ZKFS

Data Handbook PaWaKS
First to Fifth Wave

Panel on the Perception of Crime and Criminal Offenders
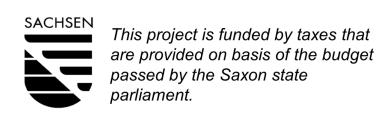
Center for Criminological Research Saxony e.V.

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Foreword

Dear readers,

The Panel on the Perception of Crime and Criminal Offenders (PaWaKS) is the first criminological study to examine the perception of these topics on a longitudinal scale in Germany.

You will find the foundation of PaWaKS in this data manual. We examine the correlations between the perception of crimes and criminal offenders with various psychological, sociological, and demographic variables at five differents point of data collection over a period of 24 months. On the following pages, in addition to the theoretical background of the study, you will find the complete design and documentation of all instruments used in the survey of the first wave of our longitudinal study. The documentation of the four following waves (in intervals of about 6 months) will be added to this manual continuously.

Thus, the data manual is primarily intended for scientists and researchers who would like to gain a deeper insight into the methodology of PaWaKS and who are interested in cooperating on data analysis. However, it should also serve as an encouragement for interested parties to get in touch with us. We welcome any exchanges and collaborations with academia, practitioners, and policymakers that arise in association with this longitudinal study.

The data collection was conducted by the market research company Ipsos. We would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their excellent cooperation, especially Alexandra Schoen. Furthermore, we would like to thank the Saxon State Ministry of Justice and for Democracy, European Affairs and Equality (SMJusDEG) for funding PaWaKS.

The data report as well as the public reports on the results of the first wave (available at: www.zkfs.de/pawaks) are 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 Annalena Oehme and Stefanie Brunkow for their helpful contributions to the success of the initial data collection and analysis.

We hope that we can contribute to the understanding of crime and fear of crime and consequently to dealing with these phenomena. With PaWaKS, we intent to create a evidence-based foundation for a social discussion about crime in Saxony and beyond. Hopefully, we will be able to provide suggestions - also with our reports - for an exchange between science, citizens, politics and practice on an equal level.

Chemnitz, January 2023

Prof. Dr. Frank Asbrock and Jennifer Führer
(Director and Deputy Director of the ZKFS)

1 Preamble

1.1 Overview

This data manual aims to facilitate further analysis of the PaWaKs data set by the scientific community and to give interested readers an insight into the background, methodology and design of this longitudinal panel study. A total of five survey waves are planned (spring of 2022, fall of 2022, spring of 2023, fall of 2023, spring of 2024), whose data and methodology will be added to this manual after the completion of the respective data collection.

1.2 Purpose

A central research question of the Center for Criminological Research Saxony e.V. (ZKFS) is the perception of crime, criminal offenders and criminality in the Saxon population. The perception of crime and the associated perceptions of threat are clearly related to other socially relevant issues.

This longitudinal panel study aims to deepen existing knowledge regarding the psychological or sociological basis of the perception of crime and criminal offenders, to close research gaps and to initiate new lines of thought.

1.3 Institutional Background and Scientific Organization

The 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 are involved as project managers, employees and cooperation partners:

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1.4   Data Availability

The full data set will be made available in the future at https://osf.io/7kum4/ and www.zkfs.de/pawaks. 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 the project manager Dr. Deliah Wagner (deliah.wagner@zkfs.de).

1.5   Funding & 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 on February 23 2022 and received a positive vote on March 14 2022. The complete application can be viewed here: https://osf.io/7kum4/.

1.7   Contact Information

If you have any questions about data collection, variables, background or results, please feel free to contact Dr. Deliah Wagner(deliah.wagner@zkfs.de) or Prof. Dr. Frank Asbrock (frank.asbrock@zkfs.de).

2 Background

The perception of crime, criminal offenders and criminality is not solely based on facts but is influenced by a complex interplay of psychological, sociological and environmental factors. Taking this into account, studies investigating parts of this complex can be found in various scientific disciplines. In the beginning of this project, an extensive literature search was conducted to review existing studies in psychology, criminology, sociology and law, to systematize their findings and to identify research gaps. From a psychological perspective, feelings of threat and fear of crime are not merely fed by direct or indirect experiences of victimization (Russo & Roccato, 2010; Russo, Roccato, & Vieno, 2013) but also by e.g., ideological attitudes (Buen, Lee, & Moss, 2020), the subjective assessment of one's own economic situation compared to others, feelings of insecurity and perceived anomie (Reuband, 2009). Furthermore, sociological factors can be substantial such as perceived social cohesion in the neighborhood, concentration of socioeconomic disadvantage, and informal social control in combination with environmental factors such as police presence and "incivilities" (Starcke, 2019). To date, little research has been conducted on the general population's perceptions of offenders. Most studies addressing these topics have their origin in America and focus primarily on attitudes toward sex offenders and former inmates. The authors of these studies found that, in addition to ideological attitudes, the decisive factor was whether the reason for delinquency was attributed to external, social or internal factors (Na & Loftus, 1998). However, the extent to which feelings of threat and fear of crime are related to perceptions of offenders or the extent to which the respective constructs are based on similar factors, has not been researched yet. These social perceptions can, among other things, play a major role in the rehabilitation of former inmates.

This complex of perceptions of crime and criminal offenders will be analyzed in various projects using different methods in order to investigate them in an integrating manner and to create an evidence-based foundation for a social discussion in Saxony and beyond. To do so the main project is a longitudinal study on the perception of threat and crime and their social implications. In the *Panel Study on the Perception of Crime and Criminal Offenders* (PaWaKS), which is representative for Germany, a sample of 5,000 people will be surveyed every six months in Germany. Thus, developments and trends over time can be measured which could not be analyzed in simple cross-sectional surveys. Longitudinal studies are very complex and therefore have rarely been used for research questions of this kind. They offer the possibility to connect temporal progressions in perception with social and individual factors, beyond the snapshot of the respective survey. Furthermore, regional data, such as crime rates, proportion of foreigners, unemployment, etc., can be added to the survey data, thus enabling complex

analyses of the interplay between psychological processes and objective living environments. Such a longitudinal study is the first of its kind in Saxony and represents an important addition to existing survey studies (e.g. Saxony Monitor) as well as nationwide surveys (Center Studies, Leipzig Authoritarianism Study). Furthermore, this longitudinal study complements the planned crime and security surveys of the Saxon Institute of Police and Security Research. Longitudinal surveys have many advantages over cross-sectional surveys in terms of methodology and validity. Only on the basis of longitudinal data effects and changes can be meaningfully measured.

The design of this longitudinal study was developed by the ZKFS team and pursues several goals. On one hand, individual findings from different disciplines are collected simultaneously in order to analyze interactions and dependencies between e.g., psychological and environmental factors. By performing a multi-level analysis, influencing factors on different levels (individual, region, country) can be statistically isolated. Thus, the mutual influence of environmental factors and psychological dispositions can be better modeled and understood. On the other hand, the developed study design offers the possibility to publish many individual studies, each of which addressing a research gap, in addition to an overarching report. This provides the opportunity to communicate the research of the ZKFS internationally. In addition, however, these studies should above all provide a foundation for a public discussion in which the ZKFS would like to participate actively. To achieve all this, we developed the design in several conceptual sessions with Flavio Azevedo (University of Groningen), an expert for large-scale representative population surveys. Starting from the research gaps identified in the literature review and building on previous findings, we worked iteratively so that the design could be optimized and, if necessary, extended in each session.

3 Methods

3.1 Data Collection

Due to the complexity of the object of investigation and the design, a total of 13 professional survey institutes were contacted to conduct the longitudinal study. After three institutes could not guarantee that they would be able to recruit a sufficient number of participants, let alone a representative sample, initial offers were obtained from the remaining ten. These were standardized in terms of the information they contained and any ambiguities clarified. Specifically, the offers still differed in the estimated length of the survey, the sample size, the compensation for the participants and the scope of services of the project management. In addition, it was determined how each institute would proceed if the agreed contractual conditions could not be met by the institute (e.g., if the required number of participants could not be recruited after three survey periods). In a second negotiation phase, the final price was negotiated with the three favorites and voted on internally by the ZKFS. The choice fell on the institute Ipsos, which is known in the social sciences for particularly high-quality data and competent project management. In addition, Ipsos has the highest-quality and quantitatively most extensive pool of participants. Therefore, they were able to offer a sample size per data collection phase which clearly stood out from the other institutes. Then the contract was finalized and signed by the ZKFS at the beginning of December.

The fieldwork was conducted by a sister company of Ipsos, Ipsos Interactive Services (IIS). IIS is an international online survey provider with field-tested software. All target respondents were invited to participate in the survey via a personal email. During the field period, addressees also received a reminder to participate in the survey. Currently, the IIS has over 600 programming and sampling specialists. The fieldwork, like all study-related processes, was conducted in accordance with ISO standards (ISO 9001, ISO 20252, and ISO 27001).

During the recruitment phases, personal data were checked several times and individuals with deceptive or inattentive response behavior were flagged or excluded. Appropriate guidelines on the frequency of approaching participants are also followed: The average panelist receives a maximum of three to five invitations per month to avoid conditioning risks and possible panel effects.

3.2 Design

The online questionnaire used for this survey consisted of four parts. In the first part, participants were informed of the general scope of the survey and that it contained

questions about crimes that some might find sensitive. They were informed that they could skip these questions by answering "I do not want to answer" or by stopping the survey at any point. After giving their consent, participants were asked to indicate their age, gender, place of residence, and level of education. To obtain a nationally representative sample, these questions were used as screening questions in wave 1 (but not in subsequent waves) to meet predetermined quotas (see table 3). If participants were not excluded due to noncompliance or full quotas, they continued with part two of the questionnaire. This part contained several scales, which will later be presented in more detail (see 3.8 and 4) and can be divided into two parts: a fixed and a variable. The fixed part contains scales that will be analyzed longitudinally and therefore were collected in each wave of the survey. The variable part contains scales that are only intended for one-time consideration in the cross-section. In the subsequent third part, sociodemographic information (nationality, migration background, number of persons living in the household, net household income, religious affiliation, occupation, voting intention, ideological orientation), the perceived extent of relative deprivation and, in wave 1, two questions on the so-called "Houses of Juvenile Justice" (in German "Häuser des Jugendrechts") were asked[1]. In the last and final part of the questionnaire, participants were asked if they would be willing to participate in a follow-up survey in six months. Subsequently, they were thanked for their participation and the survey was closed.

In order to check the attention of the respondents while answering the questionnaire, four attention checks were carried out. For three of them, the answer they had to fill in was predetermined. Panelists had to pass two of the three attention tests in order to not be excluded from the interview. The phrasing was the following:

1. I like people in general. This question is for attention checking, please check the second box from the right.

2. The German judicial system is fair. This question is for attention checking, please tick the second box from the left.

3. I am afraid of the dark. This question is for attention checking, please check the middle box.

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[1]. In so-called Houses of Juvenile Justice, youth welfare services of criminal proceedings, the police and the public prosecutor's office share common premises with the primary goal of optimizing the work in juvenile criminal proceedings. Inspired by U.S. community courts, the first House of Juvenile Justice was established in Stuttgart Bad Cannstatt in 1999. Since then, around 40 Houses of Juvenile Justice have been established throughout Germany. The majority of these are literal houses in which the authorities work under a shared roof. For some years, however, there has been an increase in virtual forms, in which communication across different authorities is primarily structured digitally, so that the individual actors can remain in their original institutions and premises. The two questions included in the first wave were "Do you know what a so-called 'House of Juvenile Justice' is?" and "Is there an institution like this in the city where you live?" These questions were asked as part of another project to assess these houses in Saxony, Germany.

