



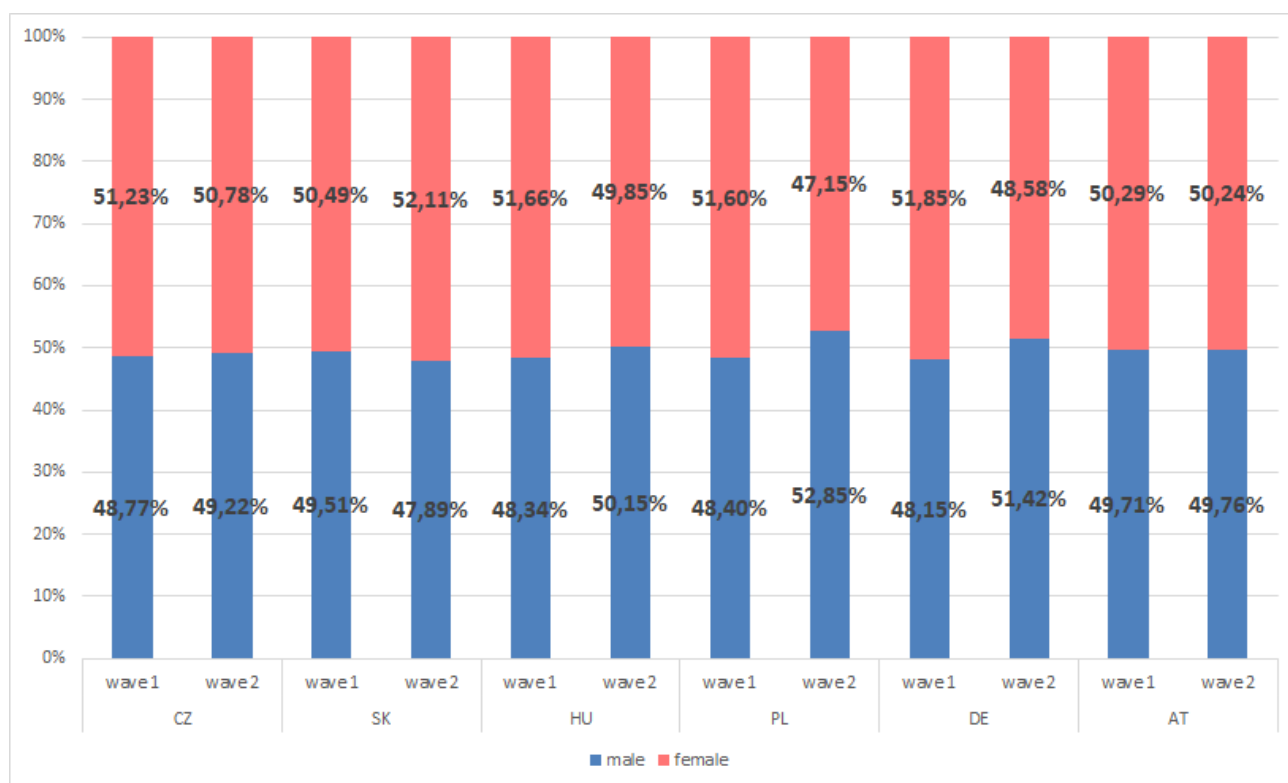
Methodology of the Central European Social Survey in 2021-2022

The Central European Social Survey was conducted in 6 countries: Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary. It consisted of two waves. The first wave took place in December 2021 and January 2022 and the second wave in November 2022. The study was conducted using CAWI (Computer-assisted web interview) method. In the first wave the study used a sample that was quota based on gender, age and size of place of living. The main aims of the study were to study societies of Central and Eastern Europe and the most important social processes taking place in the region

In the first wave of the study 1630 participants from Czech Republic, 1646 participants from Slovakia, 1721 from Hungary, 1901 from Poland, 2220 from Germany and 2265 from Austria took part in the study. In the second wave 1020 participants from Czech Republic, 1021 from Slovakia, 1011 from Hungary, 1018 from Poland, 1019 from Germany and 1029 participants from Austria took part in the study. Below we present the basic characteristics of the samples in each country and wave.

Gender

Distribution of gender in each wave and country is shown in the plot below (Figure 1).

Figure 1**Age**

Means and standard deviations of age in each country and wave are shown in table below (Table 1).

