

Hayo, Bernd; Neumeier, Florian; Uhl, Matthias

Working Paper

Topics in fiscal policy: Evidence from a representative survey of the German population

MAGKS Joint Discussion Paper Series in Economics, No. 12-2014

Provided in Cooperation with:

Faculty of Business Administration and Economics, University of Marburg

Suggested Citation: Hayo, Bernd; Neumeier, Florian; Uhl, Matthias (2014) : Topics in fiscal policy: Evidence from a representative survey of the German population, MAGKS Joint Discussion Paper Series in Economics, No. 12-2014, Philipps-University Marburg, Faculty of Business Administration and Economics, Marburg

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/95882>

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.

MAGKS



**Joint Discussion Paper
Series in Economics**

by the Universities of
**Aachen · Gießen · Göttingen
Kassel · Marburg · Siegen**

ISSN 1867-3678

No. 12-2014

Bernd Hayo, Florian Neumeier and Matthias Uhl

**Topics in Fiscal Policy: Evidence from a Representative
Survey of the German Population**

This paper can be downloaded from
http://www.uni-marburg.de/fb02/makro/forschung/magkspapers/index_html%28magks%29

Coordination: Bernd Hayo • Philipps-University Marburg
Faculty of Business Administration and Economics • Universitätsstraße 24, D-35032 Marburg
Tel: +49-6421-2823091, Fax: +49-6421-2823088, e-mail: hayo@wiwi.uni-marburg.de

Topics in Fiscal Policy: Evidence from a Representative Survey of the German Population*

Bernd Hayo, Florian Neumeier, and Matthias Uhl
University of Marburg

This version: 13 February 2014

Corresponding author:

Bernd Hayo
School of Business and Economics
University of Marburg
D-35032 Marburg
Germany
Phone: +49–6421–2823091
Email: hayo@wiwi.uni-marburg.de

* We would like to thank Edith Neuenkirch, Christian Traxler, Joachim Winter, and participants at the brown bag seminar at the University of Marburg for their helpful comments on the design of the survey. The usual disclaimer applies.

**Topics in Fiscal Policy:
Evidence from a Representative Survey of the German Population**

Abstract This paper provides background information and basic descriptive statistics for a representative survey of the German population conducted on our behalf by *GfK* in the first quarter of 2013. The survey addresses important topics in fiscal policy, including: 1) public preferences on the composition of fiscal expenditure; 2) public preferences on public debt; 3) the effect of tax changes on consumption and savings; and 4) the effect of tax changes on labour market activities.

JEL Classification: E21 · E62 · H30 · J22

Keywords: Survey evidence · Fiscal policy · Public debt · Public preferences · Consumption · Labour supply

1. Introduction

This paper provides background information and basic descriptive statistics for a representative survey of the German population conducted on our behalf by *GfK* in the first quarter of 2013. The survey addresses important topics in fiscal policy, including: 1) public preferences on the composition of fiscal expenditures; 2) public preferences on public debt and different consolidation measures; 3) the effect of tax changes on consumption and savings; and 4) the effect of tax changes on labour market activities. The survey data are analysed in a series of research papers by the Macroeconomics Group of Marburg University, with the purpose of the present paper being to give full documentation of the survey.

Section 2 introduces the survey instrument and Appendix A contains the full questionnaire, both in the original German version as well as an English translation. Appendix B gives basic descriptive statistics for all survey items.

2. The survey instrument

The survey was conducted as part of an omnibus survey between February 15th, 2013 and March 1st, 2013, and administered by *GfK*. *GfK* is one of the largest private research companies in Germany, focusing on the fields of market research and public opinion. The sample consists of 2,042 representatively selected persons from the German population aged 14 or above. Methodologically, the survey is based on quota sampling. Table 1 compares important characteristics of our survey sample with those of the general population. The correspondence level is high, indicating that our survey sample is representative of the general population. The survey questions were implemented in face-to-face interviews using Pen-Pads. The interviewers followed specific instructions as described in the survey instrument. Appendix A contains the full text of the questionnaire, including comments for the interviewers, both in the original German version as well as an English translation.

The first part of the survey sheds light on the interviewees' preferences on public spending priorities. At the beginning of the survey, six major policy areas are listed and briefly described; the current amount of public spending on these areas is then given both in euros per capita as well as in relation to total public spending. We believe these relative measures to be more comprehensible to the respondents than absolute figures. The policy areas listed in the survey are those on which the German government currently spends the most: social security, public safety, education, infrastructure, economic development, and defence. The interviewees were asked about the policy areas the government should spend more (Item 1) or less (Item 2) money on according to their opinion. Multiple answers are possible. Interviewees who prefer spending hikes in at least one policy area are then asked about how additional spending should be financed (Item 1a), and those who prefer spending cuts in any area are asked about how the additional funds should be used (Item 2a). In both cases, three options are given: spending hikes (spending cuts) possibly financed through

(used for) a tax hike (tax cut); public borrowing (public debt reduction); or a decrease (increase) in public spending in any other policy area. Again, we allow for multiple answers.

Table 1 Comparison of sample to population

Property	Population distribution in %	Sample distribution in %	Frequency in sample	Property	Population distribution in %	Sample distribution in %	Frequency in sample
Gender				Occupation of head of household			
Male	49	49	996	Blue-collar worker	24	24	494
Female	51	51	1046	White-collar worker	32	32	653
				Public servant	4	4	82
				Self-employed	8	8	159
Age				Non-working	32	32	653
14 – 15	2	2	39				
16 – 19	5	5	104				
20 – 29	14	14	278	State			
30 – 39	13	13	270	Schleswig-Holstein	4	4	74
40 – 49	19	19	389	Hamburg	2	2	41
50 – 59	17	17	341	N.sachsen/Bremen	11	11	216
60 – 69	13	13	265	Nordrhein-Westfalen	22	21	439
70 +	17	17	356	Hessen	7	7	151
				R.-Pfalz/Saarland	6	6	127
Household size				B.-Wuerttemberg	13	13	261
1	22	22	457	Bayern	15	15	312
2	39	38	784	M.-Vorpommern	2	2	43
3	18	18	366	Sachsen-Anhalt	3	3	59
More	21	21	436	Brandenburg	3	3	65
				Thueringen	3	3	59
City size				Sachsen	5	6	112
- 4999	15	15	314	Berlin	4	4	82
5000 – 19999	27	27	549				
20000 – 99999	28	28	564				
100000 +	30	30	615				

Notes: Table compares the distribution of specific characteristics in the general population with the survey sample. Sample distribution is based on a total of 2,042 observations.

By directly relating public spending to public revenues, we compel the interviewees to take the public budget constraint into account when giving their answers, so as to circumvent the occurrence of the ‘more-for-less paradox’ (Welch, 1985). Note that the questionnaire is

constructed in such a way that interviewees have to answer consistently, e.g. interviewees who prefer an increase in public spending in any policy area and believe that the increase should be financed through a reduction in public spending in another area are obliged to name at least one policy area in which public spending should be cut. Note, however, that this set-up does not necessarily result in a balanced budget when considering actual financial flows. For instance, cuts in defence spending are unlikely to be sufficient for a notable increase in social security spending.

Item 3 refers to a tax estimation according to which the German government is going to increase revenues by €23 billion more than previously expected within the next four years. The estimate is provided by the Working Party on Tax Revenue Forecasting ('Arbeitskreis Steuerschätzung') and was published in October 2012, i.e. roughly four months before the survey was conducted (cf. BMF, 2012). The interviewees are asked how the state should use these additional revenues. The choice was between nine alternatives: decreasing taxes, reducing public debt, or increasing public spending on social security, public safety, education, infrastructure, economic development, defence, or other areas. The interviewees can voice a maximum of three preferences, which must also be ranked. In this specific scenario, money comes 'out of the blue', so that respondents do not have to take public budget constraints into account.

Item 4 studies the interviewees' attitudes toward public indebtedness. First, we asked the interviewees whether they think that the state should reduce public debt, keep the level of public debt unchanged, or incur additional public debt. Those who opt for a reduction of public debt are then asked about their preferred consolidation measure (Item 4a); those who favour an incurrence of additional public debt are asked what the additional funds should be used for (Item 4c). In both cases, the respondents can choose between eight different options: increase (decrease) taxes or decrease (increase) public spending on social security, public safety, education, infrastructure, economic development, defence, or other areas. Yet again, each interviewee can voice at most three alternatives, which must also be ranked.

Interviewees who state that public debt should be reduced are asked to answer an additional question. In Item 4b, we introduce three alternative (hypothetical) debt-reduction paths, and ask respondents which path they think the government should adopt. According to path A, debt reduction will be distributed *evenly* over the following years. Path B implies that a *smaller* amount of public debt will be reduced *in the near future* and a *larger* amount *in the far future*; according to path C, a *larger* amount of debt will be reduced *in the near future* and a *smaller* amount *in the far future*. The different debt-reduction paths are graphically illustrated on the interviewer's laptop by means of different stacks of money coins. The aim of this item is to analyse the intensity of the respondents' public debt aversion. We believe that respondents who chose path C can be considered more debt averse than those who prefer path A or B; respondents who chose path A may be considered more debt averse than those who opted for path B.

Item 5 elicits the interviewees' attitudes toward the German 'debt brake'. In 2009, the German constitution was amended, introducing a balanced budget rule. According to this rule, the German federal government is not allowed to run an annual structural deficit of more than 0.35% of GDP from 2016 onwards. To simplify matters for the respondents, we refrain from using the term 'structural deficit' along with the measure of 0.35% of GDP in the wording of the item. Instead, we state that the government can take on 'almost no additional public debt' from 2016 onwards. Exemptions are allowed only in case of economic crises or natural disasters. Respondents are asked to indicate whether they are (i) against the debt brake; (ii) in favour of the debt brake; or (iii) believe that the debt brake does not go far enough, i.e. that the government should not be allowed to incur additional public debt at all.

Item 6 is designed to qualitatively evaluate individual consumption responses to the accumulation of public debt. All interviewees were asked to indicate whether they (i) spent a larger proportion of their income; (ii) a smaller proportion of their income (in reaction to the government's increasing reliance on debt financing); or (iii) their behaviour was not affected by the public debt situation at all.

Items 7 to 9 are included for assessing the interviewees' risk and time preferences, respectively. Within the context of these questions, non-incentivised 'experiments' were conducted involving financial decisions. All three items emulate incentivised experiments conducted within the 2006 wave of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). In particular, the wording of the instructions for both the interviewer and the interviewee, the structure of the payoff tables, and the sequence of actions is the same as in the SOEP experiments (cf. TNS-Infratest Sozialforschung, 2011a; 2011b). We modify the payoffs in column A of Item 7, respective column B of Item 8 and 9, to show that, as in the SOEP data, the distribution of answers is strongly convex, i.e. only a few people choose small payoffs, while many people choose large payoffs. Two experiments are conducted to assess the respondents' time preferences (Items 8 and 9) in order to account for the fact that many people are observed to have time-inconsistent preferences, meaning that they are more patient in the long run than in the short run. By varying the timing of the payoffs across Items 8 and 9, we allow individual discount rates between two equidistant periods to vary with the timing of the earliest possible payoff.

For the remaining items, the laptop is handed over to the interviewee. The interviewer is not able to monitor what the interviewee enters, and provides assistance only in the case of questions. That way, we want to make sure that each interviewee answers the following questions honestly.

Item 10 contains five couples of contradictory statements. For each couple of statements, the interviewee is asked to indicate with which statement he or she agrees. The first four statement couples assess different dimensions of (dis)trust in politicians. With the help of the last couple of statements, we are able to evaluate whether a respondent holds an egalitarian attitude. In Item 11, we ask which political party the respondent would vote for if

elections were held next Sunday. Altogether, we consider seven major German parties. In Item 12, respondents are asked to indicate whether they are union members. In Item 13, we ask whether the interviewee has children, and if so, how many. Item 14 evaluates the interviewees' satisfaction with their current economic situation. This item is based on a question from the German General Social Survey (GGSS/ALLBUS; cf. Terwey and Baltzer, 2013), the only exception being that we refer to the 'economic' situation, whereas respondents in the GGSS are asked about their 'personal' situation.

