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The “Diversity Assent” (DivA) Survey –
Technical Report

Max Planck Institute for the Study of
Religious and Ethnic Diversity

*Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung multireligiöser
und multiethnischer Gesellschaften*



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Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung multireligiöser und multiethnischer Gesellschaften,
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Abstract

How do people living in contemporary Germany react to diversification in their everyday life? What undergirds pro-diversity perspectives among those who live in rapidly diversifying cities? Conversely, what are their limits, and what groups are excluded? The Diversity Assent (DivA) project was designed to understand the foundations and mechanisms underlying the acceptance of socio-demographic heterogeneity on multiple dimensions in cities located both in West and East Germany. Two core motivations underlie the project. So far, we insufficiently understand what motivates those who oppose right-wing positions – usually a majority among inhabitants of cities in Germany and other Western European countries. Second, this project builds on a previous large-scale project of the Socio-Cultural Diversity department at MPI-MMG, “Diversity and Contact”. In particular, it explores to what extent attitudes and patterns of interaction have changed, or remained constant, in the decade from 2010 to 2020, which was a time of major ruptures and political polarization. We designed a large telephone survey of 2,917 respondents asking a set of interrelated questions on dispositions towards diversity, everyday experiences and diversification dynamics. This includes a set of survey experiments designed to tap and measure social norms of tolerance. This report presents technical aspects of the survey relevant to interested users of the DivA Dataset.

Keywords: diversity, Germany, cities, prodiversity attitudes, survey, migration

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Contents

1.	The “Diversity Assent” project.....	7
2.	Sample design and sampling procedure.....	7
2.1.	Sampling West German cities.....	8
2.2.	Sampling East German cities.....	9
2.3.	Target shares of respondents with a migration background by city ..	10
2.4.	Random sampling within households through a mixture of private landlines and mobile numbers	12
3.	Questionnaire development.....	13
3.1.	Main themes.....	13
3.2.	Cognitive pre-testing	14
3.3.	Pilot testing	15
3.4.	Translations.....	15
4.	Survey implementation (with Kantar).....	15
4.1.	Fielding period	16
4.2.	Survey administration in foreign languages	17
4.3.	Interview duration.....	17
4.4.	Incentive for participation and response rates.....	18
5.	Composition of the sample population - representativity and weighting...	20
5.1	Design weights	20
5.2	Adjusting for unit non-response via post-stratification weights	22
6.	References	23
7.	Appendix I: Codebook.....	25
8.	Appendix II: German Questionnaire.....	101
9.	Appendix III: English Questionnaire.....	137

1. The “Diversity Assent” project

How do Germans of different backgrounds and experiences perceive and reckon with the increasing diversity in their surrounding environment? What undergirds assent to diversity among those who live in urban contexts where diversity is most closely experienced? The “Diversity Assent” (hereafter DivA) project aims to understand the forms, foundations and mechanisms underlying diversity assent in cities located in different parts of Germany. Two core motivations underlie the project: while much scholarly work across the social sciences focuses on understanding determinants of hostility towards minority groups, we insufficiently understand what motivates those who oppose right-wing positions – usually a majority of the population in Germany and other Western European countries. Second, we build on a previous large-scale project conducted at the Max Planck Institute, “Diversity and Contact” (Schönwälder et al. 2015), and aim to explore how attitudes and patterns of interaction have changed, or remained constant, in the decade from 2010 to 2020 – a time of major migration movements and political polarization around diversity and migration issues. To investigate these questions, we designed a large telephone survey of over 2900 respondents, asking a set of interrelated questions on dispositions towards diversity, everyday experiences and intergroup interaction, including a set of survey experiments designed to tap and measure social norms of tolerance. In order to achieve comparable results with the earlier Diversity and Contact survey, we focused on urban populations and aimed to measure the experience of migration-related diversity in the immediate living environment. Our focus is restricted to cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants, as migrant populations are typically larger in such geographic contexts. We extend the scope of the survey to former East Germany to capture potential differences across regions with markedly different histories of immigration.

The survey was conducted by telephone in twenty German cities – the sixteen cities in the old federal republic from the original DivCon Survey along with four randomly selected cities in former East Germany. We cooperated with the survey company Kantar Deutschland GmbH. Interviews were conducted between November 2019 and April 2020, totaling 2917 respondents.

2. Sample design and sampling procedure

The DivA project rests on a stratified sampling design building in part on the sampling design employed for the DivCon project (Petermann et al. 2012). In particular, we wanted

to sample from the same sixteen cities that had been randomly selected in the DivCon Survey in its stratified sampling strategy by municipality class of different sizes (50.000 to 99.999, 100.000 to 499.999, 500.000+ inhabitants), share of foreigners and region. In contrast to a critical component of the DivCon Survey however, we were not interested in specific neighborhoods within cities, and did not randomly sample neighborhoods within cities (*Wohnviertel*) as an intermediate, secondary sampling stage. Our sampling strategy was thus a two-stage one: cities, then respondents within cities. For technical details and explanations regarding the selection of the sixteen cities from the original DivCon Survey on which we directly build here, we refer interested readers to Petermann et al. 2012, available on the MPI-MMG website as MMG working paper 12-21 (see p. 9-16 for sampling details in particular).

2.1. Sampling former West German cities

DivA rests on a random sample of sixteen West German cities drawn from the DivCon project and stratified by population size, share of foreigners¹ and region (West, North, South, see Petermann et al. 2012, 9-16). Table 1 presents updated population statistics of the West German cities included in DivA, sorted by municipality class and population size in descending order.

Municipal category (size)	Regional state	City	Total population	Share of foreigners in %
Large	Hamburg (Stadtstaat)	Hamburg	1,841,179	17.10
Large	Hessen	Frankfurt am Main	753,056	29.50
Medium	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Bochum	364,628	13.90
Medium	Hessen	Mannheim	309,370	25.40
Medium	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Krefeld	227,020	17.10
Medium	Schleswig-Holstein	Lübeck	217,198	10.60
Medium	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Leverkusen	163,838	16.20
Medium	Bayern	Ingolstadt	136,981	19.07

1 Admittedly, share of foreigners is an unsatisfactory proxy for share of immigrants. However, comparable figures for immigrants were, and still are, not available for all the sampled cities.

Small	Hessen	Gießen	88,546	16.46
Small	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	84,760	15.25
Small	Niedersachsen	Delmenhorst	77,607	16
Small	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Viersen	76,905	11.46
Small	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Dormagen	64,335	13.15
Small	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Herten	61,791	14.80
Small	Bayern	Schweinfurt	54,032	18.04
Small	Niedersachsen	Emden	50,195	10.20

Table 1: Sampled West German cities (data sources: official city statistics as of Dec. 31st, 2018)

2.2 Sampling East German cities

One motivation for DivA was the inclusion of respondents from the former socialist Germany, as levels of diversity are much lower and electorally expressed hostility to diversity-inducing phenomena (such as migration) much higher. We thus elected to enrich the original sample of cities from the DivCon Survey with four cities from East Germany. To do so, we gathered data on population and share of foreigners in German cities that had at least 50,000 inhabitants as per the 2017 or 2018 official city and state statistics. Given the lack of variation in terms of share of foreigners (it remains much lower than in West German cities) and the low number of sampled cities, this random sample applies only one stratum, namely population size (i.e. either in the 50-99,999 inhabitant range, or 100,000+).

To mirror the already existing West German sample of 16 cities, and to be in line with the relative share of the population living in West versus East German cities, we sampled one large, 100k+ city and three cities in the 50-99.99k category and excluded Dresden and Leipzig due to their large size. In each category, a city got assigned a random number in the range reflecting the number of cities (e.g. in the large city category comprising 8 cities, each city gets randomly assigned a unique number in the 1-8 range). We then randomly drew a number from that list. All random drawing was done with the same research randomizer (randomizer.org) as the one used in the original DivCon study for the sake of consistency. Table 2 shows the randomly drawn cities in descending order, by population size.

Municipal category	Bundesländer	City	Total population	Share of foreigners in %
Medium	Thüringen	Erfurt	212,988	7.72
Small	Brandenburg	Brandenburg	72,124	4.00
Small	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Neubrandenburg	65,015	6.13
Small	Sachsen-Anhalt	Dessau-Roßlau	82,632	5.61

Table 2: Sampled East German cities that have at least 50,000 inhabitants excluding Dresden and Leipzig (data sources: official city statistics from 2017 and 2018)

DivA covers the urban population (living in cities at least 50k in size) in West and East Germany that is at least 18 years old, regardless of citizenship. Such a population of study comprises approximately 28 million adults distributed over 190 municipalities across the country (Statistisches Bundesamt 2019). As in the original DivCon Survey, we aimed for a total sample of approximately 2,500 respondents, with a breakdown by municipality size approximately reflecting the distribution of the population across different city sizes: 500 respondents per large city, 140 respondents per medium-sized city, and 50 per small-sized city, yielding $500 \cdot 2 + 140 \cdot 7 + 11 \cdot 50 = 2,530$ respondents as our grand target for the total number of respondents in DivA.

2.3 Target shares of respondents with a migration background by city

Another motivation of DivA is to take individual migration histories into account when assessing diversity attitudes among those with a migration background. In accordance with the figures above regarding the share of foreigners, we calculated target shares by cities for specific share of immigrant-origin respondents in our survey, so that we would obtain 630 interviews with individuals with a migration background – i.e., 25% of respondents. To do so, we grouped cities into three tiers – less than 20%, between 20 and 30%, and over 30% of inhabitants with a migration background. The percentage figure for the relative share of city inhabitants with a migration background was directly obtained from city authorities². In the case of east German cities however, we had missing figures for all

2 Such figures should be treated as rough estimates as city authorities do not all calculate them in the same, uniform manner.

cities except Erfurt. We calculated target percentages based on the ratio of percentage of persons of migration background relative to the percentage of foreign-born inhabitants, which we applied to our other three east German cities as well as Delmenhorst, Leverkusen and Gießen, for which we did not have precise target numbers. We then decided the absolute numbers for each tier based on the approximate proportion within our overall sample of 2,500 respondents, and relative to our goal to have at least 25% of respondents with a migration background. Table 3 provides a breakdown of such target numbers relative to the estimated percentages of inhabitants with a migration background in each city.

City	% population with a migration background	Target number of respondents with a migration background:
Brandenburg	7.63	Tier 1: 30
Dessau-Roßlau	8.05	
Neubrandenburg	8.77	
Erfurt	12.08	
Emden	20.70	Tier 2: 100
Viersen	20.18	
Dormagen	22.64	
Bochum	22.30	
Lübeck	26.10	
Herten	27.10	
Delmenhorst	30.37	Tier 3: 500
Konstanz	30.64	
Leverkusen	30.75	
Gießen	31.24	
Hamburg	34.90	
Krefeld	35.90	
Schweinfurt	35.73	
Ingolstadt	44.30	
Mannheim	44.70	
Frankfurt am Main	51.30	

Table 3: Absolute target numbers for respondents with a migration background, by city included in the *Diversity Assent* survey

2.4 Random sampling within households through a mixture of private landlines and mobile numbers

Reachability for those who do not have landline numbers and are “mobile only” – an increasing proportion of the general population in many societies in the 21st century – has been a longstanding issue in survey research (Kempf and Remington 2013). This problem, however, is not as pronounced in Germany where the large majority of households are still reachable on a landline number, contrary to certain other European countries or the United States (Mohorko, de Leeuw and Hox 2013). In 2020, and while it has been steadily declining in the past years, the share of households equipped with a landline nevertheless stood at 85% (Statistisches Bundesamt 2021). In addition, while the ownership of cells and smartphones has certainly increased in the 2010’s in Germany, assembling reliable samples of cell phone numbers for different cities remains an outstanding logistic challenge. Existing studies suggest that mobile surveys suffer from important measurement bias given the demographics of those likely to use mobile, and smartphones in particular (Keusch et al. 2020).

Hence, the DivA Survey relies on a mix of private landlines and rosters of cell phone numbers for sampling respondents. Because cell phones do not have a regional indicator allowing for targeted dialing, this study used numbers from past Kantar respondents on multi-topic surveys for which they had agreed to be re-contacted. Landline respondents were contacted via the standard Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing Procedure (CATI) in which telephone numbers are either dialed digitally via random digit dialing or obtained from city-specific phone directories. In the final sample, 96.8% of respondents were landline respondents, while 3.2% were mobile users. To facilitate the completion of the survey, Kantar used 30% of qualified addresses from other multi-topic surveys in tandem with landline numbers obtained from random digit dialing. Within each sampled household, the interviewing process randomly selected a respondent among household members aged over 18 via a Kish selection grid. In the targeted screening conducted towards the end of the survey among respondents with an immigrant background, however, this random selection within a household was not applied so as to maximize response rates.

3. Questionnaire development

The research team developed the DivA questionnaire between April and October 2019. In addition to re-using questions from the original DivCon Survey, we aimed at introducing new themes and measurements while keeping the overall targeted length of the administered questionnaire at 30 minutes. In developing themes and questions, we compared approaches and used descriptive data analyses from well-known social science surveys including questions on immigration and diversity, such the European Social Survey, the 2003 edition of the Eurobarometer module on immigration, the German *Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften* (Allbus), the World Values Survey as well as the national identity modules from the International Social Survey Program.

For certain questions efficiently measuring well-known constructs, or for purposes of explicit calibration and comparison, we directly used certain questions from already existing surveys. Specifically, we re-used a question from the European Social Survey on the appreciation of immigrants' contribution to cultural life in the respondent's country (variable *imueclt*) in order to allow for comparison with ESS, as well as several questions measuring humanitarianism from the 1995 National Election Survey fielded in the United States.

3.1 *Main themes*

DivA incorporated certain substantive questions from the DivCon Survey on perceptions of diversity in the neighborhood, social networks, and attitudes towards diversification in the respondent's city or neighborhood (e.g. attitudes towards mosque building, attitudes towards increasing diversity in the city, increasing diversity in terms of languages heard on the street, valuation of intergroup contact, etc) as well as questions tapping basic socio-demographic information. We included these questions with a view towards comparison with the original DivCon Survey fielded over a decade earlier. In addition, we develop three new, core themes: fundamental dispositions, experiences of diversity, and anti-intolerance norms. Our set of questions on fundamental dispositions aimed to capture basic social orientations as a potential explanans of variation in certain diversity attitudes – i.e. fundamental attitudes towards society and others as well as collective aims and collective self-understanding (e.g., tradeoff between individual rights versus collective interests, issues of redistribution and equality, etc.). Our set of questions on diversity experiences aimed to capture respondents' evaluation and reaction to the changing fabric of the city around them. We further included normative questions on issues of diversity in politi-

cal representation and public funding for minorities (e.g., parliamentary representation, funding for cultural activities, media attention to discrimination, meeting minority needs). Finally, the module on anti-intolerance norms aimed at measuring the social legitimacy of discrimination vis-à-vis various minorities through the use of experimental vignettes in which the group being discriminated against randomly varies, and asking respondents about the reactions he or she would adopt in order to measure intended sanctioning behavior. The question wording elicits attitudes as well as self-reported behavior in situations of recall (what the respondents did) and hypothetical questioning (what would you do).

The full DivA Questionnaires in German and English are enclosed at the end of this report. The thematic structure of the DivA questionnaire is as such:

- I. Perceptions of diversity in neighbourhood and city (Q 8, 9, 11)
- II. Experiences of diversity and its implications
 - a) in social interactions (45, 65, 66, 72)
 - b) in the respondent's own city more generally (93)
- III. Attitudes to diversity (50, 79, 95, 96, 97)
- IV. Experimental vignette measuring tolerance norms (100)
- V. Support for refugees (98), interactions with refugees (72), talking about refugees (99)
- VI. Fundamental dispositions towards society and social life (91)
- VII. Socio-demographic characteristics, voting intention (60), subjective deprivation (92), religiosity, media consumption (101)

3.2 *Cognitive pre-testing*

On September 3rd and 5th, 2019, we held sessions dedicated to test understanding of our questions and gauge the quality of the measurements we had formulated to date, which lasted about 75 minutes each and featured non-scientific staff members of the MPI. These meetings were primarily used to test the wording of the questions tapping into fundamental dispositions, and to a lesser extent for the vignette experiments. Obviously, questions used in the DivCon Survey were already well-tested.

