A Compendium of Standardized Surveydescriptions

Release 2023.01
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ALLBUS 1980 (ZA1000)

Data Collection Period:
January 1980 to February 1980

Primary Investigators:
M. Rainer Lepsius, University of Mannheim;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich;
ZUMA, Mannheim

Data Collector:
GETAS, Bremen

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1980 are:

1.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics
2.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
3.) Attitudes towards and contacts with the administration
4.) Perception of social conflicts
5.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter)
6.) Political attitudes
7.) Other topics
8.) ALLBUS-Demography
9.) Data on the interview (paradata)
10.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics: family and children, work and occupation, free time and recreation, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life; preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.).
2.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: family as prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership; ideal number of children; importance of educational goals.
3.) Attitudes towards and contacts with the administration: detailed determination of contacts with the administration; personal experiences with the administration and assessment of treatment by
the administration; attitudes towards privatization of public services, bureaucratization, and the welfare state.

4.) **Perception of social conflicts**: perceived strength of conflicts or contradictions (split) between social groups.

5.) **Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter)**: scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreign guest-workers within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

6.) **Political attitudes**: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); attitude towards the death penalty for terrorists; opinion on nuclear power; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); party-sympathy-scales for the CDU, SPD, CSU, FDP, NPD, DKP, and the Greens (Die Grünen); self-placement on a left-right continuum.

7.) **Other topics**: friends and acquaintances (ego-centered networks), including information on kinship, occupational position, party preference of and mutual familiarity between friends or acquaintances; attitudes towards abortion; self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; parts of a scale on the influence of social desirability on respondents (SDS), fear of unemployment or loss of own business.

8.) **ALLBUS-Demography**: Details about the respondent: gender; year of birth, age; place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality, administrative district); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training, currently at school or university; employment status; details about current occupation: length of employment, affiliation to public service, industrial sector, size of workplace; length of unemployment; details about former occupation; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; desire for employment; principal source of livelihood; respondent's income; marital status; marital biography.

Details about respondent's current spouse: school education, vocational training; employment status; fear of unemployment or loss of business; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about current and former occupation respectively; religious denomination.

Details about respondent's former spouse: school education, vocational training; details about current and former occupation respectively; religious denomination.

Details about respondent's parents: school education and occupation of father.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced household size); household income; number of children; type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; year of birth, age; marital status; income; German citizenship.

Details about children not living in the household: age, year of birth and year of death of deceased children.

Respondent's current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees' Trade Union>, Deutscher Beamtensverband <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens club or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens' initiative, other club or association).
9.) *Data on the interview (paradata):* presence of additional persons and designation of these persons; interferences of these persons in the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of the respondent; length of interview, date of interview.

10.) *Added value:* International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968); occupational prestige (according to Treiman).

**Total Population and Sample:**

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)

Household sample: Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years old on 1 January 1980.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

630 electoral districts (3 sample nets of 210 electoral districts each taken from the ADM-Mastersample)

**Response Rate:**

69.5 %

**Data Set:**

Number of respondents: 2955

Number of variables: 371

**Publications:**


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Example Data Illustration:

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{example_data.png}
\caption{ALLBUS/GGSS 1980: Contact with public authorities during last year (V64, V68, V77) tabulated by self-assessment of social class (V88); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V348).}
\end{figure}

Further Notes:

In addition to the regular file described here there is a supplementary file for methodological research. Apart from contact protocols for the interviews in the regular file, it contains information on interviewer characteristics and different interviewer attitudes towards topics measured in the survey. For instance, the party preference of the interviewer and the extent of the interviewer’s activity for the contracting institute, GETAS, as well as for all other institutes, were determined. This file contains about 120 variables and should be used in connection with the main file.

Generally, it is recommended to use the cumulated data file 1980-86 (ZA1335) for analyses of ALLBUS 1980. This cumulated data file contains virtually all of the data from 1980. In addition, the
data has been worked over in numerous details for the cumulation and has been augmented by new, derived variables.

A second version of this data set (147 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1980 (ZA3704).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1982 (ZA1160)

Data Collection Period:
February 1982 to May 1982

Primary Investigators:
M. Rainer Lepsius, University of Heidelberg;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich;
ZUMA, Mannheim

Data Collector:
GETAS, Bremen

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1982 are:

1.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics
2.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
3.) Religion and world view
4.) Political attitudes
5.) Other topics
6.) ALLBUS-Demography
7.) Data on the interview (paradata)
8.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics: family and children, work and occupation, recreation and free time, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life; preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility etc.).
2.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: ideal number of children; importance of different educational goals; desired characteristics of children; the wife's role in the family.
3.) Religion and world view: respondent's and spouse's denomination; former denominational membership; frequency of attendance to mass and reception of communion; funeral by church; interest in Christian programs in the media; marriage in church; number of children and baptism of children; religious education of respondent; attitude towards charity; self-assessment of religiousness; belief in God or the existence of a higher being; attitude towards the meaning of life.
4.) Political attitudes: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); attitude towards government spending for defense and social tasks; self-placement on a left-right continuum; party affiliation and voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); acceptance of democratic norms; estimation of the situation of common people and the interest politicians take in their problems.

5.) Other topics: assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; fair share in standard of living; self-assessment of social class; perception of conflicts of interest between social groups in the FRG; attitude towards abortion; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); sense of security in the immediate vicinity and farther away (fear of crime).

6.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality, administrative district); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation: length of employment, industrial sector, supervisory functions, size of workplace; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; principal source of livelihood; respondent’s income; marital status; marital biography.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; religious denomination.

Details about respondent’s former spouse: school education, vocational training; details about current and former occupation respectively; religious denomination.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education and occupation of father.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced household size); number of children; German citizenship, household income; type of dwelling, telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; year of birth, age; marital status; income.

Details about children not living in the household: age, year of birth and year of death of deceased children

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens club or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens' initiative, other club or association).

7.) Data on the interview (paradata): presence of additional persons at the interview and their relation to the respondent; interferences of other persons in the interview; respondent’s willingness to cooperate; estimation of respondent’s reliability; length of interview, date of interview; number of sample point; classification of community size; number of interviews per sample point; coder identification.
8.) Added value: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968); occupational prestige (according to Treiman).

**Total Population and Sample:**

- **Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)
- **Household sample:** Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview.

**Method of Data Collection:**

- Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

- 630 electoral districts (3 sample nets of 210 electoral districts each taken from the ADM-Mastersample)

**Response Rate:**

- 69.7 %

**Data Set:**

- **Number of respondents:** 2991
- **Number of variables:** 397

**Publications:**


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 1982: Anxiety in surrounding area at night (V12) tabulated by size of city (V387) and gender (V369); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V397).

Further Notes:

The survey was conducted using a split questionnaire. The "split variable" in the data set marks the groups of people who have answered the questionnaire in form A or B respectively. Both forms differ in the placement of questions on religious self-classification as well as in different formulations of questions on work orientation, on educational goals, and on a subjective classification into social classes. Parts of the questionnaire are comparable to the U.S. "General Social Survey" (GSS) of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) and Roper Center, in which questions on the area of religion and world views were posed, analogous to the Dutch study "Religiositeit en levensbeschouwing" (University of Nijmegen 1979).

Generally, it is recommended to use the cumulated data file 1980-86 (ZA1335) for analyses of ALLBUS 1982. This cumulated data file contains virtually all of the data from 1982. In addition, the data has been worked over in numerous details for the cumulation and has been augmented by new, derived variables.

A second version of this data set (162 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1982 (ZA3706).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1984 (ZA1340)

Data Collection Period:
March 1984 to June 1984

Primary Investigators:
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Kiel;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich;
ZUMA, Mannheim

Data Collector:
GETAS, Bremen

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany.
The main topics in 1984 are:

1.) Social inequality and the welfare state
2.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
3.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter)
4.) Perception of environmental pollution
5.) Questions on politics and confidence in public institutions
6.) ALLBUS-Demography
7.) Data on the interview (paradata)
8.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Social inequality and the welfare state: assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; self-assessment of social class; attitude towards the economic system in the FRG and evaluation of state provision; satisfaction with attainment of personal goals in life; desired social status for children; assessment of access to education; most important criteria for upward social mobility; privileged and underprivileged social groups in the FRG; views on social differences in the FRG; estimation of personal social security in old age; attitudes towards increased social security provided by the state; attitude towards a cut in social benefits.
2.) **Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership:** family as prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership; estimation of children’s future social status.

3.) **Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter):** scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreign guest-workers within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

4.) **Perception of environmental pollution:** estimation of personal and overall hazard through lead content of petrol, industrial sewage, industrial fumes, nuclear power plants, traffic noise, and exhaust fumes.

5.) **Questions on politics and confidence in public institutions:** political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); evaluation of public spending on defense as well as cuts in social benefits, and estimation of the present federal government’s position; confidence in public institutions and organizations: public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, armed forces, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, trade unions, police, employment offices, retirement insurance, employers’ association; party-sympathy-scales for the CDU, SPD, CSU, FDP, The Greens (Die Grünen), NPD, and DKP; electoral participation; recall of past vote.

6.) **ALLBUS-Demography:** Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality, administrative district); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); currently at school or university, school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, length of employment, industrial sector, supervisory functions, working hours per week, size of workplace; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; details about first occupation; length of unemployment; principal source of livelihood; respondent’s income; marital status; marital biography.

   Details about respondent’s current spouse: school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; religious denomination.

   Details about respondent’s former spouse: school education, vocational training; details about current and former occupation respectively; religious denomination.

   Details about respondent’s parents: school education and vocational training of father and mother; father’s occupation.

   Description of household: number of children; type of dwelling, telephone.

   Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; age; marital status; income.

   Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, other occupational association; sports club, religious/church organization, political party, citizens’ initiative, other club or association).

7.) **Data on the interview (paradata):** presence of other people during the interview and their relationship to the respondent; interference of other people in the course of the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate; evaluation of respondent’s reliability; identification of interviewer; gender of interviewer; length of interview; date of interview.
8.) *Added value:* International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968); occupational prestige (according to Treiman).

**Total Population and Sample:**

*Universe sampled:* Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)

*Household sample:* Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

630 electoral districts (3 sample nets of 210 electoral districts each taken from the ADM-Mastersample)

**Response Rate:**

69.9 %

**Data Set:**

*Number of respondents:* 3004

*Number of variables:* 402

**Publications:**

Porst, Rolf, Peter Prüfer, Michael Wiedenbeck and Klaus Zeifang 1985: Methodenbericht zum "ALLBUS 1984". ZUMA Arbeitsbericht 85/03.


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 1984: Agreement with statements on German society (V113, V117; “completely agree” and “tend to agree” combined) tabulated by voting intention at federal election (V182, NPD and DKP not included due to small number of cases); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V396).

Further Notes:

In the Supplementary Study 1984 (Test Retest Study), some respondents were interviewed several times with a subset of variables from ALLBUS 1984 (Panel Study). Main topics of the survey: assessment of the economic situation; attitude towards social inequality, towards the welfare state, and towards the family; political attitudes; attitudes towards and contacts with foreign workers; demographic information. This survey is archived under ZA1601.

Generally, it is recommended to use the cumulated data file 1980-86 (ZA1335) for analyses of ALLBUS 1984. This cumulated data file contains virtually all of the data from 1984. In addition, the data has been worked over in numerous details for the cumulation and has been augmented by new, derived variables.

A second version of this data set (157 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1984 (ZA3708).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue:

https://search.gesis.org/
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
**ALLBUS 1986 (ZA1500)**

**Data Collection Period:**
March 1986 to May 1986

**Primary Investigators:**
Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin; Walter Müller, University of Mannheim; Franz Urban Pappi, University of Kiel; Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne; Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

**Data Collector:**
INFRATEST, Munich

**Contents:**
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1986 are:

1. Importance of life aspects
2. Education and cultural skills
3. Political attitudes
4. Other topics
5. ALLBUS-Demography
6. Data on the interview (paradata)
7. Social networks (ISSP 1986)
8. Added value

**Topics:**
1. *Importance of life aspects:* family and children, work and occupation, recreation and free time, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life, neighborhood.

2. *Education and cultural skills:* general evaluation of education opportunities; importance of personal school performance for success in life; expected importance of school performance in the future; level of educational aspirations for one's own children; most important educational goals in school and in the family; age at graduation from school; vocational training; year of vocational graduation; evaluation of personal occupational training.

Possession and use of technical household equipment such as tape recorder, video recorders (VCRs), personal computers, television sets, microwave ovens, calculators, phones, and typewriters; car ownership; possession of driver's license; frequency of car use.
Everyday skills such as dancing, taking pictures, filling in tax forms, bike riding, performing repairs, reading a city map and train schedule; foreign language skills; type and extent of vocational and non-vocational further education; difficulties in understanding instruction booklets, fine print, and consumer instruction leaflets; ability to formulate correspondence with administration; number of books bought and read in the last three months; possession of a library card; library use; private correspondence in the last six months.

3.) Political attitudes: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum; understanding of political events and perceived possibilities of influence on politics; eligibility to vote; electoral participation and recall of past vote.

4.) Other topics: assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; self-assessment of social class; attitudes towards abortion.

5.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); currently at school or university, school education, vocational training and extended vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, length of employment, industrial sector, working hours per week, length of commute; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; gaps in occupational biography; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; principal source of livelihood; respondent’s income; marital status; marital biography.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: age; employment status; details about current occupation; date of termination of full- or part-time employment.

Details about respondent’s former spouse: age; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education and vocational training of father and mother; father’s occupation.

Description of household: household income; type of dwelling, telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status; income, German citizenship.

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, association of a liberal profession, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens club or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens’ initiative, other club or association).

6.) Data on the interview (paradata): presence of other people during the interview; intervention of other people in the course of the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate and reliability of respondent; length of interview; date of interview; gender of interviewer; age of interviewer.

7.) Social networks (ISSP): The following questions were asked in reference to all immediate relatives of the respondent: frequency of mutual visits; commuting time for visits; frequency of non-personal contacts (phone and letter).
Marriage or pre-marital cohabitation with a steady partner; number of close friends at work and in the neighborhood; gender of best friend; frequency of mutual visits and commuting time; frequency of non-personal contacts; designation of the two preferred contacts for help with shopping, financial needs, problems in a partnership or depression, crucial changes in life; frequency of these problems.

8.) **Added value:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968); occupational prestige (according to Treiman).

**Total Population and Sample:**

- **Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)
- **Household sample:** Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview.

**Method of Data Collection:**

- Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

- 689 electoral districts (multistage subsample of 16 sample nets from the ADM-Mastersample)

**Response Rate:**

- 58.7 %

**Data Set:**

- Number of respondents: 3095
- Number of variables: 521

**Publications:**


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Example Data Illustration:

**ALLBUS/GGSS 1986**: Agreement with statements concerning education (V15, V16) tabulated by respondent’s age (V319); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V516).

Further Notes:

A subsequent survey by phone in which all non-respondents as well as part of the respondents from the ALLBUS main survey were interviewed, for example about central demographic characteristics (Non-Response-Study), is available under ZA1669.

A second version of this data set (285 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1986 (ZA3709).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1980-86 (ZA1335)

Data Collection Periods:
1980: January 1980 to February 1980
1984: March 1984 to June 1984
1986: March 1986 to May 1986

Scientific Council:
M. Rainer Lepsius, University of Heidelberg;
Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Mannheim;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

Data Collectors:
GETAS, Bremen (1980-84)
INFRATEST, Munich (1986)

Contents:
These surveys were designed to monitor trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The data set contains, with only few exceptions, the full contents of the three single data sets which are archived as ZA1000 (ALLBUS 1980), ZA1160 (ALLBUS 1982) and ZA1340 (ALLBUS 1984), and parts of ZA1500 (ALLBUS 1986). Those variables from ALLBUS 1986 which had already been part of at least one earlier ALLBUS survey were included in this cumulative file. Topics of these ALLBUS surveys were:

- **ALLBUS 1980**: importance of life aspects and job characteristics; attitude towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter); educational goals; data on friends; assessment of social conflicts in the Federal Republic; contacts with administration as well as attitudes towards administration, family, and the welfare state.

- **ALLBUS 1982**: importance of life aspects and job characteristics; educational goals; desired characteristics of children; role of women in the family; attitudes towards abortion; assessment of the economic situation and of social conflicts in the Federal Republic; religious attitudes and participation in church life.

- **ALLBUS 1984**: questions on occupational biography; relevance of personal characteristics to social advancement; assessment of welfare state and social inequality; attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter); confidence in public institutions and organizations; perception of environmental pollution.
- **ALLBUS 1986**: importance of life aspects; attitudes towards abortion; assessment of economic situations.

For a more detailed description of the questions compare the individual study descriptions.

**ALLBUS-Demography**: Details about the respondent: gender; age; place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality, administrative district); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); currently at school or university, school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, industrial sector, supervisory functions, working hours per week, size of workplace; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about first occupation; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; desire for work; principal source of livelihood; respondent’s income; telephone; marital status; marital biography.

Details about respondent’s current and former spouse.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education of parents; father’s occupation.

Description of household: size of household; household income; type of dwelling; telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status; income, German citizenship.

Respondent’s current memberships of various unions or trade associations, political parties, religious organizations, citizens’ initiatives, and other societies or clubs.

**Added value**: Inglehart-Index; International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968), occupational prestige (according to Treiman), magnitude prestige (according to Wegener), occupational metaclassification (according to Pappi); weights.

**Total Population and Sample:**

**Universe sampled**: Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)

**Household sample**: Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

Compare surveydescriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

**Response Rate:**

Compare surveydescriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.
Data Set:

Number of respondents: 12045
Number of variables: 659

Publications:

Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Further Notes:

The cumulated data set is constructed such that it is relatively easy to analyze identical questions across time. The data has been worked over in numerous details for the cumulation and has been augmented by new, derived variables. Users wishing to use ALLBUS individual surveys 1980, 1982 or 1984 should consider using the cumulation 1980-86 for this purpose.

A second version of this data set (363 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1980-86 (ZA3707).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1988 (ZA1670)

Data Collection Period:
April 1988 to July 1988

Scientific Council:
Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim, chair;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Kiel;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

Data Collector:
GFM-GETAS, Hamburg

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1988 are:

1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
2.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter)
3.) Perception of environmental pollution
4.) Political participation
5.) Attitudes towards the political system
6.) National pride
7.) Political attitudes
8.) Questions on AIDS (HIV)
9.) ALLBUS-Demography
10.) Data on the interview (paradata)
11.) Family and changing gender roles I (ISSP 1988)
12.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership; importance of the family; arrangement of duties in the household.
2.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter): scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with guest-workers within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.
3.) **Perception of environmental pollution**: estimation of personal and overall hazard through lead content of petrol, industrial sewage, industrial fumes, nuclear power plants, traffic noise, and exhaust fumes.

4.) **Political Participation**: frequency of various political activities; personal participation or willingness to participate in selected forms of protest; preferred form of political participation; respondent's eligibility to vote and participation in federal elections or state elections (Landtagswahl); self-assessment of political competence.

5.) **Attitudes towards the political system**: satisfaction with life in the Federal Republic; feeling of political effectiveness and representation by politicians; legitimacy of social inequality; various attitudes towards democracy; satisfaction with democracy and opinion on the performance of the German political system (political support).

6.) **National pride**: pride in German institutions and achievements.

7.) **Political attitudes**: attitude towards social differences in the Federal Republic; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum; attitude towards extremists as teachers; attitude towards the death penalty for terrorists and murderers of children; self-assessment of social class; recall of past vote; party preference of parents during youth of respondent.

8.) **Questions on AIDS (HIV)**: knowledge about the disease AIDS; perceived reports on AIDS in the media; assessment of personal risk of infection regarding selected forms of contact; expected development of cases of death caused by AIDS; opinion on the probability of developing medication against AIDS; attitude towards governmental information and repressive measures; attitude towards higher health insurance fees for those infected with AIDS; attitude towards firing infected employees and towards entry refusal for foreigners infected with AIDS; attitude towards a central registration requirement; concern about personal AIDS infection and infection of family members and friends; personal protective measures and behavioral changes; acquaintance with AIDS-infected people.

9.) **ALLBUS-Demography**: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); currently at school or university, school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, industrial sector, working hours per week; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; gaps in occupational biography; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; desire for work; principal source of livelihood; respondent's income; age when leaving parental home; marital status; marital biography. Details about respondent's current spouse: age; currently at school or university, school education, vocational training; employment status; working hours per week; details about current occupation; date of termination of full- or part-time employment. Details about respondent's former spouse: age; school education, vocational training; details about current occupation. Details about respondent's steady partner: length of relationship; common household; distribution of household chores; month and year of birth, age; currently at school or university, school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; working hours per week. Details about respondent's parents: school education and vocational training of father and mother; father's occupation; parents still alive. Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household.
(reduced size of household); children; household income; type of dwelling; telephone.
Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.
Respondent's current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees' Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, association of a liberal profession, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens' initiative, other club or association).

10.) Data on the interview (paradata): presence of other people during the interview; intervention of other people in the course of the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate; evaluation of respondent's reliability; length of interview; date of interview; gender of interviewer; age of interviewer.

11.) Family and changing gender roles I (ISSP): attitude towards employment of women; the importance of personal employment; preferred extent of employment of women during different stages of child raising; preferred type of child care for working couples; attitude towards partnership, marriage and wedding; attitude towards single fathers or mothers; attitude towards a right for homosexual couples to get married; ideal number of children and opinion on various family sizes; attitude towards children; opinion on divorce law; preference for divorce or for continuation of a disturbed marriage; employment of mother during childhood of respondent; personal divorces.

Married respondents were also asked about: previous divorce of present spouse; pre-marital cohabitation with partner and beginning of cohabitation; extent of employment during different phases of child raising.

12.) Added value: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); weights.

Total Population and Sample:

Universes sampled: Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)

Household sample: Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP.
Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
630 electoral districts (3 sample nets of 210 electoral districts each taken from the ADM-Mastersample)

Response Rate:
67.7%

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3052
Number of variables: 603

Publications:
Braun, Michael, Reiner Trometer and Michael Wiedenbeck 1989:
Methodenbericht zur "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 1988. ZUMA Arbeitsbericht 89/02.

Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
**Example Data Illustration:**

ALLBUS/GGSS 1988: Approval of death penalty (V104, V105; categories 5 to 7 of a scale from 1 “completely disagree” to 7 “agree completely” combined) tabulated by general school leaving certificate (V154); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V603).

**Further Notes:**

A "split questionnaire" was used for questions on political participation. The sequence of the questionnaire was varied due to methodological considerations.

