

Table 6

Comparison of odds ratios and standard errors from linear regression models (Model 1): Original, and reproduced with the full and reduced GESIS Panel data sets, Gherghina and Geissel, 2019

	Model 1					
	Original	SE	Repr. full	SE	Repr. reduced	SE
Satisfaction with democracy	0.95**	0.02	0.95*	0.02	0.95	0.03
Satisfaction with the government	0.92***	0.03	0.92***	0.03	0.92**	0.03
Parliament should decide on laws	0.75***	0.04	0.75***	0.04	0.75***	0.04
Political interest	1.07	0.05	1.06	0.05	1.11	0.06
Civic engagement	1.10	0.06	1.10	0.06	1.08	0.07
n	3248		3239		2539	

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$

SE = Standard error

DV = "reference for citizens as decision-makers"

Table 7

Comparison of odds ratios and standard errors from linear regression models (Model 2): Original, and reproduced with the full and reduced GESIS Panel data sets, Gherghina and Geissel, 2019

	Model 2					
	Original	SE	Repr. full	SE	Repr. reduced	SE
Satisfaction with democracy	0.94**	0.02	0.94*	0.02	0.95	0.03
Satisfaction with the government	0.91***	0.03	0.92***	0.03	0.92**	0.03
Parliament should decide on laws	0.77***	0.04	0.77***	0.04	0.76***	0.04
Political interest	1.18***	0.06	1.18**	0.06	1.20**	0.07
Civic engagement	1.12*	0.06	1.12	0.06	1.10	0.07
Political news	0.92*	0.05	0.92	0.05	0.93	0.05
Education	0.94	0.06	0.90	0.06	0.88	0.07
Age	0.88***	0.05	0.90*	0.05	0.93	0.05
n	3192		3180		2499	

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$

SE = Standard error

DV = "reference for citizens as decision-makers"

Table 8

Comparison of coefficients and standard errors from linear regression models: Original, and reproduced with the full and reduced GESIS Panel data sets (anti-pluralism and deliberative proceduralism), Heinisch and Wegscheider, 2020

	Antipluralism						Deliberative proceduralism					
	Original	SE	Repr. Full	SE	Repr. Red.	SE	Original	SE	Repr. Full	SE	Repr. Red.	SE
Populist attitudes	0.39***	0.04	0.38***	0.04	0.37***	0.04	-0.05	0.03	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.03
Right-wing authoritarianism	0.26***	0.04	0.25***	0.04	0.21**	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Anti-immigration attitudes	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.03	0.03
Left-wing economy	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09**	0.03	0.09**	0.03	0.08**	0.03
Left-right scale	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.08
Left-right scale ²	-0.02	0.10	-0.02	0.10	-0.06	0.12	-0.11	0.07	-0.10	0.07	-0.16*	0.08
Political interest	-0.10***	0.03	-0.10***	0.03	-0.11***	0.03	0.10***	0.02	0.10***	0.02	0.12***	0.02
Income	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.06*	0.03	0.08***	0.02	0.08***	0.02	0.08***	0.02
Education	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.04***	0.01	0.04***	0.01	0.04***	0.01
Gender (female)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Age	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.11***	0.02	0.11***	0.02	0.10***	0.02
n	1807		1802		1462		1807		1802		1462	

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$

SE = Standard error

Table 9

Comparison of coefficients and standard errors from linear regression models: Original, and reproduced with the full and reduced GESIS Panel data sets (majoritarianism and trusteeship democracy), Heinisch and Wegscheider, 2020

