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SOEP-Core v35 - PGEN: Person-related status and generated variables

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SOEP – The German Socio-Economic Panel at DIW Berlin

2020

SOEP-Core v35 – PGEN: Person-Related Status and Generated Variables

SOEP Group

Running since 1984, the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households, located at the German Institute for Economic Research, DIW Berlin.

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SOEP-Core v35 – PGEN: Person-Related Status and Generated Variables

SOEP Group

2020

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1 General Information

The PGEN-files contain user friendly data on the individual level which are consolidated from different sources in long format. The plausibility is in many respects longitudinally validated, therefore the data here are in most situations superior compared to the data in PL or \$P.

The file contains one row for each person (PID) and surveyyear (SYEAR) (each combination of PID and SYEAR is unique) with a completed personal or youth questionnaire. These are the persons where NETTO in PPFADL has the values 10–17 or 19 which is equivalent for values 1 and 5 in NETT1.

The same content can be found in the wave specific \$PGEN files. The variable names are similar and differ especially in prefixes and suffixes.

In 2017 the file contains information about two special groups of first-time respondent refugee teenagers. First group of 143 respondents (netto 29) is analogous to 2016, part of the household questionnaire and the data are stored in the child dataset. The second group contains 108 individuals of age 16-17 from refugee sample, who received a special questionnaire. These respondents are part of youth dataset JUGENDL and can be identified by the instrument indicator value 73.

From version v34 on, PGAUTONO is not a part of data delivery.

From version v32 on, PGERWTYP is not a part of data delivery. The information related to PGERWTYP categories can be found in the variable(s) PGJOBCH, PGEMPLST, PGLFS.

2 Identifiers

pid – Never Changing Person ID

The central individual identifier across time is PID, which is fixed over time (and of course datasets).

hid – Current Household Number (Household ID)

This identifier groups all persons into households at the time of the most recent wave.

cid – Original household number

The identifier of the household, when it is sampled and selected for interviewing for the first time. The CID is attached to all persons living in this household and all new persons inherit this identifier, when they are born or move in a SOEP household. It is fixed no matter how often a person changes the household in the course of time.

syear – Survey Year

1984	12245
1985	11090
1986	10646
1987	10516
1988	10023
1989	9710
1990	13972
1991	13669
1992	13397

1993	13179
1994	13417
1995	13768
1996	13511
1997	13283
1998	14670
... (5 rows omitted)	107515
2004	22019
2005	21105
2006	22665
2007	21232
2008	19945
2009	21035
2010	27124
2011	29264
2012	28520
2013	31523
2014	28042
2015	27743
2016	29870
2017	33265
2018	30997

3 Own Nationality and Residential Status

pgnation – 1. Nationality

1	Germany	593842
2	Turkey	22937
3	Ex-Yugoslavia	7446
4	Greece	8073
5	Italy	11974
6	Spain	4555
7	Ex-GDR (Country Of Origin Only)	0
10	Austria	1460
11	France	703
12	Benelux	119
13	Denmark	165
14	Great Britain	590
15	Sweden	92
16	Norway	33
17	Finland	94
...	(168 rows omitted)	36740
186	South Sudan	0
187	Mauritania	0
188	Chechnya	32
189	Central African Republic	0
190	Djibouti	0
191	Gabon	0
192	Comoros	0

193	Katar	0
194	Sahara	0
195	Ingushetia	7
222	Eastern Europe	0
333	Other Unspecified Foreign Country	0
999	ethnic minorities (e.g. Yazidi, Roma)	2
-1	No answer	90
-2	Does not apply	6

Waves: all

This variable is designed to integrate the information on respondent's nationality for all sub-samples. Since some members of Sample B (persons with Turkish, Italian, Spanish, Greek, and Yugoslavian citizenship) received the question items in their own language up to 1995, to carry out an integrated analysis with Sample B, the user must obtain this information from the corresponding \$PAUSL files and add it to the individual data. The variable PGNATION thus offers a variable on nationality for all subsamples.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgstatus_asyl – Status quo, Application for Asylum

1	[de] Schutzstatus zuerkannt (Anerkannter Fluechtling, Asylberechtigt, anderer Schutzstatus)	4999
2	Temporary Suspension of Deportation	513
3	Request to Leave Germany	343
4	Decision Regarding Residential Status Still Open	1948
-1	No answer	103
-2	Does not apply	27316
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	27913
-8	Question this year not part of survey	625825

This variable provides data on the current status of the application for asylum. The data are obtained by asking respondents if their application for asylum has been approved and if an official decision regarding the application for asylum has been made. Please also see pgstatus_refu and the variable arefback in the dataset ppfadl.

For more information, contact: Jana Nebelin (Tel. +49 30 89789-319; jnebelin@diw.de)

pgstatus_refu – Refugee residence status

1	In Proceedings	2459
2	[de] Schutzstatus zuerkannt (Asyl, Fluechtlingseigenschaft, Niederlassungserlaubnis, human. Aufnahme, sonst. human. Aufnahme)	6381
3	Temporary Suspension of Deportation	559
4	Other	467
-1	No answer	170
-2	Does not apply	25186
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	27913
-8	Question this year not part of survey	625825

This variable provides data on the current status of the refugee. The data are obtained by asking respondents for their current residence title. Please also see pgstatus_asyl and the

variable arefbck in the dataset ppfadl.

For more information, contact: Jana Nebelin (Tel. +49 30 89789-319; jnebelin@diw.de)

4 Family Status and Partnership

pgpartz – Partner Indicator

0	No partner	214107
1	Spouse, registered partner	415081
2	Partner	56939
3	Probably spouse, registered partner	737
4	Probably partner	1540
5	not clear	556
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	0
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

The variable PGPARTZ generated in the context of the partner identifier (PGPARTNR) to describe whether a person in a SOEP household has a partner in that household, and if so, the type of relationship existing between the partners. Relationships with persons outside the SOEP household are not covered by this variable.

To explain the codes:

Code 0 is assigned to all single persons living in households and those with partners outside the household. Codes 1 to 4 describe relationships. To assign Codes 1 and 2, the partnership has to be definable from the perspective of both partners unanimously. If conflicting information exists between partners, the codes 3 or 4 are assigned. If it is unclear whether an individual has no partner or whether she forms a couple with one other household member, we assign the code 5. Registered partnerships (civil unions) for same-sex couples were introduced in Germany in 2001. Though, registered partnerships are legally not equal to marriage, they are listed in the same category.

For more information, contact: Martin Kroh (Tel. +49-30-89789-678)

pgpartnr – Partner Person Number

-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	214658
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

Partner indicators have the purpose of defining couples in SOEP households and thus to make possible analyses on the dyadic level. Persons without spouse and (cohabitating) partner receive a missing code “-2” (=does not apply). Also, the variable PGPARTZ is coded 0, 3,

4, 5 in these cases. In couples, PGPARTNR is the value of the unchanging person ID number (=PID) of the partner. The assignment of the partner ID within households is based on four sources of information: A question in the person-file, that asks (unmarried) respondents to identify their partner in the household (BHPPNR in 2017, PLK0001 in PL), the household matrix reported by the head of household at the beginning of the interview (BHSTELL in 2017, STELL_V1, STELL_V2, STELL_H in PBRUTTO), the partnership biography in the lifehistory calendar reported by new respondents (see also, biomars), and self-reports on marital status and life events, such as marriage, move in with partner, separation, etc. In unclear cases, due to temporal non-response for instance, we also consider longitudinal information from previous and prospective waves. Moreover, PGPARTNR is self-consistent between two individuals. For analyses of partner relationships, this information can be used to link all persons with their respective partners, and all information on both partners can also be stored in a common dataset.

For more information, contact: Martin Kroh (Tel. +49-30-89789-678)

pgfamstd – Marital Status In Survey Year

1	Married	410903
2	Married, But Separated	14738
3	Single	168014
4	Divorced	46705
5	[de] Verwitwet / Lebenspartner/-in aus eingetragener gleichgeschlechtlicher Partnerschaft verstorben	39916
6	husband/wife abroad	1546
7	Registered Same-Sex Partnership, Living Together	538
8	Registered Same-Sex Partnership, Living Apart	96
-1	No answer	2481
-2	Does not apply	0
-3	Not valid	2978
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	1045
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: all

Marital status is describing the institutional status of marriage at the time of the person interview. Marital status is based on information given by the respective person on his or her current relationship as well as on retrospective information about previous relationships asked in the biography questionnaire. Information on marital status when a child was born (provided in the biography information) is not used here, so contradicting information to file BIOBIRTH might still be possible. For those whose partner was identified within the household, marital status is counter-checked with the information given by the partner. Where contradictions can be found, indication of the person information is compiled if reasonable. If no information is available, the indication by position related to head of household is deferred. Remaining contradictions are solved using information on marriage status when a child was born as well as future reports on a given relationship. Marital status is only available for people, who were interviewed. Data on marital status provided here is generated from and hence consistent with the corresponding BIOMARSY file, although value labels differ between PGFAMSTD and SPELLTYP in BIOMARSY. Note that marital status in a specific wave can be different between data distributions due to consistency checks using up-to-date information from following waves. Because of the newly introduced construction

process of BIOMARSY, changes might be more than usual. Above, the partner indicator PG-PARTZ supplied here in dataset PGEN as well might not match the information provided in PGFAMSTD in its entirety.

For more information, contact: Paul Schmelzer (Tel. +49-30-89789-526, pschmelzer@diw.de)

5 Wages and Salary

pglabgro – Current Gross Labor Income in Euro

-2	Does not apply	282653
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	5021

Waves: all

The variable PGLABGRO represents the imputed gross labor income in the previous month generated for all SOEP respondents who are employed in a main job in each respective wave. Interviewees should consider overtime payments but no irregular one-time payments such as holiday or bonuses. Income details are consistently provided in euros for all waves. Item nonresponse is imputed in a two-stage procedure: first, with the “Row-and-Column” method of Little und Su (1989) using individual longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data (cf. Joachim R. Frick and Markus M. Grabka (2005): Item-Non-Response on Income Questions in Panel surveys: Incidence, Imputation and the Impact on the Income Distribution. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (ASTA) 89, 49-61). Alternatively, if no individual longitudinal information is available, we base the imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates, also taking into account current net labor income. If both types of income information are lacking, first we impute current net labor income and then current gross labor income. Imputed values are flagged (PGIMPGRO).

The corresponding variables in file PL are PLC0013_V1 and PLC0013_V2. The original variables coming from the \$P files are: ap3301, bp4301, cp5201, dp4401, ep4401, fp4501, gp4301, hp5401, ip5401, jp5401, kp6401, lp5301, mp4701, np5401, op4501, pp6001, qp5601, rp5701, sp5801, tp7601, up5901, vp7101, wp5901, xp7301, yp6801, zp7201, bap6101, bbp7301, bcp5901, bdp7701, bep5701, bfp10201, bgp8101, bhp_97_01.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgimpgro – Imputation flag for LABGROxx

0	Not imputed	359539
1	Imputed	41747
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	282653
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	5021
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

The variable PGIMPGRO designates imputations of item non-response in the variable PGLABGRO (current gross labor income). The value -2 (does not apply) can be interpreted as “not working”.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pglabnet – Current Net Labor Income in Euro

-2	Does not apply	282654
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	5021

Waves: all

The variable PGLABNET represents the imputed net labor income in the previous month in a main job of all persons in SOEP working in the respective wave. Interviewees should consider overtime payments but no irregular one-time payments such as holiday or bonuses. Income details are consistently provided in euros for all waves. The imputation of item non-response takes place in a two-stage procedure: first, with the “Row-and- Column” method of Little und Su (1989) using individual longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data (cf. Joachim R. Frick and Markus M. Grabka (2005): Item-Non-Response on Income Questions in Panel surveys: Incidence, Imputation and the Impact on the Income Distribution. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (ASTA) 89, 49-61). Alternatively, if no individual longitudinal information is available, we base the imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates, also taking into account current gross labor income. If both types of income information are lacking, first we impute current gross labor income and then current net labor income.

Imputed values are flagged (PGIMPNET).

