# Familienleitbilder 2012 and 2016 - Methodology Report on the Panel Study

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## Abstract

The overriding question of the FLB project is: "in what way do Leitbilder (principles) influence reproductive behaviour?" To answer this question it is necessary to identify and describe family-related Leitbilder. The driving factor behind this project is that research in this area has neglected to focus on normative-cultural conditioning proportional to structural and socio-economic variables. Therefore, the primary aim of this research project his to close this gap and enable use of the findings in particular to explain the persistently low birth rate in Germany.

In the first phase in 2010, the possibilities of theoretical grounding, the current state of research, methodical preliminary considerations and potentials for analysis of existing data sources, were examined in order to derive specific questions from them. Since then, we have also designed a questionnaire on the basis of further preliminary theoretical and empirical work (qualitative preliminary studies) in order to research the family-related Leitbilder of young people in Germany more precisely. We commissioned the opinion research institute TNS Infratest to conduct the survey for our FLB study. From August to November 2012 the interviewers from TNS Infratest interviewed 5,001 randomly selected people aged between 20 and 39 in a nationwide representative telephone study. The second wave was finally conducted in 2016.

It becomes apparent that the distinction between individual expectations and perceived concepts of family in society as a whole generates interesting findings, differences are clearly evident. Furthermore, the newly designed questions – for example those regarding role models for mothers and fathers as well as acceptance of differing couple and family configurations – will generate valuable knowledge. The data set also contains great potential for analysis, especially with regard to possible explanations for differences in fertility between eastern and western Germany.

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# Familienleitbilder 2012 – Concepts of Family in Germany – Methodology Report on the Study

## Abstract

On behalf of the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) in Wiesbaden, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung conducted a survey in 2012 on *Familienleitbilder*, or concepts of family. The subjects of the study are cultural leitbilder (principles, opinions and expectations) in the context of family, i.e. subjective and collectively shared ideas of a "normal family," a "good relationship," the "right age" for marriage, etc. The study population is the resident population of Germany between the ages of 20 and 39. Based on the dual-frame approach (including mobile phone numbers), a representative sample was drawn for this population and interviewed by telephone using the CATI procedure. 5,000 people were interviewed in the period from August 27 to November 15, 2012. An interview took on average about half an hour.

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# 1          Objectives of the Study

To complement previous explanatory approaches of familial and generative behavior, the BiB has proposed[1] the use of the theoretical concept of *(cultural) Leitbilder*.[2] It assumes that people have socially constructed images in mind of what a "normal family" looks or should look like, how a "good relationship" works, etc., which are predominantly collectively and culturally shared and acquired through socialization and that these perceptions are reflected in behavior. Unlike values, attitudes or preferences, leitbilder needn't be consciously perceived as desirable – even if this is often the case. In contrast to roles, expectations and norms, leitbilder aren't necessarily subject to social control by the social environment – even if this is often the case. The concept expands the spectrum of culturally normative approaches to include unreflected, taken-for-granted notions of normality that are reproduced in everyday interactions in the sense of "doing family."[3] They can be considered on a personal level but can also be culturally specific and can be seen as a characteristic of societies, regions, generations and social milieus.

The *Familienleitbilder (FLB)* study wants to create a basis for making the theoretical concept of leitbilder empirically accessible in the context of familial and generative behavior. For this purpose, a specific form of operationalization was devised. This is based in the nature of questioning on existing attitude research (e.g. "Relationships can only work for a limited time," "Which of the following groups do you personally consider a family?"), but it adds wording to this that relates to what *is*, instead of what *should be*, so to notions of reality in which the normative aspect gradually fades into the background. In addition, the operationalization goes beyond existing attitude research in that, in addition to the subjective ideas of the respondents themselves, their perceptions of socially widespread ideas is captured. The focus of the study is on family-related leitbilder, that is on collectively shared normative notions of the "normal," "proper" or "good family," on relationships, on parenting, on "correct timing" in starting a family, etc.

This report documents the methodological process of the *Familienleitbilder (FLB)* study from its conception to the development of the survey instrument, the random sampling and the fieldwork, all the way to data processing and weighting.

# 2          Overview of the Study

The *Familienleitbilder* study was conducted by TNS Infratest Sozialforschung in 2012 on behalf of the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) in Wiesbaden. The study population is the resident population of Germany between the ages of 20 and 39. A representative sample of this population of 5,000 persons was interviewed by telephone between August 27 and November 15 using the CATI method.[4] Following the dual-frame approach,[5] it consists of $n_1$=4,596 target persons based on a landline sample and $n_2$=404 so-called mobile only target persons, or people who no longer have a landline number and are only reachable by mobile phone.

The main subject of the study is family-related leitbilder. The innovative aspect of the survey tool's design is primarily that it gathers both personal leitbilder and perceived collective leitbilder. The questionnaire covers various topics from the spheres of relationships, family, children and parenthood. In addition,

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[1] Gründler, S. and D. Lück, "Familienbezogene Leitbilder. Identifikation und Wirkungsweise auf generatives Handeln," unpublished manuscript, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, 2013.

[2] Giesel, Katharina D., *Leitbilder in den Sozialwissenschaften* (Wiesbaden: VS, 2007).

[3] Jurczyk, Karin and Andreas Lange, "Familie und die Vereinbarkeit von Arbeit und Leben. Neue Entwicklungen, alte Konzepte," *Diskurs*, 12, no. 3, (2002), 9-16.

[4] CATI stands for computer-assisted telephone interview.

[5] Gabler, Siegfried and Öztas Ayhan, "Gewichtung bei Erhebungen im Festnetz und über Mobilfunk: Ein Dual Frame Ansatz," in *Mobilfunktelefonie – Eine Herausforderung für die Umfrageforschung*, ed. Siegfried Gabler and Sabine Häder, ZUMA-Nachrichten, Spezial-Band 13 (Mannheim: GESIS-ZUMA, 2007), 39-45.

beyond the purely sociodemographic variables, detailed questions about the living situation of the target persons are asked. Prior to the main survey, a variety of pretests were conducted, which were helpful in the development and validation of the standardized survey tool.

The following methodology profile shows the key data of the study.

**Table 1: Overview of the study**

| Title of the study | Familienleitbilder (FLB) |
|---|---|
| Survey methods | Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) |
| Sampling method | Dual-frame approach: ITMS landline sample (representative random sample) plus addition of mobile onlys from a pool of mobile phone numbers (institute-specific sampling basis) |
| Population | 20 to 39 year olds living in Germany |
| Gross sample | $n_1 = 37,183$ generated landline phone numbers $n_2 = 923$ mobile phone numbers (mobile onlys) |
| Net sample | 5,000 evaluable, complete interviews, of which $n_1 = 4,596$ via landline, $n_2 = 404$ via mobile phone (mobile onlys) |
| Coverage calculated with contact interviews conducted | Landline sample: 41.1 %, mobile onlys: 56.5% |
| Survey region | National, regionally proportional distribution |
| Interview duration (arithm. mean) | 32 minutes |
| Survey period / Duration of field phase | 8/27/2012 to 11/15/2012 |
| Survey software | NIPO |
| Interviewers | N=157 intensively trained interviewers[6] |

Source: Authors' portrayal, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

## 3          Preparatory Work

In the run-up to the main survey, various preparatory tasks were carried out. Each of the preparatory tasks produced findings that were incorporated into the development or modification of the survey tool. Apart from that, throughout the duration work was done on the theoretical concept for the study, which was also relevant for the design of the survey tool.[7]

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[6] Footnote redundant in English

[7] Gründler, S. and D. Lück, "Familienbezogene Leitbilder. Identifikation und Wirkungsweise auf generatives Handeln," unpublished manuscript, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, 2013.

## 3.1 Pretests

The development of the survey tool for the standardized survey began with two qualitative pretests: a moderated focus group discussion with six participants in November 2010 and 29 guideline-based qualitative interviews[8] in the winter of 2010/2011. These were used to explore the range of family-related leitbilder in terms of subject matter and content in order to obtain indications for the later development of the standardized survey tool and for the catalog of the necessary questions and answers. Furthermore, other standardized surveys were examined with regard to the attitude items collected there in order to possibly replicate suitable items or to get inspiration for rewording. For this, we used in particular the *Generations and Gender Survey (GGS),* the *Population Policy Acceptance Study (PPAS),* the *International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)* and the *European Values Study (EVS)*.

## 3.2 Cognitive pretest

The main phase of questionnaire assembly was in the first half of 2012. At a comparatively advanced stage of the development, in February and March 2012, a cognitive pretest for validation and quality control with selected items and 20 target persons selected according to a quota key was conducted by GESIS commissioned for the BiB.[9] The participants were first interviewed using the standardized tool provided for the main survey and then asked open questions to explain their understanding of the respective questionnaire wording and the reasons for their respective response behaviors.

The cognitive pretest revealed a number of comprehension problems. For example, the term "long-term couple relationship" was interpreted by participants in different ways. As a result, the project report on the cognitive pretest expresses the recommendation to modify the original wording of item A1a "People can only be happy in a long-term couple relationship" to read "People can only become happy in a long-term and steady relationship." The final questionnaire follows this recommendation but with a small variation ("People can only be happy in a long-term and steady relationship."). In addition to recommendations for rewordings, individual proposals for reorganizing or changing the order were made.

At the same time, the cognitive pretest confirms the validity of a number of newly worded questions in their intended form. Asking subjects to differentiate between their personal attitude and their perceived attitude of the "majority" works well. For example, when asked if a certain constellation of people living together is a family, whether children are present is almost exclusively decisive for the subjects' opinions. The attitude of the "majority" tends to be perceived as more conservative. It is assumed that for them the criterion of being married is more important and that in the public opinion, living arrangements of same-sex couples are not necessarily considered family.

## 3.3 Pretest

Shortly before the main survey, from July 2 to 6, 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung conducted a pretest with 50 target persons in the Güstrow telephone studio. It served to determine the length of the interview as well as the duration of individual question blocks and to identify final technical and content problems. For example, it examined whether the flow of questions was harmonious and whether individual questions were worded in problematic or incomprehensible ways.

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[8] Cf. Dietrich, Dorothee and Nadine Gies, "Familienleitbilder. Ergebnisse einer qualitativen Leitfadenstudie," (2012): www.bib-demografie.de/leitbild

[9] Porst, Rolf, Timo Lenzner and Lisa-Marie Bischof, *Familienbezogene Leitbilder. Kognitiver Pretest. GESIS-Projektbericht*, (Mannheim: GESIS, 2012).

This pretest was done under the same conditions as the later main survey, i.e. in one of the two telephone studios in which a large part of the interviews for the main study was conducted, with interviewers who were also used in the main study, with the same questionnaire, the same software, the same interviewer instructions, etc. The sampling was also done according to the principles of the main survey. In this respect, the survey tool was tested "in the field."

During the pretest, a joint visit by the BiB and project management of TNS Infratest Sozialforschung took place in the telephone studio, where interviews could be listened to. On the basis of the impressions gained here and a detailed "debriefing" of the staff of the telephone studio,[10] suggestions for optimizing the survey tool were developed. These are documented in detail.[11] The proposals include, for example, a further reduction of the questionnaire size, coupled with concrete proposals for reduction, such as the original introductory explanation of what is meant by "general public." Another problem that became apparent in the pretest was that the answers to the question about the ideal number of children were insufficient. Originally, the categories were: "no children," "one child," "1-2 children," "2 children," etc. However, since individual respondents wanted to answer "2-4 children," for example, the response options were made more flexible after the pretest. Also, the need to read aloud the heading above the scale, which explains whether asking the respondent's viewpoint or that of the general public, was once again emphasized in the pretest report.

## 4          Sample and Population

The study population is the resident population of Germany between the ages of 20 and 39.[12] The reason for the age limit is the fact that we aimed to explore a phase of life in which family decisions are currently pending or have been recently made, so that the question of the consistency of family leitbilder and actual family biographies can be raised.

A representative sample was generated for this population. The target and perfectly met sample size was n=5,000. The sample initially covered 5,001 people but one case had to later be excluded since he was only 19 years old (see Chapter 8.3). In accordance with the dual-frame approach,[13] we aimed to survey 4,500 target persons on the basis of a landline sample and conduct another 500 interviews with so-called mobile only target persons, people who no longer have a landline phone and can only be reached via a mobile phone. In the end, $n_1$=4,596 for the landline and $n_2$=404 for the mobile phone sample were realized. The reasons for the inclusion of the mobile only persons is that the group of people without landline connections in socio-demographic terms (e.g. age, education and employment status) differs significantly from the total population and that it has become too large to be neglected. Consideration of mobile onlys is therefore indispensable for a representative sample of persons between the ages of 20 and 39 years. The different probabilities of target persons with no, one or multiple landline connections as well as target persons with no, one or multiple mobile phone numbers are corrected in the data set by a corresponding design weight.

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[10] The studio management and the five pretest interviewers jointly identified all the difficulties of the questionnaire and worked out suggestions for improvement.

[11] TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, *Familienbezogene Leitbilder. Ergebnisse zum Pretest*, (Munich: TNS Infratest, 2012).

[12] Target persons who were born in 1992 but who had not yet had a birthday at the time of contact in 2012, i.e. who were only 19 years old, are not part of the target group and were not interviewed.

[13] Gabler, Siegfried and Öztas Ayhan, "Gewichtung bei Erhebungen im Festnetz und über Mobilfunk: Ein Dual Frame Ansatz," in *Mobilfunktelefonie – Eine Herausforderung für die Umfrageforschung*, ed. Siegfried Gabler and Sabine Häder, ZUMA-Nachrichten, Spezial-Band 13 (Mannheim: GESIS-ZUMA, 2007), 39-45.

## 4.1        Landline sample

The landline sample is based on the Infratest Telephone Master Sample (ITMS), which was set up for such studies by Infratest and leads to bias-free samples without cluster effects. The basis of the ITMS is the ADM master sample, which is drawn annually on behalf of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft ADM-Telefonstichproben.[14]

Random digit dialing (where the last two digits of a phone number are randomly generated) is performed in accordance with the ADM standard, which is an extension of the so-called Gabler-Häder method.[15] The Gabler-Häder method ensures that phone numbers can be drawn without bias within a local exchange - regardless of whether a phone number is entered or not, and regardless of the density and frequency of entries in the telephone book. To this end, the so-called number trunks are identified in a first step on the basis of the master phone number list of the Federal Network Agency (BNA) and current telephone directories. The number trunks are phone numbers without the last two digits. The decisive extension compared to the Gabler-Häder method is that by using the master phone number list of the BNA, number trunks also are included in the selection basis for which no phone number is listed in a current telephone directory.

This database is checked and adjusted for duplicate number trunks. In the second step, the 100 block is generated for each number trunk, i.e. digits 00 to 99 are added to make 100 possible phone numbers. As part of this process, various indicators are set: registered vs. generated number, private vs. business entry and the official municipality code (GKZ). The ADM sampling basis does not include name and street names because they are not required for an anonymous interview. The current sampling basis comprises about 90 million phone numbers, which were generated on the basis of about 30 million numbers of the master phone number list of the BNA and current telephone directories. The selection basis is updated annually.

This makes the method described characteristic in that the randomization of the phone numbers is not realized in individual samples, but already in the process of producing the sampling basis. The advantage of this procedure over previous methods, in which a registered phone number was drawn and then digit sequences randomly generated only for it (e.g. Random Digit Dialing or Randomize Last Digits), is that it considers the uneven distribution of valid phone numbers over the theoretical number interval per local exchange. In conventional methods, numbers in blocks with many registered numbers have a higher probability of selection than numbers in blocks with few entries. By contrast, in the randomization used by TNS Infratest according to the Gabler-Häder method, the choice of numbers is equally probable. However, completely free random number generation methods suffer from the problem that they result in a relatively low hit rate because there are large, unoccupied gaps within the theoretically possible range of numbers.

The ITMS is a multi-stratified household sample based on area. The household sample is stratified on the basis of criteria of official territorial divisions (Bundesländer, Nielsen areas, administrative districts, districts) and on the basis of the BIK community types (scale of 10).[16] The stratification and division of the sample to the cells takes place fully automatically via an allocation program. First, the net target (number of interviews to be realized) is multiplied by the reciprocal value of the anticipated coverage and distributed to the stratification cells in an allocation calculation. Secondly, the gross target distribution of the stratification tableau is distributed proportionally by households to the respective stratification communities and then the gross draw of the stratification is calculated at the community level. The draw of the phone numbers is then done per municipality by pure random selection. Non-private entries, previously drawn and locked phone numbers are negated.

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[14] ADM stands for Arbeitskreis Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e.V.

[15] Cf. e.g. Gabler, Siegfried and Sabine Häder, "Ein neues Stichprobendesign für telefonische Umfragen in Deutschland," in Telefonstichproben in Deutschland, ed. Siegfried Gabler, Sabine Häder, Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, (Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1998), 69-88.

[16] Therefore, each telephone number must be uniquely assigned to a regional area unit. This regionalization is done at the level of the cities and municipalities (GKZ). During preparation of the sample basis, the unique location for registered phone numbers is already set. In contrast, unregistered telephone numbers can only be located clearly if all registered numbers of the same block are located in a single municipality. If this is not the case, one of the municipality codes is selected at random in the ITMS system for generated numbers with several possible municipality codes within the relevant block of 100. This random selection is controlled by **significance weight** so that the frequency distribution of the municipality codes of the unregistered numbers in the respective block corresponds to the distribution of the registered numbers.

The sample is realized fully automatically according to the concept of net control using a sample management system (SMS). The stratification tableau of the allocation calculation enters into the control of fieldwork as a target structure. This ensures that the required number of interviews is performed in each cell.

The selection of target persons within a household reached is also random, i.e. if there are several population members in the household, the person to be interviewed is randomly selected from among them.

## 4.2        Selection of target persons within the landline sample

The survey population is the resident population of Germany between the ages of 20 and 39. But a landline sample initially only selects households and therefore requires an additional method for choosing the target person within every household contacted by phone.

This target person selection within the household reached was also randomized: The person answering the call ("contact person") was asked in the first step if and if so how many persons of the targeted age group live in the household. If several persons of this age group lived in the household, a random selection was made among these persons ("Sweden Key") to avoid systematic biases. The person selected in this manner was the target person of the survey.

In cases where the contact person turned out to be a target person, the interview could be conducted immediately. In the other cases, an attempt was made to get the target person on the phone for the interview. If this was not possible, a telephone appointment was arranged to conduct the survey at a later date. When, during target person selection, it was determined at the beginning of the interview that no person of the desired age group lives in the household, the interview was discontinued. Such cases are reported as contact interviews.

## 4.3        Additional sample of mobile onlys

The inclusion of mobile onlys was based on a conditional dual-frame approach. In addition to the landline sample, a second random sample was drawn from a pool of mobile phone numbers whose owners have no landline connection and can only be reached via mobile phone. This pool is fed by representative telephone surveys from TNS Infratest, which also include mobile phone subscribers and whose samples are based on the ADM mobile sampling base.[17] As part of these surveys, mobile phone numbers of persons willing to take part in a follow-up survey were stored. For the present survey, persons were selected randomly from this pool who belong to the population with regard to the valid age groups and at the same time stated that they only use mobile phones.

The aim was to carry out 500 interviews with mobile onlys. Due to an unexpectedly low coverage of this sample, only n=404 interviews could be realized. Accordingly, the landline sample was enlarged to reach a total number of cases of n=5,000.

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[17] The ADM mobile sampling base was created according to a similar system as the ADM landline sampling basis and includes all mobile users, regardless of whether they also have a landline connection in addition to the mobile device.

# 5    Survey Tool

The main purpose of the survey tool is to collect family-related leitbilder. Its operationalization is based on existing attitude research in its question wording, but adds wording that refers to what *is* rather than what *should be* (e.g. "Relationships can only work for a limited time," "Which of the following groups do you personally consider a family?"); notions of reality where the normative aspects gradually fade into the background.

## 5.1    Two levels

The innovative aspect of the survey tool's design is primarily that it gathers both personal family-related leitbilder and perceived collective leitbilder: Many items in the questionnaire are "mirrored" in such a way that they once ask on a subject, "What do you personally think...?" and once "What does the general public think...?" (or similar). By "general public" we do not mean a view held by a statistical majority, but an abstract attitude attributed to the social environment in general in the sense of the "generalized other."[18] It was explained to the respondents at the start of each interview with the following note: "[...] We are also interested in how you think the general public thinks about them. By that we mean the prevailing opinion in Germany, or what one might hear about most often in everyday life from the media or contact with other people. The important thing is that this general opinion can be quite different than your personal opinion!"

Both during the cognitive pretest and the pretest at the telephone studio it was apparent that respondents can actually differentiate between the two and that they understand the idea of a general public quite well. In order to gain more evidence for the validity of wording questions this way and the respondents' ideas of the "general public," a relevant additional module was realized during the main survey among 537 randomly selected survey participants at the end of the interview (see Chapter 5.4).

## 5.2    Structure of the questionnaire

The questionnaire was composed of different sections. The focus is on questions about the respondent's ideas and/or leitbilder on the topics of relationships, family formation and family growth, decision for children and parenthood (including mother and father roles). For the majority of these questions, the respondents were asked not only about their own ideas but also about what they suspected was the prevailing notion, the "leitbild of the general public" (see Chapter 5.1). Since these two levels of questions were repeatedly alternated, the interviewers were intensively trained for this to ensure that the respondents never confused the two levels. The interviewers were strictly instructed to always read aloud the scale headings above the rows of items ("Now I'd like to ask your personal opinion," or "Now let's talk about the opinion of the general public").

In the "Attitudes" question block, we not only used the separate categories "Don't know" and "No response" for non-response reasons. The response code "No response" was broken down further depending on whether the target person refused to respond or did not understand the question.

Subsequently, detailed questions were asked about the target person and their living situation, the so-called "standard variables." These are, for example, questions about the origin of the target person, marital status, relationship and duration of the relationship, about children, religious affiliation, party preference, schooling, education, employment and income situation. Since a later follow-up survey is being considered, the questionnaire also contained a question about readiness to participate in a follow-up.

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[18] Mead, George Herbert, *Mind, Self and Society from the Standpoint of a Social Behaviorist*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1934), 152 f.

## 5.3 Programming and testing the survey tool

The questionnaire template was developed by BiB as a text document and converted by TNS Infratest into a CATI programming template. The survey software Odin by NIPO was used. This software application was made available to the BiB for the duration of the project so that the CATI questionnaire could be tested locally and compared with the template. Also, the programming code (the automatic documentation of the questionnaire program as a text file, which, in addition to the questions, responses, interviewer instructions and codes of the variable values also contained the filtering and testing conditions) can be seen in the appendix within the questionnaire.

## 5.4 Additional "general public" module

As already mentioned, a special focus of the questionnaire was on the distinction between personal opinion and presumed opinion of the general public (see Chapter 5.1). In the so-called "additional module," respondents were asked about their personal understanding of the term "general public" in order to gain information on the validity of this concept and possibly also indications of the emergence of a subjective notion of general public. The findings are summarized below.

Given the length of the questionnaire, the additional module was only collected for a random sub-sample ($n_U$=537) of respondents at the end of the interview. This random selection was done within the landline sample and was controlled so that the respondents' distribution in terms of gender, age (up to 29/over 30 years) and education (lower or middle school education/higher school education) roughly matched their actual distribution according to the microcensus.

The module begins with an open question about "who or what" the respondent thought of as the "general public." The responses were categorized by TNS Infratest as the data was being processed. An overview of their distribution can be found in Table 2, differentiated by gender and education. According to this, the idea of the "general public" reflects a heterogeneous image that includes both persons from the closer social environment (especially friends, acquaintances, family and colleagues) and the reality conveyed by the media. But not a few people also claim to have been thinking of the German population or society as a whole, without being able to specify why they believe they know society's opinion. This suggests that people are indeed capable of abstraction and can differentiate their idea of a "generalized other" from their real life experiences.

**Table 2: Who do the respondents think of when asked for the "opinion of the general public"?**

| | Women with lower/ middle schooling* | Women with higher schooling | Men with lower/ middle schooling | Men with higher schooling | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basis (unweighted) n= | 186 | 104 | 159 | 88 | 537 |
| (Multiple choices possible!) | | | | | |
| Closer personal environment: | | | | | |
| Family | 27 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 71 |
| Friends | 40 | 26 | 33 | 15 | 114 |
| Broader personal environment: | | | | | |
| Acquaintances | 37 | 16 | 27 | 9 | 89 |
| Colleagues | 24 | 17 | 23 | 6 | 70 |
| Neighbors | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| Unspecified | 34 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 80 |
| People from the area (people living in the same town/region) | 12 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 36 |
| Large variety of group of people not precisely defined (e.g. "people" or "everyone") | 9 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 26 |
| A specific group (e.g. age group, people in the east/west…) | 18 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 46 |
| Comparison of certain groups and assessment of an average (e.g. young/old, east/west, family/singles) | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 24 |
| German population (society/general public) | 32 | 12 | 35 | 23 | 102 |
| Average (statistics/surveys) | 5 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 34 |
| Media (esp. newspapers/television) | 35 | 35 | 29 | 26 | 125 |
| Feeling (not more precisely defined) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Other | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 12 |
| No response | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 14 |

* "Lower/middle schooling" includes categories 1 to 4 and the responses Don't know/No response and Other education from variable SM42. Higher schooling is defined by categories 5 and 6 of the same variables.

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012

The open question is followed by several standardized questions. Among other things, the respondent is asked to comment once again on the basis of six predefined proposals on where she believes her picture of "the general public" comes from. Particularly high levels of approval were given to the answers "from how you see other people behave in everyday life" (92%[19]) and "from what you know from friends, colleagues, acquaintances or people from the bar or club" (88%). "What you know from your family" (69%), "from what you read about other people" (59%), and "how family life is portrayed in television series or in advertising" (40%) were also relatively frequent responses. "What your religion says about it" (9%) received hardly any responses. 67% of the respondents in the "additional module" agreed to the question whether they "always had the same image of the general public in mind." However, only 43% agreed that they "felt that they could always say what the 'general public' thinks."

Finally, as part of the "additional module" the interviewer was also asked three questions: using a scale of four, the interviewers predominantly agreed that the responses regarding the general public were spontaneous and that the respondents could say exactly where their respective image of the "general public" comes from. Only in a minority of interviews did the interviewers feel that the respondent was "somewhat challenged" with the job of stating the opinion of the "general public." According to these statements, the recording of the "general public" was rather unproblematic in about four out of five interviews.

# 6        Implementation of the Survey

After completion of the pretest in the telephone studio and the incorporation of the needed adjustments identified there, the fieldwork of the main survey started on August 27, 2012. Telephone calls were made from two telephone studios of TNS Infratest in Güstrow and Parchim. The final interview was conducted on November 15, 2012, a total of 5,001 interviews were realized, of which one had to be deleted afterwards (see Chapter 8.3). The interviews were conducted on all weekdays except Sundays at different times of the day, mainly in the early evening hours. The given time windows (for the first contact) were: Monday to Friday 5 pm to 9 pm as well as Saturday 9 am to 9 pm. For interview appointments that were agreed with the target person, other times and possibly also Sundays could be chosen.

## 6.1        Interviewer training

Both before the pretest and before the main survey, the interviewers were intensively trained by project management. For the main survey, a detailed training with the additional participation of the BiB took place on the first field day (August 27) in both telephone studios.

First, the interviewers were informed about the project background by the staff of the BiB, and then the unique features of the interview were explained (in particular the clear distinction between personal opinion and opinion of the general public). Afterwards an interview with all subtleties and question filters was simulated together. Finally, the interviewers had the opportunity to review the CATI program alone to familiarize themselves with the questions. The project managers were available for questions. Interviewers who collaborated in the study after this training were briefed by the supervisors.

Each interviewer received a 17-page interviewer handbook in which the handling of individual questions or types of questions was presented again. The written training material is documented in the appendix (see Appendix 2).

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[19] The frequencies shown here are unweighted.

## 6.2 Interviewer deployment

A total of 157 interviewers were deployed in both telephone studios for the study. In Güstrow 2,596 interviews were conducted, in Parchim 2,405 interviews. In addition to the central control in Munich, there are studio management and supervisors in each of the telephone studios who were involved in the project-specific training measures and were in close personal contact with the project management during the entire field phase.

The interview staff employed in this project consists mainly of women (63%). Most are young and well educated (see Table 3). Seven out of 10 interviewers (69%) have been working as interviewers for at least one year, three out of 10 (29%) even five years or more.

**Table 3: Socio-economic characteristics of the employed interviewers**

|  | Gender | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Male | Female | N=157 |
| Educational level of interviewers (in %) | | | |
| Hauptschule | 0.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Realschule/intermediate school certificate | 20.4 | 22.9 | 43.3 |
| Abitur | 9.6 | 29.3 | 38.9 |
| Abitur and university | 6.4 | 3.8 | 10.2 |
| No response | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Total | 36.9 | 63.1 | 100 |
| Age of interviewers | | | |
| Under 30 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 38.2 |
| 30 to 39 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 14.6 |
| 40 to 49 | 3.2 | 13.4 | 16.6 |
| 50 to 59 | 3.8 | 19.1 | 22.9 |
| 60 and older | 1.3 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| No response | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Total | 36.9 | 63.1 | 100 |
| Staff membership of interviewers | | | |
| Less than 1 year | 8.9 | 22.3 | 31.2 |
| 1 year to less than 2 years | 3.2 | 9.6 | 12.7 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 11.5 | 15.9 | 27.4 |
| 5 to less than 10 years | 12.1 | 8.9 | 21.0 |
| 10 years and more | 1.3 | 6.4 | 7.6 |
| Total | 36.9 | 63.1 | 100 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

On average (arithmetic mean), each interviewer conducted 32 interviews. The median is 17 interviews. Variance is high: Almost 10% of the interviewers did one third of the total interviews (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Number of interviews per interviewer**

| Number of interviews | Number of interviewers | Percentage | Number of interviews |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 10 interviews | 50 | 31.8 | 269 |
| 11 to 20 interviews | 37 | 23.6 | 564 |
| 21 to 30 interviews | 19 | 12.1 | 454 |
| 31 to 50 interviews | 15 | 9.6 | 570 |
| 51 to 90 interviews | 22 | 14.0 | 1463 |
| 91 or more interviews | 14 | 8.9 | 1681 |
| Total | 157 | 100 | 5001 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

## 6.3 Quality assurance measures

One important advantage of CATI surveys is the possibility for quality control during the field time and the ability to monitor the interviewers during the survey.

### 6.3.1 Early data analysis

At the beginning of the fieldwork, project management asked the telephone studios for short reports on the progress of the work, difficulties encountered and questions. In addition, project management already evaluated the interviews conducted in the early stages of the survey and checked the data for correct filter management and plausibility. Shortly after field start, intermediate data was drawn for this purpose.

### 6.3.2 Interviewer controls

To ensure high data quality, the interviewers were monitored by standard test programs and monitoring measures. Thus, for instance, specific coverage quotas, interview durations, production rates (= number of interviews per hour), number of calls required per interview, etc. could be checked at interviewer level, site level and overall project level. In addition, the supervisors could "access" a running interview, listening to interviews as well as tracking data collection by the interviewer on the screen. Among other things, they were able to judge the quality of the interview and to compare the questions with the questionnaire. This control option was used extensively: The supervisors engaged in 791 interviews and thus 15.8% percent of all interviews. This access took place mainly in the early stages of the interview, to check whether the selection of the target person in the household was correct, how interviewers were reasoning to motivate the target person to participate, and whether they correctly classified non-responses or how appointments were made. They also noted whether the interviewers – as required – always read the scale headings "Do you personally think …" or "The general public thinks…" aloud.

The errors and weaknesses observed in these quality controls were immediately addressed in a feedback meeting with the interviewer. These discussions explained what the problem was and how to avoid the mistakes and improve the interview process. In order to control the success of the training, retrained interviewers were again subjected to another quality control after a short time.

Intensive support and oversight by supervisors basically fosters the interviewers' engagement. The motivation of the interviewers also depends to a certain extent on the study they are working on. In this regard, for the family leitbilder study we note that the research subject (both the range of topics as well as the implementation in the survey tool) was classified by the interviewers as very interesting. Accordingly, the interviewers employed were highly motivated.

## 6.4 Sample sizes and interview duration

In addition to measuring the start and end time of the interview, 23 time stamps were included in the interview, so that the duration of individual sections of the questionnaire could also be measured. These were created primarily for a detailed analysis of the duration of the interview in the pretest. However, since a follow-up survey with an exchange of certain question blocks is being considered, an evaluation of these time measurements is also of interest for the main survey.

The average duration of the interview was 32 minutes. This duration includes the introduction and is calculated up to the last question after follow-up survey willingness and possible contact options. The interview duration was independent of respondent gender and varied slightly with age (see Table 5).

**Table 5: Average duration of the interviews in minutes by age of respondent**

| Minutes | Age group 20-24 years n=907 | Age group 25-29 years n=1,252 | Age group 30-34 years n=1,308 | Age group 35-39 years n=1,533 | Total N=5,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arithm. mean | 31.4 | 31.4 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 32.1 |
| Median | 30.4 | 30.5 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 31.2 |
| Minimum | 17.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 17.0 |
| Maximum | 69.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 68.0 | 76.0 |
| 25% percentile | 26.9 | 27.1 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 27.6 |
| 75% percentile | 34.4 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 35.6 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012

The interview duration without additional modules averaged about 31.9 minutes, the interview duration with additional modules about 34.2 minutes. The shortest interview was conducted in 17 minutes, the longest interview lasted 76 minutes. The table below shows the durations of the different sections of the questionnaire:

**Table 6: Average duration of the individual sections of the questionnaire in minutes**

| Total interview duration (incl. introduction/screening) | | | Arith. mean (mm:ss) [1] 32:08 | Median (mm:ss) [1] 31:13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time frame | Time stamp from… to… | Question(s) | | |
| 00 | | Introduction | 03:15 | 02:27 |
| 01 | 0 to 1 | Screening | 00:39 | 00:36 |
| 02 | 1 to 2 | A1 (Relationships) | 01:16 | 01:11 |
| 03 | 2 to 3 | A2 (Relationships) | 00:45 | 00:42 |
| 04 | 3 to 4 | A3 (Relationships) | 01:00 | 00:56 |
| 05 | 4 to 5 | A4 (Relationships) | 00:45 | 00:42 |
| 06 | 5 to 6 | A5, A6 (Marriage) | 01:26 | 01:21 |
| 07 | 6 to 7 | A7 and A8 (Responsibilities men/women) | 00:40 | 00:37 |
| 08 | 7 to 8 | B1 (Meaning of family) | 01:16 | 01:12 |
| 09 | 8 to 9 | C1, C2, C3, C4 (Having children) | 01:13 | 01:09 |
| 10 | 9 to 10 | C5, C6 (Childlessness) | 02:11 | 02:04 |
| 11 | 10 to 11 | C7 (Parenthood) | 00:52 | 00:50 |
| 12 | 11 to 12 | C8, C9 (Large families) | 01:16 | 01:12 |
| 13 | 12 to 13 | C10, C11 (Conditions of parenthood) | 00:56 | 00:53 |
| 14 | 13 to 14 | C12 (Siblings) | 00:31 | 00:29 |
| 15 | 14 to 15 | D1, D2, D3 (Parent-child relationship) | 04:22 | 04:10 |
| 16 | 15 to 16 | D4 (Parental leave) | 00:29 | 00:29 |
| 17 | 16 to 17 | E1 (Social context) | 00:34 | 00:31 |
| 18 | 17 to 18 | SM1 to SM5d | 00:29 | 00:22 |
| 19 | 18 to 19 | SM6 to SM8 | 00:29 | 00:25 |
| 20 | 19 to 20 | SM9 to SM21 | 00:58 | 01:00 |
| 21 | 20 to 21 | SM22 to SM39 | 01:08 | 01:02 |
| 22 | 21 to 22 | SM40 to END (n=5000) | 04:30 | 04:14 |
| 23 | 22 to 23 | Follow-up survey willingness | 01:07 | 00:59 |

[1] The values shown refer to all 5,000 interviews conducted, with or without additional modules.
The corresponding values for the n=537 respondents selected for the additional module: SM40 to END: mean 06:07 / median 05:51
For the remaining respondents: SM40 to END (n = 4,464) mean 04:18 / median 04:05

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

## 6.5 Coverage

The coverage calculation shows the proportion of interviews realized relative to the adjusted gross sample. To determine this, the unused numbers and the sample-neutral non-responses, where no interview was possible, such as fax numbers or business phone lines, are deducted from the phone numbers generated.

