

**Documentation of
Bundesbank Online Panel – Households
(BOP-HH)**

**Questionnaire for
Wave 37
January 2023**

Deutsche Bundesbank
Research Centre

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1 Notes

1. General coding:

For all questions, the following codes apply.

Code	Output
-9999	Dropout: The respondent did not answer the question due to dropout.
-9998	No answer: The respondent clicked “No answer” instead of answering the question.
-9997	Don’t know: The respondent clicked “Don’t know” instead of answering the question.
-6666	Does not apply: The question or response option was not shown to the respondent due to filters or prior item non-response.

2. Legend for question header:

Each question header includes information on the name and source of the question, whether it was part of the core questionnaire (“Core”) or was specifically included for a research project (“PXXXX”), the broad topic and the variable name(s).

Legend	Question name	Question source	Topic	Variable name
Example 1	CM001	Core-M	Expectations qualitative	expmacroquali_[a-i,x]
Example 2	P1901	2021_001	Risks owning/renting	rentorbuy_[a-i, _other]

3. Question filtering and coding:

Coding details, filters and conditional redirects are shown in blue. If questions are posed to all respondents, this is indicated by “Respondent group: all”. If questions are posed only to the refresher group, this is indicated by “Respondent group: refresher only”.

Where questions are filtered, details on the filters used are added after “Input filter:”, for example:

CQ006B | Core-Q | Quantitative long term inflation | Inflexppoint_long

Respondent group: refresher only

Range of valid values: -100.0 to 100.0

Input filter: drandom1 = 2

4. Variable names

Variable **names** are indicated in the top right corner. If the question has multiple items, the items are indicated by underscores and a **letter**. Enumeration letters correspond to variable names. The **coding** of the variables is numeric and indicates the scale.

CM001 | Core-M | Expectations qualitative | expmacroquali_[a-j,x]

Respondent group: all

After the term “inflation rate”, an info box (i) with the following definition is shown: “Inflation is the percentage increase in the general price level. It is mostly measured using the consumer price index.”

The order of the ten categories is generated randomly for each respondent.

Now we would like to ask you about your assessment of general economic developments in Germany over the next twelve months.

Question: What developments do you expect in the following metrics over the next twelve months?

Will ...

- 1 decrease significantly
- 2 decrease slightly
- 3 remain roughly the same
- 4 increase slightly
- 5 increase significantly

Note: For more information, please click the (i) button.

- a The unemployment rate in Germany
 - b Rents in your area
 - c Lending rates
 - d Interest rates on savings accounts
 - e The inflation rate (i)
 - f Property prices in your area
 - g Economic growth in Germany
 - h Fuel prices
 - i The German stock index DAX
 - j Energy prices
 - x The general tax burden for households
-

2 List of questions

Variable name	Topic	Question name	Origin
mood_currentyear	General mood 2023	CW001	Warm-up
percprob_[a,b,d,e]	Perceived problems	CP003A	Core
expmacroquali_[a-j,x]	Expectations qualitative	CM001	Core-M
devinfpoint	Inflation development	CQ002	Core-Q
infdef	Expectation inflation or deflation	CM002	Core-M
inflexppoint	Inflation expectations quantitative	CM003	Core-M
infexprob_[a-j]	Inflation expectations probabilistic	CM004	Core-M
Inflexppoint_long	Quantitative long term inflation	CM008A/C	Core-Q
exp_fin_burden	Expected financial burden inflation 2023	P3701	Proposal 61
expint_sav	Interest rate expectations	CQ005	Core-Q
incexp_[a-l]	Income expectations probability	CQ003	Core-Q
spentlastmon_[a-i]	Past expenditure	CQ004	Core-Q
spendintent_[a-i]	Planned expenditure	CM006	Core-M
spendintent_crisis_[a-b]	Planned expenditure unexpected situations	P3702	F
payment_behav_[a-g]	Typical payment behaviour	CM007	Core-M
homeown	Home ownership	CQ008	Core-Q
heating_source	Main source of heating	P3703	2022_22
exphp_point	House price expectations quantitative	CM005	Core-M
exphp_prob_[a-j]	House price expectations probabilistic	CQ001	Core-Q
pricepolicy_knowledge_a	Knowledge about price policy – gas	P3704a	2022_22
pricepolicy_knowledge_b	Knowledge about price policy – district heating	P3704b	2022_22
pricepolicy_knowledge_c	Knowledge about price policy – electricity	P3704c	2022_22
consumption_energy_a	Planned gas consumption	P3705a	2022_22
consumption_energy_b	Planned district heating consumption	P3705b	2022_22
consumption_energy_c	Planned electricity consumption	P3705c	2022_22
consumption_electricity_a	Planned electricity consumption	P3706	2022_22
pricepolicy_efficacy	Perceived efficacy of price policy	P3707	Proposal 61
exp_fin_burden_[a,b]	Expected financial burden energy	P3708	Proposal 61
qinterest	Feedback questions	FB001	Core-FB
qeasy	Feedback questions	FB002	Core-FB
qlong	Feedback questions	FB003	Core-FB
eastwest1989	Residence in 1989	CO001	Core-S
eduschool	Education school	CS001	Core-S
eduwork	Professional education	CS002	Core-S
employ	Employment status	CS003	Core-S
employ2	Kurzarbeit	CS004	Core-S
salary_expect	Salary expectations	P3709	Proposal 61
salary_expect_and_infl	Salary expectations and inflation	P3710	Proposal 61
profession	Profession	CS005	Core-S
hhsize	Household size	CS006	Core-S
hhchildren	Household children	CS007	Core-S
familystatus	Family status	CS010	Core-S
hhinc	Household income	CS008	Core-S
pinc	Personal income	CS009	Core-S
mainshopper_[a-d]	Main shopper	CS011	Core-S
netwealth_detail_[a-g]	Wealth and debt finer categories	CQ007a	Core-Q

3 Introduction

000 | Core | OPENING 1

Welcome to a new survey in forsa.omninet.

