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Research Report

Data documentation: Documentation of sample sizes and panel attrition in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (1984 until 2017)

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SOEP – The German Socio-Economic Panel at DIW Berlin

2019

SOEP-Core v34 – Documentation of Sample Sizes and Panel Attrition in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (1984 until 2017)

Rainer Siegers, Veronika Belcheva, Tobias Silbermann

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Data Documentation:

Documentation of Sample Sizes and Panel Attrition in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (1984 until 2017)

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April 4, 2019

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Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction | 6 |
| 1 Sampling of SOEP Subsamples A to N | 8 |
| 1.1 Sample A (1984) | 8 |
| 1.2 Sample B (1984) | 9 |
| 1.3 Sample C (1990) | 10 |
| 1.4 Sample D (1994/95) | 11 |
| 1.5 Sample E (1998) | 12 |
| 1.6 Sample F (2000) | 13 |
| 1.7 Sample G (2002) | 14 |
| 1.8 Sample H (2006) | 15 |
| 1.9 Sample I (2009) | 16 |
| 1.10 Sample J (2011) | 17 |
| 1.11 Sample K (2012) | 18 |
| 1.12 Sample L1 (FiD) (2010) | 19 |
| 1.13 Sample L2 (FiD) (2010) | 20 |
| 1.14 Sample L3 (FiD) (2011) | 21 |
| 1.15 Sample M1 (2013) | 22 |
| 1.16 Sample M2 (2015) | 23 |
| 1.17 Sample M3/4 (2016) | 24 |
| 1.18 Sample M5 (2017) | 25 |
| 1.19 Sample N (2017) | 26 |
| 2 Developments in Sample Size | 28 |
| 2.1 Development of the Number of Successful Interviews by Cross-Section | 28 |
| 2.2 Continuance and Exit: The First Wave Gross Samples and their Participation Behavior | 43 |
| 2.3 New Entrants through birth or move into SOEP Households and their Participation Behavior | 46 |
| 2.4 Original Households and Split-Offs | 49 |
| 2.5 The Risk of Survey-Related Panel Attrition | 52 |
| 3 Panel Attrition Due to Unsuccessful Follow-Ups | 57 |
| 3.1 The Frequency of Successful Follow-Ups | 57 |
| 3.2 Predicting the Probability of Successful vs. Unsuccessful Follow-Ups in the Year 2017 | 59 |
| 4 Panel Attrition Due to Refusals | 63 |
| 4.1 The Frequency of Participation | 63 |
| 4.2 Predicting the Probability of Re-Interviewing vs. Refusal in the Year 2017 | 65 |
| 5 Margins used in the Post-Stratification Process | 72 |
| 6 Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Weights | 87 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 3.1 | The Frequency of Households to be Re-Contacted and the Percentage of Successful Follow-Ups, Subsamples A to N by Year. | 58 |
| 3.2 | Definition of the Regressors of the Logit Model of Unsuccessful Follow-Ups . . | 60 |
| 3.3 | Estimates of Logit Models of the Probability of Re-Contacting a Household (Relative to Unsuccessful Follow-Up) in 2017 | 61 |
| 4.1 | The Frequency of Re-Contacted Households and the Percentage of Participation, Subsamples A to N by Year. | 64 |
| 4.2 | Definition of the Regressors of the Logit Model of Refusal | 66 |
| 4.3 | Estimates of Logit Models for the Probability of Re-Interviewing a Household (Relative to Refusal) in 2017 | 69 |
| 5.1 | Marginal Distributions - Household Level | 72 |
| 5.2 | Margins - Household Level | 78 |
| 5.3 | Marginal Distributions - Person Level | 80 |
| 5.4 | Margins - Person Level | 85 |
| 6.1 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples A through D (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34). | 88 |
| 6.2 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples E through G (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34). | 89 |
| 6.3 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples H, J and K (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34). | 90 |
| 6.4 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples L1, L2 and L3 (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34). | 90 |
| 6.5 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples M1 and M2 (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34). | 90 |
| 6.6 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Cross-Sectional Weights at the Household Level (Percentiles of \$HHRF up to Wave 34). | 91 |
| 6.7 | Summary Statistics of the Derived Cross-Sectional Weights at the Person Level (Percentiles of \$PHRF up to Wave 34). | 92 |

List of Figures

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | The Number of Successful Interviews with Persons by Subsamples A through N, Waves 1 to 34. | 28 |
| 2 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsamples A and B), Waves 1 to 34 | 29 |
| 3 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample C), Waves 1 to 28 | 30 |
| 4 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample D), Waves 1 to 23 | 31 |
| 5 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample E), Waves 1 to 20 | 32 |
| 6 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample F), Waves 1 to 18 | 33 |
| 7 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample G), Waves 1 to 16 | 34 |
| 8 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample H), Waves 1 to 12 | 35 |
| 9 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample J), Waves 1 to 7 | 36 |
| 10 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample K), Waves 1 to 6 | 37 |
| 11 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L1), Waves 1 to 8 | 38 |
| 12 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L2), Waves 1 to 8 | 39 |
| 13 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L3), Waves 1 to 7 | 40 |
| 14 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample M1), Waves 1 to 5 | 41 |
| 15 | Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample M2), Waves 1 to 3 | 42 |
| 16 | First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017 . | 43 |
| 17 | Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017 | 46 |
| 18 | Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2017 | 49 |
| 19 | Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples A, B, C. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 52 |
| 20 | Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples D, E, F. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 53 |
| 21 | Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples G, H, J and K. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 53 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 22 | Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples L1, L2 and L3. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 54 |
| 23 | Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples M1 and M2. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 54 |
| 24 | Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Age Categories. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 55 |
| 25 | Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Occupation. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 55 |
| 26 | Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Income Quintiles. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 56 |
| 27 | Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Education. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad | 56 |

Introduction

This data documentation is meant to provide SOEP users with a general overview of the longitudinal development of the survey over the past 34 years and the derivation of weights that compensate for disproportional sampling probabilities, selective nonresponse in the first wave of each sample, as well as panel attrition.

In the first section we provide a short description of each of the SOEP samples, including structured information about the underlying target population, sampling methodology and initial fieldwork results.

In the second section, we report the number of household and personal interviews by cross-section. We do so for the entire SOEP sample as a whole, as well as for subsamples A through K individually, the boost samples of specific family types L1-L3, the IAB-SOEP Migration Samples M1 and M2. For a general overview on the integration of enlargement and refreshment samples into the SOEP see Kroh et al. (2015a).

The SOEP study surveys not only the original sample from the first wave, but also households and persons that entered the survey at later points in time. They enter, for example, when SOEP households split (i.e., individuals move out and form their own households), when people move into SOEP households, and when an original sample member gives birth to a “new sample member”. For a detailed review of the SOEP inclusion rules for new sample units and their treatment within the weighting framework see Spiess et al. (2008) and Schonlau et al. (2011).

Furthermore, the present paper gives information on the longitudinal development of the SOEP and reports descriptive figures of the participatory behavior of the original sample members, the entrance patterns of new sample members and the development of the share of original households compared to new households resulting from household splits.

Households may leave the survey for several reasons. SOEP’s weighting strategy distinguishes between survey-related reasons and reasons unrelated to the survey (for a detailed description of the SOEP weighting strategy, see Rendtel (1995) and Schonlau et al. (2013) and for a general overview, Kara et al. (2018)). We ignore panel attrition of the latter form due to respondents moving abroad or dying, since these cases technically represent an exit from the underlying population. The third section of this paper provides initial evidence on the risk of survey-related panel attrition in different groups of the original sample units (e.g., in different subsamples, age, educational, and income groups).

The fourth section reports in more detail on the occurrence of unsuccessful follow-ups to household addresses by cross-section and subsample, and subsample-specific regression models of the probability of unsuccessful follow-ups in 2017 based on the characteristics of households measured in 2016. The fifth section does the same for the second form of survey-related attrition: refusals. Documentation of panel attrition of previous panel waves can be obtained from the respective annual documentation (see, for instance, Kroh et al. (2018) for wave bg).

Based on the regression models of unsuccessful-follow ups and refusals, we derive predicted observation probabilities. The inverse of the product of these predicted probabilities gives the longitudinal weighting variables for the year 2017: `BHHBLEIB` and `BHPBLEIB`. Based on the inverse probability of observing households and persons in 2016, the staying probability in 2017, and additional post-stratification to meet benchmarks of known margins of the underlying

population in 2017, we derive the cross-sectional weights $BHHHRF$ and $BHPHRF$.

Section 6 illustrates the margins used during the post-stratification process across different waves and samples. Especially samples L1-L3 and M1-M5, that cover specific sub-populations, required a modified selection and coding of the employed margins.

The final section of this paper documents some summary statistics of the development of the longitudinal and the cross-sectional weights by subsample and wave.

1 Sampling of SOEP Subsamples A to N

1.1 Sample A (1984)

Sample A “Residents in the Federal Republic of Germany” is one of the two initial samples of the SOEP and covers private households with a household head, who does not belong to one of the main foreigner groups of “guestworkers” (i.e. Turkish, Greek, Yugoslavian, Spanish or Italian households).

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design ¹ | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 585 primary sampling units (PSUs) | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk in each PSU | | |
| | Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size ² | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 4,524 | 11,366 (2,290) |
| | GROSS | 7,430 | |
| Field Period | February to October 1984 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 592 | | |
| Initial Response Rate ³ | 60.9% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 5,491 | 1,402 | 3,358 / 11,041 |
| Further Readings | Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 1984 – Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 1984 (Welle 1) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i> . SOEP Survey Papers 1, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011. | | |

¹ADM is the “Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Marktforschungsinstitute” (Working Group of the German Market Research Institutes). For more information, see <https://www.adm-ev.de/persnlich-muendlichebefragungen/>

²The net sample includes households and persons with complete or partial interview. The gross sample comprises also the non-participating households, excluding those that were classified as “quality neutral non-response” (e.g. invalid addresses, deaths, moving abroad).

³AAPOR Response Rate Definition RR2, see AAPOR (2016).

1.2 Sample B (1984)

Sample B “Foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany” is one of the two initial Samples of the SOEP and covers private households with a Turkish, Greek, Yugoslavian, Spanish or Italian household head. Compared to Sample A the population of Sample B is oversampled.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure using the registers of foreigners in each county (Ausländerregister der Landkreise) | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) number of foreigners of the respective nationality Clustering: 241 PSUs (random selection of PSUs independent for each nationality) | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random selection of addresses in each PSU Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 1,393 | 4,807 (1,638) |
| | GROSS | 2,045 | |
| Field Period | April to October 1984 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 253 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 68.1% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 820 | 574 | 89 / 4,347 |
| Further Readings | Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 1984 – Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 1984 (Welle 1) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 1, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011. | | |

1.3 Sample C (1990)

Sample C “German Residents in the German Democratic Republic (GDR)” covers persons in private households in which the household head was a citizen of the GDR.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on GDR-Master-Sample designed by Infratest in cooperation with the Department for Social Research of the Radio of GDR ⁴ | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: counties (NUTS 3) municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 330 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk in each PSU with start addresses drawn from the central residents' data base | | |
| | Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 2,179 | 6,044 (1,591) |
| | GROSS | 3,404 | |
| Field Period | May to July 1990 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 215 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 64.0% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 3,103 | 1,734 | 367 / 19,102 |
| Further Readings | Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 1990/91 – Methodenbericht Ost-deutschland zu den Befragungsjahren 1990-1991 (Welle 1/2 – Ost) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels</i> . SOEP Survey Papers 14, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011. | | |

⁴In German: Abteilung Soziologische Forschung des Rundfunks der DDR.

1.4 Sample D (1994/95)

Sample D “Immigrants” covers private households in which at least one household member had moved from abroad to West Germany after 1984. It mainly consists of ethnic Germans migrating from Eastern Europe to Germany. This sample includes two subsamples that were drawn independently in 1994 (D1) and in 1995 (D2).

The fieldwork organization sampled a small number of households of Sample D ($N=98$) drawing on a respondent-driven sampling procedure. In these 98 cases, inclusion probabilities cannot be derived directly and we thus do not assign weights to these households.

Key Facts

Sampling Design

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>first stage</i> | The migrant households were identified in representative surveys of the German population in 1992 (D1) and 1994 (D2). |
| <i>second stage</i> | D1: Additional respondent-driven sampling units D2: Random selection of households for two of the migrant groups (ethnic German immigrants from GDR and from Eastern Europe) Selected unit: household |

Sample Size

| | households | persons (thereof children) |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | D1 D2 | D1 D2 |
| NET | 236 295 ⁵ | 719 (248) 905 (283) |
| GROSS | 307 385 | |

Field Period

January to March 1994 (D1) and January to April 1995 (D2)

Initial Survey Mode

Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion

Number of Interviewers

83 (1994) 206 (1995)

Initial Response Rate

76.9% (D1) 76.6% (D2)

Initial Weighting Factor

| Average | SD | min / max |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|
| (in 1995) 3,906 | 1,717 | 1,699 / 9,855 |

Further Readings

Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). *SOEP 1994 – Methodenbericht Zuwanderer-Befragung (Teilstichprobe D1) zum Befragungsjahr 1994 (Welle 11) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 26, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.

Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). *SOEP 1995 – Methodenbericht Zuwanderer-Befragung II (Zweitbefragung D1, Erstbefragung D2) zum Befragungsjahr 1995 (Welle 12) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 28, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.

Rendtel, U., M. Pannenberg and S. Daschke (1997). *Die Gewichtung der Zuwanderer-Stichprobe des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)*. In: Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin, Vol. 66. Iss. 2, pp. 271-286.

⁵213 cases in Sample D do not meet the requirements of the SOEP sampling design. These cases are interviewed, but do not receive valid weights.

1.5 Sample E (1998)

Sample E “Refreshment I” is the first sample that was designed to be representative for all private households in both East and West Germany. It is the first of several regular refreshment samples drawn to increase the overall size of the SOEP, compensate for panel-attrition and cover population changes, e.g. due to migration.

It is also the first sample in which the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was implemented. Interviews in Samples A-D at this time were completely conducted using Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI). To study mode effects, households of sample E were randomly allocated to CAPI and PAPI mode.

With the data distribution of 2012, parts of sample E have been extracted into the SOEP Innovation Sample.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) | | |
| | governmental regions (NUTS 2) | | |
| | municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 125 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk in each PSU | | |
| | Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 1,056 | 2,376 (466) |
| | GROSS | 1,969 | |
| Field Period | April to September 1998 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 130 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 53.6% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 35,568 | 18,294 | 14,827 / 205,099 |

Further Readings

Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). *SOEP 1998 – Methodenbericht Erstbefragung der Stichprobe E zum Befragungsjahr 1998 (Welle 15) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 33, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.

Projektgruppe Das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (DIW) (1998). *Funktion und Design einer Ergänzungsstichprobe für das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP)*. DIW Discussion Papers 163, Berlin 1998.

Schräpler, J.-P., J. Schupp and G. G. Wagner (2006). *Changing From PAPI to CAPI – A longitudinal Study of Mode Effects Based on an Experimental Design*. DIW Discussion Papers 593, Berlin 2006.

1.6 Sample F (2000)

Sample F “Refreshment II” covers private households in Germany and substantially increases the sample size of the SOEP. Experience with the previous samples has shown that migrant households display lower response probabilities. This is why households with at least one adult not having the German nationality were oversampled in Sample F.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) counties (NUTS 3) municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 985 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk in each PSU Oversampling of “non-German” households Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 6,043 | 13,871 (2,991) |
| | GROSS | 11,862 | |
| Field Period | March to October 2000 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 671 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 50,9% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 6,364 | 2,224 | 2,376 / 18,861 |
| Further Readings | <p>Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 2000 – Methodenbericht erste Welle der SOEP Stichprobe F zum Befragungsjahr 2000 (Welle 17) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 37, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.</p> | | |

1.7 Sample G (2002)

The 2002 Sample G “High Income” covers private households in Germany with a monthly income of at least DM 7,500 (EUR 3,835), which - due to the lack of an adequate sampling frame - were identified using a telephone screening procedure. From Wave 2 in 2003 onwards, only households with a net monthly income of at least EUR 4,500 were interviewed further.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | The households were selected from a representative telephone survey of the German population in 2001 that consists of nearly 99,000 telephone interviews. | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Selection of the households with corresponding income from the master sample that agreed to participate in a following study | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Stratification according income and region (east/west) | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 1,224 | 3,364 (693) |
| | GROSS | 2,493 | |
| Field Period | March to July 2002 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 276 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 49,1% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 2,084 | 953 | 983 / 9,757 |
| Further Readings | | | |

Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). *SOEP 2002 – Methodenbericht Sondererhebung Hocheinkommensstichprobe zum Befragungsjahr 2002 (Welle 19) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 44, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.

Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). *SOEP 2003 – Methodenbericht zweite Welle der Sondererhebung Hocheinkommensstichprobe zum Befragungsjahr 2003 (Welle 20) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 47, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.

1.8 Sample H (2006)

Sample H “Refreshment III” covers private households in Germany. For the first time in a SOEP subsample, all households were interviewed in the computer-assisted personal interview mode (CAPI).

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) | | |
| | governmental regions (NUTS 2) | | |
| | municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 250 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk in each PSU | | |
| | Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 1,506 | 3,239 (623) |
| | GROSS | 3,747 | |
| Field Period | March to July 2006 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 243 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 40,2% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 26,443 | 13,453 | 9,024 / 12,8852 |
| Further Readings | TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 2006 – Methodenbericht Erstbefragung der Ergänzungsstichprobe H zum Befragungsjahr 2006 (Welle 23) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 57, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011. | | |

1.9 Sample I (2009)

Sample I “Innovation Sample” covers private households in Germany. A disproportional sampling design was implemented in order to increase the number of migrant households in the SOEP. In order to do so, an analysis of family names –“onomastic procedure” – was applied. In 2012, Sample I was completely transferred to SOEP-IS, which is why it is excluded in terms of weighting. The cases are nevertheless integrated in SOEP waves Z and BA (2009 and 2010), however, without valid weighting factors.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size Clustering: 250 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk for address listing in each PSU Oversampling of migrant households such that the share of migrants for each PSU is doubled Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 1,495 | 3,052 (620) |
| | GROSS | 4,743 | |
| Field Period | September 2009 to January 2010 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 233 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 31.5% | | |
| Further Readings | | | |

TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2012). *SOEP 2009 – Methodenbericht Innovationssample zum Befragungsjahr 2009 (Welle 26) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (Erstbefragung Stichprobe I)*. SOEP Survey Papers 73, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2012.

Schröder, M., D. Saßenroth, J. Körtner, M. Kroh, and J. Schupp (2013). *Experimental Evidence of the Effect of Monetary Incentives on Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Response: Experiences from the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)*. SOEPpapers 603, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2013.

Pforr, K., M. Blohm, A. G. Blom, B. Erdel, B. Felderer, M. Fräßdorf, K. Hajek, S. Helmschrott, C. Kleinert, A. Koch, U. Krieger, M. Kroh, S. Martin, D. Saßenroth, C. Schmiedeberg, E.-M. Trüdinger, and B. Rammstedt (2015). “Are Incentive Effects on Response Rates and Nonresponse Bias in Large-scale, Face-to-face Surveys Generalizable to Germany? Evidence from Ten Experiments”. In: *Public Opinion Quarterly* 79.3, 740–768.

1.10 Sample J (2011)

Sample J “Refreshment IV” covers private households in Germany. Again, a disproportional sampling design was implemented in order to increase the number of migrant households in the SOEP.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 307 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk for address listing in each PSU | | |
| | Oversampling of migrant households ⁶ such that the share of migrants for each PSU is doubled | | |
| | Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 3,136 | 6,308 (1,147) |
| | GROSS | 9,492 | |
| Field Period | March to October 2011 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 338 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 33.0% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 12,592 | 6,166 | 1,950 / 49,307 |
| Further Readings | <p>TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2012). <i>SOEP 2011 – Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 2011 (Welle 28) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 108, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2012.</p> <p>Kroh, M., K. Käppner and S. Kühne (2014). <i>Sampling, Nonresponse, and Weighting in the 2011 and 2012 Refreshment Samples J and K of the Socio-Economic Panel</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 260, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2014.</p> | | |

⁶Identification of potentially migrant households using onomastic procedure.

1.11 Sample K (2012)

Sample K “Refreshment V” covers private households in Germany.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size Clustering: 126 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random walk for address listing in each PSU Selected unit: household | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 1,526 | 3,036 (563) |
| | GROSS | 4,397 | |
| Field Period | March to October 2012 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 304 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 34.7% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 26,053 | 10,305 | 5,343 / 80,336 |
| Further Readings | <p>TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2013). <i>SOEP 2012 - Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 2012 (Welle 29) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 144, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2013.</p> <p>Kroh, M., K. Käppner and S. Kühne (2014). <i>Sampling, Nonresponse, and Weighting in the 2011 and 2012 Refreshment Samples J and K of the Socio-Economic Panel</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 260, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2014.</p> | | |

1.12 Sample L1 (FiD) (2010)

Sample L1 “Cohort Sample”⁷ covers private households in Germany, in which at least one household member is a child that was born between January 2007 and March 2010. Again, migrants identified by an “onomastic procedure” are oversampled.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on information from local registration offices (Einwohnermeldeämter) | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size | | |
| | Clustering: 159 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Random selection of children in the respective cohort in each PSU provided by the local registration offices, stratified by municipality size | | |
| | Oversampling of migrant households ⁸ such that the share of migrants for each PSU is doubled | | |
| | Selected unit: child in the respective cohort | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 2,074 | 7,670 (3,900) |
| | GROSS | 5,286 | |
| Field Period | June to October 2010 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 204 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 39.2% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 935 | 576 | 75 / 3,494 |
| Further Readings | <p>TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2010). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” (FiD) 2010 Methodenbericht: Anlage und Ergebnisse der FiD-Stichproben.</i> München 2011.</p> <p>Schröder, M., R. Siegers, K. Spieß (2013). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” - FiD.</i> Schmollers Jahrbuch: Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 595-606.</p> | | |

⁷Sample L1 (as well as L2 and L3) was part of the SOEP-related study “Familien in Deutschland” (FiD), which was later integrated into the SOEP in 2014. As part of an evaluation project of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) the study focused on public benefits in Germany for married people and families. Therefore, the survey instruments of waves BA to BD differ in some parts from those of the other samples.

⁸Identification of potentially migrant addresses using onomastic procedure and information on the citizenship.

1.13 Sample L2 (FiD) (2010)

Sample L2 “Family Types I” covers private households in Germany that meet at least one of the following criteria regarding their household composition: single parents, low income families and large families with three or more children. Similar to Sample G we face the problem that the eligible sub-population is relatively small and an adequate sampling frame is lacking. So again, a preceding telephone screening procedure identifies eligible households.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------|
| Sampling Design | Persons in potentially eligible households were identified in representative face-to-face and telephone surveys of the German population following the ADM-Design. Telephone screening (CATI-Screening) was then conducted in order to verify the eligibility and willingness of the households to participate. Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 2,500 ⁹ | 8,838 (4,611) |
| | GROSS | 3,281 | |
| Field Period | March to June 2010 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 343 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 76.2% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 1,596 | 1,035 | 213 / 7,702 |
| Further Readings | <p>TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2010). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” (FiD) 2010 Methodenbericht: Anlage und Ergebnisse der FiD-Stichproben.</i> München 2011.</p> <p>Schröder, M., R. Siegers, K. Spieß (2013). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” - FiD.</i> Schmollers Jahrbuch: Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 595-606.</p> | | |

⁹During the fieldwork in wave 1,237 households were identified not to be part of the target population and thus do not receive valid weights.

1.14 Sample L3 (FiD) (2011)

Sample L3 “Family Types II” covers private households in Germany that meet at least one of the following criteria regarding their household composition: single parents or large families with three or more children. It is conducted analogical to Sample L2 in order to increase the number of cases in these sub-populations.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Persons in potentially eligible households were identified in representative face-to-face and telephone surveys of the German population following the ADM-Design. Telephone screening (CATI-Screening) was then conducted to verify the eligibility and willingness of the households to participate. Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 924 ¹⁰ | 3,579 (2,092) |
| | GROSS | 1,144 | |
| Field Period | March to June 2011 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 250 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 80.8% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 2,359 | 1,582 | 468 / 12,146 |
| Further Readings | <p>TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” (FiD) 2011 Methodenbericht: Anlage und Ergebnisse der FiD-Stichproben.</i> München 2011.</p> <p>Schröder, M., R. Siegers, K. Spieß (2013). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” - FiD.</i> Schmollers Jahrbuch: Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 595-606.</p> | | |

¹⁰During the fieldwork of the first wave, 9 households were identified not to be part of the target population and thus do not receive valid weights.

1.15 Sample M1 (2013)

The 2013 “IAB-SOEP Migration Sample” (M1) was jointly planned and conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in Nuremberg and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at DIW Berlin. Register data of the Federal Employment Agency (FEA), the so-called Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB), were used as a sampling frame. The target population consists of individuals in the register as of 31.12.2011 who a) immigrated to Germany since 1995 as well as b) second-generation migrants born after 1976 in Germany.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling design based on the IEB database | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) | | |
| | Clustering: 250 PSUs proportional to number of migrants ¹¹ in each stratum | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Simulated random walk algorithm in each PSU | | |
| | Disproportional address sampling according to country of origin and migration generation | | |
| | Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 2,723 | 7,445 (2,481) |
| | GROSS | 11,051 | |
| Field Period | May to November 2013 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 232 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 35,0% ¹² | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 1,564 | 1,540 | 63 / 9,117 |
| Further Readings | | | |

TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2014). *Methodenbericht zum IAB-SOEP-Migrationssample 2013*. SOEP Survey Papers 217, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2014.

Kroh, M., S. Kühne, J. Goebel and F. Preu (2015). *The 2013 IAB-SOEP Migration Sample (M1): Sampling Design and Weighting Adjustment*. SOEP Survey Papers 271, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2015.

