



Final Report – Evaluation of the “Hallo Bundestag” Project

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Demokratie Innovation e.V. - Initiative Es geht LOS

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Long version
FK	Electoral District Berlin-Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg - Prenzlauer Berg East
FS	Electoral District Flensburg - Schleswig
Hagen	Electoral District Hagen - Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis
MB	Member of the Bundestag
WE	Electoral District Erfurt - Weimar - Weimarer Land II
WKR	Electoral District Council
WKT	Electoral District Day
SZ	Electoral District Berlin-Steglitz - Zehlendorf

1 Summary

The "Hallo Bundestag" project of the *Es geht LOS* initiative aimed to further develop a **format to strengthen representative democracy in Germany**. The diversity of the participants was to be achieved through an outreach lottery procedure. Other aims were to strengthen trust in representative democracy and its representatives and to increase the participants' voluntary (political) commitment. In addition, the acceptance of this deliberative process among members of the Bundestag was to be strengthened.

The programme was implemented in six electoral districts, with three so called "**Electoral District Days**" for each district, between March 2023 and June 2024. The participants, drawn by lot, spent a day dealing with a topic relevant to federal politics and had discussions with the members of the Bundestag from their electoral district.

To check whether objectives were achieved, the evaluation used a combination of participant observation, a standardised before-and-after survey of the participants of the Electoral District Day (n = 430) and an online survey of participating Members of the Bundestag (MBs) and their staff from the constituency offices, respectively (n = 12).

The results are briefly summarised below.

1.1 Inclusive participation through diversity

The **aim of involving people with different perspectives and backgrounds was achieved:**

The gender ratio was balanced and people of all age groups and people without German or European citizenship took part. People without or with a low level of education and people who do not (or no longer) work were also represented. In addition, people with low to high household incomes took part in the Electoral District Days – as did non-voters and people with little political interest. Only a subset of the survey participants were involved in voluntary work at the time before the Electoral District Day.



It was a very good experience and showed me that it is important to regularly exchange ideas with people with whom you would otherwise have no points of contact in everyday life, because you come from very different contexts or are in different phases of life.

- Participant Electoral District Day -



The diversity of the participants is also reflected in the perception of the participants: many emphasised the diversity of the opinions and perspectives represented.

Approaching the participants involved unique steps: there was **(1) a personal visit, (2) meetings for the young people to get to know each other** and **(3) catering individual needs** of the participants (e.g., language assistance). There are several indications that this **approach contributed to greater diversity:**

- 1) A high participation rate compared to other procedures.
- 2) 10 % of the participants only confirmed their attendance after being personally approached.
- 3) The most common reason for cancellation was a lack of time.

The approach worked particularly well with young people. As intended, younger people were proportionally overrepresented compared to the population. The response rate among young people was also significantly higher than among adults.

1.2 Process quality

The participants surveyed assessed the moderation and dialogue during the Electoral District Days as highly positive: For the most part, they had the opportunity to make relevant contributions to the discussions and results of the event. From the perspective of the vast majority of respondents, the results of the Electoral District Days were not predetermined and represented concerns of the general public. The Electoral District Days offered the majority of participants individual gains in knowledge. For the vast majority, participation in the Electoral District Day was a **positive self-efficacy experience**.

The high process quality suggests that, for the vast majority of the participants surveyed, it was possible to engage in a deliberative exchange with each other.

1.3 Impact - strengthening the motivation to participate in politics

The results of the before-and-after comparison clearly indicate that the Electoral District Days motivated participants to become more politically involved.

The **intention to participate in politics** by, e.g., partaking in another civic participation event, contacting politicians concerning a specific topic or engaging in an organisation targeting political, social or environmental issues, **has increased**. This effect is particularly evident among those who had previously been rather less involved in politics.

The before-and-after comparison shows a significant **strengthening of participatory, collective and political efficacy and self-esteem beliefs**. Participants who reported a low level of political interest and/or activity, showed a stronger increase in internal political efficacy and self-worth beliefs.

Qualitative results show that political interest has increased among some participants.

The motivating effect can also be seen in the active support of the outreach programme by individual participants and in the level of participation in the Electoral District Council meetings following the Electoral District Days. These meetings are to be continued independently by the participants beyond the end of the project.

Trust in political institutions is higher after participation than before. In particular, trust in politicians was strengthened. This effect can be well explained by the participation of (several) MBs in an Electoral District Day.

1.4 Acceptance of the format by the participating Members of the Bundestag

For the MBs, the insights gained from the Electoral District Day, provided **added value for their political work** at a reasonable cost. Almost all of the MBs interviewed, were able to talk to people at the Electoral District Day with whom they would otherwise not come into contact and thus learn about **new perspectives**.

A large majority were more convinced of the format after their participation than before. The MBs and their staff believe that Electoral District Days should be held in all electoral districts in the future, and the majority of the MBs would use this format. According to the MBs surveyed, Electoral District Days can help to strengthen democracy.

2 The "Hallo Bundestag" project

2.1 Background

In Germany, there currently is an ongoing debate on the division of society, polarisation and a crisis of democracy, and solutions are being sought. In this context, the main question of the "Hallo Bundestag" project is: "Can Electoral District Days help to strengthen our representative democracy? If so, how?".

The project builds on the findings of a successful pilot project. In June 2021, the *Es geht LOS* initiative put a new participation format to the test, the "Electoral District Day" (then known as the "Electoral District Council"). Due to the coronavirus pandemic, these pilot constituency days were held online with participants from the electoral districts Berlin-Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg – Prenzlauer Berg Ost (FK) and Berlin-Steglitz – Zehlendorf (SZ). Building on the pilot project's findings, it was decided to further test the concept in other electoral districts across Germany over a longer period of time and in person.

The two Berlin electoral districts from the pilot project were supplemented by:

- Germany's northernmost electoral district Flensburg - Schleswig (FS),
- the electoral district Hagen - Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis I in North Rhine-Westphalia (short: Hagen),
- Erfurt - Weimar - Weimarer Land II as another East German electoral district (WE) and
- the electoral district of Roth in Bavaria.

In addition to the distribution of party affiliation and gender of the MBs, selection criteria for were the structural strength of the electoral districts and whether they are urban or rural.

The impact of this follow-up project "Hallo Bundestag" is the subject of the evaluation described below.

2.2 Project objectives

The aim was to develop a format that complements the democratic procedures of the Federal Republic of Germany in order to **strengthen representative democracy in Germany**. A crucial component was the accompanying booklet with comprehensibly prepared and scientifically verified information, which served as the basis for a professionally moderated discussion. The aim was for participants to engage in a constructive dialogue with other people from their electoral district and their MBs. This was intended to promote mutual trust, democratic co-operation and constructive debates.

The **diversity of the participants** was to be ensured through an outreach lottery procedure (see section 2.4) with regard to demographic aspects, political interest, political participation and structural discrimination. The focus was on involving people who tend to stay away from participation procedures (including traditional lottery procedures). Another special feature of

the project was that **people without German citizenship** and **young people aged 12 and over** could also be drawn by lot.

In comparison to other participation formats, it was explicitly not the aim to establish representativeness with regard to individual demographic characteristics, as these only provide an indication of diversity in opinions, perspectives and backgrounds. In order to assess whether it was possible to facilitate inclusive participation, we look at whether a wide range of people were reached, i.e., whether people from certain groups agreed to participate or participated.

Other aims of the project were to strengthen trust in representative democracy and its representatives and to increase the participants' voluntary (political) commitment. **Long-term political activation** of the participants should be reflected, among other things, in their participation in the subsequent so-called *Electoral District Councils*.

In addition, the **acceptance of this deliberative process** among MBs should be strengthened.

2.3 The "Electoral District Day" format

The implementation of the Electoral District Days was divided into three implementation phases, in which one Electoral District Day was held in each of the **six** selected **electoral districts**.¹

The Electoral District Days always took place on Saturdays from **10 am to 5 pm**. From 3 p.m., one or more MBs usually joined them: the respective constituency representatives (elected directly or via a list).

On each of the 17 Electoral District Days, the **25** or so **participants** focused **on one topic** (see Figure 1). In **phase 1**, they discussed the question "Our electoral district, our Parliament (Bundestag) – How do we strengthen the relationship between people and politics?". In **phase 2**, new participants were drawn to discuss the topic "The individual and the state - a give and take?"² and in **phase 3**, the topics differed between the electoral districts, selected by the respective MBs. For each topic, correspondent information material (**accompanying booklet**) was made available to the participants with the support of experts.

In contrast to traditional citizens' assemblies, **the focus of the format is on the deliberative exchange between** the participants and the exchange at eye level with the MBs, and less on actual results in the form of recommendations.

The **cost of an Electoral District Day** is around €20,000 – assuming that the same service provider organises about 10 Electoral District Days and consequently fixed costs are spread across these 10 events.

¹ No Electoral District Day was held in the Flensburg - Schleswig Electoral District in the third phase.

² In the two Berlin Electoral Districts, the process and accompanying booklet in Phase 2 differed from the other Electoral Districts.

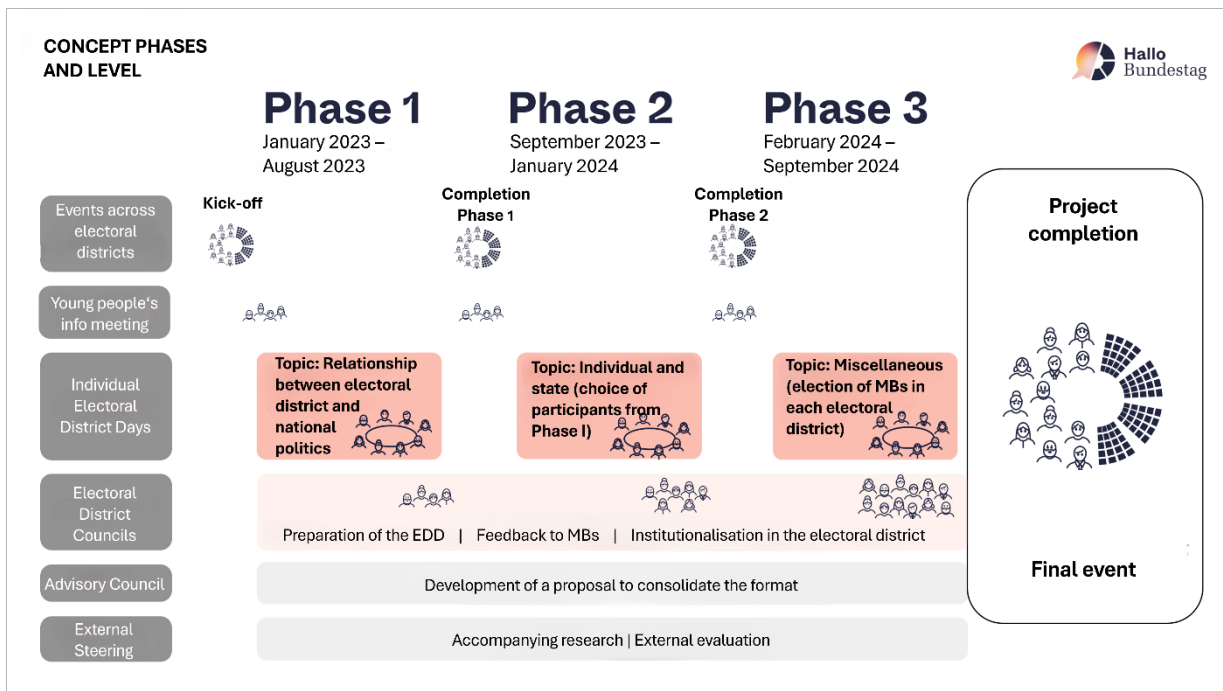


Figure 1. Overview of the overall concept (illustration from Es geht LOS)

The *Electoral District Councils* shown in Fig. 1 consist of former Electoral District Day participants who wish to remain in contact and who sometimes went on outreach trips with the project or helped with the preparations for further Electoral District Days during the project period. During the project, the Electoral District Councils organised 23 meetings, each with between two and 14 participants - some of them with the constituency representatives - on topics of their own choosing³. Most of these were moderated by members of the project team. Some participants would like to continue meeting after the end of the project (institutionalisation).

2.4 Recruitment of participants

As the pilot project had shown positive effects on the diversity of the participants, the **outreach lottery procedure** was also used in the *Hallo Bundestag* project. Initially, a random draw was made from the population register of the municipalities in the respective electoral districts. This also made it possible to participate without German citizenship.

The only age cohort contacted was a number of young people aged between 12 and 18, which was proportionate to the share of the total underage population. Young people were to be more strongly represented, as they are affected by political decisions for a longer period of time. They were contacted in a target group-specific manner and also invited to an **introductory meeting** in the run-up to the respective Electoral District Day. This approach was to make it easier for young people to take part.

³ e.g. on the topic of cannabis legalisation in Roth, on mobility and transport in Steglitz-Zehlendorf, or on the results of the Electoral District Day in Erfurt.

The written invitation was followed by a reminder letter and a personal visit if there was no acceptance or cancellation. For people who cancelled, new potential participants were drawn, preferably from the same town, of the same gender and of the same age.

As an incentive and to **reduce barriers to participation**, there was an **expense allowance** of €100 for everyone and the offer of childcare, organisation of transport services, simultaneous translation and other individual support services.

A total of 307 adults (2,998 contacted; corresponds to a participation rate of 10 %) and 105 young people (360 contacted; participation rate of 29 %) took part in the Electoral District Days.

3 Evaluation concept and methodology

The evaluation is to analyse the achievement of the project's objectives and to record and document the knowledge gained. It follows a participatory, benefit-orientated and impact-testing approach.

3.1 Survey methods

A combination of standardised surveys and participant observation was used.

3.1.1 Standardised surveys

3.1.1.1 Participants

Participants in the Electoral District Days (EDD) of all phases were invited to take part in the standardised evaluation surveys. An **online survey** was conducted **at three points in time**: in the week before an EDD (t_1), in the week after an EDD (t_2), and four months after an EDD (t_3). There was also the option of completing a paper questionnaire on site at the Electoral District Day (t_1 and t_2).

The invitation to t_1 and t_2 was issued by the project. Respondents were able to enter their email address in the first two online surveys and were then invited by e-fect to the follow-up survey (t_3).

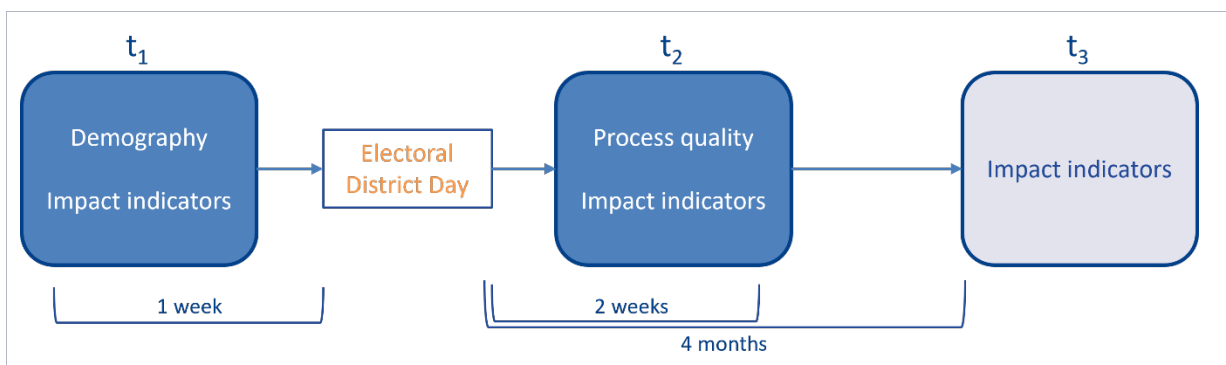


Figure 2. Procedure for interviewing participants for all three phases of the Electoral District Days

Demographic data and interest in politics were only collected at t_1 . Only people who had not taken part in t_1 were asked for demographic information at t_2 . Young people were not asked about their educational qualifications and, due to sensitivity, were not asked about household income and experiences of discrimination.

Process quality was recorded directly after the Electoral District Day (t_2).

All questions designed to capture the impact of the Electoral District Days were asked at all three time points.

A total of **350 adults** (114% response rate) and **80 young people** (76% response rate) took part in the surveys. Some people were unable to attend the Electoral District Day on short notice, but had already completed the t_1 survey. As the survey was anonymous and reasons for cancelling were primarily reasons that had nothing to do with the format (e.g., illness, short-term childcare or short-term work in the healthcare sector), these people are included in the analysis of diversity (section 4.1).

Of the 430 people in total, 254 respondents (59 %) took part in both t_1 and t_2 . The before-and-after changes are reported for this sub-sample.

128 (30 %) people only took part in the t_1 survey and 29 (7 %) people only took part in the t_2 survey.

3.1.1.2 Members of the Bundestag

The participating MBs and their staff from the constituency offices respectively, were invited to take part in an online survey after the last Electoral District Day. They were asked about the cost-benefit ratio of their participation in the Electoral District Day, the implementation conditions and their assessment of a potential nationwide implementation. A total of 12 people took part in the survey, **5 of whom were out of the group of the 16 MBs⁴** participating in the project. The others were employees of the other MBs from their constituency offices. They took part in the survey in consultation with the MBs.

3.1.1.3 Determination of reasons for acceptance and cancellation at personal visits

The outreach workers were to ask why people cancelled (in all three phases) or accepted (from phase 3 on). This was implemented as a partially standardised online survey that the outreach workers could access at any time.

In addition, for all other cancellations, date, reasons given for cancellation and communication form of the cancellation were documented by the *Es geht LOS* project team. If it was clear why the person had cancelled, this was also recorded in the survey.

3.1.2 Participatory observation

In addition to interviewing participants, for randomly chosen individual Electoral District Days participatory observation was conducted. At least one participatory observer was present in each electoral district. They used a partially standardised observation sheet. The focus was on the framework conditions, the moderation and the deliberative dialogue between the participants. The observation was part of the formative evaluation in order to provide the project team with feedback on the implementation and process quality. In addition, the results also serve to validate the survey results.

⁴ Two of the Members of the Bundestag participating in the project dropped out due to the repeat election in Berlin.

4 Results of the evaluation

The results are reported **for all electoral districts and phases together**.

To contextualise the results concerning the diversity of participants (see 4.1), comparative values from census surveys or similar participation formats are reported. In addition, conspicuous deviations between the electoral districts or phases are explained.

The process quality variables (see 4.2) were tested for differences between the individual electoral districts and phases using analyses of variance (ANOVA). Only statistically relevant anomalies are reported.

The effects (section 4.3) are shown in before and after comparisons. T-tests were calculated for the individual variables.

Due to sample size, we only report results as significant with a p-value of 0.01 or less. The detailed statistical parameters are listed in the appendix.

At the end of the project and at the time of publication of this report, t₃ data was only available from the first two phases, these are not reported below. The results in this report are therefore to be understood as **indications of impact**, as it is not yet possible to make any empirically sound statements about the longer-term effects of the Electoral District Days. The complete data will be analysed and evaluated separately at a later date as part of research publications.

4.1 Inclusive participation through diversity

The basic assumption is that the composition of the participants is more diverse as a result of the outreach lottery procedure than in a lottery procedure without outreach. In addition to socio-demographic characteristics, indicators of diversity include political behaviour, general political interest, a tendency towards conspiracy thinking and the diversity of participants' perspectives. In addition, we compare the participants of the randomised Electoral District Days with the census and microcensus data of their constituencies and data from similar formats, such as the two Berlin pilot Electoral District Days. In addition, conspicuous deviations in the electoral districts are reported descriptively. The detailed statistics for each electoral district can be found in the appendix (see section 6.4.1).

For a better assessment of the outreach lottery procedure and its impact on diversity, we first report the participation rate and the reasons given for acceptances and cancellations at the doorstep.

4.1.1 Approach and outreach lottery procedure

A total of 307 adults (2,998 contacted; participation rate of 10 %) and 105 young people (359 contacted; participation rate of 29 %) took part in the Electoral District Days. This means that

the participation rate is higher than the response rate of those contacted for nationwide citizens' assemblies.⁵

The **main reason for cancellation** was a **lack of capacity or resources** (74% of 609). A subgroup (18%) stated a lack of interest or saw no need to participate. In each case, 5% did not feel confident enough to participate or cited mistrust as the reason for cancellation.

The individual sub-reasons for the two main reasons are broken down in the two figures below.

