SOEP

111

SOEP Survey Papers

Series D - Variable Description and Coding

SOEP 2011 – Documentation of Person-related Status and Generated Variables in PGEN for SOEP v28

SOEP Group

DIW SOEP

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SOEP GROUP

SOEP 2011 – DOCUMENTATION OF PERSON-RELATED STATUS AND GENERATED VARIABLES IN PGEN FOR SOEP V28

Berlin, 2012

List of variables:

ERWTYP$$

```
Var Label    :   ERWTYP$$  "Type of occupation"
Value Label  :   ERWTYP$$  (-1)"no answer"
                           (1)"not employed"
                           (2)"not employed (first-time respondent)"
                           (3)"employed (first-time respondent)"
                           (4)"employed, no change"
                           (5)"employed, no info if change"
                           (6)"employed, with change or first time employed"
                           (7)"employed, in part-time work with approaching
                           retirement"

Var format   :   ERWTYP$$  (I2)
19$$ - Year  :   $$=84..11
```

Comment: This variable is generated from the question on whether a
               respondent has changed jobs since the beginning of the
               previous year, which is a central filter variable in the
               questionnaire. In years with a partial survey — 1985, 1986,
               1987, 1988, 1990 (West), 1992 (West), 1994, 1996, 1999, 2001,
               2003, 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2010 — only employed persons who
               changed jobs and first-time respondents are asked to provide
               up-to-date information on time-invariant job characteristics.
               Therefore, in years with a partial survey, for persons
               without a job change, many of the generated variables related
               to the job contain information from the previous year.

               The variable ERWTYP$$ was originally created to integrate the
               "blue" (first-time respondent) and "green" (follow-up
               respondent) questionnaires used up to 1993 to differentiate
               between employed persons *with* and *without* a change of job (as
               a central filter variable). Since the 1994 wave, there has
               been only one questionnaire for all respondents – both first-
               time and follow-up respondents. For this reason, since the
               1994 wave, Codes (2) and (3) are no longer assigned. Codes
               (1), (4), and (5) have been assigned since 1994 to first-time
               respondents (who would have previously received the blue
               questionnaire). The variable was recalculated for all waves
               and is assigned the code (6) only when the respondent started
               a new job since the last interview or was hired for his or
               her first job ever. The variable also includes a new code (7)
               since wave T (2003) for employed persons in a phased
               retirement scheme (*Altersteilzeit*) whose current actual
               working hours are zero.

               An alternative variable is JOBCH$$ (see below), which is an
               improved version of ERWTYP$$, as it is generated in a
               longitudinally consistent way and contains an additional
               category for first-time employed persons.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

JOBCH$$

```
Var Label    :   JOBCH$$   "Job change"
Value Label  :   JOBCH$$   (-1)"no answer"
                           (1)"not employed"
                           (2)"employed, no change"
                           (3)"employed, no info if change"
                           (4)"employed, with change"
                           (5)"first time employed"

Var format   :   JOCHCH$$ (I2)
19$$ - Year  :   $$=84..11
```

Comment: 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.

             JOCHCH$$ is generated based on the central filter variable,
             which indicates whether a respondent has changed jobs since
             the beginning of the previous year. 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, JOBCH$$ is a modified version of the variable ERWTYP$$
             which indicates whether a respondent has changed jobs since
             the beginning of the previous year. Unlike ERWTYP$$, the
             variable is calculated for all waves, and the codes are
             assigned independently of the respondent being a first-time
             or follow-up respondent.

             In addition to ERWTYP$$, 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.

             In addition to ERWTYP$$, the variable is designed to provide
             consistent longitudinal information on job changes. The
             JOBCH$$ 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 consecutives 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".

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

EMPLST$$

```
Var Label    :   EMPLST$$      "Employment status"
Value Labels :   EMPLST$$      (-3)"implausible answer"
                               (-1)"no answer"
                               (1)"full-time employment"
                               (2)"regular part-time employment"
                               (3)"vocational training"
                               (4)"marginal, irregular part-time employment"
                               (5)"not employed"
Var format   :   EMPLST$$      (I2)
19$$ - year  :   $$=84..97


Var Label    :   EMPLST$$      "Employment status"
Value Labels :   EMPLST$$      (-3)"implausible answer"
                               (-1)"no answer"
                               (1)"full-time employment"
                               (2)"regular part-time employment"
                               (3)"vocational training"
                               (4)"marginal, irregular part-time employment"
                               (5)"not employed"
                               (6)"sheltered workshop"
Var format   :   EMPLST$$      (I2)
19$$ - year  :   $$=98..11
```

Comment: 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.

               EMPLST$$ supplements the variable LFS$$, which differentiates
               among persons who are not employed.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

LFS$$

```
Var Label    :  LFS$$      "Labor force status"
Value Label  :  LFS$$      (-1)"no answer"
                           (1)"non-working without further information"
                           (2)"non-working, and older than 65"
                           (3)"non-working, in training program"
                           (4)"non-working, on maternity leave"
                           (5)"non-working, in military/community service"
                           (6)"non-working, and registered unemployed"
                           (8)"non-working, but sometimes second job"
                           (9)"non-working, but working past 7 days"
                           (10)"non-working, but regular second job"
                           (11)"working"
                           (12)"working, but non-working past 7 days"


Var format   :  LFS$$    (I2)
19$$ - Year  :  $$=84..11
```

Comment: 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.

                LFS$$ 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):
                  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

                LFS$$ supplements the variable EMPLST$$, which differentiates
                among persons who are employed.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

EXPFT$$

```
Var Label     :   EXPFT$$   "Working experience, full-time employment"
Value Labels  :   EXPFT$$   (-3)"implausible answer"
                            (-1)"no answer"

Var format    :   EXPFT$$   (I3)
19$$ - year   :   $$=84..11
```

Comment: Full-time working experience:
                This variable reflects the total length of full-time
                employment in the respondent's career. 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). EXPFT$$ uses calendar information
                up to December of the previous year and 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 EXPPT$$ and EXPUE$$.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

EXPPT$$

```
Var Label    :   EXPPT$$   "Working experience, part-time employment"
Value Labels :   EXPPT$$   (-3)"implausible answer"
                           (-1)"no answer"

Var format   :   EXPPT$$   (I3)
19$$ - year  :   $$=84..11
```

```
Comment:        Part-time working experience:
                This  variable  reflects  the  total  length  of  part-time
                employment in the respondent's career. 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). EXPPT$$ uses calendar information up
                to December of the previous year and 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 EXPFT$$ and EXPUE$$.
```

```
For more information, contact:        Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)
```

EXPUE$$

```
Var Label    :  EXPUE$$  "Unemployment experience"
Value Labels :  EXPUE$$  (-3)"implausible answer"
                         (-1)"no answer"

Var format   :  EXPUE$$  (I3)
19$$ - year  :  $$=84..11
```

```
Comment:      Unemployment experience:
              This variable reflects the total length of unemployment in the
              respondent's career. 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). EXPUE$$ uses calendar information up
              to December of the previous year and 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 EXPFT$$ and EXPFT $$.
```

```
For more information, contact:      Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)
```

$ERWZEIT

```
Var Label    :   $ERWZEIT "Length of time with firm"
Value Labels :   $ERWZEIT (-3)"implausible answer"
                          (-2)"does not apply - not employed"
                          (-1)"no answer"

Var format   :   $ERWZEIT (I3)
19$$ - Jahr  :   $$=84..11
```

Comment: The variable $ERWZEIT 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.
             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: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

ERLJOB$$

```
Var Label    :   ERLJOB$$ "Working in occupation trained for"
Value Label  :   ERLJOB$$ (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                          (-1)"no answer"
                          (1)"yes"
                          (2)"no"
                          (3)"currently in training"
                          (4)"has no job training"

Var format   :   ERLJOB$$ (I2)

19$$ - year  :   $$=84..11
```

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

              Not all employed persons are asked this question 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 and 2010 — 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, ERLJOB$$ usually contains available information from
              the previous year for persons without a job change. For some
              persons without a job change who updated the information on
              their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date
              information is available.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

AUSB$$

```
Var Label    :  AUSB$$    "Required job training"
Value Label  :  AUSB$$    (-2)"does not apply - not employed"
                          (-1)"no answer"
                          (1)"no training required"
                          (2)"brief on-the-job training"
                          (3)"extensive on-the-job training"
                          (4)"attended courses"
                          (5)"completed vocational training"
                          (7)"Fachhochschule or university degree"
Var format   :  AUSB$$    (I2)
19$$ - Year  :  $$=84..89

Var Label    :  AUSB$$    "Required job training"
Value Label  :  AUSB$$    (-2)"does not apply - not employed"
                          (-1)"no answer"
                          (1)"no training required"
                          (2)"brief on-the-job training"
                          (3)"extensive on-the-job training"
                          (4)"attended courses"
                          (5)"completed vocational training"
                          (6)"completed technical school (East), 1990-1993"
                          (7)"Fachhochschule or university degree"
Var format   :  AUSB$$    (I2)
19$$ - Year  :  $$=90..98

Var Label    :  AUSB$$    "Required job training"
Value Label  :  AUSB$$    (-2)"does not apply - not employed"
                          (-1)"no answer"
                          (1)"no training required"
                          (2)"brief on-the-job training"
                          (3)"extensive on-the-job training"
                          (4)"attended courses"
                          (5)"completed vocational training"
                          (8)"Fachhochschule degree"
                          (9)"University degree"
Var format   :  AUSB$$    (I2)
19$$ - Jahr  :  $$=99..11
```

Comment: 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 up to
            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.

            Not all employed persons are asked this question 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 and 2010 - 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, AUSB$$ usually contains available information from
            the previous year for persons without a job change. For some
            respondents without a job change who updated the information
            on their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date
            information is available.

            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 AUSB$$ 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: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

BETR$$

```
Var Label      :   BETR$$    "Size of company"
Value Label    :   BETR$$    (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                             (-1)"no answer"
                             (4)"less than 20"
                             (8)"20 to 200"
                             (9)"200 to 2000"
                             (10)"2000 or more"
                             (11)"Self-employed without other employees"
Var format     :   BETR$$    (I2)
19$$ - Year    :   $$=84..90


Var Label      :   BETR$$    "Size of company"
Value Label    :   BETR$$    (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                             (-1)"no answer"
                             (1)"less than 5"
                             (4)"up to 1990: less than 20"
                             (5)"5 to 20"
                             (8)"20 to 200"
                             (9)"200 to 2000"
                             (10)"2000 or more"
                             (11)"Self-employed without other employees"
Var format     :   BETR$$    (I2)
+19$$ - Year   :   $$=91..98


Var Label      :   BETR$$    "Size of company"
Value Label    :   BETR$$    (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                             (-1)"no answer"
                             (1)"less than 5"
                             (4)"up to 1990: less than 20"
                             (5)"5 to 20"
                             (6)"20 to 100"
                             (7)"100 to 200"
                             (8)"up to 1998: 20 to 200"
                             (9)"200 to 2000"
                             (10)"2000 or more"
                             (11)"Self-employed without other employees"
Var format     :   BETR$$    (I2)
+19$$ - Year   :   $$=99..04


Var Label      :   BETR$$    "Size of company"
Value Label    :   BETR$$    (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                             (-1)"no answer"
                             (1)"less than 5"
                             (2)"5 to 10"
                             (3)"11 to 20"
                             (4)"up to 1990: less than 20"
                             (5)"1991-2004: 5 to 20"
                             (6)"20 to 100"
                             (7)"100 to 200"
                             (8)"up to 1998: 20 to 200"
                             (9)"200 to 2000"
                             (10)"2000 or more"
                             (11)"Self-employed without other employees"
Var format     :   BETR$$    (I2)
+20$$ - Year   :   $$=05..11


Comment:       This variable is designed to offer annual data on company
               size for all employed persons.
```

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).

Not all employed persons are asked this question 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 and 2010 - 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, BETR$$ usually contains available information from the previous year for persons without a job change. For some persons without a job change who updated the information on their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date information is available.

