Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey
Study Report Wave 2

Heiko Giebler[1], Lukas Antoine, Rasmus Ollroge, Jürgen Gerhards, Michael Zürn, Johannes Giesecke, Macartan Humphreys

Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey

www.scripts-berlin.eu/pals

Cluster of Excellence
"Contestations of the Liberal Script (SCRIPTS)"[2]
Freie Universität Berlin
Edwin-Redslob-Straße 29
14195 Berlin

---

[1] Corresponding author: h.giebler@fu-berlin.de

Whenever working with PALS Wave 2 data, please cite the different sources as follows:

Dataset:

Giebler, Heiko / Antoine, Lukas / Ollroge, Rasmus / Gerhards, Jürgen / Zürn, Michael / Giesecke, Johannes / Humphreys, Macartan (2023): *Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey: Dataset Wave 2 v1.0*. Berlin: Cluster of Excellence 2055 "Contestations of the Liberal Script (SCRIPTS)". http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41374.

Background and Summary Paper:

Giebler, Heiko / Antoine, Lukas / Ollroge, Rasmus / Gerhards, Jürgen / Zürn, Michael / Giesecke, Johannes / Humphreys, Macartan (2023): *Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey. Conceptual Framework, Implementation, and Data*, SCRIPTS Working Paper Series, Berlin: Cluster of Excellence 2055 "Contestations of the Liberal Script (SCRIPTS)".

Study Report:

Giebler, Heiko / Antoine, Lukas / Ollroge, Rasmus / Gerhards, Jürgen / Zürn, Michael / Giesecke, Johannes / Humphreys, Macartan (2023): *Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey: Study Report Wave 2*. Berlin: Cluster of Excellence 2055 "Contestations of the Liberal Script (SCRIPTS)". http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41374.

Codebook:

Giebler, Heiko / Antoine, Lukas / Ollroge, Rasmus / Gerhards, Jürgen / Zürn, Michael / Giesecke, Johannes / Humphreys, Macartan (2023): *Public Attitudes towards the Liberal Script (PALS) Survey: Codebook Wave 2*. Berlin: Cluster of Excellence 2055 "Contestations of the Liberal Script (SCRIPTS)". http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41374.

PALS Wave 1 data and documentation can be found here: http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41265.

Table of contents

1. Overview and objectives

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. The document at hand refers to a second wave of data collection (for more information on the first wave, see http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41265) for 10 countries. After having conducted a first wave in 26 countries from December 2021 to July 2022, conducting a second wave in some countries served the following purposes:

1. Re-running the survey with as many respondents from wave 1 as possible in selected countries to explore whether individual attitudes toward the liberal script have changed over time (panel data),

2. interviewing additional respondents from selected countries of wave 1 to be able to make statements about the change of public opinion in these countries (cross-sectional data at two points in time),

3. adding additional questions to address, in particular, the changing global situation with regard to Russia's war against Ukraine, and

4. extending the geographical coverage to four new countries, namely, Thailand, Israel, Serbia, and Hungary which can be described as battlegrounds concerning the liberal script.

Identical to wave 1, the second wave of 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 10 countries from December 2022 to February 2023. 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.

This report presents a description and review of PALS from a methodological perspective and focuses on all issues related to implementation and data collection. As the second wave is mostly a repeat of the one conducted in 2021/2022, we invite the reader to consult the report of wave 1 for all technical specifications. In this report, we will focus on the aspects relating to re-running the survey (e.g., re-interviews) and the country-specific aspects of the implementation in each country.

The general report covers:
- Sampling and data collection mode,
- privacy and data protection,
- questionnaire development,
- questionnaire translation,

- scripting,
- data processing,
- quality controls,
- weighting, and
- final dataset.

The country reports cover the following issues for each of the 10 countries included in wave 2:
- 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 included in the second-wave dataset. In addition, there are several separate documents providing additional information to potential data users. These documents are:

- Background and Summary Paper for wave 1 (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.

---

[3] http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41374
[4] www.pals-scripts.eu

2. Technical Overview

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 mode

The second wave of PALS was conducted in two groups of countries. The first group includes six countries that have also been part of wave 1 (France, Germany, Poland, Latvia, United States of America (USA), and Turkey). These countries were selected because they play a significant role in the Russian war on Ukraine since 2022.They play a significant role, because they are threatened by an aggression as well, have taken in many Ukrainian refugees, provide weapons and financial support, or try to put themselves in a mediating role. The second group of countries are new countries that extend the geographical coverage of PALS (Hungary, Israel, Serbia, and Thailand). With these countries, we roughly follow the logic of having a sample as heterogeneous as possible (see background and summary paper) considering the feasibility of conducting online surveys. At the same time, these countries have witnessed (and still are witnessing) large-scale conflicts concerning core elements of the liberal script as well as democratic order. As such, these countries constitute battlegrounds which are of major interest to the project as well as SCRIPTS in general.

