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Grammatical mood and assessment of support policy effectiveness

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Abstract

Motivation: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on economic research, particularly in analyzing the effects of the virus on entire economies, specific sectors, and individual businesses. While there have been numerous studies on the pandemic's impact on the labor market, various economic sectors, and the environment, there remains a gap in research exploring the relationship between economics and linguistic aspects, such as language.

Aim: The purpose of this article is to address this research gap by examining the connection between language and economics. Specifically, the authors focus on the influence of linguistic variables on economic categories. In this study, the authors adopt the perspective that language can affect economic activities and aim to analyze how the grammatical form used in communication influences the assessment of the effectiveness of economic policy. By exploring this aspect, the article aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between language and economics.

Results: Authors show that language may also be an essential framing instrument, while various grammatical moods affect the perception of messages that concern economic issues differently and are perceived differently depending on the level of identification with a given policy.

Keywords: grammatical mood; language; policy effectiveness; COVID-19; experimental economics
JEL: E65; E71; H23

1. Introduction

The year of 2020 will be recorded in the history of mankind as the year of the COVID-19 pandemic. It clearly affected economic research, which in various aspects analyzed the impact of the virus on the operation of both whole economies and specific sectors as well as activities of individual enterprises (Ozili & Arun, 2020; Verma & Gustafsson 2020; Zaremba et al., 2020). Changes in consumer behavior as a result of COVID-19 and its associated threat were also analyzed (Park et al., 2022). The results showed that the increased threat leads to consumers' positive evaluation of products advertised for authenticity as opposed to products perceived as neutral.

Also interdisciplinary issues are being analyzed, which combine, for example, economics with climatology (Hepburn et al., 2020), geography (Krzysztofik et al., 2020) and sociology (Holst et al., 2021). Also there are some studies concerning language and communication issues. Mweri (2021) indicates language changes that concern the appearance of COVID-19 — such modifications concern not only neologisms (lexis), but semantics and syntax as well. Piekkari et al. (2021) focused in their work on the issue of language proficiency and access to knowledge in addition to the security such proficiency determines. They point out that the lack of a language of the country where one stays results in exclusion and growing inequalities. Numerous (Bonifazi et al., 2022; Oyebode et al., 2022; Yadav & Vishwakarma, 2021) studies concerned the use of sentiment analysis with regard to content published online (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, internet forums) for studying, among other, moods of people and their changes during epidemics. Miller (2021) focused on communication of the public zone with residents with regard to vaccinations and the issue of trust. The work concerned primarily the clarity and cohesion of messages. The author indicated which positive terms (more inspiriting than frightening, e.g. "the benefits of taking it"/"getting the vaccine will keep you safe" instead of "the consequences of not taking it"/"getting the vaccine is the right thing to do") should be used in communication. In addition, the issue of message senders was analysed; he came to the conclusion that people trust "scientists and experts in health and medicine and researchers" more than "science, health and medical businesses".

Another analysed issue (Vegt & Kleinberg, 2020) was gender and the way of perceiving COVID reality because of who the authors of messages were (women/men). The authors drew the following two main conclusions:

1. There are distinct differences between sexes in the scope that triggers their emotional reactions. Women are more concerned about their family and friends and health problems, while men are more focused on the effects of epidemics on the whole economy and society.

2. Short texts that are subject to analysis do not offer sufficient insight into psychological processes. Longer texts make it possible to learn the motives that drive people.

Another example of a study (Mecit et al., 2022) dealing with linguistic issues was the question of assessing the meaning of the genus (masculine/feminine) of nouns referring to coronavirus. In French and Spanish, the name of the disease caused by the virus (COVID-19) is feminine, while the virus causing the disease (coronavirus) is masculine. Based on a series of experiments with French and Spanish speakers, it was possible to show that grammatical genus influences judgments related to the virus, consistent with gender stereotypes: terms labeled as feminine (versus masculine) lead to the attribution of lower stereotypical masculine characteristics to the virus, which in turn reduces perceptions of the risks associated with them.