Eisnecker, P. S., K. Erhardt, M. Kroh, and P. Trübswetter (2017). *The Request for Record Linkage in the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample*. SOEP Survey Papers 291, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2017.

Eisnecker, P. S. and M. Kroh (2017). “The Informed Consent to Record Linkage in Panel Studies: Optimal Starting Wave, Consent Refusals, and Subsequent Panel Attrition”. In: *Public Opinion Quarterly* 81.1, 131-143

¹¹Identification of target persons using information on nationality, FEA measures and onomastic procedure.

¹²Including the 1,145 households that were screened out and not taken into further consideration.

1.16 Sample M2 (2015)

The 2015 “IAB-SOEP Migration Sample” (M2) aimed for the collection of information on households with recent migrants, that is, individuals who immigrated to Germany between 2009 and 2013. Similar to the M1 sample, register data of the Federal Employment Agency was used as a sampling frame.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling design based on the IEB database | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) proportion of migrants in each PSU | | |
| | Clustering: 125 PSUs proportional to the number of target population members ¹³ in each stratum | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Disproportional address sampling in each PSU according to country of origin | | |
| | Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 1,096 | 2,638 (927) |
| | GROSS | 6,008 | |
| Field Period | May to December 2015 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 143 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 32,6% ¹⁴ | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 901 | 741 | 54 / 3,760 |
| Further Readings | Kühne, S. and M. Kroh (2017). <i>The 2015 IAB-SOEP Migration Study M2: Sampling Design, Nonresponse, and Weighting Adjustment</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 473, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2017. | | |

¹³Identified by the year they entered the IEB and former and current citizenship.

¹⁴Including the 863 households that were screened out and not taken into further consideration.

1.17 Sample M3/4 (2016)

The 2016 “IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey” (Samples M3 and M4) is a joint project of the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF-FZ) as well as the Socio-economic Panel (SOEP). The target population of the samples consists of households with individuals who arrived in Germany between January 2013 and January 2016 and applied for asylum or were hosted as part of specific programs of the federal states (irrespective of their asylum procedure and their current legal status).

The first part of the sample (M3) was financed with funds from the research budget of the Federal Employment Agency (BA) allocated to the IAB. Sample M4 was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and has a focus on refugee families.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling design based on the German Central Register of Foreigners (AZR) | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) Clustering: 99 PSUs (M3) / 95 PSUs (M4) | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Disproportional address sampling in each PSU according to country of origin, current legal status, age and gender Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 3,320 | 9,965 (5,438) |
| | GROSS | 6,848 | |
| Field Period | June to December 2016 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 164 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 48,5% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 142 | 192 | 4 / 2,967 |

Further Readings

Kroh, M., H. Brücker, S. Kühne, E. Liebau, J. Schupp, M. Siegert, and P. Trübswetter (2016). *Das Studiendesign der IAB-BAMF-SOEP-Befragung von Geflüchteten*. SOEP Survey Papers 365, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2016.

Kroh, M., S. Kühne, J. Jacobsen, M. Siegert, and R. Siegers (2017). *Sampling, Nonresponse, and Integrated Weighting of the 2016 IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees (M3/M4) – revised version*. SOEP Survey Papers 477, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2017.

1.18 Sample M5 (2017)

Sample M5 is both an enlargement and a refreshment of the former sub-samples M3 and M4 which are known as the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees. Whereas the target population of M3 and M4 are all people that immigrated to Germany between January 2013 and January 2016 and appeared in the Central Register of Foreigners up to April 2016, M5 adds two new aspects: First, people that immigrated to Germany between January 2013 and January 2016 and made a claim for asylum after April 2016 until January 2017 (refreshment) and, second, people who immigrated to Germany between February 2016 and December 2016 and making a claim for asylum until January 2017 (enlargement). The sampling is similar to sampling of M3 and M4 and we propose, for substantial analyses, to use all three sub-samples jointly. By using all sub-samples together they are representative for people immigrating to Germany and applied for asylum or people who were hosted as part of specific programs of the federal states (irrespective of their asylum procedure and their current legal status).

Key Facts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------|
| Sampling Design | Multistage stratified sampling design based on the German Central Register of Foreigners (AZR) | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) Clustering: 99 PSUs | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Disproportional address sampling in each PSU according to country of origin, current legal status, gender, and target population (refreshment vs. enlargement) Selected unit: person | | |
| Sample Size | | households | persons (thereof children) |
| | NET | 1,519 | 4,161 (1,909) |
| | GROSS | 2,915 | |
| Field Period | June to October 2017 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 30 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 52.1% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 138 | 162 | 5/2189 |
| Further Readings | Jacobsen, J., M. Kroh, S. Kühne, J. A. Scheible, R. Siegers, and M. Siegert (2019). <i>Supplementary of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Germany (M5) 2017</i> . SOEP Survey Papers 605, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2019. | | |

1.19 Sample N (2017)

Cases of Sample N were initially drawn in the context of the international *Project in Assessment of Adult Skills and Competencies* (PIAAC) in 2012 that was initiated by the OECD¹⁵. The survey of the German subsample was carried out by GESIS and the target population of PIAAC 2012 Germany consisted of adults from 16 through 65 years that lived in Germany (on the reference date of 1 December 2011). The fieldwork in 2012 resulted in a net sample of 5,319 persons. Participants were then transferred into the PIAAC-L panel study¹⁶, which followed the concept of "Anchor Persons", meaning that only original PIAAC sample members were followed in subsequent waves. The waves of PIAAC-L surveyed not only the PIAAC anchor persons, but other household members as well and already introduced items similar to those of the SOEP. The respective waves were conducted in the years 2014 (3,758 anchor interviews), 2015 (3,263) and 2016 (2,967), of which 2,811 anchor persons have agreed to be transferred into the SOEP. Finally, Sample N is based on respondents that took part in the last wave of PIAAC-L in 2016 and gave consent to be transferred into the SOEP.

Key Facts

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Sampling Design ¹⁷ | Two-staged stratified and clustered sampling procedure based on information from local registration offices (Einwohnermeldeämter) | | |
| <i>first stage</i> | Stratification: federal states administrative regions districts county type (rural/urban) | | |
| <i>second stage</i> | Clustering: 277 PSUs systematic random sampling in each PSU Selected unit: person ¹⁸ | | |
| Sample Size ¹⁹ | households | persons (thereof children) | |
| | NET | 2,378 ²⁰ | 4,807 (1,037) |
| | GROSS | 3,447 | |
| Field Period | March to August 2017 | | |
| Initial Survey Mode | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) | | |
| Number of Interviewers | 287 | | |
| Initial Response Rate | 67.1% | | |
| Initial Weighting Factor | Average | SD | min / max |
| | 14,016 | 11,455 | 1,755 / 157,875 |

¹⁵ A detailed description of the international PIAAC survey can be found in OECD (2016).

¹⁶ For more detailed information on the respective waves please see the corresponding Technical Reports listed under *Further Readings*.

¹⁷ The sampling design outlined here refers to the initial sample of PIAAC Germany in 2012.

¹⁸ The households of the initially drawn persons for PIAAC 2012 provided the basis for PIAAC-L and Sample N, by also interviewing other household members, after giving their consent to participate.

¹⁹ The numbers in this paragraph refer to the actual Sample N of the SOEP. For information concerning the respective PIAAC and PIAAC-L samples see the literature listed below.

²⁰ 64 of these households will be realised the first time in wave 2 of Sample N.

Further Readings

Zabal, A., S. Martin, N. Massing, D. Ackermann, S. Helmschrott, I. Barkow, and B. Rammstedt (2014). *PIAAC Germany 2012. Technical report*. Münster: Waxmann.

OECD, 2nd Edition (2016). *Technical Report of the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC)*. Not yet published.

Zabal, A., S. Martin, and B. Rammstedt (2016). *PIAAC-L data collection 2014: technical report; follow-up to PIAAC Germany 2012*. GESIS Papers, 2016|17. Köln: GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften.

Zabal, A., S. Martin, and B. Rammstedt (2017). *PIAAC-L data collection 2015: technical report*. GESIS Papers 2017|29, Köln: GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften.

Martin, S., A. Zabal, and B. Rammstedt (2018). *PIAAC-L data collection 2016: technical report*. GESIS Papers 2018|05, Köln: GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften.

2 Developments in Sample Size

With respect to developments in sample size, the following figures focus on (2.1) comparing the number of successful interviews by cross-section, (2.2) providing a longitudinal study of panel attrition among the original sample members, (2.3) showing the entrance of new sample members by birth / moving into SOEP households and their participation behavior, (2.4) reporting share of original households in relation to new households from splits and (2.5) assessing the risk of survey-related attrition of original sample respondents by social characteristics.

Note that the sample sizes of the English public use version of SOEP and the German DIW version differ by approximately 5 percent. This percentage of the original SOEP data was excluded in compliance with German data protection laws, which was accomplished technically by randomly selecting 5 percent of the first wave households and dropping these and the persons living in them from the English public-use version. Hence, the difference in sample sizes is not always exactly 5 percent. The sample sizes documented below refer to the original database.

2.1 Development of the Number of Successful Interviews by Cross-Section

The following figures display the number of successful interviewed cases at the household and individual level.

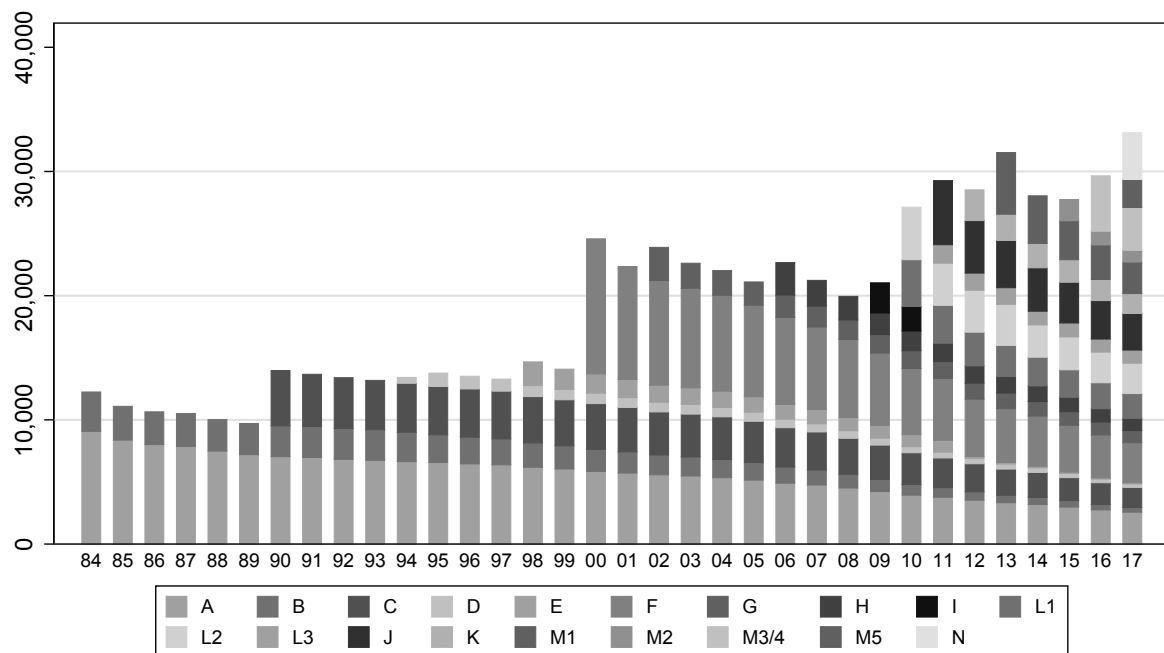


Figure 1: The Number of Successful Interviews with Persons by Subsamples A through N, Waves 1 to 34.

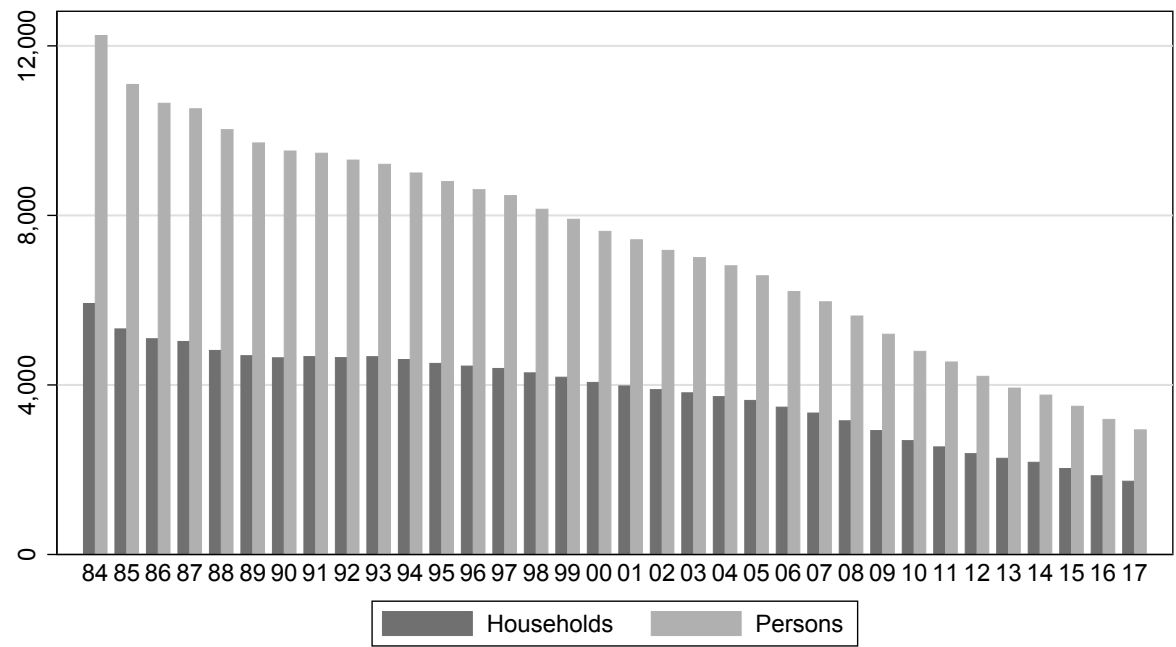


Figure 2: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsamples A and B), Waves 1 to 34

| Year | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 12,245 | 11,090 | 10,646 | 10,516 | 10,023 | 9,710 | 9,519 | 9,467 | 9,305 | 9,206 | 9,001 | 8,798 | 8,606 | 8,467 | 8,145 | 7,909 | 7,623 |
| Households | 5,921 | 5,322 | 5,090 | 5,026 | 4,814 | 4,690 | 4,640 | 4,669 | 4,645 | 4,667 | 4,600 | 4,508 | 4,445 | 4,389 | 4,285 | 4,183 | 4,060 |

| Year | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 7,424 | 7,175 | 7,004 | 6,811 | 6,575 | 6,203 | 5,961 | 5,626 | 5,197 | 4,793 | 4,541 | 4,204 | 3,926 | 3,761 | 3,497 | 3,187 | 2,940 |
| Households | 3,977 | 3,889 | 3,814 | 3,724 | 3,635 | 3,476 | 3,337 | 3,154 | 2,923 | 2,686 | 2,539 | 2,379 | 2,270 | 2,176 | 2,028 | 1,857 | 1,729 |

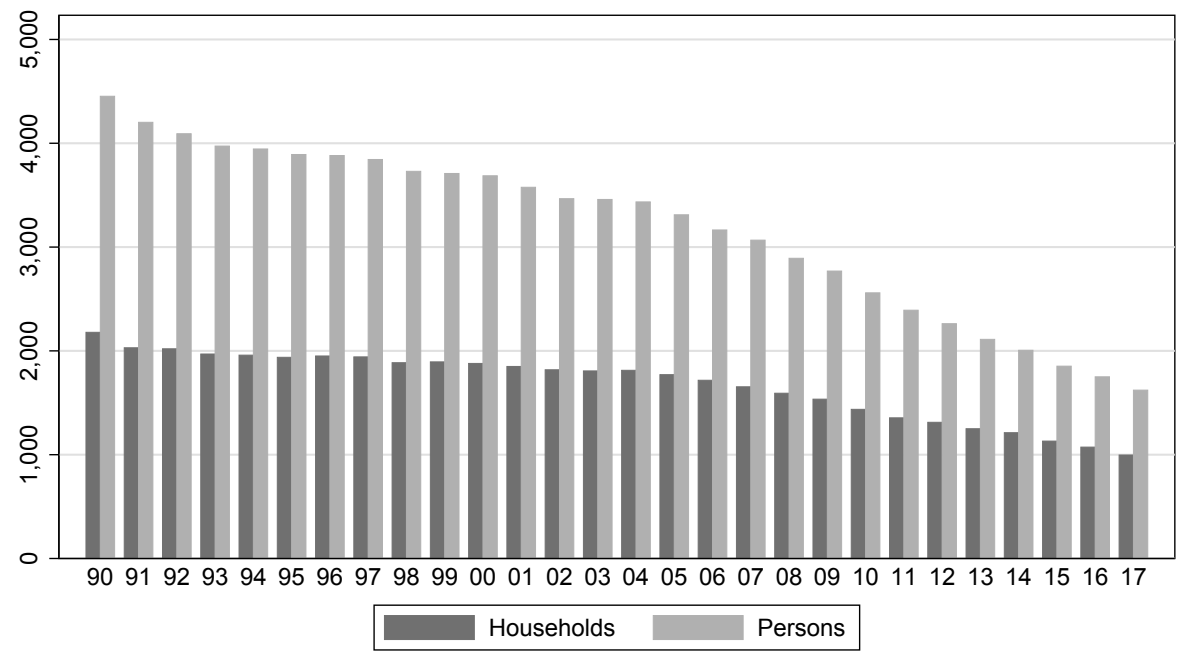


Figure 3: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample C), Waves 1 to 28

| Year | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 4,453 | 4,202 | 4,092 | 3,973 | 3,945 | 3,892 | 3,882 | 3,844 | 3,730 | 3,709 | 3,687 | 3,576 | 3,466 | 3,459 |
| Households | 2,179 | 2,030 | 2,020 | 1,970 | 1,959 | 1,938 | 1,951 | 1,942 | 1,886 | 1,894 | 1,879 | 1,850 | 1,818 | 1,807 |

| Year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 3,435 | 3,311 | 3,165 | 3,067 | 2,892 | 2,769 | 2,559 | 2,392 | 2,262 | 2,111 | 2,006 | 1,853 | 1,750 | 1,622 |
| Households | 1,813 | 1,771 | 1,717 | 1,654 | 1,592 | 1,535 | 1,437 | 1,355 | 1,312 | 1,250 | 1,212 | 1,131 | 1,073 | 997 |

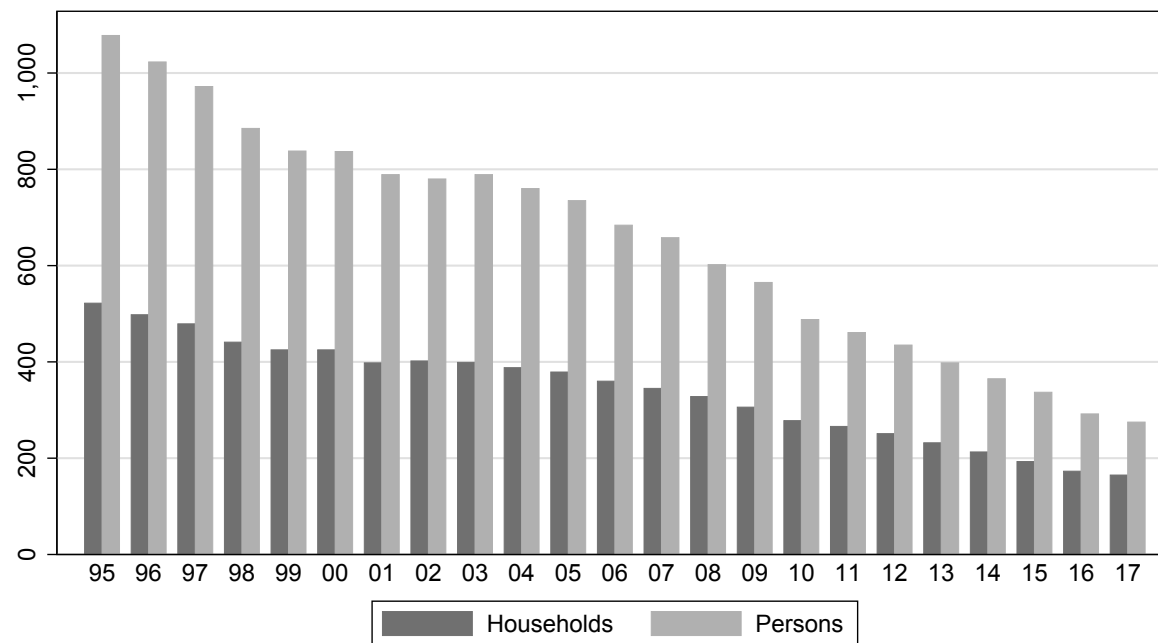


Figure 4: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample D), Waves 1 to 23

| Year | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Persons | 1,078 | 1,023 | 972 | 885 | 838 | 837 | 789 | 780 | 789 | 760 | 735 | 684 |
| Households | 522 | 498 | 479 | 441 | 425 | 425 | 398 | 402 | 399 | 388 | 379 | 360 |

| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Persons | 658 | 602 | 565 | 488 | 461 | 435 | 398 | 365 | 337 | 292 | 275 |
| Households | 345 | 328 | 306 | 278 | 266 | 251 | 232 | 213 | 193 | 173 | 165 |

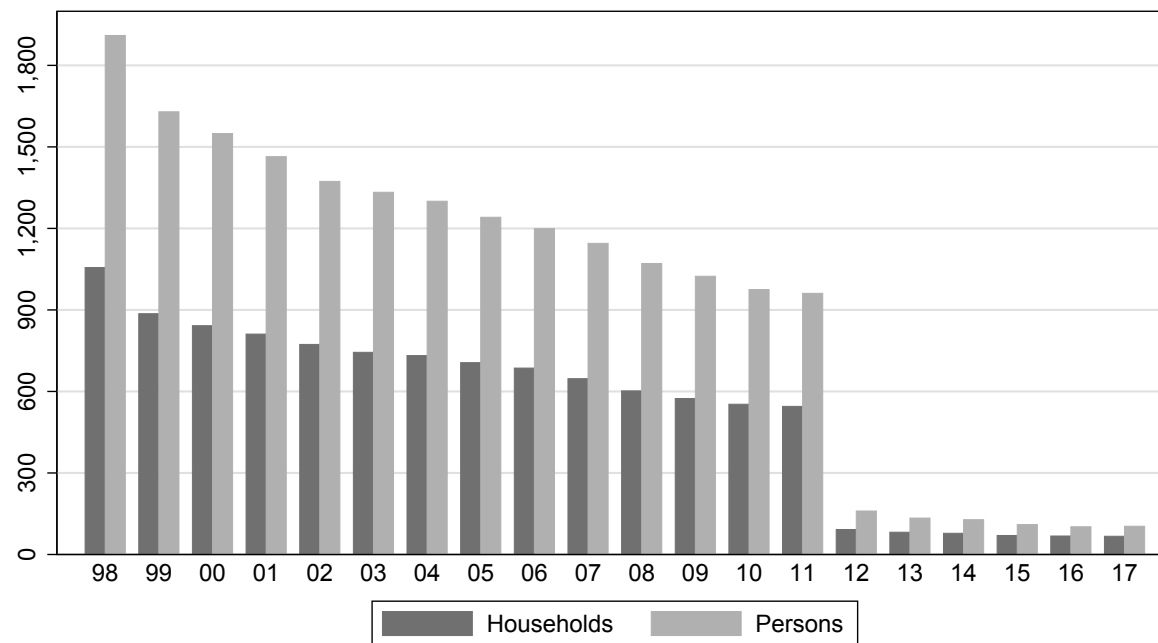


Figure 5: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample E), Waves 1 to 20²¹

| Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 1,910 | 1,629 | 1,549 | 1,464 | 1,373 | 1,333 | 1,300 | 1,241 | 1,199 | 1,145 |
| Households | 1,056 | 886 | 842 | 811 | 773 | 744 | 732 | 706 | 686 | 647 |

| Year | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Persons | 1,071 | 1,024 | 975 | 961 | 160 | 134 | 128 | 110 | 102 | 104 |
| Households | 602 | 574 | 553 | 545 | 92 | 82 | 78 | 70 | 68 | 67 |

²¹In 2012, subsample E has been split into two parts, one being surveyed continuously by SOEP-Core and the larger part being surveyed by SOEP-IS since 2012 onwards.