Figure 1: Geographical coverage of PALS

	Re-sampled countries		New countries		Wave 1-countries
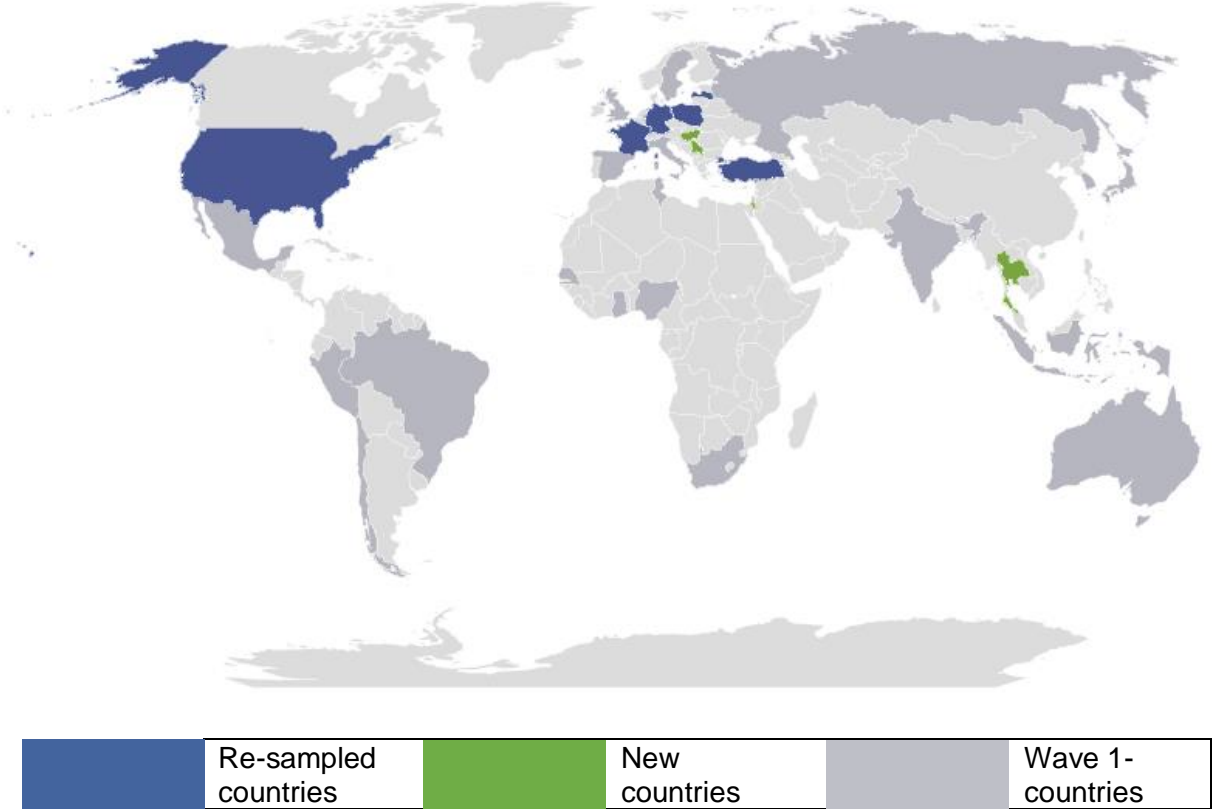
Within each country, a representative – in terms of a quota-sampling approach – sample of permanent residents aged 18 years and older was interviewed. The target sample size in each

country was 2000 interviews. In all countries, CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) was applied. Table 1 details, the target sample size, the achieved sample size after data cleaning for each country, and the re-interview rate where applicable.

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

Country	Target Sample Size	Achieved Sample Size	Re-interview Rate
France	2000	2102	14.4%
Germany	2000	2120	16.2%
Hungary	2000	2085	N/A
Israel	2000	2026	N/A
Latvia	2000	2053	9.9%
Poland	2000	2058	15.5%
Serbia	2000	2001	N/A
Thailand	2000	2104	N/A
Turkey	2000	1999	11.1%
USA	2000	2091	11.9%

In all 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
- 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. In the countries of group 1, the focus was on re-interviewing respondents from wave 1. These were invited first and reminded several times to participate. After they had been given enough time to participate, the achieved sample was analyzed regarding the previously defined strata and the target sample for the additional respondents to be surveyed was defined. Hence, the combination of the two samples (fresh and re-interviewed) reflects the population figures.

Note that when PALS was set up originally, there was no plan of having a second wave. However, as we were able to acquire some additional funds, we decided to run a second wave. Hence, and in contrast to "true" panel studies, we did not implement any efforts to keep respondents interested in the survey. Consequently, panel mortality is rather high. Nevertheless, some questions can be addressed concerning intra-individual (attitudinal) change.

For both waves of PALS, 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

---

[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).

confidential and cannot be disclosed. Other details are included in the respective country reports.

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 always kept confidential 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, postal code data are not included in the accessible version of the final dataset.

2.3 Questionnaire development

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 (see Study Report of wave 1 for more details on the questionnaire development and testing). As the questionnaire was mostly unchanged, no new cognitive interviews or pilot surveys were run.

The questionnaire of wave 2 was almost identical to the one used in the first wave. As outlined above, we added additional questions to address, in particular, the changing global situation with regard to Russia's war against Ukraine. The new module G "War in Ukraine and Legitimization of Decision-making" includes:
- A vignette experiment on the legitimacy of decision-making (G01),
- a question battery on the justification of the war in Ukraine (G02), and
- a question battery on the consequences of this war (G03).

The addition of the new module made it necessary to shorten other parts of the questionnaire compared to wave 1. Thus, we omitted the conjoint experiment (B07-B09) and the vignette experiment (D09).

2.4 Questionnaire translation

The master questionnaire was translated into all major language spoken in the 10 countries, using the same translation process for each language (see Study Report of wave 1 for more details on the translation process[6]). 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.

---

[6] We are grateful to Patcharaviral Charoenpacharaporn, Ewa Aleksandra Dąbrowska, Lorena Drakula, Rona Geffen, Akos Kopper, Lelde Luik, and Yasemin Soysal for their support in reviewing the translations.

Table 3: List of languages per country

Country	Languages
France	French
Germany	German
Hungary	Hungarian
Israel	Hebrew, Arabic
Latvia	Latvian, Russian
Poland	Polish
Serbia	Serbian
Thailand	Thai
Turkey	Turkish
United States of America	English, Spanish

2.5 Scripting

The final step of the implementation process was the scripting of the translated questionnaires. We applied the same process and quality controls as during the implementation of the first wave (see Study Report of wave 1 for more details on the scripting).

We used the same master script and adapted it to reflect the few changes of the questionnaire of wave 2. 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 same central approach implemented by Gallup International in the first wave was adopted for wave 2 to guarantee consistency in the data entry process (see Study Report of wave 1 for more details on the data processing).