Item 15 is designed for studying the extent of the respondents' economic knowledge. We are particularly interested in their factual knowledge about debt-related economic indicators. Using multiple choice questions, we ask about (i) the German federal government's budget deficit in 2012 (correct answer: 1% of GDP); (ii) the current interest rate on government bonds with a maturity of 10 years (correct answer: 1.5%); and (iii) the inflation rate in 2012 (correct answer: 2%). All figures were released a couple of weeks before the survey was conducted and widely reported by the media.

Items 16 to 24 study consumption and labour supply responses to a recent payroll tax change in Germany. Specifically, at the beginning of 2013, contribution rates to the statutory pension insurance system in Germany were reduced from 19.6% to 18.9%, thereby lessening the overall tax burden for employees and employers. This payroll tax reduction is explicitly mentioned at the start of our survey on consumption and labour supply responses to tax changes.

The payroll tax change that forms the basis of our analysis affects only a subsample of the general German population. All employees contribute to the statutory pension insurance system. In addition, certain employers, freelancers, and the insignificantly employed pay into the government's pension insurance system, some doing so voluntarily. The *Bundesagentur für Arbeit*, the German federal job centre, directly pays pension insurance contribution rates for the unemployed, whereas public servants and those not part of the labour force – including pensioners and inactive working-age population – are not subject to payroll taxation. Adequate filtering is in place to ensure that only respondents that are subject to payroll taxation are confronted with our questions. Thus, we ask all employees and those employers, freelancers, and insignificantly employed who state that they contribute to the statutory pension insurance system for their consumption responses. When observing labour supply effects, we also add unemployed persons. Items 16 and items 17 contain the corresponding filter questions.

Item 18 is designed for measuring consumption responses. The main references for this question are Sahm et al. (2012) and Shapiro and Slemrod (1995, 2003, 2009). We measure consumption responses using a qualitative approach, assuming that respondents are more likely to accurately answer a qualitative question rather than a quantitative one. Item 19 and item 20 are constructed for capturing whether the payroll tax change is perceived to be temporary or permanent. Item 21 builds on ideas proposed in Shapiro and Slemrod (2003), and is designed to measure the specific budgeting approach taken by the household. Item 22

is a statement battery intended to capture interviewees' perceptions of the macroeconomic environment. Specifically, it measures expectations about the future economic situation, inflation expectations, as well as assessments of savings' security and their profitability.

Items 23 and 24 measure interviewees' labour supply responses. In a pretest, many respondents were confused by being asked about their labour supply responses, as they seemed to think in terms of a fixed labour supply, with work organised in fixed-hour contracts. Accordingly, we opt for a two-stage approach, with the aim of reducing measurement error. First, we ask all respondents whether taxation matters for their labour supply decisions. We then ask the subset of respondents who have indicated that taxation is important for their labour supply decisions to state on a five-point scale whether they have increased or decreased labour supply following the 2013 payroll tax change.

References

BMF (2012), Pressemitteilung: Ergebnisse der 141. Sitzung des Arbeitskreises „Steuerschätzungen“ vom 29. bis 31. Oktober 2012 in Frankfurt/Main, *Bundesministerium der Finanzen*.

Sahm, C., Shapiro, M.D., and Slemrod, J. (2012), Check in the Mail or More in the Paycheck: Does the Effectiveness of Fiscal Stimulus Depend on How It Is Delivered?, *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, **4**, 216-50.

Shapiro, M.D., and Slemrod, J. (2009), Did the 2008 Tax Rebates Stimulate Spending?, *American Economic Review*, **99**, 374-79.

Shapiro, M.D., and Slemrod, J. (2003), Consumer Response to Tax Rebates, *American Economic Review*, **93**, 381-396.

Shapiro, M.D., and Slemrod, J. (1995), Consumer Response to the Timing of Income: Evidence from a Change in Tax Withholding, *American Economic Review*, **85**, 274-283.

Terwey, M., and Baltzer, S. (2013), ALLBUS 2012 – Variable Report, *GESIS-Variable Reports* No. 2013/16.

TNS-Infratest-Sozialforschung (2011a), Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 2006 (Welle 23) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels, *SOEP Survey Paper*, **61**.

TNS-Infratest-Sozialforschung (2011b), Pretestbericht zum Befragungsjahr 2006 (Welle 23) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels, *SOEP Survey Paper*, **58**.

Welch, S. (1985), The ‘More for Less’ Paradox: Public Attitudes on Taxing and Spending, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, **49**, 310–316.

Appendix A: The survey instrument

A.1 The questionnaire (German original)

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt, wie viel Geld der Staat für verschiedene Aufgabenbereiche in der Vergangenheit pro Jahr ausgegeben hat und zwar sowohl in Euro pro Einwohner als auch als Anteil an den gesamten öffentlichen Ausgaben. Berücksichtigt wurden dabei die Aufgabenbereiche, für die der Staat am meisten ausgegeben hat.

Interviewer: Bitte geben Sie dem Befragten Zeit, die Tabelle aufmerksam zu betrachten!

Politikbereich	Ausgabenposten	Ausgaben pro Einwohner	Anteil an Gesamtausgaben
Soziale Sicherung	u.a. Arbeitslosenunterstützung, Sozialhilfe, Familien- und Jugendhilfe	7.660€	56,6%
Bildung	u.a. öffentliche Schulen und Hochschulen	1.125€	8,3%
Öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung	u.a. Polizei, Rechtsschutz	455€	3,3%
Infrastruktur	u.a. Straßen- und Städtebau	350€	2,6%
Wirtschaftsförderung	u.a. Mittelstandsförderung, Investitionszuschüsse an Unternehmen, Finanzhilfen an strukturschwache Regionen	335€	2,5%
Verteidigung	u.a. Militärausrüstung, Wehrsold, Bundeswehrverwaltung	335€	2,5%
Zusammen		10.260€	75,8%

Angenommen, Sie könnten die öffentlichen Ausgaben und Einnahmen nach Ihren Wünschen verändern. Beispielsweise könnten Sie die Ausgaben in einem Politikbereich erhöhen, müssten dafür aber entweder zusätzliche Kredite aufnehmen, die Steuern erhöhen, oder aber die Ausgaben in einem anderen Bereich senken. Oder aber Sie senken die Ausgaben in einem Politikbereich und nutzen die frei werdenden Mittel zum Abbau der öffentlichen

Schulden, zur Senkung der Steuern, oder zur Erhöhung der Ausgaben in einem anderen Politikbereich. Geben Sie im Folgenden bitte an, für welche der oben genannten Bereiche der Staat in Zukunft mehr und für welche er weniger ausgeben sollte. Geben Sie bitte auch an, auf welche Weise gewünschte Ausgabenerhöhungen finanziert werden sollten bzw. was mit frei werdenden Mitteln im Falle von Ausgabenkürzungen geschehen sollte.

Interviewer: Bitte klären Sie, ob der Befragte die Aufgabenstellung verstanden hat! Wenn nicht, bitte wiederholen und erläutern.

1 Für welche Politikbereiche sollte der Staat Ihrer Meinung nach in Zukunft **mehr** Geld ausgeben?

Der Staat sollte mehr Geld ausgeben für (Mehrfachnennungen möglich)...	
... Soziale Sicherung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Bildung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Infrastruktur	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Wirtschaftsförderung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Verteidigung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... andere, hier nicht genannte Bereiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Der Staat sollte in Zukunft <u>nicht</u> mehr Geld ausgeben	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Hinweis: Wird „Der Staat sollte in Zukunft nicht **mehr** Geld ausgeben“ gewählt ist keine weitere Nennung zulässig!*

*[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn in irgendeinem Politikbereich **höhere Ausgaben** bevorzugt wurden]*

1A Die Ausgabenerhöhung(en) soll(en) finanziert werden durch (Mehrfachnennungen möglich)...

... Steuererhöhungen	<input type="checkbox"/>
... öffentliche Kreditaufnahme	<input type="checkbox"/>
... eine Kürzung der Ausgaben in anderen Bereichen (siehe unten)	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Für welche Politikbereiche sollte der Staat Ihrer Meinung nach in Zukunft **weniger** Geld ausgeben?

Der Staat sollte weniger Geld ausgeben für (Mehrfachnennungen möglich)...

... Soziale Sicherung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Bildung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Infrastruktur	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Wirtschaftsförderung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Verteidigung	<input type="checkbox"/>
... andere, hier nicht genannte Bereiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Der Staat sollte in Zukunft <u>nicht</u> weniger Geld ausgeben	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Hinweis: Wird „Der Staat sollte in Zukunft nicht **weniger** Geld ausgeben“ gewählt ist keine weitere Nennung zulässig!*

*[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn in irgendeinem Politikbereich **geringere Ausgaben** bevorzugt wurden]*

2A Die frei werdenden Mittel sollen genutzt werden (Mehrfachnennungen möglich)...

... für Steuersenkungen	<input type="checkbox"/>
... zum Abbau öffentlicher Schulden	<input type="checkbox"/>
... zur Erhöhung der Ausgaben in anderen Bereichen (siehe oben)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Interviewer: Bitte auf Konsistenz der Antworten achten! Wünscht ein Befragter beispielsweise in einem Bereich zusätzliche Ausgaben und gibt dabei in Frage 1A gleichzeitig an, dass diese durch Kürzungen der Ausgaben in anderen Bereichen finanziert werden sollte, impliziert das mindestens eine Nennung in den ersten sieben Kategorien bei Frage 2!

3 Die letzte Steuerschätzung hat ergeben, dass der Staat über die nächsten 4 Jahre hinweg insgesamt etwa 23 Milliarden Euro mehr einnehmen wird als zunächst erwartet worden war. Was sollte der Staat Ihrer Meinung nach mit diesen zusätzlichen 23 Milliarden Euro tun? Geben Sie bitte maximal drei Alternativen an, die Sie am stärksten befürworten.

	Befürworte ich am stärksten	Befürworte ich am zweitstärksten	Befürworte ich am drittstärksten
Die Steuern senken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Öffentliche Schulden abbauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Die öffentlichen Ausgaben erhöhen für...			
... Soziale Sicherung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Bildung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Infrastruktur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Wirtschaftsförderung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Verteidigung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... andere, hier nicht genannte Bereiche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keine Angabe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hinweis: In jeder Spalte ist jeweils nur eine Nennung zulässig!

4 Ende 2012 lag die Staatsverschuldung in Deutschland bei über 2 Billionen Euro. Das sind etwa 26.000 Euro pro Einwohner bzw. 80% des Bruttoinlandsprodukts. Wenn es nach Ihnen ginge: Sollte der Staat seine Schulden abbauen, sie auf dem derzeitigen Niveau belassen, oder sogar noch zusätzliche Schulden aufnehmen?

Schulden abbauen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schulden aufzeitigem Niveau halten	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zusätzliche Schulden aufnehmen	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn angegeben wurde, dass der Staat **Schulden abbauen** sollte]

4A Was sollte der Staat am ehesten tun, um die Schulden abzubauen? Geben Sie bitte maximal drei Alternativen an, die Sie am stärksten befürworten.

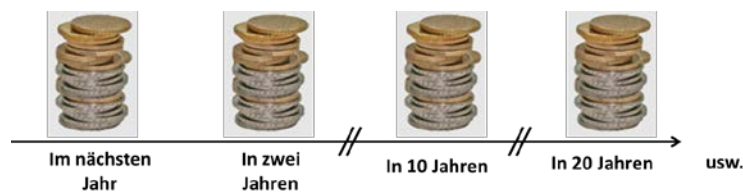
	Befürworte ich am stärksten	Befürworte ich am zweitstärksten	Befürworte ich am drittstärksten
Die Steuern erhöhen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Die öffentlichen Ausgaben kürzen für...			
... Soziale Sicherung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Bildung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Infrastruktur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Wirtschaftsförderung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Verteidigung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... andere, hier nicht genannte Bereiche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keine Angabe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hinweis: Bei dieser Frage ist in jeder Spalte jeweils nur eine Nennung zulässig!

