European *Values* Study

EVS 2008 Method Report
Country Report – Germany

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset
Archive-Study-No. ZA4753, doi:10.4232/1.100151

European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) - the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1   EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS Data Catalogue. The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1:   Participating countries in European Values Study 1981-2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2   EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3   Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1:   Overview of available data and documentation
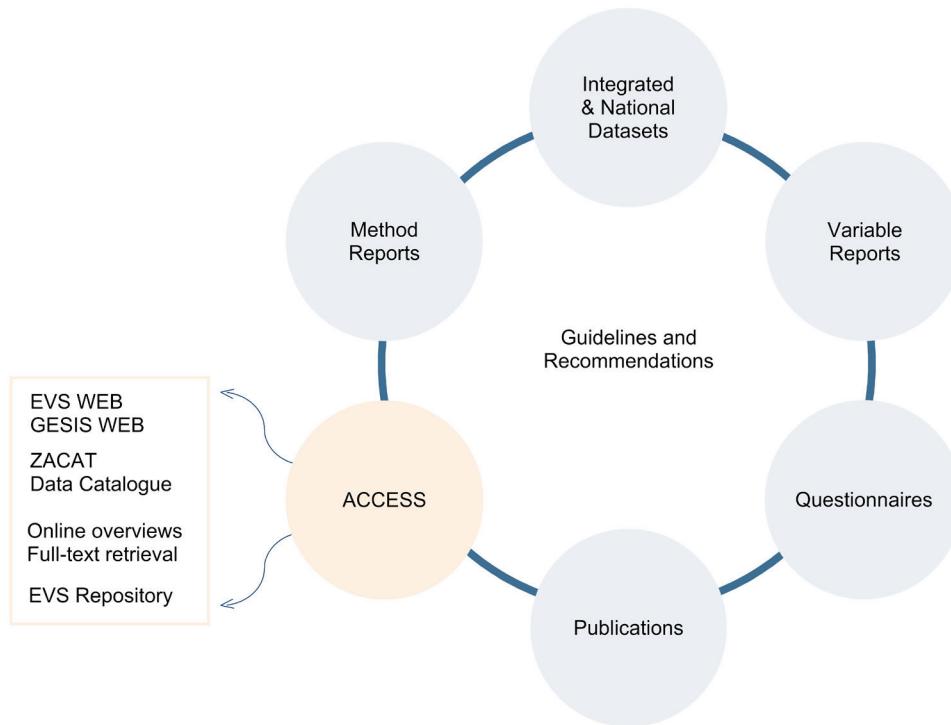
Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4   Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The extended study description of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The variable overview is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html).

1.5   Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Germany. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4753 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), doi:10.4232/1.10151.

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of biblio-graphic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, conse-quential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavail-ability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report
Germany

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - GERMANY

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4753

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10151 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10151)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted
in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Jagodzinski (Program director)

Dr. Hermann Dülmer, Pascal Siegers

University of Cologne

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (www.gesis.org/evs)

DATA DEPOSITOR

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Jagodzinski

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: http://www.gesis.org/

EVS Web: http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Germany. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4753

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10151 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10151).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

ABSTRACT

Study Description

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intensions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a

stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affaires; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer then three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.
Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Individuals

UNIVERSE
Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?		
Yes		X

	No
	Country having not participated to EVS 1999

The NUTS 3 Level for Sachsen-Anhalt is concerned. The precise shape of the counties (German: Kreise) has been modified.

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

NUTS3 code	Region (German: Kreis)
DE119	Hohenlohekreis
DE11A	Schwabisch Hall
DE11C	Heidenheim
DE122	Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis
DE12C	Freudenstadt
DE132	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald
DE135	Rottweil
DE136	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis
DE138	Konstanz
DE143	Zollernalbkreis
DE144	Ulm, Stadtkreis
DE145	Alb-Donau-Kreis
DE211	Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE212	Munchen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE21E	Landsberg am Lech
DE21K	Rosenheim, Landkreis
DE225	Freyung-Grafenau
DE228	Passau, Landkreis
DE237	Neustadt an der Waldnaab
DE238	Regensburg, Landkreis
DE239	Schwandorf
DE247	Coburg, Landkreis
DE251	Ansbach, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE254	Nurnberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE262	Schweinfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE275	Aichach-Friedberg
DE278	Gunzburg
DE27B	Ostallgau
DE300	Berlin
DE412	Barnim
DE413	Markisch-Oderland
DE416	Ostprignitz-Ruppin
DE418	Uckermark
DE421	Brandenburg An Der Havel, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE422	Kreisfreie Stadt
DE424	Dahme-Spreewald
DE426	Havelland
DE427	Oberspreewald-Lausitz
DE429	Spree-Neisse
DE42A	Teltow-Flaming
DE501	Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt

DE502 Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE600 Hamburg
DE712 Frankfurt Am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE714 Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE715 Bergstrasse
DE71B Odenwaldkreis
DE722 Lahn-Dill-Kreis
DE724 Marburg-Biedenkopf
DE725 Vogelsbergkreis
DE731 Kassel
DE732 Fulda
DE735 Schwalm-Eder-Kreis
DE802 Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE803 Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE804 Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE807 Bad Doberan
DE808 Demmin
DE809 Gustrow
DE80A Ludwigslust
DE80D Nordvorpommern
DE916 Goslar
DE918 Northeim
DE91A Peine
DE925 Hildesheim
DE928 Schaumburg
DE929 Region Hannover
DE931 Celle
DE933 Harburg
DE938 Soltau-Fallingbostel
DE943 Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Kreisfreie Stadt
DE944 Osnabruck, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE947 Aurich
DEA11 Dusseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA13 Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA14 Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA18 Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA1D Neuss
DEA1E Viersen
DEA21 Aachen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA22 Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA23 Koln, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA25 Aachen, Kreis
DEA33 Munster, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA35 Coesfeld
DEA36 Recklinghausen
DEA37 Steinfurt
DEA41 Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA42 Gutersloh
DEA43 Herford
DEA46 Minden-Lubbecke
DEA47 Paderborn
DEA52 Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEA57 Hochsauerlandkreis

DEA58 Markischer Kreis

DEA5A Siegen-Wittgenstein

DEB13 Altenkirchen (Westerwald)

DEB15 Birkenfeld

DEB32 Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEB34 Ludwigshafen Am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEC01 Stadtverband Saarbrucken

DEC03 Neunkirchen

DEC05 Saarpfalz-Kreis

DED11 Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt

DED13 Zwickau, Kreisfreie Stadt

DED15 Chemnitzer Land

DED16 Freiberg

DED19 Mittweida

DED1B   Aue-Schwarzenberg

DED21 Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt

DED24 Bautzen

DED26 Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis

DED27 Riesa-Grossenhain

DED28 Lobau-Zittau

DED2A Weisseritzkreis

DED2B Kamenz

DED31 Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt

DED32 Delitzsch

DED34 Leipziger Land

DED35 Muldentalkreis

DED36 Torgau-Oschatz

DEE01 Dessau, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEE02 Halle (Saale), Kreisfreie Stadt

DEE03 Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEE04 Altmarkkreis Salzwedel

DEE05 Anhalt-Bitterfeld

DEE06 Jerichower Land

DEE07 Börde

DEE08 Burgenland (D)

DEE09 Harz

DEE0A Mansfeld-Südharz

DEE0B Saalekreis

DEE0C Salzlandkreis

DEE0D Stendal

DEE0E Wittenberg

DEF01 Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEF02 Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEF07 Nordfriesland

DEF0A Plon

DEF0B Rendsburg-Eckernforde

DEF0D Segeberg

DEG01 Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEG02 Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEG03   Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEG05 Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt

DEG07 Nordhausen
DEG09 Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
DEG0A Kyffhauserkreis
DEG0B Schmalkalden-Meiningen
DEG0C Gotha
DEG0E Hildburghausen
DEG0I Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
DEG0J Saale-Holzland-Kreis
DEG0K Saale-Orla-Kreis
DEG0L Greiz
DEG0N Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt

Correspondence with NUTS classification

 - see regional categories above.

KIND OF DATA
Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD
  17-09-2008 to 10-02-2009

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING
TIME METHOD
Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES
457

NUMBER OF UNITS
2075

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:		
Yes		X
No		
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:		
Yes		X
No		
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:		
Yes		X
No		

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION
Fieldwork
BIK MARPLAN Intermedia GmbH
Marktplatz 9, 63065 Offenbach am Main, Germany
Sampling

Study Description

BIK - ASCHPURWIS + BEHRENS GmbH. MARKT-, MEDIA- UND REGIONALFORSCHUNG, Feldbrunnenstr. 7,
20148 Hamburg, Germany

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS
German

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION
WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	X
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	

"The building of the European Union" (Q73) was particularly hard to translate. In German every
day language, the two main dimension of European Integration are generally distinguished:
"enlargement of the EU" and "political and economic integration". As the "building of the EU"
potentially encompasses both processes, this notion was not easy to translate.

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	X
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	246
Number of experienced interviewers:	227
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	19
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	0
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	0
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	5
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	

The incentive amounted to 5 Euros at the beginning. Due to problems with the response rates, the incentive was then increased up to 15 Euros per interview. Interviewers could benefit from the incentive if the respondent agreed to participate without incentive.

c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):

Yes	
No	X

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION

Yes	
No	X

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)   NAP

From:

To:

Number of pretest interviews:

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	419	0	0
Number of back-check achieved	222	0	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	199	0	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	Not available		

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA

a. Were data checked for consistency?

Yes	X
No	

b. If yes, were the data edited?

Yes, data corrected individually	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
No, no correction was done	

c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?

Yes	
No	X

d. Who did the data corrections?

The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	

B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI

a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?

	The test focused on the correct application of the filters and codes. All possible answer trajectories were systematically checked by a member of the Programme Directors team. Errors were corrected by the fieldwork agency. Overall, three revisions of the CAPI-questionnaire were done before starting fieldwork.	
	b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
	The fieldwork agency	
	The Programme Director or its team	X
	Any other person (please specify):	
	C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	NAP
	a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
	Yes	
	No	
	b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
	The fieldwork agency	
	The Programme Director or its team	
	Any other person (please specify):	
	c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The basis for the study is a random sample drawn from resident registers of German municipalities (a national resident register does not exist). Therefore the sampling has to proceed in two steps: (1) a random sample of municipalities had to be drawn and (2) random samples of the municipalities' resident registers.

The sample design is disproportional and takes the distinction of East and West Germany into account where the East and West of Berlin are attributed to the respective parts of Germany. In order to realize the oversampling of East German population, the sample of municipalities is stratified according to the federal states and to 7 size-classes of the municipalities (in order to reflect the population of the municipalities in the sampling probabilities).