A fourth question asked participants whether they had paid attention to the survey in the following words: "Surveys often involve various distractions (other people, television, music, etc.). Please indicate how much attention you paid to this survey. Your answer will not affect 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 against the background that the discourse around the topic of gender-neutral language is ideologically influenced and also strongly polarized. As a result, we were and are aware that we could not make a neutral choice and that we would encounter dissatisfaction as a result of any decision. We had to weigh how much this dissatisfaction, related to the ideological beliefs of the participants, would influence the processing of the questionnaire. Since the ideological right shows a stronger reactance to this topic, we finally decided to use the generic masculine. However, the entire team at ZKFS is convinced that the use of gender-equitable, inclusive language makes an important contribution to gender justice, which is why we use gender in this data manual, as well as in other publications. We therefore hope for your understanding.

3.3 Wave 1 (March to April 2022)

The data collection for the first wave was conducted by Ipsos from March 23 to April 14 2022. There were some adjustments made to the original plan before this first data collection point. Initially scheduled for the end of 2021, we decided to start the survey in the first quarter of 2022 for two reasons. First, this ensured that the survey design could be planned with the necessary care and could be evaluated by several independent persons beforehand. Secondly, the parliamentary elections for the German Bundestag had happened very recently. Since the survey was intended to assess political attitudes as well, we saw the need to limit any influences of increased media coverage. Therefore, it seemed reasonable to postpone the start of the survey until the next year.

3.3.1 Sample

In wave 1, we collected a sample of 5174 participants which was representative of the German adult population in terms of gender, age, education, and region (Eurostat, 2022).

Wave 1 included 2845 female (54.99%), 2317 male (44.78%), and 11 non-binary participants (0.21%)[2] with a mean age of 48.70 years (*SD* = 14.76). On average, the

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[2]One person did not report their age.

completion time of the entire questionnaire was 26 minutes. $n = 5014$ (96.91%) panelists had the German citizenship[3] and $n = 751$ (14.52%) had a migration background[4]. The educational level ($M = 5.5$, $SD = 1.92$) was coded using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCD, Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020), which ranged from 1 (primary education) to 8 (doctor's degree or equivalent). $n = 172$ (3.32%) participants had an educational level classified as low (level 1 and 2), $n = 2196$ (42.44%) an average educational level (level 3 and 4) and $n = 2803$ (54.17%) people had a high educational level (level 5 to 8)[5].

On average, 2.27 persons ($SD = 1.16$) lived in the participant's household[6], and the median of the net household income ranged from €2500 to €3000[7]. More than half of the participants ($n = 2771$, 53.56%) stated not to be religious, whereas $n = 2314$ (44.72%) people reported to belong to a religious community [8]. Of those who were religious, $n = 2210$ (42.71%) participants belonged to Christianity and $n = 48$ (0.93%) to the Islam. Specifically, $n = 1044$ (20.18%) panelists were part of the Protestant Church and $n = 989$ (19.11%) part of the Roman Catholic Church, $n = 99$ (1.93%) belonged to the independent evangelical church and $n = 78$ (1.51%) stated to be part of a different Christian community. $n = 31$ (0.6%) people reported to be part of another non-Christian and non-Muslim community[9].

At the time of the survey, $n = 2460$ (47.55%) participants were employed full-time, $n = 811$ (15.68%) were employed part-time and another $n = 7$ (0.14%) people were employed short-term. $n = 260$ (5.03%) panelists were in school or academic training[10], and another $n = 1095$ (21.16%) participants were retired[11].

Regarding their ideological orientation ($M = 3.81$, $SD = 1.1$, range = 1 [left-wing] - 7 [right-wing]) $n = 1565$ (30.25%) participants positioned themselves rather left of center and $n = 1008$ (19.48%) rather right of center[12]. When asked whom they would vote for if parliamentary elections were next Sunday, 19.15% ($n = 991$) of the participants answered with SPD, 16.31% ($n = 884$) with CDU/CSU, 14.94% ($n = 773$) with Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, 8.43% ($n = 436$) with AfD, 7.62% ($n = 394$) with FDP, 7.09% ($n = 367$)

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[3] $n = 147$ participants stated that they do not have the German citizenship and $n = 13$ people decided not to answer.

[4] Thus, $n = 4396$ participants had no migration background and $n = 27$ decided not to answer.

[5] $n = 3$ persons did not give an answer.

[6] $n = 17$ persons did not answer.

[7] $n = 561$ participants did not answer.

[8] $n = 89$ people did not give an answer.

[9] $n = 114$ (2.2%) persons did not report which confession they belonged to.

[10] $n = 38$ (0.73 %) were in vocational training, $n = 42$ (0.81%) were in school, $n = 169$ (3.27%) were university students, and $n = 11$ (0.21%) were in vocational retraining.

[11] Another $n = 170$ (3.29%) people were unemployed, $n = 74$ (1.43%) were on parental leave, $n = 252$ (4.87%) were not employed and $n = 2$ panelists (0.04%) engaged in voluntary social or economical welfare work for one year (in German called a Bufdi, FSJ or FÖJ).

[12] Thus, $n = 2254$ (43.56 %) people positioned themselves right in the center and $n = 347$ did not give an answer.

with Die Linke and 5.18% (n = 268) preferred another party[13].

Table 3: Sample Quotation

| | Eurostat | | Wave 1 | |
	N	*%*	*N*	*%*
Total *N*	60,671,782			
Gender				
Male	30,448,140	50.2	2317	44.8
Female	30,223,642	49.8	2845	55.0
Age				
18-29	11,335,502	18.7	669	12.9
30-39	10,784,930	17.8	893	17.3
40-49	10,182,384	16.8	941	18.2
50-59	13,447,540	22.2	1281	24.8
60-75	14,921,426	24.6	1390	26.9
Region				
Baden-Wuerttemberg	8,115,245	13.4	541	10.5
Bavaria	9,668,446	15.9	787	15.2
Berlin	2,716,783	4.5	275	5.3
Brandenburg	1,809,731	3.0	165	3.2
Bremen	499,396	0.8	29	0.6
Hamburg	1,367,504	2.3	133	2.6
Hesse	4,608,737	7.6	417	8.1
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	1,165,691	1.9	106	2.0
Lower Saxony	5,801,476	9.6	481	9.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	13,084,971	21.6	1024	19.8
Rhineland-Palatinate	3,001,201	4.9	250	4.8
Saarland	727,675	1.2	67	1.3
Saxony	2,883,011	4.8	439	8.5
Saxony-Anhalt	1,581,521	2.6	130	2.5
Schleswig-Holstein	2,100,894	3.5	191	3.7
Thuringia	1,539,500	2.5	139	2.7
Education				
ISCED 0-2 (low)	9,646,813	15.9	172	3.3
ISCED 3-4 (medium)	34,582,916	57	2196	42.4
ISCED 5-8 (high)	16,442,053	27.1	2803	54.5

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[13] n = 1101 persons did not answer the question.

3.4 Wave 2 (September to October 2022)

As planned, the second data collection took place six months after the start of the first survey wave.

3.4.1 Sample

For wave 2, we collected a sample of 2654 participants (51.3% of the participants of wave 1).

Wave 2 included 1428 female (53.81%), 1220 male (45.97%), and 6 non-binary people (0.23%) with a mean age of 53.79 years (SD = 13.06). On average, the completion time of the entire questionnaire was 33 minutes. n = 2603 (98.08%) panelists had the German citizenship[14] and n = 304 (11.54%) had a migration background[15]. The educational level (M = 5.5, SD = 1.9) was coded using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCD, Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020), which ranged from 1 (primary education) to 8 (doctor's degree or equivalent). n = 71 (2.68%) participants had an educational level classified as low (level 1 and 2), n = 1191 (44.88%) had an average educational level (level 3 and 4) and n = 1391 (52.41%) people had a high educational level (level 5 to 8)[16].

On average, 2.09 persons (SD = 1.06) lived in the participant's household[17], and the median net household income ranged from €2500 to €3000[18]. More than half of the participants (n = 1485, 56.95%) stated not to be religious, whereas n = 1142 (43.03%) people reported to belong to a religious community[19]. Of those who were religious, n = 1110 (41.82%) participants belonged to Christianity and n = 12 (0.45%) to the Islam. Specifically, n = 535 (20.16%) panelists were part of the Protestant Church and n = 522 (19.67%) part of the Roman Catholic Church, n = 23 (0.87%) belonged to the independent evangelical church and n = 13 (1.13%) stated to be part of a different Christian community. n = 15 (0.57%) people reported to be part of another non-Christian and non-Muslim community[20]. At the time of the survey, n = 1161 (43.75%) participants were employed full-time, n = 409 (15.41%) were employed part-time, n = 67 (2.53%) were in school or academic training[21], and another n = 758

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[14] n = 51 participants did not have the German citizenship.

[15] Thus, n = 2347 participants had no migration background and n = 3 people did not give an answer.

[16] n = 1 person did not answer.

[17] n = 3 people did not answer.

[18] n = 271 panelists did not give an answer.

[19] n = 27 people did not answer.

[20] n = 32 (1.21%) persons did not report which confession they belonged to.

[21] n = 11 (0.41%) people were in vocational training, n = 4 (0.15%) were in school, n = 50 (1.89%) were university students, and n = 2 (0.08%) were in vocational retraining.

(28.56%) were retired[22].

Regarding their ideological orientation (M = 3.78, SD = 1.08, range = 1 [left-wing] - 7 [right-wing]), n = 773 (29.13%) of the participants positioned themselves rather left of center and n = 444 (16.73%) rather right of center[23]. When asked whom they would vote for if parliamentary elections were held next Sunday, 17.11% (n = 454) of the panelists answered with CDU/CSU, 16.43% (n = 436) with Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, 14.62% (n = 388) with SPD, 9.16% (n = 243) with AfD, 6.59% (n = 175) with Die Linke, 4.67% (n = 124) with FDP, and 3.58% (n = 95) preferred another party. 5.05% (n = 134) of panelists would not vote and another 18.12% (n = 481) did not know yet whom they would vote for[24].

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[22]Another n = 85 (3.20%) were unemployed, n = 14 (0.53%) were on parental leave, n = 143 (5.39%) were not employed and n = 3 panelists (0.11%) engaged in voluntary social or economical welfare work for one year (in German called a Bufdi, FSJ or FÖJ).

[23]Thus, n = 1271 (47.89 %) people positioned themselves right in the center and n = 166 did not give an answer.

[24]n = 124 persons did not give an answer.

3.5 Wave 3 (March to April 2023)

As scheduled, the data collection for the third wave of PaWaKS was conducted from March to April 2023. Thus, exactly one year after the data collection for the first wave.

3.5.1 Sample

For this third wave we were able to aggregate a sample size of 1925 participants (37.21% of the panelists of wave 1 and 72.53% of the people of wave 2).

Wave 3 included 1021 female (53.04%), 899 male (46.70%), and 5 non-binary (0.26%) people with a mean age of 55.17 years ($SD = 12.51$). On average, the completion time of the entire questionnaire was 29 minutes. $n = 1885$ (97.92%) panelists had the German citizenship[25] and $n = 221$ (11.48%) had a migration background[26]. The educational level ($M = 5.54$, $SD = 1.89$) was coded using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCD, Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020), which ranged from 1 (primary education) to 8 (doctor's degree or equivalent). $n = 51$ (2.65%) participants had an educational level classified as low (level 1 and 2), $n = 851$ (44.21%) had an average educational level (level 3 and 4) and $n = 1022$ (53.10%) people had a high educational level (level 5 to 8)[27]. On average, 2.06 persons ($SD = 1.04$) lived in the participant's household, and the median net household income ranged from €2500 to €3000[28].