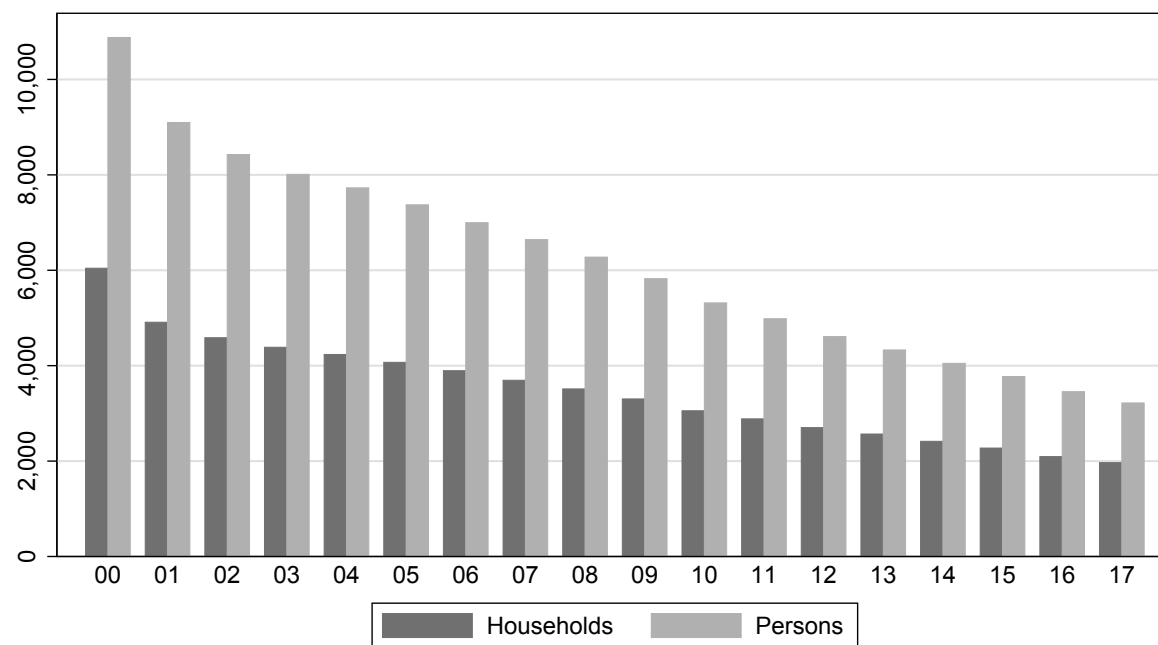


Figure 6: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample F), Waves 1 to 18

| Year | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 10,880 | 9,098 | 8,427 | 8,010 | 7,727 | 7,372 | 6,997 | 6,642 | 6,276 | 5,824 | 5,316 | 4,984 | 4,610 | 4,329 | 4,049 | 3,773 | 3,455 | 3,219 |
| Households | 6,043 | 4,911 | 4,586 | 4,386 | 4,235 | 4,070 | 3,895 | 3,694 | 3,513 | 3,303 | 3,055 | 2,885 | 2,702 | 2,567 | 2,414 | 2,273 | 2,094 | 1,968 |

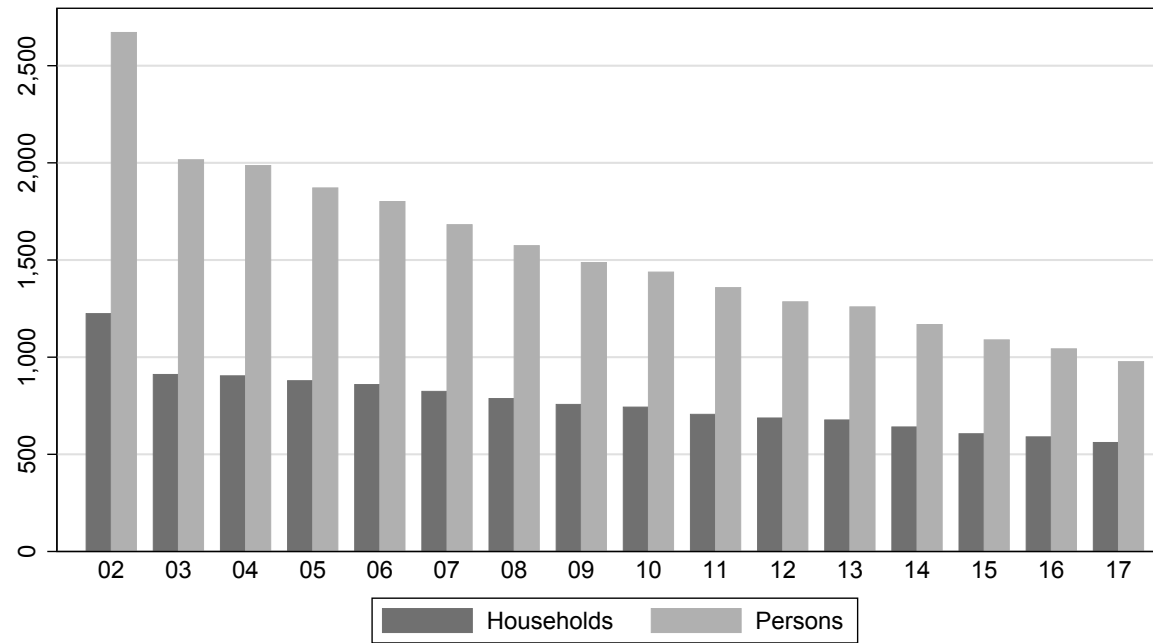


Figure 7: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample G), Waves 1 to 16²²

| Year | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Persons | 2,671 | 2,016 | 1,986 | 1,871 | 1,801 | 1,682 | 1,574 | 1,487 | 1,438 | 1,358 | 1,285 | 1,259 | 1,168 | 1,089 | 1,043 | 977 |
| Households | 1,224 | 911 | 904 | 879 | 859 | 824 | 787 | 757 | 743 | 706 | 687 | 677 | 641 | 606 | 590 | 561 |

²²In the second wave the target population was changed: a higher income threshold resulted in a smaller number of observations in 2003.

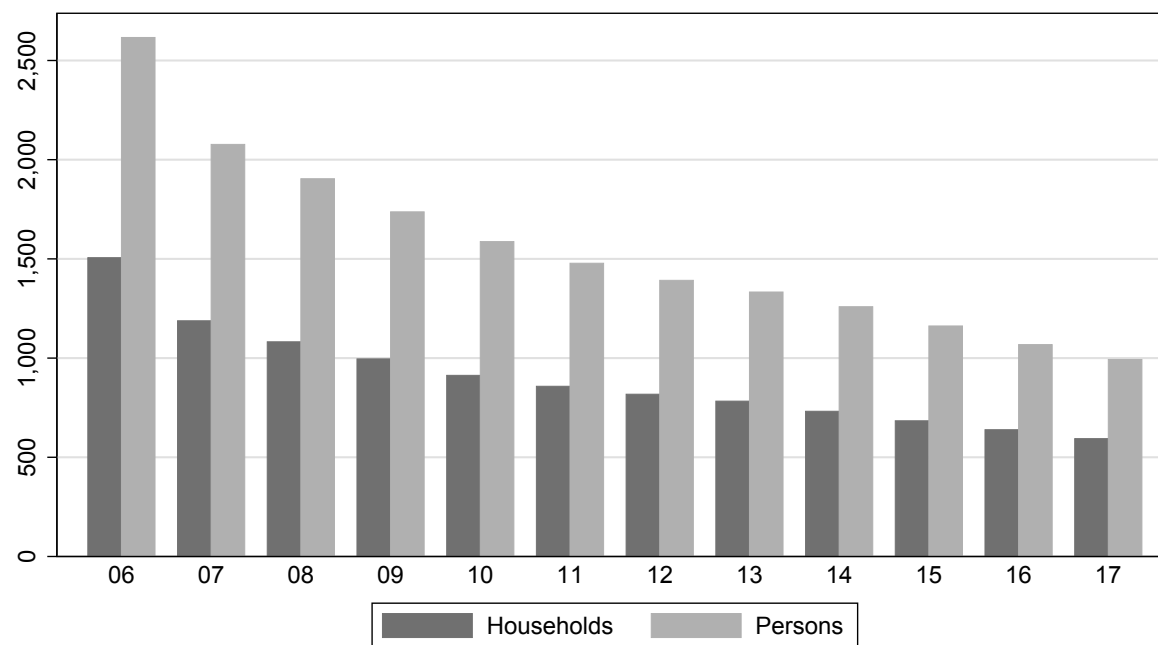


Figure 8: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample H), Waves 1 to 12

| Year | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Persons | 2,616 | 2,077 | 1,904 | 1,737 | 1,587 | 1,478 | 1,392 | 1,333 | 1,259 | 1,162 | 1,068 | 993 |
| Households | 1,506 | 1,188 | 1,082 | 996 | 913 | 858 | 818 | 783 | 732 | 684 | 639 | 594 |

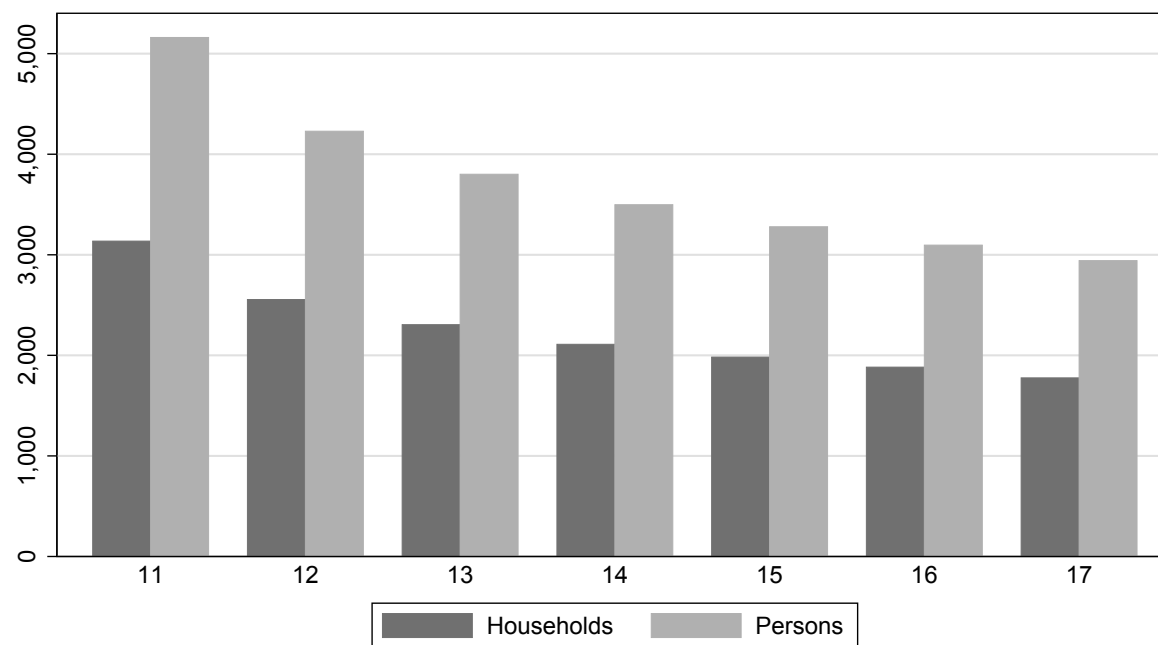


Figure 9: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample J), Waves 1 to 7

| Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 5,161 | 4,229 | 3,801 | 3,498 | 3,279 | 3,096 | 2,942 |
| Households | 3,136 | 2,555 | 2,305 | 2,110 | 1,983 | 1,883 | 1,776 |

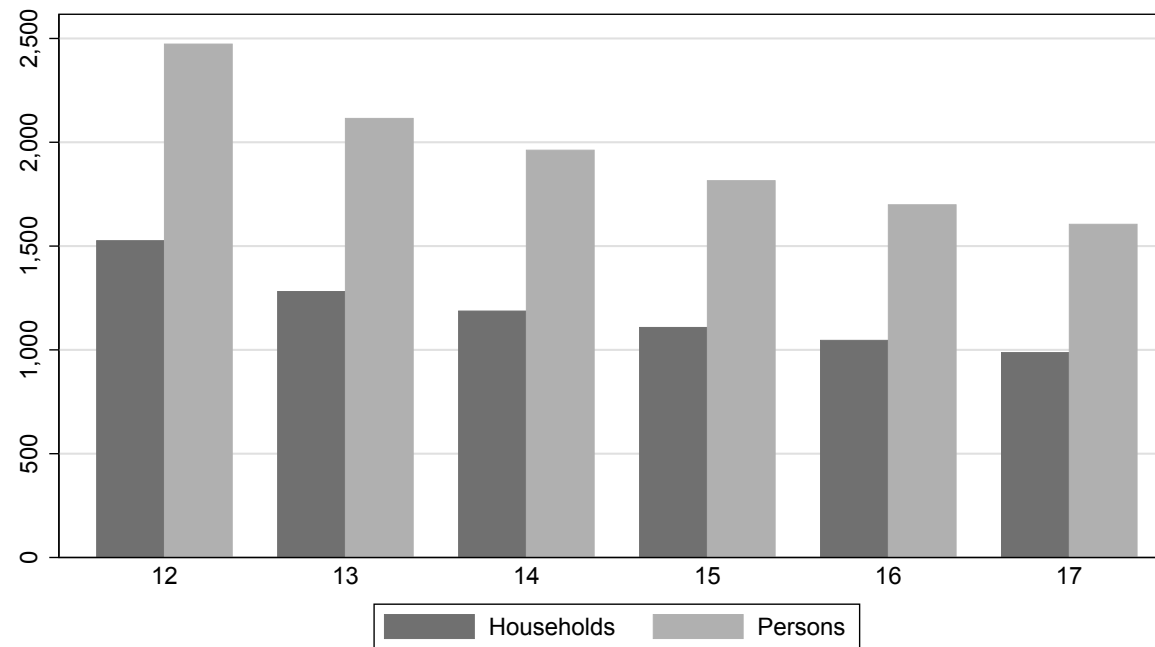


Figure 10: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample K), Waves 1 to 6

| Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 2,473 | 2,115 | 1,962 | 1,815 | 1,699 | 1,605 |
| Households | 1,526 | 1,281 | 1,187 | 1,108 | 1,046 | 987 |

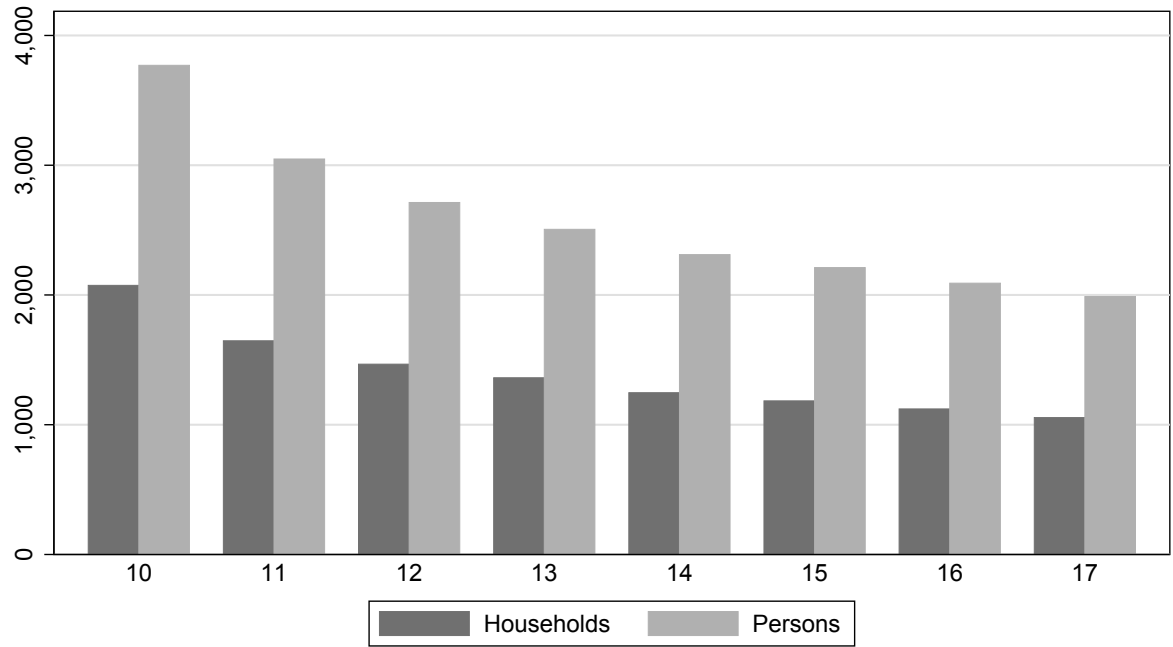


Figure 11: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L1), Waves 1 to 8

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 3,770 | 3,048 | 2,713 | 2,506 | 2,311 | 2,211 | 2,091 | 1,988 |
| Households | 2,074 | 1,647 | 1,467 | 1,362 | 1,247 | 1,184 | 1,122 | 1,055 |

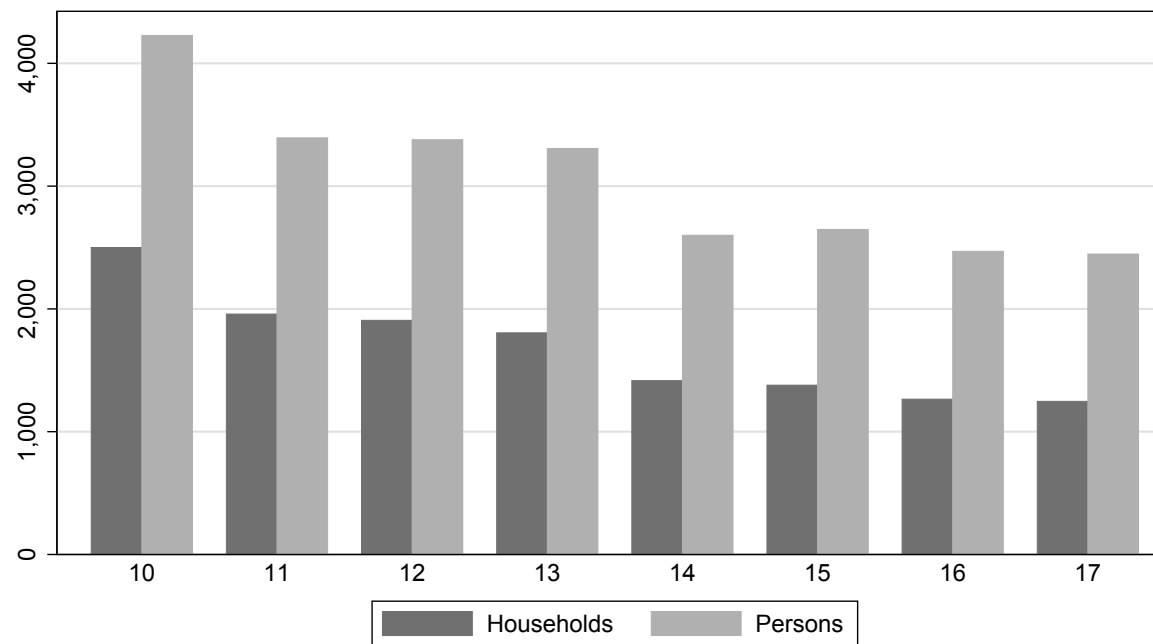


Figure 12: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L2), Waves 1 to 8 ^{23,24}

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 4,227 | 3,393 | 3,378 | 3,307 | 2,600 | 2,647 | 2,469 | 2,447 |
| Households | 2,500 | 1,958 | 1,907 | 1,805 | 1,416 | 1,379 | 1,265 | 1,247 |

²³237 households were identified not to be part of the target population and were not followed in the second wave.

²⁴In 2014 the default interview mode changed to Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI).

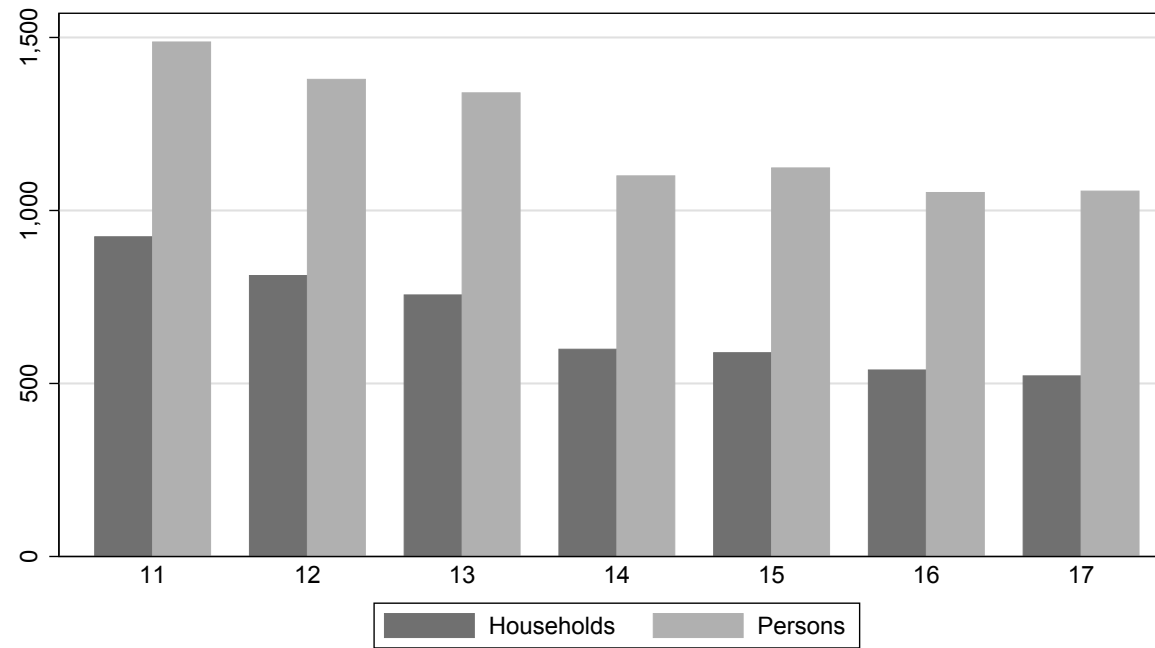


Figure 13: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L3), Waves 1 to 7²⁵

| Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 1,487 | 1,379 | 1,340 | 1,100 | 1,123 | 1,052 | 1,056 |
| Households | 924 | 812 | 756 | 599 | 589 | 539 | 522 |

²⁵In 2014 the default interview mode changed to Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI).

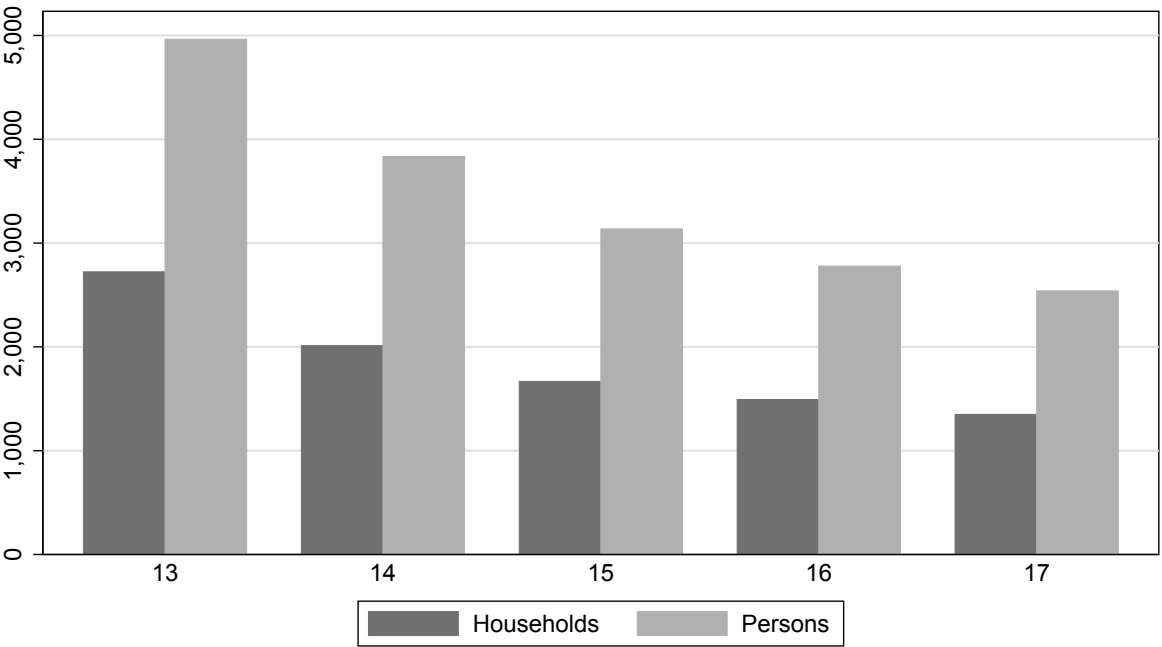


Figure 14: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample M1), Waves 1 to 5

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 4,964 | 3,835 | 3,136 | 2,778 | 2,539 |
| Households | 2,723 | 2,012 | 1,667 | 1,493 | 1,350 |

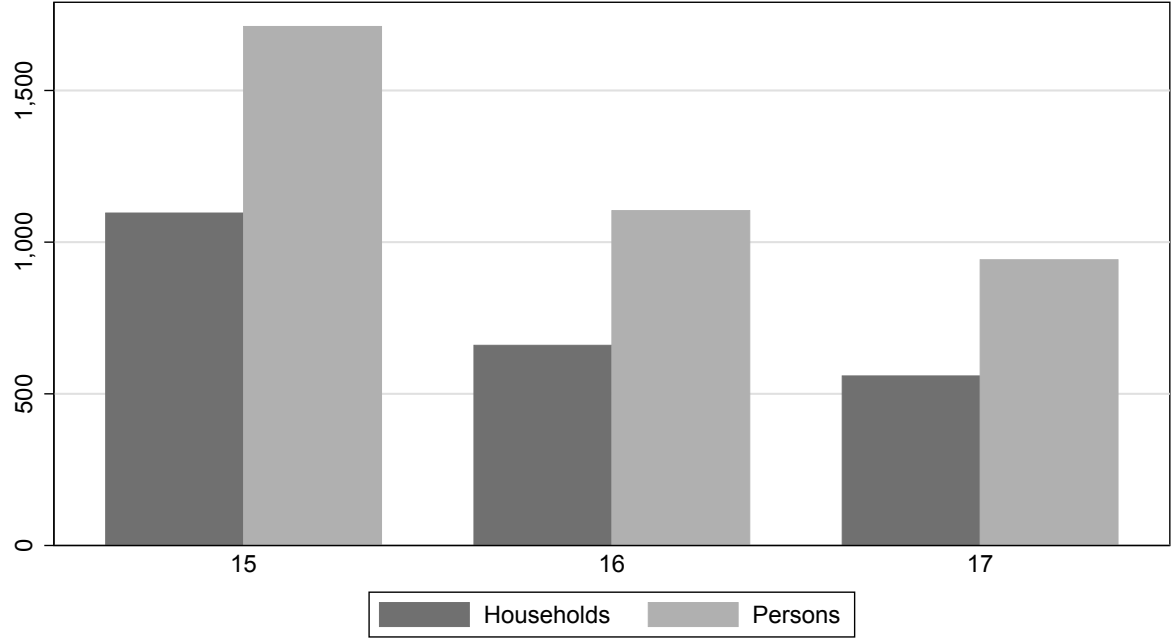


Figure 15: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample M2), Waves 1 to 3

| Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|-------|-------|------|
| Persons | 1,711 | 1,104 | 942 |
| Households | 1,096 | 660 | 559 |

2.2 Continuance and Exit: The First Wave Gross Samples and their Participation Behavior

The following figures display the participation behavior of the first-wave respondents in the subsequent years distinguishing between continued participation (“With interview”), exits due to survey-unrelated attrition (“Moved abroad”, “Deceased”, “Under the age of 16”), and exits due to survey-related attrition (“Temporary drop-out”, “Drop-out”).