Both pre-tests led to significant changes in the wording for some of these questions. For instance, we changed survey items designed to capture respondents' emphasis on the importance of cultural homogeneity when we realized such items elicited widespread agreement in their original formulation, while they theoretically should have been more contested and polarizing. Items eliciting suspiciously high levels of agreement were therefore made starker and less nuanced, while items eliciting understandings different than our measurement goals were dropped. For instance, it appeared that questions elic-

iting desirable qualities in children as a way to tap into transmissible worldviews were unsuitable to measure dispositions towards collectivism or the importance of following rules, since respondents typically thought these qualities were especially desirable in children in general. Additionally, the vignette scenarios were edited for clarity as a result of cognitive pre-testing. We also decided to add a third-party presence as a randomly varying condition in the vignette scenarios since this came up during the conversation discussing the vignettes (i.e., participants in the cognitive pre-testing reported their behavior and whether or not to intervene would depend on the presence of others doing the same thing).

3.3 *Pilot testing*

On October 18th 2019, two members of the research team (Schönwälder and Drouhot) visited the Kantar operating center and telephone studio in Berlin, and met with the team of supervisors, interviewers and technicians in charge of implementing the DivA Survey, and followed the initial interviews. The survey was pre-tested for content and length. 60 interviews (including 9 interviews with individuals with a migration background) were completed in the period Oct. 18-23 in cities of at least 50,000 inhabitants but not cities included in the survey design. Data obtained from pilot testing showed a lack of variation on certain variables capturing attitudes (particularly those capturing fundamental dispositions). On that basis, the questionnaire was revised.

3.4 *Translations*

In order to obtain a large share of respondents with a migration background, who may include groups whose command of German may not be strong enough to answer the survey, the questionnaire was translated into English, Russian and Turkish. These languages reflect major origin groups within the immigrant population. Following standard quality requirements, the questionnaires were translated and re-translated, then if necessary corrected to ensure that they were as equivalent as possible compared to the original, German version.

4. Survey implementation (with Kantar)

The team of interviewers contracted by Kantar were trained specifically for this project, at the beginning and throughout the study, in order for them to be familiar with the content and structure of the study. Such training concerned certain filters in particular, such

as those regarding immigration backgrounds, given the adjusted wording for specific, follow-up questions. Specific training also concerned the administration of the vignette experiments, as well as the administration of a question asking respondents about their neighborhoods in order to evaluate their comparability with respondents from the first DivCon Survey who were sampled in specific neighborhoods. Interviewers were monitored at all times by supervisors, with a ratio supervisor to interviewer ranging from 1:1 to 1:15 throughout the survey process.

4.1 *Fielding period*

The fielding for DivA (main survey) started on November 18, 2019, and first focused on those willing to respond to the German-language questionnaire. Others were told that they would be re-contacted (if agreeing) in their language. This first intensive phase lasted until January, and elicited 2,296 completed interviews. Due to a programming issue regarding queries of the respondent's neighborhood and street names, 1502 cases had missing information on neighborhoods, which had to be asked in a follow-up call between January 29, 2020 and February 12, 2020. Hence, no new interviews occurred in February. Information

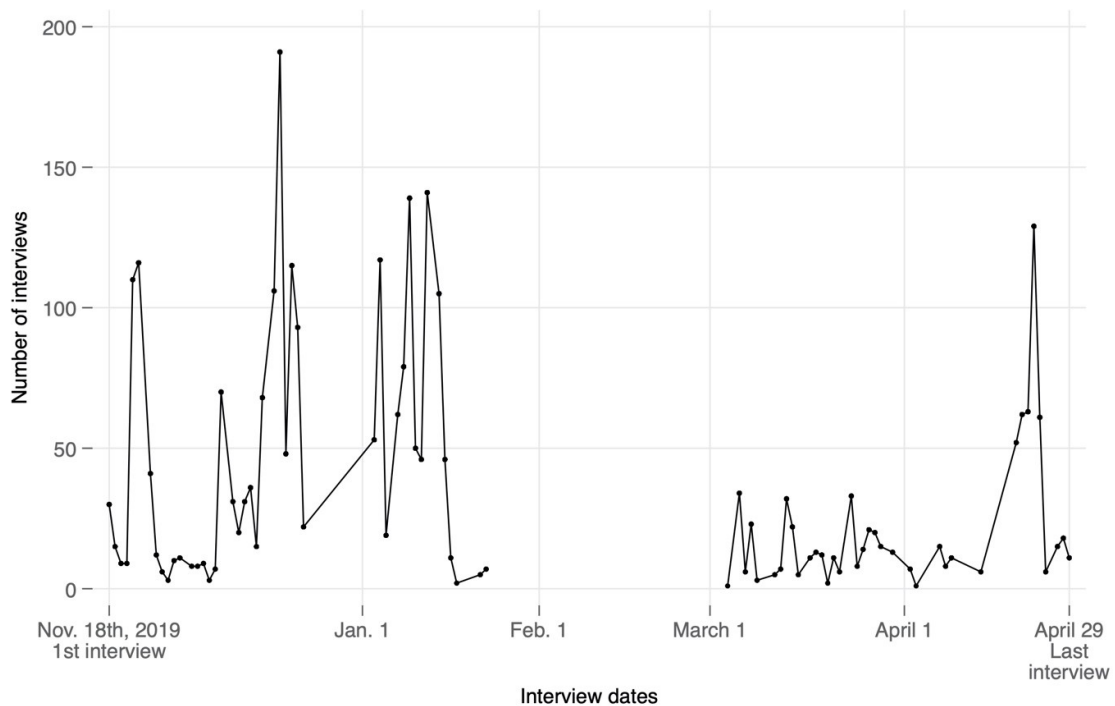


Figure 1: Distribution of interviews over fielding period for the “Diversity Assent” survey

on neighborhood was successfully retrieved in 1,327 cases. The remaining 175 cases were dropped, and 175 new cases were added and completely re-surveyed in the ensuing interviewing period, starting on March 10, 2020.

The training for interviews in foreign languages took place with the participation of one member of the research team on February 27, 2020. The foreign language questionnaires were then deployed between March 2 and April 21, 2020. On April 20, 2020, we decided to extend the original survey by 350 respondents in order to gauge the effect of the change in context related to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic on diversity attitudes in Germany. During this extended survey period, we used an identical questionnaire. This period also allowed to complement the group of respondents with migration backgrounds in order to reach the target shares. Fielding of the survey was complete on April 29th, 2020. Figure 1 below visualizes the fielding period:

4.2 Survey administration in foreign languages

Of the 2,567 net interviews in the main study, 26 were conducted predominantly or partially in languages other than German, namely: 16 in English, 9 in Russian, and one interview in Turkish. Since the initial contact in the interview was in German, only those interviews could be conducted in a foreign language where the language had been identified in advance by the interviewer and a recontact was possible. For this purpose, a contact field was available to the German-speaking interviewer in which the language (if recognized) and dates for re-contacting by a foreign-language interviewer could be entered. This was true for 73 cases. Only a limited share of those agreed interviews could be realized, however.

4.3 Interview duration

The interview duration for the main study averaged 33.2 minutes, which was 10 percent longer than the estimated 30 minutes; the median was 31.3 minutes. Respondents with a migration background took an average of 35.9 minutes to complete the questionnaire, while persons without took 32.3 minutes. The interview duration varied considerably: the shortest interview had a duration of just under 5 minutes, while the longest interview lasted 105 minutes.

The interview duration for the supplementary survey was slightly higher than the values of the main study, with an average of 34.9 minutes and a median of 32.9 minutes. This is evident both among persons with a migration background (mean 37.3 minutes) and

among persons without an immigrant background (mean 34.4 minutes). 10 percent of the interviews were completed after 25 minutes, 90 percent after 47.5 minutes. A conversation duration of more than 60 minutes occurred in 6 interviews.

4.4 Incentive for participation and response rates

Given the dramatic decline in response rates for telephone interviewing within the last few years (even as recently as within the last decade), the research team opted to offer respondents a cash incentive of 15 Euros (in the form of an online voucher) in order to boost response rates. In addition, the team prepared a letter of information for prospective respondents who had first been reached by phone. Information on a dedicated website was made available, and a contact person at Kantar was named to answer questions from potential respondents, and reassure them it was a legitimate academic study if necessary.

The main survey had a grand response rate of 5.1% (50,575 reached individuals for a total of 2,567 completed interviews). This is low in absolute terms, but in line with declining response rates to telephone surveys in general (Berinsky 2017). Furthermore, low response rates need not be conflated with potential bias if unit nonresponse is random (Koch and Blohm 2016), which we inquire into and provide corrective for in the subsection on poststratification weights (see below). The response rates for the supplemental survey designed to extend DivA and measure the contextual effect of the Covid-19 outbreak had a higher response rates – presumably due to the social isolation and greater availability associated with lockdown measures – of 9.7% (3,622 reached individuals for a total of 350 completed interviews). Table 4 summarizes key quantitative aspects of the fielding process for DivA.

The category of neutral losses refers to addresses behind which no private households existed or where the telephone connection was activated but the household could not be reached even after several contact attempts (constant answering machine/free signal/busy), or when the connection was used for other purposes, e.g., fax reception. It also includes individuals unable to understand the call, or individuals sick and thus unavailable when reached.

Main survey			Supplemental survey	
	N	%	N	%
Gross target sample	100,711	100.00	6,684	100.00
Neutral losses	50,136	49.80	3,062	45.80
No private household	6,946	6.90	629	9.40
nobody in target group	4,295	4.30	24	0.40
answering machine/ free line/always	29,021	28.80	1461	21.90
Fax/Modem	4,541	4.50	441	6.60
Respondent unavailable during field period	3,543	3.50	314	4.70
Respondent illness	35	0.00	4	0.10
Respondent language problem	1,755	1.70	153	2.30
Adjusted (reached) sample	50,575	50.20	3,622	54.20
Used (from adjusted sample)	50,575	100.00	3,622	100.00
Systematic loss	48,008	94.90	3,272	90.30
Household refusal	42,368	83.80	2,927	80.80
Respondent refusal	2,529	5.00	41	1.10
Interview termination	3,111	6.20	304	8.40
Complete interviews	2,567	5.10	350	9.70

Table 4: Survey response for “Diversity Assent in Urban Germany”

In order to determine the response rate, the “systematic loss” category must be defined in more detail. Table 4 distinguishes between refusals by the contact person, i.e. the person who answers the phone first, and refusals by the actual target person determined by the Kish grid or screening. Different reasons for refusal such as “no time”, “no interest in the topic”, “hung up without a word” or “absolute refusal” in both types of refusal. Together with interview dropouts, systematic dropouts totaled 48,008 cases or 47.7 % of the gross input sample in the main study and 3,272 cases or 49% in the supplemental survey. Response rates are calculated as the proportion of completed interviews relative to the number of eligible respondents reached.

5. Composition of the sample – representativity and weighting

The “Diversity Assent” Survey features two classes of weights to correct for bias that may threaten inference based on the data. Design weights account for decisions to oversample certain populations of interest, and which mechanically result in difference in inclusion probabilities in the final sample. Meanwhile, poststratification weight uses external information and known population totals (in our case information from the *Mikrozensus*) to calibrate the data – that is, to weigh the share of various groups differently so that sampling error and possible non-response errors (for instance, the systematic underrepresentation of individuals of a certain age or education level) may be corrected by giving underrepresented groups more weight in the data, and ensuing analyses.

5.1 Design weights

Design weights account for the probabilities for different groups within a sampling frame to be actually included in the sample due to the design implemented in a given study, and sum up to the number of units in the population of interest. Two critical parameters of design in DivA weights are the sampling of cities based on specific population sizes, on one hand, and the specific target for the number of respondents with a migration background, on the other hand. We therefore calculated design weights accounting for these two aspects (“explicit strata”) of the research design in DivA.

To account for the selection of cities, we calculate the weight of each individual observation as a function of its location in the stratified scheme inherited from the DivCon survey, and which determined our set of West German cities (Petermann et al. 2012). Cities, stratified by size, are our primary sampling unit, and yield a first conditional (on being sampled as a city larger than 50k at the time of the DivCon design) probability of inclusion for respondents in the DivA sample – expressed by a city weight. We define a city base weight for the i th city in an explicit stratum $j = 1, \dots, J$ as:

$$CW_{ij} = \frac{N_j}{n_j} * \frac{P_j/N_j}{P_{ij}}$$

where N_j is the total number of cities within explicit stratum j , P_j is the total adult population living in the cities within j , n_j is the number of sampled cities in j , and P_{ij} is the population for city i in stratum j . P_{ij} reflects the total population (adults and non-adults) for city i obtained from official city statistics. The city base weight consists of two terms:

the inverse selection probability of a city in stratum j (N_j / n_j) and the inverse selection adjustment proportional to size per city i ($\frac{P_j}{N_j} / P_{ij}$) which relates the size of a city to the average city size of stratum j . The second term on the right side of the equation equals 1 if the population of a city is on average size of all cities in the respective stratum.

However, only cities in West Germany were selected proportional to size but not cities in East Germany. Hence, we get two city weights accounting for different sampling strategies. For East German cities, the selection adjustment (the second term of the right side of the equation) is set to 1, resulting in the East city weight:

$$CW_{ij}East = \frac{N_j}{n_j}$$

For West German cities, we use the city base weight. By canceling N_j , the West city weight is given by:

$$CW_{ij}West = \frac{1}{n_j} * \frac{P_j/1}{P_{ij}} = \frac{P_j}{n_j * P_{ij}}$$

We adjust for the city strata design by calculating weight CS for each explicit stratum j :

$$CS_j = \frac{\frac{P_j}{P}}{\frac{P_{j_DivA}}{P_DivA}}$$

where P is the total adult population across the three strata, P_{j_DivA} is the total number of DivA respondents in stratum j , and P_DivA is the total sample size for the DivA Survey.

Our target shares for respondents with a migration background (Table 3) yield a second conditional probability of inclusion in the DivA sample due to predefined target share t for respondents with a migration background. We define a migration background weight for a respondent living in city i in an explicit stratum $k = 1, \dots, K$ as:

$$MW_{ik} = \frac{PM_{ik}/P_{ik}}{t_k}$$

where PM_{ik} is the total population with a migration background for city i in explicit stratum for target share of respondents with a migration k , P_{ik} is the total population for city i in explicit stratum k , and t_k is the target share in stratum k for respondents with a migration background in DivA – which itself is the ratio of the raw, predefined number for the number of respondents with a migration background to the total number of respondents

in k . Note that MW is computed only for respondents with a migration background, and set to 1 for respondents without a migration background.

Finally, we compute a household weight HW , which reflect the random selection of a respondent among all adults within the contacted households, and is simply given by:

$$HW_l = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

where n is the number of eligible adults on the roster for the respondent l 's household.

5.2 Adjusting for unit non-response via post-stratification weights

Estimates drawn from the DivA sample might be biased if the pattern of non-response described in detail in Table 4 is not random – in other words, if refusals to participate at the household or respondent's level are correlated with other characteristics of the sampling unit (Koch and Blohm 2016). Note, however, that response rates should not generally be taken as a reflection of bias induced by unit non-response; the low response rate in DivA stems from a more general decline in response rates in telephone surveys, and does not connote that the sample of respondents should be biased in its composition as a result of low response rates (Brick 2013, Koch and Blohm 2016:1-3, Berkinsky 2017). In order to adjust for such potential bias, however, we provide weights for non-response using reference values from the *Mikrozensus*.

The goal of these weights is to calibrate the DivA sample to the population from which it was drawn, namely gender, age, and education level. To do so, we obtained detailed data for each city group/gender/age group/education cell of interest, which allows us to compute a single poststratification weight, S . S is the ratio between the relative proportion of a given city group/gender/age group/education cell in the *Mikrozensus* and the equivalent cell in the DivA sample.

