywords

Prejudice; Intergroup emotions; Refugees

Data collection waves

ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

With the attitudes towards refugees scale, we aim at providing a short scale to measure affective, cognitive, and behavioral intentional components of attitudes towards refugees, who became a primary target of prejudice in Germany and Europe. According to extensive pretests, the scale is homogeneous. However, contingent on the theoretical research question at hand, the scale can also be used for developing causal models according to which subcomponents of the scale can be used as predictors of other subcomponents.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards refugees	compassion for refugees	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb, jc
	sympathy with refugees	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb, jc
	meaning refugees towards personal values	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff
	meaning refugees towards personal wealth	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff
	meaning refugees towards collective values	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb, jc
	meaning refugees towards collective wealth	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb, jc
	collaboration with refugees	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb, jc
	preference refugees in residential environment	ea, ec, ef, fb, ff, gc, hc, ic, jb, jc
	difference of the refugee policy of CDU/CSU and AfD	ec

Experimental design

The scale measures individual threat and collective threat separately. Each of these measures consists of two items. In the first wave all respondents receive all four items. In the second and third wave respondents are randomly assigned to one of two experimental groups and receive either the individual or the collective threat items.

Note that due to a programming error in the online questionnaire several items within wave fb (fbzj159a, fbzj160a, fbzj161a and fbzj162a) do not contain any data of the online panelists. Data are only available for the offline sample.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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zp: GESIS Panel Core Study – Survey Paradata

Study Code

zp

Version and date of last revision

Version 1.0; September 09, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Paradata

Subject classification

Paradata

Keywords

Paradata

Data collection waves

aa-present

Abstract

The study on Survey Paradata collects paradata for administrative and methodological purposes in both modes, online (i.e., web-based) and offline (i.e., paper questionnaire).

Online paradata of the study zp are generated server-side based and automatically during the response process. The absolute time stamp is complementary to the relative time stamps collected in study zr.

Offline paradata are collected by the mail provider.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Online Paradata	Disposition code, online	aa-present
	Page history	aa- present
	Last page	aa-present
	Survey duration in seconds	aa-present
	Date/Time of survey start	aa-present
	Date/Time of survey end	aa-present
	Absolute timestamp since 1970-01-01	aa-present
	Browser information: User Agent String (UAS)	aa-present
	Javascript version	aa-present
	Flash version	aa-present
Offline Paradata	Date of receipt	aa-present

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	Condition of the paper questionnaire	aa-present
	Version of the paper questionnaire	ac-present

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

Comments

Recruitment phase

Administrative variables are also collected for the self-administered recruitment surveys of the GESIS Panel (i.e., for the profile surveys). Since the recruitment surveys differ in their naming convention (see the description in the GESIS Panel codebook), survey paradata are pooled under the term „construct p” instead of study zp. Data Collection waves: a12

zq: GESIS Panel Core Study – Monitoring quality: survey experience & mode characteristics

Study Code

zq

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 29, 2014

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Monitoring quality: survey experience & mode characteristics

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Survey experience, survey mode, duration, interview situation

Data collection waves

a12-present

Principal investigators

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Lars Kaczmirek GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	Web of Science ResearcherID: D-8951-2012 ResearchGate: http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lars_Kaczmirek

Abstract

This study is a part of the GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study series. One aim of the GESIS Longitudinal Core Studies is to measure frequently demanded characteristics of enduring interest to the social sciences. Another aim is to assess indicators and proxy variables of data quality, facilitating estimation of potential survey errors and biases. As opposed to other GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study modules which are fielded once per year, this study is fielded in every questionnaire.

This study module belongs to the second category and focuses on quality indicators. It has four distinct areas of focus: (1) respondent's assessment of the questionnaire; (2) characteristics of the answering process; (3) characteristics of the survey situation and (4) respondent's feedback.

The respondent's assessment of the questionnaire has several measures: one survey evaluation matrix consisting of six items, and three separate questions: whether the questions were clear, whether they made the respondent think and the overall evaluation. The items of the matrix question (interesting, diverse, important for science, long, difficult, too personal) as well as overall assessment were developed and tested in the project GESIS Online Panel Pilot (Kaczmirek, Bandilla, Schaurer & Struminskaya, 2014).

The first goal of the evaluation matrix was to measure how respondents perceive the questionnaire to understand how well respondents differentiate between the questionnaires. The second goal was to study the effects of respondents' survey experience on panel attrition (see Struminskaya, Kaczmirek, De Leeuw, in preparation). The adjectives which make up the items in the evaluation matrix were developed on the basis of the content analysis of the data of over 4000 respondents in six other unrelated surveys where respondents completed a sentence similar to „I felt/perceived the questions were...” (Kaczmirek, Baier, & Zuell, 2010). The item „important for science” was not based on the content analysis but was included in addition to capture the influence of the sponsor because previous research showed that academic and government sponsorship („science”) opposed to commercial sponsorship („company research”) increases respondent cooperation (e.g., Walston, Lissitz, & Rudner, 2006). In the GESIS Panel, the scale for the matrix question was changed from an original 4-point to a 5-point scale with the inclusion of the middle category.

The overall evaluation question was also replicated from the GESIS Online Panel Pilot. The items „questions made you think” and „questions were clear” were replicated from the LISS Panel (<http://lissdata.nl>).

Survey duration and timing have several goals: self-assessed duration of the answering process is to be analyzed with the actual duration (online) and analyze the longitudinal relationship between the perceptions of the questionnaire length (survey evaluation matrix) and an 'objective' indicator of the duration (both online and offline). The date of filling out of the questionnaire (offline provided by respondents, online generated automatically) is among other factors an important covariate for substantial analysis, for example, for election studies during the race. Break during an answering process allows to identify outliers for the variable duration in an easy way and calculate the approximate self-estimated duration for the offline questionnaire. The item „break” was also tested in GESIS Online Panel Pilot.

The items describing the survey situation were developed ad hoc and include the information on presence of other persons during the response process, the place of participation (home or other place), and for the online mode the question on the device the respondent completed the survey with (PC, laptop, mobile phone etc.).

The item „remark” is a replicate from GESIS Panel Online Pilot, where it was tested, and allows to gather respondent's feedback on the dimensions not covered by the survey evaluation items.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/ concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Assessment of the questionnaire	Questionnaire evaluation matrix: interesting Questionnaire evaluation matrix: diverse Questionnaire evaluation matrix: important for science Questionnaire evaluation matrix: long Questionnaire evaluation matrix: difficult Questionnaire evaluation matrix: too personal Questions were clear Questions lead to thinking about things Overall evaluation	a12-present
Survey duration timing	& Self-assessed duration of the answering process Break during the answering process Date of filling out the questionnaire	ac-present
Survey situation	Other people present Place of participation Survey participation device (online)	a12-present
Respondents' feedback	Remark	a12-present

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

References

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zr: GESIS Panel Core Study – Server-Side Paradata

Study Code

zr

Version and date of last revision

Version 1.0; September 09, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Server-Side Paradata

Subject classification

Online paradata

Keywords

Paradata, Time Stamps; Server-Side

Data collection waves

a12-present

Abstract

In the online surveys of the GESIS Panel, paradata are collected on a page-by-page basis. Paradata are the data generated automatically during the response process (Couper, 1998; Kreuter, 2013) and provided unknowingly by respondents (Kaczmirek, 2009). The goal of the collection of online paradata is to study the online response process.

In the GESIS Panel, the paradata are collected by two means: first, via the Universal Client Side Paradata (UCSP) script that was developed by Lars Kaczmirek (study zs) and second, via the built-in functionality of the online surveying software called relative time stamps (RTS) (study zr). The UCSP script allows precise time measurements and collects more information than the built-in software functionality. Both the UCSP and the RTS are described further in detail in the [GESIS Panel Online Paradata Documentation](#).