The corresponding variables in file PL are PLC0014_V1 and PLC0014_V2. The original variables coming from the \$P files are: ap3302, bp4302, cp5202, dp4402, ep4402, fp4502, gp4302, hp5402, ip5402, jp5402, kp6402, lp5302, mp4702, np5402, op4502, pp6002, qp5602, rp5702, sp5802, tp7602, up5902, vp7102, wp5902, xp7302, yp6802, zp7202, bap6102, bbp7302, bcp5902, bdp7702, bep5702, bfp10202, bgp8102, bhp_97_02.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgimpnet – Imputation flag for LABNETxx

0	Not imputed	371664
1	Imputed	29621
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	282654
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	5021
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

The variable PGIMPNET designates imputations of item non-response in the variable PGLABNET (current net labor income). The value -2 (does not apply) can be interpreted as “not working”.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgsndjob – Current Gross Secondary Income In Euro

-2	Does not apply	447641
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	210365

Waves: 1995-2016

The variable PGSNDJOB represents the imputed current gross labor income from second job generated for all SOEP respondents in each respective wave. Income details are consistently provided in euros for all waves. Item nonresponse is imputed in a two-stage procedure: first, with the “Row-and-Column” method of Little und Su (1989) using individual longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data (cf. Joachim R. Frick and Markus M. Grabka (2005): Item-Non-Response on Income Questions in Panel surveys: Incidence, Imputation and the Impact on the Income Distribution. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (ASTA) 89, 49–61). Alternatively, if no individual longitudinal information is available, we base the imputation on a regression using a subset of different Mincer covariates. Information about gross income from second job is firstly asked in wave 1995 (L). In 2013 information about income from second jobs was not collected for sub-sample M. We use information from the subsequent survey year (2013) about income from second job in the previous year (variable BEP2C03). If persons from the sub-sample M stated that he/she had income in the previous year from second jobs, then PGIMPSND in year 2013 was set to -1 and PGSNDJOB had been imputed. Imputed values are flagged (PGIMPSND).

The corresponding variables in file PL are PLC0062_V1 and PLC0062_V2. The original variables coming from the \$P files are: lp7702, mp5802, np5802, op4902, pp6602, qp6302, rp6602, sp6602, tp8402, up67, vp79, wp70, xp81, yp76, zp78, bap69, bbp79, bcp67, bdp85, bep64, bfp113, bgp97.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgimpsnd – Imputation Flag For SNDJOBxx

0	Not imputed	27842
1	Imputed	3112
-2	Does not apply	447641
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	210365

Waves: 1995-2016

The variable PGIMPSND designates imputations of itemnonresponse in the variable PGSNDJOB\$\$ (current gross labor income from second job). The value -2 (does not apply) can be interpreted as “not working”.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgsndjob1 – Current Gross Income Secondary Job (1) In Euro

0	228
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	5
7	1
8	2
10	14
12	7
14	1
15	10

16	5
17	2
18	4
... (359 rows omitted)	3343
2800	2
2910	1
3000	6
3051	1
3500	6
4000	7
4200	1
4500	1
5000	3
6000	2
7700	1
12788	1
13000	1
-2 Does not apply	49217
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	636084

Waves: all

The variable PGSNDJOB1 represents the imputed gross labor income from a first side job. This information is collected for the first time since 2017. Item nonresponse is imputed in a two-stage procedure: first, with the “Row-and-Column” method of Little und Su (1989) using individual longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data. Alternatively, if no individual longitudinal information is available, we base the imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates. Imputed values are flagged (PGIMPSNDJOB1).

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgsndjob2 – Current Gross Income Secondary Job (2) In Euro

0	56
3	1
5	3
6	1
7	2
8	1
10	6
12	1
14	1
15	3
16	1
18	1
20	13
24	2
25	7
... (83 rows omitted)	369
750	1
800	3
840	1

900	3
917	1
1000	7
1200	1
1210	1
1300	1
1500	4
1700	1
2000	1
5400	1
-2 Does not apply	52382
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	636084

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGSNDJOB2 represents the imputed gross labor income from a first side job. This information is collected for the first time since 2017. Item nonresponse is imputed in a two-stage procedure: first, with the “Row-and-Column” method of Little und Su (1989) using individual longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data. Alternatively, if no individual longitudinal information is available, we base the imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates. Imputed values are flagged (PGIMPSNDJOB2).

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgsndjob3 – Current Gross Income Secondary Job (3) In Euro

0	14
1	1
2	2
11	1
15	1
20	2
24	1
25	1
26	1
30	1
40	5
50	5
60	4
65	2
70	3
... (17 rows omitted)	37
400	5
450	1
500	1
537	1
575	1
645	1
800	2
900	1
1000	1
2000	1

2069	1
9299	1
25000	1
-2 Does not apply	52777
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	636084

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGSNDJOB3 represents the imputed gross labor income from a first side job. This information is collected for the first time since 2017. Item nonresponse is imputed in a two-stage procedure: first, with the “Row-and-Column” method of Little und Su (1989) using individual longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data. Alternatively, if no individual longitudinal information is available, we base the imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates. Imputed values are flagged (PGIMPSNDJOB3).

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgimpsnd1 – Imputation flag, Current Gross Income Secondary Job (1)

0 Not imputed	3523
1 Imputed	136
-1 No answer	0
-2 Does not apply	49217
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	636084
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGIMSND1 designates imputations of item non-response in the variable PGSND-JOB1 (current gross labor income from a side job).

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgimpsnd2 – Imputation flag, Current Gross Income Secondary Job (2)

0 Not imputed	470
1 Imputed	24
-1 No answer	0
-2 Does not apply	52382
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	636084
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGIMSND2 designates imputations of item non-response in the variable PGSND-JOB2 (current gross labor income from a side job).

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgimpsnd3 – Imputation flag, Current Gross Income Secondary Job (3)

0	Not imputed	90
1	Imputed	9
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	52777
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	636084
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGIMSND3 designates imputations of item non-response in the variable PGSND-JOB3 (current gross labor income from a side job).

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

6 Current Employment Status**pgstib** – Occupational Position

10	Not employed	73555
11	In education, with further education, apprentices	33566
12	Jobless, not employed	42204
13	Pensioner	138560
15	Military, Community Service	2055
110	Apprentice (up tp 1999)	6985
120	Apprentice / trainee in industry or technology	7205
130	Apprentice / trainee in trade or commerce	4162
140	Student trainee, intern	2073
150	Aspirant	3
210	Untrained Worker	20415
220	Semi-Trained Worker	43011
230	Trained Worker	46628
240	Foreman, group leader	6265
250	Foreman	2753
...	(19 rows omitted)	44311
521	Salaried employee engaged in unskilled activities with completed training / education	19539
522	Salaried employee engaged in unskilled activities without completed training / education	26757
530	Salaried employee engaged in skilled activities	87109
540	Salaried employee engaged in highly skilled activities or managerial duties	47653
550	Salaried employee with extensive managerial duties	5914
610	Civil servant, lower level	915
620	Civil servant, executive level	6888
630	Civil servant, middle level	10797
640	Civil servant, upper level	6927
-1	Employed without information on occupational position	2381
-2	Does not apply	329
-3	Not valid	0

-4	Inadmissible multiple response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	0

Waves: all

The variable represents a compilation of all relevant information on current occupational position. It is generated by combining information on “occupational group”, “unemployed (yes/no)”, “military/community service”, “in education (yes/no)”, and “pensioner”. A hierarchical scheme is used to determine which data is given precedence when a variety of divergent information exists (increasing dominance):

value	label
10	not employed
13	pensioner
11	currently in education
15	military / community service
12	registered unemployed
110-150	apprentice
410-440	self-employed
210-250	manual laborer
510-550	employee
610-640	civil service

The categories (150) and (310) to (340) were only assigned to respondents in East Germany in 1990. In PGSTIB, non-working persons are only assigned to the category (13) “pensioner” if they are recipients of retirement pension or if they are recipients of widow’s pension AND are older than 60 years. Moreover, if there is missing information on pension receipt, additional information from file ARTKALEN (retrospective information from the activity calendar for the previous year) is used in the generation process to determine if a person was in retirement or early retirement (Vorruhestand) at the time of the interview.

The code (-2) is assigned to first time respondents aged 16 or 17 who answer the youth questionnaire.

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pgemplst – Employment Status

1	Full-Time Employment	276461
2	Regular Part-Time Employment	73446
3	Vocational Training	20008
4	Marginal, Irregular Part-Time Employment	30446
5	Not Employed	287884
6	Sheltered workshop	620
-1	No answer	28
-2	Does not apply	65
-3	Not valid	2

Waves: all

This variable is generated from the annual question on current employment status, which has a central filter function in the questionnaire to separate employed people from non-employed people for further questions. It is designed to provide consistent longitudinal data

on employment status across all waves.

Since the beginning of the SOEP in the year 1984, a consistent status variable has been used to differentiate among different types of employment status. The category “not employed” comprises non-working individuals, those in military/community service, those on maternity leave, and employed persons in a phased retirement scheme (Altersteilzeit) whose current actual working hours are zero. From 1998 on, the additional category “sheltered workshop” is included for disabled persons in sheltered employment.

PGEMPLST supplements the variable PGLFS, which differentiates among persons who are not employed.

The information about newly included teenager refugee sample special groups in 2017 is taken from child and youth datasets. In case the teenagers do not attend school, they were asked about the alternative status. Those teenagers who attend school, are in vocational preparational year or in a vocational training, or in vocational school were assigned value of 3. Those waiting for the start of the school term or vocational training, are categorized as 1. In case the teenagers do not attend school and are working the respondents were classified to category 3. This information also applies for first-time teenage respondents in 2016 (who were previously treated as missings).

Due to a change in the 2017 questionnaire, the category „[8] NW-but sometimes sec. job“ is no longer used as there is no possibility to retract whether an individual has a second job on irregular basis. If a person is not employed but has at least one secondary job, it is assumed that it is on regular basis (category 10).

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pglfs – Labor Force Status

1	Non-Working	82840
2	NW-Age 65 And Older	102138
3	NW-In Education-Training	29566
4	NW-Maternity Leave	12559
5	NW-Military-Community Service	957
6	NW-Unemployed	37177
8	NW-But Sometimes Sec. Job	8664
9	NW-work but past 7 days	4275
10	NW-But Reg. Sec. Job	7884
11	Working	397963
12	Working But NW Past 7 Days	4865
-1	No answer	33
-2	Does not apply	39

Waves: all

This variable is based on the annual question on current employment status, combined with additional information on activities of non-working individuals. The number of values assigned has been based, since the beginning of the SOEP in the year 1984, on a large number of highly differentiated answer categories. It is designed to provide consistent longitudinal data on labor force participation across all waves.

PGLFS provides a differentiation between “working” (Code 11–12) and “non-working” (Code 1–10), categories which are constant over all waves. Non-employment is subdivided further in order to make it possible to efficiently apply different labor market concepts in studying the data. To calculate this variable, the variables on employment status, age, maternity leave, second jobs, registration at the employment office, participation in paid work during the past

7 days and training status are used. Code (12) was added in 2000.

For respondents who have multiple status codes and different values for this variable, the following hierarchy was used to determine which of the values would play the determining role (increasing dominance):

value	label
11	working
1	non-working without further information
2	non-working, and older than 65
3	non-working, and currently in a training program
6	non-working, and registered unemployed
4	non-working, on maternity leave
5	non-working, in military/community service
9	non-working, but working past 7 days
10	non-working, but regular second job
8	non-working, but occasional second job
12	working, but non-working past 7 days

PGLFS supplements the variable PGEMPLST, which differentiates among persons who are employed. In 2016, the questionnaire for refugees contains a new labor market status category „vocational internship / betriebliches Praktikum“, which is integrated in the category 10 „education“ of the PGLFS variable.

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pgjobch – Occupational Change

1	Not Employed	285975
2	Employed No Change	324971
3	Employed No Info If Change	7156
4	Employed With Change	63565
5	First Time Employed	7133
-1	No answer	60
-2	Does not apply	100
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

This variable indicates a change of job since the previous interview for respondents with a follow-up interview, whereas for first-time respondents, the information refers to a change of job since the beginning of the previous year.

PGJOBCH is generated based on the central filter variable, which indicates whether a respondent has changed jobs since the beginning of the previous year. A job change can be within one firm as well as a change to another firm. Information on the date of job change is then combined with interview month of the previous year's interview to identify whether a new job change has taken place since the previous interview.

Hence, PGJOBCH indicates whether a respondent has changed jobs since the beginning of the previous year. The variable is calculated for all waves, and the codes are assigned

independently of the respondent being a first-time or follow-up respondent.

The variable is also designed to identify respondents who have entered employment for the first time. Up to 1993, first-time respondents did not answer the question about job change. Therefore, for first-time respondents up to 1993, the variable was generated by using the information on the start date with the current employer and the respondent's age at entrance into his/her first job.

The variable is also designed to provide consistent longitudinal information on job changes. The PGJOBCH variable is generated by correcting the original job change information in various ways:

1. We check whether the job changes stated by a respondent in two consecutive interviews refer to one and the same job change. The date of the job change and the interview month are used to correct double entries.
2. If the respondent indicates a job change with a date before the previous interview but did not state a job change in the previous interview, this is coded as a job change in the current interview.
3. If a respondent indicates no job change and was not employed at the time of the previous interview, this is coded as "no job change" despite the seeming implausibility, since there are possible explanations how this information could be plausible, e.g. if there were short-term employment spells between two interview dates.
4. Respondents can be "first-time employed" only once. If a respondent states being "first-time employed" for a second time, this is coded as "employed, with change".

