ZKFS

Data Handbook HaSteX
Survey on the Perception of
Hate Crime, the Penal System and Sex Work

Center for Criminological Research Saxony e.V.

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Foreword

Dear readers,

The *HaSteX study* (*Survey on the Perception of Hate Crime, the Penal System and Sex Work*) is a representative survey that examines the perception of hate crime, the penal system, and sex work in Germany. In this data handbook, you will find the foundation of our study, including the theoretical background of the investigation as well as the complete structure of the survey instrument that was used.

The data handbook is primarily aimed at scientists and researchers who would like to gain a deeper insight into the methodology of the *HaSteX* study and are interested in collaborating on data analysis. However, it is also intended to serve as an inspiration for interested parties to engage in conversation with us. We welcome any exchange and cooperation with academia, practice, and politics that arise in connection with the study.

The data collection was conducted by the market research company Ipsos. We would like to thank them for the excellent collaboration, especially Alexandra Schoen and Rebecca Schmelzle. We also thank the Saxon State Ministry of Justice and for Democracy, European Affairs and Equality (SMJusDEG) for funding the HaSteX study.

The data report (available at: https://www.zkfs.de/projekt/hastex/) is a product of the work of many dedicated individuals. We would especially like to thank the project members who made the implementation possible, as well as our student assistants Yasemin Kilic and Anne Fischer for their helpful contributions to the success of the data collection and analysis.

We hope that we can contribute to the understanding of hate crime, the penal system, and sex work. With the HaSteX study, we aim to provide an evidence-based foundation for a social discussion in Germany and hope that – through our reports – we can offer inspiration for an exchange between science, citizens, politics, and practice on an equal footing.

1 Preamble

1.1 Overview

This data handbook is intended to assist the scientific community in conducting further analysis of the *HaSteX* dataset and to provide interested readers with an insight into the background, methodology, and design of the study. The *HaSteX* study is based on a representative survey of more than 3,000 individuals in Germany, conducted in July and August 2024. The focus of the investigation is on the perception of hate crime, the penal system, and sex work, taking into account psychological, sociological, and ideological factors.

1.2 Purpose

The focus of the *HaSteX* study is the exploration of the perception of hate crime, the penal system, and sex work within the German population. The research team aims to expand existing knowledge on the psychological, sociological, and ideological foundations of these perceptions, close identified research gaps, and develop innovative aproaches to thinking.

The study specifically pursues the following goals:

1) A deeper analysis of societal attitudes toward prejudice-motivated crime, including the investigation of correlations with psychological and ideological variables.

2) A comprehensive exploration of the public perception of prisons as physical and social spaces, as well as societal support for various punitive measures in the German context.

3) A detailed assessment of societal attitudes toward sex work, coupled with an investigation of the correlations with sociological, psychological, and criminological variables.

Additionally, the *HaSteX* study addresses specific topics from the *Panel on the Perception of Crime and Criminal Offenders* (*PaWaKS;* Wagner et al., 2024) and investigates them in greater depth. The close connection to the *PaWaKS* study is particularly evident in that a portion of the *HaSteX* sample consists of participants from the fifth wave of data collection in *PaWaKS*.

1.3 Institutional Background and Scientific Organization

The Center for Criminological Research Saxony (ZKFS) was founded on January 25,

2021, at the meeting of charter members as a non-profit association. As such the ZKFS can operate as an independent research institution to ensure the compliance with principles of good scientific practice. The structure of the association allows a comprehensive control of the research activities by the general meeting, the board of trustees and the scientific advisory board. The following persons were involved as project managers and employees:

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1.4 Data Availability

The full data set will be available in the future at https://osf.io/dtk7r/ and https://www.zkfs.de/projekt/hastex/. If you are interested in our data for a specific research project, we can provide it to you under certain conditions before the official release. For this purpose, please contact Rowenia Bender (rowenia.bender@zkfs.de).

1.5 Funding and Cooperations

The funding was based on an approved project funding from the Saxon State Ministry of Justice and for Democracy, European Affairs and Equality.

1.6 Ethics application

The ethics application was submitted to the Ethics Committee of the Chemnitz University of Technology as an extension to the *PaWaKS* study on May 08, 2024 and received a positive vote on May 14, 2024. The written result of the ethics committee can be provided on request.

1.7 Contact Information

If you have any questions about data collection, variables, background or results, please feel free to contact Rowenia Bender (rowenia.bender@zkfs.de) or Prof. Dr. Frank Asbrock (frank.asbrock@zkfs.de).

2 Background

The *HaSteX* study is a comprehensive representative survey in Germany that focuses on the study of the perception of hate crime, the penal system and sex work. In the focus topic of hate crime, attitudes towards prejudice-motivated crime are examined. Prejudice and discrimination pose a serious threat to marginalised groups and thus to democratic society as a whole (Coester, 2008; Perry, 2014). A study conducted in Germany has shown that a significant proportion of the population even endorses prejudice-motivated crime, which underscores the need for a detailed analysis of such attitudes (Dancygier, 2023). The aim is to examine the associations between perceptions of hate crimes and various psychological as well as ideological variables. The second focus of the study is on the perception of prisons as social institutions, the penal system in Germany. This part of the study focuses on measuring the population's support for

different punitive measures and analyzing the discrepancy between theoretical concepts of punitiveness and real experiences in the penal system (Dollinger, 2011). The third focus is on sex work. Despite legal regulation, sex work in Germany remains affected by stigma and criminalisation – especially in political and public debates (Keller et al., 2023). Given the complexity of the issue and the lack of representative data in Germany, it is crucial to collect representative data to promote informed discussions about the rights and conditions of sex workers.

3 Methods

The *HaSteX* study was conducted as a representative cross-sectional survey in Germany in July and August 2024. It includes more than 3,000 participants and aims to represent a broad spectrum of the German population. The market research company Ipsos was commissioned by the Center for Criminological Research Saxony (ZKFS) to collect the data. The survey was conducted using standardized questionnaires that predominantly included both closed and open-ended questions. The average time to complete the survey was approximately 30 minutes. Participation was voluntary, and respondents had the option to withdraw their consent at any time. For sensitive questions about experiences of violence and crime, participants could select the option "I prefer not to answer". Prior to the survey, explicit consent was obtained from the participants. The collected data is anonymised. Participants' personal data is not stored for longer than 6 months to comply with data protection guidelines. The combined responses of all participants are used to generate research reports.