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

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

ALLBET$$

```
Var Label    :  ALLBET$$ "Core size category of the company"
Value Label  :  ALLBET$$ (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                         (-1)"no answer"
                         (1)"fewer than 20"
                         (2)"20 to 200"
                         (3)"200 to 2000"
                         (4)"2000 or more"
                         (5)"Self-employed without other employees"

Var format   :  ALLBET$$ (I2)
19$$ - Year  :  $$=84..11
```

Comment: 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
            BETR$$), the variable ALLBET$$ contains the lowest common
            denominator of the variable BETR$$, 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.

            Not all employed persons are asked the question on firm size on
            an annual basis. In years with a partial survey, in 1985, 1986,
            1987, 1988, 1990 (West), 1992 (West), 1994, 1996, 1999, 2001,
            2003, 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2010 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, ALLBET$$ usually contains available information from
            the previous year for persons without a job change. For some
            persons without a job change who updated the information on
            their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date
            information is available.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

OEFFD$$

```
Var Label    :   OEFFD$$   "Civil service"
Value Label  :   OEFFD$$   (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                           (-1)"no answer"
                           (1)"yes"
                           (2)"no"

Var format   :   OEFFD$$   (I2)
19$$ – Year  :   $$=84..11
```

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

              Not all employed persons are asked this question 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 and 2010 – 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, OEFFD$$ usually contains available information from
              the previous year for persons without a job change. For some
              persons without a job change who updated the information on
              their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date
              information is available.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

STIB$$

Var Label   :   stib$$ **"Occupational position"**
Value Labels :   stib$$ (1-640)(see below)
Var format   :   STIB$$ (I3)
19$$ - Year   : $$=84..11

(-2) Does not apply
(-1) No Answer
(10) Not Employed
(11) In Education
(12) Unemployed, Not Employer
(13) Pensioner
(15) Military, Community Service
(110) Apprentice
(120) Apprentice, Trainee Industry
      Technology
(130) Apprentice, Trainee Trade and
      Commerce
(140) Trainee, Intern
(150) Research assistant
(210) Untrained Worker
(220) Semi-Trained Worker
(230) Trained Worker
(240) Foreman, Team Leader
(250) Foreman
(310) Agricultural Worker
(320) Agricultural Specialist
(330) Agricultural Foreman
(340) Agricultural Manager
(410) Self-Employed Farmer
(411) Self-Employed Farmer, No
      Employees
(412) Self-Employed Farmer LE 9
      Employees
(413) Self-Employed Farmer GT 9
      Employees
(420) Free-Lance Professional
(421) Free-Lance Professional, No
      Employees

(422) Free-Lance Professional, LE 9
      Employees
(423) Free-Lance Professional, GT 9
      Employees
(430) Other Self-Employed No Or LE 9
      Employees
(431) Other Self-Employed No Employees
(432) Other Self-Employed LE 9
      Employees
(433) Other Self-Employed GT 9
      Employees
(440) Help In Family Business
(510) Foreman
(520) Employee with Simple Tasks
(520) W-Collar Worker with Simple
      Tasks
(521) Untrained Employee with Simple
      Tasks
(521) Untrained W-Collar Worker with
      Simple Tasks
(522) Trained Employee with Simple
      Tasks
(522) Trained W-Collar Worker with
      Simple Tasks
(530) Qualified Professional
(540) H. Qualified Professional
(550) Managerial
(610) Low-Level Civil Service
(620) Middle-Level Civil Service
(630) High-Level Civil Service
(640) Executive Civil Service

Comment: 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):
              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 STIB$$, 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 *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 (since wave W (2006)).

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KLAS$$

```
Var Label    :   KLAS$$    "StaBuA 1992 Job Classification"
Value Label  :   KLAS$$    (-3)"no information for KLAS"
                           (-1)"no answer"
                           (-2)"not applicable – not employed"

Var format   :   KLAS$$
19$$ – Year  :   $$=84..11
```

Comment: This variable is designed to provide annual data on job
                classification for all employed persons according to the
                classification of the German Federal Statistical Office
                (StaBuA). Respondents answer the question on their current
                occupational title in their own words, and this response is
                entered into a blank in the questionnaire. Due to data
                protection regulations, this information cannot be provided
                to data users and was therefore completely recoded by
                Infratest Sozialforschung in the year 2002. This recoding has
                been documented in Hartmann/Schütz 2002.

                Not all employed persons are asked this question 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, and 2008 - 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, KLAS$$ usually contains available information from
                the previous year for persons without a job change (persons
                with JOBCH$$-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 available.

                The occupational classification of the German Federal
                Statistical Office differentiates among six main occupational
                types (see next page):

I	KLAS-Codes 0100-0629	**Berufe in der Land-, Tier-, Forstwirtschaft und im Gartenbau**
II	KLAS-Codes 0700-0809	**Bergleute, Mineralgewinner**
III		**Fertigungsberufe**
IIIa	KLAS-Codes 1000-1129	Berufe in der Steinbearbeitung und Baustoffherstellung
IIIb	KLAS-Codes 1200-1359	Keramik-, Glasberufe
IIIc	KLAS-Codes 1400-1539	Chemie-, Kunststoffberufe
IIId	KLAS-Codes 1600-1799	Berufe in der Papierherstellung, -verarbeitung und im Druck
IIIe	KLAS-Codes 1800-1859	Berufe in der Holzverarbeitung, Holz- und Flechtwarenherstellung
IIIf	KLAS-Codes 1900-2459	Berufe in der Metallerzeugung und –bearbeitung
IIIg	KLAS-Codes 2500-3099	Metall-, Maschinenbau- und verwandte Berufe
IIIh	KLAS-Codes 3100-3189	Elektroberufe
IIIi	KLAS-Codes 3200-3239	MontiererInnen und Metallberufe, a.n.g.
IIIk	KLAS-Codes 3300-3619	Textil- und Bekleidungsberufe
IIIl	KLAS-Codes 3700-3789	Berufe in der Lederherstellung, Leder- und Fellverarbeitung
IIIm	KLAS-Codes 3900-4359	Ernährungsberufe
IIIn	KLAS-Codes 4400-4729	Hoch-, Tiefbauberufe
IIIo	KLAS-Codes 4800-4929	Ausbauberufe, PolsterInnen
IIIp	KLAS-Codes 5000-5069	Berufe in der Holz- und Kunststiffverarbeitung
IIIq	KLAS-Codes 5100-5149	MalerInnen, LackiererInnen und verwandte Berufe
IIIr	KLAS-Codes 5200-5239	WarenprüferInnen, VersandfertigmacherInnen
IIIs	KLAS-Codes 5300-5319	HilfsarbeiterInnen ohne nähere Tätigkeitsangabe
IIIt	KLAS-Codes 5400-5509	MaschinistInnen und zugehörige Berufe
IV		**Technische Berufe**
IVa	KLAS-Codes 6000-6129	IngenieurInnen, ChemikerInnen, PhysikerInnen, MathematikerInnen
IVb	KLAS-Codes 6200-6529	TechnikerInnen, Technische Sonderfachkräfte
V		**Dienstleistungsberufe**
Va	KLAS-Codes 6600-6899	Warenkaufleute
Vb	KLAS-Codes 6900-7069	Dienstleistungskaufleute und zugehörige Berufe
Vc	KLAS-Codes 7100-7449	Verkehrsberufe
Vd	KLAS-Codes 7500-7899	Organisations-, Verwaltungs-, Büroberufe
Ve	KLAS-Codes 7900-8149	Ordnungs- und Sicherheitsberufe
Vf	KLAS-Codes 8200-8399	Schriftwerkschaffende, -ordnende und künstlerische berufe
Vg	KLAS-Codes 8400-8599	Gesundheitsdienstberufe
Vh	KLAS-Codes 8600-8949	Sozial- und Erziehungsberufe, anderweitig nicht genannte geistes- und sozialwissenschaftliche Berufe
Vi	KLAS-Codes 9000-9379	Sonstige Dienstleistungsberufe
VI	KLAS-Codes 9700-9979	**Sonstige Arbeitskräfte**

Because of gaps in the answers provided by respondents, the following "new" codes were created:

9711	- Mithelfende Familienangehörige außerhalb der Landwirtschaft, anderweitig nicht genannt
9811	- Auszubildende mit (noch) nicht feststehendem Ausbildungsberuf
9821	- Praktikanten/Praktikantinnen, Volontäre/ Volontärinnen mit (noch) nicht feststehendem Beruf
9911	- Facharbeiter/innen, ohne nähere Tätigkeitsangabe
9921	- Heimarbeiter/innen, ohne nähere Tätigkeitsangabe
9931	- Vorarbeiter/innen, Gruppenleiter/innen, ohne nähere Tätigkeitsangabe
9971	- Sonstige Arbeitskräfte, ohne nähere Tätigkeitsangabe

Detailed description: Statistisches Bundesamt (1996): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.2., Beruf, Ausbildung und Arbeitsbedingung der Erwerbstätigen 1995 (Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus). Stuttgart: Metzler-Poeschel. pp. 317-323.

Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftzweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel – Neuvercodung der Daten 1984 – 2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München.

For more information, contact: Marco Giesselmann (Tel. +49-30-89789-503)

IS88$$

Var Label   :   ISCO$$ "**4-digit ISCO-88 Occupation Code**"
Value Label   :   ISCO$$ (-3)"no information for ISCO"
                            (-1)"no answer"
                            (-2)"not applicable – not employed"

Code name (*Main group*, group):

(1000) Legislators, senior officials, and
       managers
(1100) Legislators and senior officials
(1200) Corporate managers
(1300) Managers of small enterprises
(2000) Professionals
(2100) Physical, mathematical, and
       engineering science professionals
(2200) Life science and health
       professionals
(2300) Teaching professionals
(2400) Other professionals
(3000) Technicians and associate
       professionals
(3100) Physical and engineering science
       associate professionals
(3200) Life science and health associate
       professionals
(3300) Teaching associate professionals
(3400) Other associate professionals
(4000) Clerks
(4100) Office clerks
(4200) Customer services clerks
(5000) Service Workers and shop and market
       sales workers
(5100) Personal and protective services
       workers

(5200) Models, salespersons, and
       demonstrators
(6000) Skilled agricultural and fishery
       Workers
(6100) Skilled agricultural and fishery
       workers
(7000) Craft and related trades workers
(7100) Extraction and building trades
       workers
(7200) Metal, machinery, and related trades
       workers
(7300) Precision, handicraft, craft
       printing and related trades workers
(7400) Other craft and related trades
       workers
(8000) Plant and machine operators and
       assemblers
(8100) Stationary plant and related
       operators
(8200) Machine operators and assemblers
(8300) Drivers and mobile plant operators
(9000) Elementary occupations
(9100) Sales and services elementary
       occupations
(9200) Agricultural, fishery, and related
       laborers
(9300) Laborers in mining, construction,
       manufacturing, and transport

Var format   :   IS88$$ (I4)
19$$ – year   : $$=84 – 11

Comment: This variable is designed to provide annual data on
              occupational activity for all employed persons according to
              the International Standard Classification of Occupations
              ISCO-88. Respondents answer the question on their current
              occupational title in their own words, and this response is
              entered into a blank in the questionnaire. Due to data
              protection regulations, this information cannot be provided
              to data users and was therefore completely recoded by
              Infratest Sozialforschung in the year 2002. This recoding has
              been documented in Hartmann/Schütz 2002.

              ISCO-88 is a strictly four-digit classification, and this
              variable is therefore coded in four-digit form. In contrast
              to the previous version of the classification system, ISCO-
              68, ISCO-88 does not use blanks if there is not adequate
              information for specific coding, but uses zeros instead. Thus
              4000 stands for an unspecified office job; 2300 stands for
              teachers and 2000 stands for scientists, both without closer
              specification. There is no conversion key since the two
              classifications differ significantly. The SOEP data
              distribution 1984-2001 replaced ALL earlier data
              distributions with the ISCO-88-coding.