A final weight FW for respondent l is this given by:

$$FW_l = CW_{ij} \times CS_j \times MW_{ik} \times HW_l \times S_l$$

Finally, we transform this final weight so that it averages one, and sums up to the sample size:

$$FW_{l_normalized} = \frac{CW_{ij} \times CS_j \times MW_{ik} \times HW_l \times S_l}{\overline{FW}_l}$$

6. References

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7. Appendix I: Codebook

name: <unnamed>
log: /Users/lucas/Downloads/codebook_DivA.smcl
log type: smcl
opened on: 17 Jun 2021, 15:16:32

1 . codebook

intnr

type: numeric (**int**)

range: [1,2917] units: 1
unique values: 2,917 missing .: 0/2,917

mean: 1459
std. dev: 842.21

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	292	730	1459	2188	2626

datum

type: numeric (**long**)

range: [20191118,20200429] units: 1
unique values: 83 missing .: 0/2,917

mean: 2.0e+07
std. dev: 4480.91

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	2.0e+07	2.0e+07	2.0e+07	2.0e+07	2.0e+07

tag

type: numeric (**float**)

range: [2,30] units: 1
unique values: 29 missing .: 0/2,917

mean: 15.2893
std. dev: 7.12277

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	6	9	16	22	23

monat

type: numeric (**long**)

range: [1,12] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Value

882	1
317	3
465	4
372	11
881	12

jahr

type: numeric (**float**)

range: [2019,2020] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Value

1,253	2019
1,664	2020

weekday

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **weekday**

range: [1,6] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

513	1	Monday
505	2	Tuesday
402	3	Wednesday
479	4	Thursday
536	5	Friday
482	6	Saturday

originfile

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: originfile

      range: [0,1]
      unique values: 2
      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,567      0  first or main dataset
                  350       1  second or additional dataset
```

dauer

```
      type: numeric (double)

      range: [4.9,104.51667]
      unique values: 1,508
      units: 1.000e-07
      missing .: 0/2,917

      mean: 33.385
      std. dev: 9.71072

      percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                      23.35  26.8167  31.45  38.0167  45.25
```

mode

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: labels73

      range: [1,2]
      unique values: 2
      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,835      1  land line
                   82       2  cell phone
```

code_stadt

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: code_stadt

      range: [1,20]
      unique values: 20
      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2,917

      examples: 5  Frankfurt
                7  Hamburg
                9  Ingolstadt
```

14 Mannheim

mun_class

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **mun_class**

range: [1,3] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	551	1	mid sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)
	1,168	2	big cities (100,000 to 499,999)
	1,198	3	metropolitan cities (500,000+)

midtown

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **midtown**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,366	0	no
	551	1	yes

bigcity

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **bigcity**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,749	0	no
	1,168	1	yes

metcity

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **metcity**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,719	0	no
	1,198	1	yes

v103

type: numeric (**int**)

label: **labels67**

range: [1,9999] units: 1
unique values: 52 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 9997 no DivCon neighbourhood
9997 no DivCon neighbourhood
9997 no DivCon neighbourhood
9999 no answer

v64

type: numeric (**byte**)

label: **labels0**, but 9 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 10 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 1
1
2
3

v1

type: numeric (**byte**)

label: **labels0**, but 5 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 1,210/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	107	1	
	1,362	2	
	172	3	

```
      49      4
      10      5
       7     99 no answer
    1,210      .
```

hhadult

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: hhadult, but 5 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1,99]                units: 1
unique values: 6                    missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  1,317      1
                  1,362      2
                   172      3
                   49       4
                   10       5
                   7        99 no answer
```

hhkids

```
      type: numeric (float)
      label: hhkids, but 9 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,99]                units: 1
unique values: 10                    missing .: 0/2,917

      examples: 0
                0
                0
                0
```

hhkids_d

```
      type: numeric (float)
      label: hh_kids_d

      range: [0,9]                units: 1
unique values: 3                    missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,352      0 no
                   557      1 yes
                   8        9 no answer
```



```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels2

range: [1,3]
unique values: 3

units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917
```

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             1,316      1  male
             1,599      2  female
              2         3  other
```

female

```
type: numeric (float)
label: female

range: [0,1]
unique values: 2

units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917
```

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             1,318      0  male or other
             1,599      1  female
```

male

```
type: numeric (float)
label: male

range: [0,1]
unique values: 2

units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917
```

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             1,601      0  female or other
             1,316      1  male
```

v5

```
type: numeric (int)
label: labels3, but 94 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1111,9999]
unique values: 97

units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 1957
           1972
           1988
```

2001

v5_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v5_rec**, but **94** nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1924,9999] units: 1
unique values: 96 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 1959
 1972
 1988
 2001

residence_c

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **residence_c**, but **94** nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,9999] units: 1
unique values: 96 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 19
 32
 48
 61

residence_c_grp

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **residence_c_grp**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

681	1	0-20 years
790	2	21-40 years
827	3	41-60 years
604	4	61+ years
7	8	don't know
8	9	no answer

v8

I

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels4**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
1,650 1 diverse people
1,192 2 similar people
58 8 don't know
17 9 no answer

v8_rec

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v8_rec**

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
1,192 0 similar people
1,650 1 diverse people
58 8 don't know
17 9 no answer

v9

type: string (**str1650**)

unique values: 2,693 missing "": 76/2,917

examples: "Die Menschen sind offen, freundlich aufmerksam. Man hilft sich, es ist familär."
"Menschen die auch von woanders kommen, wie ich."
"ZP: 'Ich glaube eher gut bürgerlich, wenige Ausländer wenige Hartz-IV Empfänger - und wenn Ausländer eher gut betucht, also nicht eher gut betucht, sondern Mittelschicht.'"
"können es sich leisten, in der Nachbarschaft zu leben"

warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

v9_1_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v9_1_rec**

range: [9,9] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 9 no answer

v9_2_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v9_2_rec**

range: [9,9] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 9 no answer

v9_3_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v9_3_rec**

range: [9,9] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 9 no answer

v9_4_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v9_4_rec**

range: [9,9] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 9 no answer

v9_5_rec

```

        type: numeric (float)
        label: v9_5_rec

        range: [9,9]                units: 1
    unique values: 1                missing .: 0/2,917

    tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                2,917      9    no answer
    
```

v9_6_rec di

```

        type: numeric (float)
        label: v9_6_rec

        range: [9,9]                units: 1
    unique values: 1                missing .: 0/2,917

    tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                2,917      9    no answer
    
```

v11 perc

```

        type: numeric (byte)
        label: labels5

        range: [1,9]                units: 1
    unique values: 6                missing .: 0/2,917

    tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                84      1    almost no people from other
                        countries
                933     2    some people from other countries
    1,695      3    many people from other countries
                125     4    mostly people from other
                        countries
                59      8    don't know
                21      9    no answer
    
```

v11_d per

```

        type: numeric (byte)
        label: v11_d

        range: [0,9]                units: 1
    
```

unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,017	0	few immigrants
	1,820	1	many immigrants
	59	8	don't know
	21	9	no answer

v91_1

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels6

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 6

missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	783	1	strongly
	981	2	somewhat
	853	3	no really
	200	4	not at all
	59	8	don't know
	41	9	no answer

v91_2

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels6

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 6

missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	334	1	strongly
	762	2	somewhat
	1,297	3	no really
	443	4	not at all
	46	8	don't know
	35	9	no answer

v91_3

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels6

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 6 missing ..: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	383	1	strongly
	690	2	somewhat
	1,119	3	no really
	673	4	not at all
	32	8	don't know
	20	9	no answer

v91_4

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels6

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 6

missing ..: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,242	1	strongly
	850	2	somewhat
	603	3	no really
	156	4	not at all
	44	8	don't know
	22	9	no answer

v91_5

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels6

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 6

missing ..: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,871	1	strongly
	844	2	somewhat
	147	3	no really
	25	4	not at all
	14	8	don't know
	16	9	no answer

v91_6

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels6

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,469	1	strongly
	881	2	somewhat
	382	3	no really
	127	4	not at all
	37	8	don't know
	21	9	no answer

v91_7

basic

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels6

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	691	1	strongly
	726	2	somewhat
	1,085	3	no really
	335	4	not at all
	56	8	don't know
	24	9	no answer

v91_8

basic

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels6

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,215	1	strongly
	1,092	2	somewhat
	418	3	no really
	114	4	not at all
	47	8	don't know
	31	9	no answer

v91_9

basic

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	181	1	strongly
	200	2	somewhat
	892	3	no really
	1,583	4	not at all
	35	8	don't know
	26	9	no answer

v91_10

basic attit

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	755	1	strongly
	821	2	somewhat
	908	3	no really
	331	4	not at all
	56	8	don't know
	46	9	no answer

v91_11

k

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,497	1	strongly
	960	2	somewhat
	346	3	no really
	74	4	not at all
	27	8	don't know
	13	9	no answer

v91_12

basic

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	770	1	strongly
	1,265	2	somewhat
	649	3	no really
	93	4	not at all
	86	8	don't know
	54	9	no answer

v91_13

basic atti

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,160	1	strongly
	960	2	somewhat
	557	3	no really
	151	4	not at all
	51	8	don't know
	38	9	no answer

v91_14

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,010	1	strongly
	706	2	somewhat
	156	3	no really
	26	4	not at all
	9	8	don't know
	10	9	no answer

v91_15 **basic att**

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	604	1	strongly
	886	2	somewhat
	1,032	3	no really
	266	4	not at all
	85	8	don't know
	44	9	no answer

v91_16 **basic att**

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels6**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	604	1	strongly
	789	2	somewhat
	1,129	3	no really
	333	4	not at all
	31	8	don't know
	31	9	no answer

v100_1_pos

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels7**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,435	0	block 1 following q91
	1,482	1	block 2 following q21

v100_1_bez

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels8**

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 10 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 2 Jews
4 Asians
6 refugees
9 Russian-speaking

v100_1_stim

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels9**

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
1,412 1 nobody reacts
1,505 2 someone else voices disagreement

v100_1_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels10**

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,464 1 yes
393 2 no
35 98 don't know
25 99 no answer

v100_1_2a

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels11**

range: [3,99] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 453/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	84	3	nothing
	95	4	signal disagreement
	1,312	5	say briefly a different opinion
	952	6	protest sharply
	15	98	don't know
	6	99	no answer
	453	.	

v100_1_2b

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels12**

range: [7,99] units: 1
 unique values: 6 missing .: 2,524/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	180	7	nothing
	49	8	signal agreement
	83	9	say briefly same opinion
	45	10	clearly emphasize agreement
	16	98	don't know
	20	99	no answer
	2,524	.	

v100_2_pos

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels13**

range: [0,1] units: 1
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,494	0	block 1 following q91
	1,423	1	block 2 following q21

v100_2_bez

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels14**

range: [1,10] units: 1
 unique values: 10 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 3 blacks
4 Asians
6 refugees
8 Turkish-speaking

v100_2_stim

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels15**

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
1,487 1 someone turns around, clearly
upset
1,430 2 someone continues on

v100_2_int

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels16**

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 1,748/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
186 1 yes
983 2 no
1,748 .

v100_2_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels10**

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,658 1 yes
202 2 no
30 98 don't know
27 99 no answer

v100_2_2a

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels11**

range: [3,99] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 259/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

99	3	nothing
157	4	signal disagreement
1,619	5	say briefly a different opinion
757	6	protest sharply
17	98	don't know
9	99	no answer
259	.	

v100_2_2b

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels12**

range: [7,99] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 2,715/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

128	7	nothing
22	8	signal agreement
18	9	say briefly same opinion
18	10	clearly emphasize agreement
5	98	don't know
11	99	no answer
2,715	.	

v100_3_pos

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels17**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

1,454	0	block 1 following q91
1,463	1	block 2 following q21

v100_3_bez

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels18**

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 10 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 3 blacks
4 Asians
6 refugees
8 Turkish-speaking

v100_3_stim

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels19**

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
1,457 1 nobody reacts
1,460 2 someone is contradicting

v100_3_int

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels16**

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 1,793/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
184 1 yes
940 2 no
1,793 .

v100_3_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels10**

range: [1,99] units: 1

unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,633	1	yes
	254	2	no
	15	98	don't know
	15	99	no answer

v100_3_2a

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels11

range: [3,99]

units: 1

unique values: 6

missing .: 284/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	172	3	nothing
	309	4	signal disagreement
	1,610	5	say briefly a different opinion
	523	6	protest sharply
	12	98	don't know
	7	99	no answer
	284	.	

v100_3_2b

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels12

range: [7,99]

units: 1

unique values: 6

missing .: 2,663/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	180	7	nothing
	20	8	signal agreement
	20	9	say briefly same opinion
	16	10	clearly emphasize agreement
	9	98	don't know
	9	99	no answer
	2,663	.	

v100_4_pos

type: numeric (byte)

label: labels20

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,451	0	block 1 following q91
	1,466	1	block 2 following q21

v100_4_bez

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels21

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 10 missing .: 0/2,917

examples:	2	Jews
	5	gays
	6	refugees
	8	Turkish-speaking

v100_4_stim

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels22

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,457	1	nobody reacts
	1,460	2	someone else contradicts

v100_4_int

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels16

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 1,715/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	175	1	yes
	1,027	2	no
	1,715	.	

v100_4_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels10**

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
2,738	1	yes
148	2	no
16	98	don't know
15	99	no answer

v100_4_2a

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels11**

range: [3,99] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 179/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
204	3	nothing
520	4	signal disagreement
1,345	5	say briefly a different opinion
640	6	protest sharply
25	98	don't know
4	99	no answer
179	.	

v100_4_2b

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels12**

range: [7,99] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 2,769/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
106	7	nothing
8	8	signal agreement
14	9	say briefly same opinion
12	10	clearly emphasize agreement
3	98	don't know
5	99	no answer

2,769 .

v14_11

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,915	0	not named
	2	1	named

v14_12

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,914	0	not named
	3	1	named

v14_13

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,914	0	not named
	3	1	named

v14_14

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1

unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,914	0	not named
	3	1	named

v14_15

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,915	0	not named
	2	1	named

v14_16

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,916	0	not named
	1	1	named

v14_17

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	135	0	not named
	2,782	1	named

v14_18

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: labels23

      range: [0,1]
unique values: 2                               units: 1
                                                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,913      0    not named
                  4          1    named
```

v14_19

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: labels23

      range: [0,1]
unique values: 2                               units: 1
                                                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,900      0    not named
                  17         1    named
```

v14_20

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: labels23

      range: [0,1]
unique values: 2                               units: 1
                                                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,915      0    not named
                  2          1    named
```

v14_21

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: labels23

      range: [0,1]
unique values: 2                               units: 1
                                                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2,910      0    not named
                  7          1    named
```

v14_22

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,904 0 not named
13 1 named

v14_23

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 0 not named

v14_24

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,911 0 not named
6 1 named

v14_25

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

2,897 0 not named
20 1 named

v14_26

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing ..: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 0 not named

v14_27

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing ..: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,917 0 not named

v14_28

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing ..: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,913 0 not named
4 1 named

v14_29

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing ..: 0/2,917

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
            2,913      0 not named
            4          1  named
```

v14_30

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1]                units: 1
unique values: 2            missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
            2,912      0 not named
            5          1  named
```

v14_31

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,0]                units: 1
unique values: 1            missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
            2,917      0 not named
```

v14_32

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1]                units: 1
unique values: 2            missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
            2,916      0 not named
            1          1  named
```

v14_33

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23
```

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,907	0	not named
	10	1	named

v14_34

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,908	0	not named
	9	1	named

v14_35

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,897	0	not named
	20	1	named

v14_36

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,915	0	not named
	2	1	named

v14_37

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,901 0 not named
16 1 named

v14_38

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,894 0 not named
23 1 named

v14_39

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,912 0 not named
5 1 named

v14_40

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2,914 0 not named

3 1 named

v14_41

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,916	0	not named
	1	1	named

v14_42

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,917	0	not named

v14_43

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,914	0	not named
	3	1	named

v14_44

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             2,917      0 not named
```

v14_45

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,0]          units: 1
unique values: 1      missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             2,917      0 not named
```

v14_46

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,0]          units: 1
unique values: 1      missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             2,917      0 not named
```

v14_47

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1]          units: 1
unique values: 2      missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             2,903      0 not named
              14        1 named
```

v14_48

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23

range: [0,1]          units: 1
```

unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,900	0	not named
	17	1	named

v14_49

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,910	0	not named
	7	1	named

v14_50

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,917	0	not named

v14_51

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,917	0	not named

v14_96

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,869	0	not named
	48	1	named

v14_96s

type: string (str45)
unique values: 44 missing "": 2,869/2,917

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

v14_97

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23
range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,917	0	not named

v14_98

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels23
range: [0,0] units: 1
unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,917	0	not named

v14_99

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels23**

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,916	0	not named
	1	1	named

numcitizen

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **numcitizen**, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,778	1	
	133	2	
	5	3	
	1	9	no answer

v14

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **nationalities**

range: [11,999999] units: 1
unique values: 88 missing .. 0/2,917

examples: 17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany

v14_17_rec

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v14_17_rec**

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	88	1	0-20 years
	439	2	21-40 years
	979	3	41-60 years
	1,391	4	61+ years
	1	8	don't know
	19	9	no answer

v20

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: v20

range: [11,99]
unique values: 44
units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 17 Germany
          17 Germany
          17 Germany
          17 Germany
```

v20s

```
type: string (str61)

unique values: 58
missing "": 2,846/2,917

examples: ""
          ""
          ""
          ""

warning: variable has embedded blanks
```

v20_rec

```
type: numeric (float)
label: nationalities

range: [11,999999]
unique values: 84
units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 17 Germany
          17 Germany
          17 Germany
```

