

SOECBIAS data set: Socioeconomic data on income (mis-)perceptions and redistributive preferences in four EU Member States

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1. Introduction

The SOECBIAS data set is an output of the interdisciplinary research project SOECBIAS, funded by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Germany and run at the Universität Hamburg. SOECBIAS studies income perceptions and redistributive preferences combining inequality research with social policy and welfare state research, in economics and sociology (SOECBIAS, <https://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/soecbias>). SOECBIAS addresses three main questions: How do Europeans perceive national and European social policy? What explains the perception of one's own income position within the EU income distribution? What are the consequences of these perceptions for the assessment of redistribution measures?

The starting point of SOECBIAS is a well-documented general trend towards greater inequality in Europe during the past decades (Fredriksen, 2012; OECD, 2018), with no clear sign of a corresponding increase in the demand for redistribution across European countries (Milanovic, 2000; Moene & Wallerstein, 2003; Pecoraro, 2014; Roth & Wohlfart, 2018). This contradicts the positive relationship between the demand for redistribution and levels of inequality as predicted, e.g., by the median-voter theorem (Meltzer & Richard, 1981). More recently, a small but growing research field has started to analyze why this relationship may not hold by investigating the role of (mis-)perceptions for redistributive preferences (Bublitz, 2020; Cruces et al., 2013; Engelhardt & Wagener, 2018; Karadja et al., 2017). These studies analyze whether subjective perceptions of the world instead of objective factors (such as the Gini index or unemployment rate) determine social policy preferences. They find that (i) people systematically misperceive the world on important economic indicators and that (ii) they form their preferences in accordance with these misperceptions. For instance, people strongly misperceive the income distribution of their country as well as their respective position within it and base their preferences towards income redistribution on these misperceptions. Furthermore, informing respondents about their true income position has a causal effect on their preferences.

In SOECBIAS, we contribute to this line of research with a novel approach of analyzing income perceptions and social policy preferences both nationally and across the EU. The SOECBIAS data set is one of the first products in this endeavor. It includes a survey experiment in four European countries that investigates the similarity of income perceptions at the supra-national level of the EU and that tests the effect of informing participants about their income position on preferences towards social policy measures in Europe. In the following, we will give a brief overview of the sample and data

collection. Afterwards, we discuss the designs of our two surveys, the main survey and the follow-up survey. We then discuss the quality of the data and conclude with the analysis potential of the SOECBIAS data.

2. Sample and Data Collection

The SOECBIAS data set comprises the main survey with an experiment and the follow-up survey. Both were implemented as standardized online surveys. **Figure 1** depicts the design of the data collection process. The main survey was conducted in four EU countries (Germany, Italy, Poland, and Sweden) in their respective main language. The sample sizes are 1535 respondents for Germany, 1532 for Italy, 1561 for Poland, and 1553 for Sweden, summing up to 6181 respondents. Data collection mostly took part in the second half of March; 255 of the respondents (58 in Germany, 64 in Italy, 65 in Poland, and 68 in Sweden) were questioned during a soft-launch phase in early March. The main survey contained a randomized survey experiment in which respondents were informed about their national and/or EU income position (for details see Section 3.1.1).

To investigate potential long-term effects of the experimental treatments, we conducted a follow-up survey in Germany during June and July 2020. 1304 of the 1535 respondents of the main survey participated (recontact rate: 85%). The follow-up survey allowed us to include additional questions regarding the individual Corona situation.

Prior to the main survey, we performed a pre-test in Germany (N=2022) in November 2019. The aim of the pre-test was two-fold: First, we tested the feasibility of the question on the own income position within the EU. The great majority of respondents gave consistent answers on their own national and EU income position. Second, we implemented a question order treatment. The consistency of answers improved if respondents were *primed* first to think about their national income position before being asked about their EU income position.

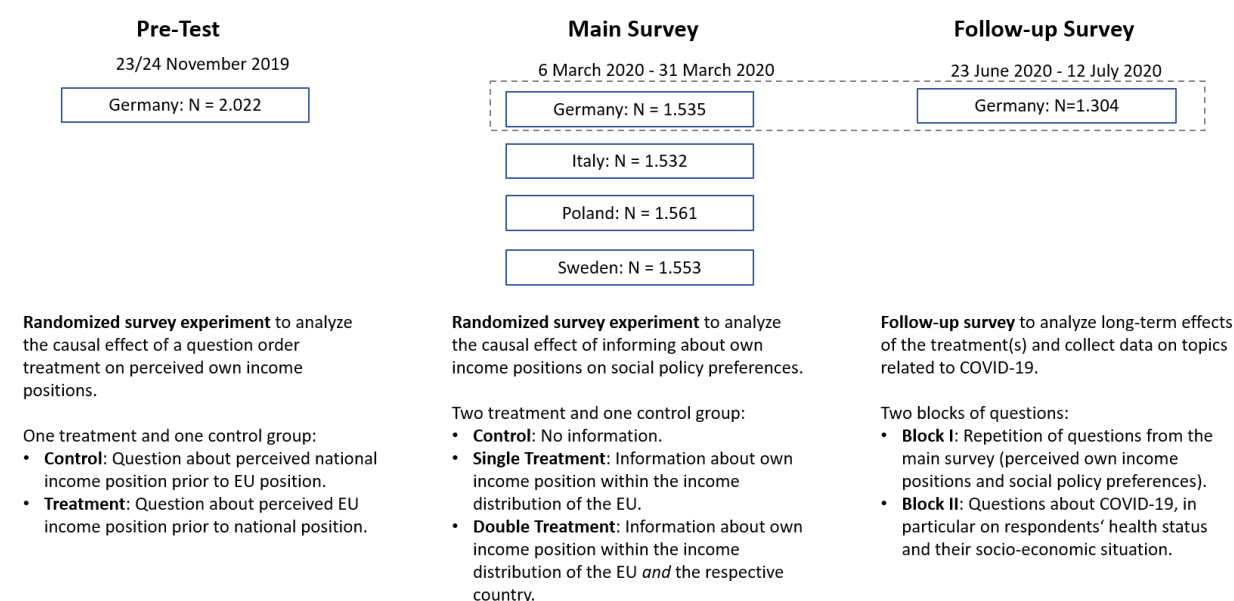


Figure 1: Data Collection

Both surveys and the pre-test were implemented and conducted by YouGov Deutschland (<https://yougov.de/>), a commercial survey company with a large pool of panellists who are invited to participate in surveys by email. The median completion time for the main survey and the follow-up survey was about 13 minutes each. Respondents were selected from the population of persons aged 18 and above in the respective countries. Since the data were collected by quota sampling, respondents were first channelled through four screening questions that ensured balanced samples as regards gender (male, female), age (18-33, 35-54, 55 or older), education (low, middle, high), and income.¹ The final data set was then weighted to adjust for sample deviations from the overall population concerning the quotation characteristics.

3. Survey structure and design of experiment

Figure 2 depicts the structures of the main survey and the follow-up survey. In the following sections, we provide an overview on each of the topics and the components of both surveys. The full questionnaires are provided in the **Appendix**.²

Main Survey		Follow-up Survey	
Before Treatments	Social & Political Orientation	Income Position & Country Comparison	Repeated
	Income, Income Position & Country Comparison	Social Policy Preferences I	
TREATMENTS		Affectedness by COVID-19 Crisis	New
After Treatments	Social Policy Preferences	Social Policy Preferences II	
	Media, Trust & Corona	Media	
	Sociodemographics		

Notes: Modules on the right in light grey include repeated questions from the main survey. Modules in dark grey include new questions. The Modules "Social Policy Preferences I" and "Affectedness by COVID-19 Crisis" include both new questions and repeated questions from the main survey.

Figure 2: Structures of the main survey and the follow-up survey.