A second version of this data set (256 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1988 (ZA3712).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: [https://search.gesis.org/](https://search.gesis.org/)

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:


Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:

ALLBUS 1990 (ZA1800)

Data Collection Period:
March 1990 to May 1990

Scientific Council:
Klaus Allerbeck, University of Frankfurt;
Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Hamburg;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Mannheim, chair;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

Data Collector:
INFAS, Bonn

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1990 are:

1.) Attitudes towards the government, government measures, the administration, and social conflicts
2.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter)
3.) Questions on AIDS (HIV)
4.) Deviant behavior and sanctions
5.) Other topics
6.) ALLBUS-Demography
7.) Data on the interview (paradata)
8.) Role of government II (ISSP 1990)
9.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Attitudes towards the government, government measures, the administration, and social conflicts: opinion on the behavior of administration towards the citizen; opinion on minor offenses; attitude towards politicians; perceived conflicts of interest between selected groups in the Federal Republic; assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; evaluation of social justice; attitude towards increased social services versus tax cuts, official regulations, and administration; attitude towards the unification of
the two German states; attitude towards nuclear energy, towards the death penalty for terrorist acts of violence, and towards more public services under private ownership.

2.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreign guest-workes (Gastarbeiter): scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreign guest-workers within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends; advantages and disadvantages of the presence of foreign guest-workers in the FRG; attitude towards immigrants; immigration restrictions for east Germans and for eastern European ethnic Germans moving to the Federal Republic, asylum seekers and labor from EC or non-EC countries; advantages and disadvantages from the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans and East Germans.

3.) Questions on AIDS (HIV): knowledge about AIDS; attitude towards higher health insurance fees for those infected with AIDS; attitude towards dismissal of infected employees and towards entry refusal for foreigners infected with AIDS; support of a central registration requirement; estimate of personal risk of infection; personal protective measures against infection; personal acquaintance with people infected with AIDS.

4.) Deviant behavior and sanctions: opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution (two split versions using different formulations); questions about the legality of deviant activities; readiness to report various offenses; assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes; personal victimization; respect of the law; lowering the crime rate through severer punishment; the most important purpose of sanctions; self-reported deviant behavior; probability of engaging in various deviant acts in the future.

5.) Other topics: importance of life aspects; interpersonal trust and trust in politicians, social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); friends (ego-centered networks), including information on kinship, occupational position, party preference of and mutual familiarity between friends or acquaintances; attitudes towards abortion; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); political participation; self-placement on a left-right continuum; self-assessment of social class; party preference; voting behavior.

6.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; duration of residence in the FRG; geographical origin; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, Bostedt-type of municipality); religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); recall of past vote; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, industrial sector, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; length of unemployment; principal source of livelihood; details about former occupation; respondent’s income; marital status; possession of driver’s license.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; date of termination of full- or part-time employment.

Details about respondent’s former spouse: details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: common household; month and year of birth, age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education and vocational training of father and mother; father’s occupation.
Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; type of dwelling, telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, association of a liberal profession, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens’ initiative, other club or association).

7.) Data on the interview (paradata): presence of other people during the interview and their relationship to the respondent; intervention of other people in the course of the interview; length of interview; date of interview; gender of interviewer; age of interviewer; identification of interviewer.

8.) Role of government II ( ISSP): attitude towards the observance of laws; attitude towards selected forms of protest against the government; attitude towards freedom of speech for revolutionaries and ethnocentrists; attitude towards police intervention in the private sphere to prevent crimes; attitude towards a miscarriage of justice; attitude on revolutionaries, ethnocentrists, and protesters; attitude towards tax fairness and towards income redistribution by the government; views of government intervention in the economy; attitude towards change in government spending for selected political tasks; priority for fighting inflation or creating more jobs; opinion on the power of trade unions, business and industry, and the government; attitude towards trade unions; desired degree of government intervention in selected areas of the economy; opinions on the responsibility of the government regarding various political tasks; equality of opportunity for both sexes in various areas; attitude towards improvement of the position of women by the government.

9.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Pappi and Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.

**Total Population and Sample:**

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany (including West Berlin)

Household sample: Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households addressing all individuals with German citizenship who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview.
Method of Data Collection:
Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
630 electoral districts (sampling procedure analogous to ADM but using Infas’s own base)

Response Rate:
60.4 %

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3051
Number of variables: 563

Publications:
Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

Wasmer, Martina, Achim Koch and Michael Wiedenbeck 1991:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 1990: Disapproval of “A woman has an abortion because she doesn’t want children” and “A doctor gives an incurably ill patient a lethal drug on his/her request” (V138, V139; “very bad” and “pretty bad” combined) tabulated by religious denomination (V366); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V563).

Further Notes:

Some of the questions from ALLBUS 1990 were only used with half of the respondents (“split procedure”). Different sets of questions were used in the split versions to increase the total number of questions surveyed (compare V3, V4-V31 (split 1), V32-V69 (split 2), V136-V161 (split 1) and V162-V193 (split 2).

A second version of this data set (307 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1990 (ZA3714).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS Baseline Survey 1991 (ZA1990)

Data Collection Period:
May 1991 to July 1991

Primary Investigators:
Peter Ph. Mohler, ZUMA, Mannheim;
Michael Braun, ZUMA, Mannheim;
Michael Häder, ZUMA, Mannheim;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne

Data Collector:
Infratest, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1991 are:

1.) Attitudes towards politics and economy
2.) National pride
3.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
4.) Work and occupation
5.) Attitudes towards social inequality
6.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
7.) Other topics
8.) ALLBUS-Demography
9.) Data on the interview (paradata)
10.) Religion I (ISSP 1991)
11.) Added value

Topics:
1.) *Attitudes towards politics and economy*: satisfaction with democracy in the Federal Republic; opinion on the performance of the German political system (political support); satisfaction with the performance of the Federal Government and the state government; eligibility to vote and electoral participation; recall of past vote; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); political participation; preference for tax cuts or for increased social services; attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EC and non-EC countries; self-placement on a left-right continuum; assessments
of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one's own federal state; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; assessment of economic development in the old and new federal states.

2.) National pride: pride in German institutions and German achievements; pride in being a German.

3.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; the future in the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; pressures to work harder in the East; the most important points of criticism of the former GDR; attitudes towards the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

4.) Work and occupation: work orientation and most important characteristics of job; interest in becoming self-employed in the future; personal experience of being self-employed in the past.

5.) Attitudes towards social inequality: fair share in standard of living; perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitude towards the welfare state and towards social differences.

6.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; attitude towards employment of women; baptism of children; educational goals; regional origin of partner or spouse.

7.) Other topics: interpersonal trust; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); identification with own community and federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, the unified Germany or the EC; importance of life aspects.

8.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; date of birth, age; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality) and duration of residence; geographical origin and citizenship; migration to East or West Germany, interest in migrating to East or West Germany; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, length of employment, industrial sector, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; length of commute; details about first occupation; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; respondent’s income; marital status; possession of driver’s license; age when leaving parental home; marital biography.

Details about respondent's current spouse: cohabitation before marriage; age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; date of termination of full- or part-time employment.

Details about respondent's former spouse: age; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent's steady partner: length of relationship; common household; month and year of birth, age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education and vocational training of father and mother; father’s occupation.

Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; number of children; type of dwelling, telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB)
9.) Data on the interview (paradata): beginning and end of interview; length of interview; size class of municipality; presence of respondent in the last four days prior to personal interview.

10.) Religion I (ISSP): assessment of personal happiness; opinions on social responsibility of the government regarding creating jobs and income leveling; harsher punishment and death penalty as measures for fighting crime; attitude towards pre-marital sexual intercourse and marital infidelity; attitudes towards homosexuality and abortion; assessment of the distribution of roles in a marriage and attitude towards working women; tax payer honesty and attitude towards the honesty of citizens with the federal government; confidence in institutions such as the Federal Parliament, commerce, industry, the administration, churches, courts, and schools; attitude towards atheist politicians and officials; influence of church leaders on voters and on the government; opinion on the power of churches and religious organizations; doubt or strong belief in God; perceived closeness to God; development of personal belief in God; belief in a life after death; belief in the devil, heaven, hell, and miracles; conviction towards the Bible; fatalism; cosmology, the meaning of life and Christian interpretation of life; ties with the dead; renewal of religious ties at a turning point in life; religious orientation of father and mother; personal religious orientation; frequency of church attendance of father, mother, and partner; personal religious orientation and frequency of church attendance in youth; frequency of prayer and participation in religious activities; self-assessment of religiousness; attitude towards school prayer; personal conscience, social rules or laws of God as the basis for decisions; attitude towards prohibition of religious criticism in literature and films; tasks of the church; superstition; belief in good luck charms, fortune tellers, faith healers, signs of the zodiac, horoscopes.

11.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); class position (according to Goldthorpe); occupational metaclassification (according to Pappi and Terwey); weights.
Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Household sample: Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households in the new and old states addressing all individuals (German and non-German) who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview. The basis for selection in western Germany was the ADM design as modified by Infratest and in eastern Germany the Infratest Mastersample East, each with subsequent random route. The disproportionate sampling approach was set up such that the number of usable interviews was approximately 3000, eastern Germany and western Germany each contributing approximately 1500 interviews. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

West: 314 electoral districts (multi-stage random sample based on the 3500 electoral districts from the ADM-Mastersample available to Infratest)

East: 408 Sample-Points (from the Infratest mastersample of municipalities)

Response Rate:

West: 52.7 %

East: 56.9 %

Data Set:

Number of respondents: 3058

Number of variables: 522

Publications:


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

**Example Data Illustration:**

![Chart showing data comparison between Old Federal States and New Federal States]

**ALLBUS/GGSS 1991:** Attitudes relating to the process of German unification (V72, V73, V76, V80; “completely agree” and “tend to agree” combined) tabulated by residence of respondents in Old or New Federal States (V3); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V521).

**Further Notes:**

For part of the questions from the standard ALLBUS-Demography, the response categories were adapted to the individual peculiarities in eastern and western Germany. The question on points of criticism of the former GDR was only asked in eastern Germany.

A second version of this data set (231 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1991 (ZA3715).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: [https://search.gesis.org/](https://search.gesis.org/)
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1992 (ZA2140)

Data Collection Period:
May 1992 to June 1992

Scientific Council:
Klaus Allerbeck, University of Frankfurt;
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Hamburg;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Mannheim, chair;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

Data Collector:
Infratest (Munich) and Infratest Burke (Berlin)

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1992 are:

1.) Attitudes towards politics and economy
2.) Attitudes towards migration and personal migration movements
3.) National pride
4.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
5.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics
6.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
7.) Questions on AIDS (HIV)
8.) Religion and world view
9.) Other topics
10.) ALLBUS-Demography
11.) Data on the interview (paradata)
12.) Social inequality II (ISSP 1992)
13.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Attitudes towards politics and economy: satisfaction with democracy in the Federal Republic; opinion on performance of the German political system (political support); satisfaction with the achievements of the federal and state governments; eligibility to vote, participation in the past
federal election; recall of vote in last federal election; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); political participation; self-placement on a left-right continuum; assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one's own federal state; assessment of personal present and future economic situation.

2.) **Attitudes towards migration and personal migration movements**: attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EC or non-EC countries; citizenship; birth in East or West Germany; year of moving between eastern and western Germany; status as immigrant or ethnic German; emigration to another EC country conceivable; duration of residence in present state and at present location.

3.) **National pride**: pride in German institutions and German achievements; pride in being a German.

4.) **Attitudes relating to the process of German unification**: unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; the future in the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; attitude towards demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; pressures to work harder in the East; attitudes towards the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

5.) **Importance of life aspects and job characteristics**: family and children, work and occupation, free time and recreation, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life, neighborhood; preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.).

6.) **Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership**: attitude towards family and marriage; attitude towards employment of women and mothers; desired characteristics of children; educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

7.) **Questions on AIDS (HIV)**: knowledge about the disease AIDS; sources of information on AIDS; attitude towards higher health insurance fees for AIDS-infected people; attitude towards firing infected employees and towards entry refusal for AIDS-infected foreigners; attitude towards a central registration requirement; fear of personal infection and protective measures taken; AIDS-infected people in one's circle of friends.

8.) **Religion and world view**: the meaning of life, cosmology, and the belief in Christian God; funeral by church; self-assessment of religiousness; present and former denominational membership of respondent and spouse; baptism of children.

9.) **Other topics**: interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); sense of security in the immediate vicinity and farther away (fear of crime); opinions on the personal and general burden through environmental pollution; perceived conflicts in the Federal Republic; fear of unemployment or loss of own business.

10.) **ALLBUS-Demography**: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and citizenship; migration to East or West Germany, interest in migrating to East or West Germany or to another EC country; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), recall of past vote; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, length of employment, industrial sector, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; respondent's income; marital status.
Details about respondent's current spouse: cohabitation before marriage; age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; religious denomination; church marriage.

Details about respondent's former spouse: age; details about current occupation; religious denomination; church marriage.

Details about respondent's steady partner: common household; month and year of birth, age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current and former occupation respectively; religious denomination.

Details about respondent's parents: school education of father and mother; father's occupation.

Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; number of children; type of dwelling, telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.

Respondent's current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees' Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, association of a liberal profession, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party (plus former membership), citizens' initiative, other club or association).

11.) Data on the interview (paradata): presence of respondent in the last four days prior to personal interview; length of interview; beginning and end of interview.

12.) Social inequality II (ISSP): fair share in standard of living; perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitude towards the welfare state and towards social differences; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; estimation of average earnings in occupational groups and estimation of appropriate earnings.

13.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Pappi and Terwey), class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.
Total Population and Sample:
Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany
Household sample: Multi-stage random sample (ADM-Mastersample) of private households in the new and old states addressing all individuals (German and non-German) who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview. The basis for selection in western Germany was the ADM-Master-Design as modified by Infratest and in eastern Germany the Infratest Mastersample East, each with subsequent random route. The disproportionate sampling approach was set up such that the West-East relation of usable interviews was about 2:1. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:
Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
West: 504 electoral districts (multi-stage random sample based on the 3500 electoral districts from the ADM-Mastersample available to Infratest)
East: 297 Sample-Points (from the Infratest mastersample of municipalities)

Response Rate:
West: 51.9 %
East: 54.7 %

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3548
Number of variables: 555

Publications:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

**Example Data Illustration:**

- **ALLBUS/GGSS 1992**: Agreement with statements concerning gender roles in the family (V16, V17, V18; “completely agree” and “tend to agree” combined) tabulated by residence of respondent in New or Old Federal States (V3); household sample weighted by transformation weight (V554).

**Further Notes:**

A second version of this data set (268 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1992 (ZA3716).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: [https://search.gesis.org/](https://search.gesis.org/)

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at: [https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus](https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus)
Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:

ALLBUS 1994 (ZA2400)

Data Collection Period:
February 1994 to May 1994

Scientific Council:
Klaus Allerbeck, University of Frankfurt;
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Mannheim, chair;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

Data Collector:
Infratest Burke (Munich) and Infratest Burke (Berlin)

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1994 are:

1.) Economic situations and occupational life
2.) Social inequality and the welfare state
3.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreigners living in Germany
4.) Political attitudes
5.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
6.) ALLBUS-Demography
7.) Data on the interview (paradata)
8.) Family and changing gender roles II (ISSP 1994)
9.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Economic situations and occupational life: assessments of present and future economic situation in Germany and in respondent’s own federal state; assessment of current and future personal economic situation; education and occupation; fear of unemployment or loss of business; length of personal unemployment; social origin; evaluation of personal occupational success and expectations for the future; attitude towards personal occupation; fear of unemployment or loss of own business.
2.) Social inequality and the welfare state: self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; evaluation of personal occupational success, comparison with father’s position; attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of welfare state measures; realization of personal ideas of success; assessment of access to education; attitudes towards social differences and conditions for success; opinions on personal social security; stance on extension or reduction in social services; opinion on level of income in personal household.

3.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreigners living in Germany: citizenship; scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreigners living in Germany or with foreign guest-workers (Gastarbeiter, split) within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

4.) Political attitudes: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum; confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, armed forces, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, trade unions, police, employment offices, retirement insurance, employers’ association, European Community Commission, European Parliament, European Court of Justice); party-sympathy-scales for the CDU, SPD, CSU, FDP, The Greens (Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen), Republicans (Republikaner), PDS; opinion on the performance of the political system in Germany (political support).

5.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: attitude towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; the future in the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; performance pressure in the new states; attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

6.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and citizenship; migration to East or West Germany; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, length of employment, industrial sector, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; length of unemployment; respondent’s income; marital status.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: common household; distribution of household chores; month and year of birth, age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education and vocational training of father and mother; father’s occupation.

Description of household: size of household; household income; type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, other union, political party).
7.) **Data on the interview (paradata):** beginning and end of interview; date of interview; length of interview; presence of other people during the interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, relatives, other persons); willingness of respondent to cooperate. Data on the interviewer: gender, age, educational level, identification of interviewer.

8.) **Family and changing gender roles II (ISSP):** attitude towards employment of mothers and married women; role distribution of man and woman in occupation and household; preferred extent of employment for women during different stages of child raising; attitudes towards marriage, single-parenting, cohabitation before marriage, and divorce; the ideal number of children; views on the significance of children; opinion on separation of spouses with and without children; obedience or independent thinking as the more important educational goal; employment of mother during childhood of respondent; current frequency of visits with one’s mother; personal divorce; living with spouse or other partner; prior divorce of current partner; previous co-habitation without subsequent marriage; views on paid maternal leave, financial aid for working parents, and on abortion; opinion on pre-marital sexual intercourse, sexual intercourse between minors, marital infidelity, and homosexuality of adults; experience with sexual harassment at the workplace; management of income in marriage or partnership; allocation of duties in the household; division of gainful employment and principal earner in partnership; gainful employment in various phases of child raising; general attitudes towards employment.

9.) **Added value:** Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.

**Total Population and Sample:**

**Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Person sample:** Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1976. In the first sample stage 104 municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and 47 municipalities (Gemeinden) in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage 40 persons (in large cities a corresponding multiple thereof) were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents.

Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP.
Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
West: 111 Sample-Points (in 104 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 47 municipalities)

Response Rate:
West: 53.2 %
East: 55.2 %

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3450
Number of variables: 436

Publications:
Koch, Achim, Siegfried Gabler and Michael Braun 1994:
Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 1994. ZUMA Arbeitsbericht 94/11.

Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 1994: Opinion on the level of social benefits (V99) tabulated by respondent’s income (V424; recoded into four categories); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (V436).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled so that analysts can obtain a more detailed picture of this portion of the population. In part a questionnaire with two split versions was used: In the questions about ethnocentrism, the term guest-worker (Gastarbeiter), which was used in previous ALLBUS surveys, was replaced by foreigners living in Germany in 50% of the sample.

A second version of this data set (194 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1994 (ZA3717).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1996 (ZA2800, German version; ZA3751, English version)

Data Collection Period:
March 1996 to June 1996

Scientific Council:
Klaus Allerbeck, University of Frankfurt, chair;
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
Marie Luise Kiefer, University of Vienna;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne

Data Collector:
Infratest Burke, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1996 are:

1.) Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration
2.) Citizenship and country of origin
3.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
4.) Other topics
5.) ALLBUS-Demography
6.) Data on the interview (paradata)
7.) Role of government III (ISSP 1996)
8.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration: perceived consequences of presence of foreigners in Germany; attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EC or non-EC countries; ranking in terms of importance of different citizenship requirements; perception and evaluation of discriminatory behavior towards foreigners; opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners; indicators for social distance to ethnic minorities and foreigners; perceived differences in lifestyle; items on anti-Semitism; support for the teaching of Islam in public schools; estimation of proportion of foreigners in East and West Germany; percentage of foreigners in local county (Kreis).
2.) Citizenship and country of origin: first, second, and third citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; original citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; country of origin of respondent, of respondent’s parents and grandparents; duration of residence in Germany.

3.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership; attitudes towards the role of women in the family; relative importance of selected educational goals for a child.

4.) Other topics: attitudes towards abortion; interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); reasons for being proud to be a German; authoritarianism; self-assessment of social class; fair share in the standard of living; political interest; questions on postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum; assessment of economic situations; recall of vote in last federal elections; reasons for non-voting; fear of unemployment or loss of business.

5.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and citizenship; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); recall of past vote; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; respondent’s income; marital status.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation; current and former citizenships.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: common household; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and citizenship; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s parents: parent’s and grandparent’s country of origin; school education of father and mother; father’s occupation.

Description of household: size of household; household income; type of dwelling; telephone.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, other union, political party).

6.) Data on the interview (paradata): date of interview; time and length of interview; presence of other people during the interview; respondent’s willingness to answer questions; evaluation of reliability of respondent answers; gender, age, and school education of the interviewer.

7.) Role of government III (ISSP): attitudes towards the observance of laws; attitudes towards different forms of protest against the government; willingness to participate and actual participation in public protest activities or demonstrations against the government; opinions on freedom of speech for extremists; attitude towards a miscarriage of justice; perceived threats in the private life through governmental data collections and computer networks; assessment of social responsibility of the state in relation to job creation and just distribution of incomes; attitudes towards economically oriented government measures; attitudes towards an increase of expenditures of the government for environmental protection, health service, police, the educational system, defense, pensions, unemployment benefit, culture; assessment of the power of
the trade unions, private enterprise and the state; assessment of state responsibility for socio-political tasks (social support for the elderly, students, housing provision, job creation; economic growth through assistance to industry, price stability, etc.); political interest; overall attitude towards politics and the political system (subjective assessment of political influence (political efficacy), level of political awareness, politicians and election promises); lower taxes vs. more extensive social services; assessment of fairness of tax levels for different income groups; attitudes towards privatization or nationalization of selected public institutions; preferences for enactment of environmental regulations by the Federal parliament or the EU.

8.) **Added value:** Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); class position (according to Goldthorpe); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); weights.

### Total Population and Sample:

**Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany  
**Person sample:** Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1978. In the first sampling stage, 104 municipalities (Gemeinde) were selected in West Germany and 47 in East Germany with a probability proportional to their total number of adult residents; in the second stage, 40 persons (in five large cities a corresponding multiple thereof) were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

### Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing), additional self-completion questionnaire (drop off) for ISSP.

### Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sample-Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
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<tr>
<td>East</td>
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</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>54.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>54.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3518
Number of variables: 436

Publications:


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 1996: Agreement with one of the statements “Should there be Islamic religious instruction in state schools, should there only be Christian religious instruction or should there be no religious instruction at all in state schools?” (V100) tabulated by residence of respondent in New or Old Federal States (V3).
**Further Notes:**

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled so that analysts can obtain a more detailed picture of this portion of the population.

A second version of the data set (210 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1996 (ZA3718).


