Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey
Study Report

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www.scripts-berlin.eu/pals

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Whenever working with PALS data, please cite the different sources as follows:

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1. Overview

The Cluster of Excellence "Contestations of the Liberal Script" (SCRIPTS) analyzes why the liberal model of organizing societies has become more and more contested despite at least some substantial political, economic, and social achievements, whether alternative concepts of social order are on the rise, how contestations differ from earlier contestations, and what the consequences are for the global challenges of our time. SCRIPTS is a multi-disciplinary research consortium located in Berlin that has been operating since 2019. It is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) until the end of 2025 (EXC 2055, Project-ID: 390715649). For more information on SCRIPTS, please visit the consortium's website (www.scripts-berlin.eu).

The comparative public opinion survey "Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script" (PALS) is part of SCRIPTS. The goal of PALS is to measure citizen attitudes towards what we call the liberal script, a specific understanding of how society should be organized around liberal principles. PALS was carried out by Gallup International, on behalf of and in close cooperation with the PALS research team located at Freie Universität Berlin. The survey was conducted in 26 countries from December 2021 to July 2022. Interviews were conducted online or face-to-face, depending on the country's context. Approximately 2000 respondents 18 years and older were interviewed in each country.

While this report is compiled, a second wave of data collection is implemented. In the second wave, a nearly identical questionnaire is used – with some additions related to Russia's war against Ukraine. The project collects data in four new countries (Hungary, Israel, Serbia, and Thailand) and in six countries which have already been part of the first wave (France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Turkey, and the United States of America). Data and additional documentation will be released in due time.

This report presents a detailed description and review of PALS from a methodological perspective and focuses on all issues related to implementation and data collection. It consists of two main parts, a general report as well as a set of country reports, and was produced in cooperation with Gallup International. For a description of the questionnaire content, its theoretical underpinnings, and the country selection, see the Background and Summary Paper.

The general report covers:

- Sampling and data collection modes,
- privacy and data protection,
- questionnaire development, translations, and testing,
- scripting and implementation,
- data processing,
- quality controls,
- coding,
- weighting, and
- information on the final dataset.

The country reports cover the following issues for each of the 26 countries included in PALS:
- Fieldwork time,
- data collection mode,
- geographic coverage,

- sampling,
- language adaptation,
- participation, and
- interview length.

The document's appendix includes the master questionnaire and an overview of all variables. In addition, there are several separate documents providing additional information to potential data users. These documents are:

- Background and Summary Paper (which, e.g., presents theoretical considerations),
- code book (including all country-specific variables and codes), and
- country-specific questionnaires (including different language versions whenever applicable).

The PALS dataset and the documentation can be accessed through the data repository of Freie Universität Berlin[3] as well as through the PALS website[4]. We hope that this report and all additional material are indeed helpful and increase the transparency of all processes. The goal is to make the data as accessible as possible to all potential users. If there are questions or comments, do not hesitate to get in touch with the authors.

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[3] http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41265
[4] www.pals-scripts.eu

2. General report

As mentioned above, PALS aimed at measuring attitudes towards the liberal script in a global perspective. As with all large-scale comparative survey projects, this requires following a multi-stage process. This section provides a general overview of the different steps of from sampling design to constructing the final dataset.

2.1 Sampling and data collection modes

PALS was conducted in 26 countries covering all continents (see Figure 1) with the goal of providing a heterogeneous country sample (see Background and Summary Paper).

- Africa: Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Tunisia.
- Americas: Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and the United States of America.
- Asia and Oceania: Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Turkey, Singapore, South Korea, Singapore, and Turkey.
- Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
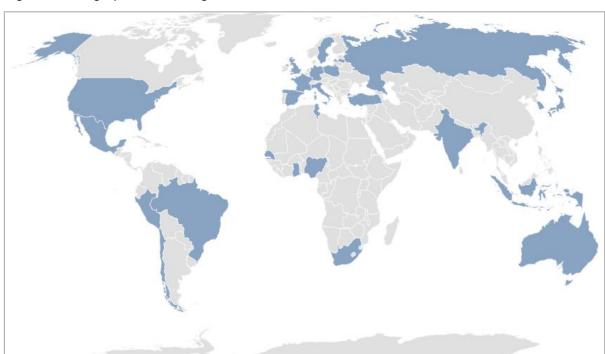
Figure 1: Geographical coverage of PALS

The initial selection of countries included Morocco (instead of Tunisia). The official authorization, which is mandatory for all survey projects in Morocco and which Gallup International had obtained prior to the start of fieldwork, was revoked after two weeks of fieldwork. As a result, Morocco was replaced by Tunisia.

Within each country, a representative sample of permanent residents aged 18 years and older was interviewed using either online or face-to-face interviews as the data collection mode. The target sample size in each country was 2000 interviews except in India where the target has been increased to 2800 to allow a sound distribution of interviews across 20 states covering

close to 95% of the population (see the country report for India for more details). In 19 countries, CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) was selected as the appropriate data collection mode. In Ghana, India, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Tunisia, face-to-face was the preferred mode using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). Decisions on the mode were made to ensure high quality data while limiting costs. Table 1 details the data collection mode, the target sample size, and the achieved sample size after data cleaning for each country. Except for Senegal, as the companies conducted surplus interviews, we end with more interviews than originally targeted.

Table 1: List of countries, data collection mode, and sample size

Country	Data Collection Mode	Target Sample Size	Achieved Sample Size
Australia	CAWI	2000	2032
Brazil	CAWI	2000	2110
Chile	CAWI	2000	2005
France	CAWI	2000	2001
Germany	CAWI	2000	2020
Ghana	CAPI	2000	2000
India	CAPI	2800	2822
Indonesia	CAWI	2000	2001
Italy	CAWI	2000	2119
Japan	CAWI	2000	2030
Latvia	CAWI	2000	2100
Mexico	CAWI	2000	2160
Nigeria	CAPI	2000	2000
Peru	CAPI	2000	2018
Poland	CAWI	2000	2037
Russia	CAWI	2000	2143
Senegal	CAPI	2000	1996
Singapore	CAWI	2000	2010
South Africa	CAPI	2000	2030
South Korea	CAWI	2000	2084
Spain	CAWI	2000	2114
Sweden	CAWI	2000	2090
Tunisia	CAPI	2000	2016
Turkey	CAWI	2000	2016
United Kingdom	CAWI	2000	2010
United States of America	CAWI	2000	2033

In all **CAWI** countries, a "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach via quota sampling was implemented. The residential population in each country (residents above 18 years of age) was divided into groups (i.e., strata) on the following key socio-demographic characteristics:

- Gender and age (interlocked; four age groups divided between female and male residents),[5]
- education,
- type of locality, and

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[5] Respondents could state that they do not identify as male or female in the CAWI questionnaire. Any such respondent is still part of the dataset but there are no official population figures (see below, Chapter 2.9).

- region.

For each country, we used the most up-to-date official population figures to determine the stratification targets for each of the above-mentioned characteristics. The official population figures and their sources are presented in the country reports. The samples were then put together applying a multi-stage invitation process to match the quotas from the general population as closely as possible.

Respondents were selected from access panels of the Gallup International network. The recruitment method for these access panels varies between countries but the majority is opt-in panels. The size of the access panels in each country is confidential and cannot be disclosed. Other details are included in the respective country reports.

The sampling strategy that was implemented in all **CAPI** countries is a "Stratified Random Probability Sampling", based on the following steps:

1. **Regional stratification:** The sample was initially stratified by administrative region and type areas (urban and rural) using the latest official figures (see Section 3). The approach ensured that as few as possible or ideally no regions were excluded from the sampling design. There are some exceptions due to security issues for interviewers or problems concerning feasibility (very low levels of population density).
2. **Selection of sampling areas:** Each region was then divided into sampling areas (for deviations, see country reports). Several sampling points were then selected to reflect the widest coverage of the population.
3. **Selection of the starting address:** For each sampling point, a starting address is randomly chosen, using either the household register, if such a register exists in the country, or using an identifiable address within the selected area (e.g., the church or the postal office).
4. **Selection of households and respondents:** Within each sampling point, households were selected starting from the chosen starting address according to a "Random Route" procedure. Once a household is contacted (i.e., door opens), the respondent selection is made according to the "next birthday" rule: the interviewer asks to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday.

If contact could not be made on the first attempt, households were contacted up to three additional times until they were counted as "not responding." Like in other household surveys, persons living in institutions (those in nursing homes, prisons, army barracks, student hostels, and others) and homeless people were excluded from the sampling.

2.2 Privacy and data protection

During all phases of the project, Gallup International complied with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Before the start of the interview, respondents had to give unambiguous consent to participate in the survey and to allow the processing of their personal data. All personal data were kept confidential at all times complying with national and international law (this includes the pre-testing and the main fieldwork). To protect the privacy of the interviewees, the interview data were anonymized to the extent that the end users cannot trace who exactly

was interviewed. Therefore, neither postal code data nor geo codes are included in the accessible version of final dataset. However, this information was used by the project team to validate interviews in the CAPI countries.

The general data privacy compliance rules had to be adapted in two countries: For the UK, respondents' postal code data could not be collected regardless of secured consent from respondents. In South Africa, interviewers were not allowed to collect geo codes.

2.3 Questionnaire development and testing

The master questionnaire (see Appendix 1) was initially designed by the PALS research team and thereafter reviewed as well as adapted in collaboration with Gallup International. Moreover, country experts were asked to provide comments and suggestions whenever possible.

In order to test the first version of the questionnaire, a cognitive test was conducted as a first step. The main objective of this testing was to get an idea of the mental processes that respondents had while answering the survey questions. In particular, this pre-testing allowed us to investigate whether the respondents' understanding was congruent with the intention when formulating the questions. More precisely, the interviews had the following goals:

- Examine the extent to which respondents are willing to reveal their true attitudes and preferences,
- explore whether respondents can understand any specific terms,
- identify any misunderstanding of question-wording (and country-specific adaption),
- discuss alternative wording and collect information on how respondents would phrase certain sentences,
- highlight any areas of sensitivity, and
- identify any omissions in terms of answer categories or substance.

The cognitive interviews took place in four countries: Chile, Germany, Japan, and Nigeria. These countries were selected to test the survey in a group of very heterogeneous countries on different continents. Moreover, as we also run pilot studies after the cognitive interviews (see below), this also ensured that we could test CAPI and CAWI modes of data collection.

In each country, six cognitive interviews were conducted – with respondents spreading across gender, age, education level, type of locality, and degree of interest in politics. A central recruitment questionnaire was developed and translated by Gallup International. It was used by local professional recruiters with extensive expertise on running in-depth qualitative and quantitative interviews to select eligible respondents. Respondents were recruited using different technics, for example using social networks (Facebook or LinkedIn) or phone directories to contact people randomly. Table 2 presents the profile of each of the respondents that participated in the cognitive interviews.

Table 2. Profile of participants in the cognitive testing

Chile
1. Woman, aged 69, higher education, retired, living in a big city, fairly interested in politics.
2. Male, aged 58, lower education, working full-time, living in a middle size city, very interested in politics.
3. Woman, aged 49, lower education, currently unemployed, living in a rural area, moderately interested in politics.
4. Male, aged 37, medium education, working part-time, living in a rural area, moderately interested in politics.
5. Male, aged 29, higher education, working full-time, living in a big city, not interested in politics.
6. Woman, aged 20, lower education, unemployed, living in middle size city, very interested in politics.

Germany
1. Man, aged 59, higher education, university degree, employed, living in a big city, very interested in politics.
2. Woman, aged 20, higher education, BA degree, continues studies, living in the suburbs of a big city, very interested in politics.
3. Man, aged 20, medium education, secondary education finished, currently unemployed, living in a big city, rather interested in politics.
4. Woman, aged 36, medium education, secondary education finished, employed, living in a rural area, not very interested in politics.
5. Woman, aged 45, lower education, works part time as cleaning staff, living in suburbs of a big city, not very interested in politics.
6. Man, aged 53, lower education, self-employed salesman, living in a rural area, no interest in politics.

Japan
1. Woman, aged 65, higher education (teacher), retired, working part-time, living in Tokyo, interested in politics.
2. Woman, aged 32, higher education (law degree), housewife, living in Kobe, not interested in politics.
3. Man, aged 23, higher education (university student), working part-time, living in a small village, interested in politics.
4. Man, aged 56, higher education (PhD in economics), office employee, working full-time, living in a big city, interested in politics.
5. Woman, aged 51, secondary education, employee, working full-time, living in a small town, not interested in politics.
6. Man, aged 44, higher education, office employee, working full-time, living in a middle-sized town, not interested in politics.

Nigeria
1. Woman, aged 47, university degree, employed, works in an Administration, living in a middle-sized city, interested in politics.
2. Man, aged 58, higher education, self-employed, owner of a small factory, living in a small village, very interested in politics.
3. Woman, aged 21, medium education, currently unemployed, living in a small city, interested in politics.
4. Man, aged 35, medium education, employed in a restaurant, living in a big city, rather interested in politics.
5. Woman, aged 46, lower education, housewife, living in small city, not at all interested in politics.
6. Man, aged 50, lower education, works in the health sector, living in a village, rather interested in politics.

Cognitive interviews took place in September 2021 using web conferencing facilities whenever necessary, given the COVID-19 context of that period. Each interview lasted 60-75 minutes and involved the following steps:

1. The participants answered the online questionnaire while being simultaneously observed by the interviewer (using a shared screen facility).
2. Spontaneous and general feedback on the questionnaire by the participants was collected.
3. Detailed review of the questionnaire using cognitive techniques to explore not only the sections of the questionnaire mentioned by the respondent but also predefined questions that were assessed by all respondents was implemented.

Overall, the questionnaire generated interest among all respondents. Those with a lesser interest in politics found it somewhat long and "tiring". It was overall comprehensible by all with only very minor issues.

The cognitive pre-test has helped improve some of the wording of the questionnaire, as well as to identify a few more general improvements of the translations. Most of the proposed changes related to clarifying some concepts that were seen as too complex or confusing. All feedback was discussed between the PALS team and Gallup International. Whenever appropriate, changes were implemented in the final master questionnaire used for the pilot surveys. All country-specific feedback like spelling, or improving the existing translation, was taken into consideration to correct the translated questionnaire where appropriate and to incorporate specific instructions in the translation manual for all remaining countries.

Following the cognitive testing and the subsequent adaptation of the master questionnaire, **a pilot study** was undertaken in the same four countries. To simulate the main fieldwork, the same sampling approach (i.e., the same panel in CAWI countries), programming script, and technical infrastructure were used as those used for the main fieldwork later. Interviewers in Nigeria were briefed beforehand to ensure a complete and consistent understanding of the survey and all the accompanying material.

In Chile, Germany, and Japan, we conducted 1000 interviews using quota-sampling and CAWIs. 500 interviews were conducted using CAPI mode in Nigeria and respondents were identified as described above, resulting in a random-probability sample. The first major outcome of the pilot studies was internal. The adequate scripting of a complex questionnaire as the one used for PALS was highly dependent upon the capacities of the software used for scripting. For the CAWI scripting, the software DECIPHER was used. It could take into consideration all the complex specifications, for example, concerning randomization and experimental measurement approaches. The CAPI scripting, on the other hand, caused some problems as we had to rely on a different software. The latter was necessary as the survey had to be running on simple tablets without active internet connection. Amongst others, the complex layout of the conjoint experiment (B07 - B09) posed problems for the used software SurveyToGo. The global support of SurveyToGo was called upon to help find a solution that did not alter the intended structure of the questionnaire. Adding more flexibility to this software took a lot of time and created delays in the launch of the pilot in Nigeria.

Obviously, one of the main objectives of the pilot was to assess the length of the questionnaire. In the CAWI countries, the average duration was in line with what was expected (i.e., 25 minutes). The duration was longer in Nigeria due to the face-to-face nature of the administration of the questionnaire but still within acceptable limits.

The main outcomes of the pilot were the following:

- Some adaptations to the scripting were made (e.g., randomizations).
- One survey experiment was abandoned as the pilot showed a potential misinterpretation of the wording due to a too high level of complexity.
- Due to a detailed analysis of several low-quality interviews, the quality control scheme was upgraded by implementing an additional set of controls, including a systematic exclusion of too short interviews and those with a high rate of "I prefer not say" or "Don't know" (see section 2.7). Moreover, an attention-check question was added to help substantiate the quality evaluation of each interview.
- The pilot hinted towards shortcomings in the sampling of some sub-groups of the population, like persons with lower levels of education. A dedicated recruitment approach was designed to improve the participation of this group in all countries.

The master questionnaire was then finalized and sent out for translation into all required languages. Translations done for the cognitive interviews and pilot surveys were updated and revised. The questionnaire used for the main data collection can be found in Appendix 1.

2.4 Questionnaire translation

The master questionnaire was translated into all major language spoken in the 26 countries, using the same translation process for each language. Table 3 below lists for each country the language(s) to which the questionnaire was translated or localized to. All translated questionnaires are provided separately for each country in the ZIP-Folder "Country Questionnaires", available from the repository: https://doi.org/xxx.

Table 3: List of languages per country

Country	Languages
Australia	English
Brazil	Portuguese
Chile	Spanish
France	French
Germany	German
Ghana	Akan, English
India	Hindi, Telegu, Assamese, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Bengali, English
Indonesia	Indonesian, Javanese
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Latvia	Latvian, Russian
Mexico	Spanish
Nigeria	English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba
Peru	Spanish, Quechua
Poland	Polish
Russia	Russian
Senegal	Wolof, French
Singapore	English, Malay, Mandarin
South Africa	English, Zulu, Xhose, Afrikaans
South Korea	Korean
Spain	Spanish, Catalan
Sweden	Swedish
Tunisia	Arabic, French
Tunisia	Arabic, French

Turkey	Turkish
United Kingdom	English
United States of America	English, Spanish

The translation process was centralized and managed by Gallup International. It encompassed six steps:

1. The English master questionnaire was translated by a native-speaking professional translator.
2. A review was then completed by a different professional translator to validate the content of the translation.
3. The revised translation was then sent to the local network of Gallup International for a final review. Aside from being an additional quality control measure, this step aimed also at validating the adequacy of the wording with the local cultural and linguistic differences.
4. The questionnaire was then sent to the PALS research team, where a thorough revision was made by a pool of country experts[6] for an important number of languages. The feedback received was implemented in the questionnaire that was sent for back-translation.
5. The reviewed questionnaire was back-translated into English by a third independent native-speaking translator.
6. The back-translated version was then checked against the master questionnaire. Discrepancies between the two were cleared by the central project team, and the final questionnaire versions per language were produced.

For countries where the same language was spoken (e.g., English, Spanish, Russian, or French), an important focus was set on adapting the initially translated language to ensure that all administrative, cultural, and more generally linguistic peculiarities of a country are effectively taken into consideration. This adaptation was done by a senior-level survey expert in each country.

2.5 Scripting

The final step of the implementation process was the scripting of the translated questionnaires. The questionnaire of PALS included an important number of programming routines that required a dedicated approach in order to ensure a consistent implementation across all countries and survey data collection modes (CAWI and CAPI). These routines included an important number of randomizations:

- Randomization of answer categories: within a question, answering categories were systematically randomized before being presented to respondents.
- Randomized selection of answer categories: on some items, the respondents received a predefined number of answer categories randomly selected from a larger set of answer categories (e.g., questions A03 and D01).

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[6] We are grateful to Nicolás Alvarez, Priscilla Atiku, Kevin Axe, Katharina Bluhm, Yusuf Baba Gar, Ewa Dabrowska, Nieves Fernández Rodríguez, Paulina García Corral, Olga Gasparyan, Andreas Hofmann, Maximiliano Jara, Allison Koh, Alexandre Lange, Binda Noella Niati, Álvaro Morcillo, Isaac Osei-Akoto, Abiola Oyebanjo, Alex Paulin-Booth, Amit Prakash, Nathalie Raunet, Shoko Tanaka, İpek Taştepe, Ana Werkstetter Caravaca, and Mikhail Zabotkin for their support in reviewing the translations.