2.7 Quality controls

Quality controls have been implemented at each step of the process by Gallup International in full collaboration with the PALS research team. All steps of the quality controls scheme that have been implemented in the first wave have been replicated by Gallup International. In this section of this report, we describe only the elements of the quality control process that were specific to the second wave of PALS (see Study Report of wave 1 for more details on quality controls).

2.7.1 Quality controls of the set-up phase

During the setup up phase of the second wave of PALS the following specific quality control measures were implemented:

- A strict translation process of the questionnaire and validation of the translation by the PALS research team of Module G and
- a central scripting implemented and tested by Gallup International and thoroughly reviewed by the PALS research team.

2.7.2 Quality controls of fieldwork

During fieldwork, the following quality control measures were taken:

- Quality control of all re-interviews. (e.g., coherence/consistency of respondents' profiles) and
- monitoring of sample completion in all CAWI countries to ensure the best match with the sampling targets in terms of gender, age, education, place of locality, and region.

2.7.3 Quality controls of Data

As in wave 1, 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. The threshold was set at an overall duration below 50% of the median duration of each country and, if applicable, language version.
- Checks concerning quota fulfillment,
- review of weighting procedures and weighting accuracy,
- control of all coding errors and non-compliance with the coding scheme,
- analysis of all time stamps, and
- identification and checking of potential duplicates.

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 country the proportion of those who correctly selected option 4 for this item.

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

Country	Correct answer
France	85%
Germany	90%
Hungary	88%
Israel	95%
Latvia	83%
Poland	88%
Serbia	91%
Thailand	77%
Turkey	82%
USA	86%

2.8 Weighting

This section describes the weighting approach that we have implemented for PALS.

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 covers the following:

- w1a (Post-stratification)
- w2 (Post-stratification – without residential environment)

---

[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).

- w3 (Population weight country size)
- w4 (Population weight equal country sample size)

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

2.8.1. Post-stratification weight

This weight corrects for the shortfalls in the sample profile achieved in comparison to the actual population. The target profile was defined using the following variables:

- Gender & age (interlocked) (q1)
- Education (q2)
- Subjective residential environment (q3)
- 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. We have privileged the use for instance of Eurostat as the single source for building our universe in all EU countries. In all countries where the definition of the population profile had different categories, we went back to the population counts 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.

The only exception lies in the type of locality where in a few countries, official sources did not publish the required details. 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 Israel, Turkey, and Thailand.

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 and w2.

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	

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

The procedure we described above for weight w1a were 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 residential environment was measured in the target population and in 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.

2.8.3. 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 populations counts of each of the 10 countries included in the Survey, we calculated this weight and included it in the final dataset as a separate variable (w4). Data as of 2022 are derived from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.[8]

2.8.4. 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).

---

[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

Unequal number of respondents per country are the result of quality checks as well as the slightly higher number of interviews conducted in India.

2.9 Final dataset

The dataset includes variables depicting respondents' answers to the questionnaire as well as variables containing administrative information. All respondents across both waves have a unique identifier. This allows users to easily combine the datasets of both waves. See Appendix 2 for a full list of all variables included in the wave 2 dataset.

The names of non-administrative variables are capitalized while names of administrative variables are not capitalized. Since the modules in wave 1 were named alphabetically from A to F, we decided to name the new module "Module G." In the data set (and thus also in the Codebook), however, the module is found before Module F, so that the substantive attitude questions (Modules A, B, C, D, E, G) are collectively found before the socio-demographics (Module F).

For some of the countries, the present survey is a re-survey. This means that some of the respondents took part in the survey for the second time. The purpose of the re-survey is to find out to what extent intra-individual attitudes have changed over time. Obviously, there are also items and information which should not vary over time. Unfortunately, answer behavior concerning these questions is not always consistent. This can have various reasons: Respondents may have consciously or unconsciously provided incorrect information in the first or the second wave, or several household members share one online panel access. Additionally, some information, although often stable, might change, e.g., educational attainment of gender self-identification.

To check the data, we compared the information provided in wave 1 and wave 2 for a number of variables (F01 - Gender, F02 - Year of birth, F03 - Highest educational attainment, F04 - Years of education, F12 - Citizenship: Surveyed country, at birth, F13 - Citizenship: Which other country, at birth, F15 - Country of birth: Surveyed country, F16 - Country of birth: Which other country). In the additional variable *deviation*, we flag those respondents who have a deviation on at least one of these variables between the two waves. We understand there are qualitative differences between the variables: For example, year and place of birth should be invariant for a person, while its gender and education level may have changed between the two surveys. Nonetheless, the additional variable (and its distribution in Table 6) can provide insight into the consistency of respondents and users can decide on whether to include these cases when comparing replies in wave 1 and wave 2. While there were additional and in-depth checks by us as well as Gallup International, the proportions vary tremendously between countries which we are unable to explain.

Table 6: Percentage of panel respondents with deviations on selected sociodemographic variables

Country	Respondents with deviations
France	32.87%
Germany	13.41%
Latvia	20.77%
Poland	9.18%
Turkey	2.24%
USA	8.26%

Each respondent has a unique identifier (id). This identifier can be used to merge the data sets from wave 1 and wave 2 since it is identical for respondents that have been interviewed in both waves. Notably, the variable labels in both waves are largely identical, except for certain alterations in the naming of political parties in some cases, as illustrated in Table 7.

Table 7: 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

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.

---

[9] Freie Universität's data repository "Refubium": http://dx.doi.org/10.17169/refubium-41374. PALS website: www.pals-scripts.eu.

3. Country reports

This section of the report provides a detailed description of how fieldwork was implemented in each of the 10 countries included in the second wave of 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*. We differentiate between respondents that have already participated in wave 1 and new respondents.

For the former, we present the following information:

- **Invited wave 1 participants** gives the number of participants of wave 1 that have been invited to participate again. In the six re-interviewed countries, all respondents were re-invited.
- **Complete interviews** gives the number of completed re-interviews that were not considered as invalid. This is the number of re-interviews included in the dataset.