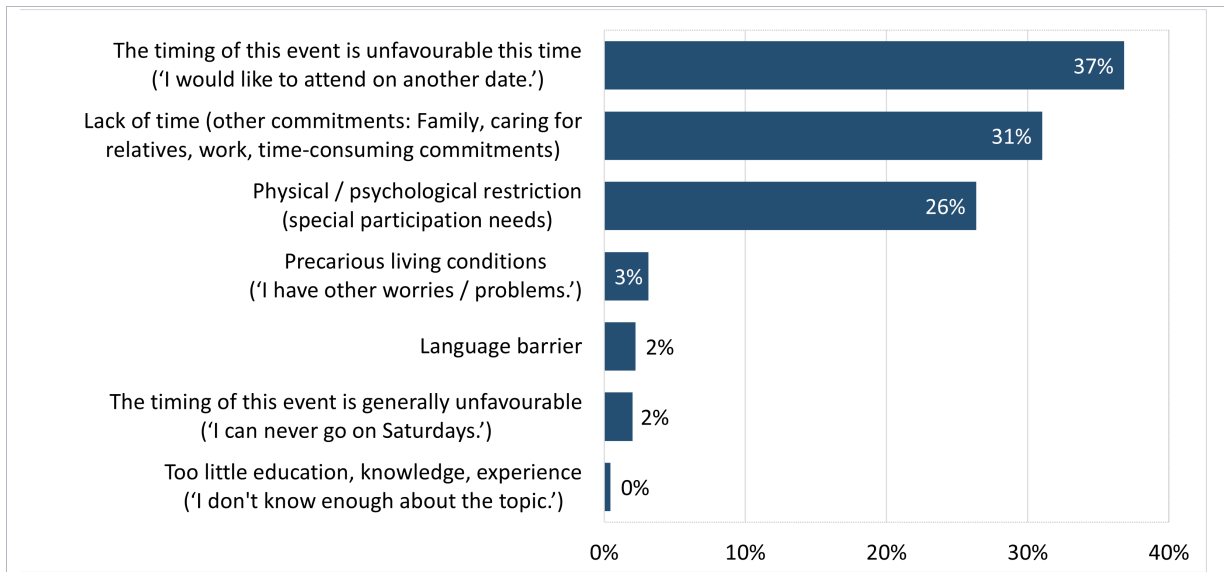


Figure 3. Detailed reasons in the category "Lack of resources / capacities" (n = 448 people; multiple answers possible)

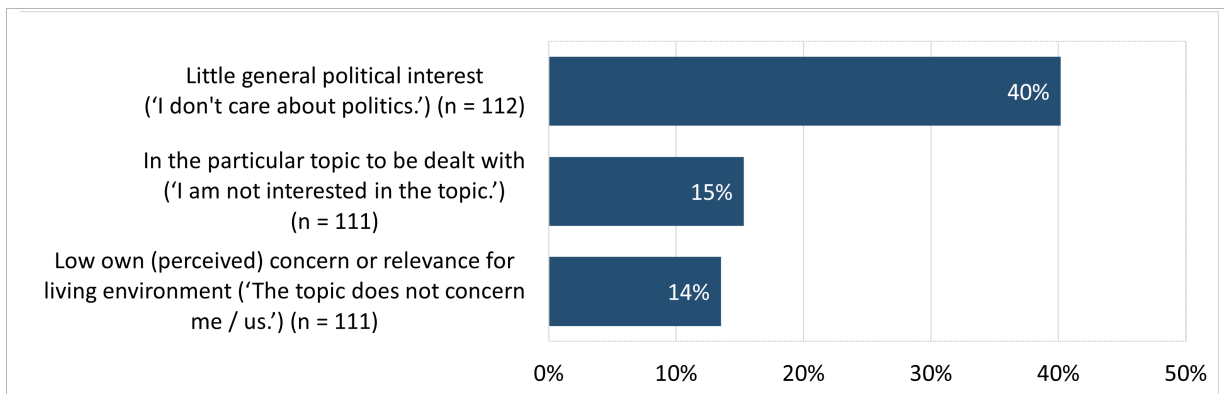


Figure 4. Detailed reasons in the category "Lack of interest / see no need" (n = 111 people; multiple answers possible)

According to the respondents, the most common (65%, n = 383) point in time for acceptance was after the first invitation letter. Another 25 % accepted after the second letter (reminder). A total of 10 % accepted after being visited: 8 % after the personal conversation at the door

⁵ e.g. Citizens' Assembly "Research" (response rate: 2.3 %), Citizens' Assembly "Democracy" (5.7 %), Citizens' Assembly "Germany's role in the world" (7.8 %), Citizens' Assembly "Nutrition in transition" (11.4 %)

and a further 2 % after a (third) letter was left because they were not at home when someone from the outreach team came by.

The participants who had given their consent after the interview at the door (n = 31) were also asked separately in phase 3 about their **reasons for accepting the invitation**. The most frequently mentioned reasons can be summarised under **communication and reminders** (n = 12). Five of the participants required logistical **support** and agreed to participate after they learnt that this could be guaranteed. A further five expressed special needs (e.g., bringing a dog, language support). For a further four participants, misunderstandings or scepticism were dispelled through information and clarification and the discussion led to participation. One person each was motivated by a sense of duty, the catering on offer and financial incentives.

The project team counted a total of 31 **special needs** across all phases, for which they offered support and whereupon people took part in the Electoral District Day, including language and driving assistance and childcare.

Overall, the outreach and support programmes led to a greater diversity, for example by ensuring that more non-German citizens or people with limited mobility took part in the Electoral District Days.

4.1.2 Gender

A total of 194 female participants (48%) and 207 male participants (52%) took part in the survey.⁶ While there was an almost equal distribution in the age group between 18 and 70, there was a clear difference among young people: around two thirds of respondents were male. This difference was smaller among the actual participants (see Table 1).

In half of the electoral districts, the **gender ratio of participants** was **balanced** and comparable with census data. In electoral district 193 (WE), more men took part with a share of 61%. There were deviations in electoral districts 138 (Hagen) and 83 (FK), with women accounting for 60% and 59% respectively. These deviations were similar among the respondents (see Table 10).

⁶ 29 people did not specify their gender.

Table 1. Gender affiliation respondents and participants in the Electoral District Days by age

	Female		Male	
	Respondents	Participants	Respondents	Participants
total	48 %	51 %	52 %	49 %
< 18 years	35 %	45 %	65 %	55 %
18 - 70 years	50 %	53 %	50 %	47 %
> 70 years	57 %		43 %	

4.1.3 Age

People between the ages of 12 and 94 took part in the survey. On average, they were **44 years** old. Due to the targeted approach and deliberate overrepresentation, the proportion of people aged 18 and younger was significantly higher than in the total population.

Table 2. Age distribution in years

< 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	> 84	n
18 %	10 %	10 %	12 %	11 %	21 %	10 %	6 %	2 %	426

In terms of electoral districts, the proportion of people under 18 in Roth is significantly lower at 8%. The youngest participant from Roth was 14 years old and the average age was relatively high with 49 years. The reason for the higher average age lies in an error in the invitation process in phase 1: initially, only young people up to the age of 18 and people over the age of 60 were contacted.

4.1.4 Nationality

A total of **5.4% of respondents did not have German citizenship** and a further 2.5% did not specify their nationality. Compared to census data, these figures are lower. For methodological reasons, the survey was only conducted in German, which meant that some non-German-speaking participants were unable to take part.

In the two Berlin pilot constituency councils, around 10% of the participants did not have German citizenship (Bleh, 2021).

A comparison with nationwide formats such as the citizens' councils is difficult, as only citizens, i.e. people with German citizenship, are invited.

Table 3. Nationality

German nationality only	other European nationality only	both nationalities	neither	not specified	n
89,9 %	3,2 %	2,2 %	2,2 %	2,5 %	406

Looking at the individual electoral districts, only 1.3% in Roth did not have German citizenship. This can only partly be explained by the lower proportion of people without German citizenship in the population. In the electoral district WE, on the other hand, the proportions corresponded to those of the population as a whole⁷.

4.1.5 Educational qualification

The educational qualifications of the adults surveyed show a wide range from school attendance not exceeding 7 years to Abitur (higher education entrance qualification). Across all electoral districts, **39% of respondents did not obtain Abitur** (see Table 4). For the four electoral districts that are not in Berlin in particular, this is significantly fewer people than in the population as a whole (63 - 72 % without an Abitur)⁸.

Table 4. Highest educational qualification (n = 338)

School-leaving certificate	
Graduation after a maximum of 7 years of school attendance (also graduation abroad)	1 %
Special school leaving certificate	1 %
Secondary school leaving certificate	11 %
Graduation from the GDR polytechnic secondary school	8 %
Secondary school leaving certificate, intermediate school leaving certificate or equivalent qualification	18 %
Abitur (general or subject-restricted higher education entrance qualification)	61 %

In the FS, FK and SZ electoral districts, an above-average number of people with a higher level of education took part, with around two thirds having a higher education entrance qualification. The deviation from the basic population is particularly large in FS (67% compared to 32% with Abitur in the basic population). In the Berlin-FK Electoral District, on the other hand, the deviation can be well explained by the population (58%) there.⁹

In the 2021 pilot project, 26% of participants in the two Berlin electoral districts did not have Abitur (Bleh, 2021). After a staggered random selection, 62% of participants in the *Citizens'*

⁷ Census data from 2022

⁸ Census data from 2022

⁹ Census data from 2022

Assembly for Democracy had a higher education entrance qualification, the same proportion as in the *Electoral District Days* (Geißel, Dean, Jung, Wipfler, 2019).

4.1.6 Net income and household size

The reported net household income also covered a wide range from under €500 to over €5,000.¹⁰ The income distribution was very similar in the individual electoral districts. A comparison with census data is difficult due to the response categories chosen.

Table 5. Distribution of net household income

Un- der 500€	500 to 1,000€	1,000 to €1,250	1,250 to 1,500€	1.500 to 2.000€	2,000 to 2,500€	2.500 to 3.000€	3,000 to €3,500	3.500 to 4.000€	4.000 to 5.000€	5,000 and more	n
1 %	3 %	4 %	3 %	11 %	8 %	10 %	11 %	9 %	19 %	21 %	251

Household size ranged from 1 to 7 people, with the vast majority (70%) of respondents living in households with one or two people (see Table 5). This roughly corresponds to microcensus data. However, compared to the proportion of the total population (over 40 %), **significantly fewer people from one-person households participated** across all electoral districts (27 %). The percentages for households with three to seven people are in line with microcensus data.

Table 5. Household size

1 person	2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.	5 pers.	6 pers.	7 pers.	n
27 %	43 %	13 %	11 %	4 %	1 %	0,3 %	300

4.1.7 Experience with discrimination

16% of the adults surveyed stated that they consider themselves to belong to a population group that is **discriminated against in Germany**. The most common forms were racial discrimination based on nationality (5 %), language (2.8 %), skin colour (2.2 %), ethnic group (0.6 %) and discrimination based on gender (5 %) and sexual identity (3 %).

There are clear differences between the electoral districts: While 25% reported structural discrimination in the FK electoral district, only 11% in the WE and Roth electoral districts did so.

In the pilot project, 25% of respondents from the Berlin-FK electoral district also described themselves as members of a population group that is discriminated against in Germany.

In a representative survey in 2017, however, just over 35% of respondents reported experiencing discrimination in the past two years (Beigang, Fetz, Kalkum, & Otto, 2017).

¹⁰ Individuals report very low income per person, so it can be assumed that not everyone understood the question correctly.

4.1.8 Paid work

Overall, the **majority of respondents (58%)** pursued **paid work**. As expected, there are clear differences between the age cohorts (see Table 6).

Table 6. Proportion of people pursuing paid work

	Yes	no	n
total	58 %	42 %	398
< 18 years	10 %	90 %	70
18 - 70 years	78 %	22 %	283
> 70 years	11 %	89 %	45

In the Flensburg - Schleswig Electoral District, an above-average number of the people surveyed pursued paid work (70%). This could be related to the low rate of participants over the age of 70 (9%) in this electoral district.

In contrast, the rate of people pursuing paid work in the two Berlin electoral districts and the Roth electoral district was close to the results of the 2019 microcensus survey.

Of the 58% pursuing paid work, the vast majority (**68%**) of respondents pursuing paid work were **employed**. 12 % were self-employed and a further 20 % pursued other paid work (see Table 7).

Table 7. Paid work (n = 225)

Activity	
Employee	68 %
(Home) worker	2 %
Apprentice / Trainee	3 %
Self-employed person with employees	7 %
Self-employed person without employees (also freelancer, person with a contract for work)	5 %
Person helping in the family business (unpaid work)	0,4 %
Civil servant, judge, civil service employee	6 %
Person in the Federal Voluntary Service (also Voluntary Social / Ecological Year)	0,4 %
Trainee, person in traineeship or paid internship	1 %
Other employee / other employee with casual labour or small job	7 %

4.1.9 Voter turnout and other political behaviour

Adults with corresponding nationality were asked if they participated in the last European elections (2019) and Bundestag elections (2021). Overall, voter turnout among respondents was higher than the actual turnout.

For the **European elections**, 79% of respondents stated they had voted (see Table 8).

Table 8. Voter turnout for the European elections 2019

voters	non-voters	n
79 %	21 %	308

There are clear differences between the electoral districts: While 88% of respondents voted in Berlin-SZ (69% actual turnout), the figure was 61% in the electoral district of Hagen - just two percentage points above the actual turnout. The largest deviation was in FS, where 82% of respondents voted compared to an actual voter turnout of 58%.

In the **Bundestag elections**, the voter turnout among respondents was 89% (see Table 9).

Table 9. Voter turnout for federal elections 2021

voters	non-voters	n
89 %	11 %	295

Again, there are clear differences between the electoral districts: While almost all respondents had voted in FS (98% compared to 77% actual turnout), the turnout in the electoral district of Hagen was only 74% and corresponded to the actual turnout there.

Some of the participants of the Electoral District Days had not taken part in either of the two elections (6% of respondents).

With regard to other political behaviour, 92% reported they had used the media to obtain political information in the last 12 months. Almost half (47%) stated they had boycotted products for political, social or environmental reasons. Just under a third (35%) had signed a petition during this period and 23% had taken part in a demonstration. The vast majority (87%) had not contacted politicians during this period and very few people (5%) had taken part in a public participation process.

4.1.10 Political interest

Around half of the respondents described their interest in politics as moderate at best. Of these, a **subgroup (12%)** indicated **little or no interest in politics**. This group is similar in size to the *Citizens' Assembly on Democracy* at 14% (Geißel, Dean, Jung, Wipfler, 2019). A comparison with a representative survey sample of the German population as a whole (GESIS, 2018) shows that the proportion of respondents in this project who have little or no

interest in politics is below the German average (see Figure 5). Respondents in the Electoral District Days are therefore slightly more politically interested on average.

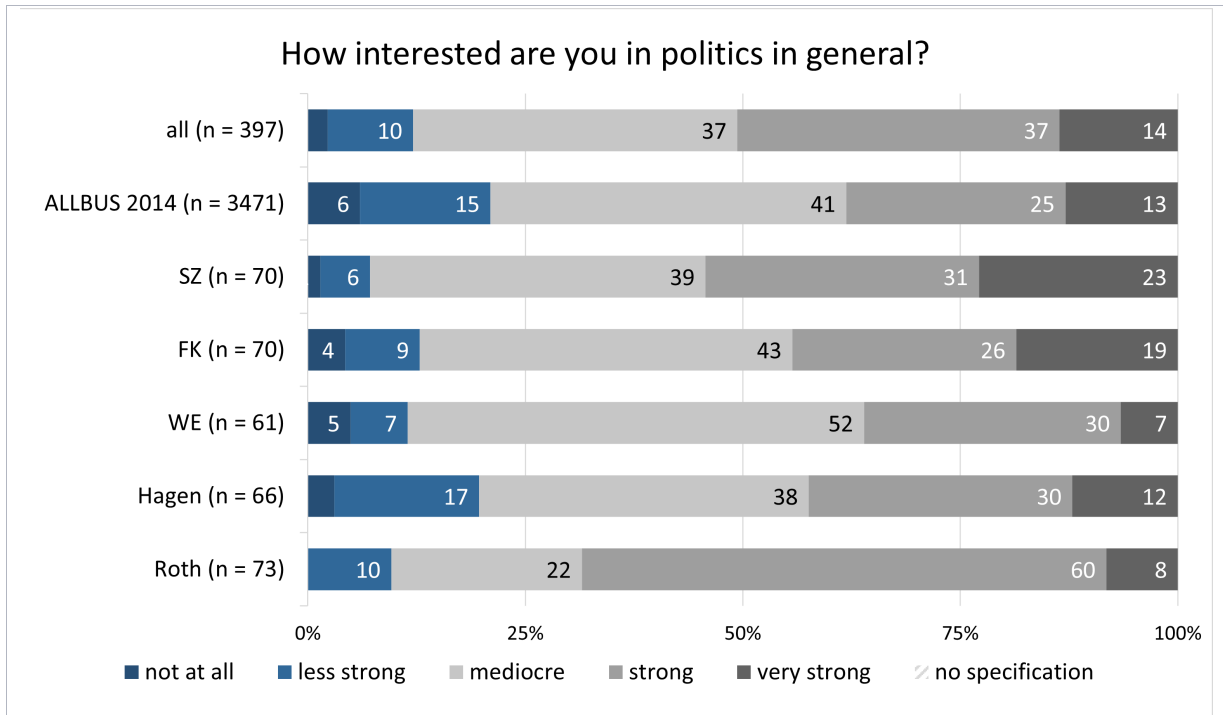


Figure 5. Comparison of general political interest

There are considerable differences between the electoral districts: In Berlin-SZ, a relatively high number of respondents (23%) indicated a very strong interest in politics. In both Berlin-FK (4%) and WE (5%), there was an above-average number of people with no interest at all in politics. In the electoral district of Hagen, one fifth indicated little or no interest in politics. The results correlate with the comparatively low voter turnout. Roth had the highest figures of the six electoral districts, with almost 70% showing strong or very strong interest.

4.1.11 Voluntary commitment

28% of those surveyed are involved in unpaid voluntary work. On average, they spend 3.4 hours a week doing voluntary work. However, the median is only two hours, as a few respondents invest a lot of time in voluntary work: In two Electoral Districts, the maximum number given was 30 hours per week.

The least time is invested in SZ, with an average of 2.4 hours and a maximum of 4 hours per week. Although the fewest people volunteer in FK (17%), the most time is spent there on average (4.8 hours). In Roth (35%) and FS (36%), over a third of the respondents are involved in voluntary work.

4.1.12 Conspiracy thinking

On average, respondents were not inclined to conspiracy thinking before the Electoral District Day: the mean of the scale across all items was 3.11 and the median was 3. Two respondents fully agreed with all seven statements before attending the Electoral District Day.

