

Survey on social inequality in Germany

Status: 07.12.2020

[Consent Form]

Welcome to this survey conducted by the University of Konstanz. We, a team of social scientists, would like to get a picture of what people in Germany think about inequality. To this end, we ask you a series of questions below, which you can answer with your everyday experiences and opinions. There are no wrong answers. Please answer truthfully; this is the only way we can arrive at a realistic picture of opinions among the population.

At some points we ask for your assessment of various topics. If you are not quite sure about the answers, that's no problem, just state what you suspect. We are only interested in your spontaneous assessment here.

The University of Konstanz does not store IP addresses and only has access to the information that you voluntarily provide to us in the following approx. 20 minutes. The data is used exclusively for scientific purposes and is processed in such a way that no conclusions can be drawn about individual persons.

[Demographics Screen 1]

First, we would like to ask a few questions about your personal background.

soz1. Are you...?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Divers

soz2. In which year were you born? [Pull-

Down 1920 - 2005]
[PROG: 2003 and older

7 Screenout] soz3. Which applies to

you?	Yes	No	None Specificat ion
(1) I was born in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) My mother was born in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



(3) My father is in
Germany born.

☐☐☐

soz3_staata. Do you have German citizenship?

☐

Yes

☐

No [PROG
7 Screenout]

soz4. What is your marital status?

☐

Married

☐

Registered partnership

☐

Single / f partnership

☐

Single / without a steady
partnership

☐

Divorced

☐

Widowed

☐

Not specified

soz5. Do you have children?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

Not specified

soz6. How many people currently live in your household, yourself included? [Pull-down

1 to 5, 6 or more, No answer].

soz7. [If soz7 > 1]

How many of your household members are younger than

14? [Pull-Down: None, 1 to 4, 5 or more,=please select]

soz8. What is most likely to apply to the residential area in which you live? We are
interested here in your subjective perception. Do you live ...

☐

...in a rural area or village

☐

...in a small town or a medium-sized city

☐

...on the outskirts or in the suburbs of a big city

☐

...in a big city

☐

Not specified

[Variant ALLBUS 2018]



[Demographics Screen 2]

soz9. What is your highest general school-leaving qualification? This does not refer to vocational qualifications such as vocational school, business school or university studies.

- ☐ Secondary or elementary school diploma
- ☐ Secondary school leaving certificate or polytechnic high school diploma
- ☐ Abitur, advanced technical college entrance qualification or extended secondary school (EOS)
- ☐ Other school-leaving qualification
- ☐ No school-leaving qualification (yet)

[Inequality Barometer.]

soz10. What is your highest vocational training qualification or university degree?

- ☐ No professional or university degree
- ☐ Completion of vocational training (apprenticeship) or school education (vocational school, commercial school)
- ☐ Graduation from a technical school, master school, technical school, vocational or technical academy
- ☐ University or technical college degree
- ☐ Other professional degree
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Not specified

[PIAAC 2012]

soz11. What is your parents' highest vocational training degree or university degree? Please indicate the professional degree of the parent who obtained the higher degree.

- ☐ No professional or university degree
- ☐ Completion of a vocational-occupational (apprenticeship) or school-based Education (vocational school, commercial school)
- ☐ Graduation from a technical school, master craftsman school, technical school, vocational or technical academy
- ☐ University or technical college degree
- ☐ Other professional degree
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Not specified

[PIAAC 2012]



soz13. What best describes your professional situation? Are you:

- ☐ Employed
- ☐ Not employed
- ☐ Not specified

soz14. [If soz13 = Employed] Are you:

- ☐ Working full-time with more than 30 hours per week
- ☐ Working part time
- ☐ Marginally employed with less than 10 hours per week

soz16. [If soz13 = Employed]
What is the nature of employment?

- ☐ Self-employed, freelancer
- ☐ Dependent employed with an employment contract for an indefinite period of time
- ☐ Dependent employed with a temporary employment contract
- ☐ Contributing family member
- ☐ Other: [\[open input\]](#)

soz15. [If soz13 = Not employed] Are you:

- ☐ Pupil
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Retired or pensioned
- ☐ Permanently unable to work due to illness or disability
- ☐ Looking for a job
- ☐ Not looking for work (e.g. due to raising children or caring for them)
- ☐ Other: [\[open input\]](#)

[Income Screen 1]

inc2. If you take all the incomes together: What is the monthly household income of all household members today?

Please enter the monthly net amount, i.e. after deduction of taxes and social security contributions. Please add regular payments such as pension, housing allowance, child benefit, BAföG, alimony, etc.!