Table 1

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	48.90	16.83	51.45	16.46
SK	46.11	16.40	48.22	16.14
HU	48.17	16.61	51.61	15.67
PL	46.82	15.75	48.51	15.07
DE	51.25	16.19	52.24	14.79
AT	48.88	16.43	50.58	16.22

Education

Participants were also asked about the number of years of their education. Means and standard deviations in each country and wave are shown in table below (Table 2):

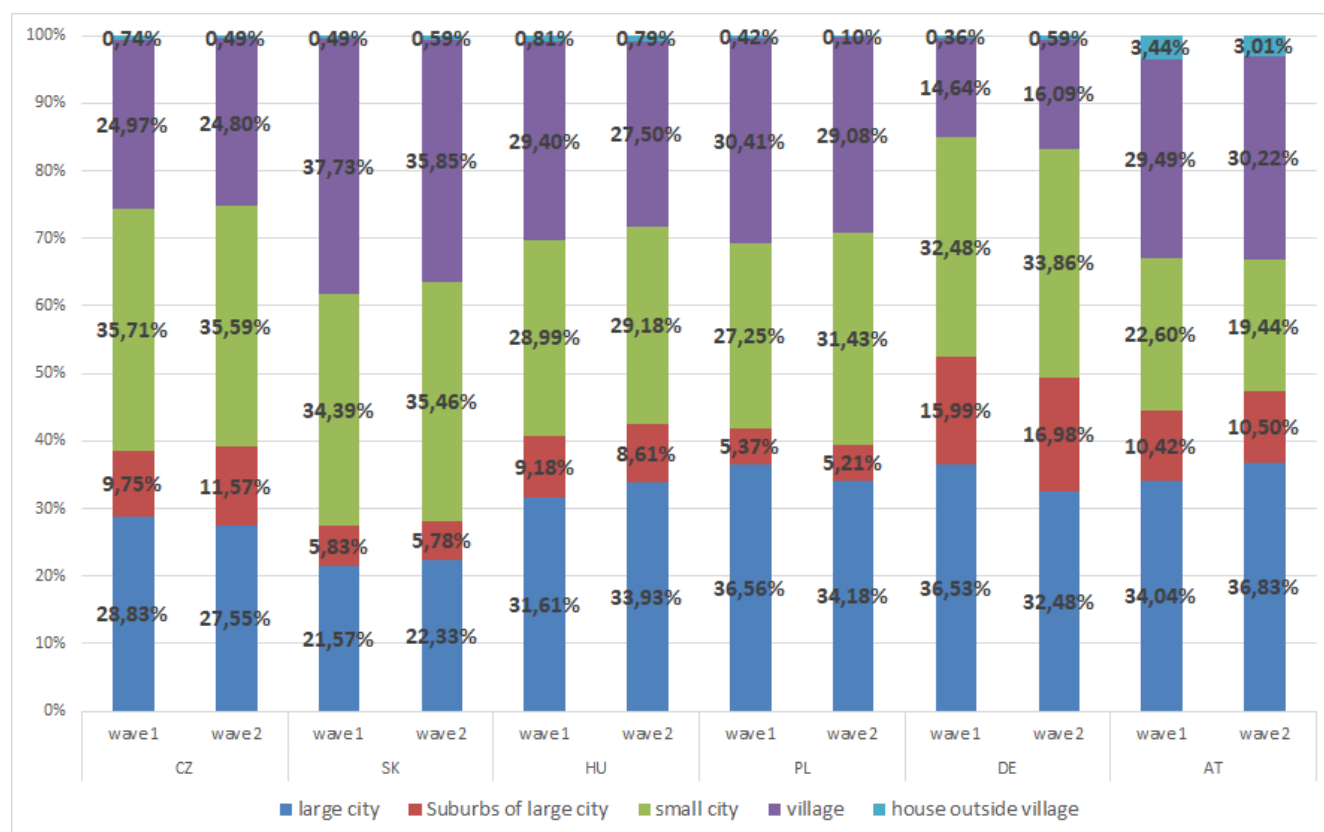
Table 2

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	13.93	2.78	13.97	2.81
SK	13.89	2.76	13.95	2.77
HU	14.75	3.23	14.76	3.24
PL	15.35	3.35	15.22	3.23
DE	13.78	3.50	13.73	3.55
AT	14.18	3.24	14.16	3.23

Place of residence

We measured the size of the place of residence of participants in each country and wave. The answers were coded as large city, suburbs of large city, small city, village and house outside village. Below we show the distribution of places of residence of participants across countries and waves (Figure 2).