- Dual randomization in some questions (like B07–B09): one for the selection of dimensions and within each dimension an additional random selection between two levels (i.e., liberal and illiberal poles). The complexity of the randomization for this survey experiment was increased by the need to ensure that the scenario resulting from the random selection was not yielding identical dimensions for the two country profiles presented.
- Randomization of sections: sections C and D of the questionnaire were randomized before being presented to respondents.

All randomized routines were documented in the datafile as separate variables.

The script also contained timestamps for each substantial item (questions A01–D09) as well as for the socio-demographics section.

Once the English master script was approved, languages were automatically incorporated and individual country scripts were reviewed by Gallup International and the PALS research team to ensure perfect implementation of all national languages.

2.6 Data processing

The central approach implemented by Gallup International was intended to guarantee consistency in the data entry process. It involved a single server for each data collection mode where data were entered directly by respondents (for CAWI) or uploaded by interviewers (for CAPI). CAWI and CAPI scripts contained range, logic, and consistency checks. Intermediary data files were extracted by Gallup International and controlled, for different countries and at different stages of the fieldwork.

In CAPI countries, local field management had access to the central servers where data were uploaded. They were responsible for validation and quality checking. Local controls included call-backs, reviews and validations of geocodes, reviews and validations of sampling procedures as well as validations of interviews with long durations or high number of missing values. Gallup International applied its quality controls once the data had been controlled by each local team. More details on quality controls are provided below in section 2.7 of this report.

2.7 Quality control

Quality controls have been implemented at each step of the process by Gallup International in full collaboration with the PALS research team.

2.7.1 Quality control during the set-up phase

During the set-up phase of PALS, the following quality control measures were implemented:
- A strict translation process of the questionnaire and validation of the translation by the PALS research team,
- a central scripting implemented and tested by Gallup International and thoroughly reviewed by the PALS research team,
- production of a dummy dataset to ensure that the scripting foresaw all expected outcomes,
- cognitive testing of the questionnaire in Chile, Germany, Japan, and Nigeria,

- a pilot study in the same four countries,
- briefing of fieldwork agencies for all CAPI countries, and
- training of interviewers by local fieldwork managers.

To ensure a smooth implementation in all countries, we have started fieldwork with a "soft launch" procedure that took place as follows:

- At the start of CAWI fieldwork, the Gallup International project team thoroughly reviewed the first 10 interviews in each of the first ten countries that started fieldwork.
- In CAPI countries, interviewers were requested to provide feedback to their field managers on the first 10 interviews they conducted.

After no major issues were identified, the final go-ahead was given to all countries.

2.7.2 Quality controls during fieldwork

During fieldwork, the following quality control measures were taken:
- Quality control of the intermediary data file,
- 10–30% of callbacks made by national agencies implanting the survey in CAPI countries,
- review of the sampling procedure and its compliance with the initial design. For all CAPI countries, fieldwork completion within each sampling point was reviewed and validated using the metadata made available in the intermediary and final datafiles, and
- monitoring of sample completion in all CAWI countries to ensure the best compliance with the sampling targets in terms of gender, age, education, place of locality, and region.

2.7.3 Quality controls of data

Data validation followed strict procedures to control the following aspects of all datafiles:
- Exclusions of invalid cases that had any of the below two characteristics:
  - Interviews with 60 missing values across all questions or more (that is the respondent answered "I prefer not to say" or "Don't know" 60 times or more), or
  - interviews that were too short. For CAWI, the threshold was set at an overall duration below 50% of the median duration of each country and, if applicable, language version. For CAPI, the threshold was set as below 15 minutes.
- Sample profile and deviations from universe targets (e.g., comparison between achieved sample with the target number of interviews set by the stratification rules),
- sampling consistency checks to ensure that all aspects of the sampling design have been implemented correctly (e.g., sampling point location, consistency between postal codes and geocodes),
- review of weighting procedures and weighting accuracy,
- control of all coding errors and non-compliance with the coding scheme,
- analysis of all time stamps,
- identification and checking of potential duplicates, and
- collection of GPS coordinates (geocodes) in almost all CAPI countries and checking of consistency with the sampling area.

Whenever an identified issue could not be explained by the data itself, a callback to the respondents was organized in all CAPI countries to ensure the accuracy of the corresponding

data. Any doubts resulted in the exclusion of the interview. We also included an "attention check" in the questionnaire to assess whether respondents were still reading and answering questions with the required attentiveness. This control was inserted in question C01, where the following item was added:

C01_i. "Please select answer option "4" for this statement."

Table 4 provides for each CAWI country the proportion of those who correctly selected option 4 for this item. While this was also part of the CAPI questionnaire, the attention check is not informative for these countries, as data collection was not self-administered. They are thus not included in the table.

Table 4: Percentage of attention checks passed per country (CAWI only)

Country	Correct answer
Australia	92%
Brazil	88%
Chile	90%
France	90%
Germany	91%
Indonesia	84%
Italy	90%
Japan	92%
Latvia	86%
Mexico	87%
Poland	91%
Russia	95%
Singapore	89%
South Korea	91%
Spain	90%
Sweden	90%
Turkey	83%
United Kingdom	85%
United States of America	88%

2.8 Coding

This section presents the coding rules that were used in all countries consistently. Differences between CAPI and CAWI have been accounted for and separate variables were created to ensure a clear distinction between modes, mainly with regard to fieldwork information. More details are presented in the Codebook.

The main elements of the coding scheme are the following:
- id: the first two digits represent the country code (e.g., Australia 11) and the last four digits are the interview number starting from 0001.
- language: while the coding of languages was based on the respondent's choice (in countries with more than one official or common language), the outcome was recoded into a common set of codes in the final dataset by grouping the languages used in different countries (even if national differences were accounted for) into a single category. The English used in Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, South Africa, India, Nigeria, Ghana, and Singapore are all grouped in code 6 of this variable. The same was applied to French, Spanish, and Russian.

- All questions with country-specific content (e.g., party preferences) were coded using the same rules: the first two digits account for the country code and the last digit for the answers coded nationally.
- The religious denomination (F18) was recoded centrally to group all answers of the same religious mainstreams.

For all variables in the dataset (see Appendix 2), missing values are coded one digit larger than the range of valid values per variable. Each type of missing value has the same ending across all variables, the additional digits consist of the number 9. For example, the code for "I prefer not to say" always ends on 98 and depending on the range of valid answers of each variable, can consist of additional digits (e.g., 998. 9998...). There are four types of missing value codes:

- "Not applicable" is coded with the ending 96. "Not applicable" refers to instances when the missing value is not a product of the response of the respondent but of the nature of the variable. This includes, for example, not affected cases on metadata variables specific to one of the modes or filtered-out cases on filter items.
- "Other" is coded with the ending 97.
- "I prefer not to say" is coded with the ending 98.
- "Don't know" is coded with the ending 99.

For items where respondents were able to select multiple answers, invalid answer categories are coded into separate variables that have the same name as the main variable and end with "_REF" ("I prefer not to say"), "_DK" ("Don't know"), or "_none" ("None of the above").

2.9 Weighting

This section describes the weighting approach that has been implemented for PALS. The different sampling designs adopted for online and face-to-face data collection modes required slight differences in the weighting strategy. All weights were constructed for each country separately using iterative proportional fitting (raking) with a lower threshold of .2, an upper threshold of 5, and a mean of 1.[7] The data file includes five weighting variables that cover the following:

- w1a (Poststratification – identical for CAWI and CAPI),
- w1b (Poststratification – different for CAWI and CAPI),
- w2 (Poststratification – without residential environment),
- w3 (Population weight country size), and
- w4 (Population weight equal country sample size).

Individual-level (w1a, w1b, and w2) and country-level weights (w3 and w4) can be combined by multiplication.

2.9.1. Post-stratification weight – identical for CAWI and CAPI (w1a)

This weight corrects for the shortfalls in the sample profile achieved in comparison to the actual population. For the construction of the weight, we do not differentiate between the different

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[7] The weights were constructed using the Stata module IPFWEIGHT (Bergmann, Michael (2011): "IPFWEIGHT: Stata module to create adjustment weights for surveys," Statistical Software Components S457353, Boston College Department of Economics). Some of the weights slightly exceed the thresholds in some of the countries, but deviations are generally very small (within the decimal range).

sampling designs for online and face-to-face data collection. This target profile was defined using the following variables:

- Gender & age (interlocked) (q1),
- education (q2),
- subjective residential environment (q3), and
- region of residence (q4).

The weighting adjusts the sample distribution to correspond with the population distribution in each of the above variables. Wherever possible, the representativeness criteria were set using a consistent source for the definition of the universe. In all EU countries, Eurostat has been used as the single source for building the universe. In all countries where the definition of the population profile had different categories, other official data were used to compute a consistent and identical universe definition in all countries. The country-specific sources for the universe figures are listed in the country reports.

Table 5 presents the list of variables used to define the population profile, their categories, and the corresponding variables in the dataset.

Gender is based on the respondents' self-declaration in the questionnaire. There was also the option to select "other". The weight of these respondents is based on the remaining weighting variables for w1a as well as for w1b and w2. For type of locality, official sources do not publish the required differentiation into three categories in several countries. In these countries, the categories "large town or city" and "small or middle size town" were grouped into a single category labelled "urban". This is the case in Brazil, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, and Tunisia. In Singapore, where the region and residential environment has no variance due to Singapore having no subnational administrative regions as well as no rural areas, the weight is constructed without these two variables.

Table 5: Population profile definition

Gender & Age	
Men	q1
18-24 years	
25-34 years	
35-54 years	
55 years and above	
Women	
18-24 years	
25-34 years	
35-54 years	
55 years and above	
Education	
lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	q2
upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	
tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	
Type of Locality	
Cities	q3
Towns and suburbs	
Rural areas	
Regions	
NUTS II or II in the European Union	q4
Equivalent in non-European countries	

The only difference between the weighting of CAWI and CAPI samples is that while in CAWI, all respondents with a missing value on one of the other variables (q2-q4) were screened out, CAPI respondents were allowed to continue the interview. Analogous to the treatment of non-binary respondents, individual weights in these cases are also based on the remaining information.

2.9.2. Post-stratification weight – different for CAWI and CAPI (w1b)

The weight w1b considers the difference in the sampling strategies between CAWI and CAPI countries. For the CAWI countries, w1b is constructed using the same target variables as for w1a. W1b is thus identical to w1a for the 19 CAWI countries. For the seven CAPI countries, an objective residential environment classification that is based on the sampling point classification from the sampling frame is used instead of the subjective evaluation of the residential environment by the respondents themselves (q3). Additionally, the objective residential environment is interlocked with the region the respondents live in (q4).

The target profile for the CAPI countries was defined using the following variables:
- Gender & age (interlocked) (q1),
- education (q2), and
- region (q4) & objective residential environment (urban and rural) (interlocked).

This approach was chosen since the probability sample in the CAPI countries was stratified by region and residential environment (urban and rural). Within each stratum, individual samples of sampling points were drawn. Due to non-response, the realized samples deviate from the targeted number of respondents per stratum in some of the strata. Thus, using the target number of respondents for each stratum for the construction of the weight corrects for any under- or oversampling.

2.9.3. Post-stratification weight without residential environment (w2)

The procedure we described above for weight w1a was applied for the post-stratification weight w2. The single difference lies in the exclusion of the variable "Subjective residential environment" from the target population profile. The variable was excluded, because of a potential mismatch in how the residential environment was measured in the target population and the sample. For the target population, the residential environment figures come from objective population statistics, whereas the sample figures are based on the respondents' subjective assessment of their residential environment. This weight thus provides researchers with a post-stratification weight that does not include any potential for bias due to the respondents' subjective assessment. This weight was computed for both CAPI and CAWI countries. For Singapore, w2 is identical to w1a and w1b, as all three are only based on age & gender (interlocked) and education.

2.9.4. Population weight country size (w3)

This type of weighting is common to international comparative surveys. This "international" weight is established by taking into consideration the respective sizes of national populations in the total population of PALS. It is commonly used to adjust the results of the whole-survey averages. Based on the population counts of each of the 26 countries included in the survey,

we calculated this weight and included it in the final dataset as a separate variable (w4). Data as of 2021 are derived from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.[8]

2.9.5. Population weight equal country sample size (w4)

This weight compensates for the variation in the size of the sample population in different countries and adjusts all country samples to an equal number of respondents (N = 2000). The unequal number of respondents per country is the result of quality checks as well as the slightly higher number of interviews conducted in India.

2.10 Final dataset

The dataset includes variables depicting respondents' answers to the questionnaire as well as variables containing administrative information. See Appendix 2 for a list of all variables included in the dataset. The names of non-administrative variables are capitalized while names of administrative variables are not capitalized. Administrative variables include the unique respondent identifier, the name of the country as well as alphabetic and numeric country codes from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the language and mode of the interview, the device used for conducting the interview, the start date of the interview, a duration variable, quota variables, and weighting variables. Additional administrative variables can be found in an extended dataset. It contains, for example, information on the CAPI sampling, randomization, timestamps, and the attention check.

The dataset, the extended dataset, and associated documentation will be available through Freie Universität's data repository "Refubium" as well as through a website created specifically for the PALS project.[9] The dataset will be available to the public in May 2024 after an embargo, during which SCRIPTS researchers will have first access to the data. Due to the broad scope of the questionnaire and the objective that as many researchers as possible want to work with the data set, it is our priority to make merging the PALS dataset with other data sets as easy as possible. The adding of country indicators is possible via the country codes (ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 and ISO 3166-1 numeric) and information on party preferences can be added from party datasets such as MARPOR, V-Dem Party, or Global Party Survey via the Partyfacts ID.

2.11 Second wave

Preparations are underway for a second wave of data collection, encompassing four new countries (Hungary, Israel, Serbia, and Thailand) and revisiting six countries that were part of the initial wave (France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Turkey, and the USA). The datasets from both waves can be merged. For a detailed breakdown of the content of the re-survey, please refer to the corresponding documentation for Wave 2. Notably, the variable labels in both waves are largely identical, with the exception of certain alterations in the naming of political parties in some cases, as illustrated in Table 6.

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[8] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2021): Demographic Indicators. https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/1_General/WPP2022_GEN_F01_DEMOGRAPHIC_INDICATORS_COMPACT_REV1.xlsx
[9] Freie Universität's data repository "Refubium": http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41265. PALS website: www.pals-scripts.eu

Table 6: Deviations in value labels between wave 1 and wave 2

	Wave 1	Wave 2
	E02_b	
1406	FRA: National Front	FRA: National Rally
2110	LVA: National Alliance All For Latvia/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK	LVA: National Alliance All For Latvia
2111	LVA: New Conservative Party	LVA: The Conservatives
2114	LVA: Unity	LVA: New Unity
	E03_b	
2110	LVA: National Alliance All For Latvia/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK	LVA: National Alliance All For Latvia
2111	LVA: New Conservative Party	LVA: The Conservatives
2114	LVA: Unity	LVA: New Unity

3. Country reports

This section of the report provides a detailed description of how fieldwork was implemented in each of the 26 countries included in the PALS. For each country, we present:

- fieldwork time,
- data collection mode,
- language adaptation,
- geographic coverage and sampling, as well as
- participation and interview length.

For each country, we give a breakdown of participation and response rates in the section *Participation and interview length*. For both modes, the response rate is calculated by dividing the number of completed interviews (including those that were subsequently deleted for quality reasons) by the total number of contacts (i.e., "invited persons" for CAWI and "contacted addresses" for CAPI) according to AAPOR's standard definition.[10] Due to the different fieldwork approaches, the defined categories for participation differ between CAWI and CAPI:

CAWI

- **Invited persons** gives the number of panel members who received an invitation to participate. Of the invited persons, we differentiate between those who refused to participate and those who started the interview.
- **Refusals** gives the number of invited persons who did not accept the invitation to participate, i.e., who did not click on the link to the questionnaire in the invitation.
- **Started interviews** gives the number of invited persons who did accept the invitation and started the interview (i.e., clicked on the link to the questionnaire in the invitation). Of those who started the interview, we differentiate between incomplete and complete interviews.
- **Incomplete interviews** gives the number of respondents who did not answer all survey questions for different reasons. We differentiate between screenouts, quota full, and dropouts.
- **Screenouts** gives the number of respondents who started the interview, but either did not wish to take the interview following the first screening question (about the sensitivity of some questions) or did not match the eligibility criteria in the target group (e.g., because they were too young).
- **Quota full** gives the number of respondents who started the interview but were screened out at the first socio-demographics questions (when the quota for any of their quota characteristics was already full).
- **Dropouts** gives the number of respondents who started the interview but for whatever reason interrupted the survey and did not complete it even if reminded. The review of dropouts showed no pattern with regards to where in the questionnaire respondents had stopped the survey. One could note that the interruption was slightly more common in the final section of the questionnaire most likely linked to the length of the questionnaire.
- **Complete interviews** gives the number of respondents who completed the interview. We further differentiate between invalid and valid complete interviews.

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[10] AAPOR (2016) Standard Definitions. Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. The American Association for Public Opinion Research. Available at: https://aapor.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf.

- **Invalids** gives the number of interviews that were considered as invalid either due to a total duration below 50% of the median duration in the used language in the country or due to a very high number of missing answers (above 60).
- **Valids** gives the number of completed interviews that were not considered as invalid. This is the number of interviews included in the dataset.

CAPI

- **Contacted addresses** gives the number of addresses that were selected in the multistage "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach and visited by the interviewers. Among the contacted addresses we differentiate between refusals, no contact, and contacted individuals.
- **Refusals** gives the number of addresses where the household refused to take part in the interview overall. This refers to a refusal before a member from the household was even selected for the interview.
- **No contact** gives the number of addresses where the interviewer could not establish contact after four visits.
- **Contacted individuals** gives the number of individuals within contacted households that were successfully contacted by the interviewer. Within households, individuals were selected by the "next birthday" rule (if they were eligible). Among the contacted individuals we differentiate between refusals and started interviews.
- **Refusals** gives the number of contacted individuals that did not want to participate in the interview.
- **Started interviews** gives the number of selected individuals who did accept the invitation and started the interview. Of those who started the interview, we differentiate between incomplete and complete interviews.
- **Incomplete interviews** gives the number of respondents who started the interview but for whatever reason did not complete the interview.
- **Complete interviews** gives the number of respondents who completed the interview. We further differentiate between invalid and valid complete interviews.
- **Invalids** gives the number of interviews that were considered invalid either due to a total duration below 15 minutes or due to a very high number of missing answers (above 60).
- **Valids** gives the number of completed interviews that were not considered as invalid. This is the number of interviews included in the dataset.

3.1 Australia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Australia started on December 20, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 16, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Australia was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	37%
Tablet	4%
Desktop	59%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the Australian context.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents. A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	8.1%	7.1%	8.1%
25-34 years	9.2%	7.2%	9.2%
35-54 years	15.8%	16.0%	15.8%
55 years and above	16.1%	18.0%	16.1%
Women			
18-24 years	7.7%	6.8%	7.7%
25-34 years	9.3%	9.0%	9.3%
35-54 years	16.2%	16.8%	16.2%
55 years and above	17.7%	19.1%	17.7%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	17.2%	19.3%	17.2%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	35.7%	33.1%	35.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	47.1%	47.6%	47.1%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	71.0%	69.7%	71.0%
Towns and suburbs	9.7%	11.8%	9.7%
Rural areas	19.3%	18.5%	19.3%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
AUS: Australian Capital Territory	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
AUS: New South Wales	31.8%	29.4%	31.8%
AUS: Northern Territory	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%
AUS: Queensland	20.1%	23.0%	20.2%
AUS: South Australia	6.9%	8.8%	6.9%
AUS: Tasmania	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
AUS: Victoria	26.0%	25.0%	26.0%
AUS: Western Australia	10.4%	9.6%	10.4%

(*) Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020) https://dbr.abs.gov.au

Participation and interview length

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				5933
	Refusals			1066
	Started interviews			4867
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	149
			Quota Full	317
			Dropouts	2282
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	87
			Valids	2032
Response rate:				**35.72%**

5933 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2032 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 26 interviews

were excluded due to very high number of missing answers and 61 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Concerning length, the average interview length was 58.2 min, while the median length equaled 27.0 min.

