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SOEP-Core v35 – Documentation of Sample Sizes and Panel Attrition in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (1984 until 2018)

Rainer Siegers, Veronika Belcheva, and Tobias Silbermann

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Data Documentation:

Documentation of Sample Sizes and Panel Attrition in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (1984 until 2018)

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March 3, 2020

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Introduction

This data documentation is meant to provide SOEP users with a general overview of the longitudinal development of the survey over the past 35 years and the derivation of weights that compensate for disproportional sampling probabilities, selective non-response in the first wave of each sample, as well as panel attrition.

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

In the second section, we report the number of household and person interviews by cross-section. We do so for the entire SOEP sample as a whole, as well as for subsamples A through K individually, the boost samples of specific family types L1-L3, the IAB-SOEP Migration Samples M1 and M2, and the Refugee Samples M3/4. Because of their short-running time series the latest Samples (M5, N and O), are not outlined separately, but will be added over the next years. For a general overview on the integration of enlargement and refreshment samples into the SOEP see Kroh et al. (2015b).

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

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

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

The fourth section reports in more detail on the occurrence of unsuccessful follow-ups to household addresses by cross-section and subsample, and subsample-specific regression models of the probability of unsuccessful follow-ups in 2018 based on the characteristics of households measured in 2017. The fifth section does the same for the second form of survey-related attrition: refusals. Documentation of panel attrition of previous panel waves can be obtained from the respective annual documentation (see, for instance, Siegers et al. (2019) for wave BH). Based on the regression models of unsuccessful-follow ups and refusals, we derive predicted observation probabilities. The inverse of the product of these predicted probabilities gives the longitudinal weighting variables for the year 2018: `BIHBLEIB` and `BIPBLEIB`. Based on

the inverse probability of observing households and persons in 2017, the staying probability in 2018, and additional post-stratification to meet benchmarks of known margins of the underlying population in 2018, we derive the cross-sectional weights $BIHHRF$ and $BIPHRF$.

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

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

1 Sampling of SOEP Subsamples A to O

1.1 Sample A (1984)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design ¹		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size		
	Clustering: 585 primary sampling units (PSUs)		
<i>second stage</i>	Random walk in each PSU		
	Selected unit: household		
Sample Size²	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	4,524	11,366 (2,290)
	GROSS	7,430	
Field Period	February to October 1984		
Initial Survey Mode	Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion		
Number of Interviewers	592		
Initial Response Rate³	60.9%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	5,491	1,402	3,358 / 11,041
Further Readings	Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 1984 – Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 1984 (Welle 1) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i> . SOEP Survey Papers 1, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.		

¹ADM is the “Arbeitskreis Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e.V.” (Working Group of the German Market and Social Research Institutes). For more information, see <https://www.adm-ev.de/leistungen/arbeitsgemeinschaft-adm-stichproben/>

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

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

1.2 Sample B (1984)

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

Key Facts

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

[Infratest Sozialforschung \(2011\). *SOEP 1984 – Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 1984 \(Welle 1\) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 1, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.](#)

1.3 Sample C (1990)

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

Key Facts

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

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

1.4 Sample D (1994/95)

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

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Households with at least one person who moved to Germany since 1984 were identified in representative face-to-face and telephone surveys of the German population driven by Infratest and following the ADM-Design.			
Sample D1 (1994)	All eligible households which agreed to be re-contacted by the SOEP-Survey were selected for the gross sample. The gross sample was supplemented with 98 additional cases, which were obtained by a respondent-driven procedure.			
Sample D2 (1995)	Here a distinction was made between ethnic German immigrants from Eastern Europe as well as the GDR and <i>Other Immigrants</i> . While in case of Other Immigrants again all eligible households, that agreed to be re-contacted by the SOEP-Survey, were selected for the gross sample, among ethnic German immigrants approx. 70% were selected in order to compensate for overrepresentation of the latter subpopulations in Sample D1.			
Sample Size	households		persons (thereof children)	
	D1	D2	D1	D2
NET	236	295 ⁵	719 (248)	905 (283)
GROSS	307	385		
Field Period	January to March 1994 (D1) and January to April 1995 (D2)			
Initial Survey Mode	Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion			
Number of Interviewers	83 (1994)	206 (1995)		
Initial Response Rate	76.9% (D1)	76.6% (D2)		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max	
(in 1995)	3,906	1,717	1,699 / 9,855	

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

Further Readings

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

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

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

1.5 Sample E (1998)

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

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

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

Key Facts

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

Further Readings

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

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

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

1.6 Sample F (2000)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) counties (NUTS 3) municipality size		
	Clustering: 985 PSUs		
<i>second stage</i>	Random walk in each PSU Oversampling of “non-German” households Selected unit: household		
Sample Size	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	6,043	13,871 (2,991)
	GROSS	11,862	
Field Period	March to October 2000		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion		
Number of Interviewers	671		
Initial Response Rate	50.9%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	6,364	2,224	2,376 / 18,861
Further Readings	Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). SOEP 2000 – Methodenbericht erste Welle der SOEP-Stichprobe F zum Befragungsjahr 2000 (Welle 17) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels. SOEP Survey Papers 37, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.		

1.7 Sample G (2002)

The 2002 Sample G “High Income” covers private households in Germany with a monthly income of at least DM⁶7,500 (EUR 3,835), which - due to the lack of an adequate sampling frame - were identified using a telephone screening procedure. From Wave 2 in 2003 onwards, only households with a net monthly income of at least EUR 4,500 were interviewed further.

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Households with a monthly income of $\geq$ DM 7,500 were identified in representative face-to-face and telephone surveys of the German population driven by Infratest and following the ADM-Design.		
<i>first stage</i>	From all 5,663 eligible households 3,672 were drawn, stratified by income and region (east/west) with oversampling of higher incomes and regions in East-Germany. Of these 2,495 households agreed to be re-contacted by the SOEP-Survey and became the gross sample.		
Sample Size	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	1,224	3,364 (693)
	GROSS	2,493	
Field Period	March to July 2002		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI), possibility for self-completion		
Number of Interviewers	276		
Initial Response Rate	49.1%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	2,084	953	983 / 9,757
Further Readings	Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 2002 – Methodenbericht Sondererhebung Hocheinkommensstichprobe zum Befragungsjahr 2002 (Welle 19) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 44, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011. Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 2003 – Methodenbericht zweite Welle der Sondererhebung Hocheinkommensstichprobe zum Befragungsjahr 2003 (Welle 20) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 47, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.		

⁷Deutschmark (DM)

1.8 Sample H (2006)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1)		
	governmental regions (NUTS 2)		
	municipality size		
	Clustering: 250 PSUs		
<i>second stage</i>	Random walk in each PSU		
	Selected unit: household		
Sample Size	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	1,506	3,239 (623)
	GROSS	3,747	
Field Period	March to July 2006		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	243		
Initial Response Rate	40.2%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	26,443	13,453	9,024 / 12,8852
Further Readings	TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2011). <i>SOEP 2006 – Methodenbericht Erstbefragung der Ergänzungsstichprobe H zum Befragungsjahr 2006 (Welle 23) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 57, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2011.		

1.9 Sample I (2009)

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

Key Facts

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

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

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

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

1.10 Sample J (2011)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on the ADM-Design		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size		
	Clustering: 307 PSUs		
<i>second stage</i>	Random walk for address listing in each PSU		
	Oversampling of migrant households ⁸ such that the share of migrants for each PSU is doubled		
	Selected unit: household		
Sample Size		households	persons (thereof children)
	NET	3,136	6,308 (1,147)
	GROSS	9,492	
Field Period	March to October 2011		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	338		
Initial Response Rate	33.0%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	12,592	6,166	1,950 / 49,307
Further Readings			

TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2012). *SOEP 2011 – Methodenbericht zum Befragungsjahr 2011 (Welle 28) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels*. SOEP Survey Papers 108, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2012.

Kroh, M., K. Käppner and S. Kühne (2014). *Sampling, Nonresponse, and Weighting in the 2011 and 2012 Refreshment Samples J and K of the Socio-Economic Panel*. SOEP Survey Papers 260, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2014.

⁸Identification of potentially migrant households using onomastic procedure.

1.11 Sample K (2012)

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

Key Facts

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

1.12 Sample L1 (FiD) (2010)

Sample L1 “Cohort Sample”⁹, covers private households in Germany, in which at least one household member is a child that was born between January 2007 and March 2010. Again, migrants identified by an “onomastic procedure” are oversampled.

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling procedure based on information from local registration offices (Einwohnermeldeämter)		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) governmental regions (NUTS 2) municipality size Clustering: 159 PSUs		
<i>second stage</i>	Random selection of children in the respective cohort in each PSU provided by the local registration offices, stratified by municipality size Oversampling of migrant households ¹⁰ such that the share of migrants for each PSU is doubled Selected unit: child in the respective cohort		
Sample Size		households	persons (thereof children)
	NET	2,074	7,670 (3,900)
	GROSS	5,286	
Field Period	June to October 2010		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	204		
Initial Response Rate	39.2%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	935	576	75 / 3,494
Further Readings	TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2010). "Familien in Deutschland" (FiD) 2010 Methodenbericht: Anlage und Ergebnisse der FiD-Stichproben. München 2011. Schröder, M., R. Siegers, K. Spieß (2013). "Familien in Deutschland" - FiD. Schmollers Jahrbuch: Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 595-606.		

⁹Sample L1 (as well as L2 and L3) was part of the SOEP-related study “Familien in Deutschland” (FiD), which was later integrated into the SOEP in 2014. As part of an evaluation project of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) the study focused on public benefits in Germany for married people and families. Therefore, the survey instruments of waves BA to BD differ in some parts from those of the other samples.

¹⁰Identification of potentially migrant addresses using onomastic procedure and information on the citizenship.

1.13 Sample L2 (FiD) (2010)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Persons in potentially eligible households were identified in representative face-to-face and telephone surveys of the German population following the ADM-Design. Telephone screening (CATI-Screening) was then conducted in order to verify the eligibility and willingness of the households to participate. Selected unit: person		
Sample Size		households	persons (thereof children)
	NET	2,500 ¹¹	8,838 (4,611)
	GROSS	3,281	
Field Period	March to June 2010		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	343		
Initial Response Rate	76.2%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	1,596	1,035	213 / 7,702
Further Readings	TNS Infratest Sozialforschung (2010). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” (FiD) 2010 Methodenbericht: Anlage und Ergebnisse der FiD-Stichproben.</i> München 2011. Schröder, M., R. Siegers, K. Spieß (2013). <i>“Familien in Deutschland” - FiD.</i> Schmollers Jahrbuch: Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 595-606.		

¹¹During the fieldwork in wave 1,237 households were identified not to be part of the target population and thus do not receive valid weights.

1.14 Sample L3 (FiD) (2011)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Persons in potentially eligible households were identified in representative face-to-face and telephone surveys of the German population following the ADM-Design. Telephone screening (CATI-Screening) was then conducted to verify the eligibility and willingness of the households to participate. Selected unit: person		
Sample Size		households	persons (thereof children)
	NET	924 ¹²	3,579 (2,092)
	GROSS	1,144	
Field Period	March to June 2011		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	250		
Initial Response Rate	80.8%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	2,359	1,582	468 / 12,146
Further Readings			

[TNS Infratest Sozialforschung \(2011\). “Familien in Deutschland” \(FiD\) 2011 Methodenbericht: Anlage und Ergebnisse der FiD-Stichproben. München 2011.](#)

[Schröder, M., R. Siegers, K. Spieß \(2013\). “Familien in Deutschland” - FiD. Schmollers Jahrbuch: Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 595-606.](#)

¹²During the fieldwork of the first wave, 9 households were identified not to be part of the target population and thus do not receive valid weights.

1.15 Sample M1 (2013)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling design based on the IEB database		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural)		
	Clustering: 250 PSUs proportional to number of migrants ¹³ in each stratum		
<i>second stage</i>	Simulated random walk algorithm in each PSU		
	Disproportional address sampling according to country of origin and migration generation		
	Selected unit: person		
Sample Size	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	2,723	7,445 (2,481)
	GROSS	11,051	
Field Period	May to November 2013		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	232		
Initial Response Rate	35.0% ¹⁴		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	1,564	1,540	63 / 9,117
Further Readings			

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

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

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

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

¹³Identification of target persons using information on nationality, BA measures and onomastic procedure.

¹⁴Including the 1,145 households that were screened out and not taken into further consideration.

1.16 Sample M2 (2015)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling design based on the IEB database		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) proportion of migrants in each PSU		
	Clustering: 125 PSUs proportional to the number of target population members ¹⁵ in each stratum		
<i>second stage</i>	Disproportional address sampling in each PSU according to country of origin		
	Selected unit: person		
Sample Size	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	1,096	2,638 (927)
	GROSS	6,008	
Field Period	May to December 2015		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	143		
Initial Response Rate	32.6% ¹⁶		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	901	741	54 / 3,760
Further Readings	Kühne, S. and M. Kroh (2017). <i>The 2015 IAB-SOEP Migration Study M2: Sampling Design, Nonresponse, and Weighting Adjustment</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 473, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2017.		

¹⁵Identified by the year they entered the IEB and former and current citizenship.

¹⁶Including the 863 households that were screened out and not taken into further consideration.

1.17 Sample M3/4 (2016)

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

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling design based on the German Central Register of Foreigners (AZR)		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) Clustering: 99 PSUs (M3) / 95 PSUs (M4)		
<i>second stage</i>	Disproportional address sampling in each PSU according to country of origin, current legal status, age and gender Selected unit: person		
Sample Size	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	3,273	9,856 (5,391)
	GROSS	6,761	
Field Period	June to December 2016		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	162		
Initial Response Rate	48.4%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	142	192	4 / 2,967
Further Readings	Kroh, M., H. Brücker, S. Kühne, E. Liebau, J. Schupp, M. Siegert, and P. Trübswetter (2016). <i>Das Studiendesign der IAB-BAMF-SOEP-Befragung von Geflüchteten</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 365, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2016. Kroh, M., S. Kühne, J. Jacobsen, M. Siegert, and R. Siegers (2017). <i>Sampling, Nonresponse, and Integrated Weighting of the 2016 IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees (M3/M4) – revised version</i>. SOEP Survey Papers 477, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2017.		

1.18 Sample M5 (2017)

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

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Multistage stratified sampling design based on the German Central Register of Foreigners (AZR)		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states (NUTS 1) county type (urban/rural) Clustering: 99 PSUs		
<i>second stage</i>	Disproportional address sampling in each PSU according to country of origin, current legal status, gender, and target population (refreshment vs. enlargement) Selected unit: person		
Sample Size		households	persons (thereof children)
	NET	1,519	4,161 (1,909)
	GROSS	2,871	
Field Period	June to October 2017		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	33		
Initial Response Rate	52.9%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	138	162	5/2189
Further Readings	Jacobsen, J., M. Kroh, S. Kühne, J. A. Scheible, R. Siegers, and M. Siegert (2019). <i>Supplementary of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Germany (M5) 2017</i> . SOEP Survey Papers 605, DIW/SOEP, Berlin 2019.		

1.19 Sample N (2017)

Participants of Sample N were initially drawn in the context of the international *Project in Assessment of Adult Skills and Competencies* (PIAAC) in 2012 that was initiated by the OECD¹⁷. The survey of the German subsample was carried out by the *Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences* (GESIS) and the target population of PIAAC 2012 Germany consisted of adults from age 16 through 65 that lived in Germany (on the reference date of 1 December 2011). The fieldwork in 2012 resulted in a net sample of 5,319 persons. Participants were then transferred into the PIAAC-L panel study¹⁸, which followed the concept of "Anchor Persons", meaning that only original PIAAC sample members were followed in subsequent waves. The waves of PIAAC-L surveyed not only the PIAAC anchor persons, but other household members as well and already introduced items similar to those of the SOEP. The respective waves were conducted in the years 2014 (3,758 anchor interviews), 2015 (3,263) and 2016 (2,967), of which 2,811 anchor persons have agreed to be transferred into the SOEP. Finally, Sample N is based on respondents that took part in the last wave of PIAAC-L in 2016 and gave consent to be transferred into the SOEP.

Key Facts

Sampling Design ¹⁹	Two-staged stratified and clustered sampling procedure based on information from local registration offices (Einwohnermeldeämter)		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: federal states administrative regions districts county type (rural/urban)		
<i>second stage</i>	Clustering: 277 PSUs systematic random sampling in each PSU Selected unit: person ²⁰		
Sample Size ²¹	households	persons (thereof children)	
	NET	2,378 ²²	4,807 (1,037)
	GROSS	3,447	
Field Period	March to August 2017		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	287		
Initial Response Rate	69.0%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	14.016	11.455	1.755 / 157.875

¹⁷ A detailed description of the international PIAAC survey can be found in OECD (2016).

¹⁸ For more detailed information on the respective waves please see the corresponding Technical Reports listed under *Further Readings*.

¹⁹ The sampling design outlined here refers to the initial sample of PIAAC Germany in 2012.

²⁰ The households of the initially for PIAAC 2012 drawn persons provided the basis for PIAAC-L and Sample N, by also interviewing other household members, after giving their consent to participate.

²¹ The numbers in this paragraph refer to the actual Sample N of the SOEP. For information concerning the respective PIAAC and PIAAC-L samples see the literature listed below.

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

Further Readings

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

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

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

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

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

1.20 Sample O (2018)

Sample O is a refreshment sample that is aimed at evaluating the urban development and planning program 'Soziale Stadt'. The target population of Sample O consists of all households located in one of the 'Soziale Stadt' areas. The corresponding households have been sampled using spatially referenced data. Besides a novel sampling approach, the refreshment sample itself provides an additional data infrastructure for urban and regional planning and research.

Key Facts

Sampling Design	Shape files restricting residential areas in which households were sampled as well as information about number and coordinates of buildings within these areas have been provided by <i>the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR)</i> .		
<i>first stage</i>	Stratification: 20 Regions (by Federal states and population size)		
	Clustering: PSUs		
<i>second stage</i>	Within the PSUs buildings were randomly selected.		
<i>third stage</i>	Within each of the selected buildings households were selected using the Kish selection grid.		
	Selected unit: household		
Sample Size		households	persons (thereof children)
	NET	935	1,730 (479)
	GROSS	6,119	
Field Period	March to August 2018		
Initial Survey Mode	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)		
Number of Interviewers	122		
Initial Response Rate	15.3%		
Initial Weighting Factor	Average	SD	min / max
	2,559	2,032	89 / 9440

Further Readings

Steinahuer, H. W., M. Kroh, and J. Goebel (2020). *SOEP-Core – 2018: Sampling, Nonresponse, and Weighting in Sample O*. Berlin: DIW.

2 Developments in Sample Size

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

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

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

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

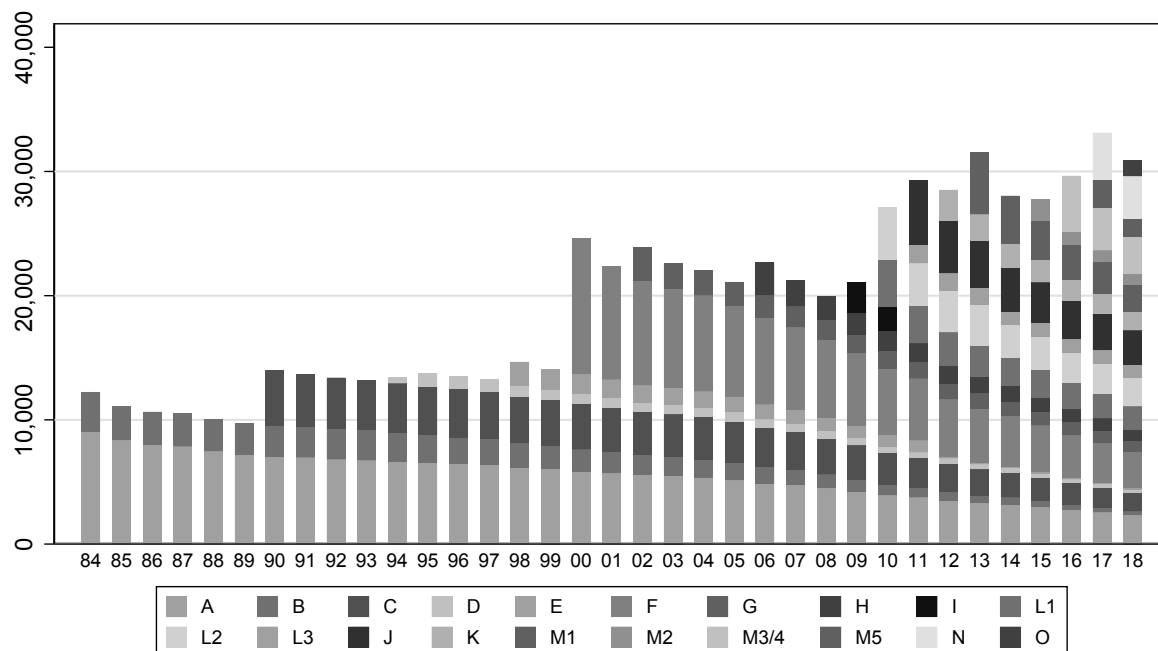


Figure 1: The Number of Successful Interviews with Persons by Subsamples A through O, Waves 1 to 35.