Important information concerning the study:

- To navigate through the survey, please only use the “Continue” button at the bottom of the screen. Please do not use the buttons in your browser or the back button on your phone or tablet.
- To ensure that the individual questions are displayed correctly, use an up-to-date browser such as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox (version 12 or later), Apple Safari (version 6 or later), Opera (version 20 or later) or Microsoft Edge. Using older browsers, particularly Internet Explorer 8 and earlier, can result in limited functionality in terms of design and ease of use.

If you have any questions or problems, or comments on the content, usability or look of the survey, you can contact the forsa.omninet support team Monday to Friday from 09:00 to 18:00 on the free telephone number [0800 3677201](tel:08003677201) or by email at omninet@forsa.de.

000 | Core | OPENING 2A

[Respondent group: refresher only](#)

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey, which we are conducting on behalf of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

In the forthcoming period, we would like to survey you **more regularly about the economic situation in Germany and your personal expectations and assessments** in this regard. The survey will take roughly 20 minutes to complete.

If you take part in these Bundesbank surveys on a regular basis, you will be credited with additional bonus points for every survey you complete in future on top of the regular bonus points.

There is no right or wrong answer for most of the questions – we are interested primarily in your views and opinions, regardless of how much you have engaged with the particular topic until now.

Your answers will be treated as strictly confidential. It is important that you answer the questions as carefully as possible. If you are unable or do not want to answer a question, simply click CONTINUE until the next question appears.

000 | Core | OPENING 2B

Respondent group: [panel only](#)

Thank you for once again taking the time to complete this survey, which we are conducting on behalf of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

To allow us to continually monitor the economic situation in Germany and public expectations, it is important for us to survey opinions and assessments at different points in time. By participating in the survey again, you are helping to make that possible.

If you take part in these Bundesbank surveys on a regular basis, you will be credited with **additional bonus points for every survey you complete in future** on top of the regular bonus points.

You will be asked some questions that you have already answered in previous surveys. In order to capture possible changes in the public assessment in Germany over time, the information you provide is once again very important for us.

Like the previous surveys, it will take roughly 15 to 20 minutes to complete. As before, there is no right or wrong answer for most of the questions – we are primarily interested in your views and opinions, regardless of how much you have engaged with the particular topic until now.

Your answers will continue to be treated as strictly confidential. It is important that you answer the questions as carefully as possible. If you are unable or do not want to answer a question, simply click CONTINUE until the next question appears.

000 | Core | OPENING 3

We assure you that the data we collect will only be used in anonymised form to assist the Deutsche Bundesbank in fulfilling its tasks as part of the European System of Central Banks. This includes, for example, use of the data for monetary policy and financial stability purposes, including research. Likewise, the data will only be shared in anonymised form and on a project-by-project basis with research bodies for non-commercial research purposes. The data we collect are stored, processed and shared in such a way as to prevent them being linked to you personally. By participating in this survey, you give your consent for your data to be stored, processed and shared for the purposes stated above.

You can find more information, details of how to contact the project team, and selected results of the survey on the Bundesbank's website: <https://www.bundesbank.de/en/bundesbank/research/survey-on-consumer-expectations>

4 Questions

CW001 | Warm-up | General mood 2023 | mood_currentyear

Respondent group: all

Question: Thinking for a moment about your current circumstances, do you generally have an optimistic or pessimistic outlook for 2023?

- 1 Very optimistic
 - 2 Rather optimistic
 - 3 Rather pessimistic
 - 4 Very pessimistic
-

CP003A | Core | Perceived problems | percprob_[a,b,d,e]

Respondent group: all

The order of the four categories is generated randomly for each respondent.

Question: To what extent do you think the following developments/matters are a serious problem at present?

Note: Please select one answer for each row.

- 1 No problem at all
- 2 -> 9 [no label]
- 10 An extremely serious problem

- a Climate change
 - b Coronavirus pandemic
 - d Economic situation
 - e War in Ukraine
-

CM001 | Core-M | Expectations qualitative | expmacroquali_[a-j,x]

Respondent group: all

After the term "inflation rate", an info box (i) with the following definition is shown: "Inflation is the percentage increase in the general price level. It is mostly measured using the consumer price index."

The order of the eleven categories is generated randomly for each respondent.

Now we would like to ask you about your assessment of general economic developments in Germany over the next twelve months.

Question: What developments do you expect in the following metrics over the next twelve months?
Will ...

- 1 decrease significantly
- 2 decrease slightly
- 3 remain roughly the same
- 4 increase slightly

5 increase significantly

Note: For more information, please click the (i) button.