Study Description

Figure 1: Regional Distribution of Primary Sampling Units (Municipalities) (source: BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens)
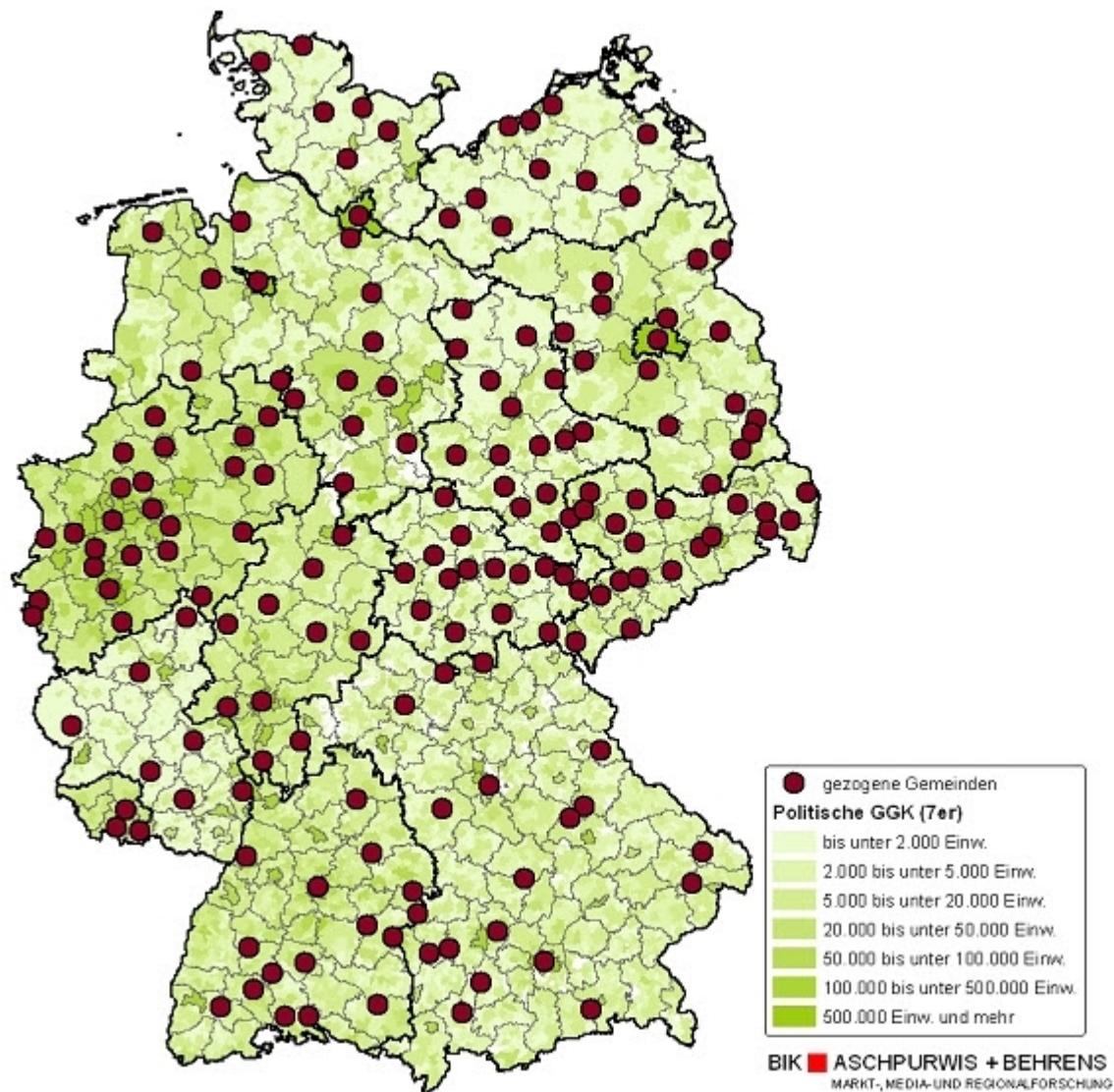
- For more information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5146
B. Refusal by respondent:	1184
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	335
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	562
E. Language barrier:	32
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	116
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	111
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	14

	I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	54
	J. Address not traceable:	68
	K. Other ineligible address:	0
	L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	118
	M. Respondent deceased:	26
	Y. Invalid interviews:	40
	Z. Number of valid interviews:	2075
	X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	411
	Not used, dropped from study:	279
	Interviewers stopped working before all addresses were treated:	132

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?
Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	X
Degree of urbanisation		
Gender * Age * Education	X	X
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

- For additional information and country specific tables see "Other documentation".

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	68 002 101
	West G.
	55.451.318
(reference: 31.12.2006)	East G.
	12.550.783
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see tables below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see tables below

First stratum for sampling: 16 German federal States (Bundesländer)

N°	Region	Number of inhabitants
1	Schleswig-Holstein	2.315.767
2	Hamburg	1.416.055
3	Niedersachsen	6.489.075
4	Bremen	559.071
5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	14.734.062
6	Hessen	5.003.853
7	Rheinland-Pfalz	3.320.906
8	Baden-Württemberg	8.735.241
9	Bayern	10.210.696
10	Saarland	871.825
11	Berlin-West	1.749.767
12	Berlin-Ost	1.103.445
13	Brandenburg	2.188.891
14	Mecklenburg Vorpommern	1.457.769
15	Sachsen	3.682.264
16	Sachsen-Anhalt	2.117.728
17	Thüringen	2.000.686

Second stratum for sampling (municipalities within federal states):

Equivalences of the size classes of municipalities:

1= less than 2.000

2= 2000 to less than 5.000

3= 5000 to less than 20.000

4= 20.000 to less than 50.000

5= 50.000 to less than 100.000

6= 100.000 to less than 500.000

7= 500.000 and more

ID Municipality	Municipality	N° Interviews realized
	Schleswig- Holstein	51
	Hamburg	30
	Niedersachsen	135
	Bremen	17
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	301
	Hessen	92
	Rheinland-Pfalz	37
	Baden-Württemberg	180
	Bayern	186
	Saarland	20
	Berlin	58
	Brandenburg	205
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	102
	Sachsen	314
	Sachsen-Anhalt	212
	Thüringen	135
	BRD- WEST	1071
	BRD- EAST	1004
	BRD total	2075

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

Weight: country-specific characterization

For German and Belgium data an additional country-specific weight variable (weight_c) is provided that includes a special weight factor for the regions of Germany (East- and West) and of Belgium (Brussels capital region, Flanders and Walloon region). This design weight corrects for the disproportional sample size of these regions in both countries. The reported population sizes refer to adult inhabitants, i.e. people of age 18 and older. For the computation of the weighing factors two calculation steps are necessary:

(I) (inh. Region1 / inh. country) * total sample size = proportional share of interviews from Region1

(II) proportional share of interviews / realized share of interviews = weighing factor

Germany:

- West-Germany (81.54 % inhabitants West-Germany, total sample size is 2075): (55451318/68002101)*2075=1692

Weighting factor for West-Germany (1071 interviews from West Germany): 1692/1071=1.579

- East Germany (18.46 % inhabitants East Germany, total sample size is 2075): (12550783/68002101)*2075=383

Weighting factor for East-Germany (1004 interviews from East Germany): 383/1004=0.381

Belgium:

- Brussels - capital region (9.59 % inhabitants Brussels, total sample size is 1509): (818462/8534862)*1509=144

Weighting factor for Brussels (127 interviews from Brussels): 144/127 = 1.13385

- Flanders (57.97 % inhabitants Flanders, total sample size is 1509):

(4947997/ 8534862)*1509 = 874

Study Description

Weighting factor for Flanders (791 interviews from Flanders): 874/791 = 1.1049
- Walloon region (32.24 % inhabitants Walloon region, total sample size is 1509): (2768402/8534862)*1509 = 489
Weighting factor for Walloon region (591 interviews from Walloon region): 489/591 = 0. 82741
A combination (i.e multiplication) of the design weight "weight_c" and the general weight "weight" corrects for any over-/under-sampling related to sex, age and regions.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

		Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
	Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
	Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
	Contact forms	Yes	

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:
EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Germany. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4753 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10151 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10151).

How to cite this publication:
EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/).

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

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PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.
The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

A correct operationalization of the educational level as measured by ISCED-97 needs two different questions. The first measures general education, the second vocational education:

General Education:
V1: Welchen höchsten allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss haben Sie? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand von Liste V1
1. Zur Zeit Schüler(in), besuche eine allgemeinbildende Vollzeitschule
2. Schule beendet ohne Abschluss
3. Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss
4. Mittlere Reife/Realschulabschluss, Fachschulreife
5. Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse
6. Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse
7. Fachhochschulreife, fachgebundene Hochschulreife, Abschluss einer Fachoberschule
8. Abitur, allgemeine Hochschulreife, erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse (Hochschulreife)
9. Anderen Abschluss, und zwar: _____

Vocational Education:
V2: Welchen höchsten beruflichen Ausbildungs- oder Hochschul-/Fachhochschulabschluss haben Sie? Was von der Liste V2 trifft auf Sie zu?
1. Keinen beruflichen Ausbildungs- oder Hochschul-/Fachhochschulabschluss
2. Berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat
3. Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
4. Beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre
5. Abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich)
6. Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung
7. Berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule oder Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
8. Meister-/Technikerausbildung oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss oder Abschluss einer 2- oder 3-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
9. Abschluss einer Fachakademie oder Abschluss einer Berufsakademie oder Abschluss einer Verwaltungsfachhochschule
10. Abschluss der Fachschule der ehemaligen DDR
11. Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Ingenieurabschluss, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschule)
12. Abgeschlossenes Studium: Bachelor
13. Abgeschlossenes Studium an wissenschaftlicher Hochschule, Universität, Akademie, Polytechnikum: Diplom, Magister, Staatsexamen, Master
14. Promotion, Habilitation
15. Anderen beruflichen Ausbildungs- oder Hochschul-/Fachhochschulabschluss, und zwar:

The relatively huge number of categories is due to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic (1949-1990) did not have the same educational systems. Therefore, in German studies both systems have to be covered by the questions on education.

Description of educational system:

The German educational system is separated into general education on the one hand and vocational education on the other hand. All German pupils have to attend general education for at least 10 years of schooling. Educational policies

are part of the responsibility of the federal states (Bundesländer). Therefore, the exact educational trajectories depend on the place of residence. In all countries, schooling starts at age 6 in primary school. In all federal states after 4 or 6 six years at primary school the pupils switch to secondary education. In most countries, three basic types of schools propose secondary education. These are hierarchically ordered with respect to the difficulty of the curriculum. The lowest level is represented by the "Hauptschule". This type of school prepares pupils for basic vocational trainings they can apply for after finishing the Hauptschule. The second type of secondary school is the "Realschule". Here, again the school prepares pupils for additional vocational training but at a somewhat higher level. Both, Hauptschule and Realschule end after 10 years of schooling (so regularly at age 16) (mittlere Reife). Afterwards most of the graduates leave general education for vocational education. Nowadays the possibility exists for pupils from Haupschule and Realschule (if they meet minimum requirements of achievement) to continue the general education at the "Gymnasium" (i.e., the third general type of secondary schools in Germany). The Gymnasium prepares the pupils for tertiary education by providing the formally required certificate for studying at university (the Abitur). Gymnasium is 8 years in some federal states but 9 years in most. Hence, German pupils are regularly 18 or 19 when they finish the most advanced form of general education (the Abitur) after - overall - 12 or 13 years of schooling.

In addition to the certificates of general education, in Germany, vocational education is required for successful access to the labour market.
Those pupils leaving the system of general education with the "mittlere Reife" (i.e., after 10 of schooling) will apply for positions in the dual system of vocational training. This means that they will have a working contract in a firm (and working in their future profession) but will be at the same time taught specific professional skills/competencies in schools for vocational training. Vocational training in general takes 2 to 3 years. After several years of experience, especially in crafts, vocational training can be supplemented by a degree of "Meister" (master craftsman). This degree is often required to run an own crafts business and to form apprentices.
Graduates from the Gymnasium have the choice between pursuing their vocational training in the dual system of vocational training or at universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschulen), technical universities or general universities. The requested minimum length of studies is 3 years for universities of applied sciences and 4,5 years for technical and general universities. The recent introduction of Bachelors and Masters degrees in tertiary education now allows leaving university after three years.
The precise setting of the educational systems is different from federal state to federal state. Especially the transitions from second to tertiary education can vary considerable across federal states, the southern being - overall - more restrictive than the northern.
The following table shows how the categories of the variables can be mapped into the ISCED-1997 scheme.