For the realization of the 4,596 (originally 4,597) interviews of the landline sample about 37,000 randomly generated "potential" phone numbers were needed (see Table 7).

About one-third of these numbers were found to be out of service or not assigned (30.7%). Another 2.4% of the generated phone numbers were rejected because only a fax or information tone or a company could be reached. In the remaining number pool, the so-called adjusted gross, 24,868 phone numbers were used and processed. In order to arrive at the gross sample, and thus at the basis of the coverage calculation, it is still possible to deduct the sample-neutral non-responses (3.2%) from the adjusted gross amount. These are non-responses that are not expected to bias the sample. The neutral non-responses include telephone numbers that are not those of a private household or in which the contact or target person is unable to communicate with the interviewer. For the landline sample this gross sample includes 24,108.

In addition to the conducted interviews, the coverage calculation also includes contact interviews that showed that no person in the household was in the desired age group. This results in coverage of 41.1% (interviews and contact interviews, divided by the gross sample).

Conversely, in 58.9% of the cases, the target person or contact person on the phone did not agree to the interview for a variety of reasons. One-tenth of the phone numbers from the gross sample could not be reached even after up to 20 contact attempts, leading to the final non-response reason "No answer" (10%). In some cases, only voice mail was reached (2.5%) or the busy signal (0.4%) sounded. The most common reason why no interview was conducted was the contact person's refusal to provide information (29.6%). In another 3.8% of the cases, the target person refused. It should be noted that the non-response reason "Contact person refuses" also includes refusals by target persons, since refusals are frequently made before the target persons could be identified. We assume that in some of these cases the contact person would have been a target person. In almost 8% of the cases the phone was hung up without further explanation, making it presumable that no person in the household is available for an interview. In 457 cases (1.9%) no time for an appointment could be found within the field phase. In 0.4% of cases the interview was broken off during the questionnaire and in another 0.3% of the cases no interview was possible due to other reasons, mostly technical difficulties.

We know from other telephone interviews that people between the ages of 20 and 39 live in approximately 48% of households. If we consider the proportion of complete interviews in all contact interviews, the share here is slightly lower at 46.4%. It should be noted that among the 54% of cases where the contact interviews did not lead to an interview, some may have been hidden refusals in which they denied that a person in the age range sought lived there. Overall, in this survey it is problematic to accurately represent and evaluate the coverage, since the actual survey is preceded by a screening (here by age).

| | n | in % |
|---|---|---|
| Original gross sample   n= | 37,183 | 100.0 |
| Wrong numbers / phone number out of service | 11,418 | 30.7 |
| Double address acc. to contact person/target person | 48 | 0.1 |
| Company voice mail, company | 230 | 0.6 |
| Fax / modem / information tone | 619 | 1.7 |
| Total unusable numbers | 12,315 | 33.1 |
| Adjusted gross   n= | 24,868 | 100.0 |
| Not a private household | 259 | 1.0 |
| Target person unable | 21 | 0.1 |
| Communication not possible with contact person | 401 | 1.6 |
| Communication not possible with target person | 63 | 0.3 |
| Cell full | 16 | 0.1 |
| Total neutral non-responses | 760 | 3.2 |
| Gross sample   n= | 24,108 | 100.0 |
| No answer | 2,415 | 10.0 |
| Private voice mail | 597 | 2.5 |
| Number busy | 86 | 0.4 |
| Contact person busy / appointment | 136 | 0.6 |
| Target person busy / appointment | 361 | 1.5 |
| Contact person refuses to provide information | 7,146 | 29.6 |
| Target person refuses to provide information | 923 | 3.8 |
| Contact person hung up | 1,744 | 7.2 |
| Target person hung up | 167 | 0.7 |
| No appointment possible | 416 | 1.7 |
| Appointment outside the field phase | 41 | 0.2 |
| Interview broken off | 94 | 0.4 |
| Other reason | 83 | 0.3 |
| Total non-responses | 14,209 | 58.9 |
| Total contact interviews | 9,899 | 41.1 |
| Useable interviews | 4,597 | |
| Screening | 5,302 | |
| No person in the target group | 5,184 | |
| No person in the target group: Interview broken off | 118 | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

Things look a bit different with the mobile only sample addresses or mobile phone numbers already registered as being willing to take part in a survey (see Table 8). Here, 13% of the phone numbers could not be used, mostly because the numbers turned out to be (in the meantime) incorrect. In only 17 cases was no communication possible or no private person reachable at the phone number. After subtracting the unusable numbers and the neutral non-responses, the gross sample of the mobile only sample includes 784 cases. The majority of non-responses are refusals: 17.8%. In 8.7% of cases, the person at the other end of the line hung up without further comment.

Based on the gross sample, the proportion of non-responses was 40.4%. From the 467 interviews (59.6% of the gross sample), 404 complete interviews were carried out in the desired age group. The proportion of interviews conducted is unexpectedly low in relation to the total available phone numbers, given that these were pre-qualified numbers.

**Table 8: Coverage overview of mobile onlys**

|  | n | in % |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Original gross sample n= | 923 | 100 |
| Wrong numbers | 70 | 7.6 |
| Double address acc. to contact person/target person | 7 | 0.8 |
| Company voice mail, company | 20 | 2.2 |
| Fax / modem / information tone | 25 | 2.7 |
| Total unusable numbers | 122 | 13.2 |
| Adjusted gross n= | 801 | 100 |
| Not a private household/person | 7 | 0.9 |
| Communication not possible | 10 | 1.3 |
| Neutral non-responses | 17 | 2.1 |
| Gross sample n= | 784 | 100 |
| No answer | 50 | 6.4 |
| Private voice mail | 32 | 4.1 |
| Number busy | 4 | 0.5 |
| Target person busy / appointment | 3 | 0.4 |
| Contact person refuses to provide information | 113 | 14.4 |
| Target person refuses to provide information | 27 | 3.4 |
| Contact person hung up | 61 | 7.8 |
| Target person hung up | 7 | 0.9 |
| No appointment possible | 5 | 0.6 |
| Interview broken off | 8 | 1.0 |
| Other reason | 7 | 0.9 |
| Sum | 317 | 40.4 |
| Total contact interviews | 467 | 59.6 |
| Useable interviews | 404 |  |
| Screening | 63 |  |
| No person in the target group | 61 |  |
| No person in the target group: Interview broken off | 2 |  |
| Useable interviews | 4,597 |  |
| Screening | 5,302 |  |
| No person in the target group | 5,184 |  |
| No person in the target group: Interview broken off | 118 |  |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

The following non-responses in particular were higher than anticipated:

- The proportion of "Total unusable numbers" is comparatively high at 13.2% for phone numbers from a pool. As shown above, since the last contact, most of these numbers are no longer (private) numbers. This finding suggests that mobile only phone users change their phone number more frequently and/or faster than other phone customers over time, for example due to a provider or contract change.

- The refusal rates are moderate at 26.5% (sum of "contact person" or "target person refuses to provide information" and "contact person" or "target person hung up"), but also higher than usual for a sample of a pool of households willing to take part in a second survey. These findings do not provide any indication of the extent to which this is related to the specific nature of mobile onlys. Since the proportion of broken off interviews, at 0.9%, is hardly higher than in the landline sample at 0.4%, the duration of the interview is unlikely to play a role here.

## 6.6        Follow-up survey willingness

For a potential planned follow-up interview of the surveyed target persons two to three years hence, for data protection reasons it was necessary to ask the persons interviewed for their consent to be contacted again. This question was asked at the end of the interview in order to not negatively influence their willingness to participate in the current survey:

In closing, one more request: They are considering repeating this research project at a later date. May we call you again, if necessary, in about a year?

(INT.: If asked: TNS Infratest would then save your telephone number separately from the responses you just gave us. We would only make use of these responses if we do a follow-up interview as part of this research project.

The results of a later survey would be just as anonymous as those of today's survey. Your participation in a repeat survey is, of course, again voluntary.)

- Yes
- No

96% of respondents responded with "yes," so that out of a total of 5,000 respondents from the survey in 2012, around 4,800 target persons could be contacted again in a follow-up study. This very high number for a potential participation in a follow-up survey – which is merely the consent to be contacted again – suggests that the interview was perceived by the target persons predominantly as interesting and pleasant.

## 7        Weighting

The data for the *Familienleitbilder* study were weighted in two steps. The first step was carried out separately for the landline sample and the mobile only addition. In the landline sample, the deviations in the selection probabilities caused by the survey design were initially adjusted due to the different household size and composition (design weighting). In the second step, after the two samples were brought together, a margin adaptation to the target structures was made (redressment). This is necessary because not all of the phone numbers called by the interviewers led to an interview, and these non-responses, mostly due to refusals, tend to be disproportionate to the population, causing biases in the net sample. Such biases can be corrected by redressment weighting or calibration. The net sample is adapted to known target structures from the available reference statistics of official statistics.

## 7.1          Design weighting

When sampling via generated landline telephone numbers, it is necessary to make a so-called design weighting to get from the household level (telephone connection) to the personal level (person aged 20 to 39 years). Therefore, the different selection chances were corrected, which result depending on the size of the household or depending on the number of target persons in the household and the number of landline connections in the household. The result is a data set in which each person has the correct or, in this case, the same probability of selection. This corrected the unequal chances of selection, which result from the fact that every household with a landline connection has the same chance to be contacted, but that households with several connections have a correspondingly higher chance and that a person living alone has a higher chance to be selected within their household than a person living with several other potential target persons. The probability of selection without correction weight is proportional to the number of telephone lines and inversely proportional to the number of potential target persons in the household. Accordingly, the correction factors are inversely proportional to the number of telephone lines and proportional to the number of potential target persons in a household. In the landline sample, approximately 43.4% of households have two potential target persons – sometimes three or more – of whom one was selected at random, as the data showed.

The person conversion is based on the following formula:

$$g_i{}^{design} = \left(\frac{ZP_i}{ANZ_i}\right) \cdot \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{ZP_i}{ANZ_i}\right)}$$

g = Weight
n = Sample size (5,000)
ZP = Number of potential target persons in the household
ANZ = Number of landlines in the household
i = Case number: Number from 1 to n (5,000)

Little is known about the use of mobile phone numbers by several people. We assume that a mobile number is usually only used by one person. Thus, there are no unequal selection probabilities, and there is no need for correction. The mobile onlys therefore receive the factor 1 as the design weight.

## 7.2          Cumulating the landline and mobile phone samples

The two samples, landline and mobile onlys, are merged without further target shares. The input weights for this merger form the factors described above from the design weighting of the landline sample factor of 1 for mobile only samples.

## 7.3          Calibrating the net sample

Subsequently, the marginal adjustment was made for the total sample. The following variables were considered: gender, age (in groups), marital status, education and the regional distribution by Bundesland and BIK. This included key socio-demographic and socio-economic variables that were skewed in the net sample and whose actual distribution was known from official data. The reference frameworks refer to special evaluations of the 2011 Microcensus, which TNS Infratest received from the Federal Statistical Office. The following margins were included, partly in combination, in the weighting procedure:

- East/West * Gender * Age groups

- Gender * Age groups * Marital status

- East/West * Age groups * Education

- Bundesland * BIK

- Bundesland

- BIK

The formation of weighting factors was based on an iterative marginal total method, which adapts the marginal distributions of the net sample to the available framework data in an iterative optimization process. The process is based on the following general weighting formula (shown here for two margins):

1. Rand über Schicht j

$$m'_{ij} = n_{ij} * \frac{n * N_{i.}}{n_{i.} * N}$$

2. Rand über Schicht i

$$m''_{ij} = m'_{ij} * \frac{n * N_{.j}}{n_{.j} * N}$$
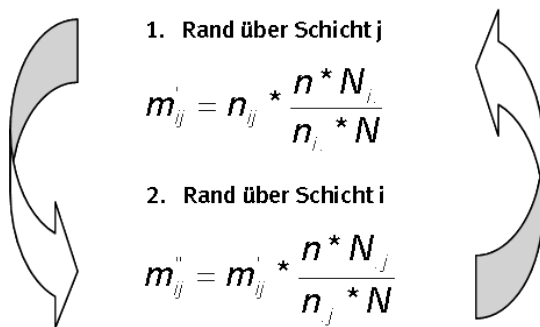
whereby:[20]

$n_{ij}$ = Number of cases in cell ij

$m'_{ij}$ = resp. $m''_{ij}$ = Number of cases in cell ij

$ij$ = i and j layer, i and j run over the forms in the respective layer:

$n$ = Total sample size

$N$ = Population size

$N_{i.}$ = Number in layer i in the population, irrespective of layer j

$n_{i.}$ = Sample size in layer i, irrespective of layer j

$N_{.j}$ = Number in layer j in the population, irrespective of layer i

$n_{.j}$ = Sample size in layer j, irrespective of layer i

## 7.4    Linking design and redressment weight

The final weighting factor formed is a combination of design weighting and marginal weighting and was added to the net data. It corrects both unequal selection chances by the method design as well as the unequal non-responses by refusal. It is formed in the same iterative procedure as the redressment weight.

## 7.5    Technical implementation using the gemsoq weighting program

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[20] In the iterative marginal total method, two marginal distributions are successively adjusted iteratively. First, the weights are calculated according to the distribution of layer i. Subsequently, the weights are calculated according to the distribution of layer j, where the result from the 1st margin means the input distribution for this 2nd margin. Now the iteration begins: the result from the adjustment to layer j (i.e. distribution after the 2nd margin) is considered to be the input distribution for a new calculation according to the distribution of layer i and again successively layer j. The iteration is repeated until the adjustments are satisfactory or no improvement in the adjustment is apparent: $n_{ij} \Rightarrow m'_{ij} \Rightarrow m''_{ij} \Rightarrow m'''_{ij} \Rightarrow m''''_{ij} \Rightarrow$

The weighting was carried out technically using the gemsoq program, a proprietary development of TNS Infratest. This program is specifically designed to weight samples according to various structural matrices according to the Iterative Proportional Fitting Approach (IPF), as described by Deming and Stephan (1940).[21] After determining the combination of the variables to be adjusted with multidimensional marginal distributions, an iterative weighting process is started, the result of which are the weighting factors, which ideally adapt the realized sample to all predefined target distributions with predefined accuracy and minimal variance.

The weighting factors are limited in this process by being capped to a predetermined closed interval, in this case the interval from 0.2 to 4.9. Thus, a maximum factor range between the smallest and the largest weight is allowed (here around 25). This factor limitation is effective within each iteration after each adjustment to a marginal distribution. In other words, after each calculation of a new weighting factor, those factors that undercut or exceed the given limits are set to these limits. Thus, capping becomes effective for those marginal distributions and variables that require very high and very low weights. No capping is applied for those marginal distributions that require only moderate weights for correction.

In the iterative process, taking into account the predetermined maximum factor range, all predetermined target distributions are implemented exactly as far as possible until the convergence criterion is met. As such, the user-definable default serves to tolerate a certain maximum deviation for all marginal distributions. In this case, this maximum deviation was 0.05%. This requirement sometimes cannot be achieved. In these cases, the iteration is aborted if the adjustment to the individual marginal distributions is no longer improved. As an example of aborting an iteration, the following is an excerpt from the weighting log:

**Table 9: Excerpt I from the weighting log: Iteration steps**

| Iteration | Deviation | Min. factor | Max. factor | Range |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 98.89 | 0.38 | 4.55 | 12.13 |
| 1 | 21.56 | 0.20 | 4.87 | 24.29 |
| 2 | 6.55 | 0.20 | 4.88 | 24.39 |
| 3 | 4.00 | 0.20 | 4.88 | 24.42 |
| 4 | 3.65 | 0.20 | 4.90 | 24.48 |
| 5 | 3.54 | 0.20 | 4.90 | 24.48 |
| 6 | 3.51 | 0.20 | 4.90 | 24.46 |
| 7 | 3.50 | 0.20 | 4.89 | 24.44 |
| 8 | 3.49 | 0.20 | 4.89 | 24.44 |
| Weighting aborted since adjustment does not improve. | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

The weighting log also indicates whether the factors in individual cells become too high or too low, or whether the cell population is zero. In these cases, they can be merged with suitable neighboring cells or further examination steps can be undertaken. The following tables 10 through 14 summarize the results of weighting for the various corrected marginal distributions:

**Table 10: Excerpt II from the weighting log: marginal distribution for BIK district size classes**

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[21] Cf. Deming, W.E. and Stephan, F.F., "On a Least Squares Adjustment of a Sampled Frequency Table when the Expected Marginal Totals are Known," *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 11, (1940): 427-444

**(1 dimensional)**

| Cell | Original sample | Target | Unweighted | Input | Weighted | Diff. | Factor | Min. factor | Max. factor | BIK10 |
|------|----------------|--------|------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | 5,888 | 1,502.49 | 1,415 | 1,360.47 | 1,502.09 | 0.01 | 1.10 | 0.20 | 4.89 | 0 |
| 2 | 1,610 | 410.84 | 412 | 426,45 | 411.36 | 0.01 | 0.96 | 0.20 | 4.86 | 1 |
| 3 | 3,438 | 877.31 | 837 | 819,21 | 876.45 | 0.02 | 1.07 | 0.21 | 4.78 | 2 |
| 4 | 2,586 | 659.89 | 703 | 736,75 | 660.55 | 0.01 | 0.90 | 0.20 | 4.80 | 3 |
| 5 | 457 | 116.62 | 104 | 102,02 | 116.33 | 0.01 | 1.14 | 0.20 | 4.85 | 4 |
| 6 | 1,394 | 355.72 | 403 | 406,23 | 355.73 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.20 | 4.87 | 5 |
| 7 | 2,081 | 531.03 | 514 | 544,41 | 531.00 | 0.00 | 0.98 | 0.20 | 4.76 | 6 |
| 8 | 1,366 | 348.57 | 396 | 394,10 | 348.87 | 0.01 | 0.88 | 0.20 | 4.85 | 7 |
| 9 | 485 | 123.76 | 129 | 127,07 | 123.85 | 0.00 | 0.97 | 0.20 | 4.77 | 8 |
| 10 | 293 | 74.77 | 88 | 84,16 | 74.77 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 0.20 | 3.79 | 9 |
| Total | 19,598 | 5,001.00 | 5,001 | 5,000.86 | 5,001.00 | | | | | |
| Adjustment: 99.94% | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

**Table 11: Excerpt III from the weighting log: marginal distribution for Bundesland (1 dimensional)**

| Cell | Original sample | Target | Unweighted | Input | Weighted | Diff. | Factor | Min. factor | Max. factor | BIK10 |
|------|----------------|--------|------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | 617 | 157.45 | 149 | 136.62 | 157.47 | 0.00 | 1.15 | 0.20 | 4.75 | 1 |
| 2 | 537 | 137.03 | 125 | 124.18 | 137.06 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.31 | 4.73 | 2 |
| 3 | 1,800 | 459.32 | 448 | 472.11 | 459.36 | 0.00 | 0.97 | 0.20 | 4.87 | 3 |
| 4 | 178 | 45.42 | 26 | 24.16 | 45.43 | 0.00 | 1.88 | 0.38 | 4.74 | 4 |
| 5 | 4,188 | 1,068.69 | 848 | 804.94 | 1,068.88 | 0.00 | 1.33 | 0.21 | 4.89 | 5 |
| 6 | 1,465 | 373.84 | 354 | 337.25 | 373.86 | 0.00 | 1.11 | 0.26 | 4.85 | 6 |
| 7 | 918 | 234.25 | 252 | 270.10 | 234.30 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.20 | 4.77 | 7 |
| 8 | 2,602 | 663.98 | 683 | 710.07 | 664.08 | 0.00 | 0.94 | 0.20 | 4.86 | 8 |
| 9 | 3,104 | 792.08 | 966 | 948.52 | 792.20 | 0.00 | 0.84 | 0.20 | 4.85 | 9 |
| 10 | 214 | 54.61 | 60 | 55.99 | 54.62 | 0.00 | 0.98 | 0.21 | 3.54 | 10 |
| 11 | 989 | 252.37 | 298 | 275.12 | 252.35 | 0.00 | 0.92 | 0.20 | 3.99 | 11 |
| 12 | 552 | 140.86 | 116 | 118.18 | 140.74 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 0.20 | 4.72 | 12 |
| 13 | 383 | 97.73 | 99 | 113.99 | 97.66 | 0.00 | 0.86 | 0.20 | 3.79 | 13 |
| 14 | 992 | 253.14 | 290 | 309.19 | 252.97 | 0.00 | 0.82 | 0.20 | 4.67 | 14 |
| 15 | 523 | 133.46 | 144 | 160.52 | 133.35 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.20 | 4.70 | 15 |
| 16 | 536 | 136.78 | 143 | 139.91 | 136.68 | 0.00 | 0.98 | 0.20 | 4.70 | 16 |
| Total | 19,598 | 5,001.00 | 5,001 | 5,000.86 | 5,001.00 | | | | | |
| Adjustment: 99.98% | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

**Table 12: Excerpt IV from the weighting log: marginal distribution for West/East x Age x Education (3 dimensional)**

| Cell | Original sample | Target | Unweighted | Input | Weighted | Diff. | Factor | Min. factor | Max. factor | Bula | AgeEduc. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,626 | 440.56 | 186 | 187.27 | 436.57 | 0.08 | 2.35 | 0.39 | 4.86 | 1-10 | 20-24 | 1-3 |
| 2 | 2,288 | 619.93 | 534 | 540.63 | 614.31 | 0.11 | 1.15 | 0.21 | 4.87 | 1-10 | 20-24 | 4 |
| 3 | 3,484 | 943.98 | 988 | 959.31 | 935.42 | 0.17 | 0.98 | 0.20 | 4.89 | 1-10 | 20-24 | 5-6 |
| 7 | 1,988 | 538.65 | 304 | 297.46 | 531.61 | 0.14 | 1.81 | 0.35 | 4.85 | 1-10 | 30-34 | 1-3 |
| 8 | 2,329 | 631.04 | 846 | 840.17 | 622.80 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 0.20 | 4.13 | 1-10 | 30-34 | 4 |
| 9 | 3,134 | 849.15 | 1047 | 1,050.53 | 838.06 | 0.22 | 0.81 | 0.20 | 3.93 | 1-10 | 30-34 | 5-6 |
| 21 | 271 | 73.43 | 49 | 50.51 | 71.81 | 0.03 | 1.45 | 0.23 | 3.79 | 11-16 | 20-24 | 1-3 |
| 22 | 845 | 228.95 | 146 | 151.30 | 223.90 | 0.10 | 1.51 | 0.22 | 4.70 | 11-16 | 20-24 | 4 |
| 23 | 878 | 237.89 | 254 | 257.15 | 232.68 | 0.10 | 0.93 | 0.20 | 4.42 | 11-16 | 20-24 | 5-6 |
| 27 | 239 | 64.76 | 58 | 55.59 | 73.28 | 0.17 | 1.16 | 0.33 | 4.71 | 11-16 | 30-34 | 1-3 |
| 28 | 623 | 168.80 | 274 | 274.39 | 191.08 | 0.45 | 0.62 | 0.20 | 3.04 | 11-16 | 30-34 | 4 |
| 29 | 715 | 193.73 | 307 | 326.41 | 219.29 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.20 | 4.60 | 11-16 | 30-34 | 5-6 |
| 50 | 0 | 10.13 | 8 | 10.13 | 10.18 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.32 | 2.86 | 1-16 | 20-39 | 0 |
| Total | 18,420 | 5,001.00 | 5,001 | 5,000.86 | 5,001.00 | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment: 97.74% | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

**Table 13: Excerpt V from the weighting log: marginal distribution for West/East x Age x Gender (3 dimensional)**

| Cell | Original sample | Target | Unweighted | Input | Weighted | Diff. | Factor | Min. factor | Max. factor | Bula | Sex | Age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,994 | 508.78 | 375 | 362.47 | 508.78 | 0.00 | 1.40 | 0.21 | 4.81 | 1-10 | 1 | 20-24 |
| 2 | 1,941 | 495.25 | 435 | 426.58 | 495.25 | 0.00 | 1.16 | 0.20 | 4.81 | 1-10 | 1 | 25-29 |
| 3 | 1,947 | 496.78 | 428 | 472.14 | 496.78 | 0.00 | 1.05 | 0.21 | 4.71 | 1-10 | 1 | 30-34 |
| 4 | 1,964 | 501.12 | 510 | 547.69 | 501.12 | 0.00 | 0.91 | 0.20 | 4.79 | 1-10 | 1 | 35-39 |
| 5 | 1,923 | 490.66 | 374 | 365.78 | 490.65 | 0.00 | 1.34 | 0.21 | 4.85 | 1-10 | 2 | 20-24 |
| 6 | 1,932 | 492.96 | 526 | 534.65 | 492.95 | 0.00 | 0.92 | 0.20 | 4.42 | 1-10 | 2 | 25-29 |
| 7 | 1,944 | 496.02 | 553 | 567.26 | 496.01 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.20 | 4.63 | 1-10 | 2 | 30-34 |
| 8 | 1,982 | 505.71 | 710 | 607.37 | 505.71 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.20 | 4.70 | 1-10 | 2 | 35-39 |
| 11 | 536 | 136.76 | 77 | 70.82 | 136.76 | 0.00 | 1.93 | 0.31 | 4.60 | 11-16 | 1 | 20-24 |
| 12 | 551 | 140.59 | 137 | 145.32 | 140.59 | 0.00 | 0.97 | 0.21 | 4.32 | 11-16 | 1 | 25-29 |
| 13 | 516 | 131.66 | 139 | 150.49 | 131.66 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.23 | 4.60 | 11-16 | 1 | 30-34 |
| 14 | 477 | 121.71 | 131 | 145.14 | 121.71 | 0.00 | 0.84 | 0.23 | 2.96 | 11-16 | 1 | 35-39 |
| 15 | 492 | 125.54 | 82 | 91.36 | 125.53 | 0.00 | 1.37 | 0.36 | 4.59 | 11-16 | 2 | 20-24 |
| 16 | 493 | 125.79 | 154 | 152.46 | 125.82 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.20 | 3.70 | 11-16 | 2 | 25-29 |
| 17 | 472 | 120.43 | 188 | 200.28 | 120.43 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.23 | 2.80 | 11-16 | 2 | 30-34 |
| 18 | 436 | 111.25 | 182 | 161.06 | 111.25 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.23 | 4.71 | 11-16 | 2 | 35-39 |
| Total | 19,600 | 5,001.00 | 5,001 | 5,000.87 | 5,001.00 | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment: 100.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

**Table 14: Excerpt VI from the weighting log: marginal distribution for gender (1 dimensional)**

| Cell | Original sample | Target | Unweighted | Input | Weighted | Diff. | Factor | Min. factor | Max. factor | Sex |
|------|-----------------|--------|------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| 1 | 9,926 | 2,532.65 | 2,232 | 2,320.63 | 2,532.65 | 0.00 | 1.09 | 0.20 | 4.81 | 1 |
| 2 | 9,674 | 2,468.35 | 2,769 | 2,680.19 | 2,468.35 | 0.00 | 0.92 | 0.20 | 4.85 | 2 |
| Total | 19,600 | 5,001.00 | 5,001 | 5,000.83 | 5,001.00 | | | | | |
| Adjustment: 100.00% | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

In order to determine a final weighting model, different variants with different combinations and sequences of the target distributions were tested in order to be able to achieve an optimum between factor variance and variation on the one hand and the adjustment success on the other hand. The described procedure is already the result of such a series of variations.

The basis for the weighting of the *Familienleitbilder* study was therefore the gemsoq program's two-stage iterative weighting process with a conversion level of the household sample in a sample of individuals due to different selection probabilities in the household and a calibration level in which the different, sometimes multi-dimensional marginal distribution to target distributions based on the microcensus[22] were adjusted. The following excerpt from the weighting log summarizes the different stages of weighting:

**Table 15: Excerpt VII from the weighting log: Summary**

DESIGN WEIGHTING (Conversion to individual sample)

No limitation of weighting factors. Unweighted sample size: 5,000, benchmark for weighting 5,000 factors between .375 and 4.549
Effectiveness: 69.93%

WEIGHTING FACTOR 1: PERSON WEIGHT (pfakt)

1st stage person level
Input factor: Household factor 1st stage x number of target persons in household
Factors permitted from 0.200 to 4.900
Unweighted sample size: 5,000, benchmark for weighting 5,000

Summary of adjustments per margin

| Fit | Dim. | Cells | Marginal effectiveness | Margin name |
|-----|------|-------|------------------------|-------------|
| 98.85% | 2 | 114 | 92.7% | Bula x BIK (MZ 2011) |
| 99.94% | 1 | 10 | 99.2% | BIK (MZ 2011) |
| 99.98% | 1 | 16 | 96.7% | Bula (MZ 2011) |
| 97.74% | 3 | 13 | 86.5% | West/East x Age x Education (MZ 2011) |
| 100.00% | 3 | 16 | 94.5% | West/East x Age x Gender (MZ 2011) |
| 100.00% | 1 | 2 | 99.3% | Gender (MZ 2011) |

Factors between 0.201 and 4.846

Effectiveness of this stage 75.31%, total: 58.26%

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

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[22] In the following, microcensus is abbreviated as MZ.

## 7.6 Composition and adjustment of the realized sample

In the tables below, the unweighted distributions from the realized sample are compared with the weighted distributions for selected variables. In addition, the target structure is listed as specified by the 2011 Microcensus as a reference.

**Gender**

Women are slightly over-represented in the unweighted sample. This is also the case in other CATI studies – especially in this age group. In addition to men being slightly more difficult to reach, this is also due to a tendency of women to be more willing to participate in telephone interviews. In this study, the topic probably also plays a role: Experience shows that women are more willing to talk about "family and relationships" than men. This is also evident in other studies. The gender ratio was offset by the weighting.

**Table 16: Distribution by gender**

| Figures in % | Net unweighted | Net weighted | Target structure (MZ 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 44.6 | 50.6 | 50.6 |
| Female | 55.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

**Age**

During the field phase, the underrepresentation of younger subjects in the sample became apparent. In order to counteract this trend, just under three weeks before the end of the field phase, the surveyed target group from then on was narrowed down to those born between 1983 and 1992, i.e. those under the age of 30. This way, the bias could be limited, but not avoided. The age distribution is shown in the next table.

**Table 17: Distribution by age**

| Figures in % | Net unweighted | Net weighted | Target structure (MZ 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 to 24 years | 18.2 | 25.2 | 25.2 |
| 25 to 29 years | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 26.2 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 30.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

### Table 18: Distribution by age x gender

| Figures in % | Net unweighted | Net weighted | Target structure (MZ 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 18.2 | 25.2 | 25.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 9.0 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| 25 to 29 years | 11.4 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| 30 to 34 years | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| 35 to 39 years | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Total | 44.6 | 50.6 | 50.6 |
| Female | | | |
| 20 to 24 years | 9.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 13.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 14.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| 35 to 39 years | 17.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Total | 55.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

### Marital status

A majority of 58% of respondents in the sample is single. Thus, the proportion of single people in the population, among other things due to the age bias, is still underestimated. In the youngest age group of 20-24 year olds, 96% are single, while only 4% say they are married and live together. Of the respondents between 35 and 39 years old, 32% said they are single; 59% of the 30- to 39-year-olds are married and live together.

### Table 19: Distribution by marital status

| Figures in % | Net unweighted | Net weighted | Target structure (MZ 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 58.2 | 63.6 | 63.6 |
| Married living together[*] | 37.1 | 32.2 | 31.5 |
| Married living apart | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Divorced | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Widowed | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| No response | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[*] Within this category are n=12 cases that cited "registered civil partnership" in the interview.

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

### Education

In addition to a gender bias, an educational bias is typical for CATI studies. Accordingly, low educational levels are underrepresented in the data set. The proportion of *Hauptschule* and *Volksschule* graduates is hardly more than half the size it should be while all higher educational levels are over-represented. This bias was corrected by the weighting.

**Table 20: Distribution by highest general school certificates**

| Figures in % | Net unweighted | Net weighted | Target structure (MZ 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| No certificate | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Haupt-/ Volksschule | 11.5 | 21.3 | 21.8 |
| Mittlere Reife, Realschule | 36.0 | 33.0 | 34.3 |
| Fachhochschulreife | 12.8 | 11.0 | 9.5 |
| Allg. Hochschulreife | 39.2 | 33.5 | 34.3 |
| Other certificate | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| No response | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100. | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

**Regional distribution**

With regard to their regional distribution, the landline sample was controlled proportionally to the Bundesland and to the type of BIK municipality (distribution of households in total) during the data collection phase (net control). As a result, the distribution realized in the net sample had to be adjusted only slightly by weighting.

