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the Workplace, Inflation, and Local Budgets: Evidence from
a Representative Survey of the German Population**

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**Public Attitudes Towards Asylum Seekers, Immigrants in the
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Evidence from a Representative Survey of the German Population**

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**Public Attitudes Towards Asylum Seekers, Immigrants in the Workplace, Inflation, and
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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 2018. The survey covers various topics, including: 1) attitudes towards asylum seekers; 2) migrating workers in the workplace; 3) inflation and monetary policy; and 4) the role played by local budgets in local voting decisions. We also collect a broad range of socio-demographic and psychological indicators.

JEL Classification: D72, D90, E24, E31, E58, E71, F22, H72, J61

Keywords: Survey evidence, Attitudes, Asylum seekers, Migrating workers, Inflation, Monetary policy, Local budgets, Germany

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 2018. The survey covers various topics, including: 1) attitudes towards asylum seekers; 2) migrating workers in the workplace; 3) inflation and monetary policy; and 4) the role played by municipality budgets in local voting decisions. We also collect a broad range of socio-demographic and psychological indicators. The survey data will be analysed in a series of research papers; the purpose of the present paper is to present full documentation of the survey. Section 2 introduces the survey instrument. Appendix A contains the full questionnaire in the original German version; Appendix B the English translation. Appendix C provides absolute and relative frequency counts for all survey questions.

2. The Survey

The survey was part of an omnibus survey administered between 6 February and 2 March 2018 by Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung (GfK). GfK is one of the largest private research companies in Germany and specialises in market research and public opinion surveys. The sample consists of 2,015 representatively selected persons from the German population aged 14 or above. The questionnaire consists of 44 questions designed or utilised by us to address specific research questions and 24 questions automatically collected by GfK.

Methodologically, the survey is based on quota sampling. The survey questions were asked in face-to-face interviews using pen-pads. The 484 interviewers were given specific instructions to follow in conducting the interviews. GfK survey quality control encompasses contact checks, address comparisons, sampling tests, and qualitative checks of the final interviews.

Table 1 compares important characteristics of our survey sample with those of the general population. The correspondence level is very high, indicating that our survey sample is representative of the general population in Germany.

Appendices A and B contain the full text of the questionnaire commissioned by us, including comments for the interviewers, both in the original German version (Appendix A) as well as an English translation (Appendix B). Frequency tables based on the English version of the questionnaire are provided in Appendix C. Appendices A and B do not include the variables automatically collected by GfK. However, they are set out in Appendix C.

Part A of the survey is designed to elicit the interviewees' preferences in regard to granting asylum in Germany. There are six different versions of introductory text, which allows us to see whether a specific framing has a notable impact on respondents' answers. Question A1 enquires how respondents evaluate the right of asylum and whether it should be maintained, restricted, or abolished. Question A2ai is a follow-up question for the group of people in favour of maintaining the right of asylum. It asks respondents' opinions about how the resulting costs should be financed. Question A2aii is another follow-up question for this group and enquires what means they would favour toward the end of ensuring social cohesion in Germany.

Table 1: Comparison of sample to population

Variable	Population distribution in %	Sample distribution in %	Frequency in sample	Variable	Population distribution in %	Sample distribution in %	Frequency in sample
Gender				Occupation of head of household			
Male	49	49	987	Blue-collar worker	16	16	330
Female	51	51	1028	White-collar worker	37	37	746
Age				Public servant	4	4	83
14–15	2	1	26	Self-employed	9	9	171
16–19	5	6	114	Not working	34	34	685
20–29	14	13	272	State			
30–39	14	14	282	Schleswig-Holstein			69
40–49	16	16	330	Hamburg			44
50–59	18	18	356	Niedersachsen/Bremen			212
60–69	13	13	266	Nordrhein-Westfalen			435
70+	18	18	369	Hessen			151
Household size				Rheinl.-Pfalz/Saarland			127
1	23	23	472	Baden-Württemberg			266
2	39	38	774	Bayern			314
3	17	17	346	Meckl.-Vorpommern			42
More	21	21	422	Sachsen-Anhalt			54
City size				Brandenburg			62
- 4,999	14	14	290	Thüringen			54
5,000–19,999	27	27	534	Sachsen			101
20,000–99,999	28	28	558	Berlin			83
100,000+	31	31	632				

Question A2bi is a follow-up question for respondents who indicated that the right of asylum should be restricted, as a number of practical questions would have to be solved. For the third group identified in Question A1, Question A2ci asks what type of arrangement should replace the constitutionally-anchored right of asylum and Question A2cii inquires into the respondents' thoughts about the consequences of abolishing the right of asylum on Germany's membership in the European Union. Question A3 measures how sensitive people are with regard to the number of approved asylum applications and at what point they would feel notably uncomfortable living in Germany. People's factual knowledge about refugee-related numbers is evaluated in several questions, namely, number of asylum seekers coming to Germany (Questions A4a1), number of asylum seekers from predominantly Islamic countries (Questions A41, A4), number of asylum seekers fleeing from war and terror (Question A51, A5), and costs of refugee inflow (Questions A6). These questions vary across interviewees, depending on the version of the introductory texts they received.

Part B of the survey is designed to discern what people think about immigration in the context of their work environment. Here, a filter is applied so that only those who participate or have participated in the labour market are questioned, that is, all respondents to Part B are fully or partially employed, unemployed, retired, or in an apprenticeship. Question B1 asks about work experience with immigrated workers and how this compares to their experience with German co-workers. Question B2 assesses expectations regarding a widespread integration of refugees into the German labour market. For the next questions, another filter is applied: the first half of the respondents are asked Questions B3a and B4a; the second half Questions B3b and B4b. Question B3a asks whether immigrants from the European Union (EU) could take over the respondent's job, whereas Question B3b focuses on refugees. Question B4a enquires whether people might be afraid of losing their jobs in light of EU immigration or if it might become more difficult for some to find a new job. Question B4b is equivalent, except that it focuses on refugees.

Part C is concerned with people's inflation perceptions and expectations and attitudes towards and knowledge of monetary policy issues. We apply another filter, this time splitting the sample with regard to Questions C1a and C1b. Question C1a is more demanding, asking respondents to state the actual inflation rate without any further guidance. In contrast, Question C1b provides preselected answers that guide interviewees towards choosing what could be considered a reasonable value. In Question C2, we query whether people think that the official inflation rate reflects the same change in prices that they personally experience. For those who do not think so, Question C3 is an open-form, follow-up question asking why they do not believe that the official inflation rate is reflective of the change in prices that they experience. Questions C4a and C4b ask about interviewees' inflation expectations for 2018, using the same kind of wording variation used in the case of Questions C1a and C1b. Then a filter is applied to sort out those respondents who stated that they do not form inflation expectations. In Question C5, the remaining interviewees are asked about their main source of information for forming expectations about the future inflation rate. Question C6 measures people's subjective knowledge about the European Central Bank (ECB). Objective knowledge is measured through Questions C7, C8, C9, and C10, which ask, respectively, about the ECB's main objective, the value of the ECB's Main Refinancing Rate, how the interest rate should be

set after expecting higher inflation, and who is responsible for setting this interest rate. Finally, another filter is applied: one-half of the respondents are shown a graph of the development of the inflation rate in the euro area. Question C11 then asks all respondents to what extent they trust the ECB.

Part D of the survey is relatively short and investigates people's assessment of the distributional consequences of ECB monetary policy during and after the financial crisis. In light of the 'unconventional' monetary policy measures taken during this period, Question D1 asks whether interviewees' economic situation has become better or worse compared to when the ECB was conducting its normal (i.e., pre-crisis) monetary policy. Moving from an individual to a social perspective, Question D2 asks whether people think that the ECB's monetary policy during and after the financial crisis has affected the income and wealth distribution in Germany.

In Part E, the emphasis shifts towards local public finances and how they might affect voting decisions in local elections. Question E1 elicits information about whether voters use the municipality budget to judge the incumbent mayor's political competence. Question E2 inquires whether people think the media reliably report mayoral decisions that affect the municipality budget. With Question E3, we measure how well-informed respondents think they are about the municipality budget. Different perspectives of local politics are contrasted in Question E4. The first pair of opposite statements are 4a1 and 4a2, with the former claiming that the mayor ensures that public expenditures are made based on the actual needs of the population and the latter suggesting that the mayor uses public money to increase his/her re-election chances. In 4b1, we tell the respondents that the mayor has a lot of leeway in setting the municipality budget and does not much depend on state or federal guidance, whereas in 4b2, our hypothetical mayor has no notable leeway. Finally, 4c1 asks for opinion on whether the expenditure structure of the municipality budget is more important in a local election than the general economic situation in the municipality; 4c2 asks the opposite.

In Part F of the survey we collect socio-demographic, political, and psychological information. Question F1 asks what party respondents would vote for if federal elections were held this Sunday. Question F2 records whether interviewees are trade union members. Question F3 asks about interviewees' children and Question F4 measures satisfaction with their economic situation. Question F5 allows us to construct an indicator of people's wealth based on whether they think of themselves as savers or debtors. Their attachment to a specific municipality is investigated with Question F6, which asks respondents about their likelihood of moving away within the next five years. Questions F7 to F9 are survey-based 'experiments' to measure risk and time preferences. Question F7 uses a comparison between a safe payout and an uncertain lottery win to elicit information about people's risk aversion. Question F8 compares pairs of immediate and future payouts to learn about respondents' time preferences. Finally, Question F9 is designed to discover whether respondents engage in hyperbolic discounting.

Part G consists of tables containing information about the 24 variables automatically collected by GfK. These can only be found in Appendix C and are largely self-explanatory.

Appendix A

Questionnaire: German Original

Hinweis: Bitte Befragte(n) bei allen folgenden Fragen auf den Bildschirm sehen und mitlesen lassen.

Basis: Alle Befragte

Teil A: In diesem Teil der Umfrage würden wir gerne mehr darüber erfahren, wie Sie über das Recht auf Asyl denken.

Hinweis: Die Befragten zufällig auf 6 gleich große Gruppen aufteilen und jeweils nur eine der folgenden 6 Versionen vorlegen.

Version 1:

Im deutschen Grundgesetz heißt es in Artikel 16(2, Satz 2): „Politisch Verfolgte genießen Asylrecht“. Das bedeutet, in Deutschland wird das Asylrecht als eines der Grundrechte angesehen.

Version 2:

Im deutschen Grundgesetz heißt es in Artikel 16(2, Satz 2): „Politisch Verfolgte genießen Asylrecht“. Das bedeutet, in Deutschland wird das Asylrecht als eines der Grundrechte angesehen. In den letzten Jahren hat die Zahl an Asylsuchenden allerdings deutlich zugenommen, weshalb das Asylrecht in die Kritik geraten ist. In 2015 und 2016 wurden insgesamt etwa 1,2 Millionen Asylanträge in Deutschland gestellt.

Version 3:

Im deutschen Grundgesetz heißt es in Artikel 16(2, Satz 2): „Politisch Verfolgte genießen Asylrecht“. Das bedeutet, in Deutschland wird das Asylrecht als eines der Grundrechte angesehen. In den letzten Jahren hat die Zahl an Asylsuchenden allerdings deutlich zugenommen, weshalb das Asylrecht in die Kritik geraten ist. In 2015 und 2016 wurden insgesamt etwa 1,2 Millionen Asylanträge in Deutschland gestellt. Von einigen Bürgern wird befürchtet, dass es aufgrund einer Einwanderungswelle aus kulturell und religiös anders geprägten Gesellschaften zu einer Überfremdung der deutschen Gesellschaft kommen könnte. Mehr als zwei Drittel der Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre kommt aus mehrheitlich muslimischen Ländern.

Version 4:

Im deutschen Grundgesetz heißt es in Artikel 16(2, Satz 2): „Politisch Verfolgte genießen Asylrecht“. Das bedeutet, in Deutschland wird das Asylrecht als eines der Grundrechte angesehen. In den letzten Jahren hat die Zahl an Asylsuchenden allerdings deutlich zugenommen, weshalb das Asylrecht in die

Kritik geraten ist. In 2015 und 2016 wurden insgesamt etwa 1,2 Millionen Asylanträge in Deutschland gestellt. Viele Asylsuchende fliehen dabei vor Krieg, Terror und politischer Verfolgung. Deutlich mehr als die Hälfte der Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre kommt aus Ländern, in denen in den vergangenen Jahren mehrere hunderttausend Menschen durch Kriege und Terror getötet worden sind.

Version 5:

Im deutschen Grundgesetz heißt es in Artikel 16(2, Satz 2): „Politisch Verfolgte genießen Asylrecht“. Das bedeutet, in Deutschland wird das Asylrecht als eines der Grundrechte angesehen. In den letzten Jahren hat die Zahl an Asylsuchenden allerdings deutlich zugenommen, weshalb das Asylrecht in die Kritik geraten ist. In 2015 und 2016 wurden insgesamt etwa 1,2 Millionen Asylanträge in Deutschland gestellt. In diesem Zusammenhang wird insbesondere auf die hohen Kosten verwiesen, die mit der Aufnahme von Flüchtlingen verbunden sind. Für Bund, Länder und Gemeinden zusammengenommen belaufen sich die Kosten der Flüchtlingskrise aktuell auf etwa 20 Milliarden Euro pro Jahr. Die Kosten pro Flüchtling liegen bei etwa €1.000 pro Monat bzw. €12.000 pro Jahr. Darin enthalten sind unter anderem die Kosten für Unterkunft, Versorgung sowie Sprach- und Integrationskurse.

Version 6:

Im deutschen Grundgesetz heißt es in Artikel 16(2, Satz 2): „Politisch Verfolgte genießen Asylrecht“. Das bedeutet, in Deutschland wird das Asylrecht als eines der Grundrechte angesehen. In den letzten Jahren hat die Zahl an Asylsuchenden allerdings deutlich zugenommen, weshalb das Asylrecht in die Kritik geraten ist. In 2015 und 2016 wurden insgesamt etwa 1,2 Millionen Asylanträge in Deutschland gestellt. In diesem Zusammenhang wird insbesondere auf die hohen Kosten verwiesen, die mit der Aufnahme von Flüchtlingen verbunden sind. Für Bund, Länder und Gemeinden zusammengenommen belaufen sich die Kosten der Flüchtlingskrise aktuell auf etwa 20 Milliarden Euro pro Jahr. Die Kosten pro Flüchtling liegen bei etwa €1.000 pro Monat bzw. €12.000 pro Jahr. Sollte die Integration der Flüchtlinge gelingen, dann gehen einige Experten allerdings davon aus, dass durch die Zunahme an Arbeitskräften die deutsche Wirtschaft über die nächsten 15 bis 20 Jahre kräftig wachsen und so das Einkommen der meisten Deutschen deutlich zunehmen könnte.

Frage A1) Angesichts dieser Situation würden wir gerne von Ihnen wissen, wie Sie das Asylrecht beurteilen. Welcher der folgenden Einstellungen würden Sie am ehesten zustimmen?

- a) Das Asylrecht ist als Grundrecht aufrechtzuerhalten, unabhängig von den damit verbundenen Konsequenzen, z. B. einer großen Einwanderungswelle.
- b) Das Asylrecht soll zwar grundsätzlich als Grundrecht aufrechterhalten werden, es sollte aber Einschränkungen geben, z. B. wenn die Zuwanderung zu groß wird.
- c) Das Asylrecht sollte nicht länger ein Grundrecht sein, da es dazu führen könnte, dass durch starke Einwanderung unser Gesellschaftsgefüge bedroht ist.