3.1 Main Survey

The core of the main survey was a survey experiment in which respondents were informed about their national and/or EU income position. Consequently, questions that were supposed to remain unaffected by the intervention were asked before the treatments. These include, among others, questions on the perceived own income positions. Questions following the treatments constitute either possible outcome variables (mainly preferences for social policy measures) or characteristics

¹ YouGov used country specific income brackets for the screening:

Germany (monthly net household income): 500€-brackets starting from 0 up to 4999€; 5000€-9999€; 10000€ or higher;

Italy (yearly gross household income): 5000€-brackets starting from 0 up to 49999€; 50000€-74999€; 75000€-99999€; 100000€ or higher;

Poland (monthly net household income): 0zł-999zł; 1000zł-1499zł; 1500zł-1999zł; 2000zł-2999zł; 3000zł-3999zł; 4000zł-4999zł; 5000-5999; 6000-6999zł; 8000zł-8999zł; 9000zł-9999zł; 10000zł-14999zł; 15000zł or higher;

Sweden (yearly net household income): 5000SEK-brackets starting from 0 up to 199999SEK; 10000SEK-brackets from 200000SEK to 799999SEK; 800000SEK-999999SEK; 1000000SEK or higher.

² Questionnaire translations can be obtained upon request.

and traits that the treatment should have no effect on, such as socio-demographics and political trust. The structure of the main survey will be discussed in the following sub-sections in more detail.

3.1.1 Treatments

For the treatments, the respondents were randomly assigned to three groups, the *Single Treatment* and the *Double Treatment*, and the Control Group.

Single Treatment:

In the Single Treatment, the respondents were informed about the income distribution within the EU as depicted in **Figure 3**. Below the figure, they were given the following text:

*The figure depicts different yearly incomes in the EU from bottom to top. At the bottom are households with little or no yearly income and at the top are households with a yearly income of 123.000 Euro or more. The bars denote how many households in the EU have a certain annual income. The longer the bar is, the larger is the share of households that earns a particular income. As you can see, income in the EU is **not equally distributed** because some households have more income and others have less.*

By providing this information our goal was to help respondents better understand the figure. The text gives a technical description of the figure as well as an interpretation with regard to inequality. The participants were then informed about their actual income position within the EU (based on their stated income) and the position they had guessed before:

As a reminder: You indicated to have a yearly income of _____ Euro.

In the EU:

- _____ **percent** of households are poorer than you.
- _____ **percent** was your guess.

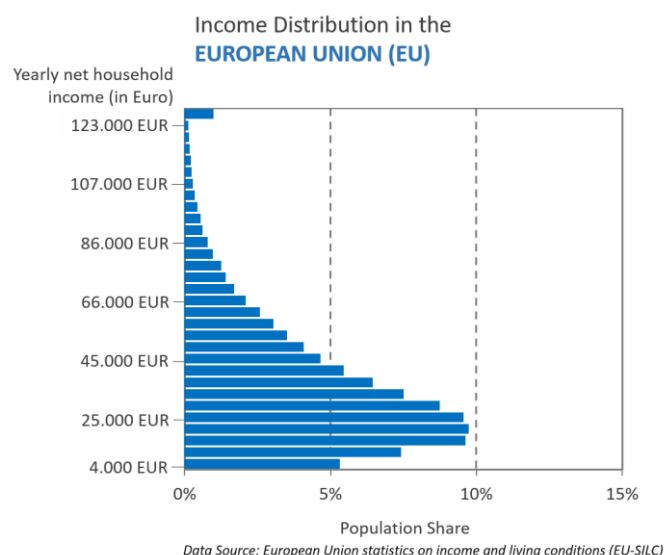


Figure 3: Single Treatment

Double Treatment:

In the Double Treatment, respondents were first informed about the income distribution within the EU in the same way as in the Single Treatment. Secondly, respondents were shown the income distribution within their respective country as depicted in **Figure 4** (for an illustration, we show Germany here). The following text was provided below the figure:

On the left side, the figure depicts in addition yearly incomes in **Germany** from bottom to top. Two things should be noted:

- As you can see, income in **Germany** is also **not equally distributed** because some households have more income and others have less.
- The different lengths of the bars indicate that the income distribution in **Germany** differs from the distribution in the EU.

Respondents were then informed about their actual income position within both their country and the EU (based on their stated income) and the estimates they had given before:

As a reminder: You indicated to have a yearly income of _____ Euro.

In **Germany**:

- _____ **percent** of households are poorer than you.
- _____ **percent** was your guess.

In the **EU**:

- _____ **percent** of households are poorer than you.
- _____ **percent** was your guess.

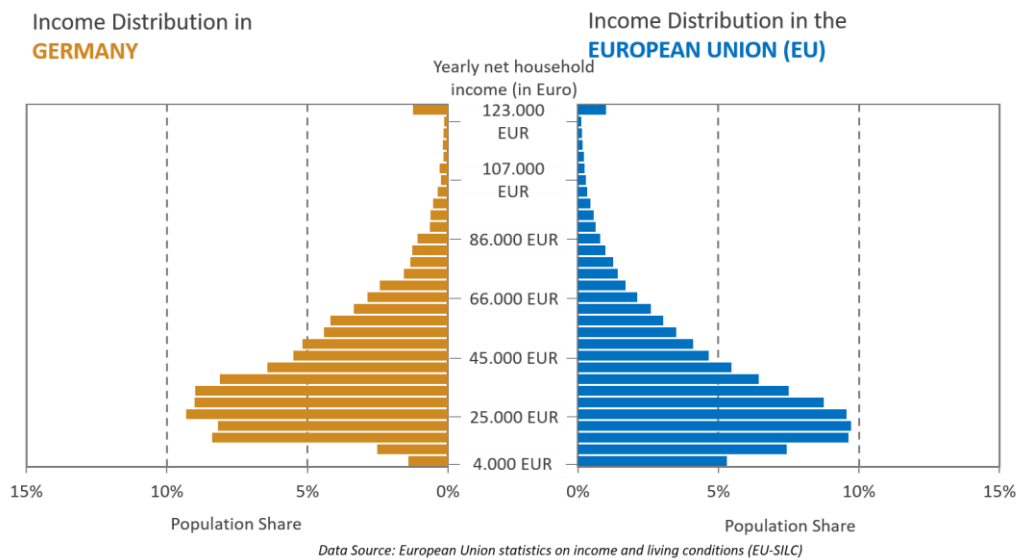


Figure 4: Double Treatment for the German sample.

3.1.2 Questions before the Treatments

Social & Political Orientation: Respondents were asked whether and to what degree they identified as an EU citizen, about their political orientation, their welfare attitudes and their own social status as well as the social status of their friends and neighbours.

Income, Income Position & Country Comparison: First, respondents were asked to name all sources of income for each member within their household during the past year (2019). This was supposed to help respondents recall all their income from last year. It additionally ensured that respondents would understand the subsequent questions that referred to the full income of their household and not simply earnings. After that, respondents were asked to indicate their yearly net household income in 2019. Based on their stated income, respondents were then asked to guess which percentage of households they thought were poorer than their own household, first within their country and second within the EU. The module concluded with a question about where respondents thought their country stood compared to the EU average.