**Table 21: Distribution by Bundesländer and district size classes (BIK)**

| Figures in % | Net unweighted | Net weighted | Target structure (MZ 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bundesland | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Hamburg | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Lower Saxony | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Bremen | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| North-Rhine Westphalia | 17.0 | 21.4 | 21.4 |
| Hesse | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| Bavaria | 19.3 | 15.8 | 15.8 |
| Saarland | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Berlin | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Brandenburg | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Saxony | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Thuringia | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100. | 100.0 |
| BIK (together) | | | |
| Center and outskirts 500,000+ | 36.5 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| Center and outskirts 100,000 – | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.1 |
| Other | 22.5 | 21.6 | 21.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2013

# 8 Data preparation and testing

Regardless of the conscientious work done by all concerned, small data errors and inconsistencies almost always slip into large data sets. During and immediately after the field phase, the data was therefore checked for errors and inconsistencies.

## 8.1 Data testing during the field phase

Some data checks already took place during the interview, such as a number of plausibility checks that were integrated into the computer-aided survey software. If contradictory information was provided, this was signaled to the interviewer, so that they could again ask the respondent and correct their answer if necessary, before the data were "written away" in the data set. Plausibility checks are particularly helpful when asking about years or combinations of answers that would formally exclude each other. The questionnaire template contains the questions asked at the appropriate places and also documents the filter conditions (see Appendix 1). The following questions were subjected to plausibility checks:

- alter_j      Checks the year of birth
- alter_b      Checks the age of the target person
- C2      Ideal age of woman to have first child / [Range 1-99]
- C3      Ideal age of man to have first child / [Range 1-99]
- C4      Number of children / [Range 0-99]
- C8      Family with large number of children / [Range 1-99]
- SM9err1 to SM9err4      Marital status
- SM10a1      How long have you been married? / [Range: min. year of birth]
- SM10a2      How many years have you been married? / [Range: age of target person]
- SM11a1      How long have you been in this relationship? / [Range: min. year of birth]
- SM11a2      How many years have you been in this relationship? / [Range: age of target person]
- SM15a      How long have you been in this relationship / [Range: min. year of birth]
- SM15b      How many years have you been in this relationship? / [Range: age of target person]
- SM17a      How long have you lived together? / [Range: min. year of birth]
- SM17b      How many years have you lived together? / [Range: age of target person]
- SM19      How many long-term relationships have you been in previously? / Range 0-99]
- SM23a      How many children do you have? / [Range 1-15]
- SM24p      Checks age of target person ‹ 16 years and has child
- SM25p      Checks age of target person ‹ 16 years and has multiple children
- SM26p      Checks age of target person ‹ 16 years at birth of youngest child and has multiple children
- SM28b1/b2      How many children do you want to have? / [Range 1-99]
- SM30b1/b2      How many more children do you want to have? / [Range 1-99]
- SM32b1/b2      How many more children do you want to have? / [Range 1-99]
- SM38      How many persons, including yourself, live in your household? / [Range 1-15]
- SM39      How many children are presently living in your household? / [Valid range ‹ number of person in household]

In addition, an intermediate data record was drawn shortly after the start of the field phase in order to check the data of the respondents for completeness, plausibility and consistency on the basis of this data. In the case of abnormalities, it would have been possible to react promptly and, for example, to correct the programming in the event of an error in the survey program. However, there was no reason for such an intervention.

## 8.2         Testing the filtering

In the interviews themselves, plausibility checks were carried out using the CATI software to check for filtering (see Chapter 8.1). In order to be able to rule out incorrect programming and filter errors in questionnaire development, systematic checks were also carried out at various stages before, during and after the field phase. In principle, however, in comparison to other surveys and studies a small number of filters were necessary and this only in the module for requesting the standard variables.

Before the pretest, all filtering was checked in the CATI software. Numerous hypothetical respondents with different characteristics were defined for each of them, who had to react specifically to the filters. For each of these hypothetical respondents, the programmed questionnaire was filled in from beginning to end and the filtering was thus tested for correctness and abnormalities were corrected. After the pretest, another check was carried out, in which for each filter the number of respondents who were interviewed or missing for follow-up variables was compared with the populations of the filter trigger categories. This resulted in no more evidence of errors in the filtering. The same procedure was used in the review of the main survey – even during the field phase. Overall, there were no systematic filter errors.

## 8.3         Content plausibility checks

Controls of entry content were also already done by the CATI software (see Chapter 8.1). These were mainly consistency checks for whether a response was consistent in comparison to a previous one. In the case of abnormalities, interviewers were able to ask follow-up questions and if necessary make corrections at the point at which an error had occurred, so possibly also with the previous response. In addition, logical possibilities in ranges of answers (e.g. number of children, high to unbelievable working hours per week, etc.) could be checked. However, little or no restrictions were made in CATI programming so that any unexpected but real-world situations could be covered.

Both the results of the pretest and the main survey were subsequently reviewed, for example by means of frequency counts and cross tables with logically related variables, and checked for plausibility. In the course of the plausibility check of the main survey, a subsequent recoding or assignment to the category "No response" was necessary in two cases. This concerns the response code 3 of variable C2a (ideal age of a woman for the birth of a first child) and the response code 1 of the variable C3a (ideal age of a man for the birth of a first child). Both variable values were given the code -4 for "No response" in the end data.

A case that originally belonged to the realized sample (with the original n=5,001) had to be completely ruled out afterwards, because it turned out that the respondent was born in 1992 but was only 19 years old and therefore did not belong to the population. Thus, the sample size decreased to a final n=5,000.

In addition, there were no excluded or "impossible" values and no empty categories (i.e. values without value labels). Duplicates in the identification number of respondents also did not occur. Abnormalities were found only with regard to the amount of certain values, age information and untypical variable combinations. These abnormalities are documented below:

- SM24a: The age of the respondent at the birth of the only child has a conspicuous value for one respondent: 12 years. However, this value was confirmed when the interviewer repeated the question. At the age of 13 and 14, the partners of two respondents, who are also named as the biological parent of the child, also give atypical information regarding the age at birth.

- SM24b: There are 9 cases in which the respondents had their first child before the age of sixteen, but this was verified by respondents on repeated questioning.

- SM24c: One respondent was younger than 16 at the birth of the youngest child, but this was verified on repeated questioning.

- SM38: Overall, there is often a higher household size (SM38) compared to the numbers obtained from information on partners and children. Due to the age group, it is quite conceivable that the difference is often parents and siblings, with whom many respondents still live. Of the respondents who do not live with roommates, the number of persons in the household deviates by up to two persons in 12% of the cases and by three or more persons in the case of around 4%. Since no systematic survey of all possible household members, in particular no question about the parents was asked, the deviations are not problematic. In addition, eight cases were found in which the specified household size is smaller than the number of persons determined in the household. This can only be incorrect information. The response to SM38 was accordingly defined as missing in these cases.

- SM47a and SM47b: There are four cases in which the age at the beginning of the present employment is given as 14 years. This age cannot be designated as completely impossible, which is why no correction was made. The two responses that indicate an unrealistic age (10 and 12) are doubtful and it was recommended that they be redefined as missing.

- SM49 and SM57: Some information on the average weekly working hours of the respondent (n=18) or their partner (n=21) seems unrealistic, since they were cited as more than 72 hours. They may have added work travel times. In principle, however, they are within the scope of the theoretically possible.

- SM55a and SM55b: There were conspicuous figures in the age cited of the partner at the beginning of his current employment. In nine cases, the partner was 13 or 14 years old when he has started his current job, which may still be in the range of the possible. There were also five claims that lead to an unrealistic age (5 to 11 years).

- SM58a: There are two figures under the household income data that end differently than the otherwise typically rounded values with the number 3: 25003 (id=14158) and 35003 (id=14529). They may be typos.

## 8.4 Test for interviewer effects

In order to check whether individual interviewers deliberately falsified interviews or influenced them in another way (even unconsciously), we searched for interviewer effects, or correlations between the interviewer and the information provided by the respondents.

Proving evidence of interviewer effects is made more difficult by the fact that a relatively large number of interviewers each conducted relatively few interviews. Thus, we cannot decide whether abnormalities occur randomly or systematically. (Example: interviewer no. 25 conducted seven interviews and recorded only childless people.) On the positive side, the same circumstance ensures that a single interviewer – if they systematically influenced the collected data – can have only a very minor influence on the quality of the data set as a whole.

A second difficulty in proving interviewer effects is that it is not easy to identify criteria to search for interviewer effects. In general, to a large extent the questionnaire consists of subjective assessments, which can hardly be questioned because there are no reference values. So even if the respondents of a particular interviewer may have made statistically conspicuous assessments, it would be difficult to prove that some of these statements do not correspond to reality. But this fact can also be considered positive, because questions about subjective assessments offer little reason for falsification.

In general, there were hardly any incentives and hardly any possibilities to falsify or shorten interviews. First, interviewers were not paid for the number of interviews conducted, but for hours worked. Second, they worked in telephone studios, where their interviews could be overheard and controlled unnoticed by

supervisors. Third, there were hardly any filters that would have caused a noticeable difference in the interview duration – in other words would have made it worthwhile to skip over deliberately. In general, at no point in the questionnaire is there any good reason why the interviewer should have an incentive to record something other than the respondent's actual response. These positive circumstances make it unlikely that the data set is affected by significant interviewer effects.

In order to nevertheless search for interviewer effects, some assumptions were formulated about points at which interviewer effects could theoretically be expected or imagined. Empirical searches were made for these effects. The following assumptions were formulated:

- Interviewers may (despite hourly payment) try to get through their interviews quickly, either to appear especially productive to superiors, even due to misunderstood "athletic ambition." Therefore, the overall interview duration for individual interviewers could be systematically shorter than for others.

- To remove one of the very few (and short) filters, parents could be recorded as childless. Then the proportion of childless people to the respondents of a particular interviewer would have to be systematically higher.

- It may be possible (presumably) to save time by recording that a respondent who actually was willing to take part in the follow-up survey was unwilling – and thus, for example, not have to note their address. In that case, the proportion of willing respondents of one particular interviewer would have to be systematically lower.

- There may have been incentives to use the residual categories ("Don't know" or "No response"), for instance if the respondent did not immediately understand a question or could not decide immediately therefore requiring more time to answer a question or wait for a well-considered answer. In that case (after all the residual categories were defined as missing), the number of user-defined missings for a particular interviewer would have to be systematically higher across all attitude questions (A1a to D4).

- One fast way to fill out the questionnaire, regardless of the value recorded, is to record the same value (e.g. 3-3-3-3-3-...) for many variables in succession. In this case, the variance of the values for a particular interviewer would have to be systematically lower across all attitude questions (A1a to D4).


To verify these assumptions, a comparison was made according to interviewers. The arithmetic mean, median, minimum, maximum and standard deviation were compared for the variables interview duration, parenthood, follow-up survey willingness, number of user-defined missings in variables A1a to D4 and variance of responses in variables A1a to D4:

SORT CASES BY Int_id.
MEANS TABLES = intdauer kontakte wdhbef n_missings varianztest SM22 alter_j BY Int_id /CELLS MEAN MEDIAN MIN MAX STDDEV COUNT.

The last two variables still had to be formed. For this COMPUTE commands and functions were used:

COMPUTE n_missings = MISSING(A1a) + MISSING(A1b) + ... + MISSING(D4). COMPUTE varianztest = VARIANCE(A1a,A1b,...,D4).

Finally, cases with an interview duration of less than 21 minutes, cases with a variance of less than 1.5 and cases with at least 20 values were filtered out of the residual categories and displayed case by case in order to search for systematic patterns in response behavior:

COMPUTE filter = (intdauer < 21). FILTER BY filter.
SUMMARIZE /TABLES Int_id idnr sex gebjahr SM22 A1a A1b A...
/FORMAT = LIST NOCASENUM TOTAL /CELLS = NONE. FILTER OFF.
DEL VAR filter.
COMPUTE filter = (varianztest < 1.5). FILTER BY filter.

```
SUMMARIZE /TABLES Int_id idnr sex gebjahr A1a A1b ...
/FORMAT = LIST NOCASENUM TOTAL /CELLS = NONE. FILTER OFF.
DEL VAR filter.

COMPUTE filter = (n_missings › 19). FILTER BY filter.
SUMMARIZE /TABLES Int_id idnr sex gebjahr A1a A1b ...
/FORMAT = LIST NOCASENUM TOTAL /CELLS = NONE. FILTER OFF.
DEL VAR filter.
```

The findings show some abnormalities, but do not suggest systematic interviewer effects. Although the data set contains individual cases (respondents) characterized by a particularly short interview duration (up to 17 minutes), a very small variance between the answers (up to 1.12) or by a particularly large number of residual values (up to 45), in the interviewer comparison these abnormalities are almost exclusively reflected in minimum or maximum values, not in averages over all the interviews of a particular interviewer. In other words, this is most likely due to problems in individual interviews and not to interviewer effects. The interviewers appear inconspicuous in terms of their average scores. Wherever mean values deviate, this is almost always explained by a comparatively small sample size.

The only noteworthy **abnormalities** are that a number of very quick interviews were found with the interviewers with the ID numbers 4, 50 and 124. Interviewer no. 4 (with 170 interviews in total) and 124 (with a total of 157 interviews) interviewed eleven and interviewer no. 50 (with 25 interviews) four interviews with durations under 21 minutes. There are also individual interviews with low variance and with many residual values in the responses among these same interviewers. However, these are only a small proportion of the total interviews conducted by these interviewers. These could be random accumulations. They could also be particularly experienced interviewers who conduct interviews relatively quickly and are used specifically for problematic interview partners.

**Table 22: Conspicuous interviewer profiles**

| Interviewer ID no. | 4 | 50 | 124 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of interviews | 170 | 25 | 157 |
| Mean interview duration | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| Shortest interview duration | 19 | 17 | 18 |
| Number of interviews under 21 minutes | 11 | 4 | 11 |
| Mean response variance | 15.3 | 20.1 | 21.8 |
| Lowest response variance | 1.18 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Mean number of residual values | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Highest number of residual values | 45 | 11 | 26 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012

Any suspicion of methodological problems in individual interviews cannot be substantiated by the more precise case-by-case analysis. Consequences of the same values emerge, but in terms of their length they are within a realistic range. As a rule, four equal values are not exceeded in succession. Only very occasionally do longer sequences appear with up to eight equal values, but this seems possible in principle.

In the interviews with many residual values, these rarely form rows, but are mostly distributed across all questions, which speaks for an authentic response. In four interviews there are exceptions, i.e. complete refusals to respond to entire question blocks. These could be explained as problems understanding the initial question. In any case, they tend to point to problems in individual interviews rather than interviewer effects, as the four interviews were conducted by four different interviewers. Rows of residual values over entire item blocks occur in the following:

- Respondent ID no. 11995 (Interviewer ID no. 4). This concerns the questions C7 ("[gen.:] What is the guiding principle for most people who decide to have children?"), D1a to D1b ("Responsible parenthood") and D1c to D1d ("Motherhood"). Here, the value -3 for "Did not understand" was entered in each case.

- Respondent ID no. 12946 (Interviewer ID no. 52). This concerns the questions D1d ("Motherhood"), D1e to D1f ("Fatherhood") and D2 to D4 ("Parent-child contact"). Here, the value -3 for "Did not understand" was entered in each case.

- Respondent ID no. 14371 (Interviewer ID no. 124). This concerns the questions B1 ("Which of the following groups do you personally consider a family") and D1c ("Motherhood"). Here, the value -2 for "Refused" was entered in each case.

- Respondent ID no. 12865 (Interviewer ID no. 126). This concerns the questions C7 ("[gen.:] What is the guiding principle for most people who decide to have children?") and D2 to D4 ("Parent-child contact"). Here, the value -3 for "Did not understand" was entered in each case.

As for follow-up survey willingness, it is striking that very many interviewers managed to achieve a very high willingness rate – up to 100%. However, this finding is independent of interviewers and therefore methodically inconspicuous.

## 8.5 Data processing

The data were stored as an SPSS data set, with the net data set containing the survey data of all of the n=5,000 subjects. Both the responses of the landline and the mobile only users are contained in one data record.

The net data set is divided into three parts:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | General information and generated variables: | idnr to sex |
| 2. | Subject blocks A to E: | A1a to E1c |
| 3. | Standard variables (SM): | SM1 to SM62f |

The data set contains a tag variable (Mobo), which can be used to differentiate the target groups of landline users vs. mobile only users. The net data contain the following variables which among other aspects provide regional information or respondent details:

- Idnr        Identification number
- Bula        Bundesland
- Wo          Region (West, East Germany)
- Gkpol       Political district size class
- Gewfakt     Weighting factor
- Wdhbef      Willingness to take part in a later follow-up survey
- Stand       Marital status
- Erwerb      Employment status
- Mobo        Code for mobile onlys
- Gebjahr     Year of birth
- Alter_b     Age confirmation
- Alter_j     Age in years
- Sex         Gender

The net data set contains additional variables that include interviewers' assessments of the respondents or interview, and information about the interview duration and interviewers employed, including interviewer identification.

In the course of the data set editing, the open questions were reviewed. The only subsequent re-coding of the open questions was for question SM60o (see Chapter 5.4). This question referred to how the target persons understood the term "general public." For this open question, the respondents indicated who they thought of each time they were asked for the view of "general public."

## Familienleitbilder 2016
## Methodology Report to the 2nd Wave

### Abstract

In the years 2012 and 2016 TNS Infratest Sozialforschung conducted surveys on the subject of "Familienleitbilder in Germany" on behalf of the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) based in Wiesbaden. The study focuses on cultural leitbilder in the context of family issues, such as subjective and collectively shared conceptions for instance of a "normal" family, a "good" relationship, the "best" age to get married, the ideal number of children and of parenthood.

The statistical population refers to the resident population of Germany between the ages of 20 and 39 years. For this population, a representative sample was generated on the basis of the dual-frame approach (inclusive of mobile phone numbers) and telephone interviews were conducted according to the CATI-method. 5,000 persons were interviewed in the time period between 27 August and 15 November 2012. An interview lasted approximately half an hour on the average. In the second wave collected in 2016 as many as possible of these subjects had to be interviewed again. Short surveys in the interim years 2013 and 2014 served to keep the panel stable. Hence, in 2016 it was possible to interview all in all 1,835 persons again.

The aim of the study is to analyze the impact of normative-cultural leitbilder on generative behavior, relationships, parental roles and other phenomena of family life. The panel design of the study is intended to investigate the stability of family leitbilder in the life course and the factors that contribute to changes. Furthermore, the study is designed to explain the impact of family leitbilder on family structures, family developments and generative behavior.

The report on hand documents in methodological terms the field phase of the second wave starting with the completion of the survey instrument by means of pretest, followed by the selection of the gross sample, implementation of the interviews, weighting and culminating in data processing.

**Contents**

# 1    Introduction and Study Objectives

To explain the low birth rate and how work and family life are shared by couples in Germany, the focus of research so far has been mainly on socio-economic and structural conditions. However, recent studies show that greater consideration of cultural conditions can make an additional contribution to explaining this. Therefore, cultural concepts of family life were surveyed in a nationwide representative BiB longitudinal study ("Familienleitbilder in Germany"). Family leitbilder are a bundle of collectively shared, at times vivid notions of what is "normal" in the familial sphere of life. They are worth aspiring to, socially desirable, basically feasible and guide actions.

Action theory considerations, gender arrangements and the concept of family leitbilder are the starting points.[1] Family leitbilder are located on the micro, meso and macro levels: There are individual, regional, milieu- or generation-specific leitbilder, but also general societal leitbilder. In addition, these family leitbilder may have both a structural and a process-like character, and these aspects sometimes trigger each other. Structurally, family leitbilder include ideas of how family or an aspect of it is in general or ideally ought to be. In terms of process, they refer to phase lengths and transition times in the family biography. Family leitbilder guide actions for three reasons: First, because they represent a (presumably) tested and proven model that can be imitated without elaborate reflection. Secondly, actors perceive them as desirable (or to be avoided) out of inner conviction. Thirdly, they are related to behavioral expectations of other members of the collective to conform to these ideas.

The leitbild concept complements previous explanations of familial and generative behavior.[2] It assumes that people have socially constructed images in mind of what a "normal family" looks or should look like, how a "good relationship" works, etc. that are predominantly collectively and culturally shared and acquired through socialization and that these perceptions are reflected in behavior. Unlike values, attitudes or preferences, leitbilder needn't be consciously perceived as desirable – even if this is often the case. In contrast to roles, expectations and norms, leitbilder aren't necessarily subject to social control by the social environment – even if this is often the case. The concept expands the spectrum of culturally normative approaches to include unreflected, taken-for-granted notions of normality that are reproduced in everyday interactions in the sense of "doing family."[3]

In the first wave[4] of the leitbild survey, various family-related leitbilder such as ideal relationships, childlessness, family size and parental roles could be identified and quantified. Future leitbilder research will focus on the question of how these identified family leitbilder[5] have a longitudinal effect in the context of family formation and family expansion processes. For this reason, the persons from the first wave (2012) were interviewed again in 2016. The focus is on whether in retrospect something has changed in the family life of respondents and what factors played a role in this. Two research questions are crucial: 1) to examine how stable family leitbilder are in the life course and under what conditions they may change and 2) to clarify what influence they have on family forms, family growth trajectories and birth behavior.

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[1] Giesel, Katharina D., *Leitbilder in den Sozialwissenschaften* (Wiesbaden: VS, 2007).

[2] Diabaté, Sabine and Detlev Lück, "Familienleitbilder – Identifikation und Wirkungsweise auf generatives Verhalten," *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung* 26,1: 2014, 49-69.

[3] Jurczyk, Karin and Andreas Lange, "Familie und die Vereinbarkeit von Arbeit und Leben. Neue Entwicklungen, alte Konzepte," *Diskurs*, 12, no. 3, (2002), 9-16.

[4] Cf. Lück, Detlev et al, "Familienleitbilder 2012. Methodenbericht zur Studie," *BiB Daten- und Methodenberichte 2/2013*, (Wiesbaden: Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, 2013).

[5] Survey of the results of the first wave in Schneider, Norbert F., Sabine Diabaté and Kerstin Ruckdeschel, (eds.), "Familienleitbilder in Deutschland. Kulturelle Vorstellungen zur Partnerschaft, Elternschaft und Familienleben," *Beiträge zur Bevölkerungswissenschaft*, 48, (Opladen: Verlag Barbara Budrich, 2015).

The described research agenda is a systematic further development of the hitherto rudimentary leitbild research on a theoretical and empirical level. Overall, the BiB thus aims to supplement the research approaches in the area of "social demography."[6] In addition, the insights gained could contribute to a better understanding of birth behavior, from which findings for the design of family policy can be derived.

This report documents the methodological approach of the study *Familienleitbilder 2016* from its conception through the development of the survey tool, sampling and fieldwork to data processing and weighting.

Link to the study: http://www.bib-demografie.de/leitbild

## 2    The Panel Survey Design – Look Back at Previous Years

### First survey wave in 2012

For the first survey wave in 2012, a representative telephone population sample was drawn using the dual-frame approach. This means that in addition to a landline sample, a mobile phone sample with so-called "mobile onlys" was included. Mobile onlys are people who only have a mobile phone connection. As this group differs socio-demographically from the general population (e.g. with regard to age, education and employment status) and is too large to be neglected, it was deemed indispensable to give consideration to a representative sample of people aged 20 to 39 years. 5,000 CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews) were conducted with persons born between 1973 and 1992, 4,596 interviews in the landline sample and 404 interviews with mobile onlys.

Since the BiB was already considering a follow-up survey in 2012, target persons were asked at the end of the interview about their willingness to continue to participate in the study.

### Brief interviews for panel maintenance in 2013 and 2014

In 2013 and 2014, brief interviews were used to attempt to contact as many participants as possible in the *Familienleitbilder* study by telephone in order to "remind" them of the study and to motivate the target persons to continue to participate in the project. In addition, these two survey waves were used to maintain and update respondents' contact information: The contact data recorded in the previous year (or previous years) were reviewed and corrected where necessary. New, updated or alternative contact details were also requested. In addition to alternative phone numbers, which should be used for a contact if a target person would be unreachable at the originally used phone number, e-mail addresses were also collected. These were used in the following years to send invitation letters and to update phone numbers that were no longer valid.

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[6] Hank, Karsten and Michaela Kreyenfeld (eds.), "Social Demography – Forschung an der Schnittstelle von Soziologie und Demographie," *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie Sonderheft 55*, (Wiesbaden: SpringerVS, 2015).

**Second survey wave in 2016**

This year's second survey wave of the *Familienleitbilder* study is documented in detail in this methodology report. The following "methodologies profile" represents the most key data.

**Table 1: Methodologies profile – overview of the study**

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of the study | Familienleitbilder 2016 (Leitbild survey, FLB II) Second survey wave 2016 |
| Survey method | Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) |
| Study design | Panel survey |
| Sampling method | Target persons from 2012, 2013 and 2014 willing to be surveyed again |
| Population | People born between 1973 and 1992 living in Germany |
| Gross sample | 4,130 target persons willing to be surveyed again, i.e. persons who were willing to be surveyed again in 2012 for which no "hard" non-response occurred in the panel maintenance waves in 2013 /2014 |
| Net sample | 1,858 evaluable, complete interviews |
| Coverage | 45.0 % |
| Survey region | National distribution, based on a regionally proportional distribution from 2012 |
| Interview duration (arithm. mean) | 36:32 minutes |
| Survey period | Field phase from February 22 to June 9, 2016 |
| Survey software | NIPO |
| Interviewer deployment | N=55 intensively trained interviewers |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## 3 Gross sample and coverage

### 3.1 Formation of the gross sample

In order to be able to realize a maximum of interviews in the second survey wave, the non-response reasons of both panel maintenance waves in 2013 and 2014 were reviewed, which allowed renewed contact this year. The aim was to survey as many people as possible and therefore to not approach only those for whom there were compelling (data protection-relevant) reasons that did not allow a renewed contact within the framework of *Familienleitbilder* wave II. For target persons who could not be reached in 2013 and/or 2014 or who had made "soft" refusals[7] in one or both panel maintenance waves (e.g. due to time constraints), it was assumed that participation in 2016 was not ruled out completely and the case was included in the gross sample. The same applies to contact person refusals (in 2013/2014), if they were not categorical refusals for the entire household or on behalf of the target person. In the end, the sample for 2016 comprised a total of 4,130 people.

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[7] General explanation: "Soft" refusals are people who are temporarily uncooperative, situation-related refusals; "Hard" refusals are fundamental and permanent refusals.

**Table 2: Composition of the gross sample – according to participation in previous years**

| Participation in the previous years<br>2012 – 2013 – 2014 | Number of<br>target persons |
|---|---|
| Interviewed in all 3 years 2012 – 2013 – 2014 | 1,932 |
| Interviewed in 2012 and 2013, no refusal in 2014, but unreachable. | 697 |
| Interviewed in 2012 and 2013, "soft" refusal in 2014. | 269 |
| Interviewed in 2012 and 2014, no refusal in 2013, but unreachable. | 182 |
| Interviewed in 2012 and 2014, "soft" refusal in 2013. | 23 |
| Interviewed only in 2012. Unreachable in both 2013 AND 2014. | 720 |
| Interviewed only in 2012. "Soft" refusals in both 2013 AND 2014. | 18 |
| Interviewed only in 2012. unreachable in 2013, soft refusal in 2014. | 78 |
| Interviewed only in 2012. Soft refusal in 2013, unreachable in 2014. | 211 |
| Total gross sample | 4,130 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## 3.2    Sampling 2013 to 2016

The following illustration shows the realized sample sizes in the years 2012 (first survey wave), 2013 and 2014 (panel maintenance waves) and the derived gross sample for each of the following years.

**Figure 1: Realized sample sizes 2012 to 2016**
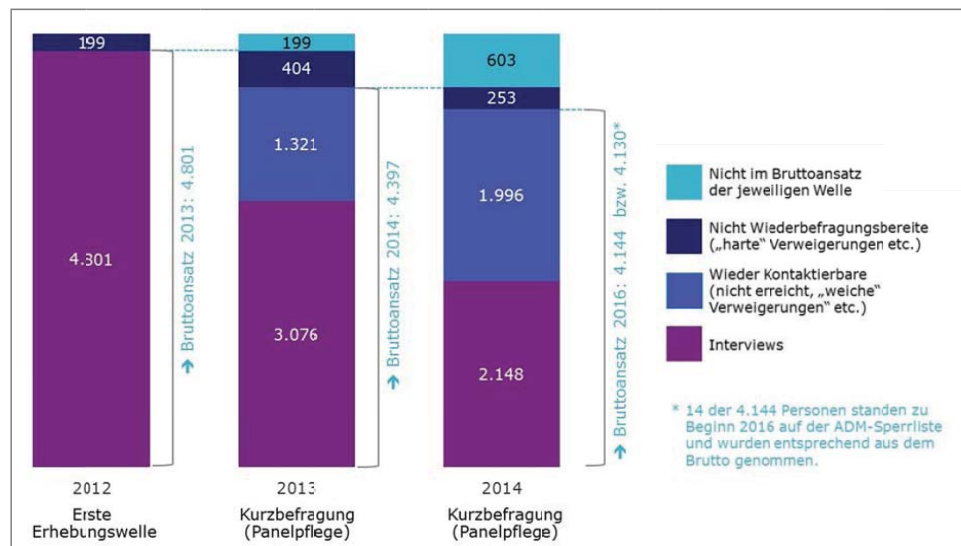


Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

Left:

| Original gross sample 2013: 4,801 | Original gross sample 2014: 4,397 | Original gross sample 2016: 4,144 or 4,130* |
|---|---|---|
| 2012<br>First survey wave | 2013<br>Brief survey (panel maintenance) | 2014<br>Brief survey (panel maintenance) |

Right:
- Not included in original gross sample of respective wave
- Not willing to be surveyed again ("hard" refusals, etc.)
- Could be contacted again (not reached, "soft" refusals, etc.)
- Interviews

* 14 of the 4,144 persons were on the ADM block list in early 2016 and were accordingly removed from the gross sample.

## 3.3 Preparation of the gross sample

There were two or more phone numbers for more than half of the 4,130 people in the gross sample. The following table shows that there was a positive effect on the coverage, if not only the phone number dialed for the first interview in 2012 was available from a target person, but one or even several alternative phone number(s).

**Table 3: Available phone numbers in the gross sample**

| Target persons with … | Gross Absolute | Net interviews Absolute | Net interviews Coverage in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| one phone number in the gross sample | 2,723 | 975 | 35.8 |
| two phone numbers in the gross sample | 1,328 | 829 | 62.4 |
| three or four phone numbers in the gross sample | 79 | 54 | 68.4 |
| Total | 4,130 | 1,858 | 45.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

Much of the work involved in the preparation of the gross sample consisted of checking the different phone numbers of a target person against each other. In the first step, it was checked whether a number cited as an alternative phone number (in the years 2012 or 2013 or 2014) was actually an additional number or perhaps the correction of a previously mentioned number. In a second step it was deduced in which year the target person was reached under which of the available numbers. This enabled the phone numbers to be prioritized for the gross sample: As a rule, the phone number at which the target person was most recently reached for an interview was prioritized. Exceptions were cases where the target person mentioned a first name in 2013 or 2014 that did not match the gender registered in 2012. If this was the case, the phone number chosen at the first contact in 2012 was prioritized in the gross sample 2016, in order to rule out that (due to an incorrect contact in 2013 or 2014) in 2016 a wrong target person would be questioned.

## 3.4 Coverage-enhancing measures during the field phase

Various measures were taken to realize an interview with as many target persons as possible not only during the preparation of the survey, but also during the field phase.

### 3.4.1 Informative e-mail

Five days before the start of the field phase an invitation to participate in the second survey wave was sent to all persons of the gross sample of whom (at least) one e-mail address was present. This letter reminded them of their previous interview participation and announced they would be called again for the current survey wave. In order to build trust, a privacy statement was sent in the e-mail attachment. The cover letter also indicated the phone number from which the call would be made and the link to the project website of the BiB. This website also referred to the planned survey by TNS Infratest and stated that those people would be interviewed who also participated in the first survey wave (e-mail cover letter and privacy sheet are documented in the appendix of this report).

Two thirds of the 4,130 people in the gross sample (65.6%) had at least one e-mail address.[8] If there were several e-mail addresses available for a target person, the invitation e-mail was sent several times.

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[8] This does not imply different spellings of the same e-mail address; such cases were checked and then usually only one e-mail address was used.

The following table shows that target persons who had given their e-mail address in previous years were far more likely to give an interview in 2016 than people who did not specify one. Of course, providing one's own e-mail address is in itself a sign of greater openness to the study. But the e-mail invitation certainly also had a positive effect on the willingness to participate.

**Table 4: Available e-mail addresses in the gross sample**

| Target persons, for whom… | Gross | Net interviews | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Absolute | Absolute | Coverage in % |
| no e-mail address was available | 1,419 | 411 | 29.0 |
| one e-mail address was available | 2,498 | 1,314 | 52.6 |
| two e-mail addresses were available | 174 | 108 | 62.1 |
| three or four e-mail addresses were available | 39 | 25 | 64.1 |
| Total | 4,130 | 1,858 | 45.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

Even during the field phase, an informative e-mail was sent in a few individual cases: If a target person was hesitant or unwilling to conduct the interview in the contact phase of the interview, the interviewer could offer to send them additional information on the topic and the client of the study and data protection by e-mail. They would enter the e-mail address of the target person on a CATI interface, the e-mail was automatically sent by the NIPO survey program.

### 3.4.2    Search for new phone numbers during the field phase

The field phase was scheduled to last 16 weeks (February 22 to June 9, 2016) from the outset. After a good ten weeks, 2,530 persons of the gross sample had not been reached despite multiple contact attempts or the phone number(s) used had proved to be invalid. Of these target persons, in previous years 996 (at least) had provided an e-mail address. On May 5, another letter was sent to this group, again referring to the study and their participation in previous years. The target persons were informed that this year's study had already started and that attempts had been made to reach them by phone. They were asked to provide their new phone number, if they had one, by e-mail.

91 of these target persons provided a new/updated phone number by e-mail so that in the end 72 interviews could be realized among these persons (79.1%). A further 83 e-mail recipients mentioned an existing phone number in their response – an interview could be conducted with 68 of them (81.9%).

In some households where the target person had moved out, the persons reached passed on their contact details. In this way, 35 phone numbers were found, of which 13 led to successful interviews (37.1%).

### 3.4.3    Interview times

Shortly after field start, when the interviewers agreed on the first appointments with target persons (who had no time for an interview at the moment), it became clear that the time for appointments should not be limited to the afternoon (the usual interview time). To reach all of the interviewees, it was necessary to be able to offer survey appointments throughout the day. The following overview shows that although more than seven out of ten (71.8%) interviews started at the "classic" interview time of 5 pm, after all fewer than one in ten successful interviews (9.1%) began in the morning before noon.