A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue:

https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:

https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:

ALLBUS 1998 (ZA3000, German version; ZA3753, English version)

Data Collection Period:
March 1998 to July 1998

Scientific Council:
Klaus Allerbeck, University of Frankfurt, chair;
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
Marie Luise Kiefer, University of Vienna;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne

Data Collector:
GFM-GETAS (IPSOS), Hamburg

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 1998 are:

1.) Economic situation and anticipation of occupational risks
2.) Importance of life aspects
3.) Free time activities, personal manner, and lifestyle
4.) Use and assessment of media
5.) Political participation
6.) Attitudes towards the political system and social inequality
7.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
8.) ALLBUS-Demography
9.) Data on the interview (paradata)
10.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Economic situation and anticipation of occupational risks: assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; fear of unemployment or loss of business.
2.) Importance of life aspects: family and children, occupation and work, free time and recreation, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life, neighborhood.

3.) Free time activities, personal manner, and lifestyle: reading books; reading magazines; listening to records, CD’s, cassettes; watching videos; using the computer; surfing the Internet; private further education; relaxing, being lazy; walking or hiking; yoga, meditation; going to restaurants; visiting friends; visiting relatives; playing games; taking short trips; participating in politics; voluntary activities or honorary offices; attending church or religious events; indulging in art and music; do it yourself; active sport; attending sports events; going to the cinema, to pop concerts, jazz or dance events; classic culture (i.e. opera, classical concerts, theater, exhibitions); preference for folk music (i.e. Volksmusik), German pop songs or rock music, classical music, jazz.

4.) Use and assessment of media: type of television reception device (satellite dish, cable, television aerial), amount of time spent using the media (frequency of radio and television use over the week, amount of time per day spent watching TV or listening to the radio in minutes).

Taste in television programs: shows or quiz shows, sports, movies, news broadcasts, political magazines, art and culture programs, traditional German "Heimat"-films, detective films, action films, sitcom or entertainment series; frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week; sections of interest (i.e. politics, business, culture, sport, local, international, advertisements or classified advertisements).

Number of periodicals read regularly; titles of regularly-read periodicals; assessment of credibility of each type of media; preferred sources of information on political events (i.e. newspaper, television or conversations).

5.) Political participation: articulation of one's own opinion, voting, public discussion, citizens' initiatives, party work, support of political candidates, demonstrations, house squatting, personal violence, intimidation of opponents, abstinence from voting or casting a protest vote for another party, collecting signatures, blocking traffic (each of these activities were repeatedly raised with respect to the following (1) whether respondent had a role in an activity concerning an important issue, (2) whether respondent had been a participant in earlier activities, (3) whether respondent had been recently active (since the beginning of 1996), (4) whether the action was seen as politically effective (slightly shortened list)).

Voting behavior in the past: respondent's eligibility to vote and participation in German state elections (Landtagswahl); eligibility to vote and participation in the European elections; eligibility to vote and participation past federal elections; recall of vote in last federal elections.

Perception of individual influence on politics (political efficacy, political alienation); gap between politicians and citizens; self-assuredness with regard to political group work; perceived influence on governmental policies; too much complexity in politics; the politicians' closeness to constituents.

Norms for political participation: discontent as motivation for engagement; belief in effectiveness as motivation for engagement; let the elected representatives handle politics; participation in the vote as a civic duty; moral acceptability of violence; plebiscite as a necessary component of democracy; establishing democracy in all social areas.

Political participation in peer group; criticism of political situation; political activity.

6.) Attitudes towards the political system and social inequality: political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany); satisfaction with the performance of the federal government; national pride; satisfaction with life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Statements on the legitimacy of social inequality: Inequality of income as incentive to achieve; acceptability of differences in status; justness of social differences.
Political interest; self-placement on a left-right continuum; self-assessment of social class; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); concerns about social issues in Germany (environmental protection, the number of immigrants, the costs of German unification, the development of crime figures, unemployment); perceived representation of personal interests through organizations: trade unions, Catholic and Protestant churches, ecological or environmental organizations, CDU, CSU, SPD, FDP, The Greens (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen), Republikaner, PDS.

7.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and for more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; the future in the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; pressures to work harder in the East; attitudes towards the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

8.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and citizenship; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; length of unemployment; date of termination of full-or part-time employment; details about former occupation; respondent's income; marital status.

Details about respondent's current spouse: school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent's steady partner: common household; month and year of birth, age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation. Details about respondent's parents: school education of father and mother; father's occupation.

Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; type of dwelling; telephone, listing in telephone directory.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; month and year of birth, age; marital status.

Respondent's current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees' Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, retail or trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, association of a liberal profession, other occupational association); respondent's current and former memberships (choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens club or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens' initiative, environmentalist or alternative political group, other club or association).

9.) Data on the interview (paradata): beginning and end of interview; date of interview; length of interview; presence of other people during the interview (spouse, partner, children, relatives, other persons); interference of other people in the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate; reliability of respondent's statements.
Serial number of sample net, sample point and within sample point; number of interview for interviewer; number of interview for sample point; reachability of respondent; willingness of respondent to cooperate.

Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, identification of interviewer.

10.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.

Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany
Household sample: Multi-stage random sample of private households in the new and old states addressing all individuals (German and non-German) who were at least 18 years of age by the day of the interview. The selection of private households was based on the ADM-Master-Design with following random-route. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses. Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled so that analysts can obtain a more detailed picture of this portion of the population.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

West: 420 electoral districts (2 sample nets of 210 electoral districts each taken from the ADM-Mastersample)
East: 192 electoral districts (2 sample nets of 2x48 electoral districts each taken from the ADM-Mastersample)

Response Rate:

West: 55.4 %
East: 62.0 %

Data Set:

Number of respondents: 3234
Number of variables: 475
Publications:


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 1998: TV-interests (V54, V59, V62; “very strongly” and “strongly” combined) tabulated by gender (V194); household sample weighted by combined transformation and East-West weight (V471*V473).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled so that analysts can obtain a more detailed picture of this portion of the population. In 1998 the German ISSP was not combined
with ALLBUS. Therefore, the German ISSP data set 1998 has different respondents from ALLBUS 1998. It can be obtained as a separate study from GESIS (ZA3080).

A second version of the data set (227 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 1998 (ZA3719).


A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2000 CAPI-PAPI
(ZA3450, German version; ZA3755, English version)

Data Collection Period:
January 2000 to July 2000

Scientific Council:
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Hans-Jürgen Andreß, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
Andreas Diekmann, University of Bern;
Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin;
Johannes Huinink, University of Rostock;
Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Heike Solga, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin

Data Collector:
Infratest, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2000 are:

1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
2.) Importance of job characteristics
3.) Political attitudes
4.) Deviant behavior and sanctions
5.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
6.) Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration
7.) National pride
8.) Attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state
9.) Other topics
10.) ALLBUS-Demography
11.) Data on the interview (paradata)
12.) Environment II (ISSP 2000)
13.) Social inequality III (ISSP 1999)
14.) Added value
Topics:

1. Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; attitudes towards the role of women in the family; attitude towards employment of women; ideal number of children; importance of educational goals; attitudes towards abortion.

2. Importance of job characteristics: preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.); fear of unemployment or loss of business.

3. Political attitudes: political participation; party inclination; confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, armed forces, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, trade unions, police, employment offices, retirement insurance, employers’ association, European Community Commission, European Parliament, European Court of Justice); identification with own municipality, the federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, unified Germany and the EC; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on left-right continuum; influence of politics on our life; political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany).

4. Deviant behavior and sanctions: opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution; respect of the law; probability of engaging in various deviant acts in the future; self-reported deviant behavior; assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes; lowering the crime rate through severer punishment; personal victimization.

5. Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: attitudes towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; performance pressure in the new states; attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

6. Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration: attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EU or non-EU countries; citizenship (nationality), scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

7. National pride: pride in German institutions and German achievements; pride in being a German.

8. Attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state: perceived prerequisites for success in society; evaluation of personal occupational success; assessment of access to education for everyone; self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; attitudes towards the welfare state and social differences; attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of policies supporting the welfare state; attitudes towards social differences and conditions for social success; satisfaction with life in the Federal Republic; evaluation of own social security; attitudes towards expansion or cuts in social services.

9. Other topics: social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); interpersonal trust; self-assessment of religiousness; marriage in church; baptism of children; desire to have children; friends (ego-centered networks), party preference of and mutual familiarity between friends, German citizenship (nationality) of friends, assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one’s own federal state; assessment of present and future personal economic
situation; comparison of economic situations in different periods of time; estimation of unemployment figures.

10.) **ALLBUS-Demography:** Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and personal mobility, citizenship; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; respondent's income; marital status; marital biography; membership in a trade union or political party.

Details about respondent's current spouse: age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent's steady partner: common household; distribution of household chores; age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent's parents: school education of father and mother; father's occupation.

Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; age; marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: gender, age.

11.) **Data on the interview (paradata):** length of interview, date of interview; frequency of corrections of the interviewer; presence of other persons during interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, members of the family, other persons); interference of other persons in the course of the interview; reliability of information from respondent; reachability of respondent; details about respondent's residential building; ISSP participation. Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, identification of interviewer, experience as interviewer, number of attempts to contact respondent.

12.) **Environment II (ISSP):** attitudes towards the role of private business, government intervention and the role of science; postmaterialism; evaluation of science, environmental protection, and ecological problems; opinions on risks, causes for, and consequences of pollution and on interdependencies; confidence in information on environmental issues from different sources; participation in activities relevant to environmental issues; nature is sacred; forms of belief in God.

13.) **Social inequality III (ISSP):** perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitudes towards the welfare state and towards social differences; self-assessment of social class and classification on a top-bottom-scale; estimation of average earnings in occupational groups and estimation of appropriate earnings; social justice; information about social position of parents and school education of mother.

14.) **Added value:** Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); SIOPS (according to Ganzeboom); ISEI (according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.
Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1982. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing); two additional self-completion questionnaires for ISSP (drop off, split questionnaire design).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 105 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

Response Rate:

CAPI
West: 46.9 %
East: 53.7 %

PAPI
West: 52.2 %
East: 56.5 %

Data Set:

Number of respondents: 3804
Number of variables: 843
Publications:

Wasmer, Martina and Achim Koch 2002:
Konzeption und Durchführung der PAPI-Methodenstudie zur "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2000. ZUMA Methodenbericht 02/01.

Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

Koch, Achim, Martina Wasmer and Evi Scholz 2001:
Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2000. ZUMA Methodenbericht 01/05.

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 2000 CAPI-PAPI: desire to have children (V587 and V598 combined) tabulated by gender (V216) and respondents’ income (V487, recoded); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (V836).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled. The CAPI-survey (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) contained two thematically different split versions connected with
two different ISSP-questionnaires. Split 1 contains ALLBUS-questions 9 to 23 and is combined with ISSP "Environment". Split 2 contains ALLBUS-questions 24 to 42 and is combined with ISSP "Social justice". This CAPI-survey is the main ALLBUS 2000. It is available from GESIS as an individual study (ZA3451).

In 2000, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used for the first time in the ALLBUS series. In addition to the main survey an equivalent PAPI-survey (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) containing both split versions of the main survey but not the ISSP self-completion questionnaires was conducted as a methodological study. This additional survey can be used to contrast the results of the different interviewing methods (CAPI and PAPI). To facilitate such comparative analyses ZA3450 provides a cumulation of both data sets. The PAPI-survey is also available from GESIS as an individual study (ZA3452).

A second version of this data set (429 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2000 CAPI-PAPI (ZA3720).

GESIS also provides an English language version of ALLBUS 2000 CAPI-PAPI (ALLBUS/GGSS 2000, ZA3755) and ALLBUScompact 2000 CAPI-PAPI (ALLBUS/GGSScompact 2000, ZA3756 (429 variables)).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2000 CAPI (ZA3451)

Data Collection Period:
January 2000 to July 2000

Scientific Council:
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Hans-Jürgen Andreß, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
Andreas Diekmann, University of Bern;
Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin;
Johannes Huinink, University of Rostock;
Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Heike Solga, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin

Data Collector:
Infratest, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2000 are:

1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
2.) Importance of job characteristics
3.) Political attitudes
4.) Deviant behavior and sanctions
5.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
6.) Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration
7.) National pride
8.) Attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state
9.) Other topics
10.) ALLBUS-Demography
11.) Data on the interview (paradata)
12.) Environment II (ISSP 2000)
13.) Social inequality III (ISSP 1999)
14.) Added value
Topics:

1.) *Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership:* family as a prerequisite for happiness; Marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; attitudes towards the role of women in the family; attitude towards employment of women; ideal number of children; importance of educational goals; attitudes towards abortion.

2.) *Importance of job characteristics:* preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.); fear of unemployment or loss of business.

3.) *Political attitudes:* political participation; party inclination; confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, armed forces, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, trade unions, police, employment offices, retirement insurance, employers’ association, European Community Commission, European Parliament, European Court of Justice); identification with own municipality, the federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, unified Germany and the EC; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on left-right continuum; influence of politics on our life; political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany).

4.) *Deviant behavior and sanctions:* opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution; respect of the law; probability of engaging in various deviant acts in the future; self-reported deviant behavior; assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes; lowering the crime rate through severer punishment; personal victimization.

5.) *Attitudes relating to the process of German unification:* attitudes towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; performance pressure in the new states; attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

6.) *Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration:* attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EU or non-EU countries; citizenship (nationality), scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

7.) *National pride:* pride in German institutions and German achievements; pride in being a German.

8.) *Attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state:* perceived prerequisites for success in society; evaluation of personal occupational success, assessment of access to education for everyone; self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; attitudes towards the welfare state and social differences; attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of policies supporting the welfare state; attitudes towards social differences and conditions for social success; satisfaction with life in the Federal Republic; evaluation of own social security; attitudes towards expansion or cuts in social services.

9.) *Other topics:* social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); interpersonal trust; self-assessment of religiousness; marriage in church; baptism of children; desire to have children; friends (ego-centered networks), party preference of and mutual familiarity between friends, German citizenship (nationality) of friends, assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one's own federal state; assessment of present and future personal economic
situation; comparison of economic situations in different periods of time; estimation of unemployment figures.

10.) ALLBUS-Demography: details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and personal mobility, citizenship; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; respondent's income; marital status; marital biography; membership in a trade union or political party.

Details about respondent's current spouse: age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent's steady partner: common household; distribution of household chores; age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent's parents: school education of father and mother; father's occupation.

Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; age; marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: gender, age.

11.) Data on the interview (paradata): length of interview, date of interview; frequency of corrections of the interviewer; presence of other persons during interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, members of the family, other persons); interference of other persons in the course of the interview; reliability of information from respondent; reachability of respondent; details about respondent's residential building; ISSP participation. Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, identification of interviewer, experience as interviewer, number of attempts to contact respondent.

12.) Environment II (ISSP): attitudes towards the role of private business, government intervention and the role of science; postmaterialism; evaluation of science, environmental protection, and ecological problems; opinions on risks, causes for, and consequences of pollution and on interdependencies; confidence in information on environmental issues from different sources; participation in activities relevant to environmental issues; nature is sacred; forms of belief in God.

13.) Social inequality III (ISSP): perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitudes towards the welfare state and towards social differences; self-assessment of social class and classification on a top-bottom-scale; estimation of average earnings in occupational groups and estimation of appropriate earnings; social justice; information about social position of parents and school education of mother.

14.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); SIOPS (according to Ganzeboom); ISEI (according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.
**Total Population and Sample:**

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1982. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires for ISSP (drop off; split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 105 municipalities)

East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

**Response Rate:**

West: 46.9 %

East: 53.7 %

**Data Set:**

Number of respondents: 3138

Number of variables: 842

**Publications:**

Koch, Achim, Martina Wasmer and Evi Scholz 2001: Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2000. ZUMA Methodenbericht 01/05.

Terwey, Michael 2013:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

**Further Notes:**

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled. The questionnaire contained two thematically different split versions connected with two different ISSP-questionnaires. Split 1 contains ALLBUS-questions 9 to 23 and is combined with ISSP "Environment". Split 2 contains ALLBUS-questions 24 to 42 and is combined with ISSP "Social justice".

In 2000, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used for the first time in the ALLBUS series. In addition to the main survey an equivalent PAPI-survey (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) containing both split versions of the main survey but not the ISSP self-completion questionnaires was conducted as a methodological study. This additional survey can be used to contrast the results of the different interviewing methods (CAPI and PAPI). It is available from GESIS as ALLBUS 2000 PAPI (ZA3452). To facilitate comparative analyses, GESIS also provides a cumulation of both data sets (ZA3450).

A second version of this data set (428 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2000 CAPI (ZA3721).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2000 PAPI (ZA3452)

Data Collection Period:
January 2000 to July 2000

Scientific Council:
Jutta Allmendinger, University of Munich;
Hans-Jürgen Andreß, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
Andreas Diekmann, University of Bern;
Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin;
Johannes Huinink, University of Rostock;
Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Heike Solga, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin

Data Collector:
Infratest, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2000 are:

1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
2.) Importance of job characteristics
3.) Political attitudes
4.) Deviant behavior and sanctions
5.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
6.) Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration
7.) National pride
8.) Attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state
9.) Other topics
10.) ALLBUS-Demography
11.) Data on the interview (paradata)
12.) Added value
Topics:

1.) **Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership**: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; attitudes towards the role of women in the family; attitude towards employment of women; ideal number of children; importance of educational goals; attitudes towards abortion.

2.) **Importance of job characteristics**: preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.); fear of unemployment or loss of business.

3.) **Political attitudes**: political participation; party inclination; confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, armed forces, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, trade unions, police, employment offices, retirement insurance, employers' association, European Community Commission, European Parliament, European Court of Justice) identification with own municipality, the federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, unified Germany and the EC; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on left-right continuum; influence of politics on our life; political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany).

4.) **Deviant behavior and sanctions**: opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution; respect of the law; probability of engaging in various deviant acts in the future; self-reported deviant behavior; assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes; lowering the crime rate through severer punishment; personal victimization.

5.) **Attitudes relating to the process of German unification**: attitudes towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; performance pressure in the new states; attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

6.) **Attitudes towards ethnic groups in Germany and to migration**: attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EU or non-EU countries; citizenship (nationality), scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

7.) **National pride**: pride in German institutions and German achievements; pride in being a German.

8.) **Attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state**: perceived prerequisites for success in society; evaluation of personal occupational success; assessment of access to education for everyone; self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; attitudes towards the welfare state and social differences; attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of policies supporting the welfare state; attitudes towards social differences and conditions for social success; satisfaction with life in the Federal Republic; evaluation of own social security; attitudes towards expansion or cuts in social services.

9.) **Other topics**: social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); interpersonal trust; self-assessment of religiousness; marriage in church; baptism of children; desire to have children; friends (ego-centered networks), party preference of and mutual familiarity between friends, German citizenship (nationality) of friends, assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one's own federal state; assessment of present and future personal economic
situation; comparison of economic situations in different periods of time; estimation of unemployment figures.

10.) **ALLBUS-Demography:** Details about the respondent: gender; month and year of birth, age; geographical origin and personal mobility, citizenship; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality) and duration of residence; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week; length of unemployment; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; details about former occupation; respondent’s income; marital status; marital biography; membership in a trade union or political party.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: common household; distribution of household chores; age; school education, vocational training; employment status; details about current occupation.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education of father and mother; father’s occupation.

Description of household: size of household; number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household); household income; type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent; gender; age; marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: gender, age.

11.) **Data on the interview (paradata):** length of interview, date of interview; frequency of corrections of the interviewer; presence of other persons during interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, members of the family, other persons); interference of other persons in the course of the interview; reliability of information from respondent; reachability of respondent; details about respondent’s residential building; ISSP participation. Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, identification of interviewer, experience as interviewer, number of attempts to contact respondent.

12.) **Added value:** Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); SIOPS (according to Ganzeboom); ISEI (according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.

**Total Population and Sample:**

**Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Person sample:** Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1982. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.
Method of Data Collection:
Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI - Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
West: 111 Sample-Points (in 105 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

Response Rate:
West: 52.2 %
East: 56.5 %

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 666
Number of variables: 675

Publications:
Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

Wasmer, Martina and Achim Koch 2002:
Konzeption und Durchführung der PAPI-Methodenstudie zur "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2000. ZUMA Methodenbericht 02/01.

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Further Notes:
Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

In 2000, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used for the first time in the ALLBUS series. In addition to the main survey this equivalent PAPI-survey (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) was conducted as a methodological study, it contains both split versions of the main survey but not the ISSP self-completion questionnaires. In connection with ALLBUS 2000 CAPI (ZA3451) ALLBUS 2000 PAPI can be used to contrast the results of the different interviewing methods (CAPI and PAPI).
To facilitate such comparative analyses a cumulation of both data sets is also available from GESIS (ZA3450).

A second version of this data set (275 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2000 PAPI (ZA3722).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2002 (ZA3700, German version; ZA3702, English version)

Data Collection Period:
February 2002 to August 2002

Scientific Council:
Hans-Jürgen Andreß, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin;
Johannes Huinink, University of Bremen;
Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne;
Heike Solga, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin

Data Collector:
INFAS, Bonn

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2002 are:

1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership
2.) Personal and collective values
3.) Attitudes towards politics and economy
4.) Attitudes towards and contacts with foreigners living in Germany
5.) Religion and world view
6.) Other topics
7.) ALLBUS-Demography
8.) Data on the interview (paradata)
9.) Social relations and support systems (ISSP)
10.) Family and changing gender roles III (ISSP)
11.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Attitudes towards marriage, family, and partnership: family as prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born.
2.) **Personal and collective values:** basic personal goals (law and order, standard of living, power and influence, fantasy and creativity, security, help marginalized social groups, ability to assert oneself, satisfaction of personal needs, industry and ambition, tolerance, political engagement, hedonism, faith in God, occupational achievement, self-realization); values of an ideal society (industry and achievement, take responsibility for fellow men; conformity, being self-assured and critical, laissez-faire, security and prosperity, political participation, self-realization, religiousness).

3.) **Attitudes towards politics and economy:** political participation; party inclination; confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, the police, political parties); likelihood of voting for different political parties; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum; political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany); assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation.

4.) **Attitudes towards and contacts with foreigners living in Germany:** citizenships; scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreigners living in Germany within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends.

5.) **Religion and world view:** the meaning of life, cosmology, and the belief in Christian God; funeral by church; self-assessment of religiousness; frequency of meditation; attitude towards religiousness; religious indifference; thinking about metaphysical questions; experience with and attitude towards different forms of belief, parabelf and superstition; religion vs. science; religious tolerance; belief in God; support for the teaching of Islam in public schools; attitude towards person with different faiths marrying into the family; religious doctrines; personal religious revival; sins and sinning; marriage in church; frequency of church attendance; present and former denominational membership; affiliation to a non-Christian religion; frequency of praying; reception of Christian sacraments; interest in Christian programs in the media; baptism; denominational membership and frequency of church attendance of children and respondent’s partner; denominational membership and frequency of church attendance of parents; religiousness of parents.

6.) **Other topics:** self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility; national pride; authoritarianism; volunteering; experience with and attitude towards survey research.