ISCED-97 classification according to formal and vocational education, Micro-Census 2003 (cf. Schroedter et al. 2006, p. 19, slightly modified version*)

Study Description

	kein berufl. Abschl.	berufl. Abschl. ohne Angabe	Ausb. I (z.B. BVJ)	Ausb. II (z.B. Lehr-ausb.)	Meister/ Techn.	FH/ UNI	Promo-tion, Habili-tation
kein Schul-abschluss	1	1	2B	3B	5B	5A	6
Schulabschluss ohne Angabe	1	--	2B	3B	5B	5A	6
Haupt-/Volks-schule/ Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse	2B	2B	2B	3B	5B	5A	6
Realschule/ Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse	2A	2A	2A	3B	5B	5A	6
Fachhoch-schulreife/Abitur	3A	3A	3A	4A	5B	5A	6

- Ausb. I: Beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
- Ausb. II: Abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich), Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung, berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule oder Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
- Meister/Tech.: Meister-/Technikerausbildung oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss oder Abschluss einer 2- oder 3-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens, Abschluss einer Fachakademie oder Abschluss einer Berufsakademie oder Abschluss an einer Verwaltungsfachhochschule oder Abschluss einer Fachschule der ehemaligen DDR
- FH/UNI: Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Ingenieurabschluss, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschule), abgeschlossenes Studium: Bachelor, abgeschlossenes Studium an wissenschaftlicher Hochschule, Universität, Akademie, Polytechnikum: Diplom, Magister, Staatsexamen, Master,

* Answer categories were slightly modified with respect to the European Social Survey; deviating from the Micro-Census the former East German "Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse" is seen as equivalent to the "Haupt-/Volksschule", not to the "Realschule".

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

- Please see " Other documentation" for the combining both questions into the ISCED-97 scheme.

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Study Description

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

1. SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschands): Social-Democratic Party
2. CDU (Christlich Demokratische Union): Christian Democratic Union
3. CSU (Christlich Soziale Union): Christian Social Union (Bavarian Sister Party of the CDU)
4. B´90/Gruene (Buendnis ´90/Gruene): Green party (ecological orientation with strong emphasis on   issues of civil liberties)
5. FDP (Freie Demokratische Partei): Liberal party
6. Die Linke.PDS: Socialist party: follow-up party of the East German PDS (Partei des Demokratischen   Sozialismus: Party of the Democratic Socialism) and the West German WASG (Wahlalternative Arbeit   & Soziale Gerechtigkeit: Voting Alternative Work & Social Justice); the PDS was the follow-up party of   the former SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands: Socialist United Party of Germany) of the   German Democratic Republic; the WASG was founded in January 2005 in West Germany as a   reaction to social reforms (Agenda 2010) under chancellor Gerhard Schröder and the coalition of the   SPD and B90/Gruene; the fusion between the WASG and the PDS took place in June 2007.
7. NPD (Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands): Right-wing extremist party; currently observed by   the office responsible for defending the constitution
8. Republikaner: Right-wing extremist party; in the past most successful in the South of Germany
9. DVU (Deutsche Volksunion): Right-wing extremist party; in the past most successful in the North and   East of Germany
Alliances at the time of the survey: Great Coalition between the CDU/CSU and the SPD.

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

The positions of the following parties were computed on the basis of the data of the Politbarometer for July 2005 (ZA-No.: West Germany ZA4257, East Germany: ZA4256).
During the survey, respondents were asked to locate the position of the German main parties on an 11 point left to right scale. Since the Politbarometer use 11 point scales ranging from 1 to 11, the empirical party means were multiplied by 10/11. For the right wing extremist parties (Republikaner, DVU, NPD) the number of respondents was insufficient to provide appropriate estimates of the party position. For this reasons these parties were coded at 9 on the scale by discretion of the German Project team.

1. PDS (now: Die Linke.PDS) = 2
2. B90/Gruene = 4
3. SPD = 5
4. FDP = 6
5. CDU = 7
6. CSU = 7
7. Republikaner = 9
8. DVU = 9
9. NPD = 9

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Entitled to vote: 62.168.489
Votes cast: 44.005.575 (70,8%)

	First vote (constituency candidates) (in %)	Second vote (proportional lists) (in %)
CDU	32,0	27,3
SPD	27,9	23,0
FDP	9,4	14,6
DIE LINKE	11,1	11,9
GRÜNE	9,2	10,7
CSU	7,4	6,5
NPD	1,8	1,5
REP	0,1	0,4
Piraten (Pirates)*	0,1	2,0
Others	0,9	4,1

*The Pirate-Party is part of the international movement claiming more protection of privacy and informational liberties. This party participated for the first time at German national legislative elections in 2009 (i.e., after the fieldwork of the EVS).

Date of the last national legislative elections:

  - 27-09-2009

ELECTORAL SYSTEM
Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

  - Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The elections for the national legislative body of the Federal Republic of Germany - the German Bundestag - are a mixed type of majority and proportional vote. As a general rule, half of the seats (311 seats) in the parliament are attributed by simple majority voting in subfederal constituencies (most often but not always at the county level).
The other half of the seats (311) are attributed through proportional representation with the German Bundesländer serving as constituencies (i.e., the parties have to form lists for each Bundesland). Parties will gain seats in the parliament only if they reach more than 5 per cent of the votes (based on the elective population).
Therefore, German voters have two votes: the first one to elect the candidate from his constituency (first vote), the second one for the list at the level of the Bundesland (second vote).
The overall composition of the parliament (i.e., the distribution of the seats) is determined by the proportional representation. For this reason, the German system is generally considered to be proportional and not majoritarian. The normal legislative period is four years. The next election in Germany is scheduled for September 2013.

Other documentation: Germany

Sampling procedure

1. Introduction and summary of sampling procedure

The sampling design for the German part of the European Values Study 2008 is a two-stage address random sample layered across federal states and municipalities. The addresses were drawn from resident registers of municipalities which were sampled at the second stage of sampling.

The design was devised by the German programme director in close cooperation with the fieldwork agency and validated by the EVS Methodology Group. The sampling was commissioned to BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens GmbH in Hamburg.

The overall expected net sample size was 2000 interviews with 1000 interviews in West Germany and 1000 interviews in East Germany (thus an oversampling of the East Germany population allowing for independent analyses of both parts of Germany). The targeted response rate was 60%.

2. Sampling Method

2.1. Definition of the population

The population surveyed is defined as people aged 18 and older residing in private households on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Foreigners are included in the definition of the population but the interviews were only realized when the German language proficiency of respondents was sufficient to answer the questionnaire. All interviews were conducted in German.

2.2. Overall sampling design

The basis for the study is a random sample draw from resident registers of German municipalities (a national resident register does not exist). Therefore the sampling has to proceed in two steps: (1) a random sample of municipalities had to be drawn and (2) random samples of from the municipalities' resident registers.

The sample design is disproportional and takes the distinction of East and West Germany into account where the East and West of Berlin are attributed to the respective parts of Germany. In order to realize the oversampling of East German population, the sample of municipalities is stratified according to the federal states and to 7 size-classes of the municipalities (in order to reflect the population of the municipalities in the sampling probabilities).

2.3. Selection of Municipalities

Sampling of municipalities is based on the allocation table that BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens GmbH compiles on behalf of the ADM-Sampling System. The present allocation table is based on the annually updated register of German municipalities dating from December 31. 2007. The information on the population size of the municipalities (individuals living in private households) stems from the official estimation of the German population published by the statistical offices of the German Federal states with exception of Berlin and Hamburg where an extract of the resident register from December 31. 2006 constitutes the data base.

The disproportional distribution of the municipalities takes into account that within each municipality about 10 interviews should be realized. This distribution can lead to sparse tables in the allocation table. In some cells of the table the number of interviews is higher because there are not enough municipalities in the joint distribution of municipality sizes and federal states (i.e. more addresses are drawn in bigger cities).

Based on these considerations 100 municipalities are sampled randomly from the West Germany (including West Berlin) and 78 municipalities from East Germany (including East Berlin). The probabilities of the municipalities are proportional to the proportion of individuals aged 18 or older living in private households.

10 of the municipalities sampled during this first step refused to draw samples from the local resident register for mostly technical reasons. In these cases a substitute municipality was drawn from the same size-class in the same federal state.

The only exception is Leipzig because no substitute municipality could be selected within this size-class in Saxony (Dresden was already sampled). Therefore, in Leipzig 10 Sample points were drawn from the "ADM-Face-to-Face Auswahlgrundlage" and the addresses were sampled by two stage address random. This means that a first interviewer did the address random and delivered the addresses to the sampling agency. These were then provided to a second interviewer for the survey.

The actual list of sampled municipalities is reported in Appendix 1. The regional distribution of municipalities is shown in Figure 1.
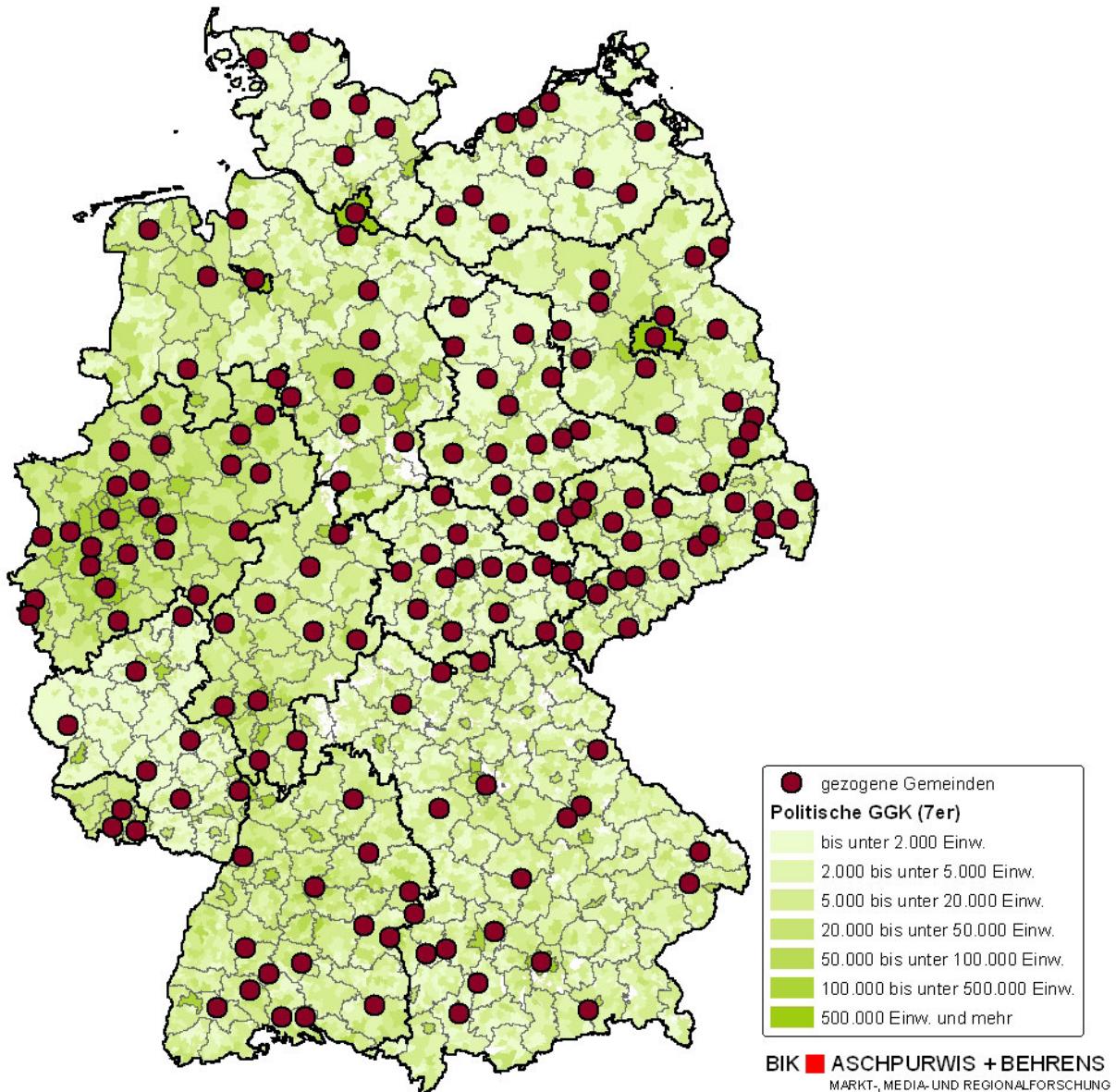
Figure 1: Regional Distribution of Primary Sampling Units (Municipalities) (source: BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens)

2.4. Selection of respondents

All municipalities were asked to draw a random sample from their resident register (i.e., individuals). The gross number of addresses drawn from the registers was calculated based on the projected number of interviews in the net sample under the assumption of a 60% response rate plus a rate of 10% invalid addresses (ineligible individuals). Within each cell of the allocation table (federal state by municipality size) the same number of interviews were projected. The gross sample thus contains 3700 individuals. Details about the distribution of the gross sample are reported in Appendix 1.