For the new respondents – thus also for all respondents in Hungary, Israel, Serbia, and Thailand, we differentiate between the following categories:

- **Newly 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.
- **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.

For the newly invited respondents, we can calculate a response rate. It 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") according to AAPOR's standard definition.[10]

---

[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.

3.1 France

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in France started on December 21, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 23, 2023.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	43%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	54%

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., w1a) 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%	4.7%	5.2%
25-34 years	7.4%	6.6%	7.4%
35-54 years	16.5%	16.7%	16.5%
55 years and above	18.5%	19.8%	18.5%
Women			
18-24 years	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%
25-34 years	7.7%	7.4%	7.7%
35-54 years	17.0%	15.7%	17.0%
55 years and above	22.7%	24.3%	22.7%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	23.4%	22.5%	23.4%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	42.9%	44.0%	42.9%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	33.7%	33.5%	33.7%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	34.1%	37.3%	34.1%
Towns and suburbs	19.4%	27.7%	19.4%
Rural areas	46.5%	35.0%	46.5%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	12.3%	10.3%	12.3%
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	4.3%	3.9%	4.3%
Brittany	5.1%	5.3%	5.1%
Centre-Val de Loire	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%
Corsica	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Grand Est	8.5%	9.2%	8.5%
Hauts-de-France	9.3%	9.7%	9.3%
Ile-de-France	18.8%	19.2%	18.8%
Normandy	5.1%	5.9%	5.1%
Nouvelle-Aquitaine	9.2%	8.8%	9.2%
Occitania	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Pays de la Loire	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d Azur	7.8%	8.2%	7.8%

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

Participation and interview length

France was already part of the first wave of the survey. All 2001 valid respondents to wave 1 received an invitation to participate in the second wave. 289 accepted the invitation and completed the questionnaire.

4715 new panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 1813 new valid interviews was collected. Of all completed new interviews, 71 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 20 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited wave 1 participants					2001
	Complete interviews				289
Re-interview rate					**14.44%**
Newly invited persons					4715
	Refusals				719
	Started interviews				3996
		Incomplete interviews			2092
			Screenouts		71
			Quota Full		1541
			Dropouts		480
		Complete interviews			1904
			Invalids		91
			Valids		1813
Total completed interviews					2102
Response rate amongst newly invited:					**40.38%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 36.5 min, while the median length equaled 22.1 min.

3.2 Germany

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Germany started on December 21, 2022 and the last interview took place on December 30, 2022.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	38%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	59%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into German.

Geographic coverage and Sampling

Germany is a federation of 16 states (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., w1a) 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%	3.0%	4.8%
25-34 years	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%
35-54 years	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
55 years and above	19.6%	21.1%	19.6%
Women			
18-24 years	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%
25-34 years	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
35-54 years	16.3%	15.6%	16.3%
55 years and above	23.0%	24.8%	23.0%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	19.5%	20.8%	19.5%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	54.5%	51.8%	54.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	26.0%	27.5%	26.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	36.6%	25.3%	36.6%
Towns and suburbs	40.4%	43.2%	40.4%
Rural areas	23.0%	31.5%	23.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Baden-Württemberg	13.3%	12.5%	13.3%
Bavaria	15.7%	16.1%	15.7%
Berlin	4.4%	4.9%	4.4%
Brandenburg	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Bremen	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Hamburg	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%
Hesse	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	9.6%	8.2%	9.6%
Lower Saxony	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
North Rhine-Westphalia	21.6%	22.2%	21.6%
Rhineland-Palatinate	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Saarland	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Saxony	4.9%	5.3%	4.9%
Sachsen-Anhalt	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Schleswig-Holstein	3.5%	3.7%	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

Germany was already part of the first wave of the survey. All 2020 valid respondents to wave 1 received an invitation to participate in the second wave. 328 accepted the invitation and completed the questionnaire.

4752 new panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 1792 new valid interviews was collected. Of all completed new interviews, 59 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 3 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited wave 1 participants				2020
	Complete interviews			328
Re-interview rate				**16.24%**
Newly invited persons				4752
	Refusals			825
	Started interviews			3927
		Incomplete interviews		2073
			Screenouts	92
			Quota Full	1088
			Dropouts	893
		Complete interviews		1854
			Invalids	62
			Valids	1792
Total completed interviews				2120
Response rate amongst newly invited:				**39.02%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 38.6 min, while the median length equaled 23.6 min.

3.3 Hungary

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Hungary started on December 25, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 29, 2023.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	52%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	46%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Hungarian.

Geographic coverage and sampling

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

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Budapest	Budapest
Pest	Pest
Közép-Dunántúl, Fejér, Komárom-Esztergom, Veszprém	Dunántúl
Gyor-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Zala	Nyugat-Dunántúl
Baranya, Somogy, Tolna	Dél-Dunántúl
Észak-Magyarország, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Nógrád	Alföld és Észak
Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Észak-Alföld
Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád	Dél-Alföld

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., w1a) 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	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
25-34 years	8.0%	8.6%	8.0%
35-54 years	18.3%	18.7%	18.3%
55 years and above	16.3%	16.1%	16.3%
Women			
18-24 years	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%
25-34 years	7.5%	9.1%	7.5%
35-54 years	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%
55 years and above	23.0%	20.9%	23.0%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	13.7%	12.6%	13.7%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	57.0%	56.3%	57.0%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	29.3%	31.1%	29.3%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	32.1%	28.6%	32.1%
Towns and suburbs	36.3%	36.7%	36.3%
Rural areas	31.6%	34.7%	31.6%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Budapest	17.9%	17.8%	17.9%
Central Transdanubia	10.9%	9.7%	10.9%
Northern Great Plain	14.8%	14.9%	14.8%
Northern Hungary	11.4%	9.8%	11.4%
Pest	13.3%	12.3%	13.3%
Southern Great Plain	12.6%	14.2%	12.6%
Southern Transdanubia	9.0%	10.8%	9.0%
Western Transdanubia	10.2%	10.5%	10.2%

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

Participation and interview length

4084 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2085 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 77 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 12 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4084
	Refusals			371
	Started interviews			3713
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	127
			Quota Full	903
			Dropouts	509
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	89
			Valids	2085
Response rate:				**53.23%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 81.3 min, while the median length equaled 28.5 min.