3.2 Brazil

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Brazil started on December 23, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 16, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Brazil was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	66%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	32%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Portuguese.

Geographic coverage and Sampling

All five administrative regions of the country were included in the sampling. In the questionnaire, we queried the 27 federal units to allow respondents to easily relate to the geographical area they live in. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried states and the administrative regions that were used as quota regions:

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondonia, Roraima, Tocantins	Norte
Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraiba, Pemambuco, Piauf, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe	Nordeste
Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul	Centro-Oeste
Santa Catarina, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul	Sul
Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo	Sudeste

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	10.1%	9.5%	10.1%
25-34 years	10.1%	10.0%	10.1%
35-54 years	17.3%	16.7%	17.3%
55 years and above	11.1%	11.8%	11.1%
Women			
18-24 years	9.7%	9.3%	9.7%
25-34 years	10.1%	10.3%	10.1%
35-54 years	18.1%	18.5%	18.1%
55 years and above	13.5%	14.0%	13.5%
Education	**Universe**	**Unweighted Sample**	**Weighted**
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	34.6%	34.6%	34.6%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8])	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
Type of Locality	**Universe**	**Unweighted Sample**	**Weighted**
Cities	71.0%	69.7%	71.0%
Towns and suburbs	9.7%	11.8%	9.7%
Rural areas	19.3%	18.5%	19.3%
Regions	**Universe**	**Unweighted Sample**	**Weighted**
BRA: Central-West	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
BRA: North	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
BRA: Northeast	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%
BRA: South	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%
BRA: Southeast	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%

(*) Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística https://www.ibge.gov.br/

Participation and interview length

5933 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2110 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 34 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 97 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				5109
	Refusals			885
	Started interviews			4224
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	42
			Quota Full	253
			Dropouts	1688
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	131
			Valids	2110
Response rate:				**43.86%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 46.8 min, while the median length equaled 34.5 min.

3.3 Chile

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Chile started on December 22, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 28, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Chile was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	68%
Tablet	1%
Desktop	31%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Spanish. The Spanish translation used was an adapted and localized version of the one used in Spain.

Geographic coverage and Sampling

The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents. A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	8.7%	7.5%	8.7%
25-34 years	10.3%	9.8%	10.3%
35-54 years	16.8%	17.1%	16.8%
55 years and above	13.1%	12.1%	13.1%
Women			
18-24 years	8.4%	7.8%	8.4%
25-34 years	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
35-54 years	16.9%	20.3%	16.9%
55 years and above	15.8%	15.4%	15.8%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	32.6%	28.8%	32.6%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	42.3%	37.6%	42.3%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	25.1%	33.6%	25.1%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	87.6%	61.4%	59.6%
Towns and suburbs		27.0%	28.0%
Rural areas	12.4%	11.6%	12.4%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Antofagasta	3.4%	2.9%	3.4%
Arica y Parinacota	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Atacama	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%
Aysén	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Biobío	9.0%	7.9%	9.0%
Coquimbo	4.4%	3.8%	4.4%
La Araucanía	5.5%	4.5%	5.5%
Los Lagos	4.8%	3.7%	4.8%
Los Ríos	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Magallanes	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Maule	6.0%	4.9%	6.0%
Ñuble	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%
O'Higgins	5.3%	4.3%	5.3%
Metropolitan	41.4%	45.6%	41.4%
Tarapacá	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%
Valparaíso	10.4%	13.0%	10.4%

(*) Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, census 2017 https://stat.ine.cl

Participation and interview length

5144 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2005 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 19 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 157 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons			4144
	Refusals		656
	Started interviews		3488
		Incomplete interviews	2748
		Screenouts	20
		Quota Full	651
		Dropouts	636
		Complete interviews	2199
		Invalids	176
		Valids	2005
Response rate:			**52.63%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 74.1 min, while the median length equaled 37.4 min.

3.4 France

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in France started on December 22, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 24, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in France was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	46%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	51%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into French.

Geographic coverage and Sampling

France is divided into 18 administrative regions, 13 in metropolitan France, including Corsica, and five overseas (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion and Mayotte). Our sampling covers the 13 metropolitan regions. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	5.2%	4.4%	5.2%
25-34 years	7.4%	6.6%	7.4%
35-54 years	16.5%	16.6%	16.5%
55 years and above	18.5%	19.7%	18.5%
Women			
18-24 years	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%
25-34 years	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%
35-54 years	17.0%	16.8%	17.0%
55 years and above	22.7%	23.4%	22.7%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	23.4%	23.8%	23.4%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	42.9%	42.3%	42.9%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	33.7%	33.9%	33.7%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	46.5%	45.6%	46.5%
Towns and suburbs	19.4%	19.8%	19.4%
Rural areas	34.1%	34.6%	34.1%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Ile-de-France	18.8%	19.4%	18.8%
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	12.3%	12.2%	12.3%
Hauts-de-France	9.3%	9.2%	9.3%
Nouvelle-Aquitaine	9.2%	8.6%	9.2%
Occitanie	9.1%	8.7%	9.1%
Grand Est	8.5%	9.3%	8.5%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	7.8%	7.0%	7.8%
Pays de la Loire	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%
Normandie	5.1%	5.4%	5.1%
Bretagne	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%
Centre-Val de Loire	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%
Corse	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

4718 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2001 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 39 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 85 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons			4718
	Refusals		956
	Started interviews		3762
		Incomplete interviews	2748
			Screenouts	54
			Quota Full	1467
			Dropouts	116
		Complete interviews	2199
			Invalids	124
			Valids	2001
Response rate:			**45.04%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 39.7 min, while the median length equaled 23.4 min.

3.5 Germany

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Germany started on December 13, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 9, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Germany was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	36%
Tablet	4%
Desktop	60%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into German.

Geographic coverage and Sampling

Germany is a federation of 16 states (referred to as Länder or Bundesländer). The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	4.8%	4.3%	4.8%
25-34 years	7.9%	8.0%	7.9%
35-54 years	16.7%	16.5%	16.7%
55 years and above	19.6%	20.7%	19.6%
Women			
18-24 years	4.3%	4.0%	4.3%
25-34 years	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%
35-54 years	16.3%	15.6%	16.3%
55 years and above	23.0%	23.8%	23.0%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	19.5%	19.2%	19.5%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	54.5%	52.5%	54.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	26.0%	28.4%	26.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	36.6%	33.9%	36.6%
Towns and suburbs	40.4%	41.9%	40.4%
Rural areas	23.0%	24.2%	23.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Baden-Württemberg	13.3%	12.1%	13.3%
Bavaria	15.7%	15.5%	15.7%
Berlin	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%
Brandenburg	3.0%	2.6%	3.0%
Bremen	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Hamburg	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%
Hesse	7.5%	7.3%	7.5%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%
Lower Saxony	9.6%	9.8%	9.6%
North Rhine-Westphalia	21.6%	21.6%	21.6%
Rhineland-Palatinate	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Saarland	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%
Saxony	4.9%	5.3%	4.9%
Sachsen-Anhalt	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Schleswig-Holstein	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%
Thuringia	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

5205 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2020 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 56 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 75 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				5205
	Refusals			1282
	Started interviews			3923
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	77
			Quota Full	1036
			Dropouts	659
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	131
			Valids	2020
Response rate:				**41.33%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 43.6 min, while the median length equaled 24.0 min.

3.6 Ghana

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Ghana started on January 25, 2022 and the last interview took place on March 24, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Ghana was implemented **face-to-face** (CAPI) by the Gallup International network member in West Africa, Market Trends International. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

Regional training of fieldwork managers of Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal was organized in Lagos. This session took place on January 14 – January 15, 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:

- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the findings of the pilot that took place in 4 countries,
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork managers who attended this training were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each country. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:

- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 50 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in Ghana. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed for a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 40 interviews and 4.04 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the Ghanaian context. It was also translated into Akan. All Interviewers in Ghana were bilingual. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents were given the choice of the preferred language for answering our questionnaire. Nevertheless, 99% have chosen English to answer all questions of our survey.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification in Ghana is based on the regional division of the country that was applicable before 2018. All regions were included in the sampling. In the questionnaire, we queried the 16 federal units. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried states (federal units) and the regions that were used as quota regions.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Ashanti	Ashanti
Bono, Bono East, Ahafo	Brong-Ahafo
Central	Central
Eastern	Eastern
Greater Accra	Greater Accra
Northern, Savannah, North East	Northern
Upper East	Upper East
Upper West	Upper West
Volta, Oti	Volta
Western, Western North	Western

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. Within each quota region, a number of sampling points was allocated proportionally to the population distribution in each region. Within each region, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were spread between urban and rural environments to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in.

200 PSUs were selected and a sample size of at least 10 was set for each PSU. The following table provides a detailed explanation of the PSUs selection in Ghana. In urban areas, the PSUs were randomly selected from the list of administrative subdivisions of each area (e.g., communes, constituencies). In rural areas, PSUs were randomly selected using wherever possible official listing or local knowledge. Within each sampling point, a starting address was randomly defined based on the register of streets in urban areas or a predefined spot in rural areas where such a register does not exist (e.g., the religious site, the main square, the head of the village house, etc.). Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households. Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule).

PSU selection and distribution

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	200	102	98	2000	1020	980
Southern Belt						
Greater Accra	32	29	3	320	290	30
Volta	17	6	11	170	60	110
Central	19	9	10	190	90	100
Western	19	8	11	190	80	110
Middle Belt						
Eastern	21	9	12	210	90	120
Ashanti	39	24	15	390	240	150
Brong Ahafo	18	8	10	180	80	100
Northern Belt						
Northern	20	6	14	200	60	140
Upper East	9	2	7	90	20	70
Upper West	6	1	5	60	10	50

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	11.9%	12.1%	11.9%
25-34 years	13.8%	21.7%	13.8%
35-54 years	16.7%	15.4%	16.7%
55 years and above	6.9%	2.6%	6.9%
Women			
18-24 years	11.8%	14.7%	11.8%
25-34 years	14.1%	19.1%	14.1%
35-54 years	16.4%	12.5%	16.4%
55 years and above	8.4%	1.9%	8.4%
Education	**Universe**	**Unweighted Sample**	**Weighted**
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	41.5%	38.8%	40.5%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	41.4%	45.3%	40.4%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	17.1%	13.4%	16.7%
Type of Locality	**Universe**	**Unweighted Sample**	**Weighted**
Cities	56.7%	35.4%	34.0%
Towns and suburbs		25.1%	22.6%
Rural areas	43.3%	39.5%	43.4%

Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Ashanti	17.6%	19.8%	17.6%
Brong-Ahafo	9.6%	9.0%	9.6%
Central	9.3%	9.0%	9.3%
Eastern	9.5%	10.5%	9.5%
Greater Accra	17.7%	16.0%	17.7%
Northern	11.8%	10.0%	11.8%
Upper East	4.2%	4.7%	4.2%
Upper West	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Volta	7.8%	8.5%	7.8%
Western	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%

(*) Ghana Statistical Services – National Census 2021: https://www.statsghana.gov.gh

Participation and interview length

3424 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 2000. During quality controls, 133 interviews were identified with a number of missing answers deviating from the mean figure in this country. Call-backs were organized only to confirm that the data collected reflected the answers of respondents and that interviews were conducted correctly. 33 cases were also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses		3424
No contact		144
Refusals		436
Contacted individuals		2844
Refusals		766
Started interviews		2078
Incomplete interviews		78
Complete interviews		2000
Invalids		0
Valids		2000
Response rate:		**58.41%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 38.2 min, while the median length equaled 35.2 min.

3.7 India

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in India started on February 15, 2022 and the last interview took place on March 31, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in India was implemented **face-to-face** (CAPI) by the Gallup International network member, Convergent View Research. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

Regional training of regional fieldwork supervisors was organized in New Delhi. This session took place on February 1, 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:

- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the finding of the pilot that took place in 4 countries,
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork supervisors who attended this training were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each state covered by the survey. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:

- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 50 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in India. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed for a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 20.45 interviews and 3.06 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the Indian context. It was also translated into the following languages: Hindi, Telegu, Assamese, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, and Bengali.

It is worth mentioning that the effective number of languages was even higher as the following adaptations of Hindi were used in several states: Hindi-Bihar, Hindi-Chhattisgarh, Hindi-Haryana, Hindi-Himachal Pradesh, Hindi- Jharkhand, Hindi-Madhya Pradesh, Hindi- Delhi, Hindi-Rajasthan, Hindi- Uttar Pradesh, Hindi-Uttarakhand. The different Hindi adaptations relate essentially to the State specific content of the party lists for the vote recall and voting intention questions.

In each state, only bilingual interviewers that could speak English and the state language were used. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents were given the choice of the state language or English. The following table shows the language usage in the survey.

Language usage in India:

Hindi	53%
Marathi	7%
Bengali	5%
Telugu	5%
Gujarati	4%
Punjabi	4%
Tamil	4%
Assamese	4%
Kannada	4%
Malayalam	4%
Oriya	4%
English	0%

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification in India covered 20 states representing 97.39 % of the country's population. The states that were not included in the sample are mainly those close to the unsecured northern border of the country and the islands that would have implied a significant cost to be covered. The excluded regions are Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, and Goa.

The following table shows the correspondence between the queried states and the administrative regions that were used as quota regions.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	North
Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	East
Gujarat, Maharashtra	West
Andhra Pradshesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala	South
Assam	North East
Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Central

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. For each of the 20 selected states, a minimum sample size of 120 interviews was set. The number of sampling points was then derived based on the target number of 20 interviews per Primary Sampling Unit (PSU).

Within each State, the PSUs were spread between urban and rural environments to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in. 149 PSUs were selected and a target sample size of maximum of 20 was set in each PSU. The following table provides a detailed explanation of the PSUs selection in India.

One major district has been selected in each state and the required number of urban and rural centers within and around that district have been selected through random sampling using census 2011 sampling frames.

PSU selection

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	149	49	100	2780	910	1870
North						
Delhi	6	6	0	120	120	0
Haryana	6	2	4	120	40	80
Himachal Pradesh	7	1	6	120	20	100
Punjab	6	2	4	120	40	80
Rajasthan	7	2	5	120	30	90
Uttar Pradesh	17	2	15	330	40	290
Uttarakhand	6	2	4	120	40	80
East						
Bihar	9	1	8	170	20	150
Jharkhand	7	2	5	120	30	90
Odisha	6	1	5	120	20	100
West Bengal	8	3	5	150	60	90
West						
Gujarat	7	3	4	120	50	70
Maharashtra	10	5	5	190	90	100
South						
Andhra Pradshesh	8	3	5	140	50	90
Karnataka	7	3	4	120	50	70
Tamil Nadu	6	3	3	120	60	60
Kerala	6	3	3	120	60	60
North East						
Assam	6	1	5	120	20	100
Central						
Madhya Pradesh	7	2	5	120	30	90
Chhattisgarh	7	2	5	120	40	80

The household selection was done by starting from the northwest corner of the selected point. Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households. Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household

aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule).

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	12.9%	9.7%	13.4%
25-34 years	11.9%	19.4%	12.3%
35-54 years	17.3%	20.6%	17.9%
55 years and above	9.7%	2.8%	10.0%
Women			
18-24 years	11.5%	6.5%	11.9%
25-34 years	10.7%	20.0%	11.1%
35-54 years	16.2%	19.6%	16.8%
55 years and above	9.8%	1.3%	6.6%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	71.3%	38.1%	70.1%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	18.1%	28.0%	17.8%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	10.6%	32.8%	10.4%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	34.0%	23.1%	23.7%
Towns and suburbs		9.8%	10.3%
Rural areas	66.0%	67.0%	66.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Northern	29.0%	37.7%	29.0%
Eastern	21.0%	20.1%	21.0%
Western	15.0%	11.0%	15.0%
Southern	23.0%	17.8%	23.0%
Central	8.0%	9.1%	8.0%
North Eastern	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%

(*) Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation – National Census: https://mospi.gov.in

Participation and interview length

4844 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 2822. During quality controls, 229 interviews were identified with a number of missing answers deviating from the mean figure in this country. Call-backs were organized only to confirm that the data collected reflected the answers of respondents and that interviews were conducted correctly. 34 cases were also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses		4844
No contact		487
Refusals		512
Contacted individuals		3845
Refusals		856
Started interviews		2989
	Incomplete interviews	167
	Complete interviews	2822
	Invalids	0
	Valids	2822
Response rate:		**58.26%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 37.1 min, while the median length equaled 34.5 min.

3.8 Indonesia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Indonesia started on December 24, 2021 and the last interview took place on March 5, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Indonesia was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	83%
Tablet	0%
Desktop	17%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Indonesian and Javanese. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents were given the choice of Indonesian or Javanese for answering our questionnaire. 99% have selected Indonesian to answer all questions.

Geographic coverage and sampling

Indonesia is divided into seven regions that were all included in our sampling design. In the questionnaire, we queried the second level of regional definition, i.e., the provinces, to allow respondents to easily relate to the geographical area they live in. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried and the quota regions.

Table 2: Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Jakarta, Yogyakarta	Java
West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan	Kalimantan
Maluku, North Maluku	Maluku Islands
Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara	Lesser Sunda islands
Papua, West Papua	Western New Guinea
Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi	Sulawesi
Aceh, Bangka Belitung Islands, Bengkulu, Jambi, Riau Islands, Lampung, Riau, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, North Sumatra	Sumatra

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because

Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	11.7%	12.2%	11.7%
25-34 years	10.2%	10.8%	10.2%
35-54 years	18.6%	19.9%	18.6%
55 years and above	9.6%	7.9%	9.6%
Women			
18-24 years	11.0%	12.0%	11.0%
25-34 years	10.0%	10.9%	10.0%
35-54 years	18.4%	17.9%	18.4%
55 years and above	10.5%	8.3%	10.5%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	62.5%	49.2%	62.5%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	17.0%	26.9%	17.0%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	20.5%	23.8%	20.5%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	56.3%	33.9%	30.8%
Towns and suburbs		27.4%	25.5%
Rural areas	43.7%	38.7%	43.7%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Java	56.1%	62.9%	56.1%
Kalimantan	6.2%	5.1%	6.2%
Maluku Islands & Western New Guinea	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%
Lesser Sunda islands	5.5%	5.1%	5.5%
Sulawesi	7.3%	6.8%	7.3%
Sumatra	21.7%	17.1%	21.7%

(*) Statistics Indonesia 2021: https://www.bps.go.id

Participation and interview length

4845 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2001 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 115 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 47 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Table 4: Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4845
	Refusals			1724
	Started interviews			3121
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	42
			Quota Full	766
			Dropouts	150
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	162
			Valids	2001
Response rate:				**44.64%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 42.9 min, while the median length equaled 28.3 min.