- a The unemployment rate in Germany
 - b Rents in your area
 - c Lending rates
 - d Interest rates on savings accounts
 - e The inflation rate (i)
 - f Property prices in your area
 - g Economic growth in Germany
 - h Fuel prices
 - i The German stock index DAX
 - j Energy prices
 - x The general tax burden for households
-

-- | Core-M | THE INFLATION RATE – INTRO

[Respondent group: all](#)

Now we would like you to think more carefully about the inflation rate.

The inflation rate

Inflation is the percentage increase in the general price level. It is mostly measured using the consumer price index. A decrease in the price level is generally described as deflation.

CQ002 | Core-Q | Inflation development | devinfpint

[Respondent group: all](#)

[Range of valid values: -100.0 to +100.0](#)

Question: What do you think the rate of inflation or deflation was in Germany over the past twelve months?

Note: If you assume there was deflation, please enter a negative value. Values may have one decimal place.

Please enter a value here:

[Input field](#) percent

CM002 | Core-M | Expectation inflation or deflation | infdef

Respondent group: all

Question: Do you think inflation or deflation is more likely over the next twelve months?

Note: Inflation is the percentage increase in the general price level. It is mostly measured using the consumer price index. A decrease in the price level is generally described as deflation.

Please select one answer.

- 1 Inflation more likely
 - 2 Deflation more likely
-

CM003 | Core-M | Inflation expectations quantitative | inflexppoint

Respondent group: all

Both the inflation and deflation rates are entered and stored as positive values. The value entered under CM002 indicates whether the respondent is expecting inflation or deflation.

Range of valid values: 0.0 to 100.0

If CM002 = 1 | -9997 | -9998

Question: What do you think the rate of inflation will roughly be over the next twelve months?

If CM002 = 2

Question: What do you think the rate of deflation will roughly be over the next twelve months?

Note: Inflation is the percentage increase in the general price level. It is mostly measured using the consumer price index. A decrease in the price level is generally described as deflation.

Please enter a value in the input field (values may have one decimal place).

Input field percent

CM004 | Core-M | Inflation expectations probabilistic | infexprob_[a-j]

Respondent group: all

The programming of the question requires the sum of the ten variables to be 100. The current sum of all entered points is shown to the respondent when answering the question. Respondents are asked to correct their responses if the sum does not equal 100.

Question: In your opinion, how likely is it that the rate of inflation will change as follows over the next twelve months?

Note: The aim of this question is to determine how likely you think it is that something specific will happen in the future. You can rate the likelihood on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 meaning that an event is completely unlikely and 100 meaning that you are absolutely certain it will happen. Use values between the two extremes to moderate the strength of your opinion. Please note that your answers to the categories have to add up to 100.

- a The rate of deflation (opposite of inflation) will be 12% or higher.
 - b The rate of deflation (opposite of inflation) will be between 8% and less than 12%.
-

- c The rate of deflation (opposite of inflation) will be between 4% and less than 8%.
 - d The rate of deflation (opposite of inflation) will be between 2% and less than 4%.
 - e The rate of deflation (opposite of inflation) will be between 0% and less than 2%.
 - f The rate of inflation will be between 0% and less than 2%.
 - g The rate of inflation will be between 2% and less than 4%.
 - h The rate of inflation will be between 4% and less than 8%.
 - i The rate of inflation will be between 8% and less than 12%.
 - j The rate of inflation will be 12% or higher.
-

--- | --- | **START SPLIT SAMPLE 1**

--- | **Split sample 1 | RANDOMISATION 1**

Respondent group: all

The sample is split randomly into two groups. Randomisation dummy (drandom1) is used for question CM008A/C.

One factor variable: drandom1

group A1 – one-half of the sample

group B1 – one-half of the sample

CM008C | Core-M | Quantitative long-term inflation | Inflexppoint_long_c

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: -100.0 to 100.0

Input filter: drandom1 = 1

Question: And what value do you think the rate of inflation or deflation will take over the twelve months between January 2025 and January 2026?

Note: Please enter a value in the input field (values may have one decimal place). If you assume that prices will fall (deflation), please enter a negative value.

[Input field](#) percent

CM008A | Core-M | Quantitative long-term inflation | Inflexppoint_long_a

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: -100.0 to 100.0

Input filter: drandom1 = 2

Question: And what value do you think the rate of inflation or deflation will take on average over the next five years?

Note: Please enter a value in the input field (values may have one decimal place). If you assume that prices will fall (deflation), please enter a negative value.

[Input field](#) percent

--- | --- | **END SPLIT SAMPLE 1**

P3701 | Proposal 61 | Expected financial burden inflation 2023 | exp_fin_burden

Respondent group: all

Question: How concerned are you that the financial burden caused by inflation could become too high for your household in 2023?

- 1 Not concerned at all
 - 2 -> 6 [no label]
 - 7 Very concerned
-

CQ005 | Core-Q | Interest rate expectations | expint_sav

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: -100.00 to 100.00

We would now like to ask you a little more about your expectations regarding interest rate developments and your income.

Question: What do you expect interest rates on savings accounts to be on average over the next twelve months?

Note: Please enter a value in the input field (values may have two decimal places). If you assume that interest rates will be negative, please enter a negative value.

Input field percent

CQ003 | Core-Q | Income expectations probabilistic | incexp_[a-l]

Respondent group: all

Show info box "Household" as in CQ008

The programming of this question requires the sum of the variables to be 100. The current sum of all entered points is shown to the respondent when answering the question. Respondents are asked to correct their responses if the sum does not equal 100.