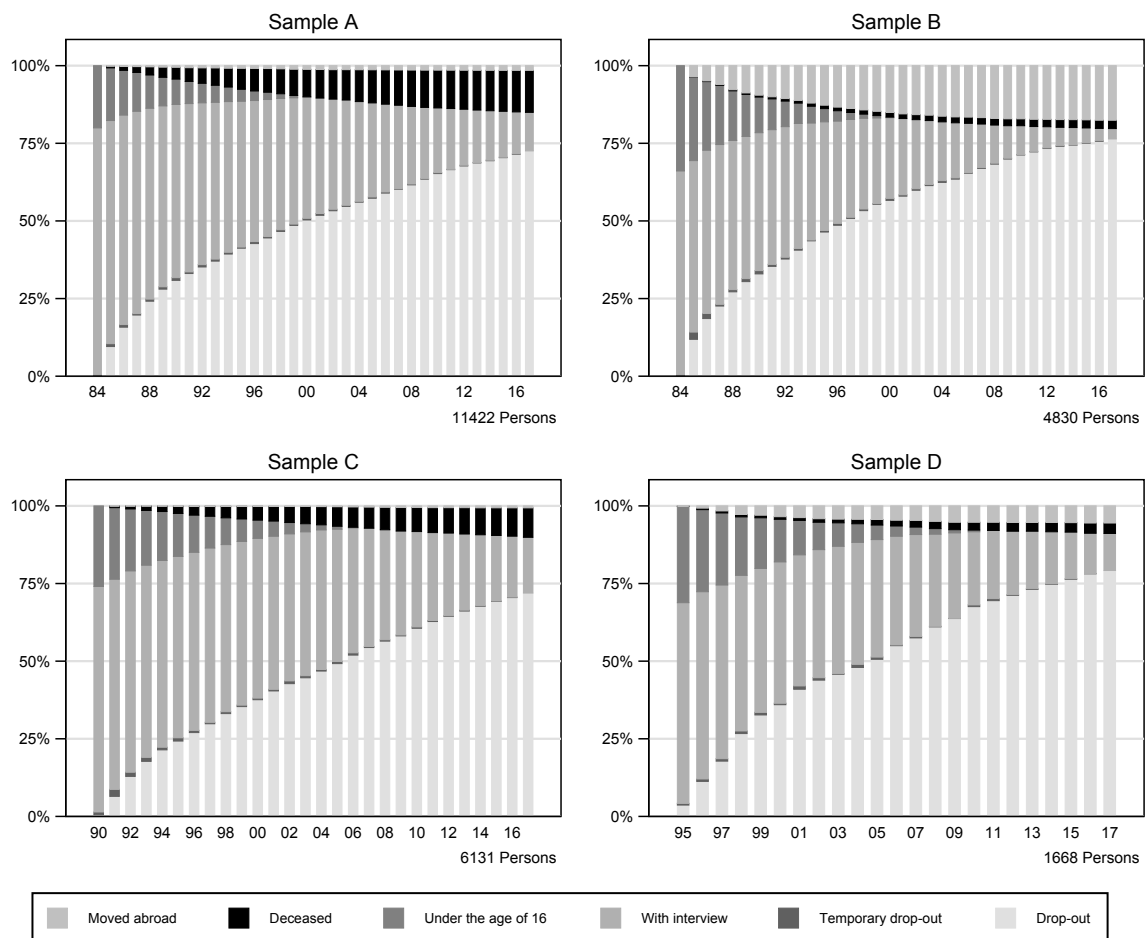


Figure 16: First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017

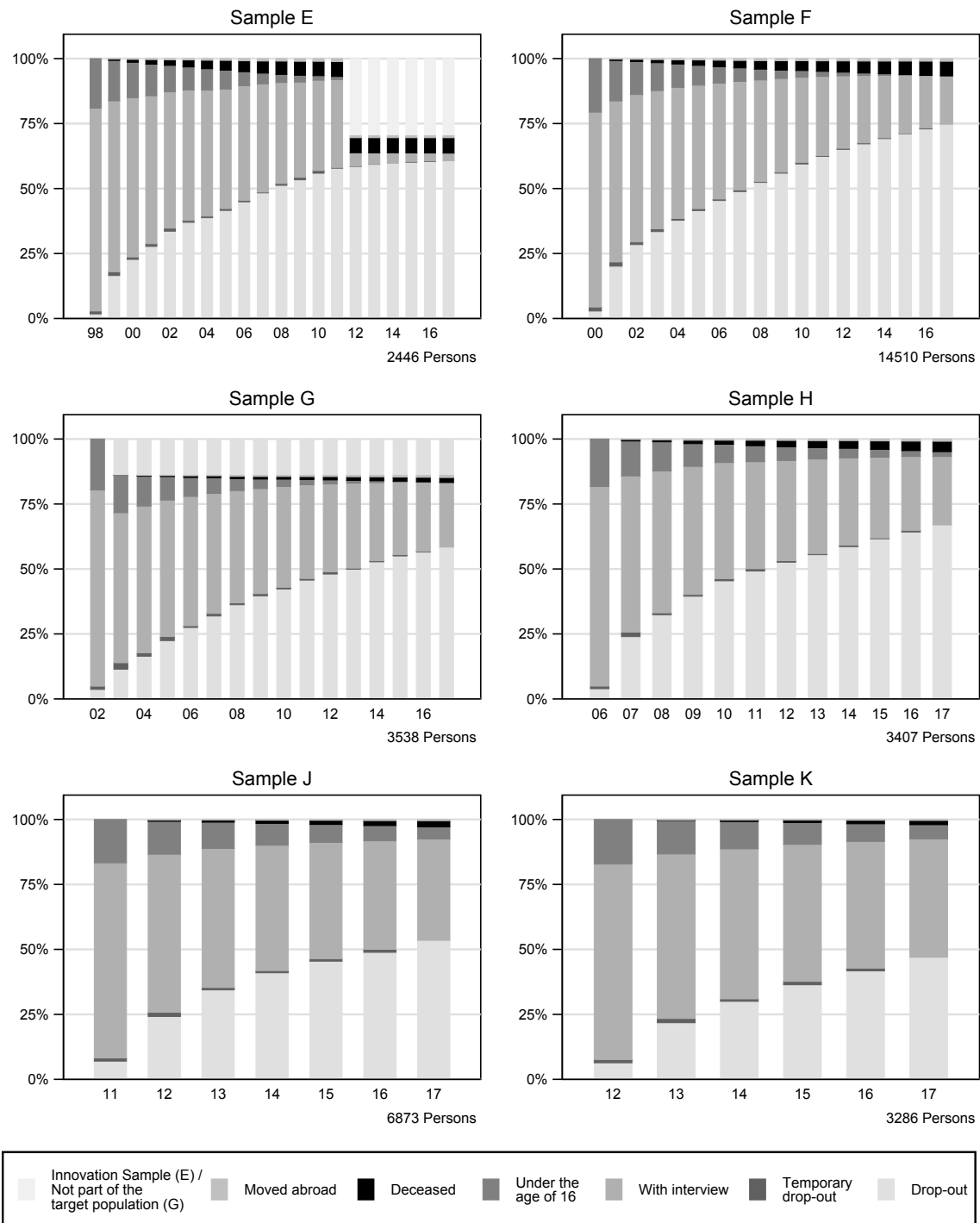


Figure 16: First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017

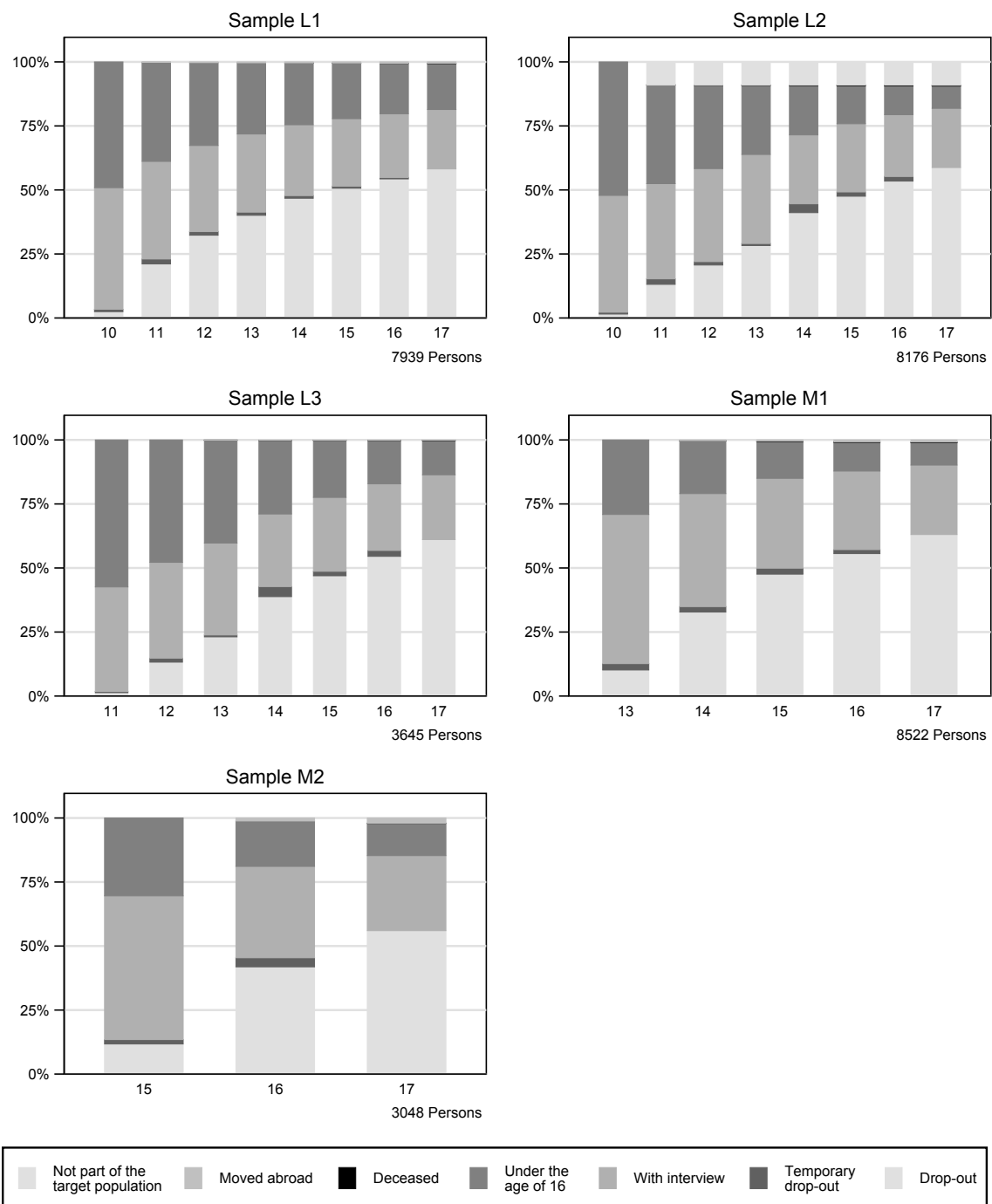


Figure 16: First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017

2.3 New Entrants through birth or move into SOEP Households and their Participation Behavior

The following figures display the participation behavior of the non-original sample members and their entrance to the ongoing survey, distinguishing between continuation of participation, exits due to survey unrelated attrition, and exits due to survey-related attrition.

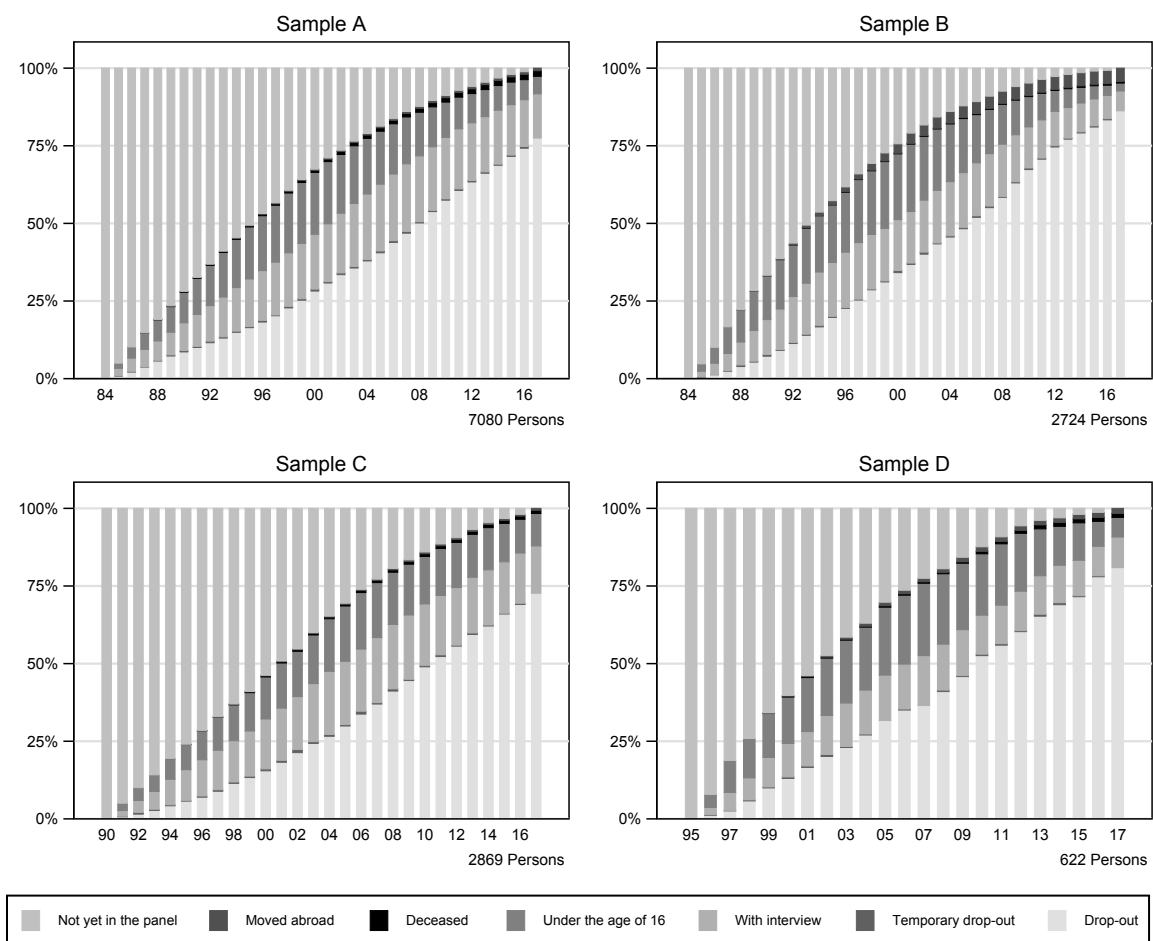


Figure 17: Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017

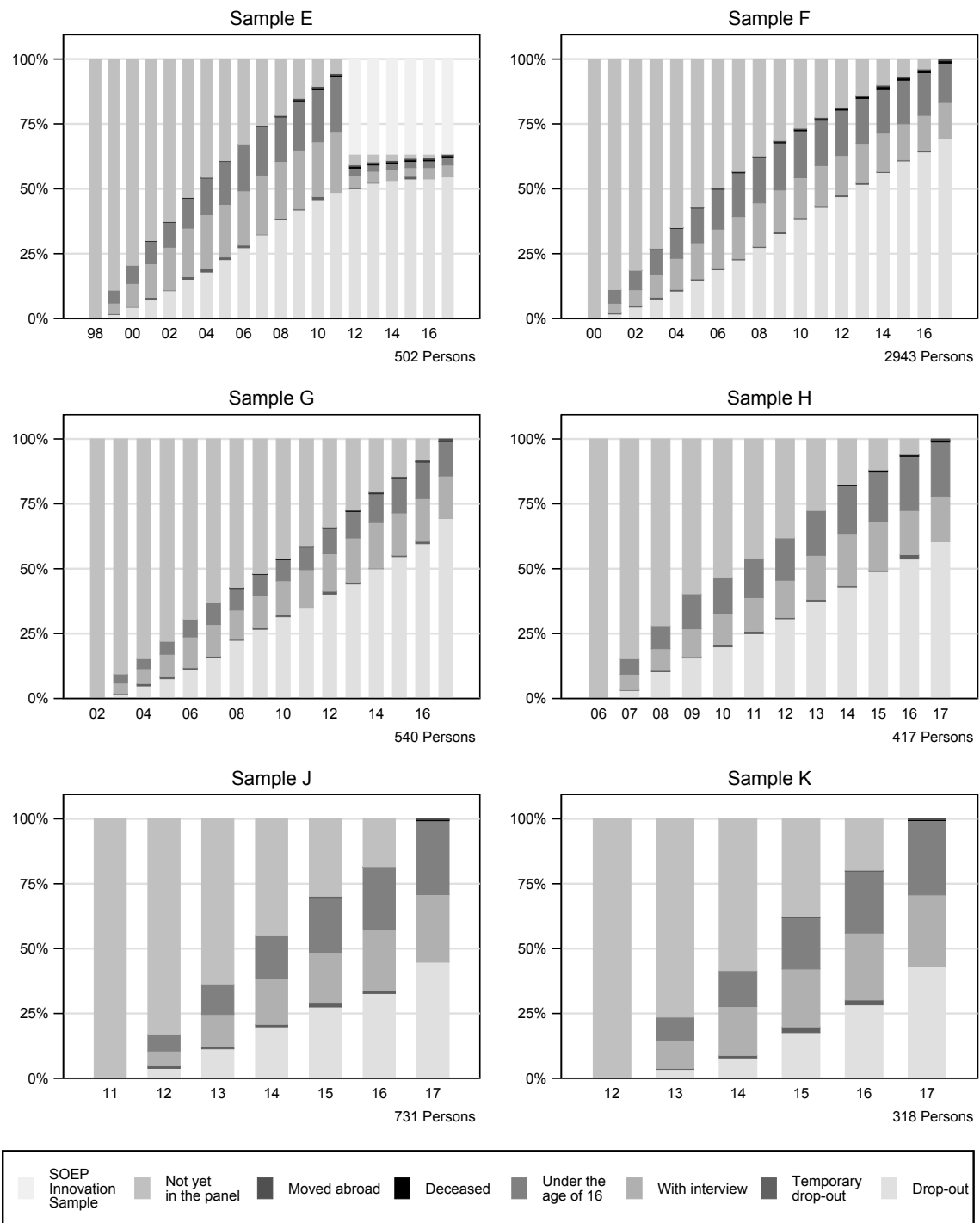


Figure 17: Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017

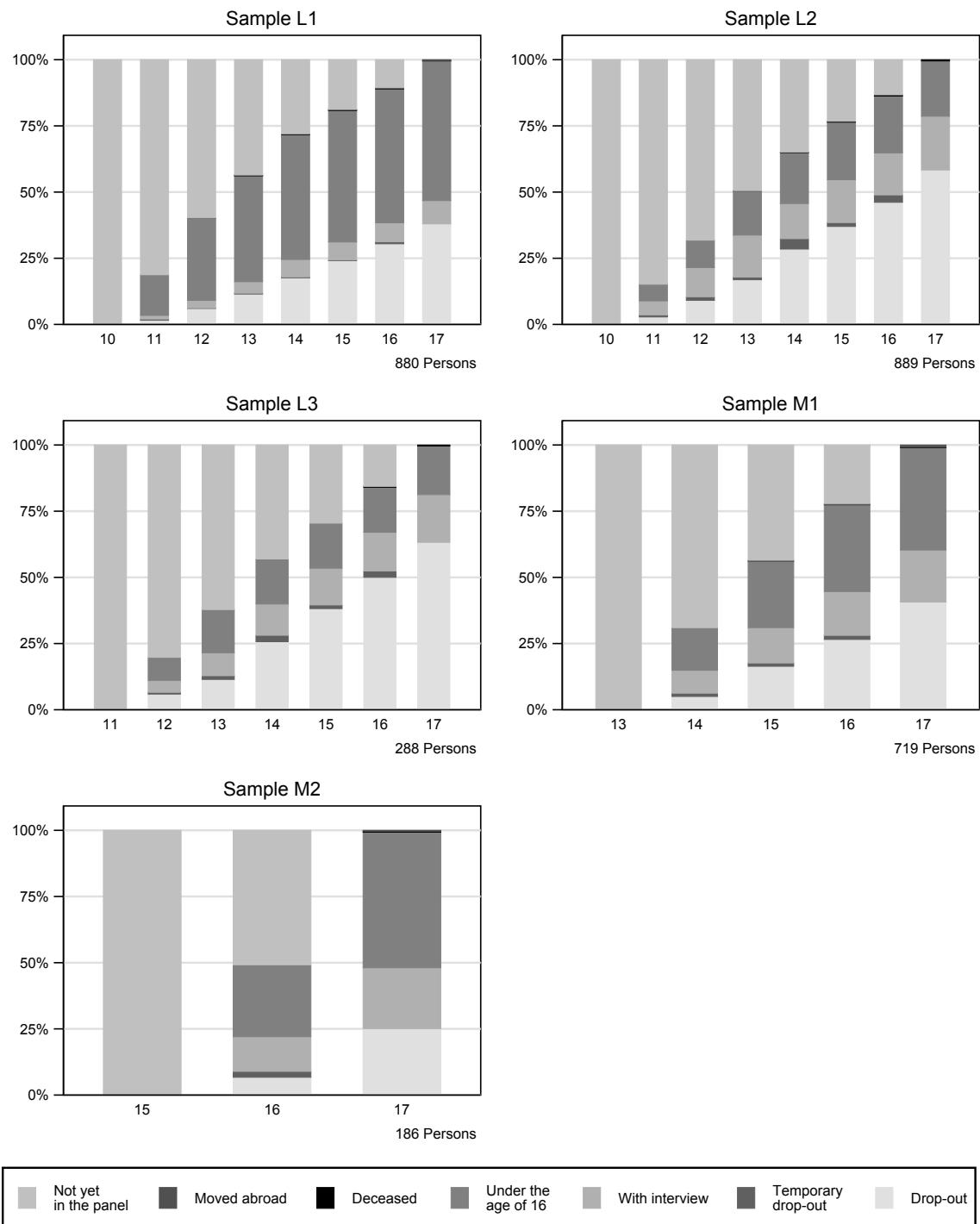


Figure 17: Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2017

2.4 Original Households and Split-Offs

In case a household splits in multiple households (for instance, because a household member moves into another apartment), all resulting split-off households will be interviewed. The household which is not moving keeps the initial household number. These households are referred to as an “original household”²⁶. The following figures display the development of the share of original households for each sample.

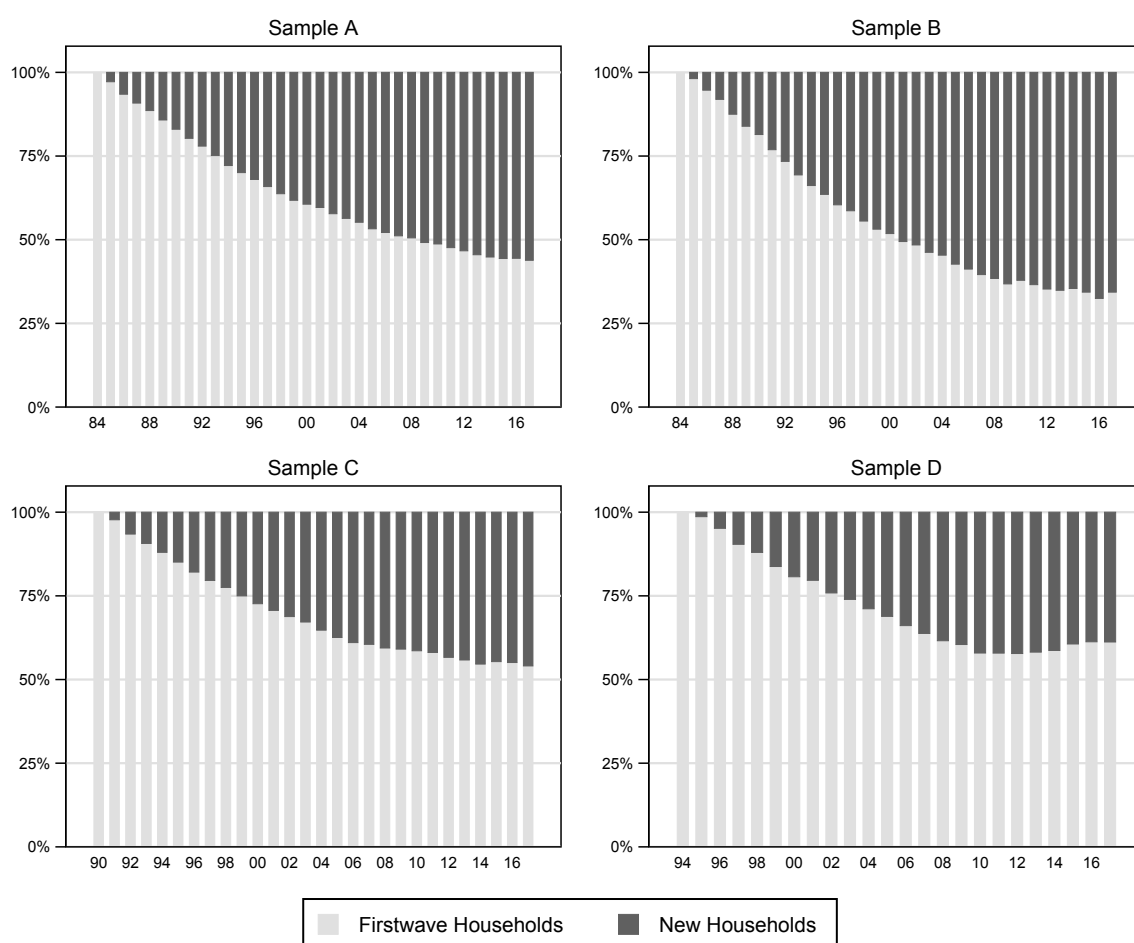


Figure 18: Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2017

²⁶For detailed studies on the relevance of non-original sample members in the SOEP, see Schonlau et al. (2011) and Spiess et al. (2008).