During the fieldwork the sampling strategy had to be adapted due to interviewer non-response. In 21 from 178 sample points the interviewer did not start fieldwork when the addresses were delivered by the fieldwork agency. In 7 of these cases the original addresses were sent to other interviewers because the interviewers immediately refused treatment of the addresses. In 8 of these cases a new addresses were sampled and other interviewers were assigned to fieldwork. Theses addresses, therefore, are non-systematic non-response (279 addresses). For the last six municipalities the interviewers could not be replaced and the missing cases for the net sample

were sampled through additional addresses in structurally similar municipalities from the allocation table.

In addition, due to poor performance of the fieldwork agency in matters of response rate, additional addresses had to be drawn in numerous municipalities in order to achieve the net number of interviews.

Overall 5146 addresses were sampled from the municipalities' residents' registers (actual gross sample). Details about the distribution of the first gross sample (the original sample), the actual gross sample (including the additional addresses) and the net sample are given in Appendix 1.

2.5. Methods to improve response rate

In the beginning of the fieldwork, each respondent was offered a 5 Euro incentive for participation in the survey. Due to low overall response the incentive was raised to 15 Euros during the fieldwork.

Appendix 1: Municipalities included in the actual gross sample and number of Addresses (V20.3c)

ID Municipality	Municipality	NUTS1-Level	Size class of Municipality	Projected N° of Interviews	Gross sample 1 (before substitution)	Additional Adresses	Gross sample 2 (after substitution)	N° Interviews realized (net sample)
1	Flensburg, Stadt	1	5	3	6	1	7	6
2	Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	1	6	7	13	0	13	7
3	Langenhorn	1	2	5	9	2	11	7
4	Plön, Stadt	1	3	12	22	5	27	11
5	Rendsburg, Stadt	1	4	6	11	3	14	9
6	Wiemersdorf	1	1	8	14	9	23	11
	Schleswig- Holstein (NUTS1)	**1**		**41**	**75**	**20**	**95**	**51**
7	Hamburg, Freie u Hansestadt	2	7	26	48	6	54	30
	Hamburg (NUTS1)	**2**		**26**	**48**	**6**	**54**	**30**
8	Goslar, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	10
9	Uslar, Stadt	3	3	9	17	5	22	10
10	Peine, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	10
11	Hannover, Landeshauptstadt	3	7	8	14	0	14	4
12	Rheden	3	1	8	14	0	14	8
13	Obernkirchen, Stadt	3	3	9	17	7	24	11
14	Celle, Stadt	3	5	11	20	9	29	11
15	Rosengarten	3	3	9	17	8	25	19
16	Munster, Stadt	3	3	9	17	27	44	27
17	Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	3	6	16	30	9	39	12
18	Aurich, Stadt	3	4	10	19	0	19	4
19	Alfhausen	3	2	8	14	8	22	9
	Niedersachsen (NUTS1)	**3**		**117**	**217**	**81**	**298**	**135**
20	Bremen, Stadt	4	7	8	14	16	30	15
21	Bremerhaven, Stadt	4	6	2	3	0	3	2

#	Name	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Bremen (NUTS1)	**4**		**10**	**17**	**16**	**33**	**17**
22	Düsseldorf, Stadt	5	7	10	19	8	27	11
23	Essen, Stadt	5	7	10	19	13	32	13
24	Krefeld, Stadt	5	6	10	19	0	19	7
25	Remscheid, Stadt	5	6	10	19	17	36	21
26	Dormagen, Stadt	5	5	11	20	5	25	18
27	Nettetal, Stadt	5	4	11	20	0	20	4
28	Aachen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	7	26	12
29	Bonn, Stadt	5	6	11	20	5	25	6
30	Köln, Stadt	5	7	11	20	5	25	12
31	Münster, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	15
32	Coesfeld, Stadt	5	4	11	20	10	30	10
33	Olfen, Stadt	5	3	10	19	14	33	10
34	Marl, Stadt	5	5	11	20	7	27	12
35	Emsdetten, Stadt	5	4	11	20	15	35	19
36	Bielefeld, Stadt	5	6	11	20	1	21	12
37	Rietberg, Stadt	5	4	11	20	11	31	20
38	Enger, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	5
39	Vlotho, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	5
40	Petershagen, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	6
41	Paderborn, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	12
42	Dortmund, Stadt	5	7	11	20	30	50	20
43	Olsberg, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	12
44	Iserlohn, Stadt	5	5	12	22	0	22	8
45	Lüdenscheid, Stadt	5	5	12	22	15	37	13
46	Siegen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	13	32	18
	Nordrhein-Westfalen (NUTS1)	**5**		**266**	**493**	**192**	**685**	**301**
47	Frankfurt am Main, Stadt	6	7	10	19	15	34	9
48	Wiesbaden, Landeshauptstadt	6	6	11	20	19	39	11
49	Bensheim, Stadt	6	4	10	19	0	19	8
50	Breuberg, Stadt	6	3	9	17	0	17	9
51	Herborn, Stadt	6	4	9	17	8	25	10

52	Marburg, Universitätsstadt	6	5	7	13	3	16	9
53	Lautertal (Vogelsberg)	6	2	5	9	0	9	6
54	Künzell	6	3	10	19	9	28	11
55	Kaufungen	6	3	9	17	13	30	9
56	Borken (Hessen), Stadt	6	3	10	19	0	19	10
	Hessen (NUTS1)	**6**		**90**	**169**	**67**	**236**	**92**
57	Steinebach/ Sieg	7	1	8	14	17	31	17
58	Bad Kreuznach, Stadt	7	4	6	11	7	18	5
59	Baumholder, Stadt	7	2	9	17	0	17	
60	Thür	7	1	9	17	10	27	6
61	Bitburg, Stadt	7	3	14	26	0	26	
62	Kaiserslautern, Stadt	7	5	5	9	0	9	
63	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	7	6	9	17	13	30	9
	Rheinland-Pfalz (NUTS1)	**7**		**60**	**111**	**47**	**158**	**37**
64	Stuttgart, Landeshauptstadt	8	7	9	17	3	20	12
65	Krautheim, Stadt	8	2	9	17	0	17	
66	Gaildorf, Stadt	8	3	9	17	0	17	8
67	Heidenheim an der Brenz, Stadt	8	4	12	22	0	22	5
68	Niederstotzingen, Stadt	8	2	10	19	0	19	10
69	Karlsruhe, Stadt	8	6	11	20	12	32	8
70	Alpirsbach, Stadt	8	3	10	19	5	24	10
71	Breitnau	8	1	3	6	8	14	5
72	Rottweil, Stadt	8	4	12	22	23	45	22
73	Villingen-Schwenningen, Stadt	8	5	13	24	0	24	8
74	Engen, Stadt	8	3	9	17	20	37	18
75	Stockach, Stadt	8	3	9	17	9	26	16
76	Albstadt, Stadt	8	4	12	22	14	36	11
77	Ulm, Universitätsstadt	8	6	11	20	8	28	13
78	Laichingen, Stadt	8	3	9	17	9	26	18
79	Bad Waldsee, Stadt	8	3	10	19	0	19	16

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Baden-Württemberg (NUTS1)	**8**		**158**	**295**	**111**	**406**	**180**
80	Ingolstadt, Stadt	9	6	13	24	0	24	
81	München, Landeshauptstadt	9	7	14	26	6	32	22
82	Landsberg am Lech, Stadt	9	4	10	19	12	31	14
83	Stephanskirchen	9	3	11	20	2	22	15
84	Kumhausen	9	2	9	17	0	17	11
85	Tiefenbach	9	3	10	19	17	36	12
86	Vohenstrauß, Stadt	9	3	11	20	0	20	14
87	Kallmünz, Markt	9	2	9	17	13	30	15
88	Teublitz, Stadt	9	3	10	19	5	24	13
89	Neustadt b.Coburg, Stadt	9	3	11	20	10	30	5
90	Ansbach, Stadt	9	4	11	20	4	24	10
91	Nürnberg, Stadt	9	7	14	26	0	26	7
92	Schweinfurt, Stadt	9	5	8	14	12	26	7
93	Mering, Markt	9	3	11	20	0	20	5
94	Bubesheim	9	1	14	26	25	51	19
95	Ziemetshausen, Markt	9	2	9	17	12	29	9
96	Biessenhofen	9	2	9	17	0	17	8
	Bayern (NUTS1)	**9**		**184**	**341**	**118**	**459**	**186**
97	Saarbrücken, Landeshauptstadt	10	6	3	6	4	10	3
98	Schiffweiler	10	3	7	13	0	13	3
99	Blieskastel, Stadt	10	4	6	11	7	18	14
	Saarland (NUTS1)	**10**		**16**	**30**	**11**	**41**	**20**
100	Berlin, Stadt (WEST)	11	7	32	59	28	87	22
101	Berlin, Stadt (OST)	11	7	88	163	0	163	36
	Berlin (NUTS1)	**11**		**120**	**222**	**28**	**250**	**58**
102	Brandenburg an der Havel, Stadt	12	5	9	17	0	17	6
103	Cottbus, Stadt	12	6	17	31	29	60	31
104	Panketal	12	3	12	22	10	32	12
105	Schwielochsee	12	1	15	28	25	53	22

106	Rathenow, Stadt	12	4	12	22	10	32	9
107	Müncheberg, Stadt	12	3	12	22	10	32	12
108	Ruhland, Stadt	12	2	8	14	0	14	8
109	Fehrbellin	12	3	12	22	6	28	3
110	Neuruppin, Stadt	12	4	12	22	9	31	20
111	Drebkau, Stadt	12	3	11	20	2	22	7
112	Peitz, Stadt	12	2	9	17	11	28	18
113	Dahme/Mark, Stadt	12	3	11	20	16	36	16
114	Ludwigsfelde, Stadt	12	4	11	20	7	27	17
115	Angermünde, Stadt	12	3	12	22	9	31	12
116	Schwedt/Oder, Stadt	12	4	12	22	6	28	12
	Brandenburg (NUTS1)	**12**		**175**	**321**	**150**	**471**	**205**
117	Neubrandenburg, Stadt	13	5	9	17	16	33	12
118	Rostock, Hansestadt	13	6	14	26	17	43	27
119	Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	13	5	10	19	16	35	11
120	Bad Doberan, Stadt	13	3	12	22	22	44	12
121	Gielow	13	1	10	19	11	30	8
122	Güstrow, Stadt	13	4	8	14	14	28	11
123	Wittenburg, Stadt	13	2	18	33	0	33	9
124	Ribnitz-Damgarten, Stadt	13	3	13	24	24	48	12
125	Züssow	13	1	11	20	0	20	
126	Spornitz	13	1	11	20	0	20	
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (NUTS1)	**13**		**116**	**214**	**120**	**334**	**102**
127	Chemnitz, Stadt	14	6	17	31	0	31	20
128	Zwickau, Stadt	14	5	15	28	28	56	14
129	Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
130	Brand-Erbisdorf, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
131	Oelsnitz/Vogtl., Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	
132	Geringswalde, Stadt	14	2	11	20	0	20	12
133	Breitenbrunn/Erzgeb.	14	2	11	20	25	45	26
134	Dresden, Stadt	14	7	35	64	0	64	37