**Figure 2: Realized interviews per interview time (in percent)**
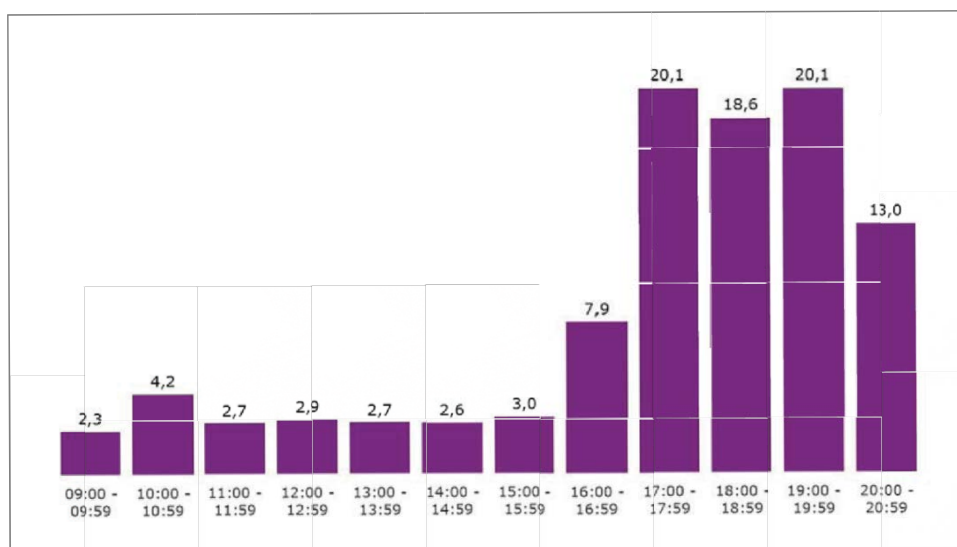


Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

### 3.4.4 Intense contacting

The sample management system (SMS) at Infratest will default to ten contact attempts in the first survey phase. The contact attempts cover different days of the week (from Monday to Saturday) and different times. Definitive and vague appointments have priority here. Households that do not answer even after the tenth contact are usually taken from the active sample and contacted again only after a while (for example, to give people who were away for a long time the chance to be part of the sample).

Some of these contact attempts were significantly exceeded in this year's *Familienleitbilder* study: On average, 8.5 contact attempts (arithmetic mean) were undertaken across all target persons of the gross sample and all phone numbers of a target person. Considering only the interviews conducted, on average 5.4 contacts led to success. The target persons who could not be reached over the entire field phase[9] were called on average 16.8 times (unsuccessfully). This high number of contacts is also due to the fact that within the field phase all available (and subsequently analyzed) alternative phone numbers of an unreached target person were used.

**Table 5: Number of contacts**

| | Number of contacts | | | |
| | Mean | Median | Minimum | Maximum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gross sample (N=4,130) | 8.5 | 6 | 1 | 35 |
| Interviews (N=1,858) | 5.4 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Not reached (No answer/private voice mail/ line busy/fax/modem) (N=1,114) | 16.8 | 15 | 2* | 35 |

* Low contact numbers in this group exist only in individual cases. There are only nine target persons for whom less than five contact attempts took place. A contact number of 2, for example, comes about if a person agreed to an interview appointment shortly before the field end and is not available on this date.

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

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[9] Here, we consider those target persons for which (sometimes in spite of different phone numbers) no one answered the phone, the line was always busy or a (private) voice mail, fax or modem was switched on.

### 3.4.5 Regular use of available and new alternative phone numbers

At regular intervals, the current temporary and final non-response reasons were checked for all target persons: For unreached target persons whose non-response reason was inferred from a no longer valid/invalid phone number, the second phone number – if available – was added to the sample. The same procedure was followed with cases that already had 12 or more unsuccessful contact attempts on a phone number: If there was another phone number, it was called from then on.

The e-mail replies of target persons who communicated their new contact data in this way were also evaluated on a regular basis. The contact details of target persons who had moved, if they had been named by other people, were also used: phone numbers were immediately included in the sample, and e-mail addresses were used to contact the target persons in this way and to ask for an updated phone number.

After three months of the field phase, the non-responses were also checked to see if target persons (or contact persons) had refused to participate in the interview using a reason that made it possible to repeat several interview attempts ("soft" refusals). These phone numbers were taken back into the "active sample."

### 3.5 Coverage

The following figure shows that of the target persons who were reached in the panel maintenance waves both in 2013 and 2014, 69.9% could be won in 2016 for a successful interview. Of those who were reached in the 2014 short survey, but not in 2013, 50.2% were interviewed again in 2016. If the last contact was even further in the past (short survey in 2013), the coverage rate was only 34.6%. Only 6.9% of target persons who had been interviewed only in the first survey wave but in none of the following panel maintenance waves could be surveyed again.

**Figure 3: Coverage by participation in the panel maintenance waves (in percent)**
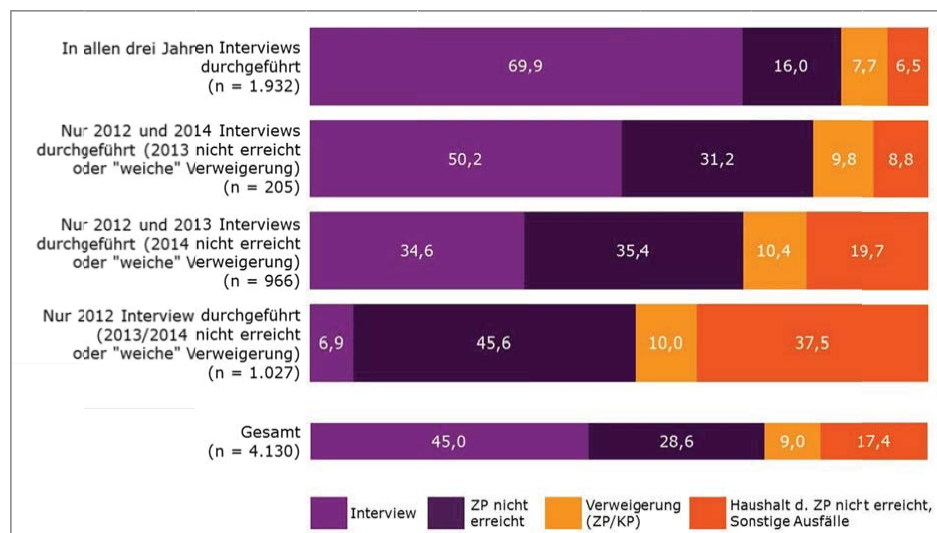


Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

Interviews conducted in all three years (n=1,932)
Interviews conducted only in 2012 and 2014 (not reached or "soft" refusals in 2013) (n=205)
Interviews conducted only in 2012 and 2013 (not reached or "soft" refusals in 2014) (n=966)
Interview conducted only in 2012 (2013/2014 not reached or "soft" refusal) (n=1,027)
Total (n=4,130)

| Interview | Target person not reached | Refusal (target/contact person) | Household of target person not reached, other non-responses |

The coverage calculation shows the proportion of interviews realized relative to the gross sample. The non-response reasons are usually subdivided into "quality-neutral" or "systematic." In a repeat survey, there are basically no "quality-neutral" non-responses, so the categories in a panel survey can roughly be grouped into the following categories:

• Complete interviews

• Target person not reached

• Refusal (by the target person or a contact person[10])

• Household of the target person not reached/other non-responses

The coverage rate and the non-response reasons are described in detail below.

For 17.1% of the target persons of the gross sample, the phone number(s) dialed proved to be evidently not associated (anymore) with the desired person. Either the target person did not live (anymore) in the household (and no updated contact details could be found) or the phone number turned out to be incorrect or no longer correct (e.g. phone numbers no longer in service) for other reasons. Almost one third of the target persons (28.6%) could not be reached despite intensive contact attempts. In 4.3% of cases, no interview could be realized because the contact person on the phone refused to do so for a variety of reasons. In another 4.7%, the refusal was carried out by the target person. There were only 11 (0.3%) "neutral" non-responses in the true sense. Ultimately, the coverage was 45.0% (interviews divided by the gross sample).

When assessing the coverage rates, demographic and life-cyclical peculiarities of the population must be taken into account. The meanwhile 24- to 43-year-olds surveyed in the project is a very mobile age group. Many of the younger ones are still in vocational training or have just entered a profession. Often starting a family is another reason to move. This may explain the poor accessibility of the target persons but also the high proportion of no longer valid/invalid phone numbers.

Not just the mobility of the age group, but also very pronounced out-of-home activity in this phase of life limits accessibility by phone, and sometimes the willingness to participate in the survey. Both the circumstances of training and study and the lifestyle of younger people make it difficult to reach them at home. In the context of the project, we tried to counter this by also making a survey by mobile phone possible (the alternative telephone numbers collected in previous years for better accessibility were very often mobile numbers). In 2016, 25.1% of the interviews were conducted in this way; apparently the relatively long interview duration did not cause any major difficulties here.

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[10] I.e. another person in the household.

**Table 6: Coverage overview**

| | | in % |
|---|---|---|
| Original net sample of the first survey wave | 5,000 | in % |
| Unable to be interviewed in 2016 because… | | |
|     Unwilling to repeat survey in 2012 | 199 | |
|     Refusal/unwilling to repeat survey in 2013 | 404 | |
|     Refusal/unwilling to repeat survey in 2014 | 253 | |
|     On ADM block list after 2014 | 14 | |
| Original gross sample of the second survey wave | 4,130 | 100 |
| Result 2016 | | |
| Household of the target person not reached | 705 | 17.1 |
|     Wrong phone number/ phone number no longer valid/invalid* | 528 | 12.8 |
|     Target person not (no longer) in household (and received no contact details)/ not a | 177 | 4.3 |
| Target person not reached | 1,183 | 28.6 |
|     No answer | 638 | 15.4 |
|     Private voice mail/ line busy/ fax/ modem | 476 | 11.5 |
|     No survey date possible during field phase | 52 | 1.3 |
|     Technical problem | 17 | 0.4 |
| Refusal by target person | 193 | 4.7 |
|     "Hard" refusal by target person (not interested in topic/no information/hung up | 173 | 4.2 |
|     "Soft" refusal by target person (from time reasons) | 20 | 0.5 |
| Refusal by a contact person | 178 | 4.3 |
|     "Hard" refusal by contact person (refusal on behalf of target person/absolute refusal) | 39 | 0.9 |
|     "Soft" refusal by contact person (not interested in topic/no information/other | 139 | 3.4 |
| Other (neutral) non-responses | 11 | 0.3 |
|     Language problems with contact person, target person unable/ill | 5 | 0.1 |
|     Target person deceased | 6 | 0.2 |
| Interview not useable | 2 | 0.0 |
| Useable cases (coverage) | 1,858 | 45.0 |

* The non-response reasons "wrong phone number" (category "Household of the target person not reached") and "No answer" or "Line busy" (category "Target person not reached") were assigned by the auto-dialer. The code "Wrong phone number" is assigned when the dialer recognizes announcements such as "No connection under this number," "Number not in service," "The customer is no longer reachable at this number," when there is no response (no sound) (e.g. because the number is incomplete) or when a certain signal sounds on the exchange that the number is invalid.

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

### 3.6 Coverage by sub-group of the gross sample

In the following table, the coverage rate is again subdivided according to the various sub-groups of the gross sample.

**Table 7: 2016 Original gross sample and coverage**

| 2012 1st wave | 2013 panel maintenance | 2014 panel maintenance | Gross | Realized Interviews | 2016 2nd wave | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Interviews | Not reached | Refused (hard/soft) | Incorrect household, other non-responses |
| | | | absolute | absolute | % of gross | % of gross | % of gross | % of gross |
| Interview | Interview | Interview | 1932 | 1350 | 69.9 | 16.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| Interview | "Soft" refusal | Interview | 23 | 13 | 56.5 | 26.1 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Interview | Not reached | Interview | 182 | 90 | 49.5 | 31.9 | 9.9 | 8.8 |
| Interview | Interview | "Soft" refusal | 269 | 126 | 46.8 | 27.9 | 16.0 | 9.3 |
| Interview | Interview | Not reached | 697 | 208 | 29.8 | 38.3 | 8.2 | 23.7 |
| Interview | "Soft" refusal | Not reached | 211 | 26 | 12.3 | 35.1 | 22.7 | 29.9 |
| Interview | Not reached | "Soft" refusal | 78 | 9 | 11.5 | 48.7 | 11.5 | 28.2 |
| Interview | "Soft" refusal | "Soft" refusal | 18 | 1 | 5.6 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 27.8 |
| Interview | Not reached | Not reached | 720 | 35 | 4.9 | 48.6 | 5.6 | 41.0 |
| **2016 Original gross** | | | **4,130** | **1,858** | **45.0** | **28.6** | **9.0** | **17.4** |
| Interview | "Hard" refusal | Not in gross | 404 | | | | | |
| Interview | Interview/not reached/ "Hard" refusal | "Hard" refusal/ | | | | | | |
| Interview | "Soft" refusal | ADM block list after 2014 | 267 | | | | | |
| *2016 Not in gross* | | | *671* | | | | | |
| *Total (target persons willing to be surveyed again in 2012)* | | | *4,801* | | | | | |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

# 4 Survey Tool

## 4.1 Programming and testing the survey tool

The questionnaire template was developed by BiB on the basis of the 2012 survey tool as a text document and converted by TNS Infratest into a CATI programming template (Odin survey software by NIPO). A web-based version of this survey program was made available to the BiB so that they could test the questionnaire on their own PCs.

## 4.2 Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire is documented in the appendix to the report. It consists of the following different content-related sub-sections:

### 4.2.1 Contact phase ("Intro") to identify the correct target person

The introductory questions of this year's *Familienleitbilder* study were deliberately formulated in great detail. The aim was to ensure that at the beginning of the interview the same person was spoken to again as in 2012. Therefore, in the "intro phase" all available personal information about the requested person was displayed to make it easier for the interviewer to identify the target person in the contacted household.

For all target persons, the gender and year of birth were preloaded in the gross data and could thus be displayed on the CATI screen. For 3,162 target persons of the gross sample (76.6%) there was additionally a name available (usually first and last name, occasionally only one of these components). In such cases, the name was also displayed, as the following example shows:

**Figure 4: Example excerpt from an introductory screen**



Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

    In October 2012, we spoke with Ms. Helene Fischer, who said she was willing to be available for more interviews for this study.
    (INT.:    If this name is that of <u>two</u> people in this household:
           I mean the woman born in 1981.
    Have I reached the right person?
    Could I please speak to this person?
    (INT.:    It is IMPERATIVE that the target person is not mistaken !!!)

Each time another person was on the phone (for example, when the handset was handed from one household member to the next), this preloaded information was reread.

Once the target person was on the phone, she was asked for her year of birth. If this information deviated from the year entered in 2012, it was asked for again. If necessary, an incorrect entry could be corrected. If the target person confirmed the data that deviated from that in 2012, they were again asked whether they were the target person who had already participated in the study in previous years. The interview could be conducted only if this was also confirmed.

The length of time required during the interview to get the correct target person in the household to the

phone (average 6 minutes, see Section 6.1) shows that the interviewers apparently frequently had to talk to different people before the person they were looking for was on the phone. The information on the target person had to be reread to each of the people spoken to.

### 4.2.2 Data privacy: Linking the 2012 and 2016 data

In the introductory phase, the target persons were also informed that the research project *Familienleitbilder in Germany* plans to evaluate the current survey data together with the data collected in 2012. It was explained to them that this data linking and the data evaluation are done via an anonymous number. This information was also included in the privacy policy, which had been sent to a majority of respondents in advance of the survey by e-mail.

### 4.2.3 Attitude questions

The content of the questionnaire focused on questions of attitudes about the topics of relationships, family (family formation and family growth), decision for children, parenthood and leitbilder on mother and father roles. For the majority of these attitude questions, the respondents were asked not only about their own opinions but also about what they suspected was the prevailing opinion; the "opinion of the general public." Since these two questions were repeatedly alternated, the interviewers were intensively trained to ensure that the respondents never confused the two questions. They were strictly instructed to *always* read aloud the scale headings above the rows of items ["Now I'd like to ask your personal opinion"], ["Now let's talk about the opinion of the general public"]. Here, it was possible to draw on the experience gained in the first survey wave: in 2012 as well as in 2016, visits to the telephone studios and the monitoring of interviews revealed that the scales were understood by the target persons despite changes between personal opinion and the general public if the interviewers strictly follow the instructions.

The non-response reasons for the "Attitudes" question block were not only the separate categories "Don't know" and "No response." The response code "No response" was broken down further depending on whether the target person refused to respond or did not understand the question.

### 4.2.4 Socio-demographics ("standard variables")

Subsequently, detailed questions were asked about the target person and their living situation, the so-called "standard variables." These are, for example, questions about marital status, relationship and duration of the relationship, children, religious affiliation, party preference, schooling, education, employment and income situation.

For the seven central socio-demographic characteristics, information from the data collected in 2012 was preloaded in the system. Gender and year of birth were already shown in the introductory phase. For the following five characteristics, when surveying the standard variables using the preloaded information, changes were surveyed compared to the year 2012 and these changes were simultaneously subjected to a plausibility check:

- Marital status
- Religion
- Highest general school certificate
- Highest vocational qualification
- Number of children

The survey of the change(s) between the two survey waves was slightly different depending on the variable. In the case of marital status, for example, information from the year 2012 was displayed and the interviewer asked about any changes since then. The current marital status was asked about only if the target person stated that something had changed:

59

**Figure 5: Example screen from the CATI questionnaire**
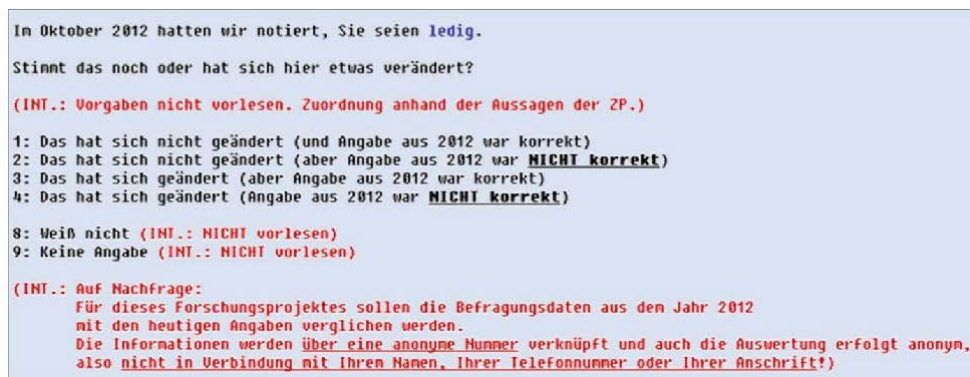


Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

In October 2012, we'd entered that you were single.

Is this still the case, or has something changed?

(INT.:   Do not read possible responses aloud. Enter according to target person's statement.)

1: It hasn't changed (and info from 2012 was correct)

2: It hasn't changed (but info from 2012 was NOT correct)

3: It has changed (but info from 2012 was correct)

4: It has changed (info from 2012 was NOT correct)

8: Don't know (INT.: Do NOT read aloud)

9: No response (INT.: Do NOT read aloud)

(INT.:   If asked:

For this research project, the survey data from 2012 will be compared with those of today.

This information will be linked using an anonymous number and the evaluation will also be anonymous, so it will not be linked to your name, your phone number or your address!)

### 4.2.5    Incentivizing

At the end of the questionnaire, respondents were asked to provide their postal address so that they could be sent 5 euros (in cash) "as a thank you."

1,372 people decided to have the 5 euros sent to them. 339 people didn't want to provide their postal address or explicitly didn't want to receive money. 149 people asked on their own volition that the money be donated. The BiB and TNS Infratest wanted to comply with this request, so 745 euros were donated to UNICEF.

## 5    Implementation of the Survey

### 5.1    Pretest

In the period from December 2 to 5, 2015, a CATI pretest with 50 interviews was conducted at the Munich telephone studio. Some of the interviews from the main survey were carried out here as well.

No persons were included in this sample who had previously given an interview in the *Familienleitbilder* survey (to ensure these target persons could be interviewed in the main survey). Therefore, a random sample was drawn from a pool of landline telephone numbers. Within households, in turn, a random sample of household members of the targeted age group was made.

In the pretest, the survey instrument was tested in the field. It examined whether the flow of questions was harmonious and whether individual questions were worded in problematic or incomprehensible ways. In addition, it served to determine the length of the entire interview as well as the duration of individual question blocks.

During the pretest, a joint visit by the client and project management of TNS Infratest Sozialforschung took place in the telephone studio, where interviews could be listened to. On the basis of the impressions gained here and a detailed debriefing of the staff of the telephone studio, suggestions for optimizing the survey tool were developed.

## 5.2 Field phase

After completion of the pretest and the incorporation of the needed adjustments identified by it, the fieldwork of the main survey started on February 22, 2016. The last interview was conducted on June 9, 2016. A total of 1,860 interviews were carried out, of which two were taken from the data set in the course of the data review (see Section 8.2).

## 5.3 Field progress

The field progress illustrated below shows that the intensity of processing was not the same every week. For target persons who were contacted multiple times and not reached, this was intentional, as such phone numbers were deliberately "set aside" for a while to be taken back into the sample after a break in processing. There were also preferred times when appointments were worked on. The figure also shows that more than 80% of the total number of cases was realized in the first half of the field phase. In the last eight weeks, the fieldwork focused on the previously not reached target persons, for which second or third alternative telephone numbers and numerous contacts were attempted to successfully conduct an interview.

**Figure 6: Field progress by calendar weeks (KW) (cumulative number of interviews)**
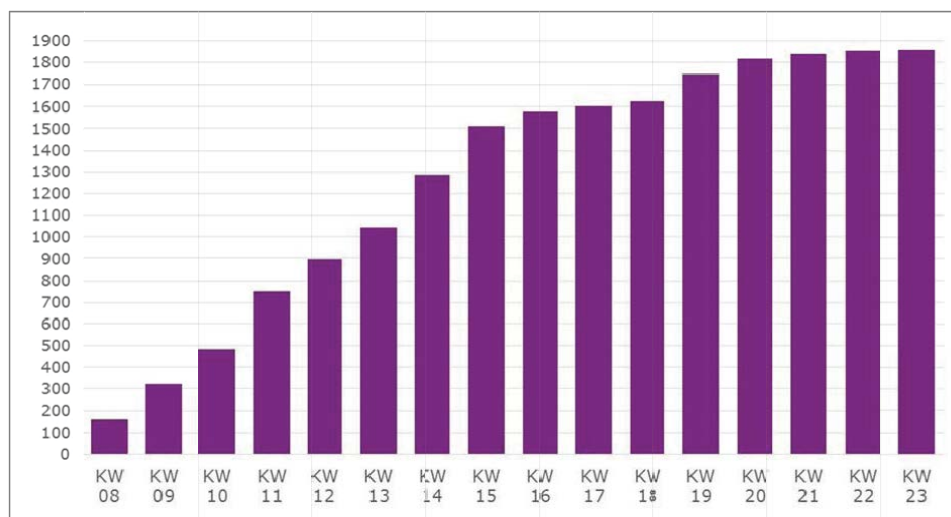


Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## 5.4 Interviewer training

For sophisticated CATI projects, careful briefing of the interviewers, special interviewer documents as well as continuous support of the interviewers by the supervisors and when needed by the project management at TNS Infratest Sozialforschung are standard procedure.

In the *Familienleitbilder in Germany* project, the interviewers were personally trained by the project management during the pretest as well as during the main survey. For the main survey, two detailed training sessions of interviewers and supervisors took place: on February 22 in Berlin with the additional participation of the BiB and on February 24 in Munich. Both studios started fieldwork on the evening of the training.

First, the interviewers were informed about the project background. The importance of the study for the BiB and the numerous publications after the first survey wave were pointed out in order to motivate the interviewers for the project. A central topic of the training was the fact that it was the second survey wave of a panel study: The interviewers were shown in detail that the data of an interviewee can only be evaluated in the comparison between the two years 2012 and 2016 if it can be ensured that the same person was interviewed in both years. It was demonstrated which supporting information was stored in the questionnaire and what the interviewers had to observe in order to interview only target persons in 2016 who had also participated in 2012.

Afterwards, the special content of the interview was explained (in particular the clear distinction between "personal opinion" and "opinion of the general public" for the attitude questions). The plausibility checks in the socio-demographic section of the interview were also discussed in detail.

Finally, together with all the interviewers an interview was simulated with all subtleties and question filtering before the interviewers had the opportunity to go through the CATI program again on their own to become familiar with the questions. The project managers were available for questions. Interviewers who collaborated in the study after this training were briefed by the supervisors.

Each interviewer also received a detailed interviewer handbook in which the handling of individual questions or types of questions was presented.

The intensive training guaranteed that interviews were conducted correctly right from the start. All instructed interviewers received a note in the project database that they can work on this project. In addition, every deployment was documented.

## 5.5 Interviewer deployment

The interviews were conducted in the two Infratest telephone studios Berlin and Munich, whereby the two studios had divided the work so that Berlin staff processed most of the interviews and the Munich staff took over the morning shifts and appointments that could not be covered or completed in Berlin. The goal was to be able to meet all the appointment requests of the respondents. In Berlin, 1,753 interviews were conducted, in Munich 105.

In addition to the central control in Munich, there are studio management and supervisors in each of the telephone studios who were involved in the project-specific training measures and were in close personal contact with the project management during the entire field phase.

A total of 55 interviewers were employed, who conducted an average of 34 interviews (arithmetic mean), with a median of 25 interviews. The dispersion is large, with the most-used quarter of the interviewers (25.5%, who each conducted more than 50 interviews) accounting for more than half (53.6%) of the total interviews.

**Table 8: Number of interviews conducted per interviewer**

| | Interviewers | | Interviews | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage of all interviewers | Number | Percentage of all interviews |
| 1 to 10 interviews | 15 | 27.3 | 88 | 4.7 |
| 11 to 20 interviews | 9 | 16.4 | 156 | 8.4 |
| 21 to 30 interviews | 5 | 9.1 | 122 | 6.6 |
| 31 to 50 interviews | 12 | 21.8 | 496 | 26.7 |
| 51 to 60 interviews | 7 | 12.7 | 384 | 20.7 |
| 61 or more interviews | 7 | 12.7 | 611 | 32.9 |
| Total | 55 | 100.0 | 1,858 | 100.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

The interview staff employed in this project consists of a very balanced mix of 28 women and 27 men. Almost half (26 interviewers) are younger than 30 years old. 80% have *Abitur* or an academic education. One-third (18 interviewers) have been working as interviewers for less than a year, and about 10% (six interviewers) have been doing so for ten years or more:

**Table 9: Socio-demographic characteristics of the employed interviewers**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gender of the interviewers | |
| Male | 27 |
| Female | 28 |
| Total | 55 |
| Ages of the interviewers | |
| 18 to under 25 years old | 12 |
| 25 to under 30 years old | 14 |
| 30 to under 40 years old | 12 |
| 40 to under 60 years old | 9 |
| 60 to 74 years old | 8 |
| Total | 55 |
| Educational level of interviewers | |
| No schooling | 0 |
| Haupt-,Volksschule | 1 |
| Mittlere Reife (Fach-/Handels-/Realschule) | 7 |
| Higher school without Abitur | 1 |
| Fachabitur (Fachhochschulreife) | 2 |
| Abitur (Hochschulreife) | 30 |
| Academic education | 14 |
| Total | 55 |
| Staff membership of interviewers | |
| Less than one year | 18 |
| Between one and three years | 16 |
| Between four and nine years | 15 |
| Ten years or longer | 6 |
| Total | 55 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

# 6 Quality Assurance Measures

One important advantage of CATI surveys is the possibility for prompt control during the field phase and the ability to monitor the interviewers during the survey.

## 6.1    Early data analysis

At the beginning of the fieldwork, project management asked the telephone studios for short reports on the progress of the work, difficulties encountered or questions.

In addition, project management already evaluated the interviews conducted in the early stages of the survey and checked the data for correct filter management and plausibility. Intermediate data was drawn for this purpose shortly after field start (and also later on a regular basis to perform checks on a larger sample size basis). Using SPSS, the filter management was reviewed again for all questions. For this purpose, the sample sizes of each variable were viewed and checked. In addition, the value ranges of all variables were analyzed for their correctness and plausibility.

## 6.2    Interviewer controls

On principle, to ensure high quality interviews, the interviewers employed in the respective telephone studios are monitored by standard test programs at interviewer level and by monitoring measures. These were also used in the current study. Thus, for instance, coverage, interview durations, production rates (= number of interviews conducted per hour), number of calls required per interview, etc. at interviewer level, site level and overall project level could be checked.

In addition, using a PC-based program as part of a brief quality control, the supervisors could "access" a running interview, and track individual questions or questionnaire parts. Listening in and watching (the data collection in the CATI program) allows the supervisor to identify which part of the program an interviewer is in and to assess the quality of the interviewing.

The interviewers were closely monitored by the supervisors, who accessed 15.1% of the interviews. In total, 281 interviews were thus quality-controlled.

This access took place mainly in the early stages of the interview, to check whether the search for the target person in the household was correct, how interviewers were reasoning to motivate the target person to participate, and whether they correctly classified non-responses or how appointments were made.

During the attitude questions they noted whether the interviewers – as required – always read the scale headings "Do you personally think …" or "The general public thinks…" aloud.

The errors and weaknesses observed in these quality controls were immediately addressed in a feedback meeting with the interviewer. These discussions explained what the problem was and how to avoid the mistakes and improve behavior during the telephone conversation. In order to control the success of the training, retrained interviewers were again subjected to another quality control after a few days at the latest.

The intensive oversight and support by supervisors, as well as personal training by project management, basically fosters the interviewers' engagement. Also in the second survey wave of the *Familienleitbilder* study, correspondingly positive responses from both telephone studios were reported.

The motivation of the interviewers also depends to a certain extent on the study they are working on. In this regard, for this study we note that the research subject (both the range of topics as well as the implementation in the survey tool) was classified by the interviewers as very interesting. Accordingly, the interviewers employed were highly motivated.

## 7    Results of the Fieldwork

The field phase lasted from February 22 to June 9, 2016. During this time, 1,860 interviews were carried out. As part of the data checks (see Section 8.2), two interviews were removed from the data set, so that there are 1,858 valid and evaluable interviews.

## 7.1 Interview duration

In addition to measuring the start time and the end time of the interview, 32 time stamps were built into the interview. These had been created primarily for a more detailed analysis of the duration of the interview in the pretest.

The average duration of the interview was 36:32 minutes. This duration includes the introduction (contacting phase, identification of the target person) and is calculated up to the last question on the information screen (referring to the website where the results of the study can be read from winter 2016) and the interviewer's leave-taking from the target person. The male and female respondents did not differ in the duration of the survey. Slight differences can be identified by age group: The younger ones needed a little less time to answer the questionnaire.

**Table 10: Average interview duration by gender**

| Interview durations by gender | In h:mm:ss |
| --- | --- |
| Total (N=1,858) | |
| Mean | 0:36:32 |
| Median | 0:35:29 |
| Minimum | 0:18:41 |
| Maximum | 1:19:17 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:31:27 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:40:35 |
| Male target persons (N=814) | |
| Mean | 0:36:17 |
| Median | 0:35:23 |
| Minimum | 0:22:08 |
| Maximum | 1:08:48 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:30:57 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:40:29 |
| Female target persons (N=1.044) | |
| Mean | 0:36:43 |
| Median | 0:35:34 |
| Minimum | 0:18:41 |
| Maximum | 1:19:17 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:31:44 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:40:38 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

**Table 11: Average interview duration by age groups**

| Interview durations by age | In h:mm:ss |
|---|---|
| **24 to 28 years (N=236)** | |
| Mean | 0:35:05 |
| Median | 0:33:58 |
| Minimum | 0:22:41 |
| Maximum | 1:01:41 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:30:26 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:37:43 |
| **29 to 33 years (N=412)** | |
| Mean | 0:35:19 |
| Median | 0:34:11 |
| Minimum | 0:22:14 |
| Maximum | 1:09:53 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:30:24 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:38:32 |
| **34 to 38 years (N=497)** | |
| Mean | 0:37:13 |
| Median | 0:36:10 |
| Minimum | 0:18:41 |
| Maximum | 1:19:17 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:31:43 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:41:25 |
| **39 to 43 years (N=713)** | |
| Mean | 0:37:14 |
| Median | 0:36:32 |
| Minimum | 0:20:43 |
| Maximum | 1:09:45 |
| 25 % percentile | 0:32:23 |
| 75 % percentile | 0:41:18 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

The following table shows the durations of the various content-related blocks of the interview:

**Table 12: Average duration of the various survey blocks**

| Question(s) | Time stamp from … to … | Mean (mm:ss) | Median (mm:ss) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Introduction | 00 to 02 | 06:02 | 05:03 |
| Questionnaire section 1 | | | |
| Subject block (TB): Relationships – A1a-A1e | 02 to 03 | 01:22 | 01:18 |
| TB: Relationships – A2a-A2c | 03 to 04 | 01:06 | 01:05 |
| TB: Relationships – A3a-A3h | 04 to 05 | 01:14 | 01:10 |
| TB: Relationships – A4a-A4e | 05 to 06 | 00:46 | 00:43 |
| TB: Relationships – A5a-A6g | 06 to 07 | 01:18 | 01:14 |
| TB: Relationships – F10 | 07 to 09 | 00:46 | 00:43 |
| TB: Family formation and family growth – C1a to C14b | 09 to 10 | 01:22 | 01:17 |
| TB: Family formation and family growth – C5a1 to C15f | 10 to 11 | 02:19 | 02:12 |
| TB: Family formation and family growth – C7a-C7e | 11 to 12 | 00:41 | 00:39 |
| TB: Family formation and family growth – C8-C9b | 12 to 13 | 01:30 | 01:26 |
| TB: Family formation and family growth – C10a-C11c | 13 to 14 | 00:56 | 00:55 |
| TB: Family formation and family growth – C13a-C12c | 14 to 15 | 00:56 | 00:53 |
| TB: Parent-child relationship (PCR) – D1a1-D1b4 | 15 to 16 | 01:19 | 01:16 |
| TB: PCR – D1c1-D1d5 | 16 to 17 | 01:42 | 01:37 |
| TB: PCR – D1e1-D1f5 | 17 to 18 | 01:34 | 01:29 |
| TB: PCR/TB: Family policies – D2a-D4 | 18 to 19 | 01:22 | 01:19 |
| TB: Family policies – F1-F6 | 19 to 20 | 00:55 | 00:50 |
| TB: Family policies – F7- F9 | 20 to 21 | 00:14 | 00:11 |
| Questionnaire section 2: Standard variables | | | |
| Socio-demographic: target person –SM9x1-SM18 | 21 to 22 | 00:56 | 00:54 |
| Socio-demographic: target person – SM71-SM21 | 22 to 23 | 00:24 | 00:22 |
| Socio-demographic: children – SM22a-SM23b15jahrkorr2 | 23 to 24 | 00:33 | 00:28 |
| Socio-demographic: children – SM25a-SM25b | 24 to 25 | 00:03 | 00:03 |
| Socio-demographic: children – SM73a-SM26 | 25 to 26 | 00:59 | 00:51 |
| Socio-demographic: children – SM27-SM75 | 26 to 27 | 00:21 | 00:16 |
| Socio-demographic partner/Socio-demographic target person: SM33-SM3839c3 | 27 to 28 | 00:34 | 00:33 |
| Socio-demographic target person: SM40-SM43b | 28 to 29 | 00:52 | 00:45 |
| Socio-demographic target person/Socio-demographic partner: SM44-SM57 | 29 to 30 | 01:24 | 01:23 |
| Socio-demographic partner/Weighting-relevant information: SM59-SM70 | 30 to 31 | 00:42 | 00:37 |
| Leave-taking | 31 to 32 | 02:20 | 02:06 |
| Total duration | 00 to 32 | 36:32 | 35:29 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

The shortest interview was conducted in 18:41 minutes, the longest interview took 1:19:17 hours. The survey was conducted from 9:00 in the morning. The latest interview that was successfully completed was begun at 8:53 PM.