              Not all employed persons are asked this question 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, and 2008 - 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, IS88$$ usually contains available information from the previous year for persons without a job change (persons with JOBCH$$-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 available.

Detailed description: International Labour Office (ILO) (1990): ISCO-88; International Standard Classificaton of Occupation, Genf.

Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftzweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel – Neuvercodung der Daten 1984 – 2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München.

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NACE$$

Var Label   :   NACE$$ **"Two-digit NACE Industry – Sector"**
Value Label :   NACE$$ (1-100) (see below)

Var format   :   NACE$$ (I2)
19$$ - Year : $$=84..11

(-2) Does not apply – not employed
(-1) No Answer
(1) Agriculture, Hunting, Related Service
      Activities
(2) Forestry, Logging, Related Service
      activities
(5) Fishing, Operation Of Fish Hatcheries
      And Fish Farms
(10) Mining Of Coal And Lignite;
      Extraction Of Peat
(11) Extraction Of Crude Petroleum And
      Natural Gas
(12) Mining Of Uranium And Thorium Ores
(13) Mining Of Metal Ores
(14) Other Mining And Quarrying
(15) Manuf. Food Products And Beverages
(16) Manuf. Tobacco Products
(17) Manuf. Textiles
(18) Manuf. Wearing Apparel; Dressing And
      Dyeing Of Fur
(19) Tanning, Dressing Of Leather; Manuf.
      luggage, Footwear
(20) Manuf. Wood Products, Except
      Furniture
(21) Manuf. Pulp, Paper And Paper Products
(22) Publishing, Printing And Reproduction
      Of Recorded Media
(23) Manuf. Coke, Refined Petroleum Prod,
      Nuclear Fuel
(24) Manuf. Chemicals And Chemical
      Products
(25) Manuf. Rubber And Plastic Products
(26) Manuf. Other Non-metallic Mineral
      Products
(27) Manuf. Basic Metals
(28) Manuf. Fabricated Metal Prod., Ex.
      Machinery And Equip
(29) Manuf. Machinery And Equipment NEC
(30) Manuf. Office Machinery And Computers
(31) Manuf. Electrical Machinery And
      Apparatus NEC
(32) Manuf. Radio, Television And
      Communication Equipment
(33) Manuf. Medical, Precision And Optical
      Instruments
(34) Manuf. Motor Vehicles, Trailers And
      Semi-trailers
(35) Manuf. Other Transport Equipment
(36) Manuf. Furniture; Manufacturing NEC
(37) Recycling
(40) Electricity, Gas, Steam And Hot Water
      Supply

(41) Collection, Purification And
      Distribution Of Water
(45) Construction
(50) Sale, Maint., Repair Motor Vehicles;
      Retail Car Gas
(51) Wholesale Trade, Commission Trade,
      Ex. Motor Vehicles
(52) Retail, Ex. Motor vehicles,
      Motorcycles; Repair
(55) Hotels And Restaurants
(60) Land Transport; Transport Via
      Pipelines
(61) Water Transport
(62) Air Transport
(63) Supporting, Aux. Transport
      Activities; Travel agencies
(64) Post And Telecommunications
(65) Financial Intermediation, Ex.
      Insurance, Pension Funding
(66) Insurance And Pension Funding, Ex.
      Compulsory SocSec
(67) Activities Auxiliary To Financial
      Intermediation
(70) Real Estate, Property Activities
(71) Renting Of Machinery, Equip Wo.
      Oper., Pers,HH Goods
(72) Computer And Related Activities
(73) Research And Development
(74) Other Business Activities
(75) Public Administration And Defense;
      Compulsory SocSec
(80) Education
(85) Health And Social Work
(90) Sewage And Refuse Disposal,
      Sanitation And Related
(91) Activities Of Membership
      Organizations NEC.
(92) Recreational, Cultural And Sporting
      Activities
(93) Other Service Activities
(95) Private Households With Employed
      Persons
(96) Industry - NEC
(97) Handcraft, Trade - NEC
(98) Services - NEC
(99) Extra-territorial Organizations And
      Bodies
(100) Manufacturing – NEC

Comment: 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)*. Respondents answer the question in their
            own words regarding the industry in which they are currently
            working, and this response is entered into a blank in the
            questionnaire.
            In order to facilitate international comparability, the
            European industry standard classification system is used by
            Infratest Sozialforschung to recode this information. This
            recoding 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)*. With the 2001 data distribution, the sector codes formerly used in the SOEP were completely recoded to the *NACE* classification. Please note that special codes 96-98 as well as 100 were assigned by Infratest Sozialforschung whenever respondents did not provide a more detailed answer.

Not all employed persons are asked this question 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 and 2010 – 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, NACE$$ usually contains available information from the previous year for persons without a job change. For some persons without a job change who updated the information on their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date information is available.

Detailed description Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftzweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel – Neuvercodung der Daten 1984 – 2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München.

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ISEI$$

```
Var Label     :   ISEI$$    "International Socio-Economic Index of
                             Occupatioal Status"
Value Label   :   ISEI$$    (-3)"No information for ISEI"
                            (-1)"No answer"
                            (-2)"Not applicable – not employed"

Var format    :   ISEI$$    (I2)
19$$ – Year   :   $$=84 – 11
```

Comment: 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 ISCO88 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.

                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, and 2008 – 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, ISEI$$ usually contains
                available information from the previous year for persons
                without a job change (persons with JOBCH$$-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 available.

                Please also see occupational prestige scores (SIOPS$$, MPS$$)
                and occupational class (EGP$$).

Detailed description: Ganzeboom, H. B. G. / De Graaf, P .M. / Treiman, D. J. / De Leew,
                       J.(1992): A Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupation
                       Status, In: Social Science Research 21: 1-56

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EGP$$

```
Var Label    :  EGP$$    "Erikson and Goldthorpe Class Category"
Value Label  :  EGP$$    (-2)"not employed"
                         (-1)"no information on EGP level"
                         (1 )"high service"
                         (2 )"low service"
                         (3 )"routine non-manual"
                         (4 )"routine service-sales"
                         (5 )"self-employed with employees"
                         (6 )"self-employed without employees"
                         (8 )"skilled manual"
                         (9 )"semi-unskilled manual"
                         (10)"farm labor"
                         (11)"self-employed farmer"
                         (15)"not working – unemployed"
                         (18)"not working – pensioner"

Var format   :  EGP$$    (I2)
19$$ - Year  :  $$=84 - 11
```

Comment: This variable gives the occupational class for all employed
            persons. EGP$$ is derived from the Standard International
            Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI).
            Technically, the variable was created by scaling the ISCO-88
            classification. In addition, it is based on information about
            income, education and occupation. The EGP Index was
            documented by Ganzeboom/Treiman in 1996 and revised in 2003.

            The values for the variable range between 1 and 11;
            additional categories are (15) not working – registered
            unemployed and (18) not working – pensioner.

            Non-working persons are only assigned to the category "not
            working – 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
            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.
            Hence, the category "not working – pensioner" in the most
            recent wave will be updated with retrospective information of
            the following wave. All other non-working persons are
            assigned to category (-2) "does not apply" as long as they
            are not registered as unemployed (category 15).

            As information about supervisory status is only available
            from wave X (2007) on, it is not used to generate the
            corresponding EGP$$ category. Hence, the potential category
            (7) "Manual workers with supervisory status" is not assigned.

            Annual information on the occupational position is used to
            generate the EGP-categories for the self-employed. In case no
            information on the number of employees is available, the
            EGP$$-categories (5) and (6) contain information on the firm
            size for self-employed persons.

            Based on the new classification developed by
            Ganzeboom/Treiman (2003), several ISCO values were recoded in
            EGP$$ 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.

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, and 2008 - 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, EGP$$ usually contains available ISCO88-information from the previous year for persons without a job change. For some persons without a job change who updated the information on their current occupation without being asked, up-to-date information is available.

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

Detailed description: Ganzeboom, H. B. G. /Treiman, D. J. (1996): Internationally Comparable Measures of Occupational Status for the 1988 International Standard Classification of Occupations In: Social Science Research 25: 201-239

Ganzeboom, H. B. G. /Treiman, D. J. (2003): Three Internationally Standardised Measures for Comparative Research on Occupational Status. In: Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, J. H. P. Wolf, C. (eds.): Advances in Cross-National Comparison. A European Working Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables. New York: Kluwer Academic/ Plenum Publishers. pp. 159-193.

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SIOPS$$

```
Var Label      : SIOPS$$    Treimans Standard Int. Occupation Prestige Score
Value Label    : SIOPS$$    (-3)"no information for SIOPS"
                            (-2)"not employed"
                            (-1)"no answer"

Var format     : SIOPS$$    (I2)
19$$ - Year    : $$=84..11
```

Comment: This variable gives the occupational prestige score index for
                all employed persons. SIOPS$$ is based on ISCO-88 and was
                developed by Donald Treiman et al. The scale ranges from 6 to
                78.

                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, and 2008 – 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, SIOPS$$ usually contains
                available information from the previous year for persons
                without a job change (persons with JOBCH$$-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 available.

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

Detailed description: Ganzeboom, Harry B.G. and Donald Treiman (1996): Internationally
                        comparable Measures of Occupational Status for the 1988 International
                        Standard Classification of Occupations. In: Social Science Research,
                        Vol. 25, 201-239

For more information, contact: Marco Giesselmann (Tel. +49-30-89789-503)

MPS$$

```
Var Label     :    MPS$$      "Magnitude-Prestige Scala – Wegener"
Value Label   :    MPS$$      (-3)"no information for MPS"
                              (-2)"not working"
                              (-1)"no answer"

Var format    :    MPS$$      (I4)
19$$ - year   :    $$=84..11
```

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

                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, and 2008 – 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, MPS$$ usually contains available
                information from the previous year for persons without a job
                change. For some persons without a job change who updated the
                information on their current occupation without being asked,
                up-to-date information is available.

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

Detailed description: Wegener, Bernd (1988): Kritik des Prestiges, Opladen.

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

For more information, contact: Marco Giesselmann (Tel. +49-30-89789-503)
```

# AUTONO$$

Var Label    :    AUTONO$$    **"Autonomy in occupational activity"**
Value Labels :    AUTONO$$    (-2)"does not apply – not employed"
                              (-1)"no answer"
                              (0 )"apprentice, intern, unpaid trainee"
                              (1 )"low autonomy"
                              (2 )"low-medium autonomy"
                              (3 )"medium autonomy"
                              (4 )"medium-high autonomy"
                              (5 )"high autonomy"

Var format   :    AUTONO$$         (I2)
19$$ - Year  :    $$=84..11


Comment:        This variable gives the occupational autonomy for all
                employed persons. It offers an alternative to the ISCO-based
                scales on occupational status (ISEI$$), class (EGP$$), or
                prestige (SIOPS$$). AUTONO$$ is the simplest variable based
                on the scales of "occupational position" in terms of its
                construction, and strongly correlated with the Treiman
                Prestige Scale (SIOPS$$).

                The basis for the "autonomy in occupational activity" scale
                is the classification of occupational position. Self-employed
                persons are categorized according to the size of the company
                (with the exception of farmers, who are all classified within
                the same category of autonomy, independent of farm size in
                hectares). Civil servants are differentiated according to the
                civil service laws defining each kind of activity and the
                amount of autonomy connected to it. Workers are
                differentiated according to their vocational training, and
                thus categorized hierarchically according to the different
                tasks they can be expected to carry out and the different
                amounts of responsibility associated with each task.
                Similarly, salaried employees are classified according to how
                differentiated their tasks are and how much responsibility is
                associated with each.

                The value "1" is assigned mainly to manual workers with a low
                level of status and a low level of autonomy. Group 2
                encompasses work in production, services demanding a minimal
                level of specialization, and farm work. Activities that
                require completion of the middle track of secondary education
                and entail a limited amount of responsibility are classified
                in Group 3. Group 4 includes activities carried out either
                with or without supervision that require a degree from a
                college of applied sciences or university, but are not very
                high in prestige. Managers and freelance academics are both
                placed in Group 5 (highest autonomy). Depending on the number
                of employees, self-employed are categorized in Group 3, Group
                4, or Group 5.


Detailed description: Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen H.P., and Alfons J. Geis (2003) Berufs-
                klassifikation und Messung des beruflichen Status/ Prestige. In: ZUMA-
                Nachrichten 52, Jg. 27, Mai 2003. pp. 125-138.


For more information, contact:        Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

# $VEBZEIT

```
Var Label    :   $VEBZEIT    "Agreed weekly working hours"
Value Labels :   $VEBZEIT    (-3)"implausible answer"
                             (-2)"does not apply - not employed, self-
                                  employed, no set hours"
                             (-1)"no answer"

Var format   :   $VEBZEIT (I3)
19$$ - Year  :   $$=84..11
```

```
Comment:         This variable is designed to offer annual 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.
                 Agreed weekly working hours were asked up to 1989 only in
                 full hours, and from 1990 on in three-digit form (counting
                 the first digit after the decimal point).