The paper is organized into the following sections: Section 2 presents a review of the literature; Section 3 describes the methodology and the main characteristics of the presented data; Section 4 presents the research results, and discusses the study results.

2. Literature review

Our analysis has not shown any research that concerns the impact of a grammatical structure of a message on the opinion about the effectiveness of a particular policy (action) — we have identified a gap in this respect, both from a linguistic and economic angle, which is filled in by our research.

The issues of language and its influence on the way of thinking became of interest as a result of the research conducted by Sapir (1921), although the original inspiration is found in the ideas of the German philosopher Johann Gottfried von Herder (Penn, 2014; Stam, 1980). The idea that language categories influence thoughts has come to be known as the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis (Whorf & Carroll, 1964). However, in the field of economics, research on the importance of linguistic aspects and their influence on decisions is not well developed and in principle boils down to several currents. The first includes studies based on attributing specific economic implications to concrete characteristics of a given language, as for example in the problem of intertemporal choice. In his pioneering work, Chen (2013) indicated that based on the way in which the future is expressed in a given language, one may draw conclusions about the level of savings in the economy, the health condition of the population or attitudes towards stimulants. He hypothesizes that grammatical marking of the future makes people feel that the future is further away and, hence, they behave less patiently in various future-oriented behaviors. Although the approach of Chen was criticized as oversimplified (see: Roberts et al., 2015 for further details), it became an important starting point for further studies. Sutter et al. (2018) used various ways of speaking about the future in Italian (future explicitly determined with language) and German (future unspecified with language) and studied more

than one thousand children in a bilingual town in their natural environment. They found clear evidence that German-speaking primary school children are more likely than Italian-speaking children to delay gratification in an intertemporal experiment, which confirms that language group affiliation, which is often used as a proxy for culture, plays an important role in shaping economic preferences.

A second current is related to the problem of formulating messages using the richness of language, including its grammatical forms, in order to change the propensity to make right decisions or make a specific choice. Recent research suggests that presenting information in a foreign language helps reasoners make better choices. It is already known that when instructions are given in a foreign language, this not only leads to a reduction of heuristic biases in decision making across a range of decision-making situations (Costa et al., 2014), but also using a foreign language affects decisions by reducing mental imagery (Hayakawa & Keysar, 2018). Moreover, McFarlane et al. (2020) indicate the potential positive effect of actively thinking in a non-native language, suggesting that actively thinking in a non-native language leads to improved reasoning and decision-making. In general, foreign language contexts reduce framing effects and the aversion to ambiguity, risk and loses (Hayakawa et al., 2019; Keysar et al., 2012); and the foreign language can be used as a "nudge" to improve certain decisions (Vives et al., 2018). This approach to the issue is consistent with the general findings of behavioral economics.

The problem does not concern only differences in the foreign language — mother language scheme, as varied reactions were observed also when the same language was used, but the narrative was diversified grammatically. He (2017) examined how repeated exposures to the first-person pronoun "I" influences people's attitudes toward risk. He finds that subjects in the "I" treatment condition appear to be more risk-averse than those in the "non I" treatment. Chen et al. (2019) studied if the presentation of information about a possible award in the present tense or in the future tense affects intertemporal decisions. However, at least in terms of the Chinese language, the results suggest the absence of evidence that the repetitive use of the future tense leads subjects to behave less patiently in the standard time preference elicitation task.

A special case of the described approach are attempts at using a grammatical mood in texts of instructions or descriptions of a decision situation as a determinant of making specific decisions. Morphological mood is a morphological category of the verb, just as are the verbal categories person, number, aspect, tense and voice. Mood categories express modalities such as orders, wishes, (non-) factivity, (non-)reality and the like (Thieroff, 2010, p. 2). With few exceptions (e.g. Greek, Welsh and Maltese), one may assume that in addition to an imperative mood, there is minimum one conditional mood in a language as well (Thieroff, 2010, p 11). While in all languages the indicative is the mood used to assert a state of fact and imperative the one to command, the other moods (i.e. subjunctive, conditional, etc.) have different functions and may be used

