

Immel, Lea; Neumeier, Florian; Peichl, Andreas

Working Paper

The Unequal Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a Large Representative German Population Survey

CESifo Working Paper, No. 9038

Provided in Cooperation with:

Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich

Suggested Citation: Immel, Lea; Neumeier, Florian; Peichl, Andreas (2021) : The Unequal Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a Large Representative German Population Survey, CESifo Working Paper, No. 9038, Center for Economic Studies and Ifo Institute (CESifo), Munich

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/235408>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

The Unequal Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a Large Representative German Population Survey

Lea Immel, Florian Neumeier, Andreas Peichl

Impressum:

CESifo Working Papers

ISSN 2364-1428 (electronic version)

Publisher and distributor: Munich Society for the Promotion of Economic Research - CESifo GmbH

The international platform of Ludwigs-Maximilians University's Center for Economic Studies and the ifo Institute

Poschingerstr. 5, 81679 Munich, Germany

Telephone +49 (0)89 2180-2740, Telefax +49 (0)89 2180-17845, email office@cesifo.de

Editor: Clemens Fuest

<https://www.cesifo.org/en/wp>

An electronic version of the paper may be downloaded

- from the SSRN website: www.SSRN.com
- from the RePEc website: www.RePEc.org
- from the CESifo website: <https://www.cesifo.org/en/wp>

The Unequal Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a Large Representative German Population Survey

Abstract

We employ panel data from three waves of a large representative population survey carried out between June and November 2020 to assess in what regards and to what extent different groups of the German population are affected by the COVID- 19 crisis. Using common factor analysis, we demonstrate that people's lives are mainly affected in two ways: First, a notable fraction of the population is concerned that they or their family members and friends may get infected with the coronavirus. Second, many people suffer from socio-economic consequences of the crisis, including a discontinuation of employment, a decrease in household income, and worries about financial troubles. Regressing these two factors on several socio-demographic characteristics reveals that especially the socio-economic consequences vary across population groups. Self-employed persons, marginally employed workers, low-income households, and families with children appear to be burdened over-proportionally.

JEL-Codes: I100, I140, I180, J110, J200.

Keywords: Corona, Covid-19, crisis, pandemic, inequality, Germany.

Lea Immel
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic
Research at the University of
Munich / Germany
immel@ifo.de

Florian Neumeier
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic
Research at the University of
Munich / Germany
neumeier@ifo.de

*Andreas Peichl**
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research
at the University of Munich / Germany
peichl@ifo.de

*corresponding author

April 11, 2021

This research includes work financed by the German Federal Ministry of Health (CORONA-BUND survey). The work was done independently by the authors and on their own responsibility. The views expressed in this paper are thus those of the authors. We are grateful to Manfred Güllner, Ute Müller, and the team of forsa for collecting the data and their assistance regarding the survey design. We thank Florian Dorn, Clemens Fuest and Marc Stöckli for comments on earlier drafts. Pascal Zamorski provided excellent research assistance.

1 Introduction

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic quickly spread across the globe and presented unprecedented challenges to societies in dealing with its health, social, and economic consequences. To contain the spread of the pandemic, governments around the world implemented measures that severely disrupted economic and social life, including contact restrictions, curfews, as well as the closure of businesses, schools, public facilities, and the prohibition of mass events. These interventions as well as the pandemic itself affect people’s lives in different ways: their physical and mental health, working lives and economic situation, economic security, educational careers, and social relationships, among others.

This paper pursues mainly two goals: First, we aim to shed light on the question how and in what dimensions the COVID-19 pandemic affects people’s lives. Second, we analyze whether different groups of society have been affected by the consequences of the pandemic more severely than others, a question that is up to date understudied in the literature. To this end, we use data from a self-designed panel survey of German households carried out at three points in time in 2020. The survey includes a series of questions eliciting how survey respondents were affected by the pandemic. More precisely, the survey elicits how the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the German population economically, socially, and emotionally. The sample comprises about 30,000 representatively selected persons aged 18 or above who were surveyed in three waves at different phases of the pandemic. The first survey wave took place in June 2020 during a period of low infection rates and relaxing restrictions. The second survey wave was carried out in October 2020 at a time when infection rates rose sharply. The third survey wave was conducted in November 2020 shortly after new restrictions on public and private life had been introduced.

The survey contains ten items eliciting whether, in which regard, and to what extent respondents were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the containment measures imposed by the German government. For instance, the respondents were asked whether they or their family members were tested positive for the coronavirus, whether they were released from their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 crisis, whether the pandemic affected their household income, how stressful they perceive the restrictions of public life to be, and how their social contacts have changed. In a first step, we apply common factor analysis to identify in what regards people are mainly affected by the pandemic based on common variation in these items. In a second step, we regress the factors we retrieve on a number of socio-demographic characteristics to draw conclusions about the differential impact of the pandemic by population groups.

The results of the factor analysis suggest that the consequences the pandemic has on people’s lives can be summarized by two common factors: The first factor is related to respondents’ concerns that they or their family members get infected. The second factor is related to burdens due to restrictions on public life and contacts, job loss, a decrease in household income, and financial concerns. Consequently, we label the first factor *Concern about Infection* and the second one *Socio-Economic Strain*.

Regressing these two common factors on socio-demographic and household characteristics reveals that the COVID-19 crisis has indeed differential effects on different population groups—with regard to both the intensity with as well as the dimensions in which people are affected. In particular, we find that women are more affected by the pandemic than men. In all three survey waves, they are more concerned about infections and also suffer from the adverse socio-economic consequences of the pandemic to a greater extent.

Two concerning findings are that socio-economic strain is inversely related to household income and that the adverse economic effects are larger for families with children. These findings indicate that vulnerable groups are affected more severely by the economic consequences of the crisis. By far the largest economic burden in all three survey waves, however, is born by the self-employed, followed by manual workers. Nevertheless, their burden substantially decreases over time, i.e., from the first wave in June to the waves in October and November. On the other hand, both the self-employed and manual workers are significantly less concerned about infections than other occupation groups.

In our sample, older survey participants become less concerned about infections the longer the pandemic lasts. For example, individuals over 50 are the most concerned about infections in June 2020 while by October they were even less concerned than younger age groups. In addition, we find that respondents living in semi-detached houses or apartment buildings are more concerned about infections than respondents living in detached houses, whereas respondents with children in the household as well as respondents living in East Germany are less concerned.

Finally, in an extension of our analysis, we examine additional variables available in our data which describe how survey participants were affected by the reform but were excluded from the factor analysis as they are only available in one or two survey waves. Here, we find that a majority of survey participants perceived the quality of their relationship with friends and family members to have remained unchanged during the pandemic, but the share of respondents feeling that their relationships have worsened increases as the pandemic progresses. Moreover, over 30 percent of respondents that have suffered an income loss since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis were forced to take out a loan, borrow money, use up their savings, failed to pay bills/ rent, or filed for private insol-

vency. In addition, six percent of all survey participants stated that they have postponed a large purchase/expense due to COVID-19. All of these changes are correlated with the *Socio-Economic Strain* of the pandemic but unrelated to *Concern about Infection*.

Our paper relates to a quickly expanding literature on the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the policy measures taken to contain it. COVID-19, social distancing, and lockdown measures have been shown to affect labor markets (e.g. Adams-Prassl et al., 2020; Béland, Brodeur and Wright, 2020; Cajner et al., 2020; Coibion et al., 2020; Forsythe et al., 2020; Hensvik et al., 2021; Rojas et al., 2020), health and well-being (e.g. Brodeur et al., 2021; Fetzner et al., 2020; Goldstein and Lee, 2020; Hamermesh, 2020; Lin and Meissner, 2020), as well as (gender and racial) inequality (e.g. Alon et al., 2020; Blundell et al., 2020).

Moreover, recent work analyzes the differential impact of the COVID-19 crisis on particular sub-populations. For instance, Adams-Prassl et al. (2020) analyze the unequal impact of the pandemic on job and income losses using real time surveys from the UK, US, and Germany. They find that within countries, the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis are highly unequal. Workers in alternative work arrangements as well as workers who can only do a small share of tasks from home are more likely to lose their jobs and to suffer from a decrease in income. In addition, the authors document that women and people without tertiary education are more likely to lose their jobs. Similarly, Montenegro et al. (2020) study the socio-demographic ramifications of the pandemic on employment outcomes using US survey data. They document greater declines in employment for Hispanics, younger workers, as well as workers with a high school degree and show that job losses are more likely in occupations that require more interpersonal contact and cannot be performed remotely.

In general, studies find that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on labor market outcomes are more severe for women (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020; Alon et al., 2020; Montenegro et al., 2020), the less educated (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020; Béland, Brodeur and Wright, 2020; Benzeval et al., 2020; Cortes et al., 2020; Gupta et al., 2020; Mongey et al., 2020; Montenegro et al., 2020; Yassenov, 2020), younger workers (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020; Béland, Brodeur and Wright, 2020; Cortes et al., 2020; Yassenov, 2020), immigrants (Béland, Brodeur and Wright, 2020; Borjas and Cassidy, 2020; Fairlie et al., 2020; Montenegro et al., 2020; Yassenov, 2020), the financially vulnerable/ poor (Alstadsæter et al., 2020; Benzeval et al., 2020; Cortes and Forsythe, 2020; Mongey et al., 2020), parents (Alstadsæter et al., 2020), as well as for workers unable to work remotely (Béland, Brodeur and Wright, 2020; Cortes and Forsythe, 2020; Mongey et al., 2020) or workers in non-essential industries (Gupta et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic does not only have heterogeneous effects on labor outcomes but also differs in its effects on (mental) health outcomes and well-being across population groups. Using Canadian survey data, Beland, Brodeur, Mikola and Wright (2020) show that women and less educated workers are more likely to report lower levels of mental health. Moreover, the authors find that those who were absent from work due to COVID-19 are more concerned about their financial obligations and about losing their job. Etheridge and Spantig (2020) study the effect of COVID-19 on mental well-being in the UK. They document that declines in well-being during the pandemic are related to family responsibilities, financial circumstances, and with age, where the young are more severely affected than the old. Similarly, studying parental well-being during the COVID-19 crisis in Germany, Huebener et al. (2021) find that the crisis lowered the relative well-being of individuals with children. Furthermore, their results suggest that the effects were largest for individuals with young children, for women, and for individuals with lower secondary education.

We contribute to this literature in at least two important ways. First, we employ an unprecedented large number of variables indicating in what regards and to what extent people are affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Second, our large and representative survey was carried out in three waves at different points in time characterized by different infection dynamics. This allows us to study how people’s lives were affected over the course of the pandemic. Other studies, in contrast, typically rely on data collected only at one point in time.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides background on the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany as well as on our survey. Section 3 presents a descriptive analysis of the answers given to the survey questions on how respondents were affected by the pandemic. We explain our estimation strategy in Section 4 and present our main results in Section 5. In Section 6, we test the robustness of our results. Section 7 extends the analysis and Section 8 concludes.

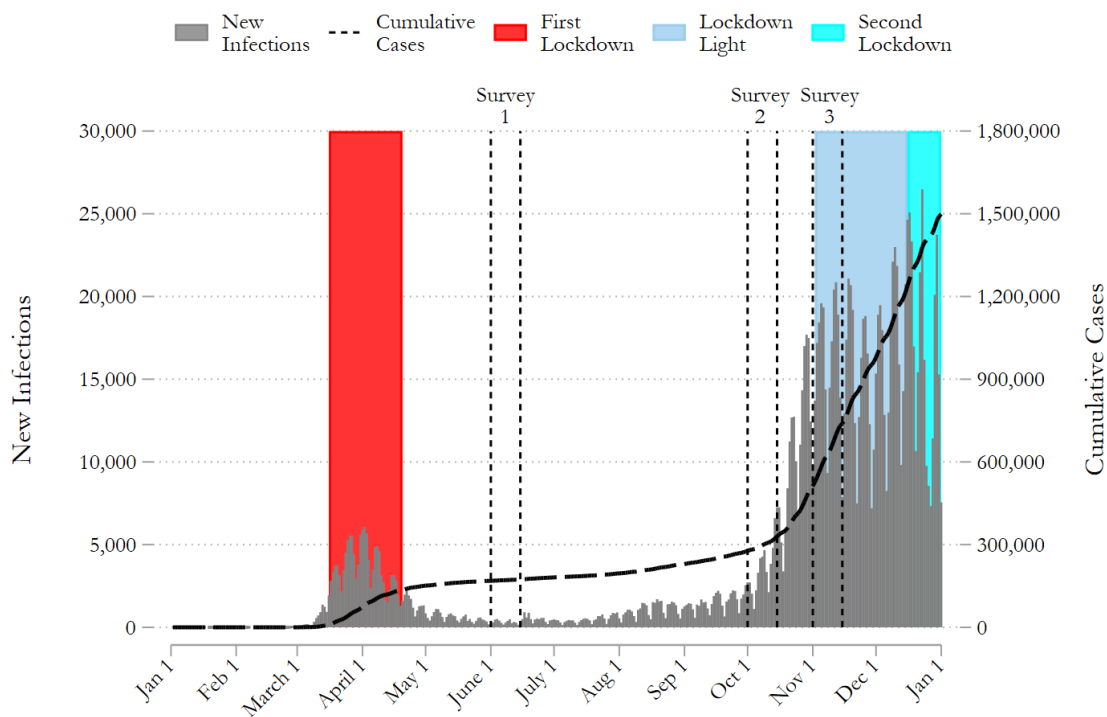
2 Background

We start this paper by providing some background information about our survey and the situation in Germany at the time it was carried out. Section 2.1 summarizes the German experience with the spread and the containment of COVID-19 in 2020. Section 2.2 gives details on our survey and data set.

2.1 COVID-19 in Germany 2020

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic held Germany firmly in its grip. The first COVID-19 infections in Germany were detected at the end of January 2020, but could be fully contained. The number of infections began to increase again at the end of February, at about the same time when infection numbers in other European countries went up as well. From then on, the remainder of 2020 can be roughly divided into three phases: i) a first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in March and April, ii) a relaxation phase during summer, and iii) a second wave of infections starting in October. Each phase was accompanied by a comprehensive set of political measures to either restrict public, private, and economic life in order to contain the spread of the pandemic or to relax the measures taken if the number of new infections permitted it (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of new Corona Infections per day and Cumulative Number of Infections in 2020



Source: RKI (2/17/2021).

Notes: The figure illustrates the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic from January 1, 2020 to January 1, 2021 in Germany. The gray bars represent the number of daily new infections, the dashed black line shows the number of cumulative cases. The color shaded areas indicate when Germany was in 'lockdown'. Additionally, the dotted black lines indicate when our data was collected for each of the three survey waves.

At the beginning of the first wave in March, infection numbers started to follow an exponential trend, forcing policy makers to implement restrictive containment measures.

On March 16, German states mandated school and kindergarten closures, postponed the academic semesters, and prohibited visits to nursing homes, thereby marking the beginning of Germany’s first lockdown (see the red shaded area in Figure 1). One week later, many businesses and venues where people gather were shut down as well, including restaurants, bars, hotels, most retail stores, cinemas, theaters, libraries, museums, and playgrounds. The same was true for personal service providers such as hairdressers, beauty salons, etc., excluding those providing medically necessary services. Moreover, public events were prohibited, and it was no longer allowed to meet with more than one person living in another household. While it was not forbidden to leave home, people were asked to limit stays in public places to a minimum (Bundesregierung, 2021).

By the end of April, the infection curve had considerably flattened. Therefore, the federal and state governments decided to gradually relax the lockdown measures. Schools opened again, first only for students of graduating classes, then for other classes as well. However, regular school attendance for all students was only possible after the end of the summer holidays in August/September. In mid-May, restaurants, hotels, and retail stores were allowed to reopen, provided that employees and customers comply with strict hygiene and distancing rules. After the summer holidays, however, infections numbers increased again and by late August had returned to the levels of April. By October, experts believed a second wave of the pandemic was inevitable.

As the number of newly reported infections continued to rise, the German chancellor Angela Merkel and the 16 prime ministers of the German states announced a partial lockdown on October 28. The partial lockdown or ‘lockdown light’ came into effect on November 2 (see the blue shaded area in Figure 1) and was initially meant to last until the end of the month. During this lockdown period, a maximum of ten people from at most two households were allowed to meet. Coffee shops, restaurants, bars, theaters, cinemas, museums, swimming pools, gyms, beauty salons, and other similar venues had to close. In contrast to the first lockdown in March, however, retail stores, schools, and kindergartens remained open (Bundesregierung, 2021).¹

2.2 Data

To assess how the COVID-19 pandemic affected different socio-demographic groups, we rely on a novel survey data set which was designed and collected as part of the so-called

¹ While these measures served to stabilize daily infection numbers, they did not reduce them. For this reason, the partial lockdown was first extended and then stricter measures were imposed from December 16 onward.

‘Corona-BUND-Study’.² The survey was conducted by forsa, one of the largest private survey companies in Germany. The sample comprises about 30,000 representatively selected participants from the German population aged 18 or above, who were surveyed in three waves over a period of five months.³

The first survey wave (Survey 1) with 30,067 respondents took place from June 8 to June 20, 2020, during a period of low infection rates and relaxing restriction. The second survey wave (Survey 2) with 30,499 respondents was carried out from October 20 to October 31, 2020, at a time when infection rates rose sharply. Finally, 27,883 respondents participated in the third survey wave (Survey 3) rolled out between November 12 and November 19, 2020. During the last survey wave, new restrictions on public and private life (‘lockdown light’) had been in place for about two weeks (see also Figure 1 in Section 2).

Inter alia, each survey wave contained a series of questions eliciting whether, in which regard, and to what extent the survey participants were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, the participants were asked whether they or their family members were tested positive for the coronavirus, whether they were released from their job temporarily or permanently as a consequence of the COVID-19 crisis, whether the pandemic affected their household income, how stressful they perceived the restrictions of public life to be, and how their social contacts have changed.

Table 1 provides an overview of the ten variables available in all three survey waves that we use in our analysis to elicit the different dimensions in which people are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Note that—depending on the question—the precise wording may vary over the three survey waves. Table B1 in the appendix therefore provides an overview of the original questions asked in German for each survey wave.

Besides questions on whether and how respondents were affected by COVID-19, the data set also contains a series of socio-demographic and household characteristics. For our analysis, we use information on gender, age, employment and occupational status (as of February 2020), education, number of children, income class (as of February 2020), type of house (detached house, semi-detached house, apartment building etc.; with or without garden), and region (East or West Germany). Since only the information on gender, age, education, and region is available in all three waves, whereas questions on

² The Corona-BUND Study is a dynamic nationally representative survey conducted by the ifo Institute, forsa, Charité, and PI Health on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Health with the aim of analyzing population-representative data on the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic, socio-psychological, and medical consequences.

³ Survey participants were recruited offline, but the survey itself was conducted online.

the number of children, income and employment status as of February 2020, house type, and garden was only asked in Survey 1, we restrict our sample to the 22,351 respondents who participated in all three survey waves and merge the data. Table B2 in the appendix shows the distribution of gender, age, education, and region in all three waves as well as in the combined data set.

Table 1: Variables eliciting to what extent respondents are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

Variable	Survey Question
<i>Positive Test</i>	‘Have you already been tested positive for the coronavirus, i.e., could an infection with the coronavirus be detected?’
<i>Infections in the Family</i>	‘Has someone in your family ever been diagnosed with coronavirus/Covid-19 in the past two weeks?’ ‘Has someone in your family ever been diagnosed with coronavirus/Covid-19 before?’
<i>Concern about Own Infection</i>	‘During the last two weeks, how concerned were you about contracting the coronavirus?’
<i>Concern about Family/Friends Getting Infected</i>	‘During the past two weeks, how concerned were you about friends or family members getting infected with coronavirus?’
<i>Burden Due to Public Restrictions</i>	‘In the last two weeks, how burdensome did you perceive the restrictions on public life to be?’ (Survey 1) ‘How burdensome do you find the restrictions on public life adopted because of the Corona pandemic to be?’ (Surveys 2 and 3)
<i>Social Contacts</i>	‘How have your personal contacts with people outside of your household changed—compared to the situation before the corona crisis?’
<i>Burden Due to Contact Restrictions</i>	‘How difficult was it for you to follow the recommendations to avoid close contact with other people?’
<i>Financial Concern</i>	‘How concerned were you over the last two weeks that the Corona crisis would get you into financial troubles?’
<i>Changes in Income</i>	‘Has your household’s net monthly income changed since February 2020?’ (Survey 1) ‘Has your household’s net monthly income changed since June 2020?’ (Survey 2) ‘Is this a result of the Corona crisis or has your household’s net income changed for other reasons?’
<i>Discontinuation of Employment</i>	‘Have you been dismissed from a job (temporarily or permanently) since February 2020?’ (Employees) ‘Have you terminated or limited your professional activities since February 2020?’ (Self-employed) ‘Was this due to the Corona crisis or a Corona infection?’