135	Bautzen, Stadt	14	4	11	20	0	20	12
136	Schirgiswalde, Stadt	14	2	10	19	19	38	8
137	Horka	14	1	11	20	0	20	15
138	Weißwasser/O.L., Stadt	14	4	11	20	20	40	22
139	Riesa, Stadt	14	4	11	20	30	50	9
140	Löbau, Stadt	14	3	12	22	12	34	12
141	Freital, Stadt	14	4	11	20	18	38	12
142	Kamenz, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
143	Leipzig, Stadt*	14	7	35	64	0	64	38
144	Krostitz	14	2	10	19	7	26	12
145	Markranstädt, Stadt	14	3	12	22	9	31	12
146	Grimma, Stadt	14	3	12	22	10	32	9
147	Dahlen, Stadt	14	2	10	19	0	19	8
	Sachsen (NUTS1)	**14**		**293**	**538**	**178**	**716**	**314**
148	Dessau-Roßlau, Stadt	15	5	6	11	12	23	6
149	Halle (Saale), Stadt	15	6	16	30	35	65	35
150	Magdeburg, Landeshauptstadt	15	6	16	30	0	30	17
151	Kusey	15	1	9	17	0	17	11
152	Salzwedel, Stadt	15	4	10	19	0	19	7
153	Wulfen	15	1	9	17	17	34	9
154	Haldensleben, Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	12
155	Weißenfels, Stadt	15	4	10	19	19	38	22
156	Blankenburg (Harz), Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	12
157	Tucheim	15	1	10	19	25	44	18
158	Helbra	15	2	17	31	0	31	19
159	Obhausen	15	1	10	19	0	19	12
160	Aschersleben, Stadt	15	4	10	19	7	26	7
161	Stendal, Stadt	15	4	11	20	14	34	13
162	Jessen (Elster), Stadt	15	3	11	20	14	34	12
	Sachsen-Anhalt (NUTS1)	**15**		**169**	**315**	**187**	**502**	**212**
163	Erfurt, Stadt	16	6	10	19	8	27	11
164	Gera, Stadt	16	6	9	17	4	21	9
165	Jena, Stadt	16	6	9	17	9	26	12

166	Weimar, Stadt	16	5	4	8	18	26	11
167	Eisenach, Stadt	16	4	12	22	10	32	12
168	Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Stadt	16	3	9	17	8	25	8
169	Nordhausen, Stadt	16	4	12	22	5	27	3
170	Bad Langensalza, Stadt	16	3	10	19	9	28	10
171	Greußen, Stadt	16	2	10	19	0	19	2
172	Schmalkalden, Kurort, Stadt	16	3	9	17	0	17	6
173	Seebergen	16	1	11	20	9	29	13
174	Hellingen	16	1	10	19	3	22	8
175	Nahetal-Waldau	16	2	10	19	0	19	1
176	Saalfeld/Saale, Stadt	16	4	12	22	2	24	8
177	Tanna, Stadt	16	2	11	20	20	40	10
178	Seelingstädt	16	1	11	20	7	27	11
	Thüringen (NUTS1)	**16**		**159**	**297**	**112**	**409**	**135**
	BRD- WEST			**1,000**	**1,855**	**697**	**2,552**	**1071**
	BRD- EAST			**1,000**	**1,848**	**747**	**2,595**	**1004**
	BRD total			**2,000**	**3,703**	**1,444**	**5,147**	**2075**

* In Leipzig the municipality refused to draw a random sample from the local address register. For this reason, the addresses in Leipzig were drawn by a two stage random route procedure. I.e., a first interviewer collected the addresses (household) and the second interviewer administered the questionnaires.

Representativity

Age*Gender, country level

Age	Gender (Proportion)	
	Men	Women
18 – 19	0.012	0.012
20 – 24	0.030	0.029
25 – 29	0.031	0.030
30 – 34	0.029	0.028
35 -39	0.035	0.034
40 – 44	0.044	0.042
45 – 49	0.043	0.041
50 – 54	0.036	0.036
55 – 59	0.032	0.033
60 – 64	0.025	0.026
65 – 74	0.055	0.062
75 +	0.031	0.055
Total	0.490	0.510

Age*Gender, regional level

	Age	Gender (Proportion)	
		Men	Women
Schleswig-Holstein	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.05	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Hamburg	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.04	0.04
	30 - 34	0.04	0.04
	35 -39	0.04	0.04
	40 - 44	0.05	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Niedersachsen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.03

	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Bremen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.04	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Nordrhein-Westfalen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.02	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Hessen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.04
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Rheinland-Pfalz	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Baden-Württemberg	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03

	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Bayern	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Saarland	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Berlin	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.04	0.04
	30 - 34	0.04	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.04
	40 - 44	0.05	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.02	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Brandenburg	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.05	0.05
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04

	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.50	0.50
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.04	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.05	0.05
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.50	0.50
Sachsen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.08
	75 +	0.03	0.07
	Total	0.49	0.51
Sachsen-Anhalt	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.08
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Thüringen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.05	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51

Educational distribution, country level

ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion of total
[1] 1B	1912	0.028
[3] 2B	10188	0.151
[4] 2A	2837	0.042
[5] 3B	31404	0.464
[6] 3A	2415	0.036
[7] 4A	3538	0.052
[8] 5B	5174	0.077
[9] 5A	9408	0.139
[10] 6	739	0.011
[99] not codable	2	0.000
Total	67618	1.000

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim

Educational distribution, regional level

NUTS1-Level: Federal States

[1] SH Schleswig-Holstein		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	59	0.026
[3] 2B	328	0.144
[4] 2A	102	0.045
[5] 3B	1152	0.504
[6] 3A	80	0.035
[7] 4A	131	0.057
[8] 5B	142	0.062
[9] 5A	270	0.118
[10] 6	20	0.009
Total	2284	1.000
[2] HH Hamburg		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	54	0.036
[3] 2B	218	0.147
[4] 2A	79	0.053
[5] 3B	542	0.365
[6] 3A	83	0.056
[7] 4A	132	0.089
[8] 5B	61	0.041
[9] 5A	288	0.194
[10] 6	27	0.018
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	1485	0.999
[3] NI Niedersachsen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	182	0.028
[3] 2B	1067	0.165
[4] 2A	307	0.048
[5] 3B	3169	0.491
[6] 3A	192	0.030
[7] 4A	347	0.054
[8] 5B	373	0.058
[9] 5A	763	0.118
[10] 6	48	0.007
[99] not codable	1	0.000
Total	6450	1.000
[4] HB Bremen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion

[1] 1B	26	0.047
[3] 2B	91	0.164
[4] 2A	33	0.060
[5] 3B	214	0.386
[6] 3A	28	0.051
[7] 4A	38	0.069
[8] 5B	28	0.051
[9] 5A	90	0.162
[10] 6	6	0.011
Total	554	1.000
[5] NW Nordrhein-Westfalens		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	609	0.041
[3] 2B	2507	0.170
[4] 2A	536	0.036
[5] 3B	6354	0.432
[6] 3A	676	0.046
[7] 4A	1168	0.079
[8] 5B	785	0.053
[9] 5A	1936	0.132
[10] 6	146	0.010
Total	14718	1.000
[6] HE Hessen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	144	0.029
[3] 2B	764	0.154
[4] 2A	209	0.042
[5] 3B	2182	0.440
[6] 3A	206	0.042
[7] 4A	286	0.058
[8] 5B	323	0.065
[9] 5A	786	0.158
[10] 6	59	0.012
Total	4959	1.000
[7] RP Rheinland-Pfalz		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	90	0.027
[3] 2B	636	0.193
[4] 2A	125	0.038
[5] 3B	1515	0.459
[6] 3A	109	0.033
[7] 4A	162	0.049
[8] 5B	213	0.065
[9] 5A	415	0.126
[10] 6	37	0.011
Total	3302	1.000
[8] BW Baden-Wuerttemberg		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	267	0.031
[3] 2B	1486	0.171
[4] 2A	364	0.042
[5] 3B	3823	0.440
[6] 3A	303	0.035
[7] 4A	381	0.044
[8] 5B	728	0.084
[9] 5A	1236	0.142
[10] 6	101	0.012
Total	8688	1.000
[9] BY Bayern		

ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	212	0.021
[3] 2B	1684	0.167
[4] 2A	390	0.039
[5] 3B	4871	0.482
[6] 3A	293	0.029
[7] 4A	370	0.037
[8] 5B	759	0.075
[9] 5A	1397	0.138
[10] 6	126	0.012
[99] not codable	1	0.000
Total	10103	1.000
[10] SL Saarland		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	26	0.030
[3] 2B	174	0.204
[4] 2A	31	0.036
[5] 3B	405	0.474
[6] 3A	33	0.039
[7] 4A	55	0.064
[8] 5B	34	0.040
[9] 5A	89	0.104
[10] 6	6	0.007
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	854	0.999
[11] BEw West-Berlin		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	122	0.069
[3] 2B	205	0.115
[4] 2A	87	0.049
[5] 3B	627	0.353
[6] 3A	93	0.052
[7] 4A	95	0.053
[8] 5B	111	0.062
[9] 5A	398	0.224
[10] 6	40	0.022
Total	1778	1.000
[12] BEo Ost-Berlin		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	12	0.011
[3] 2B	68	0.062
[4] 2A	50	0.045
[5] 3B	435	0.394
[6] 3A	48	0.044
[7] 4A	48	0.044
[8] 5B	117	0.106
[9] 5A	292	0.265
[10] 6	31	0.028
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	1103	0.998
[13] BB Brandenburg		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	32	0.015
[3] 2B	178	0.082
[4] 2A	93	0.043
[5] 3B	1102	0.509
[6] 3A	75	0.035
[7] 4A	88	0.041
[8] 5B	295	0.136

[9] 5A	288	0.133		
[10] 6	18	0.008		
Total	2167	1.001		
[14] MV Mecklenburg-				
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion		
[1] 1B	21	0.015		
[3] 2B	152	0.105		
[4] 2A	85	0.059		
[5] 3B	778	0.537		
[6] 3A	30	0.021		
[7] 4A	34	0.023		
[8] 5B	181	0.125		
[9] 5A	154	0.106		
[10] 6	13	0.009		
Total	1448	1.000		
[15] SN Sachsen				
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion		
[1] 1B	25	0.007		
[3] 2B	257	0.070		
[4] 2A	134	0.037		
[5] 3B	1954	0.535		
[6] 3A	77	0.021		
[7] 4A	90	0.025		
[8] 5B	550	0.151		
[9] 5A	529	0.145		
[10] 6	36	0.010		
Total	3652	1.000		
[16] ST Sachsen-Anhanhalt				
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion		
[1] 1B	20	0.010		
[3] 2B	211	0.101		
[4] 2A	114	0.054		
[5] 3B	1175	0.561		
[6] 3A	50	0.024		
[7] 4A	58	0.028		
[8] 5B	229	0.109		
[9] 5A	227	0.108		
[10] 6	9	0.004		
[99] not codable	0	0.000		
Total	2094	1.000		
[17] TH Thueringen				
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion		
[1] 1B	11	0.006		
[3] 2B	161	0.081		
[4] 2A	98	0.050		
[5] 3B	1106	0.559		
[6] 3A	38	0.019		
[7] 4A	54	0.027		
[8] 5B	245	0.124		
[9] 5A	250	0.126		
[10] 6	16	0.008		
Total	1979	1.000		

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim

Age*Gender*Education, country level

Age=18-24	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	79	0.022	72	0.022

