

OECD Risks That Matter Survey

2024 Core Questionnaire

Social and economic risks and well-being

1. In general, thinking about the next year or two, how concerned are you about your household's finances and overall social and economic well-being?

Note: Throughout the survey, "household" refers to all persons co-residing in your dwelling.

Scale: 1. Not at all concerned, 2. Not so concerned, 3. Somewhat concerned, 4. Very concerned, 5. Can't choose

2. Thinking about the next year or two, how concerned are you about each of the following?

Scale: 1. Not at all concerned, 2. Not so concerned, 3. Somewhat concerned, 4. Very concerned, 5. Can't choose / Not applicable

[Options (a) through (l) are randomly rotated]

- a. Becoming ill or disabled
- b. Losing a job or self-employment income
- c. Not being able to find/maintain adequate housing
- d. Not being able to pay all expenses and make ends meet
- e. Not being able to access good-quality child care or education for your children (or young members of your family)
- f. Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for elderly family members
- g. Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for young or working-age family members with an illness or disability
- h. Being the victim of crime or violence
- i. Having to give up my job to care for children, elderly relatives, or relatives with illness or disability
- j. Accessing good-quality healthcare
- k. Climate change
- l. Geopolitical risks (e.g. war or terrorism)

3. Looking beyond the next ten years, how concerned are you about the following?

Scale: 1. Not at all concerned, 2. Not so concerned, 3. Somewhat concerned, 4. Very concerned, 5. Can't choose / Not applicable

[Options (a) through (m) are randomly rotated]

- a. Not being as well-off and financially secure as your parents and/or that you had hoped to be
- b. Your children (or young members of your family) not being as well-off and financially secure as you are
- c. Becoming ill or disabled
- d. Not having the right skills and knowledge to work in a secure and well-paid job
- e. Not being financially secure in old age
- f. Not being able to find/maintain adequate housing
- g. Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for yourself
- h. Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for elderly family members
- i. Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for young or working-age family members with an illness or disability
- j. Accessing good-quality healthcare
- k. Climate change
- l. Geopolitical risks (e.g. war or terrorism)
- m. Population ageing

4. If you and your household were to experience financial trouble (such as not enough income or savings to pay the bills), how confident are you that:

Scale: 1. Not at all confident, 2. Not so confident, 3. Somewhat confident, 4. Very confident, 5. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (e) are randomly rotated]

- a. You and/or another adult in your household could work more to bring in more money
- b. A friend or family member would be able and willing to help out
- c. Cash benefits and services provided by government would sufficiently support you through financial difficulties
- d. Cash benefits and services provided by charity or non-profit institutions would sufficiently support you through financial difficulties
- e. You and/or another adult in your household would apply for a loan or take on (more) debt from a bank or financial institution

5. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: *"My family and I maintain at least three months' income as emergency savings."*

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

6. Do you think that the country's current economic situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago?

Scale: 1. Much worse, 2. Worse, 3. About the same, 4. Better, 5. Much better, 6. Don't know

7. Do you think that your household's financial situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago?

Scale: 1. Much worse, 2. Worse, 3. About the same, 4. Better, 5. Much better, 6. Don't know

8. Looking ahead to five years from now, do you think that your household's financial situation will be better than, the same as, or worse than it is today?

Scale: 1. Much worse, 2. Worse, 3. About the same, 4. Better, 5. Much better, 6. Can't choose

9. In [country], how important do you think each of the following factors are for young people considering having a (or another) child?