## 7.2 Socio-demographic and region (comparison of the survey waves)

A comparison of the survey waves by socio-demographic variables is shown in the table below. It shows that in the survey years from 2012 to 2016, the proportion of people in older age groups, more educated, employed and married is steadily increasing. Most respondents in the second survey wave have children.

It should be noted that in the panel maintenance waves 2013 and 2014, the socio-demographic variables were not currently asked. This means that in the comparative portrayals only the values shown for gender, age, school education, gainful employment, marital status and number of children in the years 2012 and 2016 were surveyed in the respective year. The figures from 2013 and 2014 were taken from the 2012 survey of the previous year.

The bias shown in the net sample was corrected by weighting (see Section 7 and the tables in 7.5).

### 7.2.1 Gender and age

The following representation of the distribution by gender shows that the sample has remained stable in this respect; the willingness of the men to participate (which was lower than that of the women from the start) has decreased only slightly more than that of the female target persons.

**Table 13: Distribution by gender (in percent)**

|  | 2012 1st wave (unweighted) N=5,000 | 2013 panel maintenance N=3,143 | 2014 panel maintenance N=2,148 | 2016 2nd wave (unweighted) N=1,858 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 44.6 | 44.6 | 43.8 | 43.8 |
| Female | 55.4 | 55.4 | 56.2 | 56.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

Another picture emerges in the comparison of the samples in terms of age structure, school education, gainful employment or marital status: The proportion of those target groups that were underrepresented in the sample in 2012 due to their higher mobility has continued to decrease in the following years. For one thing, younger people are less likely to be at home and therefore are less accessible by phone than older people. Also, more frequent relocations of younger people are likely to be responsible for the continuous change in the age structure – because despite panel maintenance and follow-up actions in all three subsequent years,[11] certainly not all respondents who had moved since the first survey wave 2012 could be "kept."

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[11] In all three years, 2013, 2014 and 2016, e-mails were sent to unreached target persons requesting updated contact info (phone numbers). If a household was reached during the fieldwork where the contact person explained that the target person no longer lived in the household, they were asked for their contact info.

**Table 14: Distribution by age (in percent)**

| | 2012 1st wave (unweighted) | 2013 panel maintenance (unweighted) | 2014 panel maintenance (unweighted) | 2016 2nd wave (unweighted) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N=5,000 | N=3,143 | N=2,148 | N=1,858 |
| Years of birth 1988 to 1992 | 18.2 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 12.7 |
| Years of birth 1983 to 1987 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 |
| Years of birth 1978 to 1982 | 26.2 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 26.7 |
| Years of birth 1973 to 1977 | 30.7 | 33.6 | 36.9 | 38.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

### 7.2.2 Schooling and employment

People with lower educational qualifications are, in our experience, more difficult to reach for a telephone interview. An underrepresentation, especially of respondents with Hauptschule and Volksschule certificates, but also with Mittlerer Reife or Realschule certificate is typical for CATI studies.

The proportion of persons with Hauptschule diplomas was already very low in the first survey wave of 2012 compared to the total population. Apparently, these target persons were also less willing to be interviewed in the following years, so that this effect, as the following table shows, continues each year.

**Table 15: Distribution by highest general school certificates (in percent)**

| | 2012 1st wave (unweighted) | 2013 panel maintenance (unweighted) | 2014 panel maintenance (unweighted) | 2016 2nd wave (unweighted) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N=5,000 | N=3,143 | N=2,148 | N=1,858 |
| No certificate (yet) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Haupt-/ Volksschule | 11.5 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 6.9 |
| Mittlere Reife, Realschule | 36.0 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 31.6 |
| Fachhochschulreife | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.5 |
| Allg. Hochschulreife | 39.2 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 48.6 |
| Other certificate | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Don't know/No response | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

The steady increase in the proportion of gainfully employed persons in the survey waves is certainly partly due to the fact that some respondents entered the labor market during the roughly three and a half years between the first and second wave. But a higher readiness to participate among the older respondents may also be an explanation: The oldest group is the most advanced in the process of professional (and family) establishment.

**Table 16: Distribution by employment (in percent)**

|  | 2012 1st wave (unweighted) N=5,000 | 2013 panel maintenance N=3,143 | 2014 panel maintenance N=2,148 | 2016 2nd wave (unweighted) N=1,858 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gainfully employed* | 71.6 | 72.7 | 77.5 | 83.0 |
| Other | 28.3 | 27.2 | 22.4 | 16.8 |
| Don't know/No response | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* (Not including traineeships, volunteer service, training)

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

### 7.2.3    Marital status and children

Family establishment is revealed by the following time comparisons: Most respondents live with their partner in a household and most have children. 50.0% (unweighted) live together married or partnered in 2016. Almost one third of the persons who cited "single" status as their marital status also live in a steady relationship with the partner in a common household in 2016. While in 2012 the majority of respondents (still) did not have a child, the ratio has now reversed.

In fact, the much lower proportion of singles in the 2016 sample than four years earlier is also due to the "natural aging" of the sample, as shown by the official population structures (see Section 7.5). However, an increased interest in the topic of "family leitbilder" among people in relationships (with children) may also play a role: The contents of the survey, which are often somewhat "theoretical" for the younger ones, are already everyday life for the older age groups and their families.

**Table 17: Distribution by marital status (in percent)**

|  | 2012 1st wave (unweighted) N=5,000 | 2013 panel maintenance N=3,143 | 2014 panel maintenance N=2,148 | 2016 2nd wave (unweighted) N=1,858 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 58.2 | 54.1 | 52.4 | 45.0 |
| Married living together* | 37.1 | 41.6 | 43.0 | 49.9 |
| Married separated | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Divorced | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Widowed | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| No response | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* Includes registered civil partnerships

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

**Table 18: Distribution by number of children (in percent)**

| | 2012<br>1st wave (unweighted)<br>N=5,000 | 2016<br>2nd wave<br>(unweighted)<br>N=1,858 |
|---|---|---|
| No children | 56.2 | 42.7 |
| At least one child | 43.8 | 57.2 |
| 1 child | 17.4 | 18.3 |
| 2 children | 19.0 | 28.3 |
| 3 children | 5.6 | 7.6 |
| 4 children | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| 5 children or more | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Don't know/No response | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average number of children/respondent | 0.8 | 1.1 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## 7.2.4 Bundesland

As for the regional distribution, there are no major changes between 2012 and 2016. Changes in individual target persons are caused by relocations. The sample drawn proportional to regions for the first survey wave of the *Familienleitbilder* study shifts only slightly.

**Table 19: Distribution by Bundesländer (in percent)**

| | 2012<br>1st wave<br>(unweighted)<br>N=5,000 | 2013<br>panel<br>maintenance<br>N=3,143 | 2014<br>panel<br>maintenance<br>N=2,148 | 2016<br>2nd wave<br>(unweighted)<br>N=1,858 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schleswig-Holstein | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Hamburg | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Lower Saxony | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 10.3 |
| Bremen | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| North-Rhine Westphalia | 17.0 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.0 |
| Hesse | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 13.7 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| Bavaria | 19.3 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 20.5 |
| Saarland | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Berlin | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Brandenburg | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Saxony | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Thuringia | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## 7.3 Socio-demographic plausibility checks (comparison of the survey waves)

As shown in Section 3.2.4, information from the data collected in 2012 were preloaded in the questionnaire for various socio-demographic variables. In this interview, changes since the previous interview were surveyed and these changes were simultaneously subjected to a plausibility check.

In the analysis and review of the final survey data, the results of the two survey waves were considered with regard to the seven central variables (see following table). Overall, in 101 cases a discrepancy was found in one of these variables between the 2012 and 2016 survey data. Based on the N=1,858 interviews, this is 5.4%. Since in all of these cases the data in all other six variables was consistent, we assumed that they were all the correct respondents. For this reason, an interview in which there were two deviations in these variables between the survey data of 2012 and 2016 was removed from the evaluation.

In seven cases, the deviations in the years of birth in the checked data could be corrected so that ultimately in 94 cases, one of the seven variables deviated from the survey data for 2012 and 2016. Based on the N=1,858 interviews, this is 5.1%. Deviations in individual cases cannot be ruled out in a survey process in practice (e.g. due to input errors by the interviewer). Since all deviations shown refer to only *one* of the seven central socio-demographic variables and in each case *all* other six variables match, the data quality with regard to the participation of identical persons in both survey waves can be classified as very reliable.

**Table 20: Deviations in data between 2012 and 2016**

| Socio-demographic variable | Number of deviations | Percentage of deviations (of total N=1,858) | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | 1 case | 0.1 | Case was checked, data from 2016 correct; |
| Year of birth | 7 cases | 0.4 | Assumption: Data from 2012 are correct => 2016 data corrected; |
| Marital status | 14 cases | 0.8 | According to the target person in 2016, the 2012 data was incorrect; |
| Number of children | 9 cases | 0.5 | According to the target person in 2016, the 2012 data was incorrect; |
| Religious affiliation | 30 cases | 1.6 | According to the target person in 2016, the 2012 data was incorrect; |
| School certificate | 14 cases | 0.8 | According to the target person in 2016, the 2012 data was incorrect; |
| Vocational qualification | 26 cases | 1.4 | According to the target person in 2016, the 2012 data was incorrect; |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

The deviations between the socio-demographic information collected in 2012 and 2016 are described below. In the appendix of this methodology report they are presented on a case-by-case basis.

- ### Gender

In the case of one target person (ID no. 13637), the gender (male) entered by the interviewer in 2016 deviated from the information entered in 2012 (female). In this case, a follow-up telephone control call took place with this target person: The "male" from 2016 is correct; therefore the current data was not corrected.

- ### Year of birth

In seven cases, the year of birth entered by the interviewer in 2016 deviated by one year from the year entered in the first survey wave. Since in the first survey wave 2012 the screening not only asked for the

year the target person was born, but subsequently checked this for consistency with an additional question,[12] the decision was made to use the date from 2012 for the checked net data in 2016. Thus, both values are the same for the checked data.

- ▪ Marital status

In 2016, 14 people stated that the marital status recorded in the initial 2012 survey was incorrect. Eight people said that their marital status had not changed, so that the currently stated marital status had been valid in 2012. Six people stated that their marital status had changed and the previous entry was incorrect - for these persons there is no updated information about the correct marital status in 2012.

- ▪ Number of children

In the 2016 interview, nine people corrected the number of their children entered in the first survey for that time.

- ▪ Religious affiliation

30 people reported in 2016 that the religious affiliation entered in 2012 was incorrect. According to 20 respondents, nothing had changed, so the current information applies to 2012.

- ▪ Highest general school certificate

14 respondents said in 2016 that the schooling indicated in 2012 was incorrect. For 11 of these deviations between the 2012 and 2016 data, "neighboring" school certificates in the list were cited (e.g. 2012 "Mittlere Reife/Realschule" and 2016 "Hauptschule/Volksschule"), so that entry errors by the interviewers in 2012 can be assumed. Only three target persons' information were further apart (e.g. "Allgemeine Hochschulreife" and "Haupt- / Volksschule"). Since the information was requested in 2016 in the context of a test question, i.e. the target persons with (inconsistent) deviations on 2012 were read the information from 2012, we assumed that the information in 2016 was correct; therefore no corrections were made in the current data set.

- ▪ Highest vocational qualification

26 people corrected the highest vocational qualification entered in the 2012 survey. 18 of them gave as new information a qualification that was directly below or above that entered in the question list in 2012 – so here, too, an entry error seems apparent.

## 7.4    Attitude questions (example comparison of the survey waves)

The following illustration shows an example of a comparison of the answers in the years 2012 and 2016 to the attitude questions A1a to A6a (based on the combined data, each N=1,858).

---

[12] Test question 2012: "That means you are [XX] years old?" If the calculated age was incorrect, the interviewer was sent to the previous screen to enter the correct year of birth.

**Figure 7: Mean of selected attitude questions (in percent)**
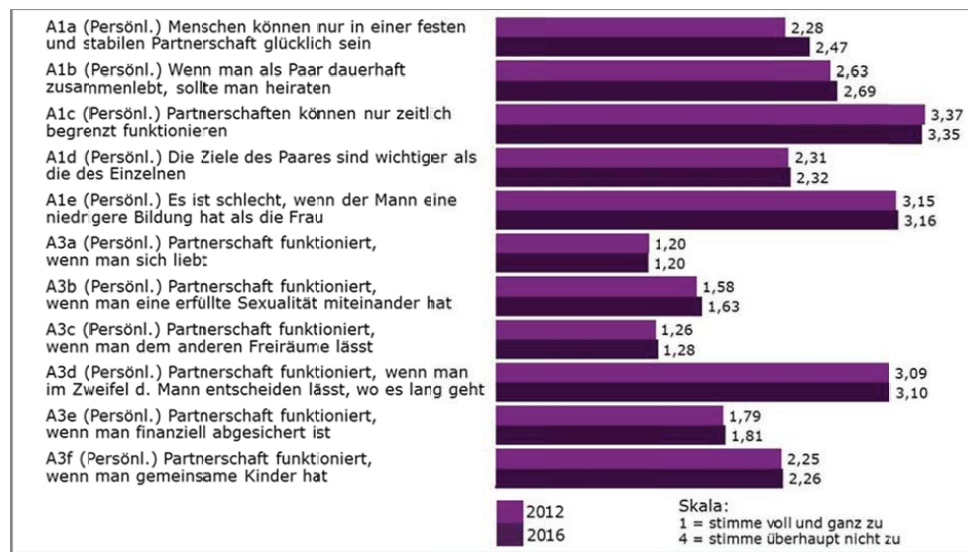


Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

A1a (Personal) People can only be happy in a long-term and steady relationship
A1b (Personal) If a couple lives together permanently, they should get married
A1c (Personal) Relationships can only work for a limited time
A1d (Personal) The objectives of the couple are more important than those of each individual
A1e (Personal) It is not good if the man in a relationship is less educated than the woman
A3a (Personal) A relationship works well if the couple loves each other
A3b (Personal) A relationship works well if the couple has a fulfilling sexual life together
A3c (Personal) A relationship works well if the couple leaves each other some space
A3d (Personal) A relationship works well if the couple in case of doubt lets the man make decisions
A3e (Personal) A relationship works well if the couple is financially secure
A3f (Personal) A relationship works well if the couple has children together
Scale:
1 = Strongly agree
4 = Strongly disagree

# 8 Weighting

## 8.1 Implementation as longitudinal weighting

The aim of the weighting of the second survey wave in 2016 was to set up and implement a design that optimally supports both longitudinal evaluations and analyses and also represents an adequate model in itself for the 2016 data set. This leads to a multi-stage process, the individual steps of which are shown below:

### Step 1: Updating the 2012 weighting

In the first step, the data were weighted while maintaining the weighting framework of 2012. The input factor for the replication of the weighting was the factor calculated in 2012, since this not only reflects the marginal adjustment according to demographic variables carried out at that time (non-response weighting), but also contains the design weighting of 2012 in the non-response weight. Thus, due to the design, different selection probabilities from the initial survey are also taken into account in the formation of the weighting factor for 2016.

The weighting in this step was identical to the procedure from 2012, with 1,858 interviews compared to 5,000 interviews in 2012, only a few data sets were included in the weighting. This means that the target structures used in 2012 served as the weighting target. Similarly, the information regarding the weighting-related variables in the interviews conducted in 2012 was used, so was not updated (for example, in case of a changed marital status).

Similar to the weighting of the initial survey, the variables gender, age (in groups), marital status, education (highest general school certificate) as well as the regional distribution (according to Bundesland and BIK type) were taken into account. The following margins were included in the weighting procedure:

- East/West * Gender * Age groups
- Gender * Age groups * Marital status
- East/West * Age groups * Education
- Bundesland * BIK
- Bundesland
- BIK

In the weighting of the sample of the first survey, different variants with different combinations and sequence of the target distributions were tested to determine the final weighting model in order to achieve an optimum between factor variance and variation on the one hand and adaptation success on the other hand. This sequence was adopted in the 2016 weighting to ensure a truly exactly identical procedure.

As a result, step 1 leads to weighting factors that take the survey design of the initial sample into account and also compensate for non-responses that have arisen between 2012 and 2016 and that possibly lead to biases in the 2016 net sample.

### Step 2: Margin adjustment to current structures

In the second step, the sample was adapted to the current official structure. The input factor for this second weighting step was the factor calculated in step 1. Regarding the variables and the variable values included in the weighting, a procedure was chosen that was comparable to the weighting from 2012: Gender, age in categories, marital status, education (highest general school certificate) as well as regional distribution by state and BIK municipality type were considered as weighting-relevant variables. This included central socio-demographic and socio-economic variables in the weighting that were asked for again in the current survey and whose actual distribution is known from official data.[13] The reference was based on special evaluations for persons born between 1973 and 1992 from the latest available microcensus of the Federal Statistical Office (MZ 2014).

### 8.2     Description of the included weighting variables

In the following, the variables used in the weighting are shown with their characteristics:

▪     Gender (2 cells)
–    Male
–    Female

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[13] Unlike in step 1, the responses from the interview conducted in 2016 were used.

- **Age/year of birth (4 cells)**

The individual birth years were grouped into four age groups with 5 birth cohorts each:

– Years of birth 1988 to 1992 (24 to 28 years old in 2016)
– Years of birth 1983 to 1987 (29 to 33 years old in 2016)
– Years of birth 1978 to 1982 (34 to 38 years old in 2016)
– Years of birth 1973 to 1977 (39 to 43 years old in 2016)

- **Educational level (highest general school certificate)**

On the basis of the information on the question about the highest general school certificate, a grouped education variable was formed in order to incorporate three educational levels (low, intermediate, high) into the weighting. The answer "Other certificate" was assigned to the low educational level. The information "Don't know" and "No response" were not included in the weighting.[14]

– Low:
Combination of the categories "No certificate yet," "Certificate after 7 years schooling at most," "Haupt-/ Volksschule or Qualifizierender Hauptschule certificate," "Polytechnische Oberschule 8th/9th grade certificate," "Other certificate."
– Intermediate:
Combination of the categories "Mittlere Reife," "Realschule," "Polytechnische Oberschule to 10th grade"
– High:
Combination of the categories "Fachhochschulreife," "Fachabitur," "Fachgebundene Hochschulreife," "Allgemeine Hochschulreife, Abitur"

- **Marital status (4 cells)**

The two categories "Married living together" and "Married separated" were combined in one weighting cell since the number of "Married – separated" cases was very low.

– Single
– Married living together, Married – separated
– Divorced
– Widowed

- **Bundesland (16 cells)**

01 = Schleswig-Holstein
02 = Hamburg
03 = Lower Saxony
04 = Bremen
05 = North-Rhine Westphalia
06 = Hesse
07 = Rhineland-Palatinate
08 = Baden-Württemberg
09 = Bavaria
10 = Saarland
11 = Berlin
12 = Brandenburg
13 = Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
14 = Saxony
15 = Saxony-Anhalt
16 = Thuringia

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[14] I.e. they receive the value = 1 on the level of "Education."

- BIK (10 cells)

0 = Center 500,000 and more inhabitants

1 = Consolidated to peripheral area 500,000 and more inhabitants

2 = Center 100,000 to under 500,000 inhabitants

3 = Consolidated to peripheral area 100,000 to under 500,000 inhabitants

4 = Center 50,000 to under 100,000 inhabitants

5 = Consolidated to peripheral area 50,000 to under 100,000 inhabitants

6 = Center to peripheral area, 20,000 to under 50,000 inhabitants

7 = No BIK region, 5,000 to under 20,000 inhabitants

8 = No BIK region, 2,000 to under 5,000 inhabitants

9 = No BIK region, to under 2,000 inhabitants

- West/East (2 cells)

– Former West Germany

– Former East Germany (incl. West Berlin)

## 8.3 Calculation of the weighting factors – Iterative Proportional Fitting IPF

The data weighting was carried out according to the "Iterative Proportional Fitting Approach" (IPF), as was essentially described by Deming and Stephan (1940).[15] It was carried out using the gemsoq program, a proprietary development of TNS Infratest. This program is specifically designed to weight samples according to various structural matrices in an iterative process.

The process of the iterative marginal total method is based on the following general weighting formula, which is shown here for two margins as examples of marginal distribution:

1. Rand über Schicht i

$$m'_{ij} = n_{ij} * \frac{n * N_{i.}}{n_{i.} * N}$$

2. Rand über Schicht j

$$m''_{ij} = m'_{ij} * \frac{n * N_{.j}}{n_{.j} * N}$$

whereby:

$n_{ij}$ = Sample size in cell ij

$m'_{ij}$ resp. $m''_{ij}$ = Sample size in cell ij

$ij$ = i and j layer, i and j run over the forms in the respective layer

$n$ = Total sample size

$N$ = Population size

$N_{i.}$ = Number in layer i in the population, irrespective of layer j

$n_{i.}$ = Sample size in layer i in the sample, irrespective of layer j

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[15] Cf. Deming, W.E. and Stephan, F.F., "On a Least Squares Adjustment of a Sampled Frequency Table when the Expected Marginal Totals are Known," *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 11, (1940): 427-444.

In the iterative marginal total method, the marginal distributions are successively adjusted iteratively. Using the example two margins, first, the weights are calculated according to the distribution of layer i. Subsequently, the weights are calculated according to the distribution of layer j, where the result from the 1st margin means the input distribution for this 2nd margin. Now the iteration begins: the result from the adjustment to layer j (i.e. distribution after the 2nd margin) is considered to be the input distribution for a new calculation according to the distribution of layer i and again successively layer j. The iteration is repeated until the adjustments are satisfactory or no improvement in the adjustment is apparent:

$$n_{ij} => m_{ij}' => m_{ij}'' => m_{ij}''' => m_{ij}'''' => \text{etc.}$$

After defining the variable combinations, the model was realized as a weighting with multidimensional marginal distributions. An iterative weighting process was set up, the result of which was weighting factors in each case, which ideally should adapt the realized sample to all predefined target distributions with predefined accuracy and minimal variance.

In order to limit the weighting factors, in this process the weighting factors are capped to set their maximum range to a predetermined closed interval, in this case the interval from 0.2 to 4.9. This aims to prevent individual cases from being given too much weight in the evaluation. This factor limitation becomes effective within each iteration after each adjustment to a marginal distribution. This means that after each calculation of a new weighting factor, those factors that fall below or exceed the specified limits are set to these limit values. Thus, capping becomes effective for those marginal distributions and variables that would receive very high and very low weights. No capping is applied for marginal distributions that already require only moderate weights for correction. The capping is integrated as far as possible in the weighting process and is not done arbitrarily at a later time.

In the iterative process, taking into account the predetermined maximum factor range, all predetermined target distributions are implemented exactly as far as possible until the convergence criterion is met. This is the user-definable specification to tolerate a certain maximum deviation for all marginal distributions in total. In this case, this maximum deviation was 0.05%. This specification can sometimes not be reached. In these cases, the iteration is aborted if the adjustment to the individual marginal distributions is no longer improved.

During the weighting, we checked not only whether the factors in individual cells became too high or too low, but also the "cell population." If this was zero, then they were combined with a suitable neighbor cell. Although small cells led to high factors, they were grouped into larger cells. The following diagram shows such a combination of individual cells by way of example for the margin adjustment of the variable combination **age** (4 cells) x **gender** (2 cells) x **marital status** (4 cells). Ultimately, not 32 single cells were included in the weighting, but only 23 cells, since the "Divorced" and "Widowed" codes occurred in particular among the younger cell combinations.

**Table 21: Example: Combination of individual cells in margin adjustment**

| Gender | Age | Marital status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Single (1) | Married (together /separated) (1)/(2) | Divorced (4) | Widowed (5) |
| Male | 24 to 28 years | X | X | | |
| | 29 to 33 years | X | X | X | |
| | 34 to 38 years | X | X | X | |
| | 39 to 43 years | X | X | X | |
| Female | 24 to 28 years | X | X | | |
| | 29 to 33 years | X | X | X | |
| | 34 to 38 years | X | X | X | |
| | 39 to 43 years | X | X | X | X |

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

The reference frameworks for the weighting of the 2016 survey data refer to special evaluations of the 2014 Microcensus by the Federal Statistical Office.

## 8.4    Result of weighting

The following tables from the weighting log summarize the different levels of weighting. As previously stated, the size of the weighting factors was limited downwards and upwards in all weighting steps. The minimum factor was set to 0.2, the maximum factor 4.9.

Weighting step 1: Personal weighting according to the FLB 2012 structures

(Factors allowed from 0.200 to 4.900, unweighted case number and weighting benchmark 1,858, input weight with factor range between 0.201 and 4.828 for the N=1,858 cases)

**Table 22: Weighting step 1 – Combined adjustment per margin**

| Fit (in %) | Dim. | Cells | Margin eff (in %) | Margin name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98.53 | 2 | 103 | 89.5 | Bula x BIK (MZ 2011) |
| 99.86 | 1 | 10 | 99.0 | BIK (MZ 2011) |
| 99.90 | 1 | 16 | 98.6 | Bula (MZ 2011) |
| 99.73 | 3 | 23 | 94.6 | Age x gender x marital status (MZ 2011) |
| 99.86 | 2 | 13 | 95.8 | Age x marital status (MZ 2011) |
| 97.70 | 3 | 13 | 93.2 | West/East x age x schooling (MZ 2011) |
| 99.98 | 3 | 16 | 95.7 | West/East x age x gender (MZ 2011) |
| 100.00 | 1 | 2 | 100.0 | Gender (MZ 2011) |

Factors between 0.200 and 4.860

Effectiveness: 45.98 %

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

Weighting step 2: Personal weighting according to the official 2014 structures

(Factors allowed from 0.200 to 4.900, unweighted case number and weighting benchmark 1,858)

**Table 23: Weighting step 2 – Combined adjustment per margin**

| Fit (in %) | Dim. | Cells | Margin eff (in %) | Margin name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98.81 | 2 | 103 | 92.9 | Bula x BIK [MZ 2014] |
| 99.67 | 1 | 11 | 99.3 | BIK [MZ 2014] |
| 99.73 | 1 | 16 | 99.7 | Bundesland [MZ 2014] |
| 99.59 | 3 | 24 | 98.0 | Age x gender x marital status [MZ 2014] |
| 99.79 | 2 | 13 | 99.3 | Age x marital status [MZ 2014] |
| 97.65 | 3 | 13 | 97.9 | West/East x age x schooling [MZ 2014] |
| 99.94 | 3 | 16 | 99.7 | West/East x age x gender [MZ 2014] |
| 100.00 | 1 | 2 | 100.0 | Gender [MZ 2014] |

Factors between 0.200 and 4.872

Effectiveness: 42.08 %

Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

When evaluating the effectiveness of the weighting, it should be noted that this results from different successive weighting steps. The weighting in 2012 already shows an overall effectiveness of 58.26%, to which the design weighting (conversion of the household sample into a sample of individuals) contributes not insignificantly. The effectiveness of the 2016 weighting must be considered against the background that the number of cases in the second survey wave is significantly lower than the first wave and that systematic non-responses from first to second waves had an effect on the sample. In the net data, the weighting factor ‹pfakt› (person factor) was integrated as the overall result of the weighting after step 2. The following diagram shows the frequency distribution of the weighting factors in the sample.

**Figure 8: Frequency distribution of the weighting factors (density function)**



Personenfaktor 2014 (pfakt):
n=1858 $n_{gew}$=1857.99 Mitte=1.00 Min=0.20 Max=4.87 Var=1.38 Sd=1.17
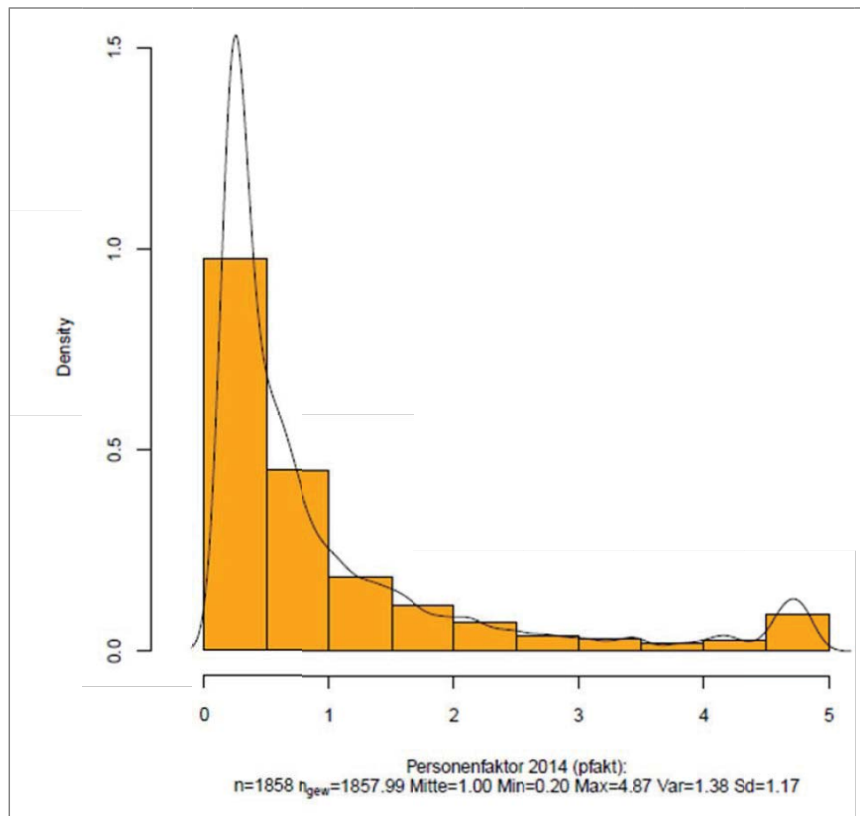
Source: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## 8.5    Structures of the realized samples

In the following tables, the unweighted values from the samples of both survey waves 2012 and 2016 are compared with the weighted figures for selected variables. The target structures of the current official statistics in both years (according to the microcensus) are also removed.

## Table 24: Distribution by gender (in percent)

| | First survey wave 2012 | | | Second survey wave 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Target structure (MZ 2011) | Net unweighted N=1,858 | Net weighted N=1,858 | Target structure (MZ 2014) |
| Male | 44.6 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 43.8 | 50.4 | 50.4 |
| Female | 55.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 56.2 | 49.6 | 49.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, FLB 2016, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## Table 25: Distribution by age groups (in percent)

| | First survey wave 2012 | | | Second survey wave 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Target structure (MZ 2011) | Net unweighted N=1,858 | Net weighted N=1,858 | Target structure (MZ 2014) |
| Born from 1988 to 1992 | 18.2 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 12.7 | 25.1 | 25.1 |
| Born from 1983 to 1987 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 25.1 | 25.1 |
| Born from 1978 to 1982 | 26.2 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 26.7 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Born from 1973 to 1977 | 30.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 38.4 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, FLB 2016, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

## Table 26: Distribution by age groups and gender (in percent)

| | First survey wave 2012 | | | Second survey wave 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Target structure (MZ 2011) | Net unweighted N=1,858 | Net weighted N=1,858 | Target structure (MZ 2014) |
| Male | | | | | | |
| born from 1988 to 1992 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| born from 1983 to 1987 | 11.4 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| born from 1978 to 1982 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| born from 1973 to 1977 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 15.9 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Total (male) | 44.6 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 43.8 | 50.4 | 50.4 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| born from 1988 to 1992 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| born from 1983 to 1987 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| born from 1978 to 1982 | 14.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 16.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| born from 1973 to 1977 | 17.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Total (female) | 55.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 56.2 | 49.6 | 49.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, FLB 2016, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

**Table 27: Distribution by marital status (in percent)**

| | First survey wave 2012 | | | Second survey wave 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Target structure (MZ 2011) | Net unweighted N=1,858 | Net weighted N=1,858 | Target structure (MZ 2014) |
| Single | 58.2 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 45.0 | 54.3 | 54.3 |
| Married living together | 37.1 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 49.9 | 40.6 | 39.1 |
| Married separated | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| Divorced | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Widowed | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| No response | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, FLB 2016, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

**Table 28: Distribution by highest general school certificate (in percent)**

| | First survey wave 2012 | | | Second survey wave 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Target structure (MZ 2011) | Net unweighted N=1,858 | Net weighted N=1,858 | Target structure (MZ 2014) |
| No certificate (yet) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Haupt-/ Volksschule | 11.5 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 6.9 | 20.8 | 20.9 |
| Mittlere Reife, Realschule | 36.0 | 33.0 | 34.3 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 33.5 |
| Fachhochschulreife | 12.8 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 |
| Allg. Hochschulreife | 39.2 | 33.5 | 34.3 | 48.6 | 36.4 | 34.7 |
| Other certificate | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Don't know/No response | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, FLB 2016, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

**Table 29: Regional distribution by Bundesländer (in percent)**

| | First survey wave 2012 | | | Second survey wave 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 | Net unweighted N=5,000 | Net weighted N=5,000 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Hamburg | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Lower Saxony | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Bremen | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| North-Rhine Westphalia | 17.0 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 15.0 | 21.3 | 21.4 |
| Hesse | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Bavaria | 19.3 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 20.5 | 16.3 | 16.2 |
| Saarland | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Berlin | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Brandenburg | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Saxony | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Thuringia | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Authors' calculations, FLB 2012, FLB 2016, TNS Infratest Sozialforschung 2016

# 9 Data processing, data checks and delivery of the final data sets

## 9.1 Data checks during the field phase

As in the last survey wave, several data checks already took place during the interview, such as plausibility checks that were integrated into the computer-aided survey software. If contradictory information was provided, the interviewers could again ask the respondent and correct their answer if necessary, so the data were corrected before the data were "written away" in the data set. Plausibility checks are particularly helpful when asking about years or combinations of answers that would formally exclude each other. This ensures high data quality. The questionnaire template contains the questions asked at the appropriate places and also documents the filter conditions.