If not known exactly: Please estimate the monthly amount.

- ☐ The monthly income is (in euros): [\[payment input\]](#)
- ☐ I don't want to brag about that.

[SOEP]



[Income Screen 2]

inc3. [If inc2 = I do not want to specify this].

The indication of income is very important for the evaluation of the data.
Therefore, please classify your household income.

- ☐ Up to €1,000
- ☐ 1.001 € - 2.000 €
- ☐ 2.001 € - 3.000 €
- ☐ 3.001 € - 4.000 €
- ☐ 4.001 € - 5.000 €
- ☐ 5,001 € or more
- ☐ I do not want to specify

[Inequality Barometer.]

[Income Screen 3]

inc1a. Imagine a ladder with 10 steps showing where people stand in Germany.
At the lowest level are the 10% of people with the lowest income, and at the highest level are the 10% of people with the highest income.

At what stage do you see yourself at this point?

10% mit dem
höchsten Einkommen



10% mit dem
geringsten Einkommen

[Pull-down from 1 to 10, No specification]

10th level - 10% of people with the highest income

9. stage

...

Stage 2

1st tier - 10% of people with the lowest income No information provided.

[Inequality Barometer.]



inc1b. What level were your parents at when they were the age you are now?

[Pull-down from 1 to 10, No specification]

10th level - 10% of people with the highest income

9. stage

...

Stage 2

1. Level - 10% of people with the lowest income Not specified

[Inequality Barometer.]

[Assets Screen 1]

inc4. What is the total wealth of your household?

- By "assets," we mean the value of any real estate, savings accounts, stocks, bonds, or other valuables that you or members of your household currently own.
- Subtract debts (mortgages, credit cards) from this.

- ☐ Up to €5,000
- ☐ 5.001 € - 50.000 €
- ☐ 50.001 € - 100.000 €
- ☐ 100.001 € - 250.000 €
- ☐ 250.001 € - 500.000 €
- ☐ 500,001 € or more
- ☐ I do not want to specify

inc5. Do you occupy your apartment or house as a main tenant, subtenant or owner?

- ☐ Main tenant
- ☐ Subtenant
- ☐ Owner
- ☐ Not specified



[Political Preferences / Politics]

pol1. How interested are you in politics in general?

- ☐ Very strong
- ☐ Strong
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Less strong
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Not specified

[GLES 2018, T40]

pol2a. From which media do you get your information about political and economic events in Germany?

- ☐ From television (incl. media library)
- ☐ From daily newspapers (incl. online offering)
- ☐ From weekly newspapers or magazines (incl. online offer)
- ☐ From the radio (incl. web radio)
- ☐ From social media and networks
- ☐ From other internet sources
- ☐ From other media
- ☐ Not specified

[Variant of "Credibility Media" infratest dimap / WDR 2018]

pol2. [PROG: show only if at least 2 options have been pol2. named at pol2a].
So you use various sources to find out about political and economic events. From which of the above-mentioned media do you mainly obtain your information about political and economic events in Germany?

- ☐ From television (incl. media library)
- ☐ From daily newspapers (incl. online offering)
- ☐ From weekly newspapers or magazines (incl. online offer)
- ☐ From the radio (incl. web radio)
- ☐ From social media and networks
- ☐ From other internet sources
- ☐ From other media
- ☐ All equally
- ☐ Not specified



pol3. In politics, people sometimes talk about "left" and "right". Where on this scale would you classify yourself if 0 stands for left and 10 for right? Which number best describes your position?

(left)											(right)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ No specification

[Inequality Barometer.]

pol4. Which party would you vote for if there were a federal election next Sunday?

- ☐ Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU)
- ☐ Christian Social Union in Bavaria (CSU)
- ☐ Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)
- ☐ Alternative for Germany (AfD)
- ☐ Free Democratic Party (FDP)
- ☐ The Left (LINKE)
- ☐ Alliance 90/The Greens (GRÜNE)
- ☐ Another party, namely: [\[open submission\]](#)
- ☐ I would not choose
- ☐ I would vote invalid
- ☐ I am not eligible to vote
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Not specified

pol5. What do you think are the most important political problems in Germany at the moment?

- ☐ The most important problem is: [\[open text input\]](#)
- ☐ The second most important problem is: [\[open text input\]](#)
- ☐ Not specified

[GLES 2017]

pol6. Some want lower taxes and contributions, even if that means fewer welfare state benefits; others want more welfare state benefits, even if that means higher taxes and contributions. Using pol6. a scale of 0 to 10, what is your opinion on this issue?