Scale: 1. Not at all, 2. Very little, 3. Somewhat, 4. To a great extent, 5. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (g) are randomly rotated]

- a. Their financial situation
- b. Their housing conditions
- c. Having a suitable partner
- d. The availability of affordable childcare
- e. The availability of well-paid parental leave
- f. The ways in which parenthood interferes with other goals in life (e.g. career advancement, leisure and travel activities, etc.)
- g. Their concern about the environment/climate change

- 10. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I think that my household and I have/would have access to good quality and affordable public services in the area of [#item#], if needed.”**

Examples: [#item_examples_within_brackets#]

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (i) are randomly rotated]

- a. Family supports
(e.g. parental leave, childcare, etc.)
- b. Education services and supports
(e.g. schools, universities, professional/vocational training, adult education services, etc.)
- c. Employment supports
(e.g. job-search supports, skills training supports, self-employment supports, etc.)
- d. Housing supports
(e.g. social housing services, housing benefits, etc.)
- e. Health services
(e.g. public medical care, subsidised health insurance, mental health support, etc.)
- f. Disability/incapacity-related supports
(e.g. disability benefits and services, long-term care services for persons with disability, community living resources, etc.)
- g. Long-term care services for older people
(e.g. home, community-based and/or institutional care)
- h. Public safety
(e.g. policing)
- i. Public transportation

- 11. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I think that the government does/would provide my household and me with adequate income support in the case of income loss due to [#item#].”**

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (g) are randomly rotated]

- a. Unemployment
- b. Illness/disability
- c. Having a child/having more children
- d. Leaving work to care for elderly family members or family members with disabilities
- e. Retirement
- f. Death of spouse or partner
- g. Being affected by a major disaster

- 12. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I feel the government incorporates the views of people like me when designing or reforming public benefits and services.”**

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

- 13. To what degree do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

Note: If you currently are receiving services or benefits, please answer these questions according to your experience. If you are not receiving them, please answer according to what you think your experience would be if you needed them.

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (e) are randomly rotated]

- a. I feel I could easily receive public benefits if I needed them
- b. I am confident I would qualify for public benefits
- c. I know how to apply for public benefits
- d. I think the application process for benefits would be simple and quick
- e. I feel I would be treated fairly by the government office processing my claim

- 14. There are many ways to interact with the government when looking to access public benefits and services. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (d) are randomly rotated]

- a. I feel that digital tools (websites, apps, etc.) for applying for/renewing services and benefits are easy to use
- b. I feel that the government is helpful and responsive when I have questions regarding benefits or services
- c. I feel it is easy to talk to a human staffer (e.g. through a call center or in-person) when I have a question about benefits or services
- d. I prefer paper-based or in-person applications/renewals for programmes instead of online

- 15. Thinking about the times you have applied for (or renewed) government benefits or services (e.g. childcare, pension, public healthcare) in the last 12 months, how often did you use these different types of communication methods?**

Scale: 1. Never, 2. Sometimes, 3. Most of the time, 4. Always, 5. Does not apply to me

- a. Digital tools (e.g. websites, apps, emails)
- b. Phone calls
- c. In person
- d. Paper-based processes (e.g. mail-in applications)

- 16. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:** “I feel that I receive a fair share of public benefits, given the taxes and social contributions I pay and/or have paid in the past.”

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

- 17. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:** “Many people receive public benefits without deserving them.”

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

Social policy preferences

- 18. Do you think the government should be doing less, about the same, or more to ensure your economic and social security and well-being?**

- a. Government should be doing much less
- b. Government should be doing less
- c. Government should be doing about the same as now
- d. Government should be doing more
- e. Government should be doing much more
- f. Can't choose

19. Would you be willing to pay an additional 2% of your income in taxes/social contributions to benefit from better provision of and access to:

[Options (a) through (l) are randomly rotated, while options (m) and (n) are fixed and exclusive]