Question: In your opinion, how likely is it that the average monthly net income of your household (i) will change as follows over the next twelve months?

Note: The aim of this question is to determine how likely you think it is that something specific will happen in the future. You can rate the likelihood on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 meaning that an event is completely unlikely and 100 meaning that you are absolutely certain it will happen. Use values between the two extremes to moderate the strength of your opinion. Please note that your answers to the categories have to add up to 100.

- a Decrease by €2,000 or more
 - b Decrease by between €1,500 and less than €2,000
 - c Decrease by between €1,000 and less than €1,500
 - d Decrease by between €500 and less than €1,000
 - e Decrease by between €250 and less than €500
 - f Decrease by between €0 and less than €250
 - g Increase by between €0 and less than €250
 - h Increase by between €250 and less than €500
 - i Increase by between €500 and less than €1,000
 - j Increase by between €1,000 and less than €1,500
 - k Increase by between €1,500 and less than €2,000
 - l Increase by €2000 or more
-

CQ004 | Core-Q | Past expenditure | spentlastmon_[a-i]

Respondent group: refresher only

Range of valid values for every item: 0 to 100,000

You will now be shown some everyday items that you can or need to buy.

Question: If you think back to last month, roughly how much did you spend in euro on the following items?

Note: Please enter an amount in every field (with no decimal places). If you are not quite sure, please give a rough estimate.

- a Major purchases (e.g. car, furniture, electrical appliances, etc.)
- b Essential goods (e.g. food and beverages, non-food items such as cleaning products or similar)
- c Clothing and footwear
- d Entertainment/recreation (e.g. restaurant visits, cultural events, gym)
- e Mobility (e.g. fuel, car loans and running costs, bus and train tickets)
- f Services (e.g. hairdresser, childcare, medical costs)
- g Travel, holidays
- h Housing costs (e.g. rent, mortgage, ancillary costs)
- i Savings (e.g. savings account, shares, bonds)

CM006 | Core-M | Planned expenditure | spendintent_[a-i]

Respondent group: all

Question: Are you likely to spend more or less on the following items over the next twelve months than in the last twelve months? What about ...

- 2 Plan to spend more
- 3 Plan to spend roughly the same
- 4 Plan to spend less

Please select one answer for each row.

- a Major purchases (e.g. car, furniture, electrical appliances, etc.)
 - b Essential goods (e.g. food and beverages, non-food items such as cleaning products or similar)
 - c Clothing and footwear
 - d Entertainment/recreation (e.g. restaurant visits, cultural events, gym)
 - e Mobility (e.g. fuel, car loans and running costs, bus and train tickets)
 - f Services (e.g. hairdresser, childcare, medical costs)
 - g Travel, holidays
 - h Housing costs (e.g. rent, mortgage, ancillary costs)
 - i Savings (e.g. savings account, shares, bonds)
-

P3702 | F | Planned expenditure unexpected situations | spendintent_crisis_[a-b]

Respondent group: panel only

Range of valid values: 0 to 150,000

Question: How much does your household spend in order to be prepared for crisis situations?

For example, this can be spending to maintain a stock of food and drinking water reserves as well as other essential items, to purchase equipment or for construction measures.

Note: Please enter a value in the input field (with no decimal places).

- a Spent last month: euro
 - b Total planned spending over the next twelve months: euro
-

CM007 | Core-M | Typical payment behaviour | payment_behav_[a-g]

Respondent group: all

The programming of the question requires the sum of the seven variables to be ten. Respondents are asked to correct their responses if the sum does not equal ten.

Question: Think for a moment about how you pay for essential goods, e.g. at supermarkets, bakeries or drugstores. What means of payment did you use for your last ten payments? Please allocate these payments to the following means of payment:

Note: The numbers you enter for all the categories have to **add up to ten**.

- a Cash
 - b Contactless with a girocard (previously EC card) or other debit card
 - c Inserting a girocard (previously EC card) or other debit card into the terminal plus PIN or signature
 - d Contactless with a credit card
 - e Inserting a credit card into the terminal plus PIN or signature
 - f Mobile payment using a smartphone
 - g Other means of payment
-

CQ008 | Core-Q | Home ownership | homeown

Respondent group: refresher only

Show info box in CQ008, CQ003, CS006, CS007, CS008, CS009

A household is defined as persons who live together and “maintain together”, i.e. share the cost of daily life, not calculating their purchases separately.

Households in their own right are

- (1) persons or groups of persons who live in a shared residence without a family or partner, or
- (2) domestic staff residing at that address.

Persons who are temporarily absent, e.g. commuters, students, trainees, children under 18 in joint custody, and persons in hospital or on vacation, are also deemed to be part of a household.

What matters is that the person is only temporarily absent and normally lives in the household, or the address of the household is registered as their main residence.

In the following section, we would like to ask you some questions on real estate.

Question: Does your household (i) live in a rented property or an owner-occupied apartment or house?

Please select one answer.

- 1 Rent and do not own any other home(s)
 - 2 Rent but own other home(s)
 - 3 Live in own apartment
 - 4 Live in own house
-

P3703 | 2022_22 | Main source of heating | heating_source

Respondent group: all

{For the panel: The next section is about real estate.}

Question: Do you mainly use gas, district heating or another energy source to heat your residential property?

- 1 Mainly gas
 - 2 Mainly district heating
 - 3 Mainly a different energy source
-

CM005 | Core-M | House price expectations quantitative | exphp_point

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: -100.0 to +100.0

Question: By what percentage do you think property prices in your area will change over the next twelve months?