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

References

- Couper, M. P. (1998). Measuring survey quality in CASIC environment. Paper presented at the Joint Statistical Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Dallas, TX.
- Kaczmirek, L. (2009). Human-survey interaction: usability and nonresponse in online surveys. Cologne: Herbert von Halem Verlag.
- Kreuter, F. (2013). Improving surveys with paradata. In F. Kreuter (Ed.), Improving surveys with paradata: Analytic uses of process information. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley.

zs: GESIS Panel Core Study – Client-Side Paradata

Study Code

zs

Version and date of last revision

Version 1.0; September 09, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel Core Study Module – Client-Side Paradata

Subject classification

Online paradata

Keywords

Paradata; Time Stamps; Screen Size; Mouse Clicks; Scrolling

Data collection waves

ac-present

Abstract

In the online surveys of the GESIS Panel, paradata are collected on a page-by-page basis. Paradata are the data generated automatically during the response process (Couper, 1998; Kreuter, 2013) and provided unknowingly by respondents (Kaczmirek, 2009). The goal of the collection of online paradata is to study the online response process.

In the GESIS Panel, the paradata are collected by two means: first, via the Universal Client Side Paradata (UCSP) script that was developed by Lars Kaczmirek (study zs) and second, via the built-in functionality of the online surveying software called relative time stamps (RTS) (study zr). The UCSP script allows precise time measurements and collects more information than the built-in software functionality. Both the UCSP and the RTS are described further in detail in the [GESIS Panel Online Paradata Documentation](#).

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](#)

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zt: GESIS Panel Core Study – Annual Update of Socio-Demography; Religion

Study Code

zt

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 01, 2017

Study title

GESIS Panel Longitudinal Core Study Module Annual Update of Socio-Demography

Subject classification

Religion, religious affiliation, religiosity, exercise of religion

Keywords

Religion, religious affiliation, religiosity, exercise of religion

Data collection waves

ed, hd, id

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This questionnaire about religion complements the socio-demographic information on the respondents of the GESIS Panel. The questionnaire aims to provide information about religious affiliation and exercise of religion of the respondents. The update contributes the assessment of development and representativeness of the panel over time

The questionnaire was first included to wave ed and will be a part of socio-demographic updates in future waves.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Religionszugehörigkeit <i>Religious affiliation</i>	Selbst wahrgenommene <i>Self-perception of religious affiliation</i> Mitgliedschaft in einer Religionsgemeinschaft <i>Membership in religious community</i>	ed, hd, id
Glaubensausübung	Häufigkeit der Gotteshausbesuche	ed, hd, id

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>Exercise of religion</i>	<i>Frequency of attendance in house of worship</i> Häufigkeit von Beten <i>Frequency of prayer</i>	
Religiosität <i>Religiosity</i>	Selbst wahrgenommene Religiosität <i>Self-perception of religiosity</i>	ed, hd, id

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0078-9)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Asylum and Refugee Policy

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 02, 2016

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Asylum and Refugee Policy

Subject classification

Attitudes/opinion, political ideology

Keywords

Political ideology; party positions; political issues; asylum seekers; refugees

Data collection waves

ce

Principal investigators

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Abstract

Asylum and Refugee Policy is currently a widely discussed topic in German media. According to a poll (by ‘Politbarometer’, Forschungsgruppe Wahlen⁴), in the end of July 2015, 62 percent of the electorate found it to be currently the most important political issue. At the end of 2015, the increase of asylum seekers in Germany strongly exceeded the government’s expectations. It is expected that the issue will still be of relevance in the months to come.

The first two questions of this short fast track panel battery correspond to similar statements in German party manifestos for the 2014 election to the European parliament. They can be easily linked to some of the previous questions of the GESIS Panel, such as questions about ideological positions and party preferences. Respondents’ answers to the following questions should be of interest for research into political representation and party-voter linkages.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection wave
Wahlland für Asylsuchende <i>Choice of application country</i>	Asylsuchende sollen innerhalb der EU frei wählen können, in welchem Land sie ihren Antrag auf Asyl stellen wollen. <i>Refugees should have a free choice in which country of the EU they would like to seek asylum.</i>	ce
Aufnahme von Asylsuchenden <i>Allocation system</i>	Asylsuchende sollen zwischen allen EU-Ländern nach einem europäischen Verteilungsschlüssel verteilt werden, der sich nach der Bevölkerungs- und Wirtschaftsstärke richtet. <i>Refugees within the EU should be distributed to member states according to an allocation system, based on population size and economic strength.</i>	ce
Sozialleistungen <i>Access to social benefits</i>	Asylbewerber sollen in Deutschland Anspruch auf dieselben staatlichen Leistungen haben wie deutsche Sozialhilfeempfänger. <i>Asylum seekers in Germany should have access to the same social benefits as German social welfare recipients.</i>	ce

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12419](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:gesis:1-12419)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Public Attitudes Toward Market Economy

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 02, 2016

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Public Attitudes Toward Market Economy

Subject classification

Mass political behavior, attitudes, opinion

Government, political systems and organization

Keywords

Capitalism, economic performance; attitudes, market economy

Data collection waves

ce

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Alexander Jeding GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alexander_Jeding https://scholar.google.de/citations?user=GG30Be8AAAAJ&hl=de

Abstract

Despite economic crises across the globe, public opinion surveys show that the acceptance of the market economy system in Germany is relatively high. One of the major arguments that emerge from political culture research is that a convergence of economic institutions and corresponding patterns of support is important for the persistence and ongoing legitimacy of an economic system. However, past research suggests that citizens distinguish between the idea of a politico-economic system and the concrete functioning of the system. The aim of this project is to develop a typology of economic support and to explore the correlates of different segments of economic system supporters.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Beurteilung Marktwirtschaft <i>Support for market economy</i>	Wie beurteilen Sie ganz allgemein die Idee der Marktwirtschaft im Vergleich zu anderen Wirtschaftssystemen. Ist Sie Ihrer Meinung nach... <i>On the whole, how do you evaluate the idea of market economy compared to other types of economic systems? Would you say...</i>	ce

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Zufriedenheit mit Marktwirtschaft <i>Satisfaction with market economy</i>	Und wie zufrieden oder unzufrieden sind Sie mit der Art und Weise, wie die Marktwirtschaft in Deutschland tatsächlich funktioniert? Sind Sie damit... <i>How satisfied or not are you with the way market economy works in Germany? Are you..</i>	ce
Interesse an Wirtschaft <i>Interest in Economic Affairs</i>	Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für Wirtschaft? <i>How interested in economic affairs are you?</i>	ce

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12419](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:zgt:10-4232-1.12419)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Equality for Same-Sex Marriages in Germany

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; October 10, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Equality for Same-Sex Marriages in Germany

Subject classification

Attitudes

Keywords

Gender, same-sex marriage, equality, attitudes

Data collection waves

cf

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Maikel Schwerdtfeger GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences	http://www.gesis.org/unser-angebot/daten-erheben/gesis-panel/team/

Abstract

After the referendum in Ireland with a clear majority in favor of opening the marriage for same-sex couples and the legalization of same-sex marriage by the Supreme Court of the United States, there are also demands for the equality for same-sex marriages in Germany.

The federal states Baden-Württemberg and Rheinland-Pfalz want to forward the equality of homosexual partnerships. The two federal state governments from Stuttgart and Mainz brought a draft law on same-sex marriage in the Bundesrat.