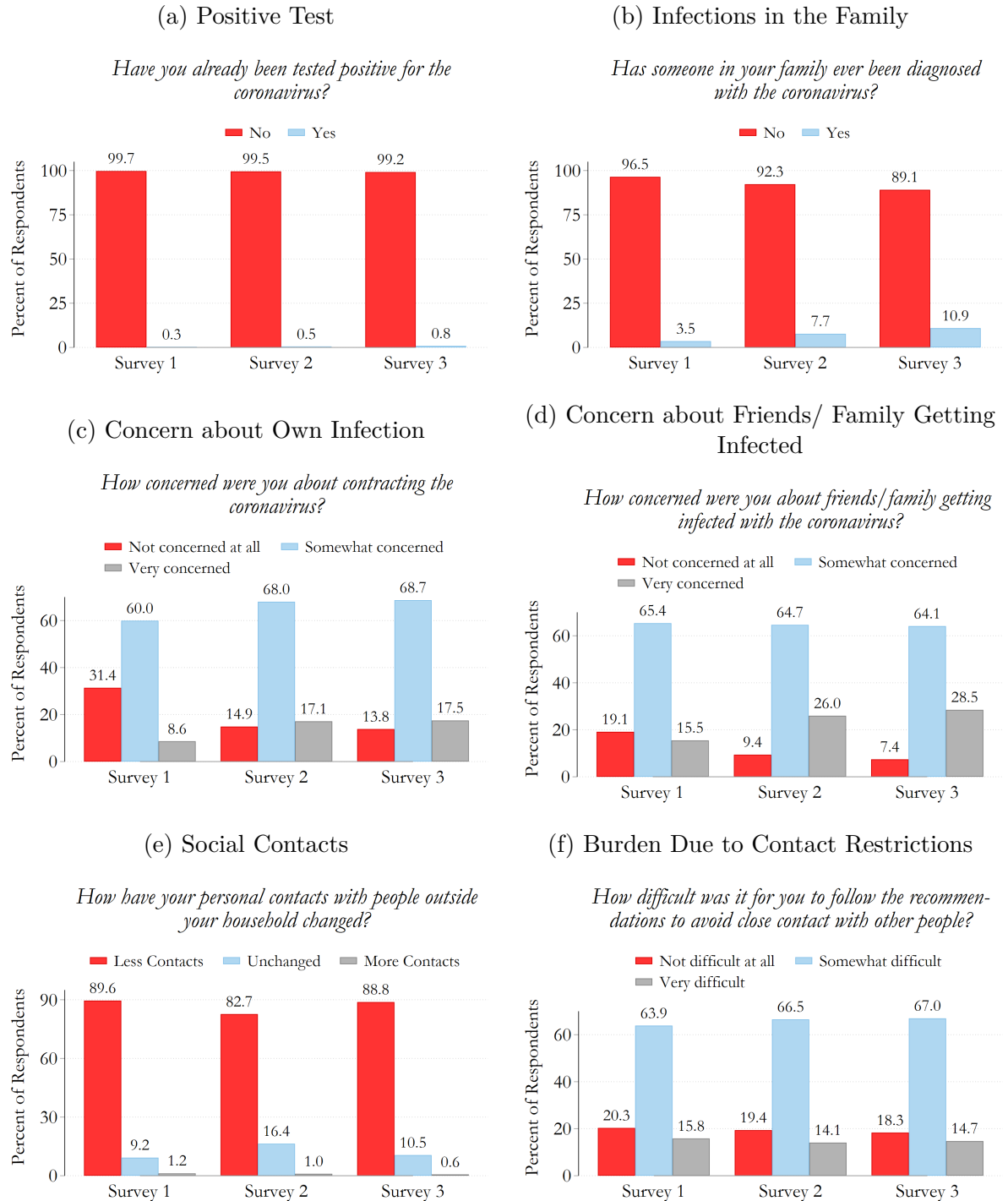
Notes: Survey 2 did not specifically ask about infections in the family. The variable *Infections in the Family* was therefore determined using the information on whether one knows a person who was infected with coronavirus from Survey 2 and information on infections in the family from Survey 3. Survey 3 does not contain information on income and occupation. The variables *Changes in Income* and *Discontinuation of Employment* were thus imputed using the respective information from Survey 2.

3 Descriptive Statistics

Before explaining our estimation strategy and presenting the main results, we start with a descriptive analysis of the answers given to the survey questions on how the COVID-19

pandemic impacts people’s lives. Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of answers given to each of the ten questions used in our main analysis.

Figure 2: Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic

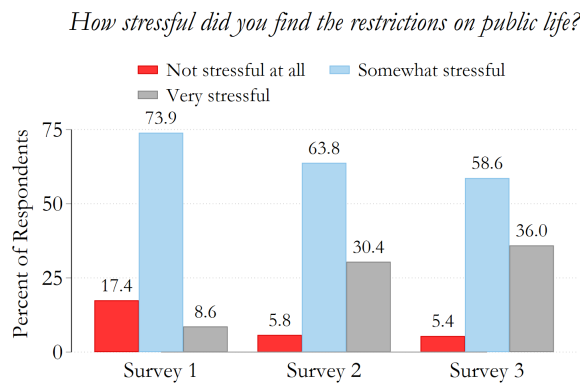


... continued

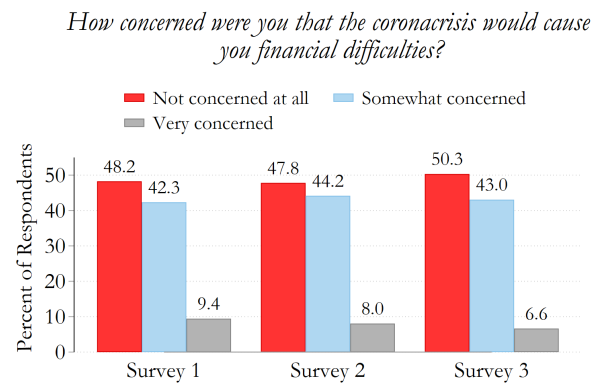
Only 0.3 percent of respondents state that they were tested positive for the coronavirus in Survey 1. This number increased only slightly to 0.5 percent in Survey 2 and to 0.8 percent

...continued

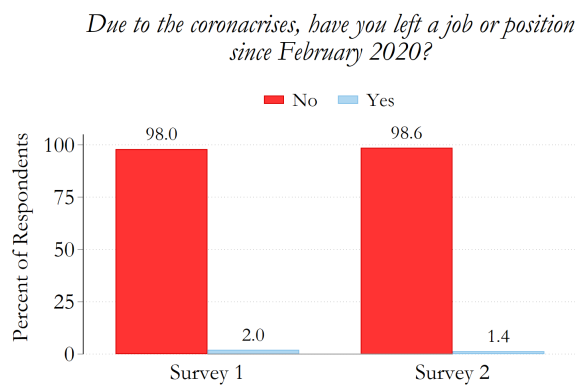
(g) Burden Due to Public Restrictions



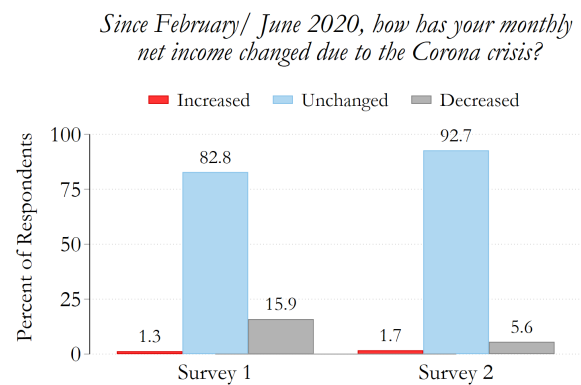
(h) Financial Concern



(i) Discontinuation of Employment



(j) Change in Income



Notes: The figure illustrates the frequency distribution of answers given to each of the ten questions/ variables used in our analysis by survey wave. In the surveys, answers to *Concern about Own Infection*, *Concern about Friends/ Family Getting Infected*, *Burden Due to Contact Restrictions*, *Burden Due to Public Restrictions*, and *Financial Concern* were given on a Likert-scale ranging from 1 (not concerned/difficult/stressful) to 5 (extremely concerned/difficult/stressful). For illustrative purposes, we group answers 2 and 3 together to indicate somewhat concerned/difficult/stressful and group answers 4 and 5 together to indicate very concerned/difficult/stressful. Similarly, for Figure 2e we combine answers ‘Much less/ more contacts’ and ‘Somewhat less/ more contacts’.

in Survey 3 (Figure 2a). While this number seems very small, it roughly corresponds to the total share of positive test results in the German population at the time the surveys were conducted. A notable larger fraction, that is, 3.5 percent in Survey 1, 7.7 percent in Survey 2, and 10.9 percent in Survey 3 report to have at least one family member who was tested positive for the coronavirus (Figure 2b).

Figures 2c and 2d show that people grew more concerned about the virus over time. In Survey 1, i.e., in June 2020, 31.4 percent of respondents answered that they were not concerned about contracting COVID-19. This share more than halves to 14.0 percent in Survey 2 (October 2020) and further decreases to 13.8 percent in Survey 3 (November 2020). Inversely, the share of respondents who were somewhat or very concerned increases from 60.0/8.6 percent in Survey 1 to 68.0/17.1 (68.7/17.5) percent in Survey 2 (Survey 3).

Similarly, the share of respondents answering that they are not concerned about their friends and family members contracting the virus decreases over the different survey waves while the share of respondents answering to be either somewhat or very concerned increases.

Interestingly, Figures 2c and 2d also reveal that people seem to be more concerned about their friends and family members contracting the virus than contracting it themselves. In all three survey waves, the share of respondents stating not to be concerned (to be very concerned) about their friends and family becoming infected with the coronavirus is smaller (larger) than the share of respondents stating not to be concerned (to be very concerned) about becoming infected themselves.

How do people comply and deal with the social distancing recommendations? Over 80 percent of respondents in each survey report that they have had fewer social contacts than before the onset of the pandemic. Only 9.2 (10.5) percent in Survey 1 (Survey 3) report that their personal contacts with people outside their household remained unchanged. In Survey 2, which was conducted in October, when infection rates started to increase again after several weeks of low infection numbers and relaxed containment measures, the respective share was 16.4 percent. In addition, following the recommendations to avoid close contact with other people is very difficult for 14 to 16 percent of respondents, depending on the survey wave. 18 to 20 percent did not find it difficult at all (Figures 2e and 2f).

In contrast to contact restrictions, where responses are surprisingly stable over survey waves, people experience the restrictions on public life as increasingly stressful. In June, i.e. in Survey 1, 17.4 (73.9) percent of respondents found the restrictions not stressful at all (somewhat stressful). Their share decreased to 5.8 (63.8) percent in October, i.e. in Survey 2, and to 5.4 (58.6) percent in November, i.e. in Survey 3. Mirroring this development, only 8.6 percent of respondents found the public restrictions to be either very stressful in June. By November, their share increased to 36.0 percent (Figure 2g).

COVID-19 did not only force people to reduce their social contacts and restricted public life, it also dampened the economy. Consequently, about half of the respondents—48 to 50 percent, depending on the survey wave—reported at least some concerns that they may get into financial trouble because of the pandemic. However, only 7 to 10 percent stated that they are very concerned (Figure 2h). 2.0 percent of respondents in Survey 1 have been released from their job due to the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The share of respondents who, from February to June 2020, experienced a reduction in household income due to the pandemic was 15.9 percent. These figures highlight the severity of the recession the COVID-19 pandemic has caused in Germany. In Survey 2,

the share of respondents who experienced a reduction in household income from June to October 2020 drops to 5.6 percent, however. The share of respondents who were released from their job is 1.4 percent (Figures 2i and 2j). Unfortunately, questions on employment and income were not included in Survey 3, as the third survey wave was carried out only around three weeks after the second wave. We are therefore unable to provide evidence on the development of employment and income as Germany toughened containment measures in November.

4 Estimation Strategy

To examine how different socio-demographic groups are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, we proceed in two steps. First, we perform a common factor analysis in order to reduce the dimension of our data. That is, we reduce our ten variables characterizing how COVID-19 impacted people’s lives into a fewer number of underlying common factors. Next, we model the relationship between the identified common factors and different socio-demographic variables using linear regression.

Common factor analysis is a multivariate technique that infers the underlying or latent variables from empirical observations of many different variables. It assumes that the observed variation between variables is due to some underlying common factor. It thus partitions variation in the observed variables into common and unique variation. Observed variables exhibiting a high degree of common variation are combined into common factors.

Stated more formally, the common factor model expresses an observed variable, z_j , as a linear combination of n independent common factors, F_k , and a unique factor, u_j :

$$z_j = \sum_{k=1}^n w_{jk} F_k + u_j \quad (1)$$

where $j=(1,10)$ and w_{jk} represents the so-called factor loading and reflects the strength of the association between variable j and factor k . After having extracted the common factors from the data, we predict and standardize factor scores, ZF_{ki} , for each observation in the data.⁴

In the second step, we regress the individual factor scores on a number of socio-demographic characteristics by ordinary least squares (OLS). Note that we pool the data of the three

⁴ Common factor analysis uses correlation matrices to obtain factor solutions. Since our observed variables are either ordinal or binary, we use polychoric rather than Pearson correlations. Table B3 in the appendix presents the polychoric correlation matrix.

survey waves to perform the common factor analysis but estimate the OLS regressions separately for each survey wave.⁵ That is, for each identified common factor we estimate the following regression equation:

$$ZF_{kis} = \alpha_{ks} + \beta_{ks}'X_i + \epsilon_{is} \quad (2)$$

where s denotes the survey, X_i is a vector of socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, employment and occupational status, education, number of children, income class, house type, garden, and region), and the vector β_{ks} presents the coefficients of interest. ϵ_{is} denotes the error term.

5 Main Results

In this section, we present our empirical findings. First, we present the results of the factor analysis in Section 5.1. Next, we show the findings of the regression analysis in Section 5.2.

5.1 Results of the Common Factor Analysis

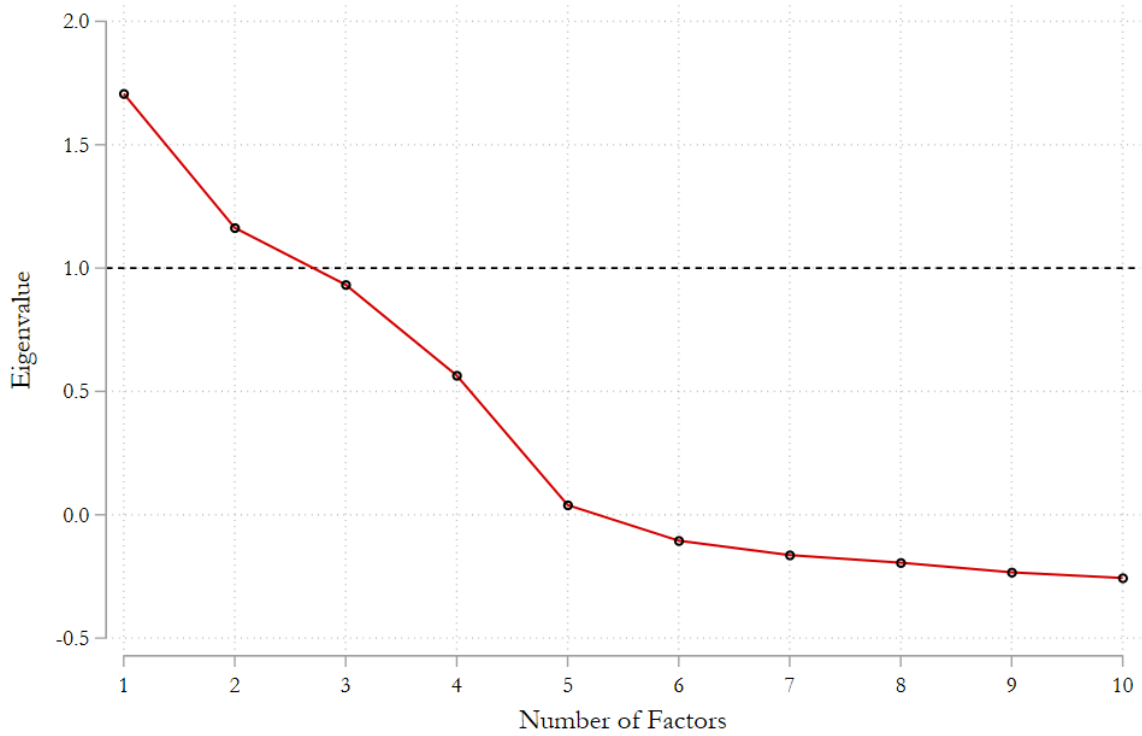
Factor analysis extracts common variation from observable variables and combines them to factors. Since, in general, as many factors can be extracted as there are variables, the first step in factor analysis is to identify the number of relevant factors in the data. A common criteria to decide how many factors should be retained is the so-called Kaiser criterion. The Kaiser criterion states that only factors whose eigenvalue is greater than one should be considered as factors. The eigenvalues indicate how much of the variables' variance is explained by a particular factor.

Figure 3 shows the screeplot of eigenvalues, i.e., it depicts the eigenvalue of each factor ordering the eigenvalues from largest to smallest. The dotted black line indicates the Kaiser criterion. As one can see, two factors have an eigenvalue greater than one. We thus retain two factors for the subsequent analysis.⁶ Note that the eigenvalue of the third factor is just slightly below one. In Section 6, we therefore retain three factors as a robustness check.

⁵ Performing a separate factor analysis for each survey wave yields very similar results. The results are available upon request.

⁶ The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test statistic for our sample is 0.5435. The KMO test indicates how suited the data is for factor analysis. A rule of thumb for interpreting the statistic is that KMO values that are lower than 0.5 indicate that the data is not well-suited.

Figure 3: Screeplot of Eigenvalues



Notes: The figure shows the screeplot of eigenvalues for our factor analysis. The black dots depict the eigenvalue of each factor in our analysis ordering the eigenvalues from largest to smallest. In addition, the dotted black line indicates the Kaiser criterion, stating that only factors whose eigenvalue is greater than one should be considered as factors.

Table 2 presents the factor loadings, i.e., the bivariate correlation coefficients for the ten observed variables and the two extracted factors. To facilitate the interpretation of the factors, factor loadings have been rotated using the varimax-rotation method.^{7,8} The table shows that the variables *Concern about Own Infection* and *Concern about Family/ Friends Getting Infected* load strongly on the first factor. The variables *Financial Concern*, *Changes in Income*, and *Discontinuation of Employment* as well as *Burden Due to Public Restrictions* and *Burden Due to Contact Restrictions* load strongly on the

⁷ When extracting factors from the observed variables, the first factor explains as much as possible of the variables' total variance, the second factor explains as much as possible of the variance not explained by the first factor, and so on. However, this solution does not necessarily provide a meaningful interpretation as the factor loadings on the second factor are always smaller, on average, than the factor loadings on the first factor. By rotating the coordinate axes at their origin, factor loadings divide more sensibly among the factors which simplifies factor interpretation. The varimax rotation method rotates the factor loading to maximize the sum of the variances of the squared loadings. It is an orthogonal rotation method, meaning that after rotation the factors are uncorrelated.

⁸ Unrotated factor loadings are presented in Table B4 of the appendix.

second factor. We thus interpret Factor 1 as *Concern about Infection* and Factor 2 as *Socio-Economic Strain*.

Table 2: Rotated Factor Loadings

	Factor1	Factor2	Uniqueness
Positive Test	0.125	0.036	0.983
Infection in the Family	0.199	0.057	0.957
Concern about Own Infection	0.844	0.021	0.287
Concern about Family/ Friends Getting Infected	0.859	0.015	0.262
Burden Due to Public Restrictions	0.188	0.352	0.841
Social Contacts	-0.243	-0.140	0.921
Burden Due to Contact Restrictions	0.104	0.386	0.840
Financial Concern	0.100	0.606	0.623
Changes in Income	-0.101	0.534	0.704
Discontinuation of Employment	-0.009	0.538	0.711
<i>N</i>	67053		

Notes: The table presents the factor loadings for the ten observed variables when two factors are retracted. To facilitate the interpretation of the factors, factor loadings have been rotated using the varimax-rotation method. Factor loading ≥ 0.30 are in bold to improve readability. The last column shows the ‘uniqueness’ of each variable, i.e. the variance that is ‘unique’ to the variable and not shared with other variables.

