

NZZ Survey results: Where do Swiss economists stand on key issues?

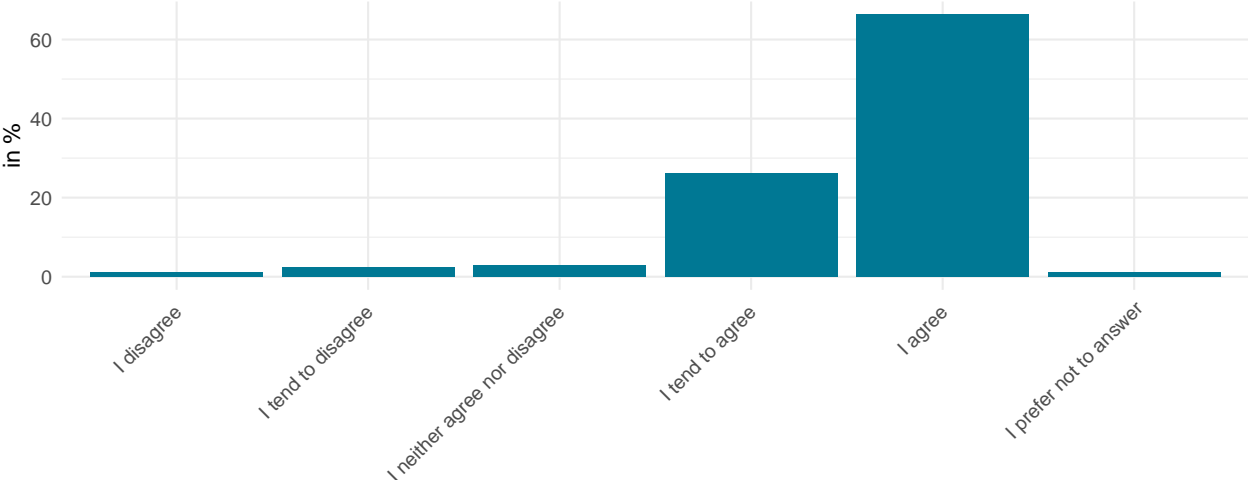
2025-01-15

General Wave Level Information

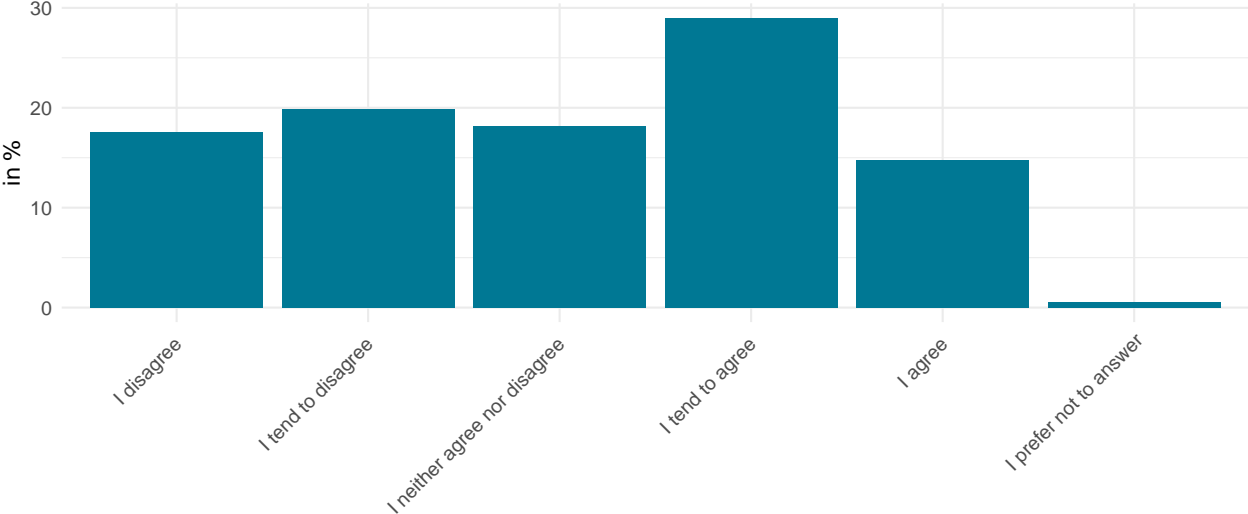
177 participants from 19 institutions took part in the survey. 854 economists were invited to take part in the survey. Hence the total response rate is 20.73 percent.

(1) Graphs showing proportions

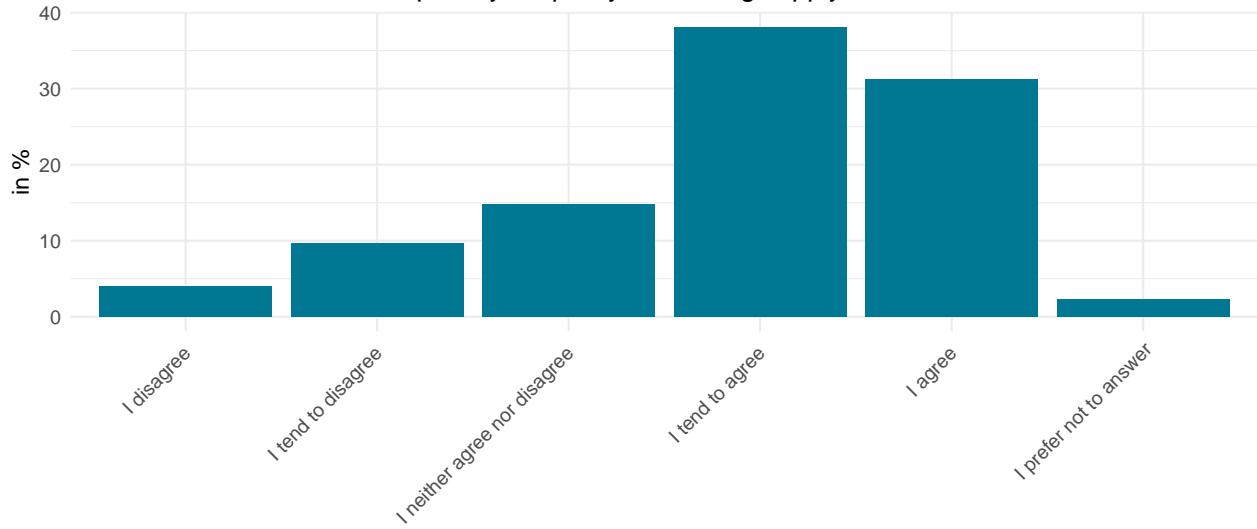
1. Guaranteed property rights and free competition are central to increasing a country's material well-being.



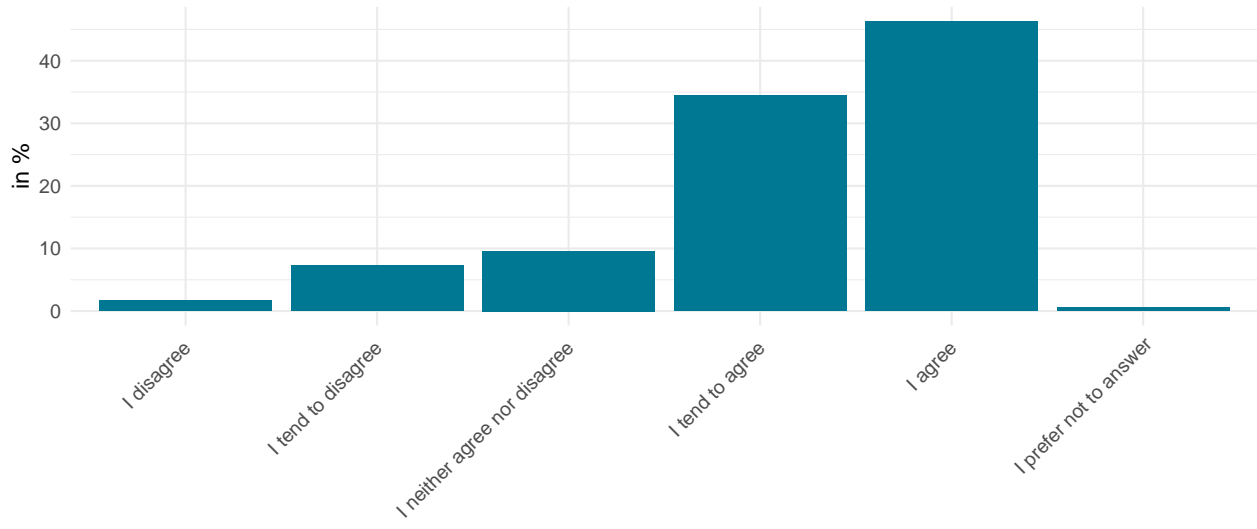
2. A binding minimum wage increases unemployment among young and unskilled workers.



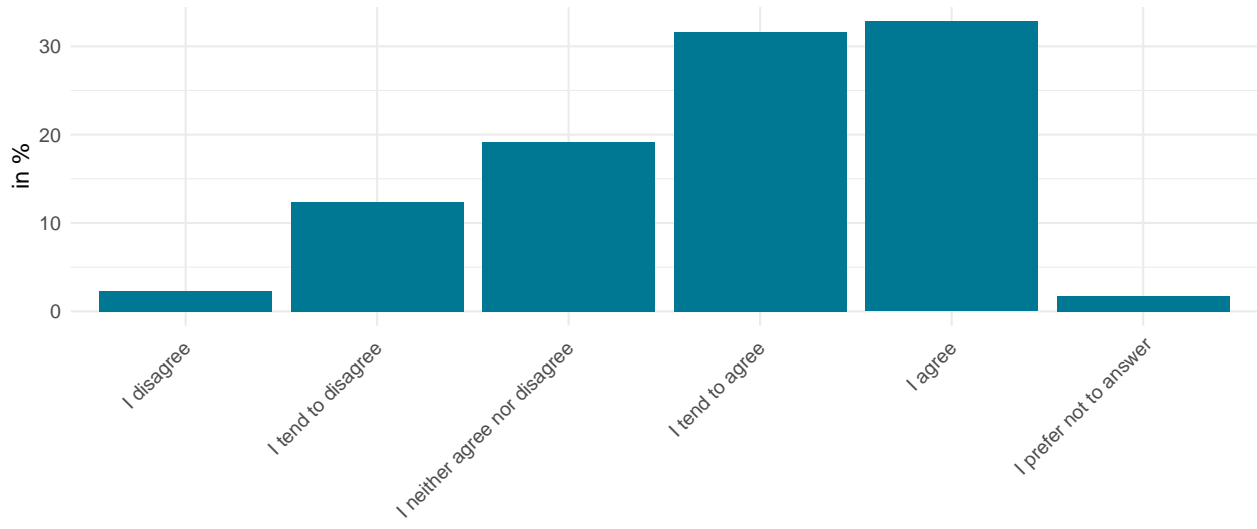
3. Rent control reduces the quantity or quality of housing supply.