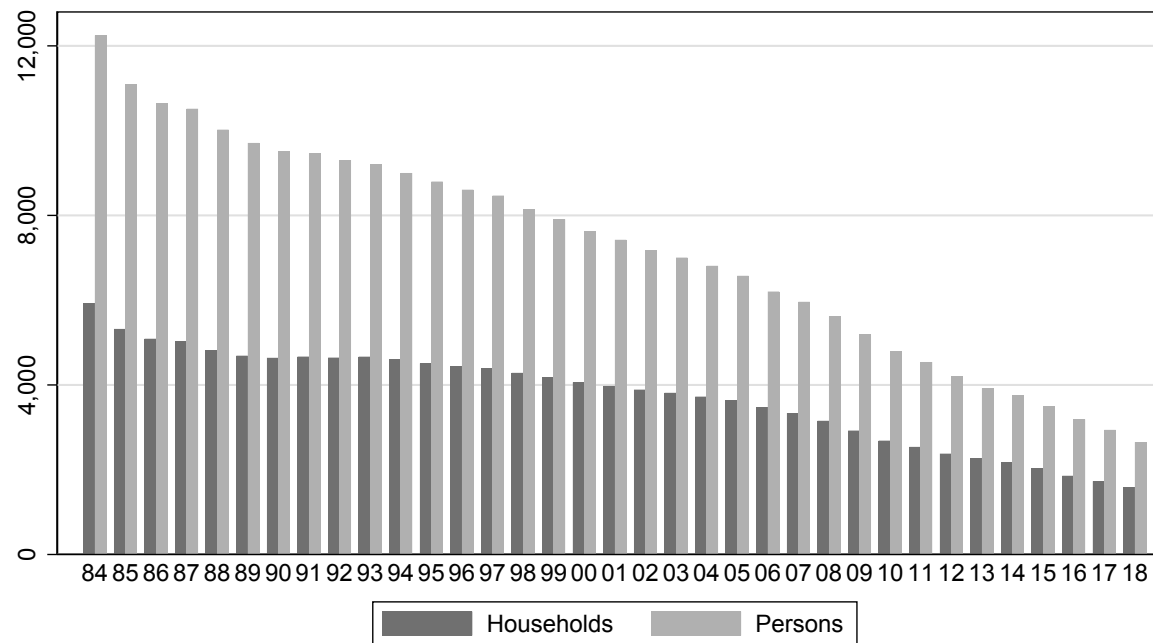


Figure 2: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsamples A and B), Waves 1 to 35

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

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	7,424	7,175	7,004	6,811	6,575	6,203	5,961	5,626	5,197	4,793	4,541	4,204	3,926	3,761	3,497	3,187	2,940	2,653
Households	3,977	3,889	3,814	3,724	3,635	3,476	3,337	3,154	2,923	2,686	2,539	2,379	2,270	2,176	2,028	1,857	1,729	1,581

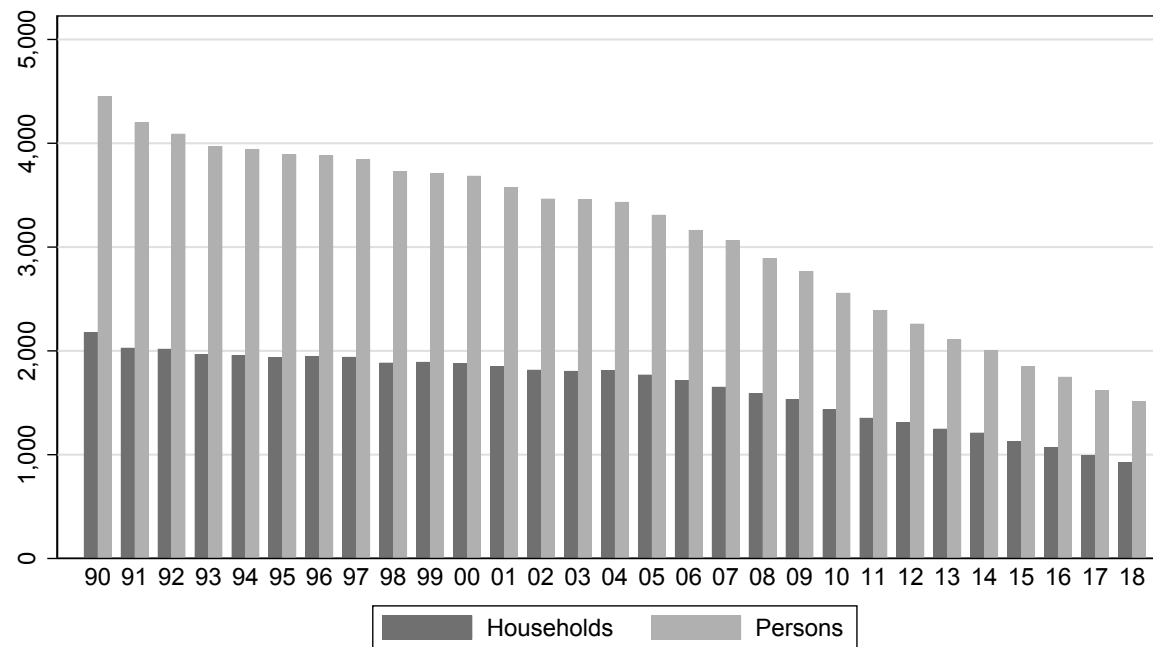


Figure 3: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample C), Waves 1 to 29

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

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	3,435	3,311	3,165	3,067	2,892	2,769	2,559	2,392	2,262	2,111	2,006	1,853	1,750	1,622	1,516
Households	1,813	1,771	1,717	1,654	1,592	1,535	1,437	1,355	1,312	1,250	1,212	1,131	1,073	997	929

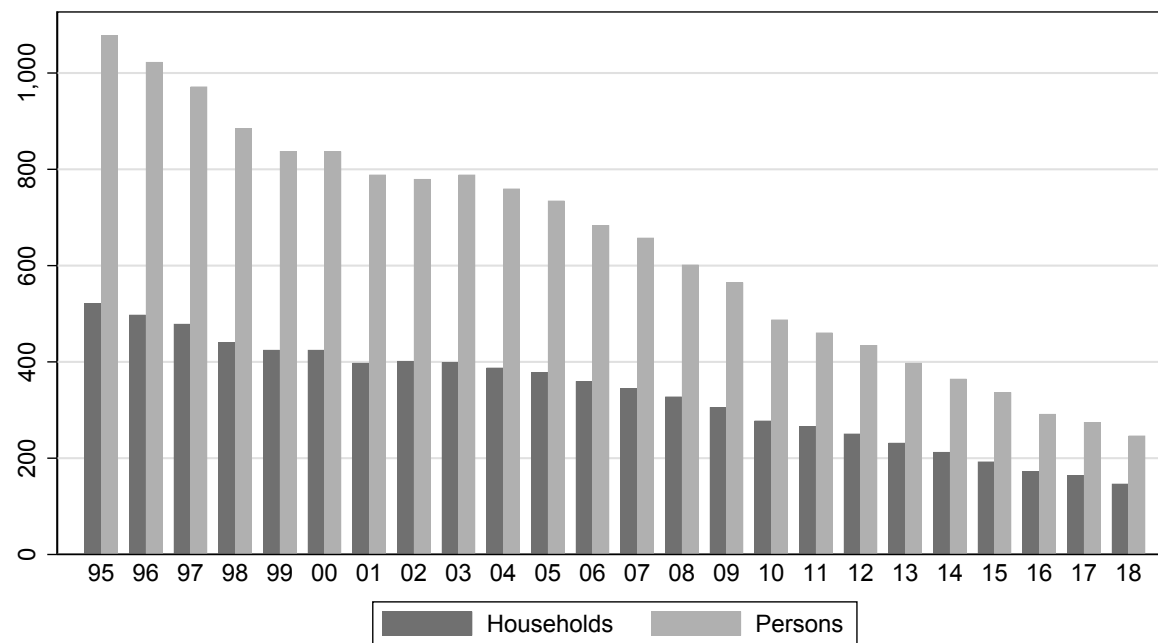


Figure 4: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample D), Waves 1 to 24

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

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	658	602	565	488	461	435	398	365	337	292	275	247
Households	345	328	306	278	266	251	232	213	193	173	165	147

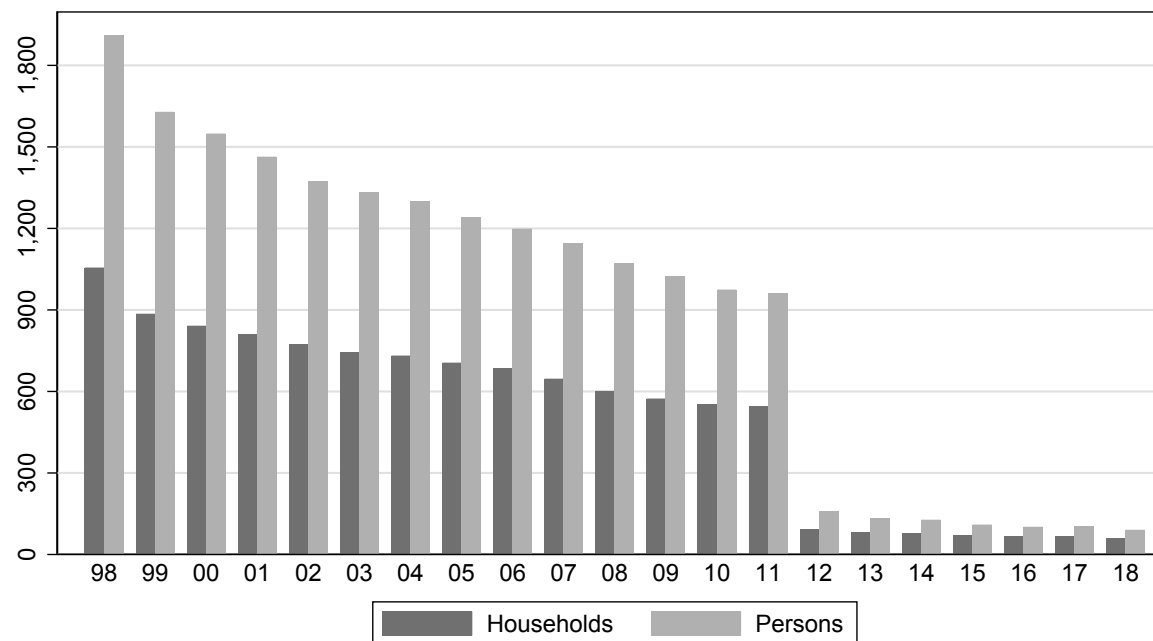


Figure 5: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample E), Waves 1 to 21²³

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

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	1,071	1,024	975	961	160	134	128	110	102	104	91
Households	602	574	553	545	92	82	78	70	68	67	59

²³In 2012, subsample E has been split into two parts, one being surveyed continuously by SOEP-Core and the larger part being surveyed by SOEP-IS from 2012 onwards.

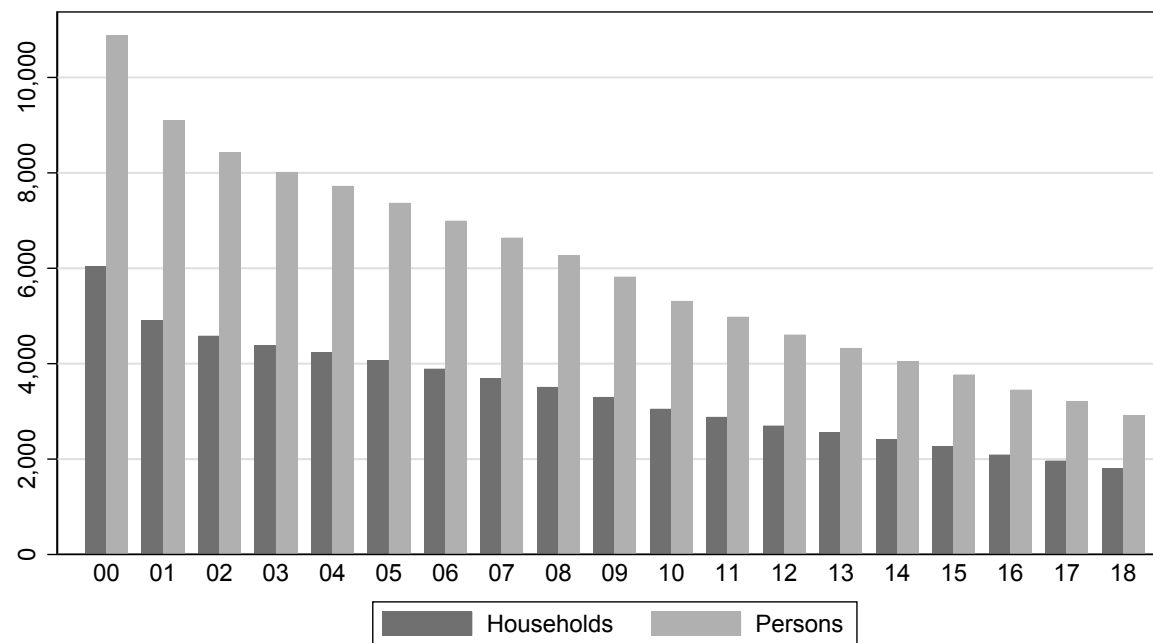


Figure 6: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample F), Waves 1 to 19

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Persons	10,880	9,098	8,427	8,010	7,727	7,372	6,997	6,642	6,276	5,824
Households	6,043	4,911	4,586	4,386	4,235	4,070	3,895	3,694	3,513	3,303

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	5,316	4,984	4,610	4,329	4,049	3,773	3,455	3,219	2,923
Households	3,055	2,885	2,702	2,567	2,414	2,273	2,094	1,968	1,811

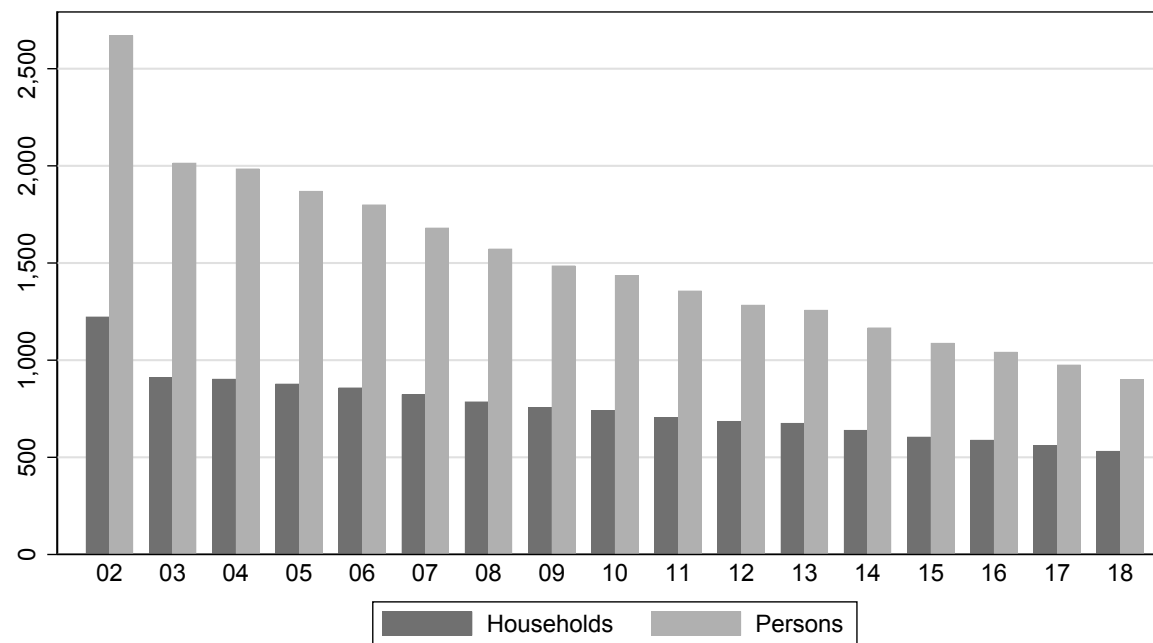


Figure 7: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample G), Waves 1 to 17²⁴

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	2,671	2,016	1,986	1,871	1,801	1,682	1,574	1,487	1,438	1,358	1,285	1,259	1,168	1,089	1,043	977	903
Households	1,224	911	904	879	859	824	787	757	743	706	687	677	641	606	590	561	533

²⁴In the second wave the target population was changed: a higher income threshold resulted in a smaller number of observations in 2003.
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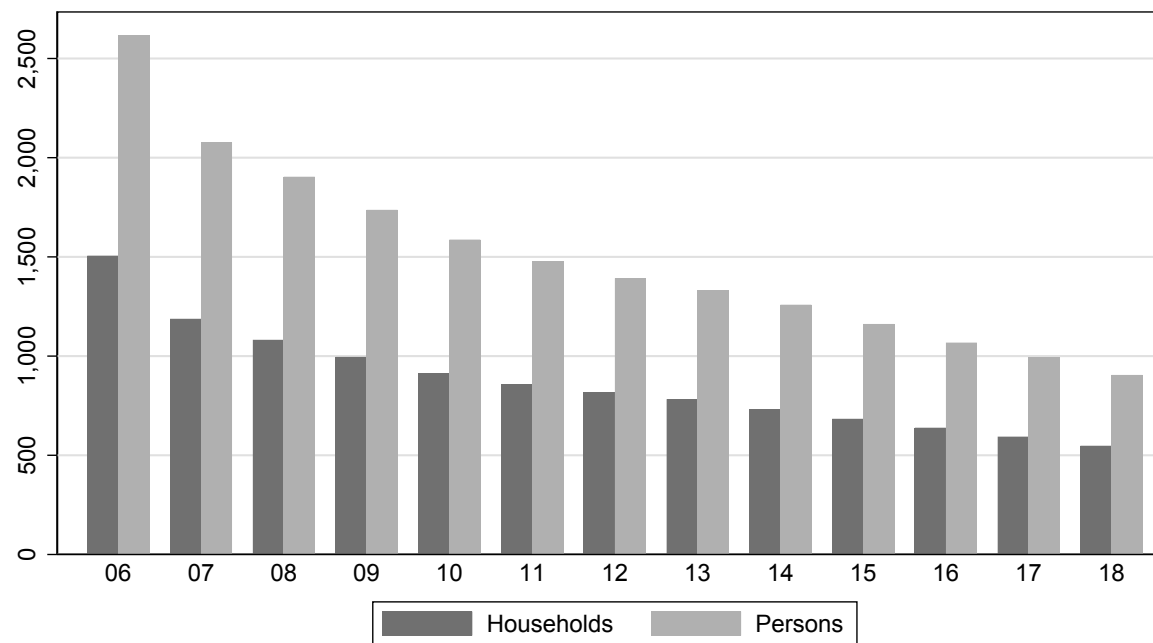


Figure 8: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample H), Waves 1 to 13

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	2,616	2,077	1,904	1,737	1,587	1,478	1,392	1,333	1,259	1,162	1,068	993	905
Households	1,506	1,188	1,082	996	913	858	818	783	732	684	639	594	548