7.) **ALLBUS-Demography:** Details about the respondent: gender, month and year of birth, age; school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week, length of unemployment, details about former occupation, date of termination of full- or part-time employment; marital status, divorces; geographical origin and personal mobility, duration of residence, citizenships; respondent’s income; membership in a political party or trade union; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), recall of past vote; place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality; BIK-type of region).

Details about respondent’s current spouse: age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education, university education, religious denomination, frequency of church attendance, religiousness, details about father’s occupation.
Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household), household income, type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, age, marital status, baptism, religious denomination, frequency of church attendance.

Details about children not living in the household: gender, age, baptism, religious denomination, frequency of church attendance.

8.) Data on the interview (paradata): length of interview; date of interview; frequency of corrections of the interviewer; presence of other persons during interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, members of the family, other persons); interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate; reliability of information from respondent; influence of the incentive on willingness to participate; willingness to participate in panel; reachability of respondent; details about respondent’s residential building; participation in additional ISSP-survey.

Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, identification of interviewer, experience as interviewer.

9.) Social relations and support systems (ISSP): frequency of personal contacts (visits, meetings) and non-personal contacts (by telephone, mail, fax or e-mail) with parents, siblings and own children; commuting time for visits to mother; number of contacts with relatives.

Number of close friends at work, in the neighborhood, and in other areas apart from these; gender of best friend; frequency of personal and non-personal contacts with this best friend; important traits of close friends; politics as conversational topic with friends.

Involvement in activities of different groups and organizations (political party, trade union, church, club, neighborhood group and others); first and second contact for help with shopping etc. when ill, with financial problems, or when depressed; help given personally (with shopping, financial problems, when s.o. is depressed, or is looking for work); how respondent first heard about current job; opinions on the obligation or commitment to help; opinion on the state’s responsibility to provide childcare facilities and to secure citizen’s standard of living; assessment of personal happiness; feeling of overextension; interpersonal trust; duration of residence; influence on local issues and on politics in general; self-assessment of social class; number of underage children.

10.) Family and changing gender roles III (ISSP): attitude towards employment of mothers and married women; role distribution of man and woman in occupation and household; preferred extent of employment for women during different stages of child raising; attitudes towards marriage, single-parenting, cohabitation before marriage, and divorce; views on the significance of children in life; views on paid maternal leave and on financial aid for working parents; management of income in marriage or partnership; allocation of duties in the household and in family matters; principal earner; stress caused by family, work, household duties; assessment of personal happiness; satisfaction with employment situation and family life; employment of mother during childhood of respondent; gainful employment in various phases of child raising; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; partner affiliated to public service; working hours per week of partner.

11.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); SIOPS (according to Ganzeboom); ISEI (according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); weights.
Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) from all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1984. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires for ISSP (drop off; split questionnaire design).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 105 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

Response Rate:

West: 47.3 %
East: 47.2 %

Data Set:

Number of respondents: 2820
Number of variables: 723

Publications:


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

**Example Data Illustration:**

![Graph](image)

**ALLBUS/GGSS 2002**: Support for statements about religion (V159, V162, V163; “completely agree” and “tend to agree” combined) tabulated by religious denomination (V329); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (V718).

**Further Notes:**

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (363 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2002 (ZA3701).

GESIS also provides an English language version of ALLBUS 2002 (ALLBUS/GGSS 2002, ZA3702) and ALLBUScompact 2002 (ALLBUS/GGSScompact 2002, ZA3703 (363 variables)).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2004 (ZA3762, German version; ZA3764, English version)

Data Collection Period:
March 2004 to July 2004

Scientific Council:
Hans-Jürgen Andréß, University of Cologne, chair;
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin;
Johannes Huinink, University of Bremen;
Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne;
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, University of Duisburg;
Heike Solga, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2004 are:

1.) Free time activities and media use
2.) Social inequality and the welfare state
3.) Political attitudes
4.) Technical progress and computers (Digital Divide)
5.) Health
6.) Other topics
7.) ALLBUS-Demography
8.) Data on the interview (paradata)
9.) National Identity II (ISSP)
10.) Citizenship (ISSP)
11.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Free time activities and media use: reading books; reading magazines; listening to records, CD's, cassettes; watching videos, DVDs; using the computer; surfing the Internet; private further education; relaxing, being lazy; walking or hiking; yoga, meditation; going to restaurants; visiting friends; visiting relatives; playing games; taking short trips; participating in politics; voluntary
activities or honorary offices; attending church or religious events; indulging in art and music; do it yourself; active sport; attending sports events; going to the cinema, to pop concerts, jazz or dance events; classic culture (i.e. opera, classical concerts, theater, exhibitions); mobile phone use; number of television sets in the household; frequency and overall time of watching television; taste in television programs: shows or quiz shows, sports, movies, news broadcasts, political magazines, art and culture programs, traditional German "Heimat"-films, detective films, action films, sitcom or entertainment series; frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week.

2.) Social inequality and the welfare state: self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; attitudes towards the welfare state and social inequality; realization of personal ideas of success; assessment of access to education; perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitudes towards social differences and conditions for success; opinions on personal social security; stance on extension or reduction in social services.

3.) Political attitudes: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum.

4.) Technical progress and computers (Digital Divide): attitudes towards modern technology, computers, and the Internet; time and place of first computer use; number of computers in the household; purpose of computer use; time spent using the computer; special computer skills; reasons for not using computers; Internet use; time and place of first Internet use; reasons for not using the Internet; Internet access at home; purpose of Internet use; time spent using the Internet; number of friends using the Internet; frequency of computer use at the workplace; Internet access at the workplace; Internet use at the workplace for job and for private purposes.

5.) Health: overall health; physical and psychological shape during the last four weeks; chronic illnesses; been sick in the last four weeks; reason for and frequency of seeing a doctor in the last three months; time spent in hospital during the last 12 months; officially recognized disability level; smoking habits; height and weight; consumption of various foodstuffs and beverages; perceived influences on personal health and speed of recovery from illness; affectedness by unhealthy working conditions; mobbing; number of times respondent was on sick leave during the last 12 months.

6.) Other topics: assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); attitudes towards the role of women in the family; fear of unemployment or loss of own business.

7.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: gender, month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week, length of unemployment, additional job to main occupation, status of non-employment, details about former occupation, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, details about first occupation, marital status, citizenship (nationality); geographical origin and personal mobility, duration of residence, respondent's income; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance; membership in a political party or trade union; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), recall of vote in last federal election (as part of ISSP), place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of region).

Details about respondent's current spouse: age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.
Details about respondent's steady partner: common household, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's parents: school education, vocational training, details about parents' occupation.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household), household income, types of income in household, principal source of income, type of dwelling, size of dwelling place, impact of noise and air pollution on living conditions, cat or dog in the household.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, age, marital status; type of school currently attended by children, children's school education, children's university degree.

Details about children not living in the household: gender, age, type of school currently attended, school education, university degree.

8.) Data on the interview (paradata): length of interview; date of interview; presence of other persons during interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, members of the family, other persons); interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate; reliability of information from respondent; reachability and willingness to participate; details about respondent's residential building and its neighborhood; willingness to participate in panel; participation in additional ISSP-survey.

Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, identification of interviewer, experience as interviewer.

9.) National Identity II (ISSP): identification with own place of residence, the federal state, Germany and Europe; sources of personal identity; criteria for being German; attitudes toward Germany; national pride; reasons for being proud of Germany; relative importance of national interest and international cooperation; assessment of international organizations; Internet as source of information; assimilation or multicultural society; pros and cons of migration; national roots; German citizenship and civil rights for migrants.

Self-assessment of character traits (abridged Big Five Inventory measuring extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience); self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; self-description of place of residence; electoral participation; recall of vote in last federal election.

10.) Citizenship (ISSP): qualities of a good citizen; freedom of assembly for religious fanatics, revolutionaries and ethnocentrists; social and political participation; memberships; relative importance of various civil rights; political alienation; level of political awareness; subjective assessment of political influence (political efficacy); political interest; interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; political work in everyday life; national sovereignty and international organizations; political parties and participation of citizens in political life; assessment of the electoral process; commitment to serve the people, ability to self-reform, and corruption in public service; working of democracy at the moment, 10 years ago, in 10 years; attitude towards the limitation of civil rights.

Self-assessment of character traits (abridged Big Five Inventory measuring extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience); self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; self-description of place of residence; electoral participation; recall of vote in last federal election.

11.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); SIOPS (according to Ganzeboom); ISEI (according to Ganzeboom);
magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); Body Mass Index; weights.

**Total Population and Sample:**

University sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1986. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires for ISSP (drop off; split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 104 municipalities)

East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

**Response Rate:**

West: 44.9 %

East: 47.6 %

**Data set:**

Number of respondents: 2946

Number of variables: 899

**Publications:**

Bens, Arno 2006:
Haarmann, Alexander, Evi Scholz, Martina Wasmer and Michael Blohm 2006: Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2004. ZUMA Methodenbericht 06/06.


The known literature using ALLBUS-data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

**Example Data Illustration:**

![Example Data Illustration](attachment:image.png)

ALLBUS/GGSS 2004: “How would you describe your health in general?” (V251; “very good” and “good” combined) tabulated by respondent’s age (V59) and gender (V55); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (V895).

**Further Notes:**

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (457 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2004 (ZA3763).
GESIS also provides an English language version of ALLBUS 2004 (ALLBUS/GGSS 2004, ZA3764) and ALLBUScompact 2004 (ALLBUS/GGSScompact 2004, ZA3765).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue:

https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:

https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:

ALLBUS 2006 (ZA4500, German version; ZA4502, English version)

Data Collection Period:
March 2006 to August 2006

Scientific Council:
Hans-Jürgen Andreß, University of Cologne, chair; Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich; Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin; Johannes Huinink, University of Bremen; Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne; Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, University of Duisburg; Heike Solga, University of Göttingen

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2006 are:

1.) Attitudes towards abortion
2.) Acceptance of immigration, of ethnic minorities, and of Jews in Germany
3.) Citizenship and country of origin
4.) Self-assessment of personal characteristics
5.) Political attitudes
6.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
7.) Other topics
8.) ALLBUS-Demography
9.) Data on the interview (paradata)
10.) Work Orientations III (ISSP)
11.) Role of Government IV (ISSP)
12.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Attitudes towards abortion: abortion because of health risks for mother or child; abortion because married woman does not want more children; abortion after rape, due to financial situation or by single women not wanting to marry; permitting abortion without restriction.
2.) \textit{Acceptance of immigration, of ethnic minorities, and of Jews in Germany}: attitude towards the influx of various groups of immigrants; scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreigners within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends; perceived consequences of presence of foreigners in Germany; perception and evaluation of discriminatory behavior towards foreigners; assumed social evaluation of statements on foreigners; ranking in terms of importance of different citizenship requirements; opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners; support for the teaching of Islam in public schools; attitude towards ethnically mixed neighborhoods; estimation of proportion of foreigners in East and West Germany; living in neighborhoods with high percentage of foreigners; percentage of foreigners in local county (Kreis); local relationship between foreigners and Germans; perceived differences in lifestyle; indicators for social distance to ethnic minorities and foreigners; items on anti-Semitism; opinion of peers on foreigners.

3.) \textit{Citizenships and country of origin}: first, second, and third citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; number of citizenships of respondent and of spouse or partner; original citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; country of origin of respondent and of respondent's parents and grandparents; country respondent lived in when young; duration of residence in Germany.

4.) \textit{Self-assessment of personal characteristics}: respondent investigates the qualifications of candidates in elections, sometimes feels resentful, is a good listener, sometimes "plays sick", takes advantage of others, is willing to admit mistakes, practices what s/he preaches, is always courteous, is irritated by people asking favors, has never deliberately hurt others (Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale).

5.) \textit{Political attitudes}: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on left-right continuum.

6.) \textit{Attitudes relating to the process of German unification}: attitude towards demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; the future in the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; pressures to work harder in the East; attitudes towards the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

7.) \textit{Other topics}: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership; desire to have children; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; pride in being a German; treatment of national socialist past; authoritarianism; assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and of present and future personal economic situation; telephone; possession of mobile phone; Internet use.

8.) \textit{ALLBUS-Demography}: Details about the respondent: month and year of birth, age, gender, citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of region), geographical origin, religious denomination, frequency of church attendance, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, fear of unemployment, affiliation to public service, supervisory functions, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), status of non-employment, length of unemployment, respondent's income, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, overall health, marital status, voting intention (Sonntagsfrage) and electoral participation.
Details about respondent's current spouse: age, month and year of birth, citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's steady partner: age, month and year of birth, citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's parents: school education of mother and father, vocational training of mother and father, details about both parents' occupation.

Description of household: size of household, household income, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household).

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth, age.

Respondent's current memberships: current and previous membership in a trade union, membership in a political party.

9.) Data on the interview (paradata): date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; reachability of respondent; willingness to participate; presence of other persons during interview; presence of spouse, partner or children during interview; presence of other relatives during interview; interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; details about respondent's residential building and its neighborhood; evaluation of CASI-survey in ISSP-part; problems with CASI reported by interviewer; willingness to participate in on-line surveys.

Details about the interviewer: gender; age; school education; identification number; length of experience as an interviewer.

10.) Work orientations III (ISSP): desired distribution of time for work and leisure activities; money and motivation for work; relevance of job characteristics (secure job, high income, good career opportunities, interesting work, work autonomy, chance to help other people, social usefulness); preferences regarding employment (self-employment, in private business, size of workplace, in public service); assessment of job security; impact of work on family life; better job security and working conditions because of trade unions; preferences for full- or part-time work; respondent on parental leave; preference for less or more work (and pay); characteristics of own job (secure job, high income, good career opportunities, interesting work, work autonomy, chance to help other people, social usefulness, allows development of personal skills); stressful, unhealthy or dangerous working conditions; autonomy regarding organization of own work; impact of work on family life and vice versa; usefulness of work experience in current job and in looking for new job; participation in further training over past 12 months; quality of relationship between superiors and employees and between colleagues; job satisfaction; willingness to work harder; pride in employer; willingness to turn down better paid job; chance of finding equivalent job; replaceability in current job; likelihood of looking for a new job in the near future; fear of unemployment; what respondent is prepared to do to avoid unemployment; secondary job; respondent has previously been in work for at least 1 year; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; main reason for terminating employment; desire for work; likelihood of success in job search; currently looking for work; means used in looking for work; unemployed respondent further training during last 12 months; main source of personal income while unemployed; preferred solution for retirement insurance system; willingness to work past the age of 65; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; self-assessment of
character traits (abridged Big Five Inventory measuring extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience); assessment of CASI-method in ISSP part.

11.) Role of government IV (ISSP): attitudes towards the observance of laws; attitudes towards different forms of protest against the government; opinions on freedom of speech for extremists; attitude towards a miscarriage of justice; attitudes towards economically oriented government measures; attitudes towards an increase of expenditures of the government for environmental protection, health service, police, the educational system, defense, pensions, unemployment benefit, culture; assessment of state responsibility for socio-political tasks (social support for the elderly, students, housing provision, job creation; economic growth through assistance to industry, price stability, etc.); assessment of government success in national security, fighting crime, fighting unemployment, protecting the environment; attitude towards the curtailing of freedoms in the name of fighting terrorism; political interest; overall attitude towards politics and the political system (subjective assessment of political influence (political efficacy), level of political awareness, politicians and election promises); assessment of fairness of tax levels for different income groups; interpersonal trust; magnitude of personal influence in public life; personal acquaintance with influential figures; fair treatment by civil servants; personal relation to civil servants is beneficial; assessment of the extent of corruption (politicians, civil servants); personal experience with corruption during the last 5 years; mean number of social contacts; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; self-assessment of character traits (abridged Big Five Inventory measuring extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience); assessment of CASI-method in ISSP part.

Questions on the conduct of the ISSP-interviews; use of fixed-line telephone, of mobile phone, and of the Internet.

12.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); transformation weight for analyses on household level; east-west design weight.

Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non German) who resided in private households on the day of the interview and were born before 1 January 1988. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.
Method of Data Collection:
Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI - Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing; 4 question surveyed in split-questionnaire design, one split using CASI (Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing)). Two additional CASI-questionnaires for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
West: 111 Sample-Points (in 103 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)

Response Rate:
West: 40.2 %
East: 42.8 %
Total: 41.0 %

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3421
Number of variables: 744

Publications:
The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

**Example Data Illustration:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Old Federal States</th>
<th>New Federal States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volks-, Hauptschule (lowest formal qualification) or less</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mittlere Reife (intermediary secondary qualification)</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university of applied sciences entrance qualification</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university entrance qualification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALLBUS/GGSS 2006: Support for letting Nazi-history rest (V53) tabulated by residence of respondents in New or Old Federal States (V4) and general school leaving certificate (V173).

**Further Notes:**

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (387 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2006 (ZA4501).

GESIS also provides an English language version of ALLBUS 2006 (ALLBUS/GGSS 2006, ZA4502) and ALLBUScompact 2006 (ALLBUS/GGSScompact, ZA4503).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: [https://search.gesis.org/](https://search.gesis.org/)

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at: [https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus](https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus)

ALLBUS 2008 (ZA4600, German version; ZA4602, English version)

Data Collection Period:
March 2008 to August 2008

Scientific Council:
Hans-Jürgen Andreß, University of Cologne, chair; Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich; Hubert Feger, Free University of Berlin; Stefan Liebig, University of Bielefeld; Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne; Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, University of Mannheim; Heike Trappe, University of Rostock

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2008 are:

1.) Economy
2.) Use of media
3.) Political attitudes and political participation
4.) Social capital
5.) The political system and social inequality
6.) Citizenships and country of origin
7.) National pride
8.) Other topics
9.) ALLBUS-Demography
10.) Data on the interview (paradata)
11.) Leisure time and sports (ISSP)
12.) Religion III (ISSP)
13.) Added value
**Topics:**

1.) *Economy:* assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation; assessment of government responsibility for economic situation.

2.) *Use of media:* frequency and overall time of watching television; frequency of watching news programs on public and private channels respectively; frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week; frequency of private Internet use; frequency of using the Internet for political information.

3.) *Political attitudes and political participation:* support for more adaptation of immigrants to German customs and practices, less government interference in the economy, stricter measures for environmental protection, legalization of same-sex marriages, equal opportunities for men and women in occupational life, harsher punishment of criminals, making social security government's top priority, redistribution of income in favor of the common people, immigrants are good for the economy, military assistance in the war on terror, respect for civil rights, the increasing openness of world markets; political participation; party preference; confidence in public institutions and organizations: public health service, Federal Constitutional Court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, police, political parties, European Commission, European Parliament; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum; placement of political parties on a left-right-continuum (CDU, CSU, SPD, FDP, Die Linke (The Left), Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (The Greens), NPD); likelihood of voting for different political parties.

4.) *Social capital:* interpersonal trust and trust in family, friends, acquaintances, and strangers; frequency of discussing politics with friends, acquaintances, strangers, and family; membership status of respondent in various clubs and organizations; informal social help; frequency of spending time with colleagues from work, club members or with friends; frequency and type of contact with neighbors (cf. also 9.) ALLBUS-Demography).

5.) *The political system and social inequality:* perception of individual influence on politics (political efficacy, political alienation); gap between politicians and citizens; self-assuredness with regard to political group work; too much complexity in politics; politicians' closeness to constituents; personal and average citizen's level of political knowledge; majority capable of working in a political group; participation in the vote as a civic duty; support for the idea of democracy; political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany); satisfaction with the performance of the federal government.

Statements on the legitimacy of social inequality: inequality of income as incentive to achieve; acceptability of differences in status; justness of social differences; assessment of access to education.

6.) *Citizenships and country of origin:* first, second, and third citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; number of citizenships of respondent and of spouse or partner; original citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; country respondent lived in when young; duration of residence in Germany.

7.) *National pride:* support of political attitudes like pride in being a German, displaying national feeling freely, dictatorship better form of government under certain circumstances, national socialism had its good sides, Hitler would be considered differently without the Holocaust, Germany is dangerously swamped by foreigners, foreigners should marry among themselves, Jews have too much influence, Jews do not fit into our society, attacks on asylum seekers' homes are understandable; pride in German institutions and German achievements.
8.) Other topics: attitudes towards the role of women in the family; self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of living; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); identification with own community and federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, the unified Germany, and the EC.

9.) ALLBUS-Demography: details about the respondent: citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, gender, month and year of birth, age, geographical origin, place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of region), school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), supervisory functions, fear of unemployment, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, status of non-employment, length of unemployment, unemployment in respondent's social environment, overall health, marital status, respondent's income, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, frequency and type of contact with neighbors, religious denomination, frequency of church attendance, active role in church life, voting intention (Sonntagsfrage) and electoral participation, attractiveness.

Details about respondent's current spouse: citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, age, month and year of birth, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's steady partner: citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, age, month and year of birth, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment, status of non-employment, distribution of household chores.

Details about respondent's parents: school education of mother and father, vocational training of mother and father, details about both parents' occupation.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household), household income.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth, age.

Respondent's current memberships: current and previous membership in a trade union, active work in trade union; membership in other occupational organization, active work in such organization; membership in a political party.

10.) Data on the interview (paradata): date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; presence of other persons during interview; presence of spouse, partner or children during interview; presence of other relatives during interview; interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; willingness to participate in on-line surveys or other self-completion survey; participation in additional ISSP-survey; details about respondent's residential building and assessment of respondent's neighborhood; reachability of respondent; willingness to participate.

Details about the interviewer: gender, age, school education; identification number, length of experience as an interviewer; number of attempts to contact the respondent.

11.) Leisure time and sports (ISSP): time spent on various leisure activities; use of leisure time to express real self, to strengthen social ties; how much fun from various leisure activities; frequency
of using leisure time to make social contacts, to relax, to educate oneself; how often bored, uneasy or thinking of work during leisure time; sociability of respondent; desired distribution of time for work and leisure activities; frequency of overnight stays away from home; number of days taken off from work; most frequently played sport or other physical activity; most frequently played game; importance of various reasons for taking part in sports or games; two most preferred sports on TV; how proud of German successes in sports; support of various opinions on sports; participation in activities of various types of associations or groups; interpersonal trust; political interest; factors limiting free use of leisure time; assessment of personal happiness; overall health; height and weight; desired weight change; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; self-assessment of character traits (abridged Big Five Inventory measuring extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience); opinion on restricting the right to strike for different occupational groups; opinion on making unemployment insurance elective; opinion on eligibility for Hartz IV benefits (welfare) if partner can provide or if there are private savings.