Lower taxes and contributions, even if that means less welfare state Services means											More welfare state benefits, even if that means higher taxes and contributions.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ No specification



[GLES 2017]

pol7. There are different views on who a member of a state parliament should represent. How important do you think it is for members of parliament to represent the interests of the following groups?

	Very important	Rather important	Rather unimportant	Not at all important
(1) All citizens in their constituency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) All voters of their party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) All citizens of the federal state of	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) A specific social group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[variant of GLES 2017]

pol8. [If pol7. (4) = "Very important" OR "Rather important"]

Which social group do you think members of a state parliament should represent?

_____ [open text input]

[Belief in a just world / Justice].

just. Below you will find different statements on the topic of justice.

Please comment on each of the following statements and decide to what extent each applies to you personally.

	True at all not	True to a large extent not	True rather not	True in little	True to a large extent	True exactly
(1) On the whole, I think I deserve my destiny.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) As a rule, I feel that I have been treated fairly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) In my opinion, I get, by and large, what I want. justly entitled to.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



(4) My life is fair on the whole.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(5) In my life, injustice is the exception rather than the rule.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(6) In my opinion, my life is generally fair.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(7) I find that when making important decisions, I am by and large Justice is done.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

[Dalbert, C. (1999). The world is more just for me than generally: About the Personal Belief in a Just World Scale's validity. Social Justice Research, 12, 79-98..]



[Transition / Intro]

Thank you for your responses so far. Below, we are interested in your views regarding some possible policies that target economic disparities.

[Baby Savings Book]

In some countries, there is an economic policy measure called the "baby savings book." This measure aims to promote saving in all parts of society and reduce the wealth gap between rich and poor.

In concrete terms, it could look like this: At birth, each child receives a savings account endowed with 1,000 euros. Until they turn 18, the children receive annual payments from the state. Children from poorer families receive a larger subsidy than children from richer families. As soon as the children are of age, they can freely dispose of the savings account.

Keep in mind that the introduction of the baby savings account will require a tax increase.

How a baby savings book could work:

Monthly net income of households with two children	Annual deposit of the state	Estimated balance at the age of 18. Year of life*
Under 1.950€	2.000€	37.000€
1.950€ – 2.900€	1.500€	28.000€
2.901€ – 3.700€	1.000€	19.000€
3.701€ – 5.000€	500€	10.000€
Over 5.000€	0€	1.000€

* 0% interest assumed

bond. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the introduction of baby savings books in Germany?

- ☐ Do not agree at all
- ☐ Rather not agree
- ☐ Partly, partly
- ☐ Agree rather
- ☐ Fully agree
- ☐ Not specified



[Public pension insurance / Experiment on Public Pension].

[Policy background (to all)]

In the statutory pension insurance scheme, the amount of the monthly pension depends on the pension contributions paid during employment. Consider two 65-year-old people, Mr. Großmüller and Mr. Kleinschmidt. Both have worked and paid contributions for 40 years, but Mr. Großmüller has always earned twice as much as Mr. Kleinschmidt and therefore paid twice as much in contributions overall.

pension1. Assume that the monthly pension entitlements of the two gentlemen total 3000 euros. What do you think Mr. Großmüller's monthly pension entitlements are and what are Mr. Kleinschmidt's?

[Slider with range: Mr. Großmüller 3.000€, Mr. Kleinschmidt 0€ to Mr. Großmüller 0€, Mr. Kleinschmidt 3.000€, 100€-steps]

[PROG: Randomized Assignment in Control Group OR Treatment 1 OR Treatment 2]

[Control Group: no additional information]

[Treatment 1.]

In the German pension insurance scheme, the amount of the monthly pension is precisely tied to the pension contributions paid during employment. Mr. Großmüller therefore receives twice as much pension as Mr. Kleinschmidt. The actual breakdown is therefore: 2,000 euros for Mr. Großmüller, 1,000 euros for Mr. Kleinschmidt.

[Treatment 2]

Under the German pension insurance scheme, the amount of the monthly pension is linked precisely to the pension contributions paid during the period of employment. Mr. Großmüller therefore receives twice as much pension as Mr. Kleinschmidt. The actual breakdown is therefore: 2,000 euros for Mr. Großmüller, 1,000 euros for Mr. Kleinschmidt.

In Germany, people with higher incomes also have a higher life expectancy. This means that Mr. Großmüller not only receives a higher monthly pension, but can also expect to draw his higher pension 4 years longer than Mr. Kleinschmidt.

pension2. Do you think the current distribution of pension rights in Germany is fair or unfair?