3.1.3 Questions after the Treatments

Social Policy Preferences: The core of this module consists of questions how respondents assess their own country and social policy related issues. A common question from cross-national surveys, such as the *International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)*, was implemented on whether respondents evaluate the income distribution in their country as just or unjust. As an extension of the question, respondents were also asked to evaluate the income distribution within the EU. The module also includes a question from the *OECD's Risks that Matter Survey* (<https://www.oecd.org/social/risks-that-matter.htm>) on whether respondents are willing to pay an additional 2% in taxes or social security contributions of their income for a better provision of: child-related leave, childcare services, education, unemployment benefits/services, health care, disability benefits/services, affordable housing, pensions, long-term care for the elderly, public safety. Respondents were also asked if they supported the introduction of an EU-wide minimum wage (adjusted to the living costs in each EU Member State). The wording corresponds for the most part to a question on support of an EU-wide social benefit scheme in Wave 8 of the *European Social Survey*. Another question stems from the *World Value Survey* and asks whether respondents think that the government should take more responsibility to care for its people or rather the people should take care for themselves. As an extension of the question, respondents should additionally state whether they thought that the EU should take more responsibility to care of EU citizens or whether each Member State is foremost responsible to take care of its citizens. The module concludes with a question at what point respondents thought EU immigrants should obtain the same rights to social benefits as citizens and two questions on their ideas about parenting.

Media, Trust & Corona: This module asked respondents about their media usage (in particular, which media sources they used and how often) and their degree of trust in national and EU political institutions. Since the survey was conducted during the beginning of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, a question was implemented on whether the respondents or somebody in their surroundings showed symptoms of COVID-19 or had been tested positive.

Socio-Demographics: Questions comprise the employment status, occupation, place of residence, parenthood, and household composition.

3.2 Follow-up Survey

The follow-up survey repeats questions from the main survey and additionally asks about topics on COVID-19. The data can be analysed as a two-wave panel for the repeated questions.

3.2.1 Part I

Income Position & Country Comparison: This module repeats questions from the main survey on the respondents' perceived own income positions (national and within the EU) and on their country's ranking compared to the EU average.

Social Policy Preferences I: This module contains repeated questions from the main survey on paying additional taxes or social contributions, the EU-wide minimum wage, the responsibility of national government and the EU, the rights of immigrants to social benefits, and on parenting. The module also has three new questions about whether the respondents thought that immigration is economically more beneficial or more harmful, both for themselves and for the German state, and whether they thought that future generations would fare better compared to their own generation.

3.2.2 Part II

Affectedness by COVID-19 Crisis: The module includes a series of questions that measure direct and indirect affectedness by the pandemic. As in the main survey, a simple question asked about the affectedness by COVID-19 among friends, relatives, neighbours and work colleagues. Relying mainly on questions from *SOEP-CoV*, respondents were also questioned in more detail whether they had been tested for COVID-19 or showed any symptoms and whether any of their household members belonged to the risk groups. Respondents were also asked whether the pandemic has had a direct economic impact on them, i.e., on their employment status (including short-term work), their work situation, their net household income, and to which degree they thought they might lose their job, face financial difficulties, or they had to lower their standard of living in the next 12 months.

Social Policy Preferences II: Respondents were asked about their approval of the crisis management to curb the spread of COVID-19 of different entities: the federal government, the government of their federal state (Bundesland), and the EU. They also needed to evaluate how strongly they perceived the following groups to be economically affected by the COVID-19 crisis: themselves, their surroundings, people in Germany, and people in the EU. The module concludes with a question which – if any – of the different policies implemented during the pandemic (i.a. short-term work, intensive childcare) should continue to exist after the crisis in this form.

Media: In this module, respondents were asked to identify the most important information sources for different topics and to indicate whether they believed they could identify fake news.

3.3 Regional-level identifiers

The SOECBIAS data set includes a regional identifier for each respondent based on their place of residence: For Poland and Italy at NUTS 2 level for Sweden and Germany at NUTS 3 level.³ This allows for merging other regional level indicators to the survey data.

³ For Italy, the data set includes a substantial number of missings on the regions that respondents reside in (around 23%).

4. Data Quality

Table 1 shows summary statistics of our surveys compared with nationally representative statistics by country. Overall, our samples show a typical representation of the population along the dimensions of gender, age, and education. One exception is Sweden, where the middle-education group is slightly overrepresented. Our samples are also balanced as regards income and the non-targeted dimension of employment, except for Italy, where the third income bracket is underrepresented. After using weights, deviations are adjusted. The additional two columns for Germany in the table reveal that the sample of the follow-up survey is very similar to the main survey sample (for both the weighted and non-weighted data).

5. Analysis Potential

The SOECBIAS data set offers a variety of opportunities for analysis. To name only a few:

- 1) *Social policy analyses*: The questions on social policy preferences allow a fine-grained analysis of support for social policy measures across the EU.
- 2) *Perception analyses*: Another advantage of the data is the possibility to analyze (mis-) perceptions and their origins. Misperceptions may exist with regard to respondents' own income perceptions (nationally and EU), the position of their country, their social status and the status of their surroundings. Origins for these misperceptions can be analyzed with regard to sociodemographic factors (age cohorts, gender, and education level), political affiliation, or media usage.
- 3) *Analyses of treatment effects*: The main survey included a survey experiment to analyze the impact of informing respondents about their own income position in the (national and EU) income distribution on their social policy preferences. Within a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT), any difference between treatment and control groups can be attributed to the information provided to respondents. The wide range of questions allow analyzing treatment effects on several different issues.
- 4) *Corona analyses*: The follow-up survey included a variety of questions on the assessment of different social policies that played an important role during the pandemic. In contrast to most current studies, SOECBIAS data contain additional information about public opinion on whether some of these policies (e.g. short-term work or stricter border controls) should persist beyond the crisis. Therefore, the data have direct policy implications that demand further elaboration and are of public interest beyond the confines of a specialist audience.
- 5) *Spatial and temporal analyses*: The nature of the data provides opportunities to analyze differences in the respective variables not only at the national level (or cross-country comparisons) but also at the regional-level as well as changes over time. Hence, with additional data, regional variation can be addressed. This seems particularly important since the field phase took place during the COVID-19 pandemic. Regional data on infections, unemployment and other indicators can be used to control for differences in affectedness across regions and countries.
- 6) *Comparative analyses*: SOECBIAS data includes several questions from widely recognized cross-country surveys. This allows testing the external validity of the results obtained from the dataset.

Table 1: Sample Characteristics (in %)

	Germany					Italy			Poland			Sweden		
	Main	Main (wt.)	F-U	F-U (wt.)	EU-SILC	Main	Main (wt.)	EU-SILC	Main	Main (wt.)	EU-SILC	Main	Main (wt.)	EU-SILC
<i>Female</i>	52,3	51,6	51,8	51,7	50,9	51,9	52,3	52,0	54,2	52,2	52,3	53,6	50,5	50,1
<i>18-34 years old</i>	22,8	24,1	19,2	24,1	22,9	22,0	22,9	20,8	33,8	32,4	26,3	20,0	27,6	27,2
<i>35-54 years old</i>	36,4	36,2	37,4	36,2	32,9	38,2	37,0	34,9	38,1	33,7	34,1	35,5	33,3	32,0
<i>55 years or older</i>	40,8	39,7	43,5	39,7	44,2	39,8	40,2	44,2	28,1	33,9	39,6	44,5	39,1	40,7
<i>Low educ.</i>	23,4	20,9	23,5	20,9	17,5	44,3	51,1	46,8	10,6	20,6	16,1	22,1	22,2	24,9
<i>Middle educ.</i>	47,8	53,2	46,9	53,2	56,7	41,3	36,2	37,2	65,0	60,1	57,7	53,0	51,0	42,8
<i>High educ.</i>	28,8	25,9	29,6	25,9	25,8	14,4	12,7	15,9	24,4	19,3	26,3	24,9	26,8	32,3
<i>Income bracket 1</i>	38,2	39,0	37,8	39,0	37,6	34,3	26,5	26,5	25,6	33,0	34,1	23,8	27,0	27,5
<i>Income bracket 2</i>	36,2	34,0	37,0	34,0	31,4	53,4	46,2	46,2	44,9	38,0	38,7	47,3	48,0	45,8
<i>Income bracket 3</i>	25,6	27,0	25,2	27,0	31,1	12,3	27,3	27,3	29,5	29,0	27,3	28,8	25,0	26,7
<i>Employed</i>	54,9	55,4	54,0	55,2	55,9	46,0	44,9	45,9	60,0	54,6	52,9	53,0	49,0	58,0

Notes: This table displays unweighted and weighted (wt.) summary statistics from the Main Survey (Main) and the Follow-up Survey (F-U) alongside nationally representative statistics (using EU-SILC 2018). Weights were constructed based on variables in the screening. Country-specific income brackets are: 1) for Germany (monthly net household income in Euro): 0-1999, 2000-3499, 3500 or higher; 2) for Italy (yearly gross household income, in Euro): 0-19999, 20000-49999, 50000 or higher; 3) for Poland (monthly net household income, in Złoty): 0-2999, 3000-5999, 6000 or higher; 4) for Sweden (yearly net household income, in Swedish krona (SEK)): 0-199999, 200000-499999, 500000 or higher.

