

Online Appendix: Full regression models

Table A1: Determinants of respondents' social investment policy preferences

Dependent variable: Multidimensional policy preferences identified by Garritzmann, Julian L., Marius R. Busemeyer, and Erik Neimanns. 2018. "Public demand for social investment: new supporting coalitions for welfare state reform in Western Europe?" *Journal of European Public Policy* 25 (6):844-861. doi: 10.1080/13501763.2017.1401107. Factor for Social Investment used in Table A.1

Methods: OLS regressions, including country fixed-effects, robust country-clustered standard errors.

	Model 1: Gender only	Model 2: = Model 1 + labor market status	Model 3: = Model 2 + socio- demographic controls	Model 4: = Model 3 + additional characteristics + attitudinal controls	Like Model 4, but using two- dimensional ideology scores
Female	-0.050 (2.27)*	-0.045 (1.93)*	-0.043 (1.92)*	-0.050 (2.17)*	-0.047 (1.92)*
Age			0.002 (1.65)	0.002 (1.91)*	0.002 (1.59)
Education			0.061 (5.30)***	0.058 (6.09)***	0.049 (5.12)***
Labor market status: Unemployed		0.001 (0.01)	0.080 (1.25)	-0.017 (0.23)	-0.006 (0.07)
Labor market status: Student/In school		0.097 (2.65)**	0.187 (5.55)***	0.129 (2.19)*	0.134 (2.18)*
Labor market status: Retired		0.077 (2.22)*	0.115 (4.70)***	0.077 (1.67)	0.107 (2.00)*
Labor market status: Housework		-0.055 (0.64)	0.029 (0.33)	0.042 (0.35)	0.027 (0.24)
Labor market status: Permanently sick or disabled		-0.030 (0.49)	0.052 (0.64)	-0.043 (0.40)	-0.040 (0.53)
Labor market status: Part-time work, voluntary		-0.013	0.027	0.016	0.016

	(0.34)	(0.68)	(0.46)	(0.35)
Labor market status: Part-time work, involuntary	-0.024	-0.005	0.007	0.017
	(0.95)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.38)
Labor market status: Other	-0.183	-0.157	-0.243	-0.251
	(1.48)	(1.48)	(1.38)	(1.58)
Household income		0.021	0.035	0.030
		(2.42)**	(4.04)***	(3.04)**
Right-left			-0.028	
			(5.26)***	
GAL-TAN				-0.070
				(4.73)***
ECON-left-right				-0.024
				(1.90)*
General spending preferences			0.179	0.176
			(10.71)***	(9.49)***
Public sector worker			-0.021	-0.014
			(0.47)	(0.31)
Union member			0.049	0.043
			(1.39)	(1.37)
Single parent			0.016	0.008
			(0.48)	(0.27)
Unemployment risk: likely			0.013	0.001
			(0.15)	(0.01)
Unemployment risk: not very likely			0.013	0.028
			(0.18)	(0.29)
Unemployment risk: not at all likely			0.100	0.115
			(2.16)*	(1.76)
Unemployment risk: NA			0.097	0.116
			(1.04)	(1.24)
Constant		-0.442	-1.021	-1.138
		(7.09)***	(12.21)***	(21.90)***
<hr/> R ²	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.11

<i>N</i>	8,281	8,272	7,444	6,644	6,604
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* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table A2: Determinants of respondents' preferences towards the provision of early childhood education and care.

Dependent variable: Q39_1: sufficient child-care: "The next few questions concern the role of government in society. Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements. The government should... ensure sufficient child care services for children of working parents"

Methods: Logit and ordered logit regressions (as described below), including country fixed-effects, robust country-clustered standard errors. Displayed here are coefficients (while we present average marginal effects in the plots in the main analysis).