                 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 $TATZEIT and $UEBSTD.
```

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

$TATZEIT

```
Var Label      :  $TATZEIT  "Actual weekly working hours"
Value Labels   :  $TATZEIT  (-3)"implausible answer"
                            (-2)"does not apply - not employed"
                            (-1)"no answer"

Var format     :  $TATZEIT  (I3)
$$ - Year      :  $$=84..11
```

Comment: This variable is designed to offer annual 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.
                Actual weekly working hours were asked up to 1989 only in
                full hours, and from 1990 on as a three-digit number
                (counting the first digit after the decimal point).

                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 $VEBZEIT and $UEBSTD.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

$UEBSTD

```
Var Label     :   $UEBSTD   "Overtime per week"
Value Labels  :   $UEBSTD   (-3)"implausible answer"
                            (-2)"does not apply - not employed, self-
                                 employed, no set hours"
                            (-1)"no answer"

Var format    :   $UEBSTD   (I3)
$$ - Year     :   $$=84..11  (not in 1987)
```

Comment: This variable is designed to offer annual data on overtime
               per week for all persons in dependent employment at the time
               of the survey. The data is 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 $UEBSTD 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 variables for
               1984 and 1985 were therefore generated using the difference
               between *average* actual weekly working hours and agreed weekly
               working hours. It is not possible to create this kind of
               variable for the year 1987, since all values here were
               "missings". Respondents were asked for the number of overtime
               hours up to 1989 only in full hours, and from 1990 on, as a
               three-digit number (counting the first digit after the
               decimal point).

               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 $VEBZEIT and $TATZEIT.

For more information, contact: Silke Anger (Tel. +49-30-89789-526)

PARTZ$$

Var Label   :   PARTZ$$ **Partner indicator**
Value Label :   PARTZ$$
                (0)no partner, clearly
                (1)spouse, clearly
                (2)partner, clearly
                (3)probably spouse
                (4)probably partner
                (9)partner exists, identity unknown

Var format :   PARTZ$$ (I1)
19$$ - year : $$=84..11

COMMENT: Partner indicators have the purpose of clearly defining spouse
         (married) and partner (unmarried) relationships in SOEP
         households and thus enabling analyses on the couple level.
         The variable PARTZ$$ generated in this context reveals
         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 automatically assigned to all persons living in
         households in which there is clearly no partnership. These
         include:
         (a) one-person households
         (b) single-parent households
         (c) household head living together with only one parent (or
         parent-in-law)
         Codes 1 to 4 define these relationships. To assign Codes 1
         and 2, the partnership has to be clearly definable from the
         perspective of both partners. This implies agreement between
         the codes of the variable $STELL (= relationship to head of
         household in $PBRUTTO) pointing to a possible partnership
         (e.g., the combination 0 (=head of household) and 1 (=spouse
         of household head)), as well as agreement between the codes
         for family status in that wave (e.g., married couples both
         have the Code 1 (=married, living together)). In case of
         unclarities, the marital history is taken into account as
         well. If there are inconsistencies between the answers
         provided by the two persons, or between data on marital
         status and relationship to head of household, each person is
         examined individually within his or her household context. If
         uncertainty remains, the codes 3 or 4 are assigned. Code 9 is
         assigned if at least two other household members might
         potentially be a particular person's partner and thus no
         clear determination of partnership can be made (usually only
         the case among households in Sample B).

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

PARTNR$$

```
Var Label    :   PARTNR$$ Person ID number of partner
Var format   :   PARTNR$$ (I6)
19$$ - year  :   $$=84..11
```

```
COMMENT:        Partner indicators have the purpose of clearly defining
                spouse (married) and partner (unmarried) relationships in
                SOEP households and thus to make possible analyses on the
                couple level.
                If PARTZ$$ is coded 0 or 9, this person has no partner or the
                partner cannot be identified as such. The variable PARTNR$$
                is assigned the missing code of "-2" (=does not apply) for
                these persons.
                If PARTZ$$ is coded 1, 2, 3 or 4, a partnership was defined
                and PARTNR$$ is then assigned the value of the unchanging
                person ID number (=PERSNR) of the partner.
                For analyses of partner relationships, this information can
                be used to clearly 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)
```

$FAMSTD

```
Var Label    :   $FAMSTD  Marital status in survey year
Value Label  :   $FAMSTD
                 (-1)no answer
                 (-2)does not apply
                 (-3)implausible
                 (1)married
                 (2)married, separated
                 (3)single
                 (4)divorced
                 (5)widowed
                 (6)Spouse abroad
                 (7)Registered same-sex partnership
                 (8)Registered same-sex partnership, separated

Var format   :   $FAMSTD   (I1)
$$ - year    :   $$=84..11
```

COMMENT: 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 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 data,
             although value labels differ between $FAMSTD and SPELLTYP.
             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
             PARTZ$$ supplied in the $PGEN data files as well might not
             match the information provided in $FAMSTD in its entirety.

For more information, contact: Juliana Werneburg (Tel. +49-30-89789-217)

NATION$$

Var Label   :   NATION$$ **Citizenship - nationality**
Value Label :   NATION$$ (1)Germany

(1) Germany	(55) Canada	(106) Montenegro
(2) Turkey	(56) New Zealand	(107) Belize
(3) Ex-Yugoslavia	(57) Tanzania	(108) Dominican Republic
(4) Greece	(58) Cyprus	(109) Nicaragua
(5) Italy	(59) Cuba	(110) Kenya
(6) Spain	(60) Iraq	(111) Libya
(7) Ex-GDR (Only Country Of Origin)	(61) Brazil	(112) Malta
(10) Austria	(62) Monaco	(113) Botswana
(11) France	(63) Hong Kong	(114) Haiti
(12) Benelux	(64) Peru	(115) Trinidad-Tobago
(13) Denmark	(65) Sri Lanka	(116) Luxembourg
(14) Great Britain	(66) Nepal	(117) Belgium
(15) Sweden	(67) Morocco	(118) Holland
(16) Norway	(68) China	(119) Croatia
(17) Finland	(69) Liechtenstein	(120) Bosnia-Herzegovina
(18) USA	(70) Iceland	(121) Macedonia
(19) Switzerland	(71) Ireland	(122) Slovenia
(20) Chile	(72) St. Lucia	(123) Slovakia
(21) Romania	(73) Moldavia	(124) Paraguay
(22) Poland	(74) Kazakhstan	(125) Guinea
(23) Korea	(75) Albania	(126) Kuwait
(24) Iran	(76) Lebanon	(127) Ivory Coast
(25) Indonesia	(77) Kyrgyzstan	(128) Malaysia
(26) Hungary	(78) Ukraine	(129) Samoa
(27) Bolivia	(79) Algeria	(130) Azerbaijan
(28) Portugal	(80) Mozambique	(131) Seychelles
(29) Bulgaria	(81) Egypt	(132) Belarus
(30) Syria	(81) Egypt	(133) Uruguay
(31) Czech Republic	(82) Tajikistan	(134) Bahamas
(32) Russia	(83) Vietnam	(135) Uganda
(33) Empty (was Kurdistan)	(84) Somalia	(136) Oman
(34) Mexico	(85) Pakistan	(137) Micronesia
(35) Argentina	(86) South Africa	(138) Mali
(36) Cap Verde Is.	(87) UAE	(139) Cameroon
(37) Benin	(88) El Salvador	(140) Kosovo-Albania
(38) Philippines	(89) Eritrea	(141) Georgia
(39) Israel	(90) Jordan	(142) Sudan
(40) Japan	(91) Turkmenistan	(143) Congo
(41) Australia	(92) Costa Rica	(144) Togo
(42) India	(93) Singapore	(145) Mongolia
(43) Afghanistan	(94) Burkina Faso	(146) Lithuania
(44) Thailand	(95) Zambia	(147) Chad
(45) Jamaica	(96) Ecuador	(148) Armenia
(46) Saudi Arabia	(97) Uzbekistan	(149) Kurdistan
(47) Ethiopia	(98) No Nationality	(150) Liberia
(48) Columbia	(99) Puerto Rico	(151) Yemen
(49) Ghana	(100) Laos	(152) Palaestina
(50) Bangladesh	(101) Estonia	(153) Freistaat Danzig
(51) Venezuela	(102) Angola	(154) Taiwan
(52) Tunisia	(103) Latvia	(155) Turkmenistan
(53) Mauritius	(104) Malaysia	
(54) Nigeria	(105) Namibia	

Var format :   NATION$$ (I2)
19$$ - year : $$=84..11

COMMENT: This variable is designed to integrate the information on
                respondent's nationality for all subsamples. 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 NATION$$ thus offers a
                variable on nationality for all subsamples.

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

$PSBIL

Var Label   : $PSBIL   **Diplomas/degrees from secondary/tertiary education**

Value Label : $PSBIL   (1)Basic-track secondary school (9th grade)
                           (2)Intermediate-track secondary school (10th grade)
                           (3)Technical secondary school (12th grade)
                           (4)Academic-track secondary school (graduation from 13th grade)
                           (5)Other graduation diploma
                           (6)Left school without graduating
                           (7)Not yet graduated

Var format   : $PSBIL   (I1)

$ - year :   84..11

Comment: 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 $PSBILA) as well as C (see $PSBILO) 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.

Detailed description of the generation of Ypsbil, Ypsbila, Ypsbilo,
          Ypbbil01, Ypbbil02, Ypbbil03, Ypbbila Ypbbilo (Survey year 2008)

missing values all ()
set case = uplow
set len = none
set blank = -2


```
+ get    file = 'bild08.sav'.
+  select if ynetto>=10 and ynetto<20.
*     desc var = all.
+ sort cases by persnr
+ save outfile =  'bil08.sav'
     /keep persnr hhnr yhhnr ynetto  qpsbil to xbilzeit
+ execute
* finish
+ get    file = 'xpluecke.sav'
+    compute plue = 1
*    desc var = all
+ sort cases by persnr
+ save outfile =  'bil_xplue.sav' /keep persnr plue xp1001 to xp1008
+ execute
* finish
+ get    file = 'yp.sav'
*    desc var = all
+ sort cases by persnr
+ save outfile =  'bil_yp.sav'
     /keep persnr yp16 to yp1706 yp8401 to yp8707
*    /keep persnr xp11 to xp1206 xp8301 to xp8607
*    /keep persnr wp05 to wp0605 wp7201 to wp7507 wpa201 to wpa409
*    /keep persnr vp08 to vp0905 vp8901 to vp9207
*    /keep persnr up07 to up0805 Up7001 to up7108
*    /keep persnr tp32 to tp3305 tp8501 to tp8608
+ execute
* finish
+ get    file = 'yjugend.sav'
*    desc var = all
+ sort cases by persnr
+ save outfile =  'bil_yjug.sav'
     /keep persnr yj26 to yj30 yj46 to yj48
*    /keep persnr xj26 to xj30 xj46 to xj48
*    /keep persnr wj26 to wj30 wj46 to wj48
```