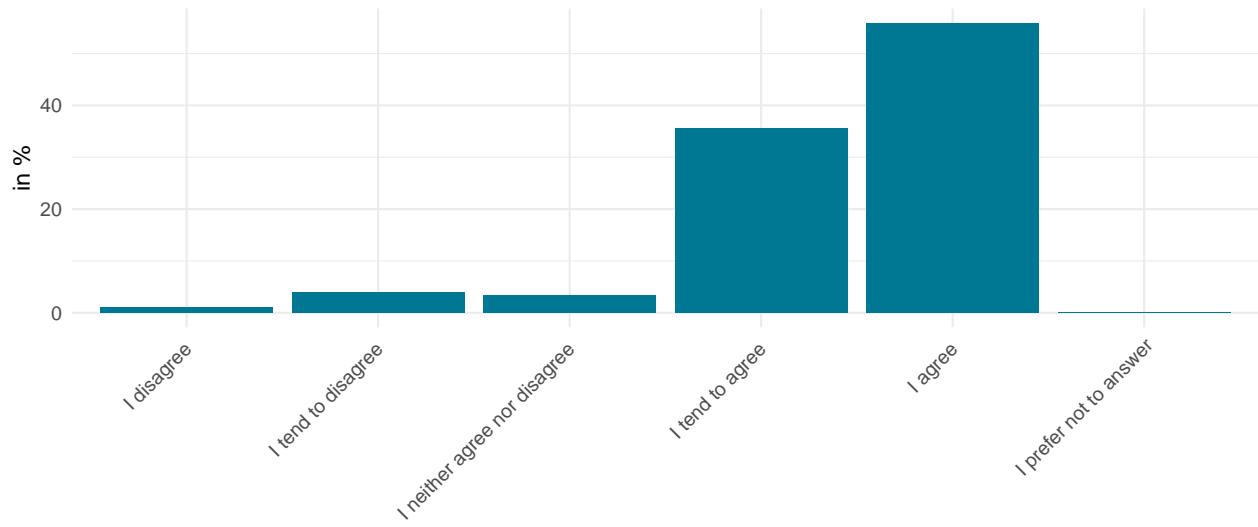
4. Tariffs and import quotas reduce the material well-being in a country.



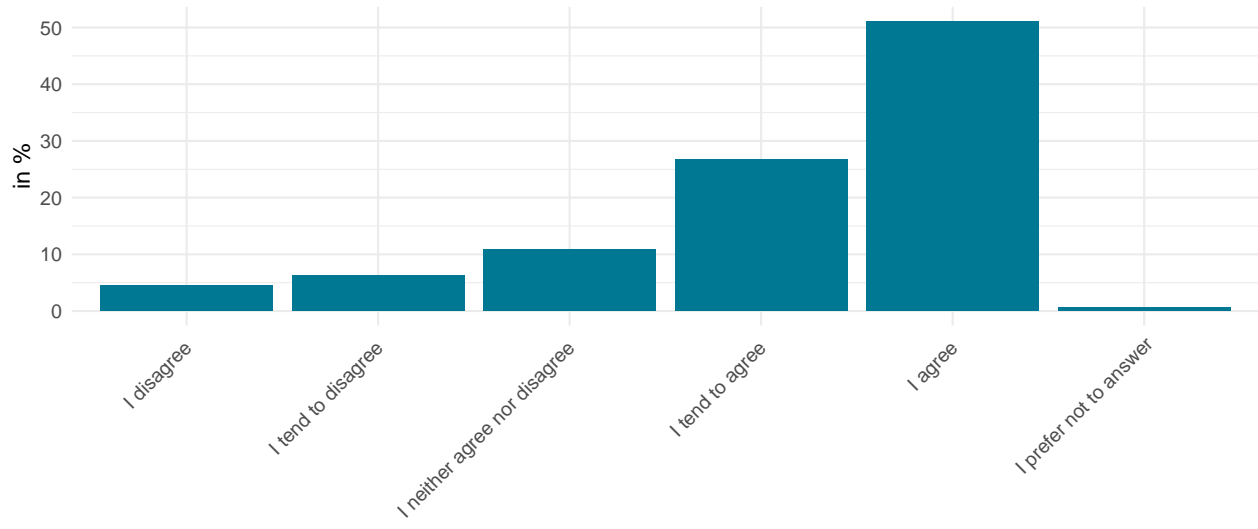
5. The level of public debt is too high in many advanced economies.



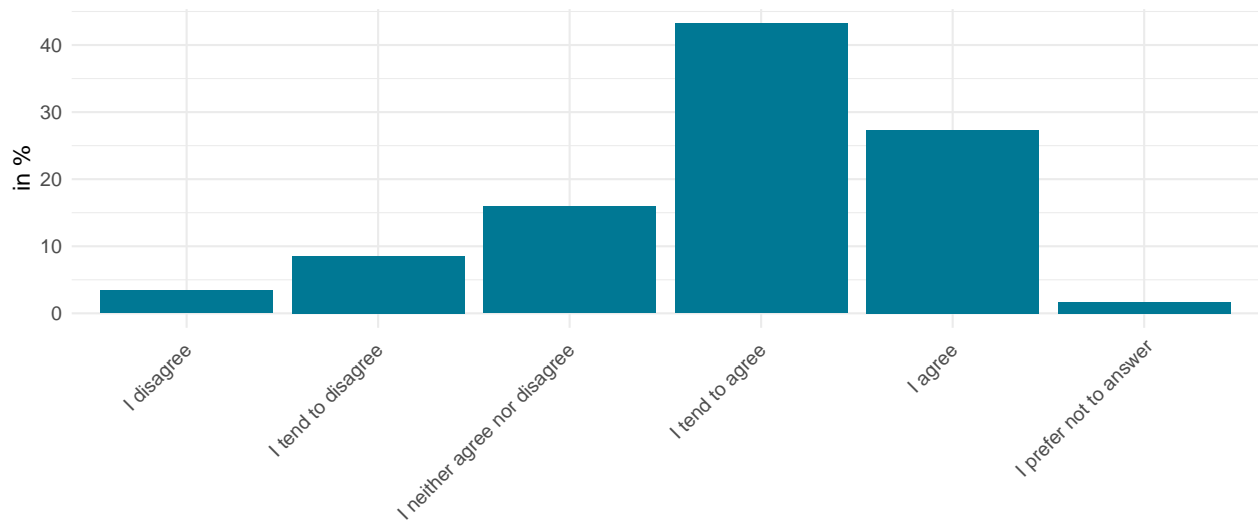
6. Without publicly funded basic research, there is too little innovation and growth.



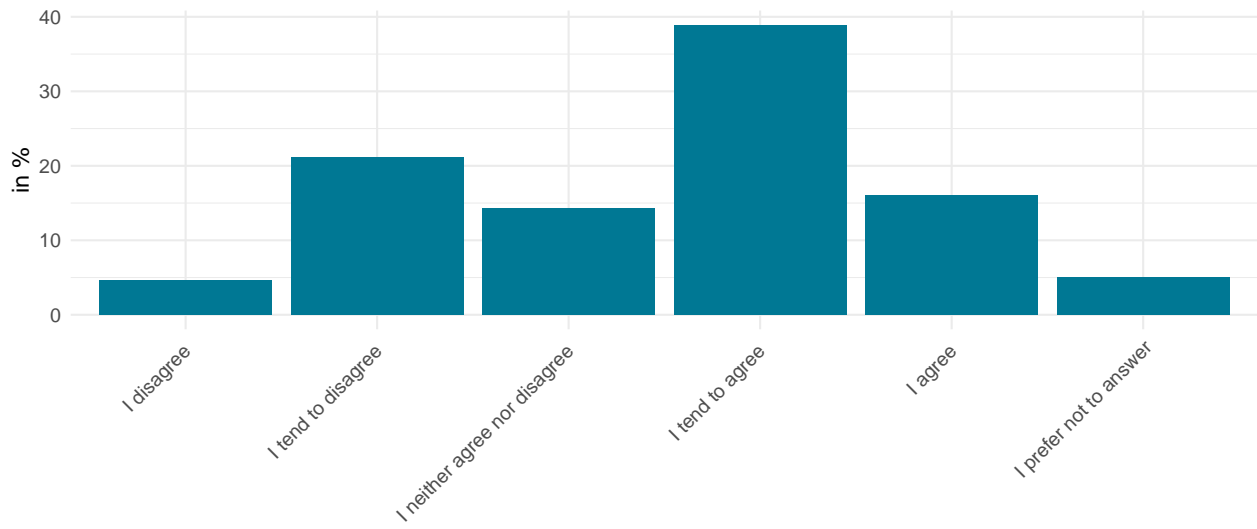
7. Taxing emissions is a better method to tackle pollution than setting limits.



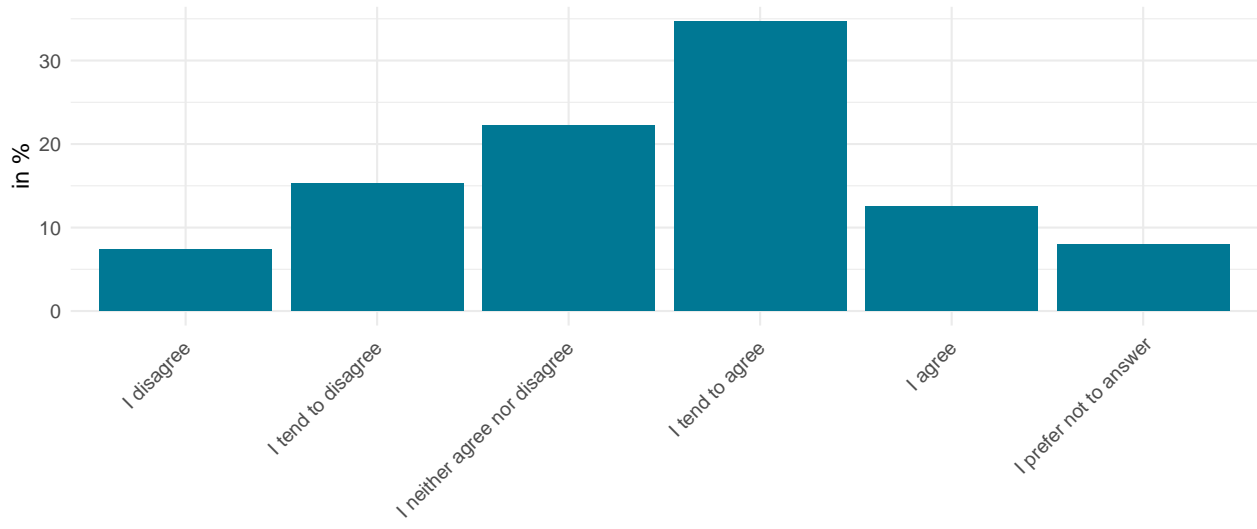
8. Climate-neutral growth will be possible with new technologies.