12.) Religion III (ISSP): assessment of personal happiness; attitude towards pre-marital sexual intercourse and marital infidelity; attitudes towards homosexuality and abortion; assessment of the distribution of roles in a marriage and attitude towards working women; interpersonal trust; confidence in institutions such as the federal parliament (Bundestag), commerce, industry, churches, courts, and schools; change of residence; influence of church leaders on voters and on the government; evaluation of science; religion as source of conflicts; opinion on the power of churches and religious organizations; support for religious tolerance and legal equality of all religions; social acceptance of other religions; freedom of expression for religious fanatics; doubt or strong belief in God; development of personal belief in God; belief in a life after death, the devil, heaven, hell, and miracles; belief in reincarnation, Nirvana, supernatural powers of ancestors; fatalism; cosmology, the meaning of life and the Christian interpretation of life; church and its rites unnecessary for contact with God; religious orientation of father and mother; personal religious orientation and frequency of church attendance in youth; religious orientation of spouse or partner; frequency of church attendance of parents; frequency of prayer and participation in religious activities; religious artifact in home; frequency of visiting holy places; self-assessment of religiousness; self-description as religious or spiritual person; religion and truth; religion as guide and support in life; renewal of religious ties at a turning point in life; superstitious belief in good luck charms, fortune tellers, faith healers, signs of the zodiac and horoscopes; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; self-assessment of character traits (abridged Big Five Inventory measuring extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience).

13.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); class position (according to Goldthorpe); Body-Mass-Index; transformation weight for analyses on household level; east-west design weight.
**Total Population and Sample:**

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households on the day of the interview and were born before 1 January 1990. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents.

Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI - Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), one question battery on political knowledge as CASI (Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing). Two additional questionnaires (CASI) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 102 municipalities)

East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

**Response Rate:**

West: 40.5 %

East: 39.8 %

Total: 40.3 %

**Data Set:**

Number of respondents: 3469

Number of variables: 800

**Publications:**

Bens, Arno 2006:


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.

Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 2008: Ascription of an inundation by foreign cultural influences (“Überfremdung”) in Germany (V146) and attitudes towards Jews (V148, V149; “strongly agree” and “tend to agree” combined) tabulated by general school leaving certificate (V173); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (V792).
Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (490 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2008 (ZA4601, German version; ZA4603, English version).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:

https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:

ALLBUS 2010 (ZA4610, German version; ZA4612, English version)

Data Collection Period:
May 2010 to November 2010

Scientific Council:
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Detlef Fetchenhauer, University of Cologne;
Steffen Kühnel, University of Göttingen;
Stefan Liebig, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, University of Mannheim;
Heike Trappe, University of Rostock;
Michael Wagner, University of Cologne

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2010 are:

1.) Importance of job characteristics
2.) Social inequality and the welfare state
3.) Political attitudes
4.) Economy
5.) Social networks and social capital
6.) Ethnocentrism and minorities
7.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
8.) Other topics
9.) ALLBUS-Demography
10.) Data on the interview (paradata)
11.) Social Inequality IV (ISSP)
12.) Environment III (ISSP)
13.) Added value
Topics:

1.) Importance of job characteristics: preferred job characteristics (security, income, career opportunities, prestige, free time, interesting work, autonomy, responsibility, human contact, charitableness, social utility).

2.) Social inequality and the welfare state: self-assessment of social class and classification on a top-bottom-scale; fair share in standard of living; evaluation of personal success in life; assessment of access to education; perceived prerequisites for success in society; income differences as incentive to achieve; acceptance of social differences and support of the welfare state; attitudes towards expansion or cuts in social services; perceived strength of conflicts between social groups; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia).

3.) Political attitudes: political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on left-right continuum.

4.) Economy: assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation.

5.) Social networks and social capital: interpersonal trust; trust and reciprocity in social relations; membership status of respondent in various clubs and organizations; friends and acquaintances (ego-centered networks), including information on: gender, age, kinship or type of relationship, school education, employment, occupational position, occupational group, voting behavior, current citizenship and country of origin, spatial distance between alter and ego, comparative economic situation; quality and quantity of contacts, mutual familiarity between friends or acquaintances.

6.) Ethnocentrism and minorities: scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends; opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners; pride in being a German.

7.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: attitude towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; performance pressure in the new states; attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

8.) Other topics: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; overall health; physical and psychological shape during the last four weeks; Internet use.

9.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: attractiveness of respondent, month and year of birth, age, gender, geographical origin, citizenship(s) (nationality), number of citizenships, original citizenship, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, fixed-term or permanent employment contract, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), supervisory functions, fear of unemployment or loss of business, length of unemployment, status of non-employment, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, marital status, marital biography, cohabitation with spouse or steady partner, lived with parents when child, age when leaving parental home, respondent's income, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, duration of residence, distance to previous place of residence, self-assessment of religiousness, religious denomination, frequency of church attendance, voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), participation in
last federal elections, overall life satisfaction, place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality).

Details about respondent’s current spouse: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment or loss of business status of non-employment.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment or loss of business status of non-employment.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education, vocational training, details about parents’ occupation.

Description of household: size of household, household income, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household).

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth, age.

10.) Data on the interview (paradata): Date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; presence of other persons during interview: presence of spouse, partner or children during interview, presence of other relatives during interview; interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; participation in other surveys over the past year; willingness to participate in follow-up survey; willingness to provide e-mail address; participation in accompanying ISSP-interviews; details about respondent’s residential building and assessment of respondent’s neighborhood; reachability of respondent; willingness to participate; number of attempts to contact the respondent; release-id.

Details about the interviewer: gender, age, school education, length of experience as an interviewer, identification number.

11.) Social inequality IV (ISSP): perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitudes towards the welfare state and towards social differences; estimation of average earnings in occupational groups and estimation of appropriate earnings; social justice; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; occupational status compared to father’s; estimation of own pay’s fairness; perceived and preferred type of society; parents’ occupational group; respondent’s occupational mobility; worth of family assets; respondent’s work ethic in school

12.) Environment III (ISSP): the two most urgent problems of the country; attitudes towards the role of private business and government intervention; postmaterialism; interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; role of science in society; most relevant environmental issue for country and own family; estimate of own knowledge about environmental problems and their solutions; attitudes on the role of science and economic growth regarding environmental issues; willingness to make personal sacrifices to protect environment; assessment of efficacy of own actions to protect environment; assessment of relative danger of environmental problems; attitudes on measures to enforce environmental goals; preferred source of energy for country; environmental policies in a global context; own actions to protect environment; knowledge about reasons for climate change; details about the respondent (years in school, employment, type of employer, employment status); details about spouse or steady partner (employment; working hours per week; supervisory functions in job, employment status), self-classification on a top-bottom-scale.
13. **Added value:** Inglehart-Index; International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); class position (according to Goldthorpe); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); family typology; transformation weight for analyses on household level; east-west design weight.

**Total Population and Sample:**

**Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Person sample:** Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) of all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households on the day of the interview and were born before 1 January 1992. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). Two additional questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

**West:** 111 Sample-Points (in 104 municipalities)

**East:** 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)

**Response Rate:**

**West:** 34.9 %

**East:** 33.4 %

**Total:** 34.4 %

**Total (weighted):** 34.6%
Data Set:

Number of respondents: 2827
Number of variables: 981

Publications:

Bens, Arno 2006:

Blohm, Michael 2006:

Koch, Achim and Martina Wasmer 2004:

Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2003:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 2010: Approval of statement “All in all, I think the social differences in this country are just” (V41; “completely agree” and “tend to agree” combined) tabulated by voting intention at federal election (V747; “NPD” and “other party” not included due to small number of cases); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (V977).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (600 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2010 (ZA4611, German version; ZA4613, English version).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at: https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here: https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus/download/
ALLBUS 2012 (ZA4614, German version; ZA4616, English version)

Data Collection Period:
April 2012 to September 2012

Scientific Council:
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Detlef Fetchenhauer, University of Cologne;
Steffen Kühnel, University of Göttingen;
Stefan Liebig, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, University of Mannheim;
Heike Trappe, University of Rostock;
Michael Wagner, University of Cologne

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2012 are:

1.) Importance of life aspects
2.) Personal and collective values
3.) Attitudes towards abortion
4.) Political attitudes
5.) Religion and world view
6.) Ethnocentrism and minorities
7.) Other topics
8.) ALLBUS-Demography
9.) Data on the interview (paradata)
10.) Health (ISSP)
11.) Family and changing gender roles IV (ISSP)
12.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Importance of life aspects: family and children, occupation and work, free time and recreation, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life, neighborhood, volunteer work.
2.) **Personal and collective values:** basic personal goals (law and order, standard of living, power and influence, fantasy and creativity, security, help marginalized social groups, ability to assert oneself, industry and ambition, tolerance, political engagement, hedonism, faith in God, occupational achievement, self-realization); opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility.

3.) **Attitudes towards abortion:** abortion because of health risks for mother or child; abortion because married woman does not want more children; abortion after rape, due to financial situation or by single women not wanting to marry; permitting abortion without restriction; until when to allow an abortion if baby will be severely handicapped, if mother does not want more children, if there is a serious health risk for the mother, if there is not enough money, if the mother does not want to raise the child alone, if the father is against an abortion, if children are not part of life plan, if the mother does not give a specific reason.

4.) **Political attitudes:** confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, the police, political parties); political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); self-placement on a left-right continuum.

5.) **Religion and world view:** attitudes towards the role of churches in society (promote faith, take political positions, do social welfare work, promote interfaith understanding); trust in churches; belief in God; the meaning of life; self-assessment of religiosity and spirituality; frequency of meditation; attitude towards religiousness; religious indifference; thinking about metaphysical questions; frequency of talking about religion; talking about religion with whom; experience with and attitude towards different forms of belief, parabelief and superstition; religious doctrines; religious tolerance; participation in religious life; religion vs. science; attitudes towards the role of religion in society and the world; frequency of praying; attitude towards funeral by church and marriage in church; denominational membership of parents; importance of religion in parental home.

6.) **Ethnocentrism and minorities:** scale of attitudes towards foreigners; contacts with foreigners living in Germany within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends; support for the teaching of Islam in public schools; support for the building of mosques in Germany; attitude towards person with different faiths marrying into the family; items on anti-Semitism; attitudes towards Islam in Germany.

7.) **Other topics:** Self-assessment of social class; opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); authoritarianism; interpersonal trust; attitudes towards the role of women in the family; assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment of present and future personal economic situation.

8.) **ALLBUS-Demography:** Details about the respondent: attractiveness, gender, month and year of birth, age, geographical origin and citizenships, number of citizenships and original citizenship, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current and former occupation, affiliation to public service, working hours per week, supervisory functions, fear of losing work, length of unemployment, status of non-employment, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, overall health, marital status, co-habitation with a steady partner, lived with parents when child, respondent's income, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, membership in a political party or trade union, religious affiliation, frequency of church attendance, frequency of attending other place of worship, voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), overall life
satisfaction, place of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality; BIK-type of region).

Details about respondent's current spouse: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's steady partner: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's parents: school education, vocational training, occupational position, religious affiliation.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household), household income, type of dwelling.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status, baptism, religious affiliation.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth, age, baptism, religious affiliation.

9.) Data on the interview (paradata): date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; presence of other persons during interview (presence of spouse, partner, children, members of the family, other persons); interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness of respondent to cooperate; reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; private internet use; participation in other surveys over the past year; willingness to participate in follow-up survey; willingness to provide e-mail address; participation in additional ISSP-survey; details about respondent's residential building and assessment of respondent's neighborhood; reachability of respondent; willingness to participate; number of attempts to contact the respondent; release-id.

Data on the interviewer: gender, age, school education, experience as interviewer, identification of interviewer.

10.) Health (ISSP): assessment of personal happiness; trust in the educational system and health care; assessment of health care system; attitude towards funding of different health care options; attitude towards health care benefits for non-citizens or people with at-risk lifestyles; assessment of number of people without access to health care; reasons why people get sick; priorities in allocation of heart surgery; attitude to alternative medicine; trust in medical doctors; assessment of own health in the past 4 weeks; medical treatment in the past year; reasons for foregoing treatment during last year; probability of getting best therapy available and of choosing doctor freely; satisfaction with health care system and treatments received; consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, fruit and vegetables; frequency of exercising; overall health; height and weight; type of health insurance; satisfaction with health insurance; health problems put strain on private life; length of school education; supervisory functions at work; number of employees supervised; work situation; work situation of partner or spouse; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; participation in last federal elections, recall of past vote, self-assessment of attractiveness.

11.) Family and changing gender roles IV (ISSP): attitude towards employment of mothers and married women; role distribution of man and woman in occupation and household; preferred extent of employment for women during different stages of child raising; attitudes towards marriage, single-parenting, cohabitation before marriage, and divorce; attitude towards homosexual partners as parents; ideal number of children; views on the significance of children in life; views on paid
paternal leave; compatibility of family and work; who takes care of children and old people; management of income in marriage or partnership; allocation of duties and responsibilities in the household and in family matters; principal earner; stress caused by family, work, household duties; assessment of personal happiness; satisfaction with employment situation and family life; overall health; employment of mother during childhood of respondent; respondent, spouse or partner working in various phases of child raising; who takes parenting decisions; length of relationship; length of school education; supervisory functions at work; number of employees supervised; work situation; work situation of partner or spouse; self-classification on a top-bottom-scale; participation in last federal elections, recall of past vote.

12.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; Body-Mass-Index; occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); classification of households (according to Porst and Funk); family typology; migration between East and West Germany; transformation weight for analyses at household-level; East-West-weight

Additionally available in ZA4618 or in the English language dataset ALLBUS/GGSS 2012 (ZA4616): International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1988 and 2008; Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom).

**Total Population and Sample:**

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) from all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1994. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 103 municipalities)

East: 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)
**Response Rate:**

West: 37.6%  
East: 37.6%  
Total: 37.6%  
Total (weighted): 37.6%

**Data Set:**

Number of respondents: 3480  
Number of variables:  
  German data set: 752  
  English data set (incl. ZA4618): 795

**Publications:**

Bens, Arno 2006:  

Blohm, Michael 2006:  

Koch, Achim and Martina Wasmer 2004:  

Terwey, Michael 2000:  

Terwey, Michael 2013:  

Terwey, Michael 2012:  

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the [GESIS web presence](https://www.gesis.org).
Example Data Illustration:

![Bar chart showing support for building Mosques in Germany by region](image)

**ALLBUS/GGSS 2012:** “Generally speaking, how much do you support the building of Mosques here in Germany, do you completely support it, tend to support it, tend not to support it, or do not support it at all?” (V187) tabulated by region of interview (V8); own calculations (West Germany includes West Berlin).

### Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

Due to a delay in processing, occupational classifications and prestige scores for ALLBUS 2012 could not be included in the regular data set (ZA4614). These variables were published in a supplementary data set (ZA4618) that can be merged with the regular data set. For the English data set, the data from ZA4618 could be included into the regular scientific use file. Thus, there is no need to merge the occupational data.

A second version of this data set with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2012 (ZA4615: German version (412 variables); ZA4617: English version including ZA4618 (441 variables)).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is part of the English data set. A DOI for the German data set can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue:

[https://search.gesis.org/](https://search.gesis.org/)

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:


Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:

ALLBUS 2012 – Supplementary Data Set Occupational Classifications (ZA4618)

Data Collection Period:
April 2012 to September 2012

Scientific Council:
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Detlef Fetchenhauer, University of Cologne;
Steffen Kühnel, University of Göttingen;
Stefan Liebig, University of Bielefeld, chair;
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, University of Mannheim;
Heike Trappe, University of Rostock;
Michael Wagner, University of Cologne

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
This supplementary data set contains occupational classifications as well as a number of prestige or status variables that were not yet available on the first release of the main ALLBUS 2012 data set (ZA4614). In addition to this, the data set contains a number of identification variables and weights.

1.) Identification variables: Study number, respondent ID, German citizenship, region of interview.
2.) Occupation and prestige:
   • Respondent’s current occupation: ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008
   • Respondent’s last occupation: ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008
   • Current spouse: ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008;
   • Current life partner: ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008;
   • Father: ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008;
   • Mother: ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008;
   • Occupational metaclassification (Terwey): ISCO 1988, SIOPS, ISEI (Ganzeboom), ISCO 2008.
3.) Weights: transformation weight for analysis at household level, east-west weight for analyses of Germany as a whole.
**Total Population and Sample:**

- **Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany
- **Person sample:** Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) from all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1994. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

- **West:** 111 Sample-Points (in 103 municipalities)
- **East:** 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)

**Response Rate:**

- **West:** 37.6%
- **East:** 37.6%
- **Total:** 37.6%
- **Total (weighted):** 37.6%

**Data Set:**

- **Number of respondents:** 3480
- **Number of variables:** 51

**Publications:**

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

Data set ZA4618 is a supplement to ALLBUS 2012 (ZA4614). Thus, ZA4618 is usually not analyzed as a stand-alone but in connection with data from the main data set ZA4614. In order to do this, the two data sets have to be merged. Key variable for merging the data sets is V2 IDENTIFIKATIONSNUMMER DES BEFRAGTEN (respondent ID).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at: https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here: https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus/download/
ALLBUS 2014 (ZA5240, German version; ZA5242, English version)

Data Collection Period:
March 2014 to September 2014

Primary Investigators:
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Detlef Fetchenhauer, University of Cologne;
Frauke Kreuter, LMU Munich;
Karin Kurz, University of Göttingen;
Stefan Liebig, University of Bielefeld;
Michael Wagner, University of Cologne;
Bettina Westle, University of Marburg

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2014 are:

1.) Free time activities and media use
2.) Social inequality and the welfare state
3.) Attitudes towards marriage, family and partnership
4.) Political attitudes
5.) Health
6.) Other topics
7.) ALLBUS-Demography
8.) Data on the interview (paradata)
9.) National Identity III (ISSP)
10.) Citizenship II (ISSP)
11.) Added value

Topics:
1. *Free time activities and media use:* reading books; listening to music; using the internet; online chats and social networks; playing computer games; relaxing, being lazy; walking or hiking; yoga, meditation; going to restaurants etc.; visiting friends; visiting relatives; playing games; making music; doing other artistic activities; do it yourself; active sport; attending sports events; going to
the cinema, to pop concerts, jazz or dance events; classic culture (opera, classical concerts, theater);
visiting museums or exhibitions; attending public festivals or fairs; private music lessons; private
lessons in other artistic skills; membership status of respondent in various clubs and organizations
(cultural or arts associations, sports clubs, leisure activity clubs, charitable associations, pacifist or
human rights organizations, environmental or animal welfare groups, health groups, parents
organizations, senior citizens associations, citizens’ initiatives); membership in informal groups;
musical preferences: folk music (German or other cultures), German pop music (‘Schlager’), pop or
what is in the charts, rock, heavy metal, electronic music (house, techno etc.), hip hop / soul / reggae,
classical music, opera, musicals, jazz; preferred television genres: variety or quiz shows, sports,
movies, news broadcasts, political magazines, art and culture programs, crime fiction, family and
entertainment programs.

2.) Social inequality and the welfare state: self-assessment of social class; fair share in standard of
living; attitudes towards the welfare state and social inequality; assessment of access to education;
perceived prerequisites for success in society; attitudes towards social differences and conditions
for success; evaluation of personal social security; stance on extension or reduction in social
services; attitudes towards different ideas of social justice.

3.) Attitudes towards marriage, family and partnership: family as a prerequisite for happiness;
mariage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; desire to have children.

4.) Political attitudes: interpersonal trust; political interest; postmaterialism (importance of law and
order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions);
self-placement on left-right continuum; political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany).

5.) Health: overall health; physical and psychological shape during the last four weeks; health
problems impact on everyday life; chronic illnesses; been sick in the last four weeks; reason for and
frequency of seeing a doctor in the last three months; time spent in hospital during the last 12
months; officially recognized disability level; smoking habits; height and weight; consumption of
various foodstuffs and beverages; affectedness by unhealthy working conditions; mobbing; impact
of noise and air pollution on living conditions.

6.) Other topics: assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany; assessment
of present and future personal economic situation; overall life satisfaction.

7.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: month and year of birth, age, gender, place
of residence (federal state, administrative district, size of municipality, BIK-type of region), self-
description of place of residence, overall health, school education, vocational training, university
degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to
public service, supervisory functions, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), fixed-
term or permanent employment contract, size of workplace, fear of unemployment, status of non-
employment, length of unemployment, occupational position compared to father and to mother,
date of termination of full- or part-time employment, details about first occupation, marital status,
citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, geographical origin, duration of residence and
mobility, lived with parents when child, respondent’s income, number of books in own home and in
childhood home, parents’ attendance of cultural events, religious denomination, frequency of
church attendance, membership in a political party or trade union, electoral participation, voting
intention (Sonntagsfrage).

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household
(reduced size of household), household income, types of income in household, principal source of
income, real estate assets, other assets, number of books in household, type of dwelling, size of
dwelling place, cat or dog in the household.
Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, age, marital status; type of school currently attended by children, children's school education, children's university degree.

Details about children not living in the household: gender, age, type of school currently attended, school education, university degree.

Details about respondent's current spouse: age, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's steady partner: age, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment, common household.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, age, school education, university degree.

Details about respondent's parents: country of origin, school education, vocational training, details about parents' occupation.

8.) Data on the interview (paradata): date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; presence of third persons (spouse, partner, children, other family, other person) during interview; interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; details about respondent's residential building and assessment of respondent's neighborhood; number of attempts to contact the respondent; participation in other surveys during preceding 12 months; willingness to participate in further survey.

Details about the interviewer: gender, age, school education of interviewer; identification number, length of experience as an interviewer.

9.) National Identity III (ISSP): identification with own place of residence, the federal state, Germany and Europe; criteria for being German; attitudes toward Germany; reasons for being proud of Germany; relative importance of national interest and international cooperation; attitudes towards immigrants; assimilation or multicultural society; perceived pros and cons of migration; support for more or for less migration; perceived consequences of patriotism.

Ethnic self-identification; years of education in school and university (not including vocational training); employment status; supervisory functions; type of employer; employment status of partner; self-assessment of social class (top-bottom scale); electoral participation; recall of vote in last federal election; self-assessment of attractiveness.

10.) Citizenship II (ISSP): qualities of a good citizen; freedom of assembly for religious fanatics, revolutionaries and ethnocentrists; political participation; media use for political information; social integration and membership in groups or organizations; relative importance of various civil rights; political alienation; level of political awareness; subjective assessment of political influence (political efficacy); political interest; self-assessment on a left-right-continuum; interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; frequency of discussing politics; political parties and participation of citizens in political life; assessment of the electoral process; assessment of commitment to serve the people and corruption in public service; working of democracy at the moment, 10 years ago, in 10 years.

Ethnic self-identification; years of education in school and university (not including vocational training); employment status; supervisory functions; type of employer; employment status of partner; self-assessment of social class (top-bottom scale); electoral participation; recall of vote in last federal election; self-assessment of attractiveness.

11.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; Body-Mass-Index; International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1988 and 2008; Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS,
according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom); occupational metaclassification (according to Terwey); International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011; per capita income; equivalised income (OECD-modified scale); family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); transformation weight for analyses on household level; east-west design weight.