in contexts that vary from language to language. Bernhofer et al. (2019) proposed a marker that classifies languages according to the number of non-indicative moods in the grammatical contexts involving uncertainty. They found that speakers of languages that used these moods more intensively were on average more risk averse. On the other hand, Bourgeois-Gironde et al. (2019) tested the association of sentence mood with choice situations and found that while description of experimental situation is presented with indicative, the aversion to ambiguity is confirmed, whereas with the subjunctive, it is not. These results can be explained by appealing to the "weakness" of the subjunctive; the subjunctive triggers a presupposition of uncertainty. To the best of the authors' knowledge, despite the growing interest in this issue, there is still no available research on how a change of mood from indicative to conditional might be related to the level of declared acceptance of a phenomenon. In other words, it is still not clear if the use of various grammatical moods (indicative vs. conditional) in questions about the scale of support for specific issues will result in different results.

During pandemic times with ambiguous attitudes towards measures implemented by governments, it becomes particularly important how the necessity of introducing specific measures is communicated to the public and what the outcomes of such actions are. One of the most visible issues in economic policy is broad public assistance as a response to the effects of an economic slowdown. This aspect is also subject to in-depth scientific research. In 2020 already, a number of studies were published concerning, among others, support granted to entrepreneurs due to COVID-19 (including publications collected by the Center for Economic Policy Research, CEPR). They concern both epidemiological models of infecting SIR (Susceptible–Infected–Removed) analyzed in economic terms, and governmental policies, liquidity measures taken by central banks and the impact of the pandemic on general welfare (i.e. Atkeson 2020; Faria-e-Castro 2021; Hagedorn & Mitman, 2020). They focused on programs addressed to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Baker & Judge 2020; Brülhart et al., 2020). The justification for measures of that type was primarily the conviction that SMEs have lower financial resources and more difficult access to external funding (Goodhart et al., 2023). Estimates (Fairlie, 2020) indicate that in the period from February to April 2020, the number of active SMEs in the USA fell by 22%. To prevent this situation, governments of numerous countries began the implementation of major programs aimed at financial support for enterprises as soon as lockdowns were introduced.

However, the conducted analyses of publications led to the conclusion that the size of an enterprise and the potential support for it have not been subject to analysis in literature. The adopted paradigm indicates the need or in fact the requirement to support SMEs. It dates back to the early 1980s (Ribeiro-Soriano, 2017). In practice, all states follow the same method by supporting their domestic enterprises. Even the Anglo-Saxon countries, which are deepest rooted in the idea of free market and far-reaching economic liberalization, do

not leave entrepreneurs on their own, by supporting them in a more or less formalized and direct way. This paradigm may be also related to the perception of large enterprises as "bad". According to research conducted by the Gallup Institute (Cowen, 2019), nearly 70% respondents trust small enterprises, while only 21% of them have confidence in large firms. Causes of declared trust include, among others, the conviction that local small business reciprocates with the local community (including through social commitment, paying taxes locally, creating jobs for local personnel, and greater involvement of owners in conducting the business). SMEs are mostly family businesses, usually related to a local market and creating jobs locally, which results in a low risk of transferring business abroad. There is just a step to recognize that supporting SMEs by authorities will be perceived by the public opinion more positively than supporting large enterprises.

Regardless of a support policy planned by authorities, it seems reasonable that they expect positive feedback from taxpayers about planned actions. Results of public polls may become an important argument for adopting a specific support strategy or a strategy of informing about adopted measures. It is worth noting that the very fact of presenting a problem also plays a certain role in its perception. According to the prospect theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979), the way in which people react to a particular situation depends on how it is presented. This is a basis for the framing effect analysis and a behavioral approach in economics. In some instances, functionally equivalent situations, problems, and outcomes can be framed differently, emphasizing either positive or negative information. Framing can significantly influence how a problem is perceived by decision makers and how alternative options are evaluated (Kahneman & Tversky, 1984). The effects of message framing were also, among others, investigated in particular cases of environmental communication (Davis, 1995), tax policy (Chang et al., 1987), education (Levitt et al., 2012), judgments and decisions (Peters et al., 2006), transfer of knowledge (Belenky & Nokes-Malach, 2016), learning and education (Bizon, 2018), leaders' performance (Hunter et al., 2009), satisfaction, self-efficacy, performance (van de Ridder et al., 2015), and intrinsic and extrinsic goals (Vansteenkiste et al., 2007). How information is presented or who is targeted matters as well (Lavecchia et al., 2014).