Figure 2



Measures used in the study

Right wing authoritarianism

Right wing authoritarianism (RWA) refers to submission towards established authorities, aggression towards those who transgress norms or threaten the authorities and general conventionalism and adherence to social norms (Altemeyer, 1981). RWA was measured using a 9-item scale that taps into 3 factors of authoritarianism (Beierlein, 2014): authoritarian submission (“We need strong leaders so that we can live safely in society”, “ People should leave important decisions in society to their leaders”, “We should be grateful for leaders telling us exactly what to do”), authoritarian aggression (“We should take strong action against misfits and slackers in society”, “Troublemakers should be made to feel that they are not welcome in society”, “ Rules in society should be enforced without pity.”) and conventionalism (“Traditions should definitely be carried on and kept alive”, “Well-established behavior should not be questioned”, “ It’s always best to do things in the usual way”). Participants answered the items using a 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) scale. Means and standard deviations for each country and wave are provided below (Table 3):

Table 3

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	3.29	0.68	3.26	0.63
SK	3.50	0.67	3.49	0.68
HU	3.12	0.83	3.07	0.88
PL	3.20	0.81	3.26	0.81
DE	3.21	0.82	3.23	0.84
AT	3.01	0.81	3.03	0.81

Social dominance orientation

Social dominance orientation refers to general support for maintaining hierarchical relations between groups within a society and opposition towards equality (Sidanius, & Pratto, 1999). Social dominance orientation was measured using a 5-item scale (Soral, & Bilewicz, 2022): “It’s probably a good thing that certain groups are at the top and other groups are at the bottom”, “Less important groups of people should know their place”, “We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups”, “Group equality should be our ideal”, “Groups on top should dominate groups at the bottom”. Participants answered the items using a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Means and standard deviations for each country and wave are provided below (Table 4):

Table 4

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	2.92	0.58	2.47	0.71
SK	3.00	0.65	2.46	0.75

HU	2.86	0.60	2.01	0.76
PL	2.99	0.63	2.33	0.75
DE	3.08	0.60	2.22	0.79
AT	2.95	0.54	2.14	0.80

System justification

System justification refers to the tendency to perceive the existing forms of social arrangement as just and fair even at the expense of personal or collective interests (Jost, Hunyady, 2003). Justifying an existing system can help individuals give structure to an unpredictable world and offer a sense of stability. System justification was measured using 3 items (Kay & Jost, 2003): “In general, the [country] political system operates as it should”, “In general, you find society to be fair”, “In [country] everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness”. Participants answered the items using a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Means and standard deviations for each country and wave are provided below (Table 5):

Table 5

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	2.29	0.93	2.25	1.00
SK	1.91	0.95	1.89	0.91
HU	2.18	1.16	2.11	1.19
PL	2.21	1.06	2.35	1.08
DE	3.06	1.01	2.98	1.04
AT	2.75	0.93	2.68	0.91

National identification

National identification refers to the strength of attachment to one’s nation. It was measured using a 3-factor shortened identification scale (Cameron, 2004) which measures the positive affect related to the nation (“In general, I’m glad to be a(n) [ingroup member]”, “Generally, I feel good when I think about myself as a(n) [ingroup member]”), strength of ties to the nation (“I have a lot in common with other [ingroup members]”, “I feel strong ties to other [ingroup

members]”) and the centrality of nation to one's identity (“I often think about the fact that I am a(n) [ingroup member]”, “In general, being a(n) [ingroup member] is an important part of my self-image”). Participants answered the scale on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) scale (Table 6).

Table 6

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	4.92	1.24	4.78	1.39
SK	4.90	1.30	4.65	1.51
HU	4.71	1.36	4.62	1.61
PL	4.99	1.31	4.97	1.51
DE	4.66	1.28	4.65	1.36
AT	4.73	1.28	4.79	1.37

Populist attitudes

Populist attitudes are based on perceiving the society as divided into two groups that are in conflict: them - corrupted elites versus us - the common people. Populist attitudes were measured using the following items (Ackerman, Mudde, & Zaslove, 2014): “Politicians in the [country] Parliament should act in accordance with the will of the voters”, “Citizens, not politicians, should make the most important decisions”, “The differences between elites and average citizens are greater than between citizens themselves”, “I would prefer to be represented by an ordinary citizen, not a politician”, “Elected representatives talk too much and do too little”, ““Compromise” in politics means in practice giving up one's own views”. Participants answered the scale on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) scale (Table 7).