[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn angegeben wurde, dass der Staat **Schulden abbauen** sollte]

4B Angenommen, Sie könnten zwischen drei Strategien zum Schuldenabbau wählen (Stellen Sie sich vor, die unten dargestellten Münzstapel verdeutlichen den Schuldenabbau. Ein kleiner Münzstapel bedeutet, dass wenige Schulden abgebaut werden, ein großer Stapel bedeutet, dass viele Schulden abgebaut werden.):

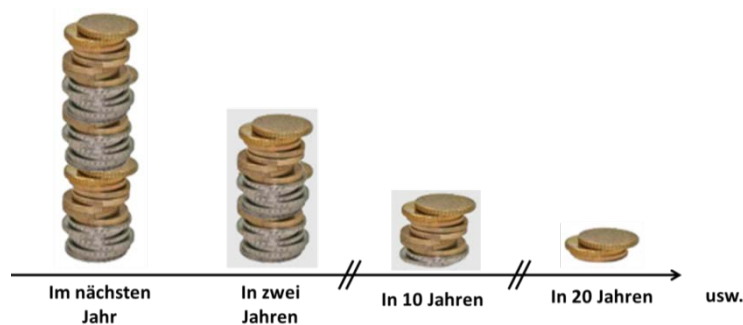
Option A: Der Schuldenabbau wird gleichmäßig über alle Jahre verteilt, d.h. **in jedem Jahr** wird ein in etwa **gleich großer Teil** des Schuldenbergs abgetragen.



Option B: Das Ausmaß des Schuldenabbaus wird über die Jahre Stück für Stück erhöht, d.h. **in naher Zukunft** wird ein **kleinerer Teil** des Schuldenbergs abgebaut und **in ferner Zukunft** ein **größerer Teil**.



Option C: Das Ausmaß des Schuldenabbaus wird über die Jahre Stück für Stück verringert, d.h. **in naher Zukunft** wird ein **größerer Teil** des Schuldenbergs abgebaut und **in ferner Zukunft** ein **kleinerer Teil**.



Für welche dieser Optionen würden Sie sich am ehesten entscheiden?

Option A: **In jedem Jahr** sollte ein etwa **gleich großer Teil** des Schuldenbergs abgebaut werden ☐

Option B: **In naher Zukunft** sollte ein **kleinerer Teil** des Schuldenbergs abgebaut werden und **in ferner Zukunft** ein **größerer Teil** ☐

Option C: **In naher Zukunft** sollte ein **größerer Teil** des Schuldenbergs abgebaut werden und **in ferner Zukunft** ein **kleinerer Teil** ☐

Keine Angabe ☐

*[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn angegeben wurde, dass der Staat **zusätzliche Schulden aufnehmen** sollte]*

4C Wofür sollte der Staat am ehesten zusätzliche Schulden aufnehmen? Geben Sie bitte maximal drei Alternativen an, die Sie am stärksten befürworten.

	Befürworte ich am stärksten	Befürworte ich am zweitstärksten	Befürworte ich am drittstärksten
Die Steuern senken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Die öffentlichen Ausgaben erhöhen für...			
... Soziale Sicherung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Bildung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Infrastruktur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Wirtschaftsförderung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Verteidigung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... andere, hier nicht genannte Bereiche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keine Angabe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hinweis: Bei dieser Frage ist in jeder Spalte jeweils nur eine Nennung zulässig!

5 Ab 2016 tritt auf Bundesebene die Schuldenbremse in Kraft. Diese sieht vor, dass der Bund so gut wie keine zusätzlichen Schulden mehr aufnehmen darf. Ausnahmen sind nur bei schlechter wirtschaftlicher Entwicklung oder bei Auftreten von Naturkatastrophen zulässig. Was ist Ihre Meinung zur Schuldenbremse?

-
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Ich bin gegen die Schuldenbremse, die Kreditaufnahme des Bundes sollte nicht beschränkt werden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ich befürworte die Schuldenbremse in der oben beschriebenen Form | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Die Schuldenbremse geht nicht weit genug, der Bund sollte überhaupt keine Kredite aufnehmen dürfen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Keine Angabe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

6 Der Schuldenstand des Staates ist zwischen 2008 und 2012 deutlich gewachsen. Hat die zunehmende Kreditfinanzierung der öffentlichen Ausgaben in den vergangenen Jahren etwas an Ihrem Ausgabe- und Sparverhalten geändert?

-
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Ja, ich gebe einen geringeren Teil meines Einkommens aus und spare dafür einen größeren Teil | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ja, ich gebe einen größeren Teil meines Einkommens aus und spare dafür einen geringeren Teil | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nein, ich habe mein Verhalten infolge der wachsenden Staatsverschuldung nicht geändert | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

7 Als nächstes möchten wir gerne einige kurze Verhaltensexperimente durchführen, bei denen es um finanzielle Entscheidungen geht. Beim ersten Experiment treffen Sie Ihre Entscheidungen anhand dieser Tabelle (untenstehende Liste vorlegen). In jeder Zeile sehen Sie zwei Alternativen. Sie können wählen zwischen einem festen Geldbetrag, den Sie „sicher“ ausbezahlt bekommen und einer Lotterie nach dem Prinzip „Alles oder nichts“: hier können Sie mit 50% Wahrscheinlichkeit 1.000 Euro gewinnen und mit 50% Wahrscheinlichkeit nichts.

Sie beginnen bitte mit Zeile 1 und gehen dann von Zeile zu Zeile weiter. In jeder Zeile entscheiden Sie sich bitte zwischen der sicheren Auszahlung (Spalte A) und der Lotterie (Spalte B). Die Lotterie bleibt in allen Zeilen gleich. Nur der Betrag der sicheren Auszahlung (links) steigt von Zeile zu Zeile.

	Sie erhalten...	Sie erhalten...
	Sicher	1.000€ oder nichts
		Gewinnchance 50:50
	A	oder B
1	0 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
2	100 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
3	200 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
4	300 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
5	400 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
6	500 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
7	600 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
8	700 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
9	800 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€
10	900 € sicher	Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€

Interviewer: Starten Sie bitte mit Zeile 1 und der Frage: „Wie entscheiden Sie sich? 0€ sicher oder Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€?“. Entscheidet sich der Befragte für Option B, geht es weiter mit Zeile zwei und der Frage „Wie entscheiden Sie sich? 100€ sicher oder Gewinnchance 1.000€ / 0€?“ usw. Das Experiment ist beendet, sobald der Befragte sich das erste Mal für Option A entscheidet. Bitte notieren Sie die Nummer der Zeile, in der sich der Befragte das erste Mal für Option A entschieden hat.

Option A wurde gewählt in Zeile Nummer:

8 Im nächsten Experiment treffen Sie Ihre Entscheidungen anhand dieser Tabelle (untenstehende Liste vorlegen). In jeder Zeile sehen Sie zwei Alternativen. Sie können wählen zwischen einem festen Betrag von 1.000€, den Sie **sofort** ausgezahlt bekommen und einem etwas höheren Betrag, der Ihnen aber erst **in 6 Monaten** ausgezahlt wird.

Sie beginnen bitte mit Zeile 1 und gehen dann von Zeile zu Zeile weiter. In jeder Zeile entscheiden Sie sich bitte zwischen den 1.000€ **sofort** (Spalte A) und dem höheren Betrag **in 6 Monaten** (Spalte B). Der Betrag links bleibt in allen Zeilen gleich, nur der Betrag rechts steigt von Zeile zu Zeile.

	Sie erhalten...	Sie erhalten...
	Heute	In 6 Monaten
	A	oder B
1	1.000 €	1.000 €
2	1.000 €	1.010 €
3	1.000 €	1.020 €
4	1.000 €	1.030 €
5	1.000 €	1.050 €
6	1.000 €	1.075 €
7	1.000 €	1.100 €
8	1.000 €	1.150 €
9	1.000 €	1.200 €
10	1.000 €	1.300 €
11	1.000 €	1.400 €
12	1.000 €	1.500 €
13	1.000 €	1.750 €
14	1.000 €	2.000 €

Interviewer: Starten Sie bitte mit Zeile 1 und der Frage: „Wie entscheiden Sie sich? 1.000€ heute oder 1.000€ in 6 Monaten?“. Entscheidet sich der Befragte für Option A, geht es weiter mit Zeile zwei und der Frage „Wie entscheiden Sie sich? 1.000€ heute oder 1.010€ in 6 Monaten?“ usw. Das Experiment ist beendet, sobald der Befragte sich das erste Mal für Option B entscheidet. Bitte notieren Sie die Nummer der Zeile, in der sich der Befragte das erste Mal für Option B entschieden hat.

Option B wurde gewählt in Zeile Nummer:

9 Im letzten Experiment treffen Sie Ihre Entscheidungen anhand dieser Tabelle (untenstehende Liste vorlegen). In jeder Zeile sehen Sie wieder zwei Alternativen. Sie können wählen zwischen einem festen Betrag von 1.000€, den Sie **in 6 Monaten** ausgezahlt bekommen und einem etwas höheren Betrag, der Ihnen aber erst **in 12 Monaten** ausgezahlt wird.

Sie beginnen bitte mit Zeile 1 und gehen dann von Zeile zu Zeile weiter. In jeder Zeile entscheiden Sie sich bitte zwischen den 1.000€ **in 6 Monaten** (Spalte A) und dem höheren Betrag **in 12 Monaten** (Spalte B). Der Betrag links bleibt in allen Zeilen gleich, nur der Betrag rechts steigt von Zeile zu Zeile.

	Sie erhalten...	Sie erhalten...
	In 6 Monaten	In 12 Monaten
	A	oder B
1	1.000 €	1.000 €
2	1.000 €	1.010 €
3	1.000 €	1.020 €
4	1.000 €	1.030 €
5	1.000 €	1.050 €
6	1.000 €	1.075 €
7	1.000 €	1.100 €
8	1.000 €	1.150 €
9	1.000 €	1.200 €
10	1.000 €	1.300 €
11	1.000 €	1.400 €
12	1.000 €	1.500 €
13	1.000 €	1.750 €
14	1.000 €	2.000 €

Interviewer: Starten Sie bitte mit Zeile 1 und der Frage: „Wie entscheiden Sie sich? 1.000€ in 6 Monaten oder 1.000€ in 12 Monaten?“. Entscheidet sich der Befragte für Option A, geht es weiter mit Zeile zwei und der Frage „Wie entscheiden Sie sich? 1.000€ in 6 Monaten oder 1.010€ in 12 Monaten?“ usw. Das Experiment ist beendet, sobald der Befragte sich das erste Mal für Option B entscheidet. Bitte notieren Sie die Nummer der Zeile, in der sich der Befragte das erste Mal für Option B entschieden hat.

Option B wurde gewählt in Zeile Nummer:

Für die folgenden Fragen würde ich Ihnen jetzt gerne das Gerät übergeben und Sie bitten, die entsprechenden Antworten selbst auszufüllen. Bitte antworten Sie ganz ehrlich. Ich versichere Ihnen, dass Ihre Angaben absolut vertraulich und anonym behandelt werden. Die Auswertung der Daten wird nur auf Basis aller durchgeführten Interviews erfolgen, eine Zuordnung Ihrer Angaben zu Ihrer Person ist nicht möglich.

Bei Fragen stehe ich Ihnen gerne zur Verfügung.

Interviewer: Bitte für diesen Komplex das Gerät zum Selbstausfüllen an die Befragte übergeben!

10 Sie finden weiter unten eine Gegenüberstellung einiger gegensätzlicher Aussagen über Staat und Politik. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, welcher der Aussagen sie am ehesten zustimmen.

Den Politikern in Deutschland kann man im Großen und Ganzen vertrauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ich habe überhaupt kein Vertrauen in die Politiker in Deutschland
Die meisten Politiker in Deutschland handeln im Sinne des Allgemeinwohls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Die meisten Politiker in Deutschland bedienen lediglich die Interessen einzelner Gruppen
Den meisten Politikern geht es bei Ihren Entscheidungen darum, was langfristig am besten für das Land ist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Die meisten Politiker denken bei ihren Entscheidungen nur bis zur nächsten Wahl
Der Staat geht gewissenhaft mit Steuergeldern um	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Der Staat verschwendet Steuergelder
Der Staat sollte für gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse sorgen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Der Staat sollte in die Lebensverhältnisse der Menschen nicht eingreifen

11 Wenn am kommenden Sonntag Bundestagswahl wäre, welche Partei würden Sie dann mit Ihrer Zweitstimme wählen?

CDU/CSU	<input type="checkbox"/>
SPD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	<input type="checkbox"/>
FDP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piraten	<input type="checkbox"/>
Linkspartei/PDS	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Andere Partei	<input type="checkbox"/>
Würde nicht wählen	<input type="checkbox"/>

12 Sind Sie Mitglied in einer Gewerkschaft?

Ja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>

13 Haben Sie Kinder? Wenn ja, wie viele?

Ja	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bitte Anzahl eingeben: _____
Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>	

14 Wie zufrieden sind Sie, alles in allem, mit Ihrer wirtschaftlichen Situation?

Ganz und gar zufrieden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ganz und gar unzufrieden
------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

15 Anschließend würden wir Ihnen gerne einige Wissensfragen stellen. Bitte kreuzen Sie diejenige Antwort an, die Sie für richtig halten.