3. Methods

Knowing how different the ways of framing can be when presenting decision situations, we suspect that such a framing tool may be language by itself, and examples of this may include various grammatical moods, including non-indicative (e.g. conditional). Therefore, we assume that respondents will value higher the efficiency of policy which they recognize as right, but the scale of such an assessment will vary significantly depending on a grammatical mood (indicative vs. conditional) used to create a description of a decision situation and questions in a questionnaire.

Within such framing, the purpose of the article is to show that answers given by respondents are affected by the selection of a mood in formulating a questionnaire that concerns the assessment of efficiency of a specific policy of supporting entrepreneurs. In particular, one may expect that two phenomena will take place and, in this context, the following hypotheses can be put forward:

– H1: when speaking about actions that enjoy large social support, the assessment of the probability of success will be higher if questions asked to respondents are in a conditional [non-ind] mood, rather than in an indicative mood [ind];
– H2: on the other hand, speaking about activities that enjoy low social support, the assessment of probability of achieving success will be higher if questions asked to respondents will be in an indicative rather than in a conditional mood.

In total, 304 persons took part in the study. Due to the conviction that linguistic issues affect the efficiency of knowledge transfer (Brückner et al., 2015; Hambleton 2005; van de Vijver & Leung 2000), a decision was made to exclude foreigners (6 non-native persons). Ten other respondents did not complete the survey due to technical reasons, leaving 288 eligible persons for the study. Subjects were freshmen in their first semester of study in economics (118 female, 75 male) and chemistry (70 female, 25 male) at the University of Gdańsk, Poland. The experimentation was a field experiment which, in turn, meant that all students from a given course were examined. The observed predominance of women corresponds to the structure in terms of sex in the general population of students of economic sciences and chemistry in Poland in 2018 (females economics: 61.3%, females chemistry: 75.2%, Eurostat).

The experiment consisted of two phases. In the first (pilot) phase, a randomly selected group of second-year economics students (53 persons, including 30 females) were asked which business group should be primarily supported by the government due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Results indicated that according to respondents such assistance should be offered first and foremost to small local enterprises (90.6%), while 9.4% respondents declared that support should be directed first of all to corporations (big companies). A noted major disproportion between the first and second group has allowed for the adoption, as a point of reference for the second phase of study, the fact that respondents are definitely in favor of supporting a decision to support local entities and not to support corporations.

The second phase was carried out in November 2020. The study concerned the evaluation of the efficiency of anticipated government policy that involved supporting a specific group of enterprises: small local enterprises vs. large corporations, depending on a grammatical mood used both when describing a decision situation and formulating research questions. In the first group, an indicative mood was used, which is customarily applied in such cases, and in the second group a conditional mood, which in Polish is explicitly defined and clearly identifiable ([mood]: indicative|conditional), and its forms are marked for gender,

number and person, which sets them apart from the present tense forms that carry no gender marking (Hansen, 2010, p. 343). The intervention set in this manner was to indicate if the replacement of an indicative mood with a conditional mood would affect answers given by respondents. Hence, the variables would be [locals] and [corpos], both expressed in the Likert scale 1, ..., 5. Variable [locals] refers to the assessment of the efficiency of the policy of supporting enterprises by authorities, while [corpos] is the assessment of the efficiency of the policy of supporting large corporations by the government.