**Total Population and Sample:**

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin) from all persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1996. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (drop off; split questionnaire design).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

West: 111 Sample-Points (in 103 municipalities)

East: 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)

**Response Rate:**

West: 35,0%

East: 35,1%

Total: 35,0%

**Data Set:**

Number of respondents: 3471

Number of variables: 861
Publications:


The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online on the ALLBUS microsite.

Example Data Illustration:

ALLBUS/GGSS 2014: Approval “The State has to make sure that everyone has a job and that prices remain stable, even if the freedom of entrepreneurs has to be curtailed because of this.” (V176), differentiated by self-placement on left-right continuum (V215). Weighted by east-west-weight, persons (V870).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (518 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2014 (ZA5241, German version; ZA5243, English version).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS Cumulation 1980-2014 (ZA4582, German version; ZA4584, English version)

Data Collection Periods:
1980: January 1980 to February 1980
1984: March 1984 to June 1984
1986: March 1986 to May 1986
1990: March 1990 to May 1990
1996: March 1996 to June 1996
2000: January 2000 to July 2000
2002: February 2002 to August 2002
2004: March 2004 to July 2004
2006: March 2006 to August 2006
2008: March 2008 to August 2008
2010: May 2010 to November 2010
2012: April 2012 to September 2012
2014: March 2014 to September 2014

Scientific Council:
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Marie Luise Kiefer, University of Vienna;
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Heiner Meulemann, University of Cologne;
Walter Müller, University of Mannheim;
Karl Dieter Opp, University of Leipzig;
Franz Urban Pappi, University of Mannheim;
Erwin K. Scheuch, University of Cologne;
Data Collection:

GETAS, Bremen (1980-84)
INFAS, Bonn (1990, 2002)

Contents:

The original surveys have been designed to monitor trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics of this cumulative study are:

1.) Economy
2.) Political attitudes and participation
3.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
4.) Social inequality and the welfare state
5.) Confidence in public institutions and organizations
6.) National pride
7.) Ethnocentrism and Minorities
8.) Identification with various political entities
9.) Attitudes towards marriage, family and partnership
10.) Attitudes towards abortion
11.) Questions on AIDS (HIV)
12.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics
13.) Free time activities
14.) Use of media
15.) Health
16.) Religion and world view
17.) Environment
18.) Attitudes towards and contacts with the administration
19.) Anomia and fear of crime
20.) Personal and collective values
21.) ALLBUS-Demography
22.) Data on the interview (paradata)
23.) Added value
Topics:

1.) Economy: assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one’s own federal state; assessment of present and future personal economic situation.

2.) Political attitudes and participation: satisfaction with federal government, state government, German democracy, and with the performance of the German political system (political support); self-placement on left-right continuum; political interest; party inclination; voting intention (Sonntagsfrage); participation in last federal elections; recall of vote in last federal elections; party-sympathy-scales for the CDU, CSU, SPD, FDP, Republicans (Republikaner), NPD, PDS, DKP as well as the Greens (Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen); likelihood of voting for different political parties; political participation; voluntary activities or honorary offices; attitudes towards nuclear energy, the death penalty for terrorists, towards the privatization of publicly owned companies, and towards abortion; democracy scale; perception of individual influence on politics (political efficacy, political alienation); gap between politicians and citizens; self-assuredness with regard to political group work; too much complexity in politics; the politicians’ closeness to constituents; personal and average citizen's level of political knowledge; majority capable of working in a political group; participation in the vote as a civic duty; postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions).

3.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: attitude towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East; unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively; future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort; strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany; performance pressure in the new states; attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals; evaluation of socialism as an idea.

4.) Social inequality and the welfare state: fair share in standard of living; self-assessment of social class and classification on a top-bottom-scale; evaluation of personal occupational success, comparison with father's position and personal occupational expectations for the future; perceived strength of conflicts between social groups; attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of policies supporting the welfare state; assessment of access to education; perceived prerequisites for success in society; income differences as incentive to achieve; acceptance of social differences; evaluation of personal social security; attitudes towards expansion or cuts in social services; attitudes towards cuts in the defense budget; perceived stance of the federal government in these matters.

5.) Confidence in public institutions and organizations: health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament, local government, German armed forces, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, trade unions, police, political parties, employment offices, retirement insurance, employers’ association, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Court of Justice.

6.) National pride: pride in German institutions and German achievements; pride in being a German.

7.) Ethnocentrism and minorities: attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EU or non-EU countries; perceived consequences of presence of foreigners in Germany; treatment of foreigners by the administration; ranking in terms of importance of different citizenship requirements; scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners (split: guest-workers) within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends; opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners; perceived strength of conflict between guest workers and German citizens; support for the teaching of Islam in public schools; estimation of proportion of foreigners in East and West Germany and in the neighborhood where respondent lives; perceived differences in lifestyle; indicators for social distance to ethnic minorities.
and foreigners; items on anti-Semitism; perception and evaluation of discriminatory behavior toward foreigners.

8.) Identification with various political entities: identification with own municipality, the federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, unified Germany and the EU.

9.) Attitudes towards marriage, family and partnership: family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership or if child was born; ideal number of children; attitude towards employment of women and mothers; attitude towards the role of men and women in the family; importance of educational goals; most important educational goals in school; classification of the importance of certain educational aspirations for a child; desired characteristics of children; authoritarianism; importance of the family.

10.) Attitudes towards abortion: abortion because of health risks for mother or child; abortion after rape, due to financial situation or by single women not wanting to marry; permitting abortion without restriction; until when to allow an abortion if baby will be severely handicapped, if mother does not want more children, if there is a serious health risk for the mother, if there is not enough money, if the mother does not want to raise the child alone, if the father is against an abortion, if children are not part of lifeplan, if the mother does not give a specific reason.

11.) Questions on AIDS (HIV): knowledge of the disease AIDS; perceived reports in the media; attitudes towards higher health insurance fees for AIDS-infected people; attitudes towards dismissal of AIDS-infected employees and towards entry refusal for AIDS-infected foreigners; attitude towards mandatory registration of HIV-infected individuals; worry about personal AIDS infection; personal protective measures and behavioral changes; AIDS-infected people in one's own circle of friends.

12.) Importance of life aspects and job characteristics: family and children, occupation and work, free time and recreation, friends and acquaintances, kinship, religion and church, politics and public life, neighborhood; preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.).

13.) Free time activities: reading books; reading magazines; listening to records, CD’s, cassettes; watching videos; using the computer; surfing the internet; private further education; relaxing, being lazy; walking or hiking; yoga, meditation; going to restaurants; visiting friends; visiting relatives; playing games; taking short trips; participating in politics; voluntary activities or honorary offices; attending church or religious events; indulging in art and music; do it yourself; active sport; attending sports events, going to the cinema, to pop concerts, jazz or dance events; classic culture (i.e. opera, classical concerts, theater, exhibitions); listening to music; using the internet; online chats and social networks; playing computer games; making music; doing other artistic activities; visiting museums or exhibitions; attending public festivals or fairs.

14.) Use of media: musical preferences: folk music (German or other cultures), German pop music ("Schlager"), jazz, pop or what is in the charts, rock, heavy metal, electronic music (house, techno etc.), hip hop / soul / reggae, classical music, opera, musicals; frequency of watching television over the week; taste in television programs: shows and quiz shows, sports, movies, news broadcasts, political magazines, art and culture programs, traditional German "Heimat"-films, detective films, action films, sitcom or entertainment series; frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week.

15.) Health: overall health; physical and psychological shape during the last four weeks; health problems’ impact on everyday life; chronic illnesses; been sick in the last four weeks; reason for and frequency of seeing a doctor in the last three months; time spent in hospital during the last 12 months; officially recognized disability level; smoking habits; overall life satisfaction; height and weight; consumption of various foodstuffs and beverages; affectedness by unhealthy working conditions and by mobbing; impact of noise and air pollution on living conditions.
16.) Religion and world view: belief in God, cosmology, and the meaning of life; self-assessment of religiousness and spirituality; frequency of meditation; attitude towards religiousness; religious indifference; thinking about metaphysical questions; experience with and attitude towards different forms of belief, parabelief and superstition; religion vs. science; attitudes towards the role of religion in society and the world; religious tolerance; membership in a church; present and former denominational membership; funeral by church; marriage in church; baptism of children; frequency of church attendance and prayer; interest in Christian programs in the media; attitude towards person with different faiths marrying into the family; belief in a life after death; belief in heaven, hell, and miracles; belief in reincarnation; belief in the devil, angels and spirits; importance of religion in parental home.

17.) Environment: perception of general environmental pollution and personally experienced environmental pollution.

18.) Attitudes towards and contacts with the administration: evaluation of administration services and assessment of treatment by the administration.

19.) Anomia and fear of crime: interpersonal trust and trust in politicians; social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia); fear of crime; fear of unemployment or loss of business.

20.) Personal and collective values: basic personal goals (law and order, standard of living, power and influence, fantasy and creativity, security, help marginalized social groups, ability to assert oneself, industry and ambition, tolerance, political engagement, hedonism, faith in God, occupational achievement, self-realization); opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution; respect of the law; probability of engaging in various deviant acts in the future; self-reported deviant behavior; assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes; lowering the crime rate through severer punishment; personal victimization.

21.) ALLBUS-Demography: Details about the respondent: month and year of birth, age, gender, citizenship(s) (nationality), number of citizenships; original citizenship, place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, BIK-type of municipality, Boustedt-type of municipality) and duration of residence; geographical origin; religious denomination, frequency of church attendance, frequency of attending other place of worship; currently at school or university, school education, vocational training, possession of driver's license, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, details about first occupation, fixed-term or permanent employment contract, industrial sector, fear of unemployment or loss of business, affiliation to public service, length of commute, supervisory functions, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), size of workplace, length of unemployment, gaps in occupational biography, desire for work, principal source of livelihood, respondent's income, age when leaving parental home, migration to East or West Germany, interest in migrating to East or West Germany or to another EC country, duration of residence (in the FRG, in this federal state, current place of residence), country respondent lived in when young, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, telephone, height and weight, marital status, marital biography, desire to have children.

Details about respondent's current spouse: citizenship(s), number of citizenships, original citizenship, age, religious denomination, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, length of unemployment, fear of unemployment or loss of business.

Details about respondent's former spouse: age, religious denomination, school education, vocational training, details about current and former occupation respectively.
Details about respondent’s steady partner: citizenship(s), number of citizenships, original citizenship, age, common household, distribution of household chores, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment or loss of business, date of termination of full- or part-time employment.

Details about respondent’s parents and grandparents: country of origin, school education of father and mother, university education of father and mother, vocational training of father and mother, details about parents’ occupation, religious affiliation.

Description of household: size of household, household income, types of income in household, principal source of income, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household), number of children size of dwelling place, cat or dog in the household.

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status, income, German citizenship, baptism, religious affiliation, type of school currently attended by children, children’s school education, children’s university degree.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, sex, age, baptism, religious affiliation, school education, university degree.

Respondent’s current memberships (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) <German Confederation of Trade Unions>, Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft (DAG) <German Salaried Employees’ Trade Union>, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsbund (CGB) <Christian Federation of Trade Unions>, Union Leitender Angestellter (ULA) <Association of Executive Staff>, Deutscher Beamtenbund (DBB) <German Civil Service Federation>, Deutscher Bauernverband <German Farmers Association>, trade association, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) <Federation of German Industries>, association of a liberal profession, other occupational association; choral society, sports club, leisure activity club, local citizens club or community club, other social association, association of German expellees or refugees, charitable association, religious/church organization, youth or student organization, political party, citizens’ initiative, other club or association); membership status of respondent in various clubs and organizations; membership in informal groups; previous membership in a trade union.

Friends and acquaintances (ego-centered networks), including information on: gender, age, kinship or type of relationship, school education, employment, occupational position, occupational group, voting behavior, current citizenship and country of origin, spatial distance between alter and ego, comparative economic situation; quality and quantity of contacts, mutual familiarity between friends or acquaintances.

22.) Data on the interview (paradata): Date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; perceived attractiveness of respondent at beginning and end of interview; taken part in how many interviews; willingness to join panel; reachability of respondent; presence of respondent at home during the last few weekdays; willingness to participate; presence of other persons during interview; presence of spouse, partner or children during interview; presence of other relatives during interview; interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; frequency of private Internet use; willingness to participate in an on-line survey; number of attempts to contact the respondent; details about respondent’s residential building and assessment of respondent’s neighborhood.

Details about the interviewer: gender, age, school education of interviewer; identification number, length of experience as an interviewer.
23.) *Added value:* Body-Mass-Index; Inglehart-Index; family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968, 1988 and 2008); occupational prestige (according to Treiman); Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom); magnitude prestige (according to Wegener); occupational metaclassification (according to Pappi and Terwey); International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011; class position (according to Goldthorpe); per capita income; equivalised income (OECD-modified scale); weights.

**Total Population and Sample:**

*Universe sampled:* Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990: West Germany including West Berlin).

*Household samples:* From 1980 to 1992 and in 1998, a multi-stage random sample of private households was conducted addressing all persons who were at least 18 years of age (ADM Sample Design).

*Person Samples:* In 1994, 1996, and from 2000 a two-stage, disproportionate random sample was conducted in West Germany (including West Berlin) and East Germany (including East Berlin), comprising all persons living in private households who were at least 18 years old on 1 January of the year of the survey. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents.

As of 1991 the ALLBUS sample also includes foreigners living in Germany. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI – Paper and Pencil Interviewing; since 2000: CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), supplementary data from accompanying ISSP surveys (self-completion questionnaires, drop off).

**Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:**

See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

**Response Rate:**

See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.
**Data Set:**

Number of respondents: 61194
Number of variables: 1936

**Publications:**

Bens, Arno 2006:

Koch, Achim and Martina Wasmer 2004:

Terwey, Michael 2000:

Terwey, Michael 2003:

Terwey, Michael 2013:

Terwey, Michael, Horst Baumann and Michael Blohm 2011:

The known literature using ALLBUS-Data is documented in the ALLBUS-Bibliography. This bibliography can be searched online at the GESIS web presence.
Example Data Illustration:

Cumulated ALLBUS/GGSS 1980-2014: Importance of ‘maintaining law and order’ ("Ruhe und Ordnung") mentioned as most important or second most important goal (v136), tabulated by residence of respondents in Old or New Federal States (ost_west); own calculations weighted by transformation weight for household samples (wghtpt)).

Further Notes:

This cumulative data set of 20 ALLBUS surveys contains all ALLBUS time series (i.e. all questions that have been surveyed at least two times). Notes on the special relation between the CAPI- and PAPI-surveys in 2000 can be found in the respective codebooks and in the methodological reports for ALLBUS 2000.

A second version of this data set (1161 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as Cumulated ALLBUS/GGSScompact 1980-2014 (Study No. 4585).

The original German documentation is available under ZA458 (Kumulierter ALLBUS 1980-2014) and ZA4583 (Kumulierter ALLBUScompact 1980-2014).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2016 (ZA5250, German version; ZA5252, English version)

Data Collection Period:
April 2016 to September 2016

Scientific Council:
Stefan Bauernschuster, University of Passau;
Andreas Diekmann, ETH Zurich;
Andreas Hadjar, University of Luxembourg;
Karin Kurz, University of Göttingen;
Ulrich Rosar, University of Düsseldorf;
Ulrich Wagner, University of Marburg;
Bettina Westle, University of Marburg

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2016 are:

1.) Family and gender roles
2.) Acceptance of immigration and attitudes towards ethnic and religious minorities in Germany
3.) Transnationalism
4.) Citizenships and country of origin
5.) National pride
6.) Political attitudes
7.) Personality
8.) Other topics
9.) ALLBUS-Demography
10.) Data on the interview (paradata)
11.) Work Orientations IV (ISSP)
12.) Role of Government V (ISSP)
13.) ISSP-Demography
14.) Added value
**Topics:**

1.) *Family and gender roles:* family as a prerequisite for happiness; marriage in case of steady partnership; desire to have children; attitudes towards working fathers and mothers [split]; division of labor regarding house and family work.

2.) *Acceptance of immigration and attitudes towards ethnic and religious minorities in Germany:* attitude towards the influx of various groups of immigrants; scale of attitudes towards foreigners [split]; contacts with foreigners (or alternatively: contacts with Germans) within the family, at work, in the neighborhood, or among friends; positive and negative experiences with foreigners (or alternatively with Germans); perceived consequences of presence of foreigners in Germany; perception and evaluation of discriminatory behavior towards foreigners; assumed social evaluation of statements on foreigners; ranking in terms of importance of different citizenship requirements; attitudes towards the possibility of becoming German (assimilation); opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners; support for the teaching of Islam in public schools; attitude towards ethnically mixed neighborhoods; estimation of proportion of foreigners in East and West Germany; presence of foreigners as advantage for Germany; living in neighborhoods with high percentage of foreigners; estimated percentage of foreigners in own neighborhood; attitudes towards cultural diversity; perceived differences in lifestyle between Germans and different ethnic groups; indicators for social distance to ethnic minorities and foreigners; attitudes towards equal legal rights for ethnic and religious minorities; feelings towards ethnic and religious minorities; attitudes towards Jews (anti-Semitism); attitudes towards Islam (Islamophobia); contacts with refugees; presence of refugees in own neighborhood; perceived risks and chances with respect to refugees.

3.) *Transnationalism:* contacts with family members or friends living in another country, frequency of contacts with these persons, countries in which these persons live; consumption of foreign-language media; frequency of consumption of foreign-language media; frequency and duration of visits to other countries.

4.) *Citizenships and country of origin:* first, second, and third citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; number of citizenships of respondent; original citizenship of respondent and of spouse or partner; country of origin of respondent and of respondent’s parents and grandparents; country respondent lived in when young; duration of residence in Germany.

5.) *National pride:* pride in German institutions and German achievements, pride in being a German.

6.) *Political attitudes:* political interest, postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions), self-placement on left-right continuum, voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), participation in last federal elections, recall of vote in last federal elections, membership in a political party.

7.) *Personality:* social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia), interpersonal trust, reciprocity, authoritarianism, overall life satisfaction.

8.) *Other topics:* self-assessment of social class, fair share in standard of living, assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany, assessment of the present and future personal economic situation, sense of security in the immediate vicinity (fear of crime); identification with own community, the federal state, the Federal Republic of Germany, the former GDR and Europe; telephone, possession of mobile phone, Internet use.

9.) *ALLBUS-Demography:*

   Details about the respondent: month and year of birth, age, gender, citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, BIK-type of region), geographical origin, religious affiliation, frequency of church attendance, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current or former occupation, fear of
unemployment, affiliation to public service, fixed-term or permanent employment contract, supervisory functions, date of termination of full-time employment, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), status of non-employment, length of unemployment, respondent’s income, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, overall health, marital status, current or former membership in a trade union.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: month and year of birth, age, citizenship (nationality), country of origin, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: month and year of birth, age, citizenship (nationality), country of origin, common household with respondent, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent’s parents: school education of mother and father, vocational training of mother and father, details about both parents’ occupation.

Description of household: size of household, household income, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household).

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth.

10.) Data on the interview (paradata): perceived attractiveness of respondent; perceived social class of household; date of interview; beginning and end of interview; length of interview; reachability of respondent; willingness to participate; presence of other persons during interview; presence of spouse, partner or children during interview; presence of other relatives during interview; interference of other persons in the course of the interview; willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent; respondent followed interview on screen; details about respondent’s residential building and its neighborhood; number of attempts to contact the respondent; participation in ISSP surveys; willingness to participate in GESIS panel; likelihood of participation in GESIS panel (assessed by interviewer); ID of sample point.

Details about the interviewer: gender; age; school education; identification number; length of experience as an interviewer.

11.) Work orientations IV (ISSP): attitude towards work (job motivation and money); relevance of job characteristics (secure job, high income, good career opportunities, interesting work, work autonomy, chance to help other people, social usefulness); impact of work on family life; conflict and social exclusion in work environment; assessment of job security; better job security and working conditions because of trade unions; preference for full- or part-time work; respondent on parental leave; preference for less or more work (and pay); characteristics of own job (secure job, high income, good career opportunities, interesting work, work autonomy, chance to help other people, social usefulness, allows development of personal skills); stressful, unhealthy or dangerous working conditions; autonomy regarding organization of own work; impact of work on family life and vice versa; usefulness of work experience in current job and in looking for new job; participation in further training over past 12 months; quality of relationship between superiors and employees and between colleagues; job satisfaction; willingness to work harder; pride in employer; willingness to turn down better paid job; desire to change jobs; pride in current job; chance of finding equivalent job; likelihood of looking for a new job in the near future; fear of unemployment; what respondent is prepared to do to avoid unemployment; secondary job in the past twelve months; respondent has previously been in work for at least one year; date of termination of full- or part-time employment; satisfaction with last job; main reason respondent stopped working; desire for work; likelihood of success in job search; fear of not finding an occupation; willingness to compromise in job search;
means used in looking for work in the past twelve months; unemployed respondent further training during past twelve months; currently looking for work; main source of personal income while not working; fear of losing main source of personal income; employment history of the past five years; overall health; attitudes towards old people in the workplace.

12.) Role of government V (ISSP): attitudes towards the observance of laws; attitudes towards different forms of protest against the government; opinions on freedom of speech for extremists; attitude towards a miscarriage of justice; attitudes towards different economic policy positions; attitudes towards an increase of expenditures of the government for environmental protection, health service, police, the educational system, defense, pensions, unemployment benefit, culture; assessment of state responsibility for socio-political tasks (social support for the elderly, students, housing provision, job creation; economic growth through assistance to industry, price stability, etc.); assessment of the influence of different groups on politics and the government; attitude towards video and internet surveillance, attitude towards surveillance by domestic intelligence services; attitude towards the curtailing of freedoms in the name of fighting terrorism; political interest; overall attitude towards politics and the political system (subjective assessment of political influence (political efficacy), level of political awareness, politicians and election promises); trust in government officials; assessment of fairness of tax levels for different income groups; assessment of the fairness of tax authorities; attitudes towards 'big business'; assessment of the prevalence of corruption among politicians and civil servants; personal experience with corruption.

13.) ISSP-Demography: years of education in school and university; participation in workforce; number of employees; supervisory functions; number of employees supervised; type of employer (profit vs. non-profit, public vs. private); employment status; (employed, unemployed, in training, unfit for work, retired, house husband or wife); details about spouse or partner (employment status, working hours per week, type of work, supervisory functions, employment status); self-assessment of social class (top-bottom-scale); electoral participation; recall of vote in last federal election; ethnic self-identification.

14.) Added value: Inglehart-Index; International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1988 and 2008; Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom); International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011; per capita income; equivalised income (OECD-modified scale); classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk); family typology; percentage of non-German residents at county level and in the immediate living environment; unemployment rate at county level; transformation weight for analyses on household level; east-west design weight.