- a. Family supports
(e.g. parental leave, childcare benefits and services, child benefits, etc.)
- b. Education services and supports
(e.g. schools, universities, professional/vocational training, adult education services, etc.)
- c. Employment supports
(e.g. job-search supports, skills training supports, self-employment supports, etc.)
- d. Unemployment supports
(e.g. unemployment benefits, etc.)
- e. Income supports
(e.g. minimum-income benefits, etc.)
- f. Housing supports
(e.g. social housing services, housing benefits, etc.)
- g. Health services
(e.g. public medical care, subsidised health insurance, mental health services, etc.)
- h. Disability/incapacity-related supports
(e.g. disability benefits and services, long-term care services for persons with disability, community living resources, etc.)
- i. Old-age pensions
- j. Long-term care services for older people
(e.g. home, community-based and/or institutional care)
- k. Public safety
(e.g. policing)
- l. Public transportation
- m. I would not be willing to spend an extra 2% on any of these things
- n. Can't choose / Don't know

20. Should the government tax the rich more than they currently do in order to support the poor?

Scale: 1. Definitely no, 2. No, 3. Neutral, 4. Yes, 5. Definitely yes, 6. Can't choose

21. How fair or unfair are gift and inheritance taxes targeted at the wealthiest?

Note: Gift and inheritance taxes are government taxes imposed when wealth is transferred from one person to another, either during a person's life (gift tax) or at their death (inheritance tax).

Scale: 1. Very unfair, 2. Unfair, 3. Neither, 4. Fair, 5. Very fair, 6. Can't choose

- 22. [Austria, Canada, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Mexico, Norway] Suppose a tax on inheritance were committed to be spent on a specific social programme. Would you support an inheritance tax if the revenues were reserved (earmarked) for the following social outcome:**

Scale: 1. Definitely no, 2. No, 3. Neutral, 4. Yes, 5. Definitely yes, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (d) are randomly rotated]

- a. Increasing access to and affordability of health care
- b. Increasing access to and affordability of long-term care
- c. Supporting households who suffer as a result of climate change or climate change mitigation policies
- d. Increasing support for low-income households

[Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States] **Suppose the current tax on inheritance were committed to be spent on a specific social programme. Would you prefer a higher, lower, or the same inheritance tax rate if the revenues were reserved (earmarked) for the following social outcome:**

Scale: 1. Much higher, 2. Slightly higher, 3. Same as now, 4. Slightly lower, 5. Much lower, 6. Can't choose

- e. Increasing access to and affordability of health care
- f. Increasing access to and affordability of long-term care
- g. Supporting households who suffer as a result of climate change or climate change mitigation
- h. Increasing support for low-income households

- 23. Population ageing may lead to worker shortages in the coming years. To what degree do you oppose or support the following measures to address worker shortages in your country?**

Scale: 1. Strongly oppose, 2. Oppose, 3. Neither support nor oppose, 4. Support, 5. Strongly support, 6. Can't choose

- a. Encouraging longer working lives
- b. Encouraging people to have more children
- c. Increasing migration to bring more workers into the country
- d. Supporting the greater participation of women and other underrepresented groups in the labour market
- e. Increasing the use of technology to improve efficiencies in the workplace
- f. Encouraging part-time workers to transition to full-time hours

Perceptions of automation and public policy options

24. Thinking about the use of digital tools and artificial intelligence (AI) by government, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Note that AI means machine learning, large language models, like ChatGPT, robotics, natural language processing, and computer vision.

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (c) are randomly rotated]

- a. Governments using AI to help process and approve applications is good for users of public benefits services
- b. AI is and will only be used by governments to assess applications for public benefits when it is safe and trustworthy
- c. I trust the government with the data they collect on me through digital tools and AI

[Only if (S11 = A OR D OR E), i.e. only if in paid work or temporarily away from paid work]

25. How likely do you think it is that the following will happen to your job (or job opportunities) over the next five years?

Scale: 1. Very unlikely, 2. Unlikely, 3. Likely, 4. Very likely, 5. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (i) are randomly rotated]

- a. My job will be replaced by a robot
- b. My job will be taken over by a person coming from another country
- c. My job will be taken over by an artificial intelligence (AI) tool like ChatGPT
- d. My job will be moved to a different country
- e. My job will be replaced by a person providing a similar service on an internet platform
- f. I will lose my job because I am not good enough with new technology or because I will be replaced by someone with better technological skills
- g. Technology will help my job and working hours become more compatible with my private life
- h. Technology will help my job become less dangerous or physically demanding
- i. Technology will help my job become less boring, repetitive, stressful or mentally demanding

26. Thinking about the effects of artificial intelligence (AI) in the labour market, how likely do you think the following are in [country] over the next 5 to 10 years?