In 2013 the respondents of the newly introduced migration sample (M1) were not asked whether they have changed jobs since the beginning of the previous year, therefore the generation of PGJOBCH for the migration sample was modified in 2013:

1. Respondents who are not employed were coded (1).
2. Respondents who are still in the same occupation and position and are working for the same employer as they had worked in their first job in Germany were coded (2).
3. Respondents who have entered the firm they are currently working after the 31st of December 2011 were coded (4).
4. If a respondent is in her first vocational training this was coded as (5).
5. Respondents who are employed but for whom no further information could be used were coded (3). In 2014 there was again a uniform questionnaire for all respondents.

In 2015 the respondents of the newly introduced migration sample (M2) were not asked whether they have changed jobs since the beginning of the previous year. Furthermore respondent within migration sample M1 are decomposed in first-time respondents with and follow-up respondents without question about job change in the previous year embodied by the questionnaire. such that generation of PGJOBCH for the migration sample in 2015 was following:

1. For follow-up respondents generation as in case of a uniform questionnaire for all respondents to be pursued.
2. In the case of first-time respondents in M1 sample and for all respondents from M2 sample the rule of thumb is as in 2013.

In 2016 the respondents of the newly introduced refugee samples (M3 and M4, psample==17) were not asked whether they have changed jobs since the beginning of the previous year. The generation of PGJOBCH for these samples corresponds to the rule of thumb is as for the

forst-time respondent in the M1 sample with one modification. In step 4, the code (5) was assigned to respondents who are currently in a vocational training, were not occupied prior to their arrival in Germany, had neither a vocational training, nor a university degree and are in their first occupational relationship in Germany.

2017 generation of the PGJOBCH for the newly added immigration sample [psample = 19] is analogous to that of 2016. As of refugee teenagers, those attending school or are currently in vocational preparation year (Berufsvorbereitungsjahr), in vocational training, working, ber. Eingliederungsjahrgang or berufsbildende Schule were assigned value 1. Those working were assigned jobch value 3.

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pgsndtyp1 – 1. secondary job: Occupational Position

1	Worker/Employee (also mini job)	1902
2	Self-Employed, Free-Lance Professional	1206
3	Help In Family Business	215
4	Other occupational position	4074
-1	No answer	1577
-2	Does not apply	45107
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	634879
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGSNDTYP1 gives information about the current employment status in a first side job. This variable is a direct copy of the original variable in \$P.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgsndtyp2 – 1. secondary job: Occupational Position

1	Worker/Employee (also mini job)	156
2	Self-Employed, Free-Lance Professional	204
3	Help In Family Business	39
4	Other occupational position	1347
-1	No answer	570
-2	Does not apply	51765
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	634879
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGSNDTYP2 gives information about the current employment status in a second side job. This variable is a direct copy of the original variable in \$P.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pgsndtyp3 – 3. secondary job: Occupational Position

1	Worker/Employee (also mini job)	20
2	Self-Employed, Free-Lance Professional	53
3	Help In Family Business	9
4	Other occupational position	367
-1	No answer	178
-2	Does not apply	53454
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	634879
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGSNDTYP3 gives information about the current employment status in a third side job. This variable is a direct copy of the original variable in \$P.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

7 Current Occupation

Not all employed persons are asked the question about occupation on an annual basis. In years with a partial survey – 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1990 (West), 1992 (West), 1994, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 – only those employed persons who changed jobs and first-time respondents are asked to provide up-to-date information. Therefore, in years with a partial survey or in case of non-response the variables in this section usually contain available information from the previous year (persons with PGJOBCH-category (2) “employed, no change”). For some persons without a job change who updated the information on their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date information is used. The scores which are derived from the occupational scores contain information on the last attained value.

The missing values in variables of codes for economic activities or occupations and derived scores (NACE, ISCO, KldB, ISEI, SIOPS, EGP, MPG) should be interpreted as follows. -1: there was a response, but no code could be assigned or no score could be derived, -2: there was no response which could have been coded and -8 means this type of code or score is not available for this year.

The information on the current occupation is not necessarily consistent to the current employment status, because they are based on different sources of information

pgisco88 – Current Occupational Classification (ISCO-88 Com)

0	Soldiers	0
100	Soldiers	1611
1000	LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	0
1100	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0
1110	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	143
1140	Senior Officials of Special-Interest Organisations	65
1141	Senior Officials of Political Party Organisations	9
1142	Senior officials of employers', workers' and other economic-interest organisations	272

1143	Senior Officials of Humanitarian and Other Special-Interest Organisations	4
1200	Corporate Managers	1345
1210	Directors and Chief Executives	2993
1220	Production and Operations Managers	0
1221	Production and operations managers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	21
1222	Production and Operations Managers in Manufacturing	1709
1223	Production and Operations Managers in Construction	0
...	(469 rows omitted)	359105
9213	Fishery, Hunting and Trapping Labourers	0
9300	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	0
9310	Mining and Construction Labourers	0
9311	Mining and Quarrying Labourers	49
9312	Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions	32
9313	Building Construction Laborer	1202
9320	Manufacturing Laborer	6855
9330	Transport Lab., Freight Handler	3318
-1	No answer	2137
-2	Does not apply	304035
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	4055

Waves: 1984-2017

Hartmann and Schütz (2002) provide detailed information on the conducted occupational coding. This result has been slightly modified to fit to the ISCO-88 version for European Union purposes (ISCO-88(COM)).

Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftszweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel. Neuvercodung der Daten 1984–2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München.
https://www.diw.de/documents/dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_01.c.40132.de/vercodung.pdf

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pgisco08 – Current Occupational Classification (ISCO-08)

110	Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	60
210	Non-Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	28
310	Armed Forces Occupations, Other Ranks	219
1111	Legislators	33
1112	Senior Government Official	190
1113	Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Village	0
1114	Senior Officials of Special-Interest Organisations	62
1120	Managing Directors and Chief Executives	654
1211	Finance Managers	128
1212	Human Resource Managers	188
1213	Policy and Planning Managers	77
1219	Business services and administration managers not elsewhere classified	197
1221	Sales and Marketing Managers	532
1222	Advertising and Public Relations Managers	49
1223	Research and Development Managers	54

...	(413 rows omitted)	96189
9611	Garbage and Recycling Collectors	82
9612	Refuse Sorters	44
9613	Sweeper, Related Laborer	16
9621	Messengers, Package Deliverers and Luggage Porters	378
9622	Odd Job Persons	2
9623	Meter Readers and Vending-Machine Collectors	8
9624	Water and Firewood Collectors	0
9629	Elementary Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	110
-1	No answer	898
-2	Does not apply	415040
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	173722

Waves: 2013–

Current occupation coded as ISCO-08. Tschersich and Schütz (2014, SOEP Survey Paper 470) provide detailed information on occupational coding.

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgkldb92 – Current Occupational Classification (KldB92)

110	Farmers, general	1860
111	Fruit and vegetable farmers (non-horticultural)	5
112	Arable farmers (special, permanent crops)	9
113	Livestock farmers and pasture farmers	3
114	Seed, crop producers, propagators (non-horticultural)	8
115	Crop protectors	11
116	Farmers and landlords	33
118	Farmers and wine growers	12
120	Wine growers, general	28
121	Vine propagators	0
129	Other wine growers	0
130	Agricultural workers, general	107
131	Agricultural supervisors	7
132	Agricultural machinery drivers	59
133	Vineyard workers	66
...	(2262 rows omitted)	375505
9832	Other employees (job-searching) with (as yet) undefined occupation	6
9911	Specialized professionals without further specification	97
9921	Homeworkers without further specification	151
9931	Forepersons, group leaders without further specification	362
9941	Persons doing community service without further specification	9
9951	Self-employed persons without further specification	372
9961	Consultancy, planning professionals without further specification	215
9971	Other employees without further specification	1634
-1	No answer	4766
-2	Does not apply	303635

-3	Answer improbable	0
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	0
-5	Not included in this version of the questionnaire	0
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 1984-2017

Current occupation coded as KldB92. Hartmann and Schütz (2002) provide detailed information on occupational coding.

Hartmann/Schütz (2002): *Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftszweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel. Neuvercodung der Daten 1984–2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München.*
https://www.diw.de/documents/dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_01.c.40132.de/vercodung.pdf

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgkldb2010 – Current Occupational Classification (KldB2010)

1104	Officer	53
1203	Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and Higher	32
1302	Junior Non-Commissioned Officers	11
1402	Armed Forces Personnel in Other Ranks	217
11101	Occupations in Farming (without Specialisation)-Unskilled/Semiskilled Tasks	93
11102	Occupations in Farming (without Specialisation)-Skilled Tasks	322
11103	Occupations in Farming (without Specialisation)-Complex Tasks	12
11104	Occupations in Farming (without Specialisation)-Highly Complex Tasks	47
11113	Technical Occup. in Farming-Complex Tasks	4
11114	Technical Occup. in Farming-Highly Complex Tasks	0
11123	Agricultural Experts-Complex Tasks	0
11124	Agricultural Experts-High Complex Tasks	2
11132	Technical Laboratory Occup. in Agriculture-Skilled Tasks	0
11133	Technical Laboratory Occup. in Agriculture-Complex Tasks	0
11182	Occupations in Farming (with Specialisation, Not Elsewhere Classified)-Skilled Tasks	6
...	(1263 rows omitted)	98360
94623	Prop Designers-Complex Tasks	0
94693	Supervisors in Stage, Costume and Prop Design	2
94704	Occupations in Museums (without Specialisation)-Highly Complex Tasks	24
94712	Technical Occup. in Museums and Exhibitions-Skilled Tasks	4
94713	Technical Occup. in Museums and Exhibitions-Complex Tasks	1
94714	Technical Occup. in Museums and Exhibitions-Highly Complex Tasks	0
94724	Art Experts-Highly Complex Tasks	0
94794	Managers in Museum	1
-1	No answer	995
-2	Does not apply	415052
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	173722

Waves: 2013–

Current occupation coded as KldB2010. Tschersich and Schütz (2014, SOEP Survey Paper

471) provide detailed information on occupational coding.

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgisei08 – Last Reached Isei Value (International Socio-Economic Index)

11.5600004196167	8
11.7399997711182	418
12.0100002288818	43
12.3400001525879	4
13.2399997711182	17
13.3400001525879	23
13.3500003814697	1
13.7200002670288	23
13.8699998855591	26
14.210000038147	3927
14.3900003433228	146
14.5699996948242	279
14.8199996948242	7
15.3500003814697	410
16.0799999237061	8
... (302 rows omitted)	102042
84.6100006103516	45
85.4100036621094	980
85.8499984741211	350
86.7200012207031	447
86.8099975585938	21
88.3099975585938	175
88.6999969482422	504
88.9599990844727	64
-1 No answer	712
-2 Does not apply	404558
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question this year not part of survey	173722

Waves: 2013–

This variable reflects the (last reached) Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status for all employed persons. The ISEI Index was developed in 1992 by Ganzeboom, De Graaf, Treiman, and De Leew based on information about income, education, and occupation. Technically, ISEI was created by scaling the ISCO classification. In contrast to the prestige scores of Ganzeboom and Treiman (1996) and Wegener (1988), ISEI is a measure of socio-economic status.

It is derived from the ISCO-08 code of the current occupation using the Stata ado derivescores by Daniel Bela and Knut Wenzig which itself is based on SPSS algorithms from Ganzeboom and Treimann (2010).

Also available: occupational prestige scores (SIOPS, MPS) and occupational class (EGP).

Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J., "International Stratification and Mobility File:

Conversion Tools." Amsterdam: Department of Social Research Methodology, <http://www.harryganzeboom.nl/ismf/index>

<2010-01-12>.

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgmps08 – Last Reached Mps Value (Magnitude-Prestige-Skale, Wegener)

20	189
23.8999996185303	479
24.7000007629395	426
26.7000007629395	303
26.8999996185303	1868
28.6000003814697	26
30	5218
30.2999992370605	153
31.2000007629395	792
31.6000003814697	23
31.7999992370605	882
31.8999996185303	497
32.4000015258789	716
34.7000007629395	23
35.5999984741211	43
... (162 rows omitted)	87399
153.800003051758	1289
159.800003051758	990
160.300003051758	244
160.5	672
170.899993896484	447
173.300003051758	202
179.600006103516	1020
186.800003051758	64
-1 No answer	0
-2 Does not apply	584995
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question this year not part of survey	0

Waves: 2013–

This variable gives the occupational prestige score developed by Wegener (1988) for all employed persons. Like the SIOPS prestige score, Wegener's prestige scale measures a person's occupational prestige and was developed especially for use in the Federal Republic of Germany.