More than half of the participants ($n = 1080$, 56.10%) stated not to be religious, whereas $n = 827$ (42.96%) people reported to belong to a religious community[29]. Of those who were religious, $n = 804$ (41.77%) participants belonged to Christianity and $n = 7$ (0.36%) to the Islam. Specifically, $n = 401$ (20.83%) panelists were part of the Protestant Church and $n = 365$ (18.96%) part of the Roman Catholic Church, $n = 15$ (0.78%) belonged to the independent evangelical church and $n = 23$ (1.19%) stated to be part of a different Christian community. $n = 12$ (0.62%) people reported to be part of another non-Christian and non-Muslim community[30]. At the time of the survey, $n = 833$ (43.27%) participants were employed full-time, $n = 288$ (14.96%) were employed part-time and another $n = 1$ (0.05%) person was employed short-term. $n = 36$ (1.87%) panelists were in school or academic training[31], and another $n = 596$

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[25] $n = 39$ participants did not have the German citizenship and $n = 1$ person did not give an answer.

[26] Thus, $n = 1701$ participants had no migration background and $n = 3$ people did not give an answer.

[27] $n = 1$ person did not answer.

[28] $n = 194$ panelists did not give an answer.

[29] $n = 18$ people did not answer.

[30] $n = 22$ (1.14%) persons did not report which confession they belonged to.

[31] $n = 7$ (0.36 %) were in vocational training, $n = 1$ (0.05%) person was in school and $n = 29$ (1.51%) were university students.

(30.96%) participants were retired[32].

Regarding their ideological orientation (M = 3.83, SD = 1.03, range = 1 [left-wing] - 7 [right-wing]), n = 540 (28.05%) of the participants positioned themselves rather left of center and n = 348 (18.07%) rather right of center[33]. When asked whom they would vote for if parliamentary elections were held next Sunday, 18.90% (n = 364) of the panelists answered with CDU/CSU, 14.29% (n = 275) with Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, 15.01% (n = 289) with SPD, 10.86% (n = 209) with AfD, 5.76% (n = 111) with Die Linke, 5.14% (n = 99) with FDP, and 3.63% (n = 70) preferred another party. 5.66% (n = 109) of panelists would not vote and another 17.30% (n = 333) did not know yet whom they would vote for[34].

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[32]Another n = 55 (2.86%) people were unemployed, n = 10 (0.52%) were on parental leave, n = 97 (5.04%) were not employed and n = 1 panelist (0.05%) engaged in voluntary social or economical welfare work for one year (in German called a Bufdi, FSJ or FÖJ).

[33]Thus, n = 931 (48.36 %) people positioned themselves right in the center and n = 106 did not give an answer.

[34]n = 124 persons did not give an answer.

3.6 Wave 4 (September to October 2023)

Data collection for the fourth wave of PaWaKS started on September 27, 2023 and was finished on October 17, 2023.

3.6.1 Sample

For this fourth wave we were able to aggregate a sample size of 1134 participants (21.92% of the panelists of wave 1, 42.73% of wave 2 and 58.91% of the people of wave 3). Contrary to the first three waves, participants who did not answer the attention check items correctly were marked but not generally excluded from all analyses. 97.53% (n = 1106) of the respondents indicated that they answered the survey with (a lot of) attention.

Wave 4 included 558 female (49.21%), 572 male (50.44%), and 4 non-binary (0.35%) people with a mean age of 56.88 years (SD = 11.70). On average, the completion time of the entire questionnaire was 31 minutes. n = 1106 (97.53%) panelists had the German citizenship[35] and n = 130 (11.46%) had a migration background[36]. The educational level (M = 5.63, SD = 1.89) was coded using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCD, Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020), which ranged from 1 (primary education) to 8 (doctor's degree or equivalent). n = 22 (1.94%) participants had an educational level classified as low (level 1 and 2), n = 485 (42.77%) had an average educational level (level 3 and 4) and n = 626 (55.20%) people had a high educational level (level 5 to 8)[37]. On average, 2.01 persons (SD = 1.02) lived in the participant's household, and the median net household income ranged from €2500 to €3000[38].

More than half of the participants (n = 638, 56.26%) stated not to be religious, whereas n = 486 (42.86%) people reported to belong to a religious community[39]. Of those who were religious, n = 475 (41.89%) participants belonged to Christianity and n = 4 (0.35%) to the Islam. Specifically, n = 241 (21.25%) panelists were part of the Protestant Church and n = 216 (19.05%) part of the Roman Catholic Church, n = 5 (0.44%) belonged to the independent evangelical church and n = 13 (1.15%) stated to be part of a different Christian community. n = 6 (0.53%) people reported to be part of another non-Christian and non-Muslim community[40]. At the time of the survey, n = 478 (42.15%) participants were employed full-time, n = 181 (15.96%) were employed

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[35]n = 28 participants did not have the German citizenship.
[36]Thus, n = 1004 participants had no migration background.
[37]n = 1 person did not give an answer.
[38]n = 105 panelists did not give an answer.
[39]n = 10 people did not answer.
[40]n = 1 person did not state which confession they belonged to.

part-time. $n = 17$ (1.50%) panelists were in school or academic training[41], and another $n = 365$ (32.19%) participants were retired[42].

Regarding their ideological orientation ($M = 3.88$, $SD = 1$, range = 1 [left-wing] - 7 [right-wing]), $n = 308$ (27.16%) of the participants positioned themselves rather left of center and $n = 219$ (19.31%) rather right of center. Thus, $n = 588$ (49.21 %) people positioned themselves right in the center[43]. When asked whom they would vote for if parliamentary elections were held next Sunday, 18.96% ($n = 215$) of the panelists answered with CDU/CSU, 13.58% ($n = 154$) with SPD, 14.20% ($n = 161$) with Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, 13.84% ($n = 157$) with AfD, 5.82% ($n = 66$) with Die Linke, 4.50% ($n = 51$) with FDP, and 4.41% ($n = 50$) preferred another party. 4.50% ($n = 51$) of panelists would not vote and another 16.84% ($n = 191$) did not know yet whom they would vote for[44].

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[41] $n = 4$ (0.35 %) were in vocational training, $n = 1$ (0.09%) person was in school and $n = 12$ (1.06%) were university students.

[42] Another $n = 27$ (2.38%) people were unemployed, $n = 3$ (0.26%) were on parental leave, $n = 60$ (5.29%) were not employed. $n = 3$ people did not answer.

[43] $n = 49$ participants did not give an answer.

[44] $n = 38$ persons did not give an answer.

3.7 Wave 5 (March to April 2024)

Data collection for the fifth wave of PaWaKS started on March 21, 2024 and was finished on April 16, 2024.

3.7.1 Sample

The sample of the fifth wave included 581 participants (11.23% of the panelists of wave 1, 21.89% of wave 2, 30.18% of the people of wave 3 and 51.23% of the panelists of the fourth wave). Just like in the fourth data collection wave participants who did not answer the attention check items correctly were marked but not generally excluded from all analyses. 97.5% (n = 566) of the respondents indicated that they answered the survey with (a lot of) attention.

Wave 5 included 327 female (56.28%), 253 male (43.55%), and one non-binary (0.17%) person with a mean age of 52.52 years (SD = 9.36). On average, the completion time of the entire questionnaire was 32 minutes. n = 570 (98.11%) panelists had the German citizenship[45] and n = 130 (11.46%) had a migration background[46]. The educational level (M = 5.38, SD = 1.88) was coded using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCD, Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020), which ranged from 1 (primary education) to 8 (doctor's degree or equivalent). n = 21 (3.61%) participants had an educational level classified as low (level 1 and 2), n = 257 (42.23%) had an average educational level (level 3 and 4) and n = 303 (52.15%) people had a high educational level (level 5 to 8). On average, 2.12 persons (SD = 1.11) lived in the participant's household, and the median net household income ranged from €3000 to €4000[47].

More than half of the participants (n = 349, 60.07%) stated not to be religious, whereas n = 227 (39.07%) people reported to belong to a religious community[48]. Of those who were religious, n = 222 (38.21%) participants belonged to Christianity and n = 1 (0.17%) to the Islam. Specifically, n = 112 (19.28%) panelists were part of the Protestant Church and n = 99 (17.04%) part of the Roman Catholic Church, n = 3 (0.52%) belonged to the independent evangelical church and n = 8 (1.38%) stated to be part of a different Christian community. n = 3 (0.52%) people reported to be part of another non-Christian and non-Muslim community[49]. At the time of the survey, n = 326 (56.11%) participants were employed full-time, n = 115 (19.79%) were employed

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[45]n = 28 participants did not have the German citizenship.
[46]Thus, n = 1004 participants had no migration background.
[47]n = 56 panelists did not give an answer.
[48]n = 5 people did not answer.
[49]n = 6 persons did not state which confession they belonged to.

part-time. $n = 6$ (1.03%) panelists were in school or academic training[50], and another $n = 72$ (12.39%) participants were retired[51].

Regarding their ideological orientation ($M = 3.9$, $SD = 1$, range = 1 [left-wing] - 7 [right-wing]), $n = 149$ (25.65%) of the participants positioned themselves rather left of center and $n = 118$ (20.31%) rather right of center. Thus, $n = 289$ (49.74%) people positioned themselves right in the center[52]. When asked whom they would vote for if parliamentary elections were held next Sunday, 20.14% ($n = 117$) of the panelists answered with CDU/CSU, 10.15% ($n = 59$) with SPD, 13.77% ($n = 80$) with Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, 12.39% ($n = 72$) with AfD, 5.85% ($n = 34$) with Die Linke, 4.13% ($n = 24$) with FDP, and 7.06% ($n = 41$) preferred another party. 3.27% ($n = 19$) of panelists would not vote and another 19.10% ($n = 111$) did not know yet whom they would vote for[53].

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[50] $n = 1$ (0.17 %) was in vocational training, $n = 2$ (0.34%) people were in school and $n = 5$ (0.86%) were university students.

[51] Another $n = 24$ (4.13%) people were unemployed, $n = 1$ (0.17%) was on parental leave, $n = 34$ (5.85%) were not employed. $n = 1$ person did not give an answer.

[52] $n = 25$ participants did not give an answer.

[53] $n = 24$ persons did not give an answer.