Wie hoch war 2012 die Neuverschuldung des Bundes in Prozent des Bruttoinlandsprodukts ungefähr?	1% <input type="checkbox"/>	3% <input type="checkbox"/>	5% <input type="checkbox"/>	7% <input type="checkbox"/>
Wie hoch ist derzeit der Zins auf langfristige Staatsanleihen (Laufzeit: 10 Jahre) ungefähr?	1,5% <input type="checkbox"/>	3% <input type="checkbox"/>	5,5% <input type="checkbox"/>	10% <input type="checkbox"/>
Wie hoch war die Inflationsrate in 2012 ungefähr?	0% <input type="checkbox"/>	2% <input type="checkbox"/>	5% <input type="checkbox"/>	10% <input type="checkbox"/>

Anfang 2013 wurde der Beitragssatz zur gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung gesenkt. Im Ergebnis sinkt dadurch die Abgabenbelastung. Wir möchten Ihnen nun einige Fragen zu Ihrer Reaktion auf die Beitragssatzsenkung stellen.

16 Um Ihnen im Folgenden die passenden Fragen stellen zu können, benötigen wir eine Information zu Ihrer beruflichen Situation. Was trifft auf Sie am ehesten zu?

Arbeiter(in) oder Angestellte(r)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Auszubildende(r)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arbeitssuchende(r)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unternehmer(in), Selbstständige(r) oder Freiberufler(in)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beamter/in	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schüler(in) oder Student(in)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geringfügig oder unregelmäßig Beschäftigte(r)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rentner(in) oder Pensionär(in)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sonstiges	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn bei Frage 16 „Unternehmer(in), Selbstständige(r) oder Freiberufler(in)“ oder „Geringfügig oder unregelmäßig Beschäftigte(r)“ gewählt wurde]

17 Zahlen Sie zurzeit in die gesetzliche Rentenversicherung ein, um für sich selber Rentenversicherungsansprüche zu erwerben?

Ja ☐

Nein ☐

[Automatische Filterung: Die Fragen 18 bis 22 waren nur dann zu beantworten, wenn bei Frage 16 „Arbeiter(in) oder Angestellte(r)“ oder „Auszubildende(r)“ oder bei Frage 17 mit „Ja“ angegeben wurde]

18 Wenn Sie an die Finanzsituation Ihres Haushaltes denken, wofür verwenden Sie das durch die Beitragssatzsenkung zusätzlich bereitgestellte Haushaltseinkommen am ehesten? Um zusätzliche Ausgaben zu tätigen, um Schulden abzubauen oder um zu sparen?

Um Ausgaben zu tätigen ☐

Um Schulden abzubauen ☐

Um zu sparen ☐

19 Was denken Sie, wird die aktuelle Senkung der Rentenversicherungsbeiträge in Zukunft zu höheren Rentenversicherungsbeiträgen führen?

Ja ☐

Nein ☐

20 Und denken Sie, dass die aktuelle Senkung der Rentenversicherungsbeiträge in Zukunft zu niedrigeren Renten aus der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung führen wird?

Ja ☐

Nein ☐

21 Haushalte haben verschiedene Arten, ihr Haushaltsbudget zu planen. Was würde Ihre Vorgehensweise am ehesten beschreiben?

Ich versuche, monatlich einen festen Betrag zu sparen oder zum Rückzahlen von Schulden zu verwenden. ☐

Ich versuche, monatlich einen festen Betrag für Ausgaben zu verwenden. ☐

Nichts davon ☐

22 Wir möchten Ihnen noch einige allgemeine Fragen stellen.

Was denken Sie, wie wird Ihre eigene wirtschaftliche Lage in einem Jahr sein? Wesentlich schlechter als heute Wesentlich besser als heute

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Was denken Sie, wie wird die Inflation in Deutschland in den nächsten fünf Jahren sein? Wesentlich niedriger als heute Wesentlich höher als heute

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Was denken Sie, wie sicher sind Sparanlagen heute in Deutschland im Vergleich zu vor zehn Jahren? Wesentlich unsicherer als vor zehn Jahren Wesentlich sicherer als vor zehn Jahren

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Was denken Sie, wie sehr lohnen sich Sparanlagen heute in Deutschland im Vergleich zu vor zehn Jahren? Wesentlich weniger als vor zehn Jahren Wesentlich mehr als vor zehn Jahren

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn bei Frage 16 „Arbeiter(in) oder Angestellte(r)“, „Auszubildende(r)“, „Arbeitssuchende(r)“, „Unternehmer(in), Selbstständige(r) oder Freiberufler(in)“ oder „Geringfügig oder unregelmäßig Beschäftigte(r)“ angegeben wurde]

23 Wenn Sie über Umfang und Intensität Ihres beruflichen Engagements entscheiden, spielt dabei im Allgemeinen die Steuer- und Abgabenbelastung eine Rolle?

Ja ☐

Nein ☐

[Automatische Filterung: Die folgende Frage war nur dann zu beantworten, wenn bei Frage 23 „Ja“ angegeben wurde]

24 Ganz allgemein gesprochen, welchen Einfluss hat die Senkung der Rentenversicherungsbeiträge auf Ihr berufliches Engagement?

Mein berufliches Engagement ist jetzt wesentlich kleiner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mein berufliches Engagement ist jetzt wesentlich größer
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

Bitte übergeben Sie das Gerät wieder an die Interviewerin / den Interviewer!

A.2 The questionnaire (English translation)

The following table contains information on annual public expenditures by policy areas in euros per capita, and also as proportion of total state expenditures. The table focuses on important spending categories.

Interviewer: Please give the interviewee sufficient time to study the table attentively.

Policy area	Description	Spending per capita	Proportion on total
Social security	e.g. unemployment compensation, social welfare, family and youth welfare	7,660€	56.6%
Education	e.g. public schools and universities	1,125€	8.3%
Public safety	e.g. police, justice system	455€	3.3%
Infrastructure	e.g. road and town construction	350€	2.6%
Economic development	e.g. promotion of small- and medium-sized companies, investment allowances, financial support for disadvantaged regions	335€	2.5%
Defence	e.g. military equipment, service pay, defence administration	335€	2.5%
Total		10,260€	75.8%

Assume that you could modify public expenditures and revenues according to your wishes. For example, presume that you could increase public spending in any particular policy area. In this case, however, you would need either to incur additional public debts, increase taxes, or cut public spending in another policy area. Or in order to decrease public spending in a policy area, you must either reduce public debts, decrease taxes, or increase public spending in another policy area. In the following, please state for which of the aforementioned policy areas should public spending be increased or decreased. Also state how a potential increase in public spending should be financed or for what the excess funds should be used.

Interviewer: Please make sure that the interviewee has understood the task. Otherwise, please repeat and explain.

1 In which policy areas should the state spend **more**?

The state should spend more on (check as many as apply)...	
... social security	<input type="checkbox"/>
... education	<input type="checkbox"/>
... public safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
... infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>
... economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>
... defence	<input type="checkbox"/>
... other areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
The state should <u>not</u> spend more	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Note: If 'The state should not spend **more**' is checked then no other option can be mentioned.*

*[Automatic filtering: The following question is only applicable if the respondent would like to **increase** public spending in at least one policy area.]*

1A The increase in public spending should be financed via (check as many as apply)...

... a tax increase	<input type="checkbox"/>
... incurrence of public debt	<input type="checkbox"/>
... a decrease in public spending in another policy area (see below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 In which policy areas should the state spend **less**?

The state should spend less on (check as many as apply)...	
... social security	<input type="checkbox"/>
... education	<input type="checkbox"/>
... public safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
... infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>
... economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>
... defence	<input type="checkbox"/>
... other areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
The state should <u>not</u> spend less	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Note: If 'The state should not spend **less**' is checked than no other option can be mentioned.*

[Automatic filtering: The following question is only applicable if the respondent would like to **decrease** public spending in at least one policy area.]

2A The excess funds should be used for (check as many as apply)...

... a tax decrease	<input type="checkbox"/>
... a reduction of public debt	<input type="checkbox"/>
... an increase in public spending in another policy area (see above)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Interviewer: Please control for the consistency of replies. If a respondent opts for additional spending in one area and answers in question 1A that this increase in spending should be financed by cutting expenditures in another area, this implies that one of the first seven options in question 2 need to be chosen.

3 According to the latest tax estimation, the state is going to increase revenues by a further €23 billion within the next four years. In your opinion, how should the state use the additional revenues? Please name at maximum those three alternatives you prefer the most.

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Decrease taxes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduce public debt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... public safety and order	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... defence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... other areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No response	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: Please check only one box per column

4 At the end of 2012 the outstanding amount of public debt in Germany was above €2 trillion. This equals €26,000 per inhabitant or 80% of gross domestic product (GDP), respectively. In your opinion, should the state reduce public debts, keep the amount of public debt at its current level, or incur additional public debts?

Reduce debt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keep debt at current level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incur additional debt	<input type="checkbox"/>

*[Automatic filtering: The following question is only applicable if the interviewed person would like to **reduce public debt**]*

4A What should the state do to reduce public debt? Please name a maximum of three alternatives you prefer the most.

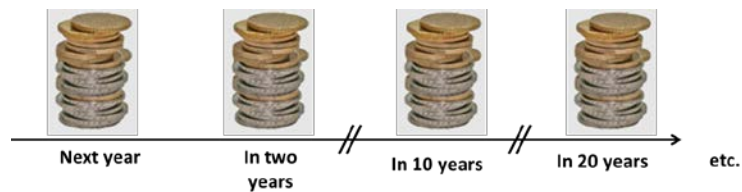
	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Increase taxes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cut public spending on ...			
... social security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... public safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... defense	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... other areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No response	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: Please check only one box per column

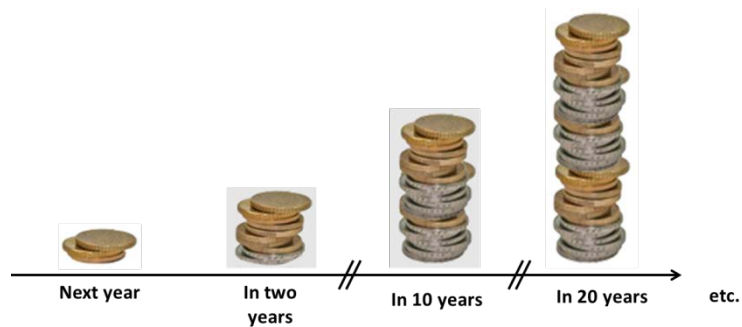
*[Automatic filtering: The following question is only applicable if the interviewed person would like to **reduce public debt**]*

4B Assume you could choose between three alternatives for public debt reduction (suppose that the reduction of public debt is illustrated by means of the money piles shown below. A small money pile means that little debt is reduced, a big money pile means that much debt is reduced):

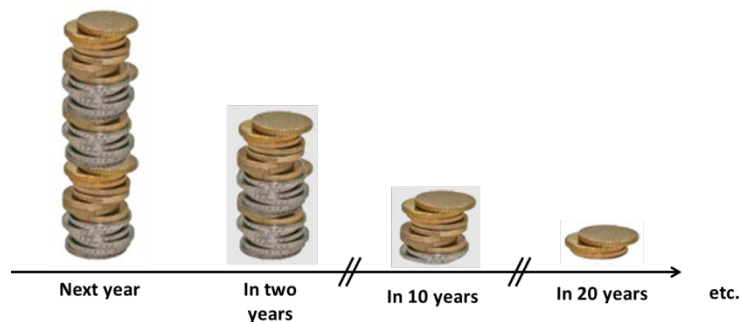
Option A: Debt reduction is distributed evenly over the next years, i.e., **in each year a similar amount of debt** is reduced.