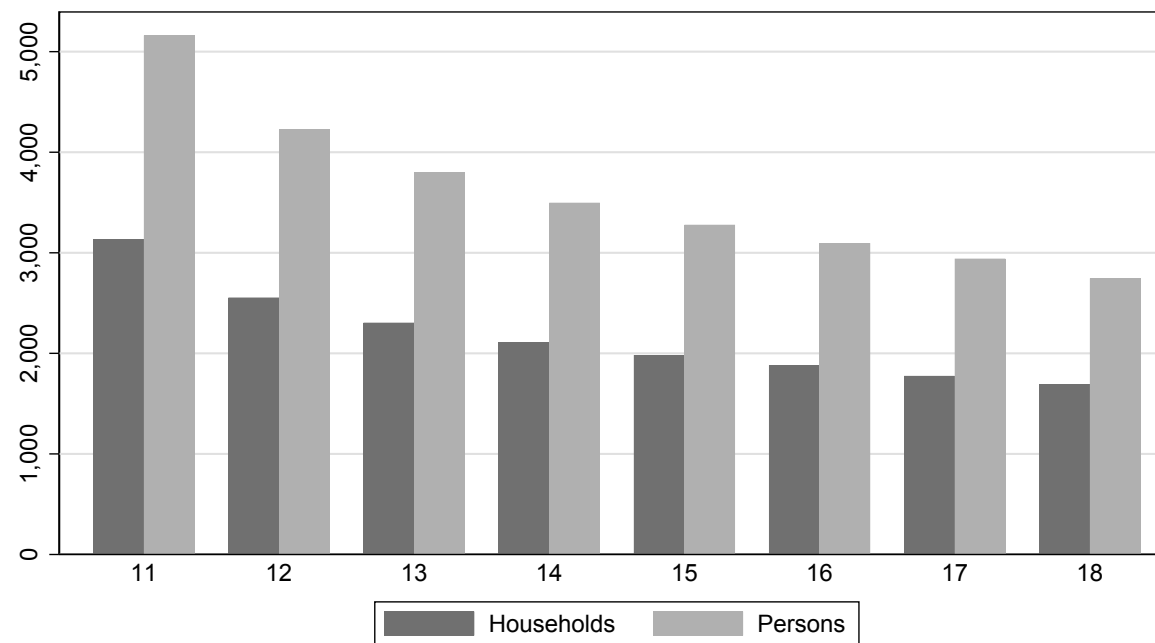


Figure 9: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample J), Waves 1 to 8

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	5,161	4,229	3,801	3,498	3,279	3,096	2,942	2,746
Households	3,136	2,555	2,305	2,110	1,983	1,883	1,776	1,692

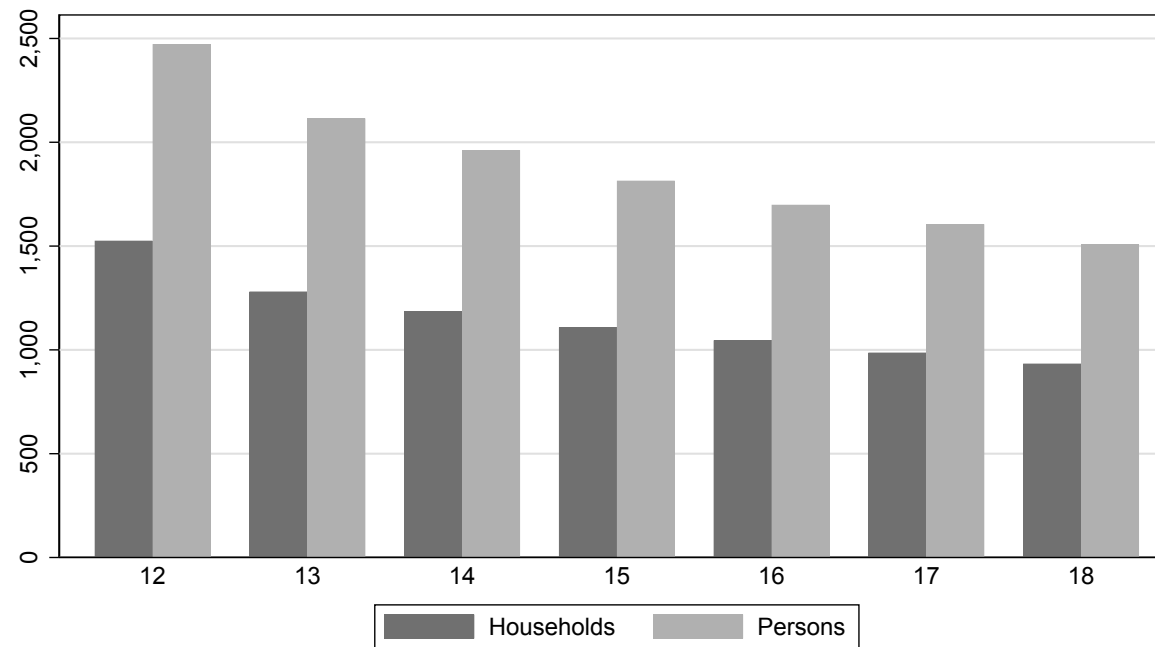


Figure 10: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample K), Waves 1 to 7

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	2,473	2,115	1,962	1,815	1,699	1,605	1,510
Households	1,526	1,281	1,187	1,108	1,046	987	934

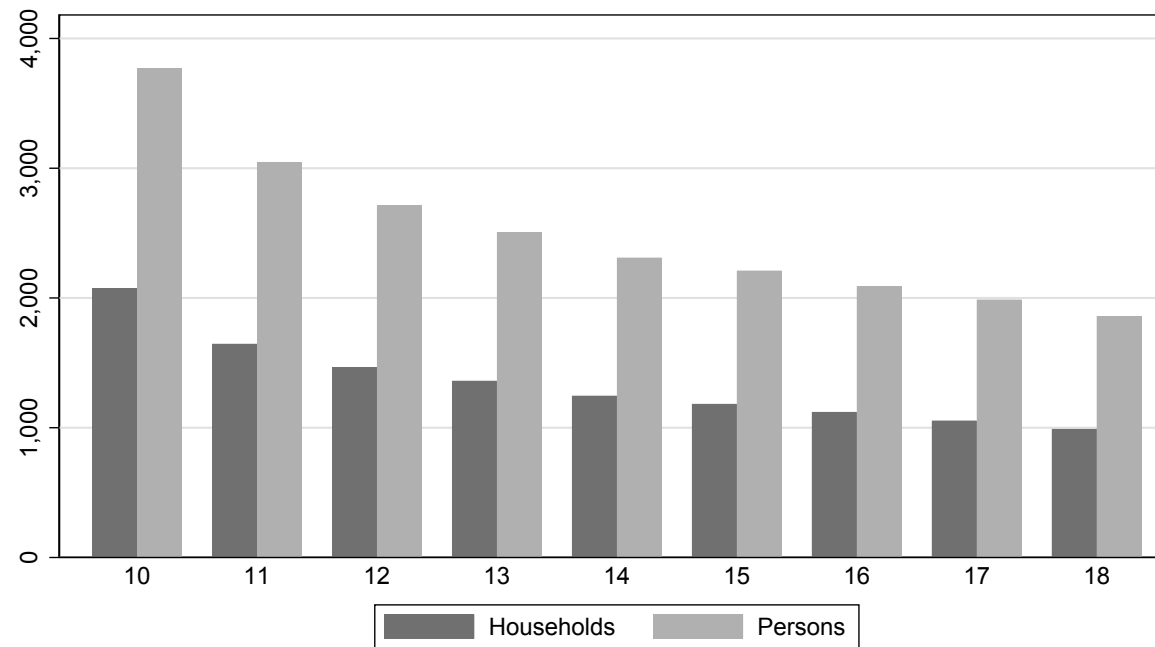


Figure 11: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L1), Waves 1 to 9

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	3,770	3,048	2,713	2,506	2,311	2,211	2,091	1,988	1,861
Households	2,074	1,647	1,467	1,362	1,247	1,184	1,122	1,055	991

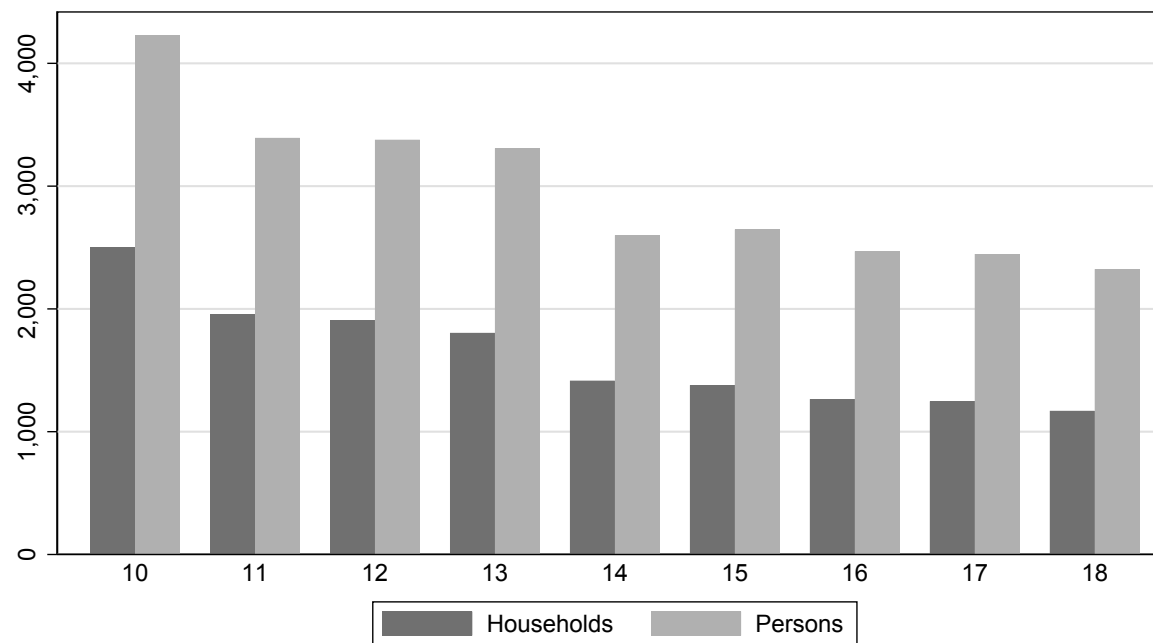


Figure 12: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L2), Waves 1 to 9 ^{25,26}

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	4,227	3,393	3,378	3,307	2,600	2,647	2,469	2,447	2,324
Households	2,500	1,958	1,907	1,805	1,416	1,379	1,265	1,247	1,170

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

²⁶In 2014 the default interview mode changed to Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI).

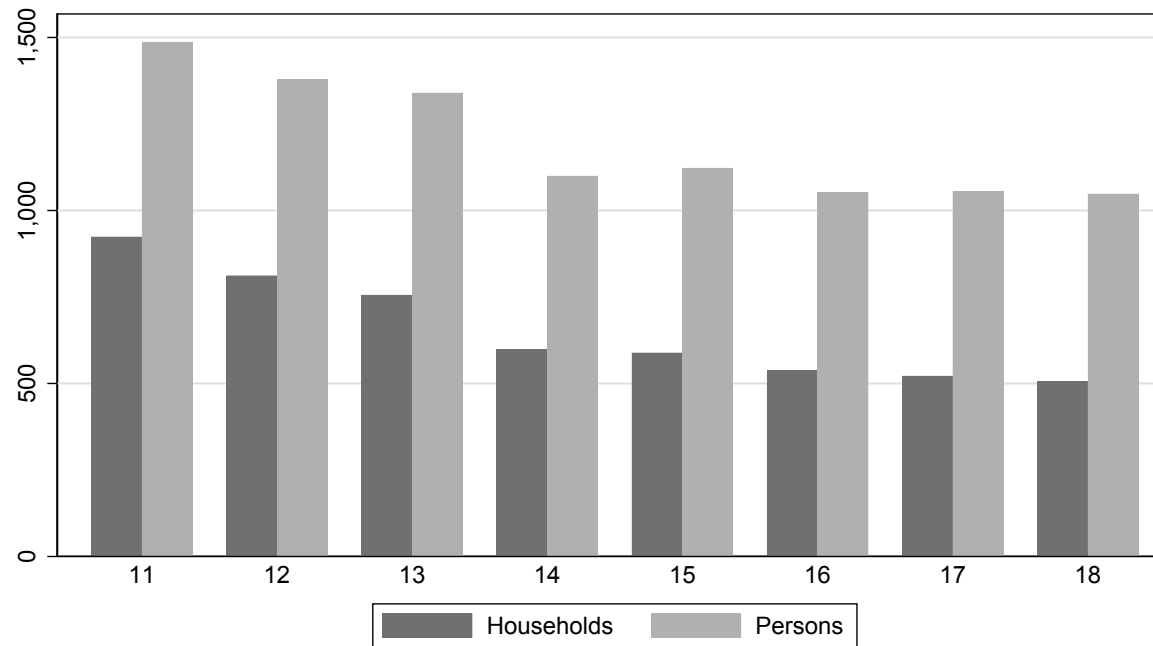


Figure 13: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample L3), Waves 1 to 8²⁷

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	1,487	1,379	1,340	1,100	1,123	1,052	1,056	1,048
Households	924	812	756	599	589	539	522	506

²⁷In 2014 the default interview mode changed to Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI).
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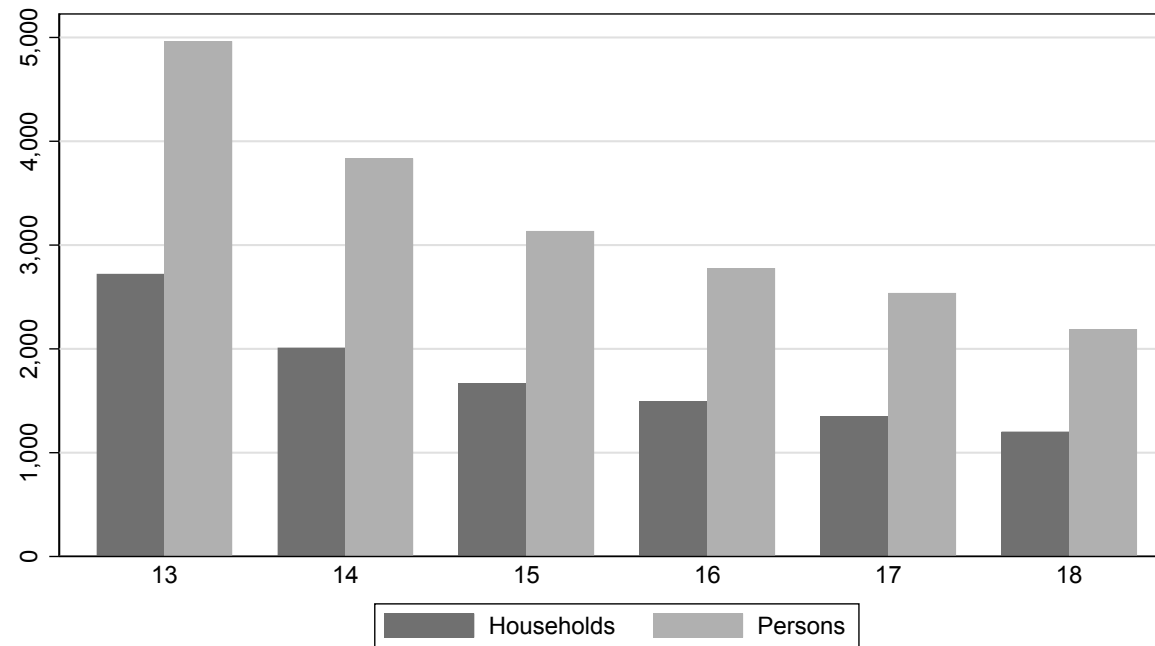


Figure 14: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample M1), Waves 1 to 6

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	4,964	3,835	3,136	2,778	2,539	2,190
Households	2,723	2,012	1,667	1,493	1,350	1,203

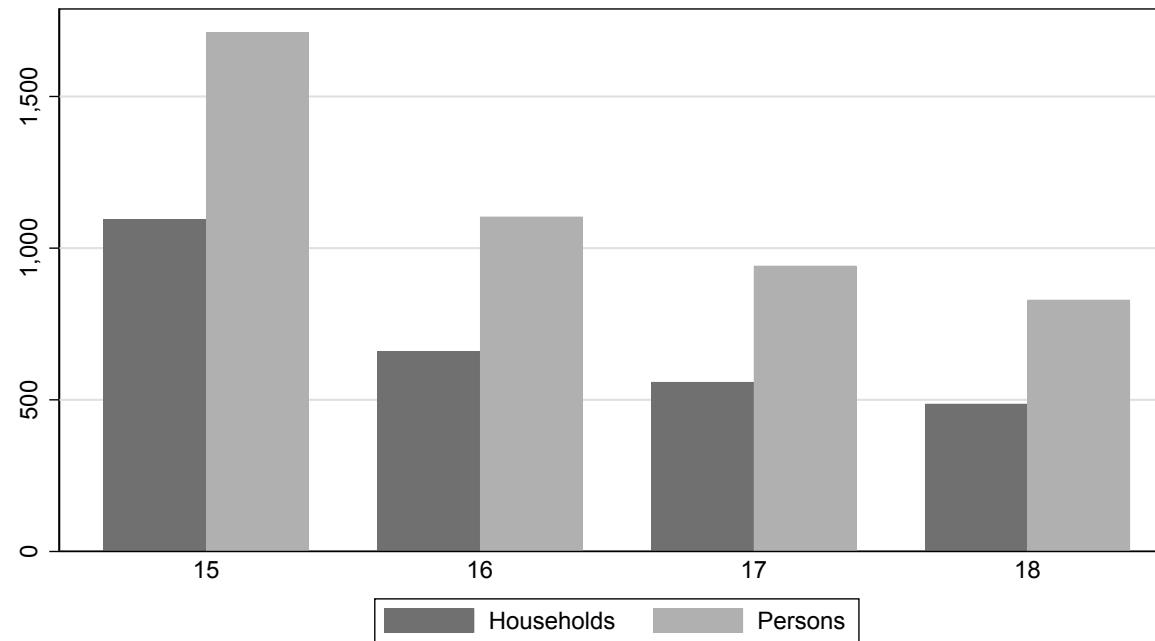


Figure 15: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsample M2), Waves 1 to 4

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Persons	1,711	1,104	942	830
Households	1,096	660	559	487

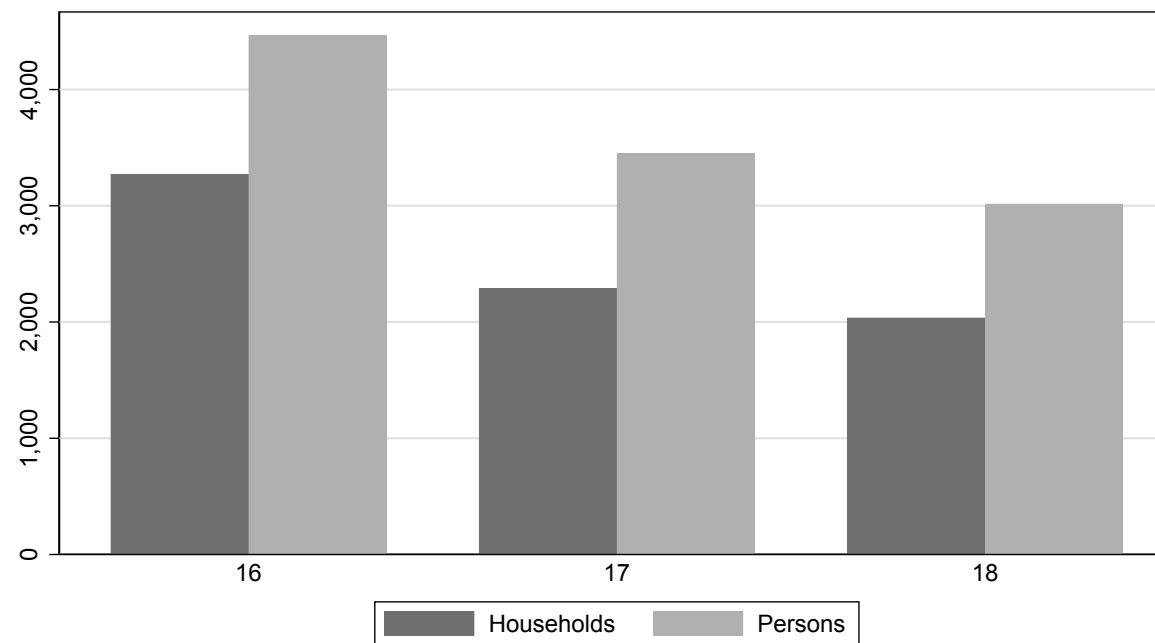


Figure 16: Comparison of Successful Interviews with Persons and Households (Subsamples M3/M4), Waves 1 to 3