MPS08 is assigned based on ISCO-88 (using Christoph 2005), which is based on ISCO-08 (using Ganzeboom, Treiman 2010).

Also available: occupational prestige scores (SIOPS, ISEI) and occupational class (EGP).

Christoph, Bernhard: 2005: *Zur Messung des Berufsprestiges: Aktualisierung der Magnitude-Prestigeskala auf die Berufsklassifikation ISCO88*, <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-207543> –

Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J., "International Stratification and Mobility File:

Conversion Tools." Amsterdam: Department of Social Research Methodology, <http://www.harryganzeboom.nl/ismf/index>

<2010-01-12>.

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgsiops08 – last reached SIOPS score (stand. internat. occ. prestige scale, Treiman)

12	23
13	172
15	410
16	144
17	15
20	4699
20.0300006866455	286
20.2999992370605	1272
20.3899993896484	521
21	309
21.079999237061	1867
21.6700000762939	1697
22	1496
22.2800006866455	85
22.6900005340576	70
... (183 rows omitted)	93062
72	421
73.0999984741211	447
73.5100021362305	727
75	139
75.6800003051758	42
76.1100006103516	64
78.0100021362305	1020
78.1600036621094	980
-1 No answer	712
-2 Does not apply	404558
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question this year not part of survey	173722

Waves: 2013–

This variable gives the occupational prestige score index for all employed persons. PGSIOPS08 is based on ISCO-08. It is derived from the ISCO-08 code of the current occupation using using the Stata ado derivescores by Daniel Bela and Knut Wenzig which itself is based on SPSS algorithms from Ganzeboom and Treiman (2010).

Please also see occupational prestige scores (MPS), occupational status (ISEI), and occupational class (EGP).

Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J., “International Stratification and Mobility File: Conversion Tools.” Amsterdam: Department of Social Research Methodology, <http://www.harryganzeboom.nl/ismf/index<2010-01-12>.”>

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgegp08 – Last Reached Egp Value (Erikson, Goldthorpe, Portocarero)

1	[I] Higher Managerial and Professional Workers	14107
2	[II] Lower Managerial and Professional Workers	23548
3	[IIIa] Routine Clerical Work	16435
4	[IIIb] Routine Service and Sales Work	13834
5	[IVa] Small Self-Employed With Employees	0
6	[IVb] Small Self-Employed Without Employees	0
7	[V] Manual Supervisors	270
8	[VI] Skilled Manual Workers	11737
9	[VIIa] Semi- and Unskilled Manual Workers	20432
10	[VIIb] Agricultural Labour	1209
11	[IVc] Self-Employed Farmers	6
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	587382
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	0

Waves: 2013–

This variable gives the (last reached) occupational class for all employed persons. PGEGP08 is based on ISCO-08 with is converted to ISCO-88 in a first step. Both crosswalks use the Stata ado derivescores by Daniel Bela and Knut Wenzig and are based on work of Ganzeboom (2010) and Ganzeboom, De Graaf, Treiman (1992).

Please also see occupational status (ISEI) and occupational prestige scores (SIOPS, MPS).

Harry B.G. Ganzeboom, Paul M. De Graaf, Donald J. Treiman (1992), *A standard international socio-economic index of occupational status*, in: *Social Science Research* 21 (1), 1-56, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0049-089X\(92\)90017-B](https://doi.org/10.1016/0049-089X(92)90017-B). – Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J., “*International Stratification and Mobility File: Conversion Tools*.” Amsterdam: Department of Social Research Methodology, <http://www.harryganzeboom.nl/ismf/index.htm>. <2010-01-12>.

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgisei88 – Last Reached Isei Value (International Socio-Economic Index)

16	18709
19	2389
20	10106
21	2336
22	587
23	12422
24	1639
25	15516
26	6141
27	3433
28	2547
29	23443
30	32627
31	3272
32	5178
...	(38 rows omitted)
	345029

78	966
79	385
82	1080
83	210
85	2421
87	872
88	3534
90	308
-1 No answer	1453
-2 Does not apply	190536
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question not part of the survey program this year	1821

Waves: 1984-2017

This variable reflects the Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status for all employed persons. The ISEI Index was developed in 1992 by Ganzeboom, De Graaf, Treiman, and De Leew based on information about income, education, and occupation. Technically, ISEI was created by scaling the ISCO-88 classification. The values for the variable range between 16 and 90. In contrast to the prestige scores of Ganzeboom and Treiman (1996) and Wegener (1988), ISEI is a measure of socio-economic status.

It is derived from the ISCO-88 code of the current occupation using the Stata ado iskoisei by John Hendrickx which itself is based on Harry Ganzeboom's SPSS algorithms.

Also available: occupational prestige scores (SIOPS, MPS) and occupational class (EGP).

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgmps92 – Last Reached Mps Value (Magnitude-Prestige-Skale, Wegener)

30	207
30.1000003814697	924
30.2000007629395	2195
30.2999992370605	253
31	5536
31.1000003814697	1334
31.2000007629395	696
31.5	6576
31.7000007629395	4514
31.7999992370605	564
31.8999996185303	265
32	572
32.0999984741211	5334
32.2000007629395	650
32.2999992370605	15169
... (162 rows omitted)	439542
138.899993896484	210
139.800003051758	416
145.699996948242	2331
152.5	2492

153.5	171
191.300003051758	3534
207.199996948242	654
216	811
-1 No answer	3357
-2 Does not apply	190653
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8 Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 1984-2017

This variable gives the occupational prestige score developed by Wegener (1988) for all employed persons. Like the SIOPS prestige score, Wegener's prestige scale measures a person's occupational prestige and was developed especially for use in the Federal Republic of Germany. MPS is assigned based on the German Federal Statistical Office's occupational classification of 1992 (PGKLDB92). The procedure has been documented in Frietsch and Wirth (2001).

Also available: occupational prestige scores (SIOPS, ISEI) and occupational class (EGP).

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgsiops88 – last reached SIOPS score (stand. internat. occ. prestige scale, Treiman)

6	12
13	448
15	2269
17	237
18	91
19	10616
20	7804
21	18363
22	4202
23	4736
24	1682
25	6535
26	1987
27	892
28	5084
... (39 rows omitted)	411127
69	741
70	7086
71	1080
72	1904
73	1610
75	201
76	308
78	6135
-1 No answer	1453
-2 Does not apply	190536

-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	1821

Waves: 1984-2017

This variable gives the occupational prestige score index for all employed persons. PGSIOPS88 is based on ISCO-88 and was developed by Donald Treiman et al. The scale ranges from 6 to 78. The algorithm is based on Fritzsche and Wirth (2001).

Please also see occupational prestige scores (PGMPS92), occupational status (PGISEI88), and occupational class (PGEGP88).

Fritzsche, Rainer/Wirth, Heike (2001): Die Uebertragung der Magnitude-Prestigeskala von Wegener auf die Klassifikation der Berufe. In: ZUMA Nachrichten 48 (Jg.25): 139–165

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pggep88 – Last Reached Egp Value (Erikson, Goldthorpe, Portocarero)

1	[I] Higher Managerial and Professional Workers	59581
2	[II] Lower Managerial and Professional Workers	107149
3	[IIIa] Routine Clerical Work	61967
4	[IIIb] Routine Service and Sales Work	64010
5	[IVa] Small Self-Employed With Employees	7094
6	[IVb] Small Self-Employed Without Employees	13908
7	[V] Manual Supervisors	0
8	[VI] Skilled Manual Workers	91276
9	[VIIa] Semi- and Unskilled Manual Workers	80596
10	[VIIb] Agricultural Labour	6810
11	[IVc] Self-Employed Farmers	2759
-1	No answer	1453
-2	Does not apply	190536
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	1821

Waves: 1984-2017

This variable gives the occupational class for all employed persons. PGEGP88 is derived from the ISCO-88 classification using Hendrickx's (2002) Stata ado. In addition, it is based on information on self-employment and number of employees (supervisory status). The EGP Index was documented by Ganzeboom/Treiman in 1996 and revised in 2003.

Information about supervisory status (number of employees of self-employed persons) is available from wave Q (2000) on. (This could lead to some minor longitudinal inconsistencies.)

Based on the new classification developed by Ganzeboom/Treiman (2003), several ISCO values were recoded in PGEGP88 as follows:

- ISCO 2470 becomes EGP=1.
- ISCO 2500 becomes EGP=2.
- ISCO 4300, 4400, 4500 become EGP=4.

- ISCO 7900 becomes EGP=7.
- ISCO 9910-9990 become EGP=9.

Please also see occupational status (PGISEI88) and occupational prestige scores (PGSIOPS88, PGMPS92).

John Hendrickx, 2002. "ISKO: Stata module to recode 4 digit ISCO-88 occupational codes," Statistical Software Components S425802, Boston College Department of Economics, revised 20 Oct 2004. <https://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s425802.html>

Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J., "International Stratification and Mobility File: Conversion Tools." Amsterdam: Department of Social Research Methodology, <http://www.harryganzeboom.nl/isco88/>.

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgerljob – Working In Occupation Trained For

1	Yes	207727
2	No	131924
3	In Training	22459
4	Has No Job Training	26175
-1	No answer	15208
-2	Does not apply	285467
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

This variable is designed to offer annual data on all employed persons, indicating whether they are working in the occupation they were trained for.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgausb – Required Training For Job

1	No Training	19599
2	Intro. To Job	49866
3	On-The-Job Training	28741
4	Courses	14963
5	Vocational Training	188667
6	Technical School, Engineering (East) 90-96	2002
7	Technical College or University, until 98	10446
8	Technical College since 99	25933
9	University since 99	38121
-1	No answer	17650
-2	Does not apply	292972

Waves: all

This variable is designed to provide annual data on required job training for all employed persons. The variable is generated using questions on required formal education and required on-the-job-training which are categorized into seven independent variables with 0/1 coding. Out of these, the highest available level of required training is used for the generation of the

status variable.

The answer option “completed technical school” was only used from 1990 to 1993 in the East German version of the questionnaire. Since not all employed people are asked the question about required training every year, the value (6) of the variable PGAUSB is valid up to 1996. The code (-2) is assigned to all non-employed persons and also includes persons in occupational training, in occupational retraining programs, and those doing an internship at the time of the survey.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgerwzeit – Length Of Time With Firm

-1	No answer	3482
-2	Does not apply	287856
-3	Not valid	91
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

The variable PGERWZEIT is designed to offer data on the length of time with the firm at the point in time of the interview for all employed persons. This variable is generated from the respondent's start date with the current employer. In the case of a job change within the firm, the full length of time with the firm is calculated. Hence, the variable describes the length of time with the same firm and not the length of time in the same position.

The variable provides consistent longitudinal information on the length of time with the same employer. Data that show longitudinal inconsistencies are corrected, if it can be done under reasonable assumptions.

1. In case of no job change, the information on the start date with the current employer given in the earliest interview available is treated as dominant and carried forward to the subsequent years.
2. In case of a job change between firms, the information on the start of the current position is used and carried forward to the subsequent years.
3. Up to wave Z (2009), a respondent who starts working again after a period of non-employment is assumed to have returned to the former employer if the indicated start date with the current employer was before the previous interview date. In this case, the start date with the current employer given in the previous interview is treated as dominant. Otherwise, the present information on the start date with the current employer is used and carried forward to the subsequent years. For respondents who are assumed to have returned to their former employer, the full length of time with the firm is calculated. There is no deduction for the time during which the respondent was not employed.
4. Since wave BA (2010), there is a modified answer category in the questionnaire which indicates that a respondent returns to his/her former employer after a period of non-employment. If a respondent indicates to have started working again at a former employer, the present information on the start date with the current employer is used and carried forward to the subsequent years. Unlike before wave BA (2010), the present information is treated as dominant even if the indicated start date with the current employer was before the previous interview date. Hence, the full length of time with the

firm is calculated, and there is no deduction for the time during which the respondent was not employed or employed in another firm.

5. The length of time with the firm is also provided for the East German sample since its start in 1990. Due to the massive restructuring of the economy that took place in East Germany after reunification, this variable should be dealt with cautiously in the first transition years.

Both monthly and annual information is used in the variables and rounded off as length of time in years (with months in decimal form).

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgtatzeit – Actual Work Time Per Week

-1	No answer	19215
-2	Does not apply	285456
-3	Not valid	1066

Waves: all

This variable provides data on actual weekly working hours (including overtime) for all persons employed at the time of the survey (including the self-employed). The data are obtained by asking respondents how many hours they work on average per week.

For implausible answers (actual weekly working hours of more than 80 per week), we assign the value (-3). The variable is rounded off and gives the number of working hours as a decimal number.