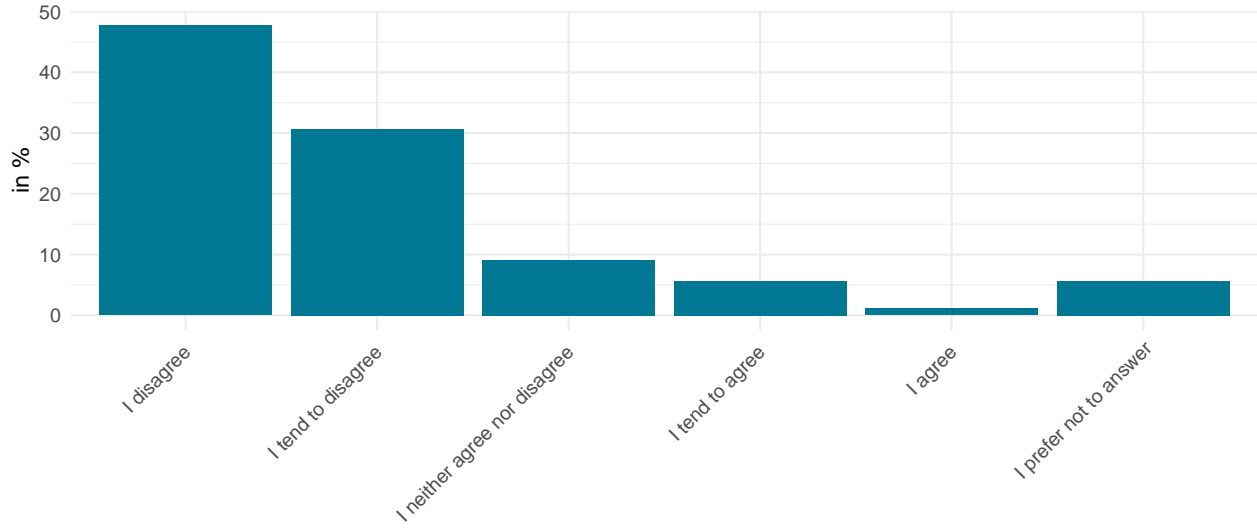
9. Inflation is first and foremost a monetary phenomenon.



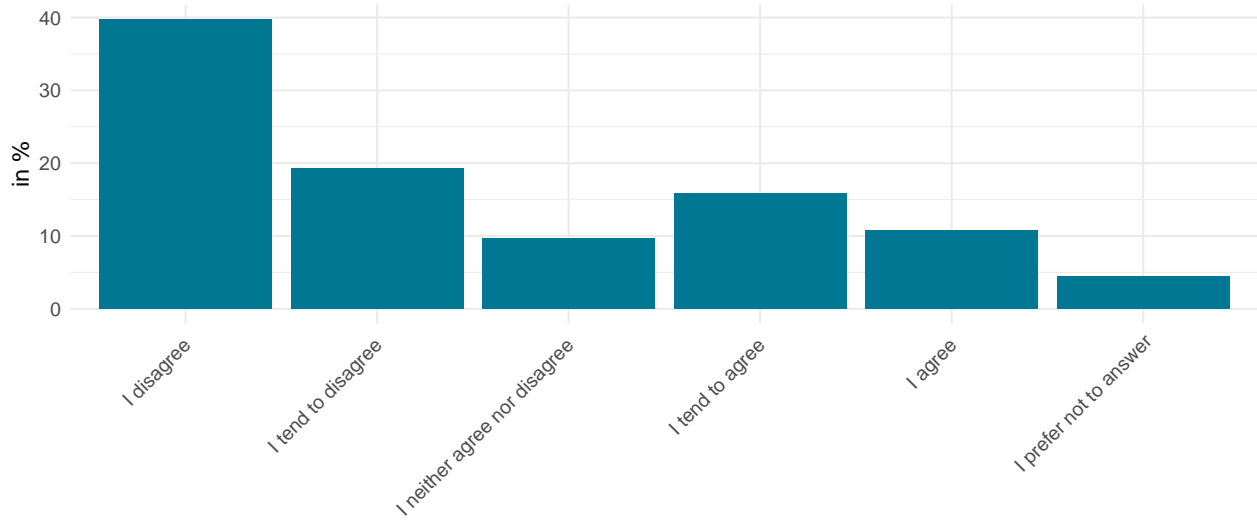
10. In the short term, unemployment can be reduced by increasing the inflation rate.



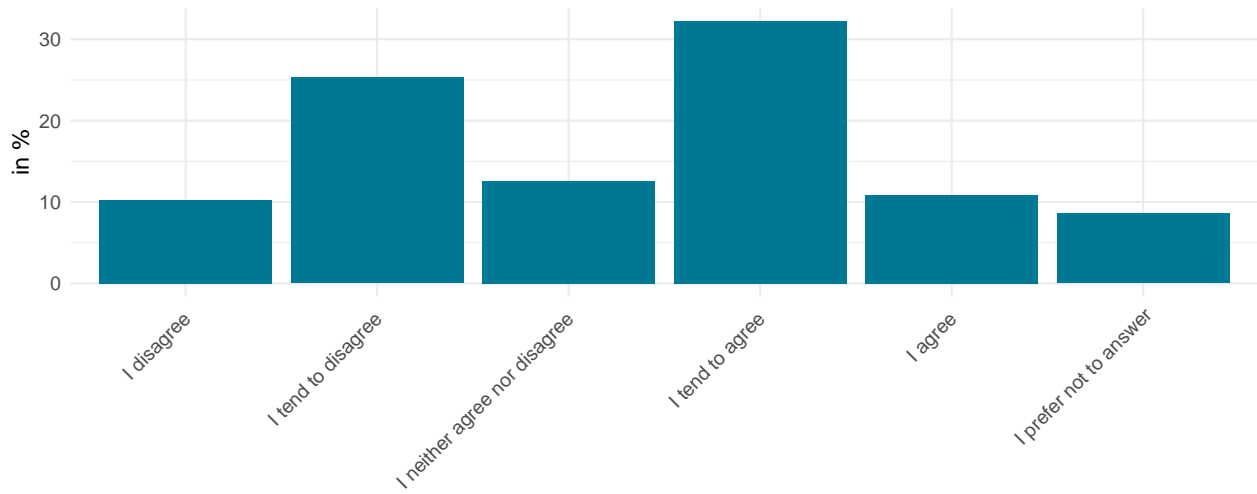
11. Wage and/or price controls should be used as a tool to fight inflation.



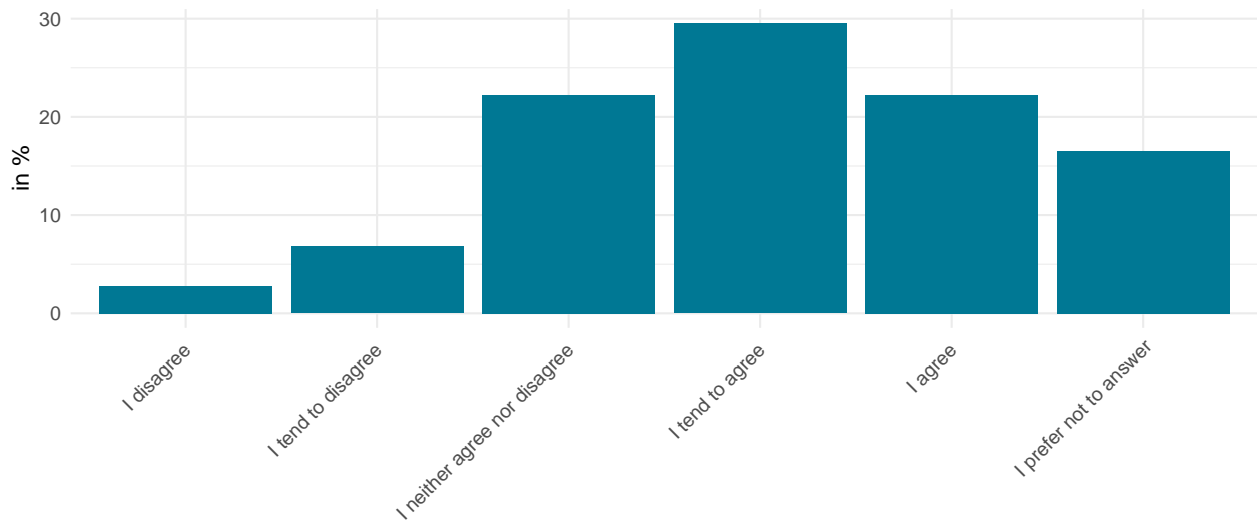
12. Central banks should consider climate goals alongside price stability.



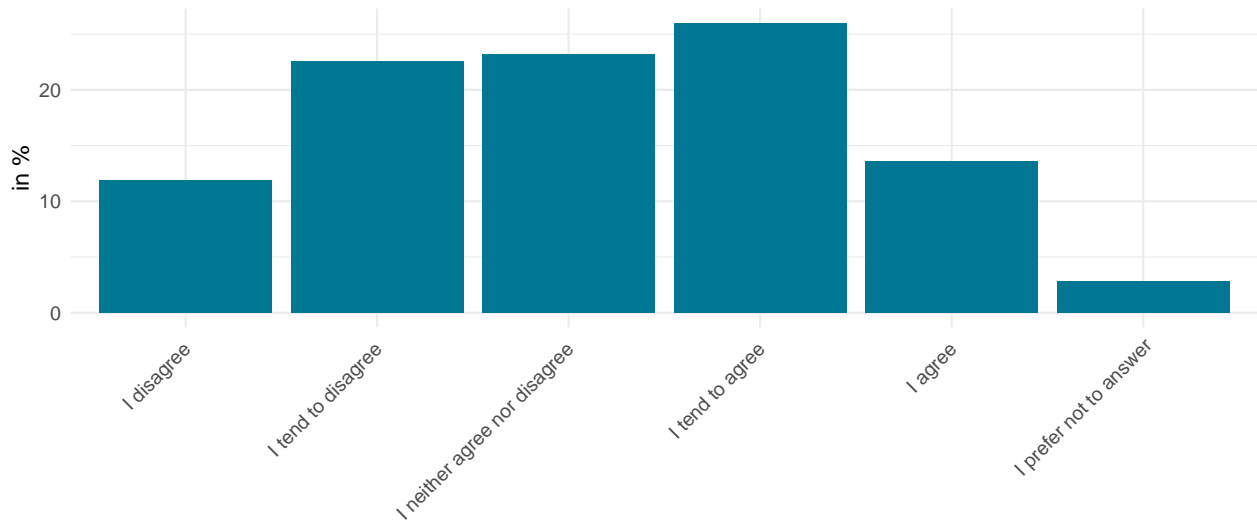
13. It is possible to revise the Too-Big-To-Fail Regulation such that a large Swiss bank can be resolved without any risks to the taxpayer if it becomes non-viable.