Year	2016	2017	2018
Persons	4,465	3,451	3,017
Households	3,273	2,291	2,037

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

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

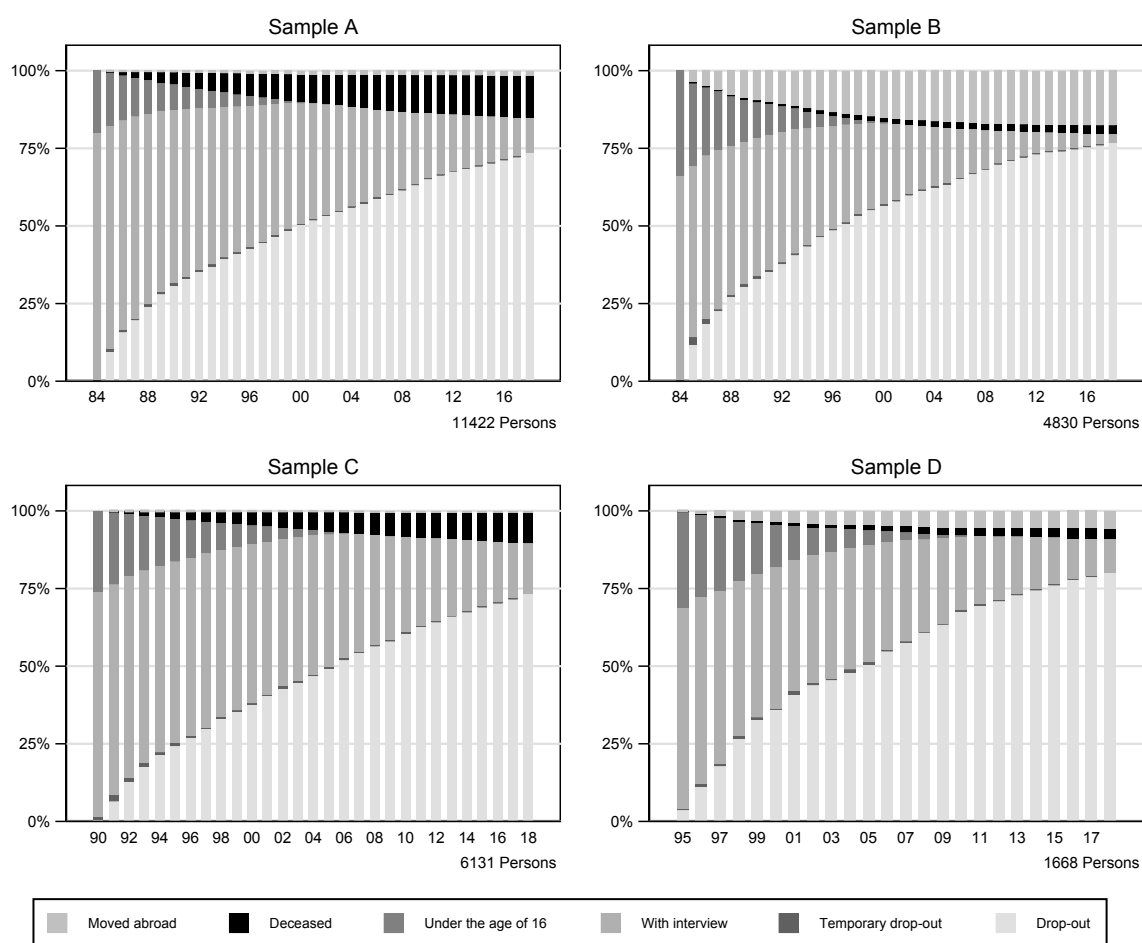


Figure 17: First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2018

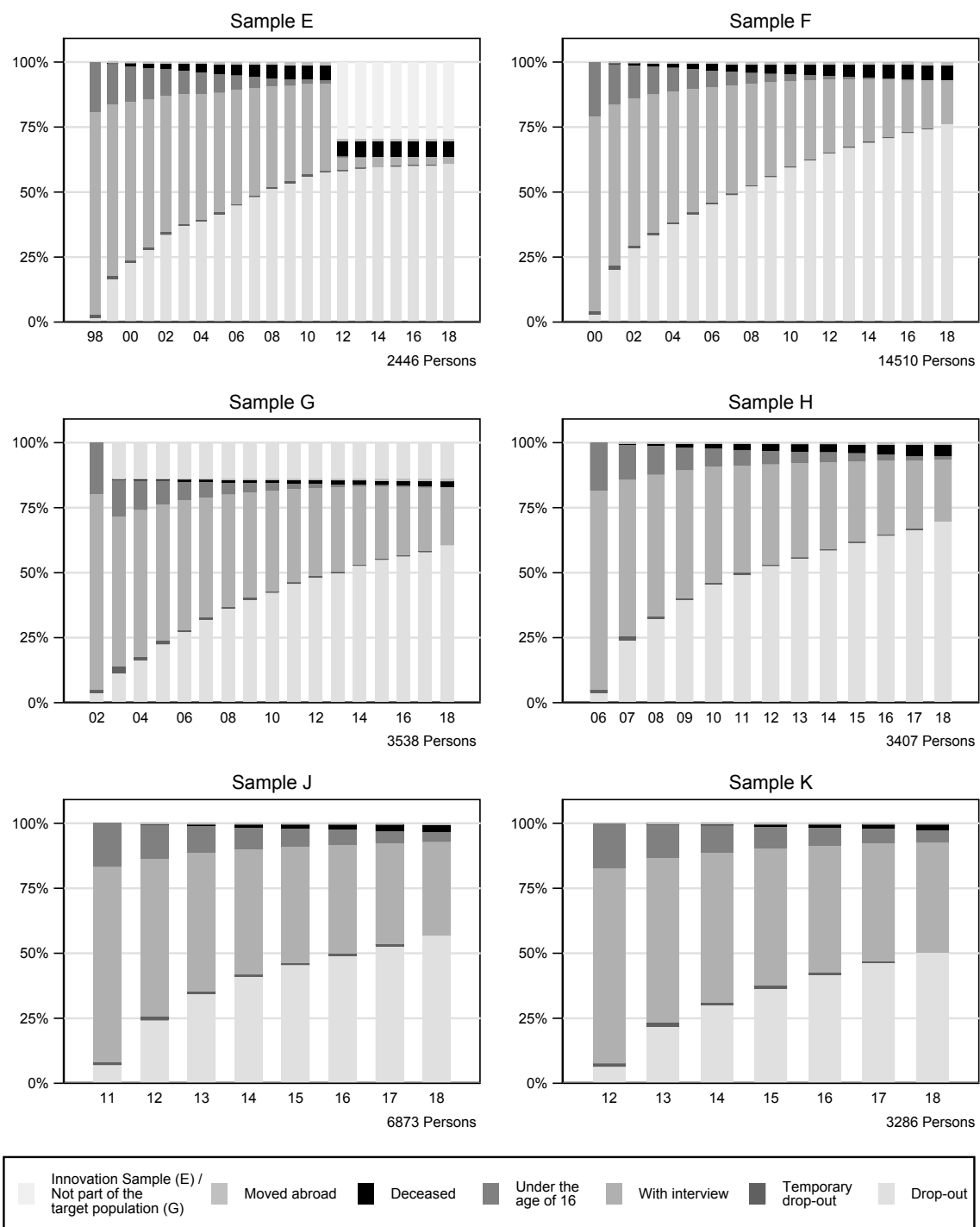


Figure 17: First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2018

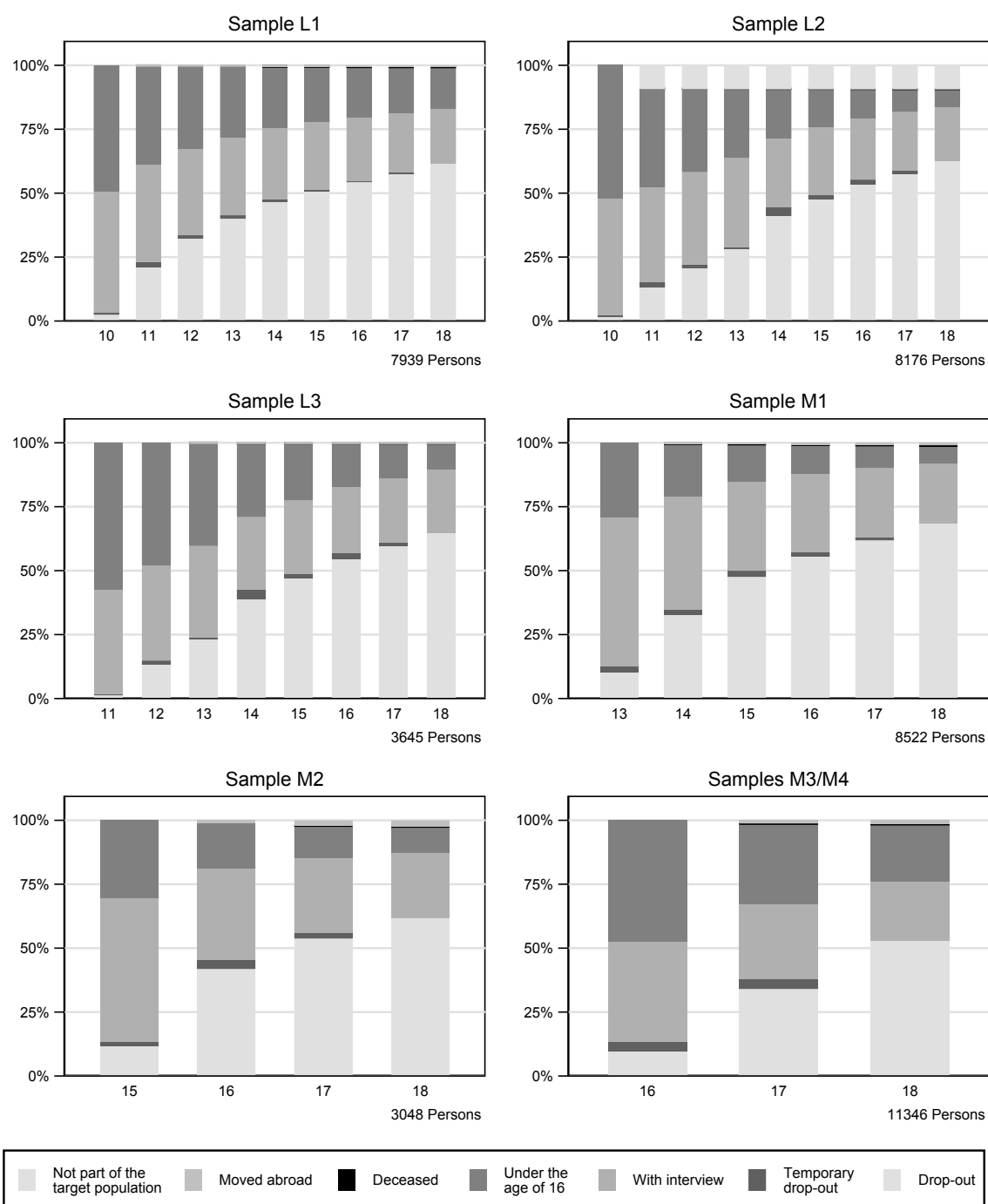


Figure 17: First-Wave Persons and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2018

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

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

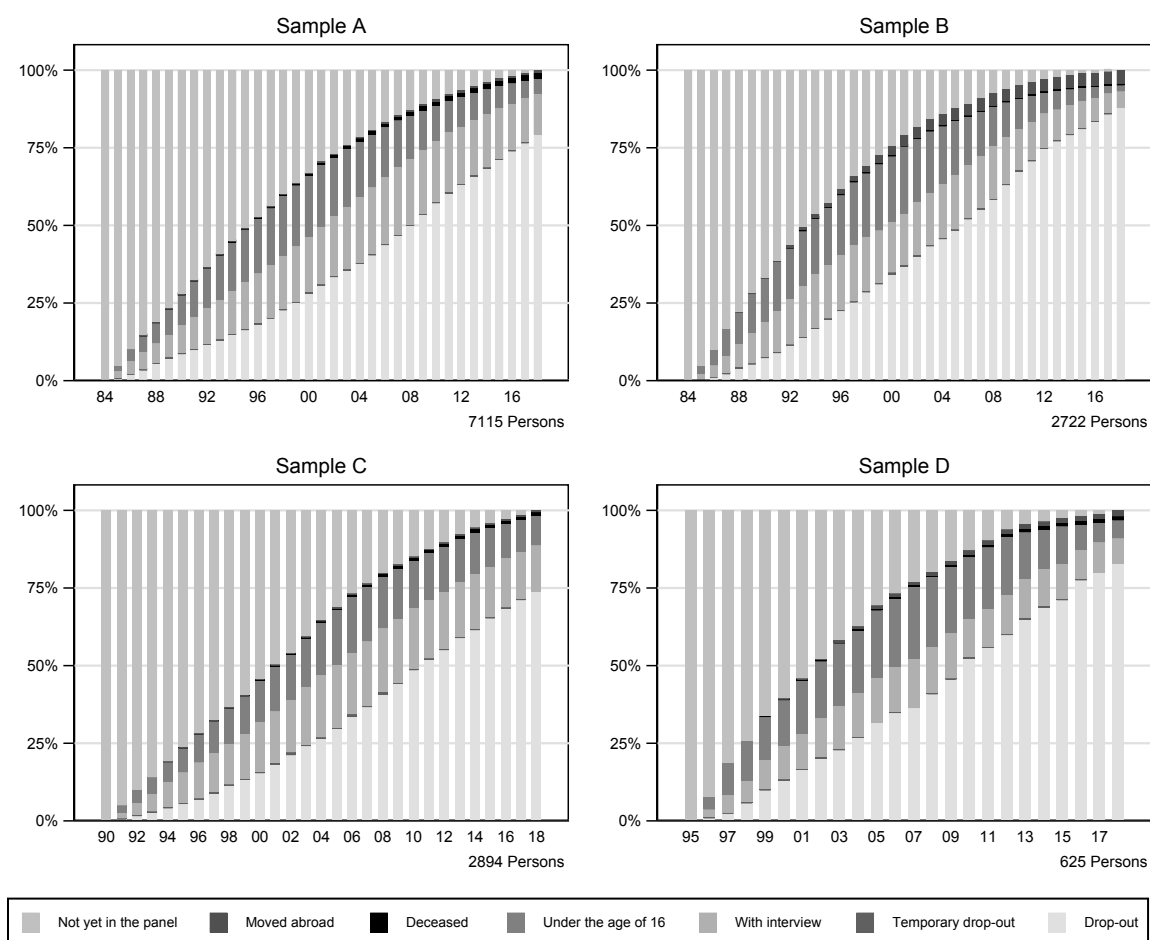


Figure 18: Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2018

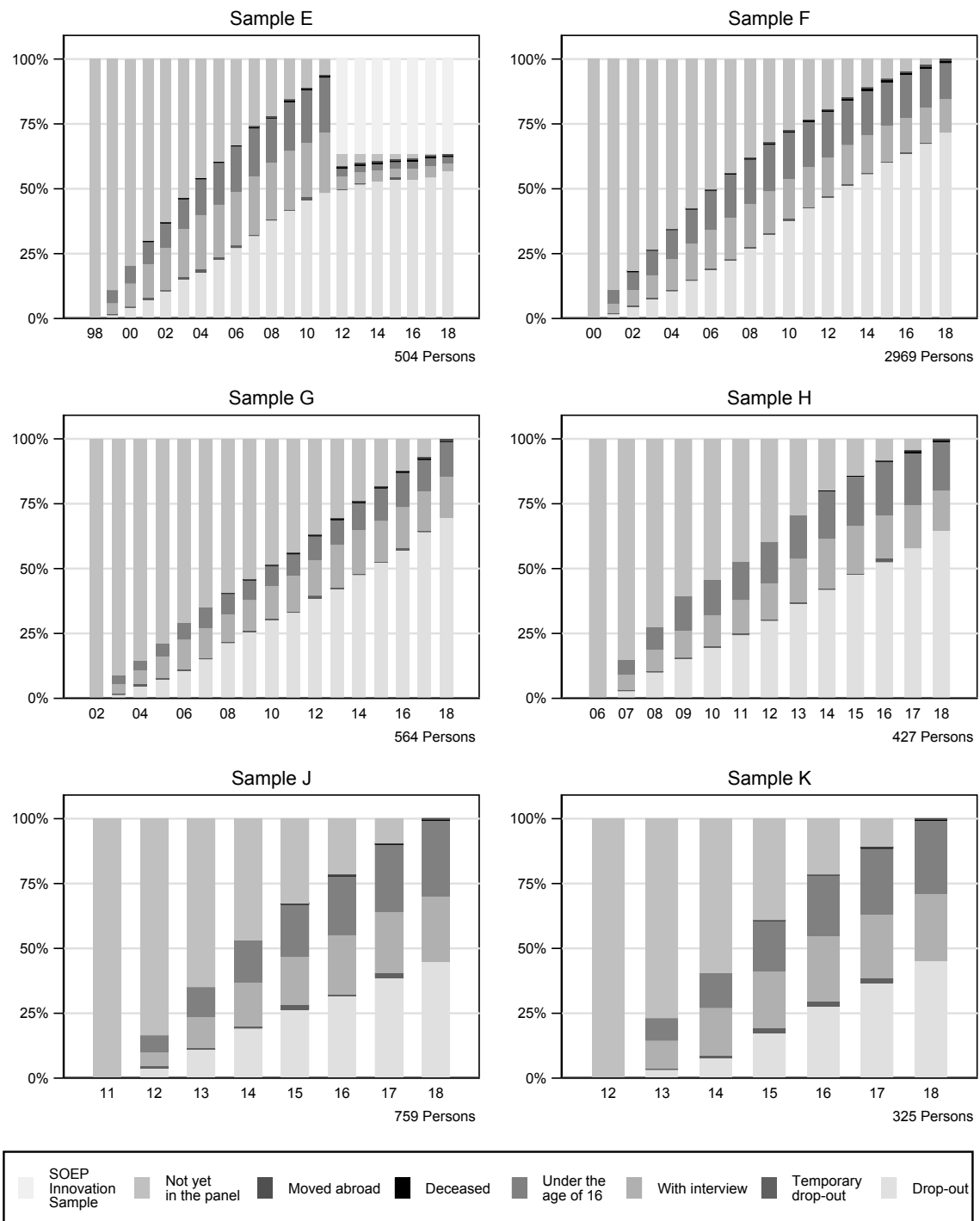


Figure 18: Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2018

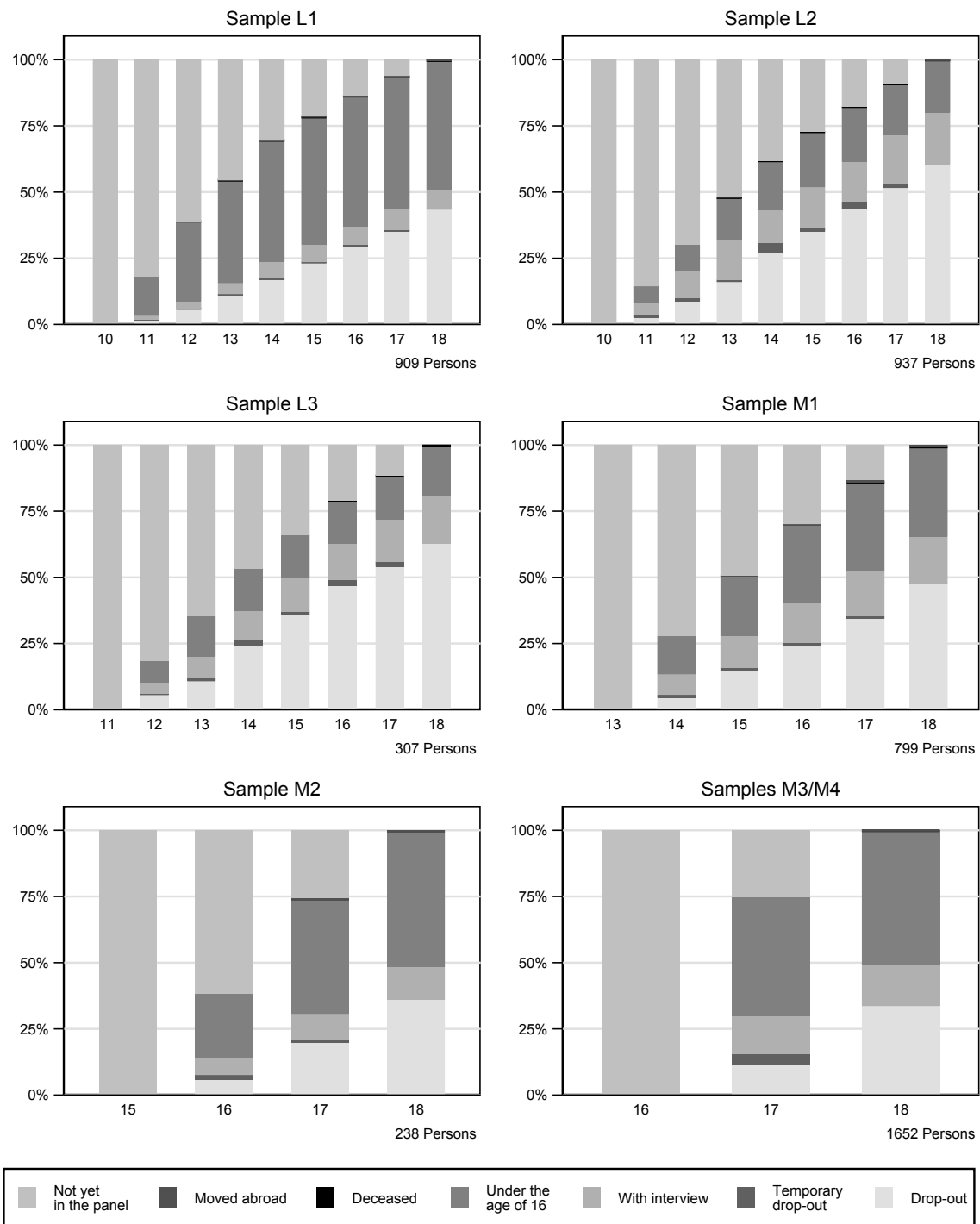


Figure 18: Entrants and their Participation Behavior. Development up to 2018

2.4 Original Households and Split-Offs

In case a household splits in multiple households (for instance, because a household member moves into another apartment), all resulting split-off households will be interviewed. The household which is not moving keeps the initial household number. These households are referred to as an “original household”²⁸. The following figures display the development of the share of original households for each sample.