3.8 Design & Process

The following constructs were measured (see section 4 for all scales):

Table 4: Overview of all scales

Construct	see table	recorded in wave
Development of Crime	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Fear of Crime (affective)	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Fear of Crime (cognitive)	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Fear of Crime (conative)	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Direct and Indirect Victimization	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Reporting Behavior	10, 11	3
Juvenile Violence	12, 13	4
Perception of Threat	14	4, 5
Punitivity	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Causal Attribution of Crime	16	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Contact Experience	17	1
Frequency of Contact Experience	18, 20, 21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Valence of Contact Experience	19	1
Perceived Conflict	22	5
Rehabilitation	23	3, 4, 5
Prejudices towards Offenders	24, 25	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
White Collar Crime	26, 27	2
Cannabis Use and other Crimes	28, 29	2, 5
Hate Crime	30, 31	3, 4, 5
Perception of the Penal System	32	3
Driving without a Licence	33	3
Perception of Offenders	34 , 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	1
Attitudes towards Penalties	40, 41, 42	3
Attitudes towards Legal Regulations on Prostitution/Sex Work	43, 44, 45	4
Stereotype Content Model	46 , 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	1
Authoritarianism	57	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Social Dominance Orientation	58	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Belief in a Dangerous World	59	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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Table 4 – Continued from previous page

Construct	see table	recorded in wave
Competitive Worldview	60	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
System Justification	61	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Economic System Justification	62	2, 4
Gender-Based System Justification	63	4
Racial System Justification	64	4
Nationalism	65	1, 2, 4, 5
Group Authoritarianism	66	4, 5
Left-Wing Authoritarianism	67	5
Egalitarianism	68	4
Operational Ideology	69	4
Attitudes towards Law-Abidingness	70	5
Belief in a Just World	71	5
Hostility	72	5
Attitudes towards the Ukraine War	73, 74, 75	1, 2, 3, 5
Trust in Institutions	76, 77	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Crime Policy	78	1
Anomie	79	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Anti-Scientific Attitudes	80	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Conspiracy Mentality	81	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Epistemic Needs	82	2
Existential Needs	83	2
Relational Needs	84	2
Empathy	85	2
Interpersonal Trust	86	4
Attitudes towards Social Movements	87	4
Trust in Democracy	88	5
Extremism	89, 90	3, 4, 5
Media Consumption	91, 92	1, 2, 3
Sunday Survey ("Sonntagsfrage")	93	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Symbolic Ideology	94	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Relative Deprivation	95, 96	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
House of Juvenile Justice	97, 98	1
Demography	99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Continued on next page

Table 4 – Continued from previous page

Construct	see table	recorded in wave
Regional context variables	112	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

4 Scales

4.1 Development of Crime

Table 5: Scale items - Development of Crime

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	dev_crime
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Various types of criminal acts are listed below. Please indicate in each case whether, in your impression, such acts have become less frequent, remained the same or have become more frequent in Germany over the past five years.
Reference	Baier et al. (2011)
1	Violent crime (e.g., assaults, sexual offenses, murder)
2	Property crime (e.g. theft, burglary, robbery)
3	Juvenile delinquency
4	Offenses motivated by right-wing extremism
5	Offenses motivated by left-wing extremism
6	Religiously motivated crimes
7	Crimes related to the COVID-19 pandemic as of 2020 (e.g., at Corona protests).
8	Crimes related to elections (e.g. threats against and attacks on politicians)
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = much less frequently, 2 = less frequently, 3 = somewhat less frequently, 4 = remained the same, 5 = somewhat more frequently, 6 = more frequently, 7 = much more frequently)

Note: Items 4 to 8 only as of wave 2.

4.2 Fear of Crime (affective)

Table 6: Scale items - Fear of Crime (affective)

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	kf_aff
Randomized	Yes
Intro	For the following offenses, please indicate how often you were afraid of them in the past year. In the past year, I have been afraid ...
Reference	Armborst (2014); Baier et al. (2011); Jackson and Gray (2010); own items
1	That my home might be burglarized.
2	I could be robbed outside my home.
3	I could be physically attacked.
4	I could be sexually assaulted or raped.
5	I could be physically or verbally attacked because of my skin color, ethnicity, or religion.
6	I could be physically or verbally assaulted because of my sexual orientation.
7	I could be physically or verbally attacked because of my migration background or nationality.
8	My digital identity (e.g. access data to online banking or mailbox) could be stolen.
9	I could be physically or verbally assaulted by a police officer.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = never, 4 = occasionally, 7 = always, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.3 Fear of Crime (cognitive)

Table 7: Scale items - Fear of Crime (cognitive)

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	kf_cog
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How likely do you think it is that one of the following crimes will happen to you in the next year?
Reference	Armborst (2014); Baier et al. (2011); Jackson and Gray (2010); own items
1	That your home is burglarized?
2	That you are robbed outside your home?
3	That you are physically attacked?
4	That you are sexually assaulted or raped?
5	That you are physically or verbally attacked because of your skin color, ethnicity or religion?
6	That you are physically or verbally attacked because of your sexual orientation?
7	That you are physically or verbally attacked because of your migration background or nationality?
8	That your digital identity (e.g. access data to online banking or mailbox) is stolen?
9	That you are physically or verbally assaulted by a police officer?
Response Scale:	1-7 (1 = very unlikely, 4 = maybe, 7 = very likely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.4 Fear of Crime (conative)

Table 8: Scale items - Fear of Crime (conative)

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	kf_con
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please think about whether the fear of crime limits your activities in your everyday life. To what extent do the following statements apply to you?
Reference	Baier et al. (2011)
1	I avoid certain streets, places or parks.
2	I avoid strangers I meet in the dark whenever possible.
3	I leave the house after dark only when it is absolutely necessary.
4	I avoid using public transportation at night.
Response Scale	1-7 (1 = never, 4 = occasionally, 7 = always, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.5 Direct and Indirect Victimization

Table 9: Scale items - Direct and Indirect Victimization

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	vict_
Randomized	Yes
Intro	The following are different types of crimes. In each case, please indicate which of these have already happened to you or someone you know well. (Note: If neither applies, please leave the line blank.)
Reference	Armborst (2014); Jackson and Gray (2010); own items
1	Domestic burglary
2	Robbery
3	Assault and battery
4	Sexual abuse or assault or rape
5	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their religion or ethnicity
6	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their sexual orientation
7	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their migration background
8	Digital identity theft (e.g., login data for online banking or mailbox)
9	Police violence
Response scale:	dichotomous (1 = This has happened to me, 2 = This has happened to people I know well, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.6   Reporting Behavior

Table 10: Scale items - Reporting Behavior 1

Wave	3
Variable	vict_police
Randomized	Yes
Intro	You stated that you experienced the following offense. Did you inform the police about the incident? (If the incident happened more than once, please state if you ever informed the police.)
Reference	Birkel et al. (2019)
Filter	only offenses of the vict == 1 were shown
1	Domestic burglary
2	Robbery
3	Assault and battery
4	Sexual abuse or assault or rape
5	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their religion or ethnicity
6	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their sexual orientation
7	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their migration background
8	Digital identity theft (e.g., login data for online banking or mailbox)
9	Police violence
Response scale:	(1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 11: Scale items - Reporting Behavior 2

Wave	3
Variable	vict_police
Randomized	Yes
Intro	You stated that the following offense happened to you personally. Did you report it? (If the incident happened more than once, please state if you ever reported it.)
Reference	Birkel et al. (2019)
Filter	only offenses of the vict == 1 were shown
1	Domestic burglary
2	Robbery
3	Assault and battery
4	Sexual abuse or assault or rape
5	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their religion or ethnicity
6	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their sexual orientation
7	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their migration background
8	Digital identity theft (e.g., login data for online banking or mailbox)
9	Police violence
Response scale:	(1 = Yes, I reported it, 2 = I tried to report it, but I was not taken seriously, 3 = No, I did not report it, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.7 Juvenile Violence

Table 12: Scale items - Juvenile Violence 1

Wave	4
Variable	dev_crime_juv
Randomized	Yes
Intro	The following is about the topic of juvenile violence. Please indicate whether, in your opinion, juvenile violence in Germany has become less frequent, remained the same or become more frequent in the last five years.
Reference	own item
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = much less frequently, 2 = less frequently, 3 = somewhat less frequently, 4 = remained the same, 5 = somewhat more frequently, 6 = more frequently, 7 = much more frequently).

Table 13: Scale items - Juvenile Violence 2

Wave	4
Variable	violence_juv
Randomized	Yes
Intro	The following section continues with the topic of juvenile violence. Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements.
Reference	own items
1	Juvenile violence has become increasingly brutal in recent years.
2	I feel personally threatened by juvenile violence.
3	Juvenile violence is a major threat to our society.
4	Juvenile violent offenders are getting younger and younger.
5	The police and judicial system should take tougher action against juvenile violence.
6	Juvenile violence should be prevented through more social work and educational measures.
7	The age of criminal responsibility should be lowered so that violent offenders under the age of 14 can also be punished.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.8 Threat Perception

Table 14: Scale items - Threat Perception

Wave	4, 5
Variable	threat
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How threatening do you personally consider...
Reference	Adapted from Infocenter der R+V Versicherung (2022)
1	inflation and the rising cost of living in Germany
2	migration to Germany and its consequences for society
3	the economic development in Germany
4	climate change
5	right-wing extremism in Germany
6	left-wing extremism in Germany
7	the global threat of war and the consequences for Germany
8	the problems of energy supply in Germany
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not threatening at all, 7 = very threatening)

4.9 Punitivity

Table 15: Scale items - Punitivity

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	pun
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Baier et al. (2011)
1	For many offenders, the only way to prevent reoffending is to deter them with harsh punishments.
2	Many crimes should be punished harsher than they are at the moment.
3	Harsh penalties are necessary to deter others from committing crimes.
4	Inmates should be handled harshly in prison.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.10 Causal Attribution of Crime

Table 16: Scale items - Causal Attribution of Crime

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	attribution
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Carroll et al. (1987)
1	At the root of much crime are early family problems.
2	Drugs are a factor in many crimes.
3	People learn to be criminal from associating with people who are criminal.
4	Poverty and inequality in society are responsible for much of crime.
5	Many crimes are more the result of flaws in society than any basic criminality in the the offender.
6	People who commit crimes are usually forced to by the situations they find themselves in.
7	People who are too lazy turn to crime.
8	Most criminals deliberately choose to prey on society.
9	Criminals are people who don't care about the rights of others or their responsibility to society.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.11   Contact Experiences

Table 17: Scale items - Contact Experiences

Wave	1
Variable	contact
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Have you personally ever had direct contact with...
Reference	own items
1	a representative of the justice system (e.g., police, prosecutor's office, correctional staff)?
2	a person who has been legally convicted of a criminal offense?
Response scale:	dichotomous (1 = Yes, 0 = No)

4.12 Frequency of Contact Experience

Table 18: Scale items - Frequency of Contact Experience

Wave	1
Variable	contact_quantity
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How often have you personally had direct contact with...
Reference	own items
Filter	if contact_1 or contact_2 == "Yes"
1	a representative of the justice system (e.g., police, prosecutor's office, correctional staff)?
2	a person who has been legally convicted of a criminal offense ?
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = never, 4 = occasionally, 7 = very often)

4.13 Valence of Contact Experience

Table 19: Scale items - Valence of Contact Experience

Wave	1
Variable	contact_quality
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Would you consider this contact to be more negative or more positive?
Reference	own items
Filter	when contact_1 or contact_2 == "Yes"
1	In my experience, contact with representatives of the justice system (e.g., police, prosecutors, corrections staff) has been rather...
2	In my experience, contact with people who have been legally convicted of a crime has been rather...
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = negative, 4 = neutral, 7 = positive)

Table 20: Scale items - Frequency of Positive Contact Experiences

Wave	2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	contact_positive
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How often have you personally had direct positive contact with...
Reference	own items
1	the police?
2	prosecution?
3	judges?
4	lawyers?
5	people who committed a crime?
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = never, 4 = occasionally, 7 = very often, 97 = I have never had direct contact).

Table 21: Scale items - Frequency of Negative Contact Experiences

Wave	2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	contact_negative
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How often have you personally had direct negative contact with...
Reference	own items
1	the police?
2	prosecution?
3	judges?
4	lawyers?
5	people who committed a crime?
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = never, 4 = occasionally, 7 = very often, 97 = I have never had direct contact).