[3] 2B	574	0.162	378	0.114
[4] 2A	520	0.147	489	0.148
[5] 3B	986	0.279	809	0.244
[6] 3A	696	0.197	725	0.219
[7] 4A	116	0.033	171	0.052
[8] 5B	35	0.010	76	0.023
[9] 5A	526	0.149	587	0.177
[10] 6	3	0.001	1	0.000
[99] not codable	1	0.000	0	0.000
Total	3535	1.000	3309	1.000
Age=25-34	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	134	0.028	148	0.031
[3] 2B	393	0.081	395	0.083
[4] 2A	161	0.033	203	0.043
[5] 3B	2134	0.439	1896	0.398
[6] 3A	154	0.032	143	0.030
[7] 4A	417	0.086	584	0.123
[8] 5B	302	0.062	314	0.066
[9] 5A	1103	0.227	1030	0.216
[10] 6	62	0.013	53	0.011
[99] not codable	0	0.000	0	0.000
Total	4860	1.000	4765	1.000
Age=35-44	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	186	0.027	216	0.033
[3] 2B	480	0.071	598	0.090
[4] 2A	176	0.026	235	0.036
[5] 3B	3320	0.490	3307	0.500
[6] 3A	142	0.021	130	0.020
[7] 4A	466	0.069	630	0.095
[8] 5B	722	0.107	537	0.081
[9] 5A	1155	0.171	896	0.135
[10] 6	125	0.018	67	0.010
Total	6773	1.000	6617	1.000
Age=45-54	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	140	0.023	130	0.027
[3] 2B	439	0.073	414	0.087
[4] 2A	126	0.021	72	0.015
[5] 3B	3106	0.520	2517	0.529
[6] 3A	105	0.018	44	0.009
[7] 4A	308	0.052	137	0.029
[8] 5B	677	0.113	559	0.118
[9] 5A	969	0.162	784	0.165
[10] 6	108	0.018	99	0.021
Total	5978	1.000	4756	1.000
Age=55-64	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	130	0.027	168	0.034
[3] 2B	414	0.087	921	0.187
[4] 2A	72	0.015	199	0.040
[5] 3B	2517	0.529	2683	0.544
[6] 3A	44	0.009	53	0.011
[7] 4A	137	0.029	113	0.023
[8] 5B	559	0.118	311	0.063
[9] 5A	784	0.165	458	0.093
[10] 6	99	0.021	27	0.005
[99] not codable	0	0.000	0	0.000

Total	4756	1.000	4933	1.000
Age=65-74	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	111	0.024	161	0.031
[3] 2B	605	0.132	1849	0.360
[4] 2A	34	0.007	181	0.035
[5] 3B	2506	0.548	2345	0.457
[6] 3A	23	0.005	39	0.008
[7] 4A	79	0.017	73	0.014
[8] 5B	572	0.125	231	0.045
[9] 5A	567	0.124	235	0.046
[10] 6	78	0.017	17	0.003
Total	4576	1.000	5130	1.000
Age=75+	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	49	0.021	133	0.033
[3] 2B	414	0.174	2045	0.508
[4] 2A	29	0.012	181	0.045
[5] 3B	1250	0.526	1335	0.332
[6] 3A	20	0.008	52	0.013
[7] 4A	59	0.025	58	0.014
[8] 5B	265	0.112	103	0.026
[9] 5A	248	0.104	107	0.027
[10] 6	42	0.018	11	0.003
Total	2376	1.000	4025	1.000

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim

Age*Gender*Education, regional level

NUTS1-Level: Federal States

Schleswig-Holstein				
age = [1] 18-24	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	2	0.018	2	0.020
[3] 2B	23	0.207	15	0.147
[4] 2A	19	0.171	15	0.147
[5] 3B	27	0.243	28	0.275
[6] 3A	22	0.198	24	0.235
[7] 4A	5	0.045	5	0.049
[8] 5B	1	0.009	1	0.010
[9] 5A	12	0.108	12	0.118
[10] 6	0	0.000	0	0.000
Total	111	1	102	1
age = [2] 25-34	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	5	0.034	4	0.027
[3] 2B	15	0.101	13	0.088
[4] 2A	5	0.034	8	0.054
[5] 3B	72	0.483	69	0.469
[6] 3A	4	0.027	4	0.027
[7] 4A	15	0.101	17	0.116
[8] 5B	7	0.047	7	0.048
[9] 5A	26	0.174	25	0.170
[10] 6	1	0.007	1	0.007
Total	149	1	147	1
age = [3] 35-44	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	8	0.034	7	0.029

	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[3] 2B	18	0.076	21	0.088
[4] 2A	6	0.025	7	0.029
[5] 3B	119	0.504	133	0.559
[6] 3A	5	0.021	5	0.021
[7] 4A	17	0.072	26	0.109
[8] 5B	23	0.097	13	0.055
[9] 5A	39	0.165	23	0.097
[10] 6	3	0.013	1	0.004
Total	236	1	238	1
age = [4] 45-54	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	5	0.024	6	0.030
[3] 2B	13	0.063	21	0.106
[4] 2A	5	0.024	8	0.040
[5] 3B	107	0.519	115	0.578
[6] 3A	5	0.024	2	0.010
[7] 4A	13	0.063	11	0.055
[8] 5B	22	0.107	13	0.065
[9] 5A	31	0.150	21	0.106
[10] 6	5	0.024	1	0.005
Total	206	1	199	1
age = [5] 55-64	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	4	0.024	5	0.028
[3] 2B	15	0.088	25	0.140
[4] 2A	4	0.024	6	0.034
[5] 3B	95	0.559	115	0.642
[6] 3A	2	0.012	2	0.011
[7] 4A	5	0.029	5	0.028
[8] 5B	17	0.100	7	0.039
[9] 5A	26	0.153	13	0.073
[10] 6	3	0.018	0	0.000
Total	170	1	179	1
age = [6] 65-74	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	3	0.018	4	0.022
[3] 2B	23	0.141	57	0.318
[4] 2A	2	0.012	9	0.050
[5] 3B	93	0.571	89	0.497
[6] 3A	1	0.006	2	0.011
[7] 4A	4	0.025	3	0.017
[8] 5B	17	0.104	6	0.034
[9] 5A	19	0.117	8	0.045
[10] 6	2	0.012	0	0.000
Total	163	1	179	1
age = [7] 75+	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	1	0.013	3	0.024
[3] 2B	11	0.141	60	0.472
[4] 2A	1	0.013	8	0.063
[5] 3B	44	0.564	45	0.354
[6] 3A	2	0.026	2	0.016
[7] 4A	3	0.038	3	0.024
[8] 5B	6	0.077	1	0.008
[9] 5A	10	0.128	4	0.031
[10] 6	2	0.026	0	0.000
Total	78	1	127	1
Hamburg				
age = [1] 18-24	Men		Women	

	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	2	0.026	3	0.041
[3] 2B	16	0.205	8	0.108
[4] 2A	10	0.128	9	0.122
[5] 3B	16	0.205	14	0.189
[6] 3A	18	0.231	16	0.216
[7] 4A	2	0.026	5	0.068
[8] 5B	0	0.000	1	0.014
[9] 5A	13	0.167	17	0.230
[10] 6	0	0.000	0	0.000
Total	78	1	74	1
age = [2] 25-34	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	3	0.023	4	0.029
[3] 2B	10	0.077	8	0.059
[4] 2A	7	0.054	5	0.037
[5] 3B	39	0.300	33	0.243
[6] 3A	9	0.069	5	0.037
[7] 4A	21	0.162	23	0.169
[8] 5B	6	0.046	5	0.037
[9] 5A	34	0.262	49	0.360
[10] 6	1	0.008	2	0.015
Total	130	1	136	1
age = [3] 35-44	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	6	0.036	7	0.047
[3] 2B	17	0.103	15	0.101
[4] 2A	7	0.042	8	0.054
[5] 3B	54	0.327	48	0.324
[6] 3A	8	0.048	8	0.054
[7] 4A	20	0.121	18	0.122
[8] 5B	9	0.055	7	0.047
[9] 5A	38	0.230	34	0.230
[10] 6	5	0.030	4	0.027
Total	165	1	148	1
age = [4] 45-54	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	5	0.044	6	0.050
[3] 2B	12	0.106	19	0.157
[4] 2A	4	0.035	5	0.041
[5] 3B	48	0.425	47	0.388
[6] 3A	5	0.044	4	0.033
[7] 4A	7	0.062	13	0.107
[8] 5B	8	0.071	5	0.041
[9] 5A	22	0.195	21	0.174
[10] 6	3	0.027	2	0.017
Total	113	1	121	1
age = [5] 55-64	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	4	0.042	4	0.043
[3] 2B	13	0.135	19	0.202
[4] 2A	4	0.042	4	0.043
[5] 3B	39	0.406	43	0.457
[6] 3A	2	0.021	1	0.011
[7] 4A	6	0.063	5	0.053
[8] 5B	6	0.063	4	0.043
[9] 5A	18	0.188	13	0.138
[10] 6	4	0.042	1	0.011
Total	96	1	94	1

age = [6] 65-74	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	3	0.034	3	0.028
[3] 2B	13	0.146	28	0.264
[4] 2A	2	0.022	5	0.047
[5] 3B	47	0.528	55	0.519
[6] 3A	1	0.011	3	0.028
[7] 4A	3	0.034	2	0.019
[8] 5B	4	0.045	2	0.019
[9] 5A	13	0.146	7	0.066
[10] 6	2	0.022	1	0.009
Total	89	1	106	1
age = [7] 75+	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	1	0.022	2	0.022
[3] 2B	8	0.178	32	0.356
[4] 2A	0	0.000	9	0.100
[5] 3B	22	0.489	36	0.400
[6] 3A	1	0.022	2	0.022
[7] 4A	3	0.067	5	0.056
[8] 5B	2	0.044	1	0.011
[9] 5A	6	0.133	3	0.033
[10] 6	1	0.022	1	0.011
Total	45	1	90	1

Education

Combining both question into the ISCED-97 scheme follows the following classification rules (this is a standardized classification for German educational variables in international surveys):

Education: ISCED97: national educational classification should be at least as detailed as this ISCED97 classification plus a distinction within 5A between BA, MA, higher vocational training and university

ISCED-97	Germany (version of Schroedter et al. 2006[*] slightly modified with respect to the German part of the European Social Survey)
0. Pre-primary education	nap
1. Primary education or first stage of basic education	- Schule beendet ohne Abschluss bzw. ohne Angabe, ob Schulabschluss und kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss - Schule beendet ohne Abschluss und ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss

2. Lower secondary or second stage of basic education
    2A: programmes designed for direct access to level 3A or 3B;
    2B: programmes designed for direct access to level 3C;
    2C: programmes primarily designed for direct access to labour market at the end of this level
	2A:
	  - Mittlere Reife/Realschulabschluss, Fachschulreife
	  - Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse
	  UND
	  - kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
	  - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
	  - ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
	2 B:
	  - Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss
	  - Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse
	  UND
	  - kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
	  - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
	  - ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
	  ODER
	  - Schule beendet ohne Abschluss
	  - ohne Angabe, ob allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss
	  UND
	  - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr

3. (Upper) secondary education
    3A: programmes designated to provide direct access to level 5A;
    3B: programmes designated to provide direct access to level 5B;
    3C: programmes not designed to lead directly to level 5A or 5B
	3A:
	  - Fachhochschulreife, fachgebundene Hochschulreife, Abschluss einer Fachoberschule
	  - Abitur, allgemeine Hochschulreife, erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse
	  UND
	  - kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
	  - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
	  - ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
	3B:
	  - abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich) oder Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung
	  - berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule oder Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens

4. Post-secondary non-tertiary education
    4A: programmes that prepare for entry to level 5;
    4B: programmes not giving access to level 5 (primarily designed for direct labour market entry)
	4A:
	  - Fachhochschulreife, fachgebundene Hochschulreife, Abschluss einer Fachoberschule
	  - Abitur, allgemeine Hochschulreife, erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse
	  UND
	  - abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich) oder Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung
	  - berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule bzw. Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens

5. First stage of tertiary education
    5A: programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and profession with high skills requirements (distinguish within 5A between BA, MA, higher vocational training and university);
    5B: programmes that are practically oriented/occupationally specific; mainly designed for participants to acquire the practical skills, and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or
	5A:
	  - Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Ingenieurabschluss, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschule)
	  - Abgeschlossenes Studium: Bachelor
	  - Abgeschlossenes Studium an wissenschaftlicher Hochschule, Universität, Akademie, Polytechnikum: Diplom, Magister, Staatsexamen, Master
	5B:
	  - Meister-/Technikerausbildung oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss oder Abschluss einer 2- oder 3-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
	  - Abschluss einer Fachakademie oder Abschluss einer Berufsakademie oder Abschluss einer Verwaltungsfachhochschule

trade or class of occupations or trades – the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a abour-market relevant qualification	- Abschluss der Fachschule der ehemaligen DDR
6. second stage of tertiary education	- Promotion, Habilitation

* Schroedter, J. H./Lechert, Y./Lüttinger, P. (2006): Die Umsetzung des Bildungsskala ISCED-1997 für die Volkszählung 1970, die Mikrozensus-Zusatzerhebung 1971 und die Mikrozensen 1976-2004. ZUMA-Methodenbericht 2006/2007.