Frage A2) Wie soll Ihre Haltung angesichts der damit verbunden Konsequenzen am ehesten umgesetzt werden? *Info: nur Text, keine Frage*

Filter wenn Antwort a) in Frage A1 -> Fragen A2ai und A2aii:

Frage A2ai) Woher sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die für die Asylsuchenden notwendigen Finanzmittel, beispielsweise für deren Unterbringung, Versorgung und Betreuung, in erster Linie kommen?

- a) Steuererhöhungen.
- b) Kürzungen der Ausgaben des Staates in anderen Bereichen, z. B. Soziales, Verteidigung oder innere Sicherheit.
- c) Durch höhere Verschuldung, die allerdings nur möglich wird nach einer Anpassung der im Grundgesetz verankerten staatlichen Schuldenbremse.
- d) Aus einer anderen Quelle: Bitte nennen Sie uns Ihre Vorstellung! _____
- e) Ich möchte meine Antwort auf Frage 1 korrigieren, das Asylrecht sollte doch eingeschränkt werden [falls e) gewählt wird, weiter mit Filter Frage A1 für b)].

Frage A2aii) Als Reaktion auf die Flüchtlingswelle haben sich sichtbare Risse innerhalb der deutschen Gesellschaft gebildet, die z. B. in der Pegida Bewegung oder den „Reichsbürgern“ zum Ausdruck kommen.

Insbesondere mit welcher Maßnahme wollen Sie den Zusammenhalt der deutschen Gesellschaft angesichts vieler erfolgreicher Asylanträge sichern?

- a) Die deutschen Mitbürger zu mehr Toleranz und Solidarität auffordern.
- b) Den Asylsuchenden mehr freiwillige Integrationsangebote zur Auswahl stellen.
- c) Die Asylsuchenden durch staatliche Auflagen stärker in Richtung einer Anpassung an die deutsche Gesellschaft zwingen.
- d) Parallelgesellschaften innerhalb Deutschlands zulassen, so dass jeder nach seinen Vorstellungen leben kann.
- e) Keine dieser Alternativen: Bitte nennen Sie uns Ihre Vorstellung! _____
- f) Ich möchte meine Antwort auf Frage 1 korrigieren, das Asylrecht sollte doch eingeschränkt werden (falls f) gewählt wird, weiter mit Filter Frage A1 für b).

Filter wenn Antwort b) in Frage A1 -> Frage A2bi:

Frage A2bi) Bei einer Einschränkung des Asylrechts müsste eine Reihe praktischer Fragen geklärt werden, insbesondere nach welchen Kriterien Asylbewerber aufgenommen werden könnten. Welche Möglichkeit erscheint Ihnen besonders geeignet?

- a) Ich würde für die Anzahl der Asylsuchenden eine Obergrenze pro Jahr einführen.
- b) Ich würde gar keine festen Obergrenzen einführen, sondern es von der jeweiligen Situation abhängig machen. So könnte man angesichts der starken Flüchtlingsströme der letzten Jahre erstmal auch gar keine Asylanträge mehr zulassen.
- c) Die Bundesregierung sollte mehr Länder zu sicheren Herkunftsländern erklären.
- d) Eine langsame Bearbeitung der Asylanträge durch die Behörde sicherstellen, so dass die Antragsteller über Jahre hinaus keine Entscheidung erwarten könnten und, kombiniert durch unkomfortable Bedingungen in der Wartezeit, dadurch eher vor einer Antragstellung zurückschrecken.
- e) Durch die Einrichtung und Finanzierung von Flüchtlingslagern in Nachbarländern der Krisenherde Asylanträge in Deutschland weniger attraktiv machen.
- f) Durch geeignete Maßnahmen an den Außengrenzen sicherstellen, dass nur wenige Asylanträge überhaupt gestellt werden können.
- g) Keine dieser Alternativen: Bitte nennen Sie uns Ihre Vorstellung! _____

Filter wenn Antwort c) in Frage A1 -> Fragen A2ci und A2cii:

Frage A2ci) Wodurch soll das im Grundgesetz verankerte Asylrecht ersetzt werden (wenn überhaupt)? In Zukunft...

- a) keine Zuwanderung aus dem Ausland mehr zulassen.
- b) nur noch Zuwanderung zulassen, die für Deutschland wirtschaftlich vorteilhaft ist.
- c) nur dann wiedereinführen, wenn sich die Weltlage stabilisiert hat.
- d) Keine dieser Alternativen: Bitte nennen Sie uns Ihre Vorstellung! _____

Frage A2cii) In der EU ist das Asylrecht ebenfalls verankert und im Prinzip müsste dann entweder die EU ihre Verträge ändern oder Deutschland müsste austreten.

- a) Ich befürworte grundsätzlich die EU Mitgliedschaft, aber die Regeln der EU zum Asylrecht sind nicht mehr zeitgemäß und sollten geändert werden. Kommt keine Änderung zustande, müssen wir das aber akzeptieren.
- b) Ich befürworte grundsätzlich die EU Mitgliedschaft, aber die Regeln der EU zum Asylrecht sind nicht mehr zeitgemäß und sollten geändert werden. Kommt keine Änderung zustande, sollte Deutschland aus der EU austreten.

- c) Ich fände generell besser, wenn Deutschland zur besseren Durchsetzung seiner nationalen Interessen die EU verlassen würde.
- d) Keine dieser Alternativen: Bitte nennen Sie uns Ihre Vorstellung! _____

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage A3) Ab welcher Anzahl von genehmigten Asylanträgen pro Jahr würden Sie sich sichtlich unbehaglich in Deutschland fühlen?

Asylanträge pro Jahr	Bitte kreuzen Sie die Schwelle an
10.000	
50.000	
100.000	
150.000	
200.000	
250.000	
300.000	
350.000	
400.000	
450.000	
500.000	
600.000	
700.000	
800.000	
900.000	
1.000.000	
1.500.000	
2.000.000	
2.500.000	
3.000.000	
4.000.000	
5.000.000	
Mehr als 5.000.000	
gar nicht	

Filter: Die folgenden Fragen bitte ausschließlich in Version 1 stellen.

Frage A4a1) Was glauben Sie, wie viele Asylsuchende sind in den Jahren 2015 und 2016 in etwa nach Deutschland gekommen?

- a) Bitte Zahl angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A41) Was glauben Sie, wie viele dieser Asylsuchenden, die 2015-2016 nach Deutschland gekommen sind, sind aus mehrheitlich muslimischen Ländern?

Hinweis: Plausibilitätscheck – Wert darf nicht höher sein als in vorheriger Frage A4a1

- a) Bitte Zahl angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A51) Was glauben Sie, wie viele dieser Asylsuchenden, die 2015-2016 nach Deutschland gekommen sind, fliehen vor Krieg und Terror in ihren Heimatländern?

Hinweis: Plausibilitätscheck – Wert darf nicht höher sein als in Frage A4a1

- a) Bitte Zahl angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A6) Was glauben Sie, wie viel geben Bund, Länder und Gemeinden zusammengenommen pro Flüchtling derzeit monatlich aus (z.B. für Unterkunft, Verpflegung, Sprach- und Integrationskurse)?

Hinweis: Bitte ab einem Wert von €10.000 pro Monat Hinweisfenster einblenden mit Rückfrage, ob verstanden wurde, dass nach den Ausgaben **pro Flüchtling pro Monat** gefragt wurde. Ggfs. Antwort revidieren lassen.

- a) Bitte Betrag angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Filter: Die folgenden Fragen bitte ausschließlich in Version 2 stellen.

Frage A4) Was glauben Sie, wie viele der insgesamt 1,2 Millionen Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre in Deutschland sind aus mehrheitlich muslimischen Ländern?

- a) Bitte Zahl zwischen 0 und 1,2 Millionen angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A5) Was glauben Sie, wie viele der insgesamt 1,2 Millionen Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre in Deutschland fliehen vor Krieg und Terror in ihren Heimatländern?

- a) Bitte Zahl zwischen 0 und 1,2 Millionen angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A6) Was glauben Sie, wie viel geben Bund, Länder und Gemeinden zusammengenommen pro Flüchtling derzeit monatlich aus (z.B. für Unterkunft, Verpflegung, Sprach- und Integrationskurse)?

Hinweis: Bitte ab einem Wert von €10.000 pro Monat Hinweisfenster einblenden mit Rückfrage, ob verstanden wurde, dass nach den Ausgaben **pro Flüchtling pro Monat** gefragt wurde. Ggfs. Antwort revidieren lassen.

- a) Bitte Betrag angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Filter: Die folgenden Fragen bitte ausschließlich in Version 3 stellen.

Frage A5) Was glauben Sie, wie viele der insgesamt 1,2 Millionen Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre in Deutschland fliehen vor Krieg und Terror in ihren Heimatländern?

- a) Bitte Zahl zwischen 0 und 1,2 Millionen angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A6) Was glauben Sie, wie viel geben Bund, Länder und Gemeinden zusammengenommen pro Flüchtling derzeit monatlich aus (z.B. für Unterkunft, Verpflegung, Sprach- und Integrationskurse)?

Hinweis: Bitte ab einem Wert von €10.000 pro Monat Hinweisfenster einblenden mit Rückfrage, ob verstanden wurde, dass nach den Ausgaben **pro Flüchtling pro Monat** gefragt wurde. Ggfs. Antwort revidieren lassen.

- a) Bitte Betrag angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Filter: Die folgenden Fragen bitte ausschließlich in Version 4 stellen.

Frage A4) Was glauben Sie, wie viele der insgesamt 1,2 Millionen Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre in Deutschland sind aus mehrheitlich muslimischen Ländern?

- a) Bitte Zahl zwischen 0 und 1,2 Millionen angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A6) Was glauben Sie, wie viel geben Bund, Länder und Gemeinden zusammengenommen pro Flüchtling derzeit monatlich aus (z.B. für Unterkunft, Verpflegung, Sprach- und Integrationskurse)?

Hinweis: Bitte ab einem Wert von €10.000 pro Monat Hinweisfenster einblenden mit Rückfrage, ob verstanden wurde, dass nach den Ausgaben **pro Flüchtling pro Monat** gefragt wurde. Ggfs. Antwort revidieren lassen.

- a) Bitte Betrag angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Filter: Die folgenden Fragen bitte ausschließlich in den Versionen 5 und 6 stellen.

Frage A4) Was glauben Sie, wie viele der insgesamt 1,2 Millionen Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre in Deutschland sind aus mehrheitlich muslimischen Ländern?

- a) Bitte Zahl zwischen 0 und 1,2 Millionen angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage A5) Was glauben Sie, wie viele der insgesamt 1,2 Millionen Asylsuchenden der letzten beiden Jahre in Deutschland fliehen vor Krieg und Terror in ihren Heimatländern?

- a) Bitte Zahl zwischen 0 und 1,2 Millionen angeben: _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Filter: Basierend auf Merkmal „Berufstätigkeit“: Teil B nur an Befragte, die voll oder teilweise berufstätig, arbeitslos, in Ruhestand, in Berufsausbildung sind = Codes 1,2,3,4,6

Hinweis: Bitte Befragte(n) bei allen folgenden Fragen auf den Bildschirm sehen und mitlesen lassen.

Teil B: In diesem Teil der Umfrage würden wir gerne mehr darüber erfahren, wie Sie über Zuwanderung im Zusammenhang mit Ihrem Arbeitsumfeld denken.

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage B1) Wie sind denn Ihre Arbeitserfahrungen mit zugewanderten Beschäftigten? Wenn Sie diese mit deutschen Arbeitnehmern vergleichen, würden Sie sagen, die Zusammenarbeit ist

- a) Wesentlich besser.
- b) Etwas besser.
- c) Gleich gut.
- d) Etwas schlechter.

- e) Deutlich schlechter.
- f) Bisher keine Arbeitserfahrungen mit zugewanderten Beschäftigten.
- g) Weiß nicht.

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage B2) Wie sind Ihre Erwartungen bezüglich der Möglichkeit zur Integration vieler Flüchtlinge auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt? Die Integration

- a) Wird gut gelingen.
- b) Wird einigermaßen gelingen.
- c) Wird eher nicht gelingen.
- d) Wird überhaupt nicht gelingen.
- e) Weiß nicht.

Filter: Die eine Hälfte der Befragten bekommt die Fragen B3a) und B4a) gestellt, der anderen Hälfte werden die Fragen B3b) und B4b) gestellt.

Frage B3a) Stellen Sie sich vor, dass mehr Menschen in Ihrer Region nach Arbeit suchen. Gehen Sie dabei von Zuwanderern aus der **Europäischen Union** aus. Wenn Sie an Ihre eigene Arbeit denken, wäre es für Sie vorstellbar, dass diese auch von den Zuwanderern durchgeführt werden könnte?

- a) Ohne Einschränkungen möglich.
- b) Mit Einschränkungen möglich.
- c) Eher nicht möglich.
- d) Überhaupt nicht möglich.
- e) Weiß nicht.

Frage B3b) Stellen Sie sich vor, dass aufgrund des Zuzugs von **Geflüchteten** mehr Menschen in Ihrer Region nach Arbeit suchen. Wenn Sie an Ihre eigene Arbeit denken, wäre es für Sie vorstellbar, dass diese auch von den Geflüchteten durchgeführt werden könnte?

- a) Ohne Einschränkungen möglich.
- b) Mit Einschränkungen möglich.
- c) Eher nicht möglich.
- d) Überhaupt nicht möglich.
- e) Weiß nicht.

Frage B4a) Stellen Sie sich vor, dass mehr Menschen in Ihrer Region nach Arbeit suchen. Gehen Sie dabei von Zuwanderern aus der **Europäischen Union** aus. Würden Sie befürchten, dass Sie Ihren eigenen Arbeitsplatz unter diesen Umständen verlieren könnten oder dass es schwieriger sein könnte, einen anderen Arbeitsplatz zu finden?

- a) Das würde ich stark befürchten.
- b) Das würde ich etwas befürchten.
- c) Das würde ich eher nicht befürchten.
- d) Das würde ich überhaupt nicht befürchten.
- e) Weiß nicht.

Frage B4b) Stellen Sie sich vor, dass aufgrund des Zuzugs von **Geflüchteten** mehr Menschen in Ihrer Region nach Arbeit suchen. Würden Sie befürchten, dass Sie Ihren eigenen Arbeitsplatz unter diesen Umständen verlieren könnten oder dass es schwieriger sein könnte, einen anderen Arbeitsplatz zu finden?

- a) Das würde ich stark befürchten.
- b) Das würde ich etwas befürchten.
- c) Das würde ich eher nicht befürchten.
- d) Das würde ich überhaupt nicht befürchten.
- e) Weiß nicht.

Basis: Alle Befragte

Hinweis: Bitte Befragte(n) bei allen folgenden Fragen auf den Bildschirm sehen und mitlesen lassen.

Teil C: Die Jahresinflationsrate misst die prozentuale Veränderung der Preise im Vergleich zum Vorjahr und damit die Veränderung der Kaufkraft des Geldes.

Filter: Die eine Hälfte der Befragten bekommt die Frage C1a, der anderen Hälfte wird die Frage C1b gestellt.

Frage C1a) Können Sie sich daran erinnern, wie hoch die Inflationsrate in Deutschland in 2017 ungefähr war? Bitte geben Sie den Wert in Prozent an

- a) % _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Frage C1b) Können Sie sich daran erinnern, wie hoch die Inflationsrate in Deutschland in 2017 ungefähr war? Welche der folgenden Optionen beschreibt am besten, wie sich die Preise verändert haben?

- a) Gesunken
- b) Unverändert
- c) Um 1% oder weniger gestiegen
- d) Um mehr als 1% aber nicht mehr als 2% gestiegen
- e) Um mehr als 2% aber nicht mehr als 3% gestiegen
- f) Um mehr als 3% aber nicht mehr als 4% gestiegen
- g) Um mehr als 4% gestiegen
- h) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage C2) Haben Sie den Eindruck, dass die offizielle Inflationsrate, welche durch das Statistische Bundesamt berechnet wird, die Veränderung der Preise, die Sie persönlich erfahren recht genau abbildet?