Table 7

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	5.32	1.13	5.31	1.19

SK	5.55	1.15	5.48	1.15
HU	5.39	1.08	5.40	1.12
PL	5.50	1.08	5.48	1.06
DE	4.91	1.21	5.02	1.20
AT	4.92	1.20	5.02	1.17

Anti-Roma attitudes

Anti-Roma attitudes were measured using 3 items that tap into perceived undeserved benefits that Romas supposedly have: “I think that Roma people in this country are given preferential treatment in certain aspects”, “Roma people are very vocal and loud about their rights”, “The only racial discrimination in Hungary these days is in favor of Roma people”. Participants answered the scale on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) scale (Table 8).

Table 8

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	3.89	0.98	3.83	1.00
SK	3.83	1.03	3.82	1.05
HU	3.10	1.08	3.18	1.11
PL	2.75	0.87	2.80	0.88
DE	2.67	0.97	2.70	0.99
AT	2.46	0.90	2.46	0.90

Intergroup contact with Romas

In different societies people have varying degrees of contact with outgroups such as Romas and such contact can have different quality. In the second wave of the study the amount of contact was measured using one item: “During the last 12 months in everyday situations how much contact did You have with Romas?”. . Those participants who answered they had any

contact with Romas were further asked about the quality of contact with a question: “During the last 12 months in everyday situations how much contact did You have with Romas that you could describe as positive?”. Participants answered both questions on a 1 to 7 scale with 1 indicating no contact for the first question and poor contact for the second question and 7 indicating very frequent contact for the first question and very good quality of contact for the second question. Distributions of answers for all countries are shown below (Table 9):

Table 9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	no contact
amount of contact								
CZ	24%	14%	12%	16%	12%	7%	15%	
SK	21%	12%	9%	14%	12%	7%	25%	
HU	16%	10%	11%	19%	15%	10%	19%	
PL	58%	16%	6%	10%	5%	1%	3%	
DE	65%	9%	7%	8%	7%	2%	1%	
AT	61%	14%	7%	10%	4%	2%	2%	
quality of contact								
CZ	14%	15%	11%	16%	8%	4%	8%	24%
SK	15%	11%	11%	13%	10%	5%	14%	21%
HU	11%	10%	13%	20%	16%	5%	9%	16%
PL	6%	10%	6%	10%	5%	2%	2%	58%
DE	4%	7%	7%	7%	6%	3%	1%	65%
AT	7%	10%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%	60%

Pro Roma collective action

People often organize to act collectively in order to improve the situation of their groups. They can also act together to improve the situation of other groups e.g. by direct help, donations or participation in various events. Pro Roma collective action was measured with 3 items: “Imagine that you encounter the following opportunities to help local Roma community.”, “I would donate a small amount of money (equivalent of 5 Euro) to a Roma community organization.”, “I would participate in a local event promoting equality and inclusion of the Roma.”. Participants answered the scale on a 1 (definitely would not do this) to 7 (definitely would do this) scale (Table 10).

Table 10

	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	2.21	1.52	2.10	1.43
SK	3.06	1.87	2.91	1.81
HU	3.09	1.89	2.86	1.82
PL	3.79	1.83	3.75	1.84
DE	3.30	1.89	3.09	1.91
AT	3.41	1.81	3.22	1.85

Attitudes towards migrants

Attitudes towards migrants were assessed using 2 items from local migrants (migrants within a country) and 2 items for external migrants (migrants from other countries): “In your opinion, if people from other localities in [country] move to your locality is it favorable or unfavorable for the economic situation in your locality?”, “In your opinion, if people from other localities in [country] move to your locality does this harm socio-cultural life in your locality, or enrich it?”, “In your opinion, if people from other countries move to your locality is it favorable or unfavorable for the economic situation in your locality?”, “In your opinion, if people from other countries move to your locality does this harm socio-cultural life in your locality, or enrich it?”. Participants answered the items using a scale from 0 (unfavorable for the economic situation/harms socio-cultural life) to 10 (favorable for the economic situation/enriches sociocultural life). Answers to questions about internal migrants were averaged as were those for external migrants. Means and standard deviations are provided below (Table 11).