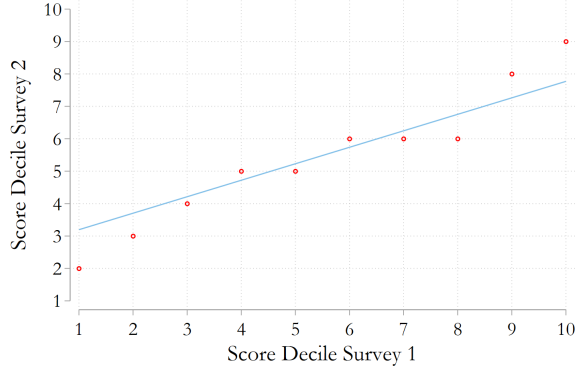
In a final step, we use the factor loadings to generate factor scores for each observation in our data and standardize these factor scores so that they have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.⁹ Figure A2 in the appendix shows the distribution of factor scores for Factor 1 and Factor 2, Figure A3 in the appendix illustrates their joint frequency distribution. For illustrative purposes, we have divided factor scores into three groups: ‘hardly affected’ for scores below -1, ‘moderately affected’ for scores between -1 and 1 and ‘strongly affected’ for scores above 1. As one can see, about half of the observations in the pooled data set are both moderately concerned about infections and experience a moderate socio-economic burden. 3.2 percent of observations are strongly affected by both factors, while 1.2 percent are hardly affected by either factor.

In addition, Figures 4 and 5 reveal that COVID-19 affectedness is highly persistent over time. Figure 4 plots the relationship between factor score decile in Survey 1 and the median factor score decile in Surveys 2 and 3 for Factor 1, i.e. *Concern about Infection*. Figure 5 plots the same relationship for Factor 2—*Socio-Economic Strain*. The figures show that the median score decile in Surveys 2 and 3 are highest (lowest) for observations in high (low) score deciles in Survey 1. That is, respondents that were strongly (hardly) affected by COVID-19 in June tend to be also strongly (hardly) affected in October and November.

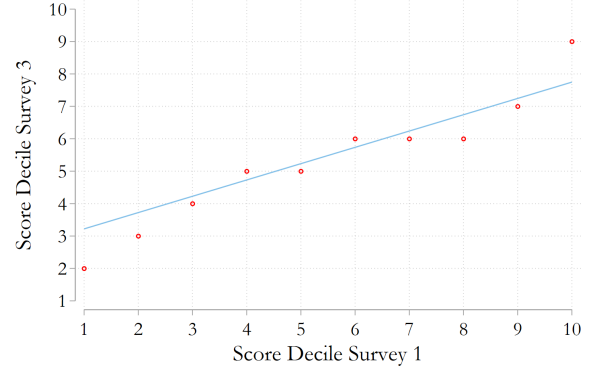
⁹ We generate factor scores using the regression method, which maximizes the correlation (and hence the validity) between factor scores and the underlying factor but can lead to somewhat biased scores. Using the Bartlett method as an alternative approach to generate factor scores yields very similar results.

Figure 4: Persistence Factor 1—Concern about Infection

(a) Surveys 1 and 2



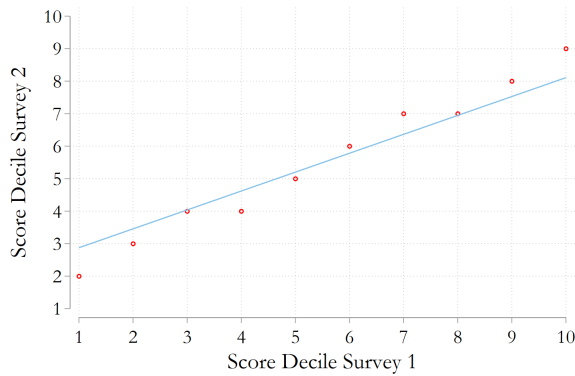
(b) Surveys 1 and 3



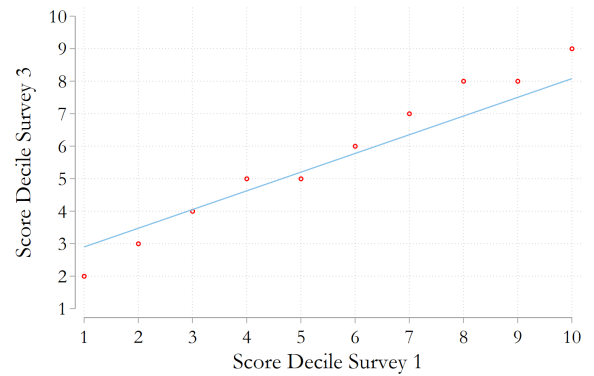
Notes: The figure illustrates persistence of COVID-19 affectedness, in particular the persistence of *Concern about Infection*. To this end, we have divided the standardized factor scores from our factor analysis into deciles and plot the relationship between score decile in Survey 1 and median score decile in Surveys 2 and 3.

Figure 5: Persistence Factor 2—Socio-Economic Strain

(a) Surveys 1 and 2



(b) Surveys 1 and 3



Notes: The figure illustrates persistence of COVID-19 affectedness, in particular the persistence of *Socio-Economic Strain*. To this end, we have divided the standardized factor scores from our factor analysis into deciles and plot the relationship between score decile in Survey 1 and median score decile in Surveys 2 and 3.

5.2 Results of the Regression Analysis

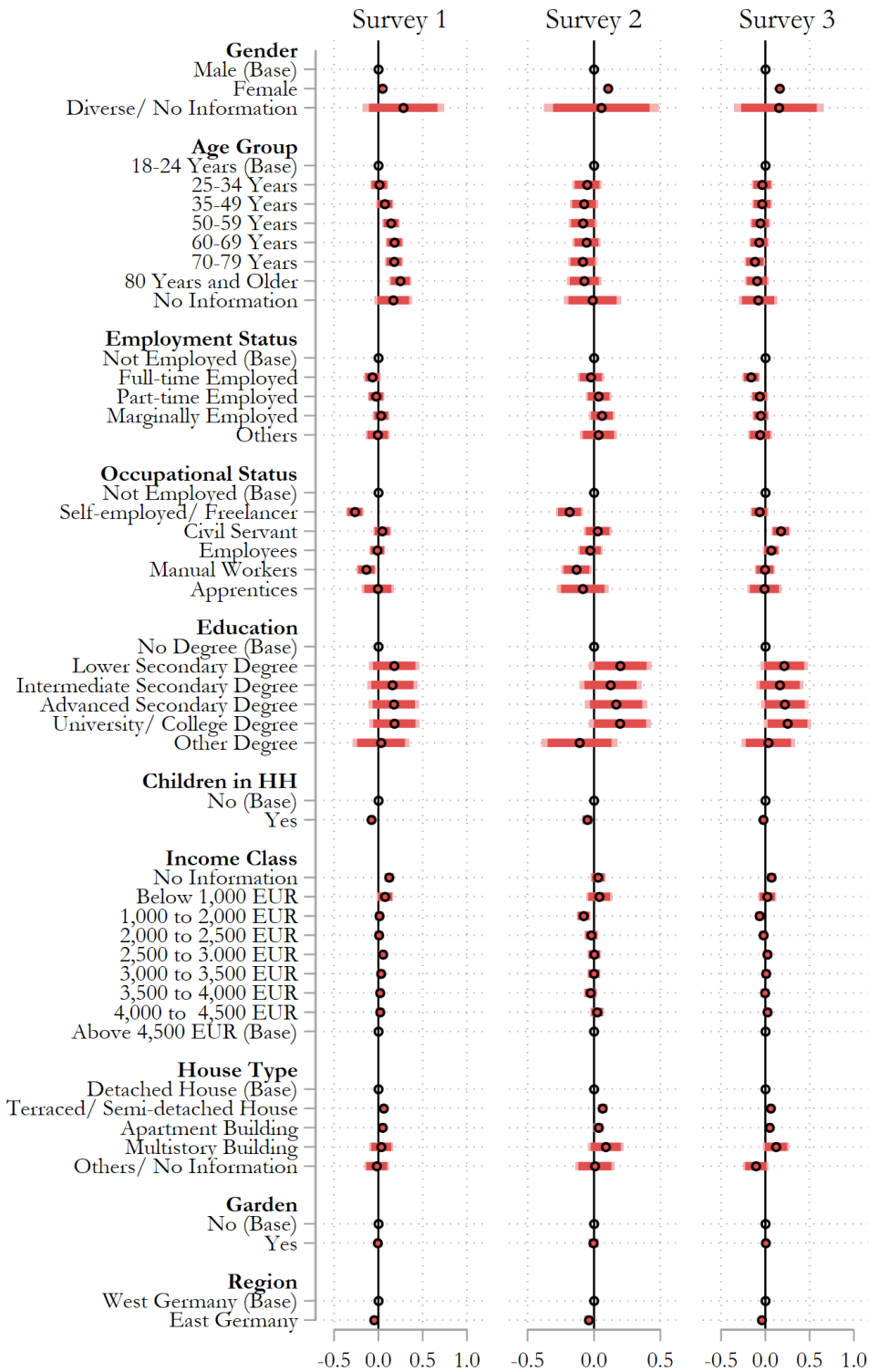
The factor analysis identified two dimensions in which the COVID-19 pandemic mainly affects people—*Concern about Infection* and *Socio-Economic Strain*. But which population groups are affected the most and in what dimension? To answer this question, we regress the standardized factor scores on several socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, age group, employment, income class, and others.

Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the regression results by survey wave. The black circles represent regression coefficients. Larger (smaller) factor values indicate that respondents are affected by the adverse consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic to a larger (smaller) extent. Thus, if the regression coefficient is greater (smaller) than zero, the corresponding characteristic is associated with an above-average (below-average) exposure to the adverse COVID-19 effect. Confidence intervals are depicted by the red lines. The darker shade of red represents 90 percent confidence intervals, the lighter shade represents 95 percent confidence intervals. Table B5 of the appendix shows the results in table format.

Figure 6 shows how different socio-demographic characteristics are associated with *Concern about Infection*. In each survey wave, women are significantly more concerned about corona infections than men. They also grow more concerned over time. The point estimates indicate an increase in the corresponding factor by 0.05, 0.11 and 0.16 standard deviations in Survey 1, 2, and 3, respectively. That is from Survey 1 to Survey 3, the point estimate has more than tripled.

In Survey 1, concerns about infections increase with age: Compared to 18–24 year olds, age groups over 50 are significantly more concerned with respondents over 80 being the most concerned. Surprisingly, the sign of the relationship changes in Surveys 2 and 3. Compared to 18–24 year olds, older age groups are now less concerned about infections. Point estimates are only statistically different from zero for age groups 70–79 in Survey 3, though. One interpretation of this finding is that people’s concerns are related to their relative infection risk. In April, when the number of new infections per day reached its maximum in the first phase of the pandemic, about 19 percent of infections occurred in the age bracket between 60 to 79 years and about 15 percent in the group of people above 80 years. By September, the share of infections occurring in these age groups had declined notably, i.e., to roughly 9 percent for the 70–79 years olds and to 2 percent for those older than 80 years. Over the same period, the share of infections that occurred in the age bracket between 15 and 34 years increased from 24 percent to 44 percent (see Figure A1 in the appendix).

Figure 6: Regression Results: Concern about Infection (Factor 1)



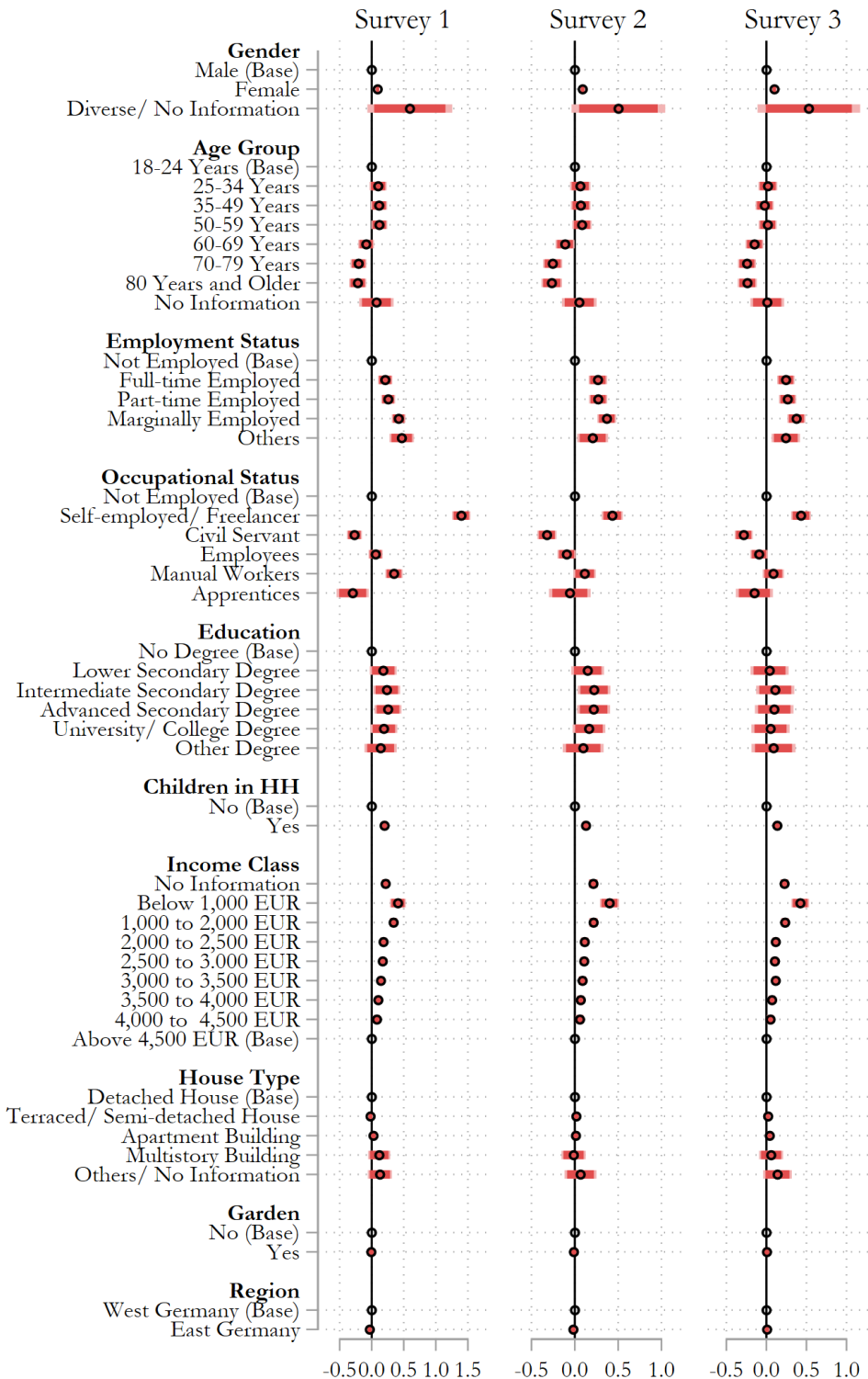
Notes: The figure presents the estimated relationship between Factor 1 and a large number of socio-demographic characteristics by survey wave. The black circles represent OLS regression coefficients. Confidence intervals are depicted by the red lines. The darker shade of red represents 90 percent confidence intervals, the lighter shade represents 95 percent confidence intervals.

There are no statistically significant differences in *Concern about Infection* between non-employed and full-time, part-time, or marginally employed respondents—except for full-time employed respondents in Survey 3, who are less concerned about infections than the reference group of non-employed respondents. However, *Concern about Infection* varies somewhat by occupational status. In Survey 1, the self-employed as well as manual workers are significantly less concerned about infections. I.e., compared to non-employed respondents, the level of concern is 0.27 and 0.14 standard deviations lower for self-employed and manual workers, respectively. In Survey 2, the point estimates decrease (in absolute terms) to -0.19 for the self-employed and -0.13 for manual workers. Point estimates are close to zero (-0.07 and -0.005) and no longer statistically significant in Survey 3. In turn, civil servants are now more concerned about infections with an estimate of 0.18, which is statistically significant at the one percent level.

Concern about Infection is higher for respondents with an educational degree compared to respondents without a degree, but coefficients are only statistically different from zero for respondents with the highest educational degree (i.e., a university or college degree) in Survey 3. Similarly, there are no large differences in *Concern about Infection* by income class. Whether or not respondents have a garden does not play a role for *Concern over Infection* either. However, in all three survey waves, respondents living in terraced/semi-detached houses or in apartment buildings are more concerned about COVID-19 infections than respondents living in detached houses. Moreover, East Germans are, on average, less concerned about infections than West Germans. Coefficients are rather small though—between -0.04 and -0.05, depending on the survey wave.

Figure 7 depicts the relationship between different socio-demographic characteristics and the common factor for *Socio-Economic Strain*. The estimates presented in the figure indicate which groups of society are particularly affected by the economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis. As one can see, women suffer from the pandemic’s adverse economic effects to a greater extent than men, although the differences are of modest size. I.e., the indicator for *Socio-Economic Strain* is, depending on the survey wave, 0.09 and 0.10 standard deviations larger for women than it is for men. In addition, the economic strain caused by the pandemic varies across age groups. Compared to 18–24 year olds, coefficients for the 25–34, 34–49, and 50–59 year olds are larger than zero. However, they are only statistically significant for 50–59 year olds in Survey 1. In contrast, respondents above 70 experience a statistically significantly lower economic strain in all three survey waves. This result can most likely be explained by the fact that the main source of income for this age group are retirement payments which are unaffected by current economic conditions.

Figure 7: Regression Results: Socio-Economic Strain (Factor 2)



Notes: The figure presents the estimated relationship between Factor 2 and a large number of socio-demographic characteristics by survey wave. The black circles represent OLS regression coefficients. Confidence intervals are depicted by the red lines. The darker shade of red represents 90 percent confidence intervals, the lighter shade represents 95 percent confidence intervals.

Compared to non-employed respondents, full-time, part-time, and marginally employed respondents bear a larger socio-economic burden, with estimates being the largest for the marginally employed. In fact, coefficients for the marginally employed are quite sizable: On average, the indicator of *Socio-Economic Strain* is 0.42 standard deviations larger in Survey 1 and 0.37/0.38 standard deviations larger in Survey 2/ 3 than it is for non-employed respondents. These effects are significant at the one percent level. Arguably, this finding reflects that marginally employed workers are not entitled to short-time work benefits (*Kurzarbeitergeld*). The German short-time work program allows employers who are affected by the COVID-19 crisis to reduce the working hours of their employees (by up to 100 percent) without laying them off. In case of a reduction in working hours, employees are compensated by the government for 60 percent of their wage loss (67 percent for employees with children). However, only regularly employed workers are entitled to short-time work benefits. Marginally employed workers, in contrast, are not compensated for their wage loss in case their working hours are reduced.

Turning to differences in *Socio-Economic Strain* by occupational status, we find that in Survey 1 by far the largest economic burden is born by the self-employed, whose level of economic strain is 1.40 standard deviations larger than that of non-employed respondents, followed by manual workers with an estimate of 0.35. Estimates for civil servants and apprentices are -0.27 and -0.25, respectively. Interestingly, the picture changes somewhat when looking at the results for Surveys 2 and 3. For one, the point estimates for both self-employed respondents and manual workers decrease quite substantially. In Surveys 2 and 3, the point estimate for the self-employed is 0.43 and the point estimates for manual workers are 0.11 and 0.09, respectively. In addition, the (insignificant) coefficients for employees switch signs. As in Survey 1, civil servants appear to suffer from economic strain to a much lesser extent also in the later survey waves, with an estimate of -0.32 in Survey 2 and -0.28 in Survey 3.

Our findings also indicate that the level of economic strain caused by the pandemic is inversely related to household income. Compared to respondents with a monthly net household income above 4,500 Euros, respondents with lower income levels bear a significantly larger economic burden in all three survey waves, whereas the coefficient estimates tend to be higher the lower the income class. The largest effect is found for respondents disposing of a monthly net household income below 1,000 Euros, who experience a level of economic strain that is 0.41/0.40/0.42 standard deviations larger than for high-income households in Survey 1/ 2/ 3. This result suggests that the economically weakest members of society suffer from the economic consequences of the crisis to a larger extent. Another disturbing result is that respondents with children are more affected by the pandemic's economic consequences. The corresponding point estimates are 0.20, 0.13, and

0.14 in Surveys 1, 2, and 3, respectively. In Fall 2020, shortly before the second and third wave of our survey were fielded, the German government made a one-time payment to families with children of 300 Euros per child (*Corona Kinderbonus*). Arguably, our findings suggest that the payment was not large enough to alleviate the situation of families with children. Finally, East Germans appear to be less severely affected by the economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis.