In order to exclude a possibility that research results will be related to taking different attitudes towards the COVID-19 pandemic, all respondents were asked a control question in the same wording and the same grammatical form, which concerned the perception of risk due to the COVID-19 pandemic ([risk]: 1...5). Moreover, results were controlled in terms of sex ([sex]: female|male) and department ([dep]: economics|chemistry). Table 1 presents the translation into English of questions for indicative and conditional moods, while Table 2 includes the major descriptive statistics. Chart 1 shows differences in results obtained for the control variable [risk].

The analyses did not show statistically significant differences between the groups in terms of the general attitude towards COVID-19: ANOVA $F(7; 280)=1.4701$; $p=0.1778$; K-W $H(7; 288)=8.8796$; $p=0.2614$. The same is true with regard to the selected groups due to the combination of control variables both for question 1: ANOVA $F(7;280)=1.9579$; $p=0.0608$; KW-$H(7;288)=12.6001$; $p=0.0825$, and question 2: ANOVA $F(7;280)=1.7666$; $p=0.0939$; KW-$H(7;288)=11.2786$; $p=0.1269$.

OLS regression has been used for the analysis. While the use of OLS for discrete variables is inferior compared to non-linear models (i.e. ordered probit), it is preferable when incorporating interaction terms (Ai & Norton, 2003)[1]. The impact of the mood, in which the decision situation was presented, has been examined separately on the variable [locals] and the variable [corpos].

4. Results

The pattern that a grammatical mood used when presenting a decision situation affects the assessment of efficiency of specified actions is corroborated in a series of regressions. Table 3 and 4 present the most basic (ordinary least squares) regressions in column (1) for dependent values [locals] and [corpos] respectively. Each dependent value is constructed as the note attributed to the efficiency of using a specific policy (minimum of one, maximum of 4).

With regard to [locals] based on each of the analyzed models, it can be noted that the use of a conditional mood when presenting a decision situation and formulating questions in the questionnaire increased by about 12% the assessment of the efficiency of governmental policy. Simultaneously, there is no

[1] Using ordered probit regression model the results are similar and do not change the main findings.

evidence that the presented attitude towards pandemic, sex or department affected that assessment. On the other hand, regarding [corpos], an analogous operation resulted in reducing the assessment of government policy efficiency by about 9.5%, with no significant impact of other variables. It is worth noting that the received results were not significantly affected by sex, a faculty of responding students or individually declared attitudes towards the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it can be generally assumed that the results point out that the change of an indicative mood, which is commonly used in polls and descriptions of decision situations, to a conditional mood, results in a statistically significant change in the assessment of a described measure. However, the direction of changes depends on the degree to which respondents identify with the reasonableness of described measures. Hence, in the situation of discussing measures that enjoy high social support, the assessment of probability of achieving a success in implementing a specific support policy will be higher if respondents are asked questions in a conditional mood, rather than in an indicative mood. On the other hand, when an object is a measure that has low social support, the assessment of the probability of succeeding in implementing a support policy will be higher if a question asked to respondents is formulated in an indicative rather than in a conditional mood. The observations have been presented synthetically in Table 5.

The generated results are based on an assumption that in the case of assessing the efficiency of decisions related to governmental support for business, the accessibility heuristics and home bias operate, i.e. attributing more positive characteristics to entities that are located in the closer geographical proximity or better known, which is convergent with prior observations from other disciplines (Graham et al., 2009; Oehler et al., 2017). In the situation that concerns the support for business, the readiness to direct such support to local businesses may be in turn connected with the saying "Charity begins at home". Observations from our research confirm that people are more prone to target their actions, including support, on entities they know and that are accessible for them every day. From the perspective of support efficiency, this may have negative consequences. However, the most important is to determine that by using a relevant grammatical mood one may trigger a change in the assessment of efficiency of an implemented economic policy.

5. Conclusion

The survey confirmed the fact that the way of communicating information can be an effective tool for shaping public opinion. In this research, the authors revealed that language may be an important framing instrument, while various grammatical moods affect the perception of messages that concern economic issues differently and are perceived differently depending on the level of identification with a given policy. A gap that has been detected within the analyses concerns, among others, the issue of assessing the efficiency of support systems

(whether it is more efficient to support small or large enterprises). As predicted, the support for local enterprises was indicated more often as reasonable.