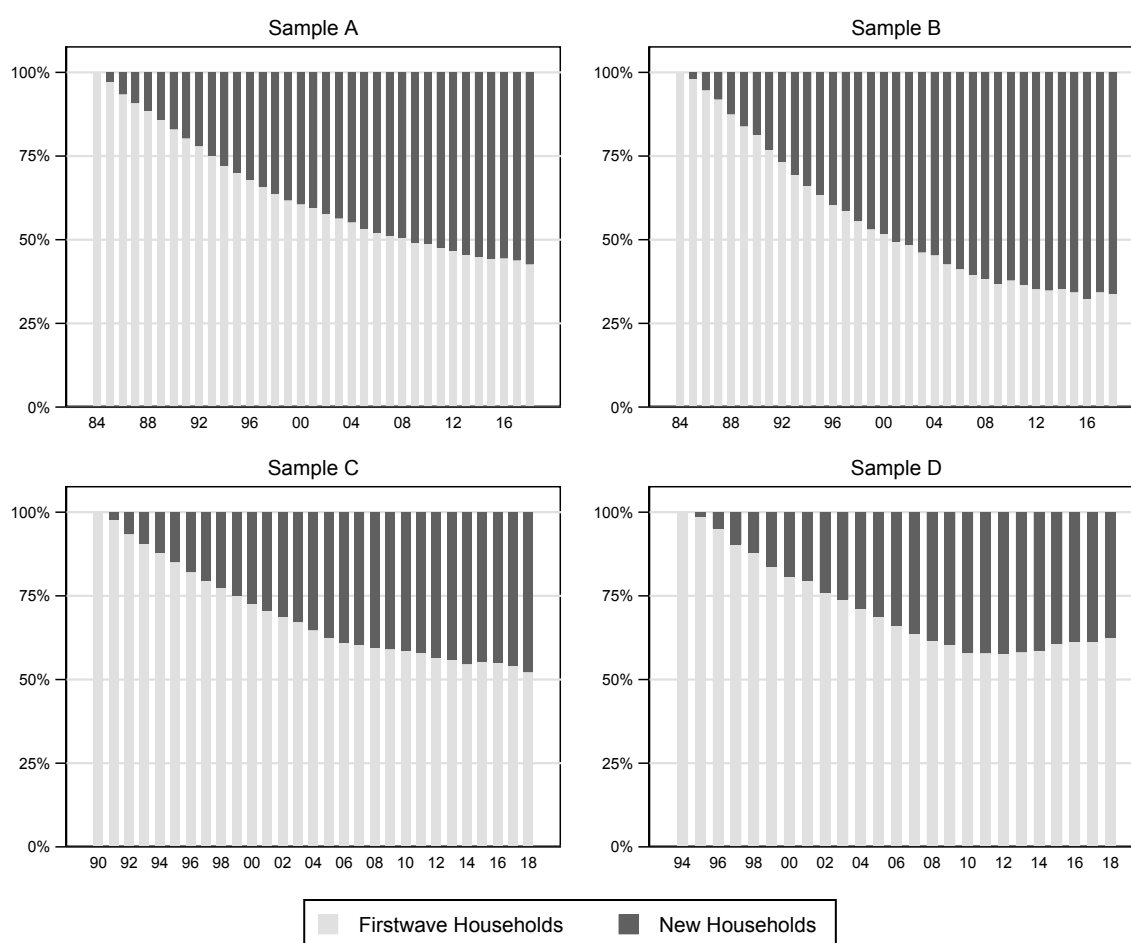


Figure 19: Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2018

²⁸For detailed studies on the relevance of non-original sample members in the SOEP, see Schonlau et al. (2011) and Spiess et al. (2008).

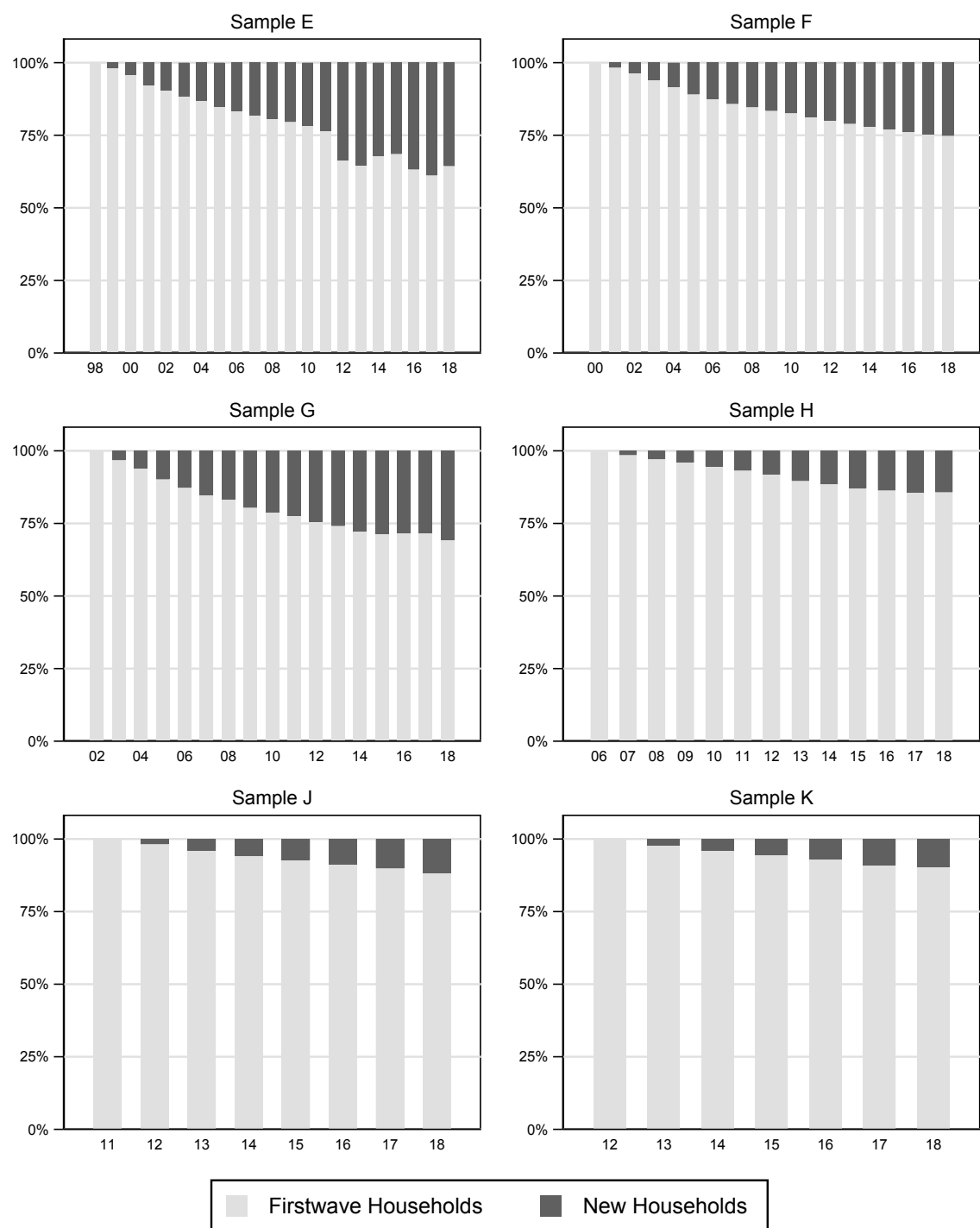


Figure 19: Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2018

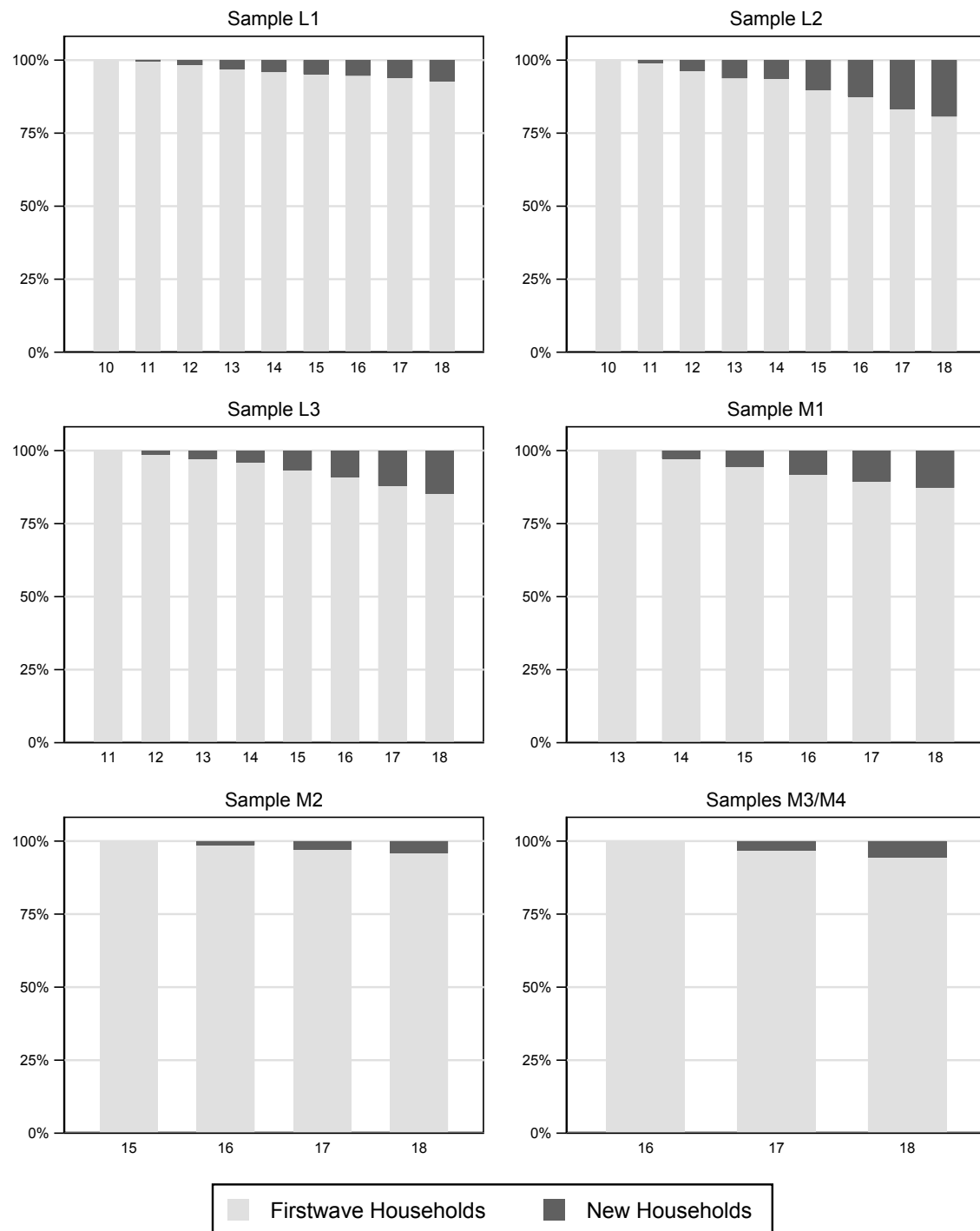


Figure 19: Proportion of First-Wave and New Households. Development up to 2018

2.5 The Risk of Survey-Related Panel Attrition

The following figures display Kaplan-Meier estimates of the survey related attrition risk (unsuccessful follow-up and refusal) of the net sample of first-wave respondents thereby ignoring survey unrelated exits (moves abroad and deaths). These figures stratify the drop-out risk in different groups of the sample defined by respondents' sample membership (Figures 20 through 24) and some basic socio-demographic characteristics measured in the year of sampling, such as age, occupation, income, and education (Figures 25, 26, 27, and 28 respectively). These unweighted figures show in general only moderate differences in the risk of survey related attrition between groups of the sample. Among the older samples A through C (Figure 20), for instance, first-wave respondents from sample B have a somewhat lower probability of remaining in the survey than respondents from samples A or C.

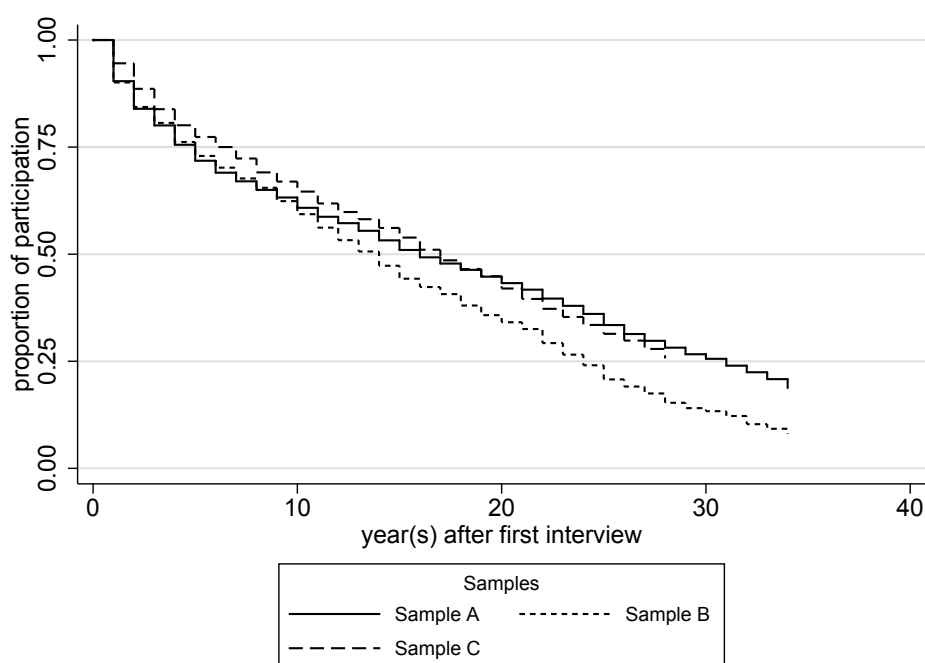


Figure 20: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples A, B, C. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

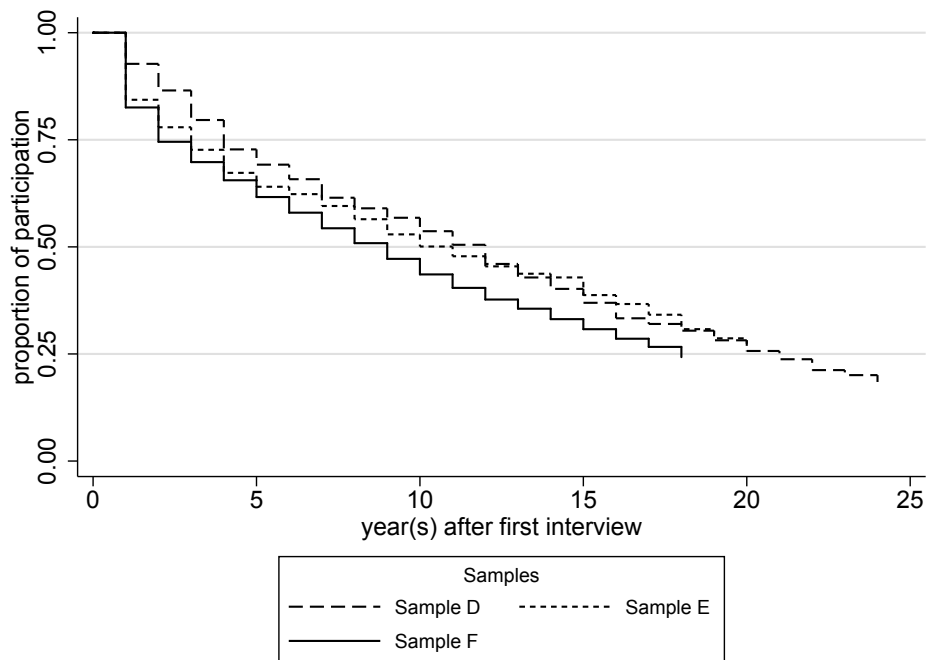


Figure 21: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples D, E, F. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

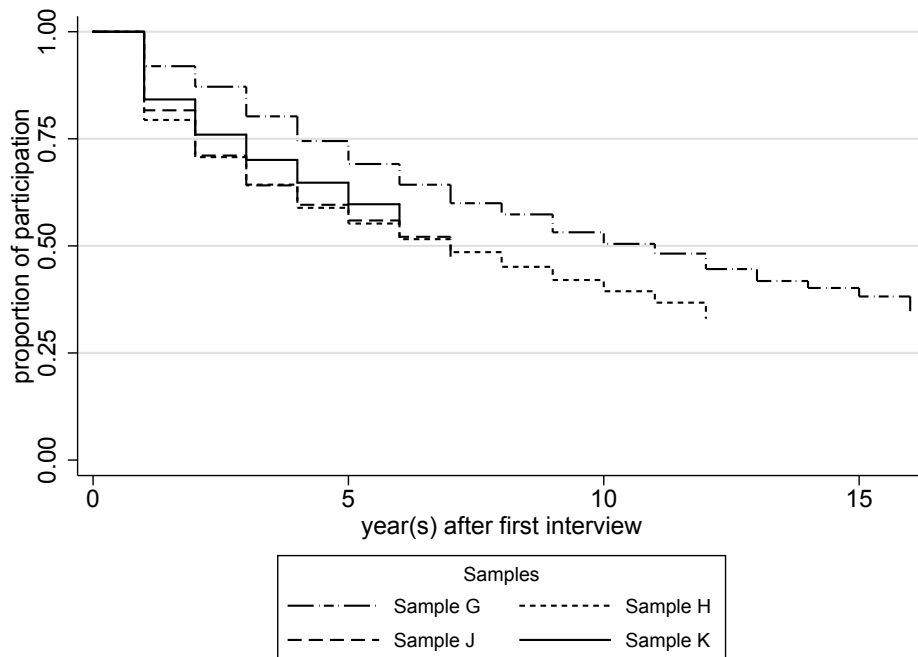


Figure 22: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples G, H, J and K. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

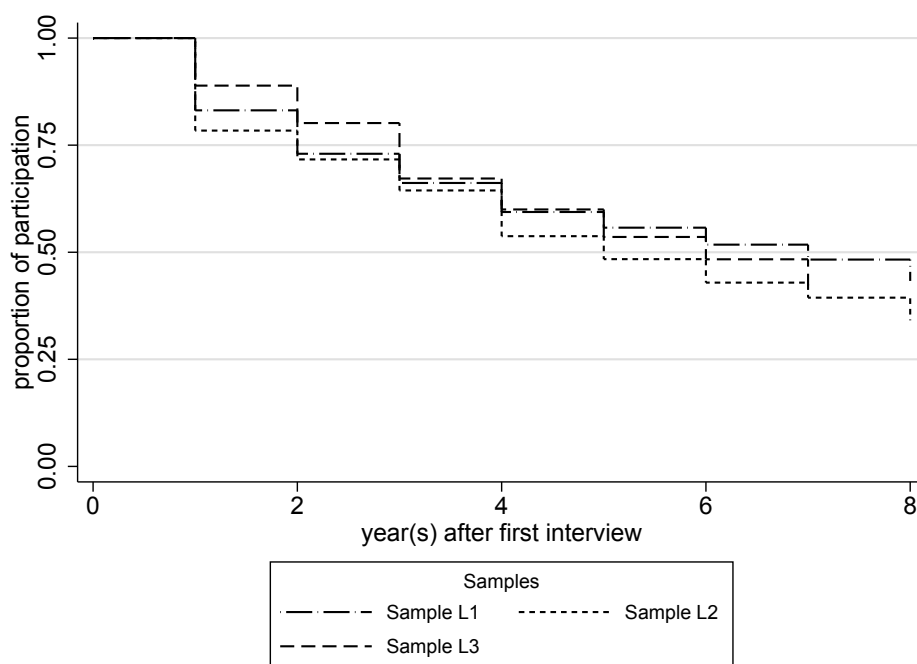


Figure 23: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples L1, L2 and L3. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