4.14 Perceived Conflict

Table 22: Scale items - Perceived Conflict

Wave	5
Variable	perceived_conflict
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you descrie the realtionship between the police and criminal offenders?
Reference	own item
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = very good, 2 = rather good, 3 = neither good nor bad, 4 = rather bad, 5 = very bad, 97 = I am not able to answer)

4.15 Rehabilitation

Table 23: Scale items - Rehabilitation

Wave	3, 4, 5
Variable	resoc
Randomized	Yes
Question	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	own items
1	The best solution for the crime problem in Germany is to actively endeavor to rehabilitate the prisoners.
2	Released offenders can do good in our society.
3	Prisoners should receive the opportunity to acquire occupational skills or education to help them find employment.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree, 97 = I am not able to answer)

4.16 Prejudices towards Offenders

Table 24: Scale items - Prejudices towards Offenders

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	prejudice
Randomized	No
Intro	Use the feeling thermometer to indicate your feelings towards different groups of people. A value of 50 represents neutral feelings, a value above 50 represents positive, warm feelings, and a value below 50 represents cold, negative feelings.
Reference	own items
1	Pensioners
2	Homeless people
3	Prosecutors
4	Lawyers
5	Career women
6	Refugees
7	Politicians
8	Police officers
9	Judges
10	Burglars
11	Sex offenders
12	Tax evaders
13	Murderers
14	Drug dealers
15	Fare evaders
16	Stalkers
17	Cyber criminals
18	Politically-motivated criminals
Response scale:	0-100 (0 = cold or negative, 50 = neutral, 100 = warm or positive)

Table 25: Scale items - Prejudices toward Politically Motivated Offenders

Wave	2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	prejudice_political
Randomized	Yes
Intro	In the case of politically motivated offenders, a distinction can be made between right-wing extremists, left-wing extremists, offenders motivated by religious ideology and offenders who cannot be assigned to any political group. Use the feeling thermometer to indicate your feelings towards different groups of people. A value of 50 represents neutral feelings, a value above 50 represents positive, warm feelings, and a value below 50 represents cold, negative feelings.
Reference	own items
1	Politically-motivated offenders (right-wing)
2	Politically-motivated offenders (left-wing)
3	Religiously motivated offenders
4	Offenders in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., at Corona protests)
5	Offenders associated with political elections (e.g., threats against and attacks on politicians)
Response scale:	0-100 (0 = cold or negative, 0 = neutral, 100 = warm or positive)

4.17 White Collar Crime

Table 26: Scale items - White Collar Crime Intention

Wave	2
Variable	whitecollar_intention
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please state how likely you think it is that you will commit the following actions in the future. I think it is likely that...
Reference	own items
1	I will gain an advantage through bribery. (Corruption)
2	I will provide incomplete or false information in order to pay less tax than I would have to. (Tax evasion)
3	I will engage in securities trading on the basis of internal and non-published information. (Insider trading)
4	I will keep a found or borrowed item myself. (embezzlement)
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

Table 27: Scale items - White Collar Crime Assessment

Wave	2
Variable	whitecollar_eval
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please state how reprehensible you would think it is if someone committed the following actions.
References	own items
1	When someone gains an advantage through bribery. (Corruption)
2	When someone provides incomplete or false information in order to pay less tax than they would have to. (Tax evasion)
3	If someone engages in securities trading on the basis of internal and non-published information. (Insider trading)
4	If someone keeps a found or borrowed object themselves. (Embezzlement)
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not reprehensible at all, 4 = neither, 7 = very reprehensible)

4.18 Cannabis Use and Other Crimes

Table 28: Scale items - Other Crime Intention

Wave	2, 5
Variable	crimeother_intention
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please state how likely you think it is that you will engage in the following actions in the future. I think it is likely that...
Reference	own items
1	I will smoke cannabis.
2	I will intentionally use public transportation without a ticket. (Fare evasion)
3	I will steal online someone's login data to online banking or their mailbox.
4	I will commit shoplifting.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Note: Response option "99 = I do not want to answer" only as of wave 5

Table 29: Scale items - Other Crime Rating

Wave	2, 5
Variable	crimeother_eval
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please indicate how reprehensible you would think it is if someone would engage in the following actions.
Reference	own items
1	If someone smoked cannabis.
2	If someone intentionally used public transportation without a ticket.
3	If someone stole someone else's login data to online banking or mailbox.
4	If someone committed shoplifting.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not reprehensible at all, 4 = neither, 7 = very reprehensible, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Note: Response option "99 = I do not want to answer" only as of wave 5

4.19 Hate Crime

Table 30: Scale items - Hate Crime Evaluation

Wave	3, 4, 5
Variable	hatecrime_intention
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please state hwo reprehensible you would think it is if some committed the following actions.
Reference	own items
1	If someone attacked a person verbally or physically because of their skin color, ethnicity or religion.
2	If someone attacked a person verbally or physically because of their sexual orientation.
3	If someone attacked a person verbally or physically because of their migration background or nationality.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not reprehensible at all, 4 = neither, 7 = very reprehensible)

Table 31: Scale items - Hate Crime Beliefs

Wave	5
Variable	hc
Randomized	Yes
Intro	The following questions refer to hate crimes. Hate crimes, also known as prejudice crime or prejudice-based crime, victims are selected on the basis of certain characteristics which 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, possible disabilities, age, political ideology or social status. There are also other conceivable characteristics that can be used to categorize people into groups. How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Kehn et al. (2023) translated by the authors
1	Hate crimes receive too much attention.
2	Victims of hate crimes receive too much attention.
3	Law enforcement agencies invest too much time in prosecuting hate crimes.
4	The media is making hate crimes a bigger deal than they actually are.
5	Protecting certain groups with laws against hate crimes is unnecessary.
6	Hate crimes receive to much attention in the media.
7	If someone receives a "hate crime" charge in addition to the actual crime, that is excessive prosecution.
8	The statistical recording of hate crimes by law enforcement authorities is unnecessary.
9	A prejudiced motivation for a criminal offense should have an aggravating effect on sentencing.
10	Perpetrators of hate crimes should receive harsher punishments.
11	Offenders who attack people based on a certain characteristic should receive harsher punishments.
12	Perpetrators of hate crime can traumatize their victims in the long term.
13	Crimes against people with a certain characteristic also threaten all other people with this characteristic.
14	Tough punishment for perpetrators of hate crime will reduce the likelihood of future hate crimes.
15	Laws that punish acts against certain groups prevent future crimes against these groups.
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 5 = strongly agree)

4.20 Perception of the Penal System

Table 32: Scale items - Perception of the Penal System

Wave	3
Variable	prison
Randomized	block randomisation
Question	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	own items
Block 1	
1	I would not mind living close to a prison.
2	The conditions in German prisons are better than in other European countries.
Block 2	
3	German prisons offer a variety of activities for the inmates.
4	German prisons *should* offer a variety of activities for the inmates.
Block 3	
5	In Germany, prisoners can maintain in contact with their families.
6	In Germany, prisoners *should* be able to maintain in contact with their families.
Block 4	
7	In Germany, prisoners get enough support to be able to live an offense-free live after their release from prison.
8	In Germany, prisoners *should* get more support to be able to live an offense-free life after their release from prison.
Block 5	
9	In Germany, prisoners are able to stay informed about current events and news.
10	In Germany, prisoners *should* be able to stay informed about current events and news.
Block 6	
11	In Germany, prisoners are able to use digital media and the internet for educational purposes.
12	In Germany, prisoners *should* be able to use digital media and the internet for educational purposes.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree, 97 = I am not able to answer)

4.21 Driving without a Driver's License

Table 33: Scale items - Driving without a Driver's License

Wave	3
Variable	fof
Randomized	Yes
Question	Does at least one of the following statements apply to you?
	Note: A person who drives without owning a driver's license or who drives even though they are not permitted to drive a vehicle according to §44 StGB or §25 StVG, drives without a driver's license.
Reference	own items
1	I have been driving without a license.
2	The last digit of my street number is an even number.
Response scale:	1 = Yes, 2 = No, 99 = I do not want to answer

4.22 Perception of Offenders

General intro:

> In this study, the term "offenders" was repeatedly mentioned. Who do you most likely think of? Please answer spontaneously and according to your first intuition; there are no right or wrong answers. Only your personal assessment is of interest to us. Multiple answers are possible.

Table 34: Scale items - Perception of Offenders: Gender

Wave	1
Variable	off_gender
Randomized	No
Question	Which gender do you think the person most likely has?
Reference	own items
1	Female
2	Male
3	Other
-99	Not specified

Table 35: Scale items - Perception of Offenders: Age

Wave	1
Variable	off_age
Randomized	No
Question	How old is this person most likely?
Reference	own items
1	Younger than 14 years
2	14 - 18 years
3	18 - 21 years
4	21 - 25 years
5	25 - 30 years
6	30 - 40 years
7	40 - 50 years
8	50 - 60 years
9	Older than 60 years
-99	Not specified

Table 36: Scale items - Perception of Offenders: Nationality

Wave	1
Variable	off_nationality
Randomized	No
Question	What nationality does this person most likely have?
Reference	own items
1	German
2	Not German
-99	Not specified

Table 37: Scale items - Perception of Offenders: Education

Wave	1
Variable	off_education
Randomized	No
Question	What school-leaving qualification does this person most likely have?
Reference	own items
1	Non
2	"Hauptschulabschluss" (the person left school after 9th grade)
3	"Realschulabschluss" (the person left school after 10th grade)
4	Vocational baccalaureate diploma ("Fachabitur")
5	High school diploma ("Abitur")
-99	Not specified

Table 38: Scale items - Perception of Offenders: Income

Wave	1
Variable	off_income
Randomized	No
Question	Compared to the average income, what income does this person most likely have?
Reference	own items
1	Far below average
2	Below average
3	Average
4	Above average
5	Far above average
-99	Not specified

Table 39: Scale items - Perception of Offenders: Offense

Wave	1
Variable	off_crime
Randomized	No
Question	What crime has this person most likely committed?
Reference	own items
1	Domestic burglary
2	Robbery
3	Assault and battery
5	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their religion or ethnicity
6	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their sexual orientation
7	Verbal or physical violence against a person because of their migration background
8	Digital identity theft (e.g., login data for online banking or mailbox)
9	Police violence
10	Juvenile delinquency
-99	Not specified

4.23 Attitudes towards Penalties

Table 40: Scale items - Attitudes towards Penalties

Wave	3
Variable	bekanntheit_strafe
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please state for every penalty mentioned, whether you are familiar with it or not.
Reference	own items
1	**Imprisonment**: When sentenced to imprisonment, the freedom of the offender is restricted, since the sentence is served in a prison.
2	**Open Imprisonment**: Open imprisonment is a form of detention, where the person is able to work outside of the prison during the day but spends the rest of their time in prison.
3	**Sentence Enacted in Free Form**: The sentence enacted in free form is an opportunity for selected offenders to serve their sentence in a residential community supervised by social workers. They are supposed to use their time there to prepare themselves for an autonomous life after their release.
4	**Fine**: The fine is paid to the state and the amount depends on the economic circumstances of the convicted person.
5	**Imprisonment in Default of Fine**: When sentenced to imprisonment as an alternative, the person did not pay the fine and now has to serve a specified number of days in prison to serve their sentence.
6	**Community Service**: Community service is a criminal law instrument which allows the convicted person to replace (parts of) their fine with working without payment.
7	**Monitoring**: Through monitoring (an ankle monitor) the whereabouts of a convicted person, who was permitted to stay in their social environment, are kept under surveillance. If the person leaves a given location, an alarm will be triggered.
8	**Victim-Offender-Agreement**: The victim-offender-agreement forms the opportunity of a cooperation between the perpetrators and victims to resolve the conflict extrajudicially or for the perpetrator to make an effort to attain a reduced sentence in the criminal proceeding.
Response scale:	1 = familiar, 2 = not familiar

Table 41: Scale items - Frequency of Application

Wave	3
Variable	anwendung_strafe
Randomized	same order as bekanntheit_strafe
Intro	Should these penalties be used less frequently, just as before or more frequently? If you were not familiar with a penalty, please give your rough indication.
Reference	own items
1	Imprisonment
2	Open Imprisonment
3	Sentence Enacted in Free Form
4	Fine
5	Imprisonment in Default of Fine
6	Community Service
7	Monitoring
8	Victim-Offender-Agreement
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = less frequently, 4 = as before, 7 = more frequently, 97 = I am not able to answer, 99 = no answer)

Table 42: Scale items - Evaluation of Penalties

Wave	3
Variable	bewertung_strafe
Randomized	same order as bekanntheit_strafe
Intro	How would you rate these penalties on the following scale? If you were not familiar with a penalty, please answer intuitively.
Reference	own items
1	Imprisonment
2	Open Imprisonment
3	Sentence Enacted in Free Form
4	Fine
5	Imprisonment in Default of Fine
6	Community Service
7	Monitoring
8	Victim-Offender-Agreement
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = very negative, 7 = very positive, 97 = I am not able to answer, 99 = no answer)

4.24 Attitudes Towards Legal Regulations on Prostitution and Sex Work

Reference: own items

General intro:

In Germany, prostitution/sex work is legal, both the practice of the activity and its use. However, there are different legal regulations within Europe.