- a) Ja
- b) Nein
- c) Weiß nicht

Filter für die Antworten C2b): Nein

Frage C3) Warum glauben Sie, dass die offizielle Inflationsrate die Veränderung der Preise, die Sie persönlich wahrnehmen nicht gut beschreibt? Bitte nennen Sie uns kurz Ihre wesentlichen Gründe!

Filter: Die eine Hälfte der Befragten bekommt die Frage C4a, der anderen Hälfte wird die Frage C4b gestellt.

Frage C4a) Wie hoch wird Ihrer Erwartung nach die Inflationsrate dieses Jahr, d.h. 2018, werden?

- a) % _____
- b) Ich bilde keine Erwartungen über die zukünftige Inflationsrate
- c) Weiß nicht

Frage C4b) Wie hoch wird Ihrer Erwartung nach die Inflationsrate dieses Jahr, d.h. 2018, werden?
Welche der folgenden Optionen beschreibt am besten, wie sich die Preise Ihrer Erwartung nach verändern werden?

- a) Sinken
- b) Unverändert
- c) Um 1% oder weniger steigen
- d) Um mehr als 1% aber nicht mehr als 2% steigen
- e) Um mehr als 2% aber nicht mehr als 3% steigen
- f) Um mehr als 3% aber nicht mehr als 4% steigen
- g) Um mehr als 4% steigen
- h) Ich bilde keine Erwartungen über die zukünftige Inflationsrate
- i) Weiß nicht

Filter: Alle Befragten, die in C4a) oder C4b) nicht antworten: „Ich bilde keine Erwartungen über die zukünftige Inflationsrate“.

Frage C5) Was ist Ihre wesentliche Informationsquelle, um Erwartungen über die zukünftige Inflationsrate zu bilden?

- a) Zeitungen/Zeitschriften
- b) Radio/Fernsehen
- c) Internet
- d) Soziale Netzwerke
- e) Gespräche mit Freunden/Familie/Kollegen
- f) Andere Quellen, bitte nennen Sie uns diese _____
- g) Ich informiere mich nicht aktiv über die Inflationsrate
- h) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage C6) Die Europäische Zentralbank EZB ist für die gemeinsame Geldpolitik aller Euroländer zuständig. Wie gut schätzen Sie Ihr eigenes Wissen über die EZB ein? Der Wert 1 bedeutet, dass Sie Ihr Wissen als sehr gut einschätzen. Der Wert 5 bedeutet, dass Sie Ihr Wissen als sehr schlecht einschätzen. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstufen.

- a) (1) sehr gut
- b) (2)
- c) (3)
- d) (4)
- e) (5) sehr schlecht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage C7) Welche der folgenden Aufgaben ist Ihrer Meinung nach die wesentliche Aufgabe der EZB? Die wesentliche Aufgabe der EZB ist es, ...

- a) ... das Wachstum im Euroraum zu fördern
- b) ... die Arbeitslosigkeit im Euroraum zu bekämpfen
- c) ... die Preisstabilität im Euroraum zu gewährleisten
- d) ... den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union Kredite bereitzustellen
- e) ... den Wechselkurs zwischen dem Euro und dem US-Dollar zu kontrollieren
- f) Weiß nicht...

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage C8) Im Eurogebiet leihen sich die Geschäftsbanken (z. B. Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank, Sparkassen, Volksbanken, usw.) Geld von der Europäischen Zentralbank zu einem bestimmten Zinssatz (Hauptrefinanzierungssatz). Die Geschäftsbanken verleihen dieses Geld dann zu einem höheren Zinssatz weiter an Haushalte und Unternehmen. Wissen Sie, wie hoch ungefähr der Zinssatz ist, den die EZB von den Geschäftsbanken verlangt? Bitte geben Sie den Wert in Prozent an

- a) % _____
- b) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage C9) Die Geschäftsbanken leihen sich zu einem festgelegten Zinssatz Geld bei der EZB (Europäische Zentralbank). Angenommen, man erwartet, dass die Preise im Euroraum in Zukunft stark ansteigen werden. Wie sollte sich dann Ihrer Meinung nach der Zins verhalten?

- a) Der Zins sollte sinken
- b) Der Zins sollte gleichbleiben
- c) Der Zins sollte ansteigen
- d) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

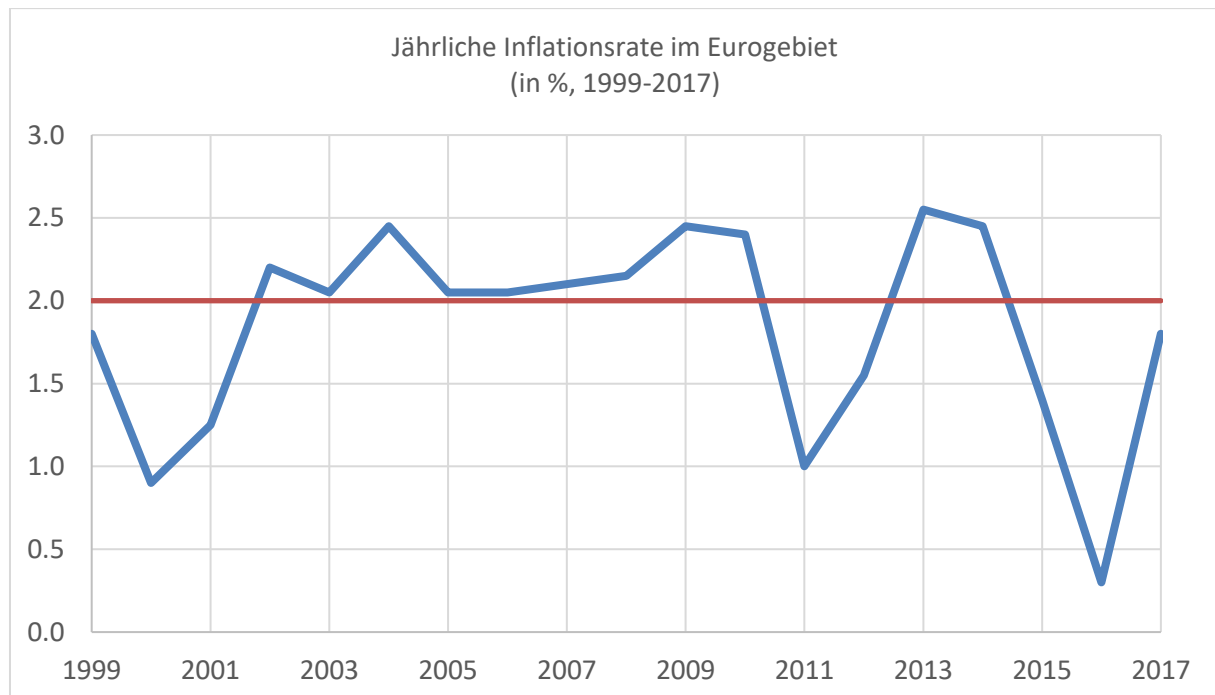
Frage C10) Wer bestimmt Ihrer Meinung nach über die Festlegung dieses Zinssatzes?

- a) Die EZB, unabhängig von den Regierungen der Euroländer
- b) Die EZB, anschließend bedarf es einer Zustimmung der Regierungen der Euroländer
- c) Die EZB und die Regierungen der Euroländer gemeinsam
- d) Die Regierungen der Euroländer, anschließend führt die EZB die Entscheidung aus
- e) Weiß nicht

Filter: Die eine Hälfte der Befragten bekommt vor der Beantwortung der Vertrauensfrage (Frage C11) die folgende Grafik gezeigt.

Bitte gucken Sie sich die folgende Grafik zur Entwicklung der Inflationsrate im Eurogebiet an. Die EZB verfolgt das Ziel, die Inflationsrate auf mittlere Sicht unter, aber nahe 2% zu halten. In der Grafik wird dieses Ziel durch eine rote horizontale Linie deutlich gemacht.

Die Entwicklung der jährlichen Inflationsrate im Eurogebiet von 1999 bis 2017 (in %).



Quelle: Europäisches Statistisches Amt (EUROSTAT)

Bitte berücksichtigen Sie Ihren gerade gewonnenen Eindruck von der Inflationsentwicklung im Eurogebiet bei der Beantwortung der nächsten Frage.

Frage C11) Wie groß ist Ihr Vertrauen in die Europäische Zentralbank EZB? Der Wert 1 bedeutet, dass Sie sehr viel Vertrauen in die EZB haben. Der Wert 5 bedeutet, dass Sie überhaupt kein Vertrauen in die EZB haben. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.

- a) (1) sehr viel Vertrauen
- b) (2)
- c) (3)
- d) (4)
- e) (5) überhaupt kein Vertrauen

Basis: Alle Befragte

Hinweis: Bitte Befragte(n) bei allen folgenden Fragen auf den Bildschirm sehen und mitlesen lassen.

Teil D: Die Europäische Zentralbank (EZB) hat während und nach der Finanzkrise ihre Geldpolitik merklich verändert. So ist der Zinssatz, den die Geschäftsbanken für das Ausleihen von Geld bei der EZB zahlen, deutlich gesenkt worden. Von 4% im Juni 2007 vor der Finanzkrise sind die Zinsen auf 0% im März 2016 gesunken, was auch der aktuelle Wert ist. Darüber hinaus kauft die EZB beispielsweise seit März 2015 im Rahmen der „unkonventionellen“ geldpolitischen Maßnahmen in großem Umfang staatliche Wertpapiere an und erhöht damit weiter die Versorgung der Volkswirtschaft mit Geld.

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage D1) Stellt sich Ihre wirtschaftliche Situation nach Einsatz dieser geldpolitischen Maßnahmen besser oder schlechter dar, als wenn die EZB ihre Geldpolitik von vor der Krise beibehalten hätte, d. h. insbesondere die Zinsen weiterhin bei 4% stünden und keine „unkonventionellen“ geldpolitischen Maßnahmen eingeleitet worden wären?

- a) Meine wirtschaftliche Situation ist durch die Maßnahmen der EZB besser, als wenn die Geldpolitik nicht reagiert hätte.
- b) Die geldpolitischen Maßnahmen der EZB haben keinen Einfluss auf meine wirtschaftliche Situation.
- c) Meine wirtschaftliche Situation ist durch die Maßnahmen der EZB schlechter, als wenn die Geldpolitik nicht reagiert hätte.
- d) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage D2) Haben Sie den Eindruck, dass die Geldpolitik der EZB während und nach der Finanzkrise einen Einfluss auf die Einkommens- oder Vermögensverteilung in Deutschland hat und wenn ja, welchen?

- a) Sie trägt zur Verstärkung der wirtschaftlichen Ungleichheit bei.
- b) Sie hat keinen Einfluss auf die wirtschaftliche Ungleichheit.
- c) Sie trägt zur Verringerung der wirtschaftlichen Ungleichheit bei.
- d) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Hinweis: Bitte Befragte(n) bei allen folgenden Fragen auf den Bildschirm sehen und mitlesen lassen.

Teil E: In diesem Teil der Umfrage würden wir gerne mehr darüber erfahren, was die Wahlentscheidung bei Stadt- und Gemeindewahlen beeinflusst.

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage E1) Wenn Sie an Ihre eigene Wahlentscheidung denken: Nutzen Sie den Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalt, mit seinen detaillierten Informationen zu den öffentlichen Ausgaben für die jeweiligen Politikbereiche, um etwas über die politische Kompetenz des amtierenden Bürgermeisters zu erfahren?

Für meine Wahlentscheidung enthält der Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalt

- a) Keine relevante Information
- b) Etwas relevante Information
- c) Viel relevante Information
- d) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage E2) Für wie zuverlässig halten Sie im Allgemeinen die Berichterstattung der Medien über die Entscheidungen des Bürgermeisters im Hinblick auf den Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalt?

- a) Zuverlässig
- b) Nicht immer zuverlässig
- c) Unzuverlässig
- d) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage E3) Wie gut fühlen Sie sich informiert im Hinblick auf den Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalt und damit die Politikbereiche, für die die Stadt bzw. Gemeinde Geld ausgibt?

- a) Gut
- b) Mittelmäßig
- c) Schlecht
- d) Weiß nicht

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage E4) Im Folgenden finden Sie jeweils zwei gegensätzliche Aussagen. Bitte nennen Sie uns Ihre eigene Position dazu!

Wenn Sie der Aussage auf der **linken Seite voll und ganz zustimmen**, dann geben Sie bitte „**+2**“ an, wenn Sie der Aussage auf der **linken Seite eher zustimmen**, dann geben Sie bitte „**-1**“ an.

Wenn Sie der Aussage auf der **rechten Seite voll und ganz zustimmen**, dann geben Sie bitte „**+2**“ an, wenn Sie der Aussage auf der **rechten Seite eher zustimmen**, dann geben Sie bitte „**+1**“ an.

Wenn Sie **unentschieden** sind, geben Sie bitte „0“ an.

<p>4a1) Während seiner gesamten Amtszeit sorgt der Bürgermeister dafür, dass die Gelder für öffentliche Ausgaben nach dem tatsächlichen Bedarf der Bevölkerung in der Stadt bzw. Gemeinde ausgegeben werden.</p>	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	<p>4a2) Insbesondere wenn Wahlen bevorstehen nutzt der Bürgermeister öffentliche Gelder um die Chancen seiner Wiederwahl zu erhöhen, unabhängig davon, ob die Ausgaben dem tatsächlichen Bedarf der Bevölkerung in der Stadt bzw. Gemeinde entsprechen.</p>
<p>4b1) Der Bürgermeister hat viel Spielraum um den Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalt zu gestalten und hängt dabei nicht stark von den Entscheidungen der Landes- bzw. Bundesregierung ab.</p>	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	<p>4b2) Der Bürgermeister hat keinen nennenswerten Gestaltungsspielraum beim Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalt, sondern hängt stark von den Entscheidungen der Landes- bzw. Bundesregierung ab.</p>
<p>4c1) Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ich für den amtierenden Bürgermeister stimme, wird stärker durch die Ausgabenstruktur des Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalts bestimmt als durch die allgemeine wirtschaftliche Situation in der Stadt bzw. Gemeinde.</p>	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	<p>4c2) Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ich für den amtierenden Bürgermeister stimme, wird stärker durch die allgemeine wirtschaftliche Situation in der Stadt bzw. Gemeinde bestimmt als durch die Ausgabenstruktur des Stadt- bzw. Gemeindehaushalts.</p>

Basis: Alle Befragte

Screen:

Teil F: 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 Selbstauffüllen an den Befragten übergeben!

Basis: Alle Befragte

Frage F1) Wenn am kommenden Sonntag Bundestagswahl wäre, welche Partei würden Sie dann mit Ihrer Zweitstimme wählen?

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

Frage F2) Sind Sie Mitglied in einer Gewerkschaft?

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

Frage F3) Haben Sie Kinder? Wenn ja, wie viele?

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

Frage F4) Wie zufrieden sind Sie, alles in allem, mit Ihrer wirtschaftlichen Situation? Der Wert 1 bedeutet, dass Sie „ganz und gar zufrieden“ sind. Der Wert 5 bedeutet, dass Sie „ganz und gar unzufrieden“ sind. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Wertung abstimmen.

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

Frage F5) Wenn Sie den Wert Ihres Gesamtvermögens anschauen, z. B. Sparguthaben, Aktien, festverzinsliche Wertpapiere oder Immobilien, würden Sie sich eher als Sparer oder Kreditnehmer bezeichnen?