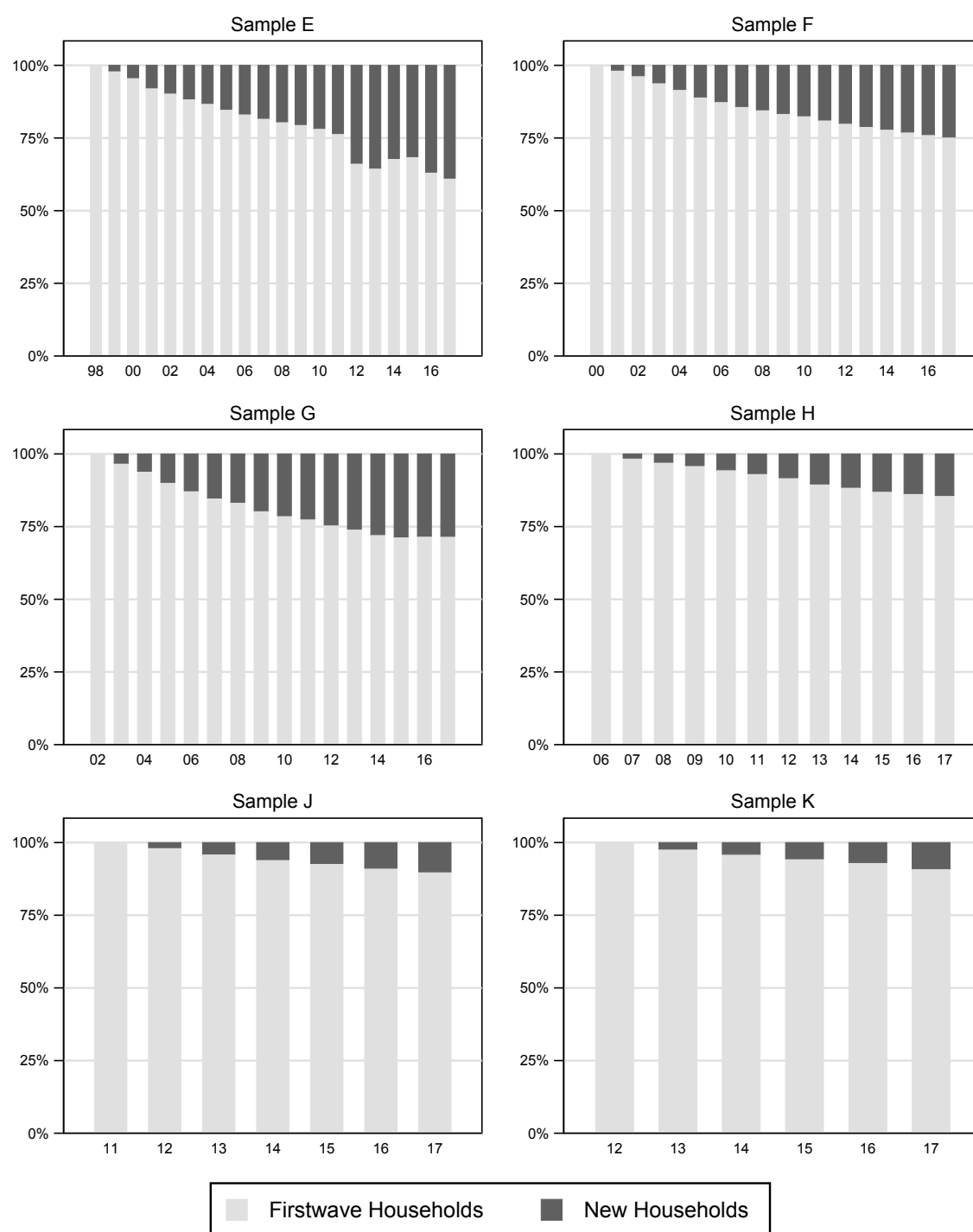


Figure 18: Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2017

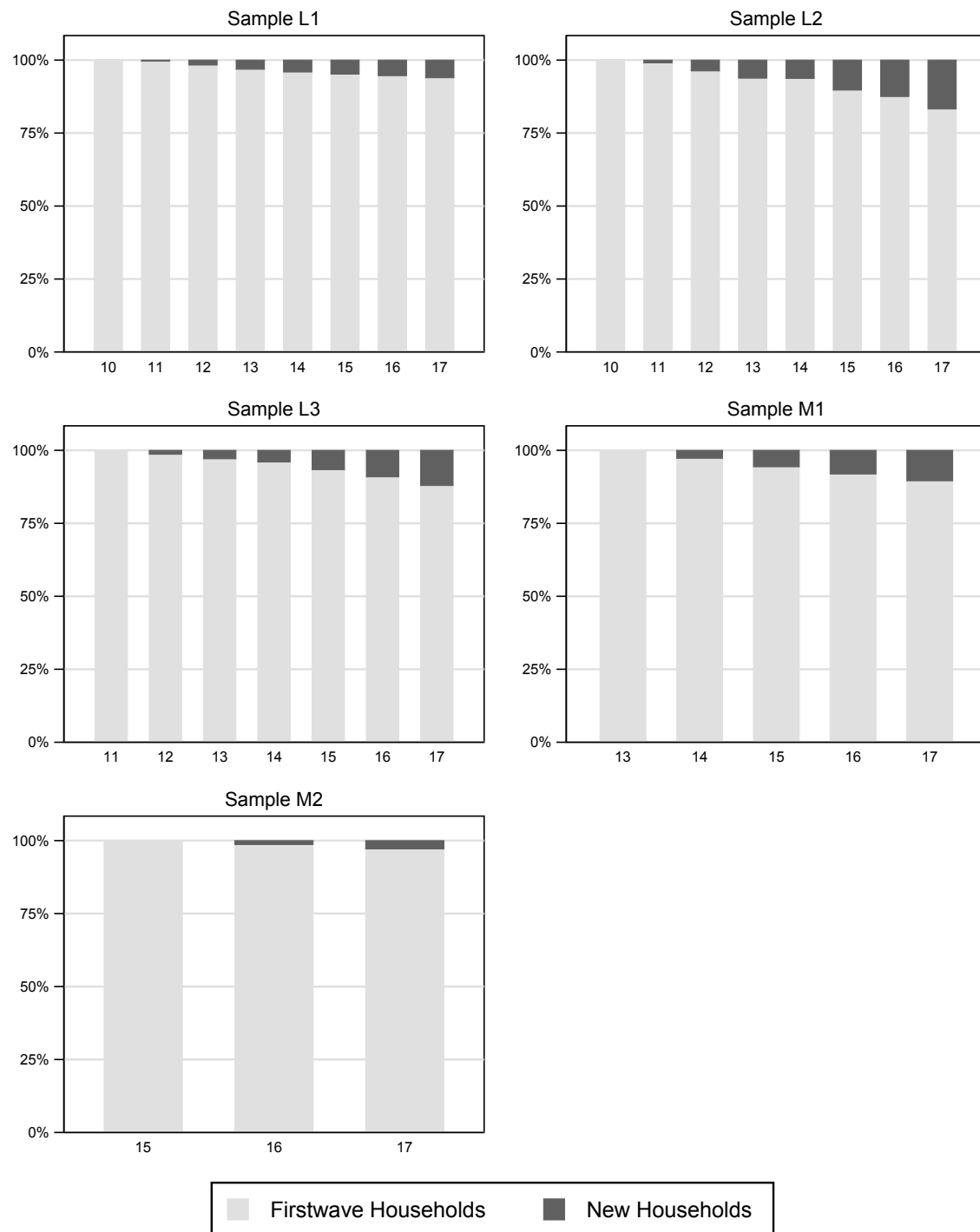


Figure 18: Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2017

2.5 The Risk of Survey-Related Panel Attrition

The following figures display Kaplan-Meier estimates of the survey related attrition risk (unsuccessful follow-up and refusal) of the net sample of first-wave respondents thereby ignoring survey unrelated exits (moves abroad and deaths). These figures stratify the drop-out risk in different groups of the sample defined by respondents' sample membership (Figures 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23) and some basic socio-demographic characteristics measured in the year of sampling, such as age, occupation, income, and education (Figures 24, 25, 26 and 27). These unweighted figures show in general only moderate differences in the risk of survey related attrition between groups of the sample. Among the older samples A through C (Figure 19), for instance, first-wave respondents from sample B have a somewhat lower probability of remaining in the survey than respondents from samples A or C.

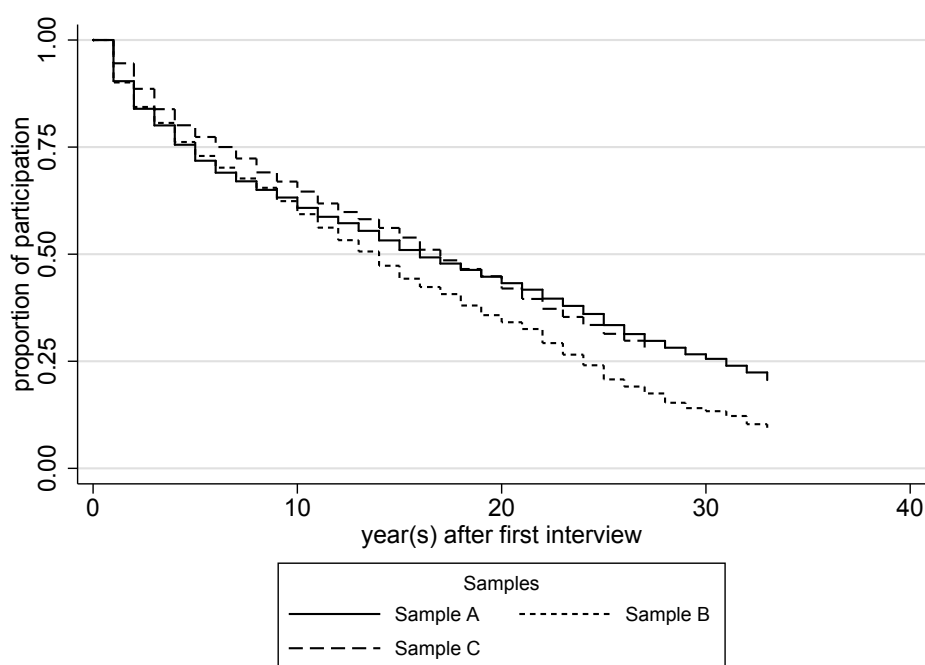


Figure 19: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples A, B, C. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

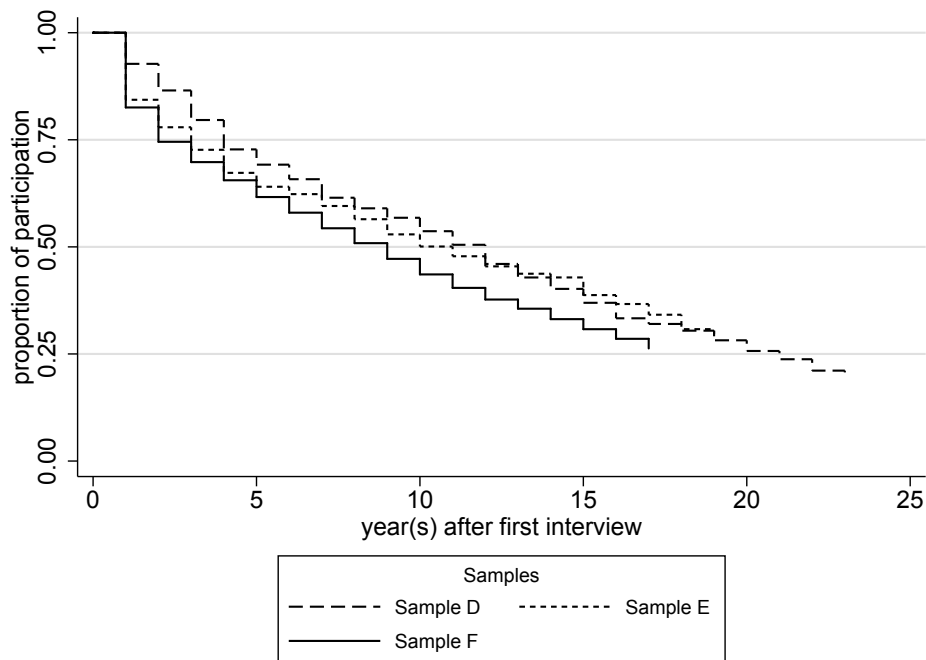


Figure 20: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples D, E, F. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

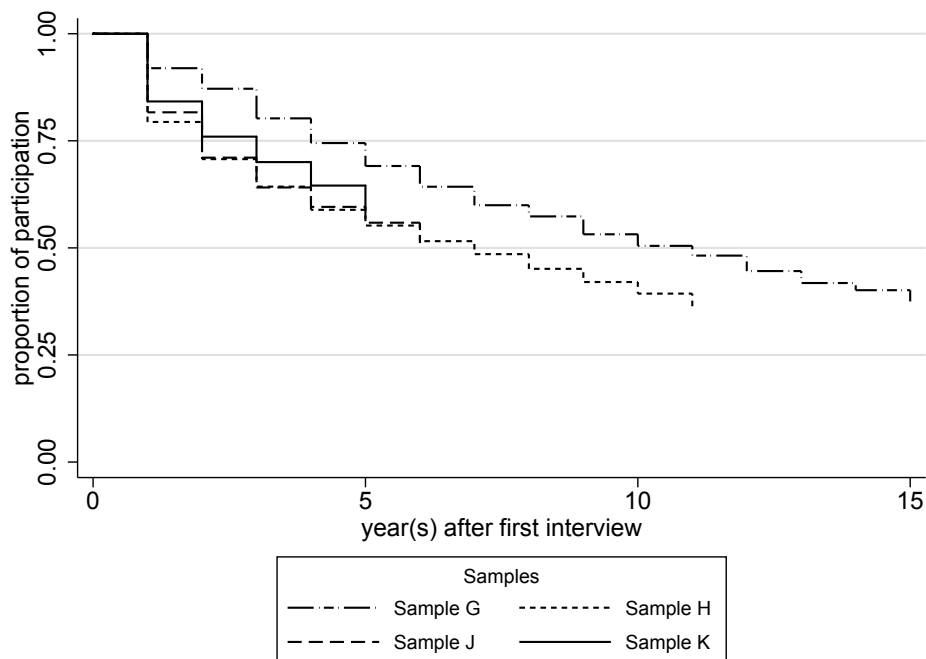


Figure 21: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples G, H, J and K. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

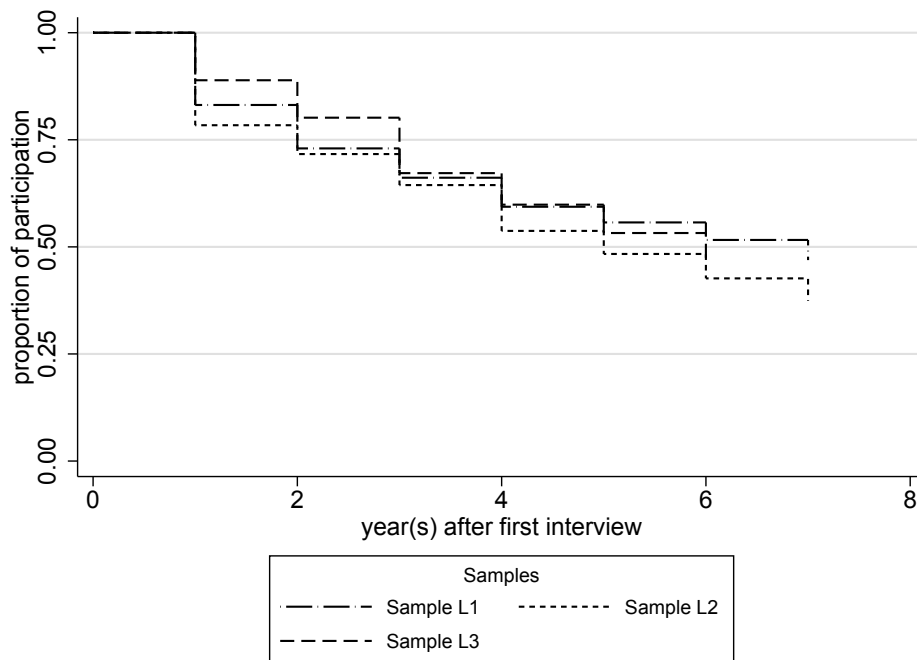


Figure 22: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples L1, L2 and L3. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

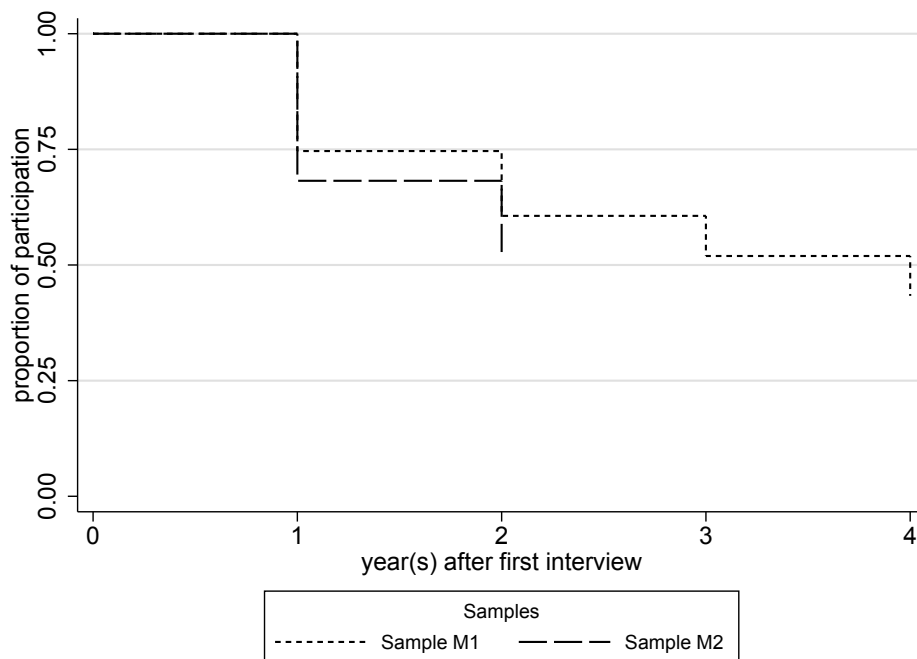


Figure 23: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples M1 and M2. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

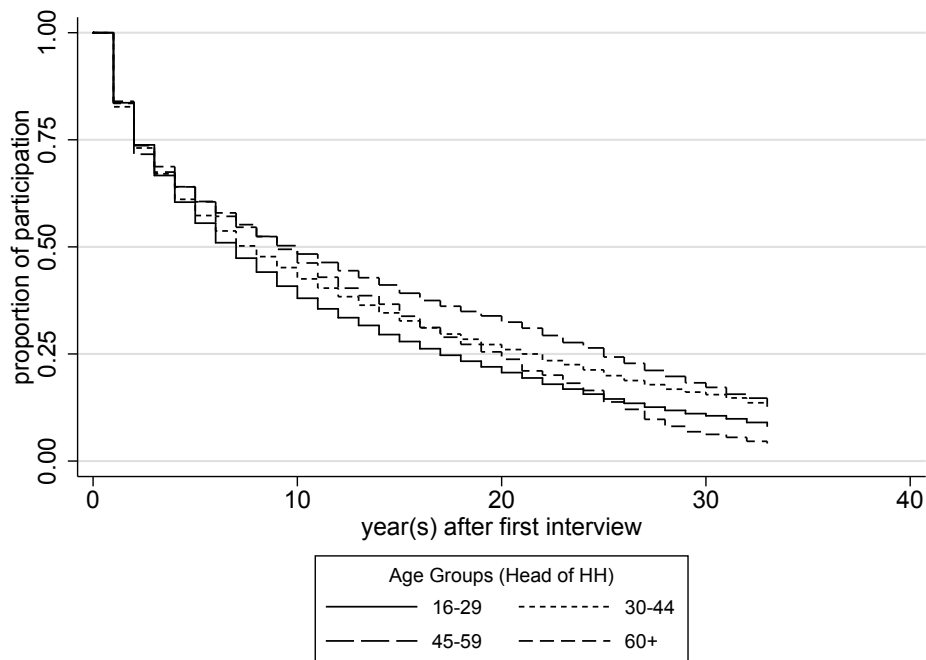


Figure 24: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Age Categories. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

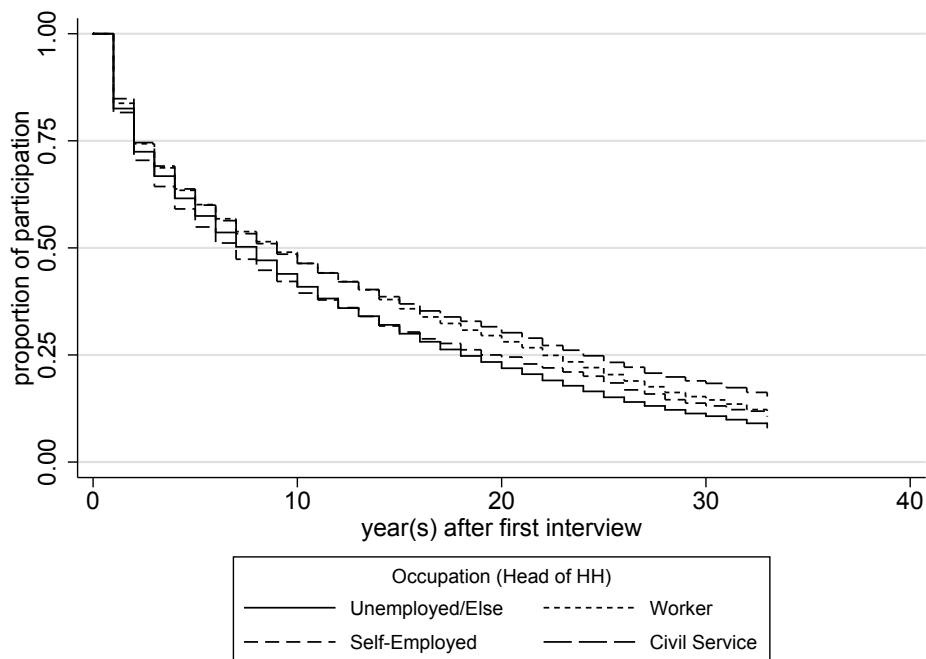


Figure 25: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Occupation. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

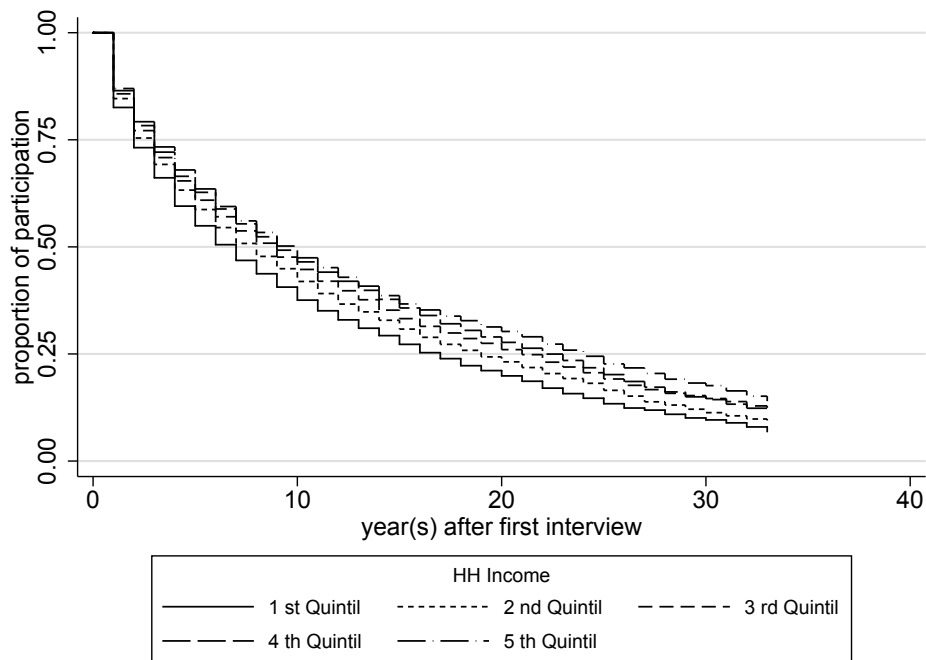


Figure 26: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Income Quintiles. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

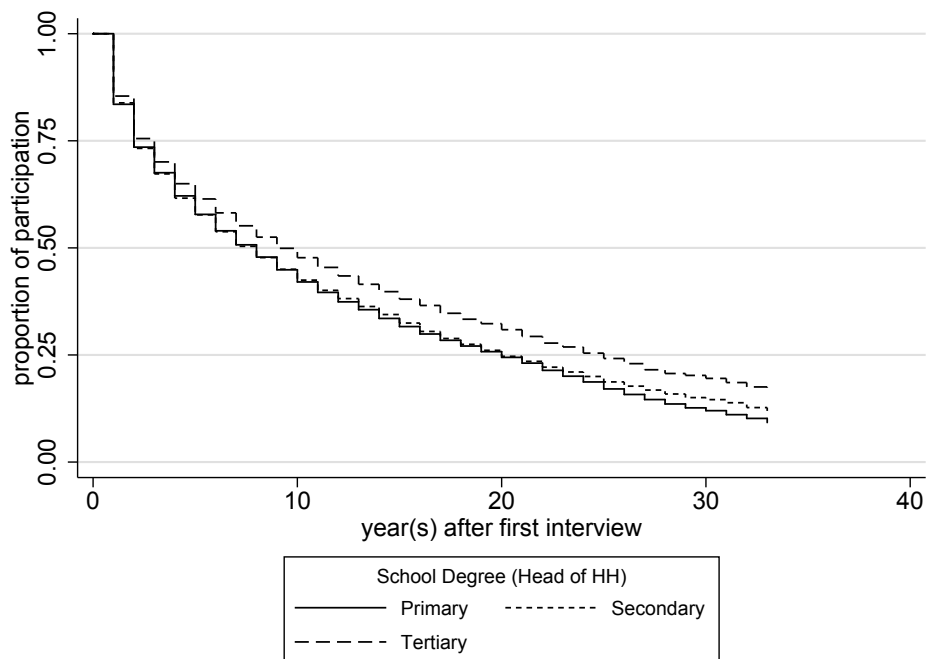


Figure 27: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Education. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

3 Panel Attrition Due to Unsuccessful Follow-Ups

In each panel wave, the first step in successful re-interviewing is the identification of the place of residence of households who took part in the preceding wave. The fieldwork organization of the SOEP, Kantar Public (formerly, TNS Infratest), identifies whether (a) a household still lives at the old address, (b) an entire household has moved, (c) all household members have left the sampling area or all household members have died, and (d) all household members have returned to an existing panel household.