This methodological approach makes it possible to gain a differentiated picture of public opinion on the topics under investigation while at the same time upholding ethical standards and data protection regulations in social science research.

3.1   Data Collection and Design

The questionnaire was divided into various thematic blocks (see section 3.3), the order of which was largely randomized. Exceptions were the socio-demographic block and the block on perceptions of the penal system, which were always placed at the beginning, as well as the "sensitive" block of questions and other demographic questions at the end of the survey. Within the blocks, the scales were randomized, with a few exceptions; within the scales, the individual items were also randomized.

A special element of the design was the experimental block of questions, which included questions on attitudes towards sex workers/prostitutes as well as questions on prejudices and norm violations. For this purpose, the sample was randomly divided into two groups (split A and B), each of which was presented with differently formulated questions. This enables an analysis of the effects of different question formulations on response behavior.

For sensitive topics, particularly in connection with hate crime and sex work, participants had the option of skipping questions. The "sensitive" block of questions at the end of the survey, which included questions about crimes possibly committed by the respondents themselves, charges or prison experience, was not presented to the subsample from the *PaWaKS* pool (see section 3.2) for data protection reasons.

Attention checks were carried out to check the respondents' attention while completing the questionnaire. At the end of the survey, respondents were also asked whether they had paid attention to the survey, with the following wording: "Surveys often involve various distractions (other people, television, music, etc.). Please indicate how much attention you paid to this study. Your answer has no effect on the evaluation of the study." (1 = I paid no attention at all, 5 = I paid a lot of attention).

We decided to use the generic masculine in the questionnaire itself. We made this decision in light of the fact that the discourse surrounding the topic of gender is ideologically influenced and also highly polarized. As a result, we were and are aware that we could not make a neutral choice and that we would encounter dissatisfaction with any decision. We had to weigh up how strongly this dissatisfaction, in conjunction with the ideological convictions of the participants, would influence the processing of the questionnaire. As the ideological right shows a stronger reactance to this topic, we ultimately opted for the generic masculine. However, the entire ZKFS team is convinced that the use of gender-equitable, inclusive language makes an important contribution to gender equality, which is why we use gender-inclusive language in this data manual as well as in other publications. We therefore hope for your understanding.

3.2   Sample

The total sample comprises 3,652 people and is divided into three subsamples: The largest subsample of n = 3000 (M_{age} = 47.76, SD_{age} = 15.65; coded as *rep-sample*) is a representative sample for the population living in Germany with regard to gender,

age, education and region. A further *n* = 352 people (M_{age} = 49.22, SD_{age} = 15.84; coded as *boost*) from Saxony were surveyed, so that a representative sample is also obtained for Saxony. The third subsample comprises *n* = 300 people (M_{age} = 53.26, SD_{age} = 9.2; coded as *panel-linkage*) and was generated from the *PaWaKS* respondent pool, so that the data can be linked to the *PaWaKS* panel data. The mean value with regard to political orientation in the overall sample is *M* = 4.05 (*SD* = 1.21), with 23.5% of respondents classifying themselves politically to the left of center and 28.6% of respondents to the right of center.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Features	N	Share in %
Gender		
Male	1762	48.2
Female	1880	51.5
A different gender	3	0.08
Age		
18-29 years	612	16.8
30-39 years	517	14.2
40-49 years	635	17.4
50-59 years	870	23.8
60-75 years	1018	27.9
Educational level		
Low	590	16.2
Medium	1772	48.5
High	1278	35.0
Household size		
1-2 persons	2524	69.1
3-4 persons	953	26.1
5-6 persons	129	3.5
7 or more	46	1.3

Household income (net)		
Under 1,500 euros	828	22.7
1,500 to under 3,000 euros	1285	35.2
3,000 to under 5,000 euros	1127	30.9
5,000 euros and more	412	11.3
Citizenship (German)		
Yes	3511	96.1
No	121	3.3
Migration background		
Yes	500	13.7
No	3123	85.5
Religious affiliation		
Yes	1372	37.6
No	2186	59.9
Other Christian community	57	1.6
Evangelical Free Church	79	2.7
Protestant church	578	15.8
Islam	58	1.6
Roman Catholic Church	576	15.8
Other non-christian community	11	0.3
Voting intention		
CDU/CSU	661	18.1
AfD	593	16.2
I do not know yet	470	12.9
SPD	420	11.5
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	311	8.5
BSW		
Would not vote	283	7.7
FDP	243	6.6
Die Linke	166	4.5
Other	167	4.6
	140	3.8

Federal state		
Baden-Württemberg	406	11.1
Bavaria	512	14.0
Berlin	157	4.3
Brandenburg	106	2.9
Bremen	23	0.6
Hamburg	79	2.2
Hessen	246	6.7
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	67	1.8
Lower Saxony	319	8.7
North Rhine-Westphalia	713	19.5
Rhineland-Palatinate	157	4.3
Saarland	42	1.2
Saxony	532	14.6
Saxony-Anhalt	84	2.3
Schlewsig-Holstein	117	3.2
Thuringia	92	2.5

3.3   Sections of the Survey

The following topics were measured:

- Sociodemographics
- Perception of the penal system
- Prejudice-motivated crime
- Attitudes towards sex work
- Rehabilitation
- Ideology
- Other
- Prejudice-motivated crime and attitudes towards sex work (Split A)
- Prejudice-motivated crime and attitudes towards sex work (Split B)
- Sensitive block

4   Scales

Consent to the Processing of Survey Data
Ipsos was commissioned by the Center for Criminological Research Saxony e.V. (ZKFS) to conduct this survey and collects this data in order to investigate the perception of hate crime, the penal syste, and sex work in the German population. The survey takes around 30 minutes to complete. This survey asks some questions about experiences of violence and crime. In this case, you can select the option "I do not want to answer". Participation is completely voluntary and you can withdraw your consent at any time. Your survey responses will be combined with the responses of all other participants and used for market research reports, and your personal data will not be stored for longer than 6 months. Do you agree with the questioning in connection with experiences of violence and crime? Answer option: 1 = Yes, I accept, 2 = No, I do not agree

Introduction
Dear participant, Thank you for your interest in our study! This study is part of a project to examine the perception of hate crime, the penal system and sex work in Germany and is conducted by Ipsos on behalf of the Center for Criminological Research Saxony e.V. (ZKFS). **Filter for PaWaKS sample:** You have already taken part in our longitudinal study on the perception of crime and criminal offenders. At that time, you indicated that we may also contact you for follow-up surveys. **To all:**

Your participation is voluntary and you can cancel the survey at any time without giving reasons. However, we hope for your full support. All information you provide in the course of the survey is anonymous and will only be used for scientific purposes.