The aim of this questionnaire is to clarify the attitudes of the German population towards the equality for same-sex marriages in Germany.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Attitudes towards same-sex marriage <i>Einstellung gegenüber Gleichgeschlechtlicher Ehe</i>	Do you support the equal treatment of same-sex civil partnerships and heterosexual marriages? <i>Sind Sie für eine Gleichstellung der Lebenspartnerschaften von homosexuellen Paaren mit der Ehe?</i>	cf
Attitudes towards LGBT adoption <i>Einstellung gegenüber Kinderadoptionen von gleichgeschlechtlichen Paare</i>	Same-sex marriage partners should be allowed to adopt children just like heterosexual marriage partners. <i>Eingetragene homosexuelle Paare sollten, genauso wie Eheleute, Kinder adoptieren dürfen.</i>	cf

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12470](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Informal learning

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; October 14, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Informal learning

Subject classification

Lifelong learning, self-learning, informal learning

Keywords

Lifelong learning, self-learning

Data collection waves

cf

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Natascha Massing GESIS - Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences	http://www.gesis.org/das-institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/?alpha=M&name=natascha%2Cmassing

Abstract

Due to the ongoing structural and technological changes on the labor market, lifelong learning has become increasingly relevant for individuals as well as economies. On the individual level, further education is important for employability and social integration and on the country level for economic growth and competitiveness. However, it has been proven to be difficult to provide learning opportunities for all groups of the population.

An important benchmark in the Strategic Framework on Education and Training by the European Union is to increase lifelong learning and encourage at least 15% of adults to participate in adult education by 2020 (European Council, 2009).

In Germany, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research has even higher ambitions when defining the goal to increase participation in lifelong learning to 50% until 2015 (BMBF, 2008).

Besides participation in formal and non-formal education, informal learning plays a major role in lifelong learning. Nevertheless, the latter has not been operationalized adequately yet. Previous surveys might therefore underestimate the participation in lifelong learning. Our goal is to improve the possibilities to measure informal learning.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Extent of self-learning <i>Umfang eigenständigen Lernens</i>	Please think about the last 4 weeks. Have you spent time deliberately teaching yourself something during the last 4 weeks? <i>Bitte denken Sie an die letzten 4 Wochen. Haben Sie in den letzten 4 Wochen Zeit damit verbracht sich bewusst selbst etwas beizubringen?</i>	cf
Usefulness of self-learning <i>Nutzen des selbst beigebrachten</i>	Do you think that this self-learning was useful for you? <i>Haben Sie den Eindruck, dass dieses Lernen für Sie nützlich war?</i>	cf
Domains of self-learning <i>Umgebung des eigenständigen Lernens</i>	Which statement do you agree with the most? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I prefer learning by myself - I prefer learning in courses - I prefer learning with others outside of courses - It depends on what I want to learn - I do not agree with any of the before mentioned statements. <i>Welcher Aussage stimmen Sie am ehesten zu?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ich lerne am liebsten für mich alleine - Ich lerne am liebsten in Kursen - Ich lerne am liebsten mit Anderen außerhalb von Kursen - Das hängt davon ab, was ich lernen möchte - Ich stimme keiner der oben genannten Aussagen zu 	cf

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12470](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12470)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Infectious diseases

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 09, 2015

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Infectious diseases

Subject classification

Disease perception

Keywords

Zika, Legionnaires' disease, Tuberculosis, infection, perceived risk

Data collection waves

da

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
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Jan-Philipp Kolb GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jan_Philipp_Kolb

Abstract

Infectious diseases are of growing importance in the 21. century. The Leibniz research alliance Infections21 applies an holistic approach to better understand transmission and to achieve optimal infection control strategies. To implement this approach it is important to analyze disease perceptions in the German society. At the moment there is a large increase of the recognition for the Zika virus that can be observed worldwide.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Awareness of the dangers of Tuberculosis	How worried are you about getting infected with tuberculosis?	da
<i>Bewusstsein für die Gefahr von Tuberkulose</i>	<i>Wie stark sind Sie zur Zeit besorgt an Tuberkulose zu erkranken?</i>	
Awareness of the dangers of legionnaires' disease	How worried are you about getting infected with legionnaires' disease?	da
<i>Bewusstsein für die Gefahr der Legionärskrankheit</i>	<i>Wie stark sind Sie zur Zeit besorgt an der Legionärskrankheit zu erkranken?</i>	
Awareness of the dangers of Zika	How worried are you about getting infected with the Zika virus?	da
<i>Bewusstsein für die Gefahr von Zika</i>	<i>Wie stark sind Sie zur Zeit besorgt an Zika zu erkranken?</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12538](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0110-9)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Attitudes towards TTIP and their determinants

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 19,2016

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Attitudes towards TTIP and their determinants

Subject classification

Political attitudes; political issues

Keywords

Political issues; trade policy; economy; globalization; internationalization, free trade agreement

Data collection waves

db

Principal investigators

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Nils D. Steiner Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz	https://scholar.google.de/citations?user=Elmf2tcAAAAJ&hl=de

Abstract

The ongoing negotiations between the EU and the USA on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) have met a remarkable amount of public opposition in the EU member states, including and especially in Germany. Public attitudes towards TTIP are likely to have a profound impact on the final outcome of the negotiations. From a substantive perspective, it is, therefore, of interest in itself to study what determines citizen attitudes towards TTIP. In addition, studying attitudes towards TTIP is of broader scientific interest as questions of international economic policy are usually of low salience in the public mind. Studying attitudes towards TTIP presents a relatively unique opportunity to answer the question what determines attitudes towards international economic policy in a context of relatively high salience and to re-examine existent theories of trade policy preferences in such a setting. As the GESIS-Panel already contains a number of interesting potential determinants, the inclusion of a question on support for TTIP, will allow scholars to study the role of a number of interesting covariates. In addition to these, the study includes – alongside a question on support for TTIP – feelings towards the US and general attitudes on free trade (vs. protectionism) as additional potential important determinants.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Einstellung zu TTIP <i>Attitudes towards TTIP</i>	Sind Sie für oder gegen dieses transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP? <i>Are you in favor or against this transatlantic free trade agreement TTIP?</i>	db
Einstellung Protektionismus <i>Attitudes towards protectionism</i>	Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht zu? Deutschland sollte die Einfuhr ausländischer Produkte beschränken, um seine eigene Wirtschaft zu schützen. <i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Germany should impose import restrictions on foreign products in order to protect its own economy.</i>	db
Meinung über die USA <i>Opinion of the USA</i>	Wie ist insgesamt gesehen Ihre Meinung über die USA? Haben Sie von den USA eine sehr gute, eine ziemlich gute, eine ziemlich schlechte oder eine sehr schlechte Meinung? <i>What is your general opinion on the USA? Do you have a very good, rather good, rather bad or very bad opinion of the USA?</i>	db

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12588](https://www.gesis.org/en/data-portal/10.4232/1.12588)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Negative Attitudes towards Muslims and fear of terrorism

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 07, 2016

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Determinants of negative Attitudes towards Muslims and their influence on respondents' fear of terrorism

Subject classification

Sociology, attitude research

Keywords

Fear of terrorism, islamophobia, negative attitudes towards Muslims

Data collection waves

db

Principal investigators

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Henrik Andersen, M.A. Technische Universität Kaiserslautern	https://www.sowi.uni-kl.de/empirische-sozialforschung/team/henrik-andersen-ma/

Abstract

Hundreds of thousands of refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries in the Middle East and Africa are arriving in European countries annually. The refugee crisis in Europe has intensified concerns that have existed for many years, especially following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, concerning Islamic terrorism and the integration of Muslim migrants in Western societies (cf. Wike; Grim 2010: 4). Recent terrorist attacks in Europe and elsewhere have only compounded the issue further.