Table 11

		wave 1		wave 2	
		mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
Local migrants	CZ	5.84	1.89	5.68	1.99
	SK	6.02	2.10	5.94	2.08
	HU	6.17	2.13	5.95	2.13
	PL	6.61	2.07	6.60	2.06
	DE	6.20	2.11	6.06	2.24
	AT	6.11	2.19	5.88	2.23
		wave 1		wave 2	
country		mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
External migrants	CZ	5.21	2.24	5.06	2.34
	SK	5.61	2.30	5.36	2.36
	HU	5.59	2.45	5.51	2.37
	PL	6.33	2.25	6.40	2.22
	DE	5.78	2.44	5.57	2.59
	AT	5.51	2.48	5.17	2.60

Attitudes towards job automation and retraining intentions

In wave 1 Participants of the study were also asked how they perceive the consequences of implementation of technologies such as Information Systems, Specialised Software, Algorithms and Robots. 4 questions were asked about various potential consequences” “Mass tech unemployment in the next 10 years”; “Task automation in the next 10 years”;“Fear of losing job in the next 10 years” . Participants answered how much they agree these consequences will happen on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) scale (Table 12).

Table 12

		1 strongly disagree	2	3	4	5 strongly agree
task automation in 10 years	CZ	6%	22%	31%	23%	18%
	SK	6%	18%	40%	21%	15%
	HU	7%	20%	32%	22%	19%
	PL	6%	27%	34%	21%	13%
	DE	6%	19%	34%	21%	20%
	AT	4%	16%	28%	23%	29%
mass unemployment in 10 years	CZ	8%	25%	34%	27%	6%
	SK	7%	28%	45%	16%	4%
	HU	11%	32%	27%	23%	7%
	PL	6%	26%	41%	23%	4%
	DE	6%	22%	40%	23%	9%
	AT	6%	22%	33%	28%	11%
fear of losing job in 10 years	CZ	5%	11%	23%	37%	24%
	SK	7%	15%	38%	25%	15%
	HU	6%	13%	26%	32%	24%
	PL	6%	12%	32%	31%	18%
	DE	5%	13%	28%	24%	30%
	AT	4%	9%	22%	28%	38%

Additionally a question was asked about the current impact of technology on work on participants' work. Participants answered on a scale: 1 - "they have no influence on the professional tasks I perform", 2 - "they support me in performing professional tasks", 3 - "they replace me in performing an increasing number of professional tasks", 4 - "they replace me in so many professional tasks that I feel like I need to retrain". The distributions of answers are shown below (Table 13).

Table 13

	wave 1				&	wave 2			
	no impact	support	replace	replace retrain		no impact	support	replace	replace & retrain
CZ	63%	31%	5%	1%		65%	27%	7%	1%
SK	64%	27%	7%	2%		63%	28%	7%	2%

HU	53%	34%	10%	3%	55%	31%	12%	2%
PL	52%	39%	8%	2%	53%	35%	11%	2%
DE	51%	32%	14%	3%	49%	34%	14%	3%
AT	51%	34%	12%	3%	52%	35%	10%	3%

Car ownership and service use

Participants were asked a range of questions about public and private domains with regard to car use. They were asked two questions regarding the general public and private domain: “Private services are usually of better quality than public services” and “I would be willing to limit my personal comfort for the greater good of the society”. Participants answered the questions on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree) scale (Table 14).

Table 14

		wave 1				wave 2			
		Strongly disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree	Strongly disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree
private better than public	CZ	2%	21%	66%	10%	3%	25%	64%	8%
	SK	3%	16%	66%	15%	3%	19%	64%	13%
	HU	3%	13%	61%	23%	3%	13%	59%	25%
	PL	2%	15%	62%	21%	2%	15%	65%	18%
	DE	4%	30%	57%	9%	4%	29%	59%	8%
	AT	4%	33%	54%	9%	2%	30%	59%	10%
readiness to reduce comfort	CZ	14%	48%	35%	3%	15%	50%	32%	3%
	SK	8%	41%	45%	5%	10%	42%	43%	4%
	HU	9%	40%	45%	5%	11%	41%	42%	5%
	PL	7%	40%	48%	6%	6%	36%	52%	6%
	DE	10%	36%	46%	8%	12%	37%	45%	6%
	AT	12%	43%	41%	5%	12%	41%	43%	4%

A number of questions were also asked about the use of the following amenities: a private car, a parking slot, public transport, bike/scooter rental, car rental, using taxis or Uber, using Blablacar and car sharing. Participants answered yes or no. Percentages of participants who answered yes are shown below (Table 15).