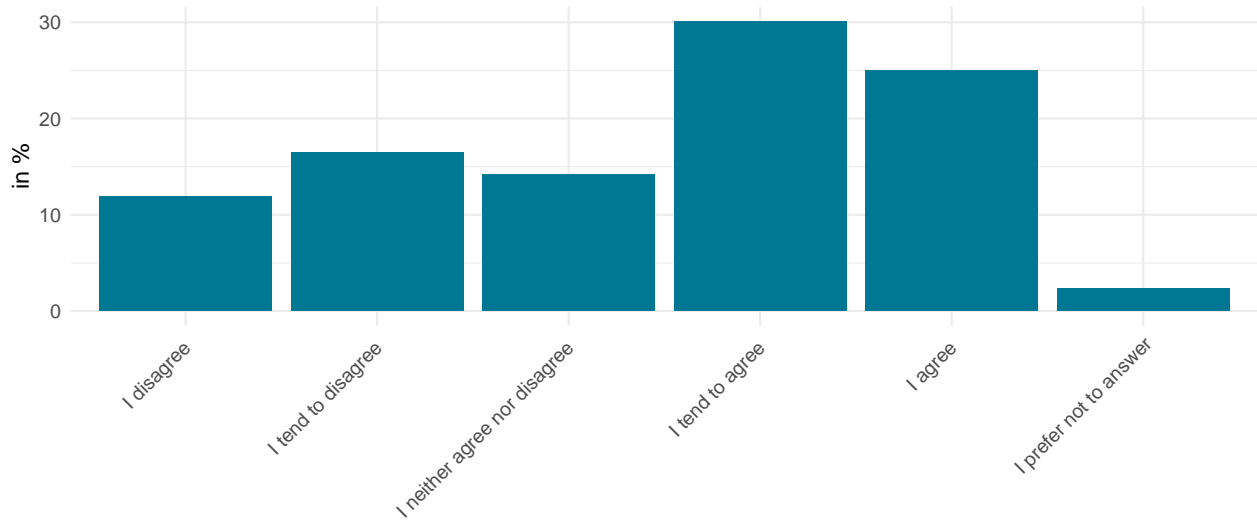
14. The current capital requirements for large banks in Switzerland are too low.



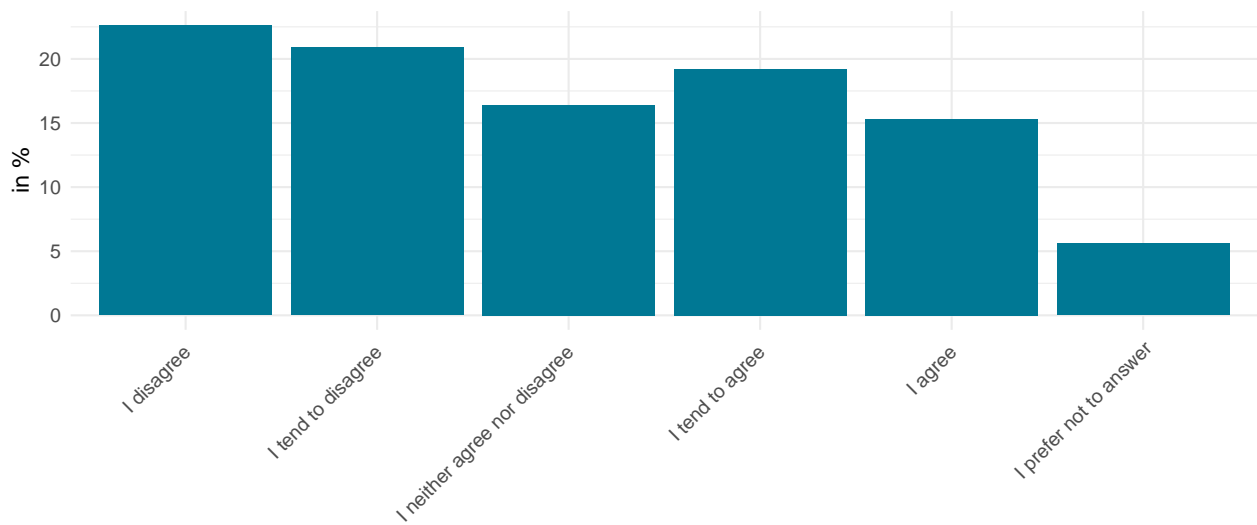
15. Disposable income in Switzerland should be distributed more evenly.



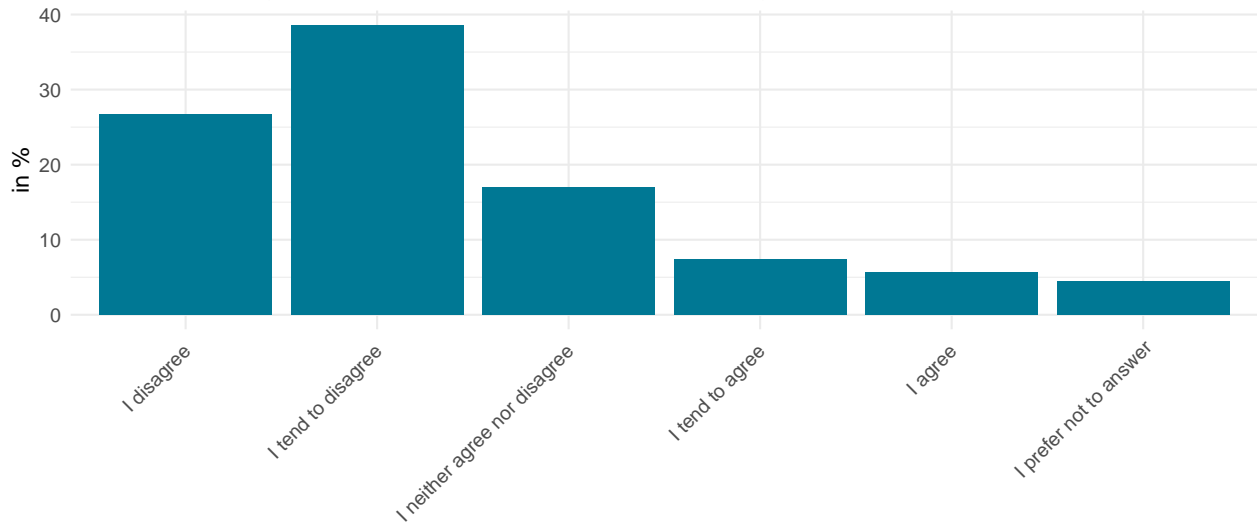
16. Wealth in Switzerland should be distributed more evenly.



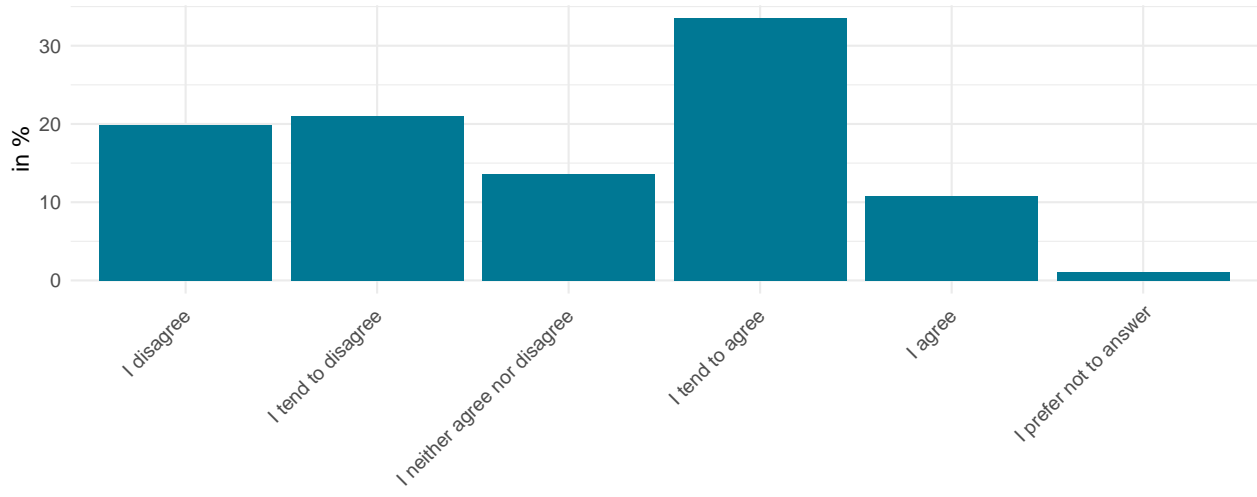
17. The Swiss debt brake should be relaxed.



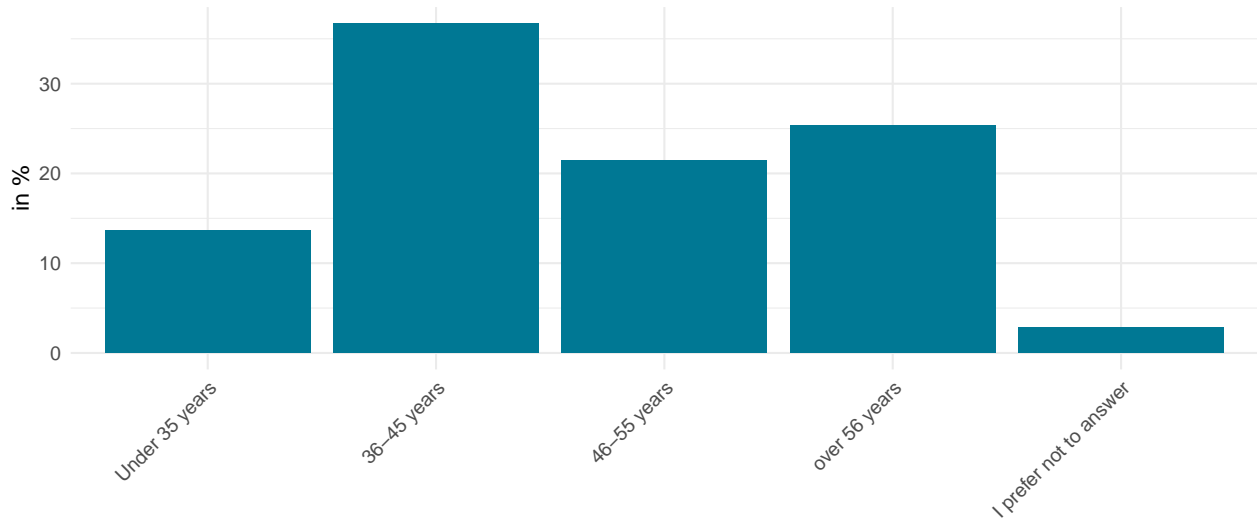
18. The ratio of government expenditure to GDP is too high in Switzerland.