17 Germany

v20_rec2

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v20_rec2**

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,357	0	German-born
	539	1	non-German-born
	13	8	don't know
	8	9	no answer

v21

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v21**

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 44 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany

v21s

type: string (**str45**)

unique values: 59 missing "": 2,844/2,917

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

v21_rec

```
      type: numeric (float)
      label: nationalities

      range: [11,999999]          units: 1
unique values: 84                missing .: 0/2,917

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
```

v21_rec2

```
      type: numeric (float)
      label: v21_rec2

      range: [0,9]                units: 1
unique values: 4                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  2,386      0   German-born
                   518      1   non-German-born
                     5      8   don't know
                     8      9   no answer
```

v2101

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v2101

      range: [0,1]                units: 1
unique values: 2                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  2,227      0   without migration background
                   690      1   with migration background
```

v45

frequenc

```
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: labels29

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                missing .: 0/2,917

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
```

859	1	daily
887	2	at least once a week
233	3	at least once a month
577	4	less frequent
305	5	never
37	8	don't know
19	9	no answer

v45_rec **frequency of contact**

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **v45_rec**
 range: [0,9] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	305	0	never
	577	1	less frequent
	233	2	at least once a month
	887	3	at least once a week
	859	4	daily
	37	8	don't know
	19	9	no answer

v45_rec2 **frequency of contact v**

type: numeric (**float**)
 label: **v45_rec2**, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
 range: [0,999] units: .1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	305	0	never
	577	4.2	
	233	8.3	
	887	33.3	
	859	100	daily
	37	998	don't know
	19	999	no answer

v50_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels30**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,409	1	fully agree
	792	2	somewhat agree
	590	3	neither agree nor disagree
	77	4	somewhat disagree
	35	5	definitely disagree
	6	8	don't know
	8	9	no answer

v50_1_rec

type: numeric (byte)
label: v50_1_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	35	1	definitely disagree
	77	2	somewhat disagree
	590	3	neither agree nor disagree
	792	4	somewhat agree
	1,409	5	fully agree
	6	8	don't know
	8	9	no answer

v50_2

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels30

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	787	1	fully agree
	704	2	somewhat agree
	691	3	neither agree nor disagree
	385	4	somewhat disagree
	307	5	definitely disagree
	16	8	don't know
	27	9	no answer

v50_2_rec

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v50_2_rec**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	307	1	definitely disagree
	385	2	somewhat disagree
	691	3	neither agree nor disagree
	704	4	somewhat agree
	787	5	fully agree
	16	8	don't know
	27	9	no answer

v50scale

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v50_1_rec**, but 4 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,9] units: .1
unique values: 11 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 3 neither agree nor disagree
3.5
4 somewhat agree
5 fully agree

v92

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels31**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	41	1	strongly
	111	2	somewhat
	712	3	no really
	2,033	4	not at all
	8	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v60

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels32**

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 15 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 12 CDU or CSU
13 Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen
15 Die Linke
97 another party

v60s

type: string (**str48**)

unique values: 41 missing "": 2,855/2,917

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

v60_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **labels32**

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 25 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 12 CDU or CSU
13 Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen
15 Die Linke
93 not eligible

v62

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels33**

range: [1,9] units: 1

unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,774	1	yes
	1,125	2	no
	18	9	no answer

v62_rec

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v62_rec**

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,125	0	no
	1,774	1	yes
	18	9	no answer

v63

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v63**

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 45 missing .: 1,143/2,917

examples: 17 Germany
17 Germany
96 other country
.

v63s

type: string (**str49**)

unique values: 49 missing "": 2,859/2,917

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

v63_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **nationalities**

range: [11,999999] units: 1
unique values: 84 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 17 Germany
 17 Germany
 96 Ecuador
 999992 no partnership

v63_rec2

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v63_rec2**

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,495	0	German partner
	277	1	non-German partner
	1,125	6	no partnership
	18	7	unknown partnership
	2	9	no answer

v6501

type: numeric (**int**)
label: **labels35**, but 40 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999] units: 1
unique values: 41 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 4
 5
 8
 12

v6501_rec

type: numeric (**int**)

label: **v6501_rec**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	545	1	0 to 3 people
	991	2	4 to 6 people
	764	3	7 to 10 people
	449	4	11 to 20 people
	124	5	21 and more people
	44	9	no answer

v6502

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels36**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,074	1	up to 10 people
	913	2	11 to 20 people
	564	3	21 to 40 people
	195	4	41 to 80 people
	124	5	more than 80 people
	19	8	don't know
	28	9	no answer

v6503

type: numeric (**int**)
label: **v6503**, but 31 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: 1
unique values: 32 missing .: 76/2,917

examples: 0
1
2
5

v6503_rec

type: numeric (**float**)

label: **v6503_rec**, but **31** nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: 1
unique values: 33 missing .: 0/2,917
examples: 0
0
2
4

v6503_rec2

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v6503_rec2**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
1,180	1	0 people
429	2	1 people
349	3	2 people
532	4	3 to 5 people
326	5	6 and more people
44	8	unknown number of strong ties
57	9	no answer

v6504

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels38**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 47/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
534	1	no one
1,433	2	less than half
464	3	about half
275	4	more than half
145	5	all
18	8	don't know
1	9	no answer
47	.	.

v6504_rec

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v6504_rec

range: [1,9]
unique values: 8

units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917

```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	534	1	no one
	1,433	2	less than half
	464	3	about half
	275	4	more than half
	145	5	all
	47	7	unknown number of weak ties
	18	8	don't know
	1	9	no answer

v6505

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v6505, but 75 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999]
unique values: 78

units: 1.000e-07
missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 0
           5
           30
           60

```

v6505_rec

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v6505_rec

range: [1,9]
unique values: 8

units: 1
missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
            1,148    1      no one (0%)
            781     2      less than half (1%-39%)
            408     3      about half (40%-60%)
            181     4      more than half 61%-99%)
            266     5      all (100%)
            32      7      no strong ties
            44      8      unknown number of strong ties
            57      9      unknown number of out-group
                        strong ties

```

v6602

dens

type: numeric (**byte**)

label: **labels39**

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 8

missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	312	1	all of them know each other
	564	2	most of them know each other
	587	3	about half know each other
	885	4	some of them know each other
	205	5	they don't know each other
	301	6	no non-German ties
	32	8	don't know
	31	9	no answer

v6602_rec

dens

type: numeric (**byte**)

label: **v6602_rec**

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 9

missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	177	1	they don't know each other
	830	2	some of them know each other
	536	3	about half know each other
	504	4	most of them know each other
	252	5	all of them know each other
	519	6	no or unknown immigration-related ties
	68	7	only immigration-related ties
	22	8	don't know
	9	9	no answer

v7201

type: numeric (**byte**)

label: **labels40**

range: [1,9]

units: 1

unique values: 4

missing .: 0/2,917

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	899	1	fully agree
	935	2	somewhat agree
	743	3	neither agree nor disagree
	216	4	somewhat disagree
	81	5	definitely disagree
	26	8	don't know
	17	9	no answer

v79_2_rec

type: numeric (byte)
label: v79_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	81	1	definitely disagree
	216	2	somewhat disagree
	743	3	neither agree nor disagree
	935	4	somewhat agree
	899	5	fully agree
	26	8	don't know
	17	9	no answer

v79_3

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels41

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	766	1	fully agree
	851	2	somewhat agree
	795	3	neither agree nor disagree
	334	4	somewhat disagree
	126	5	definitely disagree
	26	8	don't know
	19	9	no answer

v79_3_rec

type: numeric (byte)
label: v79_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	126	1	definitely disagree
	334	2	somewhat disagree
	795	3	neither agree nor disagree
	851	4	somewhat agree
	766	5	fully agree
	26	8	don't know
	19	9	no answer

v79_4

parlian

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels41

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	997	1	fully agree
	920	2	somewhat agree
	588	3	neither agree nor disagree
	247	4	somewhat disagree
	103	5	definitely disagree
	35	8	don't know
	27	9	no answer

v79_4_rec

parlian

type: numeric (byte)
label: v79_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	103	1	definitely disagree
	247	2	somewhat disagree
	588	3	neither agree nor disagree
	920	4	somewhat agree
	997	5	fully agree

35 8 don't know
 27 9 no answer

v93_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels42**

range: [1,10] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,348	1	strongly
	949	2	somewhat
	375	3	not really
	140	4	not at all
	46	8	don't know
	46	9	no answer
	13	10	no increasing diversity

v93_2

inc

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels43**

range: [1,10] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	464	1	strongly
	1,010	2	somewhat
	993	3	not really
	230	4	not at all
	161	8	don't know
	43	9	no answer
	16	10	no increasing diversity

v93_3

increasing div

type: numeric (**byte**)
 label: **labels43**

range: [1,10] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .. 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

287	1	strongly
600	2	somewhat
1,064	3	not really
888	4	not at all
49	8	don't know
25	9	no answer
4	10	no increasing diversity

v93_4 **increasing dive**

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels43**

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
404	1	strongly
732	2	somewhat
956	3	not really
663	4	not at all
107	8	don't know
48	9	no answer
7	10	no increasing diversity

v93_5 **increasing**

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels43**

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
431	1	strongly
689	2	somewhat
974	3	not really
612	4	not at all
109	8	don't know
82	9	no answer
20	10	no increasing diversity

v93_6 **increasing dive**

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels43**

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	151	1	strongly
	364	2	somewhat
	1,020	3	not really
	1,314	4	not at all
	33	8	don't know
	26	9	no answer
	9	10	no increasing diversity

v93_7

increasing d

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels43

range: [1,10] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	344	1	strongly
	516	2	somewhat
	924	3	not really
	1,052	4	not at all
	33	8	don't know
	44	9	no answer
	4	10	no increasing diversity

v95_1rf

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels44

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,519	1	opinion 1, opinion 2
	1,398	2	opinion 2, opinion 1

v95_1

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels45

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,048	1	all religions should be treated equally
	651	2	Christianity should be the focus
	78	8	don't know
	140	9	no answer

v95_2rf

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels44

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,451	1	opinion 1, opinion 2
	1,466	2	opinion 2, opinion 1

v95_2

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels46

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2,353	1	all about suitability and competence
	454	2	increase share of disadvantaged groups
	74	8	don't know
	36	9	no answer

v95_3rf

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels44

range: [1,2] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2,917

```
tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
             1,432         1 opinion 1, opinion 2
             1,485         2 opinion 2, opinion 1
```

v95_3

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels47

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 4            missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
             1,487         1 the media should report more
             919           2 the media should report less
             276           8 don't know
             235           9 no answer
```

v96_1

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels48

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 5            missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
             353           1 too much for Muslims
             1,599         2 enough for Muslims
             474           3 too little for Muslims
             400           8 don't know
             91            9 no answer
```

v96_2

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels49

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 5            missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
             63            1 too much for single parents
             591           2 enough for single parents
             2,038         3 too little for single parents
```

thi

187 8 don't know
38 9 no answer

v96_3

thing

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels50
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	156	1	too much for gays and lesbians
	1,511	2	enough for gays and lesbians
	904	3	too little for gays and lesbians
	274	8	don't know
	72	9	no answer

v96_4

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels51
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	363	1	too much for catholics
	1,845	2	enough for catholics
	185	3	too little for catholics
	427	8	don't know
	97	9	no answer

v96_5

type: numeric (byte)
label: labels52
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	299	1	too much for refugees
	1,300	2	enough for refugees
	1,056	3	too little for refugees
	193	8	don't know

69 9 no answer

v97_1

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels53**, but 8 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,98] units: 1
unique values: 11 missing .: 2,440/2,917

examples: .
. .
. .

v97_2

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels54**, but 9 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,99] units: 1
unique values: 13 missing .: 477/2,917

examples: 5
7
8
10 10 cultural life is enriched

v97

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **labels54**, but 17 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,99] units: .001
unique values: 21 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 5
7
8
8.8879995

v98_1

type: numeric (**byte**)

label: **labels55**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,128	1	yes
	1,760	2	no
	13	8	don't know
	16	9	no answer

v98_2

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels55**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,598	1	yes
	1,290	2	no
	19	8	don't know
	10	9	no answer

v98_3

actions re

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels55**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	401	1	yes
	2,500	2	no
	4	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v98_4

actions

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels55**
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
              30          1  yes
             2,875        2  no
                1          8  don't know
                11         9  no answer
```

v99

ta

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels56

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 4            missing .: 0/2,917
```

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
              1,545        1  yes
             1,346        2  no
                15         8  don't know
                11         9  no answer
```

v101

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels57

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7            missing .: 0/2,917
```

```
tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
              1,517        1  news on the radio or television
               691        2  newspaper
                 45        3  Facebook, Twitter and the like
                144        4  another source
                450        5  nobody
                 41        8  don't know
                 29        9  no answer
```

v24

```
type: numeric (byte)
label: labels58

range: [11,99]              units: 1
unique values: 11           missing .: 0/2,917
```

examples: 11 Roman Catholic Church
12 Protestant Church
19 no religion
19 no religion

v24b

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels59**, but 8 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 12 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 1 not religious at all
3
5
7

v34

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels60**

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 10 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 4 10th grade (Realschulabschluss)
5 advanced technical certificate (Fachhochschulreife)
6 German Abitur/high school diploma
7 university (of applied sciences) degree

v34s

type: string (**str109**)

unique values: 27 missing "": 2,890/2,917

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

v34_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **labels60**

range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 9 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	5	1	still a student
	13	2	left school without a degree
	284	3	8th or 9th grade (Hauptschulabschluss)
	718	4	10th grade (Realschulabschluss)
	277	5	advanced technical certificate (Fachhochschulreife)
	634	6	German Abitur/high school diploma
	970	7	university (of applied sciences) degree
	3	98	don't know
	13	99	no answer

v36

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels61**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1,548	1	yes
	1,363	2	no
	1	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

v37

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels62**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 1,549/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	49	1	a student (high school or university)

1,147	2	retired
29	3	currently unemployed
68	4	looking after the home
64	6	not employed fulltime for other reasons
2	8	don't know
9	9	no answer
1,549	.	

v102

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels63**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	19	1	lesbian
	2,711	2	heterosexual
	46	3	gay
	48	4	something else
	15	8	don't know
	78	9	no answer

v102s

type: string (**str91**)

unique values: 27 missing "": 2,869/2,917

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

v102_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **labels63**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	19	1	lesbian
	2,718	2	heterosexual
	46	3	gay
	8	5	asexual
	26	6	bisexual
	3	7	pansexual
	15	8	don't know
	82	9	no answer

v75

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **v75**

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 17 1.750 to less than 2.000 euro
21 2.750 to less than 3.000 euro
23 4.000 to less than 5.000 euro
25 7.500 euro and more

v75_rec

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v75_rec**, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [400,9999] units: 1
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 1875
2875
4500
9000

v75_rec2

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **v75_rec2**, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [.4,9999] units: .001
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 1.875
2.875

ln_income

type: numeric (**float**)
label: **ln_income**, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [5.9914646,99] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2,917

examples: 7.5363641
7.9638081
8.4118328
9.1049795

v105

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels69**

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

2,332	1	yes
516	2	no
69	9	don't know, no answer

v7601

type: numeric (**byte**)
label: **labels70**

range: [1,8] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2,917

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

2,891	1	only German
1	2	predominantly Turkish
9	3	predominantly Russian
14	7	predominantly English
2	8	partly German, partly in the other language

v7602

type: numeric (**byte**)

```
label: labels71
range: [6,6]
unique values: 1
units: 1
missing .: 2,915/2,917
```

```
tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
             2         6 English
             2,915      .
```