3.1 The Frequency of Successful Follow-Ups

Table 3.1 displays the number of households of the previous waves that need to be re-contacted and the relative frequency of successful follow-ups in subsamples A through M2 and waves 1985 through 2017. The re-contact rates refer to all households of the previous wave that still exist in the sampling area plus split-off households. A contact is regarded as successful if the interviewer documented a completed interview or refusal in the address protocol. Moreover, if former household members returned to an existing panel household, this is classified as a successful follow-up.

Table 3.1: The Frequency of Households to be Re-Contacted and the Percentage of Successful Follow-Ups, Subsamples A to N by Year.

| Year | Sample A | | Sample B | | Sample C | | Sample D | | Sample E | | Sample F | | Sample G | | Sample H | | Sample I | | Sample J | |
|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1984 | 4,528 | | 1,393 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 4,681 | 98.5 | 1,370 | 96.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 4,486 | 99.0 | 1,325 | 97.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 4,232 | 99.1 | 1,220 | 98.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 4,140 | 99.2 | 1,191 | 99.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 3,984 | 99.1 | 1,157 | 99.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 3,902 | 99.2 | 1,124 | 98.8 | 2,179 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 3,860 | 99.5 | 1,151 | 99.3 | 2,246 | 98.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 3,845 | 99.7 | 1,153 | 99.2 | 2,302 | 99.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 3,867 | 99.3 | 1,172 | 98.6 | 2,227 | 99.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 3,849 | 99.3 | 1,150 | 99.0 | 2,134 | 99.4 | 236 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 3,784 | 99.5 | 1,108 | 99.0 | 2,110 | 99.6 | 540 | 100.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 3,747 | 99.7 | 1,069 | 99.3 | 2,103 | 99.5 | 544 | 99.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 3,688 | 99.6 | 1,038 | 99.1 | 2,087 | 99.5 | 541 | 99.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 3,667 | 99.4 | 1,019 | 99.4 | 2,079 | 99.4 | 528 | 99.1 | 1,056 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 3,631 | 99.6 | 975 | 99.4 | 2,037 | 99.7 | 498 | 99.4 | 1,089 | 99.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 3,549 | 99.6 | 934 | 99.5 | 2,025 | 99.7 | 467 | 99.8 | 967 | 99.2 | 6,043 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 3,463 | 99.6 | 904 | 99.4 | 2,034 | 99.7 | 454 | 99.1 | 921 | 99.1 | 6,162 | 99.0 | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 3,406 | 99.7 | 877 | 99.1 | 2,005 | 99.6 | 450 | 99.8 | 873 | 99.4 | 5,447 | 99.5 | 1,224 | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 3,330 | 99.6 | 840 | 99.6 | 1,982 | 99.6 | 434 | 99.5 | 834 | 99.3 | 4,965 | 99.7 | 1,056 | 99.1 | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 3,260 | 99.8 | 803 | 99.6 | 1,962 | 99.6 | 436 | 99.8 | 797 | 99.7 | 4,736 | 99.6 | 1,010 | 99.7 | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 3,220 | 99.8 | 779 | 99.4 | 1,959 | 99.7 | 429 | 99.3 | 783 | 99.9 | 4,577 | 99.7 | 1,001 | 99.7 | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 3,138 | 99.7 | 770 | 99.6 | 1,941 | 99.4 | 425 | 98.8 | 775 | 99.1 | 4,401 | 99.3 | 995 | 99.5 | 1,506 | | | | | |
| 2007 | 3,000 | 99.7 | 725 | 99.4 | 1,834 | 99.9 | 387 | 99.5 | 727 | 99.7 | 4,157 | 99.5 | 933 | 99.2 | 1,530 | 99.5 | | | | |
| 2008 | 2,856 | 99.8 | 676 | 99.3 | 1,767 | 99.5 | 372 | 99.5 | 680 | 99.7 | 3,962 | 99.4 | 904 | 99.7 | 1,326 | 99.6 | | | | |
| 2009 | 2,730 | 99.7 | 620 | 99.4 | 1,695 | 99.9 | 351 | 99.7 | 636 | 100.0 | 3,760 | 99.6 | 870 | 99.5 | 1,145 | 99.7 | 1,495 | | | |
| 2010 | 2,570 | 99.8 | 548 | 99.5 | 1,627 | 100.0 | 334 | 99.7 | 605 | 99.8 | 3,538 | 99.6 | 826 | 99.9 | 1,059 | 99.5 | 1,738 | 98.3 | | |
| 2011 | 2,421 | 99.8 | 495 | 99.2 | 1,541 | 99.8 | 303 | 99.3 | 589 | 100.0 | 3,319 | 99.7 | 797 | 99.6 | 992 | 99.6 | | | 3,136 | |
| 2012 | 2,289 | 99.8 | 440 | 99.8 | 1,466 | 99.9 | 286 | 100.0 | 116 | 99.1 | 3,076 | 99.9 | 774 | 99.7 | 928 | 99.9 | | | 3,204 | 99.2 |
| 2013 | 2,180 | 99.6 | 393 | 99.2 | 1,417 | 99.7 | 269 | 99.3 | 98 | 100.0 | 2,881 | 99.7 | 733 | 99.6 | 877 | 99.5 | | | 2,871 | 99.5 |
| 2014 | 2,078 | 99.4 | 361 | 99.4 | 1,351 | 99.6 | 249 | 100.0 | 90 | 100.0 | 2,741 | 99.7 | 725 | 99.3 | 828 | 99.4 | | | 2,519 | 99.1 |
| 2015 | 1,998 | 99.4 | 331 | 99.4 | 1,300 | 99.5 | 229 | 100.0 | 83 | 100.0 | 2,597 | 99.2 | 699 | 99.3 | 790 | 99.7 | | | 2,309 | 99.4 |
| 2016 | 1,861 | 99.6 | 296 | 99.7 | 1,217 | 99.7 | 208 | 99.5 | 83 | 96.4 | 2,412 | 99.4 | 669 | 98.7 | 720 | 99.6 | | | 2,119 | 99.5 |
| 2017 | 1,748 | 99.3 | 271 | 98.9 | 1,125 | 99.6 | 184 | 99.5 | 75 | 100.0 | 2,214 | 99.3 | 622 | 99.5 | 677 | 99.4 | | | 2,015 | 99.3 |

| Year | Sample K | | Sample L1 | | Sample L2 | | Sample L3 | | Sample M1 | | Sample M2 | | Sample M3/4 | | Sample M5 | | Sample N | |
|------|----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---------------------|------|-----------|---|----------|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 2010 | | | 2,074 | | 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2,083 | 98.8 | 2,271 | 98.1 | 924 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 1,526 | | 1,867 | 99.6 | 2,255 | 98.5 | 943 | 98.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 1,564 | 99.0 | 1,753 | 99.3 | 2,177 | 98.8 | 920 | 99.1 | 2,723 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 1,448 | 99.4 | 1,512 | 99.4 | 2,027 | 98.2 | 836 | 98.6 | 2,828 | 98.8 | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 1,308 | 99.3 | 1,404 | 99.4 | 1,880 | 98.4 | 789 | 97.8 | 2,456 | 98.0 | 1,096 | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 1,209 | 99.3 | 1,287 | 99.5 | 1,736 | 98.6 | 732 | 98.2 | 2,116 | 97.7 | 1,096 | 97.1 | 3,289 | | | | | |
| 2017 | 1,105 | 99.5 | 1,209 | 99.3 | 1,587 | 98.6 | 686 | 97.8 | 1,794 | 97.9 | 931 | 98.1 | 3,351 ²⁷ | 93.6 | 1,519 | | 2,314 | |

Note: In the case of the initial wave of a sample, table entries are the number of participating households. See also Section 2.

²⁷ This number contains 112 cases that had to be deleted in 2016, due to incorrectly conducted interviews, and that were subsequently surveyed in 2017. Furthermore 112 cases had to be deleted in 2017 due to incorrectly conducted interviews.

3.2 Predicting the Probability of Successful vs. Unsuccessful Follow-Ups in the Year 2017

Based on household and interview level characteristics measured in 2016, we aim at predicting the probability of re-contacting a household relative to unsuccessful follow-up in 2017. Among a very large number of regressors that we tested in preliminary analyses, we identified a small set of variables that exert a robust effect on the probability of successful follow-ups ($p < 0.05$). Table 3.2 describes the regressors and Table 3.3 reports the subsample-specific estimates of logit models for the probability of re-contacting a household relative to unsuccessful follow-up.

Note that the estimates of regression models of the previous waves from 1985 to 2016 are not reported in the present data documentation due to space restrictions. These can be obtained from previous attrition documentations.

Table 3.2: Definition of the Regressors of the Logit Model of Unsuccessful Follow-Ups

| Variable | Label | Value |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Interview Characteristics | | |
| New Household | Household new in SOEP | 0/1 |
| New Address | Household moved | 0/1 |
| New SOEP Member | Head of household had less than 4 interviews | 0/1 |
| Temporary Drop-Out | Temporary drop-out of household in prev. year | 0/1 |
| Drop-Out Related Household | Ultimate drop-out of related household | 0/1 |
| Change of Interviewer | Change of interviewer between the two last waves | 0/1 |
| Interviewer Related HH | Same interviewer in related household | 0/1 |
| Long Interview | Duration of the interview more than 20 Minutes | 0/1 |
| Phone Unknown | Telephone number undisclosed | 0/1 |
| Subsample M4 | Household from Sample M4, Refugee/Families | 0/1 |
| Demographic Characteristics | | |
| Non-German Nationality | Household member(s) has nationality other than German | 0/1 |
| Single Household | One-person household | 0/1 |
| Sibling in HH | Head of household has sibling(s) living in same household | 0/1 |
| Child Under 12 | At least one child younger than 12 years in household | 0/1 |
| Work and Economic Situation | | |
| Low Income | Low household income, within the 1st quartile | 0/1 |
| Low Expenditure | Household expenditures lower than income | 0/1 |
| Asylum Benefits Low | Head of household: Amount of asylum seeker benefits (AsylbLG) last month - 1st quartile | 0/1 |
| Same Employer 4th Q. | Head of household: Duration working for the current employer, 4th Q. | 0/1 |
| Telephone | Household has one or more telephone landlines | 0/1 |
| No Shoes | Not everyone in the household has at least two pairs of outdoor shoes | 0/1 |
| Personality and Attitudes | | |
| Outsider Feeling | Head of household sometimes/often feels like an outsider | 0/1 |
| Positive Self-Attitude | Household member(s) has positive attitude toward themselves | 0/1 |
| Extreme Answers | High number of extreme answers of attitude questions 4th Q. | 0/1 |
| Building, Area, and Region | | |
| Bavaria | Household located in Bavaria | 0/1 |
| Hesse | Household located in Hesse | 0/1 |
| High-Rise Building | Household lives in a high-rise building (9 or more stories) | 0/1 |
| High-Rise Area | Household located in area with many high-rise buildings | 0/1 |
| Small Apartments Area | Household located in area with high share of small apartments | 0/1 |
| High Average Age Area | Household located in area with high average age | 0/1 |

Table 3.3: Estimates of Logit Models of the Probability of Re-Contacting a Household (Relative to Unsuccessful Follow-Up) in 2017

| | Sample A | Sample C | Sample F | Sample H | Sample J | Sample K | Sample L1 | Sample L2 | Sample L3 | Sample M1 | Sample M2 | Sample M3/4 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Intercept | 2.25*** | 1.84*** | 1.91*** | 2.12*** | 2.30*** | 1.92*** | 1.83*** | 2.49*** | 2.12*** | 1.74*** | 2.17*** | 1.93*** |
| Interview Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Household | -1.27*** | -1.20*** | | | -1.07*** | -0.95*** | -0.95*** | -0.86** | -0.60* | -1.57*** | -1.43*** | -0.72*** |
| New Address | -0.90*** | | -0.90*** | | | | | -1.14*** | -0.76* | -1.26*** | -1.02*** | |
| New SOEP member | | | | | | -0.75* | | | | | | |
| Temporary Drop-Out | | | | | | | | -0.97*** | | | | |
| Drop-Out Related Household | | | | -1.37** | | | | | | | | |
| Change of Interviewer | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.30*** |
| Interviewer Related HH | | | | | | | | | | 0.83* | | |
| Long Interview | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.15* |
| Phone Unknown | | | | | -0.68** | | -0.63** | -0.39* | | -0.98*** | | -0.57*** |
| Subsample M4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.22*** |
| Demographic Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-German Nationality | | | | | | | | -0.57* | | | | |
| Single Household | | | | | | | | | -1.02*** | -0.62*** | -0.69** | -0.31*** |
| Sibling in HH | | | | | | | | -0.72** | | | | |
| Child Under 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.23** |
| Work and Economic Situation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Income | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.20** |
| Low Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.39* |
| Asylum Benefits Low | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.31*** |
| Same employer 4th Q. | | | | -0.90* | -0.60** | | | | | | | |
| Telephone | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.20* |
| No Shoes | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.20** |
| Personality and Attitudes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outsider Feeling | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.16** |
| Positive Self-Attitude | | | | | | | | | | -0.88** | | |
| Extreme Answers | | | | | | | | | | 0.74*** | | |

Note: ***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.10.

In Samples B, D, E and G less than 4 households were not re-contacted.

Table 3.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| | Sample A | Sample C | Sample F | Sample H | Sample J | Sample K | Sample L1 | Sample L2 | Sample L3 | Sample M1 | Sample M2 | Sample M3/4 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Building, Area, and Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bavaria | | | | | | | | | | | | –0.17* |
| Hesse | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.52** |
| High-Rise Building | | | | | | | | | –0.64* | | | |
| High-Rise Area | | | | | –0.55** | | | | | | | |
| Small Apartments Area | –0.45* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Average Age Area | | | –0.28* | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>No. of Observations</i> | 1,748 | 1,125 | 2,214 | 677 | 2,015 | 1,105 | 1,209 | 1,587 | 686 | 1,794 | 931 | 3,238 |
| <i>Log Likelihood</i> | –43.73 | –23.08 | –67.29 | –15.09 | –43.69 | –23.55 | –36.40 | –73.36 | –45.30 | –90.26 | –55.09 | –617.22 |

Note: ***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.10.

In Samples B, D, E and G less than 4 households were not re-contacted.

4 Panel Attrition Due to Refusals

In each panel wave, the second step in successful re-interviewing after having identified the location of households from the preceding wave is to obtain each household's confirmation of willingness to participate in the survey. We define successful re-interviewing relative only to survey-related panel attrition, such as refusals, and ignore survey-unrelated attrition, such as the death of a participant or her decision to move abroad, to generate the longitudinal weights.

4.1 The Frequency of Participation

Table 4.1 display the participation rates due to refusal by subsample and wave. The corresponding drop-out rates can be then obtained following an analogous procedure. Note that in order to obtain this probability no distinction was made between the various types of refusals that can occur in a survey, such as unconditional refusals, refusals due to lack of time, or health problems, etc.

Table 4.1: The Frequency of Re-Contacted Households and the Percentage of Participation, Subsamples A to N by Year.

| Year | Sample A | | Sample B | | Sample C | | Sample D | | Sample E | | Sample F | | Sample G | | Sample H | | Sample I | | Sample J | |
|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1984 | 4,528 | | 1,393 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 4,611 | 89.8 | 1,326 | 89.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 4,442 | 89.2 | 1,290 | 87.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 4,194 | 93.2 | 1,204 | 92.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 4,105 | 91.2 | 1,180 | 90.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 3,949 | 92.4 | 1,146 | 91.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 3,871 | 93.3 | 1,111 | 92.5 | 2,179 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 3,842 | 94.0 | 1,143 | 92.4 | 2,213 | 91.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 3,833 | 93.5 | 1,144 | 92.7 | 2,290 | 88.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 3,838 | 93.9 | 1,156 | 92.0 | 2,208 | 89.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 3,821 | 93.6 | 1,139 | 89.8 | 2,122 | 92.3 | 236 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 3,766 | 93.6 | 1,097 | 89.5 | 2,101 | 92.2 | 540 | 96.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 3,734 | 93.3 | 1,061 | 90.5 | 2,092 | 93.3 | 542 | 91.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 3,674 | 94.1 | 1,029 | 90.5 | 2,076 | 93.5 | 537 | 89.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 3,645 | 92.9 | 1,013 | 88.6 | 2,066 | 91.3 | 523 | 84.3 | 1,056 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 3,616 | 92.0 | 969 | 88.5 | 2,030 | 93.3 | 495 | 85.9 | 1,084 | 81.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 3,535 | 91.7 | 929 | 88.3 | 2,018 | 93.1 | 466 | 91.2 | 959 | 87.8 | 6,043 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 3,448 | 91.9 | 899 | 90.0 | 2,028 | 91.2 | 450 | 88.4 | 913 | 88.8 | 6,100 | 80.5 | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 3,396 | 92.0 | 869 | 88.1 | 1,996 | 91.1 | 449 | 89.5 | 868 | 89.1 | 5,420 | 84.6 | 1,224 | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 3,318 | 92.6 | 837 | 88.6 | 1,974 | 91.5 | 432 | 92.4 | 828 | 89.9 | 4,951 | 88.6 | 1,047 | 87.0 | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 3,253 | 92.5 | 800 | 89.2 | 1,955 | 92.7 | 435 | 89.2 | 795 | 92.1 | 4,719 | 89.7 | 1,007 | 89.8 | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 3,214 | 91.4 | 774 | 90.2 | 1,954 | 90.6 | 426 | 89.0 | 782 | 90.3 | 4,564 | 89.2 | 998 | 88.1 | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 3,130 | 90.1 | 767 | 85.4 | 1,930 | 89.0 | 420 | 85.7 | 768 | 89.3 | 4,370 | 89.1 | 990 | 86.8 | 1,506 | | | | | |
| 2007 | 2,992 | 91.0 | 721 | 85.2 | 1,832 | 90.3 | 385 | 89.6 | 725 | 89.2 | 4,138 | 89.3 | 926 | 89.0 | 1,523 | 78.0 | | | | |
| 2008 | 2,850 | 90.7 | 671 | 84.9 | 1,759 | 90.5 | 370 | 88.6 | 678 | 88.8 | 3,939 | 89.2 | 901 | 87.3 | 1,321 | 81.9 | | | | |
| 2009 | 2,723 | 89.0 | 616 | 81.2 | 1,693 | 90.7 | 350 | 87.4 | 636 | 90.3 | 3,746 | 88.2 | 866 | 87.4 | 1,142 | 87.2 | 1,495 | | | |
| 2010 | 2,565 | 87.5 | 545 | 80.9 | 1,627 | 88.3 | 333 | 83.5 | 604 | 91.6 | 3,523 | 86.7 | 825 | 90.1 | 1,054 | 86.6 | 1,709 | 68.8 | | |
| 2011 | 2,417 | 88.9 | 491 | 79.6 | 1,538 | 88.1 | 301 | 88.4 | 589 | 92.5 | 3,308 | 87.2 | 794 | 88.9 | 988 | 86.8 | | | 3,136 | |
| 2012 | 2,285 | 89.0 | 439 | 78.8 | 1,465 | 89.6 | 286 | 87.8 | 115 | 80.0 | 3,073 | 87.9 | 772 | 89.0 | 927 | 88.2 | | | 3,179 | 80.4 |
| 2013 | 2,172 | 89.7 | 390 | 82.3 | 1,413 | 88.5 | 267 | 86.9 | 98 | 83.7 | 2,878 | 89.3 | 730 | 92.7 | 873 | 89.7 | | | 2,857 | 80.7 |
| 2014 | 2,065 | 90.8 | 359 | 84.1 | 1,346 | 90.0 | 249 | 85.5 | 90 | 86.7 | 2,732 | 88.4 | 720 | 89.0 | 823 | 88.9 | | | 2,497 | 84.5 |
| 2015 | 1,986 | 86.6 | 329 | 81.5 | 1,294 | 87.4 | 229 | 84.3 | 83 | 84.3 | 2,577 | 88.2 | 694 | 87.3 | 788 | 86.8 | | | 2,296 | 86.4 |
| 2016 | 1,853 | 87.9 | 295 | 77.3 | 1,213 | 88.5 | 207 | 83.6 | 80 | 85.0 | 2,398 | 87.3 | 660 | 89.4 | 717 | 89.1 | | | 2,108 | 89.3 |
| 2017 | 1,736 | 88.0 | 268 | 75.0 | 1,120 | 89.0 | 183 | 90.2 | 75 | 89.3 | 2,199 | 89.5 | 619 | 90.6 | 673 | 88.3 | | | 2,001 | 88.8 |

| Year | Sample K | | Sample L1 | | Sample L2 | | Sample L3 | | Sample M1 | | Sample M2 | | Sample M3/4 | | Sample M5 | | Sample N | | |
|------|----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---------------------|------|-----------|---|----------|---|--|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | |
| 2010 | | | 2,074 | | 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2,057 | 80.1 | 2,228 | 87.9 | 924 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 1,526 | | 1,859 | 78.9 | 2,222 | 85.9 | 931 | 87.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 1,549 | 82.7 | 1,741 | 78.2 | 2,151 | 83.9 | 912 | 82.9 | 2,723 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 1,439 | 82.5 | 1,503 | 83.0 | 1,990 | 71.2 | 824 | 72.7 | 2,793 | 72.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 1,299 | 85.3 | 1,396 | 84.8 | 1,850 | 74.5 | 772 | 76.3 | 2,407 | 69.3 | 1,096 | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 1,201 | 87.1 | 1,280 | 87.7 | 1,712 | 73.9 | 719 | 75.0 | 2,067 | 72.2 | 1,054 | 62.0 | 3,289 | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 1,099 | 89.8 | 1,200 | 87.9 | 1,564 | 79.7 | 671 | 77.8 | 1,757 | 76.8 | 913 | 61.2 | 3,138 ²⁸ | 73.0 | 1,519 | | 2,314 | | |

Note: In the case of the initial wave of a sample, table entries are the number of participating households. See also Section 2.

²⁸This number contains 112 cases that had to be deleted in 2016, due to incorrectly conducted interviews, and that were subsequently surveyed in 2017. Furthermore 112 cases had to be deleted in 2017 due to incorrectly conducted interviews.

4.2 Predicting the Probability of Re-Interviewing vs. Refusal in the Year 2017

Based on the household and interview characteristics measured in the year 2016, and some regional information measured in 2017, we aim at predicting the probability of agreement vs. refusal to participate in the survey for households that were re-contacted in 2017. The individual attributes refer in many cases to the head of the household in the previous wave, but for split-off households the attributes are based on the information from the person who moved out of the panel household (in the case of several persons, the first person mentioned in the address protocol). In many other cases, personal information is aggregated at the level of households, for instance, rare events, such as the presence of individuals with an acute medical condition.

As in the case of predicting successful follow-ups, we use only model specifications where all included regressors are to be considered statistically significant (that is different from zero). The definition of the regressors is given in Table 4.2. Table 4.3 reports the subsample-specific estimates of logit models for the probability of participating relative to refusing to participate. Note again that the estimates of regression models of the previous waves 1985 through 2016 are not reported in the present documentation due to space restrictions. These can as well be found in previous attrition reports.