	Model 1: Logit; gender only	Model 2: = Model 1 + labor market status	Model 3: = Model 2 + socio- demographic controls	Model 4: = Model 3 + additional characteristics + attitudinal controls	Model 5: = Model 3, but ordered logit	Model 6: = Model 4, but ordered logit	Model 7: = Model 4, but using two- dimensional ideology scores instead	Model 8= = Model 6 but using two- dimensional ideology scores
Female	0.284 (3.38)***	0.339 (3.77)***	0.360 (3.88)***	0.365 (3.38)***	0.385 (5.33)***	0.382 (5.39)***	0.366 (3.71)***	0.374 (6.01)***
Age			-0.003 (0.61)	-0.002 (0.41)	-0.007 (1.44)	-0.008 (1.69)*	-0.002 (0.44)	-0.008 (1.69)*
Education			0.076 (2.96)***	0.071 (2.80)***	0.070 (3.66)***	0.068 (4.24)***	0.055 (2.02)**	0.058 (2.52)**
Labor market status: Unemployed		-0.272 (1.31)	-0.345 (2.44)**	-0.285 (1.44)	-0.150 (1.94)*	-0.265 (2.44)**	-0.347 (2.23)**	-0.268 (2.30)**
Labor market status: Student/In school		-0.632 (2.30)**	-0.903 (3.19)***	-0.881 (3.38)***	-0.707 (4.52)***	-0.812 (4.19)***	-0.892 (3.41)***	-0.772 (4.32)***
Labor market status: Retired		-0.397 (4.03)***	-0.307 (4.15)***	-0.258 (2.66)***	-0.225 (2.60)***	-0.207 (1.86)*	-0.207 (2.31)**	-0.193 (2.28)**

Labor market status: Housework	-0.403 (2.33)**	-0.330 (1.72)*	-0.484 (2.55)**	-0.444 (4.23)***	-0.528 (4.15)***	-0.400 (2.04)**	-0.538 (5.61)***
Labor market status: Permanently sick or disabled	0.065 (0.35)	0.150 (0.59)	0.593 (1.77)*	0.146 (1.02)	0.164 (1.31)	0.367 (1.29)	0.088 (1.00)
Labor market status: Part-time work, voluntary	-0.551 (5.49)***	-0.546 (4.71)***	-0.593 (4.48)***	-0.425 (5.30)***	-0.407 (2.83)***	-0.565 (4.91)***	-0.427 (4.38)***
Labor market status: Part-time work, involuntary	-0.054 (0.28)	-0.096 (0.58)	-0.074 (0.53)	-0.187 (3.33)***	-0.176 (4.11)***	-0.184 (1.34)	-0.229 (5.11)***
Labor market status: Other	0.088 (0.42)	-0.063 (0.25)	-0.080 (0.27)	-0.204 (1.08)	-0.250 (1.05)	-0.012 (0.04)	-0.089 (0.32)
Household income		-0.086 (1.94)*	-0.060 (1.49)	-0.035 (1.14)	-0.011 (0.35)	-0.041 (1.08)	0.002 (0.05)
Right-left			-0.047 (1.75)*		-0.064 (4.09)***		
GAL-TAN						-0.098 (1.54)	-0.059 (1.28)
ECON-left-right						-0.124 (5.83)***	-0.138 (5.95)***

General spending pref				0.323		0.286	0.305	0.272
				(7.48)***		(7.52)***	(7.10)***	(7.20)***
Public sector worker				-0.091		-0.085	-0.105	-0.077
				(0.76)		(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Union member				0.057		0.097	0.078	0.117
				(0.64)		(1.08)	(0.78)	(1.39)
Single parent				0.448		0.234	0.433	0.203
				(2.86)***		(2.55)**	(3.03)***	(2.01)**
Unemployment risk: likely				-0.018		-0.138	0.016	-0.180
				(0.06)		(0.80)	(0.05)	(1.05)
Unemployment risk: not very likely				0.463		0.031	0.405	-0.011
				(1.79)*		(0.18)	(1.76)*	(0.09)
Unemployment risk: not at all likely				0.369		0.072	0.294	0.024
				(1.12)		(0.40)	(0.96)	(0.16)
Unemployment risk: NA				0.232		0.055	0.193	0.021
				(0.85)		(0.23)	(0.80)	(0.11)
Constant	1.9252	2.125	2.335	1.067			0.924	
	(52.44)***	(34.79)***	(6.52)***	(2.22)**			(1.84)*	
N	8,833	8,824	7,893	6,982	7,893	6,982	6,861	6,861

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table A3: Determinants of respondents' preferences towards education spending.