```
2 . log close
name: <unnamed>
log: /Users/lucas/Downloads/codebook_DivA.smcl
log type: smcl
closed on: 17 Jun 2021, 15:16:47
```

8. Appendix II: German Questionnaire

Deutscher Fragebogen ProDiv

> Nummerierung der DivCon-Fragen bleibt erhalten, deshalb keine durchgehende Num.

Erklärungen

1. alphabetische LÄNDERLISTE:

In den Fragen 14, 18, 20, 21 und 63 wurde eine alphabetische LÄNDERLISTE verwendet. Dies ist durch [LÄNDERLISTE] in der Antwortsektion der jeweiligen Frage gekennzeichnet.

2. Platzhalter

Der Platzhalter [STADT] ist durch den Wohnort der Befragten festgelegt.

Einige Fragen werden durch Platzhalter an die persönliche Situation der Befragten angepasst. Platzhalter sind in Großbuchstaben und in eckige Klammern gesetzt. Der Platzhalter [STADT] ist durch den Wohnort der Befragten definiert. Er wird in den Fragen 1000, 5, 11 und 94 eingesetzt.

3. unterschiedliche Frageformulierungen

Einige Fragen werden durch unterschiedliche Frageformulierungen an die persönliche Situation der Befragten angepasst. Unterschiedliche Frageformulierungen werden durch Kursivsetzung der zutreffenden Bedingung gekennzeichnet. Sie sind als Alternativen zu verstehen. Sie beziehen sich auf den Migrationshintergrund in den Fragen 45, 65_3, 65_4.

4. Filterführung

Vor den Fragen stehende, kursiv gedruckte Hinweise sind Filterregeln. Diese zeigen an, welche Kriterien die befragte Person erfüllen muss, um die Frage gestellt zu bekommen.

5. Interview-Anweisungen

Anweisungen sind durch [INT.: ...] gekennzeichnet. Diese Anweisungen wurden nicht vorgelesen, sondern dienen den Interviewern als Hilfsmittel bzw. als Hinweis. Sie können bei Verständnisproblemen vorgelesen werden.

6. Betonung

Wörter, die vom Interviewer in besonderer Weise betont werden sollen, sind in Großbuchstaben gedruckt.

Wörter, auf die die InterviewerInnen achten sollen, weil sie zB wechseln, sind unterstrichen.

Kontaktaufnahme und Screening

1000.

Guten Tag, mein Name ist....

Wir führen derzeit für Kantar in Bielefeld – ehemals Emnid – eine Umfrage im Auftrag des Max-Planck-Instituts in Göttingen durch. Es geht um das Miteinander in der Stadt und der Gesellschaft. Wir machen keine Werbung und wir wollen Ihnen nichts verkaufen. Ihr Haushalt wurde für diese Umfrage nach dem Zufallsprinzip ausgewählt. Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Ihr Haushalt so freundlich wäre, an diesem Interview teilzunehmen. Als kleines Dankeschön erhalten alle Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer nach Abschluss der Studie 15 Euro

in Form eines Online-Gutscheins, wenn sie möchten.

Ihre Teilnahme ist natürlich freiwillig. Die Auswertung erfolgt anonym, also nicht in Verbindung mit Ihrem Namen oder Ihrer Telefonnummer.

Die Umfrage richtet sich an erwachsene Personen, die in [STADT] wohnhaft sind.

Darf ich zunächst fragen, ob Sie in [STADT] wohnen?

1: ja

2: nein -----ENDE

9: weiß nicht, k. A. -----ENDE

63.

Wie viele Personen, Sie selbst eingeschlossen, wohnen in Ihrem Haushalt? Zählen Sie bitte auch Kleinkinder dazu sowie Personen, die normalerweise in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, aber zurzeit abwesend sind, z.B. im Krankenhaus oder in Ferien.

Anzahl der Personen im Haushalt: [mind. 1]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

99: keine Angabe

64.

Wie viele dieser Personen sind 18 Jahre alt oder älter?

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

99: keine Angabe

Könnte ich bitte mit der [ältesten/ zweitältesten/ drittältesten] Person sprechen?

1: ZP am Apparat

2: Es wird mit der ZP verbunden

3: ZP momentan nicht erreichbar (INT.: Bitte Namen der Zielperson aufnehmen)

4: Verweigerung *NONRESP "I"



Hauptbefragung

1.

Sagen Sie mir bitte, in welchem Jahr Sie geboren sind?

Geburtsjahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9999: keine Angabe

2.

Dürfte ich fragen, welches Geschlecht Sie haben?

[INT.: *nicht vorlesen*]

1: männlich

2: weiblich

3: Andere [INT.: bitte notieren]

3.

Alles in allem, wie wohl fühlen Sie sich in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

Fühlen Sie sich...

1: sehr wohl,

2: eher wohl,

3: teils, teils

4: eher nicht wohl oder

5: überhaupt nicht wohl?

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

6.

Seit welchem Jahr leben Sie in [STADT]?

Seit dem Jahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

1111: seit meiner Geburt

9998: weiß nicht

9999: keine Angabe

8.

Nun möchte ich Sie nach den Menschen in Ihrem Wohnviertel fragen. Würden Sie sagen, dass ...

1: die Leute recht verschieden sind oder würden Sie sagen, dass

2: in Ihrem Wohnviertel ein in etwa ähnlicher Schlag Menschen lebt?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

FILTER (wenn Q8,1 oder 2, sonst weiter)

9.

Wenn die Leute verschieden sind:

In welcher Hinsicht sind die Leute in Ihrem Wohnviertel recht verschieden?

Wenn etwa ähnlicher Schlag Menschen:

In welcher Hinsicht ist dies ein in etwa ähnlicher Schlag Menschen?

[INT.: BITTE IN STICHWORTEN notieren, WICHTIG: von Befragten benutzte Wörter notieren, NICHT interpretieren!]:

.....

11.

Jetzt stelle ich Ihnen eine Frage zu den Menschen in Ihrer gesamten Stadt, nicht nur aus dem Wohnviertel. Wenn gleich von alteingesessenen Deutschen die Rede ist, meine ich Deutsche, die nicht eingewandert sind und deren Eltern auch schon Deutsche waren. Leben in [STADT]...

1: FAST NUR alteingesessene Deutsche und kaum Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder

2: leben da VOR ALLEM alteingesessene Deutsche, aber AUCH einige Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder

3: leben da NEBEN alteingesessenen Deutschen SEHR VIELE Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder

4: leben da ÜBERWIEGEND Menschen aus anderen Ländern?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

91.

Jetzt möchte ich Sie nach Ihrer Meinung zu unterschiedlichen Grundhaltungen zu Ihrem Leben und zur Gesellschaft fragen. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die folgenden Aussagen mit Ihren eigenen Überzeugungen übereinstimmen oder nicht.

RANDOM

91_1 Wer nicht vorankommt im Leben, sollte sich selbst verantwortlich machen und nicht gesellschaftliche Gegebenheiten.

91_2 Unsere Gesellschaft sollte sich in erster Linie um DIE Dinge kümmern, die zu ihrem EIGENEN Vorteil sind.

91_3 Die existierende Ungleichheit in unserer Gesellschaft IST in Ordnung, weil sie ein Ergebnis unterschiedlicher Begabung und Leistung ist.

91_4 Die existierende Ungleichheit in unserer Gesellschaft IST NICHT in Ordnung, weil sie ein Ergebnis ungleicher Chancen ist.

91_5 Wir sollten immer einen Weg suchen, um anderen zu helfen, denen es schlechter geht als uns selbst.

91_6 Unsere Gesellschaft sollte dafür sorgen, dass die Unterschiede im Lebensstandard verringert werden.

91_7 In unserer Gesellschaft können zu viele Menschen machen, was sie wollen.

91_8 Unsere Gesellschaft sollte auch in Krisen anderswo Verantwortung übernehmen.

91_9 Einige Nationen haben zu Recht Anspruch auf mehr Macht und Geltung als andere.

91_10 Unsere Gesellschaft sollte mehr Kraft darauf verwenden, ihre kulturelle Einheit zu schützen.

91_11 Alle Menschen sollten ihr Leben nach ihren EIGENEN Wünschen gestalten können.

91_12 Die Anliegen der Gesellschaft sollten Vorrang vor individuellen Anliegen haben.

91_13 Unsere traditionellen Werte müssen die Grundlage unserer Gesellschaft bleiben.

91_14 Unsere Gesellschaft sollte immer Menschen in Not helfen, egal wer sie sind.

91_15 Dem Schutz individueller Rechte und Freiheiten müssen Interessen der Mehrheit untergeordnet werden.

91_16 Wir sollten uns alle in erster Linie darum kümmern, wie WIR SELBST vorankommen.

Wie stark stimmt dies mit Ihren eigenen Überzeugungen überein?

[VORLESEN, ab der zweiten Aussage BEI BEDARF !]

1: stark

2: eher

3: eher nicht

4: gar nicht

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

ACHTUNG: Zwei der insgesamt 4 Szenarien (Szenario 100_1 bis Szenario 100_4) werden randomisiert ausgewählt und VOR Frage 14 gestellt, die restlichen beiden NACH Frage 21.

100. Jetzt wir möchten Ihnen einige Situationen beschreiben, die in Ihrem Alltag auftreten können, und fragen, wie Sie reagieren würden.

SZENARIO 100_1

WENN FRAGE 2 = „1“ (männlich): VERSION [A]

WENN FRAGE 2 = „2“ oder „9“ (weiblich oder anderes Geschlecht): VERSION [B]

[INPUT]

RANDOMAUSWAHL EINES ITEMS FOLGENDER LISTE

- zu viele Muslime im Land haben
- zu viele Juden im Land haben
- zu viele Schwarze im Land haben
- viel zu viel Arabisch hören in diesem Land
- zu viele Asiaten im Land haben
- zu viele Schwule im Land haben
- zu viele Flüchtlinge im Land haben
- viel zu viel Englisch hören in diesem Land
- viel zu viel Türkisch hören in diesem Land
- viel zu viel Russisch hören in diesem Land

FRAGE

Stellen Sie sich bitte einmal vor, Sie besuchen ein Familientreffen. Sie sitzen zusammen, es ist nett, die Familie genießt das Fest. Irgendwann kommt das Gespräch auf die Politik und Sie hören, wie [B] eine Verwandte/ [A] ein Verwandter sagt: "Ich finde, das Hauptproblem ist, dass wir [INPUT] im Land haben. Es würde uns allen besser gehen, wenn das nicht so wäre."

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Niemand reagiert. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie die Aussage [A] des Verwandten/[B] der Verwandten stören?

SPLIT B

Jemand anders widerspricht. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie die Aussage [A] des Verwandten/[B] der Verwandten stören?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Filter: Wenn „Ja“

Und was würden Sie tun?

3: nichts,

4: Ihre Ablehnung z.B. durch einen bösen Blick oder Kopfschütteln signalisieren,

5: knapp sagen, dass Sie anderer Meinung sind.

6: scharf protestieren.

Filter: Wenn „Nein“

Und was würden Sie tun?

7: nichts,

8: Ihre Zustimmung z. B. durch Nicken signalisieren,

9: knapp sagen, dass Sie der gleichen Meinung sind,

10: deutlich bekräftigen, dass Sie zustimmen.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

SZENARIO 100_2

WENN FRAGE 2 = „1“ (männlich): VERSION [A]

WENN FRAGE 2 = „2“ oder „9“ (weiblich oder anderes Geschlecht): VERSION [B]

[INPUT]

RANDOMAUSWAHL EINES ITEMS FOLGENDER LISTE

muslimisches Paar

jüdisches Paar

Englisch-sprechendes Paar

Russisch-sprechendes Paar

Türkisch-sprechendes Paar

dunkelhäutiges Paar

Arabisch-sprechendes Paar

asiatisches Paar

homosexuelles Paar

Flüchtlings-Paar

FRAGE

Stellen Sie sich bitte einmal vor, Sie stehen vor Ihrer Haustür und plaudern mit [A] einem Nachbarn/[B] einer Nachbarin. Jemand von der Hausverwaltung kommt mit einem [INPUT] vorbei, um die freistehende Wohnung nebenan zu zeigen. [A] Der Nachbar/[B] Die Nachbarin sagt zu Ihnen: "Mir würde es stinken, wenn wir solche Leute als Nachbarn bekommen würden."

[INT.: Falls Befragte nachfragen, z.B. - Wie kann ich denn wissen, dass es ein jüdisches/muslimisches Paar ist? nur knapp erläutern:

bis 11.12.2020//: „Sie können das an ihrem Aussehen oder Verhalten sehen“

ab 12.12.2020//: „Sie vermuten das, weil sie etwas sehen oder mithören“]

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Jemand anders kommt vorbei, hört das und dreht sich empört um. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie der Kommentar [A] des Nachbarn/[B] der Nachbarin stören?

SPLIT B

Jemand anders kommt vorbei, hört das und geht weiter. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie der Kommentar [A] des Nachbarn/[B] der Nachbarin stören?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

(INT.: War Interviewerhinweis notwendig?)

1: ja

2: nein

Filter: Wenn SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Ja“

Und was würden Sie tun?

3: nichts,

4: Ihre Ablehnung z.B. durch einen bösen Blick oder Kopfschütteln signalisieren,

5: knapp sagen, dass Sie anderer Meinung sind.

6: scharf protestieren.

Filter: Wenn SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Nein“

Und was würden Sie tun?

7: nichts,

8: Ihre Zustimmung z. B. durch Nicken signalisieren,

9: knapp sagen, dass Sie der gleichen Meinung sind,

10: deutlich bekräftigen, dass Sie zustimmen.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

SZENARIO 100_3

WENN FRAGE 2 = „1“ (männlich): VERSION [A]

WENN FRAGE 2 = „2“ oder „9“ (weiblich oder anderes Geschlecht): VERSION [B]

[INPUT]

RANDOMAUSWAHL EINES ITEMS FOLGENDER LISTE

muslimisches Paar

jüdisches Paar

Englisch-sprechendes Paar

Russisch-sprechendes Paar

Türkisch-sprechendes Paar

dunkelhäutiges Paar

Arabisch-sprechendes Paar

asiatisches Paar

homosexuelles Paar

Flüchtlings-Paar

FRAGE

Stellen Sie sich bitte einmal vor, Sie stehen im Supermarkt in der Schlange an der Kasse. Vor Ihnen in der Schlange ist ein [INPUT]. Das Paar braucht eine ganze Weile, um zu bezahlen und die Einkäufe einzupacken. Als sie weg sind und Sie selbst bezahlen, sagt [A] der Kassierer/[B] die Kassiererin: "Entschuldigen Sie, diese Sorte Leute halten immer den Betrieb auf".

[INT.: Falls Befragte nachfragen, z.B. - Wie kann ich denn wissen, dass es ein jüdisches/muslimisches Paar ist? nur knapp erläutern:

bis 11.12.2020//: „Sie können das an ihrem Aussehen oder Verhalten sehen“

ab 12.12.2020//: „Sie vermuten das, weil sie etwas sehen oder mithören“]

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Niemand reagiert. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie die Aussage [A] des Kassierers/[B] der Kassiererin stören?

SPLIT B

Jemand hinter Ihnen widerspricht. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie die Aussage [A] des Kassierers/[B] der Kassiererin stören?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

(INT.: War Interviewerhinweis notwendig?)

1: ja

2: nein

Filter: Wenn SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Ja“

Und was würden Sie tun?

3: nichts,

4: Ihre Ablehnung z.B. durch einen bösen Blick oder Kopfschütteln signalisieren,

5: knapp sagen, dass Sie anderer Meinung sind.

6: scharf protestieren.

Filter: Wenn SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Nein“

Und was würden Sie tun?

7: nichts,

8: Ihre Zustimmung z. B. durch Nicken signalisieren,

9: knapp sagen, dass Sie der gleichen Meinung sind,

10: deutlich bekräftigen, dass Sie zustimmen.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

SZENARIO 100_4

WENN FRAGE 2 = „1“ (männlich): VERSION [A]

WENN FRAGE 2 = „2“ oder „9“ (weiblich oder anderes Geschlecht): VERSION [B]

[INPUT]

RANDOMAUSWAHL EINES ITEMS FOLGENDER LISTE

muslimisches Paar

jüdisches Paar

Englisch-sprechendes Paar

Russisch-sprechendes Paar

Türkisch-sprechendes Paar

dunkelhäutiges Paar

Arabisch-sprechendes Paar

asiatisches Paar

homosexuelles Paar

Flüchtlings-Paar

FRAGE

Und nun stellen Sie sich bitte einmal vor, Sie sitzen in einem Wartezimmer. Es ist voll, mit Ihnen warten noch etwa 15 Personen. Ein [INPUT] wird aufgerufen und verlässt das Wartezimmer. Nachdem das Paar weg ist, sagt [A] ein Mann/[B] eine Frau laut: "Es ist eine Zumutung, dass man sich heute überall hinter solchen Leuten anstellen muss."

[INT.: Falls Befragte nachfragen, z.B. - Wie kann ich denn wissen, dass es ein jüdisches/muslimisches Paar ist? nur knapp erläutern:

bis 11.12.2020//: „Sie können das an ihrem Aussehen oder Verhalten sehen“

ab 12.12.2020//: „Sie vermuten das, weil sie etwas sehen oder mithören“]

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Niemand reagiert. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie die Aussage [A] des Mannes/[B] der Frau stören?

SPLIT B

Jemand anders widerspricht. Wie ist es mit Ihnen, würde Sie die Aussage [A] des Mannes/[B] der Frau stören?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

(INT.: War Interviewerhinweis notwendig?)

1: ja

2: nein

Filter: Wenn SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Ja“

Und was würden Sie tun?

3: nichts,

4: Ihre Ablehnung z.B. durch einen bösen Blick oder Kopfschütteln signalisieren,

5: knapp sagen, dass Sie anderer Meinung sind.

6: scharf protestieren.

Filter: Wenn SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Nein“

Und was würden Sie tun?

7: nichts,

8: Ihre Zustimmung z. B. durch Nicken signalisieren,

9: knapp sagen, dass Sie der gleichen Meinung sind,

10: deutlich bekräftigen, dass Sie zustimmen.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

14.

Welche Staatsbürgerschaft haben Sie? Wenn Sie die Staatsbürgerschaft mehrerer Länder besitzen, nennen Sie mir bitte alle.

[INT.: Mehrfachnennungen möglich, außer wenn "staatenlos" genannt.

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

11: Afghanistan

12: Belgien

13: Bosnien und Herzegowina

14: Brasilien

15: Bulgarien

16: China

17: Deutschland

18: Dänemark

19: Frankreich

20: Ghana

21: Griechenland

22: Großbritannien

23: Irak

24: Iran

25: Italien

26: Kasachstan

27: Kosovo

28: Kroatien

29: Litauen

30: Marokko

31: Mazedonien

32: Montenegro

33: Niederlande

34: Österreich

35: Polen

36: Portugal

37: Rumänien

38: Russland

39: Schweiz

40: Serbien

41: Slowakei

42: Slowenien

43: Spanien

44: Thailand
45: Tschechische Republik
46: Tunesien
47: Türkei
48: USA
49: Ukraine
50: Ungarn
51: Vietnam

96: anderes Land, und zwar:

97: staatenlos
98: weiß nicht
99: keine Angabe

18.

Bitte sagen Sie mir, in welchem Land Sie geboren sind.