Sparer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kreditnehmer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weiß nicht	<input type="checkbox"/>

Frage F6) Wie wahrscheinlich ist es, dass Sie während der nächsten 5 Jahren aus Ihrer Stadt/Gemeinde wegziehen?

Sehr wahrscheinlich	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wahrscheinlich	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unwahrscheinlich	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weiß nicht	<input type="checkbox"/>

Screen

Vielen Dank für Ihre ehrlichen Antworten.
Bitte übergeben Sie das Gerät wieder an die Interviewerin / den Interviewer!

Basis: Alle Befragte

Hinweis: Bitte Befragte(n) bei allen folgenden Fragen auf den Bildschirm sehen und mitlesen lassen.

Frage F7) 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 unten. 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. Wir möchten gerne wissen, in welcher Zeile sie sich das erste Mal für die sichere Auszahlung (Spalte A) entscheiden und auf die Teilnahme an der Lotterie verzichten würden.

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:

Frage F8) Im nächsten Experiment treffen Sie Ihre Entscheidungen anhand dieser Tabelle unten. 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. Wir möchten gerne wissen, in welcher Zeile sie das erste Mal auf die sofortige Auszahlung (Spalte A) zugunsten der späteren Auszahlung in 6 Monaten (Spalte B) verzichten würden.

Sie erhalten...		Sie erhalten...	
Heute		In 6 Monaten	
A	oder	B	
1	1.000 €	1.000 €	
2	1.000 €	1.025 €	
3	1.000 €	1.050 €	
4	1.000 €	1.075 €	
5	1.000 €	1.100 €	
6	1.000 €	1.150 €	
7	1.000 €	1.200 €	
8	1.000 €	1.300 €	
9	1.000 €	1.400 €	
10	1.000 €	1.500 €	
11	1.000 €	1.750 €	
12	1.000 €	2.000 €	
13	1.000 €	2.500 €	
14	1.000 €	3.000 €	

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:

Frage F9) Im letzten Experiment treffen Sie Ihre Entscheidungen anhand dieser Tabelle unten. 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. Wir möchten gerne wissen, in welcher Zeile sie das erste Mal auf die frühere Auszahlung in 6 Monaten (Spalte A) zugunsten der späteren Auszahlung in 12 Monaten (Spalte B) verzichten würden.

	Sie erhalten...		Sie erhalten...
	In 6 Monaten	oder	In 12 Monaten
	A		B
1	1.000 €		1.000 €
2	1.000 €		1.025 €
3	1.000 €		1.050 €
4	1.000 €		1.075 €
5	1.000 €		1.100 €
6	1.000 €		1.150 €
7	1.000 €		1.200 €
8	1.000 €		1.300 €
9	1.000 €		1.400 €
10	1.000 €		1.500 €
11	1.000 €		1.750 €
12	1.000 €		2.000 €
13	1.000 €		2.500 €
14	1.000 €		3.000 €

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:

Appendix B

Questionnaire: English Translation

Note: Please let respondents see and read the screen for all following questions.

Base: All respondents

Part A: In this part of the survey, we would like to learn more about what you think about the right of asylum.

Note: Randomly divide the respondents into six equally-sized groups and show them only one of the following six versions.

Version 1:

The German constitutional law (Grundgesetz) states in Article 16(2, sentence 2): ‘Political refugees have a right of asylum’. This implies that the right of asylum is seen as one of the basic rights.

Version 2:

The German constitutional law (Grundgesetz) states in Article 16(2, sentence 2): ‘Political refugees have a right of asylum’. This implies that the right of asylum is seen as one of the basic rights. During the last years, the number of asylum seekers has noticeably increased, which led to criticism of the right of asylum. In 2015 and 2016, about 1.2 million asylum applications were filed.

Version 3:

The German constitutional law (Grundgesetz) states in Article 16(2, sentence 2): ‘Political refugees have a right of asylum’. This implies that the right of asylum is seen as one of the basic rights. During the last years, the number of asylum seekers has noticeably increased, which led to criticism of the right of asylum. In 2015 and 2016, about 1.2 million asylum applications were filed. Some citizens fear that this migration wave, originating from societies with different cultural and religious roots, could lead to an inundation of the German society by foreigners. Two-thirds of asylum seekers come from Islamic-dominated countries.

Version 4:

The German constitutional law (Grundgesetz) states in Article 16(2, sentence 2): ‘Political refugees have a right of asylum’. This implies that the right of asylum is seen as one of the basic rights. During the last years, the number of asylum seekers has noticeably increased, which led to criticism of the right of asylum. In 2015 and 2016, about 1.2 million asylum applications were filed. Many asylum seekers flee from war, terror, and political persecution. More than half the asylum seekers from the

last two years come from countries where several hundred thousand people were killed by war and terror.

Version 5:

The German constitutional law (Grundgesetz) states in Article 16(2, sentence 2): 'Political refugees have a right of asylum'. This implies that the right of asylum is seen as one of the basic rights. During the last years, the number of asylum seekers has noticeably increased, which led to criticism of the right of asylum. In 2015 and 2016, about 1.2 million asylum applications were filed. In this context, the large costs of hosting the refugees are often mentioned. Summing up the costs for the federal, state, and local levels equals about 20 billion euros per year. The costs per refugee are roughly €1,000 per month or €12,000 per year. Included in these numbers are the costs of providing accommodation and provisions as well as language and integration courses.

Version 6:

The German constitutional law (Grundgesetz) states in Article 16(2, sentence 2): 'Political refugees have a right of asylum'. This implies that the right of asylum is seen as one of the basic rights. During the last years, the number of asylum seekers has noticeably increased, which led to criticism of the right of asylum. In 2015 and 2016, about 1.2 million asylum applications were filed. In this context, the large costs of hosting the refugees are often mentioned. Summing up the costs for the federal, state, and local levels equals about 20 billion euros per year. The costs per refugee are roughly €1,000 per month or €12,000 per year. Assuming that the integration of refugees is successful, some experts think that the resulting increase in the supply of labour for the German economy will lead to high economic growth rates over the next 15 to 20 years, resulting in a marked increase in the income of most Germans.

Question A1) In light of this situation we would like to know how you evaluate the right of asylum. With which of the following opinions can you identify most?

- a) The right of asylum ought to be maintained as a basic right, independent of its consequences, like a large migration wave.
- b) In general, the right of asylum ought to be maintained as a basic right, but it should be restricted, for instance, when immigration increases too much.
- c) The right of asylum should no longer be maintained as a basic right, as it could be the case that too much immigration undermines the structure of our society.

Question A2) Considering the consequences, how should your position be implemented? *Info: only text, no question*

Filter if answer a) in Question A1 -> Questions A2ai and A2aii:

Question A2ai) In your opinion, where should the necessary finances, for instance, for accommodation, provisions, and assistance, mainly come from?

- a) Tax hikes.
- b) Reduction of government spending in other areas, such as social expenditures, defence, or law and order.
- c) Through incurring more government debt. However, this is only possible after adjusting the debt break, which is anchored in the constitution (Grundgesetz).
- d) From a different source: Please tell us your notion _____.
- e) I want to change my answer to Question 1, the right of asylum should be restricted. [if e) is chosen, continue with filter Question A1 for b)].

Question A2aii) As a reaction to the wave of refugees, notable fissures have appeared in the fabric of German society, which can be seen in the emergence of the Pegida movement or the 'Reichsbürger'. In light of many successful asylum applications, with which measures would you like to keep social cohesion in Germany?

- a) Prompt fellow citizens to show more tolerance and solidarity.
- b) Offer asylum seekers more voluntary integration opportunities.
- c) By placing government conditions on asylum seekers; they should be forced to better adjust to German society.
- d) Allow the existence of parallel societies within Germany, so that each person can live according to his/her wishes.
- e) None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion _____.
- f) I want to change my answer to Question 1, the right of asylum should be restricted. [if f) is chosen, continue with filter Question A1 for b)].

Filter if answer b) in Question A1 -> Question A2bi:

Question A2bi) When restricting the right of asylum, a number of practical questions would have to be solved, especially with regard to the conditions under which asylum seekers will be accepted. Which possibility do you find particularly suitable?

- a) I would introduce a maximum limit on the number of asylum seekers per year.
- b) I would not introduce fixed upper limits. Instead, I would make the number conditional on the specific situation. For instance, given the strong inflow in recent years, it might be a good idea not to accept more asylum applications.
- c) The government should declare more countries as secure countries of origin.
- d) To deter asylum seekers, the government should instruct the asylum-granting agency to process applications very slowly, so that it takes years to come to a decision, in combination with uncomfortable living conditions during the waiting time.
- e) The creation and financing of refugee camps in the neighbouring region of crisis-ridden countries would make applying for asylum in Germany less attractive.
- f) Through suitable measures at the national border, it should be ensured that only few asylum applications can be filed.
- g) None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion _____.

Filter if answer c) in Question A1 -> Questions A2ci and A2cii:

Question A2ci) What should replace the constitutionally-anchored right of asylum (if at all)? In the future, ...

- a) Do not allow immigration to occur.
- b) Only allow immigration that is economically helpful for Germany.
- c) Reintroduce the right to asylum when the world order has stabilised.
- d) None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion _____.

Question A2cii) The right of asylum is also anchored within the EU and, in principle, EU treaties would have to be changed or Germany must leave the EU if this right is abolished.

- a) I am generally in favour of EU membership, but the EU asylum rules are no longer up to date and should be changed. However, we have to accept if no change is possible.
- b) I am generally in favour of EU membership, but the EU asylum rules are no longer up to date and should be changed. However, if no change occurs, Germany should leave the EU.
- c) In general, I would prefer it if Germany left the EU to better foster its own national interests.
- d) None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion _____.

Base: All respondents

Question A3) From which number of approved asylum applications per year onwards would you feel notably uncomfortable living in Germany?

Approved asylum applications per year	Please choose the relevant number
10,000	
50,000	
100,000	
150,000	
200,000	
250,000	
300,000	
350,000	
400,000	
450,000	
500,000	
600,000	
700,000	
800,000	
900,000	
1,000,000	
1,500,000	
2,000,000	
2,500,000	
3,000,000	
4,000,000	
5,000,000	
More than 5,000,000	
Never	

Filter: Only ask the following questions for Version 1.

Question A4a1) Roughly, how many asylum seekers do you think came to Germany in 2015 and 2016?

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Question A41) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think are from predominantly Islamic countries?

Note: Plausibility check—value cannot be higher than in Question A4a1

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Question A51) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think were fleeing from war and terror in their home countries?

Note: *Plausibility check—value cannot be higher than in Question A4a1*

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Question A6) How much do you think is spent by the federal level, states, and municipalities per refugee each month (for example, for accommodation and provisions as well as language and integration courses)?

Note: *Starting from a value of €10,000 per month, a pop-up window appears asking whether respondents understand that the question is about the **expenditure per refugee per month**. If necessary, the previous answer can be changed.*

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Filter: *Only ask the following questions for Version 2.*

Question A4) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think are from predominantly Islamic countries?

- a) Please state a value between 0 and 1.2 million: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Question A5) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think were fleeing from war and terror in their home countries?

- a) Please state a value between 0 and 1.2 million: _____.
- c) Don't know.

Question A6) How much do you think is spent by the federal level, states, and municipalities per refugee each month (for example, for accommodation and provisions as well as language and integration courses)?

*Note: Starting from a value of €10,000 per month, a pop-up window appears asking whether respondents understand that the question is about the **expenditure per refugee per month**. If necessary, the previous answer can be changed.*

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Filter: Only ask the following questions for Version 3.

Question A5) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think were fleeing from war and terror in their home countries?

- a) Please state a value between 0 and 1.2 million: _____.
- d) Don't know.

Question A6) How much do you think is spent by the federal level, states, and municipalities per refugee each month (for example, for accommodation and provisions as well as language and integration courses)?

*Note: Starting from a value of €10,000 per month, a pop-up window appears asking whether respondents understand that the question is about the **expenditure per refugee per month**. If necessary, the previous answer can be changed.*

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Filter: Only ask the following questions for Version 4.

Question A4) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think are from predominantly Islamic countries?

- a) Please state a value between 0 and 1.2 million: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Question A6) How much do you think is spent by the federal level, states, and municipalities per refugee each month (for example, for accommodation and provisions as well as language and integration courses)?

Note: Starting from a value of €10,000 per month, a pop-up window appears asking whether respondents understand that the question is about the **expenditure per refugee per month**. If necessary, the previous answer can be changed.

- a) Please state a value: _____.
- b) Don't know.

Filter: Only ask the following questions for Versions 5 and 6.

Question A4) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think are from predominantly Islamic countries?

- a) Please state a value between 0 and 1.2 million: _____.
- c) Don't know.

Question A5) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think were fleeing from war and terror in their home countries?

- a) Please state a value between 0 and 1.2 million: _____.
- d) Don't know.

Filter: Labour market experience: Part B is only asked when respondents are fully or partially employed, unemployed, retired, or in an apprenticeship.

Note: Please let respondents see and read the screen for all following questions.

Part B: In this part of the survey, we would like to learn more about what you think about immigration in your work environment.

Base: All respondents

Question B1) Tell us about your work experience with immigrated workers. Comparing these with German workers, would you say that teamwork is

- a) Much better.
- b) Slightly better.
- c) Equally good.
- d) Slightly worse.
- e) Much worse.
- f) So far, I have had no work experience with migrated workers.
- g) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question B2) What are your expectations regarding a widespread integration of refugees into the German labour market? This integration will

- a) Work out well.
- b) Roughly work out.
- c) Not really work out.
- d) Not work at all.
- e) Don't know.

Filter: The first half of the respondents are asked Questions B3a) and B4a); the other half Questions B3b) and B4b).

Question B3a) Imagine that more people start looking for work in your home region. Assume that these are immigrants from the **European Union**. When you think about your own job, do you believe that it could be done by these immigrants?

- a) Yes, completely.
- b) Yes, but not completely.
- c) Only rather incompletely.
- d) Not at all.
- e) Don't know.

Question B3b) Imagine that due to the **influx of refugees**, more people start looking for work in your home region. When you think about your own job, do you believe that it could be done by refugees?

- a) Yes, completely.
- b) Yes, but not completely.
- c) Only rather incompletely.
- d) Not at all.
- e) Don't know.

Question B4a) Imagine that more people start looking for work in your home region. Assume that these are immigrants from the **European Union**. Under these circumstances, would you be afraid that you might lose your job or that it might become more difficult for you to find a new job?

- a) Yes, very much.
- b) Yes, a bit.
- c) Not really.
- d) Not at all.
- e) Don't know.

Question B4b) Imagine that due to the **influx of refugees**, more people start looking for work in your home region. Under these circumstances, would you be afraid that you might lose your job or that it might become more difficult for you to find a new job?

- a) Yes, very much.
- b) Yes, a bit.
- c) Not really.
- d) Not at all.
- e) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Note: Please let respondents see and read the screen for all following questions.

Part C: The annual inflation rate measures the change in prices compared to last year in per cent and thus the change in the purchasing power of money.

Filter: The first half of the respondents are asked Question C1a); the other half Question C1b).

Question C1a) Do you remember, roughly, what Germany's rate of inflation was in 2017? Please write the percentage here:

- a) % _____.
- b) Don't know.

Question C1b) Do you remember, roughly, what Germany's rate of inflation was in 2017? Which of the following options describes best how prices have changed?

- a) Decreased.
- b) Unchanged.
- c) Increased by 1% or less.
- d) Increased by more than 1% but not more than 2%.
- e) Increased by more than 2% but not more than 3%.
- f) Increased by more than 3% but not more than 4%.
- g) Increased by more than 4%.
- h) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question C2) Do you have the impression that the official inflation rate, which is computed by the Federal Statistical Office, reflects quite well the change in prices that you personally experience?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.
- c) Don't know.