This study looks at:

- a) determinants of negative attitudes towards Muslims and
- b) their effect on fear of terrorist attacks.

This study will follow-up an in-progress paper looking at the same topic based on a non-representative sample of residents of Kaiserslautern, Germany. Using up to date representative data we wish to replicate the analysis and test the external validity of the original results.

Negative attitudes towards Muslims will be operationalized using two indicators originating from a scale for measuring attitudes towards Islam in Germany by Breyer and Danner, included in the ALLBUS 2012 questionnaire (cf. Breyer, B; Danner, D 2015). The items were submitted for the Gesis Panel in order to replicate the indicators featured in the paper in-progress. The first item, „The

practice of the Islamic faith in Germany should be restricted” (original: „Die Ausübung des islamischen Glauben in Deutschland sollte eingeschränkt werden”) was shown in a factor analysis and structural equation model by Breyer and Danner to load satisfactorily on a factor representing the „rejection of Muslims in Germany”, while the second item „Islam is compatible with German society” (original: „Der Islam passt in die deutsche Gesellschaft”) was associated with the factor „appreciation of Muslims in Germany”. The Item used to measure fear of terrorism is modified from questions used in research regarding general fear of crime and focuses on the personal risk perception-dimension (cf. Bug; Wagner 2013).

We will look at sociodemographic, socioeconomic and other attitudinal determinants of both negative attitudes towards Muslims as well as the respondents’ fear of a terrorist attack taking place in the near future in Germany. The study will also look at possible mediator and moderator effects of negative attitudes towards Muslims on a respondents’ fear of terrorism.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Negative Einstellungen gegenüber Muslime	Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu? <i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</i> Item 1 – Der Islam passt in die deutsche Gesellschaft. <i>Islam fits into German society.</i> Item 2 – Die Ausübung des islamischen Glaubens in Deutschland sollte eingeschränkt werden. <i>The practice of Islamic faith in Germany should be constrained.</i>	db
Furcht vor Terrorangriffen	Für wie Wahrscheinlich halten Sie es, dass in Deutschland in den nächsten 12 Monaten ein terroristischer Anschlag verübt wird? <i>How likely do you think it is that a terrorist attack will take place in Germany during the next 12 months?</i>	db

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12588](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-8)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Accomodation, Labor Market Access and Voting Rights for Refugees

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; May 05, 2016

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Accomodation, Labor Market Access and Voting Rights for Refugees

Subject classification

Attitudes/opinion; migration

Keywords

Refugees; asylum seekers; migration; policy preferences

Data collection waves

dc

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Moritz Marbach, University of Mannheim (MZES)	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Moritz_Marbach

Abstract

Previous public opinion polls on the current refugee crisis have focused on general attitudes towards refugees and their admission to Germany, perceptions of the government's ability to manage the refugee inflow and the expectations of the social and economic consequences of the crisis. This is the first poll that examines public opinion regarding how to integrate refugees economically, socially and politically into local communities.

The three survey items measure respondents' attitudes towards three specific policies: the location of refugee accommodations, refugees' access to the labor market and their right to vote in local elections. Respondents' answers to these questions will inform how closely public opinion matches the current status quo policy on the federal and state levels, as well as further illuminate the nature of the polarization in public opinion towards refugees.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Location of accommodations	How should refugees be accommodated? <i>Wie sollten Flüchtlinge untergebracht werden?</i>	dc
Access to labor market	After how many months of permanent residence should refugees be given full access to the German labor market? <i>Nach wie vielen Monaten ständigen Aufenthalts sollten Flüchtlinge eine auflagenlose Arbeitserlaubnis in Deutschland erhalten?</i>	dc
Voting rights in local elections	After how many years of permanent residence should refugees obtain the right to vote in local elections? <i>Nach wie vielen Jahren ständigen Aufenthalts sollten Flüchtlinge das kommunale Wahlrecht in Deutschland erhalten?</i>	dc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12658](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:gbv:5:1-12658)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Migration and the Spread of Infectious Diseases

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; February 02, 2017

Study title

GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Migration and the Spread of Infectious Diseases

Subject classification

Public Health, Attitude research, Political knowledge

Keywords

Spread of infectious diseases; Asylum seekers; Risk perception and its determinants; Estimated proportion of asylum seekers

Data collection waves

ea

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Stefan Ehlers Research Center Borstel - Leibniz-Center for Medicine and Biosciences	http://www.fz-borstel.de/cms/forschungszentrum/wir-ueber-uns/geschaeftsfuehrung.html
Natalja Menold GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences	http://www.gesis.org/das-institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/?alpha=M&name=natalja%2Cmenold
Jette Schröder GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Science	http://www.gesis.org/das-institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/?alpha=S&name=jette%2Cschroeder
Sven Stadtmüller GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Science	http://www.gesis.org/das-institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/?alpha=S&name=Sven%2Cstadtmueller

Abstract

After a continuous decline in the past, case numbers of various infectious diseases (e. g. tuberculosis, hepatitis) have risen noticeably in Germany since 2014. Although the absolute numbers of new cases are still modest, some political parties paint the bleak picture of an extensive spread of infectious diseases due to the ongoing migration of asylum seekers. Answers to the proposed questions should help us to figure out if the general population shares the view that infectious diseases will spread in Germany due to the migration of asylum seekers. Furthermore, by asking if respondents are also afraid of getting infected themselves, we will ascertain whether this threat is perceived as close and personal.

The main focus of our study lies in analyzing the determinants of those expectations. We hypothesize that anticipating a spread of infectious diseases as well as the fear of getting infected is caused by underlying feelings of threat concerning immigration of foreign and unfamiliar people. To analyze this, we can rely on various items already available in the GESIS-Panel. Moreover, we suspect that feelings of threat may originate from a systematic overestimation of asylum seekers who came to Germany within the last two years. For that purpose, we want respondents to estimate the proportion of people who have immigrated as asylum seekers since 2014 in the whole population living in Germany.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Erwartung einer Ausbreitung von Infektionskrankheiten	Wie wahrscheinlich ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass sich durch die Zuwanderung von Flüchtlingen in Deutschland Infektionskrankheiten ausbreiten?	ea
<i>Expectation of a spread of infectious diseases</i>	<i>How likely do you think it is that due to the migration of refugees infectious diseases will spread in Germany?</i>	ea
Erwartung einer eigenen Ansteckung	Und wie wahrscheinlich ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass Sie sich selbst aufgrund der Zuwanderung von Flüchtlingen mit Infektionskrankheiten anstecken?	ea
<i>Expectation of getting infected</i>	<i>And how likely do you think it is that due to the migration of refugees you will get infected with such diseases?</i>	
Schätzung des Anteils an Asylsuchenden	Was denken Sie: Wie viel Prozent der Menschen, die aktuell in Deutschland leben, sind seit 2014 als Flüchtlinge nach Deutschland gekommen?	ea
<i>Estimation of the proportion of asylum seekers</i>	<i>What do you think: How many percent of those people who currently live in Germany have immigrated as refugees since 2014?</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12743](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12743)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Isolating and imitating AfD

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 24, 2017

Study title

Isolating and imitating AfD

Subject classification

Political science

Keywords

Political parties; immigration policy; Ausgrenzung

Data collection waves

ec

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Joost van Spanje UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM	

Abstract

Anti-immigration parties have emerged in almost all Western democracies. Because these parties are often associated with political violence and cynicism, it is important to study how and why their electoral fortunes vary over time.