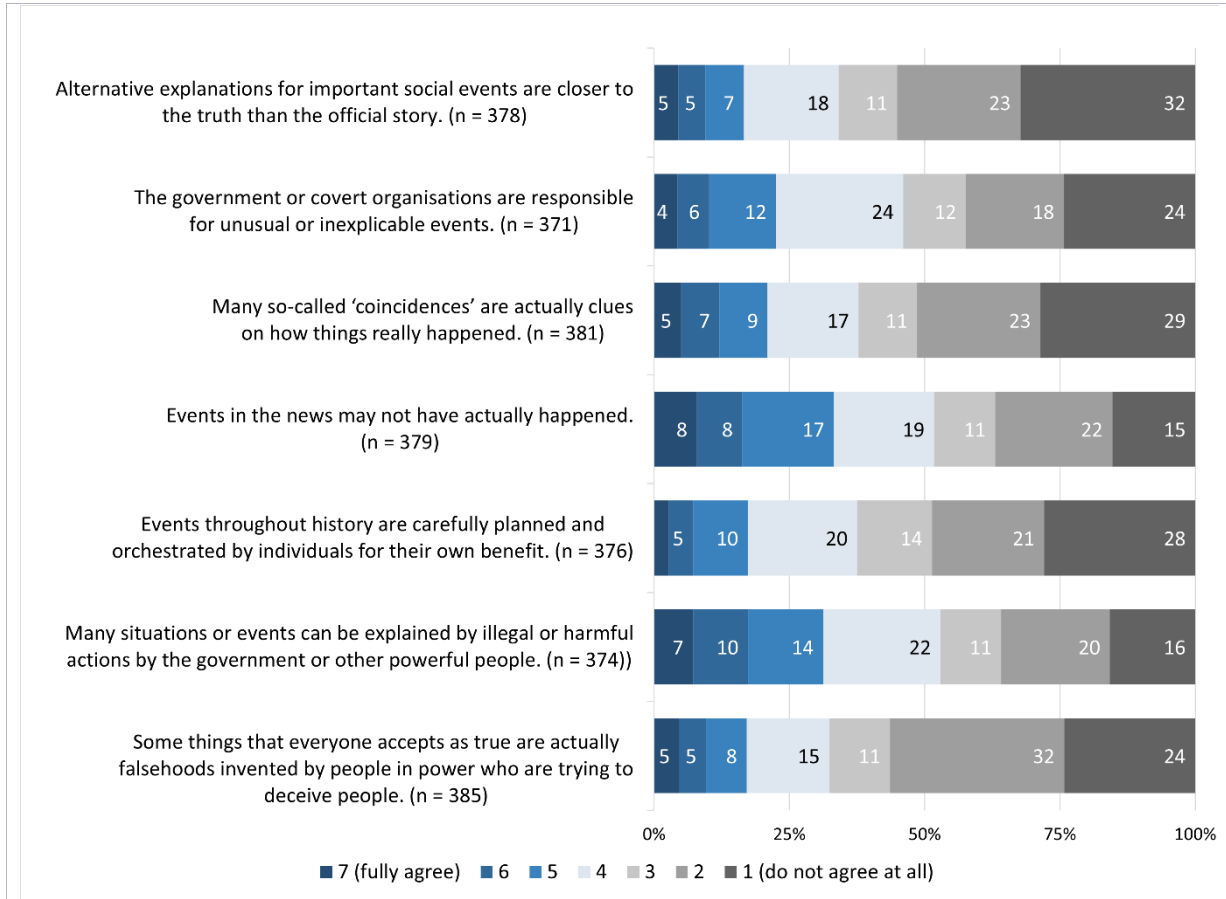


Figure 6. The 7 items of the conspiracy thinking scale (t)

4.1.13 Diversity of perspectives

In the final rounds of the Electoral District Days and in the online survey, many participants described their Electoral District Day experiences as positive because they were able to interact with other people with whom they would not otherwise have had contact. Some emphasised the diversity of the participants' perspectives and opinions. The intergenerational exchange and the participation of young people were repeatedly praised.



The exchange with people of different ages, genders, interests, professional backgrounds, political orientations, etc. was exciting and I was amazed at how many similarities there were.

- Participant Electoral District Day -



4.2 Deliberative process quality

In order to assess the extent to which the Electoral District Days enable a deliberative exchange, we analyse the process quality of the events. The basic assumption is that a deliberative exchange is ensured by a high process quality. Indicators of this are a high quality of moderation and dialogue, a positive participation and learning experience and a positive evaluation of the results from the participants' perspective.

4.2.1 Duration of the Electoral District Day

Overall, two thirds rated the duration of the EDD as exactly right (see Figure 7). The assessment in phase 1 was particularly high at 79%.

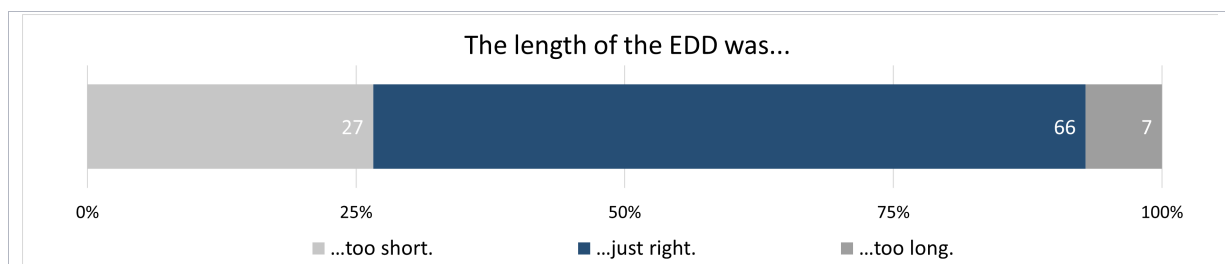


Figure 7. Participants' assessment of the duration of the Electoral District Day (n = 267)

4.2.2 Information for participation (accompanying booklet)

Almost everyone perceived the Electoral District Day documents as comprehensible (95%), with differences between the phases: In phase 2, the accompanying booklet was significantly perceived as slightly less comprehensible (90% comprehensible) and only 40 % fully agreed with the comprehensibility item. In phases 1 and 3, over 60 % fully agreed.

The results are similar with regard to neutrality: **92% rated the documents as neutral**. The vast majority (88%) agreed they had **enough information** to be able to participate effectively, with no differences between the individual phases.

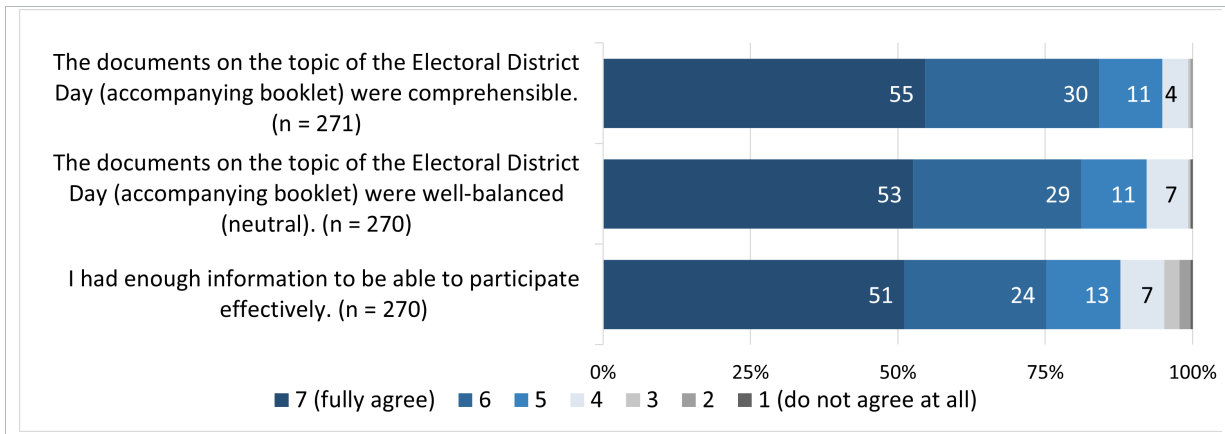


Figure 8. Participants' assessment of the information for participation

4.2.3 Organisation, moderation and exchange

When asked about their experience at the Electoral District Day, some participants again emphasised the pleasant atmosphere and good organisation of the day. This was also expressed by many participants in the closing rounds of the Electoral District Day.

Participants at the Electoral District Days rated the moderation and dialogue extremely positively. Almost all respondents perceived the **moderation as fair** (99%).



It was good to see that you can discuss political issues with strangers in a sensible and respectful way. The team also contributed a lot to this.

- Participant Electoral District Day -



The vast majority of respondents also agreed they had sufficient opportunity to present their views (92%).

Almost everyone said that the **participants treated each other with respect** (98% in favour).

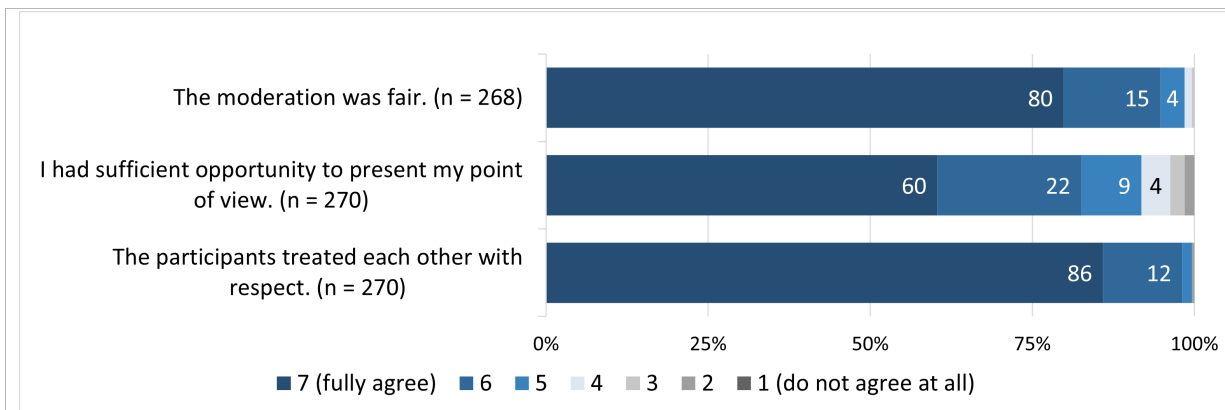


Figure 9. Evaluation of the framework conditions for participation

In the final rounds and in the online survey, some participants expressed the wish that more MPs should participate and the participating MBs should stay longer in order to engage in a more intensive dialogue with them.

4.2.4 Consensus orientation

In the group discussions, the vast majority (88% and 89% respectively) found that they agreed on how politics and society should change or what should be done to bring about positive social change (see Figure 10).



Each of us thinks differently, but nevertheless we came to a common denominator...

- Participant Electoral District Day -

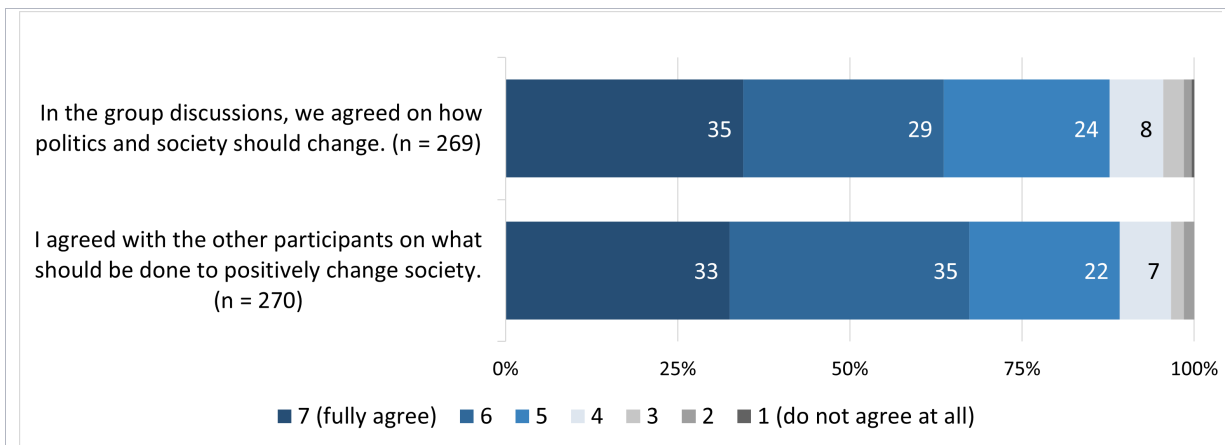


Figure 10. Consensus orientation

4.2.5 Evaluation of results

Participants were overwhelmingly positive about the results of the Electoral District Day. The vast majority (87%) agreed that the results of the Electoral District Day were in favour of the concerns of the general public. At this point, approval was lower in the Berlin-SZ electoral district.

78% of respondents felt that the results of the Electoral District Day were not predetermined.

Overall, **85% of participants** were **satisfied with the result of the EDD**, with only few people (6%) disagreeing. Overall satisfaction was slightly higher in the Hagen electoral district than in the other constituencies.

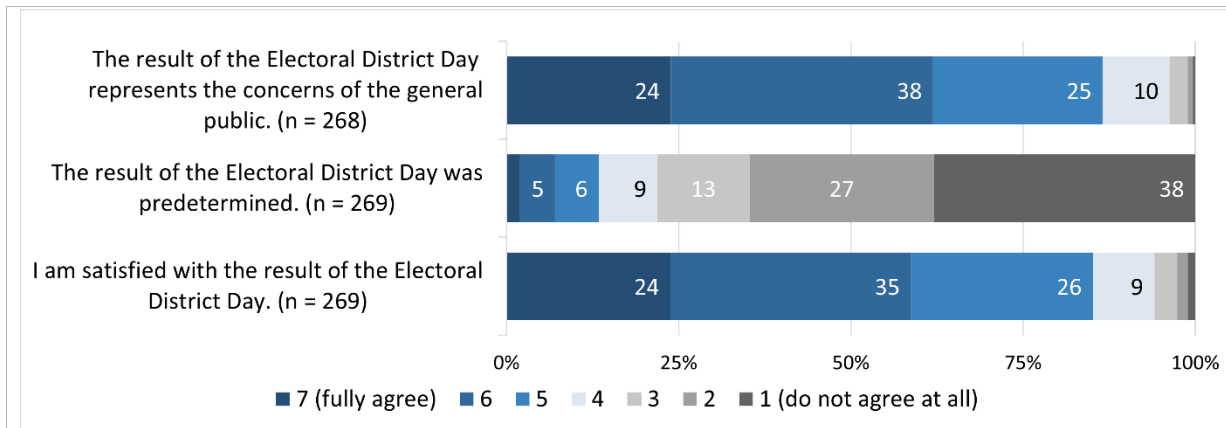


Figure 11. Evaluation of results

The Electoral District Days also had a **learning effect for the majority of participants**: 69% stated they had learnt a lot about politics and society, with agreement being comparatively higher in the WE and Hagen electoral districts. 71% can now understand (even) better what is good for the general public and 73% said their experience at the WKT showed them that a different society would be possible.

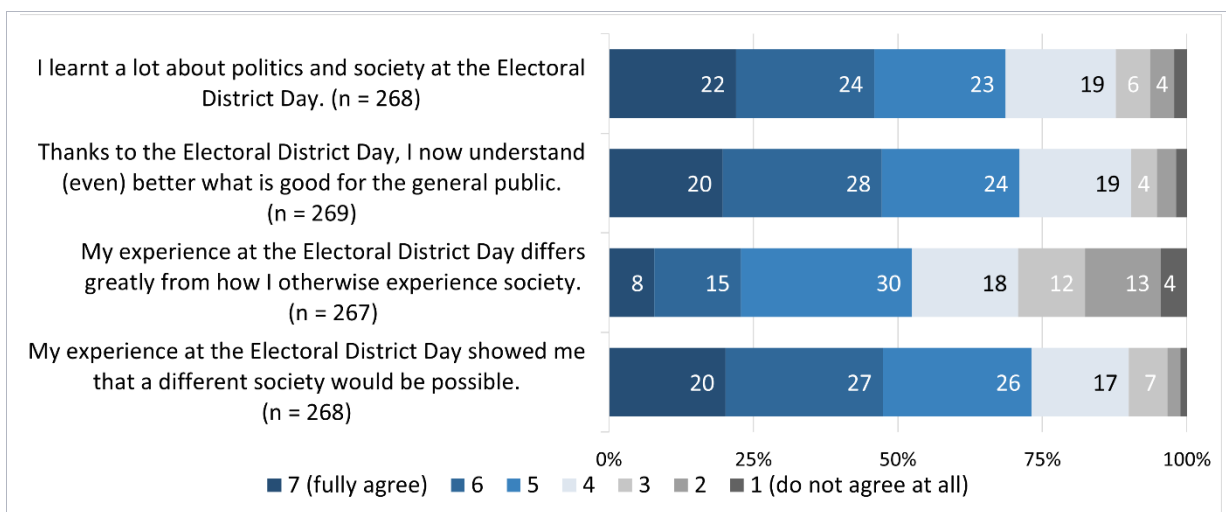


Figure 12. Evaluation of the learning impact of participation in the Electoral District Day

4.2.6 Self-efficacy experience

For the vast majority, participation in the WKT was a **positive participatory self-efficacy experience**. The internal self-efficacy experience was high (see Figure 13): The vast majority perceived they were able to participate well in the discussions and influence the outcome of the Electoral District Day. The external self-efficacy experience was also present for a large majority (see Figure 14): 77% said that they were able to make an important contribution to the Electoral District Day. Almost as many rated their opinion as important for the outcome of the EDD and agreed with the statement that their perspective was an enrichment for the Electoral District Day.

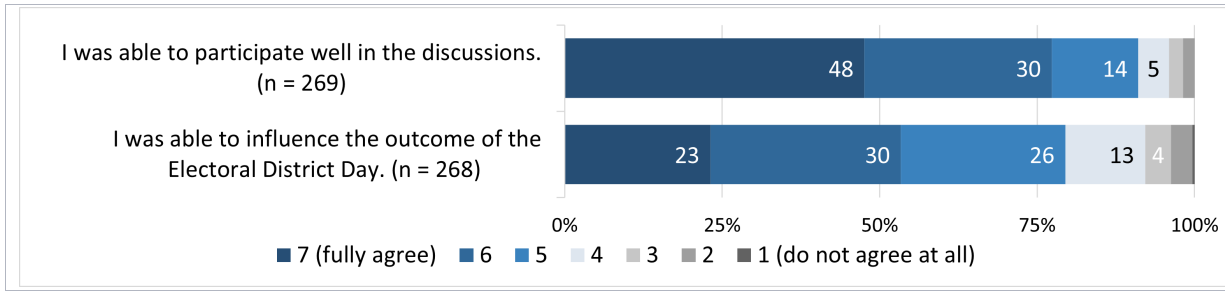


Figure 13. Participants' internal participatory self-efficacy experience

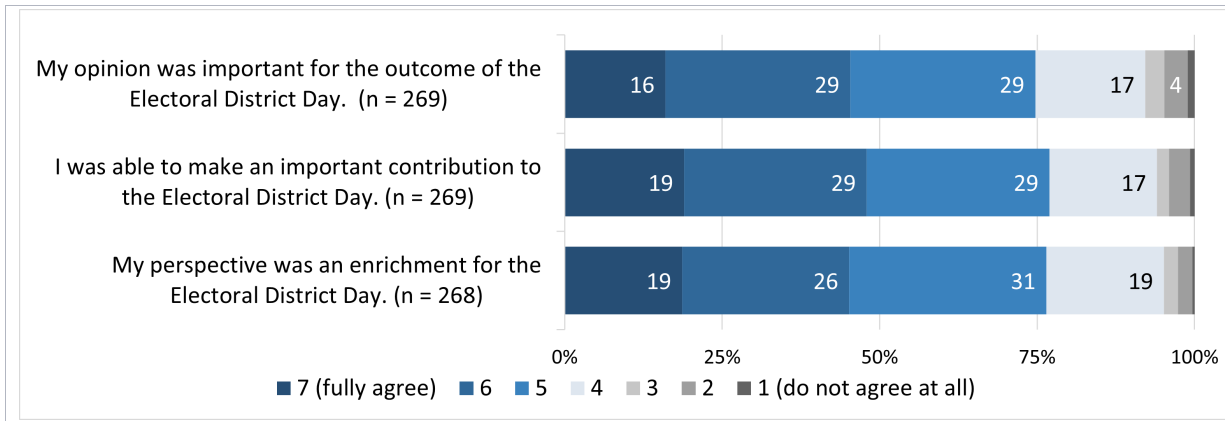


Figure 14. External participatory self-efficacy experience of the participants

4.3 Impact - Strengthening the motivation to participate in politics

The changes in participants' attitudes and behaviour before and after the Electoral District Days provide evidence of the format's effectiveness.

In addition to the before-and-after comparisons, the results of individual moderation analyses (interaction effects) are reported in brief. The complete statistical parameters of the t-tests and moderation analyses are presented in section 6.5.

4.3.1 Trust

Participation in the Electoral District Day strengthened participants' trust in politics and society. The baseline values were slightly higher than comparative data from other studies (see ESS, 2024) or showed similar values (see Deutschland-Monitor '23). They covered the entire range from no trust at all to full trust. **Trust in politicians and political parties was strengthened** the most (see Figure 15). There was also a significant increase in trust in the Bundestag and society. The before-and-after effects depended on the initial level. Trust in politics and society increased particularly among those respondents who previously had a relatively low level of trust. For those who previously had a high level of trust, the before-and-after effects were significantly smaller.