Filter for answer b) from Question C2

Question C3) Why do you believe that the official inflation rate does not describe well the change in prices that you personally experience? Briefly tell us your reasons, please.

Filter: The first half of the respondents are asked Question C4a); the other half Question C4b).

Question C4a) What do you expect the inflation rate will be next year, i.e., 2018? Please write the percentage here:

- a) % _____.
- b) I do not form opinions about what might be the rate of inflation in the future.
- c) Don't know.

Question C4b) What do you expect the inflation rate will be next year, i.e., 2018? Which of the following options describes best how prices will change?

- a) Decrease.
- b) Unchanged.
- c) Increase by 1% or less.
- d) Increase by more than 1% but not more than 2%.
- e) Increase by more than 2% but not more than 3%.
- f) Increase by more than 3% but not more than 4%.
- g) Increase by more than 4%.
- h) I do not form opinions about what might be the rate of inflation in the future.
- i) Don't know.

Filter: All respondents who do **not** answer Questions C4a) or C4b): 'I do not form opinions about what might be the rate of inflation in the future'.

Question C5) What is your main source of information for forming expectations about the future rate of inflation?

- a) Newspaper/magazine.
- b) Radio/TV.
- c) Internet.
- d) Social networks.
- e) Conversations with friends/family/colleagues.
- f) Other sources: please state _____.
- g) I do not keep up to date with the inflation rate.
- h) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question C6) The monetary policy of all countries in the euro area is managed by the European Central Bank (ECB). How do you rate your own knowledge about the ECB? Value 1 means that your knowledge is very good. Value 5 means that your knowledge is very bad. You may grade your knowledge with the values in between.

- a) (1) Very good.
- b) (2)
- c) (3)
- d) (4)
- e) (5) Very bad.

Base: All respondents

Question C7) Which of the following do you think is the main objective of the ECB? The main objective of the ECB is to ...

- a) Promote growth in the euro area.
- b) Fight unemployment in the euro area.
- c) Maintain price stability in the euro area.
- d) Provide credit to European Union member states.
- e) Control the euro/US dollar exchange rate.
- f) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question C8) In the euro area, commercial banks (e.g., Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank, Sparkassen, Volksbanken, etc.) borrow money from the European Central Bank (ECB) at a given interest rate (Main Refinancing Rate). The commercial banks then lend this money at a higher interest rate to households and firms. Do you know, roughly, the interest rate that the ECB charges the commercial banks? Please write the percentage here:

- a) % _____.
- b) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question C9) Private banks borrow liquidity from the European Central Bank (ECB) at a given interest rate. Assume that prices in the euro area are expected to increase strongly. How do you think the interest rate should be set?

- a) Decrease interest rate.
- b) Keep interest rate constant.
- c) Increase interest rate.
- d) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

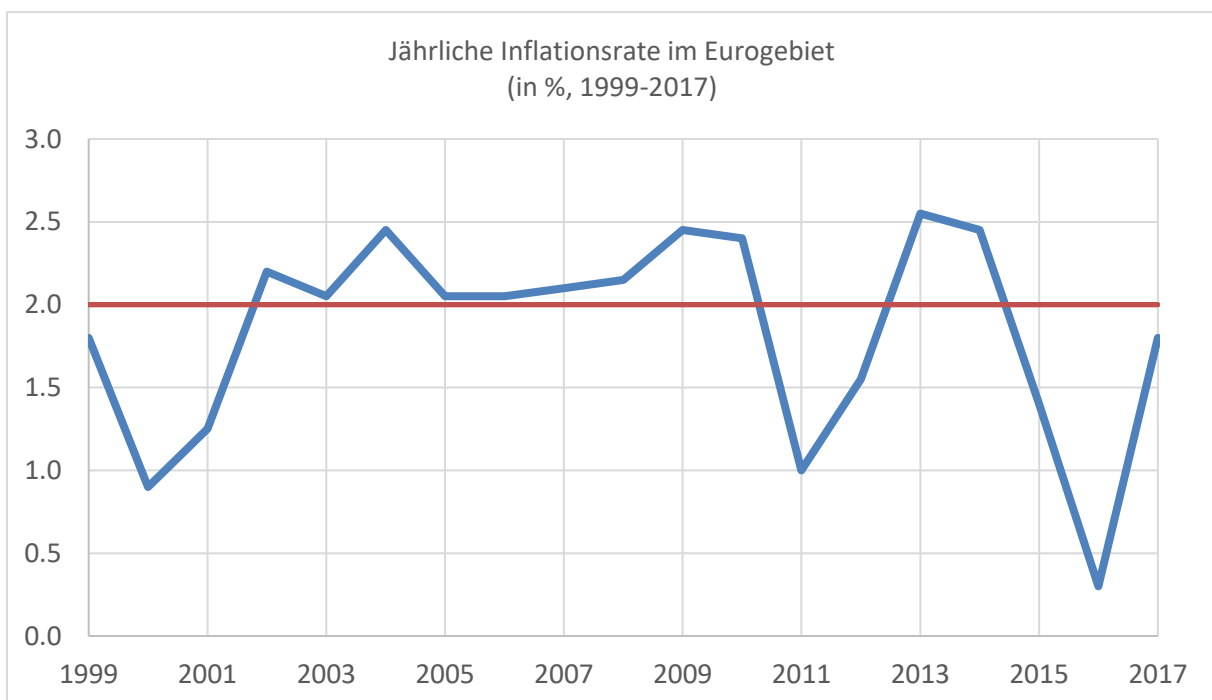
Question C10) Who is responsible for setting this interest rate?

- a) The ECB, independently of euro area governments.
- b) The ECB; euro area governments have to agree afterward.
- c) The ECB together with euro area governments.
- d) The euro area governments, with the ECB executing the decisions.
- e) Don't know.

Filter: One half of the respondents are shown the following graph before answering Question C11.

Please take a look at the following graph showing the development of the inflation rate in the euro area. The ECB's objective is to keep the inflation rate below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. In the graph, this objective is shown by a red horizontal line.

The development of the annual inflation rate in the euro area from 1999 to 2017 (in %).



Source: European Statistical Office (EUROSTAT)

Please take into account your impression of inflation development in the euro area when answering the next question.

Question C11) To what extent do you trust the European Central Bank (ECB)? Value 1 means that you have very much trust. Value 5 means that you have no trust at all. You may grade your trust with the values in between.

- a) (1) Very much trust
- b) (2)
- c) (3)
- d) (4)
- e) (5) No trust at all

Base: All respondents

Note: Please let respondents see and read the screen for all following questions.

Part D: During and after the financial crisis, the European Central Bank (ECB) markedly changed its monetary policy. For instance, the interest rate that commercial banks pay for borrowing money from the ECB has been lowered substantially. This interest rate fell from 4% in June 2007 before the financial crisis to 0% in March 2016, which is also the current value. Moreover, since March 2015, the ECB purchases a substantial number of government bonds as part of its 'unconventional' monetary policy measures and thus increases the money supply in the economy.

Base: All respondents

Question D1) After implementation of these monetary policy measures, has your economic situation become better or worse compared to when the ECB conducted its normal (that is, pre-crisis) monetary policy? Specifically, would your current economic situation be better if the ECB had continued to charge 4% interest and had not implemented 'unconventional' monetary policy measures?

- a) As a result of the ECB's measures, my economic situation is better compared to under pre-crisis monetary policy.
- b) The ECB's monetary policy measures have no influence on my economic situation.
- c) As a result of the ECB's measures, my economic situation is worse compared to under pre-crisis monetary policy.
- d) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question D2) Do you have the impression that the ECB's monetary policy during and after the financial crisis has affected the income and wealth distribution in Germany and, if yes, how?

- a) It contributes to increasing economic inequality.
- b) It has no influence on economic inequality.
- c) It contributes to reducing economic inequality.
- d) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Note: Please let respondents see and read the screen for all following questions.

Part E: In this part of the survey we would like to know more about the factors influencing your voting decisions in local elections.

Base: All respondents

Question E1) Think about your own voting decision: Do you use the budget of your municipality, with its detailed information about how public funds are spent in various policy areas, to learn about the political competence of the incumbent mayor?

For my voting decision, the municipality budget ...

- a) Does not contain relevant information.
- b) Contains some relevant information.
- c) Contains a lot of relevant information.
- d) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question E2) In your view and in general, how reliable are media reports about decisions made by the mayor that are relevant for the municipality budget?

- a) Reliable.
- b) Not always reliable.
- c) Unreliable.
- d) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question E3) How well do you feel informed about the municipality budget and thereby the policy areas in which the municipality spends its money?

- a) Good.
- b) Fair.
- c) Bad.
- d) Don't know.

Base: All respondents

Question E4) Below are two contrasting statements. Please indicate your own position.

If you **fully agree** with the **left-hand side** statement, then please choose **-2**.
 If you **rather agree** with the **left-hand side** statement, then please choose **-1**.
 If you **fully agree** with the **right-hand side** statement, then please choose **+2**.
 If you **rather agree** with the **right-hand side** statement, then please choose **+1**.
 If you are undecided, then please choose **0**.

4a1) During his term of office, the mayor ensures that the available public funds are spent according to the actual needs of the population in the municipality.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	4a2) Especially before elections, the mayor uses public money to increase his/her re-election chances, irrespective of whether these expenditures are in line with the needs of the population in the municipality.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4b1) The mayor has a lot of leeway for devising the municipality budget and does not depend much on decisions made at the state or federal level.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	4b2) The mayor has no notable leeway for devising the municipality budget and depends much on decisions made at the state or federal level.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4c1) The likelihood that I vote for the mayor depends more on the expenditure structure of the municipality budget than the general economic situation in the municipality.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	4c2) The likelihood that I vote for the mayor depends more on the general economic situation in the municipality than the expenditure structure of the municipality budget.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Base: All respondents

Screen:

Part F: I would like to hand over the pen-pad for the following questions and ask you to fill in the answers yourself. Please answer honestly. I can ensure you that your data will be treated as fully confidential and anonymous. It will not be possible to personally identify you during the data analysis phase.

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

Interviewer: Hand over the console to the interviewee!

Base: All respondents

Question F1) Which party would you vote for if federal elections were held this Sunday?

CDU/CSU	<input type="checkbox"/>
SPD	<input type="checkbox"/>
AfD	<input type="checkbox"/>
FDP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Linkspartei/PDS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other party	<input type="checkbox"/>
Would not vote	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question F2) Are you a trade union member?

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

Question F3) Do you have children? If yes, how many children do you have?

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

Question F4) How satisfied are you with your overall economic situation? The value 1 implies that you are absolutely satisfied. The value 5 implies that you are absolutely dissatisfied. You may grade your satisfaction with the values in between.

Absolutely satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Absolutely dissatisfied
----------------------	--------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	-------------------------

Question F5) Think about the value of your total wealth, such as bank savings, equity, fixed-income securities, or real estate, would you describe yourself as more like a saver or more like a person who has debt?

Saver	<input type="checkbox"/>
Person who has debt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question F6) Within the next five years, how likely is it that you will move out of your current municipality?

Very likely	<input type="checkbox"/>
Likely	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unlikely	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Screen: Thank you for your honest answers! Please hand over the console to the interviewer!

Base: All respondents

Note: Please let interviewee see and read the screen for all following questions.

Question F7) 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. We would like to know in which of the rows you would prefer the safe payoff for the first time.

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

Question F8) 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. We would like to know in which of the rows you would prefer Option B, paid in 6 months, for the first time.

	You get... Immediately	or	You get... In 6 months
	A		B
1	€1,000		€1,000
2	€1,000		€1,025
3	€1,000		€1,050
4	€1,000		€1,075
5	€1,000		€1,100
6	€1,000		€1,150
7	€1,000		€1,200
8	€1,000		€1,300
9	€1,000		€1,400
10	€1,000		€1,500
11	€1,000		€1,750
12	€1,000		€2,000
13	€1,000		€2,500
14	€1,000		€3,000

***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:

Question F9) 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. We would like to know in which of the rows you would prefer Option B, paid in 12 months, for the first time.

	You get ... In 6 months	Or	You get ... In 12 months
	A		B
1	€1,000		€1,000
2	€1,000		€1,025
3	€1,000		€1,050
4	€1,000		€1,075
5	€1,000		€1,100
6	€1,000		€1,150
7	€1,000		€1,200
8	€1,000		€1,300
9	€1,000		€1,400
10	€1,000		€1,500
11	€1,000		€1,750
12	€1,000		€2,000
13	€1,000		€2,500
14	€1,000		€3,000

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:

Appendix C

Absolute and Relative Frequencies

On the right-hand side of the tables, the population-weighted values are given. Note that in some cases, weighting may change the total absolute number of respondents. In other cases, rounding differences may appear when adding up column values.

Question A1) In light of this situation we would like to know how you evaluate the right of asylum.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
The right of asylum ought to be maintained as a basic right, independent of its consequences, like a large migration wave.	275	13.7	293	14.6
In general, the right of asylum ought to be maintained as a basic right, but it should be restricted, for instance, when immigration increases too much.	1,168	58	1,179	58.5
The right of asylum should no longer be maintained as a basic right, as it could be the case that too much immigration undermines the structure of our society.	572	28.4	543	26.9
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question A2ai) In your opinion, where should the necessary finances, for instance, for accommodation, provisions, and assistance, mainly come from?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Tax hikes.	39	14.2	34	12.3
Reduction of government spending in other areas, such as social expenditures, defence, or law and order.	112	40.7	118	42.9
Through incurring more government debt. However, this is only possible after adjusting the debt break, which is anchored in the constitution.	37	13.5	39	14.1
From a different source: Please tell us your notion:	69	25.1	68	24.5
a) Other.	22	8	23	8.3
b) Extra tax on rich/wealth tax/inheritance tax.	18	6.6	19	6.8
c) Cutting defence spending.	11	4	10	3.6
d) Cutting salaries of politicians.	6	2.2	6	2.1
e) Use 'solidarity surcharge' (Solidaritätszuschlag).	6	2.2	6	2.1
f) Fairer taxation/reduce tax evasion.	6	2.2	6	2.1
g) Asylum seekers should be allowed to get work more quickly.	5	1.8	4	1.5
h) Reduce waste of public funds.	3	1.1	3	0.9
i) Fairer allocation of refugees across Europe.	1	0.4	2	0.6
I would like to change my answer to Question A1: the right of asylum should be restricted.	17	6.2	16	5.9
Don't know.	1	0.4	1	0.3
	275	100	276	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to i).

Question A2a)ii) As a reaction to the wave of refugees, notable fissures have appeared in the fabric of German society, which can be seen in the emergence of the Pegida movement or the 'Reichsbürger'. In light of many successful asylum applications, with which measures would you like to keep social cohesion in Germany?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Prompt fellow citizens to show more tolerance and solidarity.	106	41.1	107	41.6
Offer asylum seekers more voluntary integration opportunities.	56	21.7	56	21.6
By placing government conditions on asylum seekers; they should be forced to better adjust to German society.	70	27.1	68	26.4
Allow the existence of parallel societies within Germany, so that each person can live according to his/her wishes.	8	3.1	8	3.1
None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion:	18	5.4	19	5.3
a) Other	8	3.1	8	3.0
b) Improved integration	6	2.3	6	2.4
c) I would like to change my answer to Question A1: the right of asylum should be restricted.	5	1.9	6	2.3
d) Allow education and training	3	1.2	3	1.1
Don't know.	0	0	0	0
	258	100	258	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to d).