Total Population and Sample:

Geographic Coverage: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample:

- Universe Sampled: All persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1998.
- Selection Method: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin). In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.
Method of Data Collection:
Personal, oral interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
- West: 111 Sample-Points (in 104 municipalities)
- East: 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)
- Total: 162 Sample-Points (in 149 municipalities)

Response Rate:
- West: 34.2 %
- East: 36.6 %
- Total: 34.6 %

Data Set:
- Number of respondents: 3490
- Number of variables: 793
Example Data Illustration:

Data Illustration ALLBUS 2016: Average agreement with the statements “[Foreigners living in Germany] enrich the cultural life of Germany” (mp03; from “1 Completely disagree” to “7 Completely agree”) and “[Foreigners living in Germany] take jobs away from Germans” (mp06; from “1 Completely disagree” to “7 Completely agree”) tabulated by respondent’s self-assessment of social class (id02; "upper middle class“ and “upper class“ combined); own calculations weighted by person-related East-West weight (wghtpew).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

The data pertaining to the open-ended question F027 in which respondents were asked which groups they associate with the phrase “foreigners living in Germany” (“in Deutschland lebende Ausländer”) were published in a supplementary data set (ZA5254).

A second version of this data set (589 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2016 (German version: ZA5251; English version ZA5253).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2016 –
Supplementary Data Set Open Question ‘Foreigners’ (ZA5254)

Data Collection Period:
April 2016 to September 2016

Scientific Council:
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Ulrich Rosar, University of Düsseldorf;
Ulrich Wagner, University of Marburg;
Bettina Westle, University of Marburg

Data Collector:
TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Munich

Contents:
This data set contains data in connection with an open question fielded as part of ALLBUS 2016 that could not be included in the regular scientific use file. In this question, respondents were asked which groups they associated with the phrase ‘foreigners living in Germany’ (‘in Deutschland lebende Ausländer’). The question was only surveyed with respondents who were German citizens. This data set documents the full responses for all respondents as well as a categorization of all discrete answer parts according to a specially developed coding scheme (comp. Wasmer, Kwasniok and Kialunda (2018)). Additionally, this data set contains some basic identification variables, demographic characteristics and weights.

1.) Id-variables dataset: study-number, doi, version
2.) Id-variables respondent: respondent Id
3.) Sociodemographic basics: age, gender, German citizenship, interview in east or west Germany
4.) Answers to open question: complete response, response 1 to 17 (complete response split into discrete parts), numeric code for response 1 to 17, coding of response 1 to 17 to geographic regions
5.) Weights: east-west design weight, transformation weight for analyses on household level
Total Population and Sample:
Geographic Coverage: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample:
- Universe Sampled: All persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 1998.
- Selection Method: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin). In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:
Personal, oral interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
West: 111 Sample-Points (in 104 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)
Total: 162 Sample-Points (in 149 municipalities)

Response Rate:
West: 34.2 %
East: 36.6 %
Total: 34.6 %

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 3490
Number of variables: 64

Publications:
**Further Notes:**

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled. Weighting variables to correct this oversample are included in this data set. A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:

ALLBUS Cumulation 1980-2016 (ZA4586, German version; ZA4588 English version)

Data Collection Periods:
1980: January 1980 to February 1980
1984: March 1984 to June 1984
1986: March 1986 to May 1986
1990: March 1990 to May 1990
1996: March 1996 to June 1996
2000: January 2000 to July 2000
2002: February 2002 to August 2002
2004: March 2004 to July 2004
2006: March 2006 to August 2006
2008: March 2008 to August 2008
2010: May 2010 to November 2010
2012: April 2012 to September 2012
2014: March 2014 to September 2014
2016: April 2016 to September 2016

Scientific Council:
Klaus Allerbeck, University of Frankfurt;
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Stefan Bauernschuster, University of Passau;
Wilhelm Bürklin, University of Potsdam;
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Detlef Fetchenhauer, University of Cologne;
Andreas Hadjar, University of Luxembourg;
Johannes Huinink, University of Bremen;
Marie Luise Kiefer, University of Vienna;
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Michael Wagner, University of Cologne;  
Ulrich Wagner, University of Marburg;  
Bettina Westle, University of Marburg;  
Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

**Data Collection:**

GETAS, Bremen (1980-84)  
INFAS, Bonn (1990, 2002)  

**Contents:**

The original surveys have been designed to monitor trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics of this cumulative study are:

1.) Economy  
2.) Politics  
3.) Social inequality  
4.) Ethnocentrism and minorities  
5.) Family  
6.) Lifestyle and personality  
7.) Health  
8.) Religion and world view  
9.) Personal and collective values  
10.) Social networks and social capital  
11.) Deviant behavior and sanctions  
12.) ALLBUS-Demography  
13.) Technical data, paradata and data on the interviewer  
14.) Geographic data  
15.) Added value

**Topics:**

1.) *Economy*: assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one's own federal federal state, assessment of present and future personal economic situation.
2.) Politics:
satisfaction with the federal and state government, with German democracy and with the performance of the German political system (political support);
basic political attitudes: self-placement on left-right continuum, political interest, party inclination;
voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), participation in last federal elections, recall of vote in last federal elections, party-sympathy-scales, likelihood of voting for different political parties;
political participation;
political issues: attitudes towards nuclear energy, the death penalty for terrorists, towards the privatization of publicly owned companies; attitudes towards abortion, attitude towards expanding or cutting budgets for social services and defense, perceived position of the federal government in these matters;
democracy scale;
political efficacy: perception of individual influence on politics, gap between politicians and citizens, self-assuredness with regard to political group work, too much complexity in politics, perception of politicians’ closeness to constituents, participation in the vote as a civic duty;
perceived strength of conflicts between social groups;
confidence in public institutions and organizations;
Identification with various political entities: identification with own municipality, the federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, unified Germany and the EU;
Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: attitude towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East, unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively, future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort, strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany, performance pressure in the new states, attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals, evaluation of socialism as an idea;
evaluation of administration services and assessment of treatment by the administration;
national pride: pride in German institutions and German achievements, pride in being a German.

3.) Social Inequality: fair share in standard of living, self-assessment of social class and classification on a top-bottom-scale, evaluation of personal occupational success, comparison with father’s position and personal occupational expectations for the future, attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of policies supporting the welfare state, assessment of access to education, perceived prerequisites for success in society, income differences as incentive to achieve, acceptance of social differences, evaluation of personal social security.

4.) Ethnocentrism and minorities: attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EU or non-EU countries; perceived consequences of presence of foreigners in Germany, treatment of foreigners by the administration, ranking in terms of importance of different citizenship requirements; scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners (split: guest-workers) within the family, at work, in the neighborhood or among friends; opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners, support for the teaching of Islam in public schools, estimation of proportion of foreigners in East and West Germany and in the neighborhood where respondent lives, living in neighborhoods with high percentage of foreigners, perceived differences in lifestyle, indicators for social distance to ethnic minorities and foreigners,
attitudes towards Islam (Islamophobia), items on anti-Semitism, perception and evaluation of discriminatory behavior towards foreigners.

5.) Family: attitude towards marriage and having a family, ideal number of children, attitude towards employment of women and mothers, attitude towards the role of men and women in the family, division of labor regarding house and family work, importance of educational goals, most important educational goals in school, classification of the importance of certain educational aspirations for a child, desired characteristics of children.

6.) Lifestyle and personality: authoritarianism, importance of life aspects, preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.), free time activities, use of media (frequency of watching television over the week, taste in television programs, frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week, musical preferences).

7.) Health: overall health, physical and psychological shape during the last four weeks, health problems’ impact on everyday life, chronic illnesses, been sick in the last four weeks, reason for and frequency of seeing a doctor in the last three months, time spent in hospital during the last 12 months, officially recognized disability level, smoking habits, overall life satisfaction, height and weight, consumption of various foodstuffs and beverages, affectedness by unhealthy working conditions and by mobbing, perception of general environmental pollution and personally experienced environmental pollution, questions on AIDS (knowledge of the disease AIDS, attitudes towards AIDS-infected people, worry about personal AIDS infection, personal protective measures and behavioral changes, AIDS-infected people in one’s own circle of friends).

8.) Religion and world view: present and former religious affiliation, frequency of church attendance, frequency of attending other place of worship, importance of religion in parental home, frequency of prayer, participation in religious activities, frequency of meditation, interest in Christian programs in the media, self-assessment of religiousness and spirituality, religious cosmology and belief in God, religious beliefs, meaning of life, religious indifference, thinking about metaphysical questions, experience with and attitude towards different forms of belief, parabolief and superstition, religion vs. science, funeral by church, marriage in church, baptism of children, attitude towards person with different faiths marrying into the family.

9.) Personal and collective values: materialism/postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions and influence on governmental decisions), individual value orientations (Klages), attitudes towards legalizing abortion.

10.) Social networks and social capital: ego-centered networks (number of contacts in network, information on: gender, age, kinship or type of relationship, employment status, occupational position, voting behavior, citizenship, mutual familiarity between contacts), membership in trade unions, trade associations, clubs, political parties or other organizations, interpersonal trust, social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia), reciprocity.

11.) Deviant behavior and sanctions: fear of crime, personal victimization, opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution, self-reported deviant behavior, assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes, respect of the law, lowering the crime rate through severer punishment.

12.) ALLBUS-Demography:

Details about the respondent: gender, age, citizenship(s) (nationality), number of citizenships, present and former religious affiliation, currently at school or university, school education, vocational training, employment status, secondary job, details about current and former occupation respectively, details about first occupation, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, fear of unemployment or loss of business, industrial sector, affiliation to public
service, fixed-term or permanent employment contract, length of commute, driver’s license, supervisory functions, length of employment, size of workplace, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), length of unemployment, gaps in occupational biography, desire for work, marital status, marital biography.

Details about personal and household income: respondent’s personal income, principal source of livelihood, capital income, household income, per capita income, equalized income (OECD-modified scale), types of income in household, number of sources of income in household, principal source of income.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: cohabitation before marriage, age, citizenship(s), number of citizenships, original citizenship, religious affiliation, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, length of unemployment, fear of unemployment or loss of business.

Details about respondent’s former spouse: age, religious affiliation, school education, vocational training, details about current and former occupation respectively.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: length of relationship, common household, age, citizenship(s), number of citizenships, original citizenship, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment or loss of business, date of termination of full- or part-time employment.

Details about respondent’s parents: cohabitation with respondent as adolescent, age of respondent when leaving parental home, religious affiliation, school education, vocational training, university education, details about parents’ occupation.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household).

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, age, marital status, income; for children of respondent or partner also: school education, university degree.

Details about children: number of children, deceased children, desire to have children.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, age, school education, university degree, baptism, religious affiliation.

Migration, residential biography and living environment: original citizenship of respondent, country of origin, country of origin of parents and of grandparents, migration between East and West Germany, distance to last place of residence, duration of residence, self-description of place of residence, type of dwelling, size of dwelling, telephone in household, cat or dog in the household, environmental nuisances in area of residence.

13.) Technical data, paradata and data on the interviewer: number of attempts to contact the respondent, date of interview, beginning and end of interview, length of interview, willingness to participate, taken part in how many interviews, participation in other surveys over the past year, reachability of respondent, presence of respondent at home during the last few weekdays, presence of other persons during interview (spouse, partner or children during, other relatives), interference of other persons in the course of the interview, willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent, respondent followed interview on screen, frequency of private internet use, willingness to participate in an online survey, willingness to participate in other survey, details about respondent’s residential building and its neighborhood, perceived attractiveness of respondent,
details about the interviewer (identification number, gender, age, school education, length of experience as an interviewer).

14.) Geographical data: region of interview (East / West Germany), federal state, size of municipality, Bousedt-type of municipality, BIK-type of municipality, percentage of non-German residents at county level.

15.) Added value: Body-Mass-Index, Inglehart-index, family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk), International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1968, 1988 and 2008; occupational prestige (according to Treiman), Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom), magnitude prestige (according to Wegener), International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011, class position (according to Goldthorpe), per capita income, equivalized income (OECD-modified scale), percentage of non-German residents at county level, transformation weight for analyses on household level or on individual level, east-west design weight.

Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990: West Germany including West Berlin).

Household samples: From 1980 to 1992 and in 1998, a multi-stage random sample of private households was conducted addressing all persons who were at least 18 years of age (ADM Sample Design).

Person Samples: In 1994, 1996, and from 2000 a two-stage, disproportionate random sample was conducted in West Germany (including West Berlin) and East Germany (including East Berlin), comprising all persons living in private households who were at least 18 years old on 1 January of the year of the survey. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents.

As of 1991 the ALLBUS sample also includes foreigners living in Germany. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI – Paper and Pencil Interviewing; since 2000: CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), supplementary data from accompanying ISSP surveys (self-completion questionnaires, drop off).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.
Response Rate:
See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 64684
Number of variables: 1489

Example Data Illustration:

_Cumulated ALLBUS/GGSS 1980-2016:_ Importance of ‘maintaining law and order’ (“Ruhe und Ordnung”) mentioned as most important or second most important goal (va01), tabulated by residence of respondents in Old or New Federal States (eastwest); own calculations weighted by transformation weight for household samples (wghtpt). 

Further Notes:
This cumulative data set of 20 ALLBUS surveys contains all ALLBUS time series (i.e. all questions that have been surveyed at least two times). Notes on the special relation between the CAPI- and PAPI-surveys in 2000 can be found in the respective codebooks and in the methodological reports for ALLBUS 2000.

A second version of this data set (1020 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUS/GGSScompact Cumulation 1980-2016 (Study No. 4587, German version; Study No. 4589, English version).
A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 1980-2018 – Sensitive Regional Data (ZA5260)

Data Collection Period:
1980: January 1980 to February 1980
1984: March 1984 to June 1984
1986: March 1986 to May 1986
1990: March 1990 to May 1990
1996: March 1996 to June 1996
2000: January 2000 to July 2000
2002: February 2002 to August 2002
2004: March 2004 to July 2004
2006: March 2006 to August 2006
2008: March 2008 to August 2008
2010: May 2010 to November 2010
2012: April 2012 to September 2012
2014: March 2014 to September 2014
2016: April 2016 to September 2016
2018: April 2018 to September 2018

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Rolf Ziegler, University of Munich

Data Collector:
GETAS, Bremen (1980-84)
INFAS, Bonn (1990, 2002)
Kantar Public, Munich (2018)

Contents:
This data set contains the following sensitive regional variables (both key numbers and names) which are not included in the regular Use Files available in the GESIS Data Catalogue (DBK) for data protection reasons:

- Administrative district (Regierungsbezirk, since 1980)
- Spatial planning region (Raumordnungsregion, since 1994)
- Urban and rural district/county (Land-/Kreis und kreisfreie Stadt, since 1994)
- Municipality (Gemeinde, since 1994)
- Post code (Postleitzahl, 1998 & since 2006)
- De-anonymized information on the size and the BIK-type of the respondent´s municipality

The required regional variables of this data set can be merged with the individual cross-sectional ALLBUS studies or ALLBUS cumulations via the identification number of the respondents by FDZ (Research Data Center) ALLBUS.

In order to take into account changes in the territorial status of the regional units (e. g. district reforms, municipality incorporations), the regional variables are offered as time-harmonized variables as of December 31, 2015 in addition to the status as of December 31 of the previous year of survey.
Total Population and Sample:

Universe sampled: Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990: West Germany including West Berlin).

Household samples: From 1980 to 1992 and in 1998, a multi-stage random sample of private households was conducted addressing all persons who were at least 18 years of age (ADM Sample Design).

Person Samples: In 1994, 1996, and from 2000 a two-stage, disproportionate random sample was conducted in West Germany (including West Berlin) and East Germany (including East Berlin), comprising all persons living in private households who were at least 18 years old on 1 January of the year of the survey. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents.

As of 1991 the ALLBUS sample also includes foreigners living in Germany. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI – Paper and Pencil Interviewing; since 2000: CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), supplementary data from accompanying ISSP surveys (self-completion questionnaires, drop off).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

Response Rate:

See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

Data Set:

Number of respondents: 64684
Number of variables: 24

Further Notes:

This data set is made available to researchers only under special contract with RDC ALLBUS (restricted use files (RUF)). For more information on the available data and on usage conditions please contact RDC ALLBUS.
A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations can be found in the GESIS Data Catalogue: https://search.gesis.org/

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at: https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here: https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus/download/
ALLBUS 2018 (ZA5270, German version; ZA5272, English version)

Data Collection Period:
April 2018 to September 2018

Study Coordination Group ALLBUS:
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Andreas Hadjar, University of Luxembourg;
Karin Kurz, University of Göttingen;
Ulrich Rosar, University of Düsseldorf;
Ulrich Wagner, University of Marburg;

Data Collector:
Kantar Public, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2018 are:

1.) Economy
2.) Use of media
3.) Politics
4.) Social inequality and social capital
5.) National pride and right-wing extremism
6.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification
7.) Other topics
8.) ALLBUS-Demography
9.) Data on the interview (paradata)
10.) Social Networks II (ISSP)
11.) Religion IV (ISSP)
12.) ISSP-Demography
13.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Economy: assessments of the present and future economic situation in Germany, assessment of present and future personal economic situation.
2.) Use of media: frequency and overall time of watching television; frequency of watching news programs on public and private channels respectively; frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week; frequency of using the Internet for political information.

3.) Politics:

Political attitudes: party inclination, political interest, self-placement on left-right continuum, placement of political parties on a left-right-continuum, likelihood of voting for different political parties, postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions, and influence on governmental decisions); attitudes towards refugees, support for demanding more adaptation of immigrants to German customs and practices, for less government interference in the economy, for stricter environmental protection measures, for a ban on same-sex marriages, for the preferential treatment of women with regard to job applications and promotions, for harsher punishment of criminals, for making social security government’s top priority, for a redistribution of income in favor of the common people; for the view that immigrants are good for the economy, for access to abortion without legal limitations, for more global free trade, for stopping the influx of refugees;

Political participation: personal participation or willingness to participate in selected forms of protest, norms for political participation (citizens should voice their political discontent, participation in the vote is a civic duty, acceptability of political violence, plebiscites are a necessary part of democracy, everybody should keep up with politics);

Political self-efficacy: assessment of own capability and that of the majority of people with regard to working in a political group, too much complexity in politics, perception of politicians’ attitude toward the people, personal and average citizen’s level of political knowledge;

Confidence in public institutions and organizations: public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, the police, political parties, European Commission, European Parliament;

Populism scale: members of parliament must only be bound to the will of the people, politicians talk too much and do too little, ordinary citizens would make better representatives than professional politicians, political compromise is a betrayal of principles, the people should make the important political decisions, the people agree on what needs to happen politically, politicians only care about the rich and powerful;

Attitudes towards democracy: support for the idea of democracy, political support (satisfaction with democracy in Germany, satisfaction with the performance of the federal government), necessity and role of the political opposition, freedom of expression, necessity and role of political parties, all democratic parties should have the chance of getting into government, social conflicts and the common good, media influence on the formation of political opinion, satisfaction with life in the Federal Republic;

Political knowledge quiz: party affiliation of various politicians, name of the President of the European Commission, who elects the Chancellor of Germany, meaning of the term ‘secrecy of the ballot’, who has ‘Richtlinienkompetenz’ (the power to set policy guidelines), which international organization deals with culture and science, country without permanent seat on the UN Security Council, voting rights of EU citizens in Germany, intended purpose of the solidarity surcharge, who elects the President of the European Commission, number of EU member states, largest parliamentary group in the Bundestag (the federal parliament), purpose of the ‘Dublin Regulation’.

4.) Social inequality and social capital: statements on the legitimacy of social inequality (inequality of income as incentive to achieve, acceptability of differences in status, justness of social
differences, assessment of social class, fair share in standard of living, frequency of discussing politics with friends, acquaintances, strangers, and family; membership status of respondent in various clubs and organizations; frequency of spending time with colleagues from work, club members or with friends, social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia), interpersonal trust, identification with own community, the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe.

5.) National pride and right-wing extremism: pride in being a German, in German institutions and in various German achievements; patriotism should be expressed more confidently, dictatorship can be the better form of government, national socialism had its good sides, Hitler would be considered differently without the Holocaust, Germany is dangerously swamped by foreigners, foreigners should marry among themselves, Jews have too much influence, Jews do not fit in with our society, attacks on asylum seekers' homes are understandable.

6.) Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: unification was better for East / West, strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany, attitudes towards the Stasi-past of individuals, evaluation of socialism as an idea.

7.) Other topics: family as a prerequisite for happiness, marriage in case of steady partnership, overall health, type of dwelling, self-description of place of residence, unemployment in respondent's social environment.

8.) ALLBUS-Demography:
Details about the respondent: month and year of birth, age, gender, citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, BIK-type of region), geographical origin, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current or former occupation, affiliation to public service, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), supervisory functions, fear of unemployment, length of unemployment, status of non-employment, date of termination of full-time employment, marital status, respondent's income, religious affiliation, frequency of church attendance, current or former membership in a trade union, membership in a political party;
Details about respondent's current spouse: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment, status of non-employment;
Details about respondent's steady partner: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment, status of non-employment, common household with respondent;
Details about respondent's parents: country of origin, cohabitation with respondent as adolescent, school education of mother and father, vocational training of mother and father, details about both parents' occupation;
Description of household: size of household, household income, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household);
Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status;
Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth, age.

9.) Data on the interview (paradata): date of interview, beginning and end of interview, length of interview, perceived attractiveness of respondent, perceived social class of household, presence of other persons during the interview, interference of other persons in the course of the interview,
willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent, respondent followed interview on screen, details about respondent’s residential building and its neighborhood, reachability of respondent, number of attempts to contact the respondent, participation in ISSP surveys, recruiting questions for GESIS panel, ID of sample point;

Details about the interviewer: identification number, gender, age, school education, length of experience as an interviewer.

10.) Social networks II (ISSP): acquaintance with professionals in various fields, attitude towards income disparities and welfare benefits, responsibility for health care and care for old people, participation in activities of clubs, political parties, charities and religious organizations; perceived influence on governmental decisions, person to ask for support in different situations, feeling of loneliness in the last four weeks, interpersonal trust, trust in German courts and private businesses, opinion on obligation to help others, perceived pressure from family and friends, frequency of conflicts with partner or family, frequency of social contacts (in general, with parents, siblings, children, family, friends), proportion of contacts via text messages/internet, overall health, mental health, life satisfaction, assumption of reciprocity.