Since this was a follow-up survey, the interviewer also asked for important socio-demographic information if the target person mentioned information that contradicted the 2012 survey (see also Section 6.3).

The following questions were subjected to plausibility checks:

**Table 30: Plausibility checks in the questionnaire**

| Test variables | Description of the test variables |
|---|---|
| gebjahr | Year of birth of the target person if the entered year of birth of the target person was not identical with that of the current survey in 2016 it was again checked whether this was the correct target person (screener in questionnaire) |
| sex | Gender of the target person |
| SM9X1 | If don't know or no response in 2012 |
| SM9X2 | If not don't know or no response in SM9 in 2012: In [survey month 2012] we had noted that you were... |
| SM9X3 | If information incorrect or change from 2012: What is your current marital status? Are you... |
| SM22d1 | Socio-demographic children: Calculated total number of children incorrect – number of (living) children |
| SM22d2 | Socio-demographic children: Calculated total number of children incorrect – number of (deceased) children |
| SM22e | Socio-demographic children: Number of living children does not equal calculated total number of children – ask whether information is correct |
| SM23b1jahrkorr | Socio-demographic children: Siblings – oldest child: Correction of year of birth (equivalent for all possible 15 children) |
| SM23b1jahrkorr 2 | Socio-demographic children: Siblings – oldest child: Correction of year of birth or target person if not yet 16 years old at birth of child |
| SM38Korr | Number of persons in household – attempted re-entry |
| SM39Korr | Number of children in household – attempted re-entry |
| SM40b | Plausibility check: Information regarding religion is not identical with that from 2012 survey |
| SM42b | Plausibility check: Information regarding schooling is not identical with that from 2012 survey |
| SM43b | Plausibility check: Information regarding educational certificate is not identical with that from 2012 survey |

In addition, intermediate data sets were drawn multiple times after field start in order to check the respondents' answers for completeness and consistency on the basis of these data and to confirm the functionality of the programmed questionnaire.

## 9.2 Data checks after field end

As part of the data checks, two interviews were removed from the data set: One interview was conducted in ~09:30 minutes. As this was well below the lowest value of the remaining interviews (see Section 6.1), this case was considered un-evaluable. Another case was deleted from the data set, as it contained deviant data in two of the seven existing plausibility check variables compared to the 2012 pre-wave survey (see Section 6.3).

## 9.3 Data processing

### 9.3.1 Net data

The data were processed as an SPSS data set, with the net data set containing the survey data of all of the N=1,858 persons. The net data set was created equivalent to the data set of the pre-wave survey. It was ensured that the names and descriptions as well as coding of both data sets are comparable with each other and that analyses with both data files are possible. For the 2016 data, the weighting factor is used as variable (pfakt).

The net data set is divided into three parts:

1.     General information and generated variables:          idnr to sex

2.     Subject blocks A-F:          A1a to F9c

3.     Standard variables SM:          SM9X1 to SM75

Re 1: An exact breakdown of the variables idnr to sex can be found in the table below. Regional information, personal details of the target person as well as the weighting variables are included:

**Table 31: Variables (general information and generated variables)**

| Variable name | Variable description |
| --- | --- |
| Idnr 2012 and 2016 | Identification number and associated variable for an entire data set with data sets from |
| Bula | Bundesland |
| Wo | Region (West, East Germany) |
| Gkpol | Political district size class |
| Pfakt | Weighting factor |
| Stand | Marital status |
| Gebjahr | Year of birth of the target person |
| alter_j | Age in years |
| sex | Gender of the target person |

Re 2: Subject blocks A to F correspond to questionnaire section 1. It contains the following subject blocks:

- Subject block: Relationships (Variables A1a to F10)
- Subject block: Family formation and family growth (Var C1a to C12c)
- Subject block: Parent-child relationship (Var D1a1 to D3b)
- Subject block: Family policies (Var D4 to F9)

## Table 32: Variables (questionnaire section 1)

| Variable | Included in the 2012 data | Included in the 2016 data | Subject block/Content |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1a to A3f | X | X | |
| A3g to A3h | | X | |
| A4a to A5b | X | X | |
| A5c | X | | |
| A5f to A5g | | X | Subject block: Relationships |
| A6a | X | X | |
| A6b to A6d | X | | |
| A6e | X | X | |
| A6f to A6g | | X | |
| A7a to A8b | X | | Sharing work for childcare and income |
| F10a to F10g | | X | Excessive demands on partner |
| B1a to B1g | X | | What is a family (definition) |
| C1a to C3c | X | X | |
| C4 to C4c | X | | |
| C5a1 to C5a3 | X | X | Subject block: Family formation and |
| C5a4 to C5b2 | X | X | family growth |
| C5b4 to C5b5 | | X | |
| C6a to C6f | X | | |
| C7a to C7e | X | | |
| C8 to C9a2 | X | X | |
| C9a3 to C9a4 | | X | |
| C9b1 to C11c | X | X | |
| C12a to C12c | X | X | |
| C13a to C13c | | X | |
| C14a to C14bc | | X | |
| C15a to C15f | | X | |
| C16a to C16e | | X | |
| D1a1 to D1a3 | X | X | |
| D1a4 | | X | |
| D1b1 to D1b2 | X | X | |
| D1b3 to D1b4 | | X | |
| D1c1 to D1c4 | X | X | |
| D1c5 | | X | |
| D1d1 to D1d3 | X | X | Subject block: Parent-child relationship |
| D1d4 to D1d5 | | X | |
| D1e1 to D1e4 | X | X | |
| D1e5 | | X | |
| D1f1 to D1f3 | X | X | |
| D1f4 to D1f5 | | X | |
| D2a | X | X | |
| D2b to D2c | X | | |
| D2d to D3b | X | X | |
| D4 | X | X | Subject block: Family policies |
| E1 to E3 | X | | Social network (family, co-workers, friends |
| F1 to F9c | | X | Subject block: Family policies |

Re 3: Then the standard variables are surveyed in questionnaire section 2. This is divided into:

- Socio-demographic of target person (Var SM9x1 to SM21)
- Subject block: children (Var SM22a to SM75)
- Socio-demographic: Partner (Var SM33 to SM36)
- Socio-demographic: Target person (Var SM37 to SM49)
- Socio-demographic: Partner (SM50 to SM59)
- Leave-taking and incentivizing (SM70)

**Table 33: Variables (questionnaire section 2)**

| Variable | Included in the 2012 data | Included in the 2016 data | Subject block/Content |
|---|:---:|:---:|---|
| SM1 to SM2_999 | X | | Born in Germany / Nationality |
| SM4 to SM5do | X | | Origin of parents |
| SM6 | X | | Number of siblings |
| SM7 | X | | In what Bundesland did the target person spend most of their childhood |
| SM8 | X | | Mother gainfully employed |
| SM9, SM9a | X | X | Marital status, gender of partner |
| SM9d to SM9X4d | | X | Correction variables |
| SM10a1 to SM11a2 | X | X | Correction variables on relationship |
| SM10b1 to SM1011c9 | | X | Correction variables on relationship |
| SM12 to SM21ka | X | X | Questions about relationship |
| SM22 | X | X | Do you have children? |
| SM22a to SM23b15hh | | X | Socio-demographic block: children |
| SM24a to SM24c_kor | X | | Control variables from 2012 survey |
| SM25a to SM32b2 | X | X | Information about children and their care |
| SM33 to SM34 | X | X | Year of birth and marital status of partner |
| SM35 or SM35a | X | X | Was partner married before |
| SM35b to SM35ka | | X | Information about partner |
| SM36 | X | X | Children from an earlier relationship |
| SM37 to SM39 | X | X | Information about household and number of persons in household |
| SM40 | X | X | Religious affiliation |
| SM40b/c | | X | Religion plausibility checks |
| SM41 | X | X | Strength of religiousness |
| SM41a | X | | Party preference |
| SM42 to SM49m | X | X | Information about schooling and vocation / work life |
| SM50 to SM57m | X | X | Information about schooling and vocation / work life of partner |
| SM58 to SM58b | X | | Disposable income in household |
| SM59 | X | X | How well do you manage on this income |
| SM60o to SM62f | X | | Response of target person about environment or their image of the "general public" |
| SM70 to SM75 | | X | Variables only in wave 2 regarding relocation / since when not in steady relationship / partner / children |

In addition, the net data set contains variables on the interview durations (time stamps by time frame and total interview length) and dates for each interview:

**Table 34: Variables (interview durations)**

| Variable name | Variable description |
|---|---|
| Time range 00 to time range 32 | A time stamp for defined time range |
| intdauer | Duration of conducted interview |
| tag | The day the interview was conducted |
| monat | The month the interview took place |
| jahr | The year the interview took place |
| stunde | The hour the interview was begun |
| minute | The minute of the hour an interview was begun |

At the end, the SPSS data set includes variables containing the information about the interviewers from the phone interview staff who conducted the interviews. Each individual data set can be assigned to an interviewer. The variables involved are:

**Table 35: Variables (interviewer information)**

| Variable name | Variable description |
|---|---|
| Int_id | Interviewer number |
| Int_geschl | Gender of the interviewer |
| Int_schule | Schooling of the interviewer |
| Int_alter | Age of the interviewer |
| Int_zugehj | Years of service of the interviewer |
| Int_anzahl | Number of interviews conducted |

### 9.3.2 Gross data

The CATI gross sample refers to N=4,130 cases employed in the telephone studio and thus forms the sampling basis for the study *Familienleitbilder 2016*. In the previous wave (in 2012), N=5,000 valid net interviews were conducted. Of these 5,000 people, N=4,130 were invited to another survey this year. In the end, N=1,858 net interviews could be realized in the second survey wave.

The gross data set contains the following variables:

**Table 36: Variables (gross data)**

| Variable name | Variable description |
|---|---|
| idnr | ID number |
| kontakte | Number of contacts |
| erg_code | Final result code |
| bula | Bundesland |
| bik | BIK type |

## 10    Appendices

### 10.1    Socio-demographic deviations in the plausibility checks

The deviations between the socio-demographic information collected in 2012 and 2016 described in Section 6.4 of the Methodology Report are presented below on a case-by-case basis.

#### Gender

| ID no. | Entered gender 2012 | Entered gender 2016 | Entered checked data 2016 |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 13637  | female             | male               | Male                      |

#### Year of birth

| ID no. | Entered year of birth | Entered year of birth 2016 | Entered checked data 2016 |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10562  | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 |
| 11786  | 1974 | 1975 | 1974 |
| 12201  | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 12565  | 1975 | 1976 | 1975 |
| 13498  | 1974 | 1973 | 1974 |
| 14252  | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |
| 14324  | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |

#### Marital status

| ID no. | Question SM9X2: | 2012 | 2016 |
|--------|-----------------|------|------|
|        | 2 Has not changed – 2012 info NOT correct<br>4 Has changed – 2012 info NOT correct | 1 Single<br>2 Married, living together<br>3 Married, separated<br>4 Divorced<br>6 Registered civil partnership | 1 Single<br>2 Married, living together<br>3 Married, separated<br>4 Divorced<br>6 Registered civil partnership |
| 10734 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 10818 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 11804 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 10998 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 11729 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 14880 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 11787 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 12456 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12085 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 12153 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 10270 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 11545 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 11123 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 13757 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

## Number of children

| ID no. | Number of children 2012 Info in 2012 survey | Number of children 2012 Correction of this info in 2016 (Question SM22e) |
|---|---|---|
| 10824 | 1 | 0 |
| 10259 | 3 | 1 |
| 10849 | 1 | 1 |
| 12296 | 3 | 1 |
| 13402 | 2 | 1 |
| 10243 | 0 | 2 |
| 11816 | 4 | 3 |
| 12778 | 2 | 3 |
| 14005 | 0 | 3 |

## Religious affiliation

| ID no. | SM40b | Religious affiliation 2012 info (According to 2016 not correct) | Religious affiliation 2016 info |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 Has *not* changed – 2012 info NOT correct 4 Has changed – 2012 info NOT correct | 1 Roman Catholic 2 Protestant 3 Islamic 5 Other Christian faith 7 None | 1 Roman Catholic 2 Protestant 3 Islamic 5 Other Christian faith 7 None |
| 10454 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 12684 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 10877 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 12498 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 14033 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 10044 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 11010 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 14110 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 13911 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 10862 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 12653 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 12775 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 13341 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 14208 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 14672 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 10760 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 10870 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| 13791 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 11593 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 12936 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 10095 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| 11296 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| 12103 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| 10984 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| 13118 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| 14883 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| 13722 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 10830 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| 12898 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 13474 | 4 | 2 | 7 |

## Highest general school certificate

| ID no. | School certificate<br>2012 info<br>According to 2016 not correct (SM42b) | School certificate<br>2016 info |
|---|---|---|
| | 3 Haupt-/ Volksschule<br>4 Mittlere Reife, Realschule<br>5 Fachhochschulreife<br>6 Allgemeine Hochschulreife | 3 Haupt-/ Volksschule<br>4 Mittlere Reife, Realschule<br>5 Fachhochschulreife<br>6 Allgemeine Hochschulreife |
| 10159 | 4 | 3 |
| 10379 | 4 | 3 |
| 11837 | 4 | 3 |
| 13087 | 4 | 3 |
| 14870 | 6 | 3 |
| 11347 | 5 | 4 |
| 13075 | 5 | 4 |
| 14611 | 5 | 4 |
| 13073 | 6 | 4 |
| 14011 | 6 | 4 |
| 11206 | 6 | 5 |
| 13390 | 6 | 5 |
| 14676 | 6 | 5 |
| 14854 | 6 | 5 |

## Highest vocational qualification

Twenty-six people corrected the highest vocational qualification registered in the 2012 survey:

| ID no. | Vocational qualification Info in 2012 According to 2016 not correct (SM43b) | Vocational qualification Confirmed in 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 Apprenticeship or equivalent<br>2 Vocational college/Business school<br>3 Master/Technician<br>4 University of Applied Sciences<br>5 Pre-doctoral university studies<br>6 Post-doctoral university studies<br>7 No vocational qualification (yet) | 1 Apprenticeship or equivalent 2 Vocational college/Business school<br>3 Master/Technician<br>4 University of Applied Sciences<br>5 Pre-doctoral university studies<br>6 Post-doctoral university studies<br>7 No vocational qualification (yet) |
| 11642 | 3 | 1 |
| 14051 | 3 | 1 |
| 10301 | 3 | 2 |
| 11819 | 3 | 2 |
| 10151 | 5 | 4 |
| 10471 | 5 | 4 |
| 10817 | 5 | 4 |
| 10901 | 5 | 4 |
| 11557 | 5 | 4 |
| 11708 | 5 | 4 |
| 11927 | 5 | 4 |
| 12081 | 5 | 4 |
| 12352 | 5 | 4 |
| 12567 | 5 | 4 |
| 12921 | 5 | 4 |
| 13479 | 5 | 4 |
| 10199 | 6 | 4 |
| 14239 | 6 | 4 |
| 10220 | 6 | 5 |
| 10515 | 6 | 5 |
| 12928 | 6 | 5 |
| 14026 | 6 | 5 |
| 10590 | 1 | 7 |
| 12735 | 1 | 7 |
| 13643 | 1 | 7 |
| 11974 | 2 | 7 |

## E-mail letter and data privacy sheet



```
Mi 17.02.2016 18:41
Familienleitbilder@tns-online.com
Familienleitbilder 2016

Nachricht    TNS-Infratest_Datenschutzblatt_Familienleitbilder_2016.pdf (68 KB)

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

im Herbst 2012 haben Sie an unserer telefonischen Befragung zu „Familienleitbildern in Deutschland" teilgenommen.
Vielleicht haben Sie auch an den Kurzbefragungen in 2013 und/oder 2014 teilgenommen. Dafür nochmals herzlichen Dank!

Die Studie „Familienleitbilder" führt TNS Infratest Sozialforschung im Auftrag des Bundesinstituts für Bevölkerungsforschung durch.
Auch dank Ihrer Teilnahme konnte das Projekt erfolgreich durchgeführt werden.
Mehr Informationen finden Sie unter www.bib-demografie.de/leitbild<http://www.bib-demografie.de/leitbild> .

Sie hatten sich ja freundlicherweise bereit erklärt, für ein weiteres Interview im Rahmen dieser Studie zur Verfügung zu stehen.
In Kürze werden wir Sie daher wieder anrufen, um ein telefonisches Interview mit Ihnen durchzuführen, es wird in etwa eine halbe
Stunde dauern.
Die Telefonnummer, von der aus wir anrufen lautet: 089 / 12 47 11 64 91.

Als Dankeschön für ein durchgeführtes Interview senden wir Ihnen 5 Euro in bar zu!

Vielleicht sind Sie inzwischen unter einer neuen Telefonnummer erreichbar?
Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns per Email antworten könnten und uns Ihre (ggf. neue) Telefonnummer sowie Ihren
Namen mitteilen könnten.
Bitte antworten Sie direkt auf diese Nachricht, damit wir Ihre Antwort zuordnen können.

Nochmals vielen herzlichen Dank für Ihre Unterstützung!
Informationen zum Datenschutz erhalten Sie im hier angefügten Dokument.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
```

Dear Sir or Madam,

In the fall of 2012, you took part in our telephone survey on "Familienleitbilder in Germany." Perhaps you also took part in the short surveys in 2013 and/or 2014. Thank you very much again!

TNS Infratest Sozialforschung is conducting the Familienleitbilder study on behalf of the Federal Institute for Population Research. The project could be conducted successfully in part thanks to your participation.
You can find more information at www.bib-demografie.de/leitbild.

You had kindly stated that you would be available for another interview in the scope of this study.
We will therefore be calling you soon to do a telephone interview with you – it will take about half an hour.
We will be calling you from the number 089/12 47 11 64 91.

To show our appreciation for a completed interview, we will send you 5 euros cash!

Perhaps you are now reachable at a different phone number?
We would appreciate it if you would respond to this e-mail and provide us with your (if applicable) new phone number and your name.
Please respond directly to this message so that we can match your response.

Once again, thank you very much for your support!
You can find information on data privacy in the attached document.

Sincerely,

## Erklärung zum Datenschutz und zur Vertraulichkeit Ihrer Angaben bei telefonischen Interviews

**TNS Infratest Sozialforschung**, ein Geschäftsbereich der TNS Deutschland GmbH, ist Mitglied im Arbeitskreis Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e. V. (ADM) und arbeitet nach den Vorschriften des Bundesdatenschutzgesetzes (BDSG) und allen anderen datenschutzrechtlichen Bestimmungen.

Mit der **Durchführung telefonischer Befragungen** beauftragen wir **unseren Partner Infratel.** Infratel ist in gleicher Weise an die Datenschutzgesetze gebunden und für uns nur nach unseren Weisungen tätig. Infratel übergibt uns nach Abschluss der Befragung das gesamte Datenmaterial zur Anonymisierung und Auswertung.

Die Ergebnisse dieser Befragung werden ausschließlich in **anonymisierter Form** dargestellt. Das bedeutet: **Aus den Ergebnissen kann niemand erkennen, von welcher Person die Angaben gemacht worden sind.**

Das gilt auch für diese Wiederholungsbefragung, wo es wichtig ist, **noch einmal ein Interview mit derselben Person** durchzuführen **wie im Jahr 2012.** Dabei wird vereinzelt auf Angaben aus dem Erstinterview zurückgegriffen. Die statistische Auswertung wird so vorgenommen, dass die Angaben aus beiden Befragungen durch eine Codenummer, also ohne Name, Adressinformationen oder Telefonnummer, miteinander verknüpft werden.

In jedem Fall gilt: **Außerhalb von TNS Infratest mit seinem Partner Infratel gibt es keine Weitergabe von Daten, die Ihre Person erkennen lassen könnten.**

Für die Einhaltung der Datenschutzbestimmungen bei TNS Infratest und der Infratel GmbH sind **Winfried Hagenhoff** und **Hartmut Scheffler,** Geschäftsführer der TNS Deutschland GmbH, verantwortlich.

**Anschrift der TNS Deutschland GmbH**

Landsberger Straße 284
80687 München
Telefon: (089) 5600 – 0
Fax: (089) 5600 -1313

**Im Internet finden Sie** Informationen über uns unter:

www.tns-infratest.com/sofo/
www.tns-infratest.com
www.tns-global.com

**Fragen zum Datenschutz** beantwortet der betriebliche Datenschutzbeauftragte von TNS Deutschland Timo Wilken:
Telefon: (089) 5600 – 1176
E-Mail: datenschutz@tns-infratest.com

**Auf der Rückseite dieser Erklärung zeigen wir Ihnen den Weg Ihrer Daten von der Befragung bis zur völlig anonymen Ergebnistabelle.**

---

**Was geschieht mit Ihren Angaben?**

1. Ihre Antworten zu den Fragen werden vom Interviewer in die Antwortfelder eingetragen bzw. am Bildschirm eingegeben, z.B. so:

| Welchen Schulabschluss haben Sie? | Volksschule ☐ |
| | Mittlere Reife ☐ |
| | Abitur ☒ |

2. Infratel gibt alle Daten an TNS Infratest Sozialforschung weiter. Dort wird der Fragenteil durchgesehen und von Namen, Adressinformationen und Telefonnummer getrennt; eventuelle Unklarheiten in den Antworten einzelner Befragter werden vorher u.U. telefonisch geklärt. Daten sowie Namen und Telefonnummer erhalten eine Codenummer. Wer danach Ihre Antworten sieht, weiß also nicht, von wem sie gegeben wurden. Die Telefonnummer verbleibt bei der TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, jedoch nur bis zum Abschluss der Untersuchung.

3. Ihre Interviewdaten werden in Zahlen umgesetzt und **ohne Ihre Telefonnummer und sofem vorhanden ohne Ihren Namen und Ihre Adresse** (also anonymisiert) gespeichert. Bei computergestützten Interviews, wo Ihre Antworten direkt am Bildschirm eingegeben werden, geschieht das bereits während des Interviews.

4. Anschließend werden die Interviewdaten von einem Computer anonym ausgewertet. Der Computer zählt z.B. alle Antworten zur Frage nach dem Schulabschluss und errechnet die Prozentergebnisse.

5. Das Gesamtergebnis und die Ergebnisse von Teilgruppen (z.B. Arbeiter und Angestellte) werden in Tabellen ausgegeben.

| Schulabschluss | Gesamt | Arbeiter | Angestellte |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volksschule | 44 | 50 | 39 |
| Mittlere Reife | 34 | 41 | 29 |
| Abitur | 22 | 9 | 32 |

6. Auch bei Wiederholungsbefragungen wird Ihre Telefonnummer stets von den Daten des Fragenteils getrennt. Bei der Auswertung vergleicht der Computer – während er rechnet – pro Person, aber er tut das über die Codenummer (also niemals über Telefonnummer oder Namen!), und gibt dann die Ergebnisse genauso anonymisiert aus wie bei der Einmalbefragung.

7. In jedem Fall gilt: Ihre Teilnahme war und ist auch dieses Mal **freiwillig** und Sie haben jederzeit das Recht, zu widersprechen. Bei Nicht-Teilnahme entstehen Ihnen **keine Nachteile.** Es ist selbstverständlich, dass TNS Infratest und Infratel **alle Vorschriften des Datenschutzes einhalten.**

Sie können **absolut sicher sein,** dass Infratel die erhobenen Daten nur an TNS Infratest weitergibt und beide Firmen...
• Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nach Abschluss der Gesamtuntersuchung nicht wieder mit Ihren Interviewdaten zusammenführen, so dass niemand erfährt, welche Antworten Sie gegeben haben,
• diese Daten nicht an Dritte weitergeben und auch
• keine Einzelheiten an Dritte weitergeben, die eine Identifizierung Ihrer Person zulassen.

**Wir danken Ihnen für Ihre Teilnahme und Ihr Vertrauen in unsere Arbeit!**

# Combined questionnaires W1 and W2

## Familienleitbilder in Germany - Codebook Contents

**Introduction Wave 1**

(Greeting)
Good morning / afternoon / evening, my name is ….

I am ringing you on behalf of TNS Infratest for the Federal Institute for Population Research.

*\*\*INT: Where appropriate: You may be familiar with Infratest from election research done for the ARD.*

This survey is about the living situation of people in Germany and their opinions about things like relationships and family.

*\*\*\*INT: Optional helpful wording: This study is done solely for scientific purposes…*

Your telephone number was randomly computer generated.

---

May I first ask how many people between the ages of 20 and 39 live in your household including yourself? I mean persons born between 1973 and 1992.

---

**If more than one of this target group live in the household:**

Could I please speak to the x-oldest person in your household?
*\*\*\*INT: The selection should be random even within the household.*

---

**If one person of this target group lives in the household:**

Could I please speak to that person?

(A)   Target person already on the telephone ==› enter the gender of the target person and conduct the interview.

VAR kont:

(B)   Selected target person is present =› ask the gender of the target person =› change to target person, introduce self and introduction then conduct interview

VAR konterm:

(C)   Selected target person is not present =› ask gender of the target person =› make appointment

---

**Target person on the telephone:**

Would you be so kind and answer some questions for me?

*\*\*INT: Allow some time to respond then continue with:*

Naturally, your participation is voluntary. The survey will be evaluated anonymously without using your name or your telephone number.

*\*\*INT: If needed: The interview takes about half an hour.*

**Target person willing:**

---

gebjahr:

May I ask what year you were born?

|_____|_____|_____|_____| year

☐             If [1973 to 1992] --› continue interview

☐     -4      If outside the date range 1973 - 1992

--> Please end the interview – "Unfortunately you are not a member of the specific group of people we are surveying."

Thank you and friendly goodbye.

☐     -2      No response

--> Please end the interview – "Unfortunately you are not a member of the specific group of people we are surveying."

Thank you and friendly goodbye.

---

alter_b, alter_j:

So you are [XX] years old.

☐     *1*      Target person agrees --› *go to SCR02 (VAR alter_b)*
☐     2       Target person is [XX-1] years old (VAR alter_j)

      *\*\*INT: Because target person has not had birthday yet this year*

☐     9       Other age

      *\*\*INT: -› Go back and enter correct year of birth*

---

sex: Target person is …

*\*\*INT: If unclear, please ask "And you are …"*

☐     1       Male
☐     2       Female

---

Introductory text

We would like you to tell us what your personal views are about various subjects. We are also interested in how you think the general public thinks about them. By that we mean the prevailing opinion in Germany, or what one might hear about most often in everyday life from the media or contact with other people.

The important thing is that this general opinion can be quite different than your personal opinion!

**Interviewer information stored in CATI, e.g.:**

- If the target person asks about the purpose of the call:
  We conduct public opinion research; we do not advertise or sell anything. This is a purely scientific study.

- If the target person asks for a little background information:
  This study is about family leitbilder, i.e. about what notions people in Germany have about family. This study is being carried out by the Federal Institute for Population Research. You can find more information on the Internet at www.bib- demografie.de/leitbild

@ PROG: Please use the other standard helpful wordings, e.g. on data privacy or the choice of telephone numbers

--> Target person willing:

---

Screen for interviewer:

*\*\*INT: For the opinion questions, please:*

- If the target person does not respond, please categorize as…

  \*\* Don't know

  \*\* No response because the target person **refuses** to answer

  \*\* No response because the target person **does not understand** the question

  NEVER read "Don't know" / "No response" aloud!

- Please always read the scale aloud for the first two items and then only "when necessary."

---

@ PROG: For the opinion questions, please always display what this question is about at the top

again as a reminder:

    Personal opinion of the target person

Opinion of the general public

**[\*\*\* PROG: Time stamp 1]**

## Shared Subject Blocks

| | |
|---|---|
| <span style="background-color:#FFC000">█</span> | Surveyed in 2012 |
| <span style="background-color:#29ABE2">█</span> | Surveyed in 2016 |

## 1.    Questionnaire Part 1

### Subject block: Relationships

| A1a – A1e | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question worded slightly differently in 2012!)* |
|---|---|---|---|

First on the subject of "relationships"

The following questions are about your personal opinion.

Regardless of whether you are in a relationship, I would like to speak with you about your attitudes about relationships. I will read a few statements aloud to you. Please tell me whether you agree strongly to each statement, agree, disagree or strongly disagree:

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't under-stand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A1a) People can only be happy in a long-term and steady relationship. | | | | | | | |
| A1b) If a couple lives together permanently, they should get married. | | | | | | | |
| A1c) Relationships can only work for a limited time. | | | | | | | |
| A1d) The objectives of the couple are more important than those of each individual. | | | | | | | |
| A1e) It is not good if the man in a relationship is less educated than the woman. | | | | | | | |

| A2a – A2c | 2012 | 2016 | (*Question worded differently in 2012!*) |
|-----------|------|------|------------------------------------------|

Now that I have asked you for your personal opinion, I'd like to know what you think the **opinion of the general public in Germany** is. So, we are talking about what you think is the prevailing opinion in Germany; what one might hear about most often in everyday life from the media or contact with other people.

The important thing is that this general opinion can be quite different than your personal opinion!

These two levels alternate in the questionnaire; you'll notice whether I ask you for your personal opinion or your assessment of the opinion of the general public.

So, what do you think…

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't under-stand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A2a) If a couple lives together permanently, they should get married. | | | | | | | |
| A2b) Relationships can only work for a limited time. | | | | | | | |
| A2c) It is not good if the man in a relationship is less educated than the woman. | | | | | | | |

| A3a – A3h | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now back to your <u>personal opinion</u>.

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do <u>you personally</u> agree that…<br><br>A relationship works well if the couple… | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>\*\*Don't know | -2<br>\*\*n.r. refused | -4<br>\*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A3a) loves each other. | | | | | | | |
| A3b) has a fulfilling sexual life together. | | | | | | | |
| A3c) leaves each other some space. | | | | | | | |
| A3d) in case of doubt lets the man make decisions. | | | | | | | |
| A3e) is financially secure. | | | | | | | |
| A3f) has children together. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 A3g) trusts one another. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 A3h) shares many ideals. | | | | | | | |

| A4a – A4e | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And now back to **the general public**:

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| <u>The general public</u> thinks that…<br><br>A relationship works well if the couple… | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>\*\*Don't know | -2<br>\*\*n.r. refused | -4<br>\*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A4a) has a fulfilling sexual life together. | | | | | | | |
| A4b) leaves each other some space. | | | | | | | |
| A4c) in case of doubt lets the man make decisions. | | | | | | | |
| A4d) is financially secure. | | | | | | | |
| A4e) has children together. | | | | | | | |

| A5a – A5g | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And now **you personally**: What do you think about marriage?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A5a) marriage is an outdated institution. | | | | | | | |
| A5b) a woman should take her husband's last name after marriage. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 A5c) couples living in separate households are not proper couples. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 A5f) a couple should get married before they have their first child. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 A5g) marriage should be possible for couples of the same sex. | | | | | | | |

| A6a – A6g | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And now back to **the general public**:
What do other people think about marriage?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A6a) marriage is an outdated institution. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 A6b) it's okay if a couple lives together without being married. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 A6c) a couple should live together a few years before getting married. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 A6d) couples living in separate households are not proper couples. | | | | | | | |
| A6e) a woman should take her husband's last name after marriage. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 A6f) a couple should get married before they have their first child. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 A6g) marriage should be possible for couples of the same sex. | | | | | | | |

| A7a – A7b | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What's **your personal** opinion: Which responsibilities do you think a man should have and which a woman when they live together in a household and have children?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*
*\*\*INT: Please do NOT read "another person" aloud*

| You personally think… | 1 Preferably the woman | 2 Both | 3 Preferably the man | 6 \*\* Another person | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A7a) Who should take care of the children? | | | | | | | |
| A7b) Who should earn the money? | | | | | | | |

| A8a – A8b | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what does **the general public** think?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*
*\*\*INT: Please do NOT read "another person" aloud*

| The general public thinks… | 1 Preferably the woman | 2 Both | 3 Preferably the man | 6 \*\* Another person | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A8a) Who should take care of the children? | | | | | | | |
| A8b) Who should earn the money | | | | | | | |

## Subject block: Meaning of family

| B1a – B1g | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

**B1a – B1g**
Next we will speak about "family." I would like to know which of the following groups you personally consider a family.

*\*\*INT: Read the categories aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| | 1 Yes, that is a family | 2 No, that is not a family | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imagine a couple, a man and woman who are married… | | | | | |
| B1a) … and live together with their children. | | | | | |
| B1b) … who live together and do **not** have any children | | | | | |
| Now, imagine a couple, a man and woman who are **not** married… | | | | | |
| B1c) … and live together with their children | | | | | |
| B1d) … who live together and do **not** have any children | | | | | |
| Imagine… | | | | | |
| B1e) … a woman with a child and no partner. | | | | | |
| B1f) … a woman with a child living together unmarried with a new partner. | | | | | |
| B1g) … a gay or lesbian couple that live together with their biological children. *\*\*INT: If asked, "biological children" can, for example, also be children from earlier relationships.* | | | | | |

| F10a – F10g | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

**[Personal opinion of the target person]**

This question is about expectations in a relationship. How important are the following traits to you for a person to even be considered as a partner? How much do you agree?

Imagine you were currently looking for a partner. How important would the following traits be to you personally?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| 2016 For <u>you</u> <u>personally</u>… | 1 Very important | 2 Important | 3 Of little importance | 4 Unimportant | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F10a) He/she has to be good looking. | | | | | | | |
| F10b) He/she has to earn well. | | | | | | | |
| F10e) He/she must want to have their own children. | | | | | | | |
| F10g) He/she should not already have children. | | | | | | | |

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## Subject block: Starting and extending a family

### (1)   Leitbild about having children

| C1a | 2012 | 2016 | |
|-----|------|------|--|

Now I'd like to speak with you about children. Is it important to you to have children?

*\*\*INT: Read possible responses aloud if needed!*

For <u>you personally</u> it is...

- ☐ 1 Very important
- ☐ 2 Important
- ☐ 3 Of little importance
- ☐ 4 Unimportant
- \*\* -3 Don't know
- \*\* -2 No response – Refused
- \*\* -4 No response – Did not understand

| C1b | 2012 | 2016 | |
|-----|------|------|--|

And now <u>the general public</u>:
How important is it for most people in Germany to have children?

*\*\*INT: Read possible responses aloud if needed!*

For <u>the general public</u> it is...