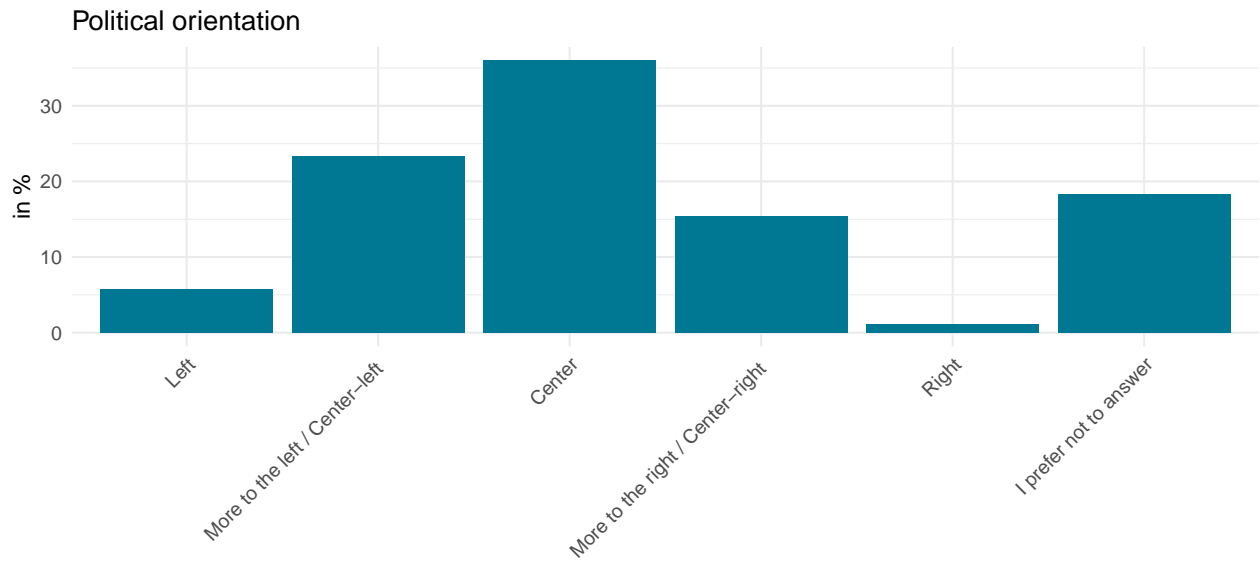
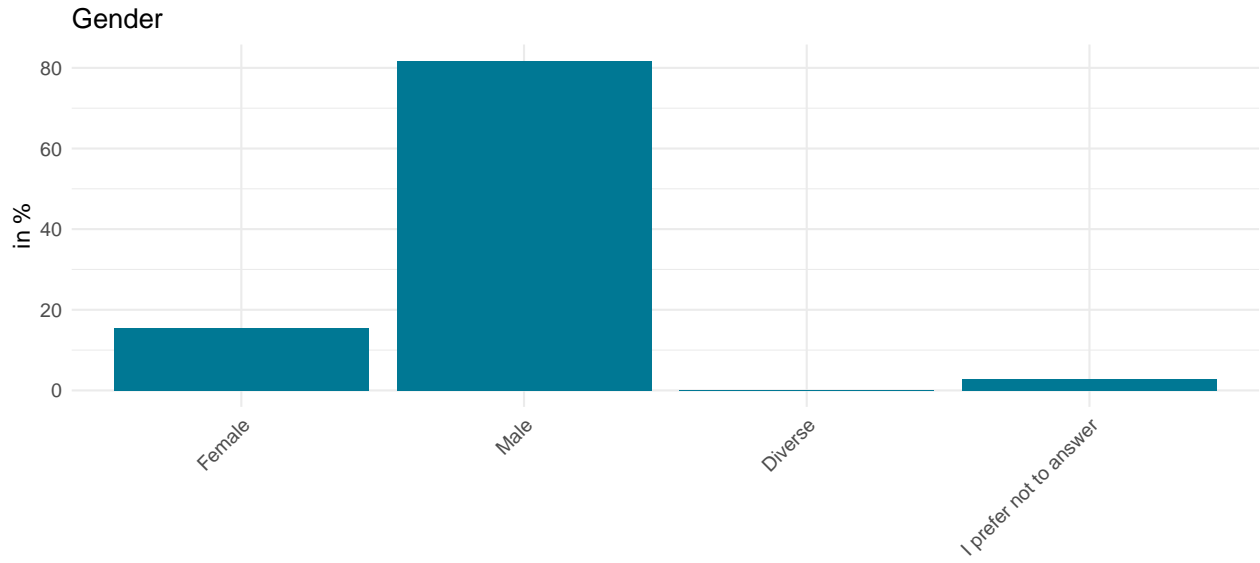


19. The transition to green technologies in Switzerland should be accelerated through industrial subsidies.

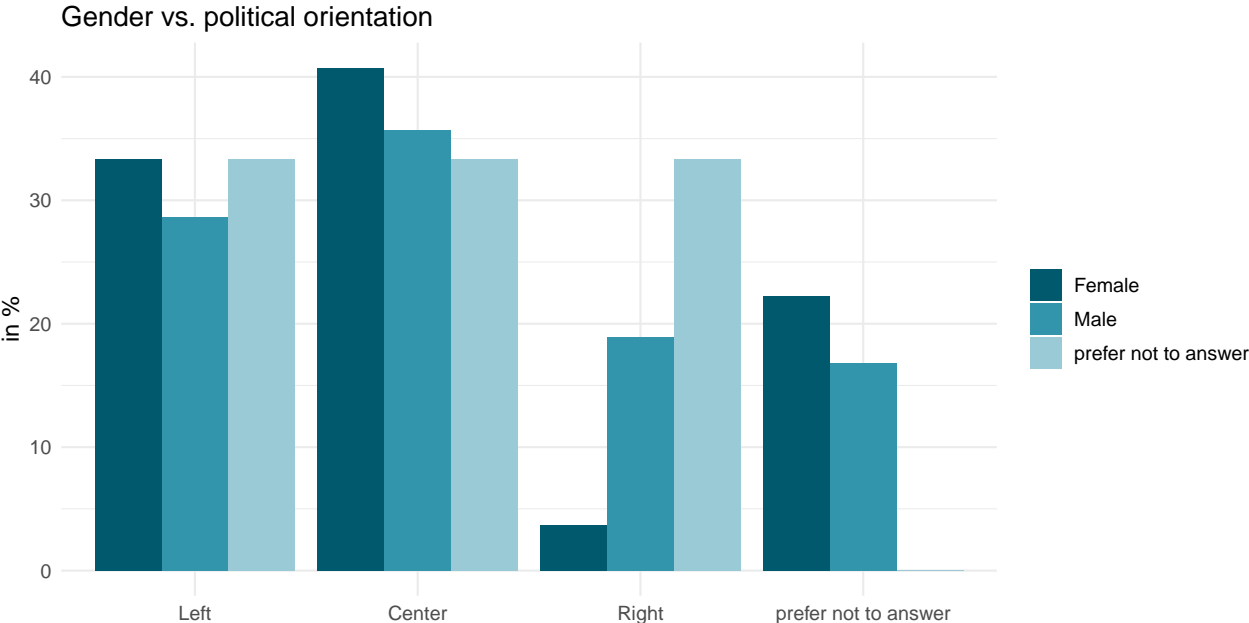
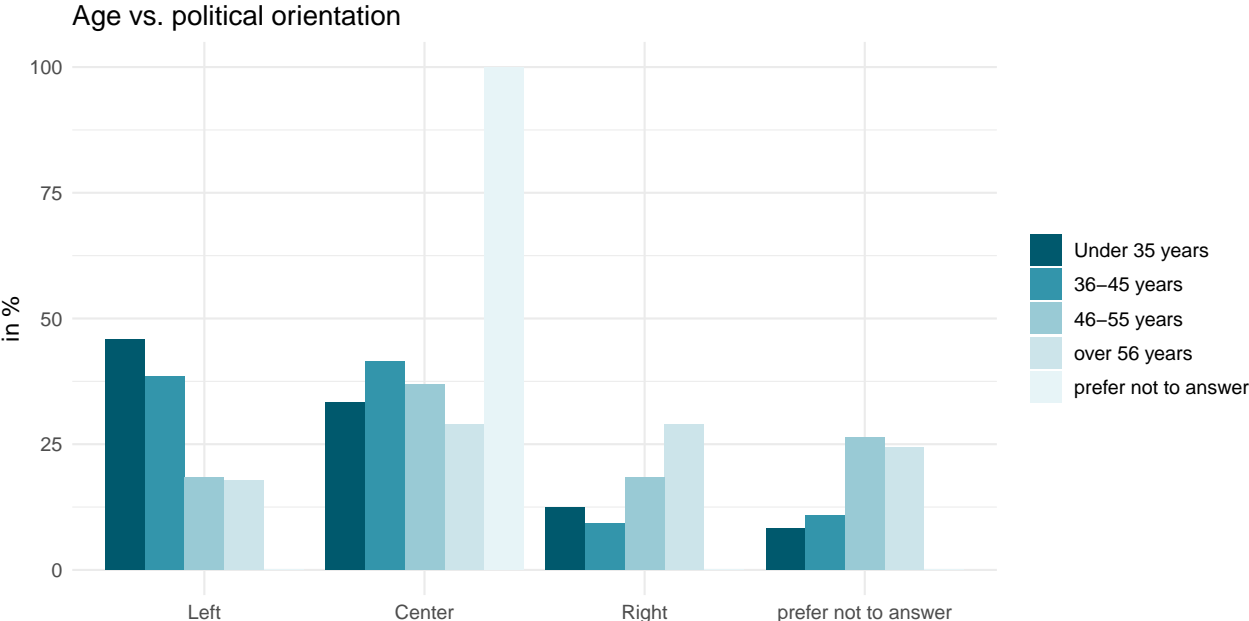