Thank you very much for your support of our study. We are sincerely grateful for your help!

Further information on the ZKFS e.V. and this study can be found under the following links: **Participation information | Data protection**

4.1 Personal Details

4.1.1 Sample

Variable: qsample
Division of the total sample in three subsamples (see 3.2 sample)

(1) Panel-linkage
    (2) Rep-Sample
    (3) Boost

Note: (1) Panel-linkage = participants from PaWaKS, (2) Rep-Sample = representative sample without prior study participation, (3) Boost = representative sample from saxony

4.1.2 Age

Variable: resp_age
Please enter your date of birth.

Year
    1910
    ....
month
(1) January
(2) February

(3) March

(4) April

(5) May

(6) June

(7) July

(8) August

(9) September

(10) October

(11) November

(12) December

Note: The date of birth was collected. To ensure anonymity, this was converted into a numerical variable resp_age.

Variable: age_range
Derived from variable resp_age

   (1) 18 – 29

   (2) 30 – 39

   (3) 40 – 49

   (4) 50 – 59

   (5) 60 – 75

4.1.3 Gender

Variable: gender_nonbinary
Are you?

   (1) Male

   (2) Female

   (3) A different gender

   (4) No answer

4.1.4   Place of Residence

Variable: Postleitzahl
Where do you live?

Zip code:

Place of residence**:**

Variable: federal_state
Derived from Variable Postleitzahl

  (1)   Baden-Württemberg

  (2)   Baveria

  (3)   Berlin

  (4)   Brandenburg

  (5)   Bremen

  (6)   Hamburg

  (7)   Hessen

  (8)   Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

  (9)   Lower Saxony

  (10)   North Rhine-Westühalia

  (11)   Rhineland-Palatinate

  (12)   Saarland

  (13)   Saxony

  (14)   Saxony-Anhalt

  (15)   Schlesweig-Holstein

  (16)   Thuringia

Variable: Ostwest
Derived from Variable federal_state

Federal_state	Ostwest
(1,2,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,15)	(1) West
(4,8,13,14,16)	(2) East
(3)	(3) Berlin

Variable: city_size
Drived from Variable Postleitzahl

   (1) < 20.000 inhabitants
   (2) 20.000 – 99.999 inhabitants
   (3) 100.000 – 499.999 inhabitants
   (4) > 500.000 inhabitants

4.1.5 Highest Educational Qualification

Variable: education
What is the highest educational qualification you have achieved?
Please select one of the following options:

 (1) Elementary school

 (2) Primary/General secondary school leaving certificate or polytechnic secondary school leaving certificate at the end of 8th/9th grade

 (3) Intermediate school leaving certificate / Vocational secondary school leaving certificate / Intermediate school leaving qualification / Qualified secondary school certificate I / Qualified secondary general school certificate or equivalent certificate for grade 10 completion

 (4) Completed apprenticeship or vocational qualification without technical school or university of applied sciences degree

 (5) University of applied sciences entrance qualification / Subject-specific higher education entrance qualification / Vocational baccalaureate diploma

 (6) General higher education entrance qualification/ High school certificate

(7) Graduation from a technical school or vocational academy (e.g. state-certified designer/ technician/ business administrator/ master craftsman)

(8) University/ University of Applied Sciences/ Art Academy/ Music Academy (Diplom, State Examination, Bachelor's degree, Magister's degree, Ph.D)

(99) Not specified

Variable: edu_quota
Drived from Variable education

Education	Edu_quota
(1,2)	(1) Low level of education
(3,4)	(2) Medium level of education
(5,6,7,8)	(3) high level of education

Main survey

Introduction
In the following, we are interested in your attitudes towards the topics of hate crime, prisons, sex work and other social issues. To this end, we are asking for your personal opinion on various statements. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement by selecting a number on the respective scale. Please answer spontaneously and according to your first intuition.

4.2   Perception of the Penal System

4.2.1   Penal System Security

Variable: Sicherheit_JVA
Randomization: Yes
Source: Own items
How do you rate the following statements?

(1) It is dangerous inside German prisons.

(2) German prisons are often located in areas that are less attractive.

(3) German prisons are largely outdated.

(4) Staff working in German prisons do not receive enough respect in society.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = I do not know)

4.2.2   Impact of the Penal System

Variable: Auswirkung_Gemeinde

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own items

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Prisons bring more benefits to the local community than disadvantages.

(2) Prisons should be located far away from cities and communities.

(3) Prisons make the environment around them more dangerous.

(4) Prisons attract the wrong kind of people to the area.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = I do not know)

4.2.3   Interest in the Penal System

Variable: Interesse_JVA

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own items

How interested would you be in the following activities?

(1) A tour or an open day at a prison.

(2) A cultural event organized by prisoners, such as a concert or a play in prison.

(3) Volunteer work with prisoners.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = No interest, 4 = Medium interest, 7 = Very high interest)

4.3   Prejudice-Motivated Crime

4.3.1   Hate Crime Beliefs Scale

Variable: hc

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own scale based on Kehn et al., 2023

The following section addresses the topic of hate crime. Hate crime, or bias crime, involves criminal acts in which the victims are selected based on certain characteristics which identify them as a member of a specific group in society. These characteristics include place of origin, skin color, sexual orientation, religion, gender or gender identity, physical or mental disability, age, political ideology, and social status, or other characteristics that can be used to divide individuals into groups.