Further research of the issues covered by this study may concern other economic decisions. In addition, in order to verify the obtained results, one may try to extend the spectrum of respondents and thus verify if the decisions of people are affected in this case. This will enable to understand better how mechanisms and forms present in language can influence public opinions and therefore, create a better economic-linguistic model, where both behavioral (i.e. framing, priming) and grammatical (i.e. mood, tense) elements, can play an important role.

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Appendix

Table 1.
Description of a decision situation and questions in a questionnaire in indicative and conditional moods

Control question: risk attitude toward COVID-19 (Likert scale 1, ..., 5): Please indicate an option that best reflects your present attitude towards the COVID-19 pandemic. I think that the risk of myself or my relatives suffering from adverse health effects is: (1) minor or none (2) rather low (3) neither low nor high (4) rather high (5) very high	
Group "indicative"	Group "conditional"
Please indicate how you perceive the probability of the efficiency of an intervention in counteracting COVID-19 effects that is proposed by the Polish government from the point of view of its impact on the recovery of the Polish economy after the pandemic.	Please indicate how you would perceive the probability of the efficiency of an intervention in counteracting COVID-19 effects that would be proposed by the Polish government from the point of view of its impact on the recovery of the Polish economy after the pandemic.
Question 1: The government supports only small entrepreneurs (e.g. hairdressers/barbers, fitness club owners, restaurant owners, entertainment business workers, etc.), so that they could survive in a local market, and at the same time does not assist large entities at all (e.g. private corporations).	Question 1: The government would support only small entrepreneurs (e.g. hairdressers/barbers, fitness club owners, restaurant owners, entertainment business workers, etc.), so that they could survive in a local market, and at the same time would not assist large entities at all (e.g. private corporations).
Question 2: The government supports only large private corporations, so that they could survive on the international market, and at the same time does not support small entrepreneurs at all (e.g. hairdressers/barbers, fitness club owners, restaurant owners, entertainment business workers, etc.).	Question 2: The government would support only large private corporations, so that they could survive on the international market, and at the same time would not support small entrepreneurs at all (e.g. hairdressers/barbers, fitness club owners, restaurant owners, entertainment business workers, etc.).
Possible answers (Likert scale 1, ..., 4): (1) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy is very low; (2) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy is rather low; (3) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy is rather high; (4) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy is very high.	Possible answers (Likert scale 1, ..., 4): (1) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy would be very low; (2) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy would be rather low; (3) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy would be rather high; (4) the probability of the efficiency of such a policy would be very high.

Source: Own preparation.

Table 2.
Descriptive statistics

		Group "indicative"		Group "conditional"	
		Economics	Chemistry	Economics	Chemistry
female (188)		64	37	54	33
male (100)		42	13	33	12
general question (1, ..., 5) mean (SD)	female	3.19 (.83)	3.03 (1.01)	3.04 (.93)	2.91 (1.07)
	male	2.83 (.85)	2.38 (1.04)	3.06 (1.06)	3.25 (1.29)
question 1 (1, ..., 4) mean (SD)	female	2.42 (.64)	2.30 (.62)	2.50 (.57)	2.55 (.62)
	male	2.21 (.72)	2.23 (.83)	2.64 (.65)	2.67 (.89)
question 2 (1, ..., 4) mean (SD)	female	1.73 (.70)	1.78 (.63)	1.43 (.54)	1.55 (.51)
	male	1.57 (.67)	1.46 (.52)	1.55 (.56)	1.50 (.67)

Source: Own preparation.