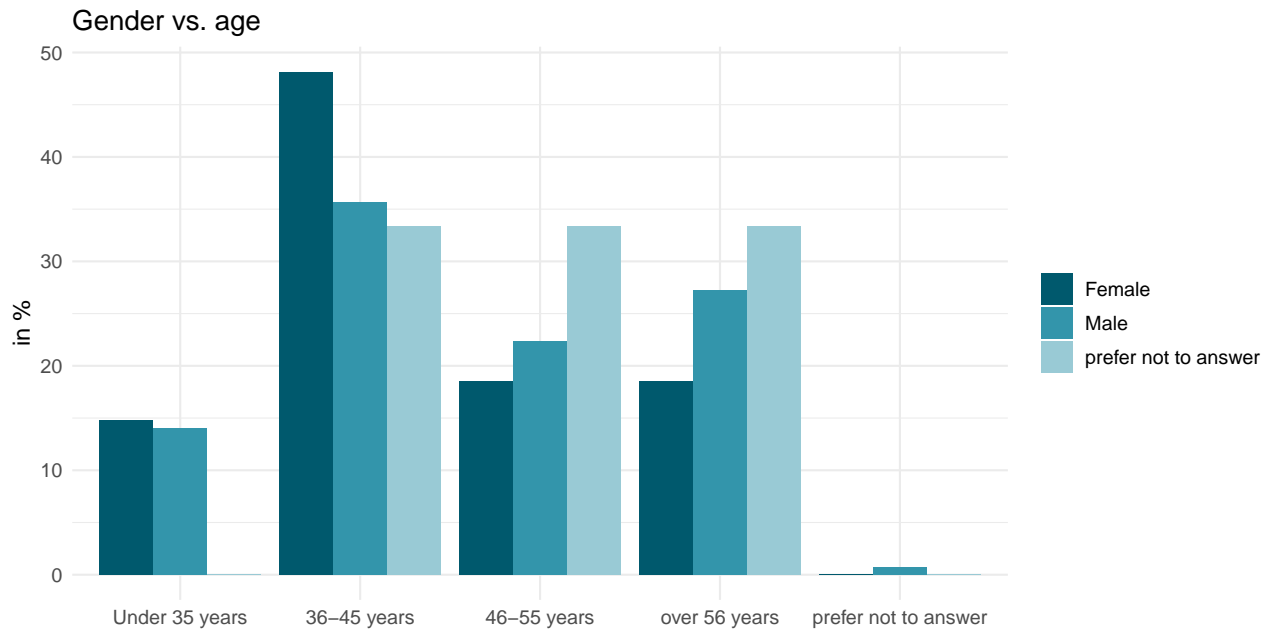
Age





(2) Proportions of characteristics

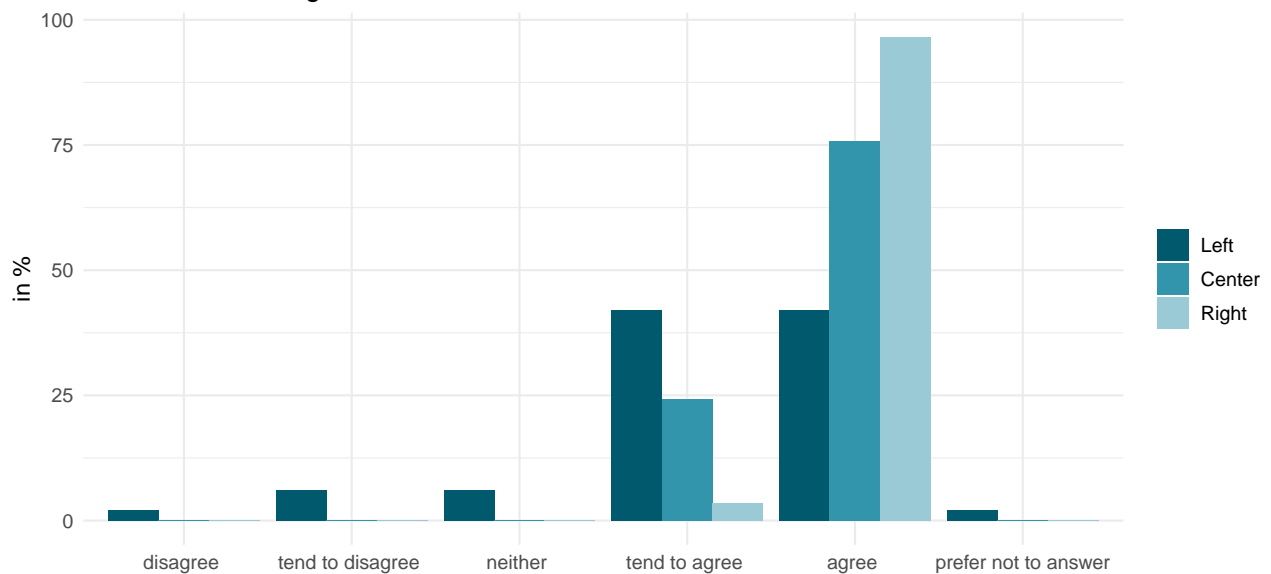




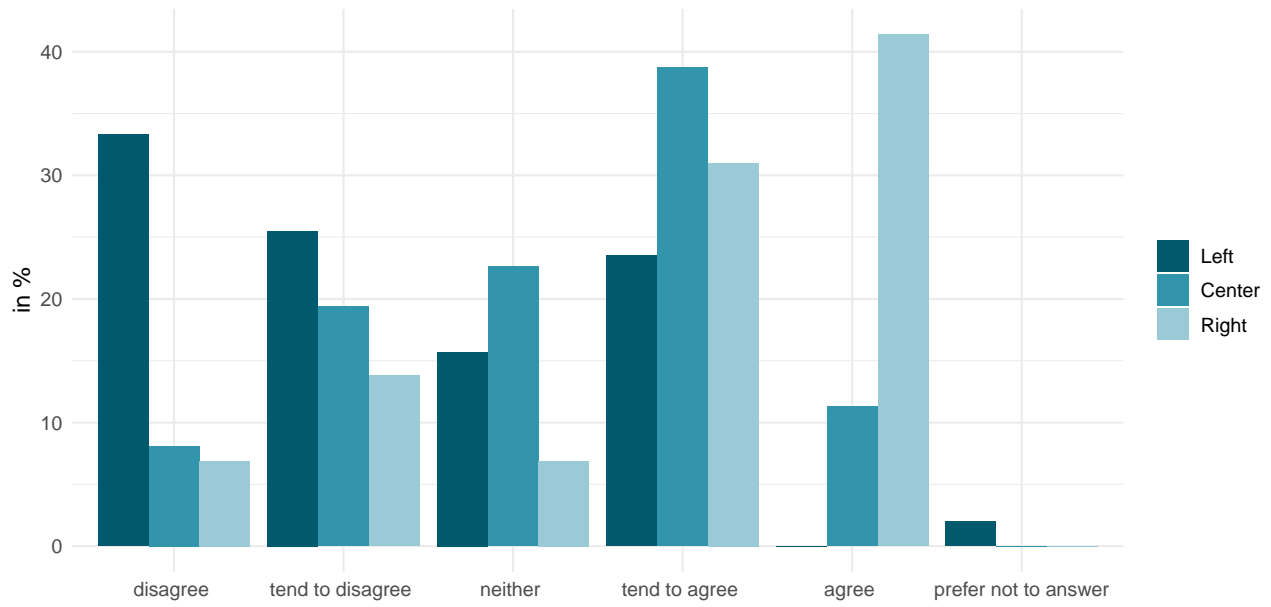
(3) Graphs showing proportions by characteristic where means are significantly different between groups according to ANOVA tests