Please rate the statements below using the following 5-point scale.

(1) Hate crime receives too much attention.

(2) Victims of hate crime receive too much attention.

(3) Law enforcement agencies spend too much time pursuing hate crime.

(4) The media makes hate crime into a bigger deal than it actually is.

(5) Hate crime law protection of specific groups is unnecessary.

(6) Hate crime receives too much attention in the news.

(7) Charging someone with a separate hate crime charge is excessive prosecution.

(8) The statistical recording of hate crime by law enforcement authorities is unnecessary

(9) Evidence of bias motivation in a crime should be an aggravating factor in sentencing.

(10) Hate crime offenders should receive harsher sentences.

(11) Offenders who target people based on specific characteristics should receive harsher sentences.

(12) Hate crime perpetrators can cause psychological trauma to their victims.

(13) Crimes against individuals with a specific characteristic threaten all individuals with the same characteristic.

(14) Harsh punishments of hate crime offenders will decrease the likelihood of future hate crimes.

(15) Laws that punish acts against specific groups prevent future crimes against these groups.

Response scale: 1-5 (1 = Strongly disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)

4.3.2 Hate Crime Victimization

Variable: victim_hc

Randomization: No

Sequence: Question was always asked after variable hc

Source: Own item

Have you or someone you know well been a victim of hate crime?

If both apply, you can select both answer options. If neither applies, please leave the line blank.

Mouse-over text: In hate crime, victims are selected on the basis of certain characteristics that indicate that they belong to a particular group in society. These characteristics include, for example, origin, skin color, sexual orientation, religion, gender or gender identity, any disabilities, age, political ideology or social status. There are also other conceivable characteristics that can be used to categorize people into groups.

Answer option:

(1) This has already happened to me.

(2) This has already happened to people I know well.

(99) I do not wish to answer

4.3.3 Group-Based Violence

Variable: gbv

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own items

The police should take consistent action against the following behavior.

    (1) Verbal and physical attacks against trans people

    (2) Verbal and physical attacks against Muslims

    (3) Verbal and physical attacks against homosexuals

    (4) Verbal and physical attacks against homeless people

    (5) Verbal and physical attacks against people with disabilities

    (6) Verbal and physical attacks against the unemployed

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

4.3.4   Positive Intergroup Contact

Variable: contact_positive
Randomization: Yes
Source: Wagner et al, 2024; own items
How often have you personally had direct <u>positive </u>contact with...

    (1) the police?

    (2) persons who have committed a criminal offense?

    (3) transpersons?

    (4) sex workers?

    (5) persons who have made use of sexual services?

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Never, 4 = Occasionally, 7 = Very often, 97 = I have never had direct contact)

4.3.5   Negative Intergroup Contact

Variable: contact_negative
Randomization: Yes
Source: Wagner et al, 2024, own items
How often have you personally had direct <u>negative </u>contact with...

    (1) the police?

    (2) persons who have committed a criminal offense?

    (3) transpersons?

    (4) sex workers?

(5) persons who have made use of sexual services?

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Never, 4 = Occasionally, 7 = Very often, 97 = I have never had direct contact)

4.3.6   *Hate Crime Evaluation*

Variable: hatecrime_evaluation

Randomization: Yes

Source: Wagner et al, 2024

Please indicate how reprehensible you would find it if someone behaved as follows.

(1) When someone physically or verbally assaults a person because of their skin color, ethnicity or religion.

(2) When someone physically or verbally assaults a person because of their sexual orientation.

(3) When someone physically or verbally attacks a person because of their migration background or nationality.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Not reprehensible at all, 4 = Neither, 7 = Very reprehensible)

4.3.7   *Transphobic Attitudes*

Variable: trans

Randomization: Yes

Source: Zick, A., 2023

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) I think it's silly when a man prefers to be a woman or, conversely, a woman prefers to be a man.

(2) Transpersons should try not to be so conspicuous.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

4.4   Attitudes towards Sex Work

Introduction

In the following questions, we would like to gather your views and attitudes on various aspects of prostitution and sex work.

Some questions deal with sensitive topics such as rape and sexual violence. If you feel uncomfortable with certain questions, you can always select the answer option "I don't want to answer".

If you need help or support, visit the help website www.hilfe-portal-missbrauch.de or call the help telephone number: 0800 - 22 55 530.

4.4.1   Familiarity with Legal Regulations on Prostitution and Sex Work

Variable: bekanntheit_recht

Randomization: Yes

Source: Wagner et al, 2024

In Germany, prostitution/sex work is legal, both the practice of the activity and its use. We would like to briefly introduce you to the various legal regulations that exist within Europe and then ask you for your assessment.

For each of the following legal regulations regarding sex work/prostitution, please indicate whether you are aware of it or not.

(1) **Legal and regulated:** Prostitution/sex work is legal, prostitutes/sex workers must register their activity and the practice of the activity is subject to certain requirements (e.g. condom obligation). This legal regulation currently exists in Germany (as well as in the Netherlands, Austria and Hungary).

(2) **Legal and only partially regulated:** Prostitution/sex work is legal, but only partially regulated, such as the ban on brothels (applicable in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, among others).

(3) **Partly illegal:** Prostitution/sex work is legal, but its use is prohibited. This would make clients who make use of such services liable to prosecution. This legal regulation is also known as the Nordic model (France, Ireland, Sweden).

(4) **Illegal:** Prostitution/sex work is prohibited. Clients and prostitutes/sex workers are liable to prosecution (Lithuania).

Response scale: 1-2 (1 = Aware, 2 = Not Aware, 99 = Don't want to answer)

4.4.2 Preference for Legal Regulations on Prostitution and Sex Work

Variable: anwendung_recht

Randomization: No, the order of the items always corresponded to that in bekanntheit_recht.

Sequence: anwendung_recht always followed bekanntheit_recht

And which of these legal regulations should apply in Germany? *Currently, prostitution/sex work is legal and regulated*. Select this answer option if you think this should remain the case, otherwise select a different legal regulation.