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich!

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Achtung: Wenn „Schlesien“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich oder in Polen?“

Wenn „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“

Codieren entsprechend als Deutschland, Polen oder ehemalige Sowjetunion (UDSSR).

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar: [INT.: Wenn „Schlesien“ oder „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte **nicht** hier eintragen, sondern wie oben angegeben nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“ und entsprechend codieren!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

Wenn nicht in Deutschland geboren:

19.

Seit welchem Jahr leben Sie in Deutschland?

Seit dem Jahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9998: weiß nicht

9999: keine Angabe

20.

Und jetzt einige Fragen zu Ihren Eltern. In welchem Land ist Ihr Vater geboren?

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich!

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Achtung: Wenn „Schlesien“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich oder in Polen?“

Wenn „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“

Codieren entsprechend als Deutschland, Polen oder ehemalige Sowjetunion (UDSSR).

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar: [INT.: Wenn „Schlesien“ oder „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte **nicht** hier eintragen, sondern wie oben angegeben nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“ und entsprechend codieren!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

21.

Und in welchem Land ist Ihre Mutter geboren?

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich!

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Achtung: Wenn „Schlesien“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich oder in Polen?“

Wenn „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“

Codieren entsprechend als Deutschland, Polen oder ehemalige Sowjetunion (UDSSR).

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar: [INT.: Wenn „Schlesien“ oder „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte **nicht** hier eintragen, sondern wie oben angegeben nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“ und entsprechend codieren!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

Generierung der Variable MIGRATIONSHINTERGRUND:

MIG:=0.

Wenn KEINE deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft oder wenn mindestens ein Elternteil NICHT in Deutschland geboren: MIG:= 1.

***IF [NON Q14 = 17 OR (NON Q20 = 17 OR NON Q21 = 17)] MIG:=1**

43.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt nochmal eine Frage zu Ihrem Wohnviertel. Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich in Ihrem Wohnviertel mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt nochmal eine Frage zu Ihrem Wohnviertel. Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich in Ihrem Wohnviertel mit Menschen, die aus Deutschland stammen?

1: täglich

2: mindestens einmal in der Woche

3: mindestens einmal im Monat

4: seltener

5: nie

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

50.

Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aussagen vor. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

50_1 Es ist eine Bereicherung für eine Stadt, wenn die Menschen unterschiedlicher Herkunft und Kultur sind.

50_2 Die in Deutschland lebenden Muslime sollten das Recht haben, Moscheen zu bauen, auch in IHREM Wohnviertel.

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

- 1: vollkommen zu,
- 2: eher zu,
- 3: teils, teils,
- 4: eher nicht zu oder
- 5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

92.

Trifft die folgende Aussage auf Sie zu oder trifft sie eher nicht zu?

Wenn ich vergleiche, was ICH habe und was die meisten ANDEREN Menschen haben, fühle ich mich benachteiligt.

Trifft diese Aussage auf Sie selbst...

- 1: vollkommen zu,
- 2: eher zu,
- 3: eher nicht zu oder
- 4: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

60.

Welche Partei würden Sie wählen, wenn am kommenden Sonntag Bundestagswahl wäre?
[Wenn keine deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit, ergänzen:] Sagen Sie uns bitte, wen Sie wählen würden, falls sie wahlberechtigt wären.

[INT.: Nur bei Nachfragen: Gemeint ist die Zweitstimme]

12: CDU bzw. CSU

11: SPD

14: FDP

15: Die Linke

13: Bündnis 90/Die Grünen

16: Republikaner

18: NPD, DVU

23: Piraten

24: Freie Wähler

25: Alternative für Deutschland, AfD

97: andere Partei, und zwar:

91: würde nicht wählen

92: würde ungütig wählen

93: bin nicht wahlberechtigt

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

62.

Haben Sie einen festen Lebenspartner bzw. eine feste Lebenspartnerin?

[INT.: Immer den kompletten Satz vorlesen!]

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

FILTER: Q62,1 (fester Lebenspartner):

63.

Aus welchem Land stammt Ihre Lebenspartnerin bzw. Ihr Lebenspartner?

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar:

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

65_1.

Bitte denken Sie einmal an die Menschen, mit denen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden fühlen. Sehr enge Verbindungen bestehen zu Personen, mit denen Sie wichtige persönliche Angelegenheiten diskutieren, häufig persönlichen Kontakt halten und die für Sie da sind, wenn Sie deren Hilfe benötigen. Mit wie vielen Personen, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt leben, fühlen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden?

Anzahl der Personen:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

999: keine Angabe

65_9.

Denken Sie jetzt bitte an Bekannte, zu denen Sie eher lose Kontakte haben. Ich meine damit Bekannte, mit denen Sie sich gelegentlich verabreden oder telefonieren, nicht aber enge Freunde, mit denen Sie auch über sehr persönliche Dinge reden. Mit wie vielen Personen insgesamt haben Sie solche losen Kontakte? [INT.: Denken Sie an lose Bekannte aus Familie, Verwandtschaft, Nachbarschaft, Arbeits- und Ausbildungsplatz und Freizeitaktivitäten]. Sind es ...

1: bis zu 10 Personen,

2: 11 bis zu 20 Personen,

3: 21 bis zu 40 Personen,

4: 41 bis zu 80 Personen oder

5: mehr als 80 Personen?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

FILTER: Q65_1, min.1 (mindestens eine enge Beziehung):
65_2.

FILTER: Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt noch einmal zu den [Antwort aus Frage 65_1] Personen, mit denen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden fühlen. Wie viele von denen stammen NICHT aus Deutschland? Noch einmal zur Erinnerung: Ich meine damit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus einem anderen Land nach Deutschland gekommen sind.

FILTER: Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt noch einmal zu den [Antwort aus Frage 65_1] Personen, mit denen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden fühlen. Wie viele von denen stammen aus Deutschland? Noch einmal zur Erinnerung: Ich meine damit Deutsche, die nicht eingewandert sind und deren Eltern auch schon Deutsche waren.

Anzahl der Personen:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

999: keine Angabe

Wenn mindestens eine lose Beziehung:

65_4.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Und wie viele Ihrer [Antwort aus Frage 65_2] loseren Bekannten stammen NICHT aus Deutschland?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Und wie viele Ihrer [Antwort aus Frage 65_2] loseren Bekannten stammen aus Deutschland?

- 1: niemand,
- 2: weniger als die Hälfte,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte,
- 4: mehr als die Hälfte oder
- 5: alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

66_1.

Wenn Sie jetzt einmal an Ihre Freunde und Bekannten denken: einerseits die, die aus Deutschland stammen und andererseits die, die NICHT aus Deutschland stammen, würden Sie sagen,

1. die kennen sich alle untereinander
 2. die MEISTEN kennen sich gegenseitig, oder
 3. ETWA DIE HÄLFTE kennt sich gegenseitig, oder
 4. EINIGE kennen sich gegenseitig, oder
 5. die kennen sich gegenseitig NICHT, oder
 6. stammen alle Ihre Freunde und Bekannten aus Deutschland?
-

72_1.

Gibt es in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis Menschen, die als ausländische Flüchtlinge nach Deutschland gekommen sind?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

79.

Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aussagen vor. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

RANDOM

79_1 Junge Leute profitieren davon, mit Gleichaltrigen anderer Herkunft oder anderen Glaubens in Kontakt zu sein.

79_2 Die staatliche Kulturförderung sollte auch die kulturellen Traditionen von Minderheiten einschließen.

79_3 Es ist eine gute Sache, wenn bei uns auf den Straßen viele Sprachen zu hören sind.

79_4 Die Parlamente sollten durch ihre Mitglieder die Vielfalt der Bevölkerung widerspiegeln.

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage...

- 1: vollkommen zu,
- 2: eher zu,
- 3: teils, teils,
- 4: eher nicht zu oder
- 5: überhaupt nicht zu?

(INT.: NICHT vorlesen!)

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

93.

Jetzt nochmal ein anderes Thema. In deutschen Städten hat ja in den letzten Jahren die Vielfalt deutlich zugenommen. Wie erleben Sie das?

RANDOM

93_1 Mir gefällt, dass ich eine größere Auswahl beim Einkaufen und Ausgehen nutzen kann.

93_2 Die Atmosphäre in [STADT] ist durch die zunehmende Vielfalt offener und toleranter geworden.

93_3 Ich befürchte, dass es durch die zunehmende Vielfalt Rückschritte in der Gleichberechtigung der Frauen geben wird.

93_4 Ich befürchte, dass durch die zunehmende Vielfalt die Kinder in der Schule weniger lernen werden.

93_5 Durch die zunehmende Vielfalt in [STADT] kann ich mich selbst ungezwungener bewegen.

93_6 Durch die zunehmende Vielfalt in [STADT] erkenne ich meine Stadt kaum noch wieder.

93_7 Durch die zunehmende Vielfalt in [STADT] fühle ich mich unsicher, wenn ich im Dunkeln unterwegs bin.

Trifft dies auf Sie persönlich

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: eher nicht zu oder

4: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

10. Befragte/r bestreitet, dass die Vielfalt zugenommen hat.

95.

Jetzt möchte ich Sie nach Ihrer Meinung zu einigen Dingen fragen, die häufig unterschiedlich gesehen werden. Es gibt hier keine richtige oder falsche Aussage. Welcher Meinung stimmen Sie EHER zu:

95_1.

1. Im Schulunterricht sollten alle Religionen gleich behandelt werden. ODER
2. Im Schulunterricht sollte das Christentum im Mittelpunkt stehen.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

95_2.

1. Bei Einstellungen in den öffentlichen Dienst sollte es ALLEIN nach Eignung und Befähigung gehen. ODER
2. Bei Einstellungen in den öffentlichen Dienst sollte darauf geachtet werden, den Anteil bislang benachteiligter Gruppen zu erhöhen.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

95_3.

[INT: vorlesen!]

Nun eine Frage zu Fällen von Diskriminierung etwa von Homosexuellen oder dunkelhäutigen Menschen. Finden Sie:

1. Die Medien sollten EHER MEHR über Fälle von Diskriminierung berichten. ODER
2. Die Medien sollten EHER WENIGER über Fälle von Diskriminierung berichten.

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

96.

In Deutschland wird Einiges getan, um den spezifischen Bedürfnissen einzelner Gruppen gerecht zu werden.

Wie ist das bei...

RANDOM

96_1 Muslimen?

96_2 Alleinerziehenden?

96_3 Schwulen und Lesben?

96_4 Katholiken?

96_5 Flüchtlingen?

Finden Sie, dass hier in Deutschland...

1. zu viel,
2. genug, oder
3. zu wenig getan wird, um deren spezifischen Bedürfnissen gerecht zu werden?

[INT.: nicht vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
9: keine Angabe
-

97.

Würden Sie sagen, dass das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland im Allgemeinen durch Zuwanderer UNTERGRABEN oder BEREICHERT wird?

Bitte sagen Sie mir auf einer Skala von 0-10, was Sie denken, wobei „0“ bedeutet, dass das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland im Allgemeinen durch Zuwanderer UNTERGRABEN wird, und „10“ bedeutet, dass das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland im Allgemeinen durch Zuwanderer BEREICHERT wird. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.

0: das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland wird im Allgemeinen durch Zuwanderer untergraben

- 1:
2:
3:
4:
5:
6:
7:
8:
9:

10: das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland wird im Allgemeinen durch Zuwanderer bereichert

(INT.: NICHT vorlesen!)

- 98: weiß nicht
99: keine Angabe
-

98.

Sind sie in den letzten 4 oder 5 Jahren, also seit 2015, in Sachen Flüchtlinge aktiv geworden, z.B.

RANDOM

98_1 indem Sie selbst Flüchtlingen geholfen haben?

98_2 indem Sie gespendet haben?

98_3 indem Sie an einer Demonstration zur UNTERSTÜTZUNG von Flüchtlingen teilgenommen haben?

98_4 indem Sie an einer Demonstration GEGEN Flüchtlinge teilgenommen haben?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

99.

Haben Sie sich in den letzten 4 Wochen im Familien- oder Bekanntenkreis über Flüchtlinge oder Ausländer unterhalten?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

101.

Wenn ein Verbrechen passiert, gibt es häufig unterschiedliche Berichte darüber, wer es getan hat. Wem glauben Sie hier am ehesten:

- 1: den Nachrichten im Radio oder im Fernsehen
- 2: Ihrer Zeitung
- 3: Facebook, Twitter und Ähnlichen
- 4: einer anderen Quelle
- 5: niemand

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

24.

Darf ich Sie fragen, ob Sie einer Religion angehören und welche das ist?

[INT.: Bitte bei Bedarf vorlesen!]

- 11: römisch-katholische Kirche
 - 12: evangelische Kirche
 - 13: eine andere christliche Religionsgemeinschaft
 - 14: islamische Religion
 - 15: jüdische Religion
 - 16: buddhistische Religion
 - 17: hinduistische Religion
 - 18: eine andere nicht-christliche Religion
 - 19: keine Religion
-

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

24b.

Unabhängig davon, ob Sie sich einer bestimmten Religion zugehörig fühlen, würden Sie von sich sagen, dass Sie eher religiös oder eher nicht religiös sind?

Auf einer Skala von 1 für "gar nicht religiös" bis 10 für "stark religiös": Wo würden Sie Ihre eigenen Ansichten einstufen?

1: gar nicht religiös

2:

3:

4:

5:

6:

7:

8:

9:

10: stark religiös

(INT.: NICHT vorlesen!)

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

34.

Was ist der höchste Bildungsabschluss, den Sie haben?

[INT.: **Offen fragen**, nur bei Bedarf vorlesen.

Nur **höchsten** Abschluss angeben lassen!

Bei ausländischem Abschluss Befragten bitten, ihn zuzuordnen; wenn dies nicht möglich ist, Code 7 auswählen und Angabe notieren.]

1: noch Schüler

2: Schule ohne Abschluss beendet

[INT.: Bei Schulbesuch im Ausland ggf.: weniger als 8 Jahre Schulbesuch]

3: Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss bzw. polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse

4: mittlere Reife, Realschulabschluss bzw. polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse

5: Fachhochschulreife (Abschluss einer Fachoberschule etc.)

6: Abitur bzw. erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse (Hochschulreife)

7: anderer Schulabschluss, und zwar: [INT.: Bitte notieren Sie sich die Anzahl der Jahre, in denen der Befragte die Schule besuchte und den Namen des Abschlusses!]

8: Fachhochschul- oder Universitätsabschluss

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

18: weiß nicht

19: keine Angabe

36.

Sind Sie hauptberuflich erwerbstätig?

[INT.: JA auch für Halbtags-Beschäftigte, Lehrlinge / Auszubildende, Personen, die im Familienbetrieb mitarbeiten

NEIN für Schüler und Studenten, Arbeitslose, Personen in Mutterschafts- /Erziehungsurlaub
RentnerInnen - auch wenn sie einige Stunden arbeiten.]

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

FILTER: Wenn nicht hauptberuflich erwerbstätig, oder fehlende Angabe dazu:

37.

Sind Sie ... [INT: weibliche oder männliche Form wählen]

1: Schüler/in oder Student/in,

2: Rentner/in oder Pensionär/in,

3: zurzeit arbeitslos,

4: Hausfrau / Hausmann,

6: aus anderen Gründen nicht hauptberuflich erwerbstätig?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

102.

[INT: Nicht kommentieren, ganz normal vorlesen!]

Es ist ja heutzutage weithin anerkannt, dass es Liebe nicht nur in Beziehungen zwischen Männern und Frauen gibt. Darf ich fragen, wie ist das mit Ihnen selbst ist, sind Sie

Filter: Wenn weiblich, entfällt 3, wenn männlich, entfällt 1

1. lesbisch

2. heterosexuell

3. schwul

4. etwas anderes [INT.: notieren]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: Weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

74. Wie hoch ist das monatliche Netto-Einkommen IHRES HAUSHALTES INSGESAMT? Ich meine dabei die Summe, die nach Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge übrigbleibt.

[INT.: Bei Selbstständigen nach dem durchschnittlichen monatlichen Netto-Einkommen, abzüglich der Betriebsausgaben fragen! Auf Anonymität hinweisen!]

Liegt das Haushaltseinkommen unter 2.000 Euro?

Wenn ja:

- 11: weniger als 500 Euro
- 12: 500 bis unter 750 Euro
- 13: 750 bis unter 1.000 Euro
- 14: 1.000 bis unter 1.250 Euro