	Majoritarianism						Trusteeship democracy					
	Original	SE	Repr. Full	SE	Repr. Red.	SE	Original	SE	Repr. Full	SE	Repr. Red.	SE
Populist attitudes	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	-0.43***	0.03	-0.43***	0.03	-0.46***	0.04
Right-wing authoritarianism	0.16***	0.03	0.16***	0.03	0.17***	0.04	0.19***	0.04	0.19***	0.04	0.17***	0.04
Anti-immigration attitudes	0.19***	0.03	0.19***	0.03	0.21***	0.03	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.04
Left-wing economy	-0.15***	0.03	-0.15***	0.03	-0.16***	0.04	-0.14***	0.03	-0.14***	0.03	-0.15***	0.04
Left-right scale	0.17	0.09	0.17*	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.28**	0.09	0.28**	0.09	0.32**	0.10
Left-right scale ²	-0.08	0.09	-0.07	0.09	-0.04	0.10	-0.22*	0.09	-0.22*	0.09	-0.26*	0.11
Political interest	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.03
Income	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.03
Education	-0.02*	0.01	-0.02*	0.01	-0.02*	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Gender (female)	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.03**	0.01	-0.03**	0.01	-0.04***	0.01
Age	-0.06**	0.02	-0.06**	0.02	-0.06**	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02
n	1807		1802		1462		1807		1802		1462	

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$

SE = Standard error

Table 10

Comparison of marginal effects and standard errors for Model 1: Original, reproduced full data, and reproduced reduced data, Bischoff and Kusa, 2019

	original	SE	repr. full	SE	repr. reduced	SE
Expect inheritance	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
Parent(s) alive	0.09**	0.04	0.10*	0.04	0.08	0.04
Own family house	0.06*	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.08*	0.04
Children	0.09**	0.03	0.11**	0.04	0.10*	0.05
Inheritance increases inequality	-0.10***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.08	0.04
Govt. reduce inequality	-0.09***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.13**	0.04
Inequality benefits rich	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.02	0.04
Altruism motif (Ricardo)	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.04
Inter vivos transfer saves tax	0.05**	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07*	0.03
Inheritance no impact	-0.06	0.04	-0.07	0.04	-0.06	0.05
Family is important	-0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.03
Preserve trad. values	0.08***	0.03	0.08*	0.03	0.09*	0.03
Family member received care	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
Personally care	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.04
Degree compensation for care	-0.08**	0.03	-0.08*	0.04	-0.06	0.04
Overestimate tax	0.05*	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.09**	0.03
Trust in govt.	-0.09**	0.04	-0.10*	0.04	-0.11*	0.05
Good family ties	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Parents same hh	-0.15***	0.04	-0.16**	0.05	-0.20***	0.06
Female	0.08***	0.03	0.10**	0.03	0.09*	0.04
Log age	-0.36***	0.06	-0.42***	0.07	-0.45***	0.08
Married	-0.05	0.03	-0.06	0.04	-0.06	0.04
Highly educated	-0.14***	0.03	-0.16***	0.03	-0.20***	0.04
Hh income (ln, OECD)	0.06**	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.10*	0.04
n	1255		1193		975	

Note. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$.

SE = Standard error.

Only variables reported that are included in Table 2 of Bischoff and Kusa, 2019.

Table 11

Comparison of marginal effects and standard errors for Model 2: Original, reproduced full data, and reproduced reduced data, Bischoff and Kusa, 2019