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APPENDIX

A1. Questionnaire - Main Survey

Start	
<p>We are a nonpartisan group of highly motivated researchers from the social sciences of Universität Hamburg. Our goal is to improve knowledge on social issues in your COUNTRY and the EU. No matter what your political views are, this is an important matter, and by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society.</p> <p>The survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views. It is most important that you answer honestly. Anytime you don't know an answer, just give your best guess. It is also very important for the success of the research project that you complete the survey, once you have started.</p> <p>Please note that this survey is completely anonymous. We will not be able to connect the survey data to you personally. The data obtained from this survey is used for an academic publication and will not be used for any commercial purposes.</p>	
Module 1: Social and Political Orientation	
First, we would like to ask you some general questions about your views on politics and society.	
Q 1	<p>Do you see yourself as ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> <NATIONALITY> only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> <NATIONALITY> and EU citizen</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <3> EU citizen and <NATIONALITY></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <4> EU citizen only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <5> None</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know</p>
Q 2	<p>In our society, there are groups which tend to be towards the top and groups which tend to be towards the bottom. Below is a scale that runs from the top (upper class) to bottom (lower class). Where on this scale would you put...?</p> <p><i>Use your mouse to drag the coloured elements onto the scale. If you are not sure about a category, please drag it to the "Don't know" box.</i></p>

	yourself yourself 5 years ago your neighbours your friends <.w> Don't know	
Q 3	<p>In politics people sometimes talk of “left” and “right”. Where would you place yourself on the following scale, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Left Right</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know</p> </div>	
Q 4	<p>Which party did you vote for in the last national <COUNTRY> election in <month/year>?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> Country specific party lists⁴</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <3> ... → Filter to Q 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <955> Other → Filter to Q 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <966> I didn't vote → Filter to Q 9a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <977> I can't remember → Filter to Q 9b</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <999> I was not eligible to vote → Filter to Q 9a</p>	
Q 4a	<p>Even if you did not vote in the last national <COUNTRY> election in <month/year>, please indicate the party that you were most likely to have voted for or which party represents your views most closely.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> Country specific party lists</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <3> ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <955> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know</p>	

⁴ **Germany:** CDU/CSU, SPD, AfD, FDP, Die Linke, Bündis 90/Die Grünen ;

Italy: Partito Democratico, +Europa, Italia Europa Insieme, Civica Popolare Lorenzin, SVP – PATT, Liberi e Uguali, Movimento 5 Stelle, Forza Italia, Lega, Fratelli d'Italia, Noi con l'Italia - UDC ;

Poland: Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS), Koalicja Obywatelska (KO), PSL – Koalicja Polska (KP), Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość (Konfederacja), Lewica, Mniejszość Niemiecka ;

Sweden: Sveriges socialdemokratiska arbetareparti (S), Vänsterpartiet (V), Miljöpartiet de gröna (MP), Moderata samlingspartiet (M), Centerpartiet (C), Kristdemokraterna (KD), Liberalerna (LIB), Sverigedemokraterna (SD).

Q 4b	<p>Even if you cannot remember which party you have voted for in the last national <COUNTRY> election in <month/year>, please indicate the party that you were most likely to have voted for or which party represents your views most closely.</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Country specific party lists <input type="checkbox"/> <2> ... <input type="checkbox"/> <3> ... <input type="checkbox"/> <955> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>																																			
Q 5	<p>We are now going to ask you about the effect of social benefits and services on different areas of life in [COUNTRY]. By social benefits and services we are thinking about things like health care, pensions and social security. Please tell us, social benefits in <COUNTRY>...</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th><1> Agree strongly</th><th><2> Agree</th><th><3> Neither agree nor disagree</th><th><4> Disagree</th><th><5> Disagree strongly</th><th><.w> Don't know</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>...place a too great strain on the economy.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>...prevent widespread poverty.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>...lead to a more equal society.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>...cost businesses too much in taxes and charges.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<1> Agree strongly	<2> Agree	<3> Neither agree nor disagree	<4> Disagree	<5> Disagree strongly	<.w> Don't know	...place a too great strain on the economy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	...prevent widespread poverty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	...lead to a more equal society.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	...cost businesses too much in taxes and charges.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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...cost businesses too much in taxes and charges.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
Module 2: Income, Income Position & Country Comparison																																				
<p>In the following questions, we are going to ask you some details about your income once again. Please note that the data will be treated strictly confidentially and that the research group will never learn about your identity. Please answer the questions honestly and as correctly as possible.</p>																																				
Q 6	<p>From which of the following sources did your entire household receive income last year (2019)? Please select any sources of income you or at least one of your household members have received.</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Income from employment (i.e. wages or salaries as employee; income from independent, freelance or commercial activities) <input type="checkbox"/> Income from retirement, pensions </p>																																			

	<input type="checkbox"/> Income from social benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance payments or financial assistance from persons who do not live in the household <input type="checkbox"/> Income from capital assets (including interests, dividends, profits from capital investment; income from rental of a property or land) <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know
Q 7	<p>When you sum up the income of your entire household: What was your total yearly net household income last year (2019)? <i>Net means after deduction of taxes and social contributions.</i></p> <p><i>Total means all types of income, i.e. income from employment, retirement, pensions, social benefits, capital assets, maintenance and other income of all persons in your household.</i></p> <p>_____ <NATIONAL CURRENCY> → to Q 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know → to Q 7b</p>
Q 7b	<p>Information of your income is integral to our study. Therefore, an approximate answer is also very helpful for us. Please give us your best guess: When you sum up the income of your entire household: What was your total yearly net household income last year (2019)? <i>Net means after deduction of taxes and social contributions.</i></p> <p><i>Total means all types of income, i.e. income from employment, retirement, pensions, social benefits, capital assets, maintenance and other income of all persons in your household.</i></p> <p>_____ <NATIONAL CURRENCY></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know</p>
Q 8	<p>How many percent of the population in <COUNTRY> (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was <u>lower</u> than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ % → to Q 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know → to Q 8b</p>

Q 8b	<p>We are aware that this question is not easy. If you are not sure, please make a guess.</p> <p>How many percent of the population in <COUNTRY> (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was <u>lower</u> than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know</p>
Q 9	<p>The European Union (EU) currently has 28 Member States and their general economic situation is quite different (e.g. Denmark, France, Portugal and Bulgaria). Now think about your net household income and compare it with the population of all 28 EU Member States.</p> <p>How many percent of the <u>EU</u> population (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was lower than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ % → to Q 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know → to Q 9b</p>
Q 9b	<p>We are aware that this question is not easy. If you are not sure, please make a guess.</p> <p>The European Union (EU) currently has 28 Member States and their general economic situation is quite different (e.g. Denmark, France, Portugal and Bulgaria). Now think about your net household income and compare it with the population of all 28 EU Member States.</p> <p>How many percent of the <u>EU</u> population (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was lower than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know</p>
Q 10	<p>Now think again about the general economic situation of all 28 EU Member States. How is <COUNTRY> positioned when compared with the other EU Member States?</p> <p>The economic situation in <COUNTRY> is ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> much better</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> somewhat better</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <3> close to EU average</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <4> somewhat worse</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <5> much worse</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know</p>