Several scholars (David Art, Teun Pauwels, Koen Abts and Stefan Rummens) have argued that mainstream parties can reduce anti-immigration party success by combining two strategies. On the one hand, ruling out all political cooperation with the party. On the other hand, adopting the immigration policy positions of the party. The effect of this combined strategy has never been rigorously tested. There are indications that this combination was successfully applied in France in 2007, in Belgium in 2010 and in the Netherlands in 2017. The 2017 Bundestagswahl offers a rare and excellent opportunity to conclusively test the effectiveness of this combined strategy. This should be done before the actual voting begins, so in the June wave of the panel survey.

The proposed set of three short questions exploits the heterogeneity of perceptions among the electorate that we know about from other surveys. It taps voters' perceptions about both elements of the combined strategy against AfD as well as these voters' propensity to vote for that party (an item often used in election surveys). In doing so, the set allows us to address in a novel way the key political science puzzle of why some anti-immigration parties succeed while others fail.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Isolating AfD	Wie stark unterscheiden sich die Positionen der Parteien CDU/CSU von der Partei AfD in der Flüchtlingspolitik? How different are the positions of the parties CDU/CSU and the party AfD in the refugee policy?	ec
Imitating AfD	Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie in den nächsten Jahren eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Parteien CDU/CSU und AfD? How likely do you think is it that the parties CDU/CSU and AfD will cooperate in the next years?	ec
Propensity to vote AfD	Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie jemals die AfD wählen werden? How probable is it that you will ever vote for the AfD?	ec
Isolating AfD	Wie stark unterscheiden sich die Positionen der Parteien CDU/CSU von der Partei AfD in der Flüchtlingspolitik? How different are the positions of the parties CDU/CSU and the party AfD in the refugee policy?	ec
Imitating AfD	Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie in den nächsten Jahren eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Parteien CDU/CSU und AfD? How likely do you think is it that the parties CDU/CSU and AfD will cooperate in the next years?	ec

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0078-8)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Evaporating Antarctica? Knowledge, concerns and actions on the polar melting

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 19, 2019

Study title

Evaporating Antarctica? Assessing knowledge, concerns and actions towards melting polar ice in Germany

Subject classification

Political and Social Participation, Environmental Attitudes and Behavior

Keywords

Polar Ice, Climate Change, Larsen C

Data collection waves

ed

Principal investigators

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Co-PI: Dr. Christina Eder GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences	http://www.gesis.org/institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/?alpha=E&name=christina%2Ceder
Co-PI: E. Keith Smith GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences	http://www.gesis.org/institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/?alpha=S&name=keith%2Csmith

Abstract

Global climate change is causing rapid changes throughout the world, with particular effects being observed in the polar regions. Specifically, scientists have observed an increase in melting polar ice, and cleaving polar ice sheets. Recently, a large portion of the Larsen C polar ice sheet – 5,000 km² (twice the size of Saarland) - broke off from Antarctica. Further, these changes to Antarctica are deeply related to other Earth system, accelerating global changes.

Currently, there is very limited social survey data aimed at understanding how Germans view these important changes in the polar regions. For this project, we propose a series of questions aiming to provide information on three components of how Germans currently understand these changes: (1) how much Germans report that they know about melting ice in polar regions, (2) the level of concern amongst Germans about changing conditions in the polar regions and (3) how willing Germans are to make behavioral changes to help alleviate the causes of these changes in the polar regions. These data will then be used in subsequent

analyses to understand the patterns of divergence in knowledge and concern about melting polar ice, as well as to identify potential patterns for collective action against these concerns.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Knowledge of melting ice in polar regions	How well informed do you feel about polar ice melting? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very informed • somewhat informed • somewhat uninformed • very uninformed 	ed
Concern about melting polar ice	Generally speaking, how concerned are you about polar ice melt? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not at all concerned • not very concerned • fairly concerned • very concerned 	ed
Willingness to make changes to alleviate effects on melting polar ice	One of the main causes of polar ice melting is climate change, which is influenced by Co2 emissions. One source of these emissions is car exhaust. Could you see yourself driving your car less to reduce Co2 emissions and future polar ice melt? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I already do that • Yes, I would be willing • No, I would not be willing • I do not have a car 	ed

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12973](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63862-p0073-7)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Collection of data on living environment

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; January 18, 2019

Study title

Collection of data on spatial policy issues

Subject classification

Residential and living environment

Keywords

Wind power plants, living environment, relocation, residential area

Data collection waves

fd

Principal investigators

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Stefan Müller GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	https://www.gesis.org/institut/mitarbeiterverzeichnis/person/stefan.juenger

Abstract

The general aim of this study is the data collection on information about the living environment of the people. On the one hand, the subjective statements of the panelists are to be compared with other data sources. On the other hand, it is about characterizing the living environment.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Schwierigkeiten bei Umzug	Wenn Sie an den Umzug in Ihre jetzige Wohnung/Ihr jetziges Haus zurückdenken, wie leicht oder schwierig war es, diese Wohnung/dieses Haus zu finden?	fd
<i>Difficulties with moving</i>	<i>If you remember moving to your current flat/house, how easy or difficult was it to find that flat/house?</i>	
Zahl Windkraftanlagen	Wie viele Windkraftträder gibt es in Ihrer direkten Wohnumgebung (ca. 10 Kilometer Umkreis)?	fd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>Number of wind turbines</i>	<i>How many wind turbines are there in your immediate residential environment (approx. 10 km radius)?</i>	
Beschreibung Wohnumfeld	Wie würden Sie die Wohngegend in Ihrer Nachbarschaft beschreiben?	fd
<i>Description living environment</i>	<i>How would you describe the residential area in your neighbourhood?</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0111-8)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast Track: Changes in physical activity caused by the political measures to contain COVID-19 in Germany

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; April 23, 2020

Study title

Changes in physical activity caused by the political measures to contain COVID-19 in Germany

Subject classification

Physical activity

Keywords

Physical activity, Changes in physical activity behavior, COVID-19

Data collection waves

hc

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Susanne Krug Robert Koch-Institute	https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Institut/OrgEinheiten/Abt2/FG27/fg27_node.html
Kristin Manz Robert Koch-Institute	

Abstract

The goal of this study is to collect data on information about changes in physical activity due to political restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19 in March and April 2020.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Körperliche Aktivität/Veränderung der Fuß- und Fahrradstrecken aufgrund der COVID-19-Einschränkungen	Haben Sie wegen der Einschränkungen im März und April 2020 den Umfang Ihrer Fuß- oder Fahrradstrecken zur Arbeit, zum Einkaufen oder in der Freizeit verändert?	hc
<i>Physical activity / changes of walking or cycling due to COVID-19-restrictions</i>	<i>Did you change the amount of walking or cycling to get to work, to the shops, or during leisure time due to the restrictions in March and April 2020?</i>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Sportliche Aktivität / Veränderung des Sporttreibens aufgrund der COVID-19- Einschränkungen	Haben Sie wegen der Einschränkungen im März und April 2020 den Umfang Ihres Sporttreibens verändert?	hc
<i>Sports activity/changes in sports due to COVID-19- restrictions</i>	<i>Did you change the amount of your sports activities due to the restrictions in March and April 2020?</i>	
Körperlich-sportliche Aktivität/ körperliches Aktivitätsniveau nach Lockerungen der Maßnahmen	Die Einschränkungen zur Eindämmung der Ausbreitung des Coronavirus wurden wieder gelockert. Wie viel bewegen Sie sich jetzt?	hc
<i>Physical activity and sports/ physical activity behavior after lifting some restrictions</i>	<i>Some restrictions to curb the spread of the coronavirus have been lifted. How much are you moving now?</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-63868-p0071-9)