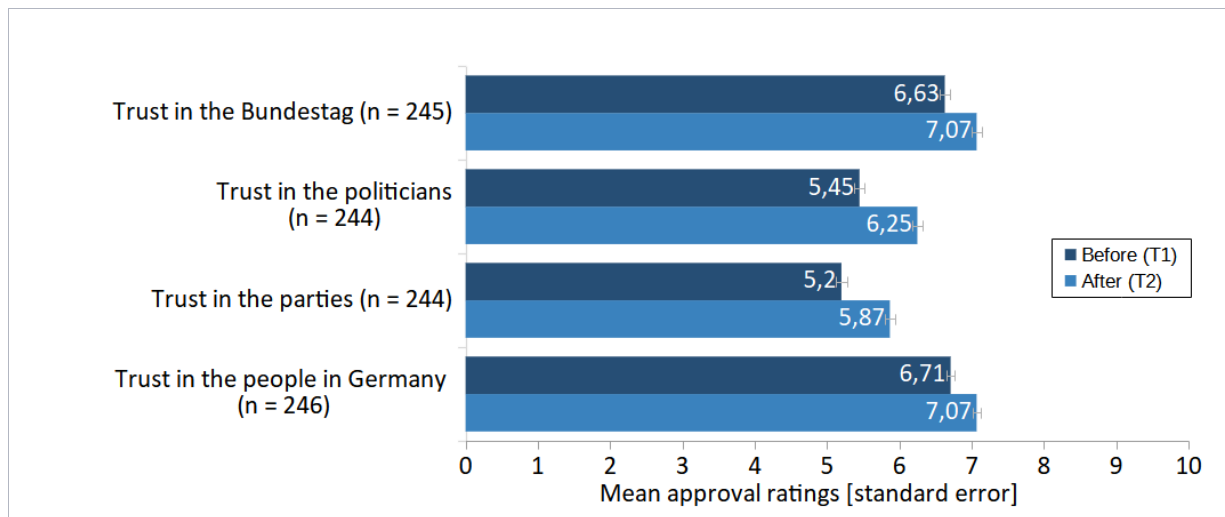


Figure 15. Before-and-after comparison of the trust of participants in the Electoral District Days of all electoral districts. Mean values on an 11-point approval scale with the designation of poles ("do not trust at all" to "trust completely"; without designation of intermediate levels). All differences are significant.

4.3.2 Intention to take political action

The indicators concerning the participants' intention to participate in politics show a clear overall increase for the before-and-after survey. In particular, respondents would like to **participate** more in another **civic participation event**, **make contact with politicians** on a specific topic or **work** regularly for political, social or environmental causes **in an organisation** (see Figure 16).

This intention to act is also partly confirmed by their participation in Electoral District Councils after the Electoral District Days.



My decision to join a democratic party has ripened ...

- Participant Electoral District Day -



The motivation to take part in all elections over the next ten years did not increase, but the intention to vote initially was at a very high level already.

The before-and-after effect on the intention to participate in politics (summarised via the mean value) depended on the political interest of the respondents. Those with a low level of political interest recorded greater increases in the intention to participate in politics than those respondents with a high initial level of political interest.

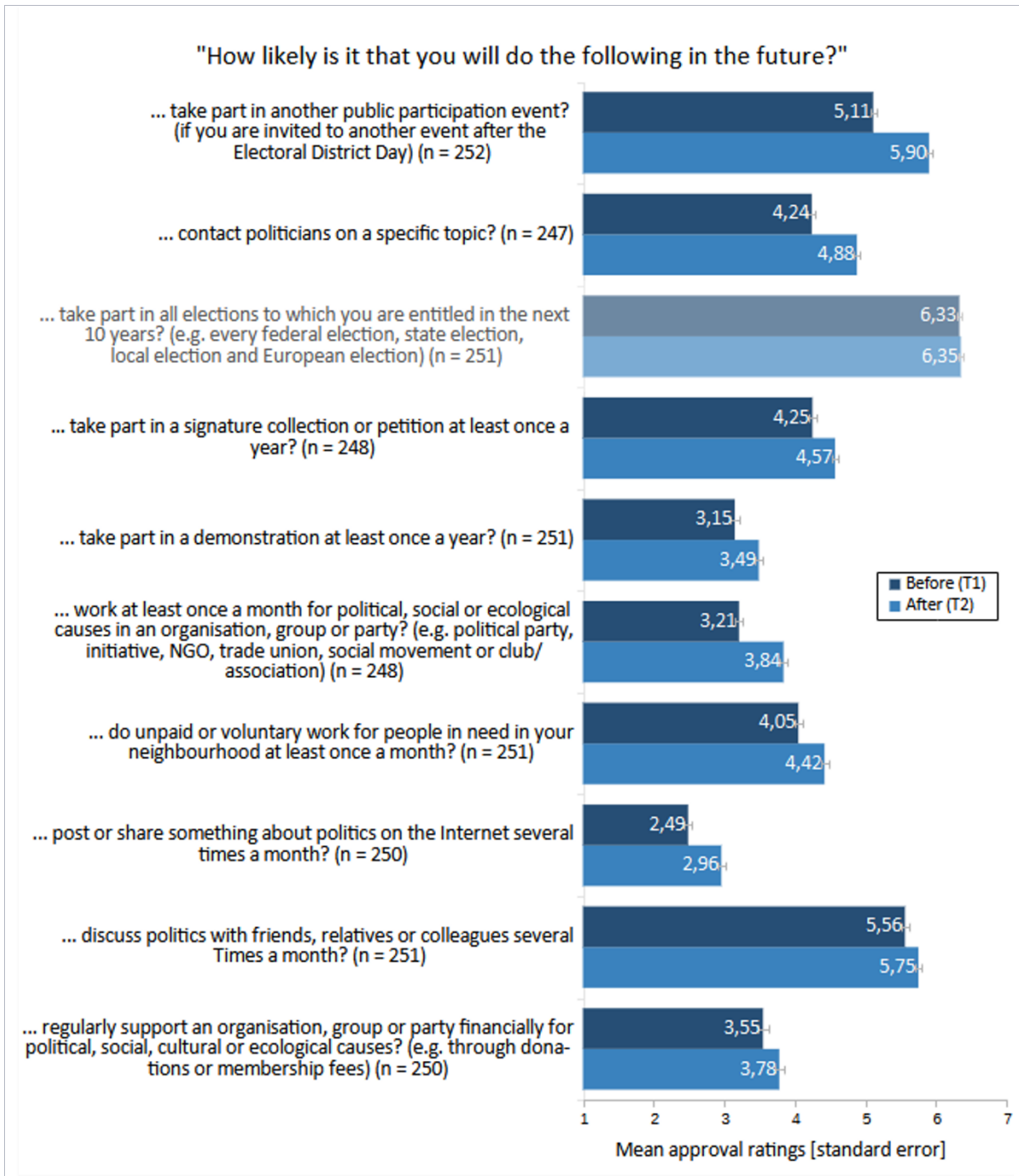


Figure 16. Before-and-after comparison of the willingness of participants in Electoral District Days in all electoral districts to participate in politics. Mean values on a 7-point scale of agreement with the designation of poles ("strongly disagree" to "strongly agree"; without designation of intermediate levels). Non-significant results are in the paler colours.

4.3.3 Self-efficacy beliefs

Self-efficacy beliefs also increased significantly as a result of participating in the Electoral District Day (see Figure 17). After the Electoral District Day, respondents were more convinced that, as members of society, they are collectively able to change Germany for the better (**collective efficacy**) and that they can make an individual contribution to this (**participatory efficacy**). They also perceived the value of their own perspective was as higher after the Electoral District Day (**political self-esteem**). The greatest effects were seen in the confidence to participate in the political process (**internal political efficacy**) and in the increased confidence in being recognised and taken seriously by politicians (**external political efficacy**).

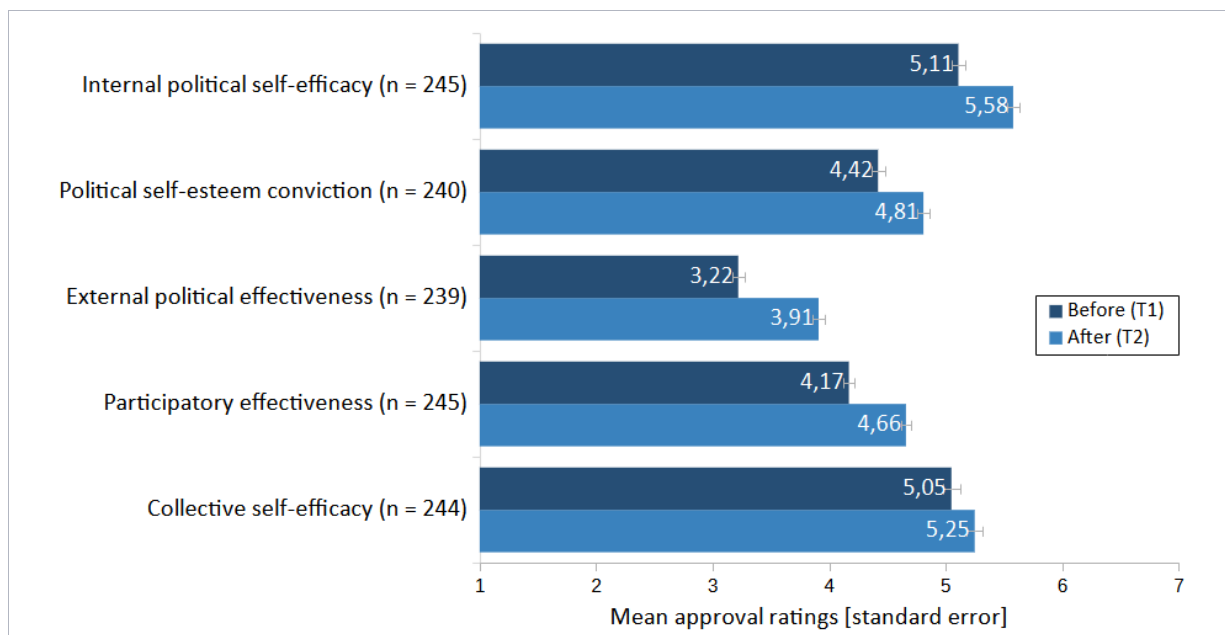


Figure 17. Before-and-after comparison of the self-efficacy beliefs of participants in the Electoral District Days of all electoral districts. Mean values on a 7-point agreement scale with poles labelled ("strongly disagree" to "strongly agree"; without labelling the intermediate levels). All differences are significant.

Two of these effects depended on the extent of the respondent's own political interest and previous activities: those who reported a low level of political interest and/or activities showed a stronger increase in internal political efficacy and self-esteem beliefs.

4.3.4 Change in the view of politics and/or society

After the Electoral District Day, the participants were asked what had changed for them as a result of their participation.

The changes expressed by respondents (n = 64) as a result of the Electoral District Day can be roughly divided into four categories. 38% of the statements testify to **positive changes in political understanding and optimism**. They feel more hopeful and confident both with regard to their fellow citizens and their MBs. There is also an improved and more balanced understanding of politics.



... very well suited to get people more interested in politics, above all because politicians were present ...

- Participant Electoral District Day -



A quarter of those surveyed expressed an **increased political interest and commitment**. They show more interest in public work, e.g., by participating in information events, and want to become more politically active. 24% of the statements refer to **changed communication behaviour** and **changed perspectives**: Respondents perceived that it was possible to communicate respectfully and empathically with each other and finding consensus, all even when participants were in disagreement. It was also perceived as positive to be able to get to know different perspectives on the topics. A few statements show a **more critical attitude** towards political processes and representatives. At the Electoral District Day, they experienced that other participants are also dissatisfied and that there are discrepancies between the opinions and ideas of the participants and the political implementation.

4.3.5 Conspiracy thinking

There is a small but **non-significant difference between conspiracy thinking before and after participation** in the Electoral District Day. Respondents expressed slightly less agreement with according statements after the Electoral District Day than before (2.94 to 2.84 on average across all items with a seven-point response scale).

4.4 Acceptance of the format by the participating MBs

The Members of the Bundestag (MBs) participating in the project were asked by e-fect about the cost-benefit ratio of their participation in the Electoral District Day, the implementation conditions and their assessment of nationwide implementation. On behalf of seven MBs, staff from their constituency offices took part in the survey in consultation with them.

4.4.1 Framework conditions and effort

Almost all of the respondents rated the effort required for MBs to attend the Electoral District Day as reasonable.

More than half (64%) can imagine two Electoral District Days per year and a further 27% see one Electoral District Day per year as realistic. A large majority (82%) would take two hours for this, while a minority of 9% would take one hour or three hours.

The frequency and length of participation in Electoral District Days are in proportion: 86% would prefer to participate in fewer Electoral District Days per year and for longer.

The maximum own costs per Electoral District Day for the individual MBs were put at €200 by three people and €0 by one interviewee.

4.4.2 Benefits for Members of the Bundestag

Almost all MBs were able to talk to people at the Electoral District Day with whom they would not otherwise come into contact and thus learn about **new perspectives**. 83% saw **added value for their political work** in the insights gained from the Electoral District Day and nine of the eleven respondents (82%) were more convinced of the format after participating than before (see Figure 18).

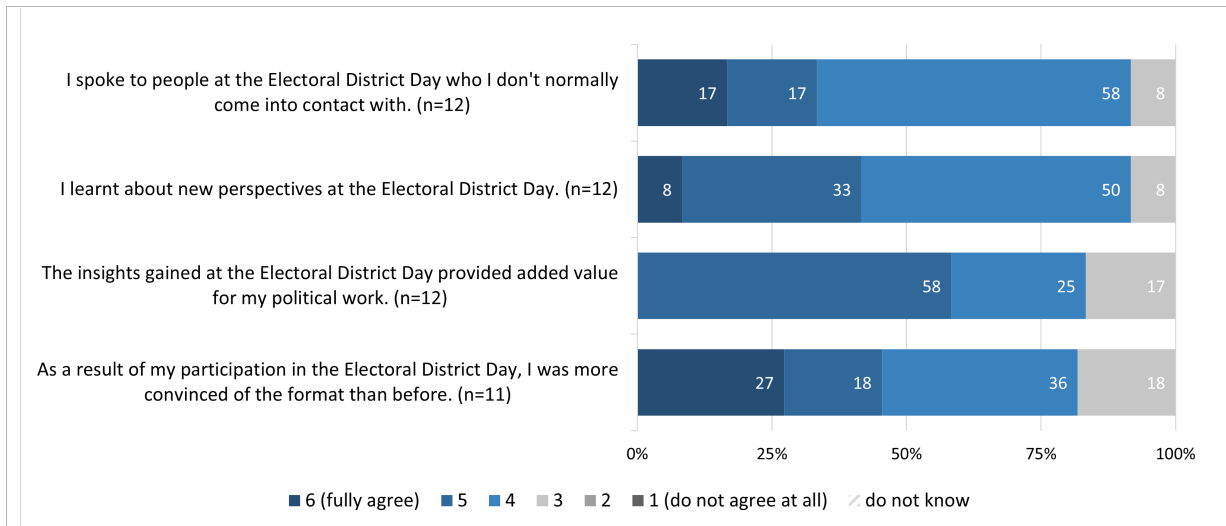


Figure 18. Benefits for Members of the Bundestag

From the perspective of two MBs, another added value of the format is the opportunity to discuss more complex topics on such a day.

The MBs were also asked where they saw the added value or disadvantages **compared to the traditional citizens' assembly format**. Three people emphasised the regional connection through the Electoral District Day as an advantage, which creates direct contact. Individuals also cited the lower inhibition threshold for participants to take part, the dialogue at eye level, the openness concerning topics and results as an advantage of Electoral District Days, allowing participants to express themselves more freely without proposing solutions.

One of the disadvantages of the format compared to citizens' councils mentioned by one participant is the lack of political change following an Electoral District Day.

4.4.3 Institutionalisation of the Electoral District Day format

When asked about the possible institutionalisation of Electoral District Days, all respondents agreed that the format should **take place in all electoral districts** in future (56% tended to agree) and that it **strengthens democracy** (27% tended to agree). There was strong disagreement only concerning the question of whether more MBs would use the format if it were organised by the Bundestag administration (see Figure 19).

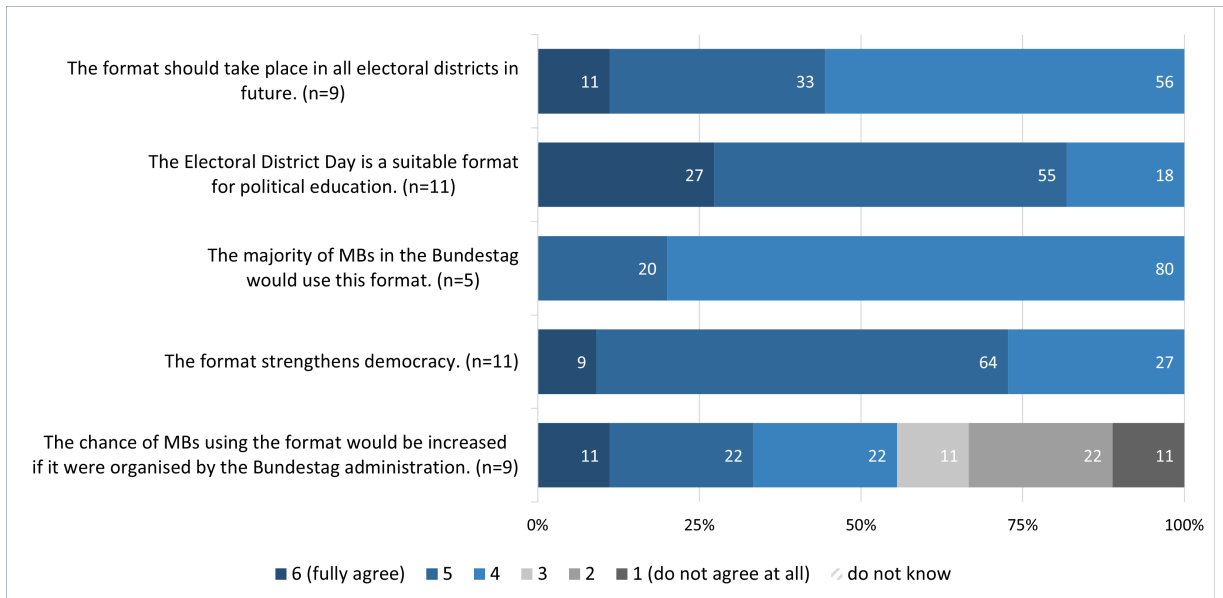


Figure 19. Institutionalisation of the Electoral District Days

5 Conclusions and open questions

5.1 Conclusions

In the following, a conclusive assessment of the results to answer the initial evaluation questions is outlined. Additional questions arose during the evaluation, which we also report on as suggestions for research and practice.

5.1.1 Inclusive participation through diversity

The **goal of participation by people with different perspectives and backgrounds was achieved**: The gender ratio was balanced and people of all age groups and people without German or European citizenship took part.

People without or with a low level of education and people who do not (or no longer) work were also represented. Also, people with low to high household incomes took part in the Electoral District Days.

Non-voters and people with little political interest also took part in the Electoral District Days. Only a subset of the participants surveyed were involved in voluntary work (at the time before the Electoral District Day).



Intensive dialogue with people with whom I otherwise have less contact ...

- Participant Electoral District Day -



The diversity of the participants is also reflected in the perception of the participants: many emphasised the diversity of the opinions and perspectives represented.



The young participants in particular were very inspiring considering their age and gave me a good feeling for the future.

- Participant Electoral District Day -



The approach to the participants was special: There was **(1) a personal visit, (2) meetings for the young people to get to know each other** and **(3) a catering to individual needs** of the participants (e.g., language assistance). There are several indications that this **approach contributed to a greater diversity**:

- 1) A high participation rate compared to other procedures.
- 2) 10 % of participants only confirmed their attendance after being personally visited.
- 3) The most common reason for a cancellation was a lack of time.

Approaching young people worked particularly well. As intended, a higher proportion of them took part compared to the population as a whole. The response rate among young people was also significantly higher than among adults.

5.1.2 Deliberative exchange due to high process quality

The participants surveyed rated the moderation and dialogue during the Electoral District Days extremely positive. For the most part, they had the opportunity to make relevant contributions to the discussions and results of the event. From the perspective of the vast majority of respondents, the results of the Electoral District Days were not predetermined and represented the concerns of the general public. The Electoral District Days offered the majority of participants an individual gain in knowledge. For the vast majority, participation in the Electoral District Day was a **positive self-efficacy experience**.



I have been given proof that individual citizens can certainly be heard and that EVERYONE has a political concern, even if they are not interested or do not vote.

- Participant Electoral District Day -



The high process quality suggests that it was possible for the vast majority of the participants surveyed to enter into a deliberative exchange with each other.

5.1.3 Impact - strengthening the motivation to participate in politics

The results of the before-and-after comparison clearly indicate that the Electoral District Days motivated participants to become more politically involved.

The **intention to participate in politics**, e.g., to take part in another civic participation event, to make contact with politicians on a specific topic or to work regularly for political, social or ecological causes in an organisation, **has increased**. This effect is particularly evident among those who had previously been less involved in politics.

The before-and-after comparison shows a significant **strengthening of participatory, collective and political efficacy and self-esteem beliefs**. Participants who reported a low level of political interest and/or activity showed a stronger increase in internal political efficacy and self-esteem beliefs.