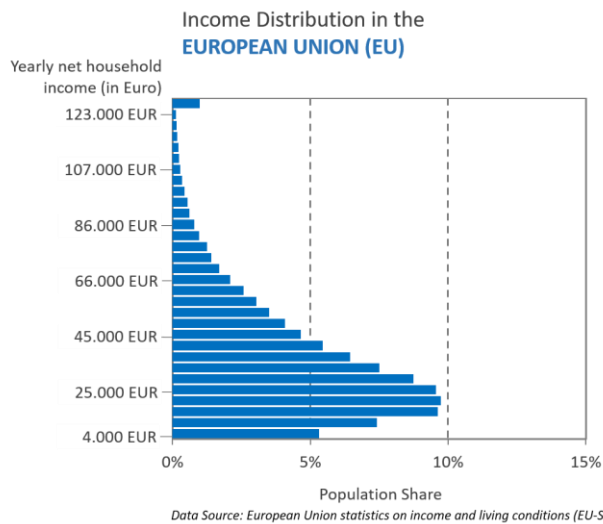
Module 3: Treatments

Q 11

Randomization into 2 treatment and 1 control group

- <0> control group → Q 12
- <1> treatment-group 1 “Single” → Q 11a
- <2> treatment-group 2 “Double” → Q 11b

Q 11a SLIDE 1:⁵

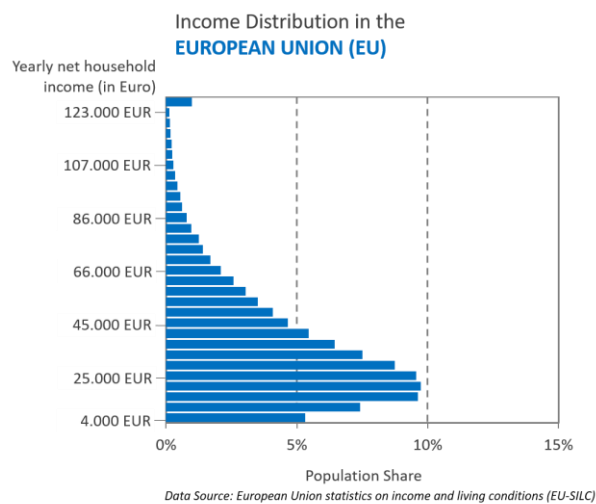


The figure depicts different yearly incomes in the EU from bottom to top. At the bottom are households with little or no yearly income and at the top are households with a yearly income of 123.000 Euro or more.

The bars denote how many households in the EU have a certain annual income. The longer the bar is, the larger is the share of households that earns a particular income.

As you can see, income in the EU is not equally distributed because some households have more income and others have less.

SLIDE 2



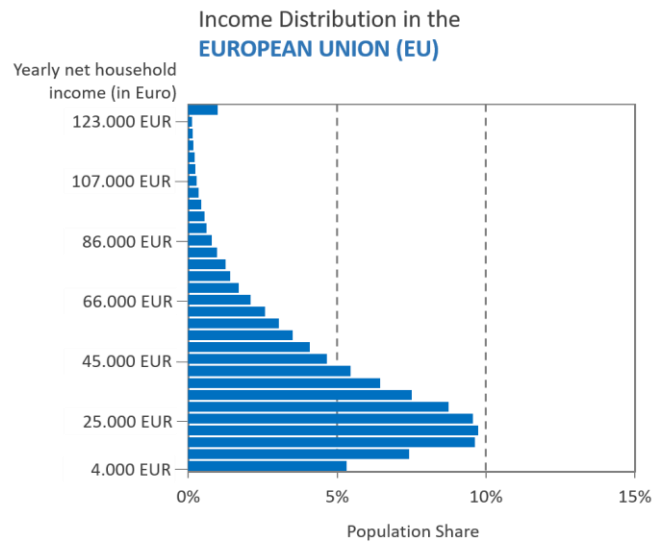
As a reminder: You indicated to have a yearly income of ____ Euro.

In the EU:

- ____ percent of households are poorer than you.
- ____ percent was your guess.

⁵ Figure for Germany. Country-specific figures upon request.

Q 11b SLIDE 1

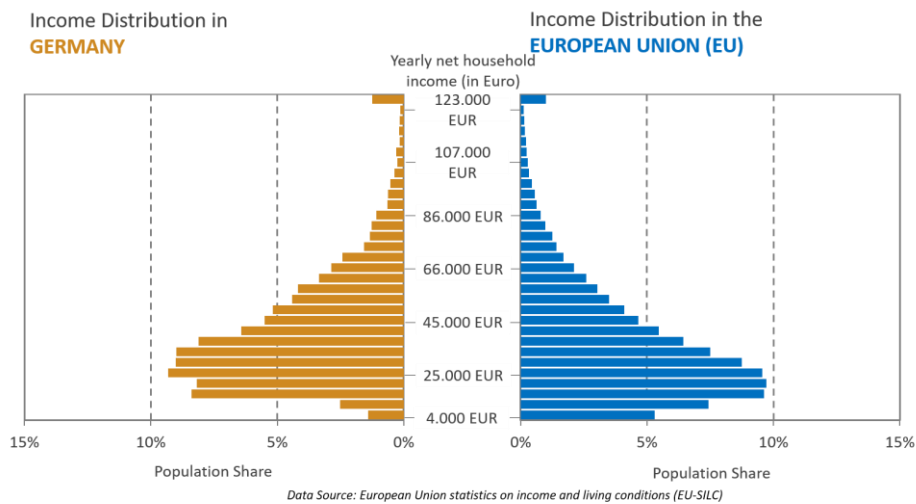


The figure depicts different yearly incomes in the **EU** from bottom to top. At the bottom are households with little or no yearly income and at the top are households with a yearly income of 123.000 Euro or more.

The bars denote how many households in the EU have a certain annual income. The longer the bar is, the larger is the share of households that earns a particular income.

As you can see, income in the EU is not equally distributed because some households have more income and others have less.

SLIDE 2



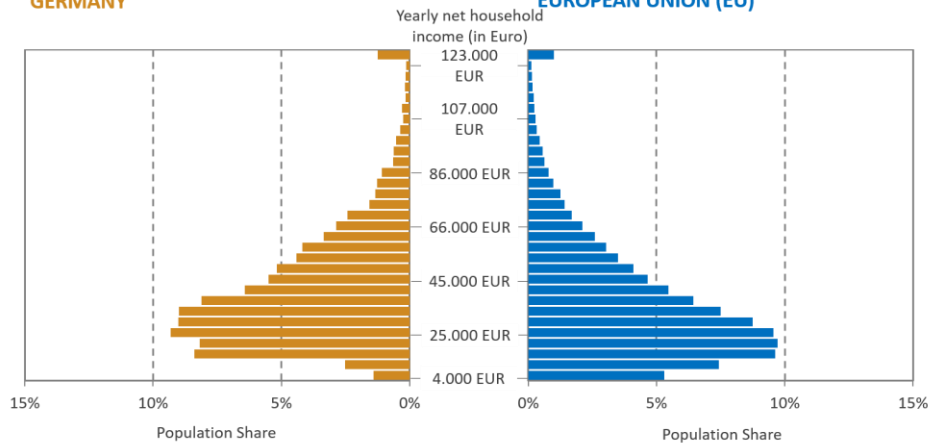
On the left side, the figure depicts in addition different yearly incomes in **Germany** from bottom to top. Two things should be noted:

- As you can see, income in Germany is also not equally distributed because some households have more income and others have less.
- The different lengths of the bars indicate that the income distribution in Germany differs from the distribution in the EU.