Option B: The extent of debt reduction increases over the next years, i.e., **in the near future a smaller part of debt** is reduced and **in the far future a larger part of debt** is reduced.



Option C: The extent of debt reduction decreases over the next years, i.e., **in the near future a larger part of debt** is reduced and **in the far future a smaller part of debt** is reduced.



For which option would you decide?

-
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Option A: In each year a similar amount of debt should be reduced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Option B: In the near future a smaller part of debt should be reduced and in the far future a larger part of debt should be reduced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Option C: In the near future a larger part of debt should be reduced and in the far future a smaller part of debt should be reduced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

*[Automatic filtering: The following question was only applicable if the interviewed expressed that the state should **take on additional public debt**]*

4C What should the state do with the additional funds? Please name a maximum of three alternatives you prefer the most.

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Decrease taxes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... public safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... defence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... other areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No response	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: Please check only one box per column

5 In 2016 the federal debt brake comes into force. From this moment on, the federal government can take on almost no additional public debt. Exemptions are allowed only in times of economic crises or natural disasters. What is your opinion on the debt brake?

I am against the debt brake – the incurrence of public debt should not be restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am in favour of the debt brake in the aforementioned form	<input type="checkbox"/>
The debt brake is still not enough – the government should not be allowed to incur public debt at all	<input type="checkbox"/>
No response	<input type="checkbox"/>

6 Between 2008 and 2012, we have seen a rapid acceleration of public debt. Did this increasing reliance on debt financing lead to changes in the way you spend or save?

Yes, I now spend **a smaller proportion** of my income and save **a larger proportion** ☐

Yes, I spend **a larger proportion** of my income and save **a smaller proportion** ☐

No, I did not change my behaviour in consequence to the rapid increase in public debt ☐

7 Next, we would like to conduct some experiments concerned with financial decisions. In the first experiment, you make your decisions according to the following table (*Interviewer: please show the table below*). In each row you see two alternatives. You can choose between a certain payoff and participation in a lottery, which follows the principle ‘all or nothing’: You have a 50% chance of winning €1,000 and a 50% chance of winning €0.

You start in row 1 and then proceed row by row. In each row, please choose between the certain payoff (column A) and participation in the lottery (column B). The lottery remains the same in all rows. Only the certain payoff increases from row to row.

	You get...	You get...
	Safe	1,000€ or nothing
		Chance of winning 50:50
	A	or B
1	€0	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
2	€100	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
3	€200	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
4	€300	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
5	€400	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
6	€500	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
7	€600	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
8	€700	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
9	€800	Chance of winning €1,000/€0
10	€900	Chance of winning €1,000/€0

Interviewer: Please start with row 1 and the question ‘What do you choose? €0 safe or chance of winning €1,000/€0?’. If the interviewee chooses option B, please proceed to row 2 and the question ‘How do you choose? €100 safe or chance of winning €1,000/€0?’. The experiment ends when the interviewee chooses option A for the first time. Please write down the number of the row where the respondent chose option A for the first time.

Option A was first chosen in row number:

8 In the next experiment you decide according to the following table (*Interviewer: please show the table below*). In each row, you see two alternatives. You can choose between a certain payoff of €1,000, which is paid to you **immediately** and a higher certain payoff, which will be paid to you **in 6 months**.

You start in row 1 and then proceed row by row. In each row, please choose between the payoff of €1,000 to be paid **immediately** (column A) and the higher payoff to be paid **in 6 months** (column B). The payoff on the left remains the same in all rows. Only the payoff on the right increases from row to row.

	You get...	You get...
	Immediately	In 6 month
	A	or B
1	€1,000	€1,000
2	€1,000	€1,010
3	€1,000	€1,020
4	€1,000	€1,030
5	€1,000	€1,050
6	€1,000	€1,075
7	€1,000	€1,100
8	€1,000	€1,150
9	€1,000	€1,200
10	€1,000	€1,300
11	€1,000	€1,400
12	€1,000	€1,500
13	€1,000	€1,750
14	€1,000	€2,000

Interviewer: Please start with row 1 and the question ‘What do you choose? €1,000 immediately or €1,000 in 6 months?’. If the interviewee chooses option A, please proceed to row 2 and the question ‘What do you choose? €1,000 immediately or €1,010 in 6 months?’. The experiment ends when the interviewee chooses option B for the first time. Please write down the number of the row where the interviewee chose option B for the first time.

Option B was first chosen in row number:

9 In the last experiment, you decide according to the following table (*Interviewer: please show the table below*). In each row, you see two alternatives. You can choose between a certain payoff of €1,000, which is paid to you **in 6 months** and a higher certain payoff, which will be paid to you **in 12 months**.

You start in row 1 and then proceed row by row. In each row, please choose between the payoff of €1,000 to be paid **in 6 months** (column A) and the higher payoff to be paid **in 12 months** (column B). The payoff on the left remains the same in all rows. Only the payoff on the right increases from row to row.

	You get...	You get...
	In 6 month	In 12 month
	A	or B
1	€1,000	€1,000
2	€1,000	€1,010
3	€1,000	€1,020
4	€1,000	€1,030
5	€1,000	€1,050
6	€1,000	€1,075
7	€1,000	€1,100
8	€1,000	€1,150
9	€1,000	€1,200
10	€1,000	€1,300
11	€1,000	€1,400
12	€1,000	€1,500
13	€1,000	€1,750
14	€1,000	€2,000

Interviewer: Please start with row 1 and the question ‘What do you choose? €1,000 in 6 months or €1,000 in 12 months?’. If the interviewee chooses option A, please proceed to row 2 and the question ‘What do you choose? €1,000 in 6 months or €1,010 in 12 months?’. The experiment ends when the interviewee chooses option B for the first time. Please write down the number of the row in which the interviewee chose option B for the first time.

Option B was first chosen in row number:

For the following questions I will hand you the console so that you can answer the questions on your own. Please answer honestly. I assure you that all your answers are treated confidentially and anonymously. Data evaluation will be based on all interviews so that nobody will be able to associate your answers with you.

If you have questions, I would be happy to offer my help.

Interviewer: Please hand over the console to the interviewee.

10 Below you find a battery of contradictory statements about the state and politics. Please indicate with which statement you agree the most.

All in all, I have confidence in politicians in Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I do not have any confidence in politicians in Germany
Most politicians in Germany act in line with the general public's interest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Most politicians in Germany only serve the interests of particular groups
Most politicians are concerned about the country's long-term well-being	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Most politicians are only concerned about the next elections
The government manages tax revenues conscientiously	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The government wastes tax revenues
The state should ensure equal living conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The state should not interfere with people's living conditions

11 Which party would you vote for if federal elections were held this Sunday?

CDU/CSU	<input type="checkbox"/>
SPD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	<input type="checkbox"/>
FDP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piraten	<input type="checkbox"/>
Linkspartei/PDS	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other party	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would not vote	<input type="checkbox"/>

12 Are you a union member?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

13 Do you have children? If yes, how many children do you have?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please state how many: _____
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	

14 How satisfied are you with your overall economic situation?

Absolutely satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Absolutely dissatisfied
----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

15 We would now like to ask some questions related to knowledge. Please indicate the answer you deem correct.

How large was the budget deficit of the federal government in 2012?	1% <input type="checkbox"/>	3% <input type="checkbox"/>	5% <input type="checkbox"/>	7% <input type="checkbox"/>
What is the current interest rate on long-term government bonds (maturity 10 years), approximately?	1.5% <input type="checkbox"/>	3% <input type="checkbox"/>	5.5% <input type="checkbox"/>	10% <input type="checkbox"/>
How large was the inflation rate in 2012, approximately?	0% <input type="checkbox"/>	2% <input type="checkbox"/>	5% <input type="checkbox"/>	10% <input type="checkbox"/>

At the beginning of 2013, contribution rates to the statutory pension system have been reduced. In effect, this reduces the overall tax burden. We are interested in your responses to the rate cut.

16 To ask you the correct questions, we need information on your employment situation. Which answer best applies to you?

Employee	<input type="checkbox"/>
Apprentice	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public servant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pupil	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insignificantly employed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pensioner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Automatic filtering: the following question is only applicable if question 16 was answered by 'Employer' or 'Insignificantly employed']

17 Do you currently contribute to the public pension system in order to acquire your own pension entitlements?

Yes ☐

No ☐

[Automatic filtering: questions 18 to 22 are only applicable if question 16 was answered by 'Employee' or 'Apprentice' or question 17 was answered by 'Yes']

18 Thinking about your household's financial situation, will you use the additional budget mostly to increase spending, mostly to increase saving, or mostly to pay off debt?

Increase spending ☐

Repay debt ☐

Increase savings ☐

19 Will the recent cut in pension insurance contribution rates lead to higher contribution rates in the future?

Yes ☐

No ☐

20 Will the recent cut in pension insurance contribution rates lead to lower pension payments?

Yes ☐

No ☐

21 Some households have different approaches to household budgeting. What best describes yours?

I try to use a fixed amount to save or to repay debt	<input type="checkbox"/>
I try to use a fixed amount for expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something else	<input type="checkbox"/>

22 We would now like to ask you some general questions.

How do you expect your economic situation to be in one year?	Much worse than today	Much better than today
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
In your opinion, how will inflation develop over the next five years?	Much lower than today	Much higher than today
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
How secure do you think savings are in Germany today in comparison to ten years ago?	Much more insecure than ten years ago	Much more secure than ten years ago
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
How profitable do you think savings are in Germany today compared with ten years ago?	Much less than ten years ago	Much more than ten years ago
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

[Automatic filtering: The following question is only applicable if question 16 was answered by 'Employee', 'Apprentice', 'Unemployed', 'Employer' or 'Insignificantly employed']

23 Does the tax burden usually matter for your job-related decisions?

Yes ☐

No ☐

[Automatic filtering: The following question is only applicable if question 23 was answered 'Yes']

24 What impact does the contribution rate cut have on your general job-related efforts?

I substantially decreased my job-related efforts

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

I substantially increased my job-related efforts

Please hand the console back to the interviewer.

Appendix B: Descriptive statistics¹

Item 1: On which policy areas should the state spend more?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Social security	0.427	0.011	[0.406, 0.449]	872
Education	0.606	0.011	[0.585, 0.627]	1,238
Public security and order	0.316	0.010	[0.296, 0.337]	646
Infrastructure	0.179	0.008	[0.162, 0.195]	365
Economic development	0.208	0.009	[0.190, 0.225]	424
Defense	0.016	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	33
Other areas	0.101	0.007	[0.088, 0.114]	206
State should not spend more	0.155	0.008	[0.139, 0.170]	316
No response	0.000			0

Notes: Multiple answers were possible. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 1A: How should the increase in public spending be financed?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Tax increase	0.098	0.007	[0.084, 0.113]	170
Incurrence of public debt	0.122	0.008	[0.107, 0.138]	211
Decrease in public spending	0.858	0.008	[0.842, 0.875]	1,481
No response	0.000			0

Notes: Multiple answers were possible. Table is based on 1,726 responses.

¹ Tables report standard errors (S.E.) and confidence intervals (C.I.) for proportions. Confidence intervals are based on 95 percent level of confidence. Proportions may not sum to one due to rounding error, or because multiple answers were possible.

Item 2: On which policy areas should the state spend less?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Social security	0.120	0.007	[0.106, 0.135]	246
Education	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	19
Public security and order	0.026	0.004	[0.019, 0.033]	54
Infrastructure	0.069	0.006	[0.058, 0.080]	140
Economic development	0.159	0.008	[0.143, 0.175]	325
Defense	0.615	0.011	[0.594, 0.636]	1,256
Other areas	0.362	0.011	[0.341, 0.383]	739
State should not spend less	0.105	0.007	[0.092, 0.118]	214
No response	0.000			0

Notes: Multiple answers were possible. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 2A: How should the excess funds be used?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Tax decrease	0.354	0.011	[0.332, 0.376]	647
Reduction of public debt	0.483	0.012	[0.460, 0.506]	883
Increase in public spending	0.503	0.012	[0.480, 0.526]	919
No response	0.000			0

Notes: Multiple answers were possible. Table is based on 1,828 responses.