3.9 Italy

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Italy started on December 20, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 12, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Italy was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	45%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	52%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Italian.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The administrative regions of Italy correspond to the second NUTS level definition. All Italian regions were included in our sampling design. For the purpose of regional stratification, we grouped some regions. In the questionnaire, we kept these regions separately to allow respondents to easily relate to the geographical area they live in. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried and the quota regions.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta	ITC1 - Piemonte + ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
Liguria	ITC3 - Liguria
Lombardia	ITC4 - Lombardia
Abruzzo, Molise	ITF1 - Abruzzo + ITF2 - Molise
Campania	ITF3 - Campania
Puglia, Basilicata	ITF4 - Puglia + ITF5 - Basilicata
Calabria	ITF6 - Calabria
Sicilia	ITG1 - Sicilia
Sardegna	ITG2 - Sardegna
Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento + ITH1 - Provincia
Veneto	ITH3 - Veneto
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Emilia-Romagna	ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna
Toscana	ITI1 - Toscana
Umbria	ITI2 - Umbria
Marche	ITI3 - Marche
Lazio	ITI4 - Lazio

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
25-34 years	6.7%	6.1%	6.7%
35-54 years	17.8%	17.6%	17.8%
55 years and above	19.4%	19.6%	19.4%
Women			
18-24 years	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%
25-34 years	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
35-54 years	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%
55 years and above	23.5%	23.8%	23.5%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	39.8%	37.1%	39.8%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	42.8%	45.4%	42.8%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	17.4%	17.5%	17.4%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	34%	29.7%	34.0%
Towns and suburbs	41%	43.6%	41.0%
Rural areas	25%	26.7%	25.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
ITC3 - Liguria	2.6%	2.9%	2.6%
ITC4 - Lombardia	16.6%	17.5%	16.6%
ITC1 - Piemonte + ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta	7.4%	8.1%	7.4%
ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna	7.4%	7.6%	7.4%
ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
ITH2 - Prov. Autonoma di Trento + ITH1 - Prov. Autonoma di Bolzano	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%
ITH3 - Veneto	8.1%	7.6%	8.1%
ITI4 - Lazio	9.7%	10.2%	9.8%
ITI3 - Marche	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%
ITI1 - Toscana	6.2%	6.5%	6.2%
ITI2 - Umbria	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%
ITF1 - Abruzzo + ITF2 - Molise	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
ITF6 - Calabria	3.2%	2.4%	3.2%
ITF3 - Campania	9.6%	8.8%	9.6%
ITF4 - Puglia + ITF5 - Basilicata	7.6%	8.4%	7.6%
ITG2 - Sardegna	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%
ITG1 - Sicilia	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

5927 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2119 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 38 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 30 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons					5927
	Refusals				1748
	Started interviews				4179
		Incomplete interviews			2748
			Screenouts		155
			Quota Full		896
			Dropouts		941
		Complete interviews			2199
			Invalids		68
			Valids		2119
Response rate:					**36.90%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 45.2 min, while the median length equaled 24.2 min.

3.10 Japan

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Japan started on December 24, 2021 and the last interview took place on February 28, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Japan was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	44%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	53%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Japanese.

Geographic coverage and sampling

Japan is divided into nine regions, which are split into 47 smaller prefectures. All nine regions were included in our sampling design. For the purpose of regional stratification, we grouped the following regions: Hokkaido and Tohoku, Tokai and Hokuriku, and Chugoku and Shikoku and Kyushu. In the questionnaire, we kept these regions separate to allow respondents to easily relate to the geographical area they live in. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried and the quota regions.

Table 2: Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Hokkaidō	Hokkaido/Tohoku
Tōhoku	
Kantō	Kanto
Chūbu	Tokai/Hokuriku
Kansai	Kinki
Chūgoku	Chugoku/Shikoku/Kyushu
Shikoku	
Kyūshū	

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%
25-34 years	6.0%	5.7%	6.0%
35-54 years	16.0%	16.3%	16.0%
55 years and above	21.1%	22.5%	21.1%
Women			
18-24 years	5.1%	5.5%	5.1%
25-34 years	5.7%	5.4%	5.7%
35-54 years	15.5%	15.4%	15.5%
55 years and above	25.2%	24.3%	25.2%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	19.5%	18.5%	19.5%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	54.5%	54.9%	54.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	26.0%	26.7%	26.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	91.6%	47.0%	46.6%
Towns and suburbs		43.7%	45.0%
Rural areas	8.4%	9.3%	8.4%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Hokkaido/Tohoku	11.20%	10.4%	11.2%
Kanto	36.30%	38.8%	36.3%
Tokai/Hokuriku	15.90%	16.2%	15.9%
Kinki	16.30%	18.1%	16.3%
Chugoku/Shikoku/Kyushu	20.30%	16.7%	20.3%

(*) Statistics Bureau of Japan – Census 2015 https://www.stat.go.jp/english/

Participation and interview length

6357 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2000 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 99 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 56 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				6357
	Refusals			1716
	Started interviews			4641
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	32
			Quota Full	816
			Dropouts	1638
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	155
			Valids	2000
Response rate:				**33.90%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 43.4 min, while the median length equaled 23.9 min.

3.11 Latvia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Latvia started on December 21, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 29, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Latvia was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	48%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	50%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Latvian and Russian. The Russian translation was adapted and localized from the version used in Russia. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents had to select the language for answering our questionnaire. 75% selected Latvian and 25% Russian to answer all questions.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Latvia was based on the NUTS III level definition. All six NUTS III regions were included in our sampling design. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%
25-34 years	8.8%	8.0%	8.8%
35-54 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.1%
55 years and above	15.7%	15.9%	15.7%
Women			
18-24 years	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%
25-34 years	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%
35-54 years	16.9%	17.2%	16.9%
55 years and above	26.1%	26.4%	26.1%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	14.9%	12.5%	14.9%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	53.7%	49.9%	53.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	31.4%	37.6%	31.4%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	43%	44.1%	43.0%
Towns and suburbs	20%	22.0%	20.0%
Rural areas	37%	33.9%	37.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Kurzeme	12.81%	13.5%	12.8%
Latgale	14.52%	12.5%	14.5%
Rīga	32.41%	35.2%	32.4%
Pierīga	17.93%	16.2%	17.9%
Vidzeme	10.15%	12.9%	10.2%
Zemgale	12.18%	9.6%	12.2%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

4348 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2100 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 16 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 69 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4348
	Refusals			877
	Started interviews			3471
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	84
			Quota Full	498
			Dropouts	704
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	85
			Valids	2100
Response rate:				**50.25%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 67.6 min, while the median length equaled 34.8 min.

3.12 Mexico

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Mexico started on December 22, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 21, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Mexico was implemented **online** from the Gallup International Access Panel.

Device used

Smartphone	70%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	28%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Spanish. The Spanish translation used was an adapted and localized version of the one used in Spain.

Geographic coverage and sampling

Mexico is a federal republic composed of 32 federal entities: 31 states and Mexico City. All administrative regions were included in our sampling design. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	14.4%	14.5%	14.4%
25-34 years	13.0%	15.8%	13.0%
35-54 years	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
55 years and above	11.9%	10.6%	11.9%
Women			
18-24 years	14.0%	14.7%	14.0%
25-34 years	13.4%	15.4%	13.4%
35-54 years	10.2%	10.1%	10.2%
55 years and above	14.1%	9.9%	14.1%

Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	60.2%	48.5%	60.2%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	21.5%	24.6%	21.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	18.3%	26.9%	18.3%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	80.2%	53.7%	49.0%
Towns and suburbs		30.5%	31.2%
Rural areas	19.8%	15.8%	19.8%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Aguascalientes	1.1%	1.9%	1.1%
Baja California	3.0%	3.7%	2.8%
Baja California Sur	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Campeche	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Chiapas	4.4%	1.7%	4.3%
Chihuahua	3.0%	2.1%	3.0%
Coahuila	2.5%	2.1%	2.4%
Colima	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Durango	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Guanajuato	4.9%	3.9%	4.9%
Guerrero	2.8%	1.9%	3.0%
Hidalgo	2.4%	2.7%	2.4%
Jalisco	6.6%	7.6%	6.5%
México	13.5%	16.3%	13.5%
Mexico City	7.3%	13.5%	7.9%
Michoacán	3.8%	2.4%	3.9%
Morelos	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%
Nayarit	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%
Nuevo León	4.6%	7.2%	4.1%
Oaxaca	3.3%	1.4%	3.4%
Puebla	5.2%	4.7%	5.1%
Querétaro	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%
Quintana Roo	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%
San Luis Potosí	2.2%	1.2%	2.3%
Sinaloa	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%
Sonora	2.3%	1.9%	2.4%
Tabasco	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%
Tamaulipas	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%
Tlaxcala	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Veracruz	6.4%	5.4%	6.8%
Yucatán	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%
Zacatecas	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%

(*) Sistema Nacional de Informacion Estadistica y geografica, Census 2020 : https://en.www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/acercade.html

Participation

4647 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2160 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 25 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 82 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4647
	Refusals			903
	Started interviews			3744
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	257
			Quota Full	972
			Dropouts	248
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	107
			Valids	2160
Response rate:				**48.78%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 48.2 min, while the median length equaled 29.9 min.

3.13 Nigeria

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork started on February 8, 2022 and the last interview took place on March 18, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Nigeria was implemented **face-to-face** (CAPI) by the Gallup International network member in West Africa, Market Trends International. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

Regional training of fieldwork managers of Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal was organized in Lagos. This session took place on January 14 – January 15, 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:

- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the finding of the pilot that took place in 4 countries (including Nigeria),
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork managers who attended this training, were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each country. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:

- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 48 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in Nigeria. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed for a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 41.67 interviews and 4.97 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the Nigerian context. It was also translated into Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba. All Interviewers in Nigeria were bilingual. In each

state, only bilingual interviewers that could speak English and the local language of the region were used. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents are given the choice of the regional language or English for answering the questionnaire. The distribution of languages used in our sample in Nigeria shows that 75% have chosen English, and for the rest (25%) Hausa was the preferred option.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification in Nigeria is based on the regional divisions. All regions were included in our sampling.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau, Federal Capital Territory	North Central
Adamawa, Bauchi, Berno, Gembe, Taraba, Yobe	North East
Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara	North West
Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo	South East
Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Rivers, Delta, Eda	South South
Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oya	South West

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. Within each quota region of Nigeria, one state was selected and a number of sampling points was allocated proportionally to the population distribution in each region.

PSU selection

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	200	104	96	2000	1040	960
North Central						
Abuja	17	12	5	170	120	50
South East						
Enugu	20	8	12	200	80	120
North West						
Kano	51	25	26	510	250	260
North East						
Bauchi	33	6	27	330	60	270
South West						
Lagos	52	37	15	520	370	150
South South						
Rivers	27	16	11	270	160	110

Within each region, we randomly selected a state to sample from. We then distributed the number of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) between urban and rural environments to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in. Overall, 200 PSUs were selected and a sample size of at least 10 was set for each PSU. The above table provides a detailed explanation of the PSUs selection in Nigeria.

In urban areas, the PSUs were randomly selected from the list of administrative subdivisions of each area (e.g., communes, constituencies). In rural areas, PSUs were randomly selected

using wherever possible official register or local knowledge. Within each sampling point, a starting address was randomly defined based on the register of street in urban areas or a predefined spot in rural area where such register does not exist (e.g., the religious site, i.e., Church, Mosque, the main square, the head of village house, etc.). Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households. Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule).

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	17.4%	11.9%	17.8%
25-34 years	12.3%	21.0%	12.6%
35-54 years	14.8%	17.2%	15.1%
55 years and above	5.8%	0.8%	3.8%
Women			
18-24 years	16.9%	16.5%	17.3%
25-34 years	11.9%	19.3%	12.2%
35-54 years	14.6%	12.1%	14.9%
55 years and above	6.3%	1.3%	6.4%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	41.5%	16.8%	39.1%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	44.3%	47.7%	41.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	14.2%	31.4%	13.4%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	50.3%	31.6%	27.6%
Towns and suburbs		20.5%	22.7%
Rural areas	49.7%	48.0%	49.7%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
North Central	15.1%	8.5%	15.1%
North East	13.6%	16.6%	13.6%
North West	25.3%	25.5%	25.3%
South East	11.4%	10.0%	11.4%
South South	14.9%	13.5%	14.9%
South West	19.8%	26.0%	19.8%

(*) National Bureau of Statistics –2016: https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng

Participation and interview length

3808 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 2000. During quality controls, 12 interviews were identified as having an overall duration that was deviating from the mean duration in this country. Call-backs were organized only to confirm that the data collected reflected the answers of respondents and that interviews were conducted correctly. 108 cases were also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses	3808
No contact	412
Refusals	324
Contacted individuals	3072
Refusals	1019
Started interviews	2053
Incomplete interviews	53
Complete interviews	2000
Invalids	0
Valids	2000
Response rate:	**52.52%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 35.9 min, while the median length equaled 30.0 min.

3.14 Peru

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork started on March 19, 2022 and the last interview took place on June 11, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Peru was implemented **face-to-face** (CAPI) by the Gallup International network member in Peru, Datum Internacional. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

A training of fieldwork managers was organized in Lima. This session took place on February 17, 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:

- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the finding of the pilot that took place in 4 countries,
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork managers who attended this training, were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each country. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:

- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 100 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in Peru. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed for a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 20.18 interviews and 2.93 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Spanish and Quechua. The Spanish translation used was an adapted and localized version of the one used in Spain. All Interviewers assigned to this project in Peru were bilingual. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents are given the choice of Quechua or Spanish for answering the questionnaire. The distribution of languages used in our sample in Peru shows that all respondents (100%) have chosen Spanish as their preferred option.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification in Peru covered 17 "departments" out of 24, representing 92 % of the country's population. The areas that were not included in the sample were mostly the mountainous regions that are difficult to access and would have implied significant additional costs for a small number of interviews. The excluded regions are Amazonas, Apurímac, Huancavelica, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Tacna, Tumbes, and Ucayali. For the rest, the same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. Within each quota region of Peru, an area was selected and a number of sampling points was allocated proportionally to the population distribution in each region. Within each region, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were spread between urban and rural environments to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in.

Table 2: PSU selection

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	200	168	32	2000	1680	320
Loreto	8	6	2	80	60	20
San Martin	8	6	2	80	60	20
Cusco	8	6	2	80	60	20
Puno	7	5	2	70	50	20
Ica	5	4	1	50	40	10
Arequipa	12	10	2	120	100	20
Ayacucho	8	6	3	80	60	30
Huanuco	4	3	1	40	30	10
Junin	9	4	5	90	40	50
Ancash	7	5	2	70	50	20
La Libertad	10	8	2	100	80	20
Lambayeque	7	5	2	70	50	20
Cajamarca	8	6	2	80	60	20
Piura	12	9	3	120	90	30
Lima	72	72	0	720	720	0
Lima Provinces	7	6	1	70	60	10
Callao	7	7	0	70	70	0

Overall, 200 PSUs were selected and a sample size of 10 minimum was set for each PSU. In urban areas, the PSUs were randomly selected from the list of administrative subdivisions of each area (e.g., communes, constituencies). In rural areas, PSUs were randomly selected using wherever possible official register or local knowledge. Within each sampling point, a

starting address was randomly defined based on the register of addresses. Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households. Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule). Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	9.6%	8.6%	9.6%
25-34 years	11.0%	13.2%	11.0%
35-54 years	17.9%	17.0%	17.9%
55 years and above	11.0%	10.4%	11.0%
Women			
18-24 years	10.7%	8.9%	10.7%
25-34 years	11.0%	12.4%	11.0%
35-54 years	17.1%	19.9%	17.1%
55 years and above	11.7%	9.5%	11.7%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	31.2%	32.1%	29.7%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	38.6%	33.2%	36.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	30.2%	30.2%	28.8%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	77.9%	48.3%	46.1%
Towns and suburbs		33.5%	31.8%
Rural areas	22.1%	18.2%	22.1%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Loreto	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
San Martin	4.4%	4.8%	4.4%
Cusco	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%
Puno	3.6%	4.2%	3.6%
Ica	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Arequipa	6.1%	5.7%	6.1%
Ayacucho	4.2%	3.7%	4.2%
Huanuco	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Junin	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%
Ancash	3.5%	3.9%	3.5%
La Libertad	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%
Lambayeque	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Cajamarca	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Piura	6.1%	5.5%	6.1%
Lima	34.5%	35.7%	34.5%
Lima Provinces	3.5%	2.5%	3.5%
Callao	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%

(*) PERÚ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática–Census 2017 : https://www.inei.gob.pe/cifras-de-pobreza /

The above table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used.

Participation and interview length

3697 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 2018. During quality controls, 328 interviews were identified with a number of missing answers deviating from the mean figure in this country. Call-backs were organized only to confirm that the data collected reflected the answers of respondents and that interviews were conducted correctly. 9 interviews were considered invalids due to a very high number of missings. 57 cases were also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics or to validate the overall duration of the interview.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses			3697
	No contact		272
	Refusals		486
	Contacted individuals		2939
		Refusals	844
		Started interviews	2095
		Incomplete interviews	68
		Complete interviews	2027
		Invalids	9
		Valids	2018
Response rate:			**54.83%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 41.6 min, while the median length equaled 36.2 min.

3.15 Poland

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Poland started on December 20, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 13, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Poland was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	38%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	60%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Polish.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Poland was based on the NUTS I definition. In the questionnaire, we queried the more detailed NUTS II level to allow respondents to easily relate to the region they live in. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried and the quota regions.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Małopolskie, Śląskie	Makroregion Poludniowy (Southern)
Wielkopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Lubuskie	Makroregion Pólnocno-Zachodni (Northwest)
Dolnośląskie, Opolskie	Makroregion Poludniowo-Zachodni (Southwest)
Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Pomorskie	Makroregion Pólnocny (North)
Łódzkie, Świętokrzyskie	Makroregion Centralny (Central)
Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie	Makroregion Wschodni (Eastern)
Warszawski stołeczny, Mazowiecki regionalny	Makroregion Województwo Mazowieckie (Masovia)

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because

Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%
25-34 years	9.4%	9.6%	9.4%
35-54 years	17.1%	17.3%	17.1%
55 years and above	16.4%	17.3%	16.4%
Women			
18-24 years	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%
25-34 years	9.0%	8.9%	9.0%
35-54 years	16.9%	16.9%	16.9%
55 years and above	21.7%	20.0%	21.7%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	13.3%	12.7%	13.3%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	58.5%	56.7%	58.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	28.2%	30.6%	28.2%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	33.9%	34.2%	34.0%
Towns and suburbs	24.4%	25.3%	24.0%
Rural areas	41.7%	40.5%	42.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Makroregion Poludniowy	20.7%	20.8%	20.7%
Makroregion Pólnocno-Zachodni	16.2%	14.1%	16.2%
Makroregion Poludniowo-Zachodni	10.0%	10.1%	10.0%
Makroregion Pólnocny	15.2%	14.7%	15.2%
Makroregion Centralny	9.7%	9.8%	9.7%
Makroregion Wschodni	14.1%	15.1%	14.1%
Makroregion Województwo Mazowieckie	14.1%	15.3%	14.1%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

5344 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2037 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 35 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 57 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				5344
	Refusals			1272
	Started interviews			4072
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	102
			Quota Full	373
			Dropouts	1468
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	92
			Valids	2037
Response rate:				**39.84%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 42.6 min, while the median length equaled 27.8 min.

3.16 Russia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Russia started on December 21, 2021 and the last interview took place on February 4, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Russia was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	53%
Tablet	4%
Desktop	43%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Russian.