3.4 Israel

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Israel started on January 5, 2023 and the last interview took place on February 4, 2023.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Israel 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 Hebrew and Arab. The Spanish translation used was partly an adapted and localized version of the one used in Tunisia in the previous wave. At the beginning of the survey, eligible respondents had to select the language for answering our questionnaire. 98% have chosen Hebrew and 2% Arab to answer to all questions.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Israel was based on the seven main districts (makhozot). In the questionnaire, we queried the more detailed 15 sub-districts to allow respondents to easily relate to the region they live in.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Jerusalem	Jerusalem District
Tzfat, Kinneret, Yizre'el, Akko, Golan	Northern District
Haifa, Hadera	Haifa District
Sharon, Petah Tikva, Ramla, Rehovot	Central District
Tel Aviv-Yafo	Tel Aviv District
Ashkelon, Be'er Sheva	Southern District
Yahūda wa-s-Sāmara	Judea and Samaria Area

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., w1a) 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	11.4%	7.2%	11.4%
25-34 years	10.2%	9.2%	10.2%
35-54 years	15.3%	16.7%	15.3%
55 years and above	11.9%	10.9%	11.9%
Women			
18-24 years	10.8%	12.7%	10.8%
25-34 years	10.3%	12.6%	10.3%
35-54 years	16.0%	16.7%	16.0%
55 years and above	14.2%	13.9%	14.2%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	44.0%	37.8%	44.0%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	18.0%	20.1%	18.0%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	38.0%	42.2%	38.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	91.3%	86.8%	91.3%
Rural areas	8.7%	13.2%	8.7%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Central Distict	26.0%	27.3%	26.0%
Haifa District	13.0%	12.5%	13.0%
Jerusalem District	8.0%	7.2%	8.0%
Judean and Samaria Area	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%
Northern District	17.0%	17.6%	17.0%
Southern District	14.0%	13.3%	14.0%
Tel Aviv District	18.0%	18.4%	18.0%

(*) Source: Central Bureau of Statistics https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/Pages/default.aspx

Participation and interview length

4539 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2026 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 50 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers, but none was considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4539
	Refusals			592
	Started interviews			3947
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	145
			Quota Full	421
			Dropouts	1305
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	50
			Valids	2026
Response rate:				**45.74%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 70.0 min, while the median length equaled 25.8 min.

3.5 Latvia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Latvia started on December 21, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 30, 2023.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	47%
Tablet	3%
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., w1a) 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%	5.2%	4.1%
25-34 years	8.8%	8.6%	8.8%
35-54 years	16.1%	17.2%	16.1%
55 years and above	15.7%	14.5%	15.7%
Women			
18-24 years	3.9%	4.5%	3.9%
25-34 years	8.4%	9.9%	8.4%
35-54 years	16.9%	16.7%	16.9%
55 years and above	26.1%	23.4%	26.1%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	14.9%	15.1%	14.9%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	53.7%	51.2%	53.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	31.4%	33.7%	31.4%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	43.0%	41.8%	43.0%
Towns and suburbs	20.0%	24.4%	20.0%
Rural areas	37.0%	33.8%	37.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Kurzeme	12.8%	14.4%	12.8%
Latgale	14.5%	13.9%	14.5%
Pierīga	17.9%	18.0%	17.9%
Rīga	32.4%	30.4%	32.4%
Vidzeme	10.2%	11.5%	10.2%
Zemgale	12.2%	11.7%	12.2%

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

Participation and interview length

Latvia was already part of the first wave of the survey. All 2100 valid respondents to wave 1 received an invitation to participate in the second wave. 207 accepted the invitation and completed the questionnaire.

3326 new panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 1846 new valid interviews was collected. Of all completed new interviews, 63 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 65 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited wave 1 participants				2100
	Complete interviews			207
Re-interview rate				**9.86%**
Newly invited persons				3326
	Refusals			507
	Started interviews			2819
		Incomplete interviews		845
			Screenouts	116
			Quota Full	418
			Dropouts	311
		Complete interviews		1974
			Invalids	128
			Valids	1846
Total completed interviews				2053
Response rate amongst newly invited:				**59.35%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 43.1 min, while the median length equaled 27.2 min.

3.6 Poland

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Poland started on December 23, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 27, 2023.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	35%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	62%

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
Łódzkie, Świętokrzyskie	Central
Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie	Eastern
Warszawski stołeczny, Mazowiecki regionalny	Masovia
Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Pomorskie	North
Wielkopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Lubuskie	Northwest
Małopolskie, Śląskie	Southern
Dolnośląskie, Opolskie	Southwest

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., w1a) 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%	5.3%	4.9%
25-34 years	9.4%	8.9%	9.4%
35-54 years	17.1%	17.9%	17.1%
55 years and above	16.4%	15.4%	16.4%
Women			
18-24 years	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
25-34 years	9.0%	9.2%	9.0%
35-54 years	16.9%	17.4%	16.9%
55 years and above	21.7%	21.3%	21.7%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	13.3%	12.0%	13.3%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	58.5%	51.9%	58.5%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	28.2%	36.1%	28.2%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Rural areas	42.0%	36.2%	42.0%
Towns and suburbs	24.0%	27.2%	24.0%
Cities	34.0%	36.6%	34.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Central	9.7%	8.6%	9.7%
Eastern	14.1%	13.9%	14.1%
Masovia	14.1%	16.1%	14.1%
North	15.2%	14.5%	15.2%
Northwest	16.2%	14.4%	16.2%
Southern	20.7%	22.5%	20.7%
Southwest	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

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

Participation and interview length

Poland was already part of the first wave of the survey. All 2037 valid respondents to wave 1 received an invitation to participate in the second wave. 316 accepted the invitation and completed the questionnaire.