6 Robustness Tests

To test the robustness of our results, we modify our empirical specification in several ways. In a first robustness test, we retain three instead of two factors from our factor analysis. Next, we re-estimate our regression model using the ten observed individual variables as our outcome variables instead of the standardized factor scores. Moreover, to account for the fact that the error terms may be correlated across the regression equations, we estimate seemingly unrelated regressions as a generalization of our linear regression model.

6.1 Retaining Three Common Factors

Figure 3 in Section 5.1 has shown that two factors in the factor analysis have an eigenvalue greater than one, whereas the eigenvalue of the third factor was just below one. In the main analysis, we have thus retained only two factors in accordance with the Kaiser criterion. In this section, we test whether our results hold when retaining three factors instead. Table B6 in the appendix presents both unrotated and varimax-rotated factor loadings. As one can see, the third factor loads most strongly on the variables *Positive Test* and *Infection in the Family*. We thus interpret Factor 3 as *Exposition to the Virus*.

Again, we predict and standardize factor scores for each of the three retained factors. Regressing the factor scores on socio-demographic variables shows that retaining three rather than two factors just slightly changes the coefficient estimates for Factors 1 and 2, but does not affect their sign nor their statistical significance. Hence, the conclusions that we draw in Section 5.2 remain unchanged. Looking at the regression results for Factor 3, we find that female respondents are more likely to have contracted the virus or to have a family member who was infected. Furthermore, *Exposition to the Virus* is negatively associated with age and positively associated with income (see Table B7 of the appendix).

6.2 Individual Regressions

As a second robustness test, we re-estimate Equation 2, but use the ten observed variables eliciting whether and to what extent respondents are affected by COVID-19 as outcome variables instead of factor scores. Tables B8 to B17 of the appendix show the results. All in all, we find that regressing the single variables individually on socio-demographic characteristics produces results that are qualitatively very similar to those for the factor scores, thus leaving our conclusions unchanged.

For instance, both the concern about getting infected and the concern that friends or family members get infected are significantly higher for women and for respondents living in terraced/ semi-detached houses, whereas respondents with children are less concerned. Moreover, *Concern about Own Infection* increases with age in Survey 1 but coefficients turn statistically insignificant in Surveys 2 and 3. Our results further indicate that women are more likely to lose their jobs (temporarily or permanently) during the pandemic and are more worried that the pandemic will cause them financial difficulties. The same is true for respondents with lower household income. Civil servants and employees, on the other hand, are less likely to lose their jobs and are less financially concerned, while self-employed respondents and manual workers face a higher job-loss risk and are more concerned.

6.3 Seemingly Unrelated Regressions

So far, we have estimated Equation 2 separately for Factors 1 and 2. To account for the fact that the error terms may be correlated across equations, we re-estimate all specifications using seemingly unrelated regressions (SUR) and, thus, allow the error term to be correlated across the specifications of our empirical model. The results are presented in Table B18 of the appendix. While SUR estimation leaves the coefficient estimates unaffected, the estimated standard errors may change. In our case, they actually become smaller, meaning that our estimation becomes more efficient. Consequently, the conclusions drawn in Section 5.2 are unaffected by this robustness test.

7 Extension

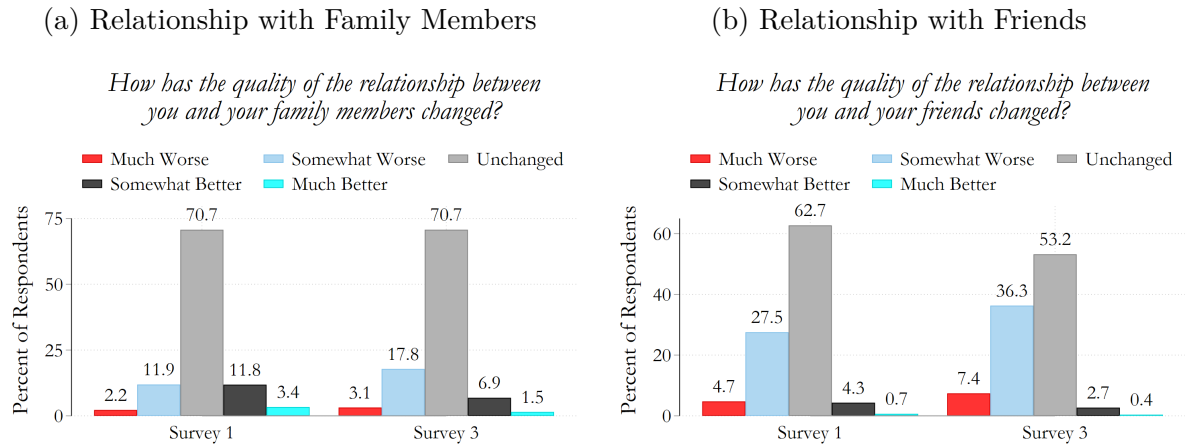
The factor analysis in Section 5.1 was based on ten variables that were included in all three survey waves. However, there are also a number of variables describing how respondents were affected by the Corona crisis that were only included in single waves. In this section, we extend our analysis and examine the correlation between those variables and our two common factors *Concern about Infection* and *Socio-Economic Strain*. In

particular, we look at how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the relationship with family members and friends (Section 7.1), household finances (Section 7.2), as well as consumption behavior (Section 7.3).

7.1 Relationship with Family Members and Friends

The COVID-19 pandemic as well as the political measures taken to contain it forced people to reduce social contacts and spend more time at home. These changes are likely to have affected the quality of the relationship with family members and friends. In Survey waves 1 and 3, respondents were asked how these relationships have changed since the beginning of the pandemic. Figures 8a and 8b show the distribution of answers.

Figure 8: Quality of Relationships—Descriptive



Notes: In Surveys 1 and 3, participants were asked ‘Compared to the time before the pandemic, how has the quality of the relationship between you and your family members changed?’ (*Relationship with Family Members*) as well as ‘Compared to the time before the pandemic, how has the quality of the relationship between you and your friends changed?’ (*Relationship with Friends*). Answers were given on a scale from 1 (Much Worse) to 5 (Much Better). The figure illustrates the (weighted) frequency distribution.

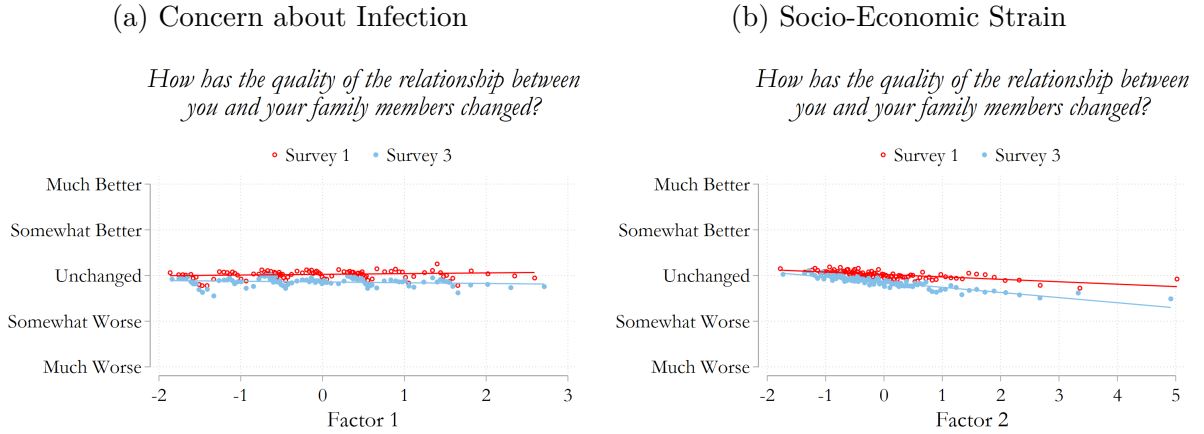
In both survey waves, 70.7 percent of respondents answered that the quality of the relationship with family members has remained unchanged. However, whereas in June (Survey 1) 15.2 percent answered that the quality has become somewhat or much better, their share almost halved to 8.4 percent in November (Survey 3). Inversely, in June 14.1 percent of respondents stated that the quality of their relationship with family members has become somewhat or much worse since the beginning of the pandemic. By November this share increased to 20.9 percent (Figure 8a).

The picture looks somewhat different for the quality of the relationship with friends. While the majority of respondents also stated that their relationship with friends remained unchanged, i.e. 62.7 percent in Survey 1 and 53.2 percent in Survey 3, the share of respondents feeling that their relationship with friends has become somewhat or much

worse (better) is considerably higher (lower) than the respective share for relationship with family members: 32.2 (5.0) percent of respondents in Survey 1 and 43.7 (3.1) percent in Survey 3 indicated that their relationship with friends has worsened (improved) (Figure 8b).

Figures 9 and 10 show how the changes in the quality of the relationship are associated with the two common factors *Concern about Infection* and *Socio-Economic Strain*. To illustrate these associations, we divide the standardized factor scores into 100 equally sized bins and plot the mean answers for *Relationship with Family Members* and *Relationship with Friends* for each bin as well as a linear regression function. An upward sloping regression line indicates a positive association between the quality of the relationship and the corresponding factor, a downward sloping line indicates a negative association. The red (blue) dots represent the mean answer by bin for Survey 1 (Survey 3), the red (blue) line represents the regression function.

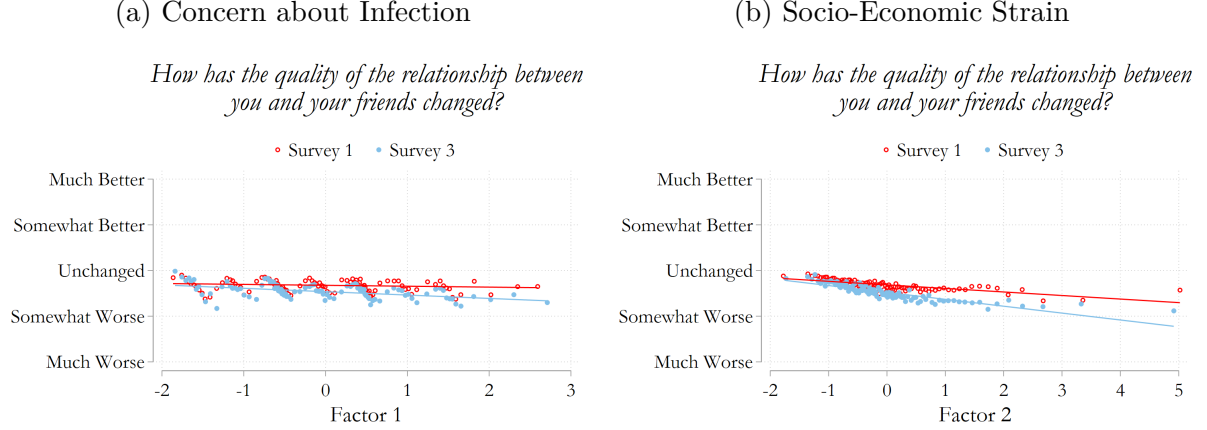
Figure 9: Relationship with Family Members—Correlation with Factors



Notes: The figure illustrate the relationship between *Relationship with Family Members* and *Concern about Infection/Socio-Economic Strain* using binned scatter plots. The red (blue) dots represent the mean answer by bin, the red (blue) line represents the fitted line for Survey 1 (Survey 3).

Both *Relationship with Family Members* and *Relationship with Friends* are inversely related to *Socio-Economic Strain* – especially in Survey 3. That is, respondents that experience a higher socio-economic strain also tend to feel that the quality of their relationship with family members and friends, respectively, has worsened since the beginning of the pandemic. Moreover, the regression line becomes steeper from Survey 1 to Survey 3, indicating that the association has become more pronounced over time. In contrast, neither *Relationship with Family Members* nor *Relationship with Friends* is correlated with *Concern about Infection*.

Figure 10: Relationship with Friends—Correlation with Factors



Notes: The figure illustrate the relationship between *Relationship with Friends* and *Concern about Infection*/*Socio-Economic Strain* using binned scatter plots. The red (blue) dots represent the mean answer by bin, the red (blue) line represents the fitted line for Survey 1 (Survey 3).

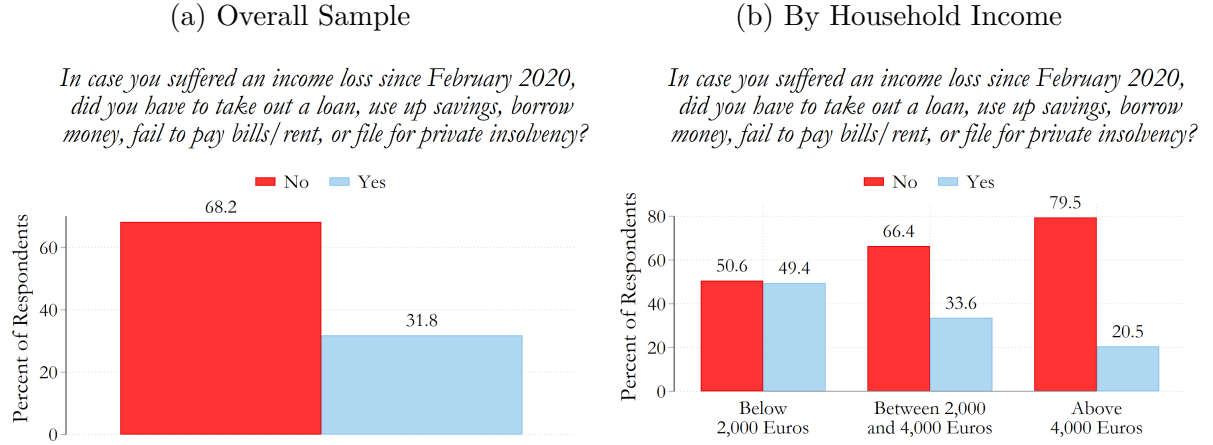
7.2 Household Finances

Figures 2h and 2j in Section 3 showed that about half of the survey respondents were at least somewhat concerned that the COVID-19 crisis would cause them financial difficulties and that about 16 (6) percent of respondents in Survey 1 (Survey 2) claim to have had income losses due to the crisis. In Survey 1, we also asked whether, as a result of this income loss, survey participants had to take out a loan, use up savings, borrow money, failed to pay bills or their rent, or filed for private insolvency (*Household Finances*).

68.2 percent of respondents answered ‘No’ to this question, while 31.8 percent answered ‘Yes’ (see Figure 11a). As expected, these shares vary by income class. Whereas roughly half of the respondents with a monthly net household income below 2,000 Euros were forced to take such measures, the respective shares are 33.6 percent for respondents with household income between 2,000 Euros and 4,000 Euros and 20.5 percent for respondents with a household income above 4,000 Euros (see Figure 11b).

Not surprisingly, taking out a loan, using up savings, borrowing money, failing to pay bills or rent, or filing for private insolvency is uncorrelated with *Concern about Infection*, but highly positively correlated with *Socio-Economic Strain*. Figure 12a presents the binscatter plot for the relationship between *Household Finances* and *Concern about Infection* and Figure 12b present the binned scatter plots for *Household Finances* and *Socio-Economic Strain*. In both plots, the red dots indicate the mean answer by bin, and the regression line is drawn in blue. As one can see, the regression line for *Concern about Infection* is nearly horizontal, while the regression line for *Socio-Economic Strain* is steeply upward sloping. That is, the more affected respondents are economically by

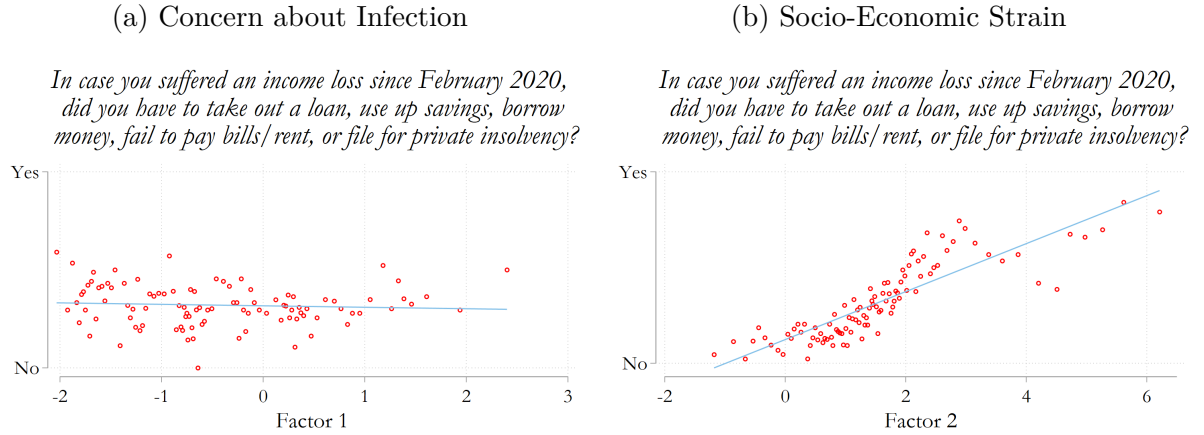
Figure 11: Household Finances—Descriptive



Notes: In Survey 1, participants that stated to have suffered an income loss since February 2020 were asked ‘In case you suffered an income loss since February 2020, did you (i) postpone a large expenditure, (ii) have to take out a loan (iii) use up savings, (iv) borrow money from friends or family, (v) fail to pay rent, (vi) fail to pay bills, or (vii) file for private insolvency’. For each item participants were asked to indicate either ‘Yes’ or ‘No’. Based on this information, we generated the dummy variable *Household Finances* which takes on the value 0 if all items (ii) to (vii) were answered with ‘No’ and 1 if at least one item from (ii) to (vii) was answered with ‘Yes’. The figure illustrates its (weighted) frequency distribution for the overall sample as well as by income class.

the COVID-19 crisis, the more likely they are to have taken out a loan, used up their savings, borrowed money, failed to pay bills/ rent, or filed for private insolvency, and vice versa.

Figure 12: Household Finances—Correlation with Factors



Notes: The figure illustrate the relationship between *Household Finances* and *Concern about Infection/ Socio-Economic Strain* using binned scatter plots. The red dots indicate the mean answer by bin, the regression line is drawn in blue.

7.3 Household Expenditures

Finally, in Survey 1, we asked whether the survey participants had planned major purchases or expenses but postponed them due to the COVID-19 crisis (*Postponed Expendi-*

ture). 5.7 percent of respondents answered that they postponed such an expenditure (see Figure A4 in the appendix). Several explanations come to mind to explain why people postponed large purchases during the pandemic: most retail stores were closed during the lockdown, people may have not wanted to go out in fear of risking an infection, people are more financially constrained or worried about economic insecurity, etc.

Figure 13, suggests that postponing larger purchases or expenses during the crisis is correlated with the socio-economic strain people have experienced in the form of financial concerns and the experience of an income or job loss, but not to fear or concerns about infections. The figure shows the binned scatter plots for the relationship between *Postponed Expenditures* and *Concern about Infection* (Figure 13a) as well as *Socio-Economic Strain* (Figure 13b). As one can see, the regression line in Figure 13a is horizontal, suggesting that postponing larger purchases or expenses is unrelated to concerns about infection. On the other hand, the regression line in Figure 13b is upward sloping, implying a positive association between postponing expenditures and socio-economic strain during the pandemic.

Figure 13: Postponed Expenditure—Correlation with Factors



Notes: The figure illustrate the relationship between *Postponed Expenditure* and *Concern about Infection*/*Socio-Economic Strain* using binned scatter plots. The red dots indicate the mean answer by bin, the fitted line is drawn in blue.

8 Discussion and Conclusion

The global impact of the COVID-19 crisis and the measures taken by governments to contain the spread of the coronavirus impose a huge burden on societies. In this paper, we are particularly interested in the question how this burden is distributed across different population subgroups. More precisely, we analyze which groups of society suffer in what regard and to which extent from the adverse consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. To

this end, we use three waves of a self-designed representative population survey carried out in Germany during different phases of the pandemic. The first survey wave took place in June 2020 at a time of decreasing infection numbers and gradual relaxation of containment measures; the second wave was carried out in October when infections numbers started to rise again; and the third wave took place in November when infection numbers grew exponentially and containment measures were toughened.

To elicit whether, in what regards, and to what extent the German population as well as different population groups were affected by the pandemic, we included ten questions to our survey shedding light on its economic, social, and health consequences. Using common factor analysis, we find that the impact the pandemic has on people's lives can be summarized by two factors: the first factor reflects people's concerns that they or their family members and friends get infected with the coronavirus; the second factor captures financial concerns, the experience of job-loss, and decreasing household income due to the COVID-19 crisis as well as burdens experienced due to public and contact restrictions.