Please also see PGVEBZEIT and PGUEBSTD.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgvebzeit – Agreed Upon Work Time Per Week

-1	No answer	45329
-2	Does not apply	314993
-3	Not valid	44

Waves: all

This variable provides data on agreed weekly working hours. The variable takes into account only those persons who were in dependent employment (not self-employed) at the time of the survey.

The value (-2) is assigned to non-employed people, employees without set hours and to self-employed people, including self-employed farmers, freelancers, and other self-employed persons. If persons helping out in family businesses report agreed weekly working hours, we assign a non-missing value.

For implausible answers (agreed weekly working time of more than 80 hours per week) we assign the value (-3). The variable is rounded off and gives the number of working hours as a decimal number.

Please also see PGTATZEIT and PGUEBSTD.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pguebstd – Overtime Per Week

0	No Overtime Last Month	188170
-1	No answer	14193
-2	Does not apply	326997
-3	Not valid	132

Waves: all

This variable provides data on overtime per week for all persons in dependent employment at the time of the survey. The data are obtained by asking respondents how many overtime hours they worked in the month before the survey. The number of monthly overtime hours is then converted into weekly overtime by dividing the number given by 4.3. Since PGUEBSTD refers to weekly overtime during the last month, the number may deviate from the difference between average actual weekly working hours and the agreed weekly working hours.

In the years 1984, 1985 and 1987, respondents were not asked about number of hours of overtime per week. The variable PGUEBSTD for these years was therefore generated using the difference between average actual weekly working hours and agreed weekly working hours.

The value (-2) is assigned to non-employed people, employees without set hours and to self-employed people, including self-employed farmers, freelancers, and other self-employed persons. If persons helping out in family businesses report overtime hours, we assign a non-missing value.

For implausible answers (agreed-upon weekly working time or actual weekly working time of more than 80 hours per week AND weekly overtime of more than 10 hours we assign the value (-3).

The variable is rounded off and gives the number of overtime hours as a decimal number.

Please also see PGVEBZEIT and PGTATZEIT.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgoeffd – Civil Service

1	Yes	93747
2	No	286631
-1	No answer	23115
-2	Does not apply	285467

Waves: all

Status variable: This variable is designed to provide annual data on employment in the civil service for all employed persons.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgnace – Industry Occupation [pbra] (NACE Rev. 1.1, Sector)

1	Crop and animal production, hunting	6178
2	Forestry, Logging, Related Service activities	567
5	Fishing, Operation Of Fish Hatcheries And Fish Farms	33
10	Mining Of Coal And Lignite; Extraction Of Peat	1066
11	Extraction Of Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas	113
12	Mining Of Uranium And Thorium Ores	0
13	Mining Of Metal Ores	14
14	Other Mining And Quarrying	222
15	Manuf Food Products And Beverages	7737

16	Manuf Tobacco Products	88
17	Manuf Textiles	2639
18	Manuf Wearing Apparel; Dressing And Dyeing Of Fur	950
19	Tanning,Dressing Of Leather; Manuf luggage, Footwear	441
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1559
21	Manuf Pulp, Paper And Paper Products	1472
...	(39 rows omitted)	318943
90	Sewage And Refuse Disposal, Sanitation And Related	1428
91	Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.	4398
92	Recreational, Cultural And Sporting Activities	5612
93	Other Service Activities	3582
95	Private Households With Employed Persons	1590
96	Undifferentiated goods producing activities of private households for own use	0
97	Undifferentiated services producing activities of private households for own use	0
99	Extra-territorial Organizations And Bodies	266
-1	No answer	2835
-2	Does not apply	323501
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	3726

Waves: 1984-2017

This variable is designed to provide annual data on the industry of economic activity for all employed persons according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (Nomenclature des statistiques des activités économiques de la Communauté européenne - NACE Rev. 1.1 which is on this level similar to Rev. 1). Respondents answer the question in their own words regarding the industry in which they are currently working. In order to facilitate international comparability, the European industry standard classification system is used by Kantar Public using Level 2 (Divisions) of the classification system. The classification has been documented in Hartmann/Schütz 2002.

The codes in NACE Rev.1 also correspond to ISIC Rev.3 (International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities).

Detailed description: Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftszweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel. Neuvercodung der Daten 1984–2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München. https://www.diw.de/documents/dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_01.c.40132.de/vercodung.pdf

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgnace2 – Industry Occupation [pbra] (NACE Rev. 2, Sector)

1	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	1011
2	Forestry and logging	145
3	Fishing and aquaculture	10
5	Mining of coal and lignite	63
6	Extraction Of Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas	36
7	Mining Of Metal Ores	0
8	Other Mining And Quarrying	35
9	Mining support service activities	1

10	Manufacture of food products	2033
11	Manufacture of beverages	156
12	Manuf Tobacco Products	9
13	Manuf Textiles	312
14	Manuf Wearing Apparel; Dressing And Dyeing Of Fur	163
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	47
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	377
...	(65 rows omitted)	90358
92	Gambling and betting activities	89
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	445
94	Activities of membership organisations	1180
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	96
96	Other personal service activities	986
97	Private Households With Employed Persons	534
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use	0
99	Extra-territorial Organizations And Bodies	46
-1	No answer	1074
-2	Does not apply	429859
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	159895

Waves: 2013–

This variable is designed to provide annual data on the industry of economic activity for all employed persons according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (Nomenclature des statistiques des activités économiques de la Communauté européenne - NACE Rev. 2). Respondents answer the question in their own words regarding the industry in which they are currently working. In order to facilitate international comparability, the European industry standard classification system is used by Kantar Public using Level 3 (Divisions) of the classification system. (Available in this classification since 2013 – wave bd.)

For more information, contact: Knut Wenzig (Tel. +49 30 89789 341, kwenzig@diw.de)

pgbetr – Size of the Company

1	Lt 5	34570
2	Ge 5 Lt 10	17418
3	Ge 11 Lt 20	15012
4	Until 90: Lt 20	9940
5	91-04: Ge 5 Lt 20	25518
6	Ge 20 Lt 100	48865
7	Ge 100 Lt 200	23111
8	Until 98: Ge 20 Lt 200	30259
9	Ge 200 Lt 2000	78189
10	Ge 2000	87537
11	Self-Employed Without Coworkers	13423
-1	No answer	20237

-2 Does not apply 284881

Waves: all

This variable provides data on the total size of the company (number of employees at all company locations).

Please pay attention to special codes 4, 5, and 8! These codes were necessary due to the differentiation of items for small and medium-sized companies over the years. In the years 1991, 1999, and 2005, respondents were asked about company size in a more detailed form, so when the data were recalculated for the years 1984–90, the original codes (1)–(5) were changed to (4)(8)(9)(10) and (11). For the years 1999 to 2004, Code (8) was differentiated into (6) and (7). From 2005 on, the prior category “5 to 20 employees” (5) has been split into the two categories “5 to 10 employees” (2) and “11 to 20 employees” (3).

In 2012, the questionnaire provides a one-time-only information on the size of the local establishment in addition to the size of the entire company (PGBETR). The enriched questionnaire revealed that in previous interviews, persons have mistakenly provided information on the local establishment size instead of the entire company size, especially if their entire company had 2000 and more employees. Due to the importance of longitudinal consistency, these persons were identified, and their 2012 original value of the entire company size was replaced by their value of the local establishment size. Furthermore, data of persons without a job change were modified if:

- the entire company size varies from 2011 to 2012,
- the local establishment size in 2012 matches the entire company size in 2011.

Those person’s values of the entire company in 2012 were replaced by their values of the local establishment size in 2012.

Please also see PGALLBET for a broader categorization of the firm size, which is appropriate for analyses that include all sample years.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgallbet – Core Category Size Of The Company

1	LT 20	102458
2	GE 20 LT 200	102235
3	GE 200 LT 2000	78189
4	GE 2000	87537
5	Self-Employed Without Coworkers	13423
-1	No answer	20237
-2	Does not apply	284881
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

This variable is designed to provide annual data on the core size category of the company for all employed persons. Since respondents were asked about company size in more detailed form in the years 1991, 1999, and 2005 (see also PGBETR), the variable PGALLBET contains the lowest common denominator of the variable PGBETR, i.e., the firm size categories available across all SOEP waves. This broader categorization corresponds to the values

of variables BETR84 to BETR90 and offers a variable that is consistent across all waves. In order to maintain longitudinal consistency, there were modifications after a one-time change in the questionnaire in 2012. Please also see PGBETR for more information.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

8 Last Occupation

pgjobend – Reasons for occupational change

1	Terminated by employer	10459
2	Limited Term Employment Relationship	1834
3	Education, training completed	769
4	Own resignation	15606
5	Mutual termination	3759
6	Employee requested transfer	448
7	Company transferred employee	492
8	Ended self-employment	1637
9	Temporary contract or education/training completed	6424
10	Took early retirement	552
11	Company closed down	3412
12	Old-age pension	3201
13	Leave of absence/sabbatical (1999-2010)	1786
14	Leave, maternity leave and parental leave (1991-1998), since 2011	2759
15	Other incl. early retirement, company closed, old-age pension, leave of absence/sabbatical (1985-1986)	173
16	Other incl. company closed, old-age pension, leave of absence/sabbatical (1987-1990)	128
17	Other incl. mutual termination (1991-1998)	687
-1	No answer	2976
-2	Does not apply	621313
-3	Not valid	19
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	10526
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: 1985–

This variable is designed to offer annual data on reasons for an occupational change for all formerly employed persons, persons with a job change or persons on leave. For years 1985–1990 also persons who changed positions in the same company are considered. Only persons with valid dates for an occupational or positional change are included. Likewise to the questionnaire the variable offers data from interview date to interview date not from one year to the following. Respondents are asked about their annual and possibly same occupational change in two consecutive interviews, duplicate answers are therefore considered only once and the older statement is dominant. If a respondent stated a job termination in the current interview which was before the interview date in the previous year but didn't reported this in the previous interview this termination has been counted for the current interview. For years 1985 up to 1998 every given reason was coded as separate variable with variable values "Yes" (1) and "Does not apply" (-2), which resulted in up to 13 different variables. Since 1999 all given reasons have been collected in one single variable with diverse values. If respondent states more than one reason for job termination, the first of the stated reasons is dominant. The year 1990 is specific due to introduction of sample for East Germany. Since the ques-

tionnaire did not contain the information on reasons for end of the job all the observations in Sample C in year 1990 obtained value (-5).

Please pay attention to special codes (15), (16), and (17)! These codes were necessary due to the variety of the given values over the years. In any years respondents were asked about reasons for change with more or less given answers and from years 1985–1998 also the answer “Other” was possible. While all explicit reasons have been recoded to uniform values, the answer “Other” then in some years includes reasons for which in other years was separately asked for: “Other” was coded (15) for years 1985 and 1986, (16) for years 1987–1990 and (17) for years 1991–1998.

For years 1991–1998 and 2011–2012 there is a variable value “Leave, maternity leave and parental leave” whereas for 1999–2010 the given reason covered only “Leave of absence/sabbatical”. Note that codes (2) and (3) for years 1985–1998 have been merged to code (9) since 1999.

In 2013 the respondents of the newly introduced migration sample were not asked about an occupational change, but in 2014 they were. So information on jobend for the migration sample in 2013 were taken from the questionnaire in 2014.

Since 2006 youth questionnaires have been embodied in survey tools. Nevertheless, the questionnaires do not contain the information on jobend. Therefore, in order to account for the persons represented by the youth questionnaires the negative value (-5) has been introduced starting from year 2006.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

9 Employment History

pgexpft – Working Experience Full-Time Employment

-1	No answer	11871
-2	Does not apply	0
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

This variable reflects the total length of full-time employment in the respondent’s career up to the point of the interview in a given year. The variable is created by combining monthly information on employment status from the calendar dataset ARTKALEN (which provides monthly information on activity status since an individual entered the SOEP) and annual information from the biographical dataset PBIOSPE (which provides information on activity status over the individual’s life course). PGEXPFT gives the length of time in years with months in decimal form.

If there is no monthly calendar data available in a given year of a respondent’s career, the annual data from PBIOSPE is used for that year. In the most current wave the variable only uses up-to-date information from the newly answered Biography Questionnaires. If the year in which a spell started and ended is the same, and if there is no monthly data, a spell of 0.5 years is assumed. Persons without annual data (not contained in PBIOSPE) are only assigned a non-missing value for this variable if they joined SOEP by the age of 18 and if there is calendar data on them in ARTKALEN.

Persons whose life course has been observed completely but with no spell of full-time employment are assigned the code (0). The code (-1) is assigned to all persons whose life course has not been observed completely. Persons with inconsistent information receive a (-3).