zy: GESIS Panel – Fast Track: Resilience in the Corona Crisis

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; Month 05, 2020

Study title

Resilience in the Corona Crisis

Subject classification

Psychology, individual differences, stress

Keywords

Resilience, appraisal styles, Corona-virus crisis

Data collection waves

hc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The 2020 Corona-virus crisis causes severe anxieties in individuals and will in subsequent months and years lead to hardships of different kinds. Prospects for economic recovery and political stability will depend on how resilient people are in face of this crisis. Resilience is viewed as a set of mechanisms that enable individuals to retain mental health and normal functioning in the face of adverse events or even achieve “post-traumatic growth”. As psychological research shows, resilience is not exceptional, but comparatively wide-spread in the population. The GESIS panel includes questionnaires that provide information on the economic hardships and health scares and problems participants face in result of the corona virus pandemic. This study adds a set of proven and tested items that measure individual resilience (as an outcome) and positive appraisal (as a resilience mechanism) to the panel. It allows researchers to exploit the panel structure of the GESIS data answer questions such as the following: In how far does resilience moderate the effect of hardships on mental health, and depressive symptoms in particular? Does resilience affect how quickly individuals readjust their behaviours and “go back to normal” after the crisis? Does low resilience negatively affect social trust, trust in political institutions and support for democracy?

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Resilience	Ich neige dazu, mich nach schwierigen Zeiten schnell zu erholen	hc
Appraisal style (Corona): positive	Ich denke, dass die Krise für mich und die Gesellschaft auch positive Auswirkungen haben kann.	hc
Appraisal style (Corona): negative	Ich glaube, dass die Krise katastrophale Folgen für Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft haben wird.	hc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://www.gesis-data-portal.de/10.4232/1.11878)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: The Corona-Conspiracy

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 2.0; June 15, 2020

Study title

Causes and Consequences of conspiracy beliefs about the COVID-19 pandemic

Subject classification

Political psychology

Keywords

conspiracy theory, conspiracy mentality, misinformation, political attitudes, public health

Data collection waves

hd

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The global outbreak of the corona pandemic and the associated drastic measures taken by countries to contain the pandemic has unsettled many people. In these times it is all the more important to obtain clear and fact-based information from reliable sources about the medical and political implications of the coronavirus. However, misinformation and conspiracy theories about the origins and dissemination of the coronavirus have spread at lightning speed via social media. The spread of these conspiracy theories is a serious problem because conspiratorial beliefs can affect positions on public health care, trust in government and might influence support for governmental policies to fight the coronavirus. The present study aims to investigate the endorsement of coronavirus conspiracy theories and how they are related to political system support and positions on public health issues in Germany.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Coronavirus Conspiracy Beliefs- weapon	Wir haben hier eine Reihe von Aussagen zum Coronavirus, die man manchmal hört. Wie wahrscheinlich oder unwahrscheinlich ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die folgenden Aussagen zutreffen?	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<p>Ich denke, ...</p> <p>...das Coronavirus ist eine biologische Waffe, die in geheimen Regierungslaboren entwickelt wurde.</p> <p><i>How likely or unlikely are the following statements?</i></p> <p><i>I think, ...</i></p> <p><i>...the coronavirus is a biological weapon, which has been developed in secret governmental laboratories.</i></p>	
Coronavirus Conspiracy Beliefs – civil rights	<p>...das Coronavirus wird benutzt, um die Bürgerrechte zu beschränken und eine dauerhafte Überwachung der Bevölkerung einzuführen.</p> <p><i>...the coronavirus is used in order to restrict civil rights and to start an ongoing surveillance of citizens.</i></p>	
Coronavirus Conspiracy Beliefs – exaggeration	<p>...die Gefahren und Zahlen zur Ausbreitung des Coronavirus werden bewusst übertrieben.</p> <p><i>...the danger and numbers regarding the coronavirus are purposely exaggerated.</i></p>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11878)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Housing and Partnerships during the Corona Lockdown

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; July 23, 2020

Study title

Housing conditions and partnerships during the corona virus pandemic in Germany

Subject classification

Equality and inequality; family; partnerships; housing

Keywords

Social stratification, housing, partnerships, corona pandemic

Data collection waves

hd

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
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Abstract

In March 2020, the German provinces have introduced a number of measures to decelerate the spread of the coronavirus. The limitation of social contacts has changed everyday-live of many people. One radical change is the increased time individuals spent in their house or apartment because of working in home office and/ or taking care of their children. At the same time, psychological distress might increase because of labor market insecurities but also because of role strain and the challenges of home schooling, for instance. Such stressful situations might have detrimental effects on partnerships, e.g. an increased level of conflicts or even separation. These negative effects are moderated by household crowding: While persons in crowded homes might choose to spend time outside the home in normal times, this possibility is limited during the corona-related partial lockdown. In a crowded home, coping abilities might be reduced leading to problems in relationships (van Damme et al., 2018; Coulter & Thomas, 2019). By means of the questionnaire, I want to analyze these associations.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Relationship stability	Welche der folgenden Aussagen trifft auf Ihre Partnerschaft in den Wochen der Corona-bedingten Beschränkungen zu?	hd

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Household crowding	Welche Aussagen treffen auf die Situation in der Wohnung zu, in der Sie in den Wochen der Corona-bedingten Beschränkungen hauptsächlich lebten (Zeitraum ca. 16.03.-02.06.2020)?	hd
Coronavirus Conspiracy Beliefs – exaggeration	Welche Aussagen treffen auf die Situation in der Wohnung zu, in der Sie in den Wochen der Corona-bedingten Beschränkungen hauptsächlich lebten (Zeitraum ca. 16.03.-02.06.2020)?	hd
Partnership duration	Wie lange sind Sie schon mit Ihrem/r Partner/in in einer Beziehung? Gemeint ist der/die Partner/in, mit dem/der Sie zu Beginn des Zeitraums 16.03.-02.06.2020 zusammen waren.	hd

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:dbk-10.4232/1.11878)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast Track: Understanding the Corona-Warn-App Download and Use

Study Code

zy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; September 24, 2021

Study title

Understanding the Corona-Warn-App Download and Use

Subject classification

Survey Research

Keywords

Passive mobile data collection, tracing apps

Data collection waves

he

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Bella Struminskaya Utrecht University	
David Bretschi GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	

Abstract

The novel coronavirus has dominated the headlines globally since December 2019 [2]; several major news outlets made its coverage free [5]. COVID-19 has unprecedented social, economic, and public health implications, whereas both modeling and prevention depend on human behavior [6] which changes rapidly and as a reaction to the policies and individuals' perceptions. Over 80 contact tracing apps exist, launched in over 50 countries [11], however, the effectiveness of these apps depends on download and actual use. In wave hd, GESIS Panel collected information on the download of the Corona-Warn-App [3]. This study proposes to add the use question. The aim is to understand which factors influence Corona-Warn-App download and use (Q1, Q2). With this information available to the app developers and public health institutions, targeted campaigns can be developed to promote the app. An Australian study provides first insights into determinants of corona-app download [1]. One factor that has not yet been measured (Q3) has shown to influence smartphone data sharing: perceived social behavior of others [10]. Added (Q1, Q2, Q3) and prior-collected measures on usefulness, risk perception, privacy concerns, smartphone skills, and sociodemographics will allow us to determine who current app users are and how to target potential users.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Willingness to download app	The official corona warning app has been available since June. Some people install the corona warning app, while other people cannot or do not want to install the app. How about you? Do you or has someone for you installed or not installed the official Corona warning app on your smartphone?	he
Willingness to use app	It is possible that you have installed the corona warning app but do not use it regularly. How often do you use the Corona Warning app?	he
Estimation of app usage among others	Out of 100 people, how many do you think have the Corona warning app installed?	he

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13785](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13785)

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zy: GESIS Panel – Fast-Track: Status Threats during the Corona Crisis

Study Code

cy

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 11, 2021

Study title

Status Threats during the Corona Crisis

Subject classification

Attitudes/opinion, economics, social conditions and indicators

Keywords

Social status, status threats, economic status, position in society, social cohesion

Data collection waves

hf

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The economic consequences of the outbreak of the Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) in Germany start to become visible: compared to 2019, the unemployment rate in May 2020 has been 1.2 percentage points higher, and the GDP fell by an average of 2.2 percent quarter-on-quarter in

the first quarter of 2020. The projection of the German government for the economic development in 2020 predicts a substantial decrease in the GDP, the exports and the consumer spending as well as an increase in the unemployment rate (<https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Dossier/wirtschaftliche-entwicklung.html>, retrieved 10.06.2020). Against this backdrop, we are interested in studying the perceived status threats among the German population during the corona crisis.