Question A2bi) When restricting the right of asylum, a number of practical questions would have to be solved, especially with regard to the conditions under which asylum seekers will be accepted. Which possibility do you find particularly suitable?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
I would introduce a maximum limit on the number of asylum seekers per year.	402	33.8	388	32.6
I would not introduce fixed upper limits. Instead, I would make the number conditional on the specific situation. For instance, given the strong inflow in recent years, it might be a good idea not to accept more asylum applications.	272	22.9	281	23.6
The government should declare more countries as secure countries of origin.	145	12.2	153	12.9
To deter asylum seekers, the government should instruct the asylum-granting agency to process applications very slowly, so that it takes years to come to a decision, in combination with uncomfortable living conditions during the waiting time.	13	1.1	11	0.9
The creation and financing of refugee camps in the neighbouring region of crisis-ridden countries would make applying for asylum in Germany less attractive.	147	12.4	143	12.1
Through suitable measures at the national border, it should be ensured that only few asylum applications can be filed.	152	12.8	154	12.9
None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion:	52	4.4	51	4.3
a) Only allow 'real' refugees into the country.	27	2.3	24	2.0
b) Help potential refugees in their home countries.	14	1.2	12	1.0
c) Other.	9	0.8	9	0.8
d) Don't accept economic refugees.	6	0.5	6	0.5
e) Faster deportation if asylum has not been granted.	6	0.5	5	0.4
f) Close borders/suspend right of asylum.	5	0.4	7	0.6
g) Don't accept refugees without papers.	4	0.3	3	0.3
h) Quicker processing of asylum applications.	3	0.3	3	0.3
i) Finding a Europe-wide solution.	3	0.3	3	0.3
j) Fair allocation of refugees across Europe.	2	0.2	2	0.2
Don't know.	7	0.6	9	0.8
	1190	100	1190	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to j).

Question A2ci) What should replace the constitutionally-anchored right of asylum (if at all)? In the future, ...

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Do not allow immigration to occur.	190	33.2	186	32.5
Only allow immigration that is economically helpful for Germany.	198	34.6	207	36.2
Reintroduce the right to asylum when the world order has stabilised.	132	23.1	130	22.8
None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion:	46	8.0	43	7.6
a) Only allow 'real' refugees into the country.	26	4.6	25	4.3
b) Other.	14	2.5	14	2.4
c) Establish a fully-fledged immigration law.	7	1.2	7	1.3
b) Don't accept economic refugees.	5	0.9	5	0.9
e) Don't accept refugees without papers.	5	0.9	4	0.8
f) Limit number of immigrants.	5	0.9	5	0.9
g) Help potential refugees in their home countries.	3	0.5	4	0.6
h) Refugee should be sent back as soon as there is peace in their home countries again.	3	0.5	2	0.4
i) Faster deportation if asylum has not been granted.	2	0.4	2	0.3
Don't know.	6	1.1	6	1.0
	572	100	572	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to i).

Question A2cii) The right of asylum is also anchored within the EU and, in principle, EU treaties would have to be changed or Germany must leave the EU if this right is abolished.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
I am generally in favour of EU membership, but the EU asylum rules are no longer up to date and should be changed. However, we have to accept if no change is possible.	135	23.6	152	26.5
I am generally in favour of EU membership, but the EU asylum rules are no longer up to date and should be changed. However, if no change occurs, Germany should leave the EU.	235	41.1	220	38.4
In general, I would prefer it if Germany left the EU to better foster its own national interests.	161	28.2	163	28.4
None of these alternatives: Please tell us your notion:	33	5.8	29	5.1
a) Other.	21	3.7	19	3.4
b) The rules should be the same across Europe.	5	0.9	5	0.8
c) Each country should decide on its own.	4	0.7	3	0.5
d) Only allow 'real' refugees into the country.	4	0.7	3	0.5
e) Make rules for granting asylum tighter.	3	0.5	3	0.5
Don't know.	8	1.4	9	1.5
	572	100	573	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to e).

Question A3) From which number of approved asylum applications per year onward would you feel notably uncomfortable living in Germany?

Approved asylum applications per year	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
10,000	310	15.4	300	14.9
50,000	267	13.3	264	13.1
100,000	311	15.4	308	15.3
150,000	67	3.3	69	3.4
200,000	167	8.3	168	8.4
250,000	106	5.3	108	5.4
300,000	84	4.2	82	4.1
350,000	15	0.7	13	0.7
400,000	34	1.7	34	1.7
450,000	8	0.4	7	0.4
500,000	159	7.9	162	8.0
600,000	38	1.9	37	1.8
700,000	13	0.7	12	0.6
800,000	15	0.7	16	0.8
900,000	5	0.3	4	0.2
1,000,000	90	4.5	94	4.7
1,500,000	18	0.9	20	1.0
2,000,000	20	1.0	24	1.2
2,500,000	7	0.4	9	0.5
3,000,000	6	0.3	7	0.3
4,000,000	0	0	0	0
5,000,000	7	0.4	7	0.4
More than 5,000,000	15	0.7	16	0.8
Never	253	12.6	253	12.6
	2,015	100	2,014	100

Question A4a1) Roughly, how many asylum seekers do you think came to Germany in 2015 and 2016?

Asylum seekers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
10,000	2	0.6	3	1.0
20,000	2	0.6	3	0.8
65,000	1	0.3	1	0.4
80,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
100,000	8	2.5	7	2.3
120,000	2	0.6	3	0.9
150,000	1	0.3	1	0.4
160,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
200,000	5	1.6	4	1.2
250,000	4	1.3	4	1.3
300,000	6	1.9	9	2.7
400,000	1	0.3	2	0.5
500,000	11	3.4	10	3.2
600,000	3	0.9	3	1.0
700,000	4	1.3	3	1.0
750,000	1	0.3	1	0.3
800,000	9	2.8	10	3.2
900,000	2	0.6	1	0.4
1,000,000	56	17.6	53	16.4
1,100,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
1,200,000	11	3.4	10	3.1
1,300,000	2	0.6	3	1.1
1,400,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
1,500,000	25	7.8	25	7.9
1,600,000	2	0.6	3	0.9
1,750,000	1	0.3	0	0.1
1,800,000	1	0.3	1	0.3
1,900,000	1	0.3	2	0.5
2,000,000	27	8.5	27	8.3
2,500,000	3	0.9	3	0.9
3,000,000	4	1.3	4	1.3

5,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.3
6,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.4
10,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
12,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.4
15,000,000	2	0.6	2	0.5
25,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
30,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.3
40,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.2
50,000,000	1	0.3	1	0.4
Don't know	110	34.5	112	34.8
	319	100	321	100

Questions A4 and A41) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think are from predominantly Islamic countries?

Asylum seekers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
5	3	0.2	3	0.2
6	2	0.1	2	0.1
7	2	0.1	2	0.1
8	2	0.1	2	0.1
9	1	0.1	1	0.1
10	3	0.2	3	0.2
11	2	0.1	4	0.2
12	3	0.2	3	0.2
40	2	0.1	1	0.1
50	1	0.1	1	0.0
60	1	0.1	1	0.1
70	3	0.2	3	0.2
80	4	0.2	3	0.2
85	2	0.1	2	0.1
90	9	0.5	8	0.5
95	5	0.3	4	0.2
98	2	0.1	2	0.1
100	2	0.1	2	0.1

500	2	0.1	2	0.1
800	2	0.1	2	0.1
880	1	0.1	2	0.1
1,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
5,000	3	0.2	4	0.2
8,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
18,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
20,000	3	0.2	4	0.2
30,000	5	0.3	7	0.4
50,000	7	0.4	7	0.4
60,000	4	0.2	3	0.2
70,000	3	0.2	2	0.1
75,000	3	0.2	3	0.2
80,000	6	0.4	6	0.3
90,000	5	0.3	4	0.2
100,000	19	1.1	17	1.0
110,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
120,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
130,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
150,000	5	0.3	7	0.4
200,000	10	0.6	11	0.7
250,000	8	0.5	7	0.4
300,000	15	0.9	14	0.8
350,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
360,000	1	0.1	2	0.1
380,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
400,000	12	0.7	10	0.6
450,000	5	0.3	5	0.3
460,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
480,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
500,000	58	3.5	54	3.2
550,000	3	0.2	3	0.2
600,000	53	3.2	52	3.1
650,000	2	0.1	3	0.2
700,000	68	4.1	70	4.2

720,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
750,000	37	2.2	33	2.0
800,000	128	7.6	127	7.6
850,000	21	1.3	22	1.3
900,000	90	5.4	93	5.6
950,000	14	0.8	12	0.7
960,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
990,000	2	0.1	1	0.1
999,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,000,000	274	16.4	282	16.9
1,000,100	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,100,000	56	3.3	55	3.3
1,150,000	10	0.6	8	0.5
1,180,000	1	0.1	2	0.1
1,190,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
1,200,000	55	3.3	56	3.4
1,250,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
1,300,000	3	0.2	3	0.2
1,450,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,500,000	10	0.6	14	0.8
1,600,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,800,000	5	0.3	5	0.3
1,900,000	3	0.2	2	0.1
2,000,000	10	0.6	10	0.6
2,500,000	2	0.1	1	0.1
5,000,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
9,000,000	2	0.1	1	0.1
10,000,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
20,000,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
30,000,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
38,000,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
Don't know	572	34.2	565	33.9
	1,674	100	1,667	100.0

Questions A5 and A51) Roughly, how many asylum seekers who came to Germany in 2015 and 2016 do you think were fleeing from war and terror in their home countries?

Asylum seekers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
0	13	0.8	11	0.6
1	40	2.4	44	2.6
2	3	0.2	3	0.2
4	1	0.1	1	0.0
5	8	0.5	7	0.4
6	5	0.3	4	0.3
8	3	0.2	4	0.3
9	1	0.1	1	0.0
10	5	0.3	4	0.2
11	1	0.1	1	0.0
22	1	0.1	1	0.0
25	1	0.1	1	0.1
30	1	0.1	1	0.1
40	1	0.1	2	0.1
50	5	0.3	5	0.3
70	3	0.2	3	0.2
80	5	0.3	4	0.2
90	2	0.1	1	0.1
100	3	0.2	2	0.1
250	1	0.1	1	0.1
300	3	0.2	2	0.1
400	2	0.1	2	0.1
500	3	0.2	4	0.3
600	1	0.1	1	0.0
800	1	0.1	2	0.1
1,000	3	0.2	3	0.2
2,000	4	0.2	5	0.3
3,000	3	0.2	3	0.2
3,500	1	0.1	1	0.0
5,000	6	0.4	6	0.4
6,000	1	0.1	1	0.0

7,000	1	0.1	0	0.0
8,800	1	0.1	2	0.1
10,000	13	0.8	10	0.6
10,500	1	0.1	1	0.1
15,000	3	0.2	4	0.2
19,000	1	0.1	2	0.1
20,000	6	0.4	5	0.3
25,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
30,000	6	0.4	6	0.4
40,000	2	0.1	1	0.1
45,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
50,000	29	1.7	27	1.6
60,000	5	0.3	5	0.3
64,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
70,000	3	0.2	2	0.1
80,000	8	0.5	8	0.4
90,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
100,000	59	3.5	58	3.5
120,000	4	0.2	3	0.2
150,000	17	1.0	17	1.0
160,000	1	0.1	0	0.0
190,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
200,000	81	4.8	79	4.7
220,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
240,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
250,000	31	1.8	29	1.7
300,000	49	2.9	49	2.9
302,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
350,000	8	0.5	7	0.4
400,000	65	3.9	68	4.1
450,000	7	0.4	11	0.7
500,000	168	10.0	170	10.1
520,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
550,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
560,000	1	0.1	1	0.0

600,000	107	6.4	111	6.6
650,000	4	0.2	4	0.3
700,000	59	3.5	58	3.5
720,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
750,000	30	1.8	29	1.7
800,000	90	5.4	96	5.7
850,000	11	0.7	11	0.6
900,000	49	2.9	44	2.6
950,000	4	0.2	3	0.2
990,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,000,000	70	4.2	76	4.5
1,100,000	12	0.7	14	0.8
1,150,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,200,000	14	0.8	14	0.8
1,500,000	4	0.2	4	0.2
20,000,000	1	0.1	1	0.0
30,000,000	2	0.1	2	0.1
Don't know	509	30.3	502	30.0
	1,682	100	1675	100

Question A6) How much do you think is spent by the federal level, states, and municipalities per refugee each month (for example, for accommodation and provisions as well as language and integration courses)?

Asylum seekers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
15	1	0.1	1	0.1
40	1	0.1	1	0.1
100	7	0.5	7	0.5
110	1	0.1	1	0.0
150	3	0.2	4	0.3
180	1	0.1	2	0.1
200	4	0.3	4	0.3
250	3	0.2	4	0.3
300	8	0.6	10	0.7
350	3	0.2	3	0.2

400	4	0.3	7	0.5
500	30	2.2	33	2.4
550	1	0.1	1	0.1
600	9	0.7	10	0.7
650	2	0.1	3	0.2
700	11	0.8	12	0.9
750	2	0.1	2	0.2
800	31	2.3	32	2.4
850	1	0.1	1	0.1
886	1	0.1	1	0.1
900	15	1.1	12	0.9
950	1	0.1	1	0.0
999	1	0.1	1	0.0
1,000	172	12.7	168	12.3
1,100	5	0.4	6	0.4
1,150	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,200	66	4.9	66	4.8
1,250	1	0.1	1	0.0
1,300	14	1.0	15	1.1
1,400	9	0.7	7	0.5
1,500	124	9.2	115	8.5
1,600	3	0.2	2	0.2
1,650	1	0.1	1	0.1
1,700	6	0.4	7	0.5
1,750	3	0.2	3	0.2
1,800	11	0.8	13	0.9
1,900	1	0.1	1	0.1
2,000	98	7.2	100	7.3
2,150	1	0.1	1	0.1
2,200	2	0.1	2	0.1
2,300	2	0.1	2	0.2
2,350	1	0.1	1	0.1
2,400	1	0.1	1	0.1
2,500	53	3.9	52	3.8
2,550	1	0.1	1	0.1

2,650	1	0.1	1	0.1
2,800	1	0.1	1	0.0
3,000	55	4.1	49	3.6
3,500	5	0.4	5	0.3
3,600	1	0.1	0	0.0
3,775	1	0.1	1	0.1
4,000	25	1.8	25	1.8
4,200	1	0.1	1	0.1
4,500	6	0.4	5	0.4
4,750	1	0.1	1	0.1
5,000	43	3.2	44	3.2
5,500	2	0.1	2	0.1
6,000	10	0.7	13	1.0
7,000	4	0.3	5	0.4
7,500	1	0.1	1	0.1
8,000	4	0.3	3	0.3
9,999	1	0.1	1	0.1
10,000	3	0.2	3	0.2
15,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
24,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
45,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
50,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
100,000	1	0.1	2	0.1
150,000	2	0.1	2	0.2
200,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
300,000	2	0.1	2	0.2
1,000,000	2	0.1	3	0.2
2,000,000	1	0.1	3	0.2
2,500,000	1	0.1	1	0.1
5,000,000	3	0.2	4	0.3
Don't know	454	33.6	465	34.1
	1353	100	1364	100.0

Question B1) Tell us about your work experience with immigrated workers. Comparing these with German workers, would you say that teamwork is

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Much better.	7	0.4	8	0.5
Slightly better.	27	1.5	30	1.6
Equally good.	234	12.9	239	13.2
Slightly worse.	212	11.7	212	11.7
Much worse.	182	10.1	184	10.1
So far, I have had no work experience with migrated workers.	978	54.0	970	53.6
Don't know.	171	9.4	168	9.3
	1,811	100	1,811	100

Question B2) What are your expectations regarding a widespread integration of refugees into the German labour market? This integration will

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Work out well.	42	2.3	45	2.5
Roughly work out.	522	28.8	524	29.0
Not really work out.	731	40.4	739	40.8
Not work at all.	328	18.1	315	17.4
Don't know.	188	10.4	187	10.3
	1,811	100	1,811	100

Question B3a) Imagine that more people start looking for work in your home region. Assume that these are immigrants from the **European Union**. When you think about your own job, do you believe that it could be done by these immigrants?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes, completely.	118	13.4	109	12.4
Yes, but not completely.	343	38.9	356	40.3
Only rather incompletely.	189	21.4	188	21.3
Not at all.	114	12.9	114	13.0
Don't know.	118	13.4	115	13.0
	882	100	882	100

Question B3b) Imagine that due to the **influx of refugees**, more people start looking for work in your home region. When you think about your own job, do you believe that it could be done by refugees?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes, completely.	51	5.5	55	5.9
Yes, but not completely.	296	31.9	294	31.6
Only rather incompletely.	239	25.7	236	25.4
Not at all.	187	20.1	184	19.8
Don't know.	156	16.8	161	17.4
	929	100	929	100.0

Question B4a) Imagine that more people start looking for work in your home region. Assume that these are immigrants from the **European Union**. Under these circumstances, would you be afraid that you might lose your job or that it might become more difficult for you to find a new job?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes, very much.	60	6.8	60	6.8
Yes, a bit.	146	16.6	141	16.0
Not really.	243	27.6	249	28.2
Not at all.	307	34.8	312	35.4
Don't know.	126	14.3	120	13.7
	882	100	882	100

Question B4b) Imagine that due to the **influx of refugees** more people start looking for work in your home region. Under these circumstances, would you be afraid that you might lose your job or that it might become more difficult for you to find a new job?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes, very much.	49	5.3	47	5.1
Yes, a bit.	120	12.9	116	12.5
Not really.	269	29.0	267	28.7
Not at all.	359	38.6	365	39.2
Don't know.	132	14.2	134	14.4
	929	100	929	100.