Please also see PGEXPPT and PGEXPUE.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgexppt – Working Experience Part-Time Employment

0	396748
0.100000001490116	4547
0.200000002980232	5317
0.3000000011920929	8826
0.4000000005960464	4134
0.5	14264
0.6000000023841858	4154
0.6999999988079071	3573
0.8000000011920929	5294
0.8999999976158142	2761
1	20822
1.100000002384186	2789
1.200000004768372	2979
1.299999995231628	5722
1.399999997615814	2657
... (453 rows omitted)	192471
48.4000015258789	1
48.7999992370605	1
49	1
49.2000007629395	2
49.4000015258789	1
50	20
50.2000007629395	1
51	3
51.7000007629395	1
-1 No answer	11871
-2 Does not apply	0
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

This variable reflects the total length of part-time employment in the respondent's career up to the point of the interview in a given year. The variable is created by combining monthly information on employment status from the calendar dataset ARTKALEN (which provides monthly information on activity status since an individual entered the SOEP) and annual information from the biographical dataset PBIOSPE (which provides information on activity status over the life course of an individual). PGEXPPT gives the length of time in years with months in decimal form.

If there is no monthly calendar data available in a given year of a respondent's career, the annual data from PBIOSPE is used for that year. In the most current wave the variable only uses up-to-date information from the newly answered Biography Questionnaires. If the year in which a spell started and ended is the same, and if there is no monthly data, a spell of 0.5 years is assumed. Persons without annual data (not contained in PBIOSPE) are only

assigned a non-missing value for this variable if they joined SOEP by the age of 18 and if there is calendar data on them in ARTKALEN.

Persons whose life course has been observed completely but with no spell of full-time employment are assigned the code (0). The code (-1) is assigned to all persons whose life course has not been observed completely. Persons with inconsistent information receive a (-3).

Please also see PGEXPFT and PGEXPUE.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

pgexpue – Unemployment Experience

0	453268
0.100000001490116	9907
0.200000002980232	8546
0.3000000011920929	12336
0.400000005960464	5808
0.5	30113
0.6000000023841858	5890
0.699999988079071	5548
0.8000000011920929	7625
0.899999976158142	4030
1	21174
1.100000002384186	4415
1.200000004768372	3821
1.29999995231628	4776
1.39999997615814	2966
... (279 rows omitted)	96823
35	2
35.20000007629395	1
36	1
37	6
38	29
39	1
40	1
41	1
48	1
-1 No answer	11871
-2 Does not apply	0
-3 Not valid	0
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

This variable reflects the total length of unemployment in the respondent's career up to the point of the interview in a given year. The variable is created by combining monthly information on employment status from the calendar dataset ARTKALEN (which provides monthly information on activity status since an individual entered the SOEP) and annual information from the biographical dataset PBIOSPE (which provides information on activity status over the life course of an individual). PGEXPUE gives the length of time in years with months in decimal form.

If there is no monthly calendar data available on a given year in a respondent's career, the annual data from PBIOSPE is used for that year. In the most current wave the variable only uses up-to-date information from the newly answered Biography Questionnaires. If the year in which a spell started and ended is the same, and if there is no monthly data, a spell of 0.5 years is assumed. Persons without annual data (not contained in PBIOSPE) are only assigned a non-missing value for this variable if they joined SOEP by the age of 18 and if there is calendar data on them in ARTKALEN.

Persons whose life course has been observed completely but with no spell of full-time employment are assigned the code (0). The code (-1) is assigned to all persons whose life course has not been observed completely. Persons with inconsistent information receive a (-3).

Please also see PGEXPFT and PGEXPPT.

For more information, contact: Alexandra Fedorets (Tel. +49-30-89789-321, afedorets@diw.de)

10 Volunteering

pghonor1 – Third Voluntary Work

1	Yes	5793
2	No	3106
-1	No answer	75
-2	Does not apply	45107
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	634879
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGHONOR1 gives information whether a first side job is a honorary post or not. This variable is a direct copy of the original variable in \$P.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pghonor2 – Second Voluntary Work

1	Yes	1906
2	No	365
-1	No answer	45
-2	Does not apply	51765
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	634879
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGHONOR2 gives information whether a first side job is a honorary post or not. This variable is a direct copy of the original variable in \$P.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

pghonor3 – First Voluntary Work

1	Yes	540
2	No	72
-1	No answer	15
-2	Does not apply	53454
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	634879
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: 2017–

The variable PGHONOR3 gives information whether a first side job is a honorary post or not. This variable is a direct copy of the original variable in \$P.

For more information, contact: Markus Grabka (Tel. +49-30-89789-339 / mgrabka@diw.de)

11 School, Higher and Vocational Education**pgiscsed97** – ISCED-1997-Classification

0	in school	17720
1	inadequately	22864
2	general elementary	101505
3	middle vocational	328990
4	vocational + Abi	37373
5	higher vocational	42762
6	higher education	125254
-1	No answer	12492

Waves: all

The educational variable (PGISCSED97) classifies all correspondents' educational degrees according to the "International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)" of 1997 in order to make degrees internationally comparable. The variable is generated retrospectively from 1984 onwards taking into account degrees and diplomas attained in both general schooling and in vocational/university education and indicates the highest degree obtained. E.g., persons who did not indicate secondary school degrees/diplomas but a university degree are placed in the highest ISCED category. Please note that, due to a lack of more detailed information on tertiary degrees in earlier waves – in particular on PhD – we include all tertiary degrees in ISCED category 6. Thus, the ISCED variable provided here is not comparable one-to-one with the ISCED levels as defined by the OECD, since we have included the original ISCED level 5A in our ISCED category 6. OECD (1999): Classifying Educational Programmes: Manual for ISCED-97 Implementation in OECD Countries, Paris.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgiscsed11 – ISCED-2011-Classification

0	in school	7965
1	Primary education	9812

2	Lower secondary education	30502
3	Upper secondary education	119132
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	20566
5	Short-cycle tertiary education	10574
6	Bachelors or equivalent level	39723
7	Masters or equivalent level	19465
8	Doctoral or equivalent level	2180
-1	No answer	6429
-2	Does not apply	422612

Waves: 2010–

The educational variable (PGISCED11) classifies all correspondents' educational degrees according to the "International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)" of 2011 in order to make degrees internationally comparable. The variable is generated retrospectively from 2010 onwards taking into account degrees and diplomas attained in both general schooling and in vocational/university education and indicates the highest degree obtained.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgcasmin – CASMIN Classification

0	(0) In School	17581
1	(1a) Inadequately Completed	24638
2	(1b) General Elementary School	81058
3	(1c) Basic Vocational Qualification	181191
4	(2b) Intermediate General Qualification	21877
5	(2a) Intermediate Vocational	143992
6	(2c_gen) General Maturity Certificate	29258
7	(2c_voc) Vocational Maturity Certificate	47890
8	(3a) Lower Tertiary Education	46702
9	(3b) Higher Tertiary Education	78552
-1	No answer	16221

Waves: all

Another internationally comparable educational variable is PGCASMIN where educational degrees/diplomas are classified according to the scheme "Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility in Industrial Nations (CASMIN)". As for PGISCED, the variable is generated for all respondents retroactively from 1984 onwards and indicates the highest degree obtained by the respondent.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgbilzeit – Amount Of Education Or Training In Years

7	21341
8.5	2549
9	89032
10	22029
10.5	157184
11	32459
11.5	98150
12	63598

13		34346
13.5		7208
14		10527
14.5		14151
15		23265
16		17743
17		1806
18		58007
-1	No answer	12708
-2	Does not apply	22857

Waves: all

The following statements describe the standard computation for schooling. The school years and the additional vocational training are added together.

As can be seen, the assignment table are not very differentiated. For example, special schools for health care professions and other kinds of specialized schools are all included in the “technical school” label. However, in Germany, this assignment is the most commonly used one when earnings functions based on human capital theory are estimated.

schooling	years
no degree	7
lower school degree	9
intermediary school	10
degree for a professional college	12
high school degree	13
other	10

additional occupational training (includes universities)	years
apprenticeship	1.5
technical schools (incl. health)	2
civil servants apprenticeship	1.5
higher technical college	3
university degree	5

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpsbil – School-Leaving Degree

1	Secondary School Degree	230738
2	Intermediate School Degree	184164
3	Technical School Degree	30132
4	Upper Secondary Degree	118837
5	Other Degree	65208
6	Dropout, No School Degree	20291
7	No School Degree Yet	18079
8	No School Attended	3666
-1	No answer	10704
-2	Does not apply	7141

-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

All respondents in all SOEP subsamples are asked about diplomas/degrees attained for completion of secondary/tertiary education (1984–1993 blue questionnaire; since 1994 biographical questionnaire) the first time they participate in SOEP. First: to generate this variable, the different diploma/degree categories provided for Subsamples B and D (see PGPSBILA) as well as C (see PGPSBILO) are integrated into the West German diploma/degree categories (Subsample A) and continued on in this form. Second: this data is regularly updated to take into account any changes in highest diploma/degree attained. With the survey of 2000, all educational information was collected again and is reflected in the variables.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpbbil01 – Vocational Degree Received

1	Apprenticeship	286228
2	Vocational School	51356
3	Health Care School	8973
4	Technical School	37696
5	Civil Service Training	16266
6	Other degree	25751
7	Completed Vocational Training/Education in Germany	0
-1	No answer	2230
-2	Does not apply	260460
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

All respondents in all subsamples are asked about vocational degrees attained the first time they participate in SOEP (1984–1993 blue questionnaire; since 1994 biographical questionnaire). To generate the variable, the different vocational degrees for Subsamples B and D (cf. PGPBBILA) as well as C (cf. PGPBBILO) are integrated into the West German vocational degree categories (Subsample A). The categories that originally each constituted individual variables are combined to make them compatible with the annual question about changes in vocational degrees attained, and this data is updated annually.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpbbil02 – College Degree

1	Technical College	31582
2	University, Technical College	52116
3	College Not In Germany	10988
4	Engineering, Technical School (East)	15790
5	University (East)	12386
6	graduation, state doctorate	1729

7	graduation, state doctorate (foreign country, east)	448
8	institution of higher education (youth)	0
9	Dual Studies, University of Cooperative Education	165
10	Other Colleges (since 2014)	50
-1	No answer	5778
-2	Does not apply	557928
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

All respondents in all subsamples are asked about completed college education the first time they participate in SOEP (1984–1993 blue questionnaire; since 1994 biographical questionnaire). To generate the variable, the different degrees/diplomas for all subsamples are integrated. Category (3) “college abroad” is only defined for persons who completed a foreign-language version of the questionnaire (mainly persons from Samples B and D). Generation of the variable entails combining the categories to make them compatible with the annual question about changes in vocational degrees/diplomas attained. Since 2002, there have been two separate codes (4 and 5) for degrees/diplomas attained in the former GDR.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpbil03 – No Vocational Degree

1	No Vocation Degree	134155
2	Apprenticeship	25947
3	University	20763
-1	No answer	4720
-2	Does not apply	503375
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

In connection with the question about vocational degrees (PGPBIL01 and PGPBIL02), all first-time respondents to all subsamples are explicitly asked whether they (still) do not possess a vocational degree. In the subsequent years, this data is carried forward or updated. The variable has the Missing Value Code -2 (does not apply) if one of the other two variables on vocational degree has a positive value.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpsbilo – School-Leaving Degree East Germany

1	8th Grade Completed	38945
2	10th Grade Completed	64885
3	College Entrance Exam	21935
4	Other Degree	920
5	Dropout, No School Degree	1891
6	No School Degree Yet	0

-1	No answer	277
-2	Does not apply	257100
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	238777
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	64230

Waves: all

As a supplement to the variable PGPSBIL the highest secondary school degree/diploma in East Germany is provided as a separate variable and updated if necessary for 1991. Since 1992, secondary degrees/diplomas are asked only in the West German version. New SOEP respondents are also asked about secondary degrees/diplomas obtained in the former GDR; and for old respondents, the same codes are carried forward.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpbbilo – Vocational Degree Received East Germany

1	Vocational Training	68074
2	Master Craftsman	7261
3	Engineering, Technical Degree	16778
4	Other degree	1132
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	469843
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	61642
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	64230

Waves: all

To supplement the variable PGPBBIL01 the highest secondary school degree/diploma in East Germany is provided as a separate variable and updated if necessary for 1991. Since 1992 only the West German version has been used for new vocational degrees. For new SOEP respondents, vocational degrees attained in the former GDR are asked as well; for old respondents, the same codes are carried forward. From 2002 on, the questionnaire was expanded and revised, but this led to an operationalization involving more assumptions on the vocational degrees attained in the GDR; (from 2002 on, Code 3 is also listed as the additional category Code 4 in the integrated variables PGPBBIL03 if this degree has not been replaced by a more recently attained, higher-level university or college degree).