- ☐ 1 Very important
- ☐ 2 Important
- ☐ 3 Of little importance
- ☐ 4 Unimportant
- \*\* -3 Don't know
- \*\* -2 No response – Refused
- \*\* -4 No response – Did not understand

## (2)  Leitbild about the ideal age for having children

| C2 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What's **your personal** opinion: What is the ideal age for a woman to have her first child?

C2a                                                |_____| years

C2b, C2c                        Between |_____| and |_____| years

*[Range 1-99]*

*@Prog: Check + **INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐  1 Precise answer

☐  2 Range

☐  9 There is no ideal age.

** -3 Don't know

** -2 No response – Refused

** -4 No response – Did not understand

| C3 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what is your personal opinion: What is the ideal age for a man to have his first child?

C3a                                                |_____| years

C3b, C3c                        Between |_____| and |_____| years

*[Range 1-99]*

*@Prog: Check + **INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐  1 Precise answer

☐  2 Range

☐  9 There is no ideal age.

** -3 Don't know

** -2 No response – Refused

** -4 No response – Did not understand

| C4 | 2012 | 2016 | (*Dimensions of the desire to have children*) |
|---|---|---|---|

What do you personally think is the ideal number of children for families in Germany?

**C4a**                                |_____| child(ren)
**C4b, C4c**                    Between |_____and |_____| children

*[Range 0-99]*

*@Prog: Check + **INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

**           -3          Don't know

**           -2          No response – Refused

**           -4          No response – Did not understand

## (3)   Leitbild about the ideal age limit

| C4a (C14a) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What's **your personal** opinion: At what age should a woman lo longer have children?

*\*\*( If asked: I don't mean what is medically possible, but what you think is okay..)*

C14aa                                        |_____| years

C14ab, C14ac            Between |_____| and |_____| years

*[Range 1-99]*

☐  1 Precise answer

☐  2 Range

☐  9 There is no specific age.

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response – Refused

\*\* -4 No response – Did not understand

| C4b (C14b) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what do you personally think: At what age should a man no longer have children?

*\*\*(If asked: I don't mean what is medically possible, but what you think is okay.)*

C14ba                                        |_____| years

C14bb, C14bc            Between |_____| and |_____| years

*[Range 1-99]*

*@Prog: Check + \*\*INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐  1 Precise answer

☐  2 Range

☐  9 There is no specific age.

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response – Refused

\*\* -4 No response – Did not understand

| C5a1 – C5a5 | 2012 | 2016 | (*Question worded slightly differently in 2012!*) |

Next we will talk about people who consciously decide not to have any children. What do you think about the following statement…

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C5a1) nowadays it is entirely normal to not have any children. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 C5a2) childless people are selfish because they want an easy lifestyle. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 C5a4) childless people are behaving selfishly. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 C5a5) childless people want to have an easy lifestyle. | | | | | | | |
| C5a3) childless people should pay higher taxes and fees than parents. | | | | | | | |

| C5b1 – C5b5 | 2012 | 2016 | |

Now let's talk about the general public…

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C5b1) nowadays it is entirely normal to not have any children. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 C5b4) childless people are behaving selfishly. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 C5b5) childless people want to have an easy lifestyle. | | | | | | | |
| C5b2) childless people should pay higher taxes and fees than parents. | | | | | | | |

| C6a – C6f (C15a – C15f) | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question worded very differently in 2012: Then the opinion of the general public was asked!)* |
|---|---|---|---|

What's **your personal** opinion: Why do you think people decide **not** to have children?

*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| 2016  Do you personally agree that…<br><br>2012  The general public thinks that… | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>**Don't know | -2<br>**n.r. refused | -4<br>**n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C6a) (C15a) because childless people can live as they please. | | | | | | | |
| C6b) (C15b) because children and work are hard to balance. | | | | | | | |
| C6c) (C15c) because you can afford far more without children. | | | | | | | |
| C6d) (C15d) because children burden a relationship. | | | | | | | |
| C6e) (C15e) because it is too complicated to raise children. | | | | | | | |
| C6f) (C15f) because many are reluctant to take on the lifelong responsibility. | | | | | | | |
| 2012  C6g) for fear of separation. | | | | | | | |

| C7a – C7e (C16a – C16e) | 2012 | 2016 | (*Question worded very differently in 2012: Then the opinion of the general public was asked!*) |
|---|---|---|---|

And why do you think people decide **to have** children?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| 2016  Do <u>you personally</u> agree that…<br><br>2012  <u>The general public</u> thinks that… | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>\*\*Don't know | -2<br>\*\*n.r. refused | -4<br>\*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C7a) (C16a) because children are just part of life. | | | | | | | |
| C7b) (C16b) because children make life more interesting and diverse. | | | | | | | |
| C7c) (C16c) because in our children, we live on after death. | | | | | | | |
| C7d) (C16d) because without children we would be lonely in our old age. | | | | | | | |
| C7e) (C16e) because having children holds relationships together. | | | | | | | |

## (6) Leitbild large families

| C8 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now the topic is families with many children: For **you personally**, how many children does a family have to have to be called a large family?

C8a            A large family has |_____|_____| children or more.

C8b, C8c        A large family has between |_|_____| and |_____|_____| children.

*[Range 1-99]*

*@Prog: Check + **INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐      1      Precise answer

☐      2      Range

**      -3      Don't know

**      -2      No response – Refused

**      -4      No response – Did not understand

| C9a1 – C9a4 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What is **your personal** opinion about large families?

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| You personally think that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refuse | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C9a1) Having many children is wonderful. | | | | | | | |
| C9a2) Having many children is antisocial. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 C9a3) Families should only have lots of children if they have enough money. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 C9a4) People who have lots of children can't give each child enough attention. | | | | | | | |

| C9b1 – C9b4 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And how are large families viewed **by the general public**?

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C9b1) Having many children is wonderful. | | | | | | | |
| C9b2) Families should only have lots of children if they have enough money. | | | | | | | |
| C9b3) Having many children is antisocial. | | | | | | | |
| C9b4) People who have lots of children can't give each child enough attention. | | | | | | | |

## (7)    Leitbild conditions of parenthood

| C10a – C10c | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What conditions need to be fulfilled before a person can even consider having children? This time, it's about **your personal opinion** again.

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C10a) A couple has to be married. | | | | | | | |
| C10b) They need to have enough money. | | | | | | | |
| C10c) The wife needs to have established herself in her career, regardless whether her partner works. | | | | | | | |

| C11a – C11c | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What conditions need to be fulfilled before a person can even consider having children? And now **the general public**: How do most people in Germany think…

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C11a) A couple has to be married. | | | | | | | |
| C11b) They need to have enough money. | | | | | | | |
| C11c) The wife needs to have established herself in her career, regardless whether her partner works. | | | | | | | |

| C13a – C13c | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now we will look at different statements about children. What do <u>you personally</u> think of the following statements:

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do <u>you personally</u> agree that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C13a) It's not good for a child to grow up as an only child. | | | | | | | |
| C13b) A family needs a son to carry on the family name. | | | | | | | |
| C13c) It's ideal to have at least one boy and one girl. | | | | | | | |

| C12a – C12c | 2012 | 2016 | (*Question worded slightly differently in 2012!*) |
|---|---|---|---|

Now it's <u>about the general public</u> again<u>.</u>

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| <u>The general public</u> thinks that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C12a) It's not good for a child to grow up as an only child. | | | | | | | |
| C12b) A family needs a son to carry on the family name. | | | | | | | |
| C12c) It's ideal to have at least one boy and one girl. | | | | | | | |

## Subject block:  Parent-child relationship

| D1a1 – D1a4 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now let's talk about everyday lives of parents and their children.

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1a1) Parents should set aside their own needs completely for the sake of the children. | | | | | | | |
| D1a2) Children will grow up no matter what, so it's not necessary to put a lot of thought into it | | | | | | | |
| D1a3) Parents can do a lot wrong in raising children, so they should become well informed. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1a4) Parents should trust their instincts in raising children. | | | | | | | |

| D1b1 – D1b4 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Abd how does **the general public** think about it?

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that… | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1b1) Parents should set aside their own needs completely for the sake of the children. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1b3) Children will grow up no matter what, so it's not necessary to put a lot of thought into it. | | | | | | | |
| D1b2) Parents can do a lot wrong in raising children, so they should become well informed. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1b4) Parents should trust their instincts in raising children. | | | | | | | |

## (10)    Motherhood

| D1c1 – D1c5 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now I'd like your personal opinion about parental roles:

*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1c1) Mothers ought to have time to help their children with their schoolwork in the | | | | | | | |
| D1c2) Mothers ought to pursue a career in order to remain independent from their husbands. | | | | | | | |
| D1c3) A mother who only stays home and takes care of her children will eventually grow | | | | | | | |
| D1c4) A mother ought to, if at all possible, not work at all. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1c5) A mother of a two-year-old child who works **full time** can't be a good mother | | | | | | | |

| D1d1 – D1d5 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now the general public:

*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 **Don't know | -2 **n.r. refused | -4 **n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1d1) Mothers ought to have time to help their children with their schoolwork in the | | | | | | | |
| D1d2) Mothers ought to pursue a career in order to remain independent from their husbands. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1d4) A mother who only stays home and takes care of her children will eventually grow dissatisfied. | | | | | | | |
| D1d3) A mother ought to, if at all possible, not work at all. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1d5) A mother of a two-year-old child who works **full time** can't be a good mother | | | | | | | |

## (11)     Fatherhood

| D1e1 – D1e5 | 2012 | 2016 | (*Question worded slightly differently in 2012!*) |
|---|---|---|---|

And now to the <u>fathers</u>.
I'd like your personal opinion again.

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do <u>you</u> personally agree that… | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>**Don't know | -2<br>**n.r. refused | -4<br>**n.r. didn't understan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1e1) It's not good for a child when the father leaves child rearing solely to the mother. | | | | | | | |
| D1e2) Fathers should spend less time at work for the sake of their children. | | | | | | | |
| D1e3) It's not natural for a man to be a househusband. | | | | | | | |
| D1e4) A man has to be able to feed his family on his own. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1e5) A father should be just as involved in childcare as a mother. | | | | | | | |

| D1f1 – D1f5 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what does the general public think…?

***INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks… | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>**Don't know | -2<br>**n.r. refused | -4<br>**n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 D1f4) It's not good for a child when the father leaves child rearing solely to the mother. | | | | | | | |
| D1f1) Fathers should spend less time at work for the sake of their children. | | | | | | | |
| D1f2) It's not natural for a man to be a househusband. | | | | | | | |
| D1f3) A man has to be able to feed his family on his own. | | | | | | | |
| 2016 D1f5) A father should be just as involved in childcare as a mother. | | | | | | | |

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## (12)    Intensity of parent-child contact

| D2a – D2d | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what is **your personal** opinion on the following statements:

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do <u>you personally</u> agree that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D2a) For a child between 1 and 3 years old, it's best to be cared for <u>only</u> by mother. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 D2b) Children between 1 and 3 years old suffer when they are cared for mostly by their grandparents. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 D2c) Children between 1 and 3 years old suffer when they are cared for mostly by a nanny. | | | | | | | |
| D2d) Children between 1 and 3 years suffer when they are cared for mostly in a child-care facility or day-care center for children under the age of three. | | | | | | | |

| D3a – D3b | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now back to the <u>opinion of the general public</u>:

*\*\*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| The general public thinks that... | 1 Strongly agree | 2 Agree | 3 Disagree | 4 Strongly disagree | -3 \*\*Don't know | -2 \*\*n.r. refused | -4 \*\*n.r. didn't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D3a) For a child between 1 and 3 years old, it's best to be cared for only by mother. | | | | | | | |
| D3b) Children between 1 and 3 years suffer when they are cared for mostly in a child-care facility or day-care center. | | | | | | | |

## Subject block: Family policies

| D4 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now back to your <u>personal opinion</u>:

It is possible for fathers to take paid parental leave for up to 12 months, in other words to stay home from work and care for their newborn child: What do you think: should fathers at least take some of the parental leave?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

*\*\*INT: One response only!*

2016 *\*\*INT: If asked:*
   *Parental leave means that you can stay home with your child and get two-thirds of your last income paid to you by the government.*
   **Every couple** *can take* **a total of 14 months** *of paid parental leave.*
   **One partner** *can take* **at most 12 of those months**.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Yes, by all means. | |
| 2 | Yes, if their vocational and financial situation allows. | |
| 3 | Yes, but only if absolutely necessary. | |
| 4 | No, by no means. | |
| -3 | Don't know. | ** |
| -2 | No response – Refused | ** |
| -4 | No response – Did not understand | ** |

## Social context

| E1 – E3 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now let's talk about your personal sphere.
*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*
*Please do NOT read "some do/some don't", "don't know" and "no response" aloud*

| | Do most of them have children or are they childless? |
|---|---|

**E1)**
When you think about your <u>family or relatives</u>…

| 1 Have children | 2 Are childless |
|---|---|

| **5 Some do/ some don't | **-3 Don't know | **-2 n.r. (Refused) | **-4 n.r. (Didn't understand) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**E2)**
If you are employed, when you consider the <u>co-workers</u> you spend most of your time with …

| 1 Have children | 2 Are childless |
|---|---|

| **5 Some do/ some don't | **-3 Don't know | **-2 n.r. (Refused) | **-4 n.r.. (Didn't understand) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

Not employed ☐

**E3)**
When you think about your <u>friends and acquaintances</u>…

| 1 Have children | 2 Are childless |
|---|---|

| **5 Some do/ some don't | **-3 Don't know | **-2 n.r. (Refused) | **-4 n.r.. (Didn't understand) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | 2012 | 2016 | *(Entirely new section added!)* |
|---|---|---|---|

## Number of father's parental leave months

➔ **Filter:** If "yes" to question D4 (1-3)
➔ D4 eq (1) OR (2) OR (3)

**F1 [Personal opinion of the target person]**

A <u>couple</u> can divide up <u>a total of</u> up to <u>14 months</u> of paid parental leave between each other.

<u>One</u> partner can take at most <u>12 of those months</u>.
Ideally, how many months of paid parental leave should fathers take?

*\*\*INT.: If target person says, "Half," please ask whether they mean half of 14 or 12 months.*

F1a                                          |_____| months

F1b, F1c                    Between |_____| and |_____| months

*[Range 0 /2-12]*

*@Prog: Check + \*\*INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐  1 Precise answer

☐  2 Range

☐  9 There is no precise number of months.

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response – Refused

\*\* -4 No response – Did not understand

*Check: If "1":*

*\*\*INT: When fathers take parental leave, they MUST take at least 2 months. (Therefore the figures allowed are …*
*0 = No parental leave*
*2 to 12)*

➔ Filter: For all

F4 [Personal opinion of the target person]

Now let's talk about the division of work between mothers and fathers.
First on mothers: If a couple has a two-year-old child, should the mother go to work full time, part time or not work at all?

☐    1      Work full time

☐    2      Work part time

☐    3      Not work at all

**    -3      Don't know

**    -2      No response – Refused

**    -4      No response – Did not understand

➔ Filter: If "part time" in F4
➔ F4 EQ (2)

F6

How many hours a week should the mother work part time?

F6a                       |_____| hours             **INT: If "x.5" please round up

F6b, F6c          Between |_____| and |_____| hours

*[Range 1-35]*
*@Prog: Check + **INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐ 1 Precise answer

☐ 2 Range

☐ 9 There is no ideal number of hours.

** -3 Don't know

** -2 No response – Refused

** -4 No response – Did not understand

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**F7 NEU (F7) [Personal opinion of the target person]**

And now to the fathers:
If a couple has a two-year-old child, should the father go to work full time, part time or not work at all?

☐ 1 Work full time
☐ 2 Work part time
☐ 3 Not work at all
** -3 Don't know
** -2 No response – Refused
** -4 No response – Did not understand

**F9 [Personal opinion of the target person]**

How many hours a week should the father work part time?

F9a                                   |_____| hours                    **INT: If "xx.5" please round up

F9b, F9c                  Between |_____| and |_____| hours

*[Range 1-35]*
*@Prog: Check + **INT: The second figure must always be greater than the first figure*

☐ 1 Precise answer
☐ 2 Range
☐ 9 There is no ideal number of hours.
** -3 Don't know
** -2 No response – Refused
** -4 No response – Did not understand

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## 2. Questionnaire Section 2: "Standard Variables"

### Socio-demographics: Target person

Now we've reached the statistical section.

| SM1 – SM9 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Demographics)* |
|---|---|---|---|

➔ **Filter**: If "Don't know" OR "No response" in FLB 2012 for SM9 (<Adr_SM9Flb> in address file):

| SM9_1 (SM9x1) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What is your marital status? Are you…

*** INT: Read possible responses aloud if needed!*

☐    1    Single

☐    2    Married and live with your spouse
        *** INT: Even if the spouses do not live in the same household, but are "together"*

☐    3    Married, permanently separated

☐    4    Divorced

☐    5    Widowed

☐    6    Living in a registered civil partnership?
        *** INT: Even if the partners do not live in the same household, but are "together"*

*** INT: If target person says one of the possible responses, the following responses do not need to be read aloud:*

☐    7    In a registered civil partnership, permanently separated?

☐    8    Or has your registered civil partnership been annulled?

☐    9    Or is your registered civil partner deceased?

**    -3    Don't know

**    -2    No response

| SM9_2 (SM9x2) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

In [survey month 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] 2012 we'd entered that you were [marital status 2012: <Adr_SM9Flb> in address file]:

Is this still the case, or has something changed?

*\*\*INT: Do not read possible responses aloud. Enter according to target person's statement.*

☐ 1 It hasn't changed
(and info from 2012 was correct) *--> go to SM9a*

☐ 2 It hasn't changed
(but info from 2012 was **NOT correct**) *--> go to SM9_3*

☐ 3 It has changed
(but info from 2012 was correct) *--> go to SM9_3*

☐ 4 It has changed
(info from 2012 was **NOT correct**) *--> go to SM9_3*

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response

*\*\* INT: If asked:*
*For this research project, the survey data from 2012 will be compared with those of today. This information will be linked using an anonymous number and the evaluation will also be anonymous, so it will* **not be linked to your name, your phone number or your address***!)*

| SM9_3 (SM9x3) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What is your marital status now? Are you…

*\*\* INT: Read possible responses aloud if needed!*

☐ 1 Single

☐ 2 Married and live with your spouse
*\*\* INT: Even if the spouses do not live in the same household, but are "together"*

☐ 3 Married, permanently separated

☐ 4 Divorced

☐ 5 Widowed

☐ 6 Living in a registered civil partnership?
*\*\* INT: Even if the partners do not live in the same household, but are "together"*

☐ 7 In a registered civil partnership, permanently separated?

☐ 8 Or has your registered civil partnership been annulled?

☐ 9 Or is your registered civil partner deceased?

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response

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| SM9_4 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|-------|------|------|--|

And since when have you been [according to Code in SM9_3] ?

| ... | 2 | married to your current spouse |
| ... | 3 | separated from your current spouse |
| ... | 4 | divorced |
| ... | 5 | widowed |
| ... | 6 | in a registered civil partnership |
| ... | 7 | separated from your civil partner |
| ... | 8 | living in an annulled civil partnership |
| ... | 9 | widowed from your civil partner |

SM9x4a        Since        _____|_____|_____|_____|  (year)

*[Range: at least year of birth]*

SM9x4b        Or for:                _____|_____years

*\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

*(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say year) [Range: age of target*

*person]*

PROGRAMMING: The respondent has the alternative to answer "year of" or "number of years." Please automatically calculate the other response and "save" in a separate variable so that it is clear what the target person answered and what the program calculated.

      ⮚ SM9x4c, SM9x4d

| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

(=> Filter in the following questions refer to SM9)

| SM9a | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

What is the gender of your partner?

| ☐ | 1 | Male |
| ☐ | 2 | Female |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM10 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question worded slightly differently in 2012!)* |
|------|------|------|---|

✏️<SM9 eq (2, 3)>   How long have you been married to your current spouse?

✏️<SM9 eq (6, 7)>   How long have you been in this registered civil partnership?

SM10a1 _____|_____|_____|_____|  year

*[Range: at least year of birth] 9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM10a2 Or for:_____|_____years

*\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

*(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say year) [Range: age of target*

*person] 98 = Don't know / 99 = No response*

PROGRAMMING: The respondent has the alternative to answer "year of" or "number of years." Please automatically calculate the other response and "save" in a separate variable.

\*\*   -3   Don't know

\*\*   -2   No response

| SM11 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

How long have you been in this relationship?

SM11a1 _____|_____|_____|_____|  year

*[Range: at least year of birth] 9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM11a2 Or for:_____|_____years   *\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up (INT: Optional entry if*

*target person cannot say year)*

*[Range: age of target person] 98 = Don't know / 99 = No response*

PROGRAMMING: The respondent has the option of answering "the year" or "so many years" – Please automatically calculate the other possible response and "save" separately.

\*\*   -3   Don't know

\*\*   -2   No response

| SM12 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

Are you presently in a long-term relationship?

*\*\*INT: If target person asks what you mean by a "long-term relationship": However the target person defines that for themselves. A "long-term relationship" is whatever they consider it to be.*

☐   1   Yes

☐   2   No

\*\*   -3   Don't know

\*\*   -2   No response

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| SM13 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

With a man or a woman?

- ☐ 1 With a man
- ☐ 2 With a woman
- ** -2 No response

➔ **Filter:** If long-term relationship
➔ SM12 eq (1)

| SM15 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

How long have you been in this relationship?

SM15a _____|_____|_____|_____| year
*[Range: at least year of birth]*

SM15b Or for:_____|_____years
***INT: If "xx.5" please round up*
*(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say year) [Range: age of target*

*person]*

- ** -3 Don't know
- ** -2 No response

➔ **Filter:** If (married and living together) OR (registered civil partnership and living together) OR in a long-term relationship
➔ SM9 eq (2) or SM9 eq (6) or SM12 eq (1)

| SM16 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Do you live in one household with <your husband> (SM14 eq (2)) / <your wife > (SM14 eq (1)) / <your (male) partner> (SM14 eq (3, 5, 7)) / <your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (4, 6, 8)) / <your partner > (SM14 eq (9))?

- ☐ 1 Yes
- ☐ 2 No --> *go to SM18*
- ** -2 No response --> *go to SM18*

➔ **Filter:** If (married and living together) OR (registered civil partnership and living together) OR in a long-term relationship AND joint household
➔ SM16 eq (1)

| SM17 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Since when?

SM17a _____|_____|_____|_____| year
*[Range: at least year of birth] 9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM17b Or for:_____|_____years ***INT: If "xx.5" please round up (INT: Optional entry if*
*target person cannot say year)*
*[Range: age of target person] 98 = Don't know / 99 = No response*

- ** -3 Don't know
- ** -2 No response

| SM18 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

Overall, how satisfied are you with your relationship? Please answer on a scale of 0 to 10.

0 means "not at all satisfied" and 10 means "very satisfied."

Use the numbers in between to adjust your response.

| Not at all satisfied | | | | | | | | | | Very satisfied |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

| ** | -3 | Don't know |
|----|----|------------|
| ** | -2 | No response |

| SM18_NEU (SM71) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|-----------------|------|------|---|

Is [your current partner the same] as in the survey in [survey month 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] 2012?

At that time you had said that [your partner – from FLB 2012] was born in the year [FLB 2012].

| ☐ | 1 | Yes |
|---|---|-----|
| ☐ | 2 | No |
| ** | -3 | Don't know / Not sure |
| ** | -2 | No response |

| SM19 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

How many long-term relationships have you been in previously?

How many long-term relationships have you been in previously, including your marriage?

How many long-term relationships have you been in previously, including your registered civil partnership?

How many long-term relationships have you been in previously, including your present relationship?

*\*\*INT: If target person asks what you mean by a "long-term relationship." A "long-term relationship" is whatever they consider it to be.*

|_____|_____|_____| long-term relationships
[Range 19 a) 0-99;
[Range 19 b-d) 1-99]

| ** | -3 | Don't know |
|----|----|------------|
| ** | -2 | No response |

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| SM20_1 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Since when have you not been in a long-term relationship?

SM20a (SM72a)          Since          _____|_____|_____|_____|  year

*[Range: at least year of birth]*

SM20b (SM72b)          Or for:          _____|_____years

*\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

*(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say year) Range: age of target person]*

\*\*          -3          Don't know

\*\*          -2          No response

| SM20a | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Were you ever previously married to another partner?

☐          1          Yes

☐          2          No

\*\*          -3          Don't know

\*\*          -2          No response

| SM20b | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Have you been married more than once?

☐          1          Yes

☐          2          No

\*\*          -3          Don't know

\*\*          -2          No response

| SM21 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Have you ever been in a registered civil partnership with another partner or have you ever been married previously?

*\*\*INT: Responses do NOT need to be read aloud*

*\*\*INT: Multiple responses allowed*

SM21a          ☐          1          Yes, I have already been in a registered civil partnership with another partner

                                        Yes, previously married

SM21b          ☐          2

SM21c          ☐          3          No

SM21wn          \*\*          -3          Don't know

SM21ka          \*\*          -2          No response

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## Subject block: Children

**Socio-demographics Children**

| SM22 | 2012 | 2016 | *("Do you have children?")* |
|---|---|---|---|

**Filter**: All

**SM22:**
Do you have children?
I mean both biological and adopted children, regardless where they presently reside.

*** INT: If asked, foster children or stepchildren are NOT included here*

☐     1       Yes

☐     2       No � *go to SM27*

**     -3      Don't know � *go to SM27*

**     -2      No response �*go to SM27*

| SM23a | 2012 | 2016 | *("How many children do you have?")* |
|---|---|---|---|

**Filter:** If children
(SM22 eq (1))

**SM23:**
How many children do you have?

*** INT: Total number of biological and adopted children.*

|_____|_____| child(ren)   *[PROGRAMMING: Range 1-15]*

**     -3      Don't know

**     -2      No response

➔ **Filter**: All

| SM22_1 (SM22a) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Since [survey month FLB 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] 2012 have you had or adopted children?
NOT counting stepchildren, foster children or fostering unaccompanied minor-aged refugees

☐     1       Yes ➔ *go to SM22_2*

☐     2       No ➔ *go to SM22_3*

**     -3      Don't know ➔ *go to SM22_3*

**     -2      No response ➔ *go to SM22_3*

➔ **Filter**: Those who have had or adopted children since FLB 2012
➔ SM22_1 eq (1)

| SM22_2 (SM22b) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

How many children have you had or adopted since then?

|_____|_____| child(ren) *[PROGRAMMING: Range 1-15]*

**     -3      Don't know ➔ *go to SM22_3*

**     -2      No response ➔ *go to SM22_3*

| SM22_3 (SM22c) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

@ Program calculates **total number of children** (VAR AnzKinderGesamt) from:
[number of children from FLB 2012: <Adr_AnzKinderFlb> in address file] + [number of children in SM22_2] = **total number of children**

- If in FLB 2012
  in SM22 "Don't know" / "No response"  or in SM23
  "Don't know" / "No response"
  then equals 0

- If according to SM22_1 NO more children
  or in  SM22_1  "Don't  know"  /  "No  response"  or  in
  SM22_2 "Don't know" / "No response" then equals 0

- If **total number of children** = 0, please display "none":

So you now have [total number of children] child / children, is that correct?
I mean both your biological and adopted children, regardless of where they currently reside.

| | 1 | Yes, that is correct | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | No, that is not correct | ➔  *go to SM22_4* |
| ** | -3 | Don't know | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |
| ** | -2 | No response | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |

| SM22_4 (SM22d) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

How many children do you have?
I mean both your biological and adopted children, regardless of where they currently reside.

SM22_4_1 (SM22d1)  |   |   | Number of (living) child(ren) *[PROGRAMMING: Range 1-15] INT.: ONLY if*

*SPONTANEOUSLY stated:*

SM22_4_2 (SM22d2)  |   |    | Number of (deceased) child(ren) *[PROGRAMMING: Range 1-15]*

| ** | -3 | Don't know ➔ *go to **SM25_1*** |
|---|---|---|
| ** | -2 | No response ➔  *go to **SM25_1*** |

| SM22_5 (SM22e) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

In the survey in [survey month 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] 2012 we had noted that you had [number of children from FLB 2012, if 0 = [none] (<Adr_AnzKinderFlb> in address file)], was that correct?

| | 1 | Yes, that was correct | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | No, that wasn't correct, I had |   |   | **(SM22f)** child(ren) | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |
| ** | -3 | Don't know | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |
| ** | -2 | No response | ➔ *go to SM23a_1 / SM23b_1 / SM25_1* |

[SM22g: Ultimately calculated  total number of children]

| SM23a_1 (SM23a1) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Is your child a boy or a girl?

☐    1      a boy

☐    2      a girl

**    -2      No response

| SM23a_2 (SM23a1jahr) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what year was your child born?

|_____|_____|_____|_____| year

**    -3      Don't know

**    -2      No response

| SM23a_3 (SM23a1hh) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And does this child live with you in your household?

☐    1      Yes

☐    2      No

**    -3      Don't know

**    -2      No response

➔ Number of (living) children:
Either calculated [total number of children] in SM22_3 gt (1) AND le (15) or corrected data in SM22_4 gt (1)
AND le (15))

| SM23b_1 (SM23b1) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Is your **oldest** child a boy or a girl?

☐ 1 a boy

☐ 2 a girl

** -2 No response

| SM23b_2 (SM23b1jahr) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what year was *[boy according to SM23b_1]* he / *[girl according to SM23b_1]* she born?

*** INT: This is about the **oldest** child*

|_____|_____|_____|_____| year

** -3 Don't know

** -2 No response

| SM23b_3 (SM23b1hh) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And does this child live with you in your household?

*** INT: This is about the **oldest** child*

☐ 1 Yes

☐ 2 No

** -3 Don't know

** -2 No response

| SM23c_1 (SM23b2) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And the **second-oldest** child? A boy or a girl?

☐   1   a boy

☐   2   a girl

\*\*   -2   No response

| SM23c_2 (SM23b2jahr) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what year was *[boy according to SM23c_1]* he / *[girl according to SM23c_1]* she born?

*\*\* INT: This is about the **second-oldest** child*

|_____|_____|_____|_____|  year

\*\*   -3   Don't know

\*\*   -2   No response

| SM23c_3 (SM23b2hh) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And does this child live with you in your household?

*\*\* INT: This is about the **second-oldest** child*

☐   1   Yes

☐   2   No

\*\*   -3   Don't know

\*\*   -2   No response

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| SM23d_1 (SM23b3) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And the **third-oldest** child? A boy or a girl?

☐    1      a boy

☐    2      a girl

**    -2      No response

| SM23d_2 (SM23b3jahr) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And what year was *[boy according to SM23c_1]* he / *[girl according to SM23c_1]* she born?

*** INT: This is about the **third-oldest** child*

|_____|_____|_____|_____|   year

**    -3      Don't know

**    -2      No response

| SM23d_3 (SM23b3hh) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

And does this child live with you in your household?

*** INT: This is about the **third-oldest** child*

☐    1      Yes

☐    2      No

**    -3      Don't know

**    -2      No response

@ Programming: etc. until the nth child

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| SM24 | 2012 | 2016 | *("When was this child born?")* |
|------|------|------|-------------------------------|

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**SM24a:** When was this child born?

|_____|_____|_____|_____| year ⮽ *go to SM23b (if in relationship)*

\*\*  -3   Don't know ⮽*go toSM23b(if in relationship)*

\*\*  -2   No response ⮽ *go to SM23b (if in relationship)*

**SM24b:**
When was your first child born?

*\*\* INT: Total number of biological and adopted children.*

|_____|_____|_____|_____| year

\*\*  -3   Don't know

\*\*  -2   No response

**SM24c:**
When was your youngest child born?

*\*\* INT: Total number of biological and adopted children.*

|_____|_____|_____|_____| year ⮽ *go to SM23c (if in relationship)*

\*\*  -3   Don't know ⮽*go toSM23b(if in relationship)*

\*\*  -2   No response ⮽ *go to SM23b (if in relationship)*

| SM25 | 2012 | 2016 | *("When was your first child born?")* |
|------|------|------|----------------------------------------|

SM24ap
--> If one child and age of target person ‹ 16 years at birth of this child:
--> PROGRAMMING: Age of target person according to screener ‹16) in the year ‹SM24a›? If yes:

I have a question about the year of your child's birth. The birth was in ‹SM24a›. Is it true that you were under the age of 16 then or should I correct this response?

| 1 | Yes, I was not yet 16 years old when the child was born |
|---|---|
| 2 | The year of birth is incorrect |
| | --> SM24b (i.e. please "save" correction in new variable, do not overwrite "old" variable) |
| -2 | No response |

SM24bp
--> If more than one child and age of target person ‹ 16 years at birth of first child:
→ PROGRAMMING: Age according to screener ‹16) in the year ‹SM24b›? If yes:

I have a question about the year of your (first) child's birth. The birth was in ‹SM24b ›. Is it true that you were under the age of 16 then or should I correct this response?

| 1 | Yes, I was not yet 16 years old when the child was born |
|---|---|
| 2 | The year of birth is incorrect |
| | --> SM24b (i.e. please "save" correction in new variable, do not overwrite "old" variable) |
| -2 | No response |

SM24cp
--> If more than one child and age of target person ‹ 16 years at birth of youngest child:
--> PROGRAMMING: Age according to screener ‹16) in the year ‹SM26›? If yes:

I have a question about the year of your (youngest) child's birth. The birth was in ‹SM26›. Is it true that you were under the age of 16 then or should I correct this response?

| 1 | Yes, I was not yet 16 years old when the child was born |
|---|---|
| 2 | The year of birth is incorrect |
| | --> SM26b (i.e. please "save" correction in new variable, do not overwrite "old" variable) |
| -2 | No response |

**Filter:** If one child AND presently in a relationship (all who are married and living together / in a registered civil partnership living together / all in a long-term relationship):

**-->** (SM23a eq (1)) AND [(SM9 eq (2)) OR (SM9 eq (6)) OR (SM12 eq (1))]

**SM25a:**

Is this child from your present relationship?

***INT: Wait for a spontaneous response - read possible responses aloud if needed!*

| ☐ | 1 | Yes |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 2 | No |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

**Filter:** If more than one child AND presently in a relationship (all who are married and living together / in a registered civil partnership living together / all in a long-term relationship):

**-->** (SM23 gt (1) AND le (15)) AND [(SM9 eq (2)) OR (SM9 eq (6)) OR (SM12 eq (1))]

**SM25b:**

Are all of these children from your present relationship?

***INT: Wait for a spontaneous response - read possible responses aloud if needed!*

| ☐ | 1 | Yes, all of them |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 2 | No, not all of them |
| ☐ | 3 | No, none of them |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

| SM26 | 2012 | 2016 | *("When was your youngest child born?")* |
|------|------|------|------|

**Filter:** If youngest child under 6 years old:
**-->** (according to SM24a or SM24c >= 2006)

**SM26:**

On a regular working day who cares for your [(SM24c <= 6 years): youngest] child most of the time if he/she does not yet go to school?