	original	SE	repr. full	SE	repr. reduced	SE
Expect inheritance	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.05
Parent(s) alive	0.09**	0.04	0.09*	0.04	0.09	0.05
Own family house	0.06**	0.03	0.07*	0.03	0.08*	0.04
Children	0.06*	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.04
Inheritance increases inequality	-0.09***	0.03	-0.10**	0.04	-0.08	0.04
Govt. reduce inequality	-0.10***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.13*	0.04
Inequality benefits rich	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Altruism motif (Ricardo)	-0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.04
Inter vivos transfer saves tax	0.05**	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07*	0.03
Inheritance no impact	-0.06*	0.04	-0.07	0.04	-0.06	0.05
Family is important	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.03
Preserve trad. values	0.08***	0.03	0.07*	0.03	0.08*	0.03
Family member received care	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Personally care	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.04
Degree compensation for care	-0.08**	0.03	-0.08*	0.04	-0.05	0.04
Overestimate tax	0.06*	0.03	0.07*	0.03	0.10**	0.03
Trust in govt.	-0.09**	0.04	-0.10*	0.04	-0.11*	0.05
Good family ties	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.00	0.04
Parents same hh	-0.14***	0.04	-0.15**	0.05	-0.18**	0.06
Female	0.08***	0.03	0.10**	0.03	0.10**	0.04
Married	-0.06*	0.03	-0.07	0.04	-0.07	0.04
Highly educated	-0.14***	0.03	-0.15***	0.03	-0.19***	0.04
Hh income (ln, OECD)	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.08*	0.04
Young generation	0.14***	0.04	0.16***	0.04	0.18***	0.05
Old generation	-0.13***	0.04	-0.15***	0.04	-0.12**	0.05
n	1255		1193		975	

Note. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$.

SE = Standard error.

Only variables reported that are included in Table 2 of Bischoff and Kusa, 2019.

Table 12

Comparison of marginal effects and standard errors for Model 3: Original, reproduced full data, and reproduced reduced data, Bischoff and Kusa, 2019

	original	SE	repr. full	SE	repr. reduced	SE
Expect inheritance	0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	0.06
Parent(s) alive	0.09**	0.04	0.14**	0.05	0.13*	0.06
Own family house	0.06*	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.08*	0.04
Children	0.09**	0.03	0.11**	0.04	0.10*	0.05
Inheritance increases inequality	-0.10***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.08*	0.04
Govt. reduce inequality	-0.09***	0.03	-0.10**	0.04	-0.13**	0.04
Inequality benefits rich	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.02	0.04
Altruism motif (Ricardo)	-0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.04
Inter vivos transfer saves tax	0.05*	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07*	0.03
Inheritance no impact	-0.06	0.04	-0.06	0.04	-0.06	0.05
Family is important	-0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03
Preserve trad. values	0.08***	0.03	0.08*	0.03	0.09**	0.03
Family member received care	-0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Personally care	-0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.07
Degree compensation for care	-0.08**	0.03	-0.08	0.04	-0.05	0.05
Overestimate tax	0.05*	0.03	0.06*	0.03	0.10**	0.03
Trust in govt.	-0.09**	0.04	-0.10*	0.04	-0.11*	0.05
Good family ties	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Parents same hh	-0.16***	0.04	-0.16**	0.05	-0.19***	0.06
Female	0.08***	0.03	0.10**	0.03	0.09*	0.04
Log age	-0.36***	0.06	-0.41***	0.07	-0.44***	0.08
Married	-0.05	0.03	-0.06	0.04	-0.06	0.04
Highly educated	-0.15***	0.03	-0.16***	0.03	-0.21***	0.04
Hh income (ln, OECD)	0.06**	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.10*	0.04
n	1255		1193		975	

Note. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$.

SE = Standard error.

Only variables reported that are included in Table 2 of Bischoff and Kusa, 2019.

Table 13

Comparison of marginal effects and standard errors for Model 4: Original, reproduced full data, and reproduced reduced data, Bischoff and Kusa, 2019