(a) Only “politics”-variable significant

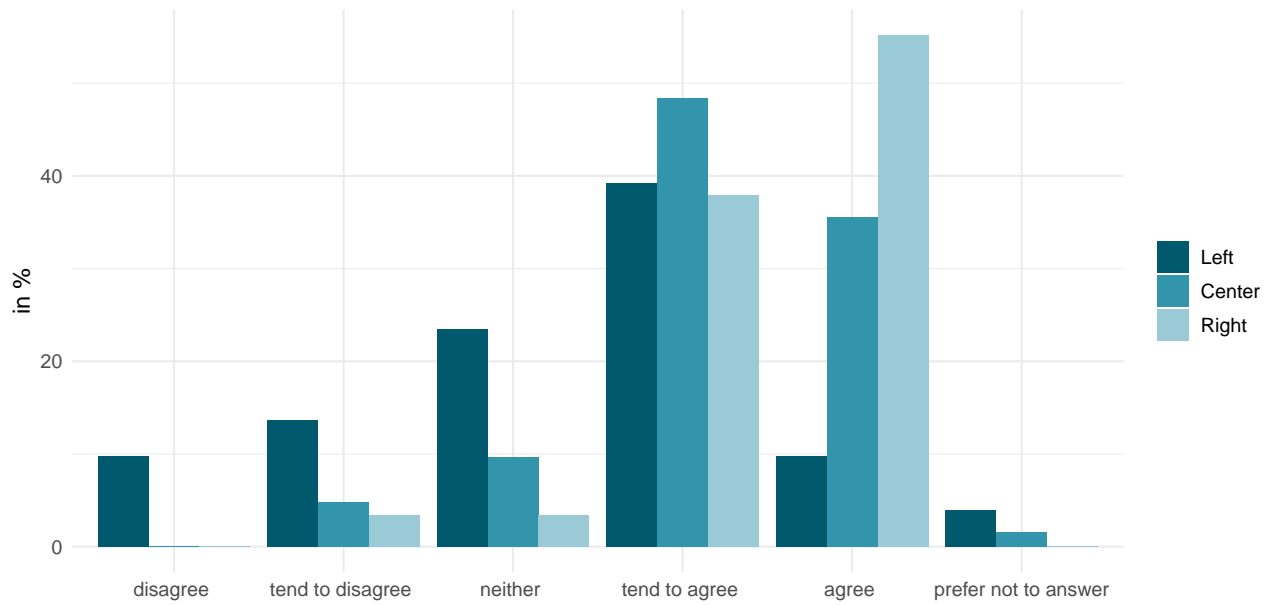
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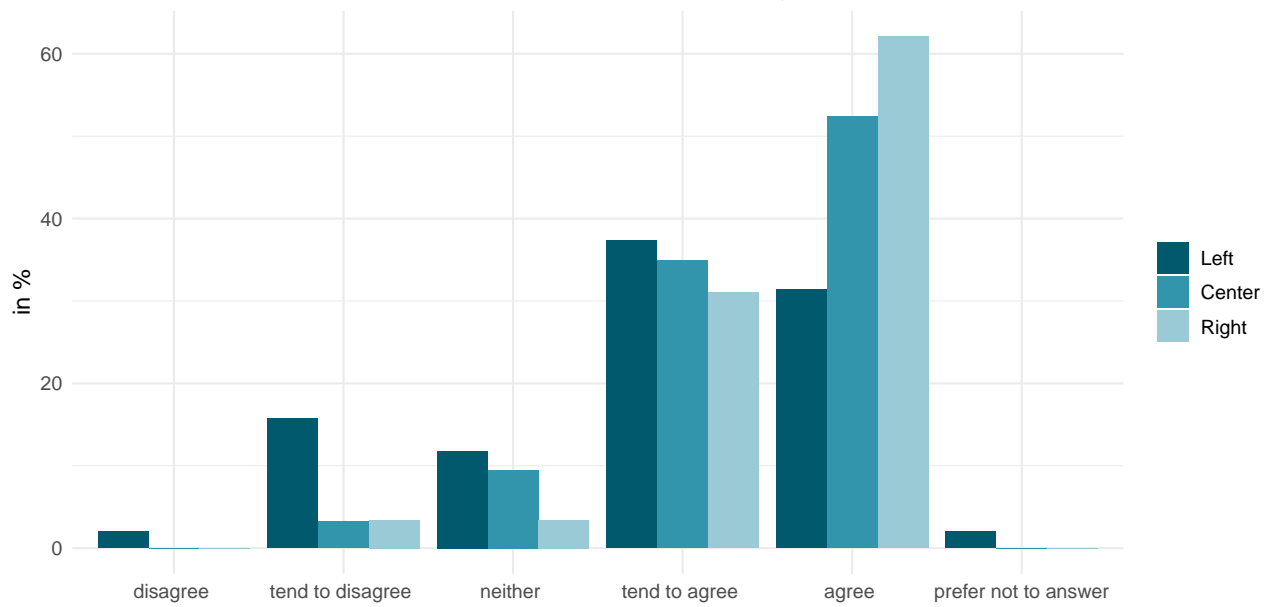
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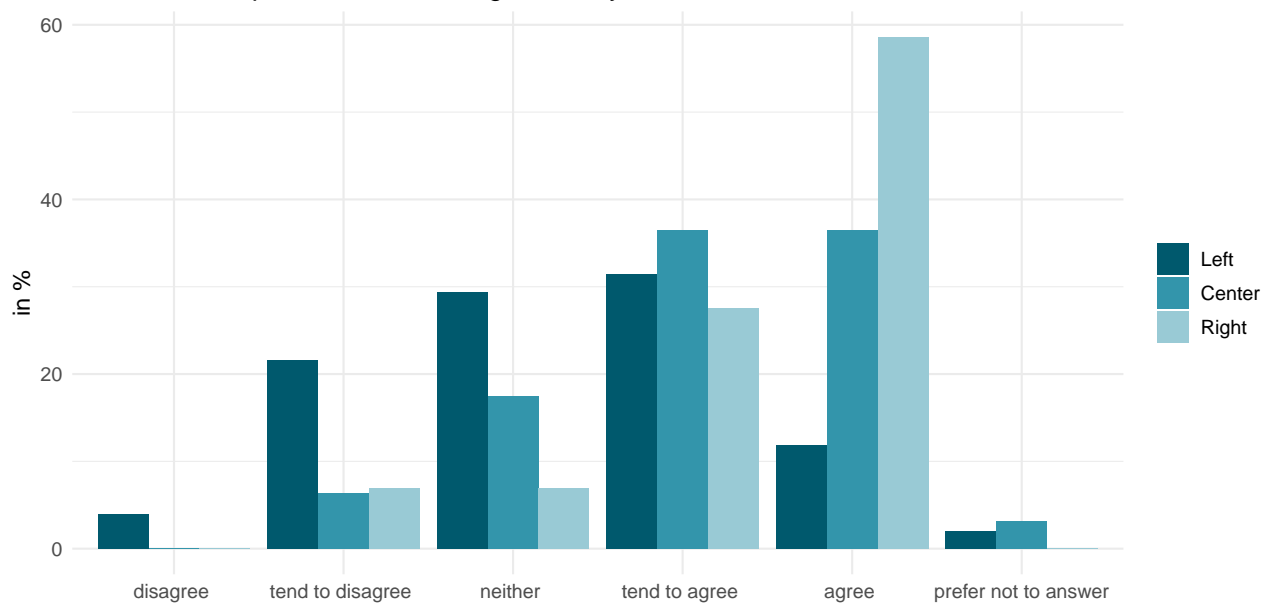
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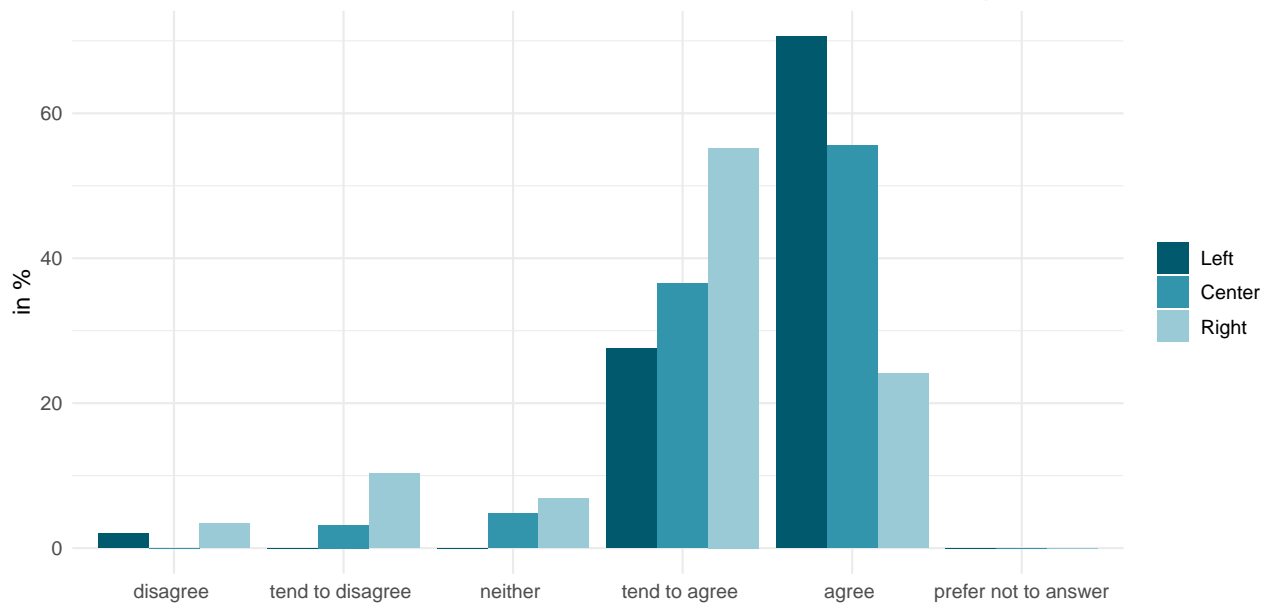
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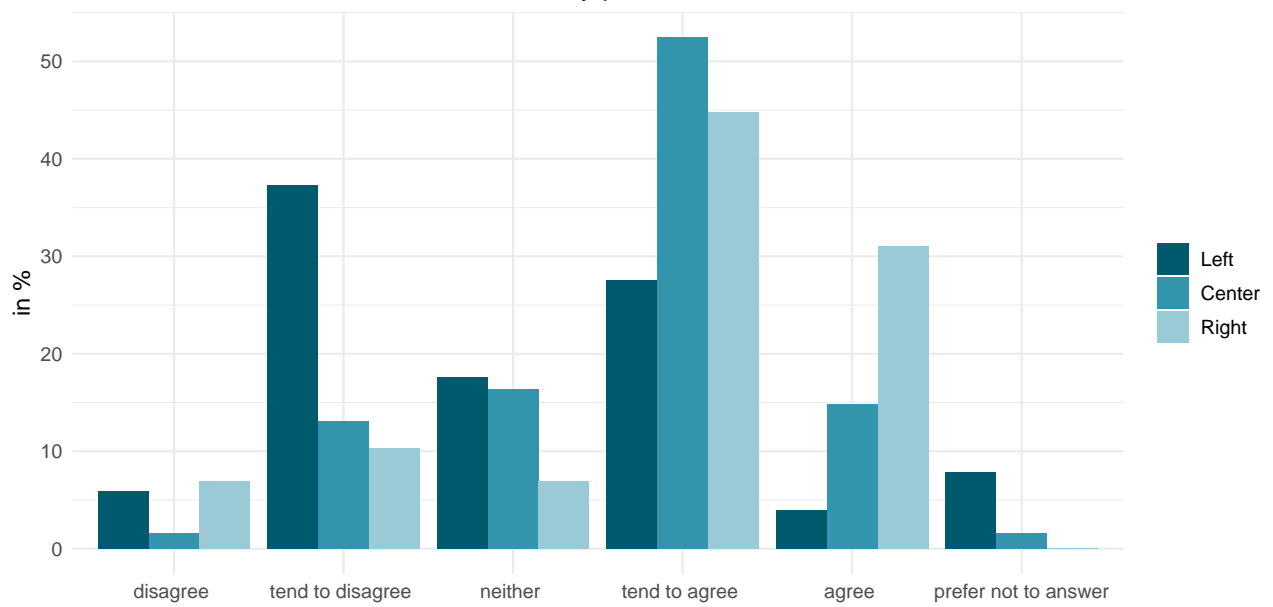
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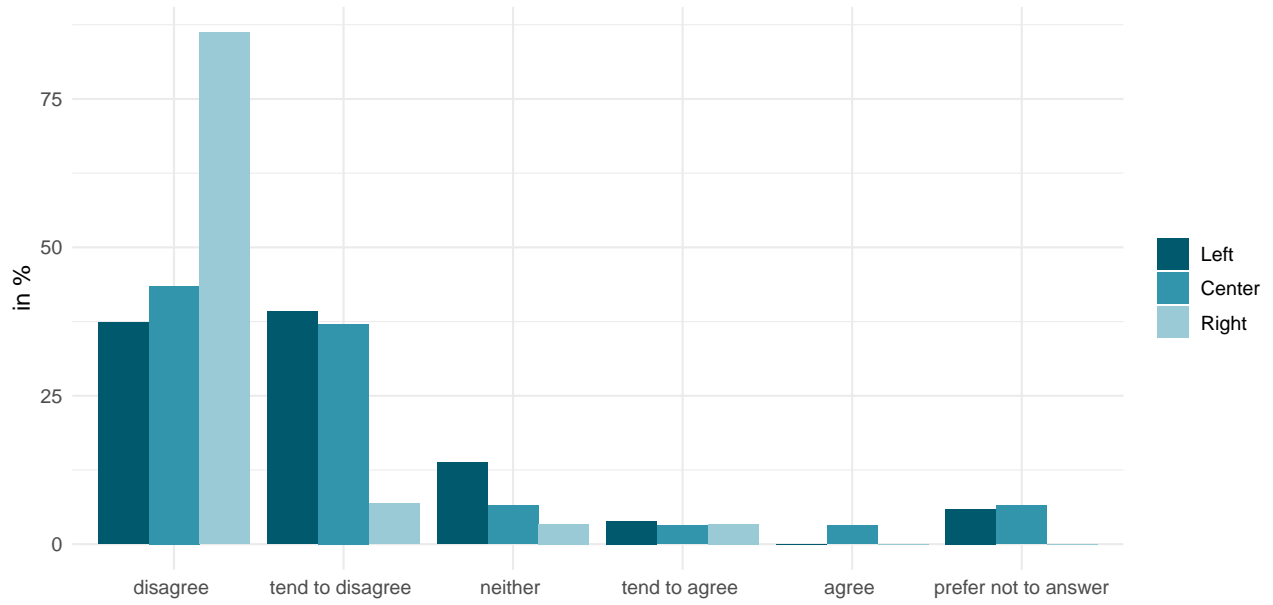