SLIDE 3

Income Distribution in
GERMANY

Income Distribution in the
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)



As a reminder: You indicated to have a yearly income of ____ Euro.

In **Germany**:

- ____ percent of households are poorer than you.
- ____ percent was your guess.

In the **EU**:

- ____ percent of households are poorer than you.
- ____ percent was your guess.

Module 4: Social Policy Preferences

We would now like to hear your opinion on inequality and redistribution in <COUNTRY> and the EU.

Q 12

Please tell us to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

On the whole, income differences are just ...

... in <COUNTRY>.

... in the EU.

<1> Agree strongly	<2> Agree	<3> Neither agree nor disagree	<4> Disagree	<5> Disagree strongly	<w> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 13

Would you be willing to pay an additional 2% of your income in taxes/social contributions for a better provision of:

Please select as many as apply.

- ☐ Child-related leave
- ☐ Childcare services
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Unemployment benefits/services
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Disability benefits/services

- ☐ Affordable housing
☐ Pensions
☐ Long-term care for the elderly
☐ Public safety

☐ I would not be willing to pay higher taxes and social contributions.

☐ Don't know

Q 14

It has been proposed that there should be a European Union-wide minimum wage for all EU citizens. Such an EU-wide minimum wage level would look as follows:

- **The level of the minimum wage will be adjusted to reflect the cost of living in their country.**
- **A minimum standard of living is guaranteed for all workers in the EU.**

Overall, would you be against or in favour of having such a EU-wide minimum wage?

- ☐ <1> Strongly against
☐ <2> Against
☐ <3> Neither in favour nor against
☐ <4> In favour
☐ <5> Strongly in favour

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 15

We would like you to tell us your views on the following statements. If you agree completely with statement A, please choose 0; If you agree completely with statement B, please choose 10; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

A: The <COUNTRY> government should take more responsibility to ensure that every citizen is provided for.

B: People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 16

We would like you to tell us your views on the following statements. If you agree completely with statement A, please choose 0; If you agree completely with statement B, please choose 10; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

A: The EU should take more responsibility to ensure that every EU citizen is provided for.

B: Each Member State should take more responsibility on its own to provide for their own citizens.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know

<p>Q 17</p>	<p>If you think of people who come to live in <COUNTRY> from other EU Member States (e.g. Denmark, France, Portugal, Bulgaria). How long should they work and pay taxes before they get the same rights to social benefits and services as citizens who already live here?</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Immediately on arrival <input type="checkbox"/> <2> After 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> <3> After 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> <4> After 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> <5> After 4 years <input type="checkbox"/> <6> After 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> <7> After 6 years <input type="checkbox"/> <8> After 7 years <input type="checkbox"/> <9> After 8 years <input type="checkbox"/> <10> After 9 years <input type="checkbox"/> <11> After 10 or more years <input type="checkbox"/> <12> They should never get the same rights <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>																												
<p>Q 18</p>	<p>There are different opinions about how parents should support their children. Some believe that parents should support their children as much as possible. Others think that parents should be more permissive and let their child develop freely. What is your opinion on this matter?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Develop freely Support strongly </p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>																												
<p>Q 19</p>	<p>If you had to choose, what should a child learn to prepare him or her for life? Which thing on this list would you pick as the most important, the second most important and the third most important?</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i><1> the most important</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i><2> second most important</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i><3> third most important</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To obey</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To be well-liked or popular</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To think for himself or herself</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To work hard</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To help others when they need help</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><.w> Don't know</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		<i><1> the most important</i>	<i><2> second most important</i>	<i><3> third most important</i>	To obey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be well-liked or popular	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To think for himself or herself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To work hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To help others when they need help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<.w> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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To help others when they need help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																										
<.w> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																										

Module 5: Media, Trust & Corona

Please tell us in the following your opinion on the media and political institutions in <COUNTRY> and the EU.

Q 20 How often do you use following sources to access general information about current issues?

	<1> Every day or almost everyday	<2> At least once a week	<3> Several times a month	<4> Seldom	<5> Never	<.w> Don't know
Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 21 How often do you use following sources to access specific information about political and social issues?

	<1> Every day or almost everyday	<2> At least once a week	<3> Several times a month	<4> Seldom	<5> Never	<.w> Don't know
Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 22 How much do you trust these information sources...

Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines)

Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps

Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)

Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues.

	<0> no trust at all	<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>	<5>	<6>	<7>	<8>	<9>	<10> complete trust	<.w> Don't know
Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 23 Now we would like to know how much trust you have in certain public institutions. Please tell us how much you personally trust each of the following institutions?

The COUNTRY'S parliament

The COUNTRY'S government

The European parliament

The European Commission

	<0> no trust at all	<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>	<5>	<6>	<7>	<8>	<9>	<10> complete trust	<.w> Don't know
The COUNTRY'S parliament	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The COUNTRY'S government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The European parliament	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The European Commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 24 How many people around you (friends, relatives, neighbours and work colleagues), including yourself, show symptoms of COVID-19 (Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2) or have already tested positive for the virus?

☐ <.> Don't know

Module 6: Sociodemographics

Finally, we need a few brief details about your personal background.

Q 25

Which of these descriptions best describes your situation (in the last seven days)?

- ☐ <1> Public employed
- ☐ <2> Private employed
- ☐ <4> Own business without employees
- ☐ <5> Own business with employees
- ☐ <6> Unpaid family workers
- ☐ <7> In education
- ☐ <8> Unemployed and actively looking for a job
- ☐ <9> unemployed, wanting a job but not actively looking for a job
- ☐ <10> in early retirement / retirement
- ☐ <11> Doing housework, looking after children or other persons

- ☐ <555> (11) Other

- ☐ <.w> Don't know

→ 1-4 to Q 26

→ 5-11 and (.) to Q 27

Q 26

Which of these descriptions best describes your main job right now?

- ☐ <1> **Professional and technical**
(for example: doctor, teacher, engineer, artist, accountant)
- ☐ <2> **Higher administrative**
(for example: banker, executive in big business, high government official, union official)
- ☐ <3> **Clerical**
(for example: secretary, clerk, office manager, bookkeeper)
- ☐ <4> **Sales**
(for example: sales manager, shop owner, shop assistant, insurance agent)
- ☐ <5> **Service**
(for example: restaurant owner, police officer, waitress, barber, caretaker)
- ☐ <6> **skilled worker**
(for example: foreman, motor mechanic, printer, seamstress, tool and die maker, electrician)
- ☐ <7> **semi-skilled worker**
(for example: bricklayer, bus driver, cannery worker, carpenter, sheet metal worker, baker)
- ☐ <8> **Unskilled worker**
(for example: labourer, porter, unskilled factory worker, cleaner)
- ☐ <9> **Farm worker**
(for example: farm manager, farm labourer, tractor driver)

- ☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 27

Which of the following best describes the area where you live?

- ☐ <1> A big city
- ☐ <2> The suburbs or outskirts of a big city
- ☐ <3> A town or a small city
- ☐ <4> A country village
- ☐ <5> A farm or home in the countryside

- ☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 28

Do you or did you have any children? If yes, how many?

Meaning biological or adopted children (no foster children or stepchildren).

- ☐ <1> Yes, and: ____ children.
- ☐ <2> No, never had any children.

Q 29

Could you tell us how many people, yourself included, live in your household within each of the following age groups?