Geographic coverage and sampling

Since 2022, the Russian Federation is officially composed of eighty-nine federal units. However, six of these federal regions—the Republic of Crimea, the Donetsk People's Republic, the Kherson Oblast, the Lugansk People's Republic, the federal city of Sevastopol and the Zaporozhye Oblast are not internationally recognized as part of Russia. Our sample design excludes these regions. The regional stratification implemented in the coverage of the Russian Federation focuses on the "district" level. The following table shows the correspondence between the queried and the quota regions.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Belgorod Oblast, Bryansk Oblast, Vladimir Oblast, Voronezh Oblast, Ivanovo Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Kostroma Oblast, Kursk Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Moscow Oblast, Oryol Oblast, Ryazan Oblast, Smolensk Oblast, Tambov Oblast, Tver Oblast, Tula Oblast, Yaroslavl Oblast, Moscow	Central Federal District
Karelia, Republic of, Komi Republic, Arkhangelsk Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Kaliningrad Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Novgorod Oblast, Pskov Oblast, Saint Petersburg, Nenets Autonomous Okrug	North Western Federal District
Adygea, Republic of, Kalmykia, Republic of, Krasnodar Krai, Astrakhan Oblast, Volgograd Oblast, Rostov Oblast	Southern Federal District
Dagestan, Republic of, Ingushetia, Republic of, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, Karachay-Cherkess Republic, North Ossetia-Alania, Republic of, Chechen Republic, Stavropol Krai	Northern Caucasus Federal District
Bashkortostan, Republic of, Mari El Republic, Mordovia, Republic of, Tatarstan, Republic of, Udmurt Republic, Chuvash Republic, Kirov Oblast, Nizhny Novgorod Oblast, Orenburg Oblast, Penza Oblast, Perm Krai, Samara Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Ulyanovsk Oblast	Volga Federal District
Kurgan Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast, Chelyabinsk Oblast, Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Urals Federal District
Altai Republic, Tuva Republic, Khakassia, Republic of, Altai Krai, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Irkutsk Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Novosibirsk Oblast, Omsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast	Siberian Federal District
Buryatia, Republic of, Sakha (Yakutia) Republic, Primorsky Krai, Khabarovsk Krai, Amur Oblast, Kamchatka Krai, Magadan Oblast, Sakhalin Oblast, Zabaykalsky Krai, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	Far Eastern Federal District

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	5.9%	4.9%	5.9%
25-34 years	9.1%	8.5%	9.1%
35-54 years	16.5%	17.7%	16.5%
55 years and above	13.7%	14.0%	13.7%
Women			
18-24 years	5.6%	4.9%	5.6%
25-34 years	8.9%	9.5%	8.9%
35-54 years	17.7%	20.5%	17.7%
55 years and above	22.5%	20.0%	22.5%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	4.8%	5.2%	4.8%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	38.5%	36.3%	38.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	56.7%	58.5%	56.7%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	74.4%	55.8%	55.0%
Towns and suburbs		19.7%	19.4%
Rural areas	25.6%	24.5%	25.6%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Central Federal District	26.2%	27.3%	26.3%
North Western Federal District	9.6%	9.1%	9.6%
Southern Federal District	9.6%	10.2%	9.6%
Northern Caucasus Federal District	6.1%	4.8%	6.1%
Volga Federal District	21.4%	22.2%	21.4%
Urals Federal District	8.5%	10.8%	8.5%
Siberian Federal District	13.8%	11.8%	13.8%
Far Eastern Federal District	4.6%	3.7%	4.6%

(*) Russian Federal State Statistics Services 2010 https://eng.rosstat.gov.ru

Participation and interview length

5854 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2143 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 18 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 82 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				5854
	Refusals			1354
	Started interviews			4500
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	73
			Quota Full	495
			Dropouts	1689
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	100
			Valids	2143
Response rate:				**38.32%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 70.3 min, while the median length equaled 31.5 min.

3.17 Senegal

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork started on February 18, 2022 and the last interview took place on April 11, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Senegal was implemented **face-to-face** (CAPI) by the Gallup International network member in West Africa, Market Trends International. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

Regional training of fieldwork managers of Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal was organized in Lagos. This session took place on January 14 – January 15, 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:
- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the finding of the pilot that took place in 4 countries,
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork managers who attended this training, were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each country. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:
- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 52 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in Senegal. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed in a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 38.38 interviews and 3.23 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Wolof and French. The French translation used was an adapted and localized version of the one used in France. All

Interviewers assigned to this project in Senegal were bilingual. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents were given the choice of Wolof or French for answering the questionnaire. The distribution of languages used in our sample in Senegal shows that 99% of respondents have chosen French as their preferred option.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Senegal was based on the 14 administrative regions of the country that were all included in our sample. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents (see Table 2 and Table 3).

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. Within each quota region of Senegal, a number of sampling points was allocated proportionally to the population distribution in each region. Within each region, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were spread between urban and rural environment to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in.

Table 2: PSU selection

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	200	2000	91	109	910	1090
Dakar	47	470	45	2	450	20
Diourbel	23	230	4	19	40	190
Fatick	11	110	2	9	20	90
Kaffrine	8	80	1	7	10	70
Kaolack	14	140	5	9	50	90
Kedougou	3	30	1	2	10	20
Kolda	10	100	3	7	30	70
Louga	13	130	3	10	30	100
Matam	9	90	2	7	20	70
Sedhiou	6	60	1	5	10	50
St Louis	13	130	6	7	60	70
Tambacounda	10	100	2	8	20	80
Thies	25	250	12	13	120	130
Ziguinchor	8	80	4	4	40	40

Overall, 200 PSUs were selected and a sample size of at least 10 was set for each PSU. Table 2 provides a detailed explanation of the PSUs selection in Senegal. In urban areas, the PSUs were randomly selected from the list of administrative subdivisions of each area (e.g., communes, constituencies). In rural areas, PSUs were randomly selected using wherever possible official register or local knowledge. Within each sampling point, a starting address was randomly defined based on the register of street in urban areas or a predefined spot in rural area where such register does not exist (e.g., the religious site, i.e., Church, Mosque, the main square, the head of village house, etc.). Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households.). Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule).

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	17.2%	8.4%	17.2%
25-34 years	12.2%	16.2%	12.2%
35-54 years	12.9%	15.8%	12.9%
55 years and above	5.2%	9.6%	5.2%
Women			
18-24 years	17.0%	10.5%	17.0%
25-34 years	12.9%	16.4%	12.9%
35-54 years	15.6%	17.3%	15.6%
55 years and above	7.0%	5.7%	7.0%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	88.7%	50.9%	60.1%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	20.8%	30.4%	23.6%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	8.3%	18.7%	16.3%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	47.2%	35.7%	30.7%
Towns and suburbs		20.1%	16.5%
Rural areas	52.8%	44.2%	52.8%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Dakar	23.0%	23.1%	23.0%
Diourbel	11.1%	12.0%	11.1%
Fatick	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
Kaffrine	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Kaolack	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Kédougou	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%
Kolda	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%
Louga	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%
Matam	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Saint-Louis	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
Sédhiou	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%
Tambacounda	5.2%	4.4%	5.2%
Thiès	13.0%	12.5%	13.0%
Ziguinchor	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%

(*) Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie: https://www.ansd.sn

Participation

3290 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 1996. During quality controls, 183 interviews were identified with a number of missing answers deviating from the mean figure in this country. Call-backs were organized confirming that the data collected reflected the answers of respondents, that is mostly people living in rural areas that were unable (or refusing) to form an opinion on a set of topics formulated in the questionnaire. 9 cases were

also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics. 4 interviews were considered as invalid due to a high number of missing.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses		3290
No contact		318
Refusals		109
Contacted individuals		2863
Refusals		643
Started interviews		2220
Incomplete interviews		220
Complete interviews		2000
Invalids		4
Valids		1996
Response rate:		**60.79%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 50.4 min, while the median length equaled 44.9 min.

3.18 Singapore

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Singapore started on December 20, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 25, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Singapore was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	51%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	47%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the Singaporean context. It was also translated into Malay and Mandarin. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents had to select the language for answering our questionnaire. 97% have chosen English, 2% Mandarin and 1% Malay.

Sampling

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	6.9%	7.4%	6.9%
25-34 years	9.1%	9.6%	9.1%
35-54 years	19.3%	19.8%	19.3%
55 years and above	17.0%	15.3%	17.0%
Women			
18-24 years	6.0%	7.6%	6.0%
25-34 years	7.8%	8.7%	7.8%
35-54 years	17.6%	17.9%	17.6%
55 years and above	16.2%	13.8%	16.2%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	25.5%	22.8%	25.5%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	26.3%	25.4%	26.3%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	48.2%	51.8%	48.2%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Towns and suburbs			
Rural areas			
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Singapore	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(*) Department of Statistics Singapore https://www.singstat.gov.sg/find-data/search-by-theme?theme=population&type=all

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. For our sampling purpose, Singapore was considered as a single regional stratum. As the whole territory is urban, the design did not include the "type of locality" in the stratification scheme. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), and education.

The above table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used.

Participation and interview length

6357 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2010 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 23 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 33 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				6357
	Refusals			2689
	Started interviews			3668
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	83
			Quota Full	1158
			Dropouts	361
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	56
			Valids	2010
Response rate:				**32.50%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 57.8 min, while the median length equaled 23.3 min.

3.19 South Africa

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in South Africa started on February 4, 2022 and the last interview took place on March 12, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in South Africa was implemented **face-to-face** (CAPI) by the Gallup International network member, Ask Africa. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

A training of fieldwork supervisors I was organized in Pretoria. This session took place on 28 January 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:

- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the finding of the pilot that took place in 4 countries,
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork managers who attended this training, were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each country. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:

- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 116 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in South Africa. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed for a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 17.20 interviews and 3.32 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the South African context. It was also translated into Afrikaans, Xhosa, and Zulu. Only bilingual interviewers were selected for this assignment, that is only those that could speak English and the local language of the region where the interview is taking place. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents were given the choice of the regional language or English for answering the questionnaire. The distribution of languages used in our sample in South Africa shows that 94% of respondents have chosen English while Zulu, Xhosa, and Afrikaans were the preferred choice for 2% each.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in South Africa was based on all 9 administrative regions of the country that were all included in our sample. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. Within each quota region of South Africa, an important area was selected and the required number of urban and rural points within and around that area have been selected through random sampling using the latest national census as frames. The number of sampling points was allocated proportionally to the population distribution in each region. Within each region, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were spread between urban and rural environment to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in.

Overall, 200 PSUs were selected and a sample size of at least 10 was set for each PSU. The following table provides a detailed explanation of the PSUs selection in South Africa.

PSU selection

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	200	131	69	2000	1310	690
Gauteng	55	35	20	550	350	200
KwaZulu-Natal	38	26	12	380	260	120
Western Cape	26	19	7	260	190	70
Eastern Cape	21	16	5	210	160	50
Limpopo	17	7	10	170	70	100
Mpumalanga	14	10	4	140	100	40
North West	12	8	4	120	80	40
Free State	12	6	6	120	60	60
Northern Cape	5	4	1	50	40	10

The PSUs were randomly selected from the list of administrative subdivisions of each area (e.g., communes, constituencies). Within each sampling point, a starting address was randomly defined based on the register of addresses. Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households. Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule).

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	11.7%	6.9%	11.7%
25-34 years	12.6%	14.2%	12.6%
35-54 years	17.0%	20.5%	17.0%
55 years and above	7.4%	8.1%	7.4%
Women			
18-24 years	11.6%	6.9%	11.6%
25-34 years	12.4%	14.8%	12.4%
35-54 years	17.4%	19.6%	17.4%
55 years and above	9.8%	9.0%	9.8%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	25.8%	29.4%	23.3%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	67.0%	48.9%	60.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	7.2%	13.3%	6.5%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	66.4%	46.2%	44.1%
Towns and suburbs		22.1%	22.3%
Rural areas	33.6%	31.7%	33.6%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Gauteng	27.6%	27.5%	27.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	18.4%	18.1%	18.4%
Western Cape	12.3%	13.2%	12.3%
Eastern Cape	10.7%	10.3%	10.7%
Limpopo	9.5%	8.6%	9.5%
Mpumalanga	7.7%	7.0%	7.7%
North West	6.8%	6.3%	6.8%
Free State	4.9%	6.3%	4.9%
Northern Cape	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%

(*) Statistics South Africa. – 2016: https://www.statssa.gov.za

Participation and interview length

4372 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 2030. During quality controls, 20 interviews were identified with a number of missing answers deviating from the mean figure in this country. Call-backs were organized only to confirm that the data collected reflected the answers of respondents and that interviews were conducted correctly. 6 cases were also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses	4372
Refusals	429
Refusals	780
Contacted individuals	3163
Refusals	999
Started interviews	2164
Incomplete interviews	134
Complete interviews	2030
Invalids	0
Valids	2030
Response rate:	**46.43%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 46.1 min, while the median length equaled 42.1 min.

3.20 South Korea

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in South Korea started on December 21, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 20, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in South Korea was achieved **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	56%
Tablet	1%
Desktop	43%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Korean.

Geographic coverage and sampling

South Korea is divided into 17 first-tier administrative regions: 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), 1 special city (teukbyeolsi), 1 special self-governing city (teukbyeol-jachisi), and 9 provinces (do). All these regions were included in our sample. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	6.6%	6.2%	6.6%
25-34 years	8.0%	8.6%	8.0%
35-54 years	18.6%	19.6%	18.6%
55 years and above	16.6%	15.4%	16.6%
Women			
18-24 years	6.1%	6.5%	6.1%
25-34 years	7.1%	8.1%	7.1%
35-54 years	17.8%	18.0%	17.8%
55 years and above	19.2%	17.6%	19.2%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	11.3%	10.4%	11.3%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	38.7%	38.0%	38.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	50.0%	51.6%	50.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	81.5%	62.8%	58.5%
Towns and suburbs		20.0%	23.0%
Rural areas	18.5%	17.2%	18.5%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Seoul	18.6%	22.0%	18.6%
Busan	6.5%	6.8%	6.5%
Daegu	4.7%	5.3%	4.7%
Incheon	5.7%	6.3%	5.7%
Gwangju	2.9%	3.6%	2.9%
Daejeon	2.9%	3.2%	2.9%
Ulsan	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%
Sejong-si	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Gyeonggi-do	25.7%	25.5%	25.7%
Gangwon-do	2.9%	2.1%	2.9%
Chungcheongbuk-do	3.1%	2.2%	3.1%
Chungcheongnam-do	4.2%	3.0%	4.2%
Jeollabuk-do	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%
Jeollanam-do	3.5%	2.6%	3.5%
Gyeongsangbuk-do	5.2%	4.4%	5.2%
Gyeongsangnam-do	6.5%	5.6%	6.5%
Jeju	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%

(*) KOSIS Korean Statistical Information Service 2019 https://kosis.kr/eng/

Participation and interview length

6703 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2084 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 10 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 34 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				6703
	Refusals			3183
	Started interviews			3520
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	25
			Quota Full	813
			Dropouts	554
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	44
			Valids	2084
Response rate:				**31.75%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 42.1 min, while the median length equaled 20.7 min.

3.21 Spain

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Spain started on December 22, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 18, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Spain was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	43%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	53%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Spanish and Catalan. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents had to select the language for answering our questionnaire. 94% have chosen Spanish and 6% Catalan to answer all questions.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Spain was based on the NUTS I definition. In the questionnaire, we queried the more detailed NUTS II level to allow respondents to easily relate to the region they live in.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Galicia, Principado de Asturias, Cantabria	ES1 – Noroeste (ES)
País Vasco, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja, Aragón	ES2 – Noreste (ES)
Comunidad de Madrid	ES3 – Comunidad de Madrid
Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura	ES4 – Centro (ES)
Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Islas Baleares	ES5 – Este (ES)
Andalucía, Región de Murcia, Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	ES6 – Sur (ES)
Canarias	ES7 – Canarias (ES)

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
25-34 years	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
35-54 years	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%
55 years and above	17.7%	18.3%	17.7%
Women			
18-24 years	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
25-34 years	7.0%	6.5%	7.0%
35-54 years	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%
55 years and above	21.2%	21.1%	21.2%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	39.6%	30.8%	39.6%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	25.3%	32.5%	25.3%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	35.1%	36.7%	35.1%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	50.7%	48.9%	51.0%
Towns and suburbs	23.4%	26.1%	23.0%
Rural areas	25.9%	25.0%	26.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
ES1 -Noroeste (ES)	9.2%	10.2%	9.2%
ES2 - Noreste (ES)	9.5%	8.9%	9.5%
ES3 - Comunidad de Madrid	14.0%	15.6%	14.0%
ES4 - Centro (ES)	11.8%	11.9%	11.8%
ES5 - Este (ES)	29.2%	29.3%	29.2%
ES6 - Sur (ES)	21.6%	19.8%	21.6%
ES7 - Canarias (ES)	4.7%	4.4%	4.7%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

4905 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2114 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 24 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 23 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4905
	Refusals			2152
	Started interviews			2753
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	125
			Quota Full	342
			Dropouts	125
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	47
			Valids	2114
Response rate:				**44.06%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 43.9 min, while the median length equaled 25.2 min.

3.22 Sweden

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Sweden started on December 17, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 15, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Sweden was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	54%
Tablet	4%
Desktop	43%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Swedish.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Sweden was based on the NUTS II definition. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%
25-34 years	9.0%	8.6%	9.0%
35-54 years	16.6%	16.5%	16.6%
55 years and above	18.8%	19.9%	18.8%
Women			
18-24 years	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
25-34 years	8.5%	8.2%	8.5%
35-54 years	16.0%	15.5%	16.0%
55 years and above	20.6%	21.3%	20.6%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	39.6%	19.9%	20.8%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	25.3%	41.8%	41.4%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	35.1%	38.3%	37.8%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	39.9%	37.8%	39.9%
Towns and suburbs	40.3%	41.3%	40.3%
Rural areas	19.8%	21.0%	19.8%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
SE11 - Stockholm	22.8%	24.0%	22.8%
SE12 - Östra Mellansverige	16.7%	17.2%	16.7%
SE21 - Småland med öarna	8.5%	8.0%	8.5%
SE22 - Sydsverige	14.9%	15.6%	14.9%
SE23 - Västsverige	19.9%	20.0%	19.9%
SE31 - Norra Mellansverige	8.4%	7.2%	8.4%
SE32 - Mellersta Norrland	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
SE33 - Övre Norrland	5.1%	4.4%	5.1%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				6683
	Refusals			1642
	Started interviews			5041
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	50
			Quota Full	834
			Dropouts	1973
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	94
			Valids	2090
Response rate:				**32.68%**

6683 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2090 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 33 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 61 were considered invalid

for a total duration below the acceptable limit. The above table summarizes the participation and response rates that were recorded during fieldwork in Sweden.

Concerning length, the average interview length was 43.8 min, while the median length equaled 25.9 min.

3.23 Tunisia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Tunisia started on July 1, 2022 and the last interview took place on July 31, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Tunisia was implemented face-to-face (CAPI) by the Gallup International network partner, El Amouri. Fieldwork was carried out by an experienced local field force under the supervision and continuous quality monitoring done by the central team of Gallup International GmbH (Vienna). The local team consisted of experienced members and was additionally trained for the task.

A training of fieldwork supervisors was organized in Tunis. This session took place on June 15, 2022. It essentially aimed at training and briefing the local partners about all aspects of the project and explaining in detail all the elements included in the Survey Manual. In particular, the training focused on:

- Providing the local fieldwork managers with all background information about the survey,
- making all participants familiar with the questionnaire,
- presenting and discussing the finding of the pilot that took place in 4 countries,
- discussing the content of the translated questionnaire (e.g., relevance with the local context),
- presenting the sampling design, respondent recruitment strategy and fieldwork coordination, and
- presenting the quality control procedures that were to be continuously applied during and after fieldwork.

Fieldwork managers who attended this training, were responsible for organizing the briefing sessions for their local interviewers in each country. Wherever possible, the briefing was held in person.

The elements covered in this local training included:

- A general introduction to the survey,
- an overview of the survey methodology,
- contact procedures including recommendations on how to achieve a good response rate,
- questionnaire review and focus on complex or sensitive questions,
- timetable, and
- quality control procedures.

A field force of 44 interviewers was assigned to collect data for PALS in Tunisia. The spread of interviews over a long period, allowed for a reasonable spread of daily interviews (on average) for each interviewer. On average, an interviewer conducted 45.73 interviews and 5.36 interviews per day.