The proposed items capture these status threats with regard to the general position in society (q1-2) and with regard to the own economic situation (q3). They supplement question 12 in the GESIS Panel corona questionnaire on the general economic outlook. In combination with current and former waves of the GESIS Panel, the proposed items will illuminate, for instance, the link between the corona crisis and social status threats. Furthermore, the variation of these relationships across psychological and political dispositions might be studied using these questions in combination with former waves. and whether these relations are moderated by psychological factors.

Acknowledgement: This study has been developed in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Markus Freitag and Maximilian Filsinger (both University of Bern).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Subjective social status	There are people who tend to be at the top of our society and those who tend to be at the bottom. Where would you currently place yourself? <i>Es gibt Menschen, die in unserer Gesellschaft eher oben stehen und solche, die eher unten stehen. Wo würden Sie sich derzeit einordnen?</i>	hf
Subjective social status (prospective)	And what do you think your own social position will be in a year's time? <i>Und was glauben Sie, wie wird Ihre eigene gesellschaftliche Position in einem Jahr sein?</i>	hf
Subjective economic status (prospective)	What do you think your own economic situation will be like in a year? <i>Was glauben Sie, wie wird Ihre eigene wirtschaftliche Lage in einem Jahr sein?</i>	hf

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.11878](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:dbk-10.4232-1.11878)

zz: GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Evaluation of Donald Trump’s election and expectations

Study Code

zz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; June 20, 2017

Study title

Evaluation of Donald Trump’s election and expectations regarding his presidency

Subject classification

Elections, evaluation, expectations

Keywords

Election; President; Donald Trump; Political relationship; Trade relation; USA; Germany; European Union

Data collection waves

ea

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The general aim of this study is the evaluation of opinions regarding Donald Trump’s election as well as the political expectations regarding his presidency in the German population. The survey period started less than five weeks after the inauguration of Donald J. Trump as the 45th President of the United States of America. The questions of this module concern the general evaluation of Trump’s election and the expectations regarding the development of political and trade relations between the United States and Germany, as well as between the United States and the European Union.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Bewertung: Wahlsieg Trump	Wie bewerten Sie den Wahlsieg von Donald Trump insgesamt?	ea
<i>Evaluation: election of Trump</i>	<i>How do you overall evaluate the election of Donald Trump?</i>	
Erwartung: Verhältnis USA – Deutschland	Denken Sie, dass sich das Verhältnis zwischen den USA und Deutschland nach dem Wahlsieg von Donald Trump verändern wird?	ea

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
<i>Expectation: relationship USA - Germany</i>	<i>Do you expect the relationship between USA and Germany to change after Trump's election?</i>	
Erwartung: Handelsbeziehungen USA – Deutschland	Denken Sie, dass sich die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den USA und Deutschland nach dem Wahlsieg von Donald Trump verändern werden?	ea
<i>Expectation: trade relation USA - Germany</i>	<i>Do you expect the trade relations between USA and Germany to change after Trump's election?</i>	
Erwartung: Verhältnis USA – Europäische Union	Denken Sie, dass sich das Verhältnis zwischen den USA und der Europäischen Union (EU) nach dem Wahlsieg von Donald Trump verändern wird?	ea
<i>Expectation: relationship USA – Uropean Union</i>	<i>Do you expect the relationship between USA and European Union to change after Trump's election?</i>	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12743](#)

zz: GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Web Usage and Trust in the Internet

Study Code

zz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; November 26, 2018

Study title

Web Usage and Trust in the Internet

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Web usage, Internet trust

Data collection waves

fc

Principal investigators

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Abstract

This study has two objectives. First, it measures different dimensions of web activities. These activities can serve as indicators of trust in web applications and web competence of Internet users. Second, the study estimates how respondents trust the Internet or whether they see risks in using it (Blank & Dutton 2013). The items on web trust and web risk are adopted from the Oxford Internet Survey (2013 OxIS questionnaire) and the German Internet Panel (Blom 2018).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Web Usage	Have you ever used the Internet for following private purposes? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To read news• To find information about a certain subject• For online shopping• To transfer money (e.g. via online banking)• To read or send e-mails• To book a holiday• To deal with matters from authorities (e.g. a tax return)	fc

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To organize yourself (e.g. with a digital to-do list or an online calendar) • To read or share something on social networks (e.g. on Facebook or Twitter) • To participate in a betting or sweepstake 	
Trust in the Internet	<p>When paying on the Internet, you should be concerned about the security of your credit card information.</p> <p>The Internet is a threat to personal privacy.</p> <p>It is too easy to find other people's contact information on the Internet.</p> <p>It is easy to assess the quality of products you can buy on the Internet.</p> <p>It is easy to judge whether news from the Internet is correct.</p>	fc

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13210](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13210)

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Blank, G., & Dutton, W. H. (2012). Age and trust in the Internet: the centrality of experience and attitudes toward technology in Britain. *Social Science Computer Review*, 30(2), 135–151.

Blom, A. G., Felderer, B., Höhne, J. K., Krieger, U., Rettig, T., & SFB 884 'Political Economy Of Reforms', Universität Mannheim. (2018). *German Internet Panel, Welle 34 (März 2018)* [Data set]. GESIS Data Archive. <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13156>

zz: GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Privacy Concerns and Web Skills

Study Code

zz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; May 26, 2018

Study title

Privacy Concerns and Web Skills

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Privacy Concerns, Web Skills

Data collection waves

fd

Principal investigators

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Ines Schaurer GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	http://scholar.google.de/citations?user=x5wlrEkAAAAJ

Abstract

This study has three objectives. First, it measures attitudes regarding privacy concerns in general and about violations of privacy by different entities (Das & Couper, 2014). Second, the study includes items to measure selected dimensions of web skills using a German translation of the Internet Skills Scale (ISS) developed by van Deursen, Helsper, & Eynon (2016). Third, the module estimates attitudes about how respondents trust the Internet or whether they see risks in using it (Blank & Dutton 2013). The items on web trust and web risk are adopted from the Oxford Internet Survey (2013 OxIS questionnaire) and the German Internet Panel (Blom 2018).