- ☐ 18 years or older: _____
- ☐ 15 to 17 years: _____
- ☐ 6 to 14 years: _____
- ☐ 0 to 5 years: _____

- ☐ Don't know

A2. Questionnaire - Follow-up Survey

Start	
<p>We are a nonpartisan group of highly motivated researchers from the social sciences of Universität Hamburg. Our goal is to improve knowledge on social issues in your COUNTRY and the EU. No matter what your political views are, this is an important matter, and by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society.</p> <p>You have already participated in one of our surveys in March. We repeat some of the topics in that survey to acquire possible updates on your opinions. Therefore, we will ask you some questions that you already know. Other questions are new.</p> <p>The survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views. It is most important that you answer honestly. Anytime you don't know an answer, just give your best guess. It is also very important for the success of the research project that you complete the survey, once you have started.</p> <p>Please note that this survey is completely anonymous. We will not be able to connect the survey data to you personally. The data obtained from this survey is used for an academic publication and will not be used for any commercial purposes.</p>	
Module 1: Social and Political Orientation	
First, we would like to ask you about your perception of your position in Germany and the EU.	
Q 1	<p>How many percent of the population in <COUNTRY> (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was <u>lower</u> than yours in 2019?</p> <p><i><u>Net</u> means after deduction of taxes and social contributions.</i></p> <p><i><u>Total</u> means all types of income, i.e. income from employment, retirement, pensions, social benefits, capital assets, maintenance and other income of all persons in your household.</i></p> <p>_____ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know → Q 1b</p>
Q 1b	<p>We are aware that this question is not easy. If you are not sure, please make a guess.</p> <p>How many percent of the population in <COUNTRY> (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was <u>lower</u> than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know</p>

<p>Q 2</p>	<p>The European Union (EU) has Member States in which the general economic situation is quite different (e.g. Denmark, France, Portugal and Bulgaria). Now think about your net household income and compare it with the population of all EU Member States.</p> <p>How many percent of the <u>EU</u> population (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was lower than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know → Q 2b</p>
<p>Q 2b</p>	<p>We are aware that this question is not easy. If you are not sure, please make a guess.</p> <p>The European Union (EU) has Member States in which the general economic situation is quite different (e.g. Denmark, France, Portugal and Bulgaria). Now think about your net household income and compare it with the population of all EU Member States.</p> <p>How many percent of the <u>EU</u> population (18 years or older) do you think had a total yearly net household income which was lower than yours in 2019?</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know</p>
<p>Q 3</p>	<p>Now think again about the general economic situation of all 28 EU Member States. How is <COUNTRY> positioned when compared with the other EU Member States?</p> <p>The economic situation in <COUNTRY> is ...</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> much better <input type="checkbox"/> <2> somewhat better <input type="checkbox"/> <3> close to EU average <input type="checkbox"/> <4> somewhat worse <input type="checkbox"/> <5> much worse <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>
<p>Module 2: Social policy preferences I</p>	
<p>In the following questions, we would like to hear your opinion on political issues in Germany and the EU.</p>	
<p>Q 4</p>	<p>Would you be willing to pay an additional 2% of your income in taxes/social contributions for a better provision of:</p> <p><i>Please select as many as apply.</i></p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Child-related leave <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare services <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment benefits/services <input type="checkbox"/> Health care <input type="checkbox"/> Disability benefits/services <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable housing <input type="checkbox"/> Pensions <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term care for the elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Public safety <input type="checkbox"/> I would not be willing to pay higher taxes and social contributions. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
Q 5	<p>It has been proposed that there should be a European Union-wide minimum wage for all EU citizens. Such an EU-wide minimum wage level would look as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of the minimum wage will be adjusted to reflect the cost of living in their country. • A minimum standard of living is guaranteed for all workers in the EU. <p>Overall, would you be against or in favour of having such an EU-wide minimum wage?</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Strongly against <input type="checkbox"/> <2> Against <input type="checkbox"/> <3> Neither in favour nor against <input type="checkbox"/> <4> In favour <input type="checkbox"/> <5> Strongly in favour <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>		
Q 6	<p>We would like you to tell us your views on the following statements. If you agree completely with statement A, please choose 0; If you agree completely with statement B, please choose 10; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> A: The <COUNTRY> government should take more responsibility to ensure that every citizen is provided for. </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> B: People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves. </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>	A: The <COUNTRY> government should take more responsibility to ensure that every citizen is provided for.	B: People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves.
A: The <COUNTRY> government should take more responsibility to ensure that every citizen is provided for.	B: People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves.		
Q 7	<p>We would like you to tell us your views on the following statements. If you agree completely with statement A, please choose 0; If you agree completely with statement</p>		

B, please choose 10; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

A: The EU should take more responsibility to ensure that every EU citizen is provided for.

B: Each Member State should take more responsibility on its own to provide for their own citizens.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 8

If you think of people who come to live in <COUNTRY> from other EU Member States (e.g. Denmark, France, Portugal, Bulgaria). How long should they work and pay taxes before they get the same rights to social benefits and services as citizens who already live here?

- ☐ <1> Immediately on arrival
- ☐ <2> After 1 year
- ☐ <3> After 2 years
- ☐ <4> After 3 years
- ☐ <5> After 4 years
- ☐ <6> After 5 years
- ☐ <7> After 6 years
- ☐ <8> After 7 years
- ☐ <9> After 8 years
- ☐ <10> After 9 years
- ☐ <11> After 10 or more years
- ☐ <12> They should never get the same rights

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 9

Most EU immigrants who come to Germany work and pay taxes. They also use health and welfare services. On balance, do you think that EU immigrants overall contribute more to the German state or receive more from the state?

EU immigrants

contribute more

receive more

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 10

Now think about your personal economic situation. Do you think that immigration from other EU member states has more advantages or more disadvantages for you?

EU immigration has ...

More advantages

more disadvantages

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 11	<p>There are different opinions about how parents should support their children. Some believe that parents should support their children as much as possible. Others think that parents should be more permissive and let their child develop freely. What is your opinion on this matter?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> Develop freely Support strongly </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </div> </div>
Q 12	<p>When you think about the future: Do you think that future generations will be rather better or rather worse off than your own generation?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> Rather worse Rather better </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </div> </div>
Module 4: Current situation in the Corona crisis	
<p>The following questions require some detailed information about your current health, employment and financial status.</p>	
Q 13	<p>How many people around you (friends, relatives, neighbours and work colleagues), including yourself, show symptoms of COVID-19 (Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2) or have already tested positive for the virus?</p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <.> Don't know </div>
Q14	<p>Have you been tested for the coronavirus yourself?</p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Q 15a <input type="checkbox"/> No → Q 15d <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know → Q 15d </div>
Q 15a	<p>Why did you take the test?</p> <p><i>Please select as many as apply.</i></p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> because I showed symptoms of COVID-19/"Corona" <input type="checkbox"/> because at least one person in my household was infected with COVID-19/"Corona" <input type="checkbox"/> because at least one person outside of my household, whom I had contact with at work, was infected with COVID-19/"Corona" </div>

☐ because at least one person outside of my household, whom I had private contact with, was infected with COVID-19/"Corona"

☐ because I returned to Germany from a region that is or was strongly affected by the COVID-19/"Corona" pandemic

another reason, namely _____

☐ Don't know

→ Q15b

Q15b

When were you tested?

If you have been tested more than once, please tell us the date you were tested for the first time.

Month: _____

Day: _____

→ Q 16

☐ Don't know → Q 15c

Q 15c

If you do not remember the exact date, could you tell us in which period of time you were tested?

If you have been tested more than once, please tell us when you were tested for the first time.

☐ <1> Before March 1.

☐ <2> March 1 – March 15.

☐ <3> March 16 – March 31.