Regressing those factors on various socio-demographic characteristics reveals that different population groups are indeed affected by the pandemic to different extents. Through all three survey waves, female respondents are more concerned that they or their family members and friends get infected, while East Germans show less concern. The association between age and concern about infection varies across survey waves. Even more pronounced are the differences regarding the severity of the crisis's socio-economic consequences for different population groups. Our results suggest that self-employed respondents as well as marginally employed workers were hit particularly hard. Two alarming findings are that the socio-economic strain the COVID-19 pandemic causes are notably higher for low-income households as well as for families with children. Thus, a policy recommendation that can be derived from our analysis is that policy measures aiming to alleviate the economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis should include instruments targeting these two groups.

References

- Adams-Prassl, A., Boneva, T., Golin, M. and Rauh, C. (2020). Inequality in the impact of the coronavirus shock: Evidence from real time surveys, *Journal of Public Economics* **189**: 104245.
- Alon, T. M., Doepke, M., Olmstead-Rumsey, J. and Tertilt, M. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on gender equality, *Nber working paper*.
- Alstadsæter, A., Bratsberg, B., Eielsen, G., Kopczuk, W., Markussen, S., Raaum, O. and Røed, K. (2020). The first weeks of the coronavirus crisis: Who got hit, when and why? evidence from Norway, *Nber working paper*.
- Beland, L.-P., Brodeur, A., Mikola, D. and Wright, T. (2020). The short-term economic consequences of COVID-19: Occupation tasks and mental health in canada, *Iza discussion paper*.
- Béland, L.-P., Brodeur, A. and Wright, T. (2020). The short-term economic consequences of COVID-19: Exposure to disease, remote work and government response, *Iza discussion paper*.
- Benzeval, M., Burton, J., Crossley, T. F., Fisher, P., Jäckle, A., Low, H. and Read, B. (2020). The idiosyncratic impact of an aggregate shock: The distributional consequences of COVID-19, *Working paper*.
- Blundell, R., Costa Dias, M., Joyce, R. and Xu, X. (2020). COVID-19 and inequalities, *Fiscal Studies* **41**(2): 291–319.
- Borjas, G. J. and Cassidy, H. (2020). The adverse effect of the COVID-19 labor market shock on immigrant employment, *Nber working paper*.
- Brodeur, A., Clark, A. E., Fleche, S. and Powdthavee, N. (2021). COVID-19, lockdowns and well-being: Evidence from Google Trends, *Journal of public economics* **193**: 104346.
- Bundesregierung (2021). The federal government informs about the corona crisis, <https://www.deutschland.de/en/news/german-federal-government-informs-about-the-corona-crisis>. Accessed: 2021-02-19.
- Cajner, T., Crane, L. D., Decker, R. A., Grigsby, J., Hamins-Puertolas, A., Hurst, E., Kurz, C. and Yildirmaz, A. (2020). The US labor market during the beginning of the pandemic recession, *Nber working paper*.

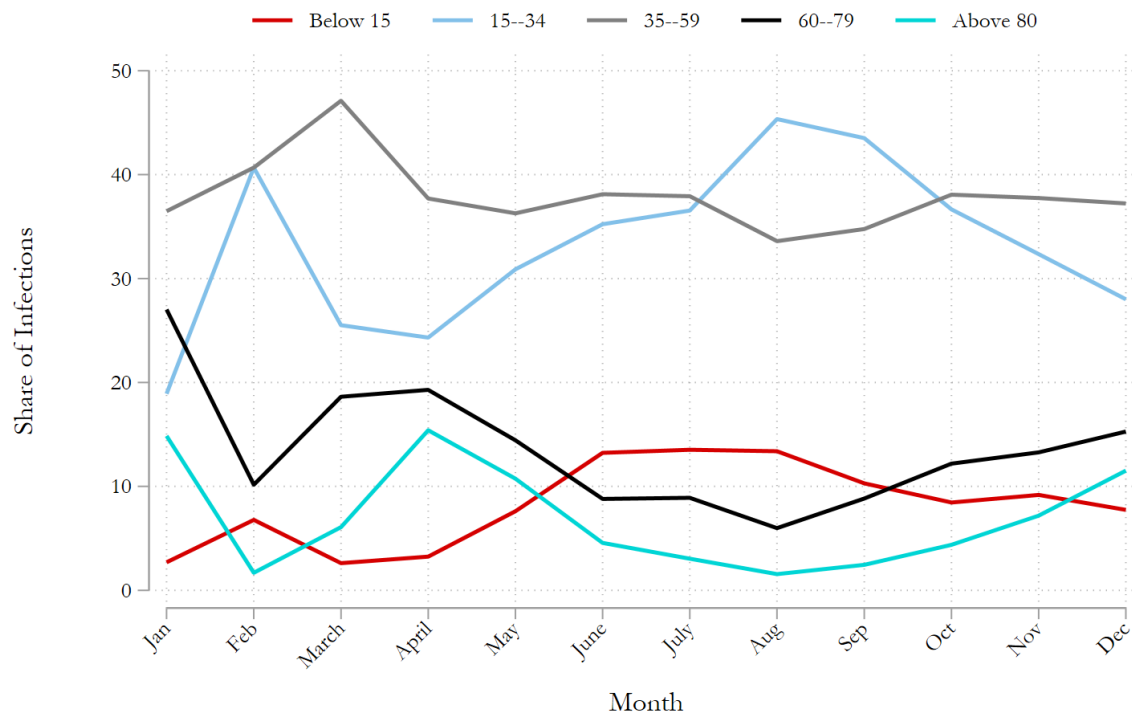
- Coibion, O., Gorodnichenko, Y. and Weber, M. (2020). Labor markets during the COVID-19 crisis: A preliminary view, *Nber working paper*.
- Cortes, G. M. and Forsythe, E. (2020). The heterogeneous labor market impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, *Working paper*.
- Cortes, G. M. et al. (2020). Heterogeneous labor market impacts during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, *Working paper*.
- Etheridge, B. and Spantig, L. (2020). The gender gap in mental well-being during the COVID-19 outbreak: Evidence from the UK, *Iser working paper*.
- Fairlie, R. W., Couch, K. and Xu, H. (2020). The impacts of COVID-19 on minority unemployment: First evidence from April 2020 CPS microdata, *Nber working paper*.
- Fetzer, T., Hensel, L., Hermle, J. and Roth, C. (2020). Coronavirus perceptions and economic anxiety, *Review of Economics and Statistics* pp. 1–36.
- Forsythe, E., Kahn, L. B., Lange, F. and Wiczer, D. (2020). Labor demand in the time of COVID-19: Evidence from vacancy postings and UI claims, *Journal of Public Economics* **189**: 104238.
- Goldstein, J. R. and Lee, R. D. (2020). Demographic perspectives on the mortality of COVID-19 and other epidemics, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **117**(36): 22035–22041.
- Gupta, S., Montenegro, L., Nguyen, T. D., Lozano-Rojas, F., Schmutte, I. M., Simon, K. I., Weinberg, B. A. and Wing, C. (2020). Effects of social distancing policy on labor market outcomes, *Nber working paper*.
- Hamermesh, D. S. (2020). Life satisfaction, loneliness and togetherness, with an application to COVID-19 lock-downs, *Review of Economics of the Household* **18**(4): 983–1000.
- Hensvik, L., Le Barbanchon, T. and Rathelot, R. (2021). Job search during the COVID-19 crisis, *Journal of Public Economics* **194**: 104349.
- Huebener, M., Waights, S., Spiess, C. K., Siegel, N. A. and Wagner, G. G. (2021). Parental well-being in times of COVID-19 in Germany, *Review of Economics of the Household* pp. 1–32.
- Lin, P. Z. and Meissner, C. M. (2020). A note on long-run persistence of public health outcomes in pandemics, *Nber working paper*.
- Mongey, S., Pilossoph, L. and Weinberg, A. (2020). Which workers bear the burden of social distancing policies?, *Nber working paper*.

- Montenovo, L., Jiang, X., Rojas, F. L., Schmutte, I. M., Simon, K. I., Weinberg, B. A. and Wing, C. (2020). Determinants of disparities in COVID-19 job losses, *Nber working paper*.
- Rojas, F. L., Jiang, X., Montenovo, L., Simon, K. I., Weinberg, B. A. and Wing, C. (2020). Is the cure worse than the problem itself? immediate labor market effects of COVID-19 case rates and school closures in the us, *Nber working paper*.
- Yasenov, V. I. (2020). Who can work from home?, *Iza discussion paper*.

Appendix

A Additional Figures

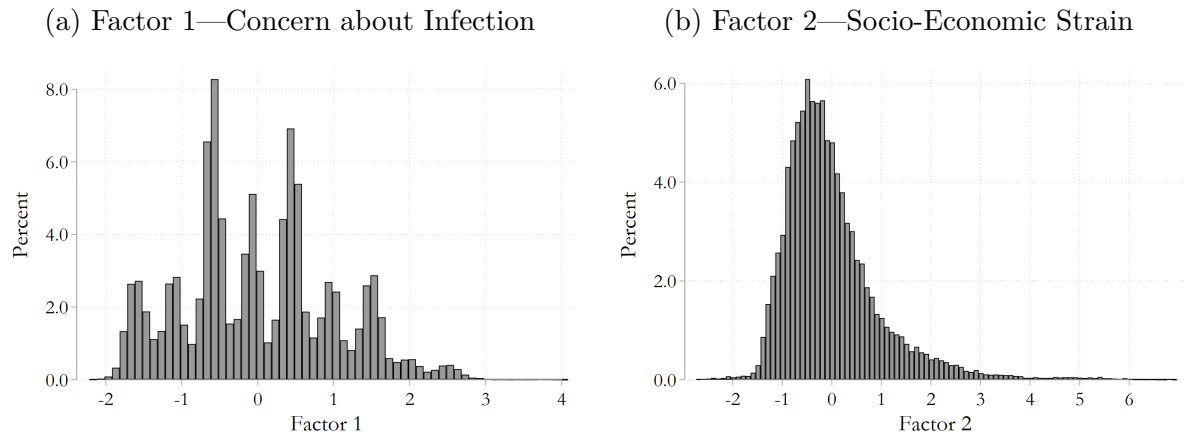
Figure A1: Share of new Corona Infections by Age Group



Source: RKI (2/17/2021).

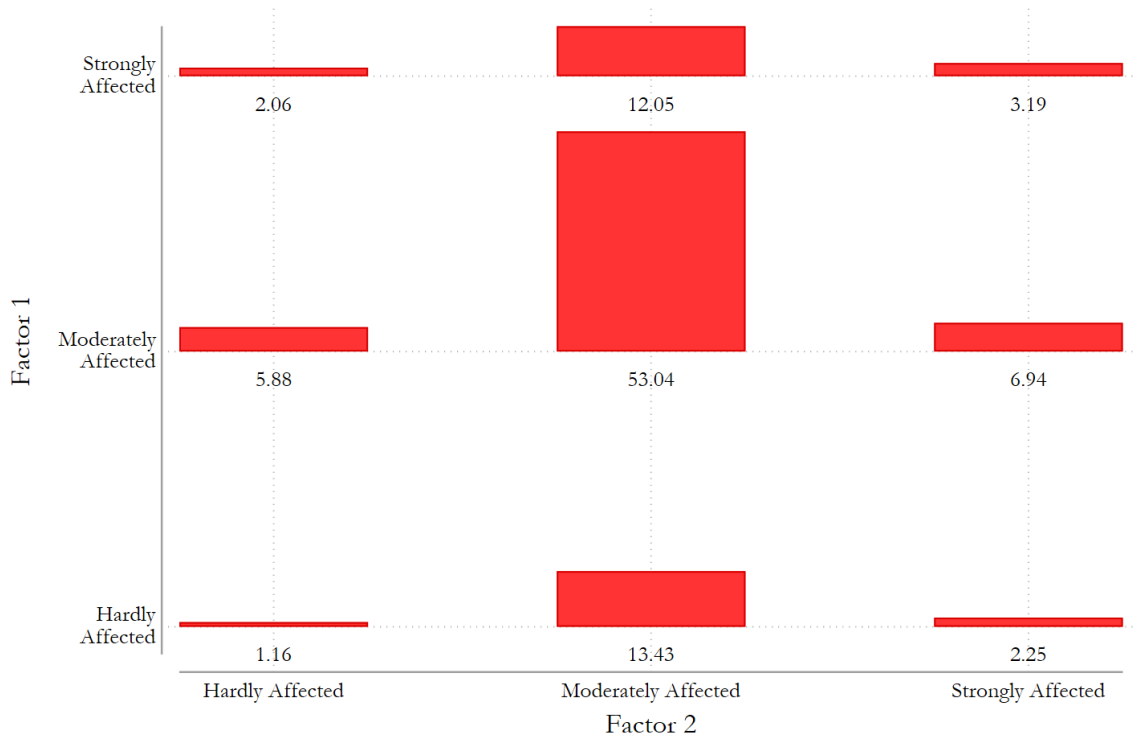
Notes: The figure illustrates the share of new corona infections in Germany 2020 by months and age group. The red line corresponds to share of new corona infections of individuals below 15, the blue line corresponds to the share of individuals between 15 and 34 years of age. The grey/black/cyan lines represent the share of monthly new corona infections of age groups 35 to 59, 60 to 79, and above 80, respectively.

Figure A2: Distribution of Factors 1 and 2



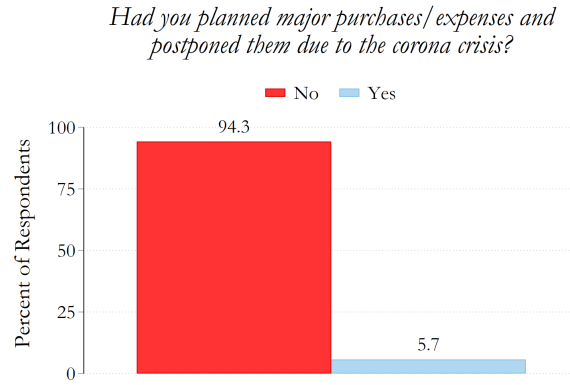
Notes: The figure illustrates the distributions of the standardized factor scores from our factor analysis.

Figure A3: Frequency Table of Factors 1 and 2



Notes: The figure illustrates the joint frequency distribution of Factor 1 and Factor 2. Observations with a factor score below -1 are classified as 'Hardly Affected', observations with factor scores between -1 and 1 are classified as 'Moderately Affected' and observations with factor scores above 1 are classified as 'Strongly Affected'.

Figure A4: Postponed Expenditure—Descriptive



Notes: In Survey 1, participants were asked ‘In the next 3 months, do you plan to have an unusually large expense in your household?’ as well as ‘Had you planned such an expense and postponed it due to the Corona crisis?’. With this information, we generated the dummy variable *Postponed Expenditure* taking the value 1 if the respondent did postpone an expense due to the crisis and 0 otherwise. The figure illustrates the (weighted) frequency distribution.

B Additional Tables

Table B1: Survey Questions

Variable	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Positive Test	Bestand bei Ihnen in den letzten zwei Wochen/ irgendwann zuvor der Verdacht auf eine Coronavirus/COVID-19-Infektion? (A1: Ja, mit positivem Test; A2: Ja, mit ärztlicher Diagnose, aber ohne Test; A3: Ja, einige mögliche Symptome gehabt, aber nicht medizinisch bestätigt; A4: Nein; A5: weiß nicht / keine Angabe)	Wurden Sie bereits positiv getestet, d. h. konnte bei Ihnen eine Infektion mit dem Coronavirus nachgewiesen werden?	Wurden Sie bereits positiv getestet, d. h. konnte bei Ihnen eine Infektion mit dem Coronavirus nachgewiesen werden?
Infections in the Family	Wurde bei jemandem in Ihrer Familie in den letzten zwei Wochen/ irgendwann zuvor das Coronavirus/COVID-19 diagnostiziert (ärztliche Diagnose oder Test)?	Kennen Sie eine Person, die mit dem Coronavirus infiziert war oder ist?	Wurde bei jemandem in Ihrer Familie jemals das Coronavirus/COVID-19 diagnostiziert (ärztliche Diagnose oder Test)?
Concern about Own Infection	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, sich mit dem Coronavirus zu infizieren?	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, sich mit dem Coronavirus zu infizieren?	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, sich mit dem Coronavirus zu infizieren?
Concern about Family/ Friends Getting Infected	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, dass Freunde oder Angehörige mit dem Coronavirus infiziert werden?	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, dass Freunde oder Angehörige mit dem Coronavirus infiziert werden?	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, dass Freunde oder Angehörige mit dem Coronavirus infiziert werden?
Burden Due to Public Restrictions	In den letzten zwei Wochen, wie belastend waren da für Sie die Einschränkungen beim Verlassen des Hauses?	Wie belastend empfinden Sie persönlich die Einschränkungen des öffentlichen Lebens, die es wegen der Corona-Pandemie derzeit gibt?	Wie belastend empfinden Sie persönlich die Einschränkungen des öffentlichen Lebens, die es wegen der Corona-Pandemie derzeit gibt?
Social Contacts	Wie haben sich Ihre persönlichen Kontakte zu Menschen außerhalb Ihres Haushalts verändert—verglichen mit der Zeit vor der Coronakrise?	Verglichen mit der Zeit vor der Coronakrise, wie haben sich Ihre persönlichen Kontakte zu Menschen außerhalb Ihres Haushalts alles in allem verändert?	Verglichen mit der Zeit vor der Coronakrise, wie haben sich Ihre persönlichen Kontakte zu Menschen außerhalb Ihres Haushalts alles in allem verändert?
Burden Due to Contact Restrictions	Wie schwierig war es für Sie, die Empfehlungen zur Vermeidung von engem Kontakt mit anderen Menschen zu befolgen?	Wie schwierig war es für Sie, die Empfehlungen zur Vermeidung von engem Kontakt mit anderen Menschen zu befolgen?	Wie schwierig war es für Sie, die Empfehlungen zur Vermeidung von engem Kontakt mit anderen Menschen zu befolgen?

continued ...

...continued

Financial Concern	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, dass die Coronakrise Sie finanziell in Schwierigkeiten bringt?	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, dass die Coronakrise Sie finanziell in Schwierigkeiten bringt?	Wie besorgt waren Sie während der letzten zwei Wochen, dass die Coronakrise Sie finanziell in Schwierigkeiten bringt?
Changes in Income	Hat sich seit Februar 2020 das monatliche Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushaltes verändert? Ist das eine Folge der Coronakrise oder hat sich das Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushaltes aus anderen Gründen verändert?	Hat sich seit Juni 2020 das monatliche Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushaltes verändert? Ist das eine Folge der Coronakrise oder hat sich das Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushaltes aus anderen Gründen verändert?	N.A.
Discontinuation of Employment	Sind Sie seit Februar 2020 aus einer beruflichen Tätigkeit permanent ausgeschieden oder zeitweise beurlaubt bzw. freigestellt worden? Wer hat die Beurlaubung / Freistellung veranlasst und was war der Grund dafür?/ Haben Sie Ihre berufliche Tätigkeit seit Februar 2020 eingestellt oder eingeschränkt bzw. einstellen oder einschränken müssen (zeitweise oder permanent)? Aus welchen Gründen haben Sie Ihre Tätigkeit eingestellt oder eingeschränkt?	Sind Sie seit Februar 2020 aus einer beruflichen Tätigkeit bzw. einer Stelle ausgeschieden? Wer hat die Beurlaubung / Freistellung veranlasst und was war der Grund dafür?/ Was war der Grund für die Aufgabe Ihrer Tätigkeit?	N.A.

Notes: The table gives an overview of the precise question asked in each survey wave to receive the ten variables used in the factor analysis. Occasionally, more than one question per variable and survey is given. In this case, two or more questions were combined to generate the variable.

Table B2: Distribution of Covariates

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Final Data
Gender				
Male	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.0
Female	50.9	51.0	51.0	51.8
Age Group				
18-24 Years	5.9	6.2	5.9	4.2
25-34 Years	15.4	15.3	15.5	13.2
35-49 Years	23.8	24.2	24.0	23.6
50-59 Years	18.9	18.7	18.9	19.6
60-69 Years	18.1	18.9	18.9	20.0
70-79 Years	14.6	14.3	14.3	16.1
Education				
No Degree	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Lower Secondary Degree	10.0	9.3	9.3	10.1
Interm. Secondary Degree	26.8	26.8	26.4	27.2
Advanced Secondary Degree	22.8	22.9	22.6	21.4
University/ College Degree	39.2	39.5	40.3	40.3
Region				
West Germany	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4
East Germany	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6
Observations	30067	30499	27883	22351

Notes: The table presents population shares by population subgroups for Surveys 1 to 3 as well as for the final data set. Population shares are measured in percent.