(1) **Legal and regulated** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is legal, prostitutes/sex workers must register their activity and the practice of the activity is subject to certain requirements (e.g. condom obligation). This legal regulation currently exists in Germany (as well as in the Netherlands, Austria and Hungary).

(2) **Legal and only partially regulated** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is legal, but only partially regulated, such as the ban on brothels (applicable in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, among others).

(3) **Partly illegal** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is legal, but its use is prohibited. This would make clients who make use of such services liable to prosecution. This legal regulation is also known as the Nordic model (France, Ireland, Sweden).

(4) **Illegal** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is prohibited. Clients and prostitutes/sex workers are liable to prosecution (Lithuania).

4.4.3 Evaluation of Legal Regulations on Prostitution and Sex Work

Variable: bewertung_recht

Randomization: No, the order of the items always corresponded to that in bekanntheit_recht.

Sequence: bewertung_recht always followed anwendung_recht.

How would you rate the legal regulations on the following scale? If you were not yet

familiar with the form of punishment, please rate it intuitively.

(1) **Legal and regulated** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is legal, prostitutes/sex workers must register their activity and the practice of the activity is subject to certain requirements (e.g. condom obligation). This legal regulation currently exists in Germany (as well as in the Netherlands, Austria and Hungary).

(2) **Legal and only partially regulated** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is legal, but only partially regulated, such as the ban on brothels (applicable in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, among others).

(3) **Partly illegal** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is legal, but its use is prohibited. This would make clients who make use of such services liable to prosecution. This legal regulation is also known as the Nordic model (France, Ireland, Sweden).

(4) **Illegal** (mouse-over text): Prostitution/sex work is prohibited. Clients and prostitutes/sex workers are liable to prosecution (Lithuania).

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Very negative, 7 = Very positive, 97 = I can't answer)

4.4.4 Rape Myth Acceptance

Variable: rape1_myth

Randomization: Yes

Source: Bohner et al., 2022

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) In a custody battle, women often allege that their ex-husband has been sexually violent.

(2) The discussion about sexual harassment on the job has resulted in many harmless behaviors being misinterpreted as harassment.

(3) Many women like to submit to sexual wishes of men.

(4) Women often accuse their husbands of marital rape to retaliate for a failed relationship.

(5) Women often accuse men of rape in order to hurt them.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 97 = Prefer not to answer)

Variable: rape2_myth
Randomization: Yes
Source: Bohner et al., 2022
How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Women often accuse prominent men of rape in order to further their own career.

(2) These days, a large number of rape accusations are false.

(3) Most women prefer to be praised for their looks rather than their intelligence.

(4) Because the fascination caused by sex is disproportionately large, society's sensitivity to crimes in this area is also disproportionate.

(5) Although the victims of armed robbery obviously fear for their lives, they receive far less psychological support than rape victims.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 97 = Prefer not to answer)

Variable: rape3_myth
Randomization: Yes
Source: Bohner et al., 2022
How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Women who have emotional problems often claim that they have been raped.

(2) Women easily confuse well-intentioned gestures with sexual harassment.

(3) These days, women who share revealing photos make themselves sex objects.

(4) These days, the victims of sexual violence receive sufficient help.

(5) In the event of an actual rape, a woman always resists.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 97 = Prefer not to answer)

Variable: rape4_myth

How do you rate the following statements?

    (1) There are sufficient offers of help for rape victims.

    (2) Most rape victims have taken the risk of walking through dark alleys at night.

    (3) Good-looking women run a greater risk of becoming victims of sexual violence

    (4) When women play hard to get, it doesn't mean they don't want sex.

    (5) Men must always be on guard so as not to be accused of sexual harassment.

    (6) Some women really enjoy playing the victim of rape.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 97 = Prefer not to answer)

4.5 Rehabilitation

Introduction

We would now like to ask you to share your attitudes and opinions on various aspects of rehabilitation with us. We are interested in your opinion on various statements. There are no right or wrong answers. Only your personal opinion counts.

4.5.1 Attitudes towards Released Offenders

How do you rate the following statements?

    (1) Many offenders become accustomed to life in prison, which is why they no longer find their way around outside prison.

    (2) Prisoners should be obliged to work, except in serious cases of illness or disability.

    (3) People who have served their sentence in prison deserve a second chance to rebuild their lives.

(4) People should have the right to be informed about the criminal past of their neighbors.

(5) Employers should have the right to be informed about the criminal past of their employees.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = Can't answer)

Variable: Wahrnehmung2_Entlassene

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own items

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Offenders who have been released from prison should have the same rights as all other citizens.

(2) Offenders who are released from prison are often more dangerous than when they entered.

(3) Some offenders should never be released from prison.

(4) One should think about legalizing the death penalty.

(5) Most offenders can be treated better in freedom than in prison.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = Can't answer)

4.6 Ideology

Introduction

In this section, we would like to explore your views and attitudes on various societal and social issues. Your answers will help us to develop a better understanding of different perspectives within society. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer spontaneously and according to your first intuition.

4.6.1 Societal Diversity Beliefs

Variable: Diversity

Randomization: Yes
Source: Nakui et al, 2011; Meyer & Schermuly, 2012; Kauff et al, 2019
How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Workgroups with members from different cultural backgrounds are likely to be effective.

(2) The experiences of group members who come from different countries can be helpful in groups that are trying to generate novel ideas.

(3) I think that groups benefit from the involvement of people from different backgrounds.

(4) I value cultural diversity in Germany because it benefits the country.

(5) Ethnically diverse countries have an advantage when it comes to progress.

(6) A culturally diverse society will be better able to meet the challenges of the future.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = I do not know)

4.6.2 *Perception and Evaluation of Migrants in Germany*

Variable: bewertung_migration
Randomization: Yes
Source: Own revision; Asbrock, 2010
Please indicate below how you personally perceive the group of migrants in Germany. Migrants are...

(1) Competent

(2) Competitive

(3) Independent

(4) Sympathetic

(5) Warm-hearted

(6) Good-natured

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

4.6.3 Right-Wing Authoritarianism

Variable: rwa

Randomization: Yes

Sequence: Item 10 remains in a fixed position

Source: Beierlein et al., 2014, Nießen et al. (2019)

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) We should take strong action against misfits and slackers in society.