```
*      /keep persnr vj25 to vj27 vj44 to vj45e02
*      /keep persnr uj25 to uj27 uj44 to uj45e02
*      /keep persnr tj25 to tj27 tj44 to tj45e02
+ execute
* finish
+ get   file = 'ylela.sav'
*      desc var = all
+ sort cases by persnr
+ save outfile =  'bil_ylela.sav'
      /keep persnr yb3701 to yb5408
*      /keep persnr xb3701 to xb5408
*      /keep persnr wb3701 to wb5408
*      /keep persnr vb3701 to vb5408
*      /keep persnr ub3701 to ub5408
*      /keep persnr tb3701 to tb5408
+ execute
* finish

match files  file = 'bil08.sav'
             /file = 'bil_yp.sav'
             /file = 'bil_yjug.sav'
             /file = 'bil_ylela.sav'
             /file = 'bil_xplue.sav'
            /by persnr


+  fre  Xpsbil Xpsbila Xpsbilo
        Xpbbil01 to Xpbbil03 Xpbbila Xpbbilo

+   select if Ynetto>=10 and Ynetto<20 or plue = 1
*   select if Wnetold=1 or Wnetold=5 or Wnetold=7 or plue = 1

* desc var = all
* finish
missing values all ()
+ desc var = all
* finish
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*  ~~~~~~~~ 1. Vorbesetzen der Variablen   ~~~~~~~~~~
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
do repeat
        a = Ypsedu Ypbedu01 to Ypbedu03
            psedu  pbedu01 to  pbedu03
+       compute a = -1
end repeat
do repeat
        b = Ypseduo Ypbeduo Ypsedua Ypbedua
            pseduo  pbeduo  psedua  pbedua
+       compute b = -2
end repeat

+   do repeat
     a = xpsbil   wpsbil   vpsbil   upsbil   tpsbil   spsbil   rpsbil
         qpsbil
     /b = xpbbil01 wpbbil01 vpbbil01 upbbil01 tpbbil01 spbbil01 rpbbil01
         qpbbil01
     /c = xpbbil02 wpbbil02 vpbbil02 upbbil02 tpbbil02 spbbil02 rpbbil02
         qpbbil02
     /d = xpbbil03 wpbbil03 vpbbil03 upbbil03 tpbbil03 spbbil03 rpbbil03
         qpbbil03
     /e = xpsbila  wpsbila  vpsbila  upsbila  tpsbila  spsbila  rpsbila
         qpsbila
     /f = xpbbila  wpbbila  vpbbila  upbbila  tpbbila  spbbila  rpbbila
         qpbbila
     /g = xpsbilo  wpsbilo  vpsbilo  upsbilo  tpsbilo  spsbilo  rpsbilo
         qpsbilo
     /h = xpbbilo  wpbbilo  vpbbilo  upbbilo  tpbbilo  spbbilo  rpbbilo
         qpbbilo
+   if (psedu   < 0  and  a gt 0 and a < 7) psedu   = a
+   if (pbedu01 < 0  and  b gt 0)           pbedu01 = b
+   if (pbedu02 < 0  and  c gt 0)           pbedu02 = c
+   if (pbedu03 < 0  and  d gt 0)           pbedu03 = d
+   if (psedua  < 0  and  e gt 0)           psedua  = e
+   if (pbedua  < 0  and  f gt 0)           pbedua  = f
+   if (pseduo  < 0  and  g gt 0)           pseduo  = g
+   if (pbeduo  < 0  and  h gt 0)           pbeduo  = h
+   end repeat


*  ***************************************************************
*  ---------   Update  _psedu   ----------------------------------
*  ***************************************************************
```

```
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*   ~~~~ 2. in schulischer Ausbildung  ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------

+          if (Yp1701  ge 1)                        Ypsedu = 7
+          if (Yb3702  eq 1)                        Ypsedu = 7
+          if (Yj26    ge 1 and Yj26 le 4)  Ypsedu = 7

*          if (_pa201  eq 1)                        Ypsedu = 7

*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*   ~~~~ 3. Ueberschreiben mit Vorjahresinformationen  ~~~~~~~~
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------

.    if    (psedu > 0 and psedu < 7)          Ypsedu = psedu

.    if    (Xp1001 ge 1  and Xp1001 le 4)     Ypsedu = Xp1001
. do if    (Xp1001 eq 5)
.    if    (Ypsedu lt 1 or  Ypsedu gt 4)      Ypsedu = 5
. end if

*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*   ~~~~ 4. Ueberschreiben mit aktuellen Angaben ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------

*   [if (_xxx_  eq 1)        Ypsedu = 7]
+   if (Yb42   eq 1)         Ypsedu = 6
+   if (Yb42   eq 6)         Ypsedu = 5
+   if (Yb42   eq 2)         Ypsedu = 1
+   if (Yb42   eq 3)         Ypsedu = 2
+   if (Yb42   eq 4)         Ypsedu = 3
+   if (Yb42   eq 5)         Ypsedu = 4

+   if (Yj28   eq 1)         Ypsedu = 6
+   if (Yj28   eq 5)         Ypsedu = 5
+   if (Yj28   eq 2)         Ypsedu = 1
+   if (Yj28   eq 3)         Ypsedu = 2
+   if (Yj28   eq 4)         Ypsedu = 3

*   if (_pa202  ge 1)        Ypsedu = _pa202

*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*   ~~~~ 4.1 Generieren von _psedua / _pseduo ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------

*          if (psedua >  0)                         Ypsedua = psedua
+          if (value(psedua) ge -2)                 Ypsedua = psedua
.          if (Yb40   ge 1)                         Ypsedua = Yb40
.          if (Ypsedua < 0 and (value(Yb40) = -1))    Ypsedua = -1

*          if (Ypa205   ge 1)                       Ypsedua = Ypa205
*          if (Ypsedua < 0 and (value(Ypa205) = -1))  Ypsedua = -1

+          if (pseduo > 0)         Ypseduo = pseduo
+      do if (Yb38 = 2)
+          if (Yb42   eq 1)        Ypseduo = 5
+          if (Yb42   eq 6)        Ypseduo = 4
+          if (Yb42   eq 2)        Ypseduo = 1
+          if (Yb42   eq 3)        Ypseduo = 2
+          if (Yb42   eq 4)        Ypseduo = 3
+          if (Yb42   eq 5)        Ypseduo = 3
+      end if

*          if (_pa203 eq 5)        Ypseduo = 5
*          if (_pa203 eq 4)        Ypseduo = 4
*          if (_pa203 eq 1)        Ypseduo = 1
*          if (_pa203 eq 2)        Ypseduo = 2
*          if (_pa203 eq 3)        Ypseduo = 3

*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*    ~~~ 5. Ueberschreiben mit neu erworbenen Abschluessen ~~~
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*
.    if    (Yp8701 ge 1  and Yp8701 le 4)     Ypsedu = Yp8701
. do if    (Yp8701 eq 5)
.    if    (Ypsedu lt 1 or  Ypsedu gt 4)      Ypsedu = 5
. end if

*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
*    ~~~ 6. Integration von anderen Abschluessen (_psedua/o) ~
*   ----------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
.          if ((Ypsedu < 0) and (Ypsedua = 1)) Ypsedu = 6
.          if ((Ypsedu < 0) and (Ypsedua > 1)) Ypsedu = 5
.          if ((Ypsedu = 6) and (Ypsedua > 1)) Ypsedu = 5

+     if      (Ypseduo > 0 and Ypsedu < 0) Ypsedu = Ypseduo
+  do if      (Ypseduo > 0 and Ypsedu > 4)
+          if (Ypseduo = 1 and Ypsedu > 4) Ypsedu = 1
+          if (Ypseduo = 2 and Ypsedu > 4) Ypsedu = 2
+          if (Ypseduo = 3 and Ypsedu > 4) Ypsedu = 4
+          if (Ypseduo = 4 and Ypsedu > 4) Ypsedu = 5
+  end if

* **************************************************************
* ---------   Update  _pbedu01 to _pbedu03  --------------------
* **************************************************************

* --------------------------------------------------------------
* ~~~~ a. Ueberschreiben mit Xorjahresinformationen  ~~~~~~~~
* --------------------------------------------------------------

+    if (pbedu01 > 0 )                       Ypbedu01 = pbedu01
+    if (pbedu02 > 0 )                       Ypbedu02 = pbedu02
+    if (pbedu03 > 0 )                       Ypbedu03 = 1


.  if      (Xp1006 eq 1)                     Ypbedu01 = 1
.  if      (Xp1006 eq 2   or Xp1006 eq 3)    Ypbedu01 = 2
.  if      (Xp1006 eq 4)                     Ypbedu01 = 4
.  if      (Xp1006 eq 5)                     Ypbedu01 = 5
.  do  if  (Xp1006 eq 6   or Xp1006 eq 7)
.          if (Ypbedu01 lt 1 )              Ypbedu01 = 6
.  end  if
.  do  if  (Xp1003 ge 1)
.          if ((Xp1003 gt Ypbedu02) or Ypbedu02 lt 1) Ypbedu02 = Xp1003
.  end if

* --------------------------------------------------------------
* ~~~~ b. Ueberschreiben mit aktuellen Angaben ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
* --------------------------------------------------------------

.    if (Yb4713  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  6
.    if (Yb4701  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  1
.    if (Yb4703  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  2
.    if (Yb4705  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  4
.    if (Yb4707  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  5

.    if (Yb4709  = 1)                        Ypbedu02 =  1
.    if (Yb4711  = 1)                        Ypbedu02 =  2
+ do if (Yb38 = 2  and  (Yb48 ge 1950 and Yb48 le 1991))
+    if (Yb4709  = 1)                        Ypbedu02 =  4
+    if (Yb4711  = 1)                        Ypbedu02 =  5
+ end if

.    if (Yb46    = 2)                        Ypbedu03 =  1


.    if (Yj4706  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  1
.    if (Yj4708  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  2

.    if (Yj46    = 2)                        Ypbedu03 =  1



*    if (_pa409  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  6
*    if (_pa401  = 1  or  Ypa402 = 1)        Ypbedu01 =  1
*    if (_pa403  = 1  or  Ypa404 = 1)        Ypbedu01 =  2
*    if (_pa405  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  4
*    if (_pa406  = 1)                        Ypbedu01 =  5

*    if (_pa407  = 1)                        Ypbedu02 =  1
*    if (_pa408  = 1)                        Ypbedu02 =  2

*    if (_pa3    = 2)                        Ypbedu03 =  1


* --------------------------------------------------------------
* ~~~~ b.1 Generieren von _pbedua / _pbeduo ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
* --------------------------------------------------------------

+          if (pbedua > 0)          Ypbedua = pbedua

.          if (Yb5005   eq 1)       Ypbedua = 5
.          if (Yb5001   eq 1)       Ypbedua = 1
```

```
.          if (Yb5002  eq 1)          Ypbedua = 2
.          if (Yb5003  eq 1)          Ypbedua = 3
.          if (Yb5004  eq 1)          Ypbedua = 4

*          if (psample eq 7)          Ypbedua = -3

+          if (pbeduo > 0)            Ypbeduo = pbeduo

+  do if  (Yb38 = 2  and  (Yb48 ge 1950 and Yb48 le 1991))
.     if (Yb4713  = 1)            Ypbeduo = 4
.     if (Yb4701  = 1)            Ypbeduo = 1
.     if (Yb4703  = 1)            Ypbeduo = 1
.     if (Yb4705  = 1)            Ypbeduo = 2
.     if (Yb4707  = 1)            Ypbeduo = 3
+ end if

*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*   ~~~ c. Ueberschreiben mit neu erworbenen Abschluessen ~~~
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------