- 15: 1.250 bis unter 1.500 Euro
- 16: 1.500 bis unter 1.750 Euro
- 17: 1.750 bis unter 2.000 Euro

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 98: weiß nicht
- 99: keine Angabe

Wenn nein:

- 18: 2.000 bis unter 2.250 Euro
- 19: 2.250 bis unter 2.500 Euro
- 20: 2.500 bis unter 2.750 Euro
- 21: 2.750 bis unter 3.000 Euro
- 22: 3.000 bis unter 4.000 Euro
- 23: 4.000 bis unter 5.000 Euro
- 24: 5.000 bis unter 7.500 Euro
- 25: 7.500 Euro und mehr

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 98: weiß nicht
- 99: keine Angabe

103.

Wir würden gerne wissen, zu welchem Wohngebiet Ihr Haushalt gehört.
Würden Sie mir sagen, in welcher Straße sie wohnen?

(INT.: Anfangsbuchstaben der genannten Straße eingeben.
Die Liste wird automatisch eingegrenzt.
Wenn die Straße in der Liste enthalten ist,
ggf. nach dem Hausnummern-Bereich fragen.)

(INT.: Bitte mit der <<PAGE-DOWN>>-Taste runterscrollen!)

(INT.: Wenn Straße und/oder Hausnummer nicht in der Liste enthalten ist, 'ADRESSE NICHT AUF LISTE' angeben.)

(INT.: Bei Bedarf näher erläutern:)

'Wir benötigen diese Informationen nur um festzustellen, zu welchem Wohngebiet Ihr Haushalt gehört.

Dazu werden Straßensname und Hausnummer mit dem Straßenverzeichnis der Nachbarschaft verglichen.')

Das waren alle unsere Fragen. Nach Abschluss der Studie – das wird etwa im März 2020 sein – schicken wir Ihnen gerne als kleines Dankeschön für Ihre Teilnahme einen Online-Gutschein im Wert von 15 Euro.

Darf ich mir dazu Ihre E-Mail-Adresse notieren?

1: ja, weiter zur E-Mail-Aufnahme

2: an E-Mail *? cAngEmailAdr[1] Online-Gutschein senden

3: andere E-Mail Adresse aufnehmen

9: nein

105.

Dürfen wir Sie gegebenenfalls noch einmal zu diesem Thema anrufen?

(INT.: Bei Fragen zum Datenschutz:

'Es ist sichergestellt, dass Ihre Kontaktdaten nicht an Dritte weitergegeben und allein für diesen Zweck verwendet werden. Nach Abschluss des Projektes werden alle Kontaktdaten gelöscht.

Wir garantieren Ihnen die Einhaltung aller Datenschutzregelungen.')

1: ja

2: nein

8: Fragen zum Datenschutz klären (INT.: Nicht vorlesen!)

9: weiß nicht, keine Angabe (INT.: Nicht vorlesen! Anmerkung: Zählt als nein.)

Haben Sie vielen Dank!

Dafür würde ich noch Ihren Namen notieren.

Post-Fragebogen (Informationen zum Panel und Interview)

7601.

Damit sind wir am Ende des Interviews angekommen. Ich möchte mich im Namen des Max-Planck-Instituts in Göttingen recht herzlich dafür bedanken, dass Sie sich hierfür Zeit genommen haben.

[INT.: Falls Befragte Informationen über die Studie möchten, verweisen auf die Website www.mpi-staedteumfrage.de

[INT.: In welcher Sprache haben Sie das Interview durchgeführt?]

- 1: nur deutsch
- 2: überwiegend türkisch
- 3: überwiegend russisch
- 7: überwiegend englisch
- 8: teils deutsch, teils in einer der anderen Sprachen

Wenn in teils Deutsch und teils in einer anderen Sprache:

7602.

Welche andere Sprache?

- 1: türkisch
- 2: russisch
- 6: englisch

9. Appendix III: English Questionnaire

Notes

1. Alphabetical COUNTRY LIST:

An alphabetical COUNTRY LIST was used in questions 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 63 and 70.

This is indicated by [COUNTRY LIST] in the response section of the respective question.

- 11: Afghanistan
- 12: Belgium
- 13: Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 14: Brazil
- 15: Bulgaria
- 16: China
- 17: Germany
- 18: Denmark
- 19: France
- 20: Ghana
- 21: Greece
- 22: Great Britain
- 23: Iraq
- 24: Iran
- 25: Italy
- 26: Kazakhstan
- 27: Kosovo
- 28: Croatia
- 29: Lithuania
- 30: Morocco
- 31: Macedonia
- 32: Montenegro
- 33: The Netherlands
- 34: Austria
- 35: Poland
- 36: Portugal
- 37: Romania
- 38: Russia
- 39: Switzerland
- 40: Serbia
- 41: Slovakia
- 42: Slovenia
- 43: Spain
- 44: Thailand
- 45: Czech Republic
- 46: Tunisia
- 47: Turkey
- 48: United States

2. placeholder

The placeholder [CITY] is determined by the respondent's place of residence.

Some questions are adapted to the personal situation of the respondents by placeholders.

Placeholders are in capital letters and enclosed in square brackets. The placeholder [CITY] is defined by the respondent's place of residence. It is used in questions 1000, 5, 11 and 94.

3. Different question formulations

Some questions are adapted to the personal situation of the respondents by using different question wordings. Different question wordings are indicated by italicizing the applicable condition. They are to be understood as alternatives. They refer to the migration background in questions 45, 65_3, 65_4.

4. Filtering procedure

Italicized notes in front of the questions are filter rules. It indicates the criteria that the respondent has to meet in order to get asked the question.

5. Interview instructions

Instructions are marked by [INT.: ...]. These instructions have not been read, but serve the purpose of being advice or reference tools for the interviewers.

6. Emphasizing

Words to be emphasized in a special way by the interviewer are in bold.

1000.

Hello, my name is....

We are currently conducting a survey for Kantar in Bielefeld, formerly Emind, commissioned by the Max Planck Institute in Göttingen. It is about coexistence in the city and in society.

We are not doing promotion and we do not want to sell you anything.

Your household was randomly selected for this survey. We would be very happy if your household would be so kind as to participate in this interview. As a small Thank you, participants will receive a 15 Euros voucher if they wish, after the end of the study.

Participation is of course voluntary. Your answers will be evaluated anonymously, that is, they will not be linked with your name or telephone number.

The survey is aimed at adults living in [STADT].

4: Respondent does not live in [CITY] > Abort.

1: Interviewee agrees to be interviewed immediately.

2: Interviewee agrees to be interviewed later.

3: Respondent refused.

Do you live in [STADT]?

1: yes

2: no -----END

9: don't know n/a -----END

2: May I ask what gender you are?

[INT.: don't read aloud]

1: male

2: female

3: Other [INT.: please note]

Kish grid (random selection of a household member)

64: How many people, including you, live in your household? Please include small children as well as people who normally live in your household but who are currently absent, such as in the hospital or on vacation.

Number of people in the household:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

99: no answer

If more than one person in the household:

1: How many people in your household are 18 years old or older?

Number:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

99: no answer

Can I speak to the [OLDEST/SECOND OLDEST/THIRD OLDEST ...] person, please?

1: target person is on the telephone

2: connecting to the target person

3: target person is not available at the moment [INT.: Please note the name of the target person]

4: refusal

Main survey

1:

Please tell me what year you were born?

Year of birth [INT.: four digits]:

[INT.: do not read out!] 9999: no answer

2:

May I ask what gender you are? [INT.: do not read aloud.]

1: male

2: female

3: Other [INT.: please note]

3:

The first questions are related to your neighbourhood. All in all, how comfortable do you feel in your neighbourhood? Do you feel...

1: very comfortable,

2: somewhat comfortable,

3: both comfortable and uncomfortable,

4: somewhat uncomfortable,

5: not comfortable at all?

6:

Since when have you lived in [CITY]?

Since the year [INT.: four-digit]:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

1111: since birth

9998: don't know

9999: no answer

8.

Now I would like to ask you about the people in your neighbourhood.

Would you say that ...

1: the people are quite diverse or would you say that

2: the people who live in your neighbourhood are very similar?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

FILTER (if Q8,1 or 2, otherwise continue).

9. If people are different:

In what ways are the people in your neighborhood quite different?

If roughly similar blow people:

In what ways is this a roughly similar beat of people?

[INT.: PLEASE NOTE IN WORDS, IMPORTANT: note words used by respondent, NOT interpret!]:

11.

Now I am going to ask you a question about people in your whole city, not just in your neighbourhood. When I refer to native Germans, I am talking about Germans who did not immigrate and whose parents were also Germans already. In [CITY], are there...

1: almost exclusively native Germans and almost no people from other countries, or

2: mostly native Germans, but also some people from other countries, or

3: aside from native Germans many people from other countries, or

4: mostly people from other countries?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

91.

Now I would like to ask you for your opinion on different fundamental beliefs towards your life and society. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether they reflect your own beliefs.

RANDOM

91_1.

Those who do not make progress in life should blame themselves and not social conditions. To what extent does this reflect your own beliefs?

1. strongly
2. somewhat
3. not really
4. not at all

91_2.

Our society should first and foremost take care of the things that are to its OWN advantage.

91_3.

The existing inequality in our society is alright, because it is a result of different levels of talent and performance.

91_4.

The existing inequality in our society is NOT alright because it is a result of unequal opportunities.

91_5.

We should always look for ways to help others who are worse off than we are.

91_6.

Our society should ensure that differences in living standards are reduced.

91_7.

In our society, too many people can do whatever they want.

91_8.

Our society should also assume responsibility in crises that take place elsewhere.

91_9.

Some nations are rightly entitled to more power and prestige than others.

91_10.

Our society should put more effort into protecting its cultural unity.

91_11.

All people should be able to shape their lives according to their OWN desires.

91_12.

The concerns of society should take precedence over individual concerns.

91_13.

Our traditional values must remain the foundation of our society.

91_14.

Our society should always help people in need, no matter who they are.

91_15.

The protection of individual rights and freedoms has priority over the interests of the majority.

91_16.

We should all be concerned first and foremost with how WE ourselves move forward.

ATTENTION: Two of the total 4 scenarios (Scenario 100_1 to Scenario 100_4) are randomly selected and asked BEFORE question 14, the remaining two AFTER question 21.

Now we would like to describe some situations that may occur in your everyday life and ask you how you would react.

[Replace xx with:]

Muslims; Jews; blacks; Asians; gays; refugees;

that we hear far too much English in this country; that we hear far too much Turkish in this country; that we hear far too much Russian in this country; that we hear far too much Arabic in this country].

[xxx replace with]

Muslim, Jewish, black, Asian, homosexual, refugee, English-speaking, Turkish-speaking, Russian-speaking, Arabic-speaking, [couple]

100_1.

[INPUT]

RANDOM SELECTION OF AN ITEM FROM THE LISTS ABOVE

Imagine you are attending a family reunion. You sit together, it's nice, the family is enjoying the party. At some point, the conversation turns to politics and you hear a relative say: "I think the main problem is that we have too many [xx] in the country. We'd all be better off if this was not the case."

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Nobody reacts. How about you, would your relative's statement bother you?

SPLIT B

Someone else voices disagreement. What about you, would you be bothered by the statement of your relative?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

Filter: If "Yes"

And what would you do?

3: nothing,

4: signal your disagreement, e.g., by giving a nasty look or shaking your head, 5: tersely say you disagree.

6: protest sharply.

Filter: If "No"

And what would you do?

7: nothing,

8: signal your agreement, e.g., by nodding, 9: tersely say that you agree, 10: clearly affirm that you agree.

[INT.: do not read out!] 98: don't know

99: no answer

100_2.

[INPUT]

RANDOM SELECTION OF AN ITEM FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST Muslim couple

jewish couple

English-speaking couple

Russian-speaking couple

Turkish-speaking couple

dark-skinned couple

Arabic-speaking couple

Asian couple

gay couple
Refugee couple

Imagine you are standing in front of your front door and chatting with a neighbour. Someone from the property management comes by with a [xxx] couple to show them the vacant apartment next door. The neighbour says to you: "I would be mad if we had such people as neighbours."

[INT.: If respondents ask, e.g., -How do I know it's a Jewish/Muslim couple? only explain succinctly:

until 11.12.2019 You can see there by their appearance or behavior

from 12.12.2019 You suspect this because you see or overhear something

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Someone else walks by, hears that and turns around, clearly upset. What about you, would you be bothered by the neighbor's comment?

SPLIT B

Someone else walks by, hears that and continues on. What about you, would you be bothered by the neighbor's comment?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

(INT.: Was interviewer's note necessary?) 1: yes

2: no

Filter: If SPLIT A/SPLIT B "Yes".

And what would you do?

3: nothing,

4: signal your disagreement, e.g., by giving a nasty look or shaking your head, 5: tersely say you disagree.

6: protest sharply.

Filter: If SPLIT A/SPLIT B "No".

And what would you do?

7: nothing,

8: signal your agreement, e.g., by nodding, 9: tersely say you agree, 10: clearly affirm that you agree.

[INT.: do not read out!] 98: don't know

99: no answer

100_3.

[INPUT.]

RANDOM SELECTION OF ITEM FROM FOLLOWING LIST Muslim couple

Jewish couple

English-speaking couple

Russian-speaking couple

Turkish-speaking couple

dark-skinned couple

Arabic-speaking couple

Asian couple

gay couple

Refugee couple

Imagine you are standing in the checkout-line at a supermarket. A [xxx] couple is in front of you in the queue. It takes the couple quite a while to pay and pack their groceries. When they are gone and you are paying, the cashier says: "Sorry about that, these kind of people always disturb the flow of business".

[INT.: If respondents ask, e.g., -How do I know it's a Jewish/Muslim couple? only explain succinctly:

until 11.12.2019 You can see there by their appearance or behavior

from 12.12.2019 You suspect this because you see or overhear something

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

Nobody reacts. How about you, would the cashier's statement bother you?

SPLIT B

Someone behind you is contradicting. What about you, would you be bothered by the cashier's statement?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

(INT.: Was interviewer's note necessary?) 1: yes

2: no

Filter: If SPLIT A/SPLIT B „Yes".

And what would you do?

3: nothing,

4: signal your disagreement, e.g., by giving a nasty look or shaking your head, 5: tersely say you disagree.

6: protest sharply.

Filter: If SPLIT A/ SPLIT B „No“.

And what would you do?

7: nothing,

8: signal your agreement, e.g., by nodding, 9: tersely say you agree, 10: clearly affirm that you agree.

[INT.: do not read out!] 98: don't know

99: no answer

100_4.

[INPUT.]

RANDOM SELECTION OF ITEM FOLLOWING LIST muslim couple

Jewish couple

English-speaking couple

Russian-speaking couple

Turkish-speaking couple

dark-skinned couple

Arabic-speaking couple

Asian couple

gay couple

Refugee couple

IF QUESTION 2= „1“ (male): VERSION [A]

IF QUESTION 2= „2“ (female) or „9“ (other): VERSION [B]

And now imagine that you are sitting in a waiting room. It is full, there are about 15 people waiting with you. "A [xxx] couple is called and leaves the waiting room. After the couple is gone, [A] a man/[B] a woman says loudly: "It's unacceptable that everywhere you have to wait behind such people today".

[INT.: If respondents ask, e.g., -How do I know it's a Jewish/Muslim couple? only explain succinctly:

until 11.12.2019 You can see there by their appearance or behavior

from 12.12.2019 You suspect this because you see or overhear something

RANDOM SPLIT A/SPLIT B

SPLIT A

No one responds. How about you, would you be bothered by [A] the man's/[B] the woman's statement?

SPLIT B

Someone else objects. How about you, would the statement [A] of the man/[B] of the woman bother you?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: don't know

9: no statement
(INT.: Was interviewer cue necessary?) 1: yes
2: no

Filter: If SPLIT A / SPLIT B "Yes".

And what would you do?

3: nothing,

4: signal your disagreement, e.g., by giving a nasty look or shaking your head, 5: tersely say you disagree.

6: protest sharply.

Filter: If SPLIT A/ SPLIT B "No".

And what would you do?

7: nothing,

8: signal your agreement, e.g., by nodding, 9: tersely say you agree, 10: clearly affirm that you agree.

[INT.: do not read out!] 98: don't know