(2) Troublemakers should be made to feel that they are not welcome in society.

(3) Rules in society should be enforced without pity.

(4) We need strong leaders so that we can live safely in society.

(5) People should leave important decisions in society to their leaders.

(6) We should be grateful for leaders telling us exactly what to do.

(7) Traditions should definitely be carried on and kept alive.

(8) Well-established behavior should not be questioned.

(9) It's always best to do things in the usual way.

(10) [FIX] This question is for attention check, please mark 2.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

4.6.4 Social Dominance Orientation

Variable: sdo

Randomization: Yes

Source: Ho et al, 2015 in a translation by Carvacho et al, 2018

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) An ideal society requires some groups to be on top and others to be on the bottom.

(2) Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups.

(3) No one group should dominate in society.

(4) Groups at the bottom are just as deserving as groups at the top.

(5) Group equality should not be our primary goal.

(6) It is unjust to try to make groups equal.

(7) We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups.

(8) We should work to give all groups an equal chance to succeed.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

4.6.5 Symbolic Ideology

Variable: isp
Randomization: No
Source: Breyer, 2015
Many people use the terms "left" and "right" when it comes to classifying different political attitudes.

When you think of your own political views, where would you place them on this scale?

    (1) In general

    (2) Concerning social issues (e.g. same-sex marriage, traditional family, religion)

    (3) Concerning economic issues (e.g. wealth tax, minimum wage, debt brake)

Answer options: 1-7 (1 = Left-wing, 4 = Centre, 7 = Right-wing, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.7 Other

The order of the questions in this topic block was randomized, with specific exceptions for certain questions:

    a) demokratie_entwicklung was presented immediately after demokratie_zufrie-denheit

    b) crimeother_eval was always presented immediately after crimeother_intention.

Introduction
Below we ask you some questions on various social and political topics. Please answer spontaneously and according to your first intuition.

4.7.1 Violence Evaluation

Variable: violence_evaluation

Source: Own item
Please indicate how reprehensible you would find it if someone physically or verbally assaulted another person.
Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Not reprehensible at all, 4 = Neither, 7 = Very reprehensible)

4.7.2   Attitude towards the Ban on the Party "Alternative for Germany"

Variable: afd_verbot
Source: Own item
Please state your position on banning the AfD as a party.
Response scale: 1-7 (1 = I am against it, 4 = Neither, 7 = I am in favour, 99 = No response)

4.7.3   Satisfaction with Democracy in Germany

Variable: demokratie_zufriedenheit
Source: Best et al., 2023
Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Germany?
Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Not at all satisfied, 4 = Neither, 7 = Very satisfied, 99 = No response)

4.7.4   Perception of Democracy in Germany

Variable: demokratie_entwicklung
Source: Best et al., 2023
The state of democracy in Germany has deteriorated in recent years.
Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Significantly worsened, 4 = Neither, 7 = Significantly improved, 99 = No response)

4.7.5   Trust in Institutions

Variable: trust

Randomization: Yes
Source: Based on Eurobarometer, 2021

How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For the following institutions, please indicate whether you tend to trust them or not to trust them. How about ...?

(1) The judiciary and the German legal system?

(2) The police?

(3) The German government?

(4) The Bundestag?

(5) The Federal Constitutional Court?

(6) The European Commission?

(7) The media?

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Do not trust at all, 4 = Neutral, 7 = Completely trust, 99 = No response)

4.7.6 Perceived Conflict between Police and Offenders

Variable: perceived_conflict
Source: Spiegler et al., 2021

How would you describe the relationship between the police and criminals?

Response scale: 1-5 (1 = Very good, 3 = Neither good nor bad, 5 = Very bad, 99 = I can't assess it)

4.7.7 Crime Intention

Variable: crimeother_intention
Randomization: Yes
Source: Wagner et al, 2024

Please indicate how likely you think it is that you will behave as follows in the future. I think it is likely that...

(1) I will smoke cannabis.

(2) I knowingly travel on public transport without a ticket. (fare evasion)

(3) I steal someone's online banking or mailbox access data.

(4) I commit shoplifting.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.7.8   Crime Evaluation

Variable: crimeother_eval

Randomization: Yes

Source: Wagner et al, 2024

Please indicate how reprehensible you would find it if someone behaved as follows.

    (1) If someone smokes cannabis.

    (2) If someone knowingly travels on public transport without a ticket.

    (3) If someone online steals someone else's access data to online banking or mailbox.

    (4) When someone commits shoplifting.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Not reprehensible at all, 4 = Neither, 7 = Very reprehensible, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.8   Prejudice-Motivated Crime and Sex Work (Split A)

4.8.1   Norm Violation Evaluation

Variable: norm_violation_A

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own item

Below we present two scenarios one after the other. We then ask you to indicate how consistently you think the police should act in these cases.

Please evaluate the following statement:

The police should take consistent action against such behavior.

    (1) One person insults another person with "We don't want Muslims here!" and pushes them to the ground. The person pushed breaks an arm as a result of the fall. This behavior is a criminal offence under § 185 and § 223 of the German Criminal Code.

(2) A person insults another person with "Go away, you faggot!" and pushes them to the ground. The person pushed breaks an arm as a result of the fall. This behavior is a criminal offence under § 185 and § 223 of the German Criminal Code.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

Filter
Introduction SPLIT-A
In the following, we would like to ask you about your attitudes towards prostitution. Your answers are crucial to our understanding of different perspectives on this topic. There are no right or wrong answers - we simply want to know your personal views.
In Germany, prostitution is legal, both the practice of the activity and its use. The following questions serve to record social attitudes towards prostitution and to examine the correlations with sociological, psychological and criminological variables.

4.8.2   Attitudes towards Prostitution

Variable: APPS1_Prostitution
Randomization: Yes
Source: Levin & Peled, 2011
How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Prostitution is trafficking of women.

(2) Most prostitutes are drug addicts.

(3) Prostitution is forcing undesired sexual behavior.

(4) Prostitution is important for teaching teenage boys about sexuality.