Qualitative results show that political interest has increased among some participants.



Our say is wanted in politics ... it has inspired me to get more actively and visibly involved in the political process... I have realised how approachable our MBs are and I will make an attempt to get in touch.

- Participants Electoral District Day -



The motivating effect can also be seen in the support provided by individual participants for the outreach programme and through participation in the Electoral District Council meetings following the Electoral District Days. These meetings are to be continued independently by the participants beyond the end of the project.

Trust in political institutions is higher after participation than before. In line with the format involving (several) MBs at an Electoral District Day, trust in politicians was particularly strengthened.

5.1.4 Acceptance of the format by the participating Members of the Bundestag

For the MBs, the insights gained from the Electoral District Day provided **added value for their political work** at a reasonable cost. Almost all of the MBs interviewed were able to talk to people at the Electoral District Day with whom they would not otherwise come into contact and thus learn about **new perspectives**.

A large majority were more convinced of the format after their participation than before. The MBs are of the opinion that the Electoral District Days should be held in all Electoral Districts in the future and the majority of MBs would use this format. According to the MBs surveyed, Electoral District Days can help to strengthen democracy.

5.1.5 Cost-benefit ratio

In terms of impact, the **cost-benefit ratio** should be emphasised: The time required for an Electoral District Day is limited to just one day for the participating residents of the electoral district and the electoral district representatives. The costs and time required are significantly lower compared to a citizens' assembly.

This manageable effort is offset by a high benefit for the MBs and a positive effect on the attitudes and behaviour of the participants.

5.2 Further questions

During the evaluation process, open questions arose as suggestions for future research or further evaluations:

- Are the effects on participants' attitudes and behaviour sustainable and are they still evident months later?
- Would a similar format without outreach be just as effective?
- What factors contribute to successful outreach? How can the diversity of participants be further increased? What is an appropriate cost-benefit ratio in this respect?
- Are there cultural differences / regional characteristics that explain regional differences in the composition of participants?
- How important is an appreciative attitude on the part of the organisers and a constructive/welcoming atmosphere among the participants for the impact of an Electoral District Day?

In this project, the development of recommendations, which is common in other lot-based procedures, was not the main focus. Deliberation was the central objective of the format in terms of content. This raises the question of whether the format can also generate these effects among the participants in the long term:

Would future participants be satisfied when the format loses its project-related experimental character? Or would the participants' expectations concerning the results and their concrete connection to political decisions be higher?

6 Appendix

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6.4 Descriptive statistics

6.4.1 Diversity in the Electoral Districts

Below are the distributions of demographic characteristics in the Electoral Districts.

Table 10. Gender ratio in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	Female	Male	n
all	48%	52%	401
SZ	49%	51%	69
FK	57%	43%	74
WE	38%	62%	63
Hagen	55%	45%	62
Roth	45%	55%	75
FS	45%	55%	58

Table 11. Age distribution in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	< 18 years	18-70 years	> 70 years	n
all	18%	70%	12%	426
SZ	17%	70%	13%	76
FK	20%	72%	8%	76
WE	22%	64%	13%	67
Hagen	25%	63%	13%	64
Roth	8%	79%	14%	79
FS	19%	72%	9%	64

Table 12. Nationality in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	German only nationality	only other European nationality	both nationalities	neither	not specified	n
all	90%	3%	2%	2%	3%	406
SZ	89%	1%	3%	4%	3%	71
FK	89%	6%	4%	0%	1%	73
WE	91%	5%	0%	3%	2%	63
Hagen	85%	8%	3%	2%	3%	66
Roth	96%	0%	0%	1%	3%	76
FS	90%	0%	4%	4%	4%	57

Table 13. Highest educational qualification in the Electoral Districts

Electoral circle	No degree (also degree abroad)	Special school leaving certificate	Secondary school leaving certificate	Graduation from the GDR polytechnic secondary school	Secondary school leaving certificate, intermediate school leaving certificate or equivalent qualification	Abitur (general or subject-restricted higher education entrance qualification)	n
all	1%	1%	11%	8%	18%	61%	338
SZ	2%	2%	7%	2%	19%	69%	59
FK	0%	0%	2%	15%	15%	68%	60
WE	2%	0%	4%	28%	16%	50%	50
Hagen	4%	0%	22%	0%	16%	58%	50
Roth	1%	1%	17%	1%	27%	51%	70
FS	0%	2%	12%	4%	14%	67%	49

Table 14. Distribution of net income in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	< 500€	500 to 1,000 €	1,000 to €1,250	1,250 to 1,500 €	1,500 to 2,000 €	2,000 to 2,500 €	2,500 to 3,000 €	3,000 to €3,500	3,500 to 4,000 €	4,000 to 5,000 €	5,000 and more	n
all	1%	3%	4%	3%	11%	8%	10%	12%	10%	19%	22%	251
SZ	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	10%	10%	12%	5%	34%	22%	41
FK	0%	7%	7%	7%	16%	4%	9%	4%	4%	16%	27%	45
WE	3%	5%	8%	3%	10%	10%	8%	15%	3%	18%	20%	40
Hagen	0%	0%	3%	3%	25%	9%	19%	9%	3%	9%	19%	32
Roth	2%	0%	2%	4%	6%	6%	9%	15%	13%	17%	28%	54
FS	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%	8%	8%	13%	28%	21%	10%	39

Table 15. Household sizes in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	1 person	2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.	5 pers.	6 pers.	7 pers.	n
all	27%	43%	13%	11%	4%	1%	0,3%	300
SZ	23%	36%	17%	13%	8%	2%	0%	52
FK	37%	39%	14%	8%	2%	0%	0%	51
WE	34%	43%	13%	11%	0%	0%	0%	47
Hagen	26%	36%	12%	19%	5%	2%	0%	42
Roth	18%	47%	13%	14%	6%	0%	2%	62
FS	24%	59%	11%	2%	4%	0%	0%	46

Table 16. Experience of structural discrimination in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	yes	no	n
all	16%	84%	360
SZ	18%	82%	66
FK	25%	75%	60
WE	11%	89%	53
Hagen	18%	82%	55
Roth	11%	89%	74
FS	15%	85%	52

Table 17. Proportion of paid work in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	yes	no	n
all	58%	42%	401
SZ	54%	46%	70
FK	62%	38%	73
WE	56%	44%	62
Hagen	56%	44%	64
Roth	59%	41%	75
FS	61%	39%	57

Table 18. Voter turnout in the 2019 European elections in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	voters	non-voters	n
all	79%	21%	308
SZ	88%	12%	49
FK	82%	18%	56
WE	73%	27%	48
Hagen	61%	39%	46
Roth	83%	17%	64
FS	82%	18%	45

Table 19. Voter turnout for the 2021 Bundestag election in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	voters	non-voters	n
all	89%	11%	295
SZ	96%	4%	48
FK	96%	4%	52
WE	89%	11%	44
Hagen	74%	26%	42
Roth	83%	17%	64
FS	98%	2%	45

Table 20. Political interest in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	not at all	less strong	mediocre	strong	very strong	n
all	2%	10%	37%	37%	14%	397
SZ	1%	6%	39%	31%	23%	70
FK	4%	9%	43%	26%	19%	70
WE	5%	7%	52%	30%	7%	61
Hagen	3%	17%	38%	30%	12%	66
Roth	0%	10%	22%	60%	8%	73
FS	0%	12%	32%	44%	12%	57

Table 21. Unpaid voluntary work and time invested in hours per week in the Electoral Districts

Electoral District	yes	no	M (h)	SE	MIN (h)	MAX (h)	n
all	28%	72%	3,38	0,416	0,0	30	378
SZ	24%	76%	2,44	0,292	0,5	4	67
FK	17%	83%	4,83	2,320	1,0	30	72
WE	28%	72%	3,84	0,829	0,5	10	58
Hagen	28%	72%	2,97	0,409	0,5	5	57
Roth	35%	65%	2,82	0,356	0,4	8	71
FS	36%	64%	3,95	1,510	0,0	30	53

6.4.2 Process quality

The descriptive statistics of the items that showed significant differences between Electoral Districts or phases are reported below.

Table 22. Descriptive statistics on the length of the Electoral District Day by phase

The length of the EDD was...				
Phase	...too short.	...just right.	...too long.	n
all	26,6%	66,3%	7,1%	267
1	11,2%	78,7%	10,1%	89
2	34,3%	60,2%	5,6%	108
3	34,3%	60,0%	5,7%	70

Kruskal-Wallis test: $p < 0.001$

Table 23. Descriptive statistics on the comprehensibility of the documents by phase

The documents on the topic of the Electoral District Day (accompanying booklet) were comprehensible.

Phase	1 ("do not agree at all")	2	3	4	5	6	7 ("fully agree")	n
1	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,1%	9,9%	28,6%	60,4%	91
2	0,0%	0,9%	0,9%	8,3%	14,8%	34,3%	40,7%	108
3	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,8%	5,6%	23,6%	68,1%	72

Table 24. Descriptive statistics of the result evaluation by Electoral District

The result of the Electoral District Day represents the concerns of the general public.

Electoral District	1 ("do not agree at all")	2	3	4	5	6	7 ("fully agree")	n
all	37,9%	26,8%	13,4%	8,6%	6,3%	5,2%	1,9%	269
SZ	0,0%	2,4%	2,4%	14,3%	40,5%	33,3%	7,1%	42
FK	2,4%	0,0%	4,8%	16,7%	19,0%	38,1%	19,0%	42
WE	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	7,1%	23,8%	40,5%	28,6%	42
Hagen	0,0%	0,0%	2,0%	8,2%	18,4%	28,6%	42,9%	49
Roth	0,0%	0,0%	2,1%	10,6%	27,7%	46,8%	12,8%	47
FS	0,0%	2,2%	4,3%	2,2%	19,6%	41,3%	30,4%	46
SZ	0,0%	2,4%	2,4%	14,3%	40,5%	33,3%	7,1%	42

Table 25: Descriptive statistics of result satisfaction by Electoral District

I am satisfied with the result of the Electoral District Day.

Electoral District	1 ("do not agree at all")	2	3	4	5	6	7 ("fully agree")	n
all	1,1%	1,5%	3,3%	8,9%	26,4%	34,9%	23,8%	269
SZ	0,0%	4,8%	2,4%	7,1%	28,6%	40,5%	16,7%	42
FK	2,3%	4,7%	7,0%	9,3%	30,2%	27,9%	18,6%	43
WE	0,0%	0,0%	2,4%	14,3%	16,7%	40,5%	26,2%	42
Hagen	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,0%	18,0%	42,0%	38,0%	50
Roth	4,3%	0,0%	6,5%	13,0%	34,8%	28,3%	13,0%	46
FS	0,0%	0,0%	2,2%	8,7%	30,4%	30,4%	28,3%	46
SZ	0,0%	4,8%	2,4%	7,1%	28,6%	40,5%	16,7%	42

Table 26: Descriptive statistics of learning impact by Electoral District

I learnt a lot about politics and society at the Electoral District Day.

Electoral District	1 ("do not agree at all")	2	3	4	5	6	7 ("fully agree")	n
all	2,2%	4,1%	6,0%	19,0%	22,8%	23,9%	22,0%	268
SZ	0,0%	4,9%	2,4%	24,4%	24,4%	24,4%	19,5%	41
FK	7,1%	4,8%	0,0%	21,4%	28,6%	19,0%	19,0%	42
WE	0,0%	0,0%	7,1%	9,5%	21,4%	31,0%	31,0%	42
Hagen	2,0%	2,0%	6,0%	12,0%	18,0%	26,0%	34,0%	50
Roth	2,1%	8,5%	6,4%	25,5%	23,4%	23,4%	10,6%	47
FS	2,2%	4,3%	13,0%	21,7%	21,7%	19,6%	17,4%	46
SZ	0,0%	4,9%	2,4%	24,4%	24,4%	24,4%	19,5%	41

6.4.3 Sample description for impact analysis

The following section reports the descriptive statistics on the diversity of the subsample that answered the questions of t_1 and t_2 and for which the impact analyses in 4.3 were reported.

Table 27. Gender ratio in the sub-sample

Female	Male	n
50,8%	49,2%	252

Table 28. Age distribution in years in the sub-sample

< 18	19-24	25-39	40-59	60-66	67-74	≥ 75	M	SE	MD	MIN	MAX	n
12,2 %	9,8 %	20,1 %	28,3 %	15,7 %	7,9 %	5,9 %	44,9	1,26	48	12	91	254

Table 29. Nationality in the subsample

German nationality only	other European nationality only	both nationalities	neither nor	no specification	n
93,7%	2,4%	1,6%	1,6%	0,8%	252

Table 30. Highest educational qualification in subsample (n = 226)

School-leaving certificate

Graduation after a maximum of 7 years of school attendance (also graduation abroad)	0,9%
Special school leaving certificate	0,9%
Secondary school leaving certificate	8,4%
Graduation from the GDR polytechnic secondary school	7,5%
Secondary school leaving certificate, intermediate school leaving certificate or equivalent qualification	18,6%
Abitur (general or subject-restricted higher education entrance qualification)	63,7%

Table 31. Distribution of net income in the sub-sample

< 500€	500 up to 1.000€	1.000 to €1,250	1,250 to 1,500€	1.500 up to 2.000€	2.000 to 2,500€	2.500 up to 3.000€	3.000 up to 3.500€	3.500 to 4.000€	4.000 up to 5.000€	5.000 and more	n
0,6%	2,9%	4,1%	1,8%	8,8%	5,9%	12,4%	12,4%	9,4%	18,8%	22,9%	170

Table 32. Household size in the sub-sample

1 person	2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.	5 pers.	6 pers.	7 pers.	n
26,0%	44,6%	13,2%	10,3%	4,4%	1,0%	0,5%	204

Table 33. Experience of structural discrimination in the sub-sample

yes	no	n
14,5%	85,5%	235

Table 34. Proportion of paid work in the sub-sample

yes	no	n
64,1%	35,9%	251

Table 35. Voter turnout in the 2019 European elections and 2021 Bundestag elections in the sub-sample

Choice	voters	non-voters	n
European elections 2019	72,6%	27,4%	226
Federal election 2021	86,4%	13,6%	214

14.4% of respondents in the sub-sample stated that they had not voted at all. 3.7 % did not provide any information on their voter turnout.

Table 36. Political behaviour in the last 12 months in the sub-sample (n = 252)

In the last 12 months I have...	
... I used the media - television, newspapers, radio and the Internet - to keep myself politically informed.	95,2%
... discussed my political views with friends, relatives or colleagues.	91,7%
... boycotts or renounces certain products or services for political, social or ecological reasons.	52,4%
... posted something about politics on the internet or shared it on social media.	23,0%
... participated in a signature collection or petition.	39,3%
... worked for political, social, cultural or ecological causes in an organisation, group or party (e.g. political party, initiative, NGO, trade union, association or social movement).	21,4%
... I am involved in unpaid or voluntary work for people in need in my area (e.g. in the neighbourhood or community).	35,3%
... a political campaign badge, pin or sticker is worn or attached somewhere.	7,5%
... took part in a demonstration	23,0%
... Contact with politicians.	16,7%
... financially supports an organisation, group, foundation or party for political, social, cultural or ecological causes (e.g. through donations or membership fees).	38,1%
... signed a citizens' petition or referendum.	24,2%
... participated in a public participation procedure (not Electoral District Day).	5,2%

Table 37. Unpaid voluntary work and time invested in hours per week in the Electoral Districts in the sub-sample

yes	no	M (h)	SE	MIN (h)	MAX (h)	n
30,4%	69,6%	3,59	0,580	0,0	30	237

6.5 Inferential statistical parameters

6.5.1 Before and after comparisons

6.5.1.1 Trust in politics

Table 38. Inferential statistical parameters of the items on trust in politics

On a scale from 0 to 10, how much do you personally trust...	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
... the Bundestag?	6,63	7,07	-3,75	244	< .001	-0,240
... the politicians?	5,45	6,25	-7,33	243	< .001	-0,469
... the parties?	5,20	5,87	-6,12	243	< .001	-0,392
... the people in Germany?	6,71	7,07	-3,13	245	< .001	-0,199

6.5.1.2 Political intention to act

Table 39. Inferential statistical parameters of the items and scale on political intention to act

How likely is it that you will do the following in the future?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
... take part in another public participation event? (if you are invited to another event after the Electoral District Day)	5,11	5,90	-9,42	251	< .001	-0,5932
... contact politicians on a specific topic?	4,24	4,88	-6,39	246	< .001	-0,4066
... take part in all elections to which you are entitled in the next 10 years? (e.g. every federal election, state election, local election and European election)	6,33	6,35	-0,32	250	0,375	-0,0201
... post or share something about politics on the Internet several times a month?	4,25	4,57	-3,34	247	< .001	-0,2123
... discuss politics with friends, relatives or colleagues several times a month?	3,15	3,49	-4,76	250	< .001	-0,3002
... take part in a demonstration at least once a year?	3,21	3,84	-6,18	247	< .001	-0,3927
... take part in a signature collection or petition at least once a year?	4,05	4,42	-4,07	250	< .001	-0,2571
... work at least once a month for political, social or ecological causes in an organisation,	2,49	2,96	-5,55	249	< .001	-0,3510

How likely is it that you will do the following in the future?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
group or party? (e.g. political party, initiative, NGO, trade union, social movement or club/association)						
... regularly support an organisation, group or party financially for political, social, cultural or ecological causes? (e.g. through donations or membership fees)	5,56	5,75	-2,80	250	0,003	-0,1767
... do unpaid or voluntary work for people in need in your neighbourhood at least once a month?	3,55	3,78	-2,27	249	0,012	-0,1435
Scale	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
Political intention to act	4,20	4,60	-9,61	246	< .001	-0,611

6.5.1.3 Sense of self-efficacy

Table 40. Inferential statistical parameters of the items and scale for internal political self-efficacy

To what extent do you believe you can participate in the political process?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
I can understand and assess important political issues well.	5,19	5,47	-4,63	246	< .001	-0,294
I have the confidence to actively participate in a conversation about political issues.	5,05	5,70	-8,05	246	< .001	-0,512
Scale	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
Internal political self-efficacy	5,11	5,58	-7,62	244	< .001	-0,487

Table 41. Inferential statistical parameters of the items and scale on political self-esteem conviction

To what extent do you believe that you as a person are important for political events?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
My own political views are valuable to society.	4,55	4,91	-4,57	244	< .001	-0,292
My personal perspective on political issues is important for society.	4,31	4,71	-4,67	241	< .001	-0,300

To what extent do you believe that you as a person are important for political events?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
Scale	<i>M</i> (t₁)	<i>M</i> (t₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
Political self-esteem conviction	4,42	4,81	-5,14	239	< .001	-0,322

Table 42. Inferential statistical parameters of the items and scale on external political effectiveness

To what extent do you believe that you as a person are important for political events?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
I feel that my political views are respected by politicians.	3,28	3,85	-6,63	242	< .001	-0,425
My political views are taken seriously by politicians.	3,17	3,97	-8,84	242	< .001	-0,567
Scale	<i>M</i> (t₁)	<i>M</i> (t₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i>)
External political effectiveness	3,22	3,91	-8,53	238	< .001	-0,522

Table 43. Inferential statistical parameters of the items and scale for the participatory perception of effectiveness

To what extent do you believe that you, as an individual, can contribute to making Germany a better place as a society?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's d)
I believe that as an individual I can make a significant contribution to changing Germany for the better as a society.	4,08	4,60	-5,79	246	< .001	-0,369
I believe that my individual actions are decisive in driving forward the positive development of Germany together as a society.	4,24	4,70	-4,85	246	< .001	-0,308
Scale	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's d)
Participatory effectiveness	4,17	4,66	-5,87	244	< .001	-0,375

Table 44. Inferential statistical parameters of the items and scale for the collective sense of self-efficacy

To what extent do you believe that we can change Germany together as a society?	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's d)
I believe that together, as members of society, we are in a position to change Germany significantly for the better.	5,00	5,19	-2,16	246	0,016	-0,137
I believe that together, as members of society, we can make a significant contribution to the positive development of Germany.	5,06	5,26	-2,44	245	0,008	-0,156
Scale	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's d)
Collective self-efficacy	5,05	5,25	-2,50	243	0,007	-0,160

6.5.1.4 Conspiracy thinking

Table 45. Inferential statistical parameters of the conspiracy thinking scale

Scale	<i>M</i> (t ₁)	<i>M</i> (t ₂)	t-value	df	<i>p</i>	Effect size (Cohen's d)
Conspiracy thinking	2,94	2,84	1,80	231	0,037	0,118