Note: Please enter a value in the input field (values may have one decimal place). If you assume that property prices will fall, please enter a negative value.

Input field percent

CQ001 | Core-Q | House price expectations probabilistic | exphp_prob_[a-j]

Respondent group: refresher only

The programming of the question requires the sum of the variables to be 100. The current sum of all entered points is shown to the respondent when answering the question. Respondents are asked to correct their responses if the sum does not equal 100.

Question: In your opinion, how likely is it that property prices in your area will change as follows over the next twelve months?

Note: The aim of this question is to determine how likely you think it is that something specific will happen in the future. You can rate the likelihood on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 meaning that an event is completely unlikely and 100 meaning that you are absolutely certain it will happen. Use values between the two extremes to moderate the strength of your opinion. Please note that your answers to the categories have to add up to 100.

- a Decrease by 12% or more
 - b Decrease by between 8% and less than 12%
 - c Decrease by between 4% and less than 8%
 - d Decrease by between 2% and less than 4%
 - e Decrease by between 0% and less than 2%
 - f Increase by between 0% and less than 2%
 - g Increase by between 2% and less than 4%
 - h Increase by between 4% and less than 8%
 - i Increase by between 8% and less than 12%
 - j Increase by 12% or more
-

P3704a | 2022_22 | Knowledge about price policy – gas | pricepolicy_knowledge_a

Respondent group: all

Order of the three answers is generated randomly for each respondent.

Input filter: if heating_source = 1

In order to ease the burden on households, the Federal Government has adopted the **gas price brake**, which will apply retroactively from January 2023. This measure caps the price of gas at 12 cents per kilowatt hour. However, the capped price applies only to 80% of your estimated annual consumption, which is usually based on your household's consumption in the previous year. Households must pay the price charged by their supplier on consumption in excess of this amount.

Now, please imagine you were to reduce your gas consumption in 2023 by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption.

Question: How many cents per kilowatt hour would you save by reducing consumption by 15%?

- 1 The capped price of 12 cents per kilowatt hour.
- 2 My supplier's regular price per kilowatt hour.
- 3 The difference between my supplier's regular price and the capped price of 12 cents per kilowatt hour.

P3704b | 2022_22 | Knowledge about price policy – district heating | pricepolicy_knowledge_b

Respondent group: all

Order of the three answers is generated randomly for each respondent.

Input filter: if heating_source = 2

In order to ease the burden on households, the Federal Government has adopted the **heat price brake**, which will apply retroactively from January 2023. This measure caps the price of district heating at 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour. However, the capped price applies only to 80% of your estimated annual consumption, which is usually based on your household's consumption in the previous year. Households must pay the price charged by their supplier on consumption in excess of this amount.

Now, please imagine you were to reduce your district heating consumption by 15% in 2023 compared with your estimated annual consumption.

Question: How many cent per kilowatt hour would you save by reducing consumption by 15%?

- 1 The capped price of 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour.
- 2 My supplier's regular price per kilowatt hour.
- 3 The difference between my supplier's regular price and the capped price of 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour.

P3704c | 2022_22 | Knowledge about price policy – electricity | pricepolicy_knowledge_c

Respondent group: all

Order of the three answers is generated randomly for each respondent.

Input filter: if heating_source != 1,2

In order to ease the burden on households, the Federal Government has adopted the **electricity price brake**, which will apply retroactively from January 2023. This measure caps the price of electricity at 40 cents per kilowatt hour. The capped price applies only to 80% of your estimated annual consumption, which is usually based on your household's consumption in the previous year. Households must pay the price charged by their supplier on consumption in excess of this amount.

Now, please imagine you were to reduce your electricity consumption by 15% in 2023 compared with your estimated annual consumption.

Question: How many cent per kilowatt hour would you save by reducing consumption by 15%?

- 1 The capped price of 40 cents per kilowatt hour.
- 2 My supplier's regular price per kilowatt hour.
- 3 The difference between my supplier's regular price and the capped price of 40 cents per kilowatt hour.

--- | --- | **START SPLIT SAMPLE 2**

--- | **Split sample 2 | RANDOMISATION 2**

Respondent group: all

Input filter: heating_source = 1

The sample is split randomly into three groups. Randomisation dummy (drandom2) is used for the question P3705a. Respondents with pricepolicy_knowledge = 1 | 3 are split into two groups of approximately the same size

One factor variable: drandom2

group A2 – half of the respondents with pricepolicy_knowledge = 1

group B2 – half of the respondents with pricepolicy_knowledge = 3

group C2 – all other respondents (pricepolicy_knowledge = 2; respondents who are not allocated to group 1 or 2)

P3705a | 2022_22 | Planned gas consumption | consumption_energy_a

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: 0 to 100%, values may have one decimal place.

Input filter: heating_source = 1

If drandom2 = 1

You indicated that if you were to reduce your gas consumption by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption, you would save the capped price of 12 cents per kilowatt hour.

In fact, you would save the regular price charged by your supplier per kilowatt hour. This means that you would actually make **higher savings**.

If drandom2 = 2

You indicated that if you were to reduce your gas consumption by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption, you would save the difference between the price charged by your supplier and the capped price of 12 cents per kilowatt hour.

In fact, you would save the regular price charged by your supplier per kilowatt hour. This means that you would actually make **higher savings**.