Item 3: How should the state use the additional 23 bn €? (Proportions)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Decrease taxes	0.302	0.137	0.118
Reduce public debt	0.200	0.203	0.138
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	0.121	0.136	0.108
... public safety and order	0.055	0.115	0.103
... education	0.218	0.211	0.143
... infrastructure	0.018	0.047	0.079
... economic development	0.027	0.064	0.080
... defense	0.006	0.011	0.021
... other areas	0.021	0.028	0.095
No response	0.032	0.049	0.115
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000

Item 3: How should the state use the additional 23 bn €? (S.E.)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Decrease taxes	0.010	0.008	0.007
Reduce public debt	0.009	0.009	0.008
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	0.007	0.008	0.007
... public safety and order	0.005	0.007	0.007
... education	0.009	0.009	0.008
... infrastructure	0.003	0.005	0.006
... economic development	0.004	0.005	0.006
... defense	0.002	0.002	0.003
... other areas	0.003	0.004	0.006
No response	0.004	0.005	0.007
Total			

Item 3: How should the state use the additional 23 bn €? (C.I.)

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Decrease taxes	[0.282, 0.322]	[0.122, 0.152]	[0.104, 0.132]
Reduce public debt	[0.182, 0.217]	[0.185, 0.220]	[0.123, 0.153]
Expand public expenditures on ...			
... social security	[0.107, 0.136]	[0.121, 0.151]	[0.095, 0.122]
... public safety and order	[0.045, 0.065]	[0.101, 0.128]	[0.090, 0.117]
... education	[0.200, 0.236]	[0.193, 0.228]	[0.128, 0.158]
... infrastructure	[0.012, 0.024]	[0.038, 0.056]	[0.068, 0.091]
... economic development	[0.020, 0.034]	[0.053, 0.074]	[0.069, 0.092]
... defense	[0.003, 0.009]	[0.006, 0.015]	[0.014, 0.027]
... other areas	[0.014, 0.027]	[0.021, 0.036]	[0.082, 0.108]
No response	[0.024, 0.039]	[0.040, 0.059]	[0.101, 0.128]
Total			

Item 3: How should the state use the additional 23 bn €? (Counts)

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Decrease taxes	617	279	240
Reduce public debt	408	414	282
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	248	278	221
... public safety and order	113	234	211
... education	445	430	292
... infrastructure	37	96	162
... economic development	55	130	164
... defense	12	22	42
... other areas	42	58	194
No response	65	101	240
Total	2,042	2,042	2,042

Item 4: What should the state do with public debt?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Reduce debt	0.747	0.010	[0.728, 0.766]	1,525
Keep debt at current level	0.237	0.009	[0.219, 0.255]	484
Take on additional debt	0.016	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	33
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 4A: How should the state reduce public debt? (Proportions)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Increase taxes	0.049	0.041	0.117
Cut public spending on ...			
... social security	0.110	0.055	0.064
... public safety and order	0.018	0.040	0.030
... education	0.023	0.025	0.018
... infrastructure	0.018	0.066	0.052
... economic development	0.075	0.138	0.073
... defense	0.410	0.201	0.058
... other areas	0.165	0.210	0.161
No response	0.133	0.224	0.428
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000

Item 4A: How should the state reduce public debt? (Standard errors)

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Increase taxes	0.006	0.005	0.008
Cut public spending on ...			
... social security	0.008	0.006	0.006
... public safety and order	0.003	0.005	0.004
... education	0.004	0.004	0.003
... infrastructure	0.003	0.006	0.006
... economic development	0.007	0.009	0.007
... defense	0.013	0.010	0.006
... other areas	0.009	0.010	0.009
No response	0.009	0.011	0.013
Total			

Item 4A: How should the state reduce public debt? (Confidence intervals)

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Increase taxes	[0.038, 0.059]	[0.031, 0.051]	[0.101, 0.133]
Cut public spending on ...			
... social security	[0.094, 0.125]	[0.044, 0.067]	[0.051, 0.076]
... public safety and order	[0.012, 0.025]	[0.030, 0.050]	[0.021, 0.038]
... education	[0.015, 0.030]	[0.017, 0.033]	[0.012, 0.025]
... infrastructure	[0.011, 0.024]	[0.053, 0.078]	[0.041, 0.064]
... economic development	[0.062, 0.088]	[0.121, 0.156]	[0.060, 0.086]
... defense	[0.386, 0.435]	[0.181, 0.221]	[0.046, 0.069]
... other areas	[0.146, 0.183]	[0.189, 0.230]	[0.143, 0.180]
No response	[0.116, 0.150]	[0.203, 0.245]	[0.403, 0.452]
Total			

Item 4A: How should the state reduce public debt? (Count)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Increase taxes	74	62	178
Cut public spending on ...			
... social security	167	84	97
... public safety and order	28	61	45
... education	35	38	28
... infrastructure	27	100	80
... economic development	114	211	111
... defense	626	307	88
... other areas	251	320	246
No response	203	342	652
Total	1,525	1,525	1,525

Item 4B: How should the burden of debt reduction be distributed over time?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Evenly	0.622	0.012	[0.598, 0.647]	949
First less, then more	0.108	0.008	[0.092, 0.123]	164
First more, then less	0.205	0.010	[0.184, 0.225]	312
No response	0.066	0.006	[0.053, 0.078]	100
Total	1.000			1,525

Item 4C: For what purpose should the state incur additional debt? (Proportions)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Cut taxes	0.303	0.061	0.091
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	0.303	0.212	0.091
... public safety and order		0.182	0.091
... education	0.242	0.182	0.152
... infrastructure		0.091	0.030
... economic development	0.030	0.121	0.152
... defense			0.030
... other areas	0.030	0.061	0.212
No response	0.091	0.091	0.152
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000

Item 4C: For what purpose should the state incur additional debt? (Standard errors)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Cut taxes	0.081	0.042	0.051
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	0.081	0.072	0.051
... public safety and order		0.068	0.051
... education	0.076	0.068	0.063
... infrastructure		0.051	0.030
... economic development	0.030	0.058	0.063
... defense			0.030
... other areas	0.030	0.042	0.072
No response	0.051	0.051	0.063
Total			

Item 4C: For what purpose should the state incur additional debt? (Confidence intervals)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Cut taxes	[0.138, 0.469]	[-0.025, 0.147]	[-0.013, 0.194]
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	[0.138, 0.469]	[0.065, 0.359]	[-0.013, 0.194]
... public safety and order		[0.043, 0.321]	[-0.013, 0.194]
... education	[0.088, 0.397]	[0.043, 0.321]	[0.022, 0.281]
... infrastructure		[-0.013, 0.194]	[-0.031, 0.092]
... economic development	[-0.031, 0.092]	[0.004, 0.239]	[0.022, 0.281]
... defense			[-0.031, 0.092]
... other areas	[-0.031, 0.092]	[-0.025, 0.147]	[0.065, 0.359]
No response	[-0.013, 0.194]	[-0.013, 0.194]	[0.022, 0.281]
Total			

Item 4C: For what purpose should the state incur additional debt? (Counts)

	1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Cut taxes	10	2	3
Increase public spending on ...			
... social security	10	7	3
... public safety and order	0	6	3
... education	8	6	5
... infrastructure	0	3	1
... economic development	1	4	5
... defense	0	0	1
... other areas	1	2	7
No response	3	3	5
Total	33	33	33

Item 5: What is your opinion on the debt brake?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
I am against the debt brake	0.081	0.006	[0.069, 0.093]	165
I am in favor of the debt brake	0.606	0.011	[0.585, 0.627]	1,238
The debt brake is still not enough	0.170	0.008	[0.154, 0.187]	348
No response	0.143	0.008	[0.127, 0.158]	291
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 6: Did the recent increase in public induce changes in your spending behavior?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Spend less/save more	0.070	0.006	[0.059, 0.081]	143
Spend more/save less	0.176	0.008	[0.160, 0.193]	360
No change	0.754	0.010	[0.735, 0.772]	1,539
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 7: Which safe amount do you require to forego the 50/50 chance to win 1,000 €?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
0 € safe	0.088	0.006	[0.076, 0.100]	180
100 € safe	0.131	0.007	[0.117, 0.146]	268
200 € safe	0.067	0.006	[0.056, 0.078]	137
300 € safe	0.075	0.006	[0.063, 0.086]	153
400 € safe	0.071	0.006	[0.060, 0.082]	145
500 € safe	0.177	0.008	[0.161, 0.194]	362
600 € safe	0.036	0.004	[0.028, 0.044]	74
700 € safe	0.030	0.004	[0.023, 0.038]	62
800 € safe	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.024]	38
900 € safe	0.256	0.010	[0.237, 0.275]	523
Never accept	0.049	0.005	[0.040, 0.058]	100
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 8: For which amount paid in six month are you willing to forego payment today?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
1,000 €	0.000			0
1,010 €	0.034	0.004	[0.026, 0.042]	69
1,020 €	0.016	0.003	[0.010, 0.021]	32
1,030 €	0.015	0.003	[0.010, 0.020]	31
1,050 €	0.025	0.003	[0.019, 0.032]	52
1,075 €	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.024]	38
1,100 €	0.047	0.005	[0.037, 0.056]	95
1,150 €	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.024]	38
1,200 €	0.046	0.005	[0.036, 0.055]	93
1,300 €	0.046	0.005	[0.036, 0.055]	93
1,400 €	0.030	0.004	[0.023, 0.038]	62
1,500 €	0.079	0.006	[0.068, 0.091]	162
1,750 €	0.013	0.003	[0.008, 0.018]	27
2,000 €	0.413	0.011	[0.392, 0.435]	844
Never accept	0.199	0.009	[0.181, 0.216]	406
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 9: For which amount paid in twelve month would you forego payment in six month?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
1,000 €	0.000			0
1,010 €	0.025	0.003	[0.019, 0.032]	52
1,020 €	0.022	0.003	[0.015, 0.028]	44
1,030 €	0.018	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	36
1,050 €	0.022	0.003	[0.016, 0.028]	45
1,075 €	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.025]	39
1,100 €	0.025	0.003	[0.019, 0.032]	52
1,150 €	0.020	0.003	[0.014, 0.026]	41
1,200 €	0.038	0.004	[0.029, 0.046]	77
1,300 €	0.042	0.004	[0.033, 0.051]	86
1,400 €	0.026	0.004	[0.019, 0.033]	53
1,500 €	0.105	0.007	[0.092, 0.119]	215
1,750 €	0.016	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	33
2,000 €	0.449	0.011	[0.427, 0.470]	916
Never accept	0.173	0.008	[0.156, 0.189]	353
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 10: Please rate the following (Proportions)

	-2	-1	0	1	2	
I have confidence in politicians	0.309	0.298	0.222	0.147	0.024	I do not have confidence in politicians
Most politicians serve general public interest	0.300	0.319	0.216	0.139	0.026	Most politicians only serve particular interest
Most politicians are concerned about the country's well-being	0.369	0.262	0.228	0.119	0.022	Most politicians are only concerned about the next elections
The state manages tax revenues conscientiously	0.450	0.302	0.179	0.060	0.008	The state is wasteful with tax revenues
The state should ensure equal living conditions	0.080	0.091	0.245	0.277	0.308	The state should not ensure equality

Notes: Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 10: Please rate the following (Standard errors)

	-2	-1	0	1	2	
I have confidence in politicians	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.003	I do not have confidence in politicians
Most politicians serve general public interest	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.004	Most politicians only serve particular interest
Most politicians are concerned about the country's well-being	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.007	0.003	Most politicians are only concerned about the next elections
The state manages tax revenues conscientiously	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.005	0.002	The state is wasteful with tax revenues
The state should ensure equal living conditions	0.006	0.006	0.010	0.010	0.010	The state should not ensure equality

Notes: Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 10: Please rate the following (Confidence intervals)