6.5.2 Moderation analyses

6.5.2.1 Initial level of trust (t_1) in politicians as a moderator of t_2-t_1 -changes in trust in political institutions and groups of people

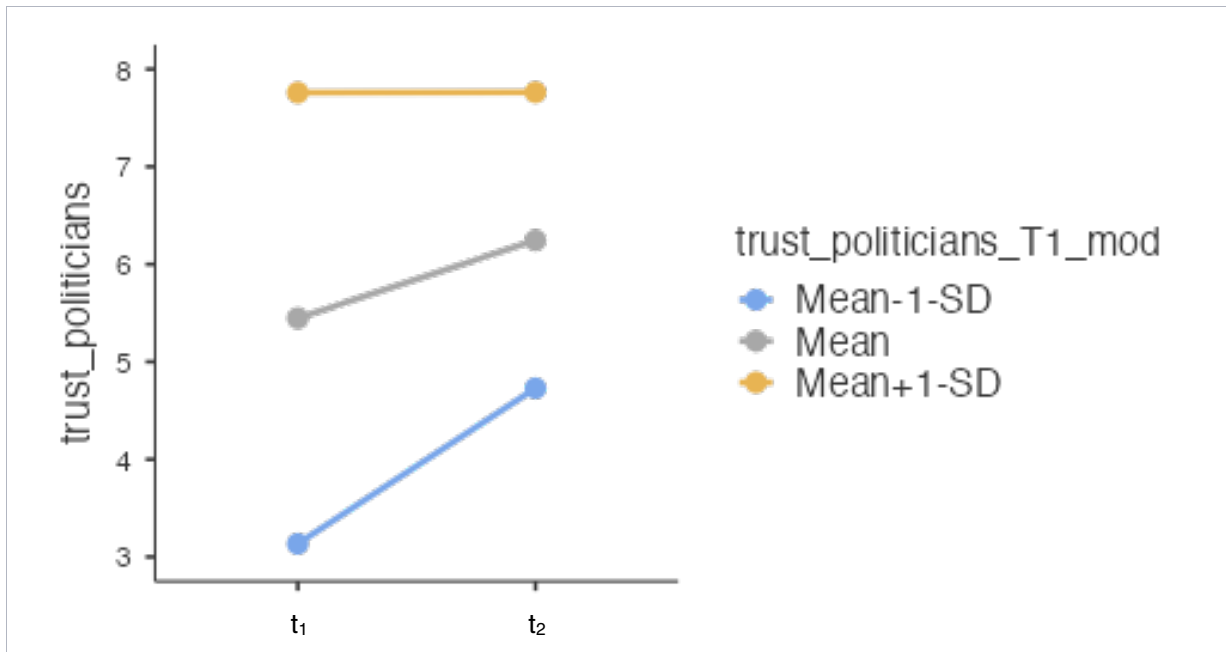


Figure 20. Initial level of trust (t_1) in politicians as a moderator of the t_2-t_1 -change in trust in politicians

Interaction: $F(484) = 67.7, p < .001$

Simple effects:

$\text{trust_politicians_T1_mod}_{+1SD} : t(484) = .03, p = .98$

$\text{trust_politicians_T1_mod}_{-1SD} : t(484) = 11.67, p < .001$

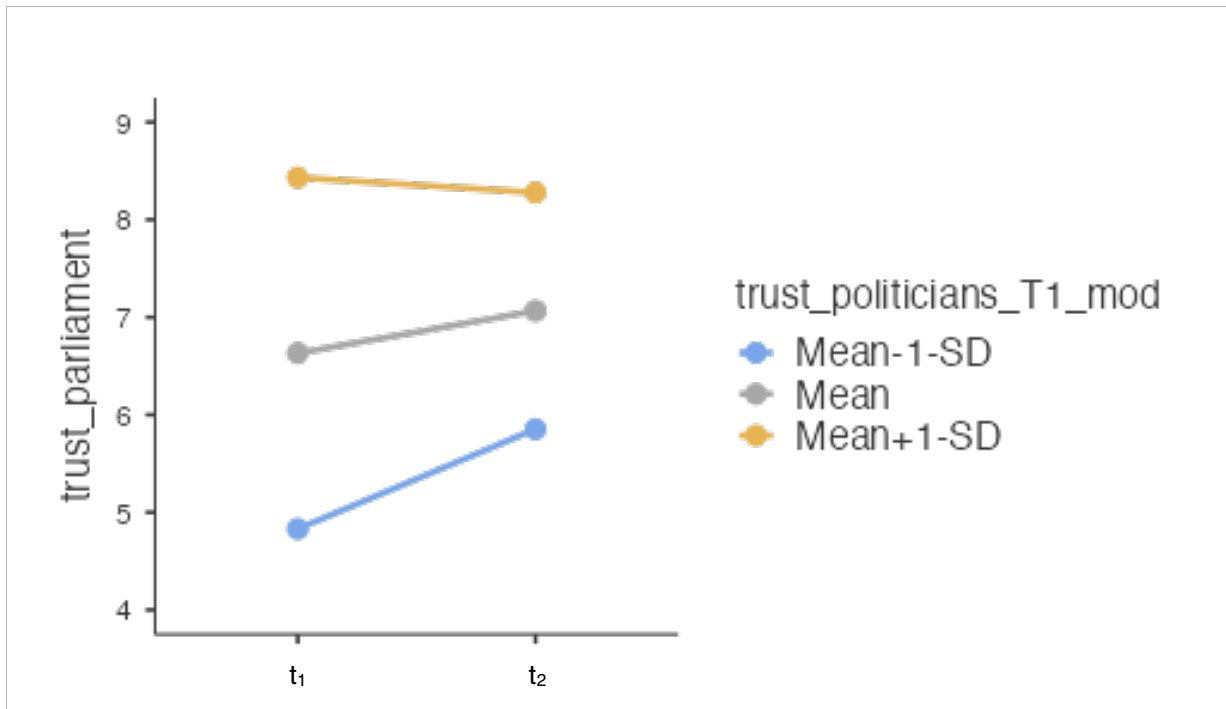


Figure 21. Initial level of trust (t_1) in politicians as a moderator of the t_2 - t_1 -change in trust in the Bundestag

Interaction: $F(242) = 28.1, p < .001$

Simple effects:

$\text{trust_politicians_T1_mod}_{+1\text{SD}} : t(242) = .96, p = .33$

$\text{trust_politicians_T1_mod}_{-1\text{SD}} : t(242) = 42.52, p < .001$

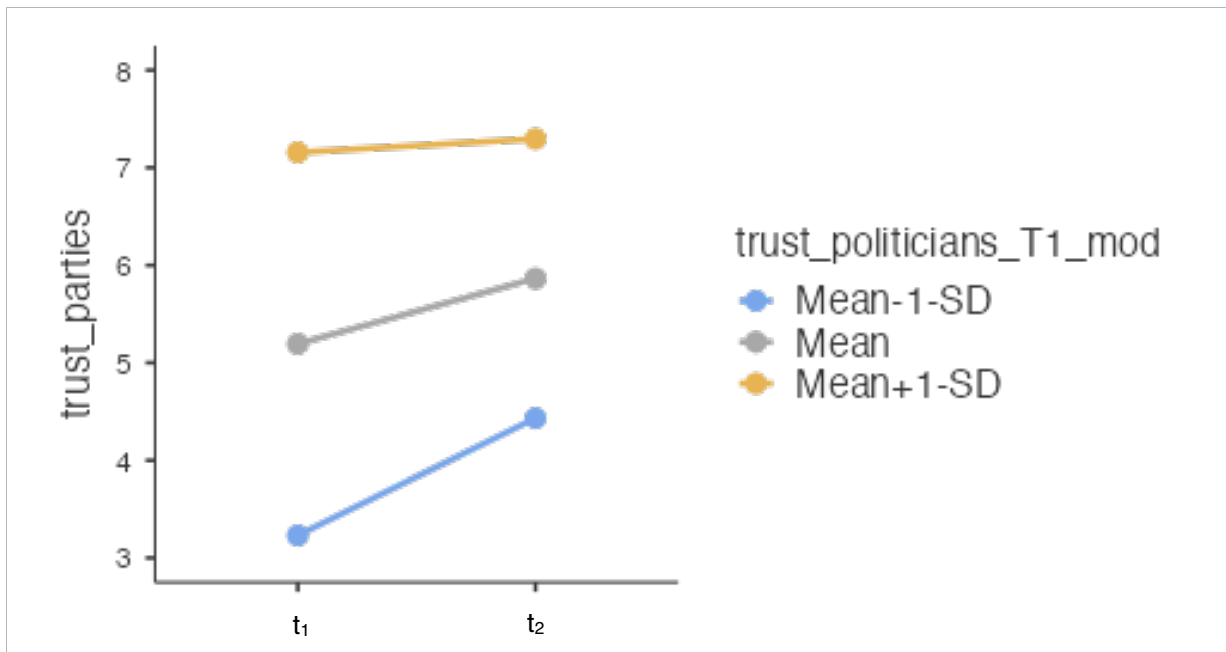


Figure 22. Initial level of trust (t_1) in politicians as a moderator of the t_2 - t_1 -change in trust in the parties

Interaction: $F(241) = 25.5, p < .001$

Simple effects:

trust_politicians_T1_mod+1SD : $t(241) = .87, p = .35$

trust_politicians_T1_mod-1SD : $t(241) = 65.38, p < .001$

6.5.2.2 Political interest as a moderator of t_2 - t_1 -changes in political intention to act as well as internal political efficacy and self-esteem convictions

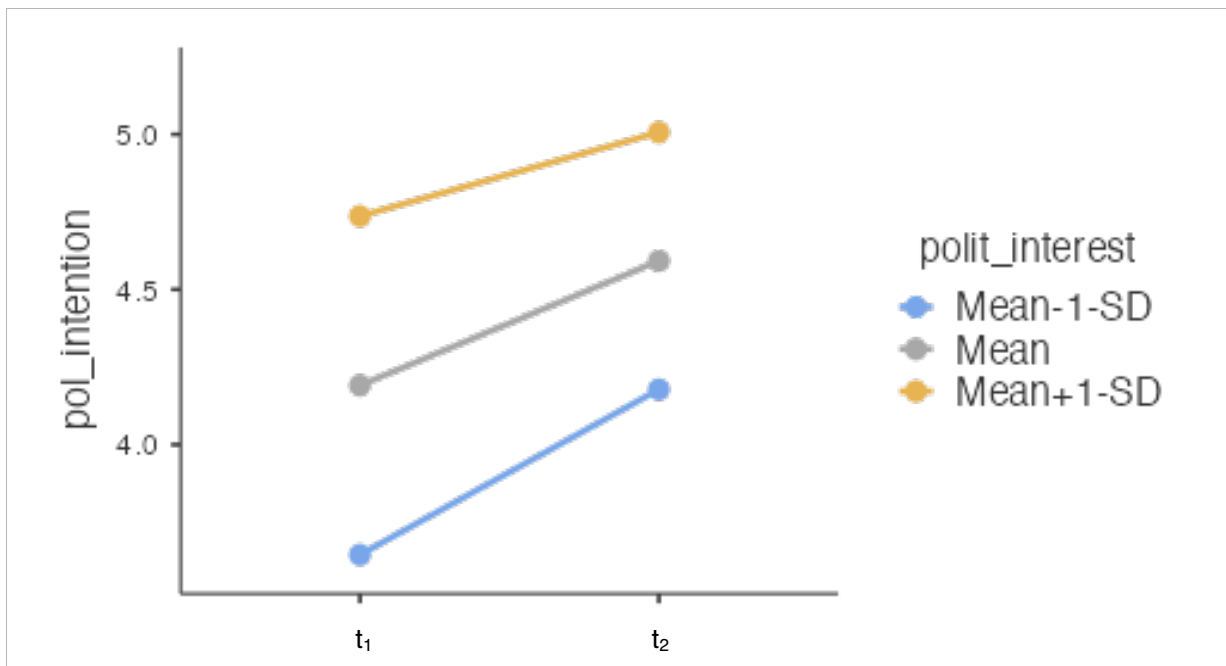


Figure 23. Political interest as a moderator of the t_2 - t_1 -change in political intention to act

Interaction: $F(242) = 9.96, p = .002$

Simple effects:

pol_interest+1SD : $t(242) = 4.59, p < .001$

pol_interest-1SD : $t(242) = 9.05, p < .001$

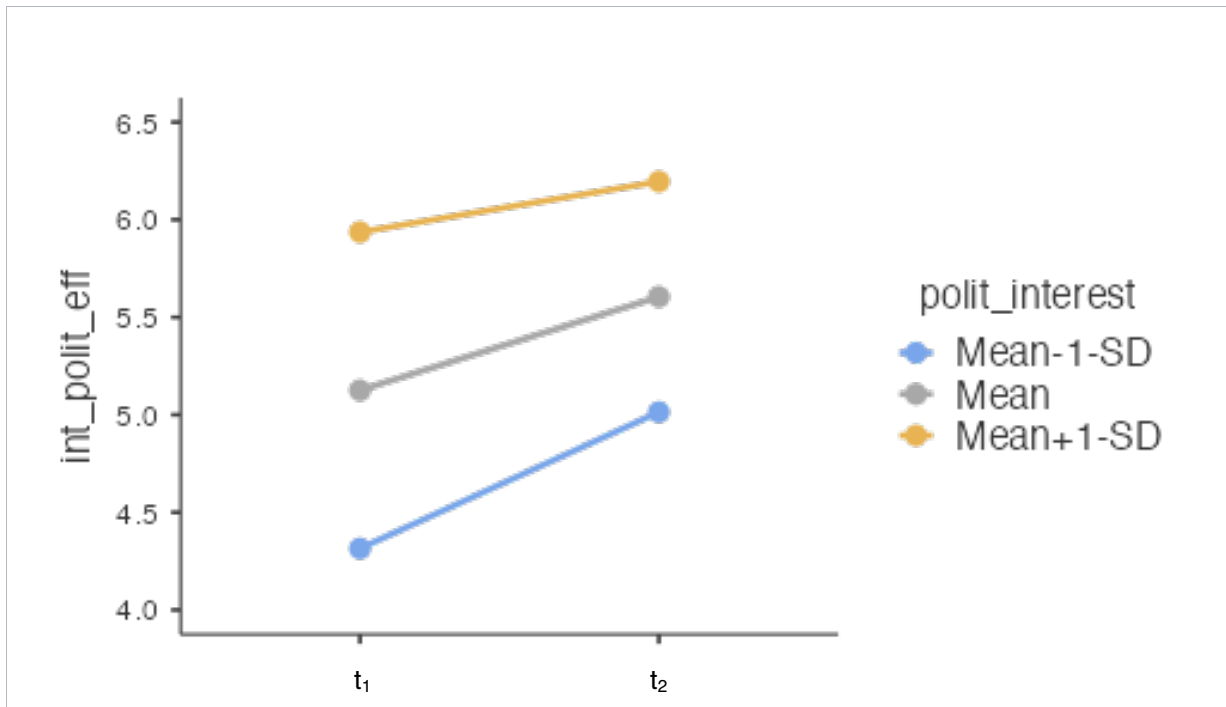


Figure 24. Political interest as a moderator of the t₂-t₁-change in internal political efficacy beliefs

Interaction: $F(237) = 13.2, p < .001$

Simple effects:

pol_interest+1SD : $t(237) = 3.02, p = .003$

pol_interest-1SD : $t(237) = 8.16, p < .001$

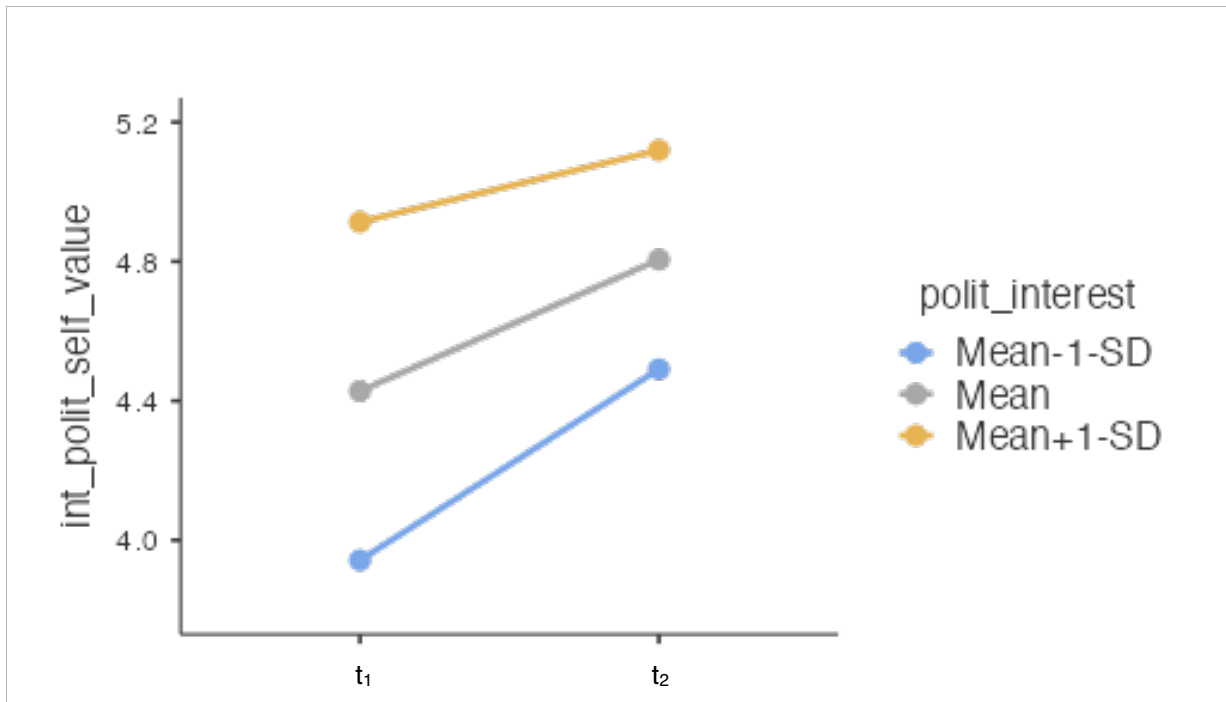


Figure 25. Political interest as a moderator of the t₂-t₁-change in internal political self-esteem beliefs

Interaction: $F(234) = 5.24, p = .023$

Simple effects:

pol_interest+1SD : $t(234) = 1.95, p = .053$

pol_interest-1SD : $t(234) = 5.18, p < .001$

6.5.2.3 Initial level of political action (t_1) as a moderator of t_2 - t_1 -changes in political intention to act and internal political efficacy and self-esteem beliefs

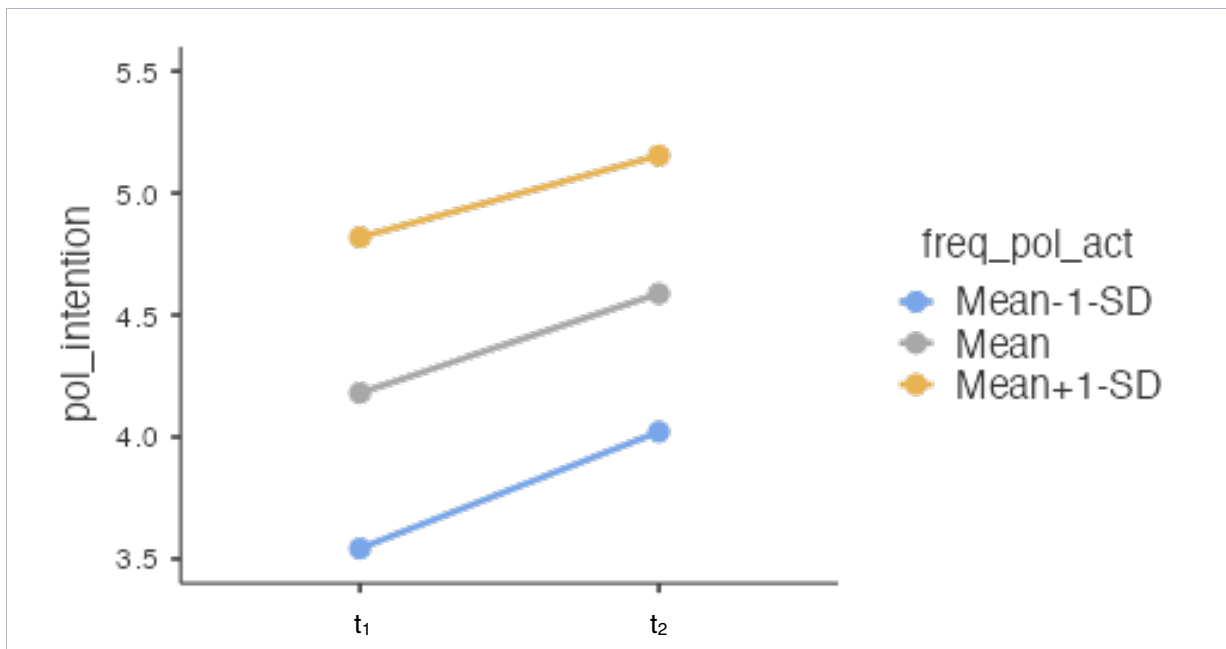


Figure 26. Initial level of political action (t_1) as a moderator of the t_2 - t_1 -change in political intention to act