If `drandom2 = 3`

[no information]

Question: To what extent do you plan to change your **gas consumption** in 2023 compared with 2022?

- 1 I plan to reduce my gas consumption by `input field` percent.
 - 2 I plan to keep my gas consumption unchanged.
 - 3 I plan to increase my gas consumption by `input field` percent.
-

--- | --- | **END SPLIT SAMPLE 2**

--- | --- | **START SPLIT SAMPLE 3**

--- | **Split sample 3 | RANDOMISATION 3**

Respondent group: all

Input filter: `heating_source = 2`

The sample is split randomly into three groups. Randomisation dummy (`drandom3`) is used for the question P3705b. Respondents with `price_policy_knowledge = 1` | `3` are split into two groups of approximately the same size.

One factor variable: `drandom3`

group A3 – half of the respondents with `pricepolicy_knowledge = 1`

group B3 – half of the respondents with `pricepolicy_knowledge = 3`

group C3 – all other respondents (`pricepolicy_knowledge = 2`; respondents who are not allocated to group 1 or 2)

P3705b | 2022_22 | Planned district heating consumption | consumption_energy_b

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: 0 to 100%, values may have one decimal place.

Input filter: `heating_source = 2`

If `drandom3 = 1`

You indicated that if you were to reduce your district heating consumption by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption, you would save the capped price of 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour.

In fact, you would save the regular price charged by your supplier per kilowatt hour. This means that you would actually make **higher savings**.

If `drandom3 = 2`

You indicated that if you were to reduce your district heating consumption by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption, you would save the difference between the price charged by your supplier and the capped price of 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour.

In fact, you would save the price charged by your supplier per kilowatt hour. This means that you would actually make **higher savings**.

If `drandom3=3`

[no information]

Question: To what extent do you plan to change your **district heating consumption** in 2023 compared with 2022?

- 1 I plan to reduce my district heating consumption by `input field` percent.
 - 2 I plan to keep my district heating consumption unchanged.
 - 3 I plan to increase my district heating consumption by `input field` percent.
-

--- | --- | **END SPLIT SAMPLE 3**

--- | --- | **START SPLIT SAMPLE 4**

--- | **Split sample 4 | RANDOMISATION 4**

Respondent group: all

Input filter: `heating_source != 1,2`

The sample is split randomly into three groups. Randomisation dummy (`drandom4`) is used for the question P3705c. Respondents with `price_policy_knowledge = 1 | 3` are split into two groups of approximately the same size.

One factor variable: `drandom4`

Group A4 – half of the respondents with `price_policy_knowledge = 1`

Group B4 – half of the respondents with `price_policy_knowledge = 3`

Group C4 – all other respondents (`price_policy_knowledge = 2`; respondents who are not allocated to group 1 or 2)

P3705c | 2022_22 | Planned electricity consumption | consumption_energy_c

Respondent group: all

Range of valid values: 0 to 100%, values may have one decimal place.

Input filter: `heating_source != 1,2`

If `drandom4 = 1`

You indicated that if you were to reduce your electricity consumption by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption, you would save the capped price of 40 cents per kilowatt hour.

In fact, you would save the regular price charged by your supplier per kilowatt hour. This means that you would actually make **higher savings**.

If `drandom4 = 2`

You indicated that if you were to reduce your electricity consumption by 15% compared with your estimated annual consumption, you would save the difference between the price charged by your supplier and the capped price of 40 cents per kilowatt hour.

In fact, you would save the regular price charged by your supplier per kilowatt hour. This means that you would actually make **higher savings**.

If drandom4 = 3

[no information]

Question: To what extent do you plan to change your **electricity consumption** in 2023 compared with 2022?

- 1 I plan to reduce my electricity consumption by [input field](#) percent.
 - 2 I plan to keep my electricity consumption unchanged.
 - 3 I plan to increase my electricity consumption by [input field](#) percent.
-

--- | --- | **END SPLIT SAMPLE 4**

P3706 | 2022_22 | Planned electricity consumption | consumption_electricity_a

Respondent group: all

Input filter: if heating_source = 1,2

Range of valid values: 0.0 to 100.0%, values may have one decimal place.

In order to ease the burden on households, the Federal Government has also adopted the **electricity price brake**, which will apply retroactively from January 2023. This measure caps the price of electricity at 40 cents per kilowatt hour. The reduced price applies only to 80% of your estimated annual consumption, which is usually based on your household's consumption in the previous year. Households must pay the price charged by their supplier on consumption in excess of this amount.

Question: To what extent do you plan to change your **electricity consumption** in 2023 compared with 2022?

- 1 I plan to decrease my electricity consumption by [input field](#) percent.
 - 2 I plan to keep my electricity consumption unchanged.
 - 3 I plan to increase my electricity consumption by [input field](#) percent.
-

P3707 | Proposal 61 | Perceived efficacy of price policy | pricepolicy_efficacy

Respondent group: all

Finally, we would like to ask you how you rate the Federal Government's relief measures, i.e. the electricity, gas and heat price brakes.

Question: How effective do you consider these measures to be overall in mitigating the financial burden on households?

- 1 Not effective at all
 - 2 -> 4 [no label]
 - 5 Extremely effective
-

P3708 | Proposal 61 | Expected financial burden energy | exp_fin_burden[a,b]

Respondent group: all

Question: How concerned are you that heating and electricity costs could become too high for your household in 2023?