Table 4.2: Definition of the Regressors of the Logit Model of Refusal

| Variable | Label | Value |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Interview Characteristics | | |
| CAPI | Computer Assisted Personal Interview | 0/1 |
| Email Known | Email address disclosed | 0/1 |
| Interviewer Related HH | Same interviewer in related household | 0/1 |
| Late Interview | Interview done in later months | 0/1 |
| Long Interview | Duration of the Interview more than 20 Minutes | 0/1 |
| Mode Change | Change of interview mode between the last two waves | 0/1 |
| New Address | Household moved | 0/1 |
| Mother-Child-Questionnaire | Additional mother-child-questionnaire in household | 0/1 |
| New Household | Household new in SOEP | 0/1 |
| Not Original Sample Member | Head of household is not an original sample member | 0/1 |
| High Item Nonresponse P. | Household member(s) have high item nonresponse in person questionnaire | 0/1 |
| Part. Unit Nonresponse | Household member(s) did not participate last wave | 0/1 |
| Unrealistic Answers | Interviewer considers participants answers rather unauthentic | 0/1 |
| Interview Related HH | Successful interview of related household | 0/1 |
| Temp. Drop-Out Related HH | Temporary drop-out of related household | 0/1 |
| Drop-Out of Related HH | Ultimate drop-out of related household | 0/1 |
| Multiple Children | Household from Sample L2/L3, Families with multiple children | 0/1 |
| Phone Unknown | Telephone number undisclosed | 0/1 |
| Temporary Drop-Out | Temporary drop-out of household in prev. year | 0/1 |
| Change of Interviewer | Change of interviewer between the two last waves | 0/1 |
| SOEP Household Moved | Participating household moved to new location | 0/1 |
| Subsample M4 | Household from Sample M4, Refugee/Families | 0/1 |
| Demographic Characteristics | | |
| Age 35-44 | Head of household aged between 35 and 44 years | 0/1 |
| Age 65-74 | Head of household aged between 65 and 74 years | 0/1 |
| Parents Abroad | Head of household: Both parents live abroad | 0/1 |
| Parents in HH | Head of household: Both parents live in household | 0/1 |
| Family Household | 4 or more persons live in household | 0/1 |
| Partner not in HH | Partner of head of household does not live in the same household | 0/1 |
| Female Head of HH | Head of household is female | 0/1 |
| Single Household | One-person household | 0/1 |

Table 4.2 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variable | Label | Value |
|--|--|-------|
| Child under 12 | At least one child younger than 12 years in household | 0/1 |
| Work, Education and Financial Situation | | |
| Same Employer 4th Q. | Head of household: Duration working for the current employer, 4th quartile | 0/1 |
| Receiving ALG II benefits | Household member(s) receives ALG II unemployment benefits | 0/1 |
| High Number of Books | Number of books in household: 200 or more | 0/1 |
| Low Number of Books | Number of books in household: below 50 | 0/1 |
| House Owner | Head of household is owner of dwelling | 0/1 |
| No Car in HH | Household does not own a car | 0/1 |
| Retirement Concerns | Household member(s) worried about their own retirement pension | 0/1 |
| No Retirement Concerns | Household member(s) not worried about their own retirement pension | 0/1 |
| Open-Ended Contract | Head of household has a permanent employment contract | 0/1 |
| Interrupted at Work | Household member(s) often interrupted/bothered at work | 0/1 |
| Temporary Work | Head of household in temporary or contract employment | 0/1 |
| Job Intention | Head of household intends to obtain employment in the future | 0/1 |
| Limited Illegal Work | Household member(s): Only little illegal work in personal environment | 0/1 |
| Health, Well-Being and Personality Traits | | |
| No Health Restrictions | Household member(s) not restricted in daily life due to health problems | 0/1 |
| Angry | Head of household often felt angry in the last 4 weeks | 0/1 |
| Calm and Relaxed | Head of household often felt calm and relaxed in the last 4 weeks | 0/1 |
| Unhappy | Head of household often felt unhappy in the last 4 weeks | 0/1 |
| No Health Concerns | Head of household is not concerned about own health | 0/1 |
| Chronic Back Pain | Household member(s) diagnosed with chronic back pain | 0/1 |
| Overweight/High BMI | Household member(s) has a body mass index of 30 or higher | 0/1 |
| Free Speech as Goal | Household member(s) considers free speech very important goal of politics | 0/1 |
| Often Eats Poultry | Household member(s) very often eats poultry | 0/1 |
| Never Eat Fish | Household member(s) never eat fish | 0/1 |
| Worried About Economy | Household member(s) very worried about economy in general | 0/1 |
| Individual Health Services | Household member(s) utilized individual health services (iGel) last year | 0/1 |
| Down and Gloomy | Head of household often felt down and gloomy in the last 4 weeks | 0/1 |
| Smoker | Household member(s) is smoking | 0/1 |
| Hospital Stay | Head of household stayed at least one night in a hospital last year | 0/1 |
| Less Careful | Head of household less careful in the last 4 weeks due to emot. problems | 0/1 |
| Low Health Satisfaction | Head of household is dissatisfied with his/her health | 0/1 |
| Low Life Satisfaction | Head of household is dissatisfied with his/her life | 0/1 |
| Not Easy to Relax | Household member(s) have problems to relax after work | 0/1 |

Table 4.2 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variable | Label | Value |
|---|--|-------|
| No Anti-Foreignism Concerns | Household member(s) not worried about hostility towards foreigners | 0/1 |
| Anti-Foreignism Concerns | Household member(s) worried about hostility towards foreigners | 0/1 |
| Peace Concerns | Head of household worried about the maintaining of peace | 0/1 |
| Strong Polit. Interest | Head of household is very interested in politics | 0/1 |
| High Risk Affinity | Head of household is willing to take risks | 0/1 |
| Sometimes Nervous | Head of household sometimes felt nervous/tense in the last 2 weeks | 0/1 |
| Refugees Mean more Risks | Household member(s) consider refugee influx risk, rather than opportunity | 0/1 |
| Refugees Negative: Economy | Household member(s) see refugees as negative influence on German Economy | 0/1 |
| Refugees Positive: Germany | Household member(s) see refugees as positive influence on Germany as place to live | 0/1 |
| Donation to Refugees | Household member(s) are willing to/did donate last year to refugees | 0/1 |
| Building, Area, and Region | | |
| Foreigners in Area | Household in area with high share of foreigners | 0/1 |
| CDU Voters Area | Household located in area with high share of CDU voters | 0/1 |
| FDP Voters Area | Household located in area with high share of FDP voters | 0/1 |
| SPD Voters Area | Household located in area with high share of SPD voters | 0/1 |
| Supraregional Newspapers | Household located in area with high affinity towards supereg. newsp. | 0/1 |
| High Average Age | Household located in area with high average age | 0/1 |
| High-Rise Building | Household lives in a high-rise building (9 or more stories) | 0/1 |
| High Purchasing Power | Household located in area with high purchasing power | 0/1 |
| Rhineland-Pal./Saarland | Household located in Rhineland-Palatinate or Saarland | 0/1 |
| Baden-Wuerttemberg | Household located in Baden-Wuerttemberg | 0/1 |
| Saxony | Household located in Saxony | 0/1 |
| Solar System | Dwelling is connected to solar power system | 0/1 |
| Low Status Area | Household located in area with below-average low socio-economic status | 0/1 |
| In Flat Since 2016 | Household since 2016 in this dwelling | 0/1 |
| Low Share Abitur Graduates | Household located in area with low share of Abitur graduates | 0/1 |
| Refugee/Asylum Seeker Specific Variables | | |
| Asylum Application Rejected | Household member(s): Application for asylum was rejectd, has to leave Germany | 0/1 |
| Free Elections | Household member(s) do not consider free elections part of democracy | 0/1 |
| Not First Asylum Application | Household member(s) have applied for asylum before current application | 0/1 |
| Asylum Application 2013 | Household member(s) have applied for asylum until 2013 | 0/1 |
| Future Education Unlikely | Head of household considers further education/training in Germany unlikely | 0/1 |
| Did Not Understand RL | Household member(s) did not understand concept of Record Linkage | 0/1 |

Table 4.3: Estimates of Logit Models for the Probability of Re-Interviewing a Household (Relative to Refusal) in 2017

| | Sample A | Sample B | Sample C | Sample D | Sample E | Sample F | Sample G | Sample H | Sample J | Sample K | Sample L1 | Sample L2 | Sample L3 | Sample M1 | Sample M2 | Sample M3/4 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Intercept | 0.88*** | 0.03 | 0.96*** | 1.48*** | 1.41*** | 0.87*** | 1.09*** | 1.26*** | 0.89*** | 1.23*** | 1.21*** | 0.42*** | 1.21*** | 0.90*** | 0.55*** | 0.20** |
| Interview Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAPI | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.34*** | | | | |
| Email Known | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.24** | | | 0.42* | |
| Interviewer Related HH | | | 0.49*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Late Interview | | | | | | | | | | -0.29** | | | | | | |
| Long Interview | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.27* |
| Mode Change | | | | | | | | -0.72** | | | | | | | | |
| New Address | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.68* | | | |
| Mother-Child-Questionnaire | | | | | | | -0.68** | | | | | | | | | |
| New Household | -1.19*** | | -0.85* | | | | | | -0.63** | | -0.92** | -0.80*** | -1.00*** | -0.70** | | |
| Not Original Sample Member | | | | | | | | | -0.33*** | -0.41** | -0.27** | -0.26** | -0.56*** | -0.51*** | -1.46*** | |
| High Item Nonresponse P. | -0.21** | | | | | | | | -0.68*** | | | | | | | |
| Part. Unit Nonresponse | | | | | | | | | | -0.31** | | | -0.42** | | | |
| Unrealistic Answers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.26** |
| Interview Related HH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.47*** | | |
| Temp. Drop-Out Related HH | -0.39* | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.55* | | |
| Drop-Out Related HH | | | | | | -0.43** | -0.85** | | | | -1.07*** | -0.42* | | | | |
| Multiple Children | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.19* | | | | |
| Phone Unknown | | -1.10*** | -0.42*** | | | -0.38*** | | | -0.36* | -0.56** | | | | -0.49** | -0.47** | -0.77*** |
| Temporary Drop-Out | -1.29*** | | -1.48*** | | -1.84** | -1.44*** | | -1.46*** | -0.78*** | -1.42*** | -1.54*** | -0.82*** | -1.20*** | -1.18*** | | |
| Change of Interviewer | -0.37*** | -0.83** | | | | -0.42*** | | | -0.30*** | | -0.47*** | -0.70*** | -0.50** | -0.41*** | -0.34** | |
| SOEP Household Moved | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.34* | | | | |
| Subsample M4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.14** |
| Demographic Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age 35-44 | | | | | | | | | -0.22* | | | | | | | |
| Age 65-74 | | | | | | 0.17* | | 0.41* | | | | | | | | |
| Parents abroad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.20** | | |
| Parents in HH | | | | | | -0.42* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.32*** |
| Partner not in HH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.34** | | |
| Female Head of HH | -0.15* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single Household | | | | | | | | -0.42** | | | | | | -0.29** | | |
| Child Under 12 | | | | -1.04* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Work, Education and Financial Situation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Same Employer 4th Q. | | | | | | | | -0.69*** | | | | | | | | |
| Receiving ALG II Benefits | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.23* | | | | |

Note: ***p <0.01; **p <0.05; *p <0.10.

Table 4.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| | Sample A | Sample B | Sample C | Sample D | Sample E | Sample F | Sample G | Sample H | Sample J | Sample K | Sample L1 | Sample L2 | Sample L3 | Sample M1 | Sample M2 | Sample M3/4 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| High Number of Books | | | | | | 0.16* | | | | | | 0.20* | | | | |
| Low Number of Books | -0.18* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Education | | 0.38* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| House Owner | | | | | | | | | 0.17** | | | | | | | |
| No Car in HH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.22* | | |
| Retirement Concerns | | -0.68*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Retirement Concerns | 0.20** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open-Ended Contract | | -0.41* | | | | | | | | | | | -0.29* | | | |
| Interrupted at Work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.26* | | |
| Temporary Work | | | -1.06** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job Intention | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.38** | 0.18** |
| Limited Illegal Work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.20* | | |
| Health, Well-Being and Personality Traits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Health Restrictions | | | -0.21* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.32* | |
| Calm and Relaxed | | | | | | | | 0.36** | | | | | | | | |
| Unhappy | | 0.50** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Health Concerns | | 0.51* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic Back Pain | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.21** | | | | |
| Overweight/High BMI | | | 0.21* | | | | | | | | | | 0.37** | | | |
| Free Speech as Goal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.20* | | |
| Often Eat Poultry | | | | | | | | | | -0.33** | | | | | | |
| Never Eat Fish | | | | | | | | -0.65** | | | | | | | | |
| Worried About Economy | | | | | | 0.18* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Individual Health Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.34* | |
| Down and Gloomy | | | -0.29* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smoker | | | | | | | | | 0.17* | | | | | -0.17* | | |
| Hospital Stay | 0.21* | | | | | | | | | 0.33** | | | | | | |
| Less Careful | | | | | | -0.33* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Health Satisfaction | | | | | | | | | | -0.35** | | | | | | |
| Low Life Satisfaction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.57** | | |
| Not Easy to Relax | | | | | | 0.37** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Anti-Foreignism Concerns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.32** | |
| Anti-Foreignism Concerns | | 0.70*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peace Concerns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.21** | | |
| Strong Polit. Interest | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.17* | | | | 0.22** |
| High Risk Affinity | | | | | | | 0.28* | | | | | | | | | |
| Sometimes Nervous | | 0.59** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refugees Mean More Risks | | | | | | | | | | | 0.21* | | | | | |
| Refugees Negative: Economy | | | | | | -0.39* | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: ***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.10.

Table 4.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| | Sample A | Sample B | Sample C | Sample D | Sample E | Sample F | Sample G | Sample H | Sample J | Sample K | Sample L1 | Sample L2 | Sample L3 | Sample M1 | Sample M2 | Sample M3/4 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Refugees Positive: Germany | | | | -0.89* | | 0.30* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donation to Refugees | 0.24*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building, Area, and Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foreigners in Area | | | -0.36** | | | | | | | | -0.33** | | | | | |
| CDU Voters Area | | | | | | | | -0.42** | | -0.22* | -0.29** | | | | | |
| FDP Voters Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.40** | | | |
| SPD Voters Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.23** | | |
| Supraregional Newspapers | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.28* | | | |
| High Average Age | | | | | | | | -0.45*** | | | | | | | | |
| High-Rise Building | | | | -0.72* | | | | | | | | | | 0.20* | | |
| High Purchasing Power | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.44** | | | |
| Hesse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.22* |
| Rhineland-Pal./Saarland | 0.42** | | | | | | | | | | -0.42** | | | | | |
| Baden-Wuerttemb. | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.27* | | | -0.37* | |
| Saxony | | | | | | -1.26** | | | | | | -0.56*** | | | | |
| Solar System | -0.25* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Status Area | | | | | | | | -0.48*** | | | | | | | | |
| In Flat Since 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.12* |
| Low Share Abitur Graduates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.12* |
| Refugee/Asylum Seeker Specific Variables | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asylum Application Rejected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.45* |
| Free Elections | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.31** |
| Not First Asylum Application | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.45** |
| Asylum Application 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.27*** |
| Future Education Unlikely | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.16** |
| Did not understand RL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.18* |
| <i>Number of Observations</i> | 1,736 | 268 | 1,120 | 109 | 75 | 2,199 | 619 | 673 | 2,001 | 1,099 | 1,200 | 1,564 | 671 | 1,757 | 913 | 3,025 |
| <i>Log Likelihood</i> | -551.10 | -114.40 | -323.97 | -25.20 | -15.51 | -638.47 | -165.19 | -189.23 | -624.64 | -303.81 | -340.60 | -614.77 | -269.23 | -737.96 | -482.84 | -1586.40 |

Note: ***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.10.

5 Margins used in the Post-Stratification Process

In a final step, the cross-sectional weights are adjusted by a post-stratification process. The following tables provide an overview of the variables and their categories used in the post-stratification at the household level (Table 5.1) and whether they are used in a given wave and subsample (Table 5.2). Tables 5.3 and 5.4 show the same on the person level. We obtain these marginal distributions of the underlying cross-sectional population by the Microcensus provided by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Only in the case of marginal distributions of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey, we draw on additional margins derived from the Central Register of Foreigners (AZR).

Table 5.1: Marginal Distributions - Household Level

| Variables | Marginal Distributions |
|--|---|
| Federal State ²⁹ (<i>Fed. State</i>) | Berlin, Brandenburg Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein Bremen, Lower Saxony North Rhine-Westphalia Hesse Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate Baden-Wuerttemberg Bavaria Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia Saxony |
| Size of Municipality (<i>Mun. Size</i>) | Less than 20,000 inhabitants 20,000-100,000 inhabitants 100,000-500,000 inhabitants More than 500,000 inhabitants |
| Household Size | 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 or more members |
| Houseowner (<i>Owner</i>) | owner — tenant |

²⁹Different categorisation:

Sample L1, L2 and L3: 14 units, Bremen/Hamburg and Saarland/Rhineland-Palatinate are combined

Sample J: 16 units for each Federal State

Sample M1 and M2: the last 4 units are combined in one, overall 9 categories

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Marginal Distributions |
|--|--|
| Household Typology (<i>H. Type</i>) | Single household 2 adults without children 2 adults, 1 or 2 children Single parent, less than 3 children Single parent, 3 or more children Families with more than 3 children Remaining households |
| Migration Second Generation (<i>Migr.</i>) | No 2 nd generation migrant in household at least one 2 nd gen. migrant in household born after 1995 at least one 2 nd gen. migrant in household born 1975-1994 at least one 2 nd gen. migr. born 1975-1994 and one after 1995 |
| Nationality (<i>Nat.</i>) | EU Country — Former Yugoslavia — Turkey — CIS countries Rest of the world — Only German nationality |
| Year of Immigration (<i>Imm. Year</i>) | 1900-1979 — 1980-1984 — 1985-1989 — 1990-1994 1995-1999 — 2000-2004 — 2005-2009 — 2010-2013 ³⁰ — Other |
| Target Population AB (<i>AB</i>) | Household size and country of origin (<i>altogether 47 combinations</i>) |
| Target Population E, F (<i>E, F</i>) | West Germany, all household members German West Germany, at least one household member without Ger. nat. East Germany |
| Target Population G (<i>G</i>) | West Germany, household income <7,500 DM ³¹ East Germany, household income <7,500 DM West Germany, household income 7,500-10,000 DM East Germany, household income 7,500-10,000 DM West Germany, household income >10,000 DM East Germany, household income >10,000 DM |

³⁰ An additional category “2010-2013” is used from 2015 on³¹ Deutschmark (DM)

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Marginal Distributions |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Children Typology (Child) | Household with children aged 0-6 years Household with children aged 7-11 years Household with children aged 12-17 years Household with children aged 0-6 and children aged 7-11 Household with children aged 0-6 and children aged 12-17 Household with children aged 7-11 and children aged 12-17 Household with children aged 0-6, 7-11 and 12-17 |
| Target Population L1 (L1) | <i>Four different variables:</i> Household with child born in 2007 (yes/no) Household with child born in 2008 (yes/no) Household with child born in 2009 (yes/no) Household with child born in the 1st quarter of 2010 (yes/no) |
| Target Population L2 (L2) | Family with low income (LI) Single parent household (SP) household with at least 3 children (3+) (LI) and (SP) household (LI) and (3+) household (SP) and (3+) household (LI), (SP) and (3+) household Not eligible for sample L2 |
| Target Population L1/L2 (L1/L2) | Low income household, eligible for sample L1 Single parent household, eligible for sample L1 Household with at least 3 children, eligible for sample L1 At least 2 characteristics of sample L2 and eligible for L1 Not eligible for sample L2, but for sample L1 Eligible for sample L2, but not for sample L1 Not eligible for sample L1 and L2 |
| Target Population L3 (L3) | Single parent household Household with at least 3 children Single parent household with at least 3 children Not eligible for sample L3 |
| Target Population L1/L3 (L1/L3) | Single parent household, eligible for sample L1 Household with at least 3 children, eligible for sample L1 Single parent household with at least 3 children, eligible for L1 Eligible for sample L3, but not for sample L1 |

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Marginal Distributions |
|---|--|
| Target Population H, J, K (<i>H, J, K</i>) | West Germany (without Berlin), all household members German West Germany, at least one household member without Ger. Nat. East Germany (incl. Berlin) |
| Household Size and Number of Employed Household Members ³² (<i>Empl.</i>) | Single household, not employed Single household, employed 2 members, not employed 2 members, 1 employed 2 members, 2 employed 3 members, not employed 3 members, 1 employed 3 members, 2 employed 3 members, 3 employed 4 or more members, not employed 4 or more members, 1 employed 4 or more members, 2 employed 4 or more members, 3 employed 4 or more members, 4 or more employed |
| Unemployment Benefits (<i>ALG</i>) | Household in West Germany receiving ALG II ³³ Household in West Germany without ALG II Household in East Germany receiving ALG II Household in East Germany without ALG II |
| Greater Regions (<i>Reg.</i>) | North Germany — East Germany South Germany — West Germany |

³² *Sample J*: sorted by East and West Germany

³³ Arbeitslosengeld II

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Marginal Distributions |
|--|---|
| Target Population M1 (M1) ³⁴ | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, Turkey |
| | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, Spain/Greece/Italy |
| | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, Poland |
| | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, CIS countries |
| | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, Arabic Countries |
| | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, Late repatriate |
| | 1st Generation, 1995-2004, Rest of the world |
| | 1st Generation, after 2005, Turkey, Spain, Greece |
| | 1st Generation, after 2005, Poland |
| | 1st Generation, after 2005, CIS countries |
| | 1st Generation, after 2005, Rest of the world |
| | 2nd Generation, Not Turkey |
| | 2nd Generation, Turkey |
| Target Population M2 (M2) ³³ | 2009-2011, Germany |
| | 2009-2011, Poland |
| | 2009-2011, Romania, Bulgaria |
| | 2009-2011, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece |
| | 2009-2011, Rest of Western Europe |
| | 2009-2011, Rest of Eastern Europe |
| | 2009-2011, Islamic States |
| | 2009-2011, Rest of the World |
| | 2012-2013, Germany |
| | 2012-2013, Poland |
| | 2012-2013, Romania/Bulgaria |
| | 2012-2013, Italy/Portugal/Spain/Greece |
| | 2012-2013, Rest of Western Europe |
| | 2012-2013, Rest of Eastern Europe |
| Target Population M3/4 (M3/4) | 2012-2013, Islamic States |
| | 2012-2013, Rest of the world |
| | (At least one) M3/4-eligible Person |
| | moved into existing household |
| | Household founded by M3/4-eligible person(s) |
| | M3/4-eligible Person(s) living in refugee shelter |
| | HH not M3/4-eligible |

³⁴Personal characteristics are aggregated on the household level according to the following order: 1. earliest year of immigration; 2. oldest household member; 3. female household member; 4. random household member

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Marginal Distributions |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Target Population M5 (M5) | (At least one) M5-eligible Person moved into existing household Household founded by M5-eligible person(s) M5-eligible Person(s) living in refugee shelter HH not M5-eligible |
| Target Population N (N) | Part of target population of Sample N Not part of target population of Sample N ³⁵ |
| Refugee in Household (Ref.) | (At least one) Person in household came to Germany as a refugee between 2013 and 2016 No person in household that came to Germany as a refugee between 2013 and 2016 |

³⁵The Sample N target population consists of households in which at least one household member, on the reference date of 1 December 2011, met the following requirements: adult from 16 through 65 years of age and living in Germany.

Table 5.2: Margins - Household Level

| Year (Samples) | Fed. State | Mun. Size | H. Size | Owner | H. Type | Migr. | Nat. | Imm. Year | AB | E, F | G | Child | L1 | L2 | L1/L2 | L3 | L1/L3 | H, J, K | Empl. | ALG | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|--------------|----|------|---|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|---------|-------|-----|---|---|
| 1984 (A-B) | + A B | + A B | + A B | + A B | A B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 (A-B) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 (A-B) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 (A-B) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 (A-B) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 (A-B) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 (A-C) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 (A-C) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 (A-C) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 (A-C) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 (A-D) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 (A-D) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 (A-D) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 (A-D) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 (A-E) | + * E | + * E | + * E | + * E | * E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 (A-E) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 (A-F) | + * F | + * F | + * F | + * F | * F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 (A-F) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 (A-G) | + * | + * | + * | + * | * G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 (A-G) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 (A-G) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 (A-G) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 (A-H) | + * H | + * H | + * H | + * H | * H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 (A-H) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 (A-H) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 (A-I) | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 (A-L2) | + * L1 L2 | + * L1 L2 | + * | + * | + * | + * | L1 L2 | | | | | | * L1 | * L2 | L1 L2 | | | | | | | |
| 2011 (A-L3) | + * L3 J | + * L3 J | + * J | + * J | + * J | + * J | L3 | | | | | | * L3 | | | * L3 | * J | J | J | | | |
| 2012 (A-K) | + * K | + * K | + * K | + * K | + * K | + * K | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * K | K | K |

Table 5.2 – *Continued from previous page*

| Year (Samples) | Fed. State | Mun. Size | H. Size | Owner | H. Type | Migr. | Nat. | Imm. Year | Reg. | M1 | M2 | M3/4 | M5 | N | Ref. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|------|------|----|---|------|
| 2013 (A-M1) | + * M1 | + * M1 | + * M1 | + * | + * | + * | + | + | M1 | + M1 | | | | | |
| 2014 (A-M1) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | |
| 2015 (A-M2) | + * M2 | + * M2 | + * M2 | + * | + * | + * | + * | + * | M2 | | + M2 | | | | |
| 2016 (A-M3/4) | + * | + * | + * | + * | + * | + * | + * | + * | | | | * | | | + |
| 2017 (A-N) | + * N | + * N | + * N | + * | + * N | + * N | + * N | + * N | | | | | | * | + |

Note: (+) margins for standard weights; (*) margins for standard weights without the new samples; (*sample letter*) margins for standalone weights of a new sample

Table 5.3: Marginal Distributions - Person Level

| Variables | Distributions |
|--|--|
| Age and Gender | 0-4 male — 0-4 female — 5-9 male — 5-9 female 10-14 male — 10-14 female — 15-19 male — 15-19 female 20-24 male — 20-24 female — 25-29 male — 25-29 female 30-34 male — 30-34 female — 35-39 male — 35-39 female 40-44 male — 40-44 female — 45-49 male — 45-49 female 50-54 male — 50-54 female — 55-59 male — 55-59 female 60-64 male — 60-64 female — 65-69 male — 65-69 female 70+ male — 70+ female |
| Household Typology (<i>H. Type</i>) | 1 adult and 0 children — 2 adults and 0 children 3 adults and 0 children — 4 or more adults and 0 children 1 adult and 1 or more children — 2 adults and 1 child 2 adults and 2 children — 2 adults and 3 or more children 3 adults and 1 or more children 4 or more adults and 1 or more children |
| German Nationality (<i>German</i>) | German nationality — Other nationality |
| Target Population G (<i>G</i>) | West Germany, household income <7,500 DM ³⁶ East Germany, household income <7,500 DM West Germany, household income 7,500-10,000 DM East Germany, household income 7,500-10,000 DM West Germany, household income >10,000 DM East Germany, household income >10,000 DM |
| Migration Second Generation (<i>Migrant 2nd Gen.</i>) | Indirect migration, born after 1995 Indirect migration, German nat., born 1975/1994 Indirect migration, other nat., born 1975/1994 Indirect migration, other nat. born before 1964 until 1974 Direct or no migration, or indirect migration, but German nationality and born before 1975 |
| Age ³⁷ | 0-4 — 5-9 — 10-14 — 15-19 — 20-24 — 25-29 — 30-34 35-39 — 40-44 — 45-49 — 50-54 — 55-59 — 60-64 — 65+ |
| Gender | Male — Female |

³⁶Deutschmark (DM)³⁷Different categorisation in:*Sample L1*: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4-7, 8-12, 13-18, 19-26, 27-31, 32-36, 37-41, 42-46, 47+*Sample L2*: 0-3, 4-7, 8-12, 13-18, 19-26, 27-31, 32-36, 37-41, 42-46, 47-51, 52-56, 57+*Sample L3*: 0-3, 4-6, 7-11, 12-17, 18-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-45, 46-50, 51-55, 56+*Sample M1*: For respondents younger than 19 years old: only one category (0-19).