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Arabic and French. The French translation used was an adapted and localized version of the one used in France. All

Interviewers assigned to this project in Tunisia were bilingual. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents were given the choice of Arabic or French for answering the questionnaire. The distribution of languages used in our sample in Tunisia shows that almost all respondents (99.9%) have chosen Arabic as their preferred option.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Tunisia was based on all 24 governorates that is the administrative regions of the country. All these regions were included in our sample. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

PSU selection

Regions	PSUs	Urban	Rural	Total Sample	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Total	200	136	64	2000	1360	640
Tunis	28	28	0	280	280	0
Ariana	14	11	3	140	110	30
Ben Arous	15	5	10	150	50	100
Manouba	8	7	1	80	70	10
Sousse	15	10	5	150	100	50
Monasti	15	15	0	150	150	0
Mahdia	5	3	2	50	30	20
Sfax	16	5	11	160	50	110
Kairouan	5	3	2	50	30	20
Kasserine	5	3	2	50	30	20
Sidi Bouzid	3	2	1	30	20	10
Nabeul	14	10	4	140	100	40
Zaghouan	2	1	1	20	10	10
Bizerte	10	7	3	100	70	30
Béja	4	3	1	40	30	10
Jendouba	3	2	1	30	20	10
Kef	4	3	1	40	30	10
Séliana	3	1	2	30	10	20
Gabès	7	5	2	70	50	20
Médnine	10	2	8	100	20	80
Tataouine	3	2	1	30	20	10
Gafsa	7	4	3	70	40	30
Tozeur	2	1	1	20	10	10
Kébeli	2	1	1	20	10	10

A "Stratified Random Probability Sampling" approach was implemented. Within each quota region of Tunisia, several important areas were selected and the required number of urban and rural points within and around that area have been selected through random sampling using the latest national census (published by INS) as frames. The number of sampling points was allocated proportionally to the population distribution in each region. Within each region, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were spread between urban and rural environment to reflect the type of locality citizens lived in.

200 PSUs were selected and a sample size of at least 10 was set for each PSU. The above table provides a detailed explanation of the PSUs selection in Tunisia. The PSUs were randomly selected from the list of administrative subdivisions of each area (e.g., communes, constituencies). Within each sampling point, a starting address was randomly defined based

on the register of addresses. Interviewers were then requested to follow a "Random Route" procedure to select households. Within each selected household, interviewers seek to speak to the member of the household aged 18 years and older who had the most recent birthday. After every successful interview, five households were skipped before the next successful interview (right-hand rule). Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	10.4%	9.5%	10.5%
25-34 years	16.3%	14.3%	11.1%
35-54 years	12.3%	15.5%	16.8%
55 years and above	10.8%	9.5%	10.7%
Women			
18-24 years	10.5%	6.5%	10.4%
25-34 years	16.4%	10.3%	11.8%
35-54 years	12.4%	20.3%	17.5%
55 years and above	10.9%	14.1%	11.0%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	51.8%	73.8%	51.8%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	35.3%	14.4%	35.3%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	12.9%	11.8%	12.9%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	68.0%	30.8%	32.0%
Towns and suburbs		46.0%	46.5%
Rural areas	32.0%	23.3%	21.5%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Tunis	14.2%	14.1%	14.2%
Ariana	6.9%	6.2%	6.9%
Ben Arous	7.7%	7.3%	7.7%
Manouba	3.9%	3.1%	3.9%
Sousse	7.4%	7.5%	7.4%
Monastir	7.4%	7.7%	7.4%
Mahdia	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%
Sfax	8.0%	7.8%	8.0%
Kairouan	2.7%	3.2%	2.7%
Kasserine	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
Sidi Bouzid	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Nabeul	7.2%	7.7%	7.2%
Zaghouan	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%
Bizerte	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%
Béja	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Jendouba	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%
Kef	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Séliana	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Gabès	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%
Médnine	5.1%	4.7%	5.1%
Tataouine	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
Gafsa	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Tozeur	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%
Kébeli	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%

(*) Source: Institute National de Statistique Tunisie - 2022: http://www.ins.tn

The above table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used.

Participation and interview length

2985 addresses were contacted to achieve a total sample of 2012. During quality controls, 237 interviews were identified with a number of missing answers deviating from the mean figure in this country. Call-backs were organized confirming that the missing responses are the reflection of the conditions under which the interview took place. 60 cases were also called back to correct inconsistencies in a few socio-demographics. 25 interviews were considered invalid due to a high number of missing answers and 4 with a very low duration were deleted as well.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Contacted addresses	2985
No contact	214
Refusals	304
Contacted individuals	2467
Refusals	259
Started interviews	2208
Incomplete interviews	167
Complete interviews	2041
Invalids	0
Valids	2030
Response rate:	**46.43%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 46.1 min, while the median length equaled 42.1 min.

3.24 Turkey

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Turkey started on December 20, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 23, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Turkey was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	67%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	32%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Turkish.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Turkey was based on the NUTS I definition. In the questionnaire, we queried the more detailed NUTS II level to allow respondents to easily relate to the region they live in.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Istanbul Subregion	Istanbul Region (TR1)
Tekirdağ Subregion, Balıkesir Subregion	West Marmara Region (TR2)
Izmir Subregion, Aydın Subregion, Manisa Subregion	Aegean Region (TR3)
Bursa Subregion, Kocaeli Subregion	East Marmara Region (TR4)
Ankara Subregion, Konya Subregion	West Anatolia Region (TR5)
Antalya Subregion, Adana Subregion, Hatay Subregion	Mediterranean Region (TR6)
Kırıkkale Subregion, Kayseri Subregion	Central Anatolia Region (TR7)
Zonguldak Subregion, Kastamonu Subregion, Samsun Subregion	West Black Sea Region (TR8)
Trabzon Subregion	East Black Sea Region (TR9)
Erzurum Subregion, Ağrı Subregion	Northeast Anatolia Region (TRA)
Malatya Subregion, Van Subregion	Central East Anatolia Region (TRB)
Gaziantep Subregion, Şanlıurfa Subregion, Mardin Subregion	Southeast Anatolia Region (TRC)

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because

Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	10.8%	10.6%	10.8%
25-34 years	10.1%	11.3%	10.1%
35-54 years	17.4%	17.6%	17.4%
55 years and above	10.6%	9.7%	10.6%
Women			
18-24 years	10.4%	11.6%	10.4%
25-34 years	9.9%	10.2%	9.9%
35-54 years	17.8%	17.9%	17.8%
55 years and above	13.1%	11.0%	13.1%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	58.3%	46.8%	58.3%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	19.7%	19.5%	19.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	22.0%	33.7%	22.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	75.1%	75.9%	75.1%
Rural areas	24.9%	24.1%	24.9%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
TR1 Istanbul	18.5%	21.0%	18.5%
TR2 West Marmara	4.3%	4.0%	4.3%
TR3 Aegean	12.8%	14.1%	12.8%
TR4 East Marmara	9.8%	10.7%	9.8%
TR5 West Anatolia	9.8%	14.6%	9.8%
TR6 Mediterranean	12.9%	11.5%	12.9%
TR7 Central Anatolia	4.9%	4.0%	4.9%
TR8 West Black Sea	5.5%	4.7%	5.5%
TR9 East Black Sea	3.2%	2.4%	3.2%
TRA Northeast Anatolia	2.6%	1.9%	2.6%
TRB Centraleast Anatolia	4.7%	3.4%	4.7%
TRC Southeast Anatolia	10.9%	7.7%	10.9%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

4341 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2016 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 49 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 150 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4341
	Refusals			893
	Started interviews			3448
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	69
			Quota Full	398
			Dropouts	766
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	199
			Valids	2016
Response rate:				**51.03%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 38.8 min, while the median length equaled 24.9 min.

3.25 United Kingdom (UK)

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in the UK started on December 17, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 9, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in the UK was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	37%
Tablet	6%
Desktop	57%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the UK context.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in the UK was based on the NUTS I definition. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	5.6%	4.9%	5.6%
25-34 years	8.7%	8.3%	8.7%
35-54 years	16.6%	16.3%	16.6%
55 years and above	18.0%	19.3%	18.0%
Women			
18-24 years	5.3%	5.0%	5.3%
25-34 years	8.6%	7.9%	8.6%
35-54 years	17.0%	16.5%	17.0%
55 years and above	20.3%	21.8%	20.3%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	19.2%	20.3%	19.2%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	40.2%	37.9%	40.2%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	40.6%	41.8%	40.6%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	59.3%	57.1%	59.0%
Towns and suburbs	27.9%	27.6%	28.0%
Rural areas	12.8%	15.3%	13.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
UKC - North East	4.0%	4.6%	4.0%
UKD - North West	11.0%	10.3%	11.0%
UKE - Yorkshire and The Humber	8.2%	8.4%	8.2%
UKF - East Midlands	7.2%	7.4%	7.2%
UKG - West Midlands	8.9%	9.2%	8.9%
UKH - East of England	9.4%	10.1%	9.4%
UKI - London	13.4%	13.2%	13.4%
UKJ - South East	13.8%	14.2%	13.8%
UKK - South West	8.4%	7.8%	8.4%
UKL - Wales	4.7%	4.5%	4.7%
UKM - Scotland	8.2%	8.0%	8.2%
Northern Ireland (UK)	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%

(*) Eurostat 2021 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography/demography-population-stock-balance/database

Participation and interview length

6618 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2007 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 69 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 101 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. The following table summarizes the participation and response rates that were recorded during fieldwork in the UK.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				6618
	Refusals			2168
	Started interviews			4450
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	303
			Quota Full	1715
			Dropouts	255
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	170
			Valids	2007
Response rate:				**32.90%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 38.6 min, while the median length equaled 21.8 min.

3.26 United States of America (USA)

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in the USA started on December 22, 2021 and the last interview took place on January 11, 2022.

Data collection mode

Data collection in the USA was implemented **online** from the Gallup International access panel.

Device used

Smartphone	52%
Tablet	4%
Desktop	45%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was used and adapted for the US context. It was also available in Spanish. The Spanish translation used was an adapted and localized version of the one used in Spain. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents had to select the language for answering our questionnaire. 99% have chosen English and 1% Spanish to answer to all questions.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in the USA was based on the 51 states. The same geographical classification was used for the quotas as was queried of the respondents.

A "Proportionate Stratified Sampling" approach was implemented. The quotas were set to be distributed according to the universe of permanent residents aged 18 years and older in terms of: gender and age (interlocked), education, place of locality, and region.

The following table presents a full analysis of the sample profile achieved and the extent to which the weighting was able to correct differences between the sample and the universe. For the purpose of this analysis, the post-stratification weight (i.e., w1b) was used. Respondents who selected "other" for gender are not included in the "Gender & Age" quota because Universe figures are not available for them. Figures in this quota sum up to 100% even though not all respondents are included.

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	6.1%	5.0%	6.1%
25-34 years	9.0%	8.6%	9.0%
35-54 years	16.1%	16.4%	16.1%
55 years and above	17.4%	18.4%	17.4%
Women			
18-24 years	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%
25-34 years	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%
35-54 years	16.3%	15.8%	16.3%
55 years and above	20.4%	21.5%	20.4%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	11.4%	10.1%	11.4%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	49.7%	49.6%	49.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	38.9%	40.3%	38.9%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	71.2%	63.1%	71.2%
Towns and suburbs	9.5%	16.9%	9.5%
Rural areas	19.3%	20.0%	19.3%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Alabama	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%
Alaska	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Arizona	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
Arkansas	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
California	12.0%	8.5%	12.1%
Colorado	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Connecticut	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Delaware	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
District of Columbia	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Florida	6.5%	7.1%	6.1%
Georgia	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%
Hawaii	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Idaho	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Illinois	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%
Indiana	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Iowa	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%
Kansas	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%
Kentucky	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%
Louisiana	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%
Maine	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Maryland	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%
Massachusetts	2.1%	2.5%	2.1%
Michigan	3.0%	3.6%	3.2%
Minnesota	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Mississippi	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Missouri	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%
Montana	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Nebraska	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Nevada	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%
New Hampshire	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
New Jersey	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%
New Mexico	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%

New York	5.9%	7.6%	6.3%
North Carolina	3.2%	2.4%	3.1%
North Dakota	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Ohio	3.6%	4.0%	3.7%
Oklahoma	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%
Oregon	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Pennsylvania	3.9%	4.8%	4.1%
Rhode Island	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
South Carolina	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%
South Dakota	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Tennessee	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%
Texas	8.8%	8.6%	8.1%
Utah	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Vermont	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Virginia	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%
Washington	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%
West Virginia	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Wisconsin	1.8%	2.2%	1.8%
Wyoming	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

(*) United States - Census Bureau 2019: https://api.census.gov/data/2019/pep/population

Participation and interview length

6113 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2033 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 65 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 62 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				6113
	Refusals			3014
	Started interviews			3099
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	24
			Quota Full	472
			Dropouts	443
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	127
			Valids	2033
Response rate:				**35.33%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 36.2 min, while the median length equaled 24.2 min.

Appendix 1: Master questionnaire

Module A: Acceptance of the liberal script I: individual self-determination

A01 | *Self-determination*

Some argue that people should be allowed to live their lives as they want to, to foster individual freedom even if this contradicts the values of the society. Others argue that people should live in line with the values of the society to foster social cohesion. Where would you place yourself on the following scale?

(1) "1 – Everyone should be allowed to live as they want to, to foster individual freedom."

...

(6) "6 – Everyone should live in line with the values of the society to foster social cohesion."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

A02 | *Restrictions of freedom*

As people are living together in a community, some restrictions of how people are living might be necessary. To what extent should each of the following be allowed to restrict a person's freedom?

(a) Religious groups or leaders

(b) The state or the government

(c) A person's family

(d) The police

(e) Large businesses and companies

(f) The values of the majority of the society

(1) "1 – Not at all allowed to restrict freedom"

...

(6) "6 – Fully allowed to restrict freedom"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

A03 | *Live freely*

People have very different opinions on what is absolutely necessary to be able to live freely and as one wants to. Below is a list of different aspects. Thinking about your own life, which of these aspects are absolutely necessary for you personally to live freely?

Select as many as applicable.

(a1) Being accepted for who you are

(a2) Being healthy

(a3) Having a say in political decisions

(a4) Having a certain degree of economic security

(a5) Being able to learn and gain knowledge

Individual self-determination domain:

(b1) Having the state and companies respecting my privacy

(b2) Possibility of assisted suicide to relieve one's own suffering

(b3) Possibility of legal abortion

(b4) Voluntary childlessness

(b5) More say for women in society

(b6) Not having to hide one's sexuality

(b7) Being able to travel to other countries

(b8) Living free from pollution

Political domain:

(c1) Being able to express one's opinion

(c2) Living in a country with a fair legal system

(c3) Living in a country free from war and forced displacement

(c4) Living in a country with low crime rates

Economic domain:

(d1) Having job security

(d2) Owning a home

(d3) Having enough time for leisure

(d4) Living in a country with low economic inequality

Socio-cultural domain:

(e1) Not being restricted by traditions

(e2) Being able to practice one's religion

(e3) Being part of a community of people sharing similar values

(e4) Having access to free media and information

(0) Not selected

(1) Selected

(none) "None of these are absolutely necessary for me to live freely."

(REF) "I prefer not to say."

(DK) "Don't know"

Notes: Each respondent receives a list of 10 items. The first five items (a1-5) are presented to all respondents, while an additional set of five items is randomly selected from different domains: Two items are selected from the Individual self-determination domain (b1-8), and one item each from the Political (c1-4), Economic (d1-4), and Socio-cultural (e1-4) domains.

Module B: Acceptance of the liberal script II: political, economic, and socio-cultural elements

B01 | *Collective self-determination*

There is often disagreement about what should be taken into consideration in policy-making. For each of the following situations, whose opinion should be most decisive for policy-making according to you?

B01_a | *Collective self-determination: Political leaders*

What if citizens and political leaders disagree? On the scale below, please indicate whose opinion should be most decisive for policy-making according to you.

(1) "1 – Citizens' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

...

(6) "6 – Strong political leaders' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B01_b | *Collective self-determination: Elected politicians*

What if citizens and elected politicians disagree? On the scale below, please indicate whose opinion should be most decisive for policy-making according to you.

(1) "1 – Citizens' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

...

(6) "6 – Elected politicians' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B01_c | *Collective self-determination: Established experts*

What if citizens and established experts disagree? On the scale below, please indicate whose opinion should be most decisive for policy-making according to you.

(1) "1 – Citizens' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

...

(6) "6 – Established experts' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B01_d | *Collective self-determination: Religious leaders*

What if citizens and religious leaders disagree? On the scale below, please indicate whose opinion should be most decisive for policy-making according to you.

(1) "1 – Citizens' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

...

(6) "6 – Religious leaders' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B01_e | *Collective self-determination: The military*

What if citizens and the military disagree? On the scale below, please indicate whose opinion should be most decisive for policy-making according to you.

(1) "1 – Citizens' opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

...

(6) "6 – The military's opinion should be most decisive for policy-making."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B02 | *Rule of law*

There are different opinions on the role of laws in society and to whom they should apply to. Some prefer that rules apply to everyone alike while others claim that this is not reasonable. Where would you place yourself on each of the following scales?

B02_a | *Rule of law: Judicial control of government*

Should the government always obey the laws and court decisions, even if it hinders its work or should the government not be bound at all by laws or court decisions in all instances to be able to work unhindered?

(1) "1 – The government should always obey the laws and the court decisions, even if it hinders its work."

...

(6) "6 – The government should not be bound at all by laws or court decisions in all instances to be able to work unhindered."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B02_b | *Rule of law: Equal enforcement of laws*

Should laws be enforced equally for everyone in society or can they, under certain circumstances, be enforced differently for different people?

(1) "1 – Laws should be enforced equally for everyone in society."

...

(6) "6 – Under certain circumstances, laws can be enforced differently for different people."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B02_c | *Rule of law: Basic rights across countries*

Should every human have the same basic rights in all countries or should a country's society decide which rights people have in its country?

(1) "1 – Every human should have the same basic rights in all countries."

...

(6) "6 – A country's society should decide which rights people have in its country."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B03 | *Market economy*

Now, we want to know what you think on how the economy should be working and how resources should be distributed. Where would you place yourself on the following scales?

B03_a | *Market economy: Private vs. state control*

What should be increased: private or state ownership of businesses and industry?

(1) "1 – Private ownership of businesses and industry should be increased."

...

(6) "6 – State ownership of businesses and industry should be increased."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B03_b | *Market economy: Competition good/bad for society*

Is competition between businesses good or harmful to society?

(1) "1 – Competition between businesses is good for a society."

...

(6) "6 – Competition between businesses is harmful for a society."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B03_c | *Market economy: Source of wealth and status*

What should a person's wealth and status be based on: always on talents and efforts or always on ancestry and contacts?

(1) "1 – A person's wealth and status should always be based on talents and efforts."

...

(6) "6 – A person's wealth and status should always be based on ancestry and contacts."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B04 | *Progress: Change vs. tradition*

Some argue that society has to think primarily about a better future while others argue that it is all about preserving what works well nowadays. Where would you place yourself on the following scale?

(1) "1 – Society should be open for change trying to ensure a bright future."

...

(6) "6 – Society should preserve well-established traditions trying to protect what works well nowadays."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B05 | *Rationality*

There are different opinions on what should be guiding important decisions in a society. Scientific research is often described as preferable while others argue that people should consider personal experiences, traditions, and common sense more strongly. Please, tell us where you would position yourself on each of the following scales.

B05_a | *Rationality: Science vs. experiences, traditions, and common sense*

Should societal decisions primarily be based on scientific research or on personal experiences, traditions, and common sense?