- 1 Not concerned at all
- 2 -> 6 [no label]
- 7 Very concerned

- a Heating costs
 - b Electricity costs
-

5 Feedback

FB001 | Core-FB | Feedback questions | qinterest

Respondent group: [all](#)

We would now like you to answer a few questions regarding your assessment of the survey.

Question: How interesting did you find the survey overall?

Please select one answer.

- 1 Very interesting
 - 2 Interesting
 - 3 Interesting in parts/uninteresting in parts
 - 4 Not so interesting
 - 5 Not interesting at all
-

FB002 | Core-FB | Feedback questions | qeasy

Respondent group: [all](#)

Question: How easy or difficult was it overall to answer the questions?

Please select one answer.

- 1 Very difficult
 - 2 Somewhat difficult
 - 3 Interesting in parts/uninteresting in parts
 - 4 Somewhat easy
 - 5 Very easy
-

FB003 | Core-FB | Feedback questions | qlong

Respondent group: [all](#)

Question: How did you find the length of the survey?

Please select one answer.

- 1 Far too long
 - 2 A little too long
 - 3 Just right
 - 4 A little too short
 - 5 Far too short
-

6 Socioeconomic data

CO001 | Core-S | Residence in 1989 | eastwest1989

Respondent group: [refresher only](#)

Input filter: [year of birth: 1990 or earlier](#)

Question: In which part of Germany were you living shortly before the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989?

- 1 In eastern Germany, the former German Democratic Republic
 - 2 In western Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany
 - 3 I moved to Germany after 1989
-

CS001 | Core-S | School education | eduschool

Respondent group: [refresher only](#)

Question: What is your highest level of school education?

- 1 Still at school
 - 2 Completed lower secondary school
 - 3 Completed higher secondary school
 - 4 Polytechnical secondary school certificate, 10th grade
 - 5 University of applied sciences entrance diploma/completed technical school
 - 6 General or subject-specific university entrance diploma/senior school-leaving certificate (from a grammar school)/East German secondary school up to 12th grade (also with apprenticeship)
 - 7 Other school-leaving certificate
 - 8 No school-leaving certificate (and currently not a student)
-

CS002 | Core-S | Professional education | eduwork

Respondent group: [refresher only](#)

Input filter: [eduschool > 1](#)

Question: What level of vocational training or university degree do you have? Please think of your highest qualification here.

- 1 Currently in training or studying (bachelor's degree not yet completed)
- 2 Completed vocational training (apprenticeship)
- 3 Completed vocational training (vocational school or commercial college)
- 4 Completed training at a technical or commercial college, school for master craftsmen or engineers or university of cooperative education with shorter preparation time (up to 880 hours)
- 5 Completed training at a university of cooperative education with longer preparation time (more than 880 hours)
- 6 Bachelor's degree, applied sciences degree, completed training at an engineering college
- 7 Diploma or master's degree, completed teacher training degree
- 8 Doctorate/postdoctoral qualification obtained
- 9 Other professional qualification

10 No vocational training completed (and currently not in training/higher education)

CS003 | Core-S | Employment status | employ

Respondent group: all

Question: Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

- 1 In full-time employment (including apprenticeship)
 - 2 In part-time employment (including phased retirement)
 - 3 In casual or irregular employment (including paid internship and integration measures)
 - 4 On maternity leave/parental leave/longer-term sick leave/other leave; planning to return to work
 - 5 Unemployed (officially registered)
 - 6 At school, university or in an unpaid internship
 - 7 Retiree or pensioner
 - 8 Retired early or about to retire (including unfit for work or reduced ability to work)
 - 9 Federal volunteer service/voluntary year
 - 10 Homemaker
 - 11 Other form of non-employment
-

CS004 | Core-S | Short-time work | employ2

Respondent group: all

Filter: employ1 = 1,2,3,4

Question: Are you currently receiving short-time working benefits?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
-

P3709 | Proposal 61 | Salary expectations | salary_expect

Respondent group: all

Input filter: if employ = 1,2,3

Question: Please take a moment to think about the next twelve months: assume that you are working in exactly the same job at the same place where you are currently working and working exactly the same number of hours. In your opinion, how will your wages change before taxes and deductions?

In twelve months' time, I expect my wages to have ...

- 1 Increased
 - 2 Not changed
 - 3 Decreased
-

P3710 | Proposal 61 | Salary expectations and inflation | salary_expect_and_infl

Respondent group: all

Input filter: if salary_expect = 1,2,3

Question: What impact do your inflation expectations have on your answer to the previous question?

- 1 No impact
 - 2 A small impact
 - 3 A medium impact
 - 4 A large impact
 - 5 A very large impact
-

CS005 | Core-S | Profession | profession

Respondent group: refresher only

Filter: employ1 = 1,2,3,4

Question: Which professional status currently applies to you?

- 1 Non-salaried employee, including in agriculture
 - 2 Salaried employee
 - 3 Civil servant (including judge, career or regular soldier)
 - 4 Self-employed or entrepreneur (including self-employed farmer) without employees
 - 5 Self-employed or entrepreneur (including self-employed farmer) with employees
 - 6 Trainee/intern
 - 7 Unpaid family worker
 - 8 Other
-

CS006 | Core-S | Household size | hhsiz

Respondent group: all

Show info box "Household" as in CQ008

Question: How many persons live permanently in your household (i), including yourself? Please also include all children living in your household.