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpsbila – School-Leaving Degree Outside Germany

1	School, No Degree	19722
2	School, With Degree	40889
3	Vocational Extension School	29410
4	School Leaving Degree[Sbil] Acquired Abroad	22
5	Certificate from a different school	385
-1	No answer	886

-2	Does not apply	589936
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	7710
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

As a supplement to the PGPSBIL, this variable provides annually updated data on the highest secondary school degree/diploma attained abroad.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpbbila – Vocational Degree Outside Germany

1	On-The-Job Training	3141
2	Vocational Training	4320
3	Vocational School	3881
4	College	2503
5	Other	869
6	Vocational Degree[Bbil01] Acquired Abroad	0
7	College Education[Bbil02] Acquired Abroad	0
8	Completed Vocational Training/Education Other Country	1315
9	graduation, state doctorate (foreign country)	32
11	With Certificate, On-The-Job Training	1131
12	With Certificate, Vocational Training	5856
13	With Certificate, Vocational School	7737
14	With Certificate, University	12082
15	With Certificate, Other	1159
16	With Certificate, Vocational Degree[bil01] Acquired Abroad	94
17	With Certificate, College Education[Bbil02] Acquired Abroad	207
18	With Certificate, Completed Vocational Training/Education Other Country	0
19	With Certificate, PhD (Other Country)	354
-1	No answer	1221
-2	Does not apply	636388
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	6670
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

As a supplement to the variable PGPBIL01, this variable gives (and updates) the highest-level vocational degree attained abroad.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgfield – Field of tertiary education

1	Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaften allgemein	438
2	Protestant Theology	662
3	Catholic Theology	29
4	Philosophy	277
5	History	401

6	Bibliothekswissenschaft, Dokumentation, Publizistik	213
7	Allgemeine und vergleichende Literatur und Sprachwissenschaft	690
8	Altphilologie (klass. Philologie), Neugriechisch	141
9	Germanistik (Deutsch, germanische Sprachen ohne Anglistik)	1423
10	English Studies	516
11	Romance Philology	218
12	Slavonic Studies	85
13	Aussereuropäische Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaften	132
14	Cultural Studies	97
15	Psychology	859
...	(35 rows omitted)	48809
67	Regional Planning	75
68	Civil Engineering	1870
69	Surveying and Mapping	211
74	Art, Aesthetics	386
75	Fine Arts	80
76	Design	627
77	Darstellende Kunst, Film und Fernsehen, Theaterwissenschaft	184
78	Music, Musicology	677
83	Outside the structure of the university system	245
-1	No answer	66226
-2	Does not apply	562265
-3	Not valid	1124
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: -1985

The variable is designed to provide information on the field of education of tertiary degrees which adds details to the information recorded in the variable PGPBBIL02. While the latter variable records if a person holds a degree PGFIELD contains more detailed information on the type of the degree. The data of the generated variable PGFIELD stem from two sources:

1. Person questionnaire: Each year since 1985 respondents are asked if they have left education since the beginning of the year prior to the survey and which degrees they have obtained. This part of the questionnaire contains an open question on the type and the field of newly obtained tertiary degrees. This information is coded and used for the generation of the variable PGFIELD.
2. Biography questionnaire: Since 2001 similar information is collected from respondents who fill in the biography questionnaire (usually during the first two years of participation in the panel). In contrast to the information from the person questionnaire the questions do not refer to currently obtained degrees but to degrees obtained during the time before being part of the SOEP sample.

In the variable PGFIELD we combine these two types of information. However, since the retrospective information was not collected before 2001 the variable covers until 2000 only persons for whom we have prospectively observed the end of study. This explains why the number of valid observations is rather small in these years. Information on the data source is stored in the variable PGFDT_F.

Each year the variable contains the most recently collected information. Take for instance a person for whom we have observed a first degree in sociology in 1987 and a second degree in economics in 1991. For this person the variable PGFIELD would be filled as follows:

year	value
1984–1986	-2 does not apply
1987–1990	26 political/social science
1991–today	30 economics

If you want to take into account that a person holds two degrees you have to combine the information from all available years. However, only a minority of the population holds more than one tertiary degree. In very few cases we encounter the problem that a respondent provides information on two different degrees in one survey year. This only happens in years when respondents fill in the person as well as the biography questionnaire. In these cases we prioritize the information from the person questionnaire as it refers to the current situation while the biography questionnaire contains retrospective information. Furthermore, there are cases who report an applied university degree and a university degree in the biography questionnaire. In these cases, the variable contains information on the university degree only. The variable is coded according to the classification on fields of education („Fächergruppen“) provided by the Statistisches Bundesamt (2009). Until 2009 data from the person questionnaire were coded using an earlier version of this classification (1982). In the variable PGFIELD we recoded the original values. As the newer version is more precise this could be done with hardly any loss of information. Some categories are collapsed. Category 3 is coded as 2 (no distinction between catholic and protestant theology), 14 as 13, 17 as 16, 24 as 23, 25 as 26 and 48 as 49. The original values of the data collected from the person questionnaire up to 2009 are stored in the respective variables in the dataset PL.

Please note that for respondents from the newly introduced migration sample a valid value to PGFIELD was only assigned if the tertiary degree was attained in Germany.

Statistisches Bundesamt (2009): Bildung und Kultur. Studierende an Hochschulen, Fachserie 11, Reihe 4.1, Wiesbaden: 446ff, Übersicht 1: „Fächergruppen, Studienbereiche und Studienfächer“.
For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgdegree – Type of tertiary degree

11	Magister	1731
12	Diplom (University)	15384
13	Bachelor	1236
14	Master	1056
15	1st State Examination	2047
16	Other state examination	2118
21	Diplom (at technical college, technical college for administration)	11040
22	Bachelor (at technical college, technical college for administration)	887
23	Master (at technical college, technical college for administration)	188
31	Teacher training,BA,MA at elementary, lower secondary schools/primary level	1862
32	Teacher training,BA,MA at 2ndary level 1/elementary schools/primary level	111
33	Teacher training,BA,MA at intermediate scndry schools/scndry level I	847
34	Teacher training, BA, MA at secondary level II and I	59
35	Teacher training,BA,MA at academic 2ndry schools,2ndry levl 2,genrl school	1215
36	Teacher training, BA, MA at special needs schools	500
37	Teacher training, BA, MA at vocational schools	212
38	Teacher training, other	5220
41	Academic degree in the arts	229
42	Doctorate	2586

43	Post-doctoral dissertation (Habilitation)	70
44	Other degree	2178
98	Not categorizable	627
-1	No answer	75064
-2	Does not apply	562283
-3	Not valid	210
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: -1985

The variable is designed to provide information on the type of tertiary degree (e.g., Diploma, Bachelor, Master) which adds details to the information recorded in the variable PGPBBIL02. While the latter variable records if a persons holds a degree, PGDEGREE contains more detailed information on the type of the degree. The data of the generated variable PGDEGREE stem from two sources:

1. Person questionnaire: Each year since 1985 respondents are asked if they have left education since the beginning of the year prior to the survey and which degrees they have obtained. This part of the questionnaire contains an open question on the type and the field of newly obtained tertiary degrees. This information is coded and used for the generation of the variables PGDEGREE.
2. Biography questionnaire: Since 2001 similar information is collected from respondents who fill in the biography questionnaire (usually during the first two years of participation in the panel). In contrast to the information from the person questionnaire the questions do not refer to currently obtained degrees but to degrees obtained during the time before being part of the SOEP sample.

In the variable PGDEGREE we combine these two types of information. However, since the retrospective information was not collected before 2001 the variable covers until 2000 only persons for whom we have prospectively observed the end of study. This explains why the number of valid observations is rather small in these years. Information on the data source is stored in the variable PGFDT_F.

Each year the variable contains the most recently collected information. Take for instance a person for whom we have observed first an applied university diploma in 1987 and a university diploma in 1991. For this person the variables DEGREE\$\$ would be filled as follows:

year	value
1984-1986	-2 does not apply
1987-1990	21 diploma (applied university)
1991-today	12 diploma (university)

If you want to take into account that a person holds two degrees you have to combine the information from all available years. However, only a minority of the population holds more than one tertiary degree. In very few cases we encounter the problem that a respondent provides information on two different degrees in one survey year. This only happens in years when respondents fill in the person as well as the biography questionnaire. In these cases we prioritize the information from the person questionnaire as it refers to the current situation while the biography questionnaire contains retrospective information. Furthermore, there are cases who report an applied university degree and a university degree in the biography

questionnaire. In these cases, the variables contain information on the university degree only.

The variable is coded according to a slightly collapsed version of the classification on types of tertiary degrees ("Prüfungsgruppen und Abschlussprüfungen") provided by the Statistisches Bundesamt (2009). Until 2009, data from the person questionnaire were coded using an earlier version of this classification (1982) which was slightly revised in 2009 (inclusion of Bachelor and Master degrees). Since 2010 the data were coded according to the classification presented here. In the variable PGDEGREE we recoded the original values from years 2009 and earlier. As the newer version is more precise this could be done with hardly any loss of information. Some categories are collapsed. Category 16 was mostly likely coded as 15 in earlier years, 34 as 35 and 43 as 44. The original values of the data collected from the person questionnaire up to 2009 are stored in the respective variables in the dataset \$P.

Please note that for respondents from the newly introduced migration sample a valid value to PGDEGREE was only assigned if the tertiary degree was attained in Germany.

Statistisches Bundesamt (2009): Bildung und Kultur. Studierende an Hochschulen, Fachserie 11, Reihe 4.1, Wiesbaden: 449ff, Übersicht 2: „Prüfungsgruppen und Abschlussprüfungen“.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgtraina – Apprenticeship - two-digit occupation KldB92

110	Farmers, general	1505
111	Fruit and vegetable farmers (non-horticultural)	9
112	Arable farmers (special, permanent crops)	32
113	Livestock farmers and pasture farmers	0
114	Seed, crop producers, propagators (non-horticultural)	7
115	Crop protectors	30
116	Farmers and landlords	56
118	Farmers and wine growers	11
120	Wine growers, general	33
121	Vine propagators	0
129	Other wine growers	0
130	Agricultural workers, general	379
131	Agricultural supervisors	0
132	Agricultural machinery drivers	0
133	Vineyard workers	0
...	(2262 rows omitted)	147939
9832	Other employees (job-searching) with (as yet) undefined occupation	0
9911	Specialized professionals without further specification	123
9921	Homeworkers without further specification	0
9931	Forepersons, group leaders without further specification	0
9941	Persons doing community service without further specification	0
9951	Self-employed persons without further specification	0
9961	Consultancy, planning professionals without further specification	10
9971	Other employees without further specification	10311
-1	No answer	4658
-2	Does not apply	523857
-3	Answer improbable	0
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	0
-5	Not included in this version of the questionnaire	0
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	0

-8 Question not part of the survey program this year

0

Waves: -1985

The variable is designed to provide information on the occupation of vocational training which adds details to the information recorded in the variable PGPBBIL01. In addition to the variable PGTRAINA, we provide the variables PGTRAINB, PGTRAINC and PGTRAIND. All these variables record the occupation of vocational training. The difference is that PGTRAINA contains information on vocational training within the German dual system which combines firm-based and school-based training (apprenticeship). PGTRAINB is designed to provide information on the occupation of full-time school based vocational training. PGTRAINC contains information on level vocational training (e.g., Meister, Techniker). PGTRAIND is designed to provide information on the occupation of civil servant training ("Beamtenausbildung"). We describe in brief detail the construction of the variables PGTRAINA. PGTRAINB, PGTRAINC and PGTRAIND are constructed in an analogous manner. The data of the generated variable PGTRAINA stem from two sources:

1. Person questionnaire: Each year since 1985 respondents are asked if they have left education since the beginning of the year prior to the survey and which degrees they have obtained. This part of the questionnaire contains an open question on the type and the field of newly obtained tertiary degrees. This information is coded and used for the generation of the variable PGTRAINA.
2. Biography questionnaire: Since 2001 similar information is collected from respondents who fill in the biography questionnaire (usually during the first two years of participation in the panel). In contrast to the information from the person questionnaire the questions do not refer to currently obtained vocational qualifications but to qualifications obtained during the time before being part of the SOEP sample.

In the variable PGTRAINA we combine these two types of information. However, since the retrospective information was not collected before 2001 the variable covers until 2000 only persons for whom we have prospectively observed the end of study. This explains why the number of valid observations is rather small in these years. Information on the data source is stored in the variable PGFDT_F.