Table B3: Polychoric Correlation Matrix

	Positive Test	Infection the Family	Concern about Own Infection	Concern about Friends / Family	Burden Due to Public Restrictions	Social Contacts	Burden Due to Contact Restrictions	Financial Concern	Changes in Income	Discontinuation of Employment
Positive Test	1.00									
Infection in the Family	0.56	1.00								
Concern about Own Infection	-0.07	0.07	1.00							
Concern about Family/ Friends Getting Infected	0.10	0.12	0.81	1.00						
Burden Due to Public Restrictions	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.10	1.00					
Social Contacts	-0.02	-0.04	-0.20	-0.21	-0.12	1.00				
Burden Due to Contact Restrictions	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.45	-0.18	1.00			
Financial Concern	-0.02	0.01	0.13	0.12	0.24	-0.04	0.22	1.00		
Changes in Income	-0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	0.01	-0.05	0.08	0.39	1.00	
Discontinuation of Employment	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	-0.07	0.08	0.39	0.43	1.00

Notes: The table presents the polychoric correlation matrix between all ten variables used in the factor analysis.

Table B4: Unrotated Factor Loadings

	Factor1	Factor2	Uniqueness
Positive Test	0.129	-0.014	0.983
Infection in the Family	0.206	-0.022	0.957
Concern about Own Infection	0.791	-0.296	0.287
Concern about Family/ Friends Getting Infected	0.802	-0.307	0.262
Burden Due to Public Restrictions	0.306	0.256	0.841
Social Contacts	-0.278	-0.039	0.921
Burden Due to Contact Restrictions	0.241	0.319	0.840
Financial Concern	0.320	0.524	0.623
Changes in Income	0.106	0.534	0.704
Discontinuation of Employment	0.192	0.502	0.711
<i>N</i>	67053		

Notes: The table presents the unrotated factor loadings for the ten observed variables when two factors are retracted. The last column shows the ‘uniqueness’ of each variable, i.e. the variance that is ‘unique’ to the variable and not shared with other variables.

Table B5: Regression Results

	Factor 1			Factor 2		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Survey Wave 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Gender						
Male (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Female	0.047***	0.105***	0.162***	0.091***	0.089***	0.100***
	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.281	0.055	0.153	0.594*	0.503*	0.530
	[0.232]	[0.803]	[0.553]	[0.079]	[0.068]	[0.105]
Age Group						
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
25-34 Years	0.010	-0.052	-0.036	0.100	0.063	0.018
	[0.845]	[0.354]	[0.545]	[0.138]	[0.290]	[0.761]
35-49 Years	0.072	-0.075	-0.037	0.114*	0.068	-0.022
	[0.153]	[0.170]	[0.521]	[0.077]	[0.233]	[0.702]
50-59 Years	0.143***	-0.083	-0.057	0.118*	0.082	0.016
	[0.005]	[0.126]	[0.321]	[0.065]	[0.145]	[0.778]
60-69 Years	0.181***	-0.057	-0.071	-0.086	-0.112**	-0.149***
	[0.000]	[0.293]	[0.221]	[0.168]	[0.044]	[0.008]
70-79 Years	0.177***	-0.084	-0.118**	-0.206***	-0.255***	-0.243***
	[0.001]	[0.132]	[0.046]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]
80 Years and Older	0.247***	-0.073	-0.094	-0.218***	-0.266***	-0.238***
	[0.000]	[0.270]	[0.177]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]
No Information	0.167	-0.011	-0.081	0.073	0.051	0.010
	[0.123]	[0.921]	[0.465]	[0.591]	[0.615]	[0.927]
Employment Status						
Not Employed (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Full-time Employed	-0.068	-0.024	-0.161***	0.210***	0.266***	0.244***
	[0.169]	[0.631]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Part-time Employed	-0.026	0.034	-0.065	0.257***	0.269***	0.265***
	[0.591]	[0.487]	[0.190]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Marginally Employed	0.030	0.060	-0.052	0.420***	0.369***	0.375***
	[0.535]	[0.227]	[0.276]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Others	-0.008	0.033	-0.060	0.468***	0.206**	0.242***
	[0.909]	[0.642]	[0.386]	[0.000]	[0.024]	[0.007]
Occupational Status						
Not Employed (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.266***	-0.185***	-0.065	1.397***	0.432***	0.432***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.208]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Civil Servant	0.043	0.027	0.175***	-0.269***	-0.322***	-0.284***
	[0.406]	[0.612]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Employee	-0.012	-0.029	0.066	0.061	-0.094*	-0.092*
	[0.788]	[0.550]	[0.165]	[0.272]	[0.081]	[0.097]
Manual Worker	-0.136**	-0.132**	-0.005	0.347***	0.114*	0.087
	[0.016]	[0.024]	[0.930]	[0.000]	[0.083]	[0.199]
Apprentice	-0.007	-0.084	-0.011	-0.297**	-0.058	-0.150
	[0.942]	[0.396]	[0.912]	[0.021]	[0.639]	[0.205]
Others	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]

continued ...

... continued

Education						
No Degree (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.178	0.198	0.212	0.179*	0.148	0.040
	[0.223]	[0.100]	[0.122]	[0.093]	[0.126]	[0.742]
Interm. Degree	0.158	0.124	0.163	0.235**	0.222**	0.110
	[0.274]	[0.297]	[0.232]	[0.026]	[0.021]	[0.365]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.174	0.166	0.219	0.254**	0.217**	0.098
	[0.230]	[0.166]	[0.111]	[0.018]	[0.025]	[0.425]
University/ College Degree	0.180	0.195	0.251*	0.189*	0.164*	0.052
	[0.214]	[0.102]	[0.067]	[0.076]	[0.089]	[0.671]
Other Degree	0.030	-0.109	0.034	0.139	0.096	0.089
	[0.855]	[0.457]	[0.827]	[0.280]	[0.423]	[0.526]
Children in HH						
No (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Yes	-0.079***	-0.050**	-0.023	0.198***	0.127***	0.135***
	[0.000]	[0.014]	[0.268]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Income Class						
No Information	0.121***	0.031	0.069**	0.216***	0.213***	0.225***
	[0.000]	[0.285]	[0.016]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.075	0.040	0.022	0.409***	0.400***	0.423***
	[0.117]	[0.426]	[0.677]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.011	-0.078***	-0.066**	0.340***	0.215***	0.232***
	[0.669]	[0.003]	[0.014]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.006	-0.020	-0.022	0.183***	0.113***	0.115***
	[0.811]	[0.441]	[0.404]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.052**	0.001	0.023	0.170***	0.107***	0.105***
	[0.038]	[0.959]	[0.386]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.029	-0.001	0.007	0.142***	0.088***	0.115***
	[0.227]	[0.971]	[0.771]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.018	-0.026	-0.004	0.101***	0.067***	0.069***
	[0.460]	[0.312]	[0.865]	[0.000]	[0.003]	[0.002]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.019	0.023	0.023	0.080***	0.058**	0.050**
	[0.441]	[0.375]	[0.378]	[0.003]	[0.014]	[0.030]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
House Type						
Detached House (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.059***	0.065***	0.061***	-0.020	0.017	0.020
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.274]	[0.311]	[0.219]
Apartment Building	0.048**	0.034*	0.049**	0.026	0.011	0.041**
	[0.013]	[0.086]	[0.014]	[0.244]	[0.549]	[0.032]
Multistory Building	0.032	0.089	0.120	0.117	-0.014	0.059
	[0.639]	[0.197]	[0.115]	[0.185]	[0.844]	[0.444]
Others/ No Information	-0.019	0.007	-0.107	0.128	0.066	0.138
	[0.791]	[0.927]	[0.147]	[0.182]	[0.485]	[0.130]
Garden						
No (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Yes	-0.008	-0.004	0.004	-0.009	-0.012	0.005
	[0.698]	[0.838]	[0.846]	[0.713]	[0.541]	[0.792]
Region						
West Germany (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]

continued ...

...continued

East Germany	-0.048*** [0.006]	-0.039** [0.030]	-0.040** [0.025]	-0.032* [0.096]	-0.018 [0.258]	0.007 [0.668]
Constant	-0.616*** [0.000]	0.009 [0.948]	-0.008 [0.960]	-0.700*** [0.000]	-0.523*** [0.000]	-0.377*** [0.007]
R ²	0.021	0.012	0.018	0.179	0.094	0.082
N	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B6: Robustness: Three Factors—Factor Loadings

	Unrotated			Rotated		
	(1) Factor 1	(2) Factor 2	(3) Factor 3	(4) Factor 1	(5) Factor 2	(6) Factor 3
Positive Test	0.129	-0.014	0.670	-0.006	-0.022	0.683
Infection in the Family	0.206	-0.022	0.620	0.077	0.002	0.649
Concern about Own Infection	0.791	-0.296	-0.213	0.869	0.028	-0.045
Concern about Family/ Friends Getting Infected	0.802	-0.307	-0.074	0.857	0.011	0.093
Burden Due to Public Restrictions	0.306	0.256	0.130	0.158	0.338	0.192
Social Contacts	-0.278	-0.039	0.007	-0.240	-0.137	-0.052
Burden Due to Contact Restrictions	0.241	0.319	0.098	0.082	0.375	0.148
Financial Concern	0.320	0.524	-0.084	0.112	0.610	-0.012
Changes in Income	0.106	0.534	-0.109	-0.081	0.543	-0.081
Discontinuation of Employment	0.192	0.502	-0.050	-0.002	0.540	-0.006
<i>N</i>	67053					

Notes: The table presents the unrotated and varimax-rotated factor loadings for the ten observed variables when three factors are retracted. To improve readability rotated factor loadings $\geq .30$ are marked in bold.

Table B7: Regression Results: Three Factors

	Factor 1			Factor 2			Factor 3		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Gender									
Male (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Female	0.043***	0.099***	0.158***	0.089***	0.086***	0.098***	0.032***	0.057***	0.042**
	[0.003]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.005]	[0.000]	[0.022]
Diverse/ No Information	0.241	0.071	0.085	0.572*	0.512*	0.492	0.340	-0.077	0.529
	[0.291]	[0.748]	[0.721]	[0.087]	[0.065]	[0.126]	[0.305]	[0.667]	[0.315]
Age Group									
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
25-34 Years	0.017	-0.044	-0.028	0.104	0.067	0.023	-0.043	-0.058	-0.058
	[0.740]	[0.432]	[0.636]	[0.123]	[0.257]	[0.707]	[0.261]	[0.410]	[0.459]
35-49 Years	0.094*	-0.055	-0.016	0.126*	0.079	-0.010	-0.141***	-0.138*	-0.153**
	[0.064]	[0.304]	[0.780]	[0.051]	[0.168]	[0.857]	[0.000]	[0.050]	[0.047]
50-59 Years	0.165***	-0.063	-0.038	0.130**	0.094*	0.027	-0.138***	-0.144**	-0.139*
	[0.001]	[0.243]	[0.508]	[0.042]	[0.099]	[0.641]	[0.000]	[0.043]	[0.069]
60-69 Years	0.203***	-0.034	-0.050	-0.074	-0.100*	-0.138**	-0.147***	-0.173**	-0.160**
	[0.000]	[0.525]	[0.380]	[0.235]	[0.075]	[0.015]	[0.000]	[0.017]	[0.041]
70-79 Years	0.202***	-0.057	-0.094	-0.192***	-0.240***	-0.229***	-0.177***	-0.217***	-0.193**
	[0.000]	[0.304]	[0.108]	[0.002]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.004]	[0.017]
80 Years and Older	0.275***	-0.040	-0.070	-0.203***	-0.248***	-0.225***	-0.196***	-0.254***	-0.191**
	[0.000]	[0.539]	[0.307]	[0.003]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.035]
No Information	0.160	-0.011	-0.073	0.069	0.051	0.014	0.069	0.005	-0.060
	[0.150]	[0.918]	[0.502]	[0.589]	[0.617]	[0.894]	[0.734]	[0.982]	[0.706]
Employment Status									
Not Employed (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Full-time Employed	-0.064	-0.017	-0.156***	0.212***	0.270***	0.247***	-0.017	-0.032	-0.034
	[0.201]	[0.736]	[0.002]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.628]	[0.452]	[0.473]
Part-time Employed	-0.022	0.036	-0.064	0.259***	0.270***	0.265***	-0.013	0.005	0.010

continued ...

... continued

	[0.656]	[0.466]	[0.193]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.697]	[0.905]	[0.824]
Marginally Employed	0.039	0.067	-0.043	0.425***	0.373***	0.380***	-0.034	-0.023	-0.043
	[0.423]	[0.179]	[0.369]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.272]	[0.554]	[0.325]
Others	-0.000	0.035	-0.065	0.472***	0.207**	0.240***	-0.024	0.006	0.044
	[0.999]	[0.630]	[0.348]	[0.000]	[0.024]	[0.008]	[0.557]	[0.918]	[0.496]
Occupational Status									
Not Employed (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.239***	-0.189***	-0.070	1.411***	0.430***	0.429***	-0.111***	0.049	0.062
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.174]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.004]	[0.287]	[0.256]
Civil Servant	0.033	0.011	0.159***	-0.275***	-0.331***	-0.293***	0.054	0.097*	0.108*
	[0.528]	[0.844]	[0.003]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.230]	[0.062]	[0.054]
Employee	-0.014	-0.037	0.059	0.060	-0.099*	-0.096*	0.014	0.054	0.048
	[0.767]	[0.441]	[0.215]	[0.280]	[0.067]	[0.083]	[0.653]	[0.149]	[0.252]
Manual Worker	-0.127**	-0.134**	-0.002	0.352***	0.113*	0.088	-0.048	0.008	-0.017
	[0.027]	[0.025]	[0.973]	[0.000]	[0.086]	[0.189]	[0.195]	[0.863]	[0.762]
Apprentice	-0.005	-0.080	-0.015	-0.296**	-0.055	-0.152	-0.033	-0.038	0.017
	[0.957]	[0.422]	[0.878]	[0.021]	[0.653]	[0.201]	[0.511]	[0.630]	[0.876]
Others	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Education									
No Degree (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.168	0.198	0.199	0.174	0.148	0.033	0.093*	0.024	0.110
	[0.250]	[0.100]	[0.145]	[0.104]	[0.130]	[0.787]	[0.067]	[0.767]	[0.236]
Interm. Degree	0.146	0.121	0.149	0.228**	0.220**	0.102	0.117**	0.050	0.121
	[0.316]	[0.312]	[0.274]	[0.032]	[0.024]	[0.400]	[0.021]	[0.523]	[0.182]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.164	0.162	0.206	0.249**	0.214**	0.091	0.099*	0.055	0.109
	[0.259]	[0.177]	[0.131]	[0.021]	[0.028]	[0.458]	[0.052]	[0.489]	[0.233]
University/ College Degree	0.168	0.186	0.238*	0.183*	0.158	0.045	0.110**	0.090	0.107
	[0.247]	[0.120]	[0.080]	[0.088]	[0.104]	[0.712]	[0.030]	[0.253]	[0.238]
Other Degree	0.023	-0.111	0.033	0.134	0.095	0.088	0.063	0.017	0.017
	[0.890]	[0.446]	[0.833]	[0.296]	[0.433]	[0.529]	[0.329]	[0.877]	[0.874]
Children in HH									
No (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]

continued ...

... continued

Yes	-0.080*** [0.000]	-0.052** [0.011]	-0.028 [0.183]	0.198*** [0.000]	0.126*** [0.000]	0.132*** [0.000]	0.017 [0.281]	0.021 [0.365]	0.041 [0.155]
Income Class									
No Information	0.128*** [0.000]	0.043 [0.132]	0.084*** [0.003]	0.219*** [0.000]	0.220*** [0.000]	0.234*** [0.000]	-0.024 [0.316]	-0.073** [0.015]	-0.092** [0.010]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.084* [0.080]	0.063 [0.214]	0.051 [0.326]	0.414*** [0.000]	0.413*** [0.000]	0.439*** [0.000]	-0.032 [0.334]	-0.133*** [0.009]	-0.178*** [0.002]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.023 [0.389]	-0.067** [0.012]	-0.053** [0.048]	0.346*** [0.000]	0.221*** [0.000]	0.239*** [0.000]	-0.057*** [0.005]	-0.070** [0.011]	-0.081** [0.024]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.012 [0.630]	-0.009 [0.723]	-0.012 [0.630]	0.186*** [0.000]	0.119*** [0.000]	0.120*** [0.000]	-0.031 [0.112]	-0.071*** [0.006]	-0.059* [0.078]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.060** [0.019]	0.006 [0.812]	0.030 [0.250]	0.174*** [0.000]	0.109*** [0.000]	0.109*** [0.000]	-0.038* [0.070]	-0.026 [0.359]	-0.043 [0.210]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.038 [0.127]	0.007 [0.774]	0.016 [0.529]	0.147*** [0.000]	0.093*** [0.000]	0.120*** [0.000]	-0.046** [0.013]	-0.052* [0.068]	-0.053 [0.121]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.018 [0.463]	-0.022 [0.393]	-0.001 [0.983]	0.101*** [0.000]	0.069*** [0.002]	0.071*** [0.001]	0.008 [0.733]	-0.025 [0.357]	-0.023 [0.516]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.026 [0.303]	0.030 [0.261]	0.032 [0.217]	0.084*** [0.002]	0.062*** [0.009]	0.056** [0.016]	-0.041** [0.049]	-0.039 [0.174]	-0.060* [0.087]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type									
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.061*** [0.001]	0.064*** [0.001]	0.058*** [0.002]	-0.020 [0.295]	0.017 [0.312]	0.019 [0.247]	-0.007 [0.572]	0.007 [0.731]	0.021 [0.386]
Apartment Building	0.044** [0.024]	0.036* [0.073]	0.043** [0.029]	0.024 [0.286]	0.012 [0.516]	0.038** [0.046]	0.032* [0.052]	-0.009 [0.678]	0.045* [0.077]
Multistory Building	0.028 [0.685]	0.096 [0.165]	0.126 [0.100]	0.115 [0.194]	-0.010 [0.887]	0.062 [0.420]	0.039 [0.537]	-0.045 [0.527]	-0.030 [0.699]
Others/ No Information	-0.006 [0.929]	0.023 [0.762]	-0.096 [0.207]	0.135 [0.161]	0.075 [0.427]	0.144 [0.117]	-0.081** [0.013]	-0.112 [0.148]	-0.075 [0.493]
Garden									
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.012	-0.003	-0.000	-0.011	-0.011	0.003	0.030*	-0.013	0.031

continued ...

... continued

	[0.546]	[0.901]	[0.991]	[0.638]	[0.571]	[0.882]	[0.066]	[0.551]	[0.250]
Region									
West Germany (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
East Germany	-0.049***	-0.037**	-0.040**	-0.033*	-0.017	0.007	0.004	-0.017	-0.001
	[0.005]	[0.040]	[0.025]	[0.090]	[0.285]	[0.671]	[0.774]	[0.335]	[0.943]
Constant	-0.606***	-0.013	-0.033	-0.694***	-0.535***	-0.391***	-0.163**	0.116	0.156
	[0.000]	[0.923]	[0.824]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.005]	[0.013]	[0.297]	[0.207]
R ²	0.021	0.012	0.018	0.180	0.094	0.082	0.010	0.009	0.005
N	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors; p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B8: Individual Regression Results: Positive Test

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	-0.001 [0.447]	0.000 [0.868]	-0.001 [0.497]
Diverse/ No Information	0.012 [0.628]	-0.017 [0.132]	0.039 [0.416]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	0.003* [0.058]	-0.004 [0.465]	-0.001 [0.916]
35-49 Years	0.003** [0.028]	-0.004 [0.436]	-0.002 [0.775]
50-59 Years	0.003*** [0.008]	-0.003 [0.544]	0.000 [0.997]
60-69 Years	0.003*** [0.003]	-0.004 [0.483]	-0.002 [0.695]
70-79 Years	0.003** [0.029]	-0.005 [0.374]	-0.003 [0.627]
80 Years and Older	0.001 [0.346]	-0.008 [0.175]	-0.004 [0.562]
No Information	0.020 [0.252]	0.015 [0.439]	0.011 [0.410]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	-0.003 [0.185]	-0.004* [0.076]	-0.004* [0.078]
Part-time Employed	-0.003* [0.061]	-0.004* [0.089]	-0.004** [0.043]
Marginally Employed	0.001 [0.759]	-0.003 [0.153]	-0.007*** [0.000]
Others	-0.003*** [0.004]	-0.007*** [0.000]	-0.004 [0.301]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	0.004* [0.075]	0.006** [0.017]	0.010*** [0.003]
Civil Servant	0.003 [0.363]	0.006* [0.094]	0.009*** [0.010]
Employee	0.004*** [0.009]	0.006*** [0.001]	0.007*** [0.000]
Manual Worker	0.002 [0.328]	0.002 [0.329]	0.004 [0.271]
Apprentice	0.002* [0.058]	0.003 [0.507]	0.015 [0.106]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

...continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.001 [0.297]	0.002 [0.141]	0.005** [0.010]
Interm. Degree	0.002** [0.010]	0.003*** [0.002]	0.006*** [0.000]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.002** [0.011]	0.003** [0.015]	0.006*** [0.001]
University/ College Degree	0.002* [0.052]	0.004*** [0.000]	0.005*** [0.003]
Other Degree	-0.002 [0.153]	0.006 [0.400]	-0.003 [0.179]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.000 [0.946]	0.001 [0.741]	0.001 [0.560]
Income Class			
No Information	-0.000 [0.850]	-0.002 [0.498]	-0.004 [0.126]
Below 1,000 EUR	-0.004*** [0.007]	-0.004 [0.265]	-0.005 [0.192]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	-0.003* [0.063]	-0.001 [0.548]	-0.002 [0.388]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	-0.002* [0.071]	-0.003 [0.138]	-0.003 [0.159]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	-0.002 [0.145]	0.000 [0.968]	-0.001 [0.667]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	-0.004*** [0.003]	-0.001 [0.717]	-0.003 [0.289]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	-0.000 [0.779]	-0.002 [0.216]	-0.002 [0.537]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	-0.002 [0.104]	-0.003 [0.182]	-0.004 [0.159]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	-0.001 [0.107]	-0.001 [0.619]	0.002 [0.177]
Apartment Building	0.001 [0.298]	-0.001 [0.428]	0.002 [0.329]
Multistory Building	0.004 [0.419]	-0.001 [0.777]	-0.001 [0.883]
Others/ No Information	-0.003** [0.011]	0.002 [0.759]	0.006 [0.573]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.002 [0.166]	-0.003* [0.092]	0.000 [0.931]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	0.000	-0.001	-0.002

continued ...