.  if      (Yp8706 eq 1)               Ypbedu01 =  1
.  if      (Yp8706 eq 2   or Yp8706 eq 3)   Ypbedu01 =  2
.  if      (Yp8706 eq 4)               Ypbedu01 =  4
.  if      (Yp8706 eq 5)               Ypbedu01 =  5
.  do   if (Yp8706 eq 6   or Yp8706 eq 7)
.       if (Ypbedu01 lt 1 )           Ypbedu01 =  6
.  end  if
.  do   if (Yp8702 ge 1)
.       if ((Yp8702 gt Ypbedu02) or Ypbedu02 lt 1) Ypbedu02 = Yp8702
.  end  if

*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*  ~~~~ d. in beruflicher Ausbildung  ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------

+  if (Yp1705 ge 1)          Ypbedu03 = 2

+  if (Yj4701  = 1)          Ypbedu03 = 2
+  if (Yj4703  = 1)          Ypbedu03 = 2
+  if (Yj4705  = 1)          Ypbedu03 = 2
+  if (Yj4707  = 1)          Ypbedu03 = 2
+  if (Yj4709  = 1)          Ypbedu03 = 2

+  if (Yp1702 ge 1)           Ypbedu03 = 3


*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*   ~~~ e. Integration und Missings  ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------

.  do  if ( Ypbedu01 < 0)
.      if (Yb5002  =1 or Yb5003 =1 or Yb5005 =1)    Ypbedu01 = 6
.  end if
.  do  if (Ypbedu02 < 0)
.      if (Ypbeduo  = 3)                        Ypbedu02 = 4
.  end if
.  do  if (Ypbedu02 < 0)
.      if (Yb5004  = 1)                         Ypbedu02 = 3
.  end if
.  do  if (Ypbedu03 < 0)
.      if (Yb49    = 2)                         Ypbedu03 = 1
+      if (Yb46    = 2)                         Ypbedu03 = 1
.  end if

*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
.  if (((Ypbedu03 = -1) or   (Ypbedu03 =  1)) and
     ((Ypbedu01 ge 1) or   (Ypbedu02 ge 1)))   Ypbedu03 = -2
.  if  ((Ypbedu01 = -1) and ((Ypbedu02 ge 1) or (Ypbedu03 ge 1)))
                                       Ypbedu01 = -2
.  if  ((Ypbedu02 = -1) and ((Ypbedu01 ge 1) or (Ypbedu03 ge 1)))
                                       Ypbedu02 = -2

*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------
*  ----------------------------------------------------------------

+ compute     Ypsbil      =  Ypsedu
+ compute     Ypbbil01    =  Ypbedu01
+ compute     Ypbbil02    =  Ypbedu02
+ compute     Ypbbil03    =  Ypbedu03
+ compute     Ypsbila     =  Ypsedua
```

```
+ compute      Ypbbila     =  Ypbedua
+ compute      Ypsbilo     =  Ypseduo
+ compute      Ypbbilo     =  Ypbeduo
* ---------------------------------------------------------------
```

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

$PSBILO

```
Var Label    :  $PSBILO  Secondary school degree/diploma East Germany
Value Label  :  $PSBILO  (1)completion of 8th grade
                (2)completion of 10th grade
                (3)college entrance exam
                (4)other degree/diploma
                (5)dropout, no degree/diploma
Var format   :  $PSBILO  (I1)
$ - year     :  84..11
```

```
Comment:        As a supplement to the variable $PSBIL 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.
```

```
Detailed description   (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact:      Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)
```

$PSBILA

```
Var Label    :   $PSBILA   Secondary school degrees/diplomas abroad
Value Label  :   $PSBILA   (1)secondary school, no degree/diploma attained
                           (2)secondary school, degree/diploma attained
                           (3)vocational school
Var format   :   $PSBILA   (I1)
$ - year     :   84..11
```

```
Comment:         As a supplement to the $PSBIL, this variable provides
                 annually updated data on the highest secondary school
                 degree/diploma attained abroad.
```

```
Detailed description    (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact:       Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)
```

$PBBIL01

```
Var Label    :   $PBBIL01 Vocational degree attained
Value Label  :   $PBBIL01 (1)apprenticeship
                 (2)vocational school
                 (3)health care school (since 2001 integrated into (4))
                 (4)technical school
                 (5)civil service training
                 (6)other training
Var format   :   $PBBIL01 (I1)
$ - year     :   84..11
```

```
Comment:         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. $PBBILA) as
                 well as C (cf. $PBBILO) 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.
```

```
Detailed description   (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact:        Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)
```

$PBBILO

```
Var Label    :   $PBBILO  Vocational degree attained - East
Value Label  :   $PBBILO  (1)vocational training
                          (2)master craftsman
                          (3)engineering, technical degree
                          (4)other training
Var format   :   $PBBILO  (I1)
$ - year     :   84..11
```

Comment: To supplement the variable $PBBIL01 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 $PBBIL03 if this degree has not been
               replaced by a more recently attained, higher-level university
               or college degree).

Detailed description   (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact: Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)

$PBBIL02

```
Var Label     :   $PBBIL02 Completed college education
Value Label   :   $PBBIL02 (1)technical college
                  (2)university, technical university
                  (3)college abroad
                  (4)engineering, technical school (East)
                  (5)university (East)
Var format    :   $PBBIL02 (I1)
$ - year      :   84..11
```

```
Comment:          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/dimplomas 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.
```

```
Detailed description   (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact:        Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)
```

$PBBIL03

```
Var Label    :    $PBBIL03 No vocational degree
Value Label  :    $PBBIL03 (1)no vocational degree
                  (2)apprenticeship
                  (3)university
Var format   :    $PBBIL03 (I1)
$ - year     :    84..11
```

```
Comment:          In connection with the question about vocational degrees
                  ($PBBIL01 and $PBBIL02), 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.
```

```
Detailed description   (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact:       Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)
```

$PBBILA

```
Var Label    :   $PBBILA   Vocational degree abroad
Value Label  :   $PBBILA   (1)on-the-job training
                           (2)vocational training
                           (3)vocational school
                           (4)college
                           (5)other
Var format   :   $PBBILA   (I1)
$ - year     :   84..11
```

Comment: As a supplement to the variable $PBBIL01, this variable gives
                (and updates) the highest-level vocational degree attained
                abroad.


```
Detailed description    (cf. $psbil)
For more information, contact:        Peter Krause (Tel. +49-30-89789-690)
```

$BILZEIT

```
Var Label    :  $BILZEIT Amount of education or training (in years)
Var format   :  $BILZEIT (I4)
$ - year     :  84..11
```

Comment: The following statements describe the standard computation
                for schooling (including years of secondary vocational
                education).
                As can be seen, the code is 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 code is
                the most commonly used one when earnings functions based on
                human capital theory are estimated.

                $BILZEIT is now computed for all samples.

Computation The $BILZEIT variables are computed using the education
                variables provided by the $PGEN-files. The computation code
                is as follows:

```
school = -1   *** preset of intermediate schooling variable****
occupa = -1   *** preset of intermediate occupational variable***

*** computation for east-germany (mainly samples C and D) ***

ifthen (xPSBILO   ge 1 and school eq -1)
+ if (xPSBILO eq 1) school = 1
+ if (xPSBILO eq 2) school = 2
+ if (xPSBILO eq 3) school = 4
+ if (xPSBILO eq 4) school = 2
+ if (xPSBILO eq 5) school = 0

ifthen (xPBBILO    ge 1 and occupa eq -1)
+ if (xPBBILO eq 1) occupa = 1
+ if (xPBBILO eq 2) occupa = 2
+ if (xPBBILO eq 3) occupa = 3
+ if (xPBBILO eq 4) occupa = 2

*** computation for foreigners (sample B and D)    **
*** finished in their country  of origin           **

ifthen (xPSBILA    ge 1 and school eq -1)
 if (xPSBILA    eq 1)          school = 0
 if (xPSBILA    eq 2)          school = 1
 if (xPSBILA    eq 3)          school = 2
end if
ifthen (xPBBILA    ge 1 and occupa eq -1)
. if (xPBBILA    eq 1)          occupa  = 0
. im (xPBBILA    ge 2)          occupa  = 1
end if


*** All samples with finished education in Germany: ****

if (xPSBIL eq 6)                school = 0
if (xPSBIL ge 1 and xPSBIL le 4) school = xPSBIL
if (xPSBIL eq 5)                school = 2

if (xpsbil eq 5 and xpsbilA eq 2) school = 1
if (xpsbil eq 5 and xpsbilA eq 3) school = 2

if (xPBBIL03 ge 1)                                       occupa = 0
if (xPBBIL01 eq 1 or xPBBIL01 eq 5)                     occupa = 1
if ((xPBBIL01 ge 2 and xPBBIL01 le 4) or xPBBIL01 eq 6) occupa = 2
if (xPBBIL02 eq 1)                                       occupa = 3
if (xPBBIL02 ge 2)                                       occupa = 4
```

```
c ** years of education 0                    ******
c ** years of education=                      ******
c **    years of schooling + years of occupational training ***
c ** schooling                                                *
c **      no degree                      = 7    years          *
c **      lower school degree            = 9    years          *
c **      intermediary school            = 10   years          *
c **      degree for a professional coll. = 12  years          *
c **      high school degree             = 13   years          *
c **      other                          = 10   years          *
c ** additional occupational training (includes universities) *
c **      apprenticeship                 = 1.5 years           *
c **      technical schools (incl. health) = 2  years          *
c **      civil servants apprenticeship  = 1.5 years           *
c **      higher technical college       = 3    years          *
c **      university degree              = 5    years          *
c ** ******************************************

xBILZEIT = -1            *** years of education ****
if (school eq 0)                     xBILZEIT  =  7
if (school eq 1)                     xBILZEIT  =  9
if (school eq 2)                     xBILZEIT  = 10
if (school eq 3)                     xBILZEIT  = 12
if (school eq 4)                     xBILZEIT  = 13
if (xpsbil eq 7)                     xbilzeit  = -2  /**noch in Schule
ifthen (xBILZEIT ge 7)
if (occupa eq 1)                     xBILZEIT  = xBILZEIT  + 1.5
if (occupa eq 2)                     xBILZEIT  = xBILZEIT  + 2
if (occupa eq 3)                     xBILZEIT  = xBILZEIT  + 3
if (occupa eq 4)                     xBILZEIT  = xBILZEIT  + 5
endif

c *** end of program *************************************
```

Detailed description   Helberger, Christof (1988): Eine Überprüfung der Linearitätsannahme
                        der Humankapitaltheorie. In: H.-J. Bodenhöfer (ed.): Bildung, Beruf,
                        Arbeitsmarkt, pp. 151-170, Berlin.
                  Schwarze, Johannes (1991): Ausbildung und Einkommen von Männern –
                        Einkommensfunktionsschätzungen für die ehemalige DDR und die
                        Bundesrepublik Deutschland. In: Mitteilungen aus der Arbeitsmarkt- und
                        Berufsforschung, (24), pp. 63-69.

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

$ISCED

```
Var Label    :  $ISCED   Highest degree/diploma attained, ISCED-1997
classification
Value Label  :  $ISCED
                (0)'in school'
                (1)'inadequately'
                (2)'general elementary'
                (3)'middle vocational'
                (4)'vocational + Abi'
                (5)'higher vocational'
                (6)'higher education'

Var format   :  $ISCED   (I1)
$ - year     :  84..11
```

Comment: To make the educational degrees and diplomas attained in
                different countries comparable, for all respondents an
                educational variable ($ISCED) is generated retroactively from
                1984 on using the international classification scheme ISCED-
                1997 (International Standard Classification of Education). It
                creates the highest degree/diploma attained, taking into
                account degrees and diplomas attained in both general
                schooling and in vocational and university education. Here
                the higher-level vocational and university override lower-
                level school diplomas. Persons who, for example, have no
                values for the variables on secondary school degrees/diplomas
                but state that they have 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 particular on promotion -- we
                include all tertiary degrees in our ISCED category 6. Thus,
                the ICED 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.
                See below for more details.

Computation: The $ISCED variables are computed using the education
                variables provided by the $PGEN-files. For this we use the
                variables on secondary degrees/diplomas ($PSBIL) and
                secondary degrees/diplomas abroad ($PSBILA), and the
                occupational education variables "vocational
                degree"($PBBIL01), "university degree" ($PBBIL02) and
                "vocational degree abroad" ($PBBILA).
                We refrained from integrating the GDR-specific educational
                degrees/diplomas ($PSBILO und $PBBILO) since only the West
                German version of the question has been asked since 1992.

                The computation algorithm can be summarized as follows:

```
isced=-1 if netold==1  | netold==5   | netold==7                *population
isced=0  if psbil==7                                            *0:in school
isced=1  if psbil==5   | psbil==6    | psbila==1                *1:inadequately
isced=2  if psbil==1   | psbil==2    | psbila==2                *2:gen.element.
isced=3  if psbil==3   | psbil==4    | psbila==3   |
            pbbil01==1 | pbbil01==2  | pbbil01==6  |
            pbbila==2  | pbbila==3                              *3:middle voc.
isced=4  if(psbil==3   | psbil==4    | psbila==3) &
            (pbbil01==1 | pbbil01==2 | pbbil01==6 |
            pbbila==2  | pbbila==3)                             *4:voc. + Abi
isced=5  if pbbil01==3 | pbbil01==4  |
            (pbbil01==5 & (psbil==3  | psbil==4   | psbila==3 )) *5:higher voc.
isced=6  if pbbil02==1 | pbbil02==2  | pbbil02==3 |
            pbbil02==4 | pbbil02==5  | pbbila==4                *6:higher educ.
```

ISCED SOEP	PSBIL Schulabschluss	PSBILA Schule im Ausland		PBBIL01 Berufliche Ausbildung	PBBILA Berufsbildung im Ausland	PBBIL02 Hochschul-abschluss	ISCED97 – OECD	
0	7.Noch kein Abschluss						0	noch kein Abschluss
1	5.Anderer Abschluss 6.Ohne Abschluss verlassen	1.Pflichtschule ohne Abschluss					1	ohne Abschluss verlassen
2	1.Hauptschul-abschluss 2.Realschulabschluss	2.Pflichtschule mit Abschluss					2	Haupt/Real-schulabschluss
3	3.Fachhochschulreife 4.Abitur	3.Weiterfuehrende Schule	**|**	1.Lehre 2.Berufsfachschule 6.Sonstiger Abschluss	2.Betriebliche Ausbildung 3.Berufsbildende Schule		3	Beruflicher/Real-schulabschluss oder (Fach)Abitur
4	3.Fachhochschulreife 4.Abitur	3.Weiterfuehrende Schule	**&**	1.Lehre 2.Berufsfachschule 6.Sonstiger Abschluss	2.Betriebliche Ausbildung 3.Berufsbildende Schule		4	Beruflicher Abschluss nach absolvierter allgemeinb. Schule
5				3.Schule Gesundheitsw.(-99) 4.Fachschule, Meister			5B	höherer beruflicher Abschluss
5	3.Fachhochschulreife 4.Abitur	3.Weiterfuehrende Schule	**&**	5.Beamtenausbildung				
6					4.Hochschule	1.Fachhochschule 2.Universitaet, TH 3.Hochschule im Ausland 4.Ingenieur/Fach-schule (Ost) 5.Hochschule (Ost)	5A + 6	FH oder Universität Promotion

Detailed description   OECD (1999): Classifying Educational Programmes: Manual for ISCED-97 Implementation in OECD Countries. Paris 1999.

For more information, contact: Pia Schober (Tel. +49-30-89789-691)

$CASMIN

```
Var Label    :   $CASMIN  Highest degree/diploma according to CASMIN
classification
Value Label  :   $CASMIN
                 (0)'(0)     in school'
                 (1)'(1a)    inadequately completed '
                 (2)'(1b)    general elementary school'
                 (3)'(1c)    basic vocational qualification'
                 (4)'(2a)    intermediate general qualification'
                 (5)'(2b)    intermediate vocational'
                 (6)'(2c_gen) general maturity certificate'
                 (7)'(2c_voc) vocational maturity certificate'
                 (8)'(3a)    lower tertiary education'
                 (9)'(3b)    higher tertiary education'


Var format   :   $CASMIN  (I1)
$ - year     :   84..11
```

Comment: As an alternative to $ISCED, a second educational variable is
                generated ($CASMIN) that also enables comparison with
                international educational degrees/diplomas. Based on the
                modified CASMIN classification scheme (Comparative Analysis
                of Social Mobility in Industrial Nations), this variable has
                been computed retroactively from 1984 on for all respondents.
                Taken into account are both secondary-level and
                university/college-level degrees and diplomas. As with
                $ISCED, the higher-level occupational degrees override the
                lower-level secondary school degrees.

Computation: The $CASMIN variables are computed using the education
                variables provided by the $PGEN-files. For this we use the
                variables on secondary degrees/diplomas ($PSBIL) and
                secondary degrees/diplomas abroad ($PSBILA), and the
                occupational education variables "vocational
                degree"($PBBIL01), "university degree" ($PBBIL02) and
                "vocational degree abroad" ($PBBILA).
                We refrained from integrating the GDR-specific educational
                degrees/diplomas ($PSBILO und $PBBILO) since only the West
                German version of the question has been asked since 1992.

                The computation algorithm can be summarized as follows:

```
casmin=-1 if netold==1  | netold==5  | netold==7     *population
casmin= 0 if psbil==7                                *0:0  in school
casmin= 1 if psbil==5   | psbil==6   | psbila==1     *1:1a inadequately completed
casmin= 2 if psbil==1   | psbila==2                  *2:1b general elementary school
casmin= 3 if(psbil==1   | psbil==5   | psbil==6 | psbila==2) &
           (pbbila==2   | pbbila==3  |
           (pbbil01>=1 & pbbil01<.))                 *3:1c basic vocational
casmin= 4 if(psbil==2   | psbila==3)                 *4:2b intermediate general
casmin= 5 if(psbil==2   | psbila==3) &
           (pbbila==2   | pbbila==3  |
           (pbbil01>=1 & pbbil01<.))                 *5:2a intermediate vocational
casmin= 6 if(psbil==3   | psbil==4)                  *6:2c_gen general maturity cer.
casmin= 7 if(psbil==3   | psbil==4)  &
           (pbbila==2   | pbbila==3  |
           (pbbil01>=1 & pbbil01<.))                 *7:2c_voc vocational maturity
casmin= 8 if pbbil02==1                              *8:3a lower tertiary education
casmin= 9 if(pbbil02>=2 & pbbil02<=5) | pbbila==4    *9:3b higher tertiary education
```

CASMIN	PSBIL Schulabschluss	PSBILA Schule im Ausland		PBBIL01 Berufliche Ausbildung	PBBILA Berufsbildung im Ausland	PBBIL02 Hochschulabschluss
0 – 0	7. Noch kein Abschluss					
1 – 1a	5. Anderer Abschluss 6. Ohne Abschluss verlassen	1. Pflichtschule ohne Abschluss				
2 – 1b	1. Hauptschulabschluss	2. Pflichtschule mit Abschluss				
3 – 1c	1. Hauptschulabschluss 5. Anderer Abschluss 6. Ohne Abschluss verlassen	2. Pflichtschule mit Abschluss	&	1-6. Beruflicher Bildungsabschluss	2. Betriebl. Ausbildung 3. Berufsbild. Schule	
4 – 2a	2. Realschulabschluss	3. Weiterfueh- rende Schule				
5 – 2b	2. Realschulabschluss	3. Weiterfueh- rende Schule	&	1-6. Beruflicher Bildungsabschluss	2. Betriebl. Ausbildung 3. Berufsbild. Schule	
6 – 2c_gen	3. Fachhochschulreife 4. Abitur					
7 – 2c_voc	3. Fachhochschulreife 4. Abitur		&	1-6. Beruflicher Bildungsabschluss	2. Betriebl. Ausbildung 3. Berufsbild. Schule	
8 – 3a						1. Fachhochschule
9 – 3b					4. Hochschule	2. Universitaet, TH 3. Hochschule im Ausland 4. Ingenieur/Fachsch. Ost 5. Hochschule (Ost)

Detailed description   The original version is described in: König, W./Lüttinger, P./Müller, W. (1988): A Comparative Analysis of the Development and Structure of Educational Systems. Methodological Foundations and the Construction of a Comparative Educational Scale. CASMIN Working Paper No. 12. Mannheim: Universität Mannheim.
For the modified version see: Brauns, H./Steinmann, (1999): Educational Reform in France, West-Germany and the United Kingdom: Updating the CASMIN Educational Classification. In: ZUMA Nachrichten, Jg. 23, H. 44, pp. 7-44.

For more information, contact: Pia Schober (Tel. +49-30-89789-691)

MONTH$$

```
Var Label    :   MONTH$$    Month of interview
Value Label  :   MONTH$$    (1)'January'
                            (2)'February'
                            (3)'March'
                            (4)'April'
                            (5)'May'
                            (6)'June'
                            (7)'July'
                            (8)'August'
                            (9)'September'
                            (10)'October'
                            (11)'November'
                            (12)'December'
Var format   :   MONTH$$    (I1)
19$$ - year  :   $$=84..11
```

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

For more information, contact: Jürgen Schupp (Tel. +49-30-89789-238)

MODE$$

```
Var Label    :  MODE$$   Interview method
Value Label  :  MODE$$   (100)with interviewer assistance
                         (110)oral interview
                         (120)written questionnaire (without interviewer)'
                         (130)mixed form (with/without interviewer
assistance)
                         (131)written questionnaire (with interviewer
assistance)'
                         (132)oral and written
                         (133)proxy
                         (134)third person present
                         (135)without third person
                         (140)CAPI – Wave O onwards
                         (200)with telephone assistance
                         (210)written, by mail
                         (220)telephone interview
Var format   :  MODE$$   (I2)
19$$ - year  :  $$=84..11
```

Comment: The interview method is generated via the answers to the
              questions in the individual questionnaire. Missing answers
              are filled in from the $pbrutto files.

For more information, contact: Jürgen Schupp (Tel. +49-30-89789-238)

LABGRO$$

Var Label   :   LABGRO$$ **Current gross labor income in euros (generated)**

Var format   :   LABGRO$$ (F2)

19$$ - year : $$=84..11

> Comment: The variable LABGRO$$ represents the imputed
> current gross labor income generated for all SOEP respondents
> who are employed in each respective wave. Income details are
> consistently provided in euros for all waves. Item nonresponse
> is imputed in a two-stage procedure: first, with the "Row-and-
> Column" method of Little und Su (1989) using individual
> longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data (cf.
> Joachim R. Frick and Markus M. Grabka (2005): Item-Non-Response
> on Income Questions in Panel surveys: Incidence, Imputation and
> the Impact on the Income Distribution. Allgemeines
> Statistisches Archiv (ASTA) 89, 49-61). Alternatively, if no
> individual longitudinal information is available, we base the
> imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates,
> also taking into account current net labor income.
> If both types of income information are lacking, first we
> impute current net labor income and then current gross labor
> income.
> Imputed values are flagged (IMPGRO$$).
>
> The original variables coming from the $P-files and 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

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

IMPGRO$$

```
Var Label   :      IMPGRO$$ Imputation flag for LABGRO$$


Var format  :      IMPGRO$$ (I1)

19$$ - year :      $$=84..11

                   Comment:

                   The variable IMPGRO$$ designates imputations of item-
                   nonresponse in the variable LABGRO$$ (current gross labor
                   income). IMPGRO$$ can take the value
                   0 = "no imputation", 1 = "imputed income statement" and –
                   2 = "does not apply, not working".
```

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

LABNET$$

Var Label   :   LABNET$$ **Current net labor income (generated) in euros**

Var format :   LABNET$$ (F2)

19$$ - year : $$=84..11

> Comment:
>
> The variable LABNET$$ represents the generated and imputed
> current net labor income of all persons in SOEP working in the
> respective wave. Income details are consistently provided in
> euros for all waves. The imputation of item nonresponse takes
> place in a two-stage procedure: first, with the "Row-and-
> Column" method of Little und Su (1989) using individual
> longitudinal data as well as cross-sectional trend data (cf.
> Joachim R. Frick and Markus M. Grabka (2005): Item-Non-Response
> on Income Questions in Panel surveys: Incidence, Imputation and
> the Impact on the Income Distribution. Allgemeines
> Statistisches Archiv (ASTA) 89, 49-61). Alternatively, if no
> individual longitudinal information is available, we base the
> imputation on a regression using different Mincer covariates,
> also taking into account current gross labor income.
> If both types of income information are lacking, first we
> impute current gross labor income and then current net labor
> income.
> Imputed values are flagged(IMPNET$$).
>
> The original variables coming from the $P-files and 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

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

IMPNET$$

Var Label   :   IMPNET$$ **Impututation flag for current net labor income (LABNET$$)**

Var format   :   IMPNET$$ (I1)

19$$ - year : $$=84..11

                Comment:

                The variable IMPNET$$ designates imputations of item-nonresponse in the variable LABNET$$ (current net labor income). IMPNET$$ can take the value
0 = "no imputation", 1 = "imputed income statement" and –
2 = "does not apply, not working".

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

FIELD$$

Var Label : FIELD$$ **"Field of tertiary education"**
Value Label : 1-98 (see below)

Var Format : FIELD$$ (I2)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..11

[1] Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaften allgemein

[39] Physik, Astronomie

[2] Evang. Theologie, -Religionslehre

[40] Chemie

[3] Kath. Theologie, -Religionslehre

[41] Pharmazie

[4] Philosophie

[42] Biologie

[5] Geschichte

[43] Geowissenschaften (ohne Geographie)

[6] Bibliothekswissenschaft, Dokumentation, Publizistik

[44] Geographie

[7] Allgemeine und vergleichende Literatur und Sprachwissenschaft

[48] Gesundheitswissenschaften allgemein

[8] Altphilologie (klass. Philologie), Neugriechisch

[49] Humanmedizin (ohne Zahnmedizin)

[9] Germanistik (Deutsch, germanische Sprachen ohne Anglistik)

[50] Zahnmedizin

[10] Anglistik, Amerikanistik

[51] Veterinaermedizin

[11] Romanistik

[57] Landespflege, Umweltgestaltung

[12] Slawistik, Baltistik, Finno-Ugristik

[58] Agrarwissenschaften, Lebensmittel- und Getraenketechnologie

[13] Aussereuropaeische Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaften

[59] Forstwissenschaft, Holzwirtschaft

[14] Kulturwissenschaften i.e.S.

[60] Ernaehrungs- und Haushaltswissenschaften

[15] Psychologie

[61] Ingenieurwesen allgemein

[16] Erziehungswissenschaften

[62] Bergbau, Huettenwesen

[17] Sonderpaedagogik

[63] Maschinenbau/Verfahrenstechnik

[22] Sport, Sportwissenschaft

[64] Elektrotechnik

[23] Rechts-, Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften allgemein

[65] Verkehrstechnik, Nautik

[24] Regionalwissenschaften

[66] Architektur, Innenarchitektur

[25] Politikwissenschaften

[67] Raumplanung

[26] Sozialwissenschaften

[68] Bauingenieurwesen

[27] Sozialwesen

[69] Vermessungswesen

[28] Rechtswissenschaften

[74] Kunst, Kunstwissenschaft allgemein

[29] Verwaltungswissenschaften

[75] Bildende Kunst

[30] Wirtschaftswissenschaften

[76] Gestaltung

[31] Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen

[77] Darstellende Kunst, Film und Fernsehen, Theaterwissenschaft

[36] Mathematik, Naturwissenschaften allgemein

[78] Musik, Musikwissenschaft

[37] Mathematik

[83] Ausserhalb der Studienbereichsgliederung

[38] Informatik

[98] nicht zuzuordnen

Comment: 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 $PBBIL02. While the latter variable records if a person holds a degree FIELD$$ contains more detailed information on the type of the degree. The data of the generated variable FIELD$$ 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 FIELD$$. 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 FIELD$$ we combine these two types of information. However, since the retrospective information was not collected before 2001 the variable covers until 2000 only persons for whom we have prospectively observed the end of study. This explains why the number of valid observations is rather small in these years. Information on the data source is stored in the variable FDT_F$$.

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 variables FIELD$$ would be filled as follows:

```
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 FIELD$$ 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 $P.

Detailed description: Stat. Bundesamt (2009): Bildung und Kultur. Studierende an Hochschulen, Fachserie 11 Reihe 4.1, Wiesbaden: 446ff, Übersicht 1: „Fächergruppen, Studienbereiche und Studienfächer".

DEGREE$$

```
Var Label   : DEGREE$$ "Type of tertiary degree"
Value Label : 11-98 (see below)

Var Format  : DEGREE$$ (I2)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..11
```

[11]   Magister

[12]   Diplom (Universitaet)

[13]   Bachelor, nicht Lehramt (Universitaet)

[14]   Master, nicht Lehramt (Universitaet)

[15]   Erstes Staatsexamen, nicht Lehramt

[16]   sonstige Staatsexamen, nicht Lehramt

[21]   Diplom (FH, Verwaltungsfachhochschule)

[22]   Bachelor, nicht Lehramt (FH, Verwaltungsfachhochschule)

[23]   Master, nicht Lehramt (FH, Verwaltungsfachhochschule)

[31]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master an Grund-,Hauptschulen/Primarstufe

[32]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master, Sekundarstufe I/Grundschulen/Primarstufe

[33]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master, an Realschulen/Sekundarstufe I

[34]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master, Sekundarstufe II und I

[35]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master, Gymnasien/Sekundarstufe II, allg.bil.Schulen

[36]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master, an Sonder-/Foerderschulen

[37]   Lehramt,Bachelor,Master, an beruflichen Schulen

[38]   Lehramt,sonstiges

[41]   kuenstlerischer Abschluss

[42]   Promotion

[43]   Habilitation

[44]   Sonstiger Abschluss

[98]   nicht zuzuordnen

Comment: 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 $PBBIL02.
           While the latter variable records if a persons holds a degree
           DEGREE$$ contains more detailed information on the type of the
           degree. The data of the generated variable DEGREE$$ 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 DEGREE$$. 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 DEGREE$$ we combine these two types of
           information. However, since the retrospective information was
           not collected before 2001 the variable covers until 2000 only
           persons for whom we have prospectively observed the end of
           study. This explains why the number of valid observations is
           rather small in these years. Information on the data source is
           stored in the variable FDT_F$$.

```

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:

```
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 DEGREE$$ 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.

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

TRAINA$$

Var Label: TRAINA$$ **"Apprenticeship – two-digit occupation KldB92"**

Value Label : 1-99 (see below)

Var Format : TRAINA$$ (I2)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..11

Comment: The variable is designed to provide information on the
            occupation of vocational training which adds details to the
            information recorded in the variable $PBBIL01. In addition to
            the variable TRAINA$$ we provide the variables TRAINB$$,
            TRAINC$$ and TRAIND$$. All these variables record the
            occupation of vocational training. The difference is that
            TRAINA$$ contains information on vocational training within the
            German dual system which combines firm-based and school-based
            training (apprenticeship). TRAINB$$ is designed to provide
            information on the occupation of full-time school based
            vocational training. TRAINC$$ contains information on level
            vocational training (e.g., Meister, Techniker). TRAIND$$ is
            designed to provide information on the occupation of civil
            servant training ("Beamtenausbildung"). We describe in brief
            detail the construction of the variable TRAINA$$. TRAINB$$,
            TRAINC$$ and TRAIND$$ are constructed in an analogous manner.

            The data of the generated variable TRAINA$$ stem from two
            sources: 1. Person questionnaire: Each year since 1985
            respondents are asked if they have left education since the
            beginning of the year prior to the survey and which degrees
            they have obtained. This part of the questionnaire contains an
            open question on the type and the field of newly obtained
            tertiary degrees. This information is coded and used for the
            generation of the variables TRAINA$$. 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 TRAINA$$ we combine these two types of
            information. However, since the retrospective information was
            not collected before 2001 the variable covers until 2000 only
            persons for whom we have prospectively observed the end of
            study. This explains why the number of valid observations is
            rather small in these years. Information on the data source is
            stored in the variable FDT_F$$.

            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 TRAINA$$ would be filled as follows:

            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 ("Berufsgruppen") provided by the Statistisches Bundesamt (1992). Other SOEP occupation variables are coded at four-digit level. The reason why the variable TRAINA$$ 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 $P.

Detailed description: Hartmann/Schütz (2002): Die Klassifikation der Berufe und der Wirtschaftzweige im Sozio-oekonomischen Panel – Neuvercodung der Daten 1984 – 2001. Infratest Sozialforschung, München.

TRAINB$$

Var Label: TRAINB$$ **"Vocational school – two-digit occupation KldB92"**

Value Label : 1-99 (see TRAINA$$)

Var Format: TRAINB$$ (I2)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..11

Comment: 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 TRAINA$$ for more details on
            the construction and the values of the variable.

TRAINC$$

Var Label   : TRAINC$$ **"Higher vocational school – two-digit
                     occupation KldB92"**

Value Label : 1-99 (see TRAINA$$)

Var Format : TRAINC$$ (I2)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..11

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

TRAIND$$

Var Label   : TRAIND$$ **"Civil servant training – two-digit occupation
                     KldB92"**

Value Label : 1-99 (see TRAINA$$)

Var Format : TRAIND$$ (I2)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..11

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

FDT_F$$

Var Label   : FDT_F$$ **"Data source FIELD, DEGREE, TRAIN"**

Value Label : (1) person questionnaire
              (2) person questionnaire (temporary drop-out)
              (3) biography questionnaire
              (4) various sources

Var Format : FDT_F$$ (I1)
19$$-Year   : $$=85..10

Comment: This is a flag variable which provides information on the data
            sources used for the construction of the variables FIELD$$,
            DEGREE$$, TRAINA$$, TRAINB$$, TRAINC$$ and TRAIND$$ (see the
            description of the respective variables for details).

Variables no longer distributed:

ISCOU$$

This variable based on ISCO68 has been discontinued since 2000. Instead, all past answers provided by respondents in their own words were recoded based on the ISCO88 procedure; this hierarchically structured occupational classification scheme replaces the previous differentiation into 1-digit, 2-digit and 3-digit occupational codes.
The codes of this variable generated since 2000 can be obtained upon request from the SOEP group. Since 2001 the variables from past waves have been erased.

ISCO$$

This variable based on ISCO68 has been discontinued since 2000. Instead all past answers provided by respondents in their own words were recoded based on the ISCO88 procedure; this hierarchically structured occupational classification scheme replaces the previous differentiation into 1-digit, 2-digit and 3-digit occupational codes.
The codes of this variable generated since 2000 can be obtained upon request from the SOEP group. Since 2001 the variables from past waves have been erased.

ISCOH$$

This variable based on ISCO68 has been discontinued since 2000. Instead all past answers provided by respondents in their own words were recoded based on the ISCO88 procedure; this hierarchically structured occupational classification scheme replaces the previous differentiation into 1-digit, 2-digit and 3-digit occupational codes.
The codes of this variable generated since 2000 can be obtained upon request from the SOEP group. Since 2001 the variables from past waves have been erased.

BRANCH$$

This variable is the result of the answers provided by respondents in their own words regarding economic sectors. These answers, which cannot be passed on to data users due to data protection regulations, were recoded following a survey carried out by the ZUMA Center for Survey Research and Methodology in Mannheim, according to an expanded sector list developed by DIW Berlin. This list was based on ZUMA "standard demographics" list, which is completely comparable up to Code 23. Since the classification based on NACE enables international comparison, no codes were assigned based on the earlier sectoral classification.

The codes of this variable generated up to 2000 can be obtained on request from the SOEP group. Since 2001 the variables from past waves have been erased.