11.) Religion IV (ISSP): assessment of personal happiness, satisfaction with relationship to family members, attitude towards marital infidelity, homosexuality and abortion; assessment of the distribution of roles in a marriage; confidence in institutions such as the Bundestag (federal parliament), commerce, industry, churches, courts, and schools; influence of church leaders on voters, evaluation of science, opinion on religion as source of conflicts, opinion on the power of churches and religious organizations, social acceptance of other religions, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly for religious fanatics, doubt or strong belief in God, development of personal belief in God, belief in a life after death, heaven, hell, miracles, supernatural powers of ancestors; fatalism, the meaning of life, church and its rites unnecessary for contact with God, evaluation of gender equality in own religion, religious orientation of father and mother, personal religious orientation and frequency of church attendance in youth, frequency of church attendance of parents, frequency of prayer and participation in religious activities, frequency of reading in a sacred text, religious artifact in home, frequency of visiting holy places, self-assessment of religiousness, self-description as religious or spiritual person, religion as guide and support in life, role of religion in society, attitude towards members of various religious groups, renewal of religious ties at a turning point in life, superstitious beliefs, interpersonal trust, religion should not determine laws.

12.) ISSP-Demography: details about the respondent (years of education in school and university, participation in workforce, supervisory function and number of employees supervised, type of employer, employment status), details about spouse or partner (participation in workforce, working hours per week, supervisory function, employment status); self-assessment of social class (top-bottom-scale), ethnic self-identification, number of languages spoken, adequacy of household income, overall health.

13.) Added value: Inglehart-Index, International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1988 and 2008; Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom), European Socio-Economic Groups (ESeG), International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011, per capita income, equivalised income (OECD-modified scale), classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk), family typology, transformation weight for analyses on household level; east-west design weight.
Total Population and Sample:

Geographic Coverage: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample:

- Universe Sampled: All persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 2000.
- Selection Method: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin). In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

Method of Data Collection:

Personal, oral interview with standardized questionnaire (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and two additional self-completion questionnaires (CASI – Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) for ISSP (split questionnaire design).

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:

West: 110 Sample-Points (in 102 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 46 municipalities)
Total: 161 Sample-Points (in 148 municipalities)

Response Rate:

West: 32.6%
East: 31.7%
Total: 32.4%

Data Set:

Number of respondents: 3477
Number of variables: 708
Example Data Illustration:

Data Illustration ALLBUS 2018: Average agreement with the statements “An ordinary citizen would represent my interests better than a professional politician” (pa31), “The people and not politicians should make the important political decisions” (pa33) and “Politicians only care about the interests of the rich and powerful” (pa35) tabulated by respondent’s age (agec) and residence in Old or New Federal States (eastwest).

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

A second version of this data set (514 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2018 (Study-No. 5271, German version; Study-No. 5273, English version).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS Cumulation 1980-2018
(ZA5274, German version; ZA5276 English version)

Data Collection Periods:
1980: January 1980 to February 1980
1984: March 1984 to June 1984
1986: March 1986 to May 1986
1990: March 1990 to May 1990
1996: March 1996 to June 1996
2000: January 2000 to July 2000
2002: February 2002 to August 2002
2004: March 2004 to July 2004
2006: March 2006 to August 2006
2008: March 2008 to August 2008
2010: May 2010 to November 2010
2012: April 2012 to September 2012
2014: March 2014 to September 2014
2016: April 2016 to September 2016
2018: April 2018 to September 2018

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Data Collection:

Contents:
The original surveys have been designed to monitor trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics of this cumulative study are:

1.) Economy
2.) Politics
3.) Social inequality
4.) Ethnocentrism and minorities
5.) Family
6.) Lifestyle and personality
7.) Health
8.) Religion and world view
9.) Personal and collective values
10.) Social networks and social capital
11.) Deviant behavior and sanctions
12.) ALLBUS-Demography
13.) Technical data, paradata and data on the interviewer
14.) Geographic data
15.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Economy: assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany and in one’s own federal state, assessment of present and future personal economic situation.
2. Politics:
satisfaction with the federal and state government, with German democracy and with the performance of the German political system (political support);

basic political attitudes: self-placement on left-right continuum, placement of political parties on a left-right-continuum, political interest, party inclination;

voting intention (Sonntagsfrage), participation in last federal elections, recall of vote in last federal elections, party-sympathy-scales, likelihood of voting for different political parties;

political participation: personal participation and willingness to participate in selected forms of protest and other political activities, norms for political participation; frequency of discussing politics with friends, acquaintances, strangers, and family;

political issues: attitudes towards nuclear energy, the death penalty for terrorists, towards the privatization of publicly owned companies; support for less government interference in the economy, for stricter environmental protection measures, for harsher punishment of criminals, for making social security government’s top priority, for a redistribution of income in favor of the common people; for the view that immigrants are good for the economy, for access to abortion without legal limitations, for more global free trade; attitude towards expanding or cutting budgets for social services and defense, perceived position of the federal government in these matters;

democracy scale;

political knowledge questions (party affiliation of top-level politicians, functioning of democratic institutions etc.);

political efficacy: perception of individual influence on politics, gap between politicians and citizens, self-assuredness with regard to political group work, too much complexity in politics, perception of politicians' closeness to constituents, participation in the vote as a civic duty;

perceived strength of conflicts between social groups;

confidence in public institutions and organizations;

Identification with various political entities: identification with own municipality, the federal state, the old Federal Republic or the GDR, unified Germany and the EU;

Attitudes relating to the process of German unification: attitude towards the demand for increased willingness to make sacrifices in the West and more patience in the East, unification is advantageous, for East and West respectively, future of the East depends on the willingness of eastern Germans to make an effort, strangeness of citizens in the other part of Germany, performance pressure in the new states, attitude towards dealing with the Stasi-past of individuals, evaluation of socialism as an idea;

evaluation of administration services and assessment of treatment by the administration;

national pride and right-wing extremism: pride in German institutions and German achievements, pride in being a German, extremism scale.

3. Social Inequality: fair share in standard of living, self-assessment of social class and classification on a top-bottom-scale, evaluation of personal occupational success, comparison with father’s position and personal occupational expectations for the future, attitudes towards the German economic system and evaluation of policies supporting the welfare state, assessment of access to education, perceived prerequisites for success in society, income differences as incentive to achieve, acceptance of social differences, evaluation of personal social security.
4.) Ethnocentrism and minorities: attitude towards the influx of eastern European ethnic Germans, asylum seekers, labor from EU or non-EU countries; perceived consequences of presence of foreigners in Germany, attitudes towards refugees, treatment of foreigners by the administration, ranking in terms of importance of different citizenship requirements; scale of attitudes towards foreigners and contacts with foreigners (split: guest-workers) within the family, at work, in the neighborhood or among friends; opinion on dual citizenship and on equal rights for foreigners, support for the teaching of Islam in public schools, estimation of proportion of foreigners in East and West Germany and in the neighborhood where respondent lives, living in neighborhoods with high percentage of foreigners, perceived differences in lifestyle, indicators for social distance to ethnic minorities and foreigners, attitudes towards Islam (Islamophobia), items on anti-Semitism, perception and evaluation of discriminatory behavior towards foreigners.

5.) Family: attitude towards marriage and having a family, ideal number of children, attitude towards employment of women and mothers, attitude towards the role of men and women in the family, division of labor regarding house and family work, importance of educational goals, most important educational goals in school, classification of the importance of certain educational aspirations for a child, desired characteristics of children.

6.) Lifestyle and personality: authoritarianism, importance of life aspects, preferred job characteristics (security, income, responsibility, etc.), free time activities, use of media (frequency of watching television over the week, taste in television programs, frequency of watching the news on tv and of reading a daily newspaper per week, musical preferences).

7.) Health: overall health, physical and psychological shape during the last four weeks, health problems’ impact on everyday life, chronic illnesses, been sick in the last four weeks, reason for and frequency of seeing a doctor in the last three months, time spent in hospital during the last 12 months, officially recognized disability level, smoking habits, overall life satisfaction, height and weight, consumption of various foodstuffs and beverages, affectedness by unhealthy working conditions and by mobbing, perception of general environmental pollution and personally experienced environmental pollution, questions on AIDS (knowledge of the disease AIDS, attitudes towards AIDS-infected people, worry about personal AIDS infection, personal protective measures and behavioral changes, AIDS-infected people in one’s own circle of friends).

8.) Religion and world view: present and former religious affiliation, frequency of church attendance, frequency of attending other place of worship, importance of religion in parental home, frequency of prayer, participation in religious activities, frequency of meditation, interest in Christian programs in the media, self-assessment of religiousness and spirituality, religious cosmology and belief in God, religious beliefs, meaning of life, religious indifference, thinking about metaphysical questions, experience with and attitude towards different forms of belief, parabief and superstition, religion vs. science, funeral by church, marriage in church, baptism of children, attitude towards person with different faiths marrying into the family.

9.) Personal and collective values: materialism/postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions and influence on governmental decisions), individual value orientations (Klages), attitudes towards legalizing abortion.

10.) Social networks and social capital: ego-centered networks (number of contacts in network, information on: gender, age, kinship or type of relationship, employment status, occupational position, voting behavior, citizenship, mutual familiarity between contacts), membership in trade unions, trade associations, clubs, political parties or other organizations; frequency of spending time with colleagues from work, club members or with friends; interpersonal trust, social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia), reciprocity.
11.) Deviant behavior and sanctions: fear of crime, personal victimization, opinion on various deviant acts with reference to their reprehensibility and the degree to which they deserve prosecution, self-reported deviant behavior, assessment of probability of being caught committing various crimes, respect of the law, lowering the crime rate through severer punishment.

12.) ALLBUS-Demography:

Details about the respondent: gender, age, citizenship(s) (nationality), number of citizenships, present and former religious affiliation, currently at school or university, school education, vocational training, employment status, secondary job, details about current and former occupation respectively, details about first occupation, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, fear of unemployment or loss of business, industrial sector, affiliation to public service, fixed-term or permanent employment contract, length of commute, driver’s license, supervisory functions, length of employment, size of workplace, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), length of unemployment, gaps in occupational biography, desire for work, marital status, marital biography.

Details about personal and household income: respondent’s personal income, principal source of livelihood, capital income, household income, per capita income, equivalized income (OECD-modified scale), types of income in household, number of sources of income in household, principal source of income.

Details about respondent’s current spouse: cohabitation before marriage, age, citizenship(s), number of citizenships, original citizenship, religious affiliation, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, date of termination of full- or part-time employment, length of unemployment, fear of unemployment or loss of business.

Details about respondent’s former spouse: age, religious affiliation, school education, vocational training, details about current and former occupation respectively.

Details about respondent’s steady partner: length of relationship, common household, age, citizenship(s), number of citizenships, original citizenship, school education, vocational training, university degree, employment status, details about current and former occupation respectively, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment or loss of business, date of termination of full- or part-time employment.

Details about respondent’s parents: cohabitation with respondent as adolescent, age of respondent when leaving parental home, religious affiliation, school education, vocational training, university education, details about parents’ occupation.

Description of household: size of household, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household).

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, age, marital status, income; for children of respondent or partner also: school education, university degree.

Details about children: number of children, deceased children, desire to have children.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, age, school education, university degree, baptism, religious affiliation.

Migration, residential biography and living environment: original citizenship of respondent, country of origin, country of origin of parents and of grandparents, migration between East and West Germany, distance to last place of residence, duration of residence, self-description of place of residence, type of dwelling, size of dwelling, telephone in household, cat or dog in the household, environmental nuisances in area of residence.
13.) **Technical data, paradata and data on the interviewer:** number of attempts to contact the respondent, date of interview, beginning and end of interview, length of interview, willingness to participate, taken part in how many interviews, participation in other surveys over the past year, reachability of respondent, presence of respondent at home during the last few weekdays, presence of other persons during interview (spouse, partner or children during, other relatives), interference of other persons in the course of the interview, willingness to cooperate and reliability of information from respondent, respondent followed interview on screen, frequency of private internet use, willingness to participate in an online survey, willingness to participate in other survey, details about respondent’s residential building and its neighborhood, perceived attractiveness of respondent, details about the interviewer (identification number, gender, age, school education, length of experience as an interviewer).

14.) **Geographical data:** region of interview (East / West Germany), federal state, size of municipality, Bistadtype of municipality, BIK-type of municipality, percentage of non-German residents at county level.

15.) **Added value:** Body-Mass-Index, Inglehart-index, family typology, classification of private households (according to Porst and Funk), International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1968, 1988 and 2008; occupational prestige (according to Treiman), Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom), magnitude prestige (according to Wegener), International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011, class position (according to Goldthorpe), European Socio-economic Groups (ESeG), per capita income, equivalized income (OECD-modified scale), percentage of non-German residents at county level, transformation weight for analyses on household level or on individual level, east-west design weight.

**Total Population and Sample:**

**Universe sampled:** Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990: West Germany including West Berlin).

**Household samples:** From 1980 to 1992 and in 1998, a multi-stage random sample of private households was conducted addressing all persons who were at least 18 years of age (ADM Sample Design).

**Person Samples:** In 1994, 1996, and from 2000 a two-stage, disproportionate random sample was conducted in West Germany (including West Berlin) and East Germany (including East Berlin), comprising all persons living in private households who were at least 18 years old on 1 January of the year of the survey. In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents.

As of 1991 the ALLBUS sample also includes foreigners living in Germany. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.

**Method of Data Collection:**

Personal interview with standardized questionnaire (PAPI – Paper and Pencil Interviewing; since 2000: CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), supplementary data from accompanying ISSP surveys (self-completion questionnaires, drop off).
Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

Response Rate:
See survey descriptions of individual ALLBUS surveys.

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 68161
Number of variables: 1564

Example Data Illustration:

Cumulated ALLBUS/GGSS 1980-2016: Importance of ‘maintaining law and order’ (“Ruhe und Ordnung”) mentioned as most important or second most important goal (va01), tabulated by residence of respondents in Old or New Federal States (eastwest); own calculations weighted by transformation weight for household samples (wghtpt)).

Further Notes:
This cumulative data set of 21 ALLBUS surveys contains all ALLBUS time series (i.e. all questions that have been surveyed at least two times). Notes on the special relation between the CAPI- and PAPI-
surveys in 2000 can be found in the respective codebooks and in the methodological reports for ALLBUS 2000.

A second version of this data set (1090 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as Kumulierter ALLBUS/GGSScompact 1980-2018 (Study No. 5275, German version; Study No. 5277, English version).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.

Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
ALLBUS 2021 (ZA5280)

Data Collection Periods:
June 2021 to August 2021

Study Coordination-Group / Scientific Council:
Bettina Westle, University of Marburg (speaker);
Katrin Auspur, LMU Munich;
Christoph Bühler, Universität of Hannover;
Andreas Hadjar, University of Luxembourg;
Steffen Hillmert, University of Tübingen;
Ulrich Rosar, University of Düsseldorf;
Ulrich Wagner, University of Marburg;

Data Collection:
Kantar Public, Munich

Contents:
Social monitoring of trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main topics in 2021 are:

1.) Use of media
2.) Social inequality
3.) Ethnocentrism and minorities
4.) Family and gender roles
5.) Values
6.) Political attitudes
7.) Deviant behavior and sanctions
8.) Health
9.) Religion
10.) Other topics
11.) ALLBUS-Demography
12.) Data on the interview (paradata)
13.) Added value

Topics:
1.) Use of media: Frequency and average total time of watching tv, frequency of watching news programs on public and commercial tv, frequency of reading a daily newspaper per week, frequency of reading books / e-books; internet use: frequency and type of device, frequency of using social
media for political information, trustworthiness of different news sources with regard to crime and public safety.

2.) Social Inequality: Self-assessment of social class, fair share in standard of living, assessment of access to education, attitudes towards social inequality and the welfare state.

3.) Ethnocentrism and minorities: Attitude towards the influx of various groups of immigrants, attitudes towards the foreigners living in Germany, contacts with foreigners, antisemitic stereotypes and prejudices, attitudes towards Islam (Islamophobia), perceived risks and chances with respect to refugees.

4.) Family and gender roles: Attitudes towards working fathers and mothers, division of labor regarding house and family work., importance of educational goals.

5.) Values: Work orientations, attitudes towards legalizing abortion, materialism / postmaterialism (importance of law and order, fighting rising prices, free expression of opinions and influence on governmental decisions).

6.) Political attitudes: Pride in being a German, confidence in public institutions and organizations (public health service, federal constitutional court, federal parliament (Bundestag), city or municipal administration, churches, judiciary, television, newspapers, universities, federal government, the police, political parties, European Commission, European Parliament); identification with own community, the Federal Republic of Germany and the EU, preference for lower taxes or more social spending, stance on extension or reduction in social services, perceived strength of conflicts between social groups, political interest, self-placement on left-right continuum, satisfaction with democracy in Germany, voting intention (Sonntagsfrage).

7.) Deviant behavior and sanctions: Assessment of adequacy of court decisions, development of crime rate, moral assessment of deviant acts, crime-specific desire for sanctions (punitive), desire to prohibit specific behaviors, attitude towards the death penalty, self-reported deviant behavior (past and future), perceived risk of being caught committing various crimes, victimisation (theft, any crime), respect of the law (norm), deterring crime through punishment, purpose of punishment, self-control (Grasmick), fear of crime, feeling of safety in living environment.

8.) Health: Self-assessment of overall health, physical and mental health during the last four weeks, acceptance of state powers to control epidemics.


10.) Other topics: Assessment of the present and future economic situation in Germany, assessment of present and future personal economic situation, social pessimism and orientation towards the future (anomia), interpersonal trust, reciprocity, authoritarianism, overall life satisfaction.

11.) ALLBUS-Demography:

Details about the respondent: month and year of birth, age, gender, marital status, citizenship (nationality), number of citizenships, geographical origin, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current or former occupation, affiliation to public service, working hours per week (primary and secondary job), supervisory functions, fear of unemployment, length of unemployment, status of non-employment, date of termination of full-time employment, current or former membership in a trade union, membership in a political party, respondent’s income.

Place of residence (federal state, size of municipality, BIK-type of region), duration of residence (in Germany and at current place of residence), mobility.
Details about respondent's current spouse: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment, status of non-employment.

Details about respondent's steady partner: month and year of birth, age, school education, vocational training, employment status, details about current occupation, affiliation to public service, fear of unemployment, status of non-employment, common household with respondent.

Details about respondent’s parents: country of origin, cohabitation with respondent as adolescent, school education of mother and father, vocational training of mother and father, details about both parents’ occupation.

Description of household: size of household, household income, number of persons older than 17 in household (reduced size of household).

Details about household members: family relation to respondent, gender, month and year of birth, age, marital status.

Details about children not living in the household: number of children not living in the household, gender, year of birth, age.

12.) Data on the interview (paradata): Study number, digital object identifier, release, respondent id, ID of sample point, mode of data collection, number of contacts, percentage of questions completed, date of beginning and end of interview, duration of interview, presence of other persons during the interview, interference of other persons in the course of the interview, pauses during completion of survey.

13.) Added value: Inglehart-Index, International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1988 and 2008; Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS, according to Ganzeboom), International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI, according to Ganzeboom), European Socio-Economic Groups (ESeG), International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 and 2011, living arrangement and family situation, transformation weight for analyses on household level, east-west design weight.

Total Population and Sample:

Geographic Coverage: Federal Republic of Germany

Person sample:

- Universe Sampled: All persons (German and non-German) who resided in private households and were born before 1 January 2003.
- Selection Method: Two stage disproportionate random sample in western Germany (incl. West Berlin) and eastern Germany (incl. East Berlin). In the first sample stage municipalities (Gemeinden) in western Germany and municipalities in eastern Germany were selected with a probability proportional to their number of adult residents; in the second sample stage individual persons were selected at random from the municipal registers of residents. Targeted individuals who did not have adequate knowledge of German to conduct the interview were treated as systematic unit non-responses.
Method of Data Collection:
ALLBUS/GGSS 2021 was conducted as a mixed-mode survey. The target persons had the choice between the two modes:
- Self-administered questionnaire: paper (MAIL)
- Self-administered questionnaire: web-based (CAWI)
Different survey modes are preferred by different subpopulations, as was the case in ALLBUS/GGSS 2021. To account for this self-selection, it is strongly recommended that the cases from both modes be analysed together.

Primary Sampling Units / Sample-Points:
West: 111 Sample-Points (in 105 municipalities)
East: 51 Sample-Points (in 45 municipalities)
Total: 162 Sample-Points (in 150 municipalities)

Response Rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>West</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Total (weighted)</th>
<th>Total (unweighted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsample “concurrent”</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsample “sequential”</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Set:
Number of respondents: 5342
Number of variables: 542
Example Data Illustration:

Data Illustration ALLBUS 2021: “What do you think: Should the government in Germany have the right to do the following in times of severe epidemics?” (hp01-hp08) differentiated by Surveyed Area: West Germany – East Germany (eastwest), own calculations.

Further Notes:

Respondents from the area of the new federal states are oversampled.

Due to the Corona pandemic, ALLBUS/GGSS 2021 was conducted for the first time in a self-administered mixed-mode design. Respondents had the choice between filling in a paper questionnaire and mailing it back to the data collector (mode MAIL) or answering an online version of the same questionnaire (Computer-Assisted Web Interview, mode CAWI). Because of the mode change, differences between ALLBUS/GGSS 2021 and the data of previous surveys can be due to either temporal change or the change in survey mode. Therefore, users who use ALLBUS/GGSS 2021 data for time-comparison analyses should frame their statements about time-comparison results carefully.

A second version of this data set (395 variables) with a shortened demography module is additionally available as ALLBUScompact 2021 (Study-No. 5281).

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for use in data citations is supplied as part of the data set.
Additional information on ALLBUS is available at:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Download ALLBUS data and documentation here:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus/download
Publications on ALLBUS

For general information:
https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus

Blohm, Michael 2005:

Blohm, Michael, and Achim Koch 2015:

Koch, Achim, and Martina Wasmer 2004:

Wasmer, Martina, Michael Blohm, Jessica G. Walter, Regina Jutz, and Evi Scholz 2017:

Publications in the series "Blickpunkt Gesellschaft":

Müller, Walter, Peter Ph. Mohler, Barbara Erbslöh and Martina Wasmer (eds.) 1990:

Mohler, Peter Ph. and Wolfgang Bandilla (eds.) 1992:

Braun, Michael and Peter Ph. Mohler (eds.) 1994:

Braun, Michael and Peter Ph. Mohler (eds.) 1998:

Alba, Richard, Peter Schmidt and Martina Wasmer (eds.) 2000:

Koch, Achim, Martina Wasmer and Peter Schmidt (eds.) 2001:


For a comprehensive documentation of scientific works in which ALLBUS/GGSS data were used, please refer to the ALLBUS bibliography. This collection of bibliographic data, including short abstracts, can be searched online at the ALLBUS website. It can also be downloaded in various formats for off-line reference.

For questions or suggestions about design and implementation of ALLBUS/GGS surveys please contact Michael Blohm in Mannheim (0621/1246-276, e-mail: michael.blohm@gesis.org).

For questions about the documentation, archiving, time-series production and dissemination of ALLBUS/GGSS data please contact Pascal Siegers in Cologne (0221/47694-419; fax: 0221/47694-199; e-mail: pascal.siegers@gesis.org).