Interaction: $F(242) = 2.90, p = .090$

Simple effects:

pol_interest+1SD : $t(242) = 5.64, p < .001$

pol_interest-1SD : $t(242) = 8.05, p < .001$

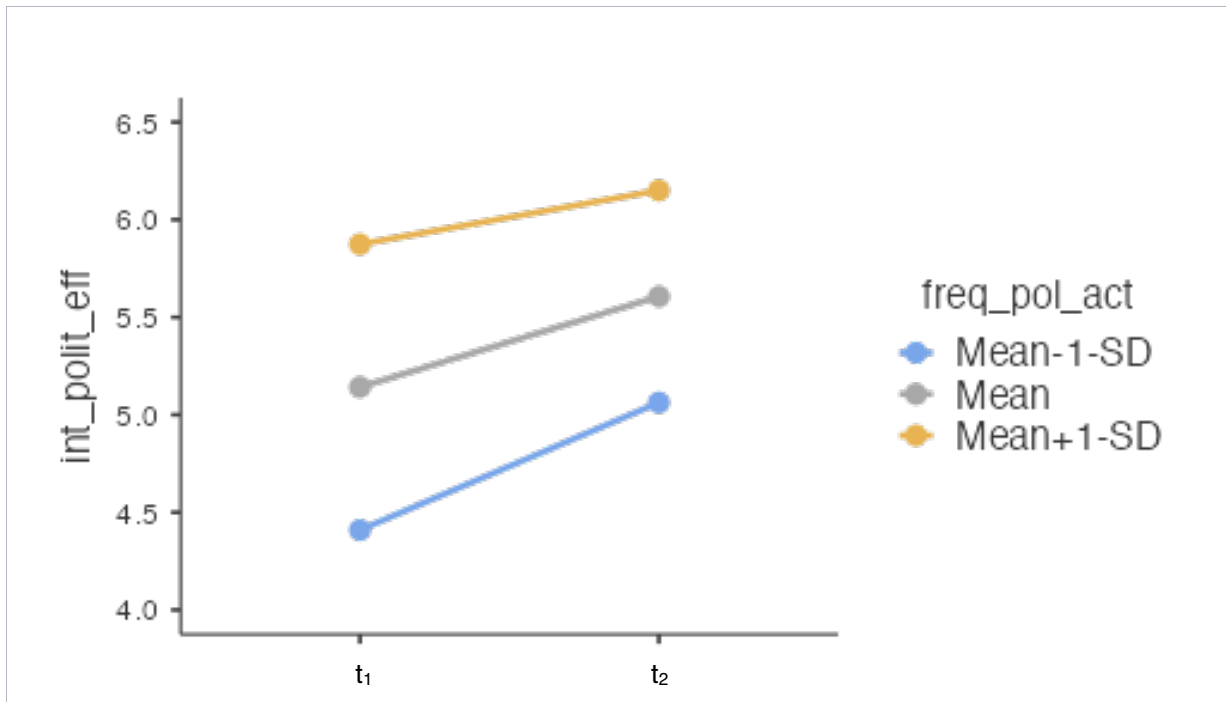


Figure 27. Initial level of political action (t_1) as a moderator of the t_2 - t_1 -change in internal political efficacy beliefs

Interaction: $F(238) = 9.56, p = .002$

Simple effects:

pol_interest+1SD : $t(238) = 3.20, p = .002$

pol_interest-1SD : $t(238) = 7.57, p < .001$

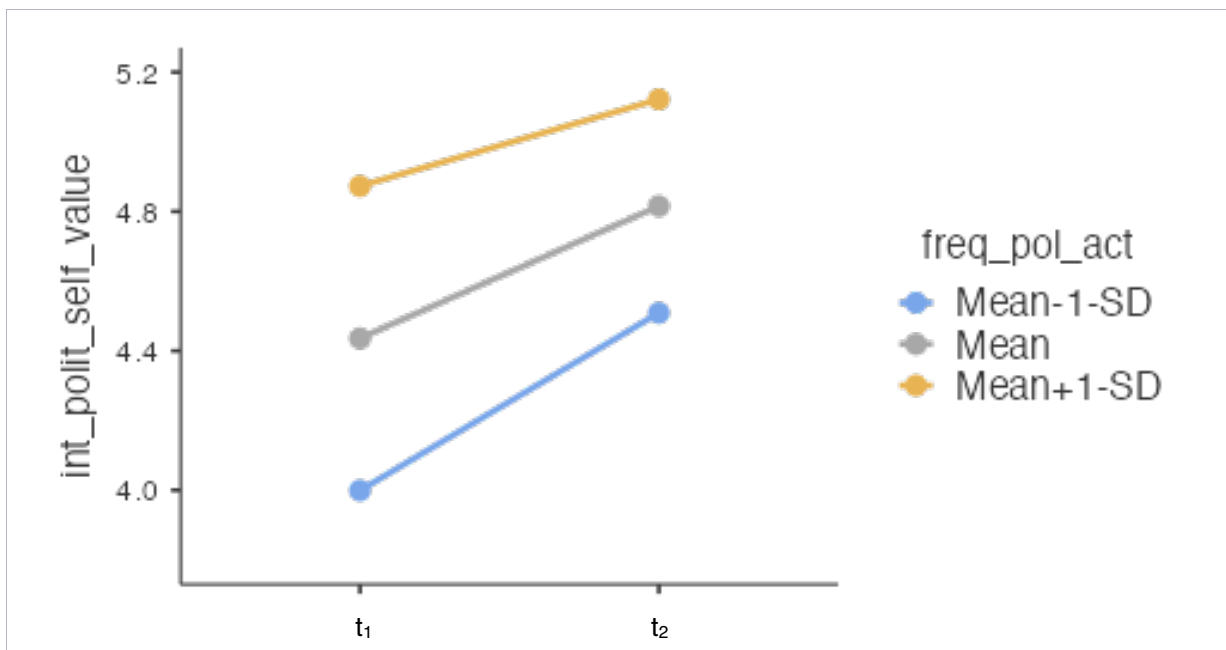


Figure 28. Initial level of political action (t_1) as a moderator of the t_2 - t_1 -change in political self-esteem conviction

Interaction: $F(237) = 3.04, p = .083$

Simple effects:

pol_interest+1SD : $t(236) = 2.36, p = .019$

pol_interest-1SD : $t(237) = 4.82, p < .001$

6.6 Questionnaires

6.6.1 Questionnaire t₁

The question about participation in the election was adjusted accordingly depending on the Electoral District.

In the paper questionnaires, the questions on the frequency of political actions in the last 3 months and on the type of discrimination were removed because they were only asked online after a filter question.

Individual items are not reported above because they relate to research questions that are answered in separate scientific publications.



Liebe Teilnehmerin, lieber Teilnehmer des Wahlkreistags,

vielen Dank, dass Sie an dieser etwa **15-minütigen Online-Befragung** teilnehmen. Nur so können wir aus dem Wahlkreistag lernen und zukünftige Projekte durch Ihre Antworten verbessern!

Die Befragung dient dazu, den Wahlkreistag auszuwerten (externe Evaluation). Und sie ist Teil eines universitären Forschungsprojekts. Wir sind vom Projekt "Hallo Bundestag" beauftragt und möchten gerne mehr über **Ihre Meinung** und **Ihren Hintergrund** erfahren und herausfinden, was die Teilnahme **am Wahlkreistag bewirkt** (Vorher-Nachher-Befragung).

Das bedeutet, dass die Daten nicht direkt ans Projekt gehen, sondern nur die anonymisierte Auswertung. Sollte eine Frage mal nicht so verständlich sein, überspringen Sie diese einfach. Und lassen Sie sich nicht dadurch abschrecken. Der Wahlkreistag selbst wird leicht zu verstehen sein!

Es gibt keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten! Wählen Sie spontan die Antworten aus, die am ehesten auf Sie zutreffen.

Die Beantwortung der Fragen ist **freiwillig**. Sie können die Befragung **jederzeit abbrechen** und Ihre bisherigen Angaben per Klick wieder löschen. Die Daten werden streng vertraulich behandelt.

Im Folgenden können Sie alle Informationen zum Datenschutz und zu Ihren Rechten nachlesen:

Wir sind gespannt auf Ihre Meinung!

Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich kurz die Zeit nehmen!

Hiermit versichere ich, dass ich die oben beschriebenen Informationen zum Datenschutz zur Kenntnis genommen habe.



Wir benötigen einen Code, um Ihre Antworten von heute mit den Daten aus dem ersten und späteren Fragebögen zusammenführen zu können.

Dieses Verfahren dient dazu mehrere Fragebögen einer Person zuzuordnen, ohne die Person dabei identifizierbar zu machen.

Die Daten aus dem Melderegister liegen uns nicht vor. Diese hat nur das Projekt „Hallo Bundestag“ für die Durchführung des Wahlkreistags. Gleichzeitig bekommt das Projekt keine Rohdaten von uns. Eine Zuordnung ist so also nicht möglich!

Damit Sie sich keinen zufälligen Code merken müssen, besteht der Code aus den folgenden Buchstaben und Zahlen.

Bitte wählen Sie die Option aus, die ...

... den **ersten Buchstaben** Ihres **Geburtsortes** enthält (z.B. „A, B oder C“ für Berlin):

- A, B oder C
- D, E oder F
- G, H oder I
- J, K oder L
- M, N oder O
- P, Q oder R
- S, T oder U
- V, W, X, Y oder Z

... den **ersten Buchstaben** Ihres **Vornamens** enthält (z.B. „G, H oder I“ für Hannah):

- A, B oder C
- D, E oder F
- G, H oder I
- J, K oder L
- M, N oder O
- P, Q oder R
- S, T oder U
- V, W, X, Y oder Z

Bitte geben Sie die folgenden Angaben als Zahlen an:

Der **Geburtstag Ihrer Mutter** oder der Person, die dieser Rolle am nächsten kommt
(nur der **Tag**, ohne Monat und Jahr),
z.B. **09** für den 9. Mai
wenn Sie unsicher sind, bitte 55 eintragen

Ihr **eigenes Geburtsjahr**
nur die letzten beiden Ziffern
(z.B. **75** für 1975):

Die **ersten drei Ziffern Ihrer Postleitzahl** (Hauptwohnsitz)
wenn Sie unsicher sind, bitte 000 eintragen



Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie in Zukunft Folgendes tun werden?

Bitte geben Sie an, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie die jeweilige Handlung im angegebenen Zeitraum ausführen werden.

Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ... keinesfalls 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ganz sicher

... an einer weiteren Veranstaltung zur Bürgerbeteiligung teilnehmen? (falls Sie nach dem Wahlkreisstag zu einer anderen Veranstaltung eingeladen werden)

... einmal zu einem bestimmten Thema **Kontakt zu Politikerinnen/Politikern** aufnehmen?

Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ... keinesfalls 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ganz sicher

... in den nächsten 10 Jahren an **sämtlichen Wahlen** teilnehmen, zu denen Sie berechtigt sind? (z.B. jede Bundestagswahl, Landtagswahl, Kommunalwahl und Europawahl)

... mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer **Unterschriftensammlung oder Petition** teilnehmen?

Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ... keinesfalls 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ganz sicher

... mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer **Demonstration** teilnehmen?

... mindestens einmal im Monat für politische, soziale oder ökologische Anliegen in einer **Organisation, Gruppierung oder Partei mitarbeiten**? (z.B. politische Partei, Initiative, NGO, Gewerkschaft, soziale Bewegung oder Verein/ Verband)

Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ... keinesfalls 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ganz sicher

... sich mindestens einmal im Monat **unbezahlt oder ehrenamtlich für hilfsbedürftige Menschen** in Ihrer Umgebung **engagieren**?

... mehrmals im Monat etwas über Politik im **Internet posten oder teilen**?

Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ... keinesfalls 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ganz sicher

... mehrmals im Monat mit Freundinnen/Freunden, Verwandten oder Kolleginnen/Kollegen **über Politik diskutieren**?

... regelmäßig für politische, soziale, kulturelle oder ökologische Anliegen eine **Organisation, Gruppierung oder Partei finanziell unterstützen**? (z.B. durch Spenden oder Mitgliedsbeiträge)



Inwieweit identifizieren Sie sich mit der Gesellschaft in Deutschland?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	4	5	Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2				6	7
Ich fühle mich sehr stark mit der Gesellschaft in Deutschland verbunden.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Es gibt mir ein gutes Gefühl, ein Mitglied der Gesellschaft in Deutschland zu sein.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ein Mitglied der Gesellschaft in Deutschland zu sein, ist ein sehr wichtiger Teil meiner Identität.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass wir gemeinsam als Gesellschaft Deutschland verändern können?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	4	5	Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2				6	7
Ich glaube, dass <u>wir als Mitglieder der Gesellschaft</u> <u>gemeinsam</u> in der Lage sind, Deutschland erheblich zum Besseren zu verändern.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich glaube, dass <u>wir als Mitglieder der Gesellschaft</u> <u>gemeinsam</u> eine positive Entwicklung von Deutschland maßgeblich vorantreiben können.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass Sie als Individuum dazu beitragen können, gemeinsam als Gesellschaft Deutschland zu verändern?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	4	5	Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2				6	7
Ich glaube, dass <u>mein individuelles Handeln</u> entscheidend dafür ist, um <u>gemeinsam als Gesellschaft</u> eine positive Entwicklung von Deutschland voranzutreiben.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich glaube, dass ich <u>als Individuum</u> einen maßgeblichen Beitrag dazu leisten kann, <u>gemeinsam als Gesellschaft</u> Deutschland zum Besseren zu verändern.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass Sie sich am politischen Geschehen beteiligen können?
 Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

Wichtige politische Fragen kann ich gut verstehen und einschätzen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Ich traue mir zu, mich an einem Gespräch über politische Fragen aktiv zu beteiligen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass Sie als Person für das politische Geschehen wichtig sind?
 Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

Meine politischen Ansichten werden von der Politik ernst genommen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Meine eigenen politischen Ansichten sind wertvoll für die Gesellschaft.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Meine persönliche Perspektive auf politische Fragen ist wichtig für die Gesellschaft.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Ich fühle mich mit meinen politischen Ansichten von der Politik beachtet.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	



Inwieweit ist Deutschland so, wie es sein sollte?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Wie Deutschland gerade ist, steht in einem starken Kontrast dazu, wie Deutschland sein sollte.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Der momentane Zustand von Deutschland weicht stark von dem ab, was wünschenswert wäre.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Auf einer Skala von 0 bis 10, wie sehr vertrauen Sie persönlich jeder der folgenden öffentlichen Einrichtungen oder Personengruppen?

Markieren Sie für jede Einrichtung oder Personengruppe einen Wert.

Dem Bundestag?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Den Politikern und Politikerinnen?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Den Parteien?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Den Menschen in Deutschland?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Inwieweit können Sie sich eine bessere Gesellschaft vorstellen, als dies momentan der Fall ist?
 Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stimme voll und ganz zu

Ich kann mir ein System vorstellen, in dem sich all diejenigen, die von einer politischen Entscheidung betroffen sind, angemessen daran beteiligen können, anstatt von anderen regiert zu werden.

Es fällt mir leicht, mir eine Gesellschaft vorzustellen, in der alle Menschen die gleichen Rechte haben und die Mächtigen nicht bevorzugt werden.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stimme voll und ganz zu

Ich kann mir eine Gesellschaft vorstellen, in der die Menschen sich als Gemeinschaft gegenseitig unterstützen, anstatt miteinander zu konkurrieren.

Es fällt mir leicht, mir eine Gesellschaft vorzustellen, in der die Politik Kompromisse erarbeitet, mit denen alle Menschen leben können, anstatt dass sich einzelne Gruppen mit ihren Interessen durchsetzen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stimme voll und ganz zu

Es fällt mir leicht, mir eine Gesellschaft vorzustellen, in der die Menschen nur das verbrauchen, was nachwachsen kann, anstatt immer mehr zu wollen.

Ich kann mir eine Welt vorstellen, in der die Wirtschaft die Bedürfnisse der Bevölkerung erfüllt ohne negative Konsequenzen für Mensch und Natur.



Was denken Sie?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Einige Dinge, die jeder als wahr akzeptiert, sind in Wirklichkeit von Machthabern erfundene Unwahrheiten, die Menschen hinters Licht zu führen versuchen.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Die Regierung oder verdeckte Organisationen sind für ungewöhnliche oder unerklärliche Ereignisse verantwortlich.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ereignisse im Laufe der Geschichte werden von Einzelpersonen zu ihrem eigenen Vorteil sorgfältig geplant und orchestriert.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viele Situationen oder Ereignisse lassen sich durch illegale oder schädliche Handlungen der Regierung oder anderer mächtiger Personen erklären.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viele sogenannte „Zufälle“ sind tatsächlich Hinweise darauf, wie die Dinge wirklich passiert sind.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ereignisse aus den Nachrichten haben möglicherweise nicht wirklich stattgefunden.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alternative Erklärungen für wichtige gesellschaftliche Ereignisse sind näher an der Wahrheit als die offizielle Geschichte.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Wie stark interessieren Sie sich im Allgemeinen für Politik?

- überhaupt nicht weniger stark mittelmäßig stark sehr stark | keine Angabe

Haben Sie die deutsche und/oder eine andere europäische Staatsbürgerschaft?

- deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft
- andere europäische Staatsbürgerschaft
-
- weder noch (keine deutsche oder europäische Staatsbürgerschaft)
- keine Angabe

An welchen der folgenden Wahlen haben Sie teilgenommen?

- letzte Europawahl** am 26. Mai 2019
- letzte Bundestagswahl** am 26. Sept. 2021
- letzte Landtagswahl** am 22. Mai 2022
- letzte Kommunalwahl** am 13. Sept. 2020 (Bürgermeister*in, Stadtrat, Landrat, ...)
-
- Ich habe an keiner der genannten Wahlen teilgenommen.
- weiß nicht / keine Angabe



Haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten eine oder mehrere der folgenden Handlungen unternommen?

Bitte kreuzen Sie an, was auf Sie zutrifft.

Ich habe in den letzten 12 Monaten ...

- ... Medien, also Fernsehen, Zeitungen, Radio und Internet, genutzt, um mich politisch zu informieren.
 - ... meine politischen Ansichten mit Freundinnen/Freunden, Verwandten oder Kolleginnen/Kollegen diskutiert.
 - ... bestimmte Produkte oder Leistungen aus politischen, sozialen oder ökologischen Gründen boykottiert bzw. darauf verzichtet.
 - ... etwas über Politik im Internet gepostet bzw. soziale Medien geteilt.
 - ... an einer Unterschriftensammlung oder Petition teilgenommen.
 - ... für politische, soziale, kulturelle oder ökologische Anliegen in einer Organisation, Gruppierung oder Partei mitgearbeitet (z.B. politische Partei, Initiative, NGO, Gewerkschaft, Verein/ Verband oder soziale Bewegung).
 - ... mich unbezahlt oder ehrenamtlich für hilfsbedürftige Menschen in meiner Umgebung engagiert (z.B. in Nachbarschaft oder Gemeinde).
 - ... ein Abzeichen, Anstecker oder Aufkleber einer politischen Kampagne getragen oder irgendwo befestigt.
 - ... an einer Demonstration teilgenommen.
 - ... Kontakt zu Politikerinnen/Politikern aufgenommen.
 - ... für politische, soziale, kulturelle oder ökologische Anliegen eine Organisation, Gruppierung, Stiftung oder Partei finanziell unterstützt (z.B. durch Spenden oder Mitgliedsbeiträge).
 - ... ein Bürgerbegehren oder Volksbegehren unterschrieben.
 - ... an einem Verfahren zur Bürgerbeteiligung teilgenommen (nicht Wahlkreistag).
-
- ... keine der beschriebenen Handlungen unternommen.



Wie häufig haben Sie in den letzten 3 Monaten die folgenden Handlungen unternommen?