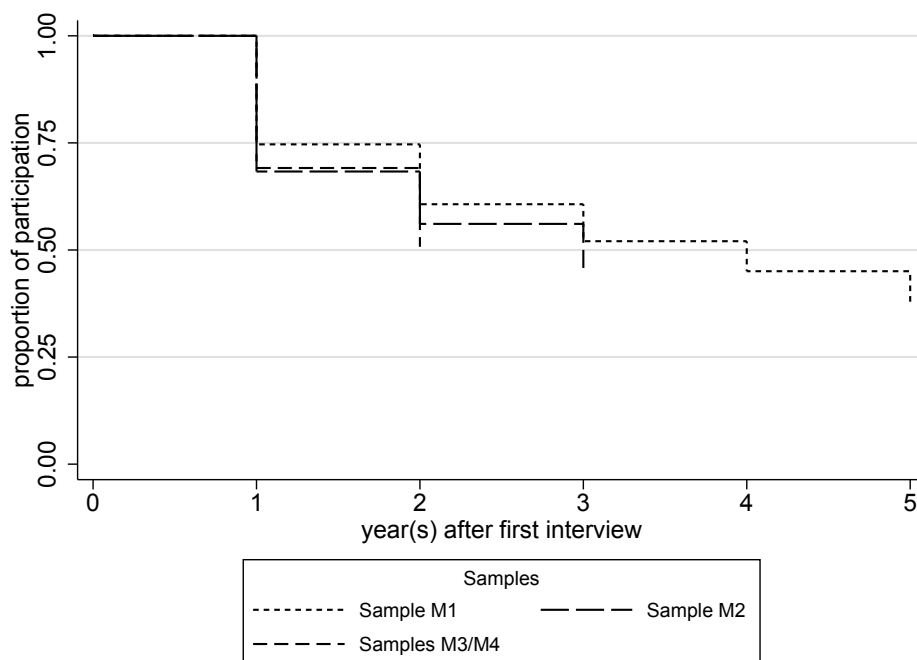


Figure 24: Successful Re-Interviewing of First-Wave Respondents by Subsamples M1, M2 and M3/M4. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

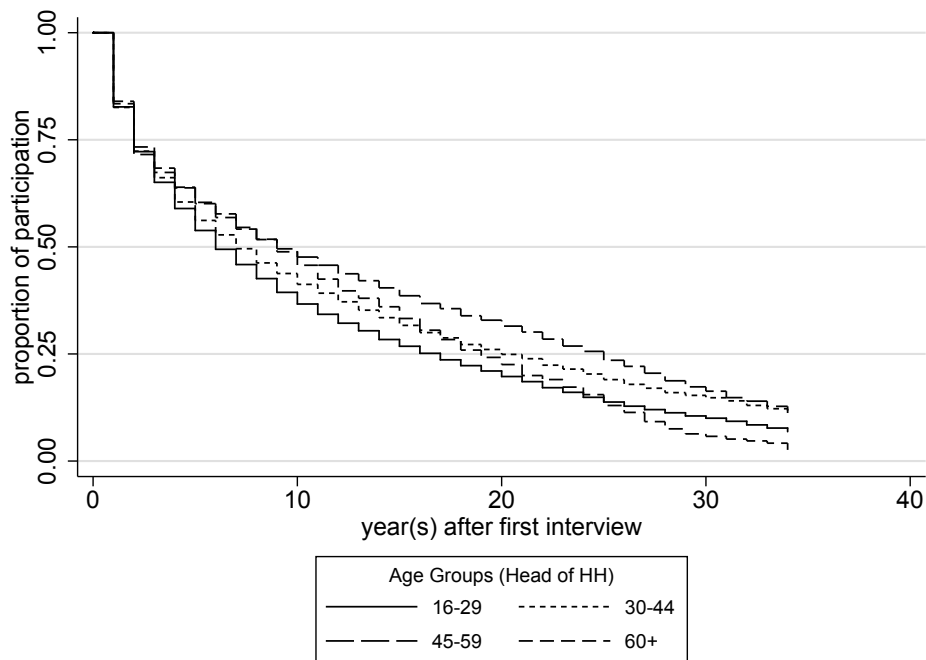


Figure 25: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Age Categories. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

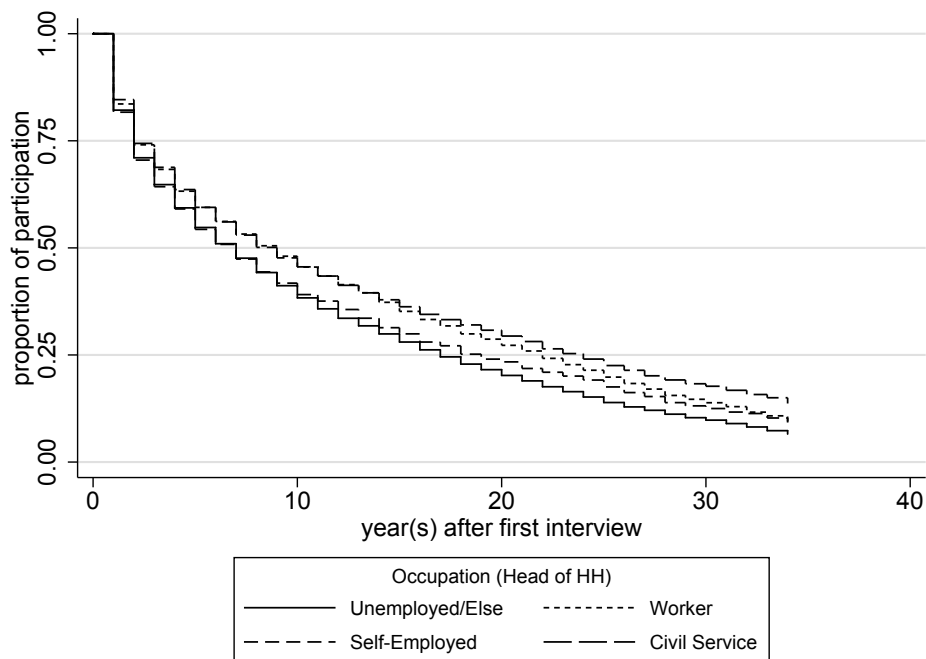


Figure 26: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Occupation. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

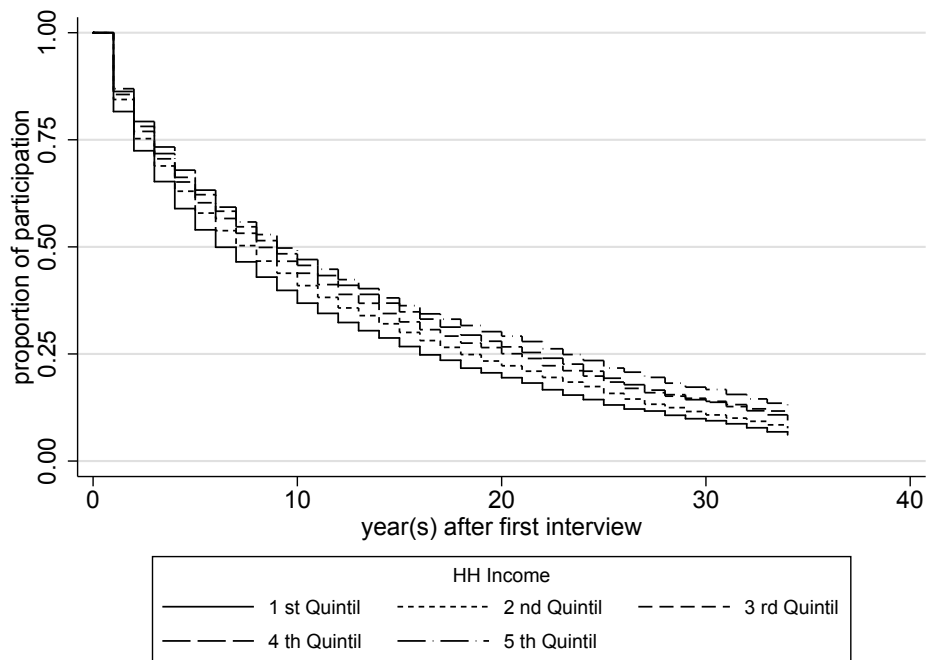


Figure 27: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Income Quintiles. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

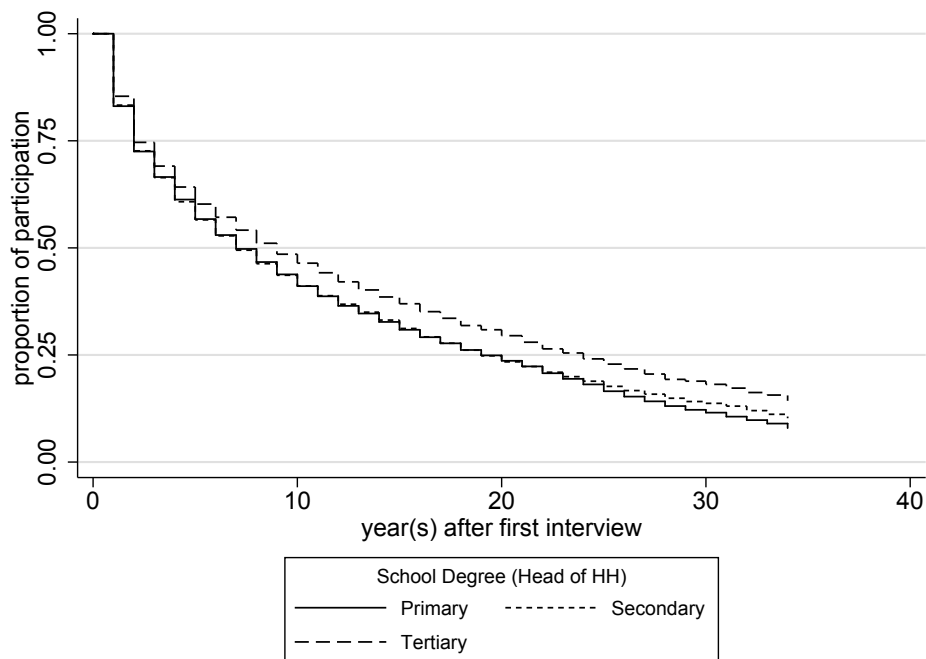


Figure 28: Successful Re-Interviewing of All First-Wave Respondents by Education. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survey-Related Attrition Ignoring Deaths and Moves Abroad

3 Panel Attrition Due to Unsuccessful Follow-Ups

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

3.1 The Frequency of Successful Follow-Ups

Table 3.1 displays the number of households of the previous waves that need to be re-contacted and the relative frequency of successful follow-ups in subsamples A through O and waves 1985 through 2018. The re-contact rates refer to all households of the previous wave that still exist in the sampling area plus split-off households. A contact is regarded as successful if the interviewer documented a completed interview or refusal in the address protocol. Moreover, if former household members returned to an existing panel household, this is classified as a successful follow-up.

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

Year	Sample A N %	Sample B N %	Sample C N %	Sample D N %	Sample E N %	Sample F N %	Sample G N %	Sample H N %	Sample I N %	Sample J N %
1984	4,528	1,393								
1985	4,681 98.5	1,370 96.8								
1986	4,486 99.0	1,325 97.4								
1987	4,232 99.1	1,220 98.7								
1988	4,140 99.2	1,191 99.1								
1989	3,984 99.1	1,157 99.0								
1990	3,902 99.2	1,124 98.8	2,179							
1991	3,860 99.5	1,151 99.3	2,246 98.5							
1992	3,845 99.7	1,153 99.2	2,302 99.5							
1993	3,867 99.3	1,172 98.6	2,227 99.1							
1994	3,849 99.3	1,150 99.0	2,134 99.4	236						
1995	3,784 99.5	1,108 99.0	2,110 99.6	540 100.0						
1996	3,747 99.7	1,069 99.3	2,103 99.5	544 99.6						
1997	3,688 99.6	1,038 99.1	2,087 99.5	541 99.3						
1998	3,667 99.4	1,019 99.4	2,079 99.4	528 99.1	1,056					
1999	3,631 99.6	975 99.4	2,037 99.7	498 99.4	1,089 99.5					
2000	3,549 99.6	934 99.5	2,025 99.7	467 99.8	967 99.2	6,043				
2001	3,463 99.6	904 99.4	2,034 99.7	454 99.1	921 99.1	6,162 99.0				
2002	3,406 99.7	877 99.1	2,005 99.6	450 99.8	873 99.4	5,447 99.5	1,224			
2003	3,330 99.6	840 99.6	1,982 99.6	434 99.5	834 99.3	4,965 99.7	1,056 99.1			
2004	3,260 99.8	803 99.6	1,962 99.6	436 99.8	797 99.7	4,736 99.6	1,010 99.7			
2005	3,220 99.8	779 99.4	1,959 99.7	429 99.3	783 99.9	4,577 99.7	1,001 99.7			
2006	3,138 99.7	770 99.6	1,941 99.4	425 98.8	775 99.1	4,401 99.3	995 99.5	1,506		
2007	3,000 99.7	725 99.4	1,834 99.9	387 99.5	727 99.7	4,157 99.5	933 99.2	1,530 99.5		
2008	2,856 99.8	676 99.3	1,767 99.5	372 99.5	680 99.7	3,962 99.4	904 99.7	1,326 99.6		
2009	2,730 99.7	620 99.4	1,695 99.9	351 99.7	636 100.0	3,760 99.6	870 99.5	1,145 99.7	1,495	
2010	2,570 99.8	548 99.5	1,627 100.0	334 99.7	605 99.8	3,538 99.6	826 99.9	1,059 99.5	1,738 98.3	
2011	2,421 99.8	495 99.2	1,541 99.8	303 99.3	589 100.0	3,319 99.7	797 99.6	992 99.6		3,136
2012	2,289 99.8	440 99.8	1,466 99.9	286 100.0	116 99.1	3,076 99.9	774 99.7	928 99.9		3,204 99.2
2013	2,180 99.6	393 99.2	1,417 99.7	269 99.3	98 100.0	2,881 99.7	733 99.6	877 99.5		2,871 99.5
2014	2,078 99.4	361 99.4	1,351 99.6	249 100.0	90 100.0	2,741 99.7	725 99.3	828 99.4		2,519 99.1
2015	1,998 99.4	331 99.4	1,300 99.5	229 100.0	83 100.0	2,597 99.2	699 99.3	790 99.7		2,309 99.4
2016	1,861 99.6	296 99.7	1,217 99.7	208 99.5	83 96.4	2,412 99.4	669 98.7	720 99.6		2,119 99.5
2017	1,748 99.3	271 98.9	1,125 99.6	184 99.5	75 100.0	2,214 99.3	622 99.5	677 99.4		2,015 99.3
2018	1,641 99.4	236 100.0	1,060 99.2	174 99.4	69 100.0	2,070 99.4	608 99.0	641 99.7		1,916 99.3

Year	Sample K N %	Sample L1 N %	Sample L2 N %	Sample L3 N %	Sample M1 N %	Sample M2 N %	Sample M3/4 N %	Sample M5 N %	Sample N N %	Sample O N %
2010		2,074	2,500							
2011		2,083 98.8	2,271 98.1	924						
2012	1,526	1,867 99.6	2,255 98.5	943 98.7						
2013	1,564 99.0	1,753 99.3	2,177 98.8	920 99.1	2,723					
2014	1,448 99.4	1,512 99.4	2,027 98.2	836 98.6	2,828 98.8					
2015	1,308 99.3	1,404 99.4	1,880 98.4	789 97.8	2,456 98.0	1,096				
2016	1,209 99.3	1,287 99.5	1,736 98.6	732 98.2	2,116 97.7	1,096 97.1	3,289			
2017	1,105 99.5	1,209 99.3	1,587 98.6	686 97.8	1,794 97.9	931 98.1	3,351 ²⁹ 93.6	1,519	2,314	
2018	1,067 99.0	1,151 98.9	1,494 98.1	650 98.2	1,605 98.4	688 98.7	3,111 93.9	1,585 93.2	2,644 98.9	935

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

²⁹This number contains 112 cases that had to be deleted in 2016, due to incorrectly conducted interviews, and that were subsequently surveyed in 2017. Furthermore 112 cases had to be deleted in 2017 due to incorrectly conducted interviews.

3.2 Predicting the Probability of Successful vs. Unsuccessful Follow-Ups in the Year 2018

Based on household and interview level characteristics measured in 2017, we aim at predicting the probability of re-contacting a household relative to unsuccessful follow-up in 2018. Among a very large number of regressors that we tested in preliminary analyses, we identified a small set of variables that exert a robust effect on the probability of successful follow-ups ($p < 0.05$). Table 3.2 describes the regressors and Table 3.3 reports the subsample-specific estimates of logit models for the probability of re-contacting a household relative to unsuccessful follow-up.

Note that the estimates of regression models of the previous waves from 1985 to 2017 are not reported in the present data documentation due to space restrictions. These can be obtained from previous attrition documentations (e.g. Siegers et al. (2019)).

Table 3.2: Definition of the Regressors of the Logit Model of Refusal

Variable	Label	Value
Interview Characteristics		
New Household	Household new in SOEP	0/1
New Address	Household moved	0/1
New SOEP Member	Head of household had less than 4 interviews	0/1
SOEP Household Moved	Participating household moved to new location	0/1
Temporary Drop-Out	Temporary drop-out of household in prev. year	0/1
Temp. Drop-Out Related HH	Temporary drop-out of related household	0/1
Drop-Out Related HH	Ultimate drop-out of related household	0/1
Phone Unknown	Telephone number undisclosed	0/1
Email Known	Email address disclosed	0/1
Late Interview	Interview done in later months of interviewing period	0/1
DJ Cognitive Test	Completed "Lust auf DJ" – cognitive tests for ages 16-17	0/1
No Consent to RL	No consent to record linkage	0/1
Demographic Characteristics		
Single Household	One-person household	0/1
Partner in Household	Head of household lived together with partner last year	0/1
Separation	Household member(s) separated from partner last year	0/1
Younger than 25	Head of household is younger than 25 years old	0/1
Age 25-34	Head of household between 25 and 34 years old	0/1
Work, Education and Finances		
Changing Work Place	Household member(s) works in different locations	0/1
Care Insurance	Household member(s) receives long-term care insurance benefits	0/1
Insurance Change	Head of household changed health insurance provider last year	0/1
Unemployed	Household member(s) is registered unemployed	0/1
Low Disposable Income	Low disposable household income – 1st quartile	0/1
No Car in HH	Household does not own a car	0/1
Low Education	Head of household has low education level	0/1
Can Write German	Household member(s) is proficient in written German	0/1
Health, Personality and Activities		
Sleep Disorder	Household member(s) has sleep disorder	0/1
Low Life Satisfaction	Head of household is dissatisfied with his/her life	0/1
Extreme Answers	High number of extreme answers of attitude questions 4th Q.	0/1

Table 3.2 – *Continued from previous page*

Variable	Label	Value
High Extraversion	Household member(s) shows high extraversion	0/1
No Social Cohesion Concerns	Household member(s) not worried about solidarity in society	0/1
Job Security Concerns	Head of household has concerns about his/her job security	0/1
Some Worries Not to Stay	Household member(s) somewhat worried to be unable to stay in Germany	0/1
Civic Freedom	Household member(s) considers civic freedom in county of origin decent to high	0/1
Citizens' Initiative	Household member(s) participates in citizens' initiative/ polit. party	0/1
No Cultural Activities	Head of household never attends cultural events	0/1
Regular Guests	Household has at least once a month guests for dinner	0/1
Building, Area and Region		
No Storage Areas	Dwelling has no cellar or storage areas	0/1
High Fluctuation	Household located in area with high fluctuation of residents	0/1
AFD Voters Area	Household located in area with high share of AFD voters	0/1
GRUENE Voters Area	Household located in area with high share of GRUENE voters	0/1
SPD Voters Area	Household located in area with high share of SPD voters	0/1
Foreigner Area	Household located in area with less than 60% German residents	0/1
Academics High	Household located in area with high share of academics	0/1

Table 3.3: Estimates of Logit Models of the Probability of Re-Contacting a Household (Relative to Unsuccessful Follow-Up) in 2018

	Sample A	Sample C	Sample F	Sample G	Sample J	Sample K	Sample L1	Sample L2	Sample L3	Sample M1	Sample M2	Sample M3/4	Sample M5	Sample N
Intercept	1.89***	4.24***	2.57***	2.03***	3.36***	3.29***	3.95***	2.58***	3.73***	2.41***	3.06***	2.52***	1.62***	2.67***
Interview Characteristics														
New Household	-1.23***	-1.68**	-1.66***	-1.01**				-1.21***	-1.42**	-1.20***		-1.60***	-0.60***	
New Address	-0.59**	-2.00**	-1.00**		-1.34***	-1.86**	-1.12**	-1.61***		-1.43***	-1.47***	-1.43***		-1.21***
New SOEP Member						-1.36**								
SOEP Household Moved					-0.66*									
Temporary Drop-Out		-1.99**			-1.26**			-1.01**	-1.00*			-0.89***		
Interview Related Household														-1.01***
Drop-Out Related Household													-0.80***	
Phone Unknown				-0.59*	-1.51***	-1.80**	-1.91***	-0.68***	-0.99*	-0.94***		-0.76***	-0.89***	-0.85***
Email Known								0.62*						
Late Interview			-0.48*											
DJ Cognitive Test										-0.76*				
No Consent to RL													-0.33*	
Demographic Characteristics														
Single Household											-1.09**	-0.34***	-0.39***	
Partner in Household										0.41*				
Separation						-1.10*								
Younger than 25							-1.61**				-0.94*			
Age 25-34					-0.71*									
Work, Education and Finances														
Changing Work Place			-0.76**											
Care Insurance		-1.83**												
Insurance Change											-1.08*			
Unemployed									-1.21*					
Low Disposable Income														-0.63**
No Car in HH				-0.66*										
Low Education								-0.64**						
Can Write German													0.35**	
Health, Personality and Activities														
Sleep Disorder					-1.01**									
Low Life Satisfaction						-0.92*								
Extreme Answers													0.33**	
High Extraversion							-1.03*							
No Social Cohesion Concerns		-1.10*												
Job Security Concerns									-0.96*					

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

In Samples B, D, E and H less than 4 households were not re-contacted and effects of independent variables could not be reliably identified. Thus for these samples the weighting factor in this step is a constant and they are omitted from this table.