Scale: 1. Very unlikely, 2. Unlikely, 3. Likely, 4. Very likely, 5. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (g) are randomly rotated]

- a. AI technology will lead to a rise in income inequality
- b. AI technology will allow most people to have more free time
- c. AI technology will allow most people to have less boring, repetitive, stressful or mentally demanding jobs
- d. AI technology will create more jobs
- e. AI technology will lead to higher levels of unemployment
- f. AI technology will lead to more surveillance at work
- g. AI technology will require many people to re-train for different jobs

27. Governments can introduce measures aimed at helping workers and industries cope with the challenges created by digitalisation and technological change, such as outdated skills, skills shortages, and possible job loss.

Keeping in mind how much they might cost as well as how you and your family might benefit, to what extent would you oppose or support the government taking the following actions as a response to digitalisation and technological change?

Scale: 1. Strongly oppose, 2. Oppose, 3. Neither support nor oppose, 4. Support, 5. Strongly support, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (l) are randomly rotated]

- a. Investing more in university education and vocational training opportunities for young people
- b. Investing more in re-training opportunities for working-age people
- c. Investing more in digital infrastructure, such as the broadband network
- d. Introducing (or increasing) a tax on robots and/or technology companies
- e. Introducing a limit on (or lowering) working hours
- f. Making public benefits and services, such as unemployment benefits or minimum income programmes, more accessible and/or more generous to provide a better safety net for workers facing possible job loss
- g. Introducing a universal and unconditional basic income that covers essential living costs to everyone, regardless of their financial situation
- h. Providing subsidies to firms in industries that are hardest hit by technological change, so as to reduce job losses
- i. Promoting the migration of skilled workers to [country]
- j. Promoting the migration of unskilled workers to [country]
- k. Prioritising workers from [country] in the hiring process
- l. Introducing trade tariffs to protect domestic industries

Perceptions of climate change policy

28. Do you think that your government is doing enough, not enough, or too much to tackle climate change – bearing in mind the costs and benefits of policy action?

Scale: 1. Not enough, 2. Enough, 3. Too much, 4. Don't know / Can't choose

29. The government can take a number of environmental actions to reduce [country]'s contribution to climate change, such as building up green infrastructure, investing in clean technology, emissions limits and carbon taxes. These measures can have social and economic consequences on people today.

Keeping in mind the effects of different environmental policies to combat climate change, to what degree are you concerned about the following possible economic outcomes in [country]?

Scale: 1. Not at all concerned, 2. Not very concerned, 3. Somewhat concerned, 4. Very concerned, 5. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (f) are randomly rotated]

- a. Rising energy/fuel costs
- b. A loss of jobs in industries that have negative environmental impacts, such as coal, mining and oil extraction
- c. Having enough skilled workers to fill demand for green jobs
- d. Housing relocation away from environmentally degraded spaces
- e. Lower economic growth
- f. Costs of (mandatory) climate-neutral adaptation of heating and cooling systems (e.g. renewable energy systems, energy efficiency renovations)

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

To offset the economic consequences of climate change policies, governments should introduce or strengthen policies to:

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (k) are randomly rotated]

- a. Foster new jobs in regions impacted by job losses in carbon-intensive sectors
- b. Help workers in affected industries find new jobs with similar skills
- c. Help workers learn new skills to prepare for green jobs, for example through subsidised training
- d. Improve social insurance benefits, like unemployment benefits, which can also benefit workers who have lost jobs due to climate change and/or climate change mitigation
- e. Help individuals and families offset housing costs by providing subsidies/transfers to households to cover rising costs
- f. Offer financial and technical support for energy efficiency renovations in homes and electric vehicles
- g. Increase the supply of social and affordable housing
- h. Offer subsidies/benefits to households to cover energy costs
- i. Set limits on energy prices
- j. Improve the coverage and affordability of public transportation
- k. Improve the government capacity to deliver/support services in times of sudden climate related crisis (e.g. fire, flood, etc.)