Dependent variable = Q23_6: Please tell me whether you would like to see more or less government spending in each area. Keep in mind that 'more' or 'much more' might require a tax increase. – education"

Methods: Logit and ordered logit regressions, including country fixed-effects, robust country-clustered standard errors. Displayed here are coefficients (while we present average marginal effects in the plots in the main analysis).

	Model 1: Logit; gender only	Model 2: = Model 1 + labor market status	Model 3: = Model 2 + socio- demographic controls	Model 4: = Model 3 + additional characteristics + attitudinal controls	Model 5: = Model 3, but ordered logit	Model 6: = Model 4, but ordered logit	Model 7: = Model 4, but using two- dimensional ideology scores instead	Model 8= = Model 6 but using two- dimensional ideology scores
Female	-0.053 (0.66)	-0.045 (0.57)	-0.015 (0.18)	-0.079 (0.86)	0.033 (0.54)	-0.029 (0.43)	-0.092 (1.07)	-0.043 (0.62)
Age			-0.003 (0.68)	-0.003 (0.77)	-0.003 (0.93)	-0.004 (1.18)	-0.002 (0.37)	-0.002 (0.50)
Education			0.060 (3.20)***	0.045 (2.08)**	0.069 (3.24)***	0.054 (2.26)**	0.048 (2.50)**	0.046 (2.73)***
Labor market status: Unemployed		0.202 (1.07)	0.236 (1.44)	0.153 (0.80)	0.139 (1.30)	0.068 (0.60)	0.109 (0.61)	0.036 (0.33)
Labor market status: Student/In school		0.330 (1.36)	0.387 (1.40)	0.446 (1.55)	0.353 (2.67)***	0.401 (2.81)***	0.409 (1.18)	0.377 (1.83)*
Labor market status: Retired		-0.152 (2.82)***	0.026 (0.24)	0.051 (0.35)	-0.015 (0.16)	-0.004 (0.03)	0.031 (0.16)	-0.030 (0.21)
Labor market status:		-0.132	-0.043	0.077	-0.133	-0.080	-0.010	-0.165

Housework	(0.69)	(0.25)	(0.40)	(1.03)	(0.80)	(0.05)	(2.07)**
Labor market status:	0.444	0.470	0.241	0.363	0.145	0.151	0.101
Permanently sick or disabled	(2.79)***	(2.61)***	(1.16)	(3.37)***	(1.21)	(0.68)	(0.73)
Labor market status: Part-time work, voluntary	0.078	0.055	0.106	0.078	0.138	0.086	0.161
Labor market status: Part-time work, involuntary	(0.63)	(0.41)	(0.85)	(0.72)	(1.09)	(0.50)	(1.04)
	0.043	0.008	-0.027	-0.008	-0.095	-0.050	-0.085
Labor market status: Other	(0.33)	(0.08)	(0.18)	(0.09)	(0.76)	(0.32)	(0.74)
	0.274	0.214	0.329	0.074	0.205	0.152	0.064
Household income	(1.08)	(0.78)	(1.14)	(0.27)	(0.71)	(0.42)	(0.20)
		0.007	0.043	-0.009	0.028	0.031	0.019
Right-left		(0.23)	(1.32)	(0.41)	(1.19)	(0.90)	(0.80)
			-0.063		-0.074		
			(2.76)***		(3.76)***		
GAL-TAN						-0.140	-0.123
						(4.12)***	(3.21)***
ECON-left-right						-0.123	-0.126
						(2.18)**	(2.91)***
General spending preferences			0.409		0.414	0.407	0.424
			(14.24)***		(10.79)***	(14.58)***	(9.86)***
Public sector			-0.112		0.004	-0.127	-0.026