Table 15

	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	
wave 1	Parking slot	23%	13%	18%	22%	43%	57%
	car	61%	47%	52%	61%	69%	75%
	Public transport	67%	54%	52%	51%	22%	33%
	Bike/scooter rental	4%	7%	8%	11%	9%	8%
	Uber	18%	29%	16%	37%	19%	26%
	Blablacar	1%	1%	2%	5%	3%	1%
	car sharing	32%	24%	18%	27%	7%	10%
wave 2	Parking slot	25%	15%	20%	23%	47%	56%
	car	60%	49%	53%	62%	71%	77%
	Public transport	67%	57%	55%	51%	22%	34%
	Bike/scooter rental	4%	8%	6%	13%	12%	9%
	Uber	17%	30%	14%	34%	21%	29%
	Blablacar	1%	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%
	car sharing	29%	23%	15%	25%	8%	9%

Hope and fear towards the future

People vary to a large extent with regard to how they perceive the future - some are more optimistic and feel hope while others might fear what the future holds. Participants were asked about their feelings about the future - whether they are fearful or hopeful about it. Participants answered the question on a scale 1 - fear, 2 - mostly fear, sometimes hope, 3 - indifference, 4 - mostly hope, 5 - hope (Table 16).

Table 16

	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT
wave 1	fear	16%	15%	7%	15%	8%
	mostly fear, sometimes hope	38%	31%	26%	32%	15%
	indifference	6%	8%	11%	14%	34%
	mostly hope, sometimes fear	32%	35%	39%	30%	29%
	hope	8%	11%	17%	9%	14%
wave 2	fear	23%	17%	13%	13%	11%
	mostly fear, sometimes hope	35%	34%	30%	33%	18%
	indifference	7%	10%	11%	12%	38%
	mostly hope, sometimes fear	30%	31%	35%	32%	23%
	hope	6%	8%	11%	10%	10%

Readiness to vaccinate

Participants were asked about their readiness to vaccinate (Geiger et al. 2021). The scale measures 7 factors related to readiness to vaccinate: confidence in the safety of the vaccines, complacency and laziness to get vaccinated, constraints and hurdles in daily life that make vaccination less likely, amount of deliberate calculations put into making a decision to vaccinate or not, taking into account responsibility for others, compliance with authorities and vaccine-related conspiracy beliefs. Participants answered the questions on 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) scale (Table 17).

Table 17

subscale	item
Confidence	Vaccination side effects occur rarely and are not severe for me.
	Political decisions about vaccinations are scientifically grounded.
	I am convinced the appropriate authorities do only allow effective and safe vaccines.
Complacency	I do not need vaccinations because infectious diseases do not hit me hard.
	Vaccination is unnecessary for me because I rarely get ill anyway.
Constraints	I get vaccinated because it is too risky to get infected.
	I make sure to receive the most important vaccinations in good time

	Vaccinations are so important to me that I prioritize getting vaccinated over other things.
	I sometimes miss out on vaccinations because vaccination is bothersome.
	I get vaccinated when I do not see disadvantages for me.
Calculation	I only get vaccinated when the benefits clearly outweigh the risks.
	For each vaccine, I carefully consider whether I need it.
	I also get vaccinated because protecting vulnerable risk groups is important to me.
Collective Responsibility	I see vaccination as a collective task against the spread of diseases
	I also get vaccinated because I am there by protecting other people.
	It should be possible to exclude people from public activities (e.g., concerts) when they are not vaccinated against a specific disease.
Compliance	The health authorities should use all possible means to achieve high vaccination rates
	It should be possible to sanction people who do not follow the vaccination recommendations by health authorities.
	Vaccinations cause diseases and allergies that are more serious than the diseases they ought to protect from.
Conspiracy	Health authorities knuckle under to the power and influence of pharmaceutical companies.
	Vaccinations contain chemicals in toxic doses.