- ☐ Perfectly fair
- ☐ Rather just
- ☐ Rather unfair
- ☐ Very unfair



Don't know

pension3. In your opinion, which distribution of pension rights is the fairest?

[Slider with range: Mr. Großmüller 3.000€, Mr. Kleinschmidt 0€ to Mr. Großmüller 0€, Mr. Kleinschmidt 3.000€, 100€-steps]

[Tuition Fees / Experiment on Information and Social Influence: Tuition Fees].

In the next questions, we are interested in their opinions about studying at public universities and colleges.

[PROG: Randomisierte Zuweisung in Control Group ODER Treatment Group
Preference ODER Treatment Group Inequality]

[Control Group]

In Germany, domestic students at public universities or colleges do not pay tuition fees. In other countries, students pay so-called "downstream tuition fees". These tuition fees are only charged after graduation if the former students' income exceeds a certain threshold. Thus, access to higher education should be made possible for all, even with a tuition-financed higher education system.

[Treatment Group Preference]

In Germany, domestic students at public universities or colleges do not pay tuition fees. In other countries, students pay so-called "downstream tuition fees". These tuition fees are only charged after graduation if the former students' income exceeds a certain threshold. Thus, access to higher education should be made possible for all, even with a tuition-financed higher education system.

A representative survey conducted by the University of Konstanz in Germany found that a majority of eligible voters (about 60%) support downstream tuition.

[Treatment Group Inequality]

In Germany, domestic students at public universities or colleges do not pay tuition fees. In other countries, students pay so-called "downstream tuition fees". These tuition fees are only charged after graduation, when the former students' income exceeds a certain threshold. Thus, access to higher education should be made possible for all, even with a tuition-financed higher education system.

Current data indicate that families in which parents have a university degree (academic families) have higher incomes than families in which parents do not have a university degree (non-academic families). At the same time, only about one in four children in the children's



from non-academic families, but about three out of four children from academic families go on to university. Free access to public universities and colleges thus provides particular support for already affluent families with general tax revenues.

tuit1. Are you in favor of or against students studying at a university or college in Germany bearing tuit1. part of the cost of their studies through downstream tuition fees?

- ☐ I am very much against
- ☐ I rather against
- ☐ Neither
- ☐ I am rather in favor
- ☐ I am very much in favor

[Tuition Fees / Experiment on Information and Social Influence: Tuition Fees Screen 2]

tuit2. What do you think, is inequality of opportunity for children from different social backgrounds a serious problem in tuit2. the German education system?

- ☐ No problem at all
- ☐ A small problem
- ☐ A medium problem
- ☐ A serious problem
- ☐ A very serious problem

tuit3. Had you heard of downstream tuition or a similar arrangement prior to this survey?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



[Social Contacts / Experiment on Social Sampling Screen 1]

[PROG: Randomized Assignment in Control Group OR High Estimate Group OR Low Estimate Group]

[Control Group]

Please think of all the adults with whom you have been in personal contact at least twice in the last 12 months. These people include your friends, family, colleagues, and other acquaintances. Some of you may have personal contact with only a few people, others may have a great many such contacts.

[High Estimate Group]

Please think of all the adults with whom you have been in personal contact at least twice in the last 12 months and who have a high level of education (at least a university or college degree). These people include your friends, family, colleagues, and other acquaintances. Some of you may have personal contact with only a few people, while others may have a great many such contacts.

[Low Estimate Group]

Please think of all the adults with whom you have had personal contact at least twice in the last 12 months and who have a low level of education (at most a secondary school diploma). These people include your friends, family, colleagues, and other acquaintances. Some of you may have personal contact with only a few people, others very many such contacts.

sosa1. What do you estimate with how many [Control Group] people [High Estimate Group] People with a high level of education [Low Estimate Group] People with a low level of education
Have you been in personal contact at least twice in the last 12 months?

_____People [open number input]

[sosaKONTAKTE (to all)]

We will call these people your social contacts.

sosa2. Could you name the first names of at least two of your social contacts? If you do not want to give names, please imagine these contacts

- ☐ Name 1: [open text input]
- ☐ Name 2: [open text input]
- ☐ Name 3: [open text input]
- ☐ Name 4: [open text input]
- ☐ I do not want to name names



[Social Contacts / Experiment on Social Sampling Screen 2]

sosa3. Please estimate from [\[Control Group\]](#) your social contacts
[\[High Estimate Group\]](#) your social contacts with a high level of education, [\[Low Estimate Group\]](#) your social contacts with a low level of education,
 in what proportions these fall into the various categories of total monthly household net income. Total income includes income from salary, pension, rental income, dividends, etc. By "net" we mean the income remaining after taxation.