worker				(1.87)*	(0.06)	(2.11)**	(0.48)
Union member				0.207	0.156	0.160	0.137
				(2.16)**	(1.91)*	(2.21)**	(2.07)**
Single parent				0.232	0.165	0.165	0.137
				(1.89)*	(2.11)**	(2.14)**	(3.06)***
Unemployment risk: likely				0.021	0.011	0.015	0.014
				(0.16)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Unemployment risk: not very likely				0.094	-0.103	0.092	-0.037
				(0.56)	(0.70)	(0.54)	(0.27)
Unemployment risk: not at all likely				0.124	-0.043	0.134	0.025
				(0.88)	(0.32)	(1.06)	(0.24)
Unemployment risk: NA				0.097	-0.010	0.109	0.044
				(0.67)	(0.08)	(1.04)	(0.49)
N	8,832	8,821	7,889	6,990	7,889	6,990	6,868

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table A4: Determinants of respondents' preferences towards ALMPs.

Dependent variable = „Governments and political leaders like to propose new policy reforms in order to address important social issues. Please indicate whether you would strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree the following reform proposals. - Giving the unemployed more time and opportunities to improve their qualification before they are required to accept a job“

Methods: Logit and ordered logit regressions, including country fixed-effects, robust country-clustered standard errors. Displayed here are coefficients (while we present average marginal effects in the plots in the main analysis).

	Model 1: Logit; gender only	Model 2: = Model 1 + labor market status	Model 3: = Model 2 + socio- demographic controls	Model 4: = Model 3 + additional characteristics + attitudinal controls	Model 5: = Model 3, but ordered logit	Model 6: = Model 4, but ordered logit	Model 7: = Model 4, but using two- dimensional ideology scores instead	Model 8= = Model 6 but using two- dimensional ideology scores
Female	0.073 (1.24)	0.119 (2.11)**	0.157 (3.26)***	0.192 (3.06)***	0.119 (3.45)***	0.164 (3.20)***	0.176 (3.21)***	0.164 (3.78)***
Age			-0.008 (4.57)***	-0.010 (4.24)***	-0.011 (6.99)***	-0.012 (6.60)***	-0.010 (3.57)***	-0.013 (6.00)***
Education			-0.074 (6.24)***	-0.075 (4.51)***	-0.037 (2.18)**	-0.031 (1.69)*	-0.044 (2.23)**	-0.009 (0.49)
Labor market status: Unemployed		-0.545 (2.27)**	-0.549 (2.04)**	-0.677 (2.77)***	-0.481 (2.31)**	-0.499 (2.73)***	-0.651 (2.94)***	-0.417 (2.51)**
Labor market status: Student/In school		-0.430 (2.46)**	-0.493 (2.83)***	-0.687 (3.68)***	-0.394 (3.68)***	-0.453 (3.70)***	-0.686 (4.11)***	-0.427 (3.84)***
Labor market status: Retired		-0.417 (11.10)***	-0.237 (2.33)**	-0.307 (2.31)**	-0.112 (1.27)	-0.122 (1.24)	-0.323 (2.03)**	-0.127 (1.11)
Labor market status: Housework		-0.353 (1.81)*	-0.311 (1.33)	-0.367 (2.05)**	-0.310 (2.13)**	-0.371 (2.74)***	-0.448 (1.76)*	-0.344 (2.33)**
Labor market status: Permanently sick or disabled		-0.252 (1.00)	-0.191 (0.51)	-0.157 (0.43)	-0.407 (1.66)*	-0.336 (1.52)	-0.204 (0.69)	-0.266 (1.39)
Labor market status: Part-time		-0.007	0.034	0.073	0.016	-0.002	0.070	0.014