	original	SE	repr. full	SE	repr. reduced	SE
Expect inheritance	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
Parent(s) alive	0.09**	0.04	0.10*	0.04	0.09*	0.05
Own family house	0.06**	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.08*	0.04
Children	0.07*	0.03	0.09*	0.04	0.07	0.04
Inheritance increases inequality	-0.09***	0.03	-0.10**	0.04	-0.08	0.04
Govt. reduce inequality	-0.09***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.13*	0.04
Inequality benefits rich	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Altruism motif (Ricardo)	-0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	-0.01	0.06
Inter vivos transfer saves tax	0.05**	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07*	0.03
Inheritance no impact	-0.06*	0.04	-0.07	0.04	-0.06	0.05
Family is important	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.03
Preserve trad. values	0.08***	0.03	0.07*	0.03	0.09*	0.03
Family member received care	-0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03
Personally care	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Degree compensation for care	-0.08**	0.03	-0.09*	0.04	-0.06	0.04
Overestimate tax	0.06**	0.03	0.07*	0.03	0.10**	0.03
Trust in govt.	-0.09**	0.04	-0.10*	0.04	-0.11*	0.05
Good family ties	-0.01	0.03	-0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
Parents same hh	-0.14***	0.04	-0.15**	0.05	-0.18**	0.06
Female	0.08***	0.03	0.09*	0.04	0.08	0.04
Log age						
Married	-0.06*	0.03	-0.07*	0.04	-0.07	0.04
Highly educated	-0.14***	0.03	-0.15***	0.03	-0.19***	0.04
Hh income (ln, OECD)	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.08*	0.04
Young generation	0.13***	0.04	0.16***	0.04	0.18***	0.05
Old generation	-0.13***	0.04	-0.08	0.05	-0.07	0.05
n	1255		1193		975	

Note. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$.

SE = Standard error.

Only variables reported that are included in Table 2 of Bischoff and Kusa, 2019.

Table 14

Comparison of marginal effects and standard errors for Model 5: Original, reproduced full data, and reproduced reduced data, Bischoff and Kusa, 2019

	original	SE	repr. full	SE	repr. reduced	SE
Expect inheritance	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
Parent(s) alive	0.09**	0.04	0.10*	0.04	0.08	0.05
Own family house	0.06*	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.08*	0.04
Children	0.09**	0.03	0.11**	0.04	0.10*	0.05
Inheritance increases inequality	-0.10***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.08*	0.04
Govt. reduce inequality	-0.09***	0.03	-0.11**	0.04	-0.13**	0.04
Inequality benefits rich	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Altruism motif (Ricardo)	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.03	-0.04	0.04
Inter vivos transfer saves tax	0.05*	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.09
Inheritance no impact	-0.06	0.04	-0.04	0.05	-0.02	0.06
Family is important	-0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.03
Preserve trad. values	0.08***	0.03	0.08*	0.03	0.09**	0.03
Family member received care	-0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
Personally care	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.04
Degree compensation for care	-0.08**	0.03	-0.09*	0.04	-0.06	0.04
Overestimate tax	0.05*	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.09**	0.03
Trust in govt.	-0.09**	0.04	-0.10*	0.04	-0.11*	0.05
Good family ties	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.04
Parents same hh	-0.15***	0.04	-0.16**	0.05	-0.20***	0.06
Female	0.08***	0.03	0.10**	0.03	0.09*	0.04
Log age	-0.36***	0.06	-0.42***	0.07	-0.45***	0.08
Married	-0.05	0.03	-0.06	0.04	-0.06	0.04
Highly educated	-0.15***	0.03	-0.16***	0.03	-0.20***	0.04
Hh income (ln, OECD)	0.06**	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.10*	0.04
n	1255		1193		975	

Note. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$.

SE = Standard error.

Only variables reported that are included in Table 2 of Bischoff and Kusa, 2019.

Table 15

Comparison of estimates of the proportions of demographic characteristics, internet usage, and political interest between GESIS Panel mode groups for members of the cohort from 2013