☐ <4> April 1 – April 15.

☐ <5> April 16 – April 30.

☐ <6> May 1 – May 15.

☐ <7> May 16 – May 31.

☐ <8> After May 31.

☐ <.w> Don't know

→ Q 16

Q 15d	<p>Do you believe that you are or have been infected with COVID-19/"Corona" even if you have not been tested?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Q 15e</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but I am not sure. →Q 15e</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Q 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know → Q 16</p>
Q15e	<p>When did you first notice symptoms?</p> <p>Month : _____</p> <p>Day : _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have not noticed any symptoms.</p> <p>→Q 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know →Q 15f</p>
Q 15f	<p>If you do not remember the exact date, could you tell us in which period of time you first noticed the infection?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> Before March 1.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> March 1 – March 15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <3> March 16 – March 31.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <4> April 1 – April 15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <5> April 16 – April 30.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <6> May 1 – May 15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <7> May 16 – May 31.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <8> After May 31.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know</p>
Q 16	<p>Is there an adult person (18 years and older) living in your household who, due to previous illnesses or an older age, belongs to the group of people with a higher risk of severe or life-threatening illness from COVID-19/"Corona"?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> No</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know	
Q 17	<p>Which of these descriptions <u>best</u> describes your situation (in the last seven days)?</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Public employed <input type="checkbox"/> <2> Private employed <input type="checkbox"/> <4> Own business <u>without</u> employees <input type="checkbox"/> <5> Own business <u>with</u> employees <input type="checkbox"/> <6> Unpaid family workers <input type="checkbox"/> <7> In education <input type="checkbox"/> <8> Unemployed and actively looking for a job <input type="checkbox"/> <9> unemployed, wanting a job but not actively looking for a job <input type="checkbox"/> <10> in early retirement / retirement <input type="checkbox"/> <11> Doing housework, looking after children or other persons </p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <555> (11) Other </p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p> <p> 1- 5 →Q 18 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, (.) →Q 17b </p>
Q17b	<p>Have you done any paid work, even if it was just for an hour or more in the last seven days?</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Yes →Q 18 <input type="checkbox"/> <2> No →Q 19b </p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know →Q 19b </p>
Q 18	<p>Have there been recent changes to your work situation due to the coronavirus?</p> <p><i>Please select all answers that apply.</i></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> I am working reduced hours <input type="checkbox"/> I am working entirely from home <input type="checkbox"/> I am working partly from home <input type="checkbox"/> I am taking time off in compensation for overtime <input type="checkbox"/> I am putting in more overtime <input type="checkbox"/> I am taking a special form of paid vacation <input type="checkbox"/> I have been put on paid leave <input type="checkbox"/> I have more flexible working hours <input type="checkbox"/> none of the above </p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </p>

<p>Q19</p>	<p>How likely do you think it is that you will experience the following in the next 12 months due to measures to prevent and slow the spread of the coronavirus?</p> <p><i>If this has not happened yet, give your answer as a percentage between 0 (completely unlikely) and 100 (completely likely). With percentage values in between you can level off.</i></p> <p>- lose your job as the result of layoffs or company closure?</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> this has already happened</p> <p>- have difficulties paying current expenses such as rent, utilities or loan repayments?</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> this has already happened</p> <p>- be forced to drastically lower your standard of living?</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> this has already happened</p> <p>→Q 20</p>
<p>Q 19b</p>	<p>How likely do you think it is that you will experience the following in the next 12 months due to measures to prevent and slow the spread of the coronavirus?</p> <p><i>If this has not happened yet, give your answer as a percentage between 0 (completely unlikely) and 100 (completely likely). With percentage values in between you can level off.</i></p> <p>- have difficulties paying current expenses such as rent, utilities or loan repayments?</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> this has already happened</p> <p>- be forced to drastically lower your standard of living?</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> this has already happened</p>
<p>Q 20</p>	<p>Has your total net household income changed as a result of the Corona crisis? Has it ...</p> <p><i>Net means after deduction of taxes and social security contributions.</i></p> <p><i>Total means all types of income, i.e. income from employment, pensions, social benefits, capital income, maintenance and other income of all persons in your household.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <1> Strongly decreased</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <2> Slightly decreased</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <3> remained approximately the same</p>

- ☐ <4> Slightly increased
- ☐ <5> Strongly increased

☐ <.w> Don't know

Module 5: Social policy preferences II

We would now like to know your opinion on the potential consequences of the Corona pandemic and current policy measures to prevent these consequences.

Q 21

How satisfied are you with crisis management by ... to curb the spread of the coronavirus?

... the government of the federal state (Land) where you live?

... the federal government?

... the European Union?

Completely dissatisfied

Completely satisfied

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know

Q 22

The Corona crisis has different economic consequences for different groups of people. Some groups are strongly affected by the crisis, others are less or not affected at all. Here we have a scale that indicates the affectedness. The top of the scale refers to "strong economic affectedness", the bottom "no economic affectedness". Where on this scale would you place yourself and others?

Use your mouse to drag the colored elements onto the scale to place yourself and others as required. If you are not sure about a category, please drag it into the "Don't know" box.

- Yourself
- Your surroundings (friends, family, acquaintances)
- People in Germany
- People in the European Union

☐ <.w> Don't know



Q 23

In the course of the Corona crisis, the state has implemented a number of policy measures. As a result, life in Germany has changed in different ways. Would you like to

	<p>keep some of the changes that mentioned below after the acute crisis ends, or rather not?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 55%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The possibility of working from home ("home office") - Intensive parental care for own children - Distancing and hygiene rules in stores - Stricter border controls - wider eligibility criteria for short-time work - financial assistance for self-employed - public assistance for big firms </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I would not like to keep it at all <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not keep it <input type="checkbox"/> partly / partly <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather keep it <input type="checkbox"/> I would like to keep it very much <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know </div> </div>
<p>Module 6: Media consumption</p>	
<p>Finally, please let us know your views on the media.</p>	
<p>Q 24</p>	<p>Which one of the following information sources is the most important source of yours for information on socio-political issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines) <input type="checkbox"/> <2> Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps <input type="checkbox"/> <3> Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> <4> Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues. <input type="checkbox"/> <5> I cannot decide which one of the sources is most important to me. <li style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> → Q 24b <input type="checkbox"/> <6> I do not inform myself about socio-political topics. <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know
<p>Q 24b</p>	<p>You can now choose more than one source. Which ones of the mentioned information sources are the most important sources of yours for information on socio-political issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines) <input type="checkbox"/> Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps

	<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Q 25	<p>Recently, the German government has approved billions in financial aid within an economic stimulus package. These include, for example, a lowering in value-added tax, a child bonus for families and a cap added on social contributions.</p> <p>Have you already informed yourself about one or more of these measures?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Yes → Q 25b <input type="checkbox"/> <2> No → Q 26 <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know
Q 25b	<p>Which one of the following information sources is the most important source of yours for information on those measures?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> <1> Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines) <input type="checkbox"/> <2> Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps <input type="checkbox"/> <3> Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> <4> Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues. <input type="checkbox"/> <5> Websites of federal and state governments or similar ones <input type="checkbox"/> <6> I cannot decide which one of the sources is most important to me. → Q 25c <input type="checkbox"/> <.w> Don't know
Q 25c	<p>You can now choose more than one source. Which ones of the following information sources are the most important source of yours for information on those measures?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional mass media (i.e. television, radio, printed newspaper and news magazines) <input type="checkbox"/> Online newspapers, news magazines and news apps <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)

☐ Interpersonal communication with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues.

☐ Websites of federal and state governments or similar ones.

☐ Don't know

Q 26 How confident or not are you that you are able to identify news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false?

Not confident at all

very confident

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

☐ <.w> Don't know