(5) Prostitutes earn a lot of money.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS2_Prostitution
Source: Levin & Peled, 2011
How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Prostitution allows the women who practice it to actualize their sexual fantasies.

(2) Prostitution increases drug use in society.

(3) Most prostitutes are morally corrupt.

(4) Without prostitution more women would get raped.

(5) Most prostitutes are ugly.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS3_Prostitution

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Prostitution damages society's morals.

(2) Prostitutes spread AIDS.

(3) Prostitution is a violation of women's human dignity.

(4) Prostitutes enjoy the controlling of men.

(5) Women become prostitutes because they were not properly educated.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS4_Prostitution

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Prostitution provides men with stress relief.

(2) Prostitution is a form of violence against women.

(3) Prostitutes like sex.

(4) Many prostitutes are students who prefer a convenient, profitable job.

(5) Prostitutes are victims of drug abuse.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS5_Prostitution

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011
How do you rate the following statements?

    (1) Prostitution is a way for some women to gain power and control.

    (2) Women choose to be prostitutes.

    (3) Prostitution increases the rate of sexually transmitted diseases.

    (4) Prostitution is a form of rape in which the victim gets paid.

    (5) Prostitution harms the institution of marriage.

    (6) Most prostitutes only work as prostitutes for a few years to get settled financially.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS6_Prostitution
Source: Levin & Peled, 2011
How do you rate the following statements?

    (1) Prostitutes are unable to get out of the situation they are in.

    (2) Prostitution is a way to empower economically disadvantaged populations.

    (3) Through prostitution, pretty girls can find a husband.

    (4) Prostitution is a job like any other.

    (5) Many prostitutes are forced into prostitution.

    (6) Prostitutes are exposed to an increased risk of suffering psychologically as a result of their work.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

4.8.3   Prejudices towards different Social Groups

Variable: prejudice_A
Randomization: Yes, per block
Source: Own items
Use the emotional thermometer to indicate your feelings towards different groups of people. A value of 50 stands for neutral feelings, a value above 50 for positive, warm feelings and a value below 50 for cold, negative feelings.

Block 1

(1) Transpersons

(2) Muslims

(3) Homosexuals

(4) Homeless people

(5) People with disabilities

(6) Unemployed

Block 2

(1) Persons who have committed a criminal offense

(2) Police officers

(3) Prostitute

(4) Johns

Slider: 0-100 (0 = cold or negative, 50 = neutral, 100 = warm or positive)

4.9 Prejudice-Motivated Crime and Sex Work (Split B)

4.9.1 Norm Violation Evaluation

Variable: norm_violation_B

Randomization: Yes

Source: Own items

Below we present two scenarios one after the other. We then ask you to indicate how consistently you think the police should act in each of these cases.

Please evaluate the following statement:

The police should take consistent action against such behavior.

(1) One person insults another person with "We don't want Muslims here!" and pushes them to the ground. The person pushed breaks an arm as a result of the fall.

(2) A person insults another person with "Go away, you faggot!" and pushes them to the ground. The person pushed breaks an arm as a result of the fall.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree)

4.9.2   Attitudes towards Sex Work

Variable: APPS1_Sex work

Randomization: Yes

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011; own adaption

How do you rate the following statements?

    (1) Sex work is trafficking of women.

    (2) Most sex workers are drug addicts.

    (3) Sex work is forcing undesired sexual behavior.

    (4) Sex work is important for teaching teenage boys about sexuality.

    (5) Sex workers earn a lot of money.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS2_Sex work

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011; own adaption

How do you rate the following statements?

    (1) Sex work allows the women who practice it to actualize their sexual fantasies.

    (2) Sex work increases drug use in society.

    (3) Most sex workers are morally corrupt.

(4) Without sex work, more women would get raped.

(5) Most sex workers are ugly.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS3_Sex work

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011; own adaption

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Sex work damages society's morals.

(2) Sex workers spread AIDS.

(3) Sex work is a violation of women's human dignity.

(4) Sex workers enjoy the controlling of men.

(5) Women become sex workers because they were not properly educated.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS4_Sexwork

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011; own adaption

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Sex work provides men with stress relief.

(2) Sex work is a form of violence against women.

(3) Sex workers like sex.

(4) Many sex workers are students who prefer a convenient, profitable job.

(5) Sex workers are victims of drug abuse.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS5_Sex work

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011; own adaption

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Sex work is a way for some women to gain power and control.

(2) Women choose to be sex workers.

(3) Sex work increases the rate of sexually transmitted diseases.

(4) Sex work is a form of rape in which the victim gets paid.

(5) Sex work harms the institution of marriage.

(6) Most sex workers only work as prostitutes for a few years to get settled financially.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

Variable: APPS6_Sex work

Source: Levin & Peled, 2011; own adaption

How do you rate the following statements?

(1) Sex workers are unable to get out of the situation they are in.

(2) Sex work is a way to empower economically disadvantaged populations.

(3) Through sex work, pretty girls can find a husband

(4) Sex work is a job like any other.

(5) Many sex workers are forced to do sex work.

(6) Sex workers are exposed to an increased risk of suffering psychologically as a result of their work.

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Strongly disagree, 4 = Neither, 7 = Strongly agree, 99 = No response)

4.9.3 Prejudice towards different Social Groups

Variable: prejudice_B

Randomization: Yes, per block

Source: Own items

Use the emotional thermometer to indicate your feelings towards different groups of people. A value of 50 stands for neutral feelings, a value above 50 for positive, warm feelings and a value below 50 for cold, negative feelings.

Block 1

(1) Transpersons

(2) Muslims

(3) Homosexuals

(4) Homeless people

(5) People with disabilities

(6) Unemployed

Block 2

(7) Persons who have committed a criminal offense

(8) Police officers

(9) Sex workers

(10) Persons who have made use of sexual services

Slider: 0-100 (0 = cold or negative, 50 = neutral, 100 = warm or positive)

4.10   Sensitive Block

Intro Sensitive block (was NOT displayed to the PaWaKS sample)
We would like to point out that the following questions may be perceived as extremely sensitive. Please note that you can skip any question that makes you feel uncomfortable or that you do not want to answer without any consequences by selecting the answer option *Prefer not to answer*. It is important for us to emphasize that this study is being conducted for research purposes only. All information you provide will be treated confidentially. Your responses will be aggregated and anonymized to ensure that no conclusions can be drawn about individuals. Therefore, your answers will have no impact on you personally.