Variable	Mail mode - internet users			Mail mode - non-internet users			Web mode		
	%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Age groups									
age 30 and below	8	6	11	4 ^A	2	7	13 ^{BC}	12	15
age 31-45	14	11	17	4 ^A	2	6	24 ^{BC}	22	26
age 46-60	40	37	44	28 ^A	23	33	39 ^C	37	41
age 60 and above	37	33	41	64 ^A	59	69	24 ^{BC}	22	26
Gender									
female	57	53	61	59	53	64	49 ^{BC}	47	51
Education									
low	27	23	30	56 ^A	51	62	12 ^{BC}	11	14
medium	38	34	42	31 ^A	26	36	30 ^B	28	32
high	36	32	39	13 ^A	10	17	57 ^{BC}	55	60
Marital status									
single	15	12	18	12	8	15	23 ^{BC}	21	25
married/RP ^a , living together	65	61	69	59	54	65	63	61	65
married/RP, living apart	3	2	4	3	1	5	2	1	3
divorced/RP, annulled	10	8	13	13	10	17	8 ^C	7	10
widowed/RP died	6	4	8	13 ^A	9	16	3 ^{BC}	2	4
Household size									
single household	37	33	41	61 ^A	55	67	18 ^{BC}	16	19
two household members	37	33	41	29 ^A	24	34	43 ^{BC}	41	45
three and more hh members	26	22	30	10 ^A	6	14	39 ^{BC}	37	42
Citizenship									
no German citizenship	4	2	5	2	0	3	3	2	4
Private internet usage									
daily	56	51	60	17 ^A	13	21	84 ^{BC}	82	85
more than once a week	27	23	31	15 ^A	11	19	14 ^B	12	15
once a week	8	6	10	4 ^A	2	6	2 ^{BC}	1	2
rare/once a month or less	5	3	7	8	5	11	1 ^{BC}	0	1
never	5	3	6	56 ^A	50	61	0 ^{BC}	0	0
Political interest									
very strong	4	2	6	6	3	8	7 ^B	6	8
strong	24	21	28	19	14	23	27 ^C	25	29
moderately	50	46	54	52	47	58	46	44	49
little	17	14	20	17	13	22	16	14	18
not at all	5	3	6	6	4	9	4	3	5
n		601			333			1999	

The significance level was set at less than .05 for all tests

GESIS Panel data sets are based on 2933 panelists from three cohorts invited to the December/January wave 2018/2019

Estimates are weighted using the GESIS Panel's design weights for the complex sample survey

Tests were adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni-Holm correction method (Holm 1979)

^a RP = "Registered partnership"

^A $p < 0.05$ (Mail mode, internet users vs. non-internet users)

^B $p < 0.05$ (Internet users mail mode vs. panelists web mode)

^C $p < 0.05$ (Non-internet users mail mode vs. panelists web mode)

Table 16

Comparison of estimates of the proportions of demographic characteristics, internet usage, and political interest between GESIS Panel mode groups for members of the cohort from 2016

Variable	Mail mode - internet users			Mail mode - non-internet users			Web mode		
	%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Age groups									
age 30 and below	10	6	13	4 ^A	1	7	19 ^{BC}	16	22
age 31-45	11	7	15	1 ^A	0	3	21 ^{BC}	18	24
age 46-60	33	27	39	11 ^A	6	15	34 ^C	30	37
age 60 and above	46	40	53	84 ^A	78	90	27 ^{BC}	24	31
Gender									
female	54	48	60	46	36	55	46	42	49
Education									
low	20	15	25	60 ^A	51	69	12 ^{BC}	9	14
medium	41	34	47	24 ^A	16	32	29 ^B	26	32
high	39	33	46	16 ^A	9	23	59 ^{BC}	56	63
Marital status									
single	16	11	20	8 ^A	4	12	28 ^{BC}	25	31
married/RP ^a , living together	64	58	71	61	52	70	59	55	62
married/RP, living apart	2	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	3
divorced/RP, annulled	11	7	15	13	7	19	7	6	9
widowed/RP died	7	3	12	17 ^A	10	25	4 ^C	3	6
Household size									
single household	33	26	39	56 ^A	46	66	19 ^{BC}	16	22
two household members	45	38	51	41	31	51	44	40	48
three and more hh members	23	17	28	3 ^A	0	6	37 ^{BC}	33	41
Citizenship									
no German citizenship	1	0	2	1	0	2	4 ^{BC}	2	5
Private internet usage									
daily	54	48	61	7 ^A	3	12	88 ^{BC}	85	90
more than once a week	26	21	32	8 ^A	4	12	11 ^B	8	13
once a week	9	5	12	2 ^A	0	4	2 ^B	1	2
rare/once a month or less	5	2	8	5	1	8	0 ^B	0	1
never	6	3	9	79 ^A	72	86	0 ^{BC}	0	0
Political interest									
very strong	7	4	10	13	6	19	10	8	13
strong	31	25	37	29	20	38	30	27	34
moderately	47	41	54	42	33	51	46	42	49
little	13	9	17	14	8	21	12	10	14
not at all	1	0	3	2	0	4	2	1	3
n		278			145			817	