work, voluntary	(0.04)	(0.19)	(0.39)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.44)	(0.10)
Labor market status: Part-time work, involuntary	-0.264	-0.246	-0.170	-0.221	-0.153	-0.264	-0.151
Labor market status: Other	(2.11)**	(2.41)**	(1.37)	(3.10)***	(2.44)**	(2.31)**	(1.84)*
Household income	0.037	0.261	0.267	0.205	0.322	0.510	0.585
	(0.13)	(0.79)	(0.72)	(0.86)	(1.05)	(1.38)	(2.23)**
Right-left		0.064	0.017	0.069	0.020	0.049	0.036
		(2.45)**	(0.48)	(5.27)***	(1.06)	(1.57)	(2.06)**
			0.081		0.083		
			(4.66)***		(5.15)***		
GAL-TAN						0.273	0.185
						(8.49)***	(5.36)***
ECON-left-right						0.089	0.143
						(1.47)	(3.22)***
General spending preferences			-0.452		-0.457	-0.411	-0.437
			(14.07)***		(11.93)***	(12.29)***	(12.36)***
Public sector worker			0.026		-0.029	0.051	0.021
			(0.22)		(0.38)	(0.43)	(0.30)
Union member			-0.142		-0.201	-0.123	-0.172
			(1.34)		(3.28)***	(1.11)	(3.10)***
Single parent			0.115		0.112	0.135	0.107
			(1.19)		(0.98)	(1.48)	(1.07)
Unemployment risk: likely			-0.435		-0.105	-0.421	-0.046
			(1.63)		(0.87)	(1.71)*	(0.48)
Unemployment risk: not very likely			-0.019		0.153	0.027	0.189
			(0.09)		(1.72)*	(0.12)	(1.82)*
Unemployment risk: not at all likely			-0.085		0.217	-0.062	0.248
			(0.49)		(2.47)**	(0.34)	(2.52)**
Unemployment risk: NA			0.016		0.129	0.031	0.145
			(0.08)		(0.98)	(0.13)	(1.03)

N	8,768	8,759	7,861	6,964	7,835	6,946	6,830	6,830
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* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table A5: Determinants of respondents' preferences towards social investment versus social compensation (unemployment benefits).

Dependent variable = "Imagine the government plans to enact reforms involving a 10% increase in the budget for financial support and public services for families with young children; and wants to finance this by cutting the benefits for the unemployed."

Methods: Logit and ordered logit regressions, including country fixed-effects, robust country-clustered standard errors. Displayed here are coefficients (while we present average marginal effects in the plots in the main analysis).

	Model 1: Logit; gender only	Model 2: = Model 1 + labor market status	Model 3: = Model 2 + socio- demographic controls	Model 4: = Model 3 + additional characteristics + attitudinal controls	Model 5: = Model 3, but ordered logit	Model 6: = Model 4, but ordered logit	Model 7: = Model 4, but using two- dimensional ideology scores instead	Model 8= = Model 6 but using two- dimensional ideology scores
Female	-0.228 (3.13)***	-0.225 (2.62)***	-0.267 (2.75)***	-0.296 (2.24)**	0.106 (1.16)	0.145 (1.45)	-0.353 (3.16)***	0.169 (2.38)**
Age			-0.031 (3.90)***	-0.028 (3.47)***	0.024 (6.56)***	0.023 (5.73)***	-0.030 (3.93)***	0.024 (6.04)***
Education			-0.015 (0.27)	0.002 (0.04)	-0.030 (1.27)	-0.057 (2.08)**	0.044 (0.94)	-0.097 (3.95)***
Labor market status: Unemployed		-0.500 (2.02)**	-0.528 (1.67)*	0.055 (0.14)	0.530 (1.94)*	0.127 (0.36)	-0.123 (0.25)	0.228 (0.63)
Labor market status: Student/In school		0.855 (3.00)***	0.235 (0.52)	0.789 (1.75)*	-0.451 (1.41)	-0.841 (3.10)***	1.018 (2.30)**	-1.050 (3.74)***
Labor market status: Retired		-0.304 (2.32)**	0.466 (4.19)***	0.809 (2.89)***	-0.422 (4.09)***	-0.681 (5.37)***	0.813 (2.79)***	-0.652 (3.94)***
Labor market status: Housework		-0.460 (0.90)	-0.208 (0.34)	0.582 (0.90)	-0.072 (0.18)	-0.628 (1.67)*	0.340 (0.49)	-0.391 (1.02)
Labor market status: Permanently sick or disabled		-0.724 (1.79)*	-0.566 (1.17)	0.353 (0.76)	0.298 (1.88)*	-0.202 (1.22)	0.427 (1.04)	-0.203 (0.76)
Labor market status: Part-time work, voluntary		-0.155	0.121	0.061	-0.214	-0.156	-0.039	-0.108