Question C1a) Do you remember, roughly, what Germany's rate of inflation was in 2017? Please write the percentage here:

Remembered inflation rate in 2017	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
0	3	0.3	2	0.2
0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
0.4	2	0.2	2	0.2
0.5	2	0.2	2	0.2
0.7	2	0.2	3	0.3
0.8	1	0.1	1	0.1
0.9	2	0.2	2	0.2
1	45	4.5	49	4.8
1.2	5	0.5	6	0.6
1.3	3	0.3	3	0.3
1.4	3	0.3	4	0.4
1.5	39	3.9	41	4.0
1.6	9	0.9	9	0.9
1.7	13	1.3	14	1.3
1.8	30	3.0	30	3.0
1.9	5	0.5	4	0.4
2	183	18.1	183	17.9

2.2	4	0.4	3	0.3
2.3	4	0.4	4	0.4
2.4	1	0.1	1	0.1
2.5	35	3.5	35	3.5
2.6	1	0.1	1	0.1
2.7	2	0.2	2	0.2
3	83	8.2	74	7.3
3.2	2	0.2	1	0.1
3.25	1	0.1	1	0.1
3.5	2	0.2	2	0.1
3.6	1	0.1	1	0.1
3.9	1	0.1	1	0.1
4	24	2.4	26	2.6
4.5	4	0.4	4	0.4
5	15	1.5	13	1.3
6	2	0.2	3	0.3
7	1	0.1	1	0.1
8	3	0.3	3	0.3
10	4	0.4	4	0.4
20	1	0.1	1	0.1
23	1	0.1	1	0.1
40	1	0.1	2	0.2
80	1	0.1	1	0.1
Don't know	467	46.2	477	46.8
	1,010	100	1,020	100

Question C1b) Do you remember, roughly, what Germany's rate of inflation was in 2017? Which of the following options describes best how prices have changed?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Decreased.	7	0.7	6	0.6
Unchanged.	35	3.5	44	4.3
Increased by 1% or less.	67	6.7	65	6.5
Increased by more than 1% but not more than 2%.	256	25.5	258	25.6
Increased by more than 2% but not more than 3%	208	20.7	197	19.6
Increased by more than 3% but not more than 4%.	74	7.4	67	6.7
Increased by more than 4%.	60	6.0	58	5.8
Don't know.	298	29.7	311	30.9
	1,005	100	1,005	100

Question C2) Do you have the impression that the official inflation rate, which is computed by the Federal Statistical Office, reflects quite well the change in prices that you personally experience?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes.	448	22.2	435	21.6
No.	517	25.7	502	24.9
Don't know.	1,050	52.1	1,078	53.5
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question C3) Why do you believe that the official inflation rate does not describe well the change in prices that you personally experience? Briefly tell us your reasons, please.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Provided answer:	455	88.0	453	87.6
a) Just statistics/manipulated numbers.	110	21.3	110	21.3
b) Prices have risen more/inflation rate is higher.	92	17.8	84	16.2
c) Does not reflect reality/my consumer basket.	57	11.0	63	12.3
d) Everyday purchases/consumer goods get more and more expensive.	54	10.4	54	10.5
e) Government lies to us.	46	8.9	43	8.3
f) Goods are included that are irrelevant for me.	43	8.3	39	7.6
g) Groceries get ever more expensive.	40	7.7	41	8.0
h) Other.	40	7.7	38	7.4
i) Prices are continuously rising/everything gets more expensive.	30	5.8	27	5.3
j) Costs of housing/rents not sufficiently taken into account.	17	3.3	20	3.9
k) Petrol and oil prices get higher and higher.	15	2.9	15	2.9
l) Stronger perception in case of price increases.	15	2.9	15	3.0
m) Don't trust in inflation numbers.	13	2.5	13	2.4
n) Additional charges not taken into account.	12	2.3	13	2.4
o) Don't perceive inflation rate.	12	2.3	14	2.8
p) Taxes go up.	9	1.7	7	1.4
q) Products are different/some become more expensive others cheaper.	9	1.7	12	2.2
r) Services have become more expensive.	8	1.6	9	1.8
s) Wages do not rise.	7	1.4	8	1.5
t) Consumer behaviour changes/depends on consumer.	7	1.4	7	1.4
u) No interest payments on savings anymore.	4	0.8	4	0.8
v) Costs of insurance rising.	4	0.8	4	0.8
w) Income dependent/inflation more important for low-income households.	4	0.8	6	1.1
x) Sale intermediaries affect prices.	3	0.6	4	0.8
Don't know.	62	12.0	64	12.4
	517	100	517	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to x).

Question C4a) What do you expect the inflation rate will be next year, i.e., 2018? Please write the percentage here:

Expected inflation rate in 2018	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
0	2	0.2	1	0.1
0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
0.5	2	0.2	2	0.2
0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1
1	21	2.1	21	2.1
1.2	6	0.6	7	0.7
1.3	4	0.4	4	0.5
1.5	22	2.2	25	2.5
1.6	2	0.2	1	0.1
1.8	15	1.5	15	1.5
1.9	8	0.8	8	0.8
2	138	13.9	140	14.0
2.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
2.2	5	0.5	5	0.5
2.3	2	0.2	3	0.3
2.4	1	0.1	1	0.1
2.5	31	3.1	31	3.1
3	62	6.2	61	6.1
3.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
3.2	1	0.1	0	0.0
3.5	8	0.8	6	0.7
4	24	2.4	20	2.0
4.7	1	0.1	1	0.1
4.75	1	0.1	0	0.0
5	24	2.4	24	2.4
5.5	2	0.2	2	0.2
5.7	1	0.1	1	0.1
6	4	0.4	3	0.3
6.2	1	0.1	1	0.1

7	4	0.4	4	0.4
8	2	0.2	3	0.3
10	2	0.2	2	0.2
11	2	0.2	3	0.3
12.5	1	0.1	2	0.2
14	1	0.1	2	0.2
20	2	0.2	2	0.2
25	2	0.2	2	0.2
29	1	0.1	1	0.1
50	1	0.1	1	0.1
70	1	0.1	1	0.1
I do not form opinions about what might be the rate of inflation in the future.	301	30.3	308	31.0
Don't know.	283	28.4	276	27.7
	995	100	994	100

Question C4b) What do you expect the inflation rate will be next year, i.e., 2018? Which of the following options describes best how prices will change?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Decreases.	11	1.1	11	1.1
Unchanged.	96	9.4	101	9.9
Increases by 1% or less.	75	7.4	77	7.6
Increase by more than 1% but not more than 2%.	183	17.9	178	17.4
Increase by more than 2% but not more than 3%.	151	14.8	145	14.2
Increase by more than 3% but not more than 4%.	68	6.7	60	5.9
Increases by more than 4%.	55	5.4	51	5.0
I do not form opinions about what might be the rate of inflation in the future.	148	14.5	161	15.8
Don't know.	233	22.8	237	23.2
	1,020	100	1,020	100

Question C5) What is your main source of information for forming expectations about the future rate of inflation?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Newspaper/magazine.	241	15.4	238	15.2
Radio/TV.	515	32.9	509	32.5
Internet.	137	8.8	142	9.1
Social networks.	21	1.3	20	1.3
Conversations with friends/family/colleagues.	113	7.2	109	7.0
Other sources:	41	2.6	38	2.5
a) Own experience when shopping/spending money.	15	1.0	16	1.0
b) Watching prices/price hikes in shops.	11	0.7	9	0.5
c) Other.	19	1.2	19	1.2
I do not keep up to date with the inflation rate.	361	23.1	369	23.6
Don't know.	137	8.8	141	9.0
	1566	100	1566	100

Note: Multiple answers were possible in alternatives a) to c).

Question C6) The monetary policy of all countries in the euro area is managed by the European Central Bank (ECB). How do you rate your own knowledge about the ECB? Value 1 means that your knowledge is very good. Value 5 means that your knowledge is very bad. You may grade your knowledge with the values in between.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
(1) Very good.	21	1.0	24	1.2
(2)	168	8.3	168	8.3
(3)	676	33.6	668	33.2
(4)	585	29.0	585	29.1
(5) Very bad.	565	28.0	570	28.3
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question C7) Which of the following do you think is the main objective of the ECB? The main objective of the ECB is to ...

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Promote growth in the euro area.	236	11.7	249	12.4
Fight unemployment in the euro area.	45	2.2	46	2.3
Maintain price stability in the euro area.	983	48.8	966	47.9
Provide credit to European Union member states.	266	13.2	263	13.1
Control the euro/US dollar exchange rate.	52	2.6	56	2.8
Don't know.	433	21.5	435	21.6
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question C8) In the euro area, commercial banks (e.g., Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank, Sparkassen, Volksbanken, etc.) borrow money from the European Central Bank (ECB) at a given interest rate (Main Refinancing Rate). The commercial banks then lend this money at a higher interest rate to households and firms. Do you know, roughly, the interest rate that the ECB charges the commercial banks? Please write the percentage here:

Main Refinancing Rate	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
0	389	19.3	392	19.4
0.01	2	0.1	3	0.1
0.02	2	0.1	1	0.1
0.05	4	0.2	2	0.1
0.1	22	1.1	22	1.1
0.15	1	0.0	1	0.1
0.2	6	0.3	6	0.3
0.23	1	0.0	1	0.1
0.25	4	0.2	5	0.3
0.3	7	0.3	9	0.4
0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1
0.5	59	2.9	56	2.8
0.65	1	0.0	1	0.0
0.7	2	0.1	2	0.1
0.8	1	0.0	2	0.1
0.9	1	0.0	1	0.1

1	109	5.4	107	5.3
1.2	2	0.1	2	0.1
1.25	1	0.0	1	0.1
1.5	10	0.5	13	0.6
2	65	3.2	63	3.1
2.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
2.5	5	0.2	3	0.2
3	32	1.6	34	1.7
3.5	1	0.0	2	0.1
3.8	1	0.0	1	0.0
4	24	1.2	22	1.1
4.2	1	0.0	1	0.1
4.5	1	0.0	2	0.1
5	29	1.4	31	1.5
5.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
5.5	1	0.0	1	0.0
5.6	1	0.0	1	0.0
6	7	0.3	7	0.3
7	8	0.4	9	0.4
8	2	0.1	2	0.1
10	7	0.3	7	0.4
11	1	0.0	1	0.1
12	5	0.2	4	0.2
15	1	0.0	1	0.0
17	1	0.0	0	0.0
20	1	0.0	1	0.0
25	1	0.0	2	0.1
40	2	0.1	2	0.1
Don't know	1,190	59.1	1,193	59.1
	2,015	100	2,018	100

Question C9) Private banks borrow liquidity from the European Central Bank (ECB) at a given interest rate. Assume that prices in the euro area are expected to increase strongly. How do you think the interest rate should be set?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Decrease interest rate.	247	12.3	240	11.9
Keep interest rate constant.	428	21.2	440	21.9
Increase interest rate.	589	29.2	588	29.2
Don't know.	751	37.3	747	37.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question C10) Who is responsible for setting this interest rate?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
The ECB, independently of euro area governments.	726	36.0	716	35.5
The ECB; euro area governments have to agree afterward.	234	11.6	233	11.6
The ECB together with euro area governments.	320	15.9	324	16.1
The euro area governments, with the ECB executing the decisions.	106	5.3	111	5.5
Don't know.	629	31.2	631	31.3
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question C11) To what extent do you trust the European Central Bank (ECB)? Value 1 means that you have very much trust. Value 5 means that you have no trust at all. You may grade your trust with the values in between.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
(1) Very much trust.	57	2.8	56	2.8
(2)	236	11.7	238	11.8
(3)	972	48.2	1,002	49.7
(4)	393	19.5	380	18.8
(5) No trust at all.	357	17.7	339	16.8
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question D1) After implementation of these monetary policy measures, has your economic situation become better or worse compared to when the ECB conducted its normal (that is, pre-crisis monetary) policy? In particular, when the ECB was charging 4% interest and had not implemented 'unconventional' monetary policy measures.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
As a result of the ECB's measures, my economic situation is better compared to under pre-crisis monetary policy.	180	6.5	129	6.4
The ECB's monetary policy measures have no influence on my economic situation.	817	40.6	830	41.2
As a result of the ECB's measures, my economic situation is worse compared to under pre-crisis monetary policy.	391	19.4	373	18.5
Don't know.	677	33.6	683	33.9
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question D2) Do you have the impression that the ECB's monetary policy during and after the financial crisis has affected the income and wealth distribution in Germany and, if yes, how?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
It contributes to increasing economic inequality.	692	34.3	659	32.7
It has no influence on economic inequality.	312	15.5	326	16.2
It contributes to reducing economic inequality.	235	11.7	243	12.1
Don't know.	776	38.5	788	39.1
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question E1) Think about your own voting decision: Do you use the budget of your municipality, with its detailed information about how public funds are spent in various policy areas, to learn about the political competence of the incumbent mayor? For my voting decision, the municipality budget...

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Does not contain relevant information.	627	31.1	622	30.9
Contains some relevant information.	791	39.3	770	38.2
Contains a lot of relevant information.	215	10.7	206	10.2
Don't know.	382	19.0	417	20.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question E2) In your view and in general, how reliable are media reports about decisions made by the mayor that are relevant for the municipality budget?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Reliable.	446	22.1	440	21.9
Not always reliable.	1,001	49.7	1,003	49.8
Unreliable.	241	12.0	238	11.8
Don't know.	327	16.2	334	16.6
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question E3) How well do you feel informed about the municipality budget and thereby the policy areas in which the municipality spends its money?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Good.	219	10.9	211	10.5
Fair.	932	46.3	925	45.9
Bad.	672	33.4	679	33.7
Don't know.	192	9.5	201	10.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question E4) Below are two contrasting statements. Please indicate your own position.