The significance level was set at less than .05 for all tests

GESIS Panel data sets are based on 1240 panelists from three cohorts invited to the December/January wave 2018/2019

Estimates are weighted using the GESIS Panel's design weights for the complex sample survey

Tests were adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni-Holm correction method (Holm 1979)

^a RP = "Registered partnership"

^A $p < 0.05$ (Mail mode, internet users vs. non-internet users)

^B $p < 0.05$ (Internet users mail mode vs. panelists web mode)

^C $p < 0.05$ (Non-internet users mail mode vs. panelists web mode)

Table 17

Comparison of estimates of the proportions of demographic characteristics, internet usage, and political interest between GESIS Panel mode groups for members of the cohort from 2018

Variable	Mail mode - internet users			Mail mode - non-internet users			Web mode		
	%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Age groups									
age 30 and below	12	7	17	1 ^A	0	3	28 ^{BC}	25	32
age 31-45	16	12	20	2 ^A	0	4	25 ^{BC}	22	28
age 46-60	32	27	37	16 ^A	11	21	26 ^{BC}	23	28
age 60 and above	40	34	46	81 ^A	75	86	21 ^{BC}	18	24
Gender									
female	59	53	65	54	46	62	49 ^B	45	52
Education									
low	21	15	26	59 ^A	50	69	9 ^{BC}	7	11
medium	42	35	48	27 ^A	19	35	27 ^B	24	30
high	38	32	44	14 ^A	7	20	64 ^{BC}	60	67
Marital status									
single	18	13	23	4 ^A	0	8	34 ^{BC}	31	38
married/RP ^a , living together	65	59	71	58	48	68	55	51	59
married/RP, living apart	2	0	4	4	0	8	1	1	2
divorced/RP, annulled	9	5	12	11	5	16	6	4	7
widowed/RP died	6	2	10	24 ^A	15	32	4 ^C	2	5
Household size									
single household	38	31	44	51 ^A	41	60	16 ^{BC}	14	19
two household members	40	34	46	37	28	47	40	36	44
three and more hh members	22	17	28	12 ^A	6	18	44 ^{BC}	40	48
Citizenship									
no German citizenship	2	0	3	2	0	4	2	1	4
Private internet usage									
daily	55	49	61	7 ^A	3	11	87 ^{BC}	85	90
more than once a week	25	20	30	6 ^A	2	10	11 ^{BC}	9	13
once a week	9	5	12	3 ^A	1	5	1 ^B	0	2
rare/once a month or less	8	5	10	12	6	17	0 ^{BC}	0	1
never	4	2	6	73 ^A	65	80	0 ^{BC}	0	0
Political interest									
very strong	7	4	9	11	5	17	10	7	12
strong	27	21	33	38	28	48	32	28	35
moderately	51	44	57	42	32	51	44	40	48
little	14	10	18	9	4	14	12	9	15
not at all	2	0	3	1	0	2	3	1	5
n		351			183			1043	

The significance level was set at less than .05 for all tests

GESIS Panel data sets are based on 1577 panelists from three cohorts invited to the December/January wave 2018/2019

Estimates are weighted using the GESIS Panel's design weights for the complex sample survey