Table 3.
Assessment of efficiency of supporting small local entrepreneurs [locals] (min=1; max=4). OLS regressions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
[mood] (indic.=1)	.1200***	.1201***	.1202***	.1199***	.1201***
	(.0387)	(.0388)	(.0388)	(.0388)	(.03891)
[risk]			.0009	.0003	–.0004
			(.0400)	(.0401)	(.0402)
[sex] (female=1)		–.0157		–.0142	–.0157
		(.0409)		(.0408)	(.0411)
[dep] (chemistry=1)		.0118	.0098		.0118
		(.0415)	(.0412)		(.0416)
Constant	2.4406***	2.4318***	2.4345***	2.4351***	2.4331***
	(.0387)	(.0436)	(.1265)	(.1264)	(.1268)
R-squared	.0326	.0332	.0327	.0330	.0332

Notes:

***, **, * denote significance at 1%, 5%, 10% level, robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Own preparation.

Table 4.
Assessment of efficiency of supporting large corporations [corpos] (min=1; max=4). OLS regressions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
[mood] (indic.=1)	−.0935**	−.0944***	−.0952***	−.0950***	−.0954***
	(.0362)	(.0362)	(.0362)	(.0361)	(.0362)
[risk]			.0511	.0466	.0480
			(.0373)	(.0373)	(.0374)
[sex] (female=1)		−0.0402		−.0386	−.0360
		(.0382)		(.0379)	(.0383)
[dep] (chemistry=1)		−.0175	−.0256		−.0209
		(.0387)	(.0384)		(.0387)
Constant	1.5860***	1.5795***	1.4409***	1.4340***	1.4377***
	(.0362)	(.0407)	(.1178)	(.1176)	(.1179)
R-squared	.0229	.0278	.0304	.0324	.0334

Notes:
***, **, * denote significance at 1%, 5%, 10% level, robust standard errors in parentheses.

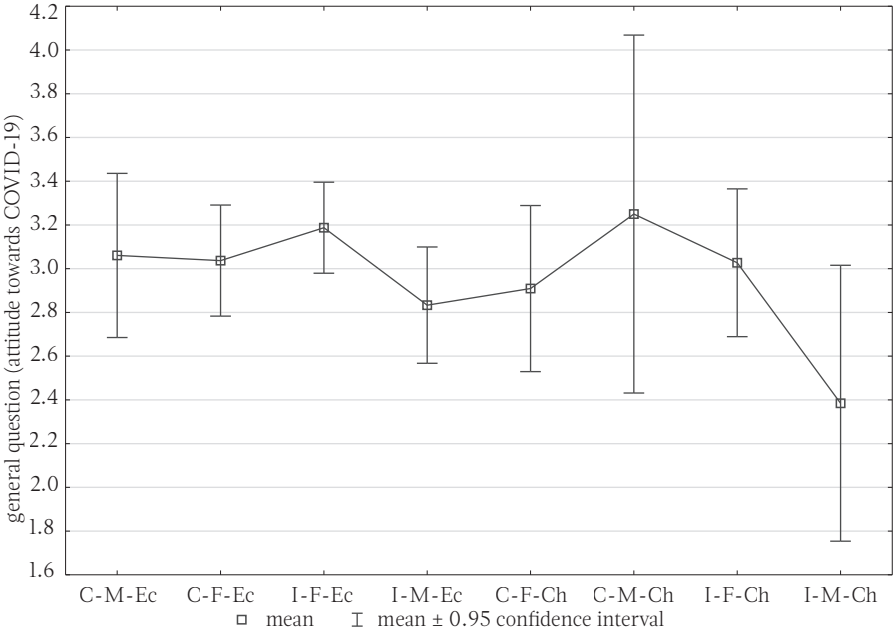
Source: Own preparation.

Table 5.
A grammatical mood in the description of a decision situation and the assessment of measure efficiency

	Assessment of the efficiency of implemented measures	
supporting measure	description of a situation presented in an indicative mood	description of a situation presented in a conditional mood
with a high social support	lower	higher
with a low social support	higher	lower

Source: Own preparation.

Chart 1.
Differences in results obtained for the control variable [risk]



Notes:

I/C: indicative/conditional; F/M: female/male; Ec/Ch: economics/chemistry.

Source: Own preparation.