4.10.1   Utilization of Sexual Services

Variable: Inanspruchnahme
Source: Own items
Have you ever used a person's sexual services for money?
Mouse-over text: A sexual service is when a person performs a sexual act on or in front of another person present in return for payment or allows this to be performed on them.
This does not include performances such as striptease or the consumption of pornography in which no one in the audience is sexually active.

Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.2 Future Use of Sexual Services

Variable: Zukunft_Inanspruchnahme

Source: Own items

How likely is it that you will use a sexual service for money in the future?

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Very unlikely, 4 = Neither, 7 = Very likely, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.3 Offering Sexual Services

Variable: Sexarbeit

Source: Own items

Have you ever offered sexual services for money?

Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.4 Future Offering Sexual Services

Variable: Zukunft_Sexarbeit

Source: Own items

How likely is it that you will offer a sexual service for money in the future?

Response scale: 1-7 (1 = Very unlikely, 4 = Neither, 7 = Very likely, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.5 Contact with Sex Workers

Variable: Kontakt_SexarbeitI

Source: Own items

Do you know anyone around you who has ever used sexual services for money?

Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer, 97 = Do not know)

Variable: Kontakt_SexarbeitII
Source: Own items
Do you know anyone around you who has ever offered sexual services for money?
Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer, 97 = I do not know)

4.10.6   Hate Crime Offence

Variable: offence_hc
Source: Own items
In hate crime, people are attacked because of certain characteristics. These characteristics can be, for example, their origin, skin color, sexual orientation, religion, gender, disability, age, political opinion or social status. Have you ever attacked someone verbally or physically because of a certain characteristic?
Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.7   Committed Offence

Variable: Straftat
Source: Own items
Have you ever committed a criminal offence yourself?
Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.8   Reported Offence

Variable: Anzeige
Source: Own items
Have you ever been charged with a criminal offense?
Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.9   Convicted Offence

Variable: Verurteilung

Source: Own items

Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offense?

Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.10.10 Detention

Variable: Inhaftierung

Source: Own items

Have you ever been detained in a juvenile detention center or a prison?

Response options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = Prefer not to answer)

4.11   Demography

To all

Intro Demographics:

Almost there!

Now we would like to ask you a few questions about yourself. This information should help us to better understand the results of this survey.

4.11.1   Household size

Variable: household

How many people live in your household permanently, including yourself and all children?

    (1) 1 Person

    (2) 2 Persons

    (3) 3 Persons

    (4) 4 Persons

    (5) 5 Persons

(6) 6 Persons

(7) 7 Persons

(8) 8 Persons and more

(99) no response

4.11.2   Income

Variable: income
What is the total monthly net income of your household? This is the sum that remains after deducting taxes and social security contributions.

(1) under 500 Euro

(2) 500 to under 750 euros

(3) 750 to under 1,000 euros

(4) 1,000 to under 1,250 euros

(5) 1,250 to under 1,500 euros

(6) 1,500 to under 2,000 euros

(7) 2,000 to under 2,500 euros

(8) 2,500 to under 3,000 euros

(9) 3,000 to under 4,000 euros

(10) 4,000 to under 5,000 euros

(11) 5,000 to under 7,500 euros

(12) 7,500 to under 10,000 euros

(13) 10,000 euros and more

(99) not specified

4.11.3   Religiousity

Variable: religiosity
Do you belong to a denomination or religious community?
Answer options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = no answer)

4.11.4 Denomination

Variable: religion

Filter: if religiosity == Yes

Which denomination or religious community do you belong to?

(1) the Protestant Church (excluding free churches)

(2) an evangelical free church

(3) of the Roman Catholic Church

(4) another Christian religious community

(5) Islam/the Muslim religious community

(6) another non-Christian religious community

(99) not specified

4.11.5 Vocation

Variable: vocation

Which of this list applies to you? If more than one thing applies to you, please tick the one that you identify with the most.

(1) Full-time employed (more than 30 hours/week)

(2) Part-time employed (up to 30 hours/week)

(3) Apprentice/trainee

(4) Pupil

(5) Student

(6) In retraining

(7) Currently unemployed

(8) Currently on short-time work

(9) Voluntary social work (FSJ) or economical welfare work (FÖJ), or Federal volunteers service (Bufdi) for one year

(10) Retired (formerly employed)

(11) In maternity or parental leave

(12) Not emplyed (housewife/househusband)

(99) not specified

4.11.6 Nationality

Variable: nationality

Do you have German citizenship?

Answer options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = no answer)

4.11.7 Migration Background

Variable: migration

Were you or one of your parents born abroad?

Answer options: 1-2 (1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = no answer)

4.11.8 Professional Group

Variable: Berufsgruppe

Do you currently work or have you worked in one of the following areas?

(1) Justice

(2) Police

(3) Other security authorities

(99) Prefer not to answer

4.11.9 Voting Preference

Variable: vote

Source: Infratest Dimap, 2022

Which party would you vote for if federal elections were held next Sunday?

Answer option:

(1) CDU/CSU

(2) SPD

(3) FDP

(4) Bündnis 90/Die Grünen

(5) Die Linke

(6) AfD

(7) Bündnis Sahra Wagenknecht

(8) Other party, namely: _____[open text]

(9) I would not vote

(10) I I do not know yet

(99) not specified

4.11.10 Deprivation

Variable: deprivation
How do you rate your financial situation compared to other Germans?
Response scale: 1-7 (1 = much worse, 4 = same. 7 = much better, 99 = not specified)

4.11.11 Attention

Variable: attention
Surveys often involve various distractions (other people, television, music, etc.). Please indicate how much attention you paid to this study. Your answer has no influence on the evaluation of the study.
Response scale: 1-5 (1 = Very little attention, 5 = Very much attention)

Conclusion

Thank you very much for your participation!

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