Tests were adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni-Holm correction method (Holm 1979)

^a RP = "Registered partnership"

^A $p < 0.05$ (Mail mode, internet users vs. non-internet users)

^B $p < 0.05$ (Internet users mail mode vs. panelists web mode)

^C $p < 0.05$ (Non-internet users mail mode vs. panelists web mode)

Table 18

Comparison of estimates of proportions between a reduced GESIS Panel data set without unwilling online, a full GESIS Panel data set and a benchmark survey restricted to participants aged 70 and below

Variable	GESIS Panel (reduced data set)			GESIS Panel (full data set)			ALLBUS 2018		
	%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.		%	95% C.I.	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Age groups									
age 30 and below	17	16	19	15 ^A	14	17	19 ^C	17	20
age 31-45	24	23	26	23	22	24	26 ^C	25	28
age 46-60	38	36	39	39	38	40	35 ^C	33	37
age 60 and above	21	20	23	23	22	24	20 ^C	19	22
Gender									
female	50	49	52	52	51	54	49 ^C	47	51
Education									
low	14	13	15	16 ^A	15	17	21 ^{BC}	20	23
medium	30	28	31	32 ^A	31	33	34 ^B	32	36
high	56	54	58	52 ^A	51	54	45 ^{BC}	43	47
Marital status									
single	28	26	29	26 ^A	24	27	30 ^{BC}	29	32
married/RP ^a , living together	59	57	61	60	58	61	55 ^{BC}	53	57
married/RP, living apart	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
divorced/RP, annulled	8	8	9	9	8	10	10	9	11
widowed/RP died	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
Household size									
single household	21	20	22	24 ^A	22	25	18 ^{BC}	17	20
two household members	39	37	40	39	37	40	43	41	45
three and more hh members	40	39	42	38 ^A	36	39	39 ^{BC}	37	41
Citizenship									
no German citizenship	3	3	4	3	2	3	7 ^{BC}	6	8
Private internet usage									
daily	80	79	81	76 ^A	74	77	78 ^C	77	80
more than once a week	12	11	13	14 ^A	13	15	8 ^{BC}	7	9
once a week	2	1	2	3 ^A	2	3	2	2	3
rare/once a month or less	2	1	2	2 ^A	2	3	2	1	2
never	5	5	6	5	4	6	10 ^{BC}	9	11
Political interest									
very strong	8	7	9	7	6	8	10 ^{BC}	9	12
strong	26	25	28	26	24	27	27	26	29
moderately	47	45	48	48	46	49	47	45	49
little	16	14	17	16	15	17	12 ^{BC}	11	14
not at all	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4
n		3934			4988			2932	

The significance level was set at less than .05 for all tests

The complete GESIS Panel data are based on 4988 panelists and the reduced GESIS Panel data on 3934, both from three cohorts invited to the December/January wave 2018/2019 (see Table 1). The ALLBUS data set 2018 is based on 2932 respondents

Estimates are weighted using the GESIS Panel's design weights for the complex sample survey

Tests were adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni-Holm correction method (Holm 1979)

^a RP = "Registered partnership"

^A $p < 0.5$ (reduced GESIS Panel without internet users in the mail mode vs the complete GESIS Panel with all mode groups)

^B $p < 0.5$ (reduced GESIS Panel vs the ALLBUS)

^C $p < 0.5$ (complete GESIS Panel data vs the ALLBUS data)

Table 19

Nonresponse bias in means of variables used by the three reproduced studies when internet users in the mail mode are excluded from the estimations