If you **fully agree** with the **left-hand side** statement, then please choose **-2**.

If you **rather agree** with the **left-hand side** statement, then please choose **-1**.

If you **fully agree** with the **right-hand side** statement, then please choose **+2**.

If you **rather agree** with the **right-hand side** statement, then please choose **+1**.

If you are undecided, then please choose **0**.

4a1) During his term of office, the mayor ensures that the available public funds are spent according to the actual needs of the population in the municipality.

-2 **-1** **0** **+1** **+2**

4a2) Especially before elections, the mayor uses public money to increase his/her re-election chances, irrespective of whether these expenditures are in line with the needs of the population in the municipality.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
(-2)	179	8.9	158	7.8
(-1)	447	22.2	449	22.3
(0)	608	30.2	633	31.4
(+1)	506	25.1	499	24.8
(+2)	275	13.7	278	13.8
	2,015	100	2,015	100

4b1) The mayor has a lot of leeway for devising the municipality budget and does not depend much on decisions made at the state or federal level.

-2 **-1** **0** **+1** **+2**

4b2) The mayor has no notable leeway for devising the municipality budget and depends much on decisions made at the state or federal level.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
(-2)	108	5.4	107	5.3
(-1)	454	22.5	431	21.4
(0)	749	37.2	788	39.1
(+1)	523	26.0	516	25.6
(+2)	181	9.0	173	8.6
	2,015	100	2,015	100

4c1) The likelihood that I vote for the mayor depends more on the expenditure structure of the municipality budget than the general economic situation in the municipality.

-2 -1 0 +1 +2

4c2) The likelihood that I vote for the mayor depends more on the general economic situation in the municipality than the expenditure structure of the municipality budget.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
(-2)	71	3.5	68	3.4
(-1)	288	14.3	276	13.7
(0)	907	45.0	932	46.3
(+1)	519	25.8	518	25.7
(+2)	230	11.4	221	11.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question F1) Which party would you vote for if federal elections were held this Sunday?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
CDU/CSU	480	23.8	488	24.2
SPD	339	16.8	336	16.7
AfD	213	10.6	198	9.9
FDP	132	6.6	139	6.9
Linkspartei/PDS	161	8.0	139	6.9
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	207	10.3	228	11.3
Other party	118	5.9	110	5.5
Would not vote	365	18.1	377	18.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question F2) Are you a trade union member?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes	153	7.6	140	7.0
No	1,862	92.4	1,875	93.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question F3) Do you have children? If yes, how many children do you have?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
0	808	40.1	839	41.0
1	436	21.6	435	21.3
2	540	26.8	537	26.2
3	175	8.7	175	8.6
4	37	1.8	40	2.0
5	14	0.7	15	0.7
6	5	0.2	5	0.2
	2,015	100	2,046	100

Question F4) How satisfied are you with your overall economic situation? The value 1 implies that you are absolutely satisfied. The value 5 implies that you are absolutely dissatisfied. You may grade your satisfaction with the values in between.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
(1) Absolutely satisfied	154	7.6	159	7.9
(2)	763	37.9	761	37.8
(3)	762	37.8	762	37.8
(4)	262	13.0	261	12.9
(5) Absolutely dissatisfied	74	3.7	72	3.6
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question F5) Think about the value of your total wealth, such as bank savings, equity, fixed-income securities or real estate, would you describe yourself as a ...

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Saver	1,294	64.2	1,261	62.6
Person who has debt	410	20.4	428	21.3
Don't know	311	15.4	326	16.2
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question F6) Within the next five years, how likely is it that you will move out of your current municipality?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Very likely	73	3.6	82	4.1
Likely	157	7.8	169	8.4
Unlikely	1,600	79.4	1,570	77.9
Don't know	185	9.2	194	9.6
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question F7) 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. We would like to know in which of the rows you would prefer the safe payoff for the first time.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1	149	7.4	139	6.9
2	220	10.9	215	10.6
3	133	6.6	131	6.5
4	146	7.2	156	7.7
5	136	6.7	141	7.0
6	384	19.1	397	19.6
7	75	3.7	79	3.9
8	62	3.1	66	3.3
9	37	1.8	37	1.8
10	545	27.0	526	26.0
Don't know	128	6.4	137	6.8
	2,015	100	2,024	100

Question F8) 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. We would like to know in which of the rows you would prefer Option B, paid in 6 months, for the first time.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1	224	11.1	222	11.0
2	81	4.0	85	4.2
3	41	2.0	43	2.1
4	28	1.4	26	1.3
5	97	4.8	104	5.1
6	40	2.0	39	1.9
7	75	3.7	76	3.8
8	76	3.8	82	4.1
9	43	2.1	46	2.3
10	202	10.0	195	9.6
11	28	1.4	31	1.5
12	142	7.0	148	7.3
13	22	1.1	21	1.0
14	781	38.8	760	37.6
Don't know	135	6.7	144	7.1
	2,015	100	2,022	100

Question F9) 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. We would like to know in which of the rows you would prefer Option B, paid in 12 months, for the first time.

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1	194	9.6	191	9.4
2	60	3.0	66	3.3
3	44	2.2	44	2.2
4	18	0.9	20	1.0
5	62	3.1	65	3.2
6	32	1.6	32	1.6
7	77	3.8	79	3.9
8	62	3.1	62	3.1
9	47	2.3	47	2.3
10	181	9.0	181	9.0
11	35	1.7	35	1.7
12	152	7.5	156	7.7
13	21	1.0	22	1.1
14	882	43.8	868	42.9
Don't know	148	7.3	154	7.6
	2,015	100	2,022	100

Part G: Variables automatically collected by GfK

Question G1) Age

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
14	9	0.5	14	0.7
15	10	0.5	12	0.6
16	16	0.8	20	1.0
17	21	1.0	30	1.5
18	18	0.9	20	1.0
19	39	1.9	44	2.2
20	18	0.9	24	1.2
21	26	1.3	34	1.7
22	21	1.0	24	1.2
23	32	1.6	38	1.9
24	22	1.1	24	1.2
25	19	0.9	20	1.0
26	26	1.3	32	1.6
27	20	1.0	22	1.1
28	27	1.3	34	1.7
29	16	0.8	20	1.0
30	32	1.6	40	2.0
31	23	1.1	29	1.4
32	19	0.9	23	1.1
33	26	1.3	32	1.6
34	28	1.4	31	1.5
35	22	1.1	25	1.2
36	20	1.0	21	1.1
37	25	1.2	31	1.6
38	22	1.1	29	1.4
39	18	0.9	22	1.1
40	20	1.0	22	1.1
41	26	1.3	26	1.3
42	27	1.3	30	1.5

43	24	1.2	24	1.2
44	28	1.4	34	1.7
45	40	2.0	39	2.0
46	30	1.5	32	1.6
47	39	1.9	35	1.7
48	40	2.0	41	2.1
49	46	2.3	46	2.3
50	37	1.8	30	1.5
51	43	2.1	39	1.9
52	56	2.8	48	2.4
53	50	2.5	45	2.3
54	55	2.7	49	2.4
55	35	1.7	33	1.6
56	25	1.2	19	0.9
57	35	1.7	28	1.4
58	39	1.9	35	1.7
59	37	1.8	31	1.5
60	40	2.0	27	1.4
61	41	2.0	29	1.4
62	39	1.9	29	1.4
63	47	2.3	32	1.6
64	32	1.6	21	1.1
65	43	2.1	33	1.6
66	28	1.4	21	1.0
67	30	1.5	23	1.1
68	36	1.8	26	1.3
69	30	1.5	27	1.3
70	35	1.7	35	1.7
71	26	1.3	29	1.5
72	30	1.5	35	1.7
73	34	1.7	34	1.7
74	23	1.1	24	1.2
75	25	1.2	29	1.4
76	21	1.0	22	1.1
77	25	1.2	28	1.4

78	25	1.2	30	1.5
79	21	1.0	22	1.1
80	18	0.9	22	1.1
81	12	0.6	13	0.7
82	11	0.6	11	0.5
83	9	0.5	9	0.5
84	6	0.3	7	0.3
85	4	0.2	3	0.2
86	4	0.2	4	0.2
87	5	0.3	5	0.3
88	2	0.1	3	0.2
89	2	0.1	1	0.1
90	1	0.1	1	0.0
91	2	0.1	2	0.1
92	1	0.1	1	0.1
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 2) Sex

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Male	944	47	987	49
Female	1,071	53	1,028	51
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 3) Size of household

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1 person	518	25.7	472	23.4
2 person	830	41.2	774	38.4
3 person	330	16.4	346	17.2
4 person	249	12.4	316	15.7
5 or more persons	88	4.4	106	5.3
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 4) Children below 15 living in the household

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1 child	209	10.4	239	11.9
2 children	131	6.5	166	8.2
3 children	28	1.4	37	1.9
4 or more children	2	0.1	2	0.1
No children	1,645	81.6	1,571	78.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 5) Is respondent head of household?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes	1,265	62.8	1,235	61.3
No	750	37.2	780	38.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 6) Current occupation of head of household

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Blue-collar worker	324	16.1	330	16.4
White-collar worker	772	38.3	746	37.0
Public servant	49	2.4	82.8	4.1
Self-employed	185	9.2	165	8.2
Farmer	10	0.5	7	0.3
No occupation/unemployed	675	33.5	685	34.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 7) Is respondent mainly responsible for the household?

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Yes	1,258	62.4	1,191	59.1
No	757	37.6	824	40.9
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 8) Family status

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Single	461	22.9	511	25.4
Unmarried, but living together with partner	224	11.1	234	11.6
Married	964	47.8	946	47.0
Widowed/divorced/separated	363	18.0	321	15.9
No response	3	0.2	3	0.1
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 9) Education of interviewed person

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
No certified apprenticeship training	107	5.3	106	5.2
Certified apprenticeship	597	29.6	574	28.5
Secondary school	823	40.8	794	39.4
University-entrance diploma	255	12.7	294	14.6
University degree	199	9.9	207	10.3
No response	34	1.7	41.2	2.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 10) Occupational situation of interviewed person

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Full-time occupation	879	43.6	861	42.7
Part-time occupation	255	12.7	243	12.1
Currently unemployed	52	2.6	49	2.4
Not working (e.g., pensioners)	580	28.8	557	27.7
Housewife/househusband	76	3.8	80	4.0
In apprenticeship/compulsory military service	48	2.4	60	3.0
Attending school/university	125	6.2	165	8.2
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 11) Current occupation of interviewed person

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Blue-collar worker	251	12.5	246	12.2
White-collar worker	703	34.9	678	33.7
Public servant	35	1.7	55	2.7
Self-employed	125	6.2	107	5.3
Farmer	5	0.3	3	0.2
No occupation/unemployed	896	44.5	926	46.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 12) Education of head of household

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
No certified apprenticeship training	84	4.2	88	4.4
Certified apprenticeship	650	32.2	624	31.0
Secondary school	801	39.8	783	38.9
University-entrance diploma	218	10.8	250	12.4
University degree	252	12.5	259	12.9
No response	10	0.5	11	0.6
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 13) Occupational situation of head of household

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Full-time occupation	1,227	60.9	1,231	61.1
Part-time occupation	84	4.2	78	3.9
Currently unemployed	52	2.6	53	2.6
Not working (e.g., pensioners)	589	29.2	575	28.5
Housewife/househusband	15	0.7	15	0.7
In apprenticeship/compulsory military service	12	0.6	15	0.8
Attending school/university	36	1.8	49	2.4
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 14) Housing conditions

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Owner-occupied house	893	44.3	875	43.4
Owner-occupied flat	135	6.7	139	6.9
Renting	987	49.0	1,001	49.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 15) Net income of interviewed person

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
€0 to €499	139	6.9	153	7.6
€500 to €749	89	4.4	86	4.3
€750 to €999	205	10.2	202	10.0
€1,000 to €1,249	154	7.6	159	7.9
€1,250 to €1,499	249	12.4	231	11.5
€1,500 to €1,999	294	14.6	289	14.4
€2,000 to €2,499	197	9.8	203	10.1
€2,500 to €2,999	95	4.7	94	4.7
€3,000 to €3,499	26	1.3	30	1.5
€3,500 to €3,999	28	1.4	24	1.2
More than €4,000	26	1.3	24	1.2
No response	513	25.5	519	25.8
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 16) Net household income

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
€0 to €499	16	0.8	21	1.0
€500 to €749	18	0.9	16	0.8
€750 to €999	64	3.2	63	3.1
€1,000 to €1,249	75	3.7	73	3.6
€1,250 to €1,499	133	6.6	121	6.0
€1,500 to €1,999	191	9.5	184	9.1
€2,000 to €2,499	229	11.4	217	10.8
€2,500 to €2,999	222	11.0	216	10.7
€3,000 to €3,499	140	7.0	151	7.5
€3,500 to €3,999	166	8.2	172	8.5
More than €4,000	253	12.6	271	13.5
No response	508	25.2	510	25.3
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 17) Community size

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
- 1,999	111	5.5	88	4.4
2,000–2,999	72	3.6	60	3.0
3,000–4,999	161	8.0	142	7.0
5,000–9,999	244	12.1	243	12.1
10,000–19,999	306	15.2	291	14.5
20,000–49,999	399	19.8	390	19.3
50,000–99,999	159	7.9	168	8.4
100,000–199,999	88	4.4	107	5.3
200,000–499,999	158	7.8	188	9.4
500,000+	317	15.7	337	16.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 18) State

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Schleswig-Holstein	67	3.3	68	3.4
Hamburg	46	2.3	44	2.2
Bremen	16	0.8	16	0.8
Berlin	85	4.2	83	4.1
Lower Saxony	199	9.9	195	9.7
North Rhine-Westphalia	370	18.4	435	21.6
Hesse	172	8.5	151	7.5
Rhineland-Palatinate	94	4.7	101	5.0
Saarland	26	1.3	26	1.3
Baden-Württemberg	187	9.3	266	13.2
Bavaria	356	17.7	314	15.6
Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	45	2.2	42	2.1
Saxony-Anhalt	56	2.8	54	2.7
Brandenburg	75	3.7	62	3.1
Thuringia	80	4.0	54	2.7
Saxony	141	7.0	101	5.0
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 19) East/West Germany

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
West	1,533	76.1	1,618	80.3
East	482	23.9	397	19.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 20) Interest in new trends

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
I am highly interested in new trends	493	24.5	538	26.7
New trends do not interest me particularly	1,026	50.9	998	49.5
I do not care about new trends	496	24.6	479	23.8
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 21) Social class

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Highest	258	12.8	279	13.9
2 nd highest	375	16.6	387	19.2
Average	947	47.0	927	46.0
2 nd lowest	353	17.5	338	16.8
Lowest	82	4.1	84	4.2
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 22) Internet access

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
At home	1,635	81.1	1,666	82.7
At work	580	28.8	593	29.4
At school/university	117	5.8	152	7.6
Mobile access	983	48.8	1,039	51.6
Other	160	7.9	174	8.6
No Internet access	301	14.9	276	13.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 23) Internet use

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
Daily	1,014	50.3	1,065	52.9
More than once a week	478	23.7	460	22.8
Once a week	104	5.2	99	4.9
Two or three times a month	45	2.2	44	2.2
Once a month	6	0.3	5	0.2
Less than once a month	47	2.3	46	2.3
Never	321	15.9	297	14.7
	2,015	100	2,015	100

Question G 24) Income level of household (partially based on interviewer estimates)

Answers	Sample		Weighted	
	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
High (€3,000 or more)	616	30.6	655	32.5
Medium (€1,500 to €2,999)	1,013	50.3	992	49.2
Low (up to €1,499)	386	19.2	368	18.3
	2,015	100	2,015	100