...continued

	[0.965]	[0.526]	[0.195]
Constant	-0.002	0.008	0.004
	[0.404]	[0.176]	[0.535]
R^2	0.003	0.002	0.003
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B9: Individual Regression Results: Infections in the Family

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.001 [0.746]	0.007* [0.086]	0.005 [0.262]
Diverse/ No Information	0.119* [0.083]	0.059 [0.325]	0.076 [0.258]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	-0.015 [0.281]	-0.005 [0.750]	-0.008 [0.677]
35-49 Years	-0.037*** [0.004]	-0.031* [0.059]	-0.031* [0.098]
50-59 Years	-0.031** [0.018]	-0.030* [0.068]	-0.027 [0.137]
60-69 Years	-0.039*** [0.004]	-0.033** [0.044]	-0.026 [0.157]
70-79 Years	-0.038*** [0.006]	-0.035** [0.040]	-0.027 [0.156]
80 Years and Older	-0.035** [0.024]	-0.038** [0.048]	-0.026 [0.244]
No Information	-0.018 [0.468]	-0.018 [0.524]	-0.022 [0.523]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	0.001 [0.910]	-0.005 [0.717]	-0.006 [0.735]
Part-time Employed	0.000 [0.972]	0.002 [0.865]	0.006 [0.726]
Marginally Employed	0.006 [0.515]	0.009 [0.485]	0.019 [0.223]
Others	0.012 [0.386]	0.032 [0.111]	0.027 [0.228]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	0.002 [0.865]	0.012 [0.408]	0.007 [0.672]
Civil Servant	0.007 [0.574]	0.011 [0.466]	0.010 [0.572]
Employee	0.002 [0.802]	0.005 [0.723]	0.000 [0.983]
Manual Worker	-0.003 [0.778]	-0.005 [0.757]	-0.010 [0.595]
Apprentice	-0.042** [0.010]	-0.036 [0.154]	-0.044 [0.121]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

...continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.017 [0.258]	-0.004 [0.896]	0.026 [0.439]
Interm. Degree	0.015 [0.329]	-0.005 [0.873]	0.021 [0.532]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.012 [0.424]	-0.003 [0.920]	0.021 [0.537]
University/ College Degree	0.016 [0.295]	0.004 [0.885]	0.020 [0.557]
Other Degree	0.013 [0.533]	-0.033 [0.317]	0.003 [0.944]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.000 [0.953]	-0.001 [0.889]	0.008 [0.258]
Income Class			
No Information	-0.008 [0.163]	-0.028*** [0.000]	-0.023** [0.012]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.007 [0.515]	-0.031** [0.013]	-0.035** [0.015]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	-0.007 [0.166]	-0.022*** [0.004]	-0.018** [0.040]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	-0.001 [0.796]	-0.020*** [0.008]	-0.012 [0.165]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	-0.005 [0.368]	-0.011 [0.149]	-0.011 [0.202]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	-0.003 [0.552]	-0.016** [0.024]	-0.012 [0.146]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.003 [0.575]	-0.007 [0.378]	-0.002 [0.827]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	-0.006 [0.216]	-0.007 [0.368]	-0.010 [0.273]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	-0.002 [0.637]	0.001 [0.912]	-0.003 [0.628]
Apartment Building	0.006 [0.144]	-0.001 [0.901]	0.007 [0.287]
Multistory Building	-0.006 [0.622]	-0.012 [0.478]	-0.010 [0.600]
Others/ No Information	-0.028*** [0.000]	-0.056*** [0.000]	-0.066*** [0.000]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.007 [0.122]	0.009 [0.122]	0.015** [0.023]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	-0.005	-0.010**	-0.003

continued ...

...continued

	[0.136]	[0.042]	[0.549]
Constant	0.047**	0.109***	0.107***
	[0.022]	[0.002]	[0.006]
R ²	0.005	0.006	0.003
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B10: Individual Regression Results: Concern about Own Infection

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.015 [0.301]	0.068*** [0.000]	0.127*** [0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.271 [0.250]	0.051 [0.824]	0.038 [0.878]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	0.073 [0.149]	-0.053 [0.353]	-0.001 [0.987]
35-49 Years	0.194*** [0.000]	-0.056 [0.308]	0.040 [0.497]
50-59 Years	0.279*** [0.000]	-0.053 [0.340]	0.030 [0.616]
60-69 Years	0.347*** [0.000]	0.004 [0.936]	0.029 [0.623]
70-79 Years	0.376*** [0.000]	-0.009 [0.868]	0.014 [0.823]
80 Years and Older	0.465*** [0.000]	0.024 [0.726]	0.037 [0.595]
No Information	0.281** [0.012]	0.062 [0.575]	0.067 [0.555]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	-0.081 [0.106]	-0.021 [0.681]	-0.141*** [0.005]
Part-time Employed	-0.039 [0.431]	0.017 [0.740]	-0.069 [0.164]
Marginally Employed	0.031 [0.522]	0.051 [0.319]	-0.033 [0.490]
Others	0.001 [0.991]	0.069 [0.342]	-0.057 [0.404]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.128** [0.013]	-0.151*** [0.005]	-0.030 [0.559]
Civil Servant	0.060 [0.261]	0.013 [0.822]	0.186*** [0.001]
Employee	0.010 [0.841]	-0.023 [0.650]	0.070 [0.145]
Manual Worker	-0.061 [0.293]	-0.120** [0.048]	0.023 [0.700]
Apprentice	-0.008 [0.934]	-0.092 [0.357]	0.035 [0.720]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

... continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.101 [0.461]	0.141 [0.264]	0.152 [0.250]
Interm. Degree	0.072 [0.595]	0.065 [0.602]	0.106 [0.417]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.078 [0.567]	0.082 [0.516]	0.160 [0.224]
University/ College Degree	0.067 [0.626]	0.102 [0.418]	0.180 [0.171]
Other Degree	-0.090 [0.572]	-0.213 [0.158]	-0.047 [0.756]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.073*** [0.000]	-0.048** [0.020]	-0.016 [0.433]
Income Class			
No Information	0.131*** [0.000]	0.041 [0.163]	0.091*** [0.002]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.079* [0.097]	0.059 [0.253]	0.098* [0.059]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.037 [0.159]	-0.045* [0.097]	-0.018 [0.517]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.011 [0.666]	0.001 [0.983]	-0.002 [0.936]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.051** [0.047]	0.017 [0.521]	0.034 [0.198]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.039 [0.113]	0.019 [0.449]	0.023 [0.368]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.007 [0.765]	-0.019 [0.472]	0.019 [0.454]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.025 [0.321]	0.021 [0.434]	0.031 [0.244]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.049*** [0.009]	0.060*** [0.001]	0.066*** [0.000]
Apartment Building	0.031 [0.117]	0.036* [0.072]	0.050** [0.014]
Multistory Building	0.015 [0.825]	0.113 [0.114]	0.145* [0.057]
Others/ No Information	-0.017 [0.810]	0.007 [0.932]	-0.090 [0.243]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.020 [0.312]	-0.001 [0.960]	0.016 [0.438]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	-0.037**	-0.024	-0.031*

continued ...

...continued

	[0.038]	[0.194]	[0.088]
Constant	1.802***	2.467***	2.295***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
R ²	0.026	0.009	0.012
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B11: Individual Regression Results: Concern about Friends/ Family Getting Infected

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.045*** [0.003]	0.098*** [0.000]	0.150*** [0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.249 [0.264]	0.109 [0.624]	0.204 [0.389]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	-0.030 [0.620]	-0.031 [0.602]	-0.045 [0.461]
35-49 Years	-0.001 [0.990]	-0.055 [0.346]	-0.061 [0.304]
50-59 Years	0.048 [0.406]	-0.069 [0.232]	-0.093 [0.118]
60-69 Years	0.036 [0.536]	-0.071 [0.222]	-0.124** [0.038]
70-79 Years	0.018 [0.766]	-0.081 [0.177]	-0.183*** [0.003]
80 Years and Older	0.071 [0.326]	-0.080 [0.258]	-0.162** [0.024]
No Information	0.061 [0.586]	-0.044 [0.700]	-0.167 [0.137]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	-0.045 [0.395]	-0.020 [0.714]	-0.163*** [0.002]
Part-time Employed	-0.013 [0.801]	0.039 [0.451]	-0.071 [0.173]
Marginally Employed	0.092* [0.077]	0.101* [0.053]	-0.029 [0.571]
Others	0.039 [0.605]	-0.001 [0.994]	-0.068 [0.347]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.162*** [0.003]	-0.173*** [0.002]	-0.062 [0.260]
Civil Servant	0.003 [0.955]	0.004 [0.948]	0.109* [0.055]
Employee	-0.007 [0.896]	-0.042 [0.408]	0.052 [0.301]
Manual Worker	-0.123** [0.044]	-0.112* [0.070]	0.006 [0.919]
Apprentice	-0.044 [0.672]	-0.073 [0.480]	-0.071 [0.480]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]

continued ...

... continued

Education			
No Degree (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.202	0.255**	0.224
	[0.177]	[0.041]	[0.125]
Interm. Degree	0.181	0.173	0.161
	[0.223]	[0.163]	[0.266]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.220	0.238*	0.220
	[0.141]	[0.056]	[0.132]
University/ College Degree	0.228	0.255**	0.252*
	[0.126]	[0.040]	[0.083]
Other Degree	0.113	0.039	0.092
	[0.509]	[0.796]	[0.579]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]
Yes	-0.094***	-0.060***	-0.046**
	[0.000]	[0.004]	[0.034]
Income Class			
No Information	0.121***	0.039	0.071**
	[0.000]	[0.186]	[0.018]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.115**	0.104*	0.036
	[0.029]	[0.050]	[0.514]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.029	-0.070**	-0.063**
	[0.292]	[0.012]	[0.023]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.030	-0.013	-0.013
	[0.274]	[0.636]	[0.619]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.076***	0.002	0.036
	[0.004]	[0.953]	[0.186]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.042	-0.004	0.005
	[0.108]	[0.888]	[0.854]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.036	-0.029	-0.023
	[0.181]	[0.286]	[0.402]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.029	0.037	0.032
	[0.276]	[0.171]	[0.236]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.060***	0.051***	0.037*
	[0.002]	[0.009]	[0.057]
Apartment Building	0.059***	0.027	0.024
	[0.005]	[0.195]	[0.240]
Multistory Building	0.049	0.062	0.083
	[0.510]	[0.384]	[0.287]
Others/ No Information	-0.002	0.049	-0.100
	[0.983]	[0.546]	[0.197]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]
Yes	0.001	-0.001	-0.020
	[0.969]	[0.971]	[0.340]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]

continued ...

...continued

East Germany	-0.056*** [0.002]	-0.037* [0.050]	-0.048** [0.010]
Constant	2.147*** [0.000]	2.597*** [0.000]	2.732*** [0.000]
R ²	0.011	0.011	0.016
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B12: Individual Regression Results: Burden Due to Public Restrictions

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.056*** [0.000]	0.106*** [0.000]	0.128*** [0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.018 [0.935]	-0.206 [0.281]	0.009 [0.966]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	-0.001 [0.980]	-0.091 [0.133]	-0.103 [0.108]
35-49 Years	-0.004 [0.940]	-0.102* [0.083]	-0.147** [0.019]
50-59 Years	0.042 [0.405]	-0.082 [0.166]	-0.124** [0.046]
60-69 Years	0.047 [0.344]	-0.148** [0.012]	-0.146** [0.019]
70-79 Years	0.013 [0.801]	-0.269*** [0.000]	-0.226*** [0.000]
80 Years and Older	0.029 [0.621]	-0.226*** [0.002]	-0.169** [0.024]
No Information	0.119 [0.234]	-0.186 [0.103]	-0.189 [0.114]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	0.085* [0.067]	0.134** [0.011]	0.110** [0.048]
Part-time Employed	0.131*** [0.004]	0.161*** [0.002]	0.175*** [0.001]
Marginally Employed	0.006 [0.891]	0.018 [0.731]	0.007 [0.898]
Others	0.087 [0.219]	0.040 [0.577]	0.102 [0.193]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.069 [0.160]	0.028 [0.613]	0.036 [0.532]
Civil Servant	-0.079 [0.108]	-0.055 [0.327]	-0.009 [0.873]
Employee	-0.098** [0.026]	-0.081 [0.105]	-0.083 [0.118]
Manual Worker	-0.048 [0.375]	0.021 [0.727]	-0.015 [0.813]
Apprentice	0.051 [0.603]	0.099 [0.322]	-0.032 [0.778]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

... continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.189 [0.162]	0.053 [0.736]	-0.033 [0.832]
Interm. Degree	0.225* [0.094]	0.114 [0.473]	0.065 [0.676]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.165 [0.221]	0.071 [0.656]	-0.000 [0.998]
University/ College Degree	0.128 [0.342]	0.096 [0.544]	0.024 [0.876]
Other Degree	-0.033 [0.826]	0.020 [0.911]	-0.023 [0.898]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.088*** [0.000]	0.100*** [0.000]	0.092*** [0.000]
Income Class			
No Information	0.115*** [0.000]	0.129*** [0.000]	0.121*** [0.000]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.111** [0.016]	0.087 [0.105]	0.063 [0.249]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.105*** [0.000]	0.061** [0.032]	0.047 [0.112]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.047* [0.052]	0.052* [0.062]	0.061** [0.031]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.044* [0.064]	0.056** [0.042]	0.020 [0.471]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.052** [0.024]	0.027 [0.302]	0.042 [0.129]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.029 [0.226]	0.063** [0.021]	0.025 [0.378]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.003 [0.897]	0.042 [0.130]	0.011 [0.715]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.016 [0.339]	0.070*** [0.000]	0.061*** [0.003]
Apartment Building	0.016 [0.383]	0.018 [0.404]	0.071*** [0.001]
Multistory Building	0.139** [0.028]	0.037 [0.623]	0.077 [0.317]
Others/ No Information	0.091 [0.212]	0.015 [0.859]	0.046 [0.589]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.033* [0.076]	-0.053** [0.015]	-0.022 [0.340]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	0.022	0.066***	0.118***

continued ...

...continued

	[0.191]	[0.001]	[0.000]
Constant	2.046***	2.870***	3.017***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
R ²	0.010	0.018	0.016
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B13: Individual Regression Results: Social Contacts

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	-0.087*** [0.000]	-0.089*** [0.000]	-0.086*** [0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.031 [0.829]	-0.184 [0.197]	0.188 [0.267]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	0.086** [0.042]	-0.038 [0.400]	-0.001 [0.974]
35-49 Years	0.035 [0.391]	-0.118*** [0.008]	-0.014 [0.726]
50-59 Years	-0.012 [0.768]	-0.183*** [0.000]	-0.088** [0.031]
60-69 Years	-0.017 [0.667]	-0.157*** [0.000]	-0.110*** [0.007]
70-79 Years	0.030 [0.460]	-0.095** [0.039]	-0.063 [0.134]
80 Years and Older	0.048 [0.334]	-0.018 [0.746]	-0.021 [0.672]
No Information	0.222*** [0.003]	0.073 [0.351]	0.236*** [0.006]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	0.018 [0.637]	0.006 [0.873]	0.033 [0.367]
Part-time Employed	-0.014 [0.693]	-0.030 [0.416]	-0.028 [0.436]
Marginally Employed	-0.021 [0.551]	-0.100*** [0.006]	-0.082** [0.017]
Others	0.014 [0.769]	0.030 [0.590]	0.006 [0.908]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	0.057 [0.135]	0.033 [0.396]	0.071* [0.060]
Civil Servant	0.051 [0.191]	0.038 [0.331]	0.041 [0.280]
Employee	0.012 [0.739]	0.014 [0.705]	0.014 [0.679]
Manual Worker	0.167*** [0.000]	0.150*** [0.001]	0.168*** [0.000]
Apprentice	0.026 [0.706]	0.012 [0.870]	-0.017 [0.804]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

... continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	-0.133 [0.216]	0.061 [0.595]	-0.226* [0.060]
Interm. Degree	-0.167 [0.119]	0.030 [0.796]	-0.237** [0.048]
Advanced Secondary Degree	-0.219** [0.042]	-0.024 [0.835]	-0.296** [0.014]
University/ College Degree	-0.295*** [0.006]	-0.060 [0.601]	-0.343*** [0.004]
Other Degree	-0.240** [0.047]	0.171 [0.194]	-0.239* [0.073]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.058*** [0.000]	0.013 [0.417]	0.001 [0.972]
Income Class			
No Information	0.056*** [0.006]	0.006 [0.783]	0.060*** [0.003]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.177*** [0.000]	0.184*** [0.000]	0.175*** [0.000]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.128*** [0.000]	0.128*** [0.000]	0.195*** [0.000]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.112*** [0.000]	0.099*** [0.000]	0.141*** [0.000]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.048*** [0.008]	0.084*** [0.000]	0.102*** [0.000]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.050*** [0.006]	0.035* [0.062]	0.035** [0.049]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.048*** [0.009]	0.036* [0.069]	0.047** [0.010]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.021 [0.264]	0.016 [0.415]	0.022 [0.218]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	-0.026** [0.047]	-0.053*** [0.000]	-0.034** [0.012]
Apartment Building	0.015 [0.321]	-0.022 [0.169]	-0.019 [0.193]
Multistory Building	0.012 [0.815]	-0.033 [0.554]	-0.047 [0.367]
Others/ No Information	-0.019 [0.722]	0.015 [0.820]	0.011 [0.844]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.008 [0.604]	-0.005 [0.777]	-0.025* [0.094]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	0.158***	0.235***	0.167***

continued ...