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Privacy Concerns	<p>Overall, how concerned are you about your privacy?</p> <p>Please indicate whether you feel that your privacy is violated by the following entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • banks and credit card companies, when they inquire after your financial situation • the government, when you fill out your tax forms • the government, when they conduct research projects among the population • computers, which store a lot of information about you • persons that ask questions as part of public opinion surveys <p>Do you use the Internet at least occasionally for private purposes, whether through computers, laptops, tablets or smartphones at home, at work or anywhere else?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stationärer Computer/PC • Laptop • Tablet • Smartphone • Television • Gaming Console • E-Book-Reader • Other Device 	fd
Internet Skills Scale	I know how to open downloaded files	fd
Operational Skills	<p>I know how to download/save a photo I found online</p> <p>I know how to use shortcut keys (e.g. CTRL-C for copy, CTRL-S for save)</p> <p>I know how to open a new tab in my browser</p> <p>I know how to bookmark a website</p>	
Internet Skills Scale	I find it hard to decide what the best keywords are to use for online searches	fd
Information/Navigation Skills	<p>I find it hard to find a website I visited before</p> <p>I get tired when looking for information online</p> <p>Sometimes I end up on websites without knowing how I got there</p> <p>I find the way in which many websites are designed confusing</p>	

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Internet Skills Scale	I know how to install apps on a mobile device	fd
Mobile Skills	I know how to download apps to my mobile device	
	I know how to keep track of the costs of mobile app use	
	I know how to deactivate apps on a mobile device	
	I know how to uninstall apps on a mobile device	fd
		Own formulation - Item not part of the ISS
Trust in the Internet	It is exciting to test new technology or devices	fd
	It is important for me that my technical devices at home such as mobile phones, televisions or computers, are state of the art.	
	The Internet simplifies communication between people.	
	You should be allowed to express your opinion anonymously on the Internet.	
	I find it difficult to delete information I have published on the Internet.	
	You can trust most people you communicate with on the Internet.	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13245](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13245)

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zz: GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Web-Push Experiment in the GESIS Panel

Study Code

zz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 14, 2018

Study title

GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Web-Push Experiment in the GESIS Panel

Subject classification

Survey methodology

Keywords

Web-Push, Experiment

Data collection waves

fe

Principal investigators

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Abstract

The GESIS Panel is a mixed-mode panel survey consisting of two participation modes: a web-based online mode (web mode) and paper-questionnaire mode sent by mail (mail mode).⁵ The mode assignment of the GESIS Panel takes place in the panel recruitment interview. Respondents who refused to complete surveys via the Internet were offered to participate in the mail mode. Non-internet users were directly assigned to the mail mode. Up to GESIS Panel wave „fe” (October/November 2018), respondents were not actively offered any option to change the survey mode.

This study investigates strategies to push mail mode respondents of the GESIS Panel to switch to the web mode. We test different web-push treatments in an experimental design to investigate which approach improves web response by panelists previously using the mail option.

In the GESIS Panel wave „fe” all respondents who were invited into the mail mode were given the opportunity to participate in the web mode. After completing the questionnaire online, respondents had the choice to switch permanently to the web mode for future waves. Respondents who agreed

⁵ More information about the Design of GESIS Panel can be found in Bosnjak et al. (2017).

to change the mode were asked to indicate an email-address. Providing a valid email-address was a prerequisite for respondents to receive invitations to the web mode in upcoming waves.

The questionnaire of the study has two objectives. First, the questionnaire includes administrative questions to ask previous mail respondents participating in the web mode about their future mode participation and their e-mail address. Second, the study aims to learn more about the mechanisms of the web-push treatments and the decision-making process of respondents. Therefore, all panelists invited in the mail mode were asked additional questions about the perception of the web-option and their choice of survey modes.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Awareness of the web option	Before completing the questionnaire, did you read the letter that was sent to you without a paper questionnaire a few days before the regular start of the survey?	fe
	Haben Sie vor dem Ausfüllen dieses Fragebogens das Anschreiben gelesen, das Ihnen einige Tage vor dem regulären Umfragebeginn ohne einen Papierfragebogen zugesandt wurde?	
	Before completing this questionnaire, have you read the cover letter sent to you with the paper questionnaire?	fe
	Haben Sie vor dem Ausfüllen dieses Fragebogens das Anschreiben gelesen, das Ihnen mit dem Papierfragebogen zugesandt wurde?	
Decision-making process regarding the web option	How easy or difficult was it for you to decide not to participate in this survey on the Internet?	fe
	Wie leicht oder schwer ist Ihnen die Entscheidung gefallen, an dieser Umfrage nicht im Internet teilzunehmen?	
Reasons against participating in the web-mode	Why did you decide not to participate on the Internet?	fe (item asked only to respondents in the mail mode)
	Aus welchen Gründen haben Sie sich gegen eine Teilnahme im Internet entschieden?	
	May we also invite you to the upcoming surveys via the Internet?	fe (item asked only to mail respondents participating in the web mode)
	Dürfen wir Sie auch zu den kommenden Umfragen über das Internet einladen?	
	Please enter your e-mail address here: Bitte tragen Sie hier Ihre E-Mail-Adresse ein:	fe (item asked only to mail respondents who participated in web mode and agreed to a future web participation)

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
	May we ask you why you do not want to answer the surveys on the Internet in the future?	fe (item asked only to mail respondents who participated in web mode and refused future web participation.)
	Dürfen wir Sie noch fragen, aus welchen Gründen Sie die Umfragen künftig nicht im Internet beantworten möchten?	

Experimental design

All panelists who were invited in the mail mode of wave „fe” were randomly assigned to one of three experimental groups:

Treatment 1:	The web option was offered concurrently with the paper questionnaire including a promised €10 incentive for completing the survey on the web.
Treatment 2:	The web option was presented sequentially two weeks before sending the paper questionnaire and respondents were also promised an incentive of €10.
Treatment 3:	Same sequential approach as treatment 2, but with a prepaid 10 € incentive instead of a promised incentive.

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13301](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13301)

References

Bosnjak, M., Dannwolf, T., Enderle, T., Schaurer, I., Struminskaya, B., Tanner, A., & Weyandt, K. W. (2017). Establishing an Open Probability-Based Mixed-Mode Panel of the General Population in Germany: The GESIS Panel. *Social Science Computer Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894439317697949>

zz: GESIS Panel – Miscellaneous: Opinions towards time change in Germany

Study Code

zz

Version and date of last revision

Version 1; August 14, 2018

Study title

Adjusting the clocks – Opinions towards time change in Germany

Subject classification

Sociology

Keywords

Winter time, Summer time, Standard time, Time shift

Data collection waves

ga, gb

Principal investigators

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Abstract

In European history Time change has been implemented, changed and aborted several times. Since 1996 EU member states agreed on a common implementation of summer time, which means that clocks have to be adjusted twice a year. Recent studies showed that this procedure does not lead to the energy savings expected. Hence, there is recent discussion about aborting the time change in all EU member states.

The EU-commission invited residents of all EU member states to participate in an open online questionnaire in order to find out opinions about the time change. 84% of the participants supported a stop of the time change. However, this study had some methodological problems, such as allowing participation on the internet only, question wording that may have falsified the results and a sample composition that does not mirror the population of the EU member states regarding citizenship. This is problematic because the daily hours of sunlight vary greatly between the EU member states. Due to this methodological lacks several market research institutes replicated the study with different results (Marktforschung 2018, Focus 2018). However, a survey of a sample representative of the population is still missing.

In this study, I would like to replicate the results of these studies with a sample representative of the German population. To control for seasonal effects, the questions are implemented in two waves.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Opinion about time change	<i>What do you think, should the time change between summer time and winter time in Germany stay as it is or should the time change be abandoned?</i> Was denken Sie, sollte die Zeitumstellung auf Sommerzeit und Winterzeit in Deutschland bleiben wie bisher oder sollte die Zeitumstellung abgeschafft werden?	ga, gb
Preference of time regulation	<i>In case the time change is abandoned, which regulation should be permanent?</i> Falls die Zeitumstellung abgeschafft wird, welche Regelung sollte dauerhaft gelten?	ga, gb

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.13320](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13320)

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GESIS Panel Study Description

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Survey Design and Methodology

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