Means and standard deviations of vaccination readiness scale for each wave and country are provided below (Table 18).

Table 18

country	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	4.48	1.24	4.21	1.07
SK	4.26	1.41	4.02	1.23
HU	4.55	1.27	4.28	1.22
PL	4.61	1.24	4.45	1.11
DE	4.90	1.16	4.67	1.12
AT	4.81	1.28	4.56	1.19

Punitiveness attitudes

People in various societies differ in how they think various crimes should be punished with some people being more lenient than others. Participants were asked about a number of crimes and how they think these crimes should be punished. Participants were asked about their preferred punishment for the following crimes: assault of a stranger; physical domestic violence; rape of a stranger; partner's rape and non-payment of child maintenance. Participants answered the question by choosing one of the options: 1 - should not be punished, 2 - a fine, 3 - Limitation of freedom, i.e. unpaid work for social purposes, 4 - Suspended prison sentence without probation supervision, 5 - Suspended prison sentence with probation supervision, 6 - Penalty of absolute imprisonment (prison), 7 - other. Percentages of participants who indicated each answer in wave 1 and wave 2 in all countries are presented below (Table 19).

Table 19

	assault of a stranger											
	wave 1						wave 2					
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT
no punishment	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
fine	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%	3%	5%	5%	6%	4%	4%
limit of freedom	16%	25%	23%	19%	18%	22%	18%	26%	21%	16%	16%	19%
suspended prison, no probation	17%	11%	11%	8%	11%	7%	14%	11%	9%	9%	12%	7%
suspended prison, probation	24%	21%	21%	26%	23%	23%	24%	20%	22%	28%	24%	21%
absolute prison	37%	36%	37%	40%	40%	41%	38%	36%	41%	38%	42%	47%
other	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
	physical domestic violence											
	wave 1						wave 2					
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT
no punishment	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
fine	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
limit of freedom	3%	13%	9%	4%	7%	8%	4%	12%	9%	5%	8%	7%
suspended prison, no probation	8%	6%	9%	6%	13%	6%	10%	6%	8%	6%	12%	7%

suspended probation	prison,	16%	13%	16%	15%	21%	19%	19%	13%	16%	15%	20%	19%
absolute prison		70%	65%	61%	72%	55%	63%	64%	66%	63%	70%	57%	63%
other		1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%

rape of a stranger

	wave 1						wave 2						
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	
no punishment	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	
fine	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	
limit of freedom	1%	8%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	7%	2%	3%	3%	3%	
suspended no probation	prison,	4%	5%	3%	3%	6%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%
suspended probation	prison,	5%	5%	5%	5%	8%	6%	7%	7%	5%	6%	7%	5%
absolute prison		86%	78%	83%	84%	79%	83%	84%	78%	81%	83%	81%	86%
other		3%	2%	5%	4%	2%	3%	3%	1%	5%	2%	1%	2%

partner's rape

	wave 1						wave 2						
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	
no punishment	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	
fine	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	
limit of freedom	3%	10%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	9%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
suspended no probation	prison, no	6%	6%	5%	5%	7%	4%	6%	6%	4%	8%	7%	5%
suspended probation	prison,	15%	14%	10%	16%	13%	12%	16%	16%	10%	15%	13%	10%
absolute prison		71%	65%	77%	71%	72%	76%	71%	66%	76%	68%	73%	77%
other		2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%

non-payment of child maintenance

	wave 1						wave 2						
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	
no punishment	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%	5%	2%	
fine	11%	16%	27%	8%	28%	31%	10%	14%	24%	8%	27%	31%	
limit of freedom	16%	21%	22%	22%	20%	25%	16%	20%	21%	22%	18%	27%	
suspended no probation	prison, no	10%	9%	9%	8%	14%	11%	10%	9%	8%	9%	15%	11%

suspended probation	prison,	26%	21%	19%	28%	21%	19%	28%	21%	20%	27%	22%	19%
absolute prison		33%	30%	19%	29%	13%	10%	32%	34%	22%	28%	11%	8%
other		2%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%

Rape myth acceptance

Misconceptions about rape, including biased and untrue beliefs about both victims and perpetrators, are referred to as rape myths. Participants were asked questions about 5 common rape myths: “When girls go to parties wearing slutty clothes, they are asking for trouble.”, “A lot of times, girls who say they were raped often led the guy on and then had regrets”, “If a girl doesn’t physically fight back, you can’t really say it was rape”, “When guys rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex”, “It shouldn’t be considered rape if a guy is drunk and didn’t realize what he was doing”. Participants answered the questions on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) scale. The items were summed to create an aggregate scale. Means and standard deviations are provided below (Table 20).