Table 3.3 – *Continued from previous page*

	Sample A	Sample C	Sample F	Sample G	Sample J	Sample K	Sample L1	Sample L2	Sample L3	Sample M1	Sample M2	Sample M3/4	Sample M5	Sample N
Some Worries Not to Stay												0.32*		
Civic Freedom													-0.27*	
Citizens' Initiative		-1.71*												
No Cultural Activities							-1.04*							
Regular Guests													0.23*	
Building, Area and Region														
No Storage Areas									-1.04*					
High Fluctuation		-1.17*												
AFD Voters Area										-0.64**				
GRUENE Voters Area									-1.19**					
SPD Voters Area											-0.70*		0.41**	
Foreigner Area														-0.52**
Academics High													-0.26*	
<i>No. of Observations</i>	1,641	1,060	2,070	641	1,916	1,067	1,151	1,494	650	1,605	688	3,110	1,585	2,418
<i>Log Likelihood</i>	-41.82	-24.05	-36.53	-21.96	-36.60	-22.98	-26.20	-76.40	-28.45	-65.41	-25.88	-447.89	-285.70	-68.53

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

In Samples B, D, E and H less than 4 households were not re-contacted and effects of independent variables could not be reliably identified. Thus for these samples the weighting factor in this step is a constant and they are omitted from this table.

4 Panel Attrition Due to Refusals

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

4.1 The Frequency of Participation

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

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

Year	Sample A		Sample B		Sample C		Sample D		Sample E		Sample F		Sample G		Sample H		Sample I		Sample J	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1984	4528		1393																	
1985	4611	89.8	1326	89.1																
1986	4442	89.2	1290	87.4																
1987	4194	93.2	1204	92.7																
1988	4105	91.2	1180	90.8																
1989	3949	92.4	1146	91.0																
1990	3871	93.3	1111	92.5	2179															
1991	3842	94.0	1143	92.4	2213	91.7														
1992	3833	93.5	1144	92.7	2290	88.2														
1993	3838	93.9	1156	92.0	2208	89.2														
1994	3821	93.6	1139	89.8	2122	92.3	236													
1995	3766	93.6	1097	89.5	2101	92.2	540	96.7												
1996	3734	93.3	1061	90.5	2092	93.3	542	91.9												
1997	3674	94.1	1029	90.5	2076	93.5	537	89.2												
1998	3645	92.9	1013	88.6	2066	91.3	523	84.3	1056											
1999	3616	92.0	969	88.5	2030	93.3	495	85.9	1084	81.7										
2000	3535	91.7	929	88.3	2018	93.1	466	91.2	959	87.8	6043									
2001	3448	91.9	899	90.0	2028	91.2	450	88.4	913	88.8	6100	80.5								
2002	3396	92.0	869	88.1	1996	91.1	449	89.5	868	89.1	5420	84.6	1224							
2003	3318	92.6	837	88.6	1974	91.5	432	92.4	828	89.9	4951	88.6	1047	87.0						
2004	3253	92.5	800	89.3	1955	92.7	435	89.2	795	92.1	4719	89.7	1007	89.8						
2005	3214	91.4	774	90.2	1954	90.6	426	89.0	782	90.3	4564	89.2	998	88.1						
2006	3130	90.1	767	85.4	1930	89.0	420	85.7	768	89.3	4370	89.1	990	86.8	1506					
2007	2992	91.0	721	85.2	1832	90.3	385	89.6	725	89.2	4138	89.3	926	89.0	1523	78.0				
2008	2850	90.7	671	84.9	1759	90.5	370	88.6	678	88.8	3939	89.2	901	87.3	1321	81.9				
2009	2723	89.0	616	81.2	1693	90.7	350	87.4	636	90.3	3746	88.2	866	87.4	1142	87.2	1495			
2010	2565	87.5	545	80.9	1627	88.3	333	83.5	604	91.6	3523	86.7	825	90.1	1054	86.6	1709	68.8		
2011	2417	88.9	491	79.6	1538	88.1	301	88.4	589	92.5	3308	87.2	794	88.9	988	86.8			3136	
2012	2285	89.0	439	78.8	1465	89.6	286	87.8	115	80.0	3073	87.9	772	89.0	927	88.2			3179	80.4
2013	2172	89.7	390	82.3	1413	88.5	267	86.9	98	83.7	2873	89.3	730	92.7	873	89.7			2857	80.7
2014	2065	90.8	359	84.1	1346	90.0	249	85.5	90	86.7	2732	88.4	720	89.0	823	88.9			2497	84.5
2015	1986	88.6	329	81.5	1294	87.4	229	84.3	83	84.3	2577	88.2	694	87.3	788	86.8			2296	86.4
2016	1853	87.9	295	77.3	1213	88.5	207	83.6	80	85.0	2398	87.3	660	89.4	717	89.1			2108	89.3
2017	1736	88.0	268	75.0	1120	89.0	183	90.2	75	89.3	2199	89.5	619	90.6	673	88.3			2001	88.8
2018	1631	86.1	236	75.0	1051	88.4	173	85.0	69	85.5	2058	88.0	602	88.5	639	85.8			1902	89.0

Year	Sample K		Sample L1		Sample L2		Sample L3		Sample M1		Sample M2		Sample M3/4		Sample M5		Sample N		Sample O	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2010			2074		2500															
2011			2057	80.1	2228	87.9	924													
2012	1526		1859	78.9	2222	85.8	931	87.2												
2013	1549	82.7	1741	78.2	2151	83.9	912	82.9	2723											
2014	1439	82.5	1503	83.0	1990	71.2	824	72.7	2793	72.0										
2015	1299	85.3	1396	84.8	1850	74.5	772	76.3	2407	69.3	1096									
2016	1201	87.1	1280	87.7	1712	73.9	719	75.0	2067	72.2	1064	62.0	3289							
2017	1099	89.8	1200	87.9	1564	79.7	671	77.8	1757	76.8	913	61.2	3138 ³⁰	73.0	1519		2314			
2018	1056	88.4	1138	87.1	1465	79.9	638	79.3	1579	76.2	679	71.7	2922	69.7	1477	68.0	2615	85.6	935	

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

³⁰This number contains 112 cases that had to be deleted in 2016, due to incorrectly conducted interviews, and that were subsequently surveyed in 2017. Furthermore 112 cases had to be deleted in 2017 due to incorrectly conducted interviews.

4.2 Predicting the Probability of Re-Interviewing vs. Refusal in the Year 2018

Based on the household and interview characteristics measured in the year 2017, and some regional information measured in 2018, we aim at predicting the probability of agreement vs. refusal to participate in the survey for households that were re-contacted in 2018. The individual attributes refer in many cases to the head of the household in the previous wave, but for split-off households the attributes are based on the information from the person who moved out of the panel household (in the case of several persons, the first person mentioned in the address protocol). In many other cases, personal information is aggregated at the level of households, for instance, rare events, such as the presence of individuals with an acute medical condition.

As in the case of predicting successful follow-ups, we use only model specifications where all included regressors are to be considered statistically significant (that is different from zero). The definition of the regressors is given in Table 4.2. Table 4.3 reports the subsample-specific estimates of logit models for the probability of participating relative to refusing to participate. Note again that the estimates of regression models of the previous waves 1985 through 2017 are not reported in the present documentation due to space restrictions. These can as well be found in previous attrition reports (e.g. Siegers et al. (2019)).

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

Variable	Label	Value
Interview Characteristics		
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview	0/1
Short Interview	Duration of the interview less than 10 Minutes	0/1
Email Known	Email address disclosed	0/1
Interviewer Related HH	Same interviewer in related household	0/1
Late Interview	Interview done in later months of interviewing period	0/1
Mode Change	Change of interview mode between the last two waves	0/1
New Address	Household moved	0/1
Mother-Child-Questionnaire	Additional mother-child-questionnaire in household	0/1
New Household	Household new in SOEP	0/1
Not Original Sample Member	Head of household is not an original sample member	0/1
High Item Nonresponse P.	Household member(s) has high item nonresponse in person questionnaire	0/1
High Item Nonresponse H.	High item nonresponse in household questionnaire	0/1
Missings Finance H.	High item nonresponse in financial questions in household questionnaire	0/1
Part. Unit Nonresponse	Household member(s) did not participate last wave	0/1
Interview Related HH	Successful interview of related household	0/1
Drop-Out of Related HH	Ultimate drop-out of related household	0/1
Phone Unknown	Telephone number undisclosed	0/1
Temporary Drop-Out	Temporary drop-out of household in previous year	0/1
Greek Subsample	Household is part of Sample B – Greek migrants	0/1
New SOEP Member	Head of household had less than 4 interviews	0/1
New SOEP Household	Household was newly founded by SOEP member	0/1
Person Present HH	Household member(s) present during interview	0/1
Demographic Characteristics		
Single Household	One-person household	0/1
Single	Head of household is single	0/1
Divorced	Head of household is divorced	0/1
Widowed	Head of household is widowed	0/1
Married	Household member(s) got married in previous year	0/1
Family Household	4 or more persons live in household	0/1
Female Head of HH	Head of household is female	0/1
Foreigner in HH.	Household member(s) with non-German nationality	0/1

Table 4.2 – *Continued from previous page*

Variable	Label	Value
Age 55-64	Head of household between 55 and 64 years old	0/1
Work, Education and Financial Situation		
Same Employer 1st Q.	Head of household: Duration working for the current employer, 1st quartile	0/1
Same Employer 2nd Q.	Head of household: Duration working for the current employer, 2nd quartile	0/1
Same Employer 3rd Q.	Head of household: Duration working for the current employer, 3rd quartile	0/1
Same Employer 4th Q.	Head of household: Duration working for the current employer, 4th quartile	0/1
Unemployed	Household member(s) is registered unemployed	0/1
Received ALG I benefits	Household member(s) received ALG I unemployment benefits last month	0/1
Receiving ALG II benefits	Household member(s) receiving ALG II unemployment benefits	0/1
Low Disposable Income	Household net income within the 1st quartile	0/1
Care Insurance	HH member(s) receives long-term care insurance benefits	0/1
Insurance Change	Head of household changed health insurance provider last year	0/1
Investment Securities	Household owned savings or investment securities last year	0/1
No Emergency Savings	Household has no savings for emergencies at its disposal	0/1
Left Job	Head of household has left a job in previous year	0/1
Open-Ended Contract	Head of household has a permanent employment contract	0/1
Inflexible Work Hours	Head of household has little flexibility in organizing working hours	0/1
Evening Work	Head of household often has to work in the evening	0/1
Night Work	Head of household often has to work in the night	0/1
Commuting	Household member(s) lives at least 20 km away from work place	0/1
Unskilled Work	Household member(s) job(s) corresponds to semi-/unskilled work	0/1
University Degree	Head of household has university degree	0/1
Health, Personality and Activities		
Burnout	Household member(s) diagnosed with burnout syndrome	0/1
Joint Disease	Household member(s) diagnosed with joint disease(s)	0/1
Depression	Household member(s) diagnosed with depression	0/1
High Blood Pressure	Household member(s) diagnosed with high blood pressure	0/1
Sleep Disorder	Household member(s) diagnosed with sleep disorder	0/1
Migraine	Household member(s) diagnosed with migraine	0/1
Other Illness ³¹	Household member(s) diagnosed with other illness(es)	0/1
No Health Concerns	Head of household is not concerned about own health	0/1

³¹Illness(es) other than sleep disorder, diabetes, asthma, cardiac disease, cancer, migraine, high blood pressure, depression, dementia or joint disease

Table 4.2 – *Continued from previous page*

Variable	Label	Value
Unhappy	Head of household did not often feel happy in the last 4 weeks	0/1
Economic Worries	Household member(s) very worried about personal economic situation	0/1
No Anti-Foreignism Concerns	Household member(s) not worried about hostility towards foreigners	0/1
Anti-Foreignism Concerns	Household member(s) worried about hostility towards foreigners	0/1
No Economic Concerns	Household member(s) not worried about the economy in general	0/1
Economic Concerns	Household member(s) worried about the economy in general	0/1
Peace Concerns	Head of household worried about the maintaining of peace	0/1
Low Satisfaction Family	Household member(s) dissatisfied with family life	0/1
Strong Polit. Interest	Head of household is very interested in politics	0/1
High Risk Affinity	Head of household is willing to take risks	0/1
Social Contacts	Household member(s) meets friends or neighbors at least weekly	0/1
Not Sociable	Household member(s) never meets friends or neighbors	0/1
Revenge for Injustice	Household member(s) would take a revenge if suffered a great wrong	0/1
Revenge for Insults	Household member(s) would react with insults if feeling insulted	0/1
High Conscientiousness	Household member(s) shows high values on conscientiousness-scales	0/1
High Extraversion	Household member(s) shows high values on extraversion-scales	0/1
High Openness	Household member(s) shows high values on openness-scales	0/1
Many Friends	Head of household has more than ten close friends	0/1
Regular Guests	Household has at least once a month guests for dinner	0/1
Visited Foreigners	Head of household visited foreigner(s) in prev. year	0/1
Foreign Visitors	Head of household was visited by foreigner(s) in prev. year	0/1
Honorary Work	Household member(s) volunteers in clubs or social services	0/1
Churchgoing	Head of Household attended often religious events/church	0/1
Leisure Time	Household member(s) spends at least 3 hours on leisure activities weekdays	0/1
Building, Area, and Region		
Small Dwelling	Area of the dwelling is within the first tertile	0/1
Solar System	Dwelling is connected to solar power system	0/1
Single-Family House	Household lives in single-/two-family house	0/1
High-Rise Building	Household lives in a high-rise building (9 or more stories)	0/1
High Voter Turnout	Household located in area with high voter turnout	0/1
AFD Voters Area	Household located in area with high share of AFD voters	0/1
FDP Voters Area	Household located in area with high share of FDP voters	0/1
SPD Voters Area	Household located in area with high share of SPD voters	0/1
Prosperous Region	Household located in area with positive demographic and economic growth	0/1

Table 4.2 – *Continued from previous page*

Variable	Label	Value
Exodus Region	Household located in area with low/no demographic and economic growth	0/1
Supraregional Newspapers	Household located in area with high affinity towards supereg. newsp.	0/1
Internet Affinity	Household located in area with high internet usage	0/1
Foreigner Area	Household located in area with less than 60% German residents	0/1
Single Households Area	Household located in area with high high share of single households	0/1
Academics Low	Household located in area with low share of academics	0/1
Academics High	Household located in area with high share of academics	0/1
Low Share Abitur Graduates	Household located in area with low share of Abitur graduates	0/1
Low Average Age	Household located in area with low average age	0/1
Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg	Household located in Rhineland-Palatinate or Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg	0/1
Lower Saxony/Bremen	Household located in Rhineland-Palatinate or Lower Saxony/Bremen	0/1
Hesse	Household located in Rhineland-Palatinate or Hesse	0/1
Bavaria	Household located in Rhineland-Palatinate or Bavaria	0/1
Thuringia	Household located in Thuringia	0/1
Refugee/Asylum Seeker Specific Variables		
No Vouchers	Household covers some/most demand not via vouchers/contributions in kind	0/1
Some Worries Not to Stay	Household member(s) somewhat worried to be unable to stay in Germany	0/1
Compatriots Rarely	Household member(s) rarely/never meets people from own country of origin	0/1
Compatriots Daily	Household member(s) meets people from country of origin on a daily basis	0/1
No Asylum Benefits	Household does not receive asylum seeker benefits (AsylbLG)	0/1
Can Write German	Household member(s) is proficient in written German	0/1
Can Write English	Household member(s) is (somewhat) proficient in written English	0/1

Table 4.3: Estimates of Logit Models for the Probability of Re-Interviewing a Household (Relative to Refusal) in 2018

	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C	Sample D	Sample E	Sample F	Sample G	Sample H	Sample J	Sample K	Sample L1	Sample L2	Sample L3	Sample M1	Sample M2	Sample M3/4	Sample M5	Sample N
Intercept	0.46***	1.03***	0.99***	1.27***	1.22***	0.88***	0.74***	1.36***	0.88***	0.99***	1.11***	0.51***	0.79***	0.43***	0.74***	0.50***	0.32**	1.12***
Interview Characteristics																		
CAPI	0.17*													0.17*				
Short Interview																		
Email Known	0.18*											0.18*	0.30*			0.22**		
Interviewer Related HH		-1.20***																0.34*
Late Interview	-0.31***					-0.27***	-0.35**											
Mode Change								-0.61*										
New Address			-0.47**															
Mother-Child-Questionnaire															0.28*			
New Household	-0.74**		-0.83**			-1.10***				-1.21***	-0.83**	-0.53**	-0.84*	-0.69**				-0.79***
Not Original Sample Member				-0.94***		-0.14*		-0.69***	-0.43***		-0.40***	-0.18*		-0.27**	-0.68***			
High Item Nonresponse P.												-0.24**					-0.19**	
High Item Nonresponse H.						-0.22**												-0.21**
Missings Finance H.								-0.67**										
Part. Unit Nonresponse											-0.39**	-0.48***						-0.32***
Interview Related HH	0.20**																	
Drop-Out Related HH	-0.30*																	
Phone Unknown		-2.19***	-0.38**			-0.34**			-0.81***	-0.46*		-0.51***		-0.92***	-0.75***	-0.59***	-0.87***	-0.24**
Temporary Drop-Out	-2.16***		-1.49***			-1.56***	-1.39***	-1.49***	-1.48***	-2.10***	-1.43***	-1.04***	-1.50***	-1.28***	-0.79**	-0.43***		
Greek Subsample		-1.31**																
New SOEP Member													-0.69*					
New SOEP Household										-0.58*								
Person Present HH	-0.47*																	
Demographic Characteristics																		
Single Household																-0.24***		
Single		-1.74***																
Divorced									0.26**									
Widowed																	-0.62*	
Married																		-0.45***
Family Household		-0.70*															0.38***	
Female Head of HH												0.21**					0.19*	
Foreigner in HH.																		-0.30*
Age 55-64												0.23*	-0.36*					
Work, Education and Financial Situation																		
Same Employer 1st Q.	0.17*																	
Same Employer 2nd Q.		-0.80*																