	-2	-1	0	1	2	
I have confidence in politicians	[0.288, 0.329]	[0.278, 0.318]	[0.204, 0.240]	[0.132, 0.162]	[0.018, 0.031]	I do not have confidence in politicians
Most politicians serve general public interest	[0.280, 0.320]	[0.299, 0.340]	[0.199, 0.234]	[0.124, 0.154]	[0.019, 0.033]	Most politicians only serve particular interest
Most politicians are concerned about the country's well-being	[0.348, 0.390]	[0.243, 0.281]	[0.210, 0.246]	[0.105, 0.133]	[0.015, 0.028]	Most politicians are only concerned about the next elections
The state manages tax revenues conscientiously	[0.428, 0.472]	[0.282, 0.322]	[0.163, 0.196]	[0.050, 0.071]	[0.004, 0.012]	The state is wasteful with tax revenues
The state should ensure equal living conditions	[0.068, 0.092]	[0.078, 0.103]	[0.226, 0.264]	[0.257, 0.296]	[0.288, 0.328]	The state should not ensure equality

Notes: Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 10: Please rate the following (Counts)

	-2	-1	0	1	2	
I have confidence in politicians	630	609	453	300	50	I do not have confidence in politicians
Most politicians serve general public interest	612	652	442	283	53	Most politicians only serve particular interest
Most politicians are concerned about the country's well-being	754	535	466	243	44	Most politicians are only concerned about the next elections
The state manages tax revenues conscientiously	919	617	366	123	17	The state is wasteful with tax revenues
The state should ensure equal living conditions	163	185	500	565	629	The state should not ensure equality

Notes: Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 11: Opinion poll: Which party would you vote for?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
CDU/CSU	0.225	0.009	[0.207, 0.243]	459
SPD	0.243	0.009	[0.224, 0.262]	496
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	0.137	0.008	[0.122, 0.152]	280
FDP	0.037	0.004	[0.029, 0.045]	76
Piraten	0.017	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	35
Die Linke	0.059	0.005	[0.049, 0.069]	120
NPD	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	19
Other party	0.048	0.005	[0.039, 0.057]	98
I would not vote	0.225	0.009	[0.207, 0.243]	459
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 12: Are you a member of a labor union?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.091	0.006	[0.896, 0.921]	186
No	0.909	0.006	[0.079, 0.104]	1,856
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 13: How many children do you have?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
0	0.363	0.011	[0.342, 0.384]	741
1	0.223	0.009	[0.205, 0.241]	455
2	0.300	0.010	[0.280, 0.320]	613
3	0.082	0.006	[0.070, 0.094]	167
4	0.025	0.003	[0.018, 0.032]	51
5	0.004	0.001	[0.001, 0.007]	8
6	0.003	0.001	[0.001, 0.005]	6
7	0.000	0.000	[0.000, 0.001]	1
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 14: How satisfied are you with your overall economic situation?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Very satisfied	0.071	0.006	[0.060, 0.074]	146
Satisfied	0.349	0.011	[0.328, 0.157]	712
Neutral	0.375	0.011	[0.354, 0.396]	765
Dissatisfied	0.142	0.008	[0.127, 0.157]	290
Very dissatisfied	0.063	0.005	[0.053, 0.074]	129
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 15: Knowledge questions (Proportions)

How large was the budget deficit of the federal government in 2012?	1%	3%	5%	7%
	0.090	0.428	0.315	0.167
What is the current interest rate on long-term government bonds (maturity 10 years) approximately?	1.5%	3%	5.5%	10%
	0.371	0.375	0.209	0.045
How large was inflation in 2012 approximately?	0%	2%	5%	10%
	0.015	0.636	0.287	0.062

Notes: Correct answers in bold letters. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 15: Knowledge questions (Standard errors)

How large was the budget deficit of the federal government in 2012?	1%	3%	5%	7%
	0.006	0.011	0.010	0.008
What is the current interest rate on long-term government bonds (maturity 10 years) approximately?	1.5%	3%	5.5%	10%
	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.005
How large was inflation in 2012 approximately?	0%	2%	5%	10%
	0.003	0.011	0.010	0.005

Notes: Correct answers in bold letters. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 15: Knowledge questions (Confidence intervals)

How large was the budget deficit of the federal government in 2012?	1%	3%	5%	7%
	[0.078, 0.103]	[0.407, 0.449]	[0.295, 0.335]	[0.151, 0.183]
What is the current interest rate on long-term government bonds (maturity 10 years) approximately?	1.5%	3%	5.5%	10%
	[0.350, 0.392]	[0.354, 0.396]	[0.191, 0.226]	[0.036, 0.054]
How large was inflation in 2012 approximately?	0%	2%	5%	10%
	[0.010, 0.020]	[0.615, 0.657]	[0.267, 0.307]	[0.052, 0.073]

Notes: Correct answers in bold letters. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 15: Knowledge questions (Counts)

How large was the budget deficit of the federal government in 2012?	1%	3%	5%	7%
	184	874	643	341
What is the current interest rate on long-term government bonds (maturity 10 years) approximately?	1.5%	3%	5.5%	10%
	758	766	426	92
How large was inflation in 2012 approximately?	0%	2%	5%	10%
	31	1,298	586	127

Notes: Correct answers in bold letters. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 16: What is your employment situation?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Employee	0.432	0.011	[0.411, 0.454]	883
Apprentice	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.025]	39
Unemployed	0.041	0.004	[0.033, 0.050]	84
Employer	0.077	0.006	[0.065, 0.088]	157
Public servant	0.023	0.003	[0.016, 0.029]	46
Pupil	0.063	0.005	[0.053, 0.074]	129
Insignificantly employed	0.027	0.004	[0.020, 0.034]	55
Pensioner	0.283	0.010	[0.264, 0.303]	578
Other	0.035	0.004	[0.027, 0.043]	71
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 17: Do you currently contribute to the public pension scheme?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.486	0.034	[0.418, 0.554]	103
No	0.514	0.034	[0.446, 0.582]	109
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			212

Item 18: How do you use the additional budget?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Spend	0.551	0.016	[0.521, 0.582]	565
Repay debt	0.179	0.012	[0.155, 0.202]	183
Save	0.270	0.014	[0.243, 0.297]	277
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			1,025

Item 19: Do you think the current cut will lead to higher contribution rates in the future?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.581	0.015	[0.551, 0.612]	596
No	0.419	0.015	[0.388, 0.449]	429
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			1,025

Item 20: Do you think the current cut will lead to lower pensions in the future?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.703	0.014	[0.675, 0.731]	721
No	0.297	0.014	[0.269, 0.325]	304
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			1,025

Item 21: Approach to household budgeting

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Fixed saving	0.453	0.016	[0.422, 0.483]	464
Fixed spending	0.331	0.015	[0.302, 0.360]	339
Other	0.217	0.013	[0.191, 0.242]	222
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			1,025

Item 22: Statement battery (Proportions)

How do you expect your economic situation to be in one year?	Much worse					Much better
		0.033	0.134	0.607	0.194	0.032
What do you think, how is inflation going to be over the next five years?	Much lower					Much higher
		0.025	0.110	0.242	0.489	0.134
What do you think, how secure are savings in Germany today in comparison to ten years ago?	Much more insecure					Much more secure
		0.237	0.388	0.252	0.101	0.021
What do you think, how profitable are savings in Germany today compared with ten years ago?	Much less					Much more
		0.411	0.311	0.208	0.060	0.010

Notes: Table is based on 1,025 observations.

Item 22: Statement battery (Standard errors)

How do you expect your economic situation to be in one year?	Much worse					Much better
		0.006	0.011	0.015	0.012	0.006
What do you think, how is inflation going to be over the next five years?	Much lower					Much higher
		0.005	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.011
What do you think, how secure are savings in Germany today in comparison to ten years ago?	Much more insecure					Much more secure
		0.013	0.015	0.014	0.009	0.005
What do you think, how profitable are savings in Germany today compared with ten years ago?	Much less					Much more
		0.015	0.014	0.013	0.007	0.003

Notes: Table is based on 1,025 observations.

Item 22: Statement battery (Confidence intervals)

How do you expect your economic situation to be in one year?	Much worse				Much better
	[0.022, 0.044]	[0.113, 0.155]	[0.577, 0.637]	[0.170, 0.218]	[0.021, 0.043]
What do you think, how is inflation going to be over the next five years?	Much lower				Much higher
	[0.016, 0.035]	[0.091, 0.129]	[0.216, 0.268]	[0.458, 0.519]	[0.113, 0.155]
What do you think, how secure are savings in Germany today in comparison to ten years ago?	Much more insecure				Much more secure
	[0.211, 0.263]	[0.358, 0.418]	[0.225, 0.278]	[0.083, 0.120]	[0.013, 0.030]
What do you think, how profitable are savings in Germany today compared with ten years ago?	Much less				Much more
	[0.381, 0.441]	[0.283, 0.340]	[0.183, 0.233]	[0.046, 0.075]	[0.004, 0.016]

Notes: Table is based on 1,025 observations.

Item 22: Statement battery (Counts)

How do you expect your economic situation to be in one year?	Much worse				Much better
	34	137	622	199	33
What do you think, how is inflation going to be over the next five years?	Much lower				Much higher
	26	113	248	501	137
What do you think, how secure are savings in Germany today in comparison to ten years ago?	Much more insecure				Much more secure
	243	398	258	104	22
What do you think, how profitable are savings in Germany today compared with ten years ago?	Much less				Much more
	421	319	213	62	10

Notes: Table is based on 1,025 observations.

Item 23: Do taxes matter for your general job-related efforts?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.406	0.014	[0.567, 0.622]	494
No	0.594	0.014	[0.378, 0.433]	724
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			1,218

Item 24: Which influence did the recent payroll tax change have on your job-related efforts?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
I substantially decreased my job-related efforts	0.034	0.008	[0.018, 0.051]	17
I decreased my job-related efforts	0.089	0.013	[0.064, 0.114]	44
Neutral	0.709	0.020	[0.668, 0.749]	350
I increased my job-related efforts	0.136	0.015	[0.105, 0.166]	67
I substantially increased my job-related efforts	0.032	0.008	[0.017, 0.048]	16
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			494

Item 25: East/West

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
East	0.222	0.009	[0.204, 0.240]	454
West	0.778	0.009	[0.760, 0.796]	1,588
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 26: State

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Schleswig-Holstein	0.036	0.004	[0.028, 0.044]	74
Hamburg	0.021	0.003	[0.014, 0.027]	42
Bremen	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	18
Lower Saxony	0.102	0.007	[0.089, 0.116]	209
North Rhine-Westphalia	0.186	0.009	[0.169, 0.202]	379
Hesse	0.083	0.006	[0.071, 0.095]	169
Rhineland-Palatinate	0.043	0.004	[0.034, 0.051]	87
Saarland	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
Baden-Württemberg	0.121	0.007	[0.107, 0.135]	247
Bavaria	0.166	0.008	[0.149, 0.182]	338
Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	0.023	0.003	[0.017, 0.030]	47
Saxony-Anhalt	0.030	0.004	[0.023, 0.038]	62
Brandenburg	0.039	0.004	[0.030, 0.047]	79
Thuringia	0.031	0.004	[0.023, 0.038]	63
Saxony	0.057	0.005	[0.047, 0.067]	117
Berlin	0.042	0.004	[0.033, 0.051]	86
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 27: Current occupation of interviewed person

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Unskilled labor	0.045	0.005	[0.036, 0.054]	91
Skilled tradesman	0.097	0.007	[0.084, 0.110]	198
Employee without managerial authority	0.181	0.009	[0.164, 0.198]	370
Employee with managerial authority	0.090	0.006	[0.078, 0.103]	184
Senior executive	0.026	0.004	[0.019, 0.033]	54
Public servant in the lower grade of the civil service	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	19
Public servant in the middle grade of the civil service	0.006	0.002	[0.003, 0.010]	13
Public servant in the higher grade of the civil service	0.004	0.001	[0.001, 0.007]	8
Self-employed	0.052	0.005	[0.043, 0.062]	107
Self-employed farmer	0.001	0.001	[0.000, 0.003]	3
Freelancer	0.022	0.003	[0.016, 0.028]	45
No response	0.465	0.011	[0.444, 0.487]	950
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 28: Current occupation of head of household