Germany Weights: Additional information and tables

V20.3b: The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:

First stratum for sampling: 16 German federal States (Bundesländer)

N°	Region (NUTS1)	Number of inhabitants
1	Schleswig-Holstein	2.315.767
2	Hamburg	1.416.055
3	Niedersachsen	6.489.075
4	Bremen	559.071
5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	14.734.062
6	Hessen	5.003.853
7	Rheinland-Pfalz	3.320.906
8	Baden-Württemberg	8.735.241
9	Bayern	10.210.696
10	Saarland	871.825
11	Berlin-West	1.749.767
12	Berlin-Ost	1.103.445
13	Brandenburg	2.188.891
14	Mecklenburg Vorpommern	1.457.769
15	Sachsen	3.682.264
16	Sachsen-Anhalt	2.117.728
17	Thüringen	2.000.686

Second stratum for sampling (municipalities within federal states):

Equivalences of the size classes of municipalities:

1= less than 2.000

2= 2000 to less than 5.000

3= 5000 to less than 20.000

4= 20.000 to less than 50.000

5= 50.000 to less than 100.000

6= 100.000 to less than 500.000

7= 500.000 and more

Municipality Level	Size class of Municipality	NUTS1
Flensburg, Stadt	5	1
Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	6	1
Langenhorn	2	1
Plön, Stadt	3	1
Rendsburg, Stadt	4	1
Wiemersdorf	1	1
Hamburg, Freie u Hansestadt	7	2
Goslar, Stadt	4	3
Uslar, Stadt	3	3
Peine, Stadt	4	3
Hannover, Landeshauptstadt	7	3
Rheden	1	3
Obernkirchen, Stadt	3	3
Celle, Stadt	5	3
Rosengarten	3	3
Munster, Stadt	3	3
Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	6	3
Aurich, Stadt	4	3
Alfhausen	2	3
Bremen, Stadt	7	4
Bremerhaven, Stadt	6	4
Düsseldorf, Stadt	7	5
Essen, Stadt	7	5
Krefeld, Stadt	6	5
Remscheid, Stadt	6	5
Dormagen, Stadt	5	5
Nettetal, Stadt	4	5
Aachen, Stadt	6	5

Bonn, Stadt	6	5
Köln, Stadt	7	5
Münster, Stadt	6	5
Coesfeld, Stadt	4	5
Olfen, Stadt	3	5
Marl, Stadt	5	5
Emsdetten, Stadt	4	5
Bielefeld, Stadt	6	5
Rietberg, Stadt	4	5
Enger, Stadt	4	5
Vlotho, Stadt	3	5
Petershagen, Stadt	4	5
Paderborn, Stadt	6	5
Dortmund, Stadt	7	5
Olsberg, Stadt	3	5
Iserlohn, Stadt	5	5
Lüdenscheid, Stadt	5	5
Siegen, Stadt	6	5
Frankfurt am Main, Stadt	7	6
Wiesbaden, Landeshauptstadt	6	6
Bensheim, Stadt	4	6
Breuberg, Stadt	3	6
Herborn, Stadt	4	6
Marburg, Universitätsstadt	5	6
Lautertal (Vogelsberg)	2	6
Künzell	3	6
Kaufungen	3	6
Borken (Hessen), Stadt	3	6
Steinebach/ Sieg	1	7
Bad Kreuznach, Stadt	4	7
Baumholder, Stadt	2	7

Thür	1	7
Bitburg, Stadt	3	7
Kaiserslautern, Stadt	5	7
Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	6	7
Stuttgart, Landeshauptstadt	7	8
Krautheim, Stadt	2	8
Gaildorf, Stadt	3	8
Heidenheim an der Brenz, Stadt	4	8
Niederstotzingen, Stadt	2	8
Karlsruhe, Stadt	6	8
Alpirsbach, Stadt	3	8
Breitnau	1	8
Rottweil, Stadt	4	8
Villingen-Schwenningen, Stadt	5	8
Engen, Stadt	3	8
Stockach, Stadt	3	8
Albstadt, Stadt	4	8
Ulm, Universitätsstadt	6	8
Laichingen, Stadt	3	8
Bad Waldsee, Stadt	3	8
Ingolstadt, Stadt	6	9
München, Landeshauptstadt	7	9
Landsberg am Lech, Stadt	4	9
Stephanskirchen	3	9
Kumhausen	2	9
Tiefenbach	3	9
Vohenstrauß, Stadt	3	9
Kallmünz, Markt	2	9
Teublitz, Stadt	3	9
Neustadt b.Coburg, Stadt	3	9

Ansbach, Stadt	4	9
Nürnberg, Stadt	7	9
Schweinfurt, Stadt	5	9
Mering, Markt	3	9
Bubesheim	1	9
Ziemetshausen, Markt	2	9
Biessenhofen	2	9
Saarbrücken, Landeshauptstadt	6	10
Schiffweiler	3	10
Blieskastel, Stadt	4	10
Berlin, Stadt (WEST)	7	11
Berlin, Stadt (EAST)	7	11
Brandenburg an der Havel, Stadt	5	12
Cottbus, Stadt	6	12
Panketal	3	12
Schwielochsee	1	12
Rathenow, Stadt	4	12
Müncheberg, Stadt	3	12
Ruhland, Stadt	2	12
Fehrbellin	3	12
Neuruppin, Stadt	4	12
Drebkau, Stadt	3	12
Peitz, Stadt	2	12
Dahme/Mark, Stadt	3	12
Ludwigsfelde, Stadt	4	12
Angermünde, Stadt	3	12
Schwedt/Oder, Stadt	4	12
Neubrandenburg, Stadt	5	13
Rostock, Hansestadt	6	13
Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	5	13

Bad Doberan, Stadt	3	13
Gielow	1	13
Güstrow, Stadt	4	13
Wittenburg, Stadt	2	13
Ribnitz-Damgarten, Stadt	3	13
Züssow	1	13
Spornitz	1	13
Chemnitz, Stadt	6	14
Zwickau, Stadt	5	14
Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Stadt	3	14
Brand-Erbisdorf, Stadt	3	14
Oelsnitz/Vogtl., Stadt	3	14
Geringswalde, Stadt	2	14
Breitenbrunn/Erzgeb.	2	14
Dresden, Stadt	7	14
Bautzen, Stadt	4	14
Schirgiswalde, Stadt	2	14
Horka	1	14
Weißwasser/O.L., Stadt	4	14
Riesa, Stadt	4	14
Löbau, Stadt	3	14
Freital, Stadt	4	14
Kamenz, Stadt	3	14
Leipzig, Stadt	7	14
Krostitz	2	14
Markranstädt, Stadt	3	14
Grimma, Stadt	3	14
Dahlen, Stadt	2	14
Dessau-Roßlau, Stadt	5	15
Halle (Saale), Stadt	6	15
Magdeburg, Landeshauptstadt	6	15

Kusey	1	15
Salzwedel, Stadt	4	15
Wulfen	1	15
Haldensleben, Stadt	3	15
Weißenfels, Stadt	4	15
Blankenburg (Harz), Stadt	3	15
Tucheim	1	15
Helbra	2	15
Obhausen	1	15
Aschersleben, Stadt	4	15
Stendal, Stadt	4	15
Jessen (Elster), Stadt	3	15
Erfurt, Stadt	6	16
Gera, Stadt	6	16
Jena, Stadt	6	16
Weimar, Stadt	5	16
Eisenach, Stadt	4	16
Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Stadt	3	16
Nordhausen, Stadt	4	16
Bad Langensalza, Stadt	3	16
Greußen, Stadt	2	16
Schmalkalden, Kurort, Stadt	3	16
Seebergen	1	16
Hellingen	1	16
Nahetal-Waldau	2	16
Saalfeld/Saale, Stadt	4	16
Tanna, Stadt	2	16
Seelingstädt	1	16

V20.3c: The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum…..

ID Municipality	Municipality	NUTS1-Level	Size class of Municipality	Projected N° of Interviews	Gross sample 1 (before substitution)	Additional Adresses	Gross sample 2 (after substitution)	N° Interviews realized
1	Flensburg, Stadt	1	5	3	6	1	7	**6**
2	Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	1	6	7	13	0	13	**7**
3	Langenhorn	1	2	5	9	2	11	**7**
4	Plön, Stadt	1	3	12	22	5	27	**11**
5	Rendsburg, Stadt	1	4	6	11	3	14	**9**
6	Wiemersdorf	1	1	8	14	9	23	**11**
	Schleswig-Holstein (NUTS1)	**1**		**41**	**75**	**20**	95	**51**
7	Hamburg, Freie u Hansestadt	2	7	26	48	6	54	**30**
	Hamburg (NUTS1)	2		**26**	**48**	**6**	54	**30**
8	Goslar, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	**10**
9	Uslar, Stadt	3	3	9	17	5	22	**10**
10	Peine, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	**10**
11	Hannover, Landeshauptstadt	3	7	8	14	0	14	**4**
12	Rheden	3	1	8	14	0	14	**8**
13	Obernkirchen, Stadt	3	3	9	17	7	24	**11**
14	Celle, Stadt	3	5	11	20	9	29	**11**
15	Rosengarten	3	3	9	17	8	25	**19**
16	Munster, Stadt	3	3	9	17	27	44	**27**
17	Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	3	6	16	30	9	39	**12**
18	Aurich, Stadt	3	4	10	19	0	19	**4**