[Input field]

CS007 | Core-S | Household children | hhchildren

Respondent group: all

Show info box "Household" as in CQ008

Question: And how many children under the age of 18 live in your household (i)?

[Input field]

CS010 | Core-S | Marital status | familystatus

Respondent group: all

Question: What is your marital status?

Note: The question is referring to your legal marital status. "Registered partnership" means that it is or was a same-sex partnership within the meaning of the German Law on Civil Partnerships (*Lebenspartnerschaftsgesetz*).

- 1 Married/in a registered partnership, living with partner
 - 2 Married/in a registered partnership, living separately
 - 3 Single
 - 4 Single, living with partner
 - 5 Divorced/registered partnership dissolved
 - 6 Widowed/registered partner deceased
-

CS008 | Core-S | Household income | hhinc

[Respondent group: all](#)

[Show info box "Household" as in CQ008](#)

Question: What is the total monthly net income of your household (i)?

Note: This refers to the total amount, comprising wages, salaries, income from self-employment and pensions, in each case after deducting tax and social security contributions. In this amount, please include any income received through public aid, earnings from rents and leases, housing allowance, child benefits and any other sources of income.

If your net household income has varied over the last twelve months, please enter the average of the last twelve months.

- 1 Less than €500
 - 2 €500 to €999
 - 3 €1,000 to €1,499
 - 4 €1,500 to €1,999
 - 5 €2,000 to €2,499
 - 6 €2,500 to €2,999
 - 7 €3,000 to €3,499
 - 8 €3,500 to €3,999
 - 9 €4,000 to €4,999
 - 10 €5,000 to €5,999
 - 11 €6,000 to €7,999
 - 12 €8,000 to €9,999
 - 13 €10,000 or more
-

CS009 | Core-S | Personal income | pinc

Respondent group: all

Input filter: hhsiz > 1

Question: And what is your personal total monthly net income?

Note: If your net personal income has varied over the last twelve months, please enter the average of the last twelve months.

- 1 Less than €500
 - 2 €500 to €999
 - 3 €1,000 to €1,499
 - 4 €1,500 to €1,999
 - 5 €2,000 to €2,499
 - 6 €2,500 to €2,999
 - 7 €3,000 to €3,499
 - 8 €3,500 to €3,999
 - 9 €4,000 to €4,999
 - 10 €5,000 to €5,999
 - 11 €6,000 or more
-

CS011 | Core-S | Main shopper | mainshopper_[a-d]

Respondent group: all

Input filter: hhsiz > 1

Question: In your household, who is primarily responsible for the following?

- 1 Mostly me
 - 2 My partner/another member of the household and me together
 - 3 Mostly my partner/another member of the household
-
- a Everyday purchases (e.g. grocery shopping)
 - b Major purchases (e.g. furniture, car)
 - c Meal planning and preparation
 - d Decisions regarding savings and financial assets
-

Question: How high do you estimate the assets and liabilities of your household to be?

Categories for all

asset classes

other than real estate

1. (No bank deposits/no securities/
no equity/ no other assets)
2. €1 to less than €2,500
3. €2,500 to less than €5,000
4. €5,000 to less than €10,000
5. €10,000 to less than €25,000
6. €25,000 to less than €50,000
7. €50,000 to less than €100,000
8. €100,000 to less than €250,000
9. €250,000 to less than €500,000
10. €500,000 or more

Real estate

1. No real estate
2. €1 to less than €100,000
3. €100,000 to less than €200,000
4. €200,000 to less than €300,000
5. €300,000 to less than €400,000
6. €400,000 to less than €500,000
7. €500,000 to less than €750,000
8. €750,000 to less than €1 million
9. €1 million to less than €1.5 million
10. €1.5 million or more

Collateralised loans

- 1 No loans
2. Debts totalling €1 to less than €25,000
3. €25,000 to less than €50,000
4. €50,000 to less than €100,000
5. €100,000 to less than €150,000
6. €150,000 to less than €200,000
7. €200,000 to less than €300,000
8. €300,000 to less than €500,000
9. €500,000 to less than €750,000
10. €750,000 or more

Other loans

- 1 No loans
2. Debts totalling €1 to less than €1,000
3. €1,000 to less than €2,000
4. €2,000 to less than €5,000
5. €5,000 to less than €10,000
6. €10,000 to less than €20,000
7. €20,000 to less than €40,000
8. €40,000 to less than €60,000
9. €60,000 to less than €100,000
10. €100,000 or more

Assets

- a Bank deposits
- b Real estate (estimated market value)
- c Securities (shares, bonds including funds/ETFs)
- d Ownership of or equity in unlisted businesses or companies (i)
- e Other assets

Loans and advances

- f Amount of outstanding loans secured by real estate (mortgage loans)
- g Amount of other outstanding loans (e.g. overdraft facilities, consumer credit or loans for goods and services, loans to finance an enterprise or a professional activity, loans from friends or family)

7 Results

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Respondent group: all

Your regular participation in the Bundesbank's surveys helps us monitor how the economic situation in Germany and public assessments and expectations are evolving over time.

Thank you for participating in the survey this month.

We regularly ask our participants whether they plan to spend more or less on various things over the next twelve months than in the last twelve months. Here you can see the results for planned expenditure in the category of "Travel and holidays" for the three years 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Please click "Continue" to conclude the survey.