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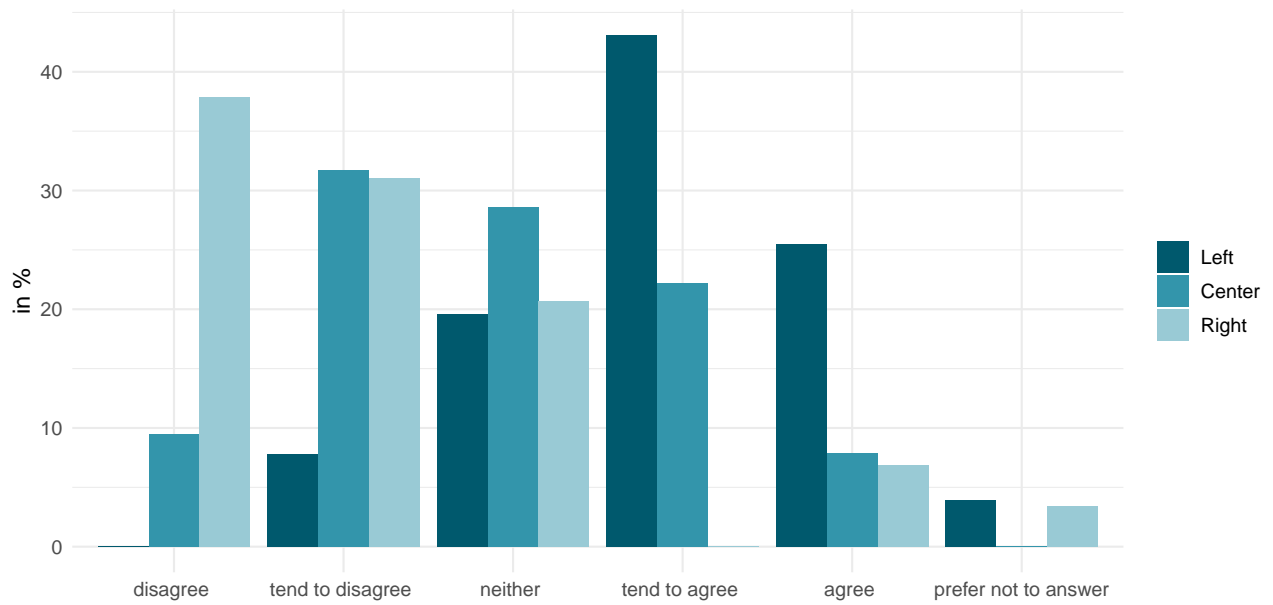
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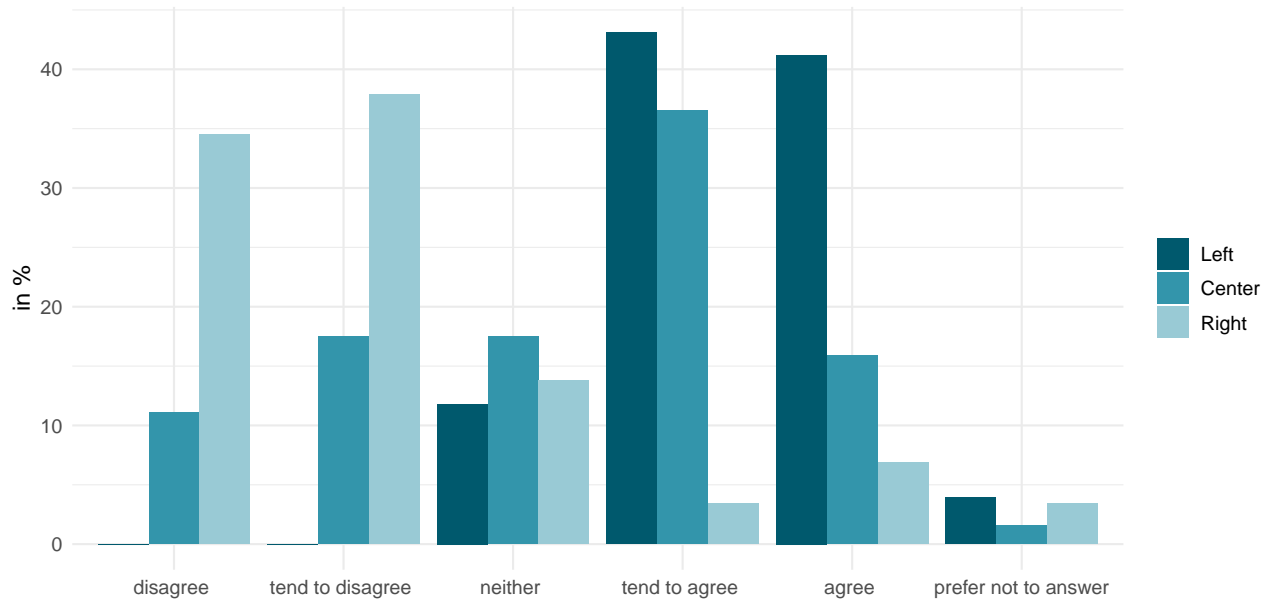
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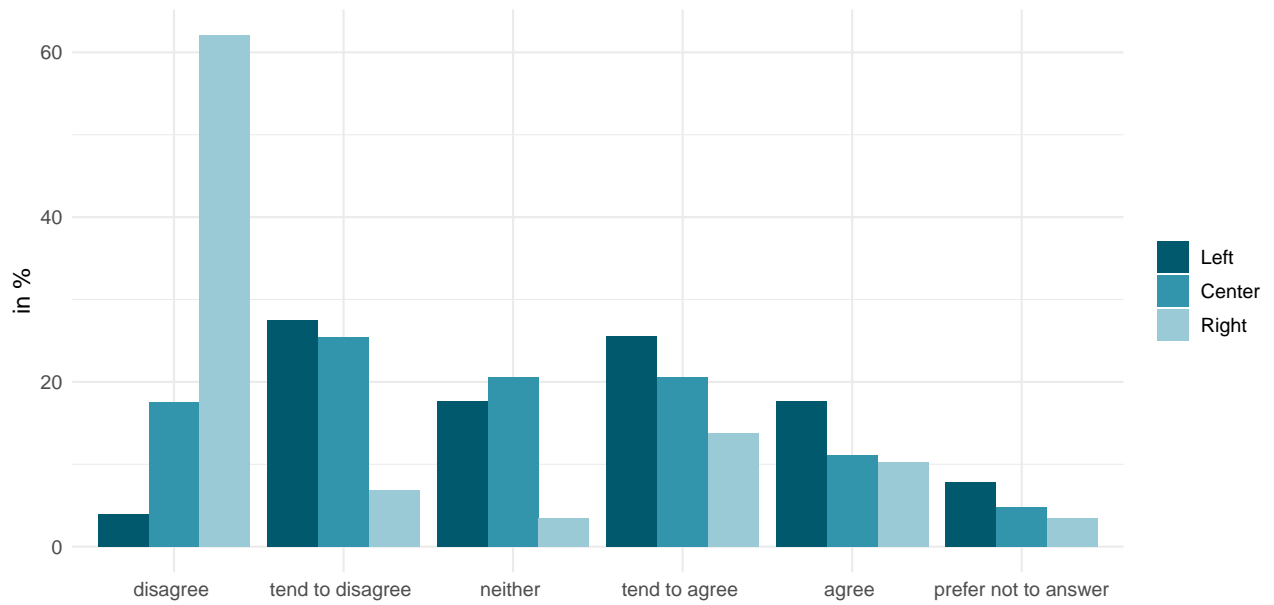
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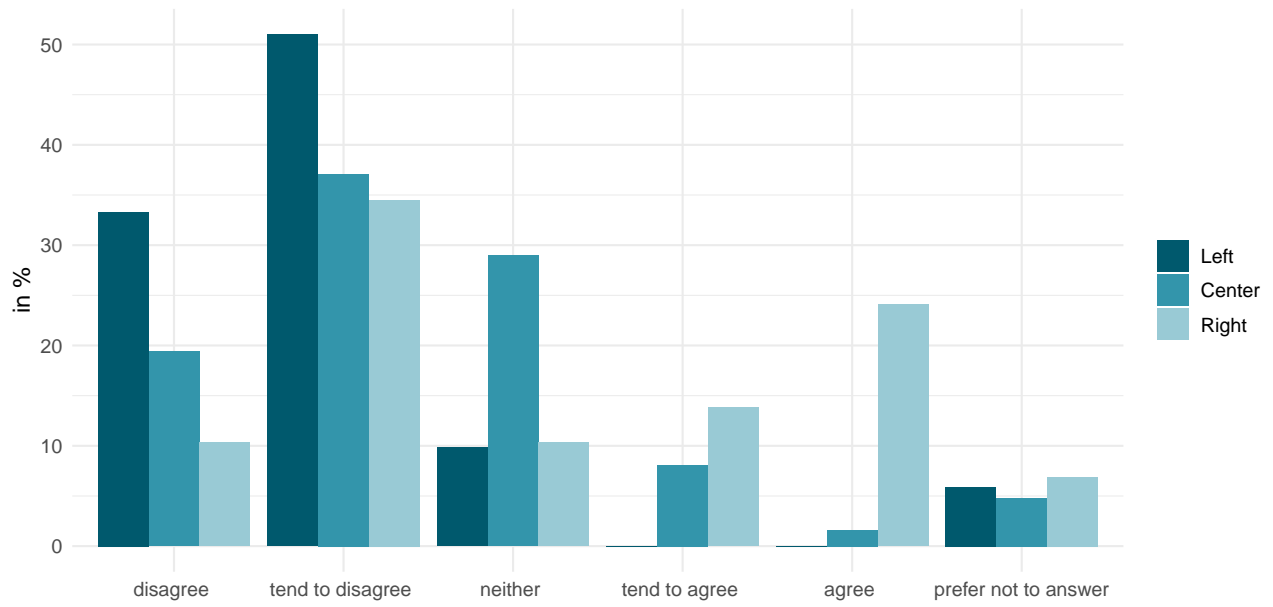
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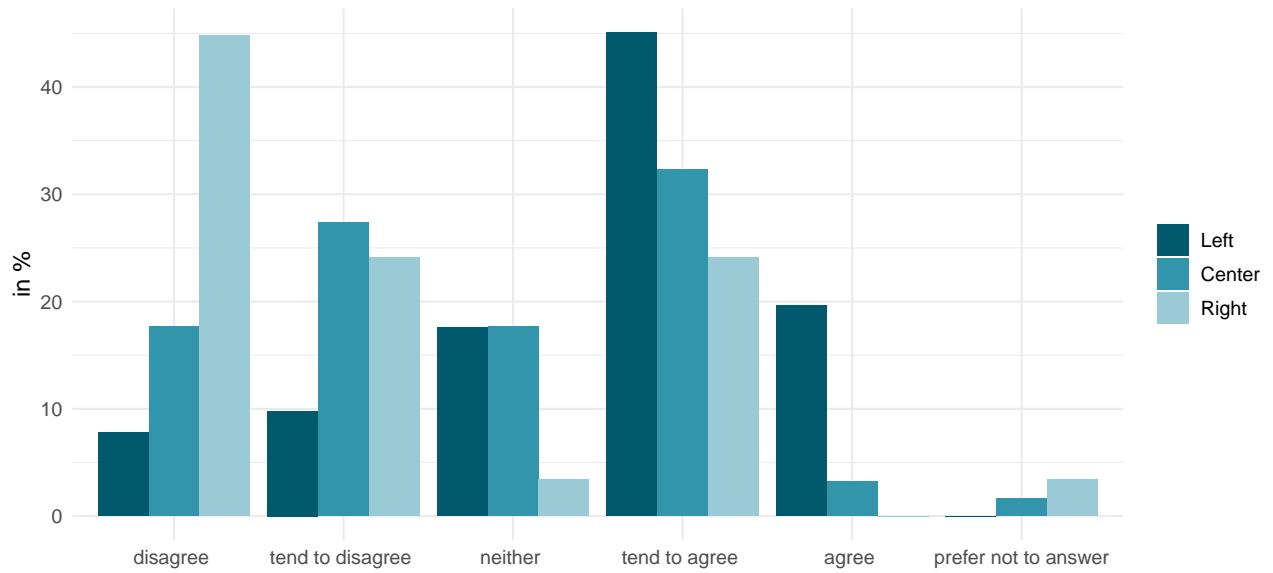
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(b) "Politics"- and "gender"-variable significant

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