Achtung: es geht jetzt um die **letzten 3 Monate**, nicht 12 Monate wie bei der vorherigen Frage.

	nie bzw. fast nie	seltener als monatlich	an 1-3 Tagen pro Monat	ungefähr wöchentlich	an 2-4 Tagen pro Woche	täglich bzw. fast täglich	mehrmal: täglich	weiß nicht / keine Angabe
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Medien, also Fernsehen, Zeitungen, Radio und Internet genutzt, um mich politisch zu informieren	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
meine politischen Ansichten mit Freundinnen/Freunden, Verwandten oder Kolleginnen/ Kollegen diskutiert	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
aus politischen, sozialen oder ökologischen Gründen bestimmte Produkte oder Leistungen boykottiert bzw. darauf verzichtet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
etwas über Politik im Internet gepostet oder geteilt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
an einer Unterschriftensammlung oder Petition teilgenommen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
für politische, soziale, kulturelle oder ökologische Anliegen in einer Organisation, Gruppierung oder Partei <u>mitgearbeitet</u> (z.B. politische Partei, Initiative, NGO, Gewerkschaft, Verein / Verband oder soziale Bewegung)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
mich unbezahlt oder ehrenamtlich für hilfsbedürftige Menschen in meiner Umgebung engagiert (z.B. in Nachbarschaft oder Gemeinde)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Engagieren Sie sich zur Zeit unbezahlt oder ehrenamtlich für politische, soziale, kulturelle oder ökologische Anliegen?

z.B. in der Nachbarschaft, Gemeinde, Kulturszene, Umwelt-/Naturschutz und/oder in Organisationen, Parteien, Initiativen, Vereinen/ Verbänden, sozialen Bewegungen, ...

Wenn ja, wie viele Stunden sind das ungefähr pro Woche?

Bitte nur ganze Stunden als Zahl (Ziffer) angeben.

- Ja, ich engagiere mich in etwa Stunde(n) pro Woche.
- Nein, Ich gehe zur Zeit keinem unbezahlten bzw. ehrenamtlichen Engagement nach.

**Welchem Geschlecht fühlen Sie sich zugehörig?**

- weiblich
- männlich
- divers / nicht binär

keine Angabe

Bitte geben Sie Ihr Geburtsjahr an. keine Angabe**Welchen höchsten allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss haben Sie?**

- Abschluss nach höchstens 7 Jahren Schulbesuch (auch Abschluss im Ausland)
- Förderschulabschluss
- Haupt- /Volksschulabschluss
- Abschluss der Polytechnischen Oberschule der DDR
- Realschulabschluss, Mittlere Reife oder gleichwertiger Abschluss
- Abitur (Allgemeine oder fachgebundene Hochschulreife)

keine Angabe

Wie viele Personen leben ständig in Ihrem Haushalt, Sie selbst eingeschlossen?

Zählen Sie Kinder bitte mit.

 Personen keine Angabe

**Wie hoch ist das monatliche Netto-Einkommen Ihres Haushalts insgesamt?**

Die Summe, die nach Abzug von Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträgen ungefähr übrig bleibt. Bei Selbstständigen zudem nach Abzug der eigenen Betriebsausgaben.

- Unter 500€
- 500 bis unter 1.000 €
- 1.000 bis unter 1.250 €
- 1.250 bis unter 1.500 €
- 1.500 bis unter 2.000 €
- 2.000 bis unter 2.500 €
- 2.500 bis unter 3.000 €
- 3.000 bis unter 3.500 €
- 3.500 bis unter 4.000 €
- 4.000 bis unter 5000 €
- 5000 € und mehr

keine Angabe

Haben Sie letzte Woche mindestens eine Stunde gegen Bezahlung gearbeitet?

Dazu zählen auch Elternzeit, Altersteilzeit, FSJ, Minijobs etc.

Bitte kreuzen Sie auch „ja“ an, wenn sie Urlaub hatten, krank geschrieben waren oder unbezahlte Mithilfe im Familienbetrieb geleistet haben.

- ja
- nein

**Als was haben Sie in der letzten Woche gearbeitet?**

Bei mehreren Tätigkeiten, beziehen Sie sich bitte auf die Tätigkeit mit der höchsten wöchentlichen Stundenzahl.
Bei Unterbrechung der Tätigkeit (z.B. durch Elternzeit, Altersteilzeit), beziehen Sie sich bitte auf die unterbrochene Tätigkeit.

- Angestellte / Angestellter
 - (Heim)Arbeiterin / (Heim)Arbeiter
 - Auszubildende / Auszubildender
 - Selbstständige / Selbstständiger mit Beschäftigten
 - Selbstständige / Selbstständiger ohne Beschäftigte (auch Honorarkraft, Person mit Werkvertrag)
 - in Familienbetrieb mithelfende Person (unbezahlte Tätigkeit)
 - Beamtin / Beamter, Richterin / Richter, Dienstordnungsangestellte /-angestellter
 - Zeit-/ Berufssoldat / Zeit-/ Berufssoldatin
 - Person im freiwilligen Wehrdienst
 - Person im Bundesfreiwilligendienst (auch Freiwilliges Soziales / Ökologisches Jahr)
 - Trainee, Person im Volontariat oder bezahlten Praktikum
 - sonstige Beschäftigte / sonstiger Beschäftigter mit Gelegenheitsarbeit oder kleinem Job
-
- weiß nicht / keine Angabe



Würden Sie sich selbst als Angehörige(r) einer Bevölkerungsgruppe bezeichnen, die in Deutschland diskriminiert wird?

- ja
 nein

- keine Angabe
 weiß nicht

Aus welchen Gründen wird Ihre Gruppe diskriminiert?

mehrere Antworten möglich

- Hautfarbe
 Nationalität
 Religion / Weltanschauung
 politische Einstellung
 Sprache
 Volksgruppe oder ethnische Gruppe
 Alter
 Geschlecht
 Sexuelle Identität
 Behinderung, körperliche oder psychische Krankheit
 Armut
 Erziehung oder Bildungsniveau
 Personenstand / Familiensituation
 Anderer Grund:

- trifft **nicht** zu, meine Bevölkerungsgruppe wird nicht diskriminiert
 keine Angabe



Wann haben Sie sich entschieden am Wahlkreistag teilzunehmen?

- nach dem **ersten Brief** mit der Einladung.
- nach dem **zweiten Brief** mit der Erinnerung an die vorrangegangene Einladung.
- nach dem **persönlichem Gespräch** an der Tür (ich hatte vorher eine Erinnerung bekommen).
- nach dem **persönlichem Gespräch** an der Tür (ich hatte vorher keine Erinnerung bekommen).
- nachdem ein (dritter) **Brief hinterlassen wurde, weil ich nicht Zuhause war**, als persönlich bei mir geklingelt wurde.

weiß nicht / nichts zutreffend

Vielen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Wir möchten uns ganz herzlich für Ihre Mithilfe bedanken.

6.6.2 Questionnaire t₂

If people had not taken part in t₁, the relevant demographic information was also requested in the online questionnaire (not shown here).

Individual items are not reported above because they relate to research questions that are answered in separate scientific publications.



Liebe Teilnehmerin, lieber Teilnehmer des Wahlkreistags,

vielen Dank, dass Sie an dieser etwa **15-minütigen Online-Befragung** teilnehmen. Nur so können wir aus dem Wahlkreistag lernen und zukünftige Projekte durch Ihre Antworten verbessern!

Der Fragebogen hat zwei Ziele: Zum einen dient er dazu, den Wahlkreistag auszuwerten (**Evaluation**). Zum anderen ist er Teil eines universitären Forschungsprojekts. Wir möchten gerne mehr über **Ihre Meinung** und **Ihren Hintergrund** erfahren und herausfinden, was die Teilnahme **am Wahlkreistag bewirkt** (Vorher-Nachher-Befragung).

Ohne Ihre Teilnahme an dieser Befragung, ohne Ihr Feedback zum Wahlkreistag ist all dies nicht möglich!

Es gibt keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten! Wählen Sie spontan die Antworten aus, die am ehesten auf Sie zutreffen.

Die Beantwortung der Fragen ist **freiwillig**. Sie können die Befragung **jederzeit abbrechen** und Ihre bisherigen Angaben per Klick wieder löschen. Die Daten werden streng vertraulich behandelt. Die Auswertung erfolgt anonymisiert.

Im Folgenden können Sie alle Informationen zum Datenschutz und zu Ihren Rechten nachlesen:

Wir sind gespannt auf Ihre Meinung!

Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich kurz die Zeit nehmen!

Hiermit versichere ich, dass ich die oben beschriebenen Informationen zum Datenschutz zur Kenntnis genommen habe.



Wir benötigen einen Code, um Ihre Antworten von heute mit den Daten aus dem ersten und späteren Fragebögen zusammenführen zu können.

Dieses Verfahren dient dazu mehrere Fragebögen einer Person zuzuordnen, ohne die Person dabei identifizierbar zu machen.

Die Daten aus dem Melderegister liegen uns nicht vor. Diese hat nur das Projekt „Hallo Bundestag“ für die Durchführung des Wahlkreistags. Gleichzeitig bekommt das Projekt keine Rohdaten von uns. Eine Zuordnung ist so also nicht möglich!

Damit Sie sich keinen zufälligen Code merken müssen, besteht der Code aus den folgenden Buchstaben und Zahlen.

Bitte wählen Sie die Option aus, die ...

... den **ersten Buchstaben** Ihres **Geburtsortes** enthält (z.B. „A, B oder C“ für Berlin):

- A, B oder C
- D, E oder F
- G, H oder I
- J, K oder L
- M, N oder O
- P, Q oder R
- S, T oder U
- V, W, X, Y oder Z

... den **ersten Buchstaben** Ihres **Vornamens** enthält (z.B. „G, H oder I“ für Hannah):

- A, B oder C
- D, E oder F
- G, H oder I
- J, K oder L
- M, N oder O
- P, Q oder R
- S, T oder U
- V, W, X, Y oder Z

Bitte geben Sie die folgenden Angaben als Zahlen an:

Der **Geburtsstag Ihrer Mutter** oder der Person, die dieser Rolle am nächsten kommt
(nur der **Tag**, ohne Monat und Jahr),
z.B. **09** für den 9. Mai

Ihr **eigenes Geburtsjahr**
nur die letzten beiden Ziffern
(z.B. **75** für 1975):

Die **ersten drei Ziffern Ihrer Postleitzahl** (Hauptwohnsitz)
wenn Sie unsicher sind, bitte 000 eintragen



Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie in Zukunft Folgendes tun werden?

Bitte geben Sie an, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie die jeweilige Handlung im angegebenen Zeitraum ausführen werden.

Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ...	keinesfalls							ganz sicher
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
... an einer <u>weiteren</u> Veranstaltung zur Bürgerbeteiligung teilnehmen? (falls Sie nach dem Wahlkreisstag zu einer anderen Veranstaltung eingeladen werden)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
... einmal zu einem bestimmten Thema Kontakt zu Politikerinnen/Politikern aufnehmen?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ...	keinesfalls							ganz sicher
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
... in den <u>nächsten 10 Jahren</u> an sämtlichen Wahlen teilnehmen, zu denen Sie berechtigt sind? (z.B. jede Bundestagswahl, Landtagswahl, Kommunalwahl und Europawahl)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
... mindestens <u>einmal im Jahr</u> an einer Unterschriftensammlung oder Petition teilnehmen?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ...	keinesfalls							ganz sicher
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
... mindestens <u>einmal im Jahr</u> an einer Demonstration teilnehmen?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
... mindestens <u>einmal im Monat</u> für politische, soziale oder ökologische Anliegen in einer Organisation, Gruppierung oder Partei mitarbeiten ? (z.B. politische Partei, Initiative, NGO, Gewerkschaft, soziale Bewegung oder Verein/ Verband)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ...	keinesfalls							ganz sicher
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
... sich mindestens <u>einmal im Monat</u> unbezahlt oder ehrenamtlich für hilfsbedürftige Menschen in Ihrer Umgebung engagieren ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
... <u>mehrmals im Monat</u> etwas über Politik im Internet posten oder teilen ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie ...	keinesfalls							ganz sicher
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
... <u>mehrmals im Monat</u> mit Freundinnen/Freunden, Verwandten oder Kolleginnen/Kollegen über Politik diskutieren ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
... <u>regelmäßig</u> für politische, soziale, kulturelle oder ökologische Anliegen eine Organisation, Gruppierung oder Partei finanziell unterstützen ? (z.B. durch Spenden oder Mitgliedsbeiträge)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	



Inwieweit identifizieren Sie sich mit der Gesellschaft in Deutschland?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	4	5	Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2				6	7
Ich fühle mich sehr stark mit der Gesellschaft in Deutschland verbunden.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Es gibt mir ein gutes Gefühl, ein Mitglied der Gesellschaft in Deutschland zu sein.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ein Mitglied der Gesellschaft in Deutschland zu sein, ist ein sehr wichtiger Teil meiner Identität.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass wir gemeinsam als Gesellschaft Deutschland verändern können?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	4	5	Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2				6	7
Ich glaube, dass <u>wir als Mitglieder der Gesellschaft</u> <u>gemeinsam</u> in der Lage sind, Deutschland erheblich zum Besseren zu verändern.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich glaube, dass <u>wir als Mitglieder der Gesellschaft</u> <u>gemeinsam</u> eine positive Entwicklung von Deutschland maßgeblich vorantreiben können.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass Sie als Individuum dazu beitragen können, gemeinsam als Gesellschaft Deutschland zu verändern?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		3	4	5	Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2				6	7
Ich glaube, dass <u>mein individuelles Handeln</u> entscheidend dafür ist, um <u>gemeinsam als Gesellschaft</u> eine positive Entwicklung von Deutschland voranzutreiben.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich glaube, dass ich <u>als Individuum</u> einen maßgeblichen Beitrag dazu leisten kann, <u>gemeinsam als Gesellschaft</u> Deutschland zum Besseren zu verändern.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass Sie sich am politischen Geschehen beteiligen können?
 Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

Wichtige politische Fragen kann ich gut verstehen und einschätzen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Ich traue mir zu, mich an einem Gespräch über politische Fragen aktiv zu beteiligen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Inwieweit glauben Sie, dass Sie als Person für das politische Geschehen wichtig sind?
 Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

Meine politischen Ansichten werden von der Politik ernst genommen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Meine eigenen politischen Ansichten sind wertvoll für die Gesellschaft.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Meine persönliche Perspektive auf politische Fragen ist wichtig für die Gesellschaft.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Ich fühle mich mit meinen politischen Ansichten von der Politik beachtet.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu							Stimme voll und ganz zu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	



Inwieweit ist Deutschland so, wie es sein sollte?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Wie Deutschland gerade ist, steht in einem starken Kontrast dazu, wie Deutschland sein sollte.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Der momentane Zustand von Deutschland weicht stark von dem ab, was wünschenswert wäre.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Auf einer Skala von 0 bis 10, wie sehr vertrauen Sie persönlich jeder der folgenden öffentlichen Einrichtungen oder Personengruppen?

Markieren Sie für jede Einrichtung oder Personengruppe einen Wert.

Dem Bundestag?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Den Politikern und Politikerinnen?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Den Parteien?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Den Menschen in Deutschland?

Vertraue überhaupt nicht	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vertraue voll und ganz
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Inwieweit können Sie sich eine bessere Gesellschaft vorstellen, als dies momentan der Fall ist?
 Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zutreffen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stimme voll und ganz zu

Ich kann mir ein System vorstellen, in dem sich all diejenigen, die von einer politischen Entscheidung betroffen sind, angemessen daran beteiligen können, anstatt von anderen regiert zu werden.

Es fällt mir leicht, mir eine Gesellschaft vorzustellen, in der alle Menschen die gleichen Rechte haben und die Mächtigen nicht bevorzugt werden.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stimme voll und ganz zu

Ich kann mir eine Gesellschaft vorstellen, in der die Menschen sich als Gemeinschaft gegenseitig unterstützen, anstatt miteinander zu konkurrieren.

Es fällt mir leicht, mir eine Gesellschaft vorzustellen, in der die Politik Kompromisse erarbeitet, mit denen alle Menschen leben können, anstatt dass sich einzelne Gruppen mit ihren Interessen durchsetzen.

Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stimme voll und ganz zu

Es fällt mir leicht, mir eine Gesellschaft vorzustellen, in der die Menschen nur das verbrauchen, was nachwachsen kann, anstatt immer mehr zu wollen.

Ich kann mir eine Welt vorstellen, in der die Wirtschaft die Bedürfnisse der Bevölkerung erfüllt ohne negative Konsequenzen für Mensch und Natur.



Was denken Sie?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Einige Dinge, die jeder als wahr akzeptiert, sind in Wirklichkeit von Machthabern erfundene Unwahrheiten, die Menschen hinters Licht zu führen versuchen.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Die Regierung oder verdeckte Organisationen sind für ungewöhnliche oder unerklärliche Ereignisse verantwortlich.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Ereignisse im Laufe der Geschichte werden von Einzelpersonen zu ihrem eigenen Vorteil sorgfältig geplant und orchestriert.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viele Situationen oder Ereignisse lassen sich durch illegale oder schädliche Handlungen der Regierung oder anderer mächtiger Personen erklären.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Viele sogenannte „Zufälle“ sind tatsächlich Hinweise darauf, wie die Dinge wirklich passiert sind.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ereignisse aus den Nachrichten haben möglicherweise nicht wirklich stattgefunden.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Alternative Erklärungen für wichtige gesellschaftliche Ereignisse sind näher an der Wahrheit als die offizielle Geschichte.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Vielen Dank schonmal bis hierher!

Jetzt möchten wir Ihnen noch ein paar **Fragen zum heutigen Wahlkreistag** stellen.
Diese Fragen sind besonders wichtig, um zukünftige Wahlkreistage noch besser umsetzen zu können!

Der Wahlkreistag war...

- ... zu kurz.
 - ... genau richtig.
 - ... zu lang.
-
- weiß nicht

Wie bewerten Sie das Ergebnis des Wahlkreistags?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu					Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Das Ergebnis des Wahlkreistags steht für die Anliegen der Allgemeinheit.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Das Ergebnis des Wahlkreistags war vorbestimmt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich bin zufrieden mit dem Ergebnis des Wahlkreistags.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Wie bewerten Sie die Informationen, die Sie zu Beginn des Wahlkreistags erhalten haben?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu					Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Die Unterlagen zum Thema des Wahlkreistags (Begleitheft) waren verständlich .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Die Unterlagen zum Thema des Wahlkreistags (Begleitheft) waren ausgeglichen (neutral) .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich hatte genug Informationen , um effektiv teilnehmen zu können.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Wie haben Sie den Wahlkreistag erlebt?

Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Die Moderation war fair.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Ich hatte ausreichend Gelegenheit, meine Sicht der Dinge darzulegen.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Die Teilnehmenden sind respektvoll miteinander umgegangen.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Ich war mir mit den anderen Teilnehmenden darin einig, was getan werden sollte, um die Gesellschaft positiv zu verändern.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
In den Gruppendiskussionen waren wir uns darin einig, wie sich Politik und Gesellschaft verändern sollten.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Meine Meinung war wichtig für das Ergebnis des Wahlkreistags.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Meine Perspektive war eine Bereicherung für den Wahlkreistag.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Ich konnte einen wichtigen Beitrag zum Wahlkreistag leisten.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stimme voll und ganz zu
Ich konnte mich gut an den Gesprächen beteiligen.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Ich konnte auf das Ergebnis des Wahlkreistags Einfluss nehmen.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	



Bitte geben Sie an, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen.

	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu					Stimme voll und ganz zu	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meine Erfahrung beim Wahlkreistag weicht stark davon ab, wie ich die Gesellschaft sonst erlebe.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ich habe beim Wahlkreistag viel über Politik und Gesellschaft gelernt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Durch den Wahlkreistag verstehe ich nun (noch) besser, was gut für die Allgemeinheit ist.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Meine Erfahrung beim Wahlkreistag hat mir gezeigt, dass eine andere Gesellschaft möglich wäre.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Die Ideen aus dem Wahlkreistag stellen real mögliche Veränderungen von Politik und Gesellschaft dar.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Die Ideen aus dem Wahlkreistag unterscheiden sich stark vom momentanen Zustand in Politik und Gesellschaft.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Hat sich Ihre Sicht auf Politik und/oder Gesellschaft durch die Teilnahme am Wahlkreistag verändert?

Nein, bei mir hat sich durch den Wahlkreistag nichts nennenswert verändert.

Ja, folgendes hat sich bei mir durch den Wahlkreistag verändert:

Vielen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Wir möchten uns ganz herzlich für Ihre Mithilfe bedanken.

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