(1) "1 – Societal decisions should be primarily based on scientific research."

...

(6) "6 – Societal decisions should be primarily based on personal experiences, traditions, and common sense."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B05_b | *Rationality: Political influence of established scientists*

When politicians make important decisions, should established scientists have more influence or less influence?

(1) "1 – Established scientists should have more influence when politicians make important decisions."

...

(6) "6 – Established scientists should have less influence when politicians make important decisions."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B05_c | *Rationality: Limits of scientific explanations*

In a society, is it important to accept that all things can be explained by scientific research or is it important to accept that not all things can be explained by scientific research?

(1) "1 – In a society, it is important to accept that all things can be explained by scientific research."

...

(6) "6 – In a society, it is important to accept that not all things can be explained by scientific research."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B05_d | *Rationality: Individual vs. public determination of facts*

Should everyone figure out for themselves what is correct by looking for facts or should what is correct result from public discussions of facts?

(1) "1 – Everyone should figure out for themselves what is correct by looking for facts."

...

(6) "6 – What is correct should result from public discussions of facts."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B06 | *Tolerance: Equal acceptance*

People are very different, for example, in terms of gender, religion, age, ethnicity or education, but should this be taken into consideration in the way they are accepted in a society? If everyone is accepted equally, this would mean that people whose behavior and beliefs are different or which are even seen as morally wrong are also accepted. How would you place yourself on the following scale?

(1) "1 – Society should accept all people equally."

...

(6) "6 – Society should decide on whom to accept."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

B07 | *Conjoint Task 1: Preferred country*

We are now going to show you descriptions of two fictional countries. We would like you to imagine both of these countries and tell us which of the two countries you would prefer to live in if you had to make a choice.

Dimension	Country A	Country B
Dimension 1	*Realized treatment level*	*Realized treatment level*
…	**…**	**…**

Treatments

Dimension (Label)	Level 1	Level 2
Rule of law (Minority rights)	The government is not free to make decisions that it thinks are good for society as a whole if these go against the rights of minority groups.	The government is free to make decisions that it thinks are good for society as a whole even if these go against the rights of minority groups.
Collective self-determination (Democracy)	Most major policy decisions are controlled by democratically elected representatives not by government experts.	Most major policy decisions are controlled by government experts not by elected representatives.
Market economy (Economic policy)	The government tries to ensure that the economy is strong by putting few controls on major industries.	The government tries to ensure that the economy is strong by actively controlling major industries.
Property rights (Tax policy)	Taxes are kept low so that individuals, and not the government, get to decide how best to use their money.	Taxes are relatively high so that the government can ensure greater equality in society.
Tolerance (Legal status of homosexuality)	Homosexual couples have the same rights as heterosexual couples.	Homosexual relationships are penalized.
Openness (Immigration)	The government encourages talented foreigners to come to work as this enriches the nation's culture.	The government makes sure that immigration is kept to a minimum to protect the nation's culture.

Benchmark (Economic situation)	The income per capita is around [3,500 / 23,000 / 43,000 / 63,000] USD. For comparison: in [COUNTRY], the income per capita is [NATIONAL GDP PER CAPITA IN USD] USD per year.

Which of countries A or B would you prefer to live in?

(1) "1 – I strongly prefer Country A."

(2) "2 – I somewhat prefer Country A."

(3) "3 – I somewhat prefer Country B."

(4) "4 – I strongly prefer Country B."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: Each respondent is shown a set of two countries which are described according to the seven attributes. The dimensions vary on two levels each. The levels of each dimension are randomly selected. The order of the seven dimensions is randomized but kept stable between task 1 and task 2. It is ruled out that country 1 and country 2 are equal in all dimensions. In the benchmark category, the real GDP of the respondent's survey country (in USD per capita) is inserted.

B08 | *Conjoint Task 2: Preferred country*

We are now going to show you descriptions of two more fictional countries. We would like you to again imagine both of these countries and tell us which of the two countries you would prefer to live in if you had to make a choice.

Dimension	Country A	Country B
Dimension 1	*Realized treatment level*	*Realized treatment level*
…	**…**	**…**

…

Which of countries A or B would you prefer to live in?

(1) "1 – I strongly prefer Country A."

(2) "2 – I somewhat prefer Country A."

(3) "3 – I somewhat prefer Country B."

(4) "4 – I strongly prefer Country B."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: A second set of countries is displayed following the same randomized selection rules as for B07. The order of the dimensions is equal to task 1. It is ruled out that two sets of presented countries are equal.

B09 | *Conjoint Task 2: More liberal country*

Sometimes societies are described as being "liberal." Which of countries A and B do you consider to be more liberal?

(1) "1 – Country A is much more liberal."

(2) "2 – Country A is somewhat more liberal."

(3) "3 – Country B is somewhat more liberal."

(4) "4 – Country B is much more liberal."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: B08 and B09 are shown on the same screen.

Module C: The liberal script in practice: applications and contestations

C01 **|** *Borders*

Now we are interested in your opinion concerning the borders of [COUNTRY]. Some people think that a country should have the right to substantially limit cross-border activities, like travel or trade. Others think that the borders of a country should be rather open.

To what extent would you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) My country should have the right to ban citizens' access to foreign media and websites.

(b) My country should have the right to hinder citizens from leaving their country.

(c) My country should have the right to reject refugees coming from other countries, even if they are persecuted in their home country.

(d) My country should have the right to reject immigrants who want to live in my country.

(e) My country should have the right to restrict foreign companies from buying [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] companies in order to protect my country's economy.

(f) My country should have the right to shoot at a person who crosses the country's border illegally.

(g) My country should have the right to take fingerprints from people entering the country.

(h) My country should have the right to prevent a region from becoming independent, even if the vast majority of citizens of that region wants to become independent and establish its own state.

(i) Please select answer option "4" for this statement.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: Item "i" is an attention check.

C02 | *Level of decision-making*

Political decisions can be made on the local, national, or even on different international levels – for example, the region you are living in or globally. Looking at the list of policy areas below, on which level or levels do you think each should be best addressed?

You can select up to two levels for each policy area.

    (a) Human rights

    (b) Climate change

    (c) Health care

    (d) Education

    (1) Primarily on the local level

    (2) Primarily on the national level

    (3) Primarily on the regional level ([REGION])

    (4) Primarily on the global level

    (REF) "I prefer not to say."

    (DK) "Don't know"

Notes: Respondents were able to select up to two answers for each item. The country-specific region refers to the supranational subregions of the UN geoscheme.

C03 | *Interventions*

Some people argue that under certain circumstances, the international community should have the right to intervene in other countries. Others argue that a country's independence should always be respected. To what extent would you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

C03_a | *Interventions: Human rights*

What if human rights are massively violated in a country?

    (1) The international community should have the right to sanction the country economically.

    (2) The international community should have the right to intervene with military force.

    (1) "1 – Fully disagree"

    ...

    (6) "6 – Fully agree"

    (98) "I prefer not to say."

    (99) "Don't know"

C03_b | *Interventions: Dictatorship*

What if a country is not ruled by its people but by a dictator?

(1) The international community should have the right to sanction the country economically.

(2) The international community should have the right to intervene with military force.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

C04 | *Public good provisions*

Some people argue that a society is responsible for providing certain things for all individuals in a country to improve living conditions, even if this comes with financial costs for everyone. Others argue that individuals are responsible for themselves. To what extent would you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) Society should provide school education without tuition fees for everyone.

(b) Society should provide free basic healthcare for everyone.

(c) Society should provide welfare benefits for everyone in need.

(d) Society should provide support for people from disadvantaged groups, like minorities or the poor.

(e) Society should provide support for women to foster gender equality.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

C05 | *Scarce jobs*

Now, we would like to talk about the criteria for selecting people for a job. Some argue that certain groups should be preferred regardless of qualifications, especially when jobs are scarce. To what extent would you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) When jobs are scarce, men should be preferred over women.

(b) When jobs are scarce, [COUNTRY CITIZENS] should be preferred over migrants living already a long time in my country.

(c) When jobs are scarce, heterosexuals should be preferred over homosexuals.

(d) When jobs are scarce, people who really need the job to make their living should be preferred over those who are economically already better off.

(e) When jobs are scarce, family members and friends should be preferred over others.

(f) When jobs are scarce, people who have the same religion as me should be preferred over others.

(g) When jobs are scarce people who belong to the same ethnic group as me should be preferred over others.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

C06 | *Leadership positions*

Leadership positions in politics, the economy and society are unequally distributed between groups. Some people argue that this all comes down to competition between individuals and their qualifications. Others argue that leadership positions should be assigned with the goal of achieving equal representation. Do you agree or disagree to the following statements about who should get selected for leadership positions in [COUNTRY]?

(a) Women should be preferred over men until an equal representation is achieved.

(b) People from ethnic minorities should be preferred until an equal representation is achieved.

(c) People from poorer economic backgrounds should be preferred until an equal representation is achieved.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

C07 | *Generational conflict*

In a society, the interests of current generations can come into conflict with the interests of future generations. To what extent would you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) Current generations should accept less prosperity in order to protect the environment for future generations.

(b) Current generations should be allowed to take on public debt to maintain their prosperity regardless of the fact that this constitutes a burden for future generations.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

C08 | *Temporality*

People think differently about how people should use their time and about the future. To what extent would you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) One should always be on time.

(b) People should not feel forced to always use their time efficiently.

(c) Having free time should be more important than working and earning money.

(d) Enjoying the present and the moment is more important than planning the future.

(e) People should be in control of what their future looks like.

(f) A person's life should be better than that of their parents.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Module D: Political values and attitudes

D01 | *Challenges*

Current developments are perceived differently by different people. Some argue that certain developments pose major threats to [COUNTRY] and its population while others consider this to be exaggerated. Thinking about the situation today, please tell us, whether you consider one or several issues on this list to be a major threat to [COUNTRY] and its population. Select as many as applicable.

(a1) People from other countries moving to the country

(a2) People having not enough influence on political decision making

(a3) The gap between the rich and the poor

(a4) Human-made climate change

(a5) Gender inequality

(b1) Young and educated people leaving the country

(b2) Governments and companies collecting data on people

(b3) Large companies' influence

(b4) Discrimination and intolerance towards minorities

(b5) War and violence

(b6) Pandemics and other health crises

(b7) Religious fundamentalism

(b8) Aging population and low birth rates

(b9) Tax evasion by big companies and the rich

(b10) Hunger and poverty

(0) Not selected

(1) Selected

(none) "None of the above is a major threat to [COUNTRY]."

(REF) "I prefer not to say."

(DK) "Don't know"

Notes: Each respondent receives a list of eight issues. The first five items (a1-5) are presented to all respondents, while three differ between respondents: They are randomly selected from a second set of 10 items (b1-10).

D02 | *Satisfaction*

Now, we want to know how well you think different parts of society are working. How satisfied are you with how…

(a) …the political system is functioning in [COUNTRY] these days?

(b) ...the economic system is functioning in [COUNTRY] these days?

(1) "1 – Fully dissatisfied"

...

(6) "6 – Fully satisfied"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

D03 | *Political and social evaluations*

To what extent do you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) Generally speaking, most people can be trusted.

(b) During the Covid-19 pandemic in [COUNTRY], it was more important to fight the pandemic than to uphold all citizens' rights (like the right to free movement).

(c) I see myself as someone who has lost more than gained through globalization.

(d) The government is pretty much run by a few big interests looking out for themselves.

(e) Government officials use their power to try to improve people's lives.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: Items "d" and "e" were always presented following each other.

D04 | *Deprivation*

There is often a discussion about whether different groups in [COUNTRY] nowadays actually have or get what they deserve. Some people even become angry when they think about this issue, because they think they are treated unfairly.

To what extent do you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) It makes me angry that nowadays people like me do not have as much influence on what the government does as we should.

(b) It makes me angry that nowadays people like me do not earn or own as much as we deserve.

(c) It makes me angry that nowadays people like me do not get to live in line with our traditions and customs as much as we should.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

D05 | *Subjective identity*

People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the world. How close do you feel to…

(a) …the village, town or city you live in?

(b) ...[COUNTRY]?

(c) ...[REGION]?

(1) "1 - Not close at all."

...

(6) "6 - Very close."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The country-specific region refers to the supranational subregions of the UN geoscheme.

D06 | *Postmaterialism*

There are different opinions about what society's goals should be for the next ten years. Below are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. Please, pick the two that are most important to you.

(a) Maintaining order in the nation.

(b) Giving people more say in important government decisions.

(c) Fighting rising prices.

(d) Protecting freedom of speech.

(0) Not selected

(1) Selected

(REF) "I prefer not to say."

(DK) "Don't know"

Notes: Respondents were able to select up to two answers.

D07 | *Right-Wing Authoritarianism*

There are different opinions on how society should be organized and how people should act. To what extent do you agree or disagree to each of the following statements?

(a) It's great that many young people today are prepared to defy authority.

(b) What our country needs most is discipline, with everyone following our leaders in unity.

(c) The "old-fashioned ways" and "old-fashioned values" still show the best way to live.

(d) There is nothing wrong with premarital sexual intercourse.

(e) Our society does not need tougher government and stricter laws.

(f) The facts on crime and the recent public disorders show we have to crack down harder on troublemakers, if we are going to preserve law and order.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

D08 | *Globalization*

There are different opinions about various important issues that affect [COUNTRY]. How much do you agree or disagree to the following statements?

(a) [COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.

(b) International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government.

(c) Immigrants endanger the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] society by bringing new ideas and cultures.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

D09 | *Freedom vs. Security Trade-offs*

Now, we present you some scenarios how your government might want to deal with different threats and also what experts think about these rules and laws. Please, tell us for each instance whether you consider the government's measures as acceptable or not.

D09_a | *Anti-terror measure: Acceptance*

The government wants to protect the population of [COUNTRY] against future terrorist attacks. To do this, it plans to [LEVEL 1 or 2 from DIMENSION GOVERNEMENT]. Experts argue that this measure would [LEVEL 1 or 2 from DIMENSION EXPERTS] decrease the threat of future terror attacks.

	Level 1	*Level 2*
Treatment dimension GOVERNMENT	increase monitoring of public places with cameras	monitor the telephone calls and Internet activities of everyone without judicial warrant
Treatment dimension EXPERTS	slightly	strongly

Would you consider the government's measure as acceptable or not?

(1) "1 – Not acceptable at all"

...

(6) "6 – Fully acceptable"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: Random selection of levels within the two dimensions.

D09_b | *Health data collection: Acceptance*

The government wants to protect the population of [COUNTRY] against an increasing number of deaths from cancer. To do this, it plans to [LEVEL 1 or 2 from DIMENSION GOVERNEMENT]. Experts argue that this measure would [LEVEL 1 or 2 from DIMENSION EXPERTS] decrease the threat of an increasing number of deaths from cancer.

	Level 1	*Level 2*
Treatment dimension GOVERNMENT	collect more data to better understand the course of disease of cancer patients	monitor the medical records of everyone
Treatment dimension EXPERTS	slightly	strongly

Would you consider the government's measure as acceptable or not?

    (1) "1 – Not acceptable at all"

    ...

    (6) "6 – Fully acceptable"

    (98) "I prefer not to say."

    (99) "Don't know"

Notes: Random selection of levels within the two dimensions.

D09_c | *Tax fraud/corruption prevention: Acceptance*

The government wants to protect the population of [COUNTRY] against tax fraud and corruption. To do this, it plans to [LEVEL 1 or 2 from DIMENSION GOVERNEMENT]. Experts argue that this measure would [LEVEL 1 or 2 from DIMENSION EXPERTS] decrease the threat of tax fraud and corruption.

	Level 1	*Level 2*
Treatment dimension GOVERNMENT	increase penalties for not reporting all income and earnings to the authorities	monitor the bank account activities of everyone
Treatment dimension EXPERTS	slightly	strongly

Would you consider the government's measure as acceptable or not?

    (1) "1 – Not acceptable at all"

    ...

    (6) "6 – Fully acceptable"

    (98) "I prefer not to say."

    (99) "Don't know"

Notes: Random selection of levels within the two dimensions.

Module E: Voting behavior

E01 **|** *Electoral participation (last election)*

Did you vote in the last [NATIONALITY] parliamentary election that took place in [MONTH-YEAR OF ELECTION]?

- (1) "Yes"
- (2) "No"
- (3) "I was not eligible to vote."
- (98) "I prefer not to say."
- (99) "Don't know"

E02 **|** *Vote choice (last election)*

For which party or which party's candidate did you vote?

- (1) "Party A"
- (2) "Party B"
- (3) "Party C"

…

- (96) Other (specify)
- (97) "I voted blank/null."
- (98) "I prefer not to say."
- (99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (1) "Yes" on E01. Answer categories were based on country-specific lists of relevant parties.

E03 **|** *Vote intention*

If there were a general election held tomorrow, for which party would you be most likely to vote?

- (1) "Party A"
- (2) "Party B"
- (3) "Party C"

…

- (94) "I am still undecided."
- (95) Other (specify)
- (96) "I will vote blank/null."
- (97) "I would not vote."
- (98) "I prefer not to say."
- (99) "Don't know"

Notes: Answer categories were based on country-specific lists of relevant parties.

Module F: Sociodemographic questions

F01 | *Gender*

Do you identify as…

(1) "…male?"

(2) "…female?"

(3) "…other?"

F02 | *Year of birth*

When were you born? Please give us your birth year.

YYYY

F03 | *Education*

What is the highest educational level that you have attained? If you have attained your highest educational degree outside [COUNTRY], please select the educational level that comes closest to the highest educational level that you have attained elsewhere.

(1) "Less than lower secondary education (including no formal education, early childhood education, primary education) (ISCED 0-1)"

(2) "Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)"

(3) "Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)"

(4) "Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4)"

(5) "Lower tertiary education, BA level (including short-cycle tertiary education) (ISCED 5 - 6)"

(6) "Higher tertiary education, MA level or higher (ISCED 7-8)"

(7) "Still in education, without prior degree"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: Answer categories were based on country-specific lists of educational degrees.

F04 | *Years of schooling*

How many years have you been in formal education?

Include all years in school, university, and formal vocational education and training measures. Please do not include nursery school, pre-school, kindergarten and similar. Please do also not include repeated years.

If you're currently in education, count the number of years you have completed so far.

Number of years

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F05 | *Employment status*

Now, we want to learn a bit more about your personal situation.

Which of the following describes your current situation? If more than one description applies, pick the category which describes your current situation best.

(1) "Paid employment full time (30 hours a week or more)"

(2) "Paid employment part time (less than 30 hours a week)"

(3) "Self-employed"

(4) "Retired/pensioned"

(5) "Doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family"

(6) "In education (in school or university, not paid for by employer)"

(7) "Unemployed"

(8) "Permanently sick or disabled"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F06 | *Retired: Prior employment status*

Which of the following best describes the situation prior to your retirement?

(1) "Paid employment full time (30 hours a week or more)"

(2) "Paid employment part time (less than 30 hours a week)"

(3) "Self-employed"

(5) "Doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family"

(7) "Unemployed"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (4) "Retired/pensioned" on F05.

F07 | *Housework: Prior employment status*

Prior to your current situation, what best describes your situation back then?

(5) "I have always been doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family."

(1) "Paid employment full time (30 hours a week or more)"

(2) "Paid employment part time (less than 30 hours a week)"

(3) "Self-employed"

(6) "In education (in school or university, not paid for by employer)"

(7) "Unemployed"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (5) "Doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family" on F05.

F08 | *In education: Prior employment status*

Prior to your current situation, what best describes your situation back then?

(6) "I have always been in education (in school or university, not paid for by employer)."

(1) "Paid employment full time (30 hours a week or more)"

(2) "Paid employment part time (less than 30 hours a week)"

(3) "Self-employed"

(5) "Doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family"

(7) "Unemployed"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (6) "In education (in school or university, not paid for by employer)" on F05.