We will briefly introduce the various legal regulations and then ask you for your assessment.

Table 43: Scale items - Prostitution/Sex Work 1

Wave	4
Variable	bekanntheit_recht1, bekanntheit_recht2, bekanntheit_recht3, bekanntheit_recht4
Randomized	Yes
Intro	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 the 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	**Partially 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 = aware, 2 = not aware, 99 = I do not want to answer

Table 44: Scale items - Prostitution/Sex Work 2

Wave	4
Variable	anwendung_recht1, anwendung_recht2, anwendung_recht3, anwendung_recht4
Randomized	Same order as bekanntheit_recht
Intro	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 another legal regulation.
1	Legal and regulated
2	Legal and only partially regulated
3	Partly illegal
4	Illegal

Note: Description of the respective regulation was displayed on mouse-over.   .

Table 45: Scale items - Prostitution/Sex Work 3

Wave	4
Variable	bewertung_recht1, bewertung_recht2, bewertung_recht3, bewertung_recht4
Randomized	Same order as bekanntheit_recht
Intro	How do you rate the legal regulations on the following scale? If you do not know the form of punishment, please rate it intuitively.
1	Legal and regulated
2	Legal and only partially regulated
3	Partly illegal
4	Illegal
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = very negative, 7 = very positive), 97 = I am not able to answer, 99 = I do not want to answer

Note: Description of the respective regulation was displayed on mouse-over.

4.25 Stereotype Content Model

Reference: Asbrock (2010); Cuddy, Fiske, and Glick (2007)

General intro:

The following questions are about your perception of the mood in German society. We will introduce you to various social groups, especially those related to crime. On the basis of various characteristics, we would like you to evaluate how these groups are perceived by the general German society. Your answers should not reflect your personal opinion, but rather your assessment of the opinion of the majority of society.

Table 46: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Germans

Wave	1
Variable	scm_germans
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please state how you think **Germans** are perceived by German society in terms of the following characteristics:
1	Germans are likable
2	Germans are warm
3	Germans are good-natured
4	Germans are competent
5	Germans are competitive
6	Germans are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 47: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Burglar

Wave	1
Variable	scm_burglary
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think burglars are perceived by German society with regard to the following characteristics:
1	Burglars are likable
2	Burglars are warm
3	Burglars are good-natured
4	Burglars are competent
5	Burglars are assertive
6	Burglars are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 48: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Tax Evader

Wave	1
Variable	scm_tax
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **tax evaders** are perceived by German society in terms of the following characteristics:
1	Tax evaders are likable
2	Tax evaders are warm
3	Tax evaders are good-natured
4	Tax evaders are competent
5	Tax evaders are assertive
6	Tax evaders are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 49: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Drug Dealer

Wave	1
Variable	scm_dealer
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **drug dealers** are perceived by German society with regard to the following characteristics:
1	Drug dealers are likable
2	Drug dealers are warm
3	Drug dealers are good-natured
4	Drug dealers are competent
5	drug dealers are assertive
6	Drug dealers are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 50: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Fare Evaders

Wave	1
Variable	scm_schwarz
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **fare evaders** are perceived by German society in terms of the following characteristics:
1	Fare evaders are likable
2	Fare evaders are warm
3	Fare evaders are good-natured
4	Fare evaders are competent
5	Fare evaders are assertive
6	Fare evaders are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 51: Scale items -Stereotype Content Model: Stalkers

Wave	1
Variable	scm_stalking
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **stalkers** are perceived by German society in terms of the following characteristics:
1	Stalkers are likable
2	Stalkers are warm
3	Stalkers are good-natured
4	Stalkers are competent
5	Stalkers are assertive
6	Stalkers are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 52: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Cyber Criminals

Wave	1
Variable	scm_cyber
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **cyber criminals** are perceived by German society in terms of the following characteristics:
1	Cyber criminals are likable
2	Cyber criminals are warm
3	Cyber criminals are good-natured
4	Cyber criminals are competent
5	Cyber criminals are assertive
6	Cyber criminals are independent
Response Scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 53: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Violent Politically-Motivated Offenders

Wave	1
Variable	scm_political
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think motivated violent offenders are perceived by German society with regard to the following characteristics:
1	violent politically-motivated offenders are likable
2	violent politically-motivated offenders are warm
3	violent politically-motivated offenders are good-natured
4	violent politically-motivated offenders are competent
5	violent politically-motivated offenders are assertive
6	violent politically-motivated offenders are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 54: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Pensioners

Wave	1
Variable	scm_senior
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **pensioners** are perceived by German society with regard to the following characteristics:
1	Pensioners are likable
2	Pensioners are warm
3	Pensioners are good-natured
4	Pensioners are competent
5	Pensioners are assertive
6	Pensioners are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 55: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Homeless People

Wave	1
Variable	scm_homeless
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **homeless people** are perceived by German society with regard to the following characteristics:
1	Homeless people are likable
2	Homeless people are warm
3	Homeless people are good-natured
4	Homeless people are competent
5	Homeless people are assertive
6	Homeless people are independent
Response Scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

Table 56: Scale items - Stereotype Content Model: Career Women

Wave	1
Variable	scm_career
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please rate how you think **career women** are perceived by German society with regard to the following characteristics:
1	Career women are likable
2	Career women are warm
3	Career women are good-natured
4	Career women are competent
5	Career women are assertive
6	Career women are independent
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = not at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely, 99 = I do not want to answer)

4.26 Authoritarianism

Table 57: Scale items - Authoritarianism

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	rwa
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Beierlein, Asbrock, et al. (2014), Nießen et al. (2019)
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.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.27 Social Dominance Orientation

Table 58: Scale items - Social Dominance Orientation

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	sdo
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Ho et al. (2015) in a translation of Carvacho et al. (2018)
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.
inversely coded:	3, 4, 7, 8
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.28 Belief in a Dangerous World

Table 59: Scale items - Belief in a Dangerous World

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	bdw
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Duckitt et al. (2002), translated by the authors
1	Any day now chaos and anarchy could erupt around us. All the signs are pointing to it.
2	My knowledge and experience tells me that the social world we live in is basically a safe, stable and secure place in which most people are fundamentally good.
3	Although it may appear that things are constantly getting more dangerous and chaotic, it really isn't so.
4	. Every era has its problems, and a person's chances of living a safe, untroubled life are better today than ever before.
5	There are many dangerous people in our society who will attack someone out of pure meanness, for no reason at all.
inversely coded:	2, 3, 4
Response scale	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.29 Competitive Worldview

Table 60: Scale items - Competitive Worldview

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	cwv
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Duckitt et al. (2002), translated by the authors
1	It is much more important in life to have integrity in your dealings with others than to have money and power.
2	Life is not governed by the "survival of the fittest." We should let compassion and moral laws be our guide.
3	Charity (i.e., giving somebody something for nothing) is admirable not stupid.
4	If it's necessary to be cold blooded and vengeful to reach one's goals, then one should do it.
inversely coded:	1, 2, 3
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.30 System Justification

Table 61: Scale items - System Justification

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	sj
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Kay and Jost (2003) in a translation by Ullrich and Cohrs (2007)
1	In general, you find society to be fair.
2	In general, the German political system operates as it should.
3	German society needs to be radically restructured.
4	Germany is the best country in the world to live in.
5	Most policies serve the greater good.
6	Everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness.
7	Our society is getting worse every year.
8	Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve.
inversely coded:	3, 7
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.31 Economic System Justification

Table 62: Scale items - Economic System Justification

Wave	2, 4
Variable	esj
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Jost and Thompson (2000), translated by the authors
1	If people work hard, they almost always get what they want.
2	The existence of widespread economic differences does not mean that they are inevitable.
3	Laws of nature are responsible for differences in wealth in society.
4	There are many reasons to think that the economic system is unfair.
5	It is virtually impossible to eliminate poverty.
6	Poor people are not essentially different from rich people.
7	Most people who don't get ahead in our society should not blame the system; they have only themselves to blame.
8	Equal distribution of resources is a possibility for our society.
9	Social class differences reflect differences in the natural order of things.
10	Economic differences in society reflect an illegitimate distribution of resources.
11	There will always be poor people, because there will never be enough jobs for everybody.
12	Economic positions are legitimate reflections of people's achievements.
13	If people wanted to change the economic system to make things equal, they could.
14	Equal distribution of resources is unnatural.
15	It is unfair to have an economic system which produces extreme wealth and extreme poverty at the same time.
16	There is no point in trying to make incomes more equal.
17	There is no inherent differences between rich and poor; it is purely a matter of the circumstances into which you are born.
inversely coded:	4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.32 Gender-Based System Justification

Table 63: Scale items - Gender-Based System Justification

Wave	4
Variable	gsj
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Jost (2020)
1	In general, relations between men and women are fair.
2	The division of labor in families generally operates as it should.
3	Gender roles need to be radically restructured.
4	Most policies relating to gender and the sexual division of labor serve the greater good.
5	Sexism in society is getting worse every year.
6	Society is set up so that men and women usually get what they deserve.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.33 Racial System Justification

Table 64: Scale items - Racial System Justification

Wave	4
Variable	rsj
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Saunders et al. (2020)
1	In general, I find society to be fair for all racial groups.
2	Germany needs more policies designed to address racial inequalities.
3	Society is set up so that people, no matter their race, usually get what they deserve.
4	It is virtually impossible to eliminate racial inequality.
5	Racial inequalities reflect differences in the natural order of things.
6	Racial differences in society reflect an illegitimate distribution of resources.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.34 Nationalism

Table 65: Scale items - Nationalism

Wave	1, 2, 4, 5
Variable	nat
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Wagner et al. (2012)
1	I am proud to be German.
2	German history makes me proud.
3	I identify myself with Germany.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

Note: Item 3 only as of wave 2

4.35 Group Authoritarianism

Table 66: Scale items - Group Authoritarianism

Wave	4, 5
Variable	group_rwa
Randomized	Yes
Intro	We all are part of various social groups. Below you will find some statements on how social groups should function. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with these statements.
Reference	Stellmacher and Petzel (2005)
1	A group member who has violated group rules should be punished severely.
2	A group member may act differently from demands of group rules.
3	If a group member does not agree with decisions of a group leader, he or she should not follow his orders.
4	A group member should always obey group rules.
5	A group member has not necessarily to be punished very hard if he has offended against group rules once.
6	Instructions of group leaders should be obeyed under all circumstances.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.36 Left-Wing Authoritarianism