No.								
19	Alfhausen	3	2	8	14	8	22	**9**
	Niedersachsen (NUTS1)	**3**		**117**	**217**	**81**	298	**135**
20	Bremen, Stadt	4	7	8	14	16	30	**15**
21	Bremerhaven, Stadt	4	6	2	3	0	3	**2**
	Bremen (NUTS1)	**4**		**10**	**17**	**16**	33	**17**
22	Düsseldorf, Stadt	5	7	10	19	8	27	**11**
23	Essen, Stadt	5	7	10	19	13	32	**13**
24	Krefeld, Stadt	5	6	10	19	0	19	**7**
25	Remscheid, Stadt	5	6	10	19	17	36	**21**
26	Dormagen, Stadt	5	5	11	20	5	25	**18**
27	Nettetal, Stadt	5	4	11	20	0	20	**4**
28	Aachen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	7	26	**12**
29	Bonn, Stadt	5	6	11	20	5	25	**6**
30	Köln, Stadt	5	7	11	20	5	25	**12**
31	Münster, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	**15**
32	Coesfeld, Stadt	5	4	11	20	10	30	**10**
33	Olfen, Stadt	5	3	10	19	14	33	**10**
34	Marl, Stadt	5	5	11	20	7	27	**12**
35	Emsdetten, Stadt	5	4	11	20	15	35	**19**
36	Bielefeld, Stadt	5	6	11	20	1	21	**12**
37	Rietberg, Stadt	5	4	11	20	11	31	**20**
38	Enger, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	**5**
39	Vlotho, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	**5**
40	Petershagen, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	**6**
41	Paderborn, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	**12**
42	Dortmund, Stadt	5	7	11	20	30	50	**20**
43	Olsberg, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	**12**
44	Iserlohn, Stadt	5	5	12	22	0	22	**8**
45	Lüdenscheid,	5	5	12	22	15	37	**13**

#								
	Stadt							
46	Siegen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	13	32	**18**
	Nordrhein-Westfalen (NUTS1)	**5**		**266**	**493**	**192**	685	**301**
47	Frankfurt am Main, Stadt	6	7	10	19	15	34	**9**
48	Wiesbaden, Landeshauptstadt	6	6	11	20	19	39	**11**
49	Bensheim, Stadt	6	4	10	19	0	19	**8**
50	Breuberg, Stadt	6	3	9	17	0	17	**9**
51	Herborn, Stadt	6	4	9	17	8	25	**10**
52	Marburg, Universitätsstadt	6	5	7	13	3	16	**9**
53	Lautertal (Vogelsberg)	6	2	5	9	0	9	**6**
54	Künzell	6	3	10	19	9	28	**11**
55	Kaufungen	6	3	9	17	13	30	**9**
56	Borken (Hessen), Stadt	6	3	10	19	0	19	**10**
	Hessen (NUTS1)	**6**		**90**	**169**	**67**	236	**92**
57	Steinebach/ Sieg	7	1	8	14	17	31	**17**
58	Bad Kreuznach, Stadt	7	4	6	11	7	18	**5**
59	Baumholder, Stadt	7	2	9	17	0	17	
60	Thür	7	1	9	17	10	27	**6**
61	Bitburg, Stadt	7	3	14	26	0	26	
62	Kaiserslautern, Stadt	7	5	5	9	0	9	
63	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	7	6	9	17	13	30	**9**
	Rheinland-Pfalz (NUTS1)	**7**		**60**	**111**	**47**	158	**37**
64	Stuttgart, Landeshauptstadt	8	7	9	17	3	20	**12**

65	Krautheim, Stadt	8	2	9	17	0	17	
66	Gaildorf, Stadt	8	3	9	17	0	17	**8**
67	Heidenheim an der Brenz, Stadt	8	4	12	22	0	22	**5**
68	Niederstotzingen, Stadt	8	2	10	19	0	19	**10**
69	Karlsruhe, Stadt	8	6	11	20	12	32	**8**
70	Alpirsbach, Stadt	8	3	10	19	5	24	**10**
71	Breitnau	8	1	3	6	8	14	**5**
72	Rottweil, Stadt	8	4	12	22	23	45	**22**
73	Villingen-Schwenningen, Stadt	8	5	13	24	0	24	**8**
74	Engen, Stadt	8	3	9	17	20	37	**18**
75	Stockach, Stadt	8	3	9	17	9	26	**16**
76	Albstadt, Stadt	8	4	12	22	14	36	**11**
77	Ulm, Universitätsstadt	8	6	11	20	8	28	**13**
78	Laichingen, Stadt	8	3	9	17	9	26	**18**
79	Bad Waldsee, Stadt	8	3	10	19	0	19	**16**
	Baden-Württemberg (NUTS1)	**8**		**158**	**295**	**111**	**406**	**180**
80	Ingolstadt, Stadt	9	6	13	24	0	24	
81	München, Landeshauptstadt	9	7	14	26	6	32	**22**
82	Landsberg am Lech, Stadt	9	4	10	19	12	31	**14**
83	Stephanskirchen	9	3	11	20	2	22	**15**
84	Kumhausen	9	2	9	17	0	17	**11**
85	Tiefenbach	9	3	10	19	17	36	**12**
86	Vohenstrauß, Stadt	9	3	11	20	0	20	**14**
87	Kallmünz, Markt	9	2	9	17	13	30	**15**
88	Teublitz, Stadt	9	3	10	19	5	24	**13**

89	Neustadt b.Coburg, Stadt	9	3	11	20	10	30	**5**
90	Ansbach, Stadt	9	4	11	20	4	24	**10**
91	Nürnberg, Stadt	9	7	14	26	0	26	**7**
92	Schweinfurt, Stadt	9	5	8	14	12	26	**7**
93	Mering, Markt	9	3	11	20	0	20	**5**
94	Bubesheim	9	1	14	26	25	51	**19**
95	Ziemetshausen, Markt	9	2	9	17	12	29	**9**
96	Biessenhofen	9	2	9	17	0	17	**8**
	Bayern (NUTS1)	**9**		**184**	**341**	**118**	459	**186**
97	Saarbrücken, Landeshauptstadt	10	6	3	6	4	10	**3**
98	Schiffweiler	10	3	7	13	0	13	**3**
99	Blieskastel, Stadt	10	4	6	11	7	18	**14**
	Saarland (NUTS1)	**10**		**16**	**30**	**11**	41	**20**
100	Berlin, Stadt (WEST)	11	7	32	59	28	87	**22**
101	Berlin, Stadt (OST)	11	7	88	163	0	163	**36**
	Berlin (NUTS1)	**11**		**120**	**222**	**28**	250	**58**
102	Brandenburg an der Havel, Stadt	12	5	9	17	0	17	**6**
103	Cottbus, Stadt	12	6	17	31	29	60	**31**
104	Panketal	12	3	12	22	10	32	**12**
105	Schwielochsee	12	1	15	28	25	53	**22**
106	Rathenow, Stadt	12	4	12	22	10	32	**9**
107	Müncheberg, Stadt	12	3	12	22	10	32	**12**
108	Ruhland, Stadt	12	2	8	14	0	14	**8**
109	Fehrbellin	12	3	12	22	6	28	**3**
110	Neuruppin, Stadt	12	4	12	22	9	31	**20**
111	Drebkau, Stadt	12	3	11	20	2	22	**7**

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112	Peitz, Stadt	12	2	9	17	11	28	**18**
113	Dahme/Mark, Stadt	12	3	11	20	16	36	**16**
114	Ludwigsfelde, Stadt	12	4	11	20	7	27	**17**
115	Angermünde, Stadt	12	3	12	22	9	31	**12**
116	Schwedt/Oder, Stadt	12	4	12	22	6	28	**12**
	Brandenburg (NUTS1)	**12**		**175**	**321**	**150**	471	**205**
117	Neubrandenburg, Stadt	13	5	9	17	16	33	**12**
118	Rostock, Hansestadt	13	6	14	26	17	43	**27**
119	Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	13	5	10	19	16	35	**11**
120	Bad Doberan, Stadt	13	3	12	22	22	44	**12**
121	Gielow	13	1	10	19	11	30	**8**
122	Güstrow, Stadt	13	4	8	14	14	28	**11**
123	Wittenburg, Stadt	13	2	18	33	0	33	**9**
124	Ribnitz-Damgarten, Stadt	13	3	13	24	24	48	**12**
125	Züssow	13	1	11	20	0	20	
126	Spornitz	13	1	11	20	0	20	
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (NUTS1)	**13**		**116**	**214**	**120**	334	**102**
127	Chemnitz, Stadt	14	6	17	31	0	31	**20**
128	Zwickau, Stadt	14	5	15	28	28	56	**14**
129	Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	**12**
130	Brand-Erbisdorf, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	**12**
131	Oelsnitz/Vogtl., Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	

132	Geringswalde, Stadt	14	2	11	20	0	20	**12**
133	Breitenbrunn/Erzgeb.	14	2	11	20	25	45	**26**
134	Dresden, Stadt	14	7	35	64	0	64	**37**
135	Bautzen, Stadt	14	4	11	20	0	20	**12**
136	Schirgiswalde, Stadt	14	2	10	19	19	38	**8**
137	Horka	14	1	11	20	0	20	**15**
138	Weißwasser/O.L., Stadt	14	4	11	20	20	40	**22**
139	Riesa, Stadt	14	4	11	20	30	50	**9**
140	Löbau, Stadt	14	3	12	22	12	34	**12**
141	Freital, Stadt	14	4	11	20	18	38	**12**
142	Kamenz, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	**12**
143	Leipzig, Stadt*	14	7	35	64	0	64	**38**
144	Krostitz	14	2	10	19	7	26	**12**
145	Markranstädt, Stadt	14	3	12	22	9	31	**12**
146	Grimma, Stadt	14	3	12	22	10	32	**9**
147	Dahlen, Stadt	14	2	10	19	0	19	**8**
	Sachsen (NUTS1)	**14**		**293**	**538**	**178**	716	**314**
148	Dessau-Roßlau, Stadt	15	5	6	11	12	23	**6**
149	Halle (Saale), Stadt	15	6	16	30	35	65	**35**
150	Magdeburg, Landeshauptstadt	15	6	16	30	0	30	**17**
151	Kusey	15	1	9	17	0	17	**11**
152	Salzwedel, Stadt	15	4	10	19	0	19	**7**
153	Wulfen	15	1	9	17	17	34	**9**
154	Haldensleben, Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	**12**
155	Weißenfels, Stadt	15	4	10	19	19	38	**22**

156	Blankenburg (Harz), Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	**12**
157	Tucheim	15	1	10	19	25	44	**18**
158	Helbra	15	2	17	31	0	31	**19**
159	Obhausen	15	1	10	19	0	19	**12**
160	Aschersleben, Stadt	15	4	10	19	7	26	**7**
161	Stendal, Stadt	15	4	11	20	14	34	**13**
162	Jessen (Elster), Stadt	15	3	11	20	14	34	**12**
	Sachsen-Anhalt (NUTS1)	**15**		**169**	**315**	**187**	502	**212**
163	Erfurt, Stadt	16	6	10	19	8	27	**11**
164	Gera, Stadt	16	6	9	17	4	21	**9**
165	Jena, Stadt	16	6	9	17	9	26	**12**
166	Weimar, Stadt	16	5	4	8	18	26	**11**
167	Eisenach, Stadt	16	4	12	22	10	32	**12**
168	Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Stadt	16	3	9	17	8	25	**8**
169	Nordhausen, Stadt	16	4	12	22	5	27	**3**
170	Bad Langensalza, Stadt	16	3	10	19	9	28	**10**
171	Greußen, Stadt	16	2	10	19	0	19	**2**
172	Schmalkalden, Kurort, Stadt	16	3	9	17	0	17	**6**
173	Seebergen	16	1	11	20	9	29	**13**
174	Hellingen	16	1	10	19	3	22	**8**
175	Nahetal-Waldau	16	2	10	19	0	19	**1**
176	Saalfeld/Saale, Stadt	16	4	12	22	2	24	**8**
177	Tanna, Stadt	16	2	11	20	20	40	**10**
178	Seelingstädt	16	1	11	20	7	27	**11**
	Thüringen (NUTS1)	**16**		**159**	**297**	**112**	409	**135**

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BRD- WEST	**1,000**	**1,855**	**697**	2,552	**1071**
BRD- EAST	**1,000**	**1,848**	**747**	2,595	**1004**
BRD total	**2,000**	**3,703**	**1,444**	5,147	**2075**

* In Leipzig the municipality refused to draw a random sample from the local address register. For this reason, the addresses in Leipzig were drawn by a two stage random route procedure. I.e., a first interviewer collected the addresses (household) and the second interviewer administered the questionnaires.