Study 1 Gherghina and Geissel (2019)	Study 2 Heinisch and Wegscheider (2020)	Study 3 Bischoff et al. (2019)
Preference for citizens as decision-makers**	Trusteeship democracy*	Reject inheritance tax
Satisfaction with democracy*	Anti-pluralism***	Expect inheritance
Satisfaction with the government	Deliberative proceduralism	Parent(s) alive**
Parliament should decide on laws**	Majoritarianism	Own family house
Political interest*	Populist attitudes**	Children***
Civic engagement	Right-wing authoritarianism***	Inheritance increases inequality
Political news	Anti-immigration attitudes*	Govt. should reduce inequality
Education***	Left-wing economy	Inequality benefits rich
Age***	Left-right scale	Altruism motif (Ricardo)**
	Political interest**	Inter vivos transfer saves tax
	Income	Inheritance no impact
	Education***	Family is important
	Gender (female)**	Preserve trad. values***
	Age***	Family member received care
		Personally care***
		Degree compensation for care
		Overestimate tax
		Trust in govt.
		Good family ties
		Parents same hh
		Female***
		Log age***
		Married*
		Highly educated***
		HH income (ln, OECD)***
		Young generation***
		Old generation

Note. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$.

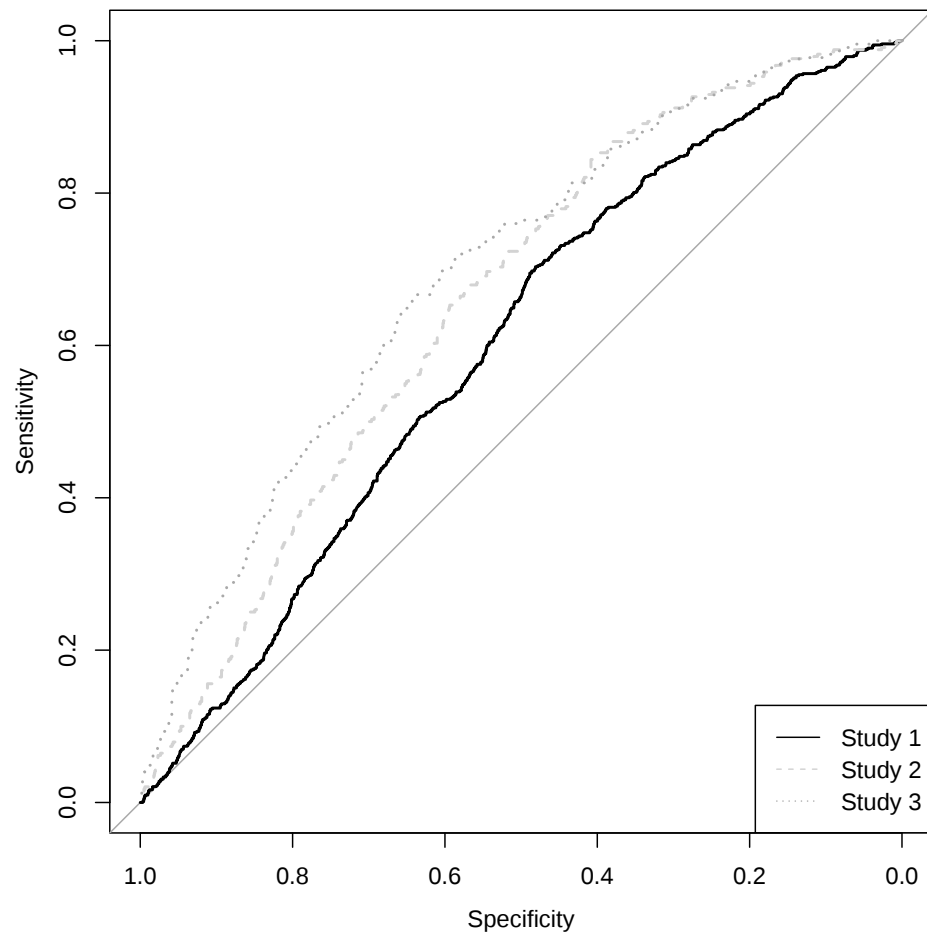


Figure 1

Discrimination of Models' Independent Variables Between Unwilling Online Users and the Panelists of the Remaining Sample