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Blue-collar worker	0.163	0.008	[0.147, 0.179]	333
White-collar worker	0.345	0.011	[0.325, 0.366]	705
Public servant	0.031	0.004	[0.023, 0.038]	63
Self-employed	0.101	0.007	[0.088, 0.114]	207
Farmer	0.002	0.001	[0.000, 0.005]	5
No occupation/unemployed	0.357	0.011	[0.336, 0.378]	729
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 29: Occupational situation of interviewed person

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Full time occupation	0.392	0.011	[0.371, 0.413]	801
Part time occupation	0.143	0.008	[0.127, 0.158]	291
Currently unemployed	0.057	0.005	[0.047, 0.067]	117
Non-working (E.g. pensioners)	0.279	0.010	[0.260, 0.299]	570
Housewife/househusband	0.044	0.005	[0.035, 0.053]	90
In apprenticeship/compulsory military service	0.017	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	34
Visiting school/university	0.067	0.006	[0.056, 0.077]	136
No response	0.001	0.001	[0.000, 0.003]	3
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 30: Occupational situation of head of household

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Full time occupation	0.585	0.011	[0.563, 0.606]	1,194
Part time occupation	0.052	0.005	[0.043, 0.062]	107
Currently unemployed	0.050	0.005	[0.041, 0.060]	103
Non-working (E.g. pensioners)	0.287	0.010	[0.267, 0.307]	586
Housewife/househusband	0.008	0.002	[0.004, 0.012]	17
In apprenticeship/compulsory military service	0.005	0.002	[0.002, 0.008]	10
Visiting school/university	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 31: Family status

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Single	0.219	0.009	[0.201, 0.237]	448
Unmarried, but living together with partner	0.096	0.007	[0.083, 0.109]	196
Married	0.505	0.011	[0.484, 0.527]	1,032
Widowed/divorced/separated	0.179	0.008	[0.163, 0.196]	366
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 32: Gender

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Male	0.469	0.011	[0.447, 0.491]	958
Female	0.531	0.011	[0.509, 0.553]	1,084
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 33: Size of household

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
1 person	0.244	0.010	[0.225, 0.263]	498
2 person	0.400	0.011	[0.378, 0.421]	816
3 person	0.165	0.008	[0.149, 0.181]	337
4 person	0.143	0.008	[0.128, 0.159]	293
5 or more persons	0.048	0.005	[0.039, 0.057]	98
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 34: Is respondent mainly responsible for the household?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.610	0.011	[0.589, 0.631]	1,246
No	0.390	0.011	[0.369, 0.411]	796
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 35: Is respondent head of household?

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Yes	0.608	0.011	[0.587, 0.629]	1,241
No	0.392	0.011	[0.371, 0.413]	801
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 36: Internet access

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
At home	0.745	0.010	[0.726, 0.764]	1,522
At work	0.224	0.009	[0.206, 0.242]	458
At school/university	0.047	0.005	[0.037, 0.056]	95
Mobile access	0.152	0.008	[0.137, 0.168]	311
Other	0.050	0.005	[0.041, 0.060]	103
No internet access	0.219	0.009	[0.201, 0.237]	447
No response	0.000			0

Notes: Multiple answers in row 1 to 5 were possible. Table is based on 2,042 responses.

Item 37: Internet use

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Daily	0.369	0.011	[0.348, 0.390]	754
More than once a week	0.278	0.010	[0.258, 0.297]	567
Once a week	0.057	0.005	[0.047, 0.067]	116
Two- or three times a month	0.028	0.004	[0.021, 0.036]	58
Once a month	0.006	0.002	[0.003, 0.010]	13
Less than once a month	0.026	0.004	[0.019, 0.033]	53
Never	0.236	0.009	[0.217, 0.254]	481
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 38: Children below 15 living in the household

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
1 children	0.136	0.008	[0.121, 0.151]	278
2 children	0.082	0.006	[0.070, 0.094]	167
3 or more children	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.024]	38
None	0.763	0.009	[0.745, 0.782]	1,559
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 39: Net income of interviewed person

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
0 to 499 €	0.115	0.007	[0.101, 0.128]	234
500 to 749 €	0.047	0.005	[0.038, 0.056]	96
750 to 999 €	0.131	0.007	[0.117, 0.146]	268
1,000 to 1,249 €	0.076	0.006	[0.064, 0.087]	155
1,250 to 1,499 €	0.159	0.008	[0.143, 0.175]	325
1,500 to 1,999 €	0.123	0.007	[0.109, 0.138]	252
2,000 to 2,499 €	0.082	0.006	[0.070, 0.094]	168
2,500 to 2,999 €	0.024	0.003	[0.017, 0.030]	48
3,000 to 3,499 €	0.017	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	35
3,500 to 3,999 €	0.005	0.002	[0.002, 0.009]	11
More than 4,000 €	0.017	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	34
No response	0.204	0.009	[0.186, 0.221]	416
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 40: Net household income

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
0 to 499 €	0.015	0.003	[0.009, 0.020]	30
500 to 749 €	0.015	0.003	[0.010, 0.020]	31
750 to 999 €	0.050	0.005	[0.041, 0.060]	103
1,000 to 1,249 €	0.035	0.004	[0.027, 0.043]	71
1,250 to 1,499 €	0.095	0.006	[0.082, 0.107]	193
1,500 to 1,999 €	0.100	0.007	[0.087, 0.113]	205
2,000 to 2,499 €	0.143	0.008	[0.128, 0.159]	293
2,500 to 2,999 €	0.104	0.007	[0.091, 0.117]	212
3,000 to 3,499 €	0.099	0.007	[0.086, 0.112]	202
3,500 to 3,999 €	0.040	0.004	[0.031, 0.048]	81
More than 4,000 €	0.084	0.006	[0.072, 0.096]	172
No response	0.220	0.009	[0.202, 0.238]	449
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 41: Town size

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
0 to 1,999	0.058	0.005	[0.048, 0.068]	118
2,000 to 2999	0.045	0.005	[0.036, 0.054]	91
3,000 to 4999	0.065	0.005	[0.054, 0.076]	133
5,000 to 9999	0.113	0.007	[0.099, 0.127]	231
10,000 to 19,999	0.148	0.008	[0.133, 0.164]	303
20,000 to 49,999	0.211	0.009	[0.193, 0.228]	430
50,000 to 99,999	0.069	0.006	[0.058, 0.080]	141
100,000 to 199,999	0.060	0.005	[0.050, 0.071]	123
200,000 to 499,999	0.060	0.005	[0.050, 0.071]	123
More than 500,000	0.171	0.008	[0.155, 0.187]	349
No response	0			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 42: Education of interviewed person

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
No certified apprenticeship training	0.064	0.005	[0.054, 0.075]	131
Certified apprenticeship	0.296	0.010	[0.276, 0.316]	604
Secondary school	0.421	0.011	[0.400, 0.443]	860
University-entrance diploma	0.104	0.007	[0.091, 0.118]	213
University degree	0.091	0.006	[0.078, 0.103]	185
No response	0.024	0.003	[0.017, 0.031]	49
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 43: Education of head of household

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
No certified apprenticeship training	0.042	0.004	[0.033, 0.051]	86
Certified apprenticeship training	0.330	0.010	[0.309, 0.350]	673
Secondary school	0.411	0.011	[0.390, 0.432]	839
University-entrance diploma	0.093	0.006	[0.080, 0.106]	190
University degree	0.121	0.007	[0.107, 0.136]	248
No response	0.003	0.001	[0.001, 0.005]	6
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 44: Social class

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Highest	0.142	0.008	[0.126, 0.157]	289
2 nd highest	0.171	0.008	[0.155, 0.187]	349
Average	0.459	0.011	[0.437, 0.480]	937
2 nd lowest	0.182	0.009	[0.165, 0.199]	372
Lowest	0.047	0.005	[0.037, 0.056]	95
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 45: Interest on new trends

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
I am highly interested in new trends	0.236	0.009	[0.217, 0.254]	481
New trends do not interest me particularly	0.488	0.011	[0.466, 0.509]	996
I do not care about new trends	0.277	0.010	[0.257, 0.296]	565
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 46: Living conditions

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
Owner-occupied house	0.457	0.011	[0.436, 0.479]	934
Owner-occupied flat	0.070	0.006	[0.058, 0.081]	142
On rent	0.473	0.011	[0.451, 0.495]	966
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042

Item 47: Age

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
14	0.011	0.002	[0.007, 0.016]	23
15	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	19
16	0.007	0.002	[0.004, 0.011]	15
17	0.010	0.002	[0.006, 0.015]	21
18	0.008	0.002	[0.004, 0.012]	17
19	0.008	0.002	[0.004, 0.012]	17
20	0.006	0.002	[0.003, 0.010]	13
21	0.006	0.002	[0.003, 0.010]	13
22	0.013	0.003	[0.008, 0.018]	27
23	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.016]	24
24	0.011	0.002	[0.007, 0.016]	23
25	0.015	0.003	[0.009, 0.020]	30
26	0.011	0.002	[0.006, 0.015]	22
27	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
28	0.010	0.002	[0.006, 0.014]	20
29	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
30	0.015	0.003	[0.009, 0.020]	30
31	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.016]	24
32	0.010	0.002	[0.006, 0.015]	21
33	0.008	0.002	[0.004, 0.012]	17
34	0.011	0.002	[0.007, 0.016]	23
35	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
36	0.015	0.003	[0.010, 0.020]	31

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
37	0.010	0.002	[0.006, 0.014]	20
38	0.014	0.003	[0.009, 0.019]	29
39	0.014	0.003	[0.009, 0.019]	29
40	0.016	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	33
41	0.016	0.003	[0.010, 0.021]	32
42	0.021	0.003	[0.015, 0.027]	43
43	0.015	0.003	[0.009, 0.020]	30
44	0.023	0.003	[0.016, 0.029]	46
45	0.024	0.003	[0.017, 0.030]	48
46	0.024	0.003	[0.017, 0.030]	48
47	0.025	0.003	[0.019, 0.032]	52
48	0.020	0.003	[0.014, 0.026]	40
49	0.024	0.003	[0.017, 0.030]	48
50	0.029	0.004	[0.022, 0.037]	60
51	0.024	0.003	[0.017, 0.031]	49
52	0.020	0.003	[0.014, 0.026]	41
53	0.022	0.003	[0.015, 0.028]	44
54	0.016	0.003	[0.010, 0.021]	32
55	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.025]	39
56	0.018	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	36
57	0.016	0.003	[0.010, 0.021]	32
58	0.013	0.003	[0.008, 0.018]	27
59	0.016	0.003	[0.010, 0.021]	32
60	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.024]	38
61	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
62	0.017	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	34
63	0.017	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	35
64	0.017	0.003	[0.011, 0.022]	34
65	0.012	0.002	[0.007, 0.017]	25
66	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.025]	39
67	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	18
68	0.013	0.002	[0.008, 0.018]	26

	Proportion	S.E.	C.I.	Count
69	0.013	0.003	[0.008, 0.018]	27
70	0.018	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	36
71	0.016	0.003	[0.010, 0.021]	32
72	0.018	0.003	[0.012, 0.023]	36
73	0.013	0.002	[0.008, 0.018]	26
74	0.015	0.003	[0.010, 0.020]	31
75	0.019	0.003	[0.013, 0.024]	38
76	0.011	0.002	[0.006, 0.015]	22
77	0.007	0.002	[0.003, 0.010]	14
78	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	18
79	0.008	0.002	[0.004, 0.012]	17
80	0.006	0.002	[0.003, 0.009]	12
81	0.005	0.002	[0.002, 0.009]	11
82	0.009	0.002	[0.005, 0.013]	19
83	0.003	0.001	[0.001, 0.005]	6
84	0.003	0.001	[0.001, 0.006]	7
85	0.003	0.001	[0.001, 0.005]	6
86	0.002	0.001	[0.000, 0.004]	4
87	0.001	0.001	[0.000, 0.003]	3
88	0.000	0.000	[0.000, 0.001]	1
89	0.001	0.001	[0.000, 0.003]	3
90	0.000	0.000	[0.000, 0.001]	1
91	0.000	0.000	[0.000, 0.001]	1
92	0.001	0.001	[0.000, 0.002]	2
No response	0.000			0
Total	1.000			2,042