***INT: 2 maximum responses possible!*
***INT: Read possible responses aloud if needed!*

| SM26a | ☐ | 1 | The mother |
|-------|---|---|------------|
| SM26b | ☐ | 1 | The father |
| SM26c | ☐ | 1 | The grandparents, or grandma/grandpa |
| SM26d | ☐ | 1 | A nanny/child-minder |
| SM26e | ☐ | 1 | A day-care center |
| SM26f | ☐ | 1 | A kindergarten |
| SM26g | ☐ | 1 | Others |
| SM26h | ☐ | 1 | Child already attends school |
| SM26i | ☐ | 1 | Don't know |
| SM26j | ☐ | 1 | No response |

(all who are married and living together / in a registered civil partnership living together / all in a long-term relationship):

| SM25a | 2012 | 2016 | *(In 2012, coded as SM23b!)* |
|-------|------|------|------------------------------|

Is this child from your present relationship?

*\*\*INT: Wait for a spontaneous response - read possible responses aloud if needed!*

| ☐ | 1 | Yes |
|---|---|-----|
| ☐ | 2 | No |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

(all who are married and living together / in a registered civil partnership living together / all in a long-term relationship):

| SM25b | 2012 | 2016 | *(In 2012, coded as SM23c!)* |
|-------|------|------|------------------------------|

Are all of these children from your present relationship?

*\*\*INT: Wait for a spontaneous response - read possible responses aloud if needed!*

| ☐ | 1 | Yes, all of them |
|---|---|------------------|
| ☐ | 2 | No, not all of |
| ☐ | 3 | No, none of them |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

## Anticipated consequences

| SM25_1<br>(SM73) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Imagine if you were to have
(➔ If according to SM22_3 / SM22_4 at least 1 living child [another]) child.

*INT: Read the scale aloud for the first two items, then only "as needed"*

| Do you personally agree that... | 1<br>Strongly agree | 2<br>Agree | 3<br>Disagree | 4<br>Strongly disagree | -3<br>**Don't know | -2<br>**n.r. refused | -4<br>**n.r. did not understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SM73a) it would be easy for you to get a childcare place? | | | | | | | |
| SM73b) your parents, parents-in-law or other relatives would regularly care for the children? | | | | | | | |
| SM73c) you would have lasting career disadvantages? | | | | | | | |
| SM73d) things would get financially difficult? | | | | | | | |

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## Parental allowance

| SM25_2<br>(SM74) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

[If more than one child]: Please think now about your youngest child:
How many months in total did you and your partner receive a parental allowance [if more than one child: for this child]?

If you are currently receiving a parental allowance, please tell me the number of months that you expect to receive a parental allowance.

INT.: We mean the total of parental allowance months of both partners.

|_____|_____| months [PROGRAMMING: Range 0-14]

| ** | -3 | Don't know |
|---|---|---|
| ** | -2 | No response |

| SM26 | 2012 | 2016 | (Question worded slightly differently in 2012! In 2012, coded as SM23d!) |
|---|---|---|---|

On a regular working day who cares for your [(SM24c <= 6 years): youngest] child most of the time?

**INT: Multiple responses possible!*

**INT: Read possible responses aloud if needed!*

| SM26a | ☐ | 1 | The mother |
|---|---|---|---|
| SM26b | ☐ | 2 | The father |
| SM26c | ☐ | 3 | The grandparents, or grandma/grandpa |
| SM26d | ☐ | 4 | A nanny/child-minder |
| SM26e | ☐ | 5 | A day-care center |
| SM26f | ☐ | 6 | A kindergarten |
| SM26g | ☐ | 7 | Others |
| SM26h | ☐ | 8 | Child already attends school |
| SM26i | ** | -3 | Don't know |
| SM26j | ** | -2 | No response |

| SM27 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Would you like to have children?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

☐   1     Absolutely not

☐   2     No.

☐   3     Yes.

☐   4     Yes, definitely.

☐   5     ➜ **Sex (screener) female:**
     Or are you pregnant? ➜ *to SM31*
     ➜ **Sex (Screener) Male** (SM14=1,6 or SM14=3,5): Or is your partner pregnant? ➜ *to SM31*
     ➜ **Sex (screener) female** (SM14=4,8): Or is your partner pregnant? ➜ *to SM31*

\*\*   -3     Don't know

\*\*   -2     No response

| SM28 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

How many children do you want to have?

SM28a                          |\_\_\_\_\_|_____| children

SM28b1, SM28b2         Or |_____|_____| - |_____|_____| children
                                [Range 1-99]

☐   1     Precise answer

☐   2     Range

\*\*   -3     Don't know

\*\*   -2     No response

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| SM29 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

Would you like to have more children?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

☐ 1 Absolutely not

☐ 2 No.

☐ 3 Yes.

☐ 4 Yes, definitely.

☐ 5 ➔ **Sex (screener) female:**
Or are you pregnant? ➔ *to SM31*
➔ **Sex (screener) male** (SM14=1,6 or SM14=3,5): Or is your partner
pregnant? ➔ *to SM31*
➔ **Sex (Screener) Female** (SM14=4,8): Or is your
partner pregnant? ➔ *to SM31*

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response

| SM30 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

How many more children do you want to have?

SM30a |\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_| children

SM30b1, SM30b2 Or |_____|\_\_\_\_\_| - |_____|\_\_\_\_\_| children
[Range 1-99]

☐ 1 Precise answer

☐ 2 Range

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response

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| SM31 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

Do you want to have more children after this one?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

☐   1      Absolutely not

☐   2      No.

☐   3      Yes.

☐   4      Yes, definitely.

\*\*   -3      Don't know

\*\*   -2      No response

| SM32 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

How many more children do you want to have?

SM32a                 |\_\_\_\_\_|_____| children

SM32b1, SM32b2      Or |_____|_____| - |_____|_____| children
                             *[Range 1-99]*

☐   1      Precise answer

☐   2      Range

\*\*   -3      Don't know

\*\*   -2      No response

| SM32_NEU (SM75) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

Do you plan to have a child <u>within the next 2 years</u>?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

☐   1      Absolutely not

☐   2      No

☐   3      Yes

☐   4      Yes, definitely

\*\*   9      I haven't thought about it yet

\*\*   -3      Don't know

\*\*   -2      No response

## Socio-demographics: Partner

➔ **Filter:** If (married AND living together) OR (registered civil partnership AND living together) OR (long-term relationship)
➔ (SM9 eq (2) OR (SM9 eq (6)) OR (SM12 eq (1))

| SM33 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Now I have some questions about <your husband> (SM14 eq (2)) / <your wife> (SM14 eq (1)) / <your (male) partner> (SM14 eq (3, 5, 7)) / <your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (4, 6, 8)) / <your (male) partner or your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (9)).

When was <he> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM 9 eq (1, 4, 6, 8)) / <he or she> (SM14 eq (9)) born?

|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  year

| ** | -3 | Don't know |
|----|----|----|
| ** | -2 | No response |

➔ **Filter:** If in a long-term relationship according to SM12.
(i.e. targets are NOT asked who are living together with a spouse or registered civil partner!)
➔ (SM12 eq (1))

| SM34 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

➔ If partner is male (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7))

What is his marital status? Is he…

*** INT: Please read possible responses aloud*

| ☐ | 1 | Single |
|----|----|----|
| ☐ | 2 | Married and lives with his wife |
| ☐ | 3 | Married, permanently separated |
| ☐ | 4 | Divorced |
| ☐ | 5 | Widowed |
| ☐ | 6 | Or does he live in a registered civil partnership? |

*** INT: If target person cites one of the above responses, the following do not need to be read aloud:*

| ☐ | 7 | Or is he in a registered civil partnership, living separately? |
|----|----|----|
| ☐ | 8 | Or has his registered civil partnership been annulled? |
| ☐ | 9 | Or is his registered civil partner deceased? |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

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What is her marital status? Is she…

*** INT: Please read possible responses aloud*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 1 | Single |
| ☐ | 2 | Married and lives with her spouse |
| ☐ | 3 | Married, permanently separated |
| ☐ | 4 | Divorced |
| ☐ | 5 | Widowed |
| ☐ | 6 | Or does she live in a registered civil partnership? |

*** INT: If target person cites one of the above responses, the following do not need to be read aloud:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 7 | Or is she in a registered civil partnership, living separately? |
| ☐ | 8 | Or has her registered civil partnership been annulled? |
| ☐ | 9 | Or is her registered civil partner deceased? |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

What is his or her marital status? Is he/she …

*** INT: Please read possible responses aloud*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 1 | Single |
| ☐ | 2 | Married and lives with spouse |
| ☐ | 3 | Married, permanently separated |
| ☐ | 4 | Divorced |
| ☐ | 5 | Widowed |

*** INT: If target person cites one of the above responses, the following do not need to be read aloud:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 6 | Or does he or she live in a registered civil partnership? |
| ☐ | 7 | Or is he or she in a registered civil partnership, living separately? |
| ☐ | 8 | Or has the registered civil partnership been annulled? |
| ☐ | 9 | Or is the registered civil partner deceased? |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

| SM35 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Was <your husband> (SM14 eq (2)) / <your wife> (SM14 eq (1)) / <your (male) partner> (SM14 eq (3, 5, 7)) / <your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (4, 6, 8)) / <your (male) partner / your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (9) … ever married before?

<SM14 eq (3,4,5,8)> …ever married before or was <he> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM 9 eq (1, 4, 6, 8)) / ever in a registered civil partnership?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| SM35a | ☐ | 1 | Yes, married before |
| SM35b | ☐ | 2 | <SM14 eq (3,4,5,8)> Yes, in a registered civil partnership before |
| | | | @PROG: MP möglich bei 1, 2 |
| SM35c | ☐ | 3 | No |
| SM35wn | ** | -3 | Don't know |
| SM35ka | ** | -2 | No response |

| SM36 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Does <your husband> (SM14 eq (2)) / <your wife> (SM14 eq (1)) / <your (male) partner> (SM14 eq (3, 5, 7)) / <your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (4, 6, 8)) / <your (male) partner / your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (9) have children from an earlier relationship?

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ | 1 | Yes |
| ☐ | 2 | No |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

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# Socio-demographics: Target person (continued)

➔ **Filter:** All

| SM37 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Interviewer notes deviate from 2012)* |
|------|------|------|------------------------------------------|

Now about your household. Do you live in a shared apartment, I mean with roommates?

*\*\* INT: A shared apartment means that multiple independent persons live in the same home with separate budgets. Each person has their own room and use "common rooms" like the bathroom, kitchen or living room.*
*E.g. Three people sharing a flat means there are three separate households*

- ☐ 1 Yes
- ☐ 2 No
- \*\* -3 Don't know
- \*\* -2 No response

➔ **Filter:** All

| SM38 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

How many persons, including yourself, live in your household?

➔ If shared (SM 37 eq (1, Don't know, No response)): Please do not count your roommates.

|_____|_____| persons  (PROGRAMMING: Range 1-15)

- \*\* -3 Don't know
- \*\* -2 No response

➔ **Filter:** All but: (single person households) or (two person households if it is clear that the second person is the spouse/partner
➔ NOT [ ( (SM38 eq (1) ) OR ( (SM38 eq (2) AND SM16 eq (1) ) ]

| SM39 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

How many children are presently living in your household? We mean biological children, adopted children, stepchildren and foster children.

*\*\*INT:*
*Children of roommates **do not count***
*Minor-aged refugees living as foster children in the household **count**!*

|_____|_____| child/children  (PROGRAMMING: Range 0-15)

- \*\* -3 Don't know
- \*\* -2 No response

➔ **Filter:** If "Don't know" OR "No response" in FLB 2012 for SM40 (<Adr_ReligionFlb> in address file):

| SM40_1 (SM40) | 2012 | 2016 | *(2012 no filter)* |
|---------------|------|------|--------------------|

May I ask whether you are a member of a religious denomination?

*\*\*INT: Only read options aloud if needed or ask again if response is "Yes"/ "No"!*

- ☐ 1 Yes, the Roman Catholic church
- ☐ 2 Yes, the Evangelical church (not including free churches)
- ☐ 3 Yes, Islam
- ☐ 4 Yes, Judaism
- ☐ 5 Yes, another Christian denomination
  *\*\*INT: e.g. evangelical free churches, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses*
- ☐ 6 Yes, another non-Christian denomination
  *\*\*INT: e.g. Buddhist*
- ☐ 7 No denomination
- \*\* -2 No, respondent does not wish to answer the question / No response
- \*\* -3 Don't know

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| SM40_2 (SM40b) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

In [survey month 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] of 2012 we had noted that you belonged to the [info from 2012 for SM40: (<Adr_ReligionFlb> in address file)].

Is that still the case or do you now belong to [Filter: If SM40 2012 eq (1) to (6) add: another (<Adr_ReligionFlb> in address file)] religious denomination?

*\*\*INT: Do not read possible responses aloud. Enter according to target person's statement.*

☐  1  It hasn't changed
(and info from 2012 was correct) → *go to SM41*

☐  2  It hasn't changed
(but info from 2012 was **NOT correct**)→ *go to SM40_3*

☐  3  It has changed
(but info from 2012 was correct) → *go to SM40_3*

☐  4  It has changed
(and info from 2012 was **NOT correct**) → *go to SM40_3*

\*\*  -3  Don't know

\*\*  -2  No response

*\*\* INT: If asked:*
*For this research project, the survey data from 2012 will be compared with those of today. This information will be linked using an* **anonymous number** *and the evaluation will also be anonymous, so it will* **not be linked to your name, your phone number or your address***!)*

| SM40_3 (SM40c) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What religious denomination are you a member of now?

*\*\* INT: Only read the possible responses if needed!*

☐  1  The Roman Catholic church

☐  2  The Evangelical church (not including free churches)

☐  3  Islam

☐  4  Judaism

☐  5  Another Christian denomination
*\*\*INT: e.g. evangelical free churches, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses*

☐  6  Another non-Christian denomination
*\*\*INT: e.g. Buddhist*

☐  7  No denomination

\*\*  -2  No, respondent does not wish to answer the question / No response

\*\*  -3  Don't know

| SM41 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

How religious would you describe yourself?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

| Very religious | Religious | Somewhat religious | Not very religious | Not at all religious |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                |           |                    |                    |                      |

| ** | -3 | Don't know |
|----|----|-----------|
| ** | -2 | No response |

| SM41a | 2012 | 2016 | *(Political parties)* |
|-------|------|------|----------------------|

**SM41a:**

Many people tend to prefer a certain political party for a longer period of time although they also vote for other parties now and then.

Do you tend to prefer a certain political party and, if so, which?

*\*\*INT: Wait for spontaneous responses, only read the possible responses if needed!*

| ☐ | 1 | CDU/CSU |
|---|---|---------|
| ☐ | 2 | SPD |
| ☐ | 3 | FDP |
| ☐ | 4 | Bündnis '90/Die Grünen |
| ☐ | 5 | Die Linke |
| ☐ | 6 | Die Piraten |
| ☐ | 7 | NPD |
| ☐ | 8 | Die Republikaner |
| ☐ | 9 | Other party |
| ** | -1 | No party tendency |
| ** | -2 | No, respondent does not wish to answer the question / No response |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |

| SM42 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

What is the highest general education certificate you have?

*\*\*INT: Only read the list if needed if no spontaneous response enables classification!*

| ☐ | 1 | Not finished (yet) |
|---|---|--------------------|
| ☐ | 2 | Finished after 7 years of school or less |
| ☐ | 3 | Haupt- / Volksschulabschluss or Qualifizierender Hauptschulabschluss *(\*\*INT.: also: Polytechnische Oberschule completed after 8th or 9th year)* |
| ☐ | 4 | Mittlere Reife / Realschulabschluss *(\*\*INT.: also: Polytechnische Oberschule completed after 10th year)* |
| ☐ | 5 | Fachhochschulreife *(\*\*INT: Fachabitur / fachgebundene Hochschulreife)* |
| ☐ | 6 | Allgemeine Hochschulreife *(\*\*INT: = Abitur)* |
| ** | 7 | Other certificate |
| ** | -3 | Don't know |
| ** | -2 | No response |

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| If **highest general education certificate** … (<Adr_Schulab_12Flb> in address file) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Info SM42 in 2012… | AND | Info SM42 in 2016 |
| 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | | 1 |
| 3, 4, 5, 6 | | 2 |
| 4, 5, 6 | | 3 |
| 5, 6 | | 4 |
| 6 | | 5 |

| SM42_2 (SM42b) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

In [survey month 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] of 2012 we had noted that your highest general education certificate was [info from 2012 for SM42: <Adr_Schulab_12Flb> in address file].

Just now, I entered [response from SM42]. Was one of these incorrect?

*\*\*INT: Do not read possible responses aloud. Enter according to target person's statement.*

☐ 1 The information just entered needs to be corrected
(Info from 2012 was correct) => go to SM42

☐ 2 The information just entered needs to be corrected
(Info from 2012 was **NOT correct**) => go to SM42

☐ 3 The information just entered does NOT need to be corrected
(Info from 2012 was correct) => go to SM43

☐ 4 The information just entered does NOT need to be corrected
(Info from 2012 was **NOT correct**) => go to SM43

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response

| SM43 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

What is your highest vocational qualification?

*\*\*INT: Only read the list if needed if no spontaneous response enables classification!*

☐ 01 Apprenticeship or equivalent

☐ 02 Vocational college or business school

☐ 03 Master / technician / equivalent Fachschule certificate
*(\*\* INT.: also Berufsakademie or Fachakademie)*

☐ 04 University of Applied Sciences
*(\*\* INT: Degrees: Diplom, Master's, Bachelor's)*

☐ 05 Pre-doctoral university studies
*(\*\* INT: Universität, wissenschaftliche Hochschule, Kunsthochschule*
*Degrees: Diplom, Master's, Bachelor's, Magister, Staatsexamen)*

☐ 06 Post-doctoral university studies

☐ 07 No vocational qualification (yet)

☐ 08 Still at school

☐ 09 Still doing vocational education

☐ 10 Still at university

\*\* 11 Another vocational qualification

\*\* -3 Don't know

\*\* -2 No response

| If **highest vocational qualification**… (<Adr_BerufBild_12Flb> in  address file) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Info SM43 in 2012… | AND | Info SM43 in 2016 |
| 3 | | 1, 2 |
| 5, 6 | | 4 |
| 6 | | 5 |
| 1, 2, 3 | | 7 |
| 4, 5, 6 | | 8 |
| 1, 2, 3 | | 9 |
| 4, 5, 6 | | 10 |

| SM43_2 (SM43b) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

In [survey month 2012: <Adr_survey monthFlb> in address file] of 2012 we had noted that your highest vocational qualification was [info from 2012 for SM43: <Adr_BerufBild_12Flb> in address file].

Just now, I entered [response from SM43]. Was one of these incorrect?

*__INT: Do not read possible responses aloud. Enter according to target person's statement.*

☐    1      The information just entered needs to be corrected
              (Info from 2012 was correct)                                 => go to  SM43

☐    2      The information just entered needs to be corrected
              (Info from 2012 was **NOT correct**)                  => go to  SM43

☐    3      The information just entered does NOT need to be corrected
              (Info from 2012 was correct)                                 => go to  SM44

☐    4      The information just entered does NOT need to be corrected
              (Info from 2012 was **NOT correct**)                  => go to  SM44

**    -3      Don't know

**    -2      No response

| SM44 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question wording in 2012 slightly different!)* |
|------|------|------|--------------------------------------------------|

Are you presently primarily…?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

*\*\*INT: Gainfully employed means any paid activity or activity involving an income, regardless how many hours*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 1 | Gainfully employed *(\*\*INT: Full or part-time, including "mini jobs")* |
| ☐ | 2 | School pupil |
| ☐ | 3 | Vocational trainee |
| ☐ | 4 | University student |
| ☐ | 5 | Seeking work |
| ☐ | 6 | Unemployed |
| ☐ | 7 | Doing unpaid traineeship/voluntary service, etc. |
| ☐ | 8 | Homemaker |
| ☐ | 9 | Retired, unable to work, retired early |
| ☐ | 10 | Others |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know ➔ *go to (if applicable) SM50* |
| \*\* | -2 | No response ➔ *go to (if applicable) SM50* |

| SM45 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question wording 2012 different!)* |
|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|

Are you employed or self-employed?
If you pursue several jobs, please think about your primary job here.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 1 | Employed<br>*\*\*INT: Salary or wage earner* |
| ☐ | 2 | Self-employed |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM46 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|---|

Since when have you been … *<category 2 - 9 from SM44>*?

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

SM46a _____|_____|_____|_____| year            *9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM46b Or for:_____|_____years

*\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

*(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say the year)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM47 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Since when have you been in this present work situation …?

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

SM47a      _____ |_____|_____|_____|   year        *9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM47b      Or for:_____|_____years

       *\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

       *(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say the year)*

  \*\*     -3        Don't know

  \*\*     -2        No response

| SM48 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Is your employment contract permanent or temporary?

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

   ☐     1        Permanent

   ☐     2        Temporary

  \*\*     -3        Don't know

  \*\*     -2        No response

| SM49 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

How many hours do you usually work per week?

*\*\*INT: If asked: In this case we mean the actual hours worked, which may deviate from the hours set out in an employment contract!*

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

SM49h      |_____|_____|_____| hours        SM49m       |_____|_____| minutes

  \*\*     -3        Don't know

  \*\*     -2        No response

➔ **Filter:** If (married AND living together) OR (registered civil partnership AND living together) OR (long-term relationship)
➔ (SM9 eq (2) OR SM9 eq (6)) OR (SM12 eq (1))

| SM50 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

And now about <your husband> (SM14 eq (2)) / <your wife> (SM14 eq (1)) / <your (male) partner> (SM14 eq (3, 5, 7)) / <your (female) partner > (SM14 eq (4, 6, 8)) / <your (male) partner or your (female) partner> (SM14 eq (9)

What is <his> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <her> (SM14 eq (1, 4, 6,8)) / <his or her> (SM14 eq (9) highest general education certificate?

*\*\*INT: Only read the list if needed if no spontaneous response enables classification!*

|   | 1 | Not finished (yet) |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 2 | Finished after 7 years of school or less |
| ☐ | 3 | Haupt- / Volksschulabschluss or Qualifizierender Hauptschulabschluss *(\*\*INT.: also: Polytechnische Oberschule completed after 8th or 9th year)* |
| ☐ | 4 | Mittlere Reife / Realschulabschluss *(\*\*INT.: also: Polytechnische Oberschule completed after 10th year)* |
| ☐ | 5 | Fachhochschulreife *(\*\*INT: Fachabitur / fachgebundene Hochschulreife)* |
| ☐ | 6 | Allgemeine Hochschulreife *(\*\*INT: = Abitur)* |
| \*\* | -1 | Other certificate |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

➔ **Filter:** If subject has a spouse/partner and not separated;
➔ (SM9 eq (2) OR SM9 eq (6)) OR (SM12 eq (1))

| SM51 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

What is <his> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <her> (SM14 eq (1, 4, 6,8)) / <his or her> (SM14 eq (9)) highest vocational qualification?

*\*\*INT: Only read the list if needed if no spontaneous response enables classification!*

| ☐ | 01 | Apprenticeship or equivalent |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ | 02 | Vocational college or business school |
| ☐ | 03 | Master / technician / equivalent Fachschule certificate *(\*\* INT.: also Berufsakademie or Fachakademie)* |
| ☐ | 04 | University of Applied Sciences *(\*\* INT: Degrees: Diplom, Master's, Bachelor's)* |
| ☐ | 05 | Pre-doctoral university studies *(\*\* INT: Universität, wissenschaftliche Hochschule, Kunsthochschule Degrees: Diplom, Master's, Bachelor's, Magister, Staatsexamen)* |
| ☐ | 06 | Post-doctoral university studies |
| ☐ | 07 | No vocational qualification (yet) |
| ☐ | 08 | Still at school |
| ☐ | 09 | Still doing vocational education |
| ☐ | 10 | Still at university |
| \*\* | 11 | Another vocational qualification |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM52 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Is <he> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM14 eq (1, 4, 6,8)) / / <he or she> (SM14 eq (9)) presently primarily …?

*\*\*INT: Please read possible responses aloud!*

*\*\*INT: Gainfully employed means any paid activity or activity involving an income, regardless how many hours*

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ | 1 | Gainfully employed *(\*\*INT: Full or part-time, including "mini jobs")* |
| ☐ | 2 | School pupil |
| ☐ | 3 | Vocational trainee |
| ☐ | 4 | University student |
| ☐ | 5 | Seeking work |
| ☐ | 6 | Unemployed |
| ☐ | 7 | Doing unpaid traineeship/voluntary service, etc. |
| ☐ | 8 | Homemaker |
| ☐ | 9 | Retired, unable to work, retired early |
| ☐ | 10 | Others |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM53 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question wording different in 2012!)* |
|------|------|------|--|

And is <he> (SM 9 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM 9 eq (1, 4, 6, 8)) employed or self-employed? If he/she pursues several jobs, this is again about the primary job.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ | 1 | Employed<br>*\*\*INT: Salary or wage earner* |
| ☐ | 2 | Self-employed |
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM54 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Since when has <he> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM14 eq (1, 4, 6, 8)) / / <he or she> (SM14 eq (9)) been
… *(category 2 to 9 from SM52)*?

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

SM54a  \_\_\_\_\_ |_____|_____|_____| year          *9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM54b  Or for:_____|_____years

*\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

*(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say the year)*

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| \*\* | -3 | Don't know |
| \*\* | -2 | No response |

| SM55 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Since when have they been in this present work situation …?

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

SM55a       _____ |_____|_____|_____| year       *9998 = Don't know / 9999 = No response*

SM55b       Or for:_____|_____years

      *\*\*INT: If "xx.5" please round up*

      *(INT: Optional entry if target person cannot say the year)*

\*\*    -3       Don't know

\*\*    -2       No response

| SM56 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Does <he> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM14 eq (1, 4, 6, 8)) / <he or she> (SM14 eq (9)) have a permanent or temporary employment contract?

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

☐    1       Permanent

☐    2       Temporary

\*\*    -3       Don't know

\*\*    -2       No response

| SM57 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

How many hours per week does <he> (SM14 eq (2, 3, 5, 7)) / <she> (SM14 eq (1, 4, 6, 8)) / <he or she> (SM14 eq (9)) usually work?

*\*\*INT: If asked: In this case we mean the actual hours worked, which may deviate from the hours set out in an employment contract!*

*\*\*INT: This is still about the primary job!*

SM57h       |_____|_____|_____| hours       SM57m       |_____|_____| minutes

\*\*    -3       Don't know

\*\*    -2       No response

| SM58 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Net household income)* |
|---|---|---|---|

| SM59 | 2012 | 2016 | (Question wording 2012 quite different!) |
|------|------|------|------------------------------------------|

How well do you manage on your household income? I mean the money your household has every month net – that is after deduction of social contributions and taxes in total.

***INT: Please read possible responses aloud!***

☐  1  Not well

☐  2  We manage

☐  3  Well

**  -3  Don't know

**  -2  No response

| SM60 | 2012 | 2016 | (Evaluation questions about the general public – free response) |
|------|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|

**Filter: To random sample: 500 of the 4,500 landlines**

**SM60**
We're almost finished. In the first part of the interview we repeatedly asked you about the "opinion of the general public." Can you tell us what you meant by the "general public"?

*\*\*INT: Please ask thoroughly and write response in as much detail as possible!*

coded SM60o_1a – SM60o_10:

_____

_____

_____

SM60ka   **   -2   No response

| SM61 | 2012 | 2016 | (Evaluation questions about the general public – item set) |
|------|------|------|------------------------------------------------------------|

**Filter: To random sample: 500 of the 4,500 landlines**

**SM61**
*\*\*INT.: Read responses "Yes" / "No" if needed*

|  | Yes | No | **Don't know |
|--|-----|-----|--------------|
| SM61a) When we asked you about the "opinion of the general public," did you feel that you could always say what the "general public" thinks or not? |  |  |  |
| SM61b) Did you always have the same image in mind for the questions about the "general public" or not? |  |  |  |

| SM62 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Origin of image of general public)* |
|------|------|------|----------------------------------------|

**SM62**

Where do you think you get your idea of the "general public"?

*\*\*INT.: Read responses "Yes" / "No" if needed*

| | Yes | No | \*\*Don't know |
|---|---|---|---|
| SM62a) From observing how other people behave in everyday life? | | | |
| SM62b) From what you've read about other people? | | | |
| SM62c) From what you are familiar with from your family? | | | |
| SM62d) From what you are familiar with from friends, co-workers, acquaintances or people from your pub or club? | | | |
| SM62e) From what your religion has to say about it? | | | |
| SM62f) From what you see of family life on television or in advertising? | | | |

# Weighting-relevant information

➜ **Filter:** All respondents

| SM63<br>(ANZMOBILF) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now let's talk about using the phone. Do you personally use a mobile phone? If yes, how many?

- ☐ 0      I do not use a mobile
- ☐ 1      1 mobile phone
- ☐ 2      2 mobile phones
- ☐ 3      3 or more mobile
- **  -2     No response

➜ **Filter:** All respondents

| SM64<br>(ANZTELF) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

How many landline numbers does your household have?

*\*\*INT: Telephone numbers used exclusively for fax transmissions do not count*

- ☐ 0      No landline telephone connection in the household
- ☐ 1      1 landline number
- ☐ 2      2 landline numbers
- ☐ 3      3 or more landline numbers
- **  -2     No response

➜ **Filter:** SM64 (ANZTELF) = 1

| SM65<br>(ISDN) | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Is your telephone connection an ISDN connection?

*\*\*INT: With ISDN multiple devices can be used at once, e.g. fax and telephone.*
*Telekom presently uses the term "Universal" for an ISDN connection in its invoices.*

- ☐ 1      Yes
- ☐ 2      No
- **  -3     Don't know
- **  -2     No response

➜ **Filter: All**

| SM66 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Finally, we need the postcode and name of your place of residence. Could you give me your postcode please?

                   ➜ to SM**67**

99999 = No response         ➜ to SM**68**

➜ **Filter:** If postcode named in SM66

| SM67 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|

Now please tell us the name of your place of residence

*\*\*INT: If asked: It is important to record the place of residence in order to later precisely classify the interviews conducted by region.*

*(@PROG: Set up a database in the questionnaire with possible places of residence for the postcode to control for valid places of residence or as an entry aid for the interviewers)*

| SM68 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Could you please tell me the name of your place of residence?

         1          Yes ➔ write in: _____

 **     -2         No response

| SM69 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Your postcode or the name of your place of residence are very important for our statistical evaluations.

If you do not wish to specify them, would you please tell me what Bundesland you live in?

☐   1        Schleswig-Holstein
☐   2        Hamburg
☐   3        Lower Saxony
☐   4        Bremen
☐   5        North-Rhine Westphalia
☐   6        Hesse
☐   7        Rhineland-Palatinate
☐   8        Baden-Württemberg
☐   9        Bavaria
☐   10       Saarland
☐   11       Berlin
☐   12       Brandenburg
☐   13       Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
☐   14       Saxony
☐   15       Saxony-Anhalt
☐   16       Thuringia

| SM70 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Have you moved since fall of 2012?

☐   1        Yes
☐   2        No
 **    -3       Don't know
 **    -2       No response

| WBB01 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Willingness to be surveyed again)* |
|-------|------|------|--------------------------------------|

**WBB01** In closing, one more request: They are considering repeating this research project at a later date. May we call you again, if necessary, in about a year?

*(**INT.: If asked: TNS Infratest would then save your telephone number separately from the responses you just gave us. We would only make use of these responses if we do a follow-up interview as part of this research project.*

*The results of a later survey would be just as anonymously portrayed as those of today's survey. Your participation in a repeat survey is, of course, again voluntary.)*

☐     1       Yes
☐     2       No

| WBB02 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Willingness to be surveyed again)* |
|-------|------|------|--------------------------------------|

**WBB02** Just in case, do you have another telephone number we could reach you at and, if necessary, an email address? Just if you happen to move [‹mobile phone sample ›: or change your mobile phone number], in which case we'd try to reach you that way.

*(**INT.: If asked: We assure you that we will use this information **only if this research project is repeated**.)*

*** INT.: Please ask for **BOTH things**.*

---

1. Screen:
Alternative phone number: _____
*** INT.: Please do NOT forget the area code!*

*[At least 5 digits must be entered]*

**       99                    Does not wish to make any further responses

---

2. Screen:

E-mail address: _____
*[Minimum structure: X@X*

**       99                     Does not wish to make any further responses

Field for comments: _____
_____
_____

---

Screen:

I would also make a note of your name just in case:

**First name** _____       **Last name** _____

   Field for comments: _____
_____
_____

**       99                     Does not wish to make any further responses

## Leave-taking and incentivizing

| END1 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

We've reached the end of the survey. Thank you very much for participating!

To thank you for your time, we would like to send you 5 euros cash. To do so, I'd need to write down your address.

*INT.: We can't send the money unless we have a postal address.*

**  1  Target person wants to give address

**  2  Target person does NOT want to give address

➔ Filter: "1" in END_01

| END2 | 2012 | 2016 | |
|------|------|------|--|

Then I'll write down your address here, please tell me …

*INT.: Please record address.*
*When finished, please read all information back again. If necessary,*
*ask for the correct spellings!*

| Name_1, Name_2 | … your name (first name / last name) | _____ _____ |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| StrNr_2 | … the street address (street / number) | _____ ____ |
| PlzOrt_3, PlzOrt_4 | … the postcode and town (postcode / town) | _____ _____ |

We assure you that we will only use your address to send you the cash. After the study, your address will be deleted and not shared with anyone.

It might take a while for our associates to send the money: The survey will take a while longer and several letters are always be sent at once.

➔ Filter: All

| END_03 | 2012 | 2016 | *(Question wording in 2012 different and adjusted to date of the survey!)* |
|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|

For your information, the results of this study will be online in the spring of 2013/winter of 2016 on the website:

www.bib-demografie.de/leitbild

| Interviewer assessment | 2012 | 2016 | *(Evaluation re "general public" from interviewer's perspective)* |
|------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

One final question for you, the interviewer:

How well, <u>in your own assessment</u>, was the respondent able to handle the open question about the "<u>general public</u>"?

**Thank you very much!**

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | **Don't know | No response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) The responses were spontaneous. | | | | | | |
| 2) The respondent was able to say exactly where he/she got his/her idea of who the "general public" is. | | | | | | |
| 3) The respondent found it difficult to say exactly what she/he considers the "general public." | | | | | | |

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