4240 new panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 1742 new valid interviews was collected. Of all completed new interviews, 49 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 2 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited wave 1 participants				2037
	Complete interviews			316
Re-interview rate				**15.51%**
Newly invited persons				4240
	Refusals			736
	Started interviews			3504
		Incomplete interviews		1711
			Screenouts	81
			Quota Full	306
			Dropouts	1324
		Complete interviews		1793
			Invalids	51
			Valids	1742
Total completed interviews				2058
Response rate amongst newly invited:				**42.29%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 43.2 min, while the median length equaled 24.9 min.

3.7 Serbia

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Serbia started on December 25, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 19, 2023.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	49%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	48%

Language adaptation

The English master questionnaire was translated into Serbian.

Geographic coverage and sampling

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

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Beogradska oblast	Belgrade
Zapadnobacka oblast, Juznobanatska oblast, Juznobacka oblast, Severnobanatska oblast, Severnobacka oblast, Srednjobanatska oblast, Sremska oblast	Vojvodina
Zlatiborska oblast, Kolubarska oblast, Macvanska oblast, Moravicka oblast, Pomoravska oblast, Rasinska oblast, Raska oblast, Sumadijska oblast	Šumadija and Western Serbia
Borska oblast, Branicevska oblast, Zajecarska oblast, Jablanicka oblast, Nisavska oblast, Pirotska oblast, Podunavska oblast, Pcinjska oblast, Toplicka oblast	Southern and Eastern Serbia

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., w1a) 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	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%
25-34 years	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%
35-54 years	16.9%	21.9%	16.9%
55 years and above	18.9%	17.5%	18.9%
Women			
18-24 years	4.3%	4.1%	4.3%
25-34 years	7.4%	6.3%	7.4%
35-54 years	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%
55 years and above	23.4%	21.3%	23.4%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	51.8%	46.2%	51.8%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	35.3%	36.3%	35.3%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	12.9%	17.5%	12.9%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	34.4%	36.4%	34.4%
Towns and suburbs	27.6%	29.3%	27.6%
Rural areas	38.0%	34.3%	38.0%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Belgrade	24.5%	25.2%	24.5%
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.4%	23.4%	21.4%
Šumadija and Western Serbia	27.4%	26.6%	27.4%
Vojvodina	26.7%	24.8%	26.7%

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

Participation and interview length

3728 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, 36 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers but none was considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				3728
	Refusals			672
	Started interviews			3056
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	63
			Quota Full	304
			Dropouts	652
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	36
			Valids	2001
Response rate:				**54.64%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 47.5 min, while the median length equaled 27.9 min.

3.8 Thailand

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Thailand started on December 26, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 4, 2023.

Data collection mode

Data collection in Thailand 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 Thai.

Geographic coverage and sampling

The regional stratification of the sample in Thailand was based on the five main administrative regions. In the questionnaire, we queried the 67 provinces to allow respondents to easily relate to the region they live in.

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 below 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., w1a) 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.

Assignment to quota regions

Queried regions	Quota Regions
Bangkok	Bangkok
Central Region, Samut Prakan Province, Nonthaburi Province, Pathum Thani Province, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province, Ang Thong Province, Lop Buri Province, Sing Buri Province, Chai Nat Province, Saraburi Province, Chon Buri Province, Rayong Province, Chanthaburi Province, Trat Province, Chachoengsao Province, Prachin Buri Province, Nakhon Nayok Province, Sa Kaeo Province, Ratchaburi Province, Kanchanaburi Province, Suphan Buri Province, Nakhon Pathom Province, Samut Sakhon Province, Samut Songkhram Province, Phetchaburi Province, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	Central Region
Chiang Mai Province, Lamphun Province, Lampang Province, Uttaradit Province, Phrae Province, Nan Province, Phayao Province, Chiang Rai Province, Mae Hong Son Province, Nakhon Sawan Province, Uthai Thani Province, Kamphaeng Phet Province, Tak Province, Sukhothai Province, Phitsanulok Province, Phichit Province, Phetchabun Province	Northern Region
Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Buri Ram Province, Surin Province, Si Sa Ket Province, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Yasothon Province, Chaiyaphum Province, Amnat Charoen Province, Bueng Kan Province, Nong Bua Lam Phu Province, Khon Kaen Province, Udon Thani Province, Loei Province, Nong Khai Province, Maha Sarakham Province, Roi Et Province, Kalasin Province, Sakon Nakhon Province, Nakhon Phanom Province, Mukdahan Province	Northeastern Region
Southern Region, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Krabi Province, Phangnga Province, Phuket Province, Surat Thani Province, Ranong Province, Chumphon Province, Songkhla Province, Satun Province, Trang Province, Phattalung Province, Pattani Province, Yala Province, Narathiwat Province	Southern Region

Sample profile and realization

Gender & Age	Universe (*)	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Men			
18-24 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.8%
25-34 years	9.1%	9.3%	9.1%
35-54 years	18.8%	22.9%	18.8%
55 years and above	14.4%	12.0%	14.4%
Women			
18-24 years	5.5%	7.0%	5.5%
25-34 years	8.9%	9.0%	8.9%
35-54 years	19.7%	21.4%	19.7%
55 years and above	17.8%	12.4%	17.8%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	51.8%	56.0%	51.8%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	35.3%	33.0%	35.3%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	12.9%	11.0%	12.9%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	52.9%	59.7%	52.9%
Rural areas	47.1%	40.3%	47.1%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Bangkok	8.4%	12.5%	8.4%
Central Region	26.2%	26.5%	26.2%
Northeastern Region	33.0%	31.3%	33.0%
Northern Region	18.1%	16.6%	18.1%
Southern Region	14.3%	13.2%	14.3%

(*) National Statistical Office http://statbbi.nso.go.th/staticreport/page/sector/en/01.aspx

Participation and interview length

4443 panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 2104 valid interviews was collected. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme. Of all completed interviews, 84 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers but none was considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited persons				4443
	Refusals			1127
	Started interviews			3316
		Incomplete interviews		2748
			Screenouts	78
			Quota Full	648
			Dropouts	402
		Complete interviews		2199
			Invalids	84
			Valids	2104
Response rate:				**49.25%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 34.0 min, while the median length equaled 20.4 min.