Table 20

country	wave 1		wave 2	
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
CZ	12.31	3.79	12.46	3.77
SK	13.23	4.01	13.23	4.13
HU	11.86	4.10	11.83	4.16
PL	11.39	4.27	11.63	4.39
DE	10.72	4.10	10.85	4.28
AT	9.95	3.68	9.83	3.75

Readership

Participants were asked about their reading habits in the last 3 months before the study. Participants were asked about paper books, ebooks, audiobooks, paper press and longer texts (e.g. articles, blogs) on the Internet. They could answer on a 1 to 6 scale where 1 - not once in the last 3 months, 2 - once a month, 3 - 2-3 times a month, 4 - once a week, 5 - a few times a week, 6 - every day. Descriptive statistics are provided below (Table 21).

Table 21

paper books												
	wave 1						wave 2					
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT
not once in the last months	342%	39%	35%	28%	32%	28%	40%	39%	41%	29%	35%	26%
once a month	^a 22%	19%	20%	21%	19%	23%	20%	20%	16%	20%	20%	25%
2-3 times a month	^a 11%	13%	15%	15%	16%	15%	12%	13%	15%	16%	15%	16%
once a week	^a 6%	8%	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%	8%	5%	8%	7%	6%
a few times a week	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%	16%	11%	12%	12%	14%	15%	17%
every day	9%	9%	10%	12%	9%	9%	9%	8%	10%	13%	8%	10%
ebooks												
	wave 1						wave 2					
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT
not once in the last months	379%	76%	66%	63%	64%	62%	78%	76%	70%	65%	67%	63%
once a month	^a 9%	10%	11%	11%	9%	10%	9%	9%	9%	12%	7%	10%
2-3 times a month	^a 4%	5%	7%	10%	10%	8%	4%	5%	6%	10%	7%	7%
once a week	^a 3%	4%	5%	7%	6%	6%	3%	3%	5%	6%	6%	5%
a few times a week	3%	4%	7%	6%	7%	8%	3%	4%	6%	5%	7%	8%
every day	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	6%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	7%
audiobooks												
	wave 1						wave 2					
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT
not once in the last months	379%	80%	81%	71%	68%	76%	77%	81%	85%	69%	70%	77%
once a month	^a 9%	9%	7%	10%	10%	9%	11%	9%	5%	10%	9%	9%

month													
2-3 times a month	4%	5%	5%	8%	9%	5%	4%	4%	4%	9%	8%	6%	
once a week	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%	3%	3%	2%	5%	6%	3%	
a few times a week	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	5%	4%	
every day	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	
paper press													
	wave 1						wave 2						
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	
not once in the last months	33%	31%	34%	34%	26%	18%	36%	34%	38%	36%	28%	20%	
once a month	21%	21%	18%	18%	11%	11%	17%	18%	14%	17%	8%	10%	
2-3 times a month	13%	14%	16%	15%	11%	11%	15%	14%	15%	14%	13%	12%	
once a week	15%	14%	12%	17%	17%	15%	15%	16%	11%	17%	17%	14%	
a few times a week	11%	13%	12%	12%	17%	18%	11%	12%	14%	9%	19%	18%	
every day	5%	7%	8%	4%	18%	27%	6%	6%	8%	6%	15%	26%	
longer texts (e.g. articles, blogs) on the Internet?													
	wave 1						wave 2						
	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	PL	DE	AT	
not once in the last months	31%	12%	9%	16%	23%	13%	14%	16%	10%	18%	25%	13%	
once a month	11%	13%	9%	13%	12%	12%	11%	14%	7%	13%	11%	14%	
2-3 times a month	14%	16%	13%	16%	17%	16%	10%	14%	12%	18%	17%	15%	
once a week	15%	18%	12%	16%	14%	17%	15%	19%	12%	16%	14%	18%	
a few times a week	28%	28%	30%	27%	25%	30%	30%	23%	31%	24%	25%	30%	
every day	21%	14%	27%	11%	8%	13%	19%	13%	28%	11%	8%	10%	

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