	(0.67)	(0.53)	(0.22)	(0.86)	(0.75)	(0.13)	(0.59)
Labor market status: Part-time work, involuntary	0.137	0.085	0.206	-0.152	-0.149	0.253	-0.252
	(0.55)	(0.36)	(0.81)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.75)	(1.41)
Labor market status: Other	0.006	0.388	0.777	-0.147	-0.376	0.237	-0.080
	(0.01)	(0.44)	(0.81)	(0.28)	(0.65)	(0.26)	(0.14)
Household income		0.070	0.013	-0.035	0.008	0.025	-0.017
		(1.33)	(0.31)	(0.63)	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.39)
Right-left			0.091		-0.093		
			(3.67)***		(5.54)***		
GAL-TAN						0.343	-0.288
						(2.62)***	(4.15)***
ECON-left-right						0.149	-0.158
						(2.42)**	(3.28)***
General spending preferences			-0.497		0.407	-0.405	0.344
			(5.45)***		(4.30)***	(4.18)***	(3.97)***
Public sector worker			0.190		-0.283	0.158	-0.287
			(0.97)		(2.12)**	(0.76)	(2.37)**
Union member			0.004		0.255	0.010	0.249
			(0.02)		(1.54)	(0.04)	(1.75)*
Single parent			-0.350		0.074	-0.263	-0.028
			(1.40)		(0.56)	(1.05)	(0.20)
Unemployment risk: likely			0.090		-0.343	0.128	-0.214
			(0.22)		(1.27)	(0.33)	(0.96)
Unemployment risk: not very likely			-0.147		-0.319	0.069	-0.359
			(0.31)		(1.36)	(0.14)	(1.48)
Unemployment risk: not at all likely			0.061		-0.270	0.221	-0.268
			(0.14)		(1.34)	(0.47)	(1.33)
Unemployment risk: NA			-0.614		0.130	-0.471	0.111
			(1.21)		(0.43)	(0.91)	(0.34)
Constant		-0.009	1.278			1.115	
		(0.02)	(1.63)			(1.39)	
N	2,180	2,177	1,966	1,732	1,966	1,732	1,717

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table A6: Determinants of respondents' preferences towards social investment versus social compensation (pensions).

Dependent variable = "Imagine the government plans to enact reforms involving a 10% increase in the budget for financial support and public services for families with young children; and wants to finance this by cutting old age pensions."

Methods: Logit and ordered logit regressions, including country fixed-effects, robust country-clustered standard errors. Displayed here are coefficients (while we present average marginal effects in the plots in the main analysis).