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Distributions |
|--|---|
| Target Population L1 (L1) | <i>Four different variables:</i> Household with child born in 2007 (yes/no) Household with child born in 2008 (yes/no) Household with child born in 2009 (yes/no) Household with child born in the 1st quarter of 2010 (yes/no) |
| Target Population L2 (L2) | Family with low income (LI) Single parent household (SP) Household with at least 3 children (3+) (LI) and (SP) household (LI) and (3+) household (SP) and (3+) household (LI), (SP) and (3+) household |
| Target Population L3 (L3) | Single parent household (SP) Household with at least 3 children (3+) (SP) and (3+) household |
| Foreign Nationality (Nation.) | EU Country — Former Yugoslavia — CIS countries — Turkey Rest of the world — Only German nationality |
| Year of Immigration (Imm. Year) | 1900-1979 — 1980-1984 — 1985-1989 — 1990-1994 1995-1999 — 2000-2004 — 2005-2009 — 2010-2013 ³⁸ — Other |
| Type of Migration Background (Migrant) | Immigration before 1995 Immigration between 1995 and 2004 Immigration since 2005 Migration background (indirect) No migration background Not eligible for sample M1 |

³⁸ An additional category “2010-2013” is used from 2015 on.

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Distributions |
|------------------------------|--|
| Target Population M1 (M1) | 1st generation, earlier than 1995, Turkey, m/f ³⁹ |
| | 1st generation, earlier than 1995, Spain/Greece/Italy, m/f |
| | 1st generation, earlier than 1995, Late repatriate, m/f |
| | 1st generation, earlier than 1995, Rest of the world, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, Turkey, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, Spain/Greece/Italy, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, Poland, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, CIS countries, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, Arabic countries, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, Late repatriate, m/f |
| | 1st generation, 1995-2004, Rest of the world, m/f |
| | 1st generation, after 2005, Spain/Greece/Italy, m/f |
| | 1st generation, after 2005, Poland, m/f |
| | 1st generation, after 2005, CIS countries, m/f |
| | 1st generation, after 2005, Rest of the world, m/f |
| | 2nd generation, Not Turkey, m/f |
| | 2nd generation, Turkey, m/f |
| | German, m/f |
| | Not eligible for sample M1 |
| Target Population M2 (M2) | Did not immigrate between 2009-2013, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Germany, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Poland, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Romania/Bulgaria, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Italy/Portugal/Spain/Greece, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Rest of Western Europe, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Rest of Eastern Europe, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Islamic States, m/f |
| | 2009-2011, Rest of the world, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Germany, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Poland, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Romania/Bulgaria, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Italy/Portugal/Spain/Greece, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Rest of Western Europe, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Rest of Eastern Europe, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Islamic States, m/f |
| | 2012-2013, Rest of the world, m/f |

³⁹Each category distinguishes between male (m) or female (f) gender of the respondent.

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Distributions |
|---|---|
| Federal State - Refugee Samples ⁴⁰ (<i>Ref. Fed. State</i>) | Berlin, Brandenburg Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein Bremen, Lower Saxony North Rhine-Westphalia Hesse Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate Baden-Wuerttemberg Bavaria Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia Saxony |
| Registered Date of Arrival - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Reg.</i>) | Arrival until/including January 2016 Arrival from February 2016 on |
| Date of Arrival in Germany ⁴¹ - Refugee Samples - By Year and Quarter (<i>Ref. Arrival</i>) | 2013 Q1 — 2013 Q2 — 2013 Q3 — 2013 Q4 2014 Q1 — 2014 Q2 — 2014 Q3 — 2014 Q4 2015 Q1 — 2015 Q2 — 2015 Q3 — 2015 Q4 2016 Q1 — 2016 Q2 — 2016 Q3 — 2016 Q4 |
| Country of Origin - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Origin</i>) | Syria Afghanistan Iraq Albania, Serbia, Kosovo Eritrea, Somalia Iran, Pakistan Other |
| Age - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Age</i>) | 0-4 — 5-9 — 10-14 — 15-17 — 18-20 — 21-24 — 25-29 — 30-34 35-39 — 40-44 — 45-49 — 50-54 — 55-59 — 60+ |
| Gender - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Gender</i>) | Male — Female |

⁴⁰The variables marked here with "Refugee Samples" refer to Samples M3/4 in 2016 and Samples M3/4 and M5 in 2017 respectively.

⁴¹The date of arrival in this variable is based on self-reported information. This information may differ from the officially registered date of arrival recorded in the corresponding variable above.

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

| Variables | Distributions |
|----------------------------|--|
| Refugee (<i>Ref.</i>) | Came to Germany as a refugee between 2013 and 2016 Did not come to Germany as a refugee between 2013 and 2016 |

Table 5.4: Margins - Person Level

| Year (Samples) | Age and Gender | H. Type | German | G | Migrant 2 nd Gen. | Age | Gender | L1 | L2 | L3 | Nation | Imm. Year | Migrant | M1 | M2 | Ref. Fed. State | Ref. Reg. | Ref. Arrival | Ref. Origin | Ref. Age | Ref. Gender | Ref. |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-----|---------------------------------|-------|--------|----|----|----|--------|--------------|---------|----|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------|
| 1984 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 (A-B) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 (A-E) | + * E | + * E | + * E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 (A-E) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 (A-F) | + * F | + * F | + * F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 (A-F) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 (A-H) | + * | + * | + * | * G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 (A-H) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 (A-H) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 (A-H) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 (A-H) | + * H | + * H | + * H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 (A-H) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 (A-H) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 (A-I) | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 (A-L2) | + * | + * | + * | | + * | L1 L2 | L1 L2 | L1 | L2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 (A-L3) | + * J | + * J | + * J | | + * J | L3 | L3 | | | L3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 (A-K) | + * K | + * K | + * K | | + * K | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note. (+) margins for standard weights; (*) margins for standard weights without the new samples;
(sample letter) margins for standalone weights of a new sample

Table 5.4 – *Continued from previous page*

| Year (Samples) | Age and Gender | H. Type | German | G | Migrant 2 nd Gen. | Age | Gender | L1 | L2 | L3 | Nation | Imm. Year | Migrant | M1 | M2 | Ref. Fed. State | Ref. Reg. | Ref. Arrival | Ref. Origin | Ref. Age | Ref. Gender | Ref. |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|---|---------------------------------|-----|--------|----|----|----|--------|--------------|---------|------|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------|
| 2013 (A-M1) | + * | + * | + * | | + * | M1 | | | | | + * | + * | M1 | * M1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 (A-M1) | + | + | + | | + | | | | | | + | + | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 (A-M2) | + * | + * | + * | | + * | M2 | | | | | + * | + * | | | M2 | | | | | | | |
| 2016 (A-M3/4) | + * | + * M3/4 | + * | | + * | | | | | | + * | + * | | | | + M3/4 | | + M3/4 | M3/4 | + M3/4 | + M3/4 | + |
| 2017 (A-N) | + * N | + * M5 | + * N | | + * N | | | | | | + * N | + * N | | | | + M5 | + M5 | + M5 | + M5 | + M5 | + M5 | + |

Note. (+) margins for standard weights; (*) margins for standard weights without the new samples;
(sample letter) margins for standalone weights of a new sample

6 Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Weights

Based on the regression models of successful vs. unsuccessful re-contacts and agreements vs. refusals to participate, we derive two sets of predicted probabilities, the product of which is the household's "staying probability". The inverse of the probability of staying in the SOEP in 2017 based on characteristics measured in 2016, variable `BHHBLEIB`, lends itself as a longitudinal weighting variable which itself corrects for selective attrition between waves 2016 and 2017. Tables 6.1, Table 6.2, Table 6.3, Table 6.4 and Table 6.5 report some subsample specific summary statistics of the longitudinal weights in each wave.

The product of the cross-sectional weight in 2016, variable `BGHHRF`, and the longitudinal weight in 2017, variable `BHHBLEIB`, provide the raw data for the cross-sectional weight in 2017. In a final step, the post-stratification of the cross-sectional weights corrects them to meet benchmarks of known marginal distribution characteristics of the underlying population as of the year 2017.

Tables 6.6 and 6.7 report subsample specific summary statistics of the derived cross-sectional weighting variable `BHHHRF` and in comparison all previous cross-sectional weights `AHHRF` through `BGHHRF`.

Table 6.1: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples A through D (Percentiles of \$HLEIB up to Wave 34).

| Year | Sample A | | | | Sample B | | | | Sample C | | | | Sample D | | | |
|------|----------|------|------|-------|----------|------|------|-------|----------|------|------|-------|----------|------|------|-----|
| | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N |
| 1985 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.22 | 4,141 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.26 | 1,181 | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.26 | 3,962 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.29 | 1,128 | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 3,910 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 1,116 | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.20 | 3,743 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 1,071 | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 3,647 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.14 | 1,043 | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 3,612 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 1,028 | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 3,613 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.16 | 1,056 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.18 | 2,030 | | | | |
| 1992 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 3,585 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.16 | 1,060 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.22 | 2,020 | | | | |
| 1993 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.16 | 3,603 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 1,064 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.17 | 1,970 | | | | |
| 1994 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 3,577 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.22 | 1,023 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 1,959 | | | | |
| 1995 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.16 | 3,526 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.29 | 982 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1,938 | | | | |
| 1996 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.12 | 3,485 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.21 | 960 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1,951 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.16 | 396 |
| 1997 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.13 | 3,458 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.29 | 931 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 1,942 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 340 |
| 1998 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 3,387 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.23 | 898 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.20 | 1,886 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.35 | 308 |
| 1999 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.20 | 3,325 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 858 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1,894 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 300 |
| 2000 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 3,240 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 820 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1,879 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 302 |
| 2001 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.18 | 3,168 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.23 | 809 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.16 | 1,850 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 286 |
| 2002 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 3,123 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 766 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 1,818 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 289 |
| 2003 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 3,072 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.31 | 742 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 1,807 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 290 |
| 2004 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 3,010 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.13 | 714 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1,813 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.25 | 277 |
| 2005 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.16 | 2,937 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.17 | 698 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1,771 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.34 | 273 |
| 2006 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 2,821 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.33 | 655 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 1,717 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.44 | 261 |
| 2007 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 2,723 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.24 | 614 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 1,654 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 248 |
| 2008 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.13 | 2,584 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.25 | 570 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 1,592 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.22 | 231 |
| 2009 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 2,423 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.60 | 500 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.21 | 1,535 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.16 | 217 |
| 2010 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.38 | 2,245 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 1.47 | 441 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.32 | 1,437 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.43 | 278 |
| 2011 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.27 | 2,148 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.55 | 391 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.24 | 1,355 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.28 | 266 |
| 2012 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.27 | 2,033 | 1.01 | 1.13 | 1.65 | 346 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.29 | 1,312 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.45 | 251 |
| 2013 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.25 | 1,949 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.58 | 321 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.27 | 1,250 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.39 | 232 |
| 2014 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.25 | 1,874 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.48 | 302 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 1,212 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.31 | 213 |
| 2015 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.29 | 1,760 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.61 | 268 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.37 | 1,131 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.63 | 117 |
| 2016 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.24 | 1,629 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 1.86 | 228 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.30 | 1,073 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.43 | 103 |
| 2017 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 1.24 | 1,528 | 1.02 | 1.17 | 1.79 | 201 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.22 | 997 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.28 | 99 |

Table 6.2: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples E through G (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34).

| Year | Sample E | | | | Sample F | | | | Sample G | | | |
|------|----------|------|------|-----|----------|------|------|-------|----------|------|------|-----|
| | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N |
| 1998 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 1.00 | 1.23 | 1.47 | 886 | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.21 | 838 | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 811 | 1.08 | 1.14 | 1.59 | 4,911 | | | | |
| 2002 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.20 | 773 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.46 | 4,586 | | | | |
| 2003 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 744 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 4,386 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.17 | 911 |
| 2004 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.08 | 732 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.19 | 4,235 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 904 |
| 2005 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 706 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.17 | 4,070 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.25 | 879 |
| 2006 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.21 | 686 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.29 | 3,895 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.31 | 859 |
| 2007 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.16 | 647 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 3,694 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.17 | 824 |
| 2008 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.19 | 602 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 3,513 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 787 |
| 2009 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.17 | 574 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.34 | 3,303 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.36 | 757 |
| 2010 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.25 | 553 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.40 | 3,055 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.23 | 743 |
| 2011 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 545 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.34 | 2,885 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.35 | 706 |
| 2012 | 1.05 | 1.24 | 1.66 | 92 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.30 | 2,702 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.24 | 687 |
| 2013 | 1.07 | 1.20 | 1.32 | 82 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 2,567 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 677 |
| 2014 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.42 | 78 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 2,414 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.32 | 641 |
| 2015 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.42 | 70 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.30 | 2,273 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.38 | 606 |
| 2016 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.38 | 68 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.24 | 2,094 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.26 | 590 |
| 2017 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.45 | 67 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1,968 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.22 | 561 |

Table 6.3: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples H, J and K (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34).

| Year | Sample H | | | | Sample J | | | | Sample K | | | |
|------|----------|------|------|-------|----------|------|------|-------|----------|------|------|-------|
| | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N |
| 2007 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 1.46 | 1,188 | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 1,082 | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 996 | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 913 | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 858 | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.36 | 818 | 1.05 | 1.19 | 1.52 | 2,555 | | | | |
| 2013 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 783 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.36 | 2,305 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.47 | 1,281 |
| 2014 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 732 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.31 | 2,110 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 1.34 | 1,187 |
| 2015 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.26 | 684 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.25 | 1,983 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 1,108 |
| 2016 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.29 | 639 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.20 | 1,883 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 1,046 |
| 2017 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.35 | 594 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.22 | 1,776 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.20 | 987 |

Table 6.4: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples L1, L2 and L3 (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34).

| Year | Sample L1 | | | | Sample L2 | | | | Sample L3 | | | |
|------|-----------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-----|
| | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N |
| 2011 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.46 | 1,647 | 1.03 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1,958 | | | | |
| 2012 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 1.58 | 1,467 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.35 | 1,907 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 1.37 | 806 |
| 2013 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.59 | 1,362 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.37 | 1,805 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 1.47 | 750 |
| 2014 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 1.47 | 1,247 | 1.10 | 1.26 | 1.67 | 1,416 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1.76 | 593 |
| 2015 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.36 | 1,184 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.91 | 1,379 | 1.03 | 1.12 | 1.74 | 582 |
| 2016 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.25 | 1,122 | 1.05 | 1.16 | 1.97 | 1,265 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 1.66 | 533 |
| 2017 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.24 | 1,055 | 1.03 | 1.12 | 1.64 | 1,247 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1.93 | 516 |

Table 6.5: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples M1 and M2 (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 34).

| Year | Sample M1 | | | | Sample M2 | | | | Sample M3/4 | | | |
|------|-----------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-----|-------------|------|------|-------|
| | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N | p10 | p50 | p90 | N |
| 2014 | 1.08 | 1.28 | 1.81 | 2,012 | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 1.08 | 1.27 | 1.89 | 1,667 | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 1.07 | 1.21 | 1.90 | 1,493 | 1.24 | 1.50 | 2.23 | 660 | | | | |
| 2017 | 1.03 | 1.16 | 1.61 | 1,350 | 1.10 | 1.36 | 3.02 | 559 | 1.10 | 1.31 | 2.06 | 2,178 |

Table 6.6: Summary Statistics of the Derived Cross-Sectional Weights at the Household Level (Percentiles of \$HHRF up to Wave 34).

| Year | p5 | p10 | p25 | p50 | p75 | p90 | p95 | N |
|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1984 | 431 | 597 | 3,805 | 4,725 | 5,647 | 7,130 | 8,248 | 5,921 |
| 1985 | 483 | 683 | 3,899 | 5,081 | 6,429 | 8,471 | 10,033 | 5,322 |
| 1986 | 539 | 752 | 3,597 | 5,301 | 6,839 | 9,280 | 11,117 | 5,090 |
| 1987 | 546 | 790 | 3,546 | 5,381 | 7,044 | 9,576 | 11,455 | 5,026 |
| 1988 | 532 | 804 | 3,561 | 5,638 | 7,542 | 10,355 | 12,539 | 4,814 |
| 1989 | 549 | 819 | 3,602 | 5,840 | 7,879 | 10,810 | 13,274 | 4,690 |
| 1990 | 699 | 1,073 | 2,217 | 4,601 | 7,042 | 9,897 | 12,393 | 6,819 |
| 1991 | 680 | 1,043 | 2,326 | 4,692 | 7,144 | 10,288 | 12,873 | 6,699 |
| 1992 | 668 | 1,028 | 2,334 | 4,662 | 7,139 | 10,530 | 13,649 | 6,665 |
| 1993 | 688 | 1,056 | 2,400 | 4,669 | 7,259 | 10,750 | 13,978 | 6,637 |
| 1994 | 708 | 1,102 | 2,401 | 4,674 | 7,284 | 11,206 | 14,713 | 6,559 |
| 1995 | 696 | 1,113 | 2,387 | 4,362 | 6,976 | 11,089 | 14,840 | 6,768 |
| 1996 | 732 | 1,162 | 2,385 | 4,359 | 7,010 | 11,381 | 15,309 | 6,699 |
| 1997 | 736 | 1,206 | 2,400 | 4,318 | 7,049 | 11,850 | 15,874 | 6,621 |
| 1998 | 979 | 1,354 | 2,331 | 3,975 | 6,225 | 9,891 | 13,119 | 7,492 |
| 1999 | 968 | 1,320 | 2,311 | 3,987 | 6,502 | 10,885 | 14,345 | 7,220 |
| 2000 | 799 | 1,101 | 1,758 | 2,525 | 3,569 | 5,083 | 6,512 | 13,082 |
| 2001 | 752 | 1,029 | 1,755 | 2,752 | 4,145 | 6,095 | 7,831 | 11,796 |
| 2002 | 506 | 658 | 1,221 | 2,555 | 4,192 | 6,513 | 8,256 | 12,320 |
| 2003 | 502 | 673 | 1,237 | 2,562 | 4,327 | 6,827 | 9,084 | 11,909 |
| 2004 | 491 | 669 | 1,214 | 2,535 | 4,420 | 7,264 | 9,830 | 11,644 |
| 2005 | 490 | 678 | 1,235 | 2,544 | 4,519 | 7,586 | 10,872 | 11,294 |
| 2006 | 458 | 650 | 1,268 | 2,391 | 4,139 | 6,878 | 9,762 | 12,361 |
| 2007 | 457 | 652 | 1,251 | 2,467 | 4,468 | 7,587 | 10,675 | 11,552 |
| 2008 | 460 | 655 | 1,277 | 2,556 | 4,752 | 8,243 | 11,572 | 10,921 |
| 2009 | 473 | 668 | 1,302 | 2,630 | 5,032 | 9,091 | 12,358 | 10,270 |
| 2010 | 220 | 360 | 667 | 1,429 | 3,645 | 7,366 | 11,107 | 13,888 |
| 2011 | 215 | 326 | 610 | 1,503 | 3,098 | 5,605 | 7,821 | 16,703 |
| 2012 | 218 | 329 | 636 | 1,635 | 3,163 | 5,704 | 7,621 | 16,397 |
| 2013 | 174 | 270 | 519 | 1,294 | 2,938 | 5,391 | 7,430 | 17,992 |
| 2014 | 200 | 311 | 618 | 1,518 | 3,367 | 6,260 | 8,662 | 15,946 |
| 2015 | 186 | 299 | 615 | 1,475 | 3,388 | 6,539 | 9,126 | 15,908 |
| 2016 | 38 | 76 | 338 | 1,153 | 3,112 | 6,136 | 9,143 | 17,715 |
| 2017 | 37 | 70 | 316 | 1,142 | 2,801 | 5,438 | 8,169 | 19,628 |

Table 6.7: Summary Statistics of the Derived Cross-Sectional Weights at the Person Level (Percentiles of \$PHRF up to Wave 34).

| Year | p5 | p10 | p25 | p50 | p75 | p90 | p95 | N |
|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1984 | 397 | 553 | 1,172 | 4,365 | 5,227 | 6,053 | 6,800 | 16,173 |
| 1985 | 453 | 634 | 1,421 | 4,621 | 5,718 | 6,893 | 8,065 | 14,508 |
| 1986 | 488 | 678 | 1,532 | 4,679 | 6,024 | 7,591 | 9,011 | 13,804 |
| 1987 | 509 | 719 | 1,598 | 4,727 | 6,223 | 7,893 | 9,407 | 13,563 |
| 1988 | 487 | 685 | 1,622 | 4,897 | 6,565 | 8,501 | 10,212 | 12,872 |
| 1989 | 528 | 755 | 1,747 | 5,018 | 6,892 | 8,969 | 10,691 | 12,443 |
| 1990 | 681 | 1,023 | 1,900 | 3,440 | 6,146 | 8,286 | 10,234 | 18,254 |
| 1991 | 731 | 1,072 | 1,915 | 3,707 | 6,191 | 8,478 | 10,605 | 17,844 |
| 1992 | 780 | 1,139 | 1,998 | 3,739 | 6,301 | 8,726 | 11,117 | 17,429 |
| 1993 | 843 | 1,233 | 2,087 | 3,835 | 6,385 | 9,001 | 11,384 | 17,072 |
| 1994 | 872 | 1,283 | 2,107 | 3,843 | 6,417 | 9,273 | 12,063 | 16,715 |
| 1995 | 766 | 1,144 | 2,017 | 3,610 | 6,100 | 9,071 | 12,157 | 17,345 |
| 1996 | 797 | 1,190 | 2,023 | 3,642 | 6,144 | 9,415 | 12,771 | 16,944 |
| 1997 | 838 | 1,215 | 2,063 | 3,668 | 6,250 | 9,697 | 13,351 | 16,583 |
| 1998 | 913 | 1,267 | 2,041 | 3,512 | 5,595 | 8,508 | 11,403 | 18,249 |
| 1999 | 902 | 1,240 | 2,015 | 3,494 | 5,798 | 9,242 | 12,667 | 17,501 |
| 2000 | 723 | 973 | 1,565 | 2,314 | 3,214 | 4,561 | 5,852 | 30,784 |
| 2001 | 690 | 935 | 1,535 | 2,452 | 3,646 | 5,409 | 6,931 | 27,956 |
| 2002 | 446 | 612 | 1,064 | 2,193 | 3,713 | 5,817 | 7,630 | 29,101 |
| 2003 | 440 | 620 | 1,086 | 2,204 | 3,813 | 6,121 | 8,220 | 27,867 |
| 2004 | 436 | 616 | 1,086 | 2,186 | 3,893 | 6,512 | 8,849 | 26,918 |
| 2005 | 440 | 630 | 1,117 | 2,235 | 4,013 | 6,876 | 9,605 | 25,638 |
| 2006 | 414 | 597 | 1,116 | 2,176 | 3,680 | 6,293 | 8,819 | 27,442 |
| 2007 | 415 | 599 | 1,123 | 2,230 | 3,924 | 6,952 | 10,081 | 25,505 |
| 2008 | 425 | 611 | 1,154 | 2,298 | 4,129 | 7,642 | 11,245 | 23,792 |
| 2009 | 440 | 627 | 1,182 | 2,387 | 4,361 | 8,359 | 12,530 | 22,096 |
| 2010 | 175 | 278 | 535 | 1,033 | 2,519 | 5,410 | 8,561 | 35,945 |
| 2011 | 165 | 252 | 456 | 986 | 2,388 | 4,426 | 6,607 | 42,031 |
| 2012 | 167 | 250 | 470 | 1,099 | 2,544 | 4,508 | 6,719 | 40,351 |
| 2013 | 139 | 212 | 409 | 893 | 2,236 | 4,300 | 6,356 | 44,633 |
| 2014 | 156 | 243 | 480 | 1,081 | 2,590 | 4,935 | 7,328 | 38,839 |
| 2015 | 143 | 229 | 471 | 1,086 | 2,585 | 5,101 | 7,609 | 38,224 |
| 2016 | 21 | 37 | 185 | 792 | 2,297 | 4,843 | 7,339 | 44,042 |
| 2017 | 23 | 37 | 160 | 783 | 2,158 | 4,394 | 6,613 | 48,249 |

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