Table 67: Scale items - Left-Wing Authoritarianism

Wave	5
Variable	lwa
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Reference	Costello et al. (2022)
1	The rich should be stripped of their belongings and status.
2	America would be much better off if all of the rich people were at the bottom of the social ladder.
3	When the tables are turned on the oppressors at the top of society, I will enjoy watching them suffer the violence that they have inflicted on so many others.
4	We need to replace the established order by any means necessary.
5	Anyone who opposes gay marriage must be homophobic.
6	People are truly worried about terrorism should shift their focus to the nutjobs on the far-right.
7	The "old-fashioned ways" and "old-fashioned values" need to be abolished.
8	All political conservatives are fools.
9	Classroom discussions should be safe places that protect students from disturbing ideas.
10	University authorities are right to ban hateful speech from campus.
11	To succeed, a workplace must ensure that its employees feel safe from criticism.
12	I am in favor of allowing the government to shut down right-wing internet sites and blogs that promote nutty, hateful positions.
13	Getting rid of inequality is more important than protecting the so-called "right" to free speech.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree)

4.37 Egalitarianism

Table 68: Scale items - Egalitarianism

Wave	4
Variable	egal
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	American National Election Studies (1992-2012)
1	Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that every- one has an equal opportunity to succeed.
2	We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.
3	One of the big problems in this country is that we don't give everyone an equal chance.
4	This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.
5	It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.
6	If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problems.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.38 Operational Ideology

Table 69: Scale items - Operational Ideology

Wave	4
Variable	conservatism
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Zell and Bernstein (2014)
1	There need to be stricter laws and regulations to protect the environment.
2	The government should help more needy people even if it means going deeper into debt.
3	The growing number of newcomers from other countries threaten traditional German customs and values.
4	I never doubt the existence of God.
5	Business corporations make too much profit.
6	One parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together.
7	Abortion should be illegal in all or most cases.
8	Poor people and refugees have become too dependent on government assistance programs.
9	Gays and lesbians should not be allowed to marry legally.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.39 Attitudes towards Law-Abidingness

Table 70: Scale items - Attitudes towards Law-Abidingness

Wave	5
Variable	law
Randomized	Yes
Intro	The following questions relate to the German society. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Reference	own items
1	The law must always be obeyed, regardless of the circumstances.
2	It is not necessary to obey a law if you think it is unjust.
3	If you disagree with a law, it's okay to break it as long as you don't get caught.
inversely coded:	1
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree)

4.40 Belief in a Just World

Table 71: Scale items - Belief in a Just World

Wave	5
Variable	bjw
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Reference	Dalbert (1999)
1	In my life injustice is the exception rather than the rule.
2	I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair.
3	I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually just.
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree, 99 = I do not know)

4.41 Hostility

Table 72: Scale items - Hostility

Wave	5
Variable	hostility
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Reference	Greenglass and Julkunen (1989)
1	I commonly wonder what hidden reason another person may have for doing something nice to me.
2	I think most people would lie to get ahead.
3	It is safer to trust nobody.
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly disagree, 99 = I do not know)

4.42 Attitudes towards the Ukraine War

General intro:

> Trigger warning! In the following, we would like to ask you some questions about the current war in Ukraine. If you do not want to comment on specific questions for personal reasons, select the option "no answer".

Table 73: Scale items - Ukraine War: Prejudices towards Nationalities

Wave	1, 2
Variable	prejudice_nat
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Use the feelings thermometer to indicate your feelings towards different groups of people. A value of 50 represents neutral feelings, a value above 50 represents positive, warm feelings, and a value below 50 represents cold, negative feelings.
Reference	own items
1	German citizens
2	Ukrainian citizens
3	Russian citizens
4	French citizens
5	American citizens
Response scale:	0-100 (0 = cold or negative, 0 = neutral, 100 = warm or positive)

Table 74: Scale items - Ukraine War: Contact Experience

Wave	1, 2
Variable	ukraine_contact
Randomized	Yes
Reference	own items
1	Do you have family, friends or acquaintances who come from Ukraine or live in Ukraine?
2	Do you have family, friends or acquaintances who are from Russia or live in Russia?
Response scale:	dichotomous (1 = yes, 0 = no, -99 = not specified)

Table 75: Scale items - Ukraine War: Attitudes

Wave	1, 2, 3, 5
Variable	ukraine_attitudes
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Please indicate in each case how much you agree or disagree with the statements below by selecting a number between 1 and 7 on the scale below. How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	own items
1	The attack on Ukraine was for Russia's self-defense.
2	Russian troops are waging a war of aggression against Ukraine.
3	The responsibility for the war between Russia and Ukraine lies with Putin and the Russian leadership.
4	The responsibility for the war between Russia and Ukraine lies with Ukraine.
5	The responsibility for the war between Russia and Ukraine lies with the NATO and its member nations.
6	I am afraid that the conflict in Ukraine will escalate and spread to Western Europe.
7	I think that Germany's decision to provide weapons to Ukraine is right.
8	I believe that Germany's decision to increase the defense budget is right.
9	I trust the media coverage of the public-service media in Germany.
10	Germany has to take in refugees from Ukraine now.
11	In order to be independent from Russia, Germany should stop the nuclear phase-out to secure its energy supplies.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree, -99 = not specified)

4.43 Trust in Institutions

Table 76: Scale items - Trust in Institutions

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	trust
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For the following institutions, please indicate whether you tend to trust them or tend not to trust them. How about ...?
Reference	inspired by Eurobarometer (2021)
1	the judiciary and the German legal system?
2	the police?
3	the public administration in Germany?
4	the medical and health personnel in Germany?
5	the German government?
6	the public-service media?
7	alternative sources of information?
8	the Office for the Protection of the Constitution?
9	private security services?
10	the German armed forces?
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = do not trust them at all, 4 = neutral, 7 = completely trust them)

Note: As of wave 2 and 3 only item 1 and 2, in wave 4 item 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Table 77: Scale items - Trust in Police and Judiciary

Wave	3
Variable	trust_detail
Randomized	Yes
Intro	What is your opinion on the work of the police and the judicial system in general?
Reference	Groß et al. (2019)
1	The police treats people fairly.
2	When dealing with the police, you can trust that laws will be upheld and rights will be protected.
3	It clear to me, that you can rely on the German constitutional state.
4	There is no point in contacting the police if you have a problem since they won't help anyways.
5	The police does a good job when fighting against crime.
6	The police treats Germans and foreigners the same way.
7	The police treats all people the same way, it doesn't matter if you are rich or poor.
8	The police will only use violence if it's legally justified.
9	The police will help you if you become the victim of a crime.
10	The judicial system treats people fairly.
11	When dealing with the judicial system, you can trust that laws will be upheld and rights will be protected.
12	The judicial system does a good job when fighting against crime.
13	The judicial system treats Germans and foreigners the same way.
14	The judicial system treats all people the same way, it doesn't matter if you are rich or poor.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.44 Crime Policy

Table 78: Scale items - Crime Policy

Wave	1
Variable	crimjust
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	own items
1	Our criminal justice system is able to rehabilitate offenders so that they are unlikely to reoffend.
2	Our criminal justice system seeks to address the causes of crime, not just the consequences.
3	Our criminal justice system has a deterrent effect that keeps people from becoming criminals.
4	Offenders who are released from prison are not stigmatized and can live normal lives.
5	Our criminal justice system is effective because it locks criminals away.
6	The criminal justice system should focus more on reintegrating offenders into society instead of punishing them.
7	Our criminal justice system does not punish offenders nearly enough.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree).

4.45 Anomie

Table 79: Scale items - Anomie

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	anomia
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Teymoori et al. (2016), translated by the authors
1	People think that there are no clear moral standards to follow.
2	Everyone thinks of themselves and does not help others in need.
3	Most people think that if something works, it doesn't really matter whether it is right or wrong.
4	The German government works towards the welfare of people.
5	The German government uses its power legitimately.
6	Politicians don't care about the problems of average persons.
inversely coded:	4, 5
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.46 Anti-Scientific Attitudes

Table 80: Scale items - Anti-Scientific Attitudes

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	antisci
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Azevedo and Jost (2021), translated by the authors
1	We believe too often in science, and not enough in faith and feelings.
2	When it comes to the really important questions, scientific facts don't help very much.
3	I'd rather put my trust in the wisdom of ordinary people than the opinions of experts and intellectuals.
4	Ordinary people can really use the help of experts to understand complicated things like science and health.
reverse coded:	4
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.47 Conspiracy Mentality

Table 81: Scale items - Conspiracy Mentality

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	conspiracy
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Imhoff et al. (2022)
1	I think that many very important things happen in the world, which the public is never informed about.
2	I think that politicians usually do not tell us the true motives for their decisions.
3	I think that government agencies closely monitor all citizens.
4	I think that events which superficially seem to lack a connection are often the result of secret activities.
5	I think that there are secret organizations that greatly influence political decisions.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.48 Epistemic Needs

Table 82: Scale items - Epistemic Needs

Wave	2
Variable	epistemic
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Cacioppo and Petty (1982), Bless et al. (1994)
1	I really enjoy a task that involves coming up with new solutions to problems.
2	I would prefer a task that is intellectual, difficult and important to one that is somewhat important but does not require much thought.
3	I tend to set goals that can be accomplished only by expending considerable mental effort.
4	The idea of relying on thought to make my way to the top does not appeal to me.
5	I find it especially satisfying to complete an important task that required a lot of thinking and mental effort.
6	I prefer to think about small, daily projects to long-term ones.
7	I would rather do something that requires little thought than something that is sure to challenge my thinking abilities.
8	I find little satisfaction in deliberating hard and for long hours.
9	I think primarily because I have to.
10	I don't like to have the responsibility of handling a situation that requires a lot of thinking.
11	Thinking is not my idea of fun.
12	I try to anticipate and avoid situations where there is a likely chance I will have to think in depth about something.
13	I prefer my life to be filled with puzzles that I must solve.
14	I would prefer complex to simple problems.
15	Simply knowing the answer rather than understanding the reasons for the answer is fine with me.
16	It's enough for me that something gets the job done, I don't care how or why it works.
Inversely coded:	4 - 12, 15-16
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.49 Existential Needs

Table 83: Scale items - Existential Needs

Wave	2
Variable	existential
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Hennes et al. (2012), Tomás-Sábado and Gómez-Benito (2005), translated by the authors
1	Coffins make me nervous.
2	I get upset when I am in a cemetery.
3	The sight of a corpse deeply shocks me.
4	I would never accept a job in a funeral home.
5	The idea of death troubles me.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree).

4.50 Relational Needs

Table 84: Scale items - Relational Needs

Wave	2
Variable	relational
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Hennes et al. (2012), translated by the authors
1	I prefer to have my own unique understanding of the world.
2	I don't like viewing the world in the same way as everyone around me does.
3	I do not find it necessary to agree about how the world works with others who generally have similar beliefs as me.
Inversely coded:	1-3
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree).