99: no answer

14.

What citizenship do you hold? If you hold multiple citizenships, please name them all.

[INT.: Multiple answers possible, except "stateless" is named.

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

96: other country, namely:

97: stateless

98: don't know

99: no answer

18.

Please tell me what country you were born in.

[INT.: Only **one** answer possible!

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Attention: If “Silesia” is named, please ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich or in Poland?”

If “East Prussia” is named, please ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?”

Code accordingly as Germany, Poland or the former Soviet Union (USSR).

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely: [INT.: If “Silesia” or “East Prussia” is named, please do **not** enter here, but as stated above, ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?” and code accordingly!]

98: don’t know

99: no answer

If not born in Germany:

19.

Since when have you lived in Germany?

Since the year [INT.: four-digit]:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

9998: don’t know

9999: no answer

20.

And now some questions about your parents. What country was your father born in?

[INT.: Only one answer possible!

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Attention: If “Silesia” is named, please ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich or in Poland?”

If “East Prussia” is named, please ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?”

Code accordingly as Germany, Poland or the former Soviet Union (USSR).

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely: [INT.: If “Silesia” or “East Prussia” is named, please do **not** enter here, but as stated above, ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?” and code accordingly!]

98: don’t know

99: no answer

21.

And what country was your mother born in?

[INT.: Only **one** answer possible!

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Attention: If “Silesia” is named, please ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich or in Poland?”

If “East Prussia” is named, please ask: “Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?”

Code accordingly as Germany, Poland or the former Soviet Union (USSR).

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely: [INT.: If "Silesia" or "East Prussia" is named, please do **not** enter here, but as stated above, ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?" and code accordingly!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

Generating the variable MIGRATION BACKGROUND:

If participant: holds German citizenship and both parents are born in Germany, holds German citizenship from birth or does not know or prefers not to say, then this person is German without migration background = 0.

If participant has citizenship from a country other than Germany another, then this person has a migration background = 1.

If participant does not hold German citizenship from birth, then this person has a migration background = 1.

If participant is born in a country other than Germany, this person has a migration background = 1.

If at least one of the participant's parents is born in country other than Germany, then this person has a migration background = 1.

Everything else is a missing value = 9.

43.

If no migration background:

Now another question about your neighborhood. How often do you talk to people in your neighborhood who are not from Germany themselves or whose parents are? If migration background:

Now another question about your neighborhood. How often do you talk to people in your neighborhood who are from Germany?

1: daily

2: at least once a week 3: at least once a month

4: less often

5: never

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: not specified

50.

I am now going to read you several statements. Please state whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

50_1 It is enriching for a city when the people come from different backgrounds and cultures.

50_2 The Muslims living in Germany should have the right to build mosques, including in your own neighbourhood.

Do you...

1: fully agree,

2: somewhat agree,

3: neither agree nor disagree,

4: somewhat disagree or

5: definitely disagree?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

92.

Does the following statement apply to you or does it not apply to you?

When I think about what I have compared to others, I feel deprived.

Does this statement apply to you?

1: Strongly

2: somewhat

3: not really

4: not at all

60.

Which party would you vote for if the Bundestag election was next Sunday?

[If no German citizenship, add:]

Please tell us who you would vote for if you were entitled to vote.

(INT.: Second vote is the party vote.)

12: CDU or CSU 11: SPD

14: FDP

15: The Left Party

13: Alliance 90/The Greens 16: Republicans

18: NPD, DVU

23: Pirates
24: Free voters
25: Alternative for Germany, AfD
97: other party, namely:
91: would not vote
92: would vote invalid
93: am not eligible to vote
[INT.: do not read out!] 98: do not know
99: not specified

62.
Do you have a long-term life partner?

1: yes
2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]
8: don't know
9: no answer

If person has a long-term life partner:

63.
What country is your life partner from?

[INT.: Multiple answers possible. Please note accurately!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]
53: former Yugoslavia
54: former Soviet Union (USSR)
55: former Czechoslovakia
96: another country, namely:
98: don't know
99: no answer

65_1.

Please think of people you feel very close to. By "very close" we mean people with whom you discuss important personal matters, to whom you have frequent personal contact and who are there for you when you need their help. How many people who do not live in your household do you feel very close to?

Number of people:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

999: no answer

65_9.

Now think about acquaintances to whom you have rather loose contact. I am talking about acquaintances with whom you occasionally meet up or speak on the phone, but not close friends with whom you speak about very personal things. With how many people in total do you have such loose contact? (INT.: Think of loose contacts among family, relatives, neighbours, in the work place or at school and from recreational activities). Is the total number ...

1: up to 10 people,

2: 11 to 20 people,

3: 21 to 40 people,

4: 41 to 80 people or

5: more than 80 people?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

FILTER: Q65_1, min.1 (at least one close relationship):

65_2.

FILTER: If no migration background:

Now again to the [answer from question 65_1] people with whom you feel very closely connected. How many of them are NOT from Germany? Once again, as a reminder, I mean people who themselves or whose parents came to Germany from another country.

FILTER: If migration background:

Now once again to the [answer from question 65_1] people with whom you feel very closely connected. How many of them are from Germany? Once again, as a reminder, I mean Germans who have not immigrated and whose parents were also already German.

Number of people:

[INT.: do not read aloud!] 999: no specification

66_1

If you now think of your friends and acquaintances: on the one hand, those who come from Germany and, on the other hand, those who do NOT come from Germany, Would you say,

1. they ALL know each other
 - 2: MOST OF THEM know each other, or
 - 3: ABOUT HALF of them know each other, or
 - 4: SOME of them know each other, or
 - 5: They DO NOT know each other?
 - 6: Does not apply to me, all my friends and acquaintances are from Germany.
-

72_1.

Are there people among your family members, your circle of friends or of acquaintances who came to Germany as refugees?

- 1: yes
- 2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

79.

I will now read out some statements to you. Please indicate in each case whether you agree or disagree.

RANDOM

79_1 Young people benefit from being in contact with peers of other backgrounds or beliefs.

79_2 Government support for culture should include minority cultural traditions.

79_3 It is a good thing if many languages can be heard on our streets.

79_4 Parliaments should reflect the diversity of the population through their members.

Do you agree with this statement?

- 1: completely agree,
 - 2: rather agree,
 - 3: partly, partly,
 - 4: rather disagree, or 5: disagree at all?
- (INT.: DO NOT read out!) 8: don't know
- 9: no answer
-

93.

Now another topic again. In German cities, diversity has increased significantly in recent years. How do you experience this?

RANDOM ORDER

93_1. I like that I have a larger selection when shopping and going out.

Does this apply to you personally?

1. Strongly
2. somewhat,
3. not really
4. not at all

[INT.: do not read out!]

8: do not know

9: no answer

10. respondent denies that diversity has increased.

93_2. The atmosphere in [STADT] has become more open and tolerant due to the increasing diversity.

93_3. I fear that the increasing diversity will lead to setbacks in the equality of women.

93_4. I fear that children will learn less at school as a result of increasing diversity.

93_5. Due to the increasing diversity in [CITY], I myself can move more freely.

93_6. Due to the increasing diversity in [STADT], I hardly recognize my city anymore.

93_7. Due to the increasing diversity in [STADT], I feel insecure when I'm out in the dark.

95.

Now I would like to ask you for your opinion on some things that are often seen differently. There is no right or wrong statement here. Which opinion do you tend to agree with?

95_1.

1. All religions should be treated equally in school lessons. OR
2. Christianity should be the focus in school lessons.

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

95_2.

1. In the case of recruitment to the public service, it should be ALL about suitability and competence.

OR

2. In the case of recruitment to the public service, care should be taken to increase the proportion of previously disadvantaged groups.

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

95_3.

Now a question on cases of discrimination, for example against homosexuals or dark-skinned people. Do you think:

1. the media should report MORE about cases of discrimination. OR
2. the media should report LESS about cases of discrimination.

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

96.

In Germany, things are being done to meet the specific needs of individual groups.

[INT.: If necessary, remind respondents: This is about whether too much, enough, or too little is being done to meet the specific needs of this group.]

How about

RANDOM ORDER:

- Muslims
- Single parents
- Gays and lesbians
- Catholics
- Refugees

Do you find that here in Germany...

- 1: too much
- 2: enough or
- 3: too little is being done to meet their specific needs?

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

97. Would you say that Germany's cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?

Please tell me on a scale of 0-10 what you think, where "0" means that cultural life in Germany is generally UNDERMINED by immigrants, and "10" means that cultural life in Germany is generally ENRICHED by immigrants. With the values in-between you can scale your opinion.

0: cultural life in Germany is generally undermined by immigrants

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

6:

7:

8:

9:

10: cultural life in Germany is generally enriched by immigrants

98.

Have you been active in the last 4 or 5 years, i.e. since 2015, with regard to refugees, for instance

RANDOMIZED ORDER:

1. by helping refugees yourself?

2. by donating?

3. by taking part in a demonstration to SUPPORT refugees?

4. by taking part in a demonstration AGAINST refugees?

1: Yes

2: No

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

99.

Have you talked about refugees or foreigners in the last 4 weeks with your family or friends and acquaintances?

1. Yes

2. No

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

101.

When a crime happens, there are often different reports about who did it. Who do you tend to believe?

1. The news on the radio or television
2. Your newspaper
3. Facebook, Twitter and the like
4. Another source
5. Nobody

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

24.

May I ask if you belong to a religion and if so, which one?

[INT.: Please read out if necessary!]

11: Roman Catholic Church

12: Protestant Church

13: another Christian denomination

14: Islamic religion

15: Jewish religion

16: Buddhist religion

17: Hindu religion

18: another non-Christian religion

19: no religion

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

24b.

Regardless of whether you feel you belong to a particular religion, would you say that you are religious or rather not religious?

On a scale from 1 for "not religious at all" to 10 for "strongly religious": Where would you rate your own views?

[INT.: do not read out!] 98: do not know

99: no answer

34.

What is the highest level of education you have?

1: Presently attending school

2: Left school without degree

[INT.: For school attendance abroad, if applicable: less than 8 years of school attendance]

3: school leaving certificate with 8th or 9th grade degree

4: Secondary school leaving certificate with 10th grade degree

5: entrance qualification for a university of applied sciences (Fachhochschulreife), advanced technical college certificate, Fachoberschule (specialized secondary school), etc.)

6: Abitur or university entrance qualification

7: Other school leaving certificate, namely:

[INT: Please note the number of years the interviewee attended school and the name of the degree!]

10: University of applied sciences degree or university degree

[INT.: do not read out!] 18: do not know

19: no answer

36.

Are you employed full-time?

[INT.: YES also for part-time employees, apprentices, persons working in a family business
NO for pupils and students, unemployed, persons on maternity/parental leave, pensioners -
even if they work for a few hours.]

1. Yes

2. No.

[INT.: do not read out!] 8: do not know

9: no answer

FILTER: If not employed full-time, or missing information on this:

37.

Are you:

1: Pupil or student,

2: retired or pensioner,

3: currently unemployed,

4: housewife / househusband,

6: not employed full-time for other reasons? [INT.: do not read out!]

8: don't know
9: not specified

102.

It is widely accepted today that love relationships do not only exist in relationships between men and women. May I ask about you personally, are you

1. lesbian
 2. heterosexual
 3. gay
 4. something else [INT.: note]
- [INT.: do not read out!]
8: don't know
9: not specified
-

75.

How high is the monthly net income of your household in total? I mean the sum that remains after taxes and insurance payments are taken out.

[INT.: For self-employed people, ask for the **average** monthly net income, after business costs. Point out the anonymity of the survey!]

Is it under 2.000 euro?

If yes:

- 11: less than 500 euro
- 12: 500 to less than 750 euro
- 13: 750 to less than 1.000 euro
- 14: 1.000 to less than 1.250 euro
- 15: 1.250 to less than 1.500 euro
- 16: 1.500 to less than 1.750 euro
- 17: 1.750 to less than 2.000 euro

If no:

- 18: 2.000 to less than 2.250 euro
- 19: 2.250 to less than 2.500 euro
- 20: 2.500 to less than 2.750 euro
- 21: 2.750 to less than 3.000 euro
- 22: 3.000 to less than 4.000 euro
- 23: 4.000 to less than 5.000 euro
- 24: 5.000 to less than 7.000 euro
- 25: 7.500 and more

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

103.

We would like to determine to which residential area your household belongs. Would you tell me in which street you live?

[We only need this information to determine the residential area your household belongs to. For that purpose, we compare streetname and number with a list of the streets of the neighbourhood.]

Street name:

(INT.: Provide more detail if needed:)

'We only need this information to determine which residential area your household belongs to. This is done by comparing the street name and number with the neighborhood street directory.'

These were all our questions.

After the end of the study, probably in March 2020, we would like to send you an online voucher for 15 Euros as a gesture of appreciation for your participation.

May I note down your e-mail-address for that purpose?

105.

May we call you again on this topic if necessary?

1. Yes
2. No

[if yes] Could I then please note down your name?

[INT: if questions on data protection: We guarantee that your contact details will not be passed on to any third party. They will only be used for this purpose. After the end of the project, all contact details will be deleted. We guarantee that data protection rules will be respected.]

7601.

That brings us to the end of the interview. On behalf of the Max-Planck-Institute in Göttingen, I would like to thank you very much for your time.

[If you would like to know more about the study, please consult the website mpi-staedteumfrage.de]