Survey experiment: Effects of gender pay gap information on support for pro-equality policies

31. To what extent do you agree or disagree that gender inequality is a problem in [country]?

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

32. Do you think your government is currently doing enough, not enough, or too much to tackle the gender wage gap in [country]?

Scale: 1. Not enough, 2. Enough, 3. Too much, 4. Don't know

Randomised information treatment:

Respondents randomly split per market into 4 equal-sized groups (n = 250) using a monadic (“least bucket fill”) allocation approach stratified according to the following variables and levels:

- Gender (2 levels)
 1. Man
 2. Woman

Note: “Other / prefer not to say” is randomly allocated to one of man or woman.
- Age group (3 levels)
 1. 18-29
 2. 30-54
 3. 55-64
- Education (2 levels)
 1. Low and medium (combined)
 2. High
- Responses to Q31 (...gender inequality a problem...) (3 levels)
 1. Code 1 and 2 (Disagree and Strongly disagree)
 2. Code 4 and 5 (Agree and Strongly agree)
 3. Code 3 and 6 (Neither agree nor disagree and Can’t choose)

<u>GROUP ID</u>	<u>PLACEHOLDER TO DISPLAY</u>
1) Information treatment 1: Current gender wage gap	“A working woman in [country] earns [x] for every 1 [y] that a working man earns per month.”
2) Information treatment 2: Emotive and undervaluation of jobs	“A working woman in [country] earns [x] for every 1 [y] that a working man earns per month. This reflects, in part, historically low pay in jobs that are mostly held by women, such as caregiving for children and older people.”
3) Information treatment 3: Within-firm pay gaps	“A working woman in [country] earns [x] for every 1 [y] that a working man earns per month. much of this gap is explained by differences in pay between women and men working in the same firm.”
4) Control	No information

33. Looking to the future, do you think the government should be doing more, less or continue what it’s doing now to reduce the gender wage gap in [country]?

- a. Government should do much less
- b. Government should do less
- c. Government should do about the same as now
- d. Government should do more
- e. Government should do much more

34. To reduce or eliminate gender inequality and the gender pay gap, do you agree or disagree that governments should introduce or strengthen the following policies?

Scale: 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree, 6. Can't choose

[Options (a) through (j) are randomly rotated]

- a. Increase minimum wages as women are over-represented in low-wage jobs
- b. [Only in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom] Enhance compliance with pay transparency through government monitoring and penalties (e.g. fines)
- c. [Only in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom] Require firms to share their gender wage gap not only with their employees, but with the general public
- d. [Only in Estonia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Türkiye, United States] Implement pay transparency regulations for employers (i.e., reporting of average pay for women and men in different job categories)
- e. Encourage men and women to choose less typical careers (i.e., men in caregiving, women in engineering)
- f. Implement quotas in positions of leadership such that both women and men achieve a minimum level of representation
- g. Invest in information campaigns to raise awareness of gender wage gaps and rights of equal pay
- h. Invest more in affordable, accessible and quality childcare to facilitate both mothers' and fathers' participation in the labour market
- i. Ensure jobs typically held by women are fairly paid relative to comparable jobs typically held by men, e.g. via the use of gender-neutral job classifications and salary scales
- j. Close income gaps among older people by adjusting pension systems to properly compensate care-related leave

[Only if (S11 = A OR C), i.e. employee or both]

35. Does your employer report the pay gap between women and men workers?

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

[RETURN TO S14 IN THE BACKGROUND QUESTIONNAIRE AND COMPLETE REMAINING QUESTIONS]