	Model 1: Logit; gender only	Model 2: = Model 1 + labor market status	Model 3: = Model 2 + socio- demographic controls	Model 4: = Model 3 + additional characteristics + attitudinal controls	Model 5: = Model 3, but ordered logit	Model 6: = Model 4, but ordered logit	Model 7: = Model 4, but using two- dimensional ideology scores instead	Model 8= = Model 6 but using two- dimensional ideology scores
Female	-0.440 (3.89)***	-0.454 (4.03)***	-0.472 (3.76)***	-0.444 (3.77)***	0.161 (1.71)*	0.102 (1.19)	-0.403 (5.23)***	0.130 (1.85)*
Age			-0.023 (3.23)***	-0.023 (2.93)***	0.025 (6.04)***	0.026 (5.16)***	-0.028 (4.59)***	0.027 (5.72)***
Education			-0.069 (4.21)***	-0.092 (4.64)***	0.017 (0.69)	0.004 (0.19)	-0.079 (2.63)***	0.001 (0.03)
Labor market status: Unemployed		0.042 (0.10)	-0.102 (0.22)	-0.354 (0.61)	-0.021 (0.22)	0.162 (0.92)	-0.335 (0.51)	0.219 (1.22)
Labor market status: Student/In school		0.456 (0.90)	-0.051 (0.10)	-0.262 (0.52)	0.053 (0.20)	0.482 (1.29)	-0.319 (0.56)	0.458 (1.28)
Labor market status: Retired		-0.311 (2.31)**	0.136 (0.45)	-0.055 (0.17)	-0.144 (1.07)	-0.001 (0.01)	0.116 (0.35)	-0.023 (0.19)
Labor market status: Housework		-0.186 (0.44)	-0.228 (0.61)	-0.354 (0.67)	0.068 (0.24)	0.032 (0.14)	-0.380 (0.73)	0.079 (0.32)
Labor market status: Permanently sick or disabled		0.274 (1.11)	0.295 (1.20)	0.386 (1.43)	0.613 (5.15)***	0.784 (6.77)***	0.241 (0.65)	0.858 (7.98)***
Labor market status: Part-time work, voluntary		-0.052	0.202	0.342	0.088	0.046	0.293	0.103

	(0.16)	(0.71)	(1.46)	(0.63)	(0.30)	(1.17)	(0.97)
Labor market status: Part-time work, involuntary	-0.023	-0.181	-0.069	0.427	0.458	-0.246	0.460
	(0.06)	(0.37)	(0.14)	(2.08)**	(1.81)*	(0.48)	(1.90)*
Labor market status: Other	-0.345	0.301	0.336	-0.080	0.074	0.627	0.208
	(0.47)	(0.45)	(0.66)	(0.30)	(0.26)	(1.12)	(0.53)
Household income		0.032	0.029	-0.119	-0.101	0.022	-0.101
		(0.51)	(0.38)	(2.83)**	(2.30)**	(0.27)	(2.16)**
Right-left			0.053		-0.007		
			(1.34)		(0.23)		
GAL-TAN						-0.051	0.005
						(0.50)	(0.08)
ECON-left-right						0.004	-0.041
						(0.06)	(0.85)
General spending preferences			-0.095		0.028	-0.175	0.049
			(0.71)		(0.41)	(1.61)	(0.69)
Public sector worker			-0.126		0.148	-0.098	0.108
			(0.59)		(1.07)	(0.67)	(0.81)
Union member			-0.096		0.158	-0.160	0.165
			(0.37)		(1.72)*	(0.54)	(1.57)
Single parent			0.293		-0.015	0.258	0.024
			(0.78)		(0.16)	(0.73)	(0.27)
Unemployment risk: likely			-0.462		0.568	-0.531	0.242
			(0.65)		(1.71)*	(0.66)	(0.46)
Unemployment risk: not very likely			0.176		0.181	-0.300	0.084
			(0.22)		(0.72)	(0.45)	(0.19)
Unemployment risk: not at all likely			-0.259		0.269	-0.627	0.138
			(0.28)		(1.09)	(0.82)	(0.36)
Unemployment risk: NA			-0.042		0.217	-0.501	0.114
			(0.06)		(0.92)	(0.96)	(0.29)
Constant		-0.504	-0.158			0.966	
		(1.49)	(0.10)			(0.78)	
N	2,181	2,177	1,930	1,733	1,930	1,733	1,709

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$