F09 | *Unemployed: Prior employment status*

Prior to your current situation, what best describes your situation back then?

(1) "Paid employment full time (30 hours a week or more)"

(2) "Paid employment part time (less than 30 hours a week)"

(3) "Self-employed"

(5) "Doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family"

(6) "In education (in school or university, not paid for by employer)"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (7) "Unemployed" on F05.

F10 | *Permanently sick or disabled: Prior employment status*

Prior to your current situation, what best describes your situation back then?

(8) "I have always been permanently sick or disabled."

(1) "Paid employment full time (30 hours a week or more)"

(2) "Paid employment part time (less than 30 hours a week)"

(3) "Self-employed"

(5) "Doing housework/unpaid care work/helping family member/working to produce food for my family"

(6) "In education (in school or university, not paid for by employer)"

(7) "Unemployed"

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (8) "Permanently sick or disabled" on F05.

F11 | *Internet usage*

How often do you use the Internet for private purposes? This is regardless of whether you access the Internet on a smartphone, tablet or a computer and also whether you own the device or not.

(1) "Never"

(2) "Less than monthly"

(3) "Monthly"

(4) "Weekly"

(5) "Daily"

(6) "I am more or less always online."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F12 | *Citizenship: Surveyed country, at birth*

What was your citizenship at birth?

(1) "[COUNTRY NATIONALITY]"

(2) "[COUNTRY NATIONALITY] and other nationality"

(3) "Other nationality"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F13 | *Citizenship: Which other country, at birth*

Please tell us your citizenship at birth.

Drop-down list of all countries

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (3) "Other nationality" on F12.

F14 | *Citizenship: Surveyed country, today*

Today, do you hold the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] citizenship?

(1) "Yes"

(0) "No"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (3) "Other nationality" on F12.

F15 | *Country of birth: Surveyed country*

In which country were you born?

Please base your answer on today's country borders and where your birthplace is located today.

(1) "[COUNTRY]"

(2) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F16 | *Country of birth: Which other country*

Please tell us in which country you were born.

Please base your answer on today's country borders and where your birthplace is located today

Drop down list of all countries

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered (2) "Other" on F15.

F17 | *Country of birth: Parents*

In which country were your parents born?

Please base your answer on today's country borders and where their birthplace is located today.

(1) "Both parents were born in [COUNTRY]."

(2) "One parent was born in [COUNTRY]."

(3) "Both of my parents were born outside of [COUNTRY]."

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F18 | *Religious denomination*

Do you belong to a religion or religious denomination? If yes, which one?

(0) "No"

(1) "Religion A"

(2) "Religion B"

(3) "Religion C"

…

(97) "Other"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

Notes: Answer categories were based on country-specific lists of relevant denominations.

F19 | *Religious practices*

Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

(1) "Never"

(2) "Once a year"

(3) "Several times a year"

(4) "Once a month"

(5) "2 or 3 times a month"

...

(6) "Once a week"

(7) "Several times a week or more often"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

F20 | *Residential environment*

Would you say you live in a…

- (1) "…rural area or village?"
- (2) "…small or middle size town?"
- (3) "…large town or city?"

F21 | *Region of living*

In which of the following regions do you currently live?

National lists

Notes: Answer categories were based on country-speific lists of subnational regions.

F22 | *Household size*

How many people - including yourself and children - live regularly in your household?

Number of people
- (98) "I prefer not to say."
- (99) "Don't know"

F23 | *Household size: Persons <15 years*

How many of those people living regularly in your household are 14 years old or younger?

Number of people
- (98) "I prefer not to say."
- (99) "Don't know"

Notes: The item was only presented to respondents who answered >1 on F22.

F24 | *Children (yes/no)*

Do you have one or more children? This is regardless of their current age or whether they live in your household or not.

- (0) "No"
- (1) "Yes"
- (98) "I prefer not to say."
- (99) "Don't know"

F25 | *Ownership*

Do you or your household own the following?

   (a) Television

   (b) Computer, tablet or smartphone

   (c) House or flat

   (d) Livestock

   (e) Savings higher than [50% of mean national yearly income]

   (f) Shares, bonds or similar

   (0) Not selected

   (1) Selected

   (none) "None of the above"

   (REF) "I prefer not to say."

   (DK) "Don't know"

Notes: Respondents could select as many as applicable.

F26 | *Household income*

Considering everyone living regularly in your household, what is your household's total monthly income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources (including wages, profits, investments, social benefits)?

If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate. If you are living on your own, this refers just to you.

   (1) Less than [40% of mean national income]

   (2) [40%-60% of mean national income]

   (3) [60%-80% of mean national income]

   (4) [80%-100% of mean national income]

   (5) [100%-150% of mean national income]

   (6) [150%-200% of mean national income]

   (7) [200%-250% of mean national income]

   (8) [250%-350% of mean national income]

   (9) More than [350% of the mean national income]

   (98) "I prefer not to say."

   (99) "Don't know"

Notes: Answer categories were based on national income figures.

F27 | *Postal code*

What is the postal code of the area you live in?

   Postal code

   (98) "I prefer not to say."

   (99) "Don't know"

Appendix 2: List of all variables

Variable name	Variable label
id	Responent identifier
country	Country name
country_abbr	Country (ISO alpha-3)
country_code	Country (ISO numeric)
language	Interview language
mode	Data collection mode
device	Device
start_date	Start date interview
duration	Total interview duration
A01	Self-determination
A02_a	Restrictions of freedom: Religious groups/leaders
A02_b	Restrictions of freedom: State/government
A02_c	Restrictions of freedom: Family
A02_d	Restrictions of freedom: Police
A02_e	Restrictions of freedom: Businesses/companies
A02_f	Restrictions of freedom: Societal majority
A03_a1	Live freely: Accepted for who you are
A03_a2	Live freely: Being healthy
A03_a3	Live freely: Say in politics
A03_a4	Live freely: Economic security
A03_a5	Live freely: Learning/gaining knowledge
A03_b1	Live freely: Privacy
A03_b2	Live freely: Assisted suicide
A03_b3	Live freely: Legal abortion
A03_b4	Live freely: Voluntary childlessness
A03_b5	Live freely: More say for women
A03_b6	Live freely: Not hiding one's sexuality
A03_b7	Live freely: Travel
A03_b8	Live freely: Free from pollution
A03_c1	Live freely: Express one's opinion
A03_c2	Live freely: Fair legal system
A03_c3	Live freely: Absence of war/displacement
A03_c4	Live freely: Low crime rates
A03_d1	Live freely: Job security
A03_d2	Live freely: Owning a home
A03_d3	Live freely: Time for leisure
A03_d4	Live freely: Low economic inequality
A03_none	Live freely: None are necessary
A03_REF	Live freely: I prefer not to say
A03_DK	Live freely: Don't know
B01_a	Collective self-determination: Political leaders
B01_b	Collective self-determination: Elected politicians
B01_c	Collective self-determination: Established experts
B01_d	Collective self-determination: Religious leaders
B01_e	Collective self-determination: The military
B02_a	Rule of law: Judicial control of government
B02_b	Rule of law: Equal enforcement of laws
B02_c	Rule of law: Basic rights across countries
B03_a	Market economy: Private vs. state control
B03_b	Market economy: Competition good/bad for society

B03_c	Market economy: Source of wealth and status
B04	Progress: Change vs. tradition
B05_a	Rationality: Science vs. experiences, traditions, and common sense
B05_b	Rationality: Political influence of established scientists
B05_c	Rationality: Limits of scientific explanations
B05_d	Rationality: Individual vs. public determination of facts
B06	Tolerance: Equal acceptance
B07	Conjoint Task 1: Preferred country (outcome)
B07_a1	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Minority rights)
B07_a2	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Democracy)
B07_a3	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Economic policy)
B07_a4	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Tax policy)
B07_a5	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Legal status of homosexuality)
B07_a6	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Immigration)
B07_a7	Conjoint Task 1: Country A (Economic situation)
B07_b1	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Minority rights)
B07_b2	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Democracy)
B07_b3	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Economic policy)
B07_b4	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Tax policy)
B07_b5	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Legal status of homosexuality)
B07_b6	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Immigration)
B07_b7	Conjoint Task 1: Country B (Economic situation)
B08	Conjoint Task 2: Preferred country (outcome)
B09	Conjoint Task 2: More liberal country (outcome)
B08_a1	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Minority rights)
B08_a2	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Democracy)
B08_a3	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Economic policy)
B08_a4	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Tax policy)
B08_a5	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Legal status of homosexuality)
B08_a6	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Immigration)
B08_a7	Conjoint Task 2: Country A (Economic situation)
B08_b1	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Minority rights)
B08_b2	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Democracy)
B08_b3	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Economic policy)
B08_b4	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Tax policy)
B08_b5	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Legal status of homosexuality)
B08_b6	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Immigration)
B08_b7	Conjoint Task 2: Country B (Economic situation)
C01_a	Borders: Ban access to foreign information
C01_b	Borders: Hinder citizens from leaving
C01_c	Borders: Reject refugees
C01_d	Borders: Reject immigrants
C01_e	Borders: Restrict investment of foreign companies
C01_f	Borders: Shooting at persons crossing illegally
C01_g	Borders: Taking fingerprints
C01_h	Borders: Preventing secessions
C02_a1	Human rights: Local Level
C02_a2	Human rights: National
C02_a3	Human rights: Regional Level
C02_a4	Human rights: Global Level
C02_a_REF	Human rights: I prefer not to say.
C02_a_DK	Human rights: Don't know
C02_b1	Climate change: Local Level

C02_b2	Climate change: National
C02_b3	Climate change: Regional Level
C02_b4	Climate change: Global Level
C02_b_REF	Climate change: I prefer not to say.
C02_b_DK	Climate change: Don't know
C02_c1	Health care: Local Level
C02_c2	Health care: National
C02_c3	Health care: Regional Level
C02_c4	Health care: Global Level
C02_c_REF	Health care: I prefer not to say.
C02_c_DK	Health care: Don't know
C02_d1	Education: Local Level
C02_d2	Education: National
C02_d3	Education: Regional Level
C02_d4	Education: Global Level
C02_d_REF	Education: I prefer not to say.
C02_d_DK	Education: Don't know
C03_a1	Human rights violations: Economic intervention
C03_a2	Human rights violations: Military intervention
C03_b1	Dictatorship: Economic intervention
C03_b2	Dictatorship: Military intervention
C04_a	Public good provision: Free education
C04_b	Public good provision: Free healthcare
C04_c	Public good provision: Welfare benefits
C04_d	Public good provision: Support for disadvantaged groups
C04_e	Public good provision: Support for women
C05_a	Scarce jobs: Preference for men
C05_b	Scarce jobs: Preference for nationals
C05_c	Scarce jobs: Preference for heterosexuals
C05_d	Scarce jobs: Preference for people in need
C05_e	Scarce jobs: Preference for family members
C05_f	Scarce jobs: Preference for own religion
C05_g	Scarce jobs: Preference for own ethnic group
C06_a	Leadership positions: Gender representation
C06_b	Leadership positions: Ethnic representation
C06_c	Leadership positions: Economic status representation
C07_a	Generational conflict: Prosperity vs. environment
C07_b	Generational conflict: Public debt
C08_a	Temporality: Punctuality
C08_b	Temporality: Efficiency
C08_c	Temporality: Free time
C08_d	Temporality: Enjoying the present
C08_e	Temporality: Control of future
C08_f	Temporality: Better life compared to parents
D01_a1	Challenges: Immigration
D01_a2	Challenges: Influence on politics
D01_a3	Challenges: Economic inequality
D01_a4	Challenges: Climate change
D01_a5	Challenges: Gender inequality
D01_b1	Challenges: Brain drain
D01_b2	Challenges: Surveillance
D01_b3	Challenges: Large companies
D01_b4	Challenges: Discrimination
D01_b5	Challenges: War and violence

D01_b6	Challenges: Pandemics and health crises
D01_b7	Challenges: Religious fundamentalism
D01_b8	Challenges: Aging population and low birthrates
D01_b9	Challenges: Tax evasion
D01_b10	Challenges: Hunger and poverty
D01_none	Challengers: None are major threats
D01_REF	Challenges: I prefer not to say
D01_DK	Challenges: Don't know
D02_a	Satisfaction: Political system
D02_b	Satisfaction: Economic system
D03_a	Interpersonal trust
D03_b	Citizens' rights during pandemic
D03_c	Losers of globalization
D03_d	Anti-elitism: Big interests
D03_e	Anti-elitism: Responsible officials
D04_a	Deprivation: Political influence
D04_b	Deprivation: Economic situation
D04_c	Deprivation: Traditions and customs
D05_a	Subjective identity: Local
D05_b	Subjective identity: National
D05_c	Subjective identity: Regional
D06_a	Postmaterialism: Maintaining order
D06_b	Postmaterialism: Political participation
D06_c	Postmaterialism: Fighting rising prices
D06_d	Postmaterialism: Freedom of speech
D06_REF	Postmaterialism: I prefer not to say
D06_DK	Postmaterialism: Don't know
D07_a	RWA: Defy authority
D07_b	RWA: Discipline and unity
D07_c	RWA: Old-fashioned ways and values
D07_d	RWA: Premarital sexual intercourse
D07_e	RWA: Tougher government and stricter laws
D07_f	RWA: Crack down on troublemakers
D08_a	Globalization: Limiting International trade
D08_b	Globalization: International organizations take away power
D08_c	Globalization: Immigrants endanger society
D09_a	Anti-terror measure: Acceptance (outcome)
D09_a1	Anti-terror measure: Level of intrusion
D09_a2	Anti-terror measure: Effectiveness
D09_b	Health data collection: Acceptance (outcome)
D09_b1	Health data collection: Level of intrusion
D09_b2	Health data collection: Effectiveness
D09_c	Tax fraud/corruption prevention: Acceptance (outcome)
D09_c1	Tax fraud/corruption prevention: Level of intrusion
D09_c2	Tax fraud/corruption prevention: Effectiveness
E01	Electoral participation (last election)
E02_a	Vote choice (last election): Generic
E02_b	Vote choice (last election): Country-specific
E02_other	Vote choice (other)
E03_a	Vote intention: Generic
E03_b	Vote intention: Country-specific
E03_other	Vote intention (other)
F01	Gender
F02	Year of birth

F03	Education
F04	Years of schooling
F05	Employment status
F06	Retired: Prior employment status
F07	Housework: Prior employment status
F08	In education: Prior employment status
F09	Unemployed: Prior employment status
F10	Permanently sick or disabled: Prior employment status
F11	Internet usage
F12	Citizenship: Surveyed country, at birth
F13	Citizenship: Which other country, at birth
F14	Citizenship: Surveyed country, today
F15	Country of birth: Surveyed country
F16	Country of birth: Which other country
F17	Country of birth: Parents
F18	Religious denomination
F19	Religious practices
F20	Residential environment
F21	Region of living
F22	Household size
F23	Household size: persons <15 years
F24	Children (yes/no)
F25_a	Ownership: TV
F25_b	Ownership: Computer, tablet, or smartphone
F25_c	Ownership: House or flat
F25_d	Ownership: Livestock
F25_e	Ownership: Savings
F25_f	Ownership: Shares, bonds, or similar
F25_none	Ownership: None of the above
F25_REF	Ownership: I prefer not to say.
F25_DK	Ownership: Don't know
F26	Household income
F27	Postal code
F27_miss	Postal code – missing information
q1	Quota: Gender & age combined
q2	Quota: Education
q3	Quota: Residential environment
q4	Quota: Region
w1a	Post-stratification weight – identical for CAWI and CAPI
w1b	Post-stratification weight – different for CAWI and CAPI
w2	Post-stratification weight without residential environment
w3	Sampling probability weight
w4	Population weight country size
w5	Population weight equal country sample size
Additional variables included in the extended dataset	
int_id	Interviewer ID
sp	Sampling point number
sp_class	Sampling point classification
p1	Interview interrupted
p2	Level of concentration
p3	Level of cooperation
contacts	Number of contacts (CAPI)
geo_long	Geocode: Longitude
geo_lat	Geocode: Latitude

hs	Hour (time of the start of the interview)
ms	Minute (time of the start of the interview)
attention	Attention check
a02_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
a02_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
a02_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
a02_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
a02_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
a02_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
a03_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
a03_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
a03_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
a03_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
a03_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
a03_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
a03_rand7	Item 7 randomly presented
a03_rand8	Item 8 randomly presented
a03_rand9	Item 9 randomly presented
a03_rand10	Item 10 randomly presented
b01_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
b01_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
b01_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
b01_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
b01_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
b02_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
b02_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
b02_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
b03_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
b03_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
b03_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
b05_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
b05_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
b05_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
b05_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
b07_rand1	Dimension 1: Order
b07_rand2	Dimension 2: Order
b07_rand3	Dimension 3: Order
b07_rand4	Dimension 4: Order
b07_rand5	Dimension 5: Order
b07_rand6	Dimension 6: Order
b07_rand7	Dimension 7: Order
c01_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c01_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c01_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
c01_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
c01_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
c01_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
c01_rand7	Item 7 randomly presented
c01_rand8	Item 8 randomly presented
c02_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c02_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c02_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
c02_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
c03_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented

c03_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c03_q_rand1	Question 1 randomly presented
c03_q_rand2	Question 2 randomly presented
c04_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c04_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c04_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
c04_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
c04_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
c05_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c05_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c05_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
c05_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
c05_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
c05_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
c05_rand7	Item 7 randomly presented
c06_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c06_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c06_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
c07_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c07_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c08_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
c08_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
c08_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
c08_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
c08_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
c08_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
d01_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d01_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d01_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
d01_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
d01_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
d01_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
d01_rand7	Item 7 randomly presented
d01_rand8	Item 8 randomly presented
d02_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d02_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d03_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d03_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d03_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
d03_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
d03_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
d04_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d04_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d04_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
d06_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d06_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d06_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
d06_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
d07_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d07_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d07_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
d07_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
d07_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
d07_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented

d08_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d08_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d08_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
d09_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
d09_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
d09_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
f25_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
f25_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
f25_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
f25_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
f25_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
f25_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
rand_CD	Randomization: First module shown to respondent
hA03x2r1	
hA03x2r2	
hA03x2r3	
hA03x2r4	
hA03x2r5	
hA03x2r6	
hA03x2r7	
hA03x2r8	
hA03x3	
hA03x4	
hA03x5	
hD01x2r1	
hD01x2r2	
hD01x2r3	
hD01x2r4	
hD01x2r5	
hD01x2r6	
hD01x2r7	
hD01x2r8	
hD01x2r9	
hD01x2r10	
ts_01	Duration to answer F01 to F03 and F20 to F21
ts_02	Duration to answer A01 to A02
ts_03	Duration to answer A03
ts_04	Duration to answer B01
ts_05	Duration to answer B02
ts_06	Duration to answer B03
ts_07	Duration to answer B04
ts_08	Duration to answer B05
ts_09	Duration to answer B06
ts_10	Duration to answer B07
ts_11	Duration to answer B08
ts_12	Duration to answer C01
ts_13	Duration to answer C02
ts_14	Duration to answer C03
ts_15	Duration to answer C04
ts_16	Duration to answer C05
ts_17	Duration to answer C06
ts_18	Duration to answer C07
ts_19	Duration to answer C08
ts_20	Duration to answer D01

ts_21	Duration to answer D02
ts_22	Duration to answer D03
ts_23	Duration to answer D04
ts_24	Duration to answer D05
ts_25	Duration to answer D06
ts_26	Duration to answer D07
ts_27	Duration to answer D08
ts_28	Duration to answer D09_a
ts_29	Duration to answer D09_b
ts_30	Duration to answer D09_c
ts_31	Duration to answer E01 to E03
ts_32	Duration to answer F04 to F19 and F22 to F27
ts_33	Duration to answer F25