4.51   Empathy

Table 85: Scale items - Empathy

Wave	2
Variable	empathy
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	Paulus (2009), translated by the authors
1	I have warm feelings for people who are less well off than I am.
2	I feel anxious and uncomfortable in emergency situations.
3	I try to understand both sides in an argument before making a decision.
4	When I see that someone is being taken advantage of, I feel the need to protect them.
5	I feel helpless when I am in the middle of a very emotionally charged situation.
6	Being in a tense emotional situation scares me.
7	I am deeply touched by things, even if I am just observing them.
8	I believe there are two sides to every problem, so I try to consider both.
9	I would describe myself as a rather soft-hearted person.
10	In delicate situations I tend to lose control of myself.
11	When someone else's behavior seems strange to me, I try to put myself in their shoes.
12	Before I criticize someone, I try to imagine how I would feel if I was in their shoes.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.52   Interpersonal Trust

Table 86: Scale items - Interpersonal Trust

Wave	4
Variable	zw_trust
Randomized	Yes
Intro	To what extent do you trust other people? Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements.
Reference	Beierlein, Kemper, et al. (2014)
1	I am convinced that most people have good intentions.
2	You can't rely on anyone these days.
3	In general, people can be trusted.
Response Scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.53 Attitudes towards Social Movements

Table 87: Scale items - Attitudes towards Social Movements

Wave	4
Variable	movement
Randomized	Yes
Intro	We would like to know how you feel about some of the political movements listed below. A value of 0 stands for an extremely negative assessment, a value of 100 for an extremely positive assessment and a value of 50 for a neutral assessment.
Reference	own items
1	Black Lives Matter
2	Feminist movements
3	LGBTQI*- or Pride movements
4	Querdenken (German movement that positioned itself against protective measures for the COVID-19 pandemic)
Response scale:	0 = extremely negative, 50 = neutral, 100 = extremely positiv, 97 = I am not familiar with the movement.

4.54 Trust in the Democracy

Table 88: Scale items - Trust in the Democracy

Wave	5
Variable	democracy
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate the following statements?
Reference	own items
1	I believe that political decisions in my country reflect the interests and wishes of the majority of the population.
2	I am convinced that the elections in my country will be held freely and fairly.
3	I trust that our democratic institutions (e.g. parliament, courts) act in the best interests of the public.
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither, 7 = strongly agree)

4.55 Extremism

General Intro:

The following section is about political extremism. Extremism is defined as the attempt to eliminate the free democratic basic order in Germany, which includes, for example, the basic rights enshrined in the Basic Constitutional Law or the democratic institutions (e.g., the Bundestag or the Federal Constitutional Court).

The most relevant manifestations of extremism are right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism, Islamic extremism and the *Reichsbürger* movement.

Acts are classified as right-wing extremism if they aim to replace the democracy in Germany with a nationalist dictatorship, e.g., one inspired by the National Socialism.

Acts are classified as left-wing extremism if they attempt to replace the existing democracy with a classless society according to Communism or Anarchism.

Acts are classified as Islamic extremism if they aim to establish an Islamic theocracy.

Acts are classifed as belonging to the the Reichsbürger movement if they deny the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany and reject the existing democratic system by referring to a German Reich (German: Deutsches Reich).

Table 89: Scale items - Perception of Threat Political Extremism

Wave	3, 4, 5
Variable	sips_bedrohung
Randomized	No
Intro	How would you rate the threat the following different manifestations of extremism pose to the German democracy? The threat to the basic democratic order in Germany presented by …
Reference	Sächsisches Institut für Polizei- und Sicherheitsforschung (2022)
1	right-wing extremism
2	left-wing extremism
3	Islamic extremism
4	the Reichsbürger movement
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = is very small, 2 = is rather small, 3 = is moderate, 4 = is high, 5 = is very high, 98 = I cannot tell, 99 = not specified)

Note: item 4 only as of wave 5

Table 90: Scale items - Concern about Political Extremism

Wave	3, 4, 5
Variable	sips_sorge
Randomized	No
Intro	How would you evaluate the following political or religious tendencies?
Reference	Sächsisches Institut für Polizei- und Sicherheitsforschung (2022)
1	Right-wing extremism
2	Left-wing extremism
3	Islamic extremism
4	the Reichsbürger movement
Response scale:	1-5 (1 = I am very deeply concerned, 2 = I am very concerned, 3 = I am concerned, 4 = I am a little bit concerned, 5 = I am not really concerned, 6 = I am not concerned at all, 96 = I do not want to answer, 99 = not specified)

Note: item 4 only as of wave 5

4.56 Media Consumption

Table 91: Scale items - Media Consumption

Wave	1, 2, 3
Variable	media
Randomized	Yes
Intro	There are various opportunities to catch up about current events in Germany. How often do you use the following media for information purposes?
Reference	own items
1	Television (incl. media library)
2	Regional newspaper (incl. online edition)
3	Supra-regional newspaper (incl. online edition)
4	Radio (incl. web radio)
5	Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)
6	Messenger services (e.g., Telegram)
7	Other online resources (e.g., YouTube, email providers, blog)
8	Face-to-face conversation with family and friends
9	Websites/apps of other news sources (e.g., gmx.de, t-online.de, web.de)
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = never, 2 = monthly, 3 = several times a month 4 = weekly, 5 = 2-3 times a week, 6 = 4-5 times a week, 7 = daily, 99 = not specified)

Note: Item 9 only as of wave 2.

Table 92: Scale items - Media Consumption Online

Wave	2, 3
Variable	media_online
Randomized	Yes
Intro	You stated that you use social media or other online sources as a source of information. Which of the following platforms do you use for this purpose? (Multiple answers are possible)
Reference	own items
Filter	if media_5 or media_7 == 2-7
1	WhatsApp
2	YouTube
3	Facebook
4	Instagram
5	Facebook Messenger
6	Pinterest
7	Twitter
8	Telegram
9	Snapchat
10	XING
11	TikTok
12	Other: [open text]
99	not specified

4.57 Sunday Survey ("Sonntagsfrage")

Table 93: Scale items - Sunday Survey

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	vote
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Which party would you vote for if parliamentary election for the German Bundestag were next Sunday?
Reference	Infratest Dimap (2022)
1	CDU/CSU
2	SPD
3	FDP
4	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen
5	Die Linke
6	AfD
7	Other party: [*open answer option*]
8	I would not vote
9	I don't know yet
99	not specified

Note: Items 8 and 9 only as of wave 2.

4.58 Symbolic Ideology

Table 94: Scale items - Symbolic Ideology

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	isp
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Many people use the terms "left-wing" and "right-wing" when it comes to classifying different political attitudes. When you think of your own political views, where would you place them on this scale?
Reference	Breyer (2015)
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)
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = left-wing, 4 = center, 7 = right-wing, 99 = not specified)

4.59 Relative Deprivation

Table 95: Scale items - Relative Deprivation

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	deprivation
Randomized	Yes
Intro	How would you rate your own financial situation compared to other Germans?
Reference	own items
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = much worse, 4 = same, 7 = much better, 99 = not specified)

Table 96: Scale items - Relative Deprivation Offenders

Wave	2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	deprivation_offender
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Compared to the general population, how do you think the government treats criminal offenders?
Reference	own items
Response scale:	1-7 (1 = much worse, 4 = same, 7 = much better, 99 = not specified)

4.60 House of Juvenile Justice ("Haus des Jugendrechts")

Table 97: Scale items - House of Juvenile Justice 1

Wave	1
Variable	hdjr1
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Do you know what a so called "House of Juvenile Justice" is?
Reference	own items
Response scale:	1-4 (1 = yes, 2 = generally yes, 3 = generally no, 4 = no, -99 = not specified)

Table 98: Scale items - House of Juvenile Justice 2

Wave	1
Variable	hdjr2
Randomized	Yes
Intro	Is there a House of Juvenile Justice in your city?
Reference	own items
Response scale:	1-4 (1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = I don't know, -99 = not specified)

4.61 Demographics

Table 99: Scale items - Gender

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	gender
Intro	Are you ... ?
Response scale:	1 = male, 2 = female, 3 = another gender, 4 = not specified

Table 100: Scale items - Age

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	YEAR/MONTH
Intro	Please state your birth date.
Response scale:	1 = male, 2 = female, 3 = another gender, 4 = not specified

Table 101: Scale items - Place of Residence

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	QMktSize_DE
Intro	Where do you live?
1	Zip code
2	Place of residence
Response scale	[open response option]

Table 102: Scale items - Zip Code Duration of Residence

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	zip_length
Intro	How long have you been living in the current location? Please state the (approximate) number of years you have been living in the zip code above.
Response scale:	[open response option], -99 = not specified

Table 103: Scale items - State

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	federal_state
	Derived from the variable *PLZ*, see table 101
Response scale:	Factor variable with 16 levels

Table 104: Scale items - Nationality

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	nationality
Intro	Do you have the German citizenship?
Response scale:	1 = Yes, 2 = No, -99 = not specified

Table 105: Scale items - Migration Background

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	migration
Intro	Were you or one of your parents born abroad?
Response scale:	1 = Yes, 2 = No, -99 = not specified

Table 106: Scale items - Educational Level

Wave	1
Variable	education
Intro	What is the highest educational qualification you have achieved?
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 (Diploma, State examination, Bachelor's degree, Magister's degree, Ph.D.
-99	not specified

Table 107: Scale items - Size of the Household

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	household
Intro	How many people live permanently in your household, including yourself and any 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 or more
-99	not specified

Table 108: Scale items - Net Household Income

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	income
Intro	What is the total monthly net income of your household? This refers to the sum that remains after deducting taxes and social security contributions.
1	less than 500 Euro
2	500 to less than 750 Euro
3	750 to less than 1,000 Euro
4	1,000 to less than 1,250 Euro
5	1,250 to less than 1,500 Euro
6	1,500 to less than 2,000 Euro
7	2,000 to less than 2,500 Euro
8	2,500 to less than 3,000 Euro
9	3,000 to less than 4,000 Euro
10	4,000 to less than 5,000 Euro
11	5,000 to less than 7,500 Euro
12	7,500 to less than 10,000 Euro
13	10,000 Euros and more
-99	not specified

Table 109: Scale items - Religiosity

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	religiosity
Intro	Are you a part of a religious denomination or community?
Answer scale:	1 = Yes, 2 = No, -99 = not specified

Table 110: Scale items - Religion

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	religion
Intro	Which denomination or religious community do you belong to?
Filter	if *religiosity* == Yes
1	Protestant Church (excluding independent churches)
2	Independent evangelical church
3	Roman Catholic Church
4	another Christian community
5	Islam / Muslim community
6	another non-Christian religious community
-99	not specified

Table 111: Scale items - Employment

Wave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Variable	vocation
Intro	Which of the following applies to you? If more than one thing applies to you, please state what you identify with 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 in short-time work
9	Voluntary social work (FSJ) or economical welfare work (FÖJ) or Federal volunteers service (Bufdi) for one year
10	Retiree (formerly employed)
11	In maternity or parental leave
12	Not employed (housewife / househusband)
-99	not specified

4.62 Regional Context Variables

Regional context factors were additionally fed into the dataset to include them in the analysis. These were supplemented at the level of districts and independent cities, and are available for the years 2021 and 2022. The police crime statistics have been included since 2017 to allow for the depiction of the development of police-recorded crime.

Table 112: Scale - Regional Context Variables

Regional context factor	Name of variable	Reference
Proportion of migrants 2021-2022	migration_rate	Statistisches Bundesamt (2022, 2023)
Minimum rent 2021-2022	min_rent	Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (2023); Deutschlandatlas (2022a)
Maximum rent 2021-2022	max_rent	Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (2023); Deutschlandatlas (2022a)
Unemployment rate 2021-2022	unemployment_rate	Bundesagentur für Arbeit (2023a); Deutschlandatlas (2022c)
Recipients of basic social security	mindestsicherung	Bundesagentur für Arbeit (2023b); Deutschlandatlas (2022b)
Police crime statistic 2017-2023	pks	Bundeskriminalamt (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)

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