3.9 Turkey

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in Turkey started on December 24, 2022 and the last interview took place on January 8, 2023.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	68%
Tablet	2%
Desktop	30%

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., w1a) 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%	11.6%	10.8%
25-34 years	10.1%	10.7%	10.1%
35-54 years	17.4%	17.0%	17.4%
55 years and above	10.6%	7.9%	10.6%
Women			
18-24 years	10.4%	11.6%	10.4%
25-34 years	9.9%	13.0%	9.9%
35-54 years	17.8%	17.2%	17.8%
55 years and above	13.1%	11.3%	13.1%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	58.3%	53.7%	58.3%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	19.7%	20.4%	19.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	22.0%	25.9%	22.0%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	75.1%	79.0%	75.1%
Rural areas	24.9%	21.0%	24.9%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Aegean	12.8%	11.3%	12.8%
Central Anatolia	4.9%	2.9%	4.9%
Central East Anatolia	4.7%	3.8%	4.7%
East Black Sea	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%
East Marmara	9.8%	9.4%	9.8%
Istanbul	18.5%	21.5%	18.5%
Mediterranean	12.9%	12.9%	12.9%
Northeast Anatolia	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Southeast Anatolia Region	10.9%	9.1%	10.9%
West Anatolia	9.8%	15.5%	9.8%
West Black Sea	5.5%	4.3%	5.5%
West Marmara	4.3%	3.5%	4.3%

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

Participation and interview length

Turkey was already part of the first wave of the survey. All 2016 valid respondents to wave 1 received an invitation to participate in the second wave. 223 accepted the invitation and completed the questionnaire.

3529 new panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 1776 new valid interviews was collected. Of all completed new interviews, 76 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 140 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited wave 1 participants				2016
	Complete interviews			223
Re-interview rate				**11.06%**
Newly invited persons				4200
	Refusals			671
	Started interviews			3529
		Incomplete interviews		1537
			Screenouts	69
			Quota Full	714
			Dropouts	754
		Complete interviews		1992
			Invalids	216
			Valids	1776
Total completed interviews				1999
Response rate amongst newly invited:				**47.43%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 27.1 min, while the median length equaled 19.8 min.

3.10 United States of America (USA)

Fieldwork time

The fieldwork in the USA started on December 21, 2022 and the last interview took place on December 30, 2022.

Data collection mode

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

Device used

Smartphone	50%
Tablet	3%
Desktop	47%

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. 97% have chosen English and 3% 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., w1a) 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%	6.0%	6.1%
25-34 years	9.0%	6.0%	9.0%
35-54 years	16.1%	17.8%	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%	8.3%	8.8%
35-54 years	16.3%	15.9%	16.3%
55 years and above	20.4%	22.1%	20.4%
Education	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Lower secondary or less [ISCED 0-2]	11.4%	7.7%	11.4%
Upper secondary [ISCED 3-4]	49.7%	51.4%	49.7%
Tertiary or more [ISCED 5-8]	38.9%	40.8%	38.9%
Type of Locality	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Cities	71.2%	47.5%	71.2%
Towns and suburbs	9.5%	29.6%	9.5%
Rural areas	19.3%	22.9%	19.3%
Regions	Universe	Unweighted Sample	Weighted
Alabama	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Alaska	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Arizona	2.1%	2.4%	2.1%
Arkansas	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%
California	12.1%	8.6%	12.1%
Colorado	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%
Connecticut	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
Delaware	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
District of Columbia	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Florida	6.1%	8.5%	6.1%
Georgia	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%
Hawaii	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Idaho	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Illinois	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%
Indiana	2.1%	2.5%	2.1%
Iowa	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Kansas	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Kentucky	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Louisiana	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Maine	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Maryland	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Massachusetts	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Michigan	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%
Minnesota	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Mississippi	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
Missouri	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Montana	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Nebraska	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Nevada	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%
New Hampshire	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
New Jersey	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%
New Mexico	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%

New York	6.3%	7.7%	6.3%
North Carolina	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%
North Dakota	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Ohio	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Oklahoma	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Oregon	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Pennsylvania	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%
Rhode Island	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
South Carolina	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
South Dakota	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Tennessee	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Texas	8.1%	7.7%	8.1%
Utah	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%
Vermont	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Virginia	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
Washington	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%
West Virginia	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Wisconsin	1.8%	2.4%	1.8%
Wyoming	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%

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

Participation and interview length

The USA were already part of the first wave of the survey. All 2033 valid respondents to wave 1 received an invitation to participate in the second wave. 242 accepted the invitation and completed the questionnaire.

3152 new panel members received an invitation to participate. A total sample of 1849 new valid interviews was collected. Of all completed new interviews, 89 interviews were excluded due to a very high number of missing answers and 20 were considered invalid for a total duration below the acceptable limit. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were incentivized based on the local panel compensation scheme.

Breakdown of participation and response rates

Invited wave 1 participants					2033
	Complete interviews				242
Re-interview rate					**11.90%**
Newly invited persons					4665
	Refusals				1513
	Started interviews				3152
		Incomplete interviews			1194
			Screenouts		53
			Quota Full		490
			Dropouts		651
		Complete interviews			1958
			Invalids		109
			Valids		1849
Total completed interviews					2091
Response rate amongst newly invited:					**41.97%**

Concerning length, the average interview length was 38.2 min, while the median length equaled 23.1 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"

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 of.