Each year the variable contains the most recently collected information. Take for instance a person for whom we have observed a first vocational qualification as an electrician in 1987 and a second qualification as a car mechanic in 1991. For this person the variables PGTRAINA would be filled as follows:

year	value
1984-1986	-2 does not apply
1987-1990	31 electrical occupation
1991-today	28 automotive/flight industry occupation

If you want to take into account that a person holds two vocational qualifications you have to combine the information from all available years. In few cases we encounter the problem that a respondent provides information on two different apprenticeships in one survey year. This only happens once, namely in years when respondents fill in the person as well as the biography questionnaire. In these cases we prioritize the information from the person questionnaire as it refers to the current situation while the biography questionnaire contains retrospective information.

The variable is coded according to the classification of occupations at two-digit level („Berufs-

gruppen“) provided by the Statistisches Bundesamt (1992). Other SOEP occupation variables are coded at four-digit level. The reason why the variable PGTRAINA is provided at two-digit level only is that until 2009 the data from the two different sources were coded according two different classifications which could be combined at a higher level of aggregation only. The person questionnaire data were coded according to the classification of occupations provided by the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (1988, four-digit level) while the biography data use the classification provided by the Statistisches Bundesamt (1992, four-digit level). Since 2010 both types of data are coded according to the latter classification. The four-digit version of the biography data can be provided upon request. The original values of the data collected from the person questionnaire up to 2009 are stored in the respective variables in the dataset PL. Please note that for respondents from the newly introduced migration sample a valid value to PGTRAINA was only assigned if the vocational training was completed in Germany.

Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftszweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel. Neuvercodung der Daten 1984–2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München. For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgtrainb – Vocational school - two-digit occupation KldB92

110	Farmers, general	48
111	Fruit and vegetable farmers (non-horticultural)	0
112	Arable farmers (special, permanent crops)	0
113	Livestock farmers and pasture farmers	0
114	Seed, crop producers, propagators (non-horticultural)	0
115	Crop protectors	0
116	Farmers and landlords	8
118	Farmers and wine growers	0
120	Wine growers, general	0
121	Vine propagators	0
129	Other wine growers	0
130	Agricultural workers, general	42
131	Agricultural supervisors	0
132	Agricultural machinery drivers	0
133	Vineyard workers	0
...	(2262 rows omitted)	25400
9832	Other employees (job-searching) with (as yet) undefined occupation	0
9911	Specialized professionals without further specification	52
9921	Homeworkers without further specification	0
9931	Forepersons, group leaders without further specification	0
9941	Persons doing community service without further specification	0
9951	Self-employed persons without further specification	0
9961	Consultancy, planning professionals without further specification	0
9971	Other employees without further specification	4986
-1	No answer	1529
-2	Does not apply	656895
-3	Answer improbable	0
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	0
-5	Not included in this version of the questionnaire	0
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: -1985

The variable is designed to provide information on the occupation of full-time school based vocational training (e.g., Berufsfachschule, Schule des Gesundheitswesens, Handelsschule). See the description of variable PGTRAINA for more details on the construction and the values of the variable.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgtrainc – Higher vocational school - two-digit occupation KldB92

110	Farmers, general	369
111	Fruit and vegetable farmers (non-horticultural)	0
112	Arable farmers (special, permanent crops)	42
113	Livestock farmers and pasture farmers	0
114	Seed, crop producers, propagators (non-horticultural)	0
115	Crop protectors	0
116	Farmers and landlords	0
118	Farmers and wine growers	0
120	Wine growers, general	18
121	Vine propagators	0
129	Other wine growers	0
130	Agricultural workers, general	14
131	Agricultural supervisors	0
132	Agricultural machinery drivers	0
133	Vineyard workers	0
...	(2262 rows omitted)	16534
9832	Other employees (job-searching) with (as yet) undefined occupation	0
9911	Specialized professionals without further specification	0
9921	Homeworkers without further specification	0
9931	Forepersons, group leaders without further specification	0
9941	Persons doing community service without further specification	0
9951	Self-employed persons without further specification	0
9961	Consultancy, planning professionals without further specification	0
9971	Other employees without further specification	3196
-1	No answer	1019
-2	Does not apply	667768
-3	Answer improbable	0
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	0
-5	Not included in this version of the questionnaire	0
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: -1985

The variable is designed to provide information on the occupation of higher level vocational training (e.g., Meister, Techniker). See the description of variable PGTRAINA for more details on the construction and the values of the variable.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgtraind – Civil servant training - two-digit occupation KldB92

110	Farmers, general	2
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111	Fruit and vegetable farmers (non-horticultural)	0
112	Arable farmers (special, permanent crops)	0
113	Livestock farmers and pasture farmers	0
114	Seed, crop producers, propagators (non-horticultural)	0
115	Crop protectors	0
116	Farmers and landlords	0
118	Farmers and wine growers	0
120	Wine growers, general	0
121	Vine propagators	0
129	Other wine growers	0
130	Agricultural workers, general	0
131	Agricultural supervisors	0
132	Agricultural machinery drivers	0
133	Vineyard workers	0
...	(2262 rows omitted)	5828
9832	Other employees (job-searching) with (as yet) undefined occupation	0
9911	Specialized professionals without further specification	0
9921	Homeworkers without further specification	0
9931	Forepersons, group leaders without further specification	0
9941	Persons doing community service without further specification	0
9951	Self-employed persons without further specification	0
9961	Consultancy, planning professionals without further specification	0
9971	Other employees without further specification	1894
-1	No answer	435
-2	Does not apply	680801
-3	Answer improbable	0
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	0
-5	Not included in this version of the questionnaire	0
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	0
-8	Question not part of the survey program this year	0

Waves: -1985

The variable is designed to provide information on the occupation of civil servant training ("Beamtenausbildung"). See the description of variable PGTRAINA for more details on the construction and the values of the variable.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgfdt_f – Data source FIELD, DEGREE, TRAIN

1	Individual Questionnaire	18643
2	Gap Questionnaire (temporary drop-outs)	668
3	Biographical Questionnaire	176508
4	Various Sources	0
-1	[de] No Answer	0
-2	Does not apply	493141

Waves: -1985

This is a flag variable which provides information on the data sources used for the construction of the variables PGFIELD, PGDEGREE, PGTRAINA, PGTRAINB, PGTRAINC and PGTRAIND (see the description of the respective variables for details).

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgbilztch – Change in Education since last survey / last year

0	Inconsistent educational information since last year	549615
1	Inconsistent educational information since last survey	0
2	Inconsistent educational information since last year	3335
-2	Does not apply	136010

Waves: -1985

This is a flag variable which identifies observations with inconsistent changes in the information on highest educational qualification compared to the previous observation or year. Questions on highest educational attainment have been asked in the first survey and were only updated in subsequent years if the respondent reported a change. In the year 2000, every single SOEP participant was asked his highest level of educational attainment which produced a number of inconsistencies between the most recent information from 2000 and the generated information from previous years. These inconsistencies include both higher and lower educational attainment and are not just due to repeating the question about educational attainment in 2000. They also occur more generally, although to a lower degree, in the second survey wave of new samples when respondents to individual and life history questionnaires are asked to state their educational attainment. In both situations, respondents are not only asked annual questions about any changes in educational attainment since the previous year, but are also asked to state their highest level of educational attainment.

In our view there is no means of unequivocally correcting for these inconsistencies. The flag variable helps researchers to identify observations with inconsistent answers to educational questions in the cross-sectional perspective. Researchers need to decide how to deal with these on a case-by-case basis depending on the research question at hand.

So far, we have not found evidence that respondents with a change in the year 2000 differed systematically from other respondents. One possible approach would be to exclude these individuals from the analysis when sample size allows. Alternatively, one could apply the information collected in 2000 to the prior years in which no changes were recorded between two years and test whether the results differ from those obtained when these individuals are left out.

File BIOEDU contains new data on consistent longitudinally tested educational transitions. For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

pgbilztev – Change in Education, total observed period

0	Consistent educational information	583227
1	Inconsistent educational decline	0
2	Inconsistent educational increase	63491
3	Inconsistent educational decline and increase	0
-2	Does not apply	42242

Waves: -1985

This flag variable identifies observations with at least one inconsistent change in the information given on individual highest educational qualification over the whole observation period. See the description of variable PGBILZTCH for more details on the sources of these inconsistencies.

For more information, contact: Charlotte Bartels (Tel. +49-30-89789-346)

12 Political Attitudes

pgpicoriga – Party Identification in Country of Origin

1	Yes	241
2	No	4088
-1	No answer	136
-2	Does not apply	0
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	25405
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	659090

pgpicorigb – Party Identified with in Country of Origin

		659090
	AF_.a_Afghan Nation	9
	AF_.a_Afghanistan Republic Party	4
	AF_.a_Islamic Society	3
	AF_.a_Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan	2
	AF_.a_National Islamic Movement of Afghanistan	3
	AF_.a_National-Islamic Front of Afghanistan	1
	AF_.a_Peoples Islamic Movement of Afghanistan	2
	AF_.a_Peoples Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan	7
	AL_.a_Red and Black Alliance	1
	AL_PD_Democratic Party of Albania	4
	AL_PS_Socialist Party of Albania	1
	AM_HAK_Armenian National Congress	1
	AM_OEK_Rule of Law	1
	does not apply	4224
	... (22 rows omitted)	25557
	RS-KM_PDK_Democratic Party of Kosovo	1
	RS_DS_Democratic Party	1
	RS-KM_.a_Serbian List	2
	RS-KM_LDK_Democratic League of Kosovo	1
	RU_ER_United Russia	1
	RU_LDPR_Liberal Democratic Party of Russia	3
	RU_SR_A Just Russia	1
	SO_.a_Democratic Party of Somalia	1
	SO_.a_United Somali Parliamentarians	1
	SY_.a_Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party	15
	SY_.a_Arab Socialist Union of Syria	1
	SY_.a_Free Syrian Army	7
	SY_.a_Syrian Communist Party	5
	SY_.a_Syrian National Coalition	9
	UA_.a_Party of Regions Opposition Bloc	1

pgpicorigc – Party Family of PI in Country of Origin

0	Not Categorized	57
1	ECO_Ecological Parties	0
2	COM_Socialist Parties	7
3	SOC_Social Democratic Parties	6
4	LIB_Liberal Parties	3
5	CHR_Christian Democratic Parties	0
6	CON_Conservative Parties	10
7	NAT_Nationalist Parties	23
8	AGR_Agrarian Parties	0
9	ETH_Ethnic and Regional Parties	22
10	SIP_Special Issue Party	0
11	ISP_Islamic Parties	7
-1	No answer	106
-2	Does not apply	4224
-3	Not valid	0
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	25405
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0
-8	Question this year not part of survey	659090

13 Information on the Interview

pgmonth – Month Of Interview

1	January	43101
2	February	165930
3	March	179733
4	April	104287
5	May	60973
6	June	46543
7	July	32577
8	August	21819
9	September	15377
10	October	10167
11	November	5426
12	December	2978
-1	No answer	0
-2	Does not apply	0
-3	Not valid	49
-4	Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5	Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6	Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

Month of interview is generated using the answers to the individual questionnaire. Missing answers are filled in using data from the files HBRUTTO and HBRUTTOL. Interviews that took place in December and before the 20th of that month were recoded -3.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgpiyear – Personal Related Survey Year

2017	31894
2018	31402
2019	966
-2 Does not apply	0
-8 Question this year not part of survey	624698

Waves: all

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

pgmode – Interview Method

100 With Interviewer Assistance	10870
110 Oral Interview	160102
120 Written Ques. Interviewer	130978
130 Mixed Type	0
131 Written Ques. No Interviewer	24772
132 Oral And Written	19133
133 Proxy	155
134 Third Person Present	3227
135 No Third Person Present	20991
140 CAPI - Since 1998 (O)	240386
150 Cawi Since 2014 (BE)	8464
200 Telephone Assistance	0
210 Written, By Mail	68626
220 Telephone Interview	248
-1 No answer	989
-2 Does not apply	0
-3 Not valid	19
-4 Forbidden Multiple Response	0
-5 Not Included In Questionnaire Version	0
-6 Questionnaire Version With Modified Filter	0

Waves: all

The interview method is generated via the answers to the questions in the individual questionnaire. Missing answers are filled in from the files PBRUTTO and PBRUTTOL.

For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

inputdataset – Source dataset

apgen	12245
bapgen	27124
bbpgen	29264
bcpgen	28520
bdpgen	31523
bepgen	28042
bfpgen	27743
bgpgen	29870
bhpgen	33265
bipgen	30997
bpgen	11090

cpgen	10646
dpgen	10516
epgen	10023
fpgen	9710
... (5 rows omitted)	67634
lpgen	13768
mpgen	13511
npgen	13283
opgen	14670
ppgen	14085
qpgen	24576
rpgen	22351
spgen	23892
tpgen	22611
upgen	22019
vpgen	21105
wpgen	22665
xpgen	21232
ypgen	19945
zpgen	21035

Waves: all