...continued

	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Constant	1.682***	1.840***	1.840***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
R ²	0.035	0.037	0.039
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B14: Individual Regression Results: Burden Due to Contact Restrictions

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.195*** [0.000]	0.192*** [0.000]	0.202*** [0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.195 [0.352]	0.120 [0.501]	0.235 [0.335]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	-0.028 [0.636]	-0.022 [0.694]	-0.101* [0.084]
35-49 Years	-0.178*** [0.002]	-0.146*** [0.008]	-0.225*** [0.000]
50-59 Years	-0.241*** [0.000]	-0.260*** [0.000]	-0.291*** [0.000]
60-69 Years	-0.256*** [0.000]	-0.317*** [0.000]	-0.342*** [0.000]
70-79 Years	-0.396*** [0.000]	-0.451*** [0.000]	-0.431*** [0.000]
80 Years and Older	-0.436*** [0.000]	-0.469*** [0.000]	-0.419*** [0.000]
No Information	-0.294*** [0.008]	-0.261** [0.010]	-0.182* [0.096]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	0.147*** [0.006]	0.136*** [0.009]	0.109** [0.035]
Part-time Employed	0.203*** [0.000]	0.180*** [0.000]	0.166*** [0.001]
Marginally Employed	0.008 [0.875]	0.027 [0.590]	0.024 [0.630]
Others	0.143* [0.061]	0.182** [0.015]	0.168** [0.018]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.036 [0.521]	-0.074 [0.172]	-0.042 [0.433]
Civil Servant	0.009 [0.872]	0.003 [0.955]	0.059 [0.279]
Employee	-0.058 [0.250]	-0.037 [0.452]	-0.026 [0.592]
Manual Worker	-0.021 [0.729]	-0.007 [0.906]	-0.037 [0.540]
Apprentice	-0.061 [0.557]	-0.119 [0.263]	-0.121 [0.236]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

... continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.099 [0.452]	0.073 [0.587]	0.015 [0.927]
Interm. Degree	0.166 [0.205]	0.131 [0.328]	0.061 [0.698]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.139 [0.289]	0.133 [0.324]	0.055 [0.728]
University/ College Degree	0.150 [0.252]	0.156 [0.244]	0.064 [0.686]
Other Degree	0.184 [0.236]	-0.014 [0.928]	0.096 [0.594]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.121*** [0.000]	0.075*** [0.000]	0.076*** [0.000]
Income Class			
No Information	0.065** [0.032]	0.037 [0.203]	0.076*** [0.009]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.027 [0.608]	-0.047 [0.346]	-0.036 [0.483]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.023 [0.417]	-0.017 [0.537]	0.000 [0.994]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.019 [0.492]	-0.006 [0.816]	0.014 [0.602]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.019 [0.491]	-0.003 [0.922]	-0.006 [0.808]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.007 [0.791]	-0.005 [0.840]	0.044* [0.089]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.043 [0.117]	0.044* [0.093]	0.042 [0.111]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.035 [0.209]	-0.001 [0.956]	0.017 [0.541]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.035* [0.068]	0.037** [0.048]	0.034* [0.078]
Apartment Building	0.050** [0.020]	0.024 [0.227]	0.055*** [0.008]
Multistory Building	-0.010 [0.887]	-0.003 [0.968]	0.045 [0.518]
Others/ No Information	0.052 [0.551]	-0.068 [0.393]	0.088 [0.273]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.002 [0.910]	-0.015 [0.462]	0.018 [0.399]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	0.079***	0.056***	0.071***

continued ...

...continued

	[0.000]	[0.002]	[0.000]
Constant	2.263***	2.330***	2.418***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
R ²	0.039	0.050	0.038
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B15: Individual Regression Results: Financial Concern

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.031** [0.038]	0.012 [0.387]	0.030** [0.030]
Diverse/ No Information	0.463** [0.014]	0.605*** [0.005]	0.543** [0.011]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	0.244*** [0.000]	0.247*** [0.000]	0.208*** [0.000]
35-49 Years	0.342*** [0.000]	0.376*** [0.000]	0.271*** [0.000]
50-59 Years	0.332*** [0.000]	0.373*** [0.000]	0.286*** [0.000]
60-69 Years	0.024 [0.668]	0.080 [0.107]	0.014 [0.785]
70-79 Years	-0.146** [0.011]	-0.062 [0.223]	-0.073 [0.164]
80 Years and Older	-0.125** [0.050]	-0.054 [0.348]	-0.066 [0.262]
No Information	0.416*** [0.000]	0.437*** [0.000]	0.327*** [0.002]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	0.330*** [0.000]	0.315*** [0.000]	0.273*** [0.000]
Part-time Employed	0.287*** [0.000]	0.255*** [0.000]	0.227*** [0.000]
Marginally Employed	0.313*** [0.000]	0.239*** [0.000]	0.243*** [0.000]
Others	0.113 [0.168]	0.069 [0.358]	0.104 [0.150]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	0.573*** [0.000]	0.513*** [0.000]	0.520*** [0.000]
Civil Servant	-0.585*** [0.000]	-0.535*** [0.000]	-0.480*** [0.000]
Employee	-0.140*** [0.008]	-0.127*** [0.009]	-0.110** [0.024]
Manual Worker	0.146** [0.028]	0.104* [0.092]	0.109* [0.070]
Apprentice	-0.027 [0.809]	0.104 [0.333]	-0.038 [0.702]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

... continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.201 [0.109]	0.237** [0.047]	-0.008 [0.959]
Interm. Degree	0.216* [0.083]	0.283** [0.017]	0.027 [0.858]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.187 [0.136]	0.234* [0.050]	-0.021 [0.892]
University/ College Degree	0.107 [0.390]	0.118 [0.322]	-0.109 [0.475]
Other Degree	0.136 [0.346]	0.128 [0.359]	-0.012 [0.944]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.193*** [0.000]	0.175*** [0.000]	0.193*** [0.000]
Income Class			
No Information	0.296*** [0.000]	0.319*** [0.000]	0.349*** [0.000]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.644*** [0.000]	0.617*** [0.000]	0.668*** [0.000]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.502*** [0.000]	0.407*** [0.000]	0.461*** [0.000]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.300*** [0.000]	0.270*** [0.000]	0.266*** [0.000]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.236*** [0.000]	0.220*** [0.000]	0.245*** [0.000]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.200*** [0.000]	0.194*** [0.000]	0.220*** [0.000]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.127*** [0.000]	0.105*** [0.000]	0.135*** [0.000]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.085*** [0.001]	0.095*** [0.000]	0.086*** [0.000]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	-0.028 [0.132]	-0.024 [0.184]	-0.007 [0.671]
Apartment Building	-0.044** [0.032]	-0.017 [0.393]	0.001 [0.956]
Multistory Building	-0.028 [0.688]	-0.060 [0.377]	0.056 [0.369]
Others/ No Information	0.103 [0.238]	0.110 [0.173]	0.140* [0.074]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.020 [0.361]	0.007 [0.728]	0.002 [0.927]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	0.003	0.024	0.026

continued ...

...continued

	[0.867]	[0.160]	[0.122]
Constant	1.159***	1.056***	1.264***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
R ²	0.135	0.126	0.121
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B16: Individual Regression Results: Change in Income

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	-0.002 [0.753]	0.003 [0.397]	0.003 [0.397]
Diverse/ No Information	0.093 [0.164]	0.090 [0.196]	0.090 [0.196]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	0.007 [0.771]	-0.017 [0.275]	-0.017 [0.275]
35-49 Years	0.026 [0.270]	-0.015 [0.330]	-0.015 [0.330]
50-59 Years	0.032 [0.168]	0.009 [0.555]	0.009 [0.555]
60-69 Years	-0.008 [0.727]	-0.010 [0.481]	-0.010 [0.481]
70-79 Years	-0.016 [0.467]	-0.017 [0.246]	-0.017 [0.246]
80 Years and Older	-0.026 [0.254]	-0.024* [0.098]	-0.024* [0.098]
No Information	-0.033 [0.385]	0.021 [0.481]	0.021 [0.481]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	0.128*** [0.000]	0.038*** [0.007]	0.038*** [0.007]
Part-time Employed	0.125*** [0.000]	0.026* [0.060]	0.026* [0.060]
Marginally Employed	0.203*** [0.000]	0.049*** [0.000]	0.049*** [0.000]
Others	0.170*** [0.000]	0.054** [0.011]	0.054** [0.011]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	0.330*** [0.000]	0.073*** [0.000]	0.073*** [0.000]
Civil Servant	-0.122*** [0.000]	-0.042*** [0.006]	-0.042*** [0.006]
Employee	-0.007 [0.723]	-0.018 [0.205]	-0.018 [0.205]
Manual Worker	0.101*** [0.000]	0.023 [0.199]	0.023 [0.199]
Apprentice	-0.167*** [0.000]	-0.042 [0.109]	-0.042 [0.109]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

...continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	-0.005 [0.898]	0.004 [0.912]	0.004 [0.912]
Interm. Degree	0.009 [0.818]	0.010 [0.752]	0.010 [0.752]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.026 [0.511]	0.006 [0.850]	0.006 [0.850]
University/ College Degree	0.010 [0.792]	0.001 [0.983]	0.001 [0.983]
Other Degree	0.032 [0.490]	0.001 [0.988]	0.001 [0.988]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.032*** [0.000]	0.013** [0.034]	0.013** [0.034]
Income Class			
No Information	0.027** [0.011]	0.031*** [0.000]	0.031*** [0.000]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.011 [0.593]	0.032** [0.017]	0.032** [0.017]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.039*** [0.000]	-0.007 [0.332]	-0.007 [0.332]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.015 [0.135]	-0.015** [0.047]	-0.015** [0.047]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.022** [0.024]	-0.012 [0.105]	-0.012 [0.105]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.016* [0.096]	-0.002 [0.822]	-0.002 [0.822]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.006 [0.535]	-0.004 [0.541]	-0.004 [0.541]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.016 [0.134]	0.007 [0.366]	0.007 [0.366]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	-0.009 [0.193]	0.000 [0.928]	0.000 [0.928]
Apartment Building	0.010 [0.205]	-0.010* [0.066]	-0.010* [0.066]
Multistory Building	0.018 [0.443]	-0.017 [0.280]	-0.017 [0.280]
Others/ No Information	0.019 [0.487]	-0.010 [0.658]	-0.010 [0.658]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.001 [0.933]	-0.004 [0.454]	-0.004 [0.454]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	-0.029***	-0.017***	-0.017***

continued ...

...continued

	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Constant	2.005***	2.030***	2.030***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
R ²	0.113	0.019	0.019
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors;
p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B17: Individual Regression Results: Discontinuation of Employment

	(1) Survey 1	(2) Survey 2	(3) Survey 3
Gender			
Male (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Female	0.003 [0.110]	0.001 [0.564]	0.001 [0.564]
Diverse/ No Information	0.075 [0.142]	0.041 [0.370]	0.041 [0.370]
Age Group			
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
25-34 Years	0.001 [0.953]	-0.002 [0.876]	-0.002 [0.876]
35-49 Years	-0.003 [0.787]	-0.010 [0.312]	-0.010 [0.312]
50-59 Years	-0.000 [0.981]	-0.009 [0.372]	-0.009 [0.372]
60-69 Years	-0.005 [0.570]	-0.011 [0.272]	-0.011 [0.272]
70-79 Years	0.000 [0.999]	-0.012 [0.220]	-0.012 [0.220]
80 Years and Older	0.001 [0.878]	-0.012 [0.230]	-0.012 [0.230]
No Information	0.004 [0.869]	-0.018 [0.155]	-0.018 [0.155]
Employment Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Full-time Employed	-0.051*** [0.000]	0.005 [0.632]	0.005 [0.632]
Part-time Employed	-0.036*** [0.000]	0.014 [0.158]	0.014 [0.158]
Marginally Employed	0.010* [0.086]	0.062*** [0.000]	0.062*** [0.000]
Others	0.051*** [0.002]	0.019 [0.284]	0.019 [0.284]
Occupational Status			
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	0.250*** [0.000]	0.038*** [0.001]	0.038*** [0.001]
Civil Servant	0.054*** [0.000]	-0.007 [0.495]	-0.007 [0.495]
Employee	0.056*** [0.000]	0.003 [0.758]	0.003 [0.758]
Manual Worker	0.061*** [0.000]	0.014 [0.225]	0.014 [0.225]
Apprentice	-0.023 [0.187]	-0.015 [0.509]	-0.015 [0.509]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education			

continued ...

... continued

No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.008* [0.086]	0.011*** [0.003]	0.011*** [0.003]
Interm. Degree	0.009* [0.071]	0.013*** [0.000]	0.013*** [0.000]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.018*** [0.001]	0.022*** [0.000]	0.022*** [0.000]
University/ College Degree	0.014*** [0.006]	0.019*** [0.000]	0.019*** [0.000]
Other Degree	-0.008 [0.395]	0.018* [0.097]	0.018* [0.097]
Children in HH			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.003 [0.385]	-0.004 [0.127]	-0.004 [0.127]
Income Class			
No Information	0.009** [0.027]	0.001 [0.815]	0.001 [0.815]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.035*** [0.000]	0.037*** [0.001]	0.037*** [0.001]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.019*** [0.000]	0.015*** [0.000]	0.015*** [0.000]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.010*** [0.001]	0.005* [0.093]	0.005* [0.093]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.012*** [0.001]	0.007** [0.012]	0.007** [0.012]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.010*** [0.002]	0.002 [0.492]	0.002 [0.492]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.009*** [0.006]	0.001 [0.690]	0.001 [0.690]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.006* [0.052]	0.001 [0.606]	0.001 [0.606]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
House Type			
Detached House (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	-0.002 [0.267]	0.000 [0.917]	0.000 [0.917]
Apartment Building	0.007** [0.019]	0.007*** [0.007]	0.007*** [0.007]
Multistory Building	0.027* [0.064]	0.010 [0.376]	0.010 [0.376]
Others/ No Information	0.009 [0.525]	0.018 [0.240]	0.018 [0.240]
Garden			
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	0.001 [0.710]	0.002 [0.574]	0.002 [0.574]
Region			
West Germany (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
East Germany	-0.003	-0.005**	-0.005**

continued ...

...continued

	[0.165]	[0.022]	[0.022]
Constant	-0.027***	-0.014	-0.014
	[0.009]	[0.193]	[0.193]
R ²	0.153	0.034	0.034
N	22143	22143	22143

Notes: The table presents OLS regression results; robust standard errors; p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B18: Regression Results: Seemingly Unrelated Regressions

	Survey 1		Survey 2		Survey 3	
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 1	Factor 2
Gender						
Male (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Female	0.047***	0.091***	0.105***	0.089***	0.162***	0.100***
	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Diverse/ No Information	0.281*	0.594***	0.055	0.503***	0.153	0.530***
	[0.074]	[0.001]	[0.731]	[0.001]	[0.340]	[0.000]
Age Group						
18-24 Years (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
25-34 Years	0.010	0.100**	-0.052	0.063*	-0.036	0.018
	[0.801]	[0.023]	[0.205]	[0.097]	[0.383]	[0.629]
35-49 Years	0.072*	0.114***	-0.075*	0.068*	-0.037	-0.022
	[0.074]	[0.009]	[0.070]	[0.072]	[0.372]	[0.559]
50-59 Years	0.143***	0.118***	-0.083**	0.082**	-0.057	0.016
	[0.000]	[0.007]	[0.043]	[0.029]	[0.166]	[0.667]
60-69 Years	0.181***	-0.086**	-0.057	-0.112***	-0.071*	-0.149***
	[0.000]	[0.048]	[0.165]	[0.003]	[0.086]	[0.000]
70-79 Years	0.177***	-0.206***	-0.084*	-0.255***	-0.118***	-0.243***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.050]	[0.000]	[0.006]	[0.000]
80 Years and Older	0.247***	-0.218***	-0.073	-0.266***	-0.094*	-0.238***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.197]	[0.000]	[0.098]	[0.000]
No Information	0.167*	0.073	-0.011	0.051	-0.081	0.010
	[0.065]	[0.457]	[0.907]	[0.545]	[0.383]	[0.908]
Employment Status						
Not Employed (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Full-time Employed	-0.068	0.210***	-0.024	0.266***	-0.161***	0.244***
	[0.136]	[0.000]	[0.603]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.000]
Part-time Employed	-0.026	0.257***	0.034	0.269***	-0.065	0.265***
	[0.565]	[0.000]	[0.457]	[0.000]	[0.160]	[0.000]

continued ...

... continued

Marginally Employed	0.030 [0.497]	0.420*** [0.000]	0.060 [0.182]	0.369*** [0.000]	-0.052 [0.245]	0.375*** [0.000]
Others	-0.008 [0.892]	0.468*** [0.000]	0.033 [0.578]	0.206*** [0.000]	-0.060 [0.316]	0.242*** [0.000]
Occupational Status						
Not Employed (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Self-employed/ Freelancer	-0.266*** [0.000]	1.397*** [0.000]	-0.185*** [0.000]	0.432*** [0.000]	-0.065 [0.179]	0.432*** [0.000]
Civil Servant	0.043 [0.377]	-0.269*** [0.000]	0.027 [0.585]	-0.322*** [0.000]	0.175*** [0.000]	-0.284*** [0.000]
Employee	-0.012 [0.771]	0.061 [0.188]	-0.029 [0.514]	-0.094** [0.020]	0.066 [0.131]	-0.092** [0.022]
Manual Worker	-0.136** [0.010]	0.347*** [0.000]	-0.132** [0.014]	0.114** [0.022]	-0.005 [0.924]	0.087* [0.080]
Apprentice	-0.007 [0.926]	-0.297*** [0.000]	-0.084 [0.256]	-0.058 [0.399]	-0.011 [0.884]	-0.150** [0.028]
Others	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Education						
No Degree (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Lower Secondary Degree	0.178 [0.154]	0.179 [0.185]	0.198 [0.120]	0.148 [0.204]	0.212* [0.096]	0.040 [0.731]
Interm. Degree	0.158 [0.200]	0.235* [0.080]	0.124 [0.324]	0.222* [0.055]	0.163 [0.198]	0.110 [0.342]
Advanced Secondary Degree	0.174 [0.160]	0.254* [0.059]	0.166 [0.190]	0.217* [0.062]	0.219* [0.085]	0.098 [0.400]
University/ College Degree	0.180 [0.145]	0.189 [0.159]	0.195 [0.122]	0.164 [0.158]	0.251** [0.048]	0.052 [0.656]
Other Degree	0.030 [0.837]	0.139 [0.381]	-0.109 [0.464]	0.096 [0.479]	0.034 [0.820]	0.089 [0.513]
Children in HH						
No (Base)	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]	0.000 [.]
Yes	-0.079***	0.198***	-0.050**	0.127***	-0.023	0.135***

continued ...

... continued

	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.011]	[0.000]	[0.246]	[0.000]
Income Class						
No Information	0.121***	0.216***	0.031	0.213***	0.069**	0.225***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.260]	[0.000]	[0.012]	[0.000]
Below 1,000 EUR	0.075*	0.409***	0.040	0.400***	0.022	0.423***
	[0.064]	[0.000]	[0.334]	[0.000]	[0.600]	[0.000]
1,000 to 2,000 EUR	0.011	0.340***	-0.078***	0.215***	-0.066***	0.232***
	[0.652]	[0.000]	[0.002]	[0.000]	[0.009]	[0.000]
2,000 to 2,500 EUR	0.006	0.183***	-0.020	0.113***	-0.022	0.115***
	[0.807]	[0.000]	[0.424]	[0.000]	[0.395]	[0.000]
2,500 to 3,000 EUR	0.052**	0.170***	0.001	0.107***	0.023	0.105***
	[0.035]	[0.000]	[0.958]	[0.000]	[0.368]	[0.000]
3,000 to 3,500 EUR	0.029	0.142***	-0.001	0.088***	0.007	0.115***
	[0.227]	[0.000]	[0.971]	[0.000]	[0.768]	[0.000]
3,500 to 4,000 EUR	0.018	0.101***	-0.026	0.067***	-0.004	0.069***
	[0.463]	[0.000]	[0.309]	[0.004]	[0.864]	[0.003]
4,000 to 4,500 EUR	0.019	0.080***	0.023	0.058**	0.023	0.050**
	[0.459]	[0.004]	[0.378]	[0.017]	[0.385]	[0.037]
Above 4,500 EUR (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
House Type						
Detached House (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Terraced/ Semi-detached House	0.059***	-0.020	0.065***	0.017	0.061***	0.020
	[0.001]	[0.301]	[0.000]	[0.321]	[0.001]	[0.234]
Apartment Building	0.048***	0.026	0.034*	0.011	0.049**	0.041**
	[0.010]	[0.204]	[0.072]	[0.515]	[0.010]	[0.020]
Multistory Building	0.032	0.117*	0.089	-0.014	0.120*	0.059
	[0.606]	[0.086]	[0.165]	[0.811]	[0.061]	[0.317]
Others/ No Information	-0.019	0.128*	0.007	0.066	-0.107	0.138**
	[0.781]	[0.083]	[0.921]	[0.301]	[0.125]	[0.029]
Garden						
No (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
Yes	-0.008	-0.009	-0.004	-0.012	0.004	0.005
	[0.683]	[0.676]	[0.828]	[0.483]	[0.834]	[0.762]

continued ...

... continued

Region						
West Germany (Base)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]	[.]
East Germany	-0.048***	-0.032*	-0.039**	-0.018	-0.040**	0.007
	[0.004]	[0.074]	[0.021]	[0.249]	[0.018]	[0.662]
Constant	-0.616***	-0.700***	0.009	-0.523***	-0.008	-0.377***
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.949]	[0.000]	[0.955]	[0.002]
R ²	0.021	0.179	0.012	0.094	0.018	0.082
N	22143		22143		22143	

Notes: The table presents seemingly unrelated regression results; robust standard errors; p-values in brackets; $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.