For each category, please provide your estimate of the percentage of your social contacts that belong to that category, using any number between 0 and 100%. It is important that the percentages assigned to the different answer categories add up to 100% at the end. You can see the current remaining total below the question. We are simply interested in your spontaneous estimations here.

What percentage

[\[Control Group\]](#) of your social contacts

[\[High Estimate Group\]](#) of your social contacts with a high educational attainment

[\[Low Estimate Group\]](#) of your social contacts with a low educational attainment fall into the following net household income categories?

Up to €1,000 [\[slider 0 to 100%\]](#).

1,001 € - 2,000 € [\[slider 0 to 100%\]](#)

2,001 € - 3,000 € [\[slider 0 to 100%\]](#)

3,001 € - 4,000 € [\[slider 0 to 100%\]](#)

4,001 € - 5,000 € [\[slider 0 to 100%\]](#)

5,001 € or more [\[slider 0 to 100%\]](#).

[\[sosa3NOTE \(to all\)\]](#)

You have a total of **XX** percent of your social contacts distributed among household income groups.

[Social Contacts / Experiment on Social Sampling Screen 3]

sosa4. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Voice not at all	Do not agree	Voice rather not too	Agree rather	Agree	Voice full and complet ely to
(1) The government should redistribute wealth through high taxes on the rich.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) The government should not make special efforts undertake in order to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Helping the poor, as they should help themselves.

(3) Money and wealth in this country should be more evenly distributed among a larger percentage of people.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(4) The fact that some people in Germany are rich and others are poor is an acceptable part of our economic system.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

[Dawtry et al. 2017]

[Social Contacts / Experiment on Information and Personal Experience Screen 1]

[PROG: Randomized Assignment in Control Group OR Information Group OR Personal Experience Group OR Information and Personal Experience Group].

vertl1. We would now like to ask you a question about how you think income is distributed in Germany. Consider the total income received by all people in Germany.

In your estimation, what percentage of total income do the lowest-income 10% of the population get?

Lowest-income 10% of the population: percent [open number input; max = 100].

And what percentage of total income do the highest-income 10% of the population get?

The highest-income 10% of the population: percent [open number-entry; max = 100].

[Social Contacts / Experiment on Information and Personal Experience Screen 2]

[Information Group]

In fact, the highest-income 10% in Germany receive about 25% of total income and the lowest-income 10% receive about 2.5% of total income.

[Personal Experience Group]

Households with large and small financial resources live different lives. Please think of the household you personally know that has the smallest financial means and the household you personally know that has the largest financial means.

Imagine that these households want to purchase various goods and services. Please list two things that the household with the greatest financial resources can afford, but the household with the least financial resources cannot.

_____ [open text input]
_____ [open text input]

[Information and Personal Experience Group]

In fact, the highest-income 10% in Germany receive about 25% of total income and the lowest-income 10% receive about 2.5% of total income.

Households with large and small financial resources live different lives. Please think of the household you personally know that has the smallest financial means and the household you personally know that has the largest financial means.

Imagine that these households want to purchase various goods and services. Please list two things that the household with the greatest financial resources can afford, but the household with the least financial resources cannot.

_____ [open text input]
_____ [open text input]

[Social Contacts / Experiment on Information and Personal Experience Screen 3]

vertl2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Voice not at all	Voice rather not too	Partly, partly	Agree rather	Voice fully agree
(1) It is the government's responsibility to reduce income inequality between high-income and low-income people. [ISSP 2009]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) The government should guarantee everyone a certain minimum standard of living. [ISJP I and ISJP II.]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) In a just society, differences in people's standard of living should be small. [ESS 4 and ESS 8]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



(4) The differences in household incomes in Germany are too great

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

[Suhay et al., 2020, JOP].

[Follow-up for Tuition Fee Experiment/Funding of Universities.]

tuit4. Some say the financing of universities by tax revenues and their free attendance for students favored an unintentional "redistribution from the bottom to the top". The reason for this is that all social classes and groups contribute to the tax revenues, even those from which only a few attend a university. It is often claimed that "the nurse finances the studies of the chief physician's daughter (or the craftswoman the studies of the lawyer's son) tuit4. with his taxes.

To what extent do you think this argument of redistribution from the bottom to the top is true?

- ☐ Does not apply at all
- ☐ Rather not applicable
- ☐ Neither
- ☐ More likely to apply
- ☐ Fully applies