(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"

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 G: War in Ukraine and legitimization of decision-making

G01 **|** *Legitimate decision-making (FDI)*

Sometimes governing bodies like the government or the United Nations (UN) must make difficult decisions. How well these decisions work out often depends on whether citizens agree with how decisions are made and what their goals are.

We will provide you now with a fictional decision. This decision relates to supporting more foreign direct investment. Supporting foreign direct investments means that it will generally be easier for companies to do business across borders. Regardless of whether you agree with the decision itself, we would like to know whether the decision is well justified or not.

As we already said, this decision relates to supporting more foreign direct investment. Supporting foreign direct investments means that it will generally be easier for companies to do business across borders.

This is how the decision can be described best:

1. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the recommendations of experts**. With this decision, the government **aims to reduce poverty and distribute wealth more equally**.

2. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the recommendations of experts**. With this decision, the government **aims to foster competition and economic growth**.

3. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the recommendations of experts**. With this decision, the government **aims to benefit [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] companies and foster [COUNTRY'S] interests**.

4. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **following a long public debate with different parties affected by it**. With this decision, the government **aims to reduce poverty and distribute wealth more equally**.

5. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made

following a long public debate with different parties affected by it. With this decision, the government **aims to foster competition and economic growth**.

6. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **following a long public debate with different parties affected by it**. With this decision, the government **aims to benefit [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] companies and foster [COUNTRY'S] interests**.

7. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the people which know much better than politicians what is right**. With this decision, the government **aims to reduce poverty and distribute wealth more equally**.

8. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the people which know much better than politicians what is right**. With this decision, the government **aims to foster competition and economic growth**.

9. **The current government of [COUNTRY]** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the people which know much better than politicians what is right**. With this decision, the government **aims to benefit [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] companies and foster [COUNTRY'S] interests**.

10. **The United Nations (UN)** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the recommendations of experts**. With this decision, the UN **aims to reduce poverty and distribute wealth more equally**.

11. **The United Nations (UN)** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **after listening to the recommendations of experts**. With this decision, the UN **aims to foster competition and economic growth**.

12. **The United Nations (UN)** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **following a long public debate with different parties affected by it**. With this decision, the UN **aims to reduce poverty and distribute wealth more equally**.

13. **The United Nations (UN)** has decided to support foreign direct investment more strongly, making it easier for companies to do business in foreign countries. The decision was made **following a long public debate with different parties affected by it**. With this decision, the UN **aims to foster competition and economic growth**.

Thinking about how the decision was made and about its aim, do you think that the decision is very well justified or not at all justified?

  (1) Not at all justified

  …

  (6) Very well justified

  (98) I prefer not to say.

  (99) Don't know

Notes: Each country sample is randomly divided into 13 groups. Each group receives one of the 13 vignettes. The text parts containing the three treatments are highlighted in bold.

G02 | *Justification for the war in Ukraine*

Russian troops invaded Ukraine in the spring of 2022. People have different opinions on whether this invasion is justified or not. Please tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

(a) Russia is legitimately protecting Russian minorities in Ukraine who are being oppressed.

(b) Russia is legitimately defending itself against the massive expansion of the USA's and Western countries' influence.

(c) Russia is legitimately reclaiming parts of Ukraine that historically belong to Russia.

(d) The invasion of Russian troops is an illegitimate and massive violation of Ukraine's sovereignty.

(e) The invasion of Russia is not only an attack on a particular country but also an attack on the values of democracy and freedom.

(f) The invasion of Russia is an illegitimate war of aggression and a massive violation of international law.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

G03 | *Consequences of the war in Ukraine*

We are interested in your further opinions on the war in Ukraine. Please tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

(a) I am concerned that the war between Russia and Ukraine will have severe consequences for me personally.

(b) Before the start of the war in early 2022, I did not expect Russia to invade Ukraine.

(c) [COUNTRY] should support Ukraine and sanction Russia, even if that leads to severe economic costs.

(d) [COUNTRY] should provide military aid to Ukraine, for example by sending heavy weapons or training soldiers.

(e) The Russian invasion of Ukraine has fueled a conflict between democratic and authoritarian states.

(f) Democracies need to act tougher to prevail in the current global power struggle.

(1) "1 – Fully disagree"

...

(6) "6 – Fully agree"

(98) "I prefer not to say."

(99) "Don't know"

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

Variable name	Variable label
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
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

Variable name	Variable label
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

Variable name	Variable label
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
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)
G01	Legitimate decision-making (FDI)
G01_group	Legitimate decision-making (FDI): Experimental group
G02_a	Justification for the war in Ukraine: Russia protecting minorities
G02_b	Justification for the war in Ukraine:Russia defending itself
G02_c	Justification for the war in Ukraine:Ukraine belongs to Russia
G02_d	Justification for the war in Ukraine: Violation of Ukraine's sovereignty
G02_e	Justification for the war in Ukraine: Attack on freedom and democracy
G02_f	Justification for the war in Ukraine: Violation of international law
G03_a	Consequences of the war in Ukraine: Personal concern
G03_b	Consequences of the war in Ukraine: Surprise
G03_c	Consequences of the war in Ukraine: Sanctions in spite of costs
G03_d	Consequences of the war in Ukraine: Military aid to Ukraine
G03_e	Consequences of the war in Ukraine: Conflict between democracy and
G03_f	Consequences of the war in Ukraine: Democracies need to act tougher
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

Variable name	Variable label
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
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	
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

Variable name	Variable label
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
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

Variable name	Variable label
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
g02_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
g02_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
g02_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
g02_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
g02_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
g02_rand6	Item 6 randomly presented
g03_rand1	Item 1 randomly presented
g03_rand2	Item 2 randomly presented
g03_rand3	Item 3 randomly presented
g03_rand4	Item 4 randomly presented
g03_rand5	Item 5 randomly presented
g03_rand6	Item 6 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	

Variable name	Variable label
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_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_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
ts_34	Duration to answer G01
ts_35	Duration to answer G02
ts_36	Duration to answer G03
deviation	Deviation between w1 and w2 in at least one sociodemographic