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

Table 4.3 – Continued from previous page

	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C	Sample D	Sample E	Sample F	Sample G	Sample H	Sample J	Sample K	Sample L1	Sample L2	Sample L3	Sample M1	Sample M2	Sample M3/4	Sample M5	Sample N
Same Employer 3rd Q.		-1.32***							0.26*			0.19*						
Same Employer 4th Q.															-0.31*			
Unemployed												0.33**				0.13*		
Received ALG I Benefits															-0.92*			
Receiving ALG II Benefits																0.15*	0.16*	
Low Disposable Income	-0.32*														0.30***			
Care Insurance	-0.81***																	
Insurance Change							-0.49*											
Investment Securities						0.27*		-0.37*			0.40**							
No Emergency Savings							-0.82***											
Left Job															0.19*			
Open-Ended Contract			0.19*								-0.22*							
Inflexible Work Hours																		-0.17**
Evening Work															0.30*			
Night Work					-1.46*													
Commuting							0.34*											
Unskilled Work															0.26*			
University Degree						0.20**												
Health, Personality and Activities																		
Burnout													-0.38*					
Joint Disease	0.18*																	
Depression			-0.34**															
High Blood Pressure						0.15*												
Sleep Disorder		-1.07**																
Migraine	0.30*																	
Other Illness		0.84*													0.42*			
No Health Concerns	0.21*																	
Unhappy																		0.17**
Economic Worries										0.37*								
No Anti-Foreignism Concerns						0.23**				0.25*								
Anti-Foreignism Concerns																		-0.18***
No Economic Concerns			0.21*															
Economic Concerns															-0.36*			
Peace Concerns							0.28*								0.30*			
Low Satisfaction Family	0.23**																	
Strong Polit. Interest								0.41**				0.18*		0.19*		0.17*		
High Risk Affinity															-0.25*			
Social Contacts									0.17*									
Not Sociable																		-0.57**
Revenge for Injustice																	0.56***	

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

Table 4.3 – Continued from previous page

	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C	Sample D	Sample E	Sample F	Sample G	Sample H	Sample J	Sample K	Sample L1	Sample L2	Sample L3	Sample M1	Sample M2	Sample M3/4	Sample M5	Sample N
Revenge for Insults																	–0.52***	
High Conscientiousness																0.17**		
High Extraversion								–0.30*										
High Openness							0.29*											
Many Friends													–0.39*					
Regular Guests		–0.94**																
Visited Foreigner		1.53***																
Foreign Visitors							0.31*											
Honorary Work		1.13***																
Churchgoing		–1.07**																
Leisure Time															0.39*			
Building, Area, and Region																		
Small Dwelling		1.01**																
Solar System													0.34**					
Single-Family House							–0.39**											
High-Rise Building						0.19*												
High Voter Turnout																		–0.20**
AFD Voters Area																	0.17*	0.17*
FDP Voters Area								–0.38*										
SPD Voters Area																		–0.21**
Prosperous Region															–0.28*			
Exodus Region		0.83**					0.32*			–0.20*								
Supraregional Newspapers			0.37*															
Internet Affinity		–0.69*						–0.52***										
Foreigner Area	0.41***														–0.30*			
Single Households Area			–0.33***														–0.16*	
Academics Low																		–0.18**
Academics High					–0.94*													
Low Share Abitur Graduates		1.38**																
Low Average Age		0.95**																
Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg																	–0.62***	
Lower Saxony/Bremen				–1.16*														
Hesse													–0.55**					
Bavaria													–0.40**			–0.23**		
Thuringia								–0.73**										
Refugee/Asylum Seeker Specific Variables																		
No Vouchers																	0.26*	
Some Worries not to Stay																	–0.24*	
Compatriots Rarely																	–0.28***	
Compatriots Daily																0.15*		

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

Table 4.3 – *Continued from previous page*

	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C	Sample D	Sample E	Sample F	Sample G	Sample H	Sample J	Sample K	Sample L1	Sample L2	Sample L3	Sample M1	Sample M2	Sample M3/4	Sample M5	Sample N
No Asylum Benefits																		-0.22**
Can Write German						-0.53***												
Can Write English																		0.19**
<i>Number of Observations</i>	1,631	236	1,051	106	69	2,058	602	639	1,902	1,056	1,138	1,465	638	1,579	679	2,922	1,477	2,396
<i>Log Likelihood</i>	-531.18	-68.12	-322.91	-31.87	-22.46	-631.27	-174.05	-189.06	-531.79	-287.30	-365.98	-605.11	-248.33	-693.56	-307.38	-1,617.38	-785.35	-905.26

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

5 Margins used in the Post-Stratification Process

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

Table 5.1: Marginal Distributions - Household Level

Variables	Marginal Distributions
Federal State ³² (<i>Fed. State</i>)	Berlin, Brandenburg Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein Bremen, Lower Saxony North Rhine-Westphalia Hesse Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate Baden-Wuerttemberg Bavaria Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia Saxony
Size of Municipality (<i>Mun. Size</i>)	Less than 20,000 inhabitants 20,000-100,000 inhabitants 100,000-500,000 inhabitants More than 500,000 inhabitants
Household Size (<i>H. Type</i>)	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 or more members
Houseowner (<i>Owner</i>)	owner — tenant

³²Different categorisation:

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

Sample J: 16 units for each Federal State

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

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Marginal Distributions
Household Typology (<i>H. Type</i>)	Single household 2 adults without children 2 adults, 1 or 2 children Single parent, less than 3 children Single parent, 3 or more children Families with more than 3 children Remaining households
Migration Second Generation (<i>Migr.</i>)	No 2 nd generation migrant in household at least one 2 nd gen. migrant in household born after 1995 at least one 2 nd gen. migrant in household born 1975-1994 at least one 2 nd gen. migr. born 1975-1994 and one after 1995
Nationality (<i>Nat.</i>)	EU Country — Former Yugoslavia — Turkey — CIS countries Rest of the world — Only German nationality
Year of Immigration (<i>Imm. Year</i>)	1900-1979 — 1980-1984 — 1985-1989 — 1990-1994 1995-1999 — 2000-2004 — 2005-2009 — 2010-2013 ³³ — Other
Target Population AB (<i>AB</i>)	Household size and country of origin (<i>altogether 47 combinations</i>)
Target Population E, F (<i>E, F</i>)	West Germany, all household members German West Germany, at least one household member without Ger. nat. East Germany
Target Population G (<i>G</i>)	West Germany, household income <DM 7,500 East Germany, household income <DM 7,500 West Germany, household income DM 7,500-10,000 East Germany, household income DM 7,500-10,000 West Germany, household income >DM 10,000 East Germany, household income >DM 10,000

³³The additional category “2010-2013” is used from 2015 on

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

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

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Marginal Distributions
Target Population H, J, K (<i>H, J, K</i>)	West Germany (without Berlin), all household members German West Germany, at least one household member without Ger. Nat. East Germany (incl. Berlin)
Household Size and Number of Employed Household Members ³⁴ (<i>Empl.</i>)	Single household, not employed Single household, employed 2 members, not employed 2 members, 1 employed 2 members, 2 employed 3 members, not employed 3 members, 1 employed 3 members, 2 employed 3 members, 3 employed 4 or more members, not employed 4 or more members, 1 employed 4 or more members, 2 employed 4 or more members, 3 employed 4 or more members, 4 or more employed
Unemployment Benefits (<i>ALG</i>)	Household in West Germany receiving ALG II ³⁵ Household in West Germany without ALG II Household in East Germany receiving ALG II Household in East Germany without ALG II
Greater Regions (<i>Reg.</i>)	North Germany — East Germany South Germany — West Germany

³⁴ *Sample J*: sorted by East and West Germany

³⁵ Arbeitslosengeld II

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Marginal Distributions
Target Population M1 (M1) ³⁶	1st Generation, 1995-2004, Turkey
	1st Generation, 1995-2004, Spain/Greece/Italy
	1st Generation, 1995-2004, Poland
	1st Generation, 1995-2004, CIS countries
	1st Generation, 1995-2004, Arabic Countries
	1st Generation, 1995-2004, Late repatriate
	1st Generation, 1995-2004, Rest of the world
	1st Generation, after 2005, Turkey, Spain, Greece
	1st Generation, after 2005, Poland
	1st Generation, after 2005, CIS countries
	1st Generation, after 2005, Rest of the world
	2nd Generation, Not Turkey
	2nd Generation, Turkey
Target Population M2 (M2) ³⁵	2009-2011, Germany
	2009-2011, Poland
	2009-2011, Romania, Bulgaria
	2009-2011, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece
	2009-2011, Rest of Western Europe
	2009-2011, Rest of Eastern Europe
	2009-2011, Islamic States
	2009-2011, Rest of the World
	2012-2013, Germany
	2012-2013, Poland
	2012-2013, Romania/Bulgaria
	2012-2013, Italy/Portugal/Spain/Greece
	2012-2013, Rest of Western Europe
	2012-2013, Rest of Eastern Europe
Target Population M3/4 (M3/4)	2012-2013, Islamic States
	2012-2013, Rest of the world
	(At least one) M3/4-eligible Person
	moved into existing household
	Household founded by M3/4-eligible person(s)
	M3/4-eligible Person(s) living in refugee shelter
	HH not M3/4-eligible

³⁶Personal characteristics are aggregated on the household level according to the following order: 1. earliest year of immigration; 2. oldest household member; 3. female household member; 4. random household member

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Marginal Distributions
Target Population M5 (M5)	(At least one) M5-eligible Person moved into existing household Household founded by M5-eligible person(s) M5-eligible Person(s) living in refugee shelter HH not M5-eligible
Target Population N (N)	Part of target population of Sample N Not part of target population of Sample N ³⁷
Refugee in Household (Ref.)	(At least one) Person in household came to Germany as a refugee between 2013 and 2016 No person in household that came to Germany as a refugee between 2013 and 2016 ³⁸
Target Population O (O)	Part of "Soziale Stadt"-area Western Germany Part of "Soziale Stadt"-area Eastern Germany HH not part of target population of Sample O

³⁷The Sample N target population consists of households in which at least one household member, on the reference date of 1 December 2011, met the following requirements: adult from 16 through 65 years of age and living in Germany.

³⁸The term "refugee" refers to the target populations of Samples M3/4 in 2016 and Samples M3/4 and M5 from 2017 on.

Table 5.2: Margins - Household Level

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

Table 5.2 – *Continued from previous page*

Year (Samples)	Fed. State	Mun. Size	H. Size	Owner	H. Type	Migr.	Nat.	Imm. Year	Reg.	M1	M2	M3/4	M5	N	Ref.	O
2013 (A-M1)	+ * M1	+ * M1	+ * M1	+ *	+ *	+ *	+	+	M1	+ M1						
2014 (A-M1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+								
2015 (A-M2)	+ * M2	+ * M2	+ * M2	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	M2		+ M2					
2016 (A-M3/4)	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *				*			+	
2017 (A-N)	+ * N	+ * N	+ * N	+ *	+ * N	+ * N	+ * N	+ * N					*	*	+	
2018 (A-O)	+ * O	+ * O	+ * O	+ *	+ * O	+ * O	+ * O	+ * O							+ *	* O

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

Table 5.3: Marginal Distributions - Person Level

Variables	Distributions
Age and Gender	0-4 male — 0-4 female — 5-9 male — 5-9 female 10-14 male — 10-14 female — 15-19 male — 15-19 female 20-24 male — 20-24 female — 25-29 male — 25-29 female 30-34 male — 30-34 female — 35-39 male — 35-39 female 40-44 male — 40-44 female — 45-49 male — 45-49 female 50-54 male — 50-54 female — 55-59 male — 55-59 female 60-64 male — 60-64 female — 65-69 male — 65-69 female 70+ male — 70+ female
Household Typology (<i>H. Type</i>)	1 adult and 0 children — 2 adults and 0 children 3 adults and 0 children — 4 or more adults and 0 children 1 adult and 1 or more children — 2 adults and 1 child 2 adults and 2 children — 2 adults and 3 or more children 3 adults and 1 or more children 4 or more adults and 1 or more children
German Nationality (<i>German</i>)	German nationality — Other nationality
Migration Second Generation (<i>Migrant 2nd Gen.</i>)	Indirect migration, born after 1995 Indirect migration, German nat., born 1975/1994 Indirect migration, other nat., born 1975/1994 Indirect migration, other nat. born before 1964 until 1974 Direct or no migration, or indirect migration, but German nationality and born before 1975
Foreign Nationality (<i>Nation.</i>)	EU Country — Former Yugoslavia — CIS countries — Turkey Rest of the world — Only German nationality
Year of Immigration (<i>Imm. Year</i>)	1900-1979 — 1980-1984 — 1985-1989 — 1990-1994 1995-1999 — 2000-2004 — 2005-2009 — 2010-2013 ³⁹ — Other
Target Population G (<i>G</i>)	West Germany, household income <DM 7,500 East Germany, household income <DM 7,500 West Germany, household income DM 7,500-10,000 East Germany, household income DM 7,500-10,000 West Germany, household income >DM 10,000 East Germany, household income >DM 10,000

³⁹ An adjusted category “2010-2013” is used from 2015 on.

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Distributions
Age ⁴⁰	0-4 — 5-9 — 10-14 — 15-19 — 20-24 — 25-29 — 30-34 35-39 — 40-44 — 45-49 — 50-54 — 55-59 — 60-64 — 65+
Gender	Male — Female
Target Population L1 (L1)	<i>Four different variables:</i> Household with child born in 2007 (yes/no) Household with child born in 2008 (yes/no) Household with child born in 2009 (yes/no) Household with child born in the 1st quarter of 2010 (yes/no)
Target Population L2 (L2)	Family with low income (LI) Single parent household (SP) Household with at least 3 children (3+) (LI) and (SP) household (LI) and (3+) household (SP) and (3+) household (LI), (SP) and (3+) household
Target Population L3 (L3)	Single parent household (SP) Household with at least 3 children (3+) (SP) and (3+) household
Type of Migration Background (Migrant)	Immigration before 1995 Immigration between 1995 and 2004 Immigration since 2005 Migration background (indirect) No migration background Not eligible for sample M1

⁴⁰Different categorisation in:

Sample L1: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4-7, 8-12, 13-18, 19-26, 27-31, 32-36, 37-41, 42-46, 47+

Sample L2: 0-3, 4-7, 8-12, 13-18, 19-26, 27-31, 32-36, 37-41, 42-46, 47-51, 52-56, 57+

Sample L3: 0-3, 4-6, 7-11, 12-17, 18-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-45, 46-50, 51-55, 56+

Sample M1: For respondents younger than 19 years old: only one category (0-19).

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Distributions
Target Population M1 (M1)	1st generation, earlier than 1995, Turkey, m/f ⁴¹
	1st generation, earlier than 1995, Spain/Greece/Italy, m/f
	1st generation, earlier than 1995, Late repatriate, m/f
	1st generation, earlier than 1995, Rest of the world, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, Turkey, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, Spain/Greece/Italy, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, Poland, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, CIS countries, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, Arabic countries, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, Late repatriate, m/f
	1st generation, 1995-2004, Rest of the world, m/f
	1st generation, after 2005, Spain/Greece/Italy, m/f
	1st generation, after 2005, Poland, m/f
	1st generation, after 2005, CIS countries, m/f
	1st generation, after 2005, Rest of the world, m/f
	2nd generation, Not Turkey, m/f
	2nd generation, Turkey, m/f
	German, m/f
	Not eligible for sample M1
Target Population M2 (M2)	Did not immigrate between 2009-2013, m/f
	2009-2011, Germany, m/f
	2009-2011, Poland, m/f
	2009-2011, Romania/Bulgaria, m/f
	2009-2011, Italy/Portugal/Spain/Greece, m/f
	2009-2011, Rest of Western Europe, m/f
	2009-2011, Rest of Eastern Europe, m/f
	2009-2011, Islamic States, m/f
	2009-2011, Rest of the world, m/f
	2012-2013, Germany, m/f
	2012-2013, Poland, m/f
	2012-2013, Romania/Bulgaria, m/f
	2012-2013, Italy/Portugal/Spain/Greece, m/f
	2012-2013, Rest of Western Europe, m/f
	2012-2013, Rest of Eastern Europe, m/f
	2012-2013, Islamic States, m/f
	2012-2013, Rest of the world, m/f

⁴¹Each category distinguishes between male (m) or female (f) gender of the respondent.

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Distributions
Part of Target Population of Sample M3/4 (<i>Ref. M3/4</i>)	Came to Germany as a refugee between January 2013 and January 2016 Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples" ⁴²
Federal State - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Fed. State</i>)	Berlin, Brandenburg Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein Bremen, Lower Saxony North Rhine-Westphalia Hesse Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate Baden-Wuerttemberg Bavaria Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia, Saxony Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples"
Registered Date of Arrival - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Reg.</i>)	Arrival including January 2013 to January 2016 Arrival including February 2016 to December 2016 Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples"
Date of Arrival in Germany ⁴³ - Refugee Samples - By Year and Quarter (<i>Ref. Arrival</i>)	2013 Q1 — 2013 Q2 — 2013 Q3 — 2013 Q4 2014 Q1 — 2014 Q2 — 2014 Q3 — 2014 Q4 2015 Q1 — 2015 Q2 — 2015 Q3 — 2015 Q4 2016 Q1 — 2016 Q2 — 2016 Q3 — 2016 Q4 Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples"
Country of Origin - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Origin</i>)	Syria Afghanistan Iraq Albania, Serbia, Kosovo Eritrea, Somalia Iran, Pakistan Other Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples"
Age - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Age</i>)	0-4 — 5-9 — 10-14 — 15-17 — 18-20 — 21-24 — 25-29 — 30-34 35-39 — 40-44 — 45-49 — 50-54 — 55-59 — 60+ Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples"

⁴²The variables marked here with "Refugee Samples" refer to the target populations of Samples M3/4 in 2016 and Samples M3/4 and M5 in 2017 respectively.

⁴³The date of arrival in this variable is based on self-reported information. This information may differ from the officially registered date of arrival recorded in the corresponding variable above.

Table 5.3 – *Continued from previous page*

Variables	Distributions
Age and Gender - Refugee Samples (<i>Ref. Age & Gender</i>)	0-4 male — 0-4 female — 5-9 male — 5-9 female
	10-14 male — 10-14 female — 15-17 male — 15-17 female
	18-24 male — 18-24 female — 25-29 male — 25-29 female
	30-34 male — 30-34 female — 35-39 male — 35-39 female
	40+ male — 40+ female
	Not part of target population of "Refugee Samples"

Table 5.4: Margins - Person Level

Year (Samples)	Age and Gender	H. Type	German	Migrant 2 nd Gen.	Nation	Imm. Year	G	Age	Gender	L1	L2	L3	Migrant	M1	M2	Ref. M3/4	Ref. Fed. State	Ref. Reg.	Ref. Arrival	Ref. Origin	Ref. Age	Ref.Age & Gender
1984 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1985 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1986 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1987 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1988 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1989 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1990 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1991 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1992 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1993 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1994 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1995 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1996 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1997 (A-B)	+	+	+																			
1998 (A-E)	+ * E	+ * E	+ * E																			
1999 (A-E)	+	+	+																			
2000 (A-F)	+ * F	+ * F	+ * F																			
2001 (A-F)	+	+	+																			
2002 (A-H)	+ *	+ *	+ *																			
2003 (A-H)	+	+	+																			
2004 (A-H)	+	+	+																			
2005 (A-H)	+	+	+																			
2006 (A-H)	+ * H	+ * H	+ * H																			
2007 (A-H)	+	+	+																			
2008 (A-H)	+	+	+																			
2009 (A-I)	+	+	+																			
2010 (A-L2)	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *						L1 L2	L1 L2	L1	L2									
2011 (A-L3)	+ * J	+ * J	+ * J	+ * J						L3	L3		L3									
2012 (A-K)	+ * K	+ * K	+ * K	+ * K																		

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

Table 5.4 – Continued from previous page

Year (Samples)	Age and Gender	H. Type	German	Migrant 2 nd Gen.	Nation	Imm. Year	G	Age	Gender	L1	L2	L3	Migrant	M1	M2	Ref. M3/4	Ref. Fed. State	Ref. Reg.	Ref. Arrival	Ref. Origin	Ref. Age	Ref.Age & Gender
2013 (A-M1)	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *		M1					M1	* M1								
2014 (A-M1)	+	+	+	+	+	+																
2015 (A-M2)	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *		M2							M2							
2016 (A-M3/4)	+ *	+ * M3/4	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *											+ M3/4		+ M3/4	M3/4	+ M3/4	+ M3/4
2017 (A-N)	+ * N	+ * M5	+ * N	+ * N	+ * N	+ * N										*	+ M5	+ M5	+ M5	+ M5	+ M5	+ M5
2018 (A-O)	+ * O	+ *	+ * O	+ * O	+ * O	+ * O											+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *	+ *

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

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

Based on the regression models of successful vs. unsuccessful re-contacts and agreements vs. refusals to participate, we derive two sets of predicted probabilities, the product of which is the household's "staying probability". The inverse of the probability of staying in the SOEP in 2018 based on characteristics measured in 2017, variable `BIHBLEIB`, lends itself as a longitudinal weighting variable which itself corrects for selective attrition between waves 2017 and 2018. Tables 6.1, Table 6.2, Table 6.3, Table 6.4, Table 6.5 and Table 6.6 report some subsample specific summary statistics of the longitudinal weights in each wave.

The product of the cross-sectional weight in 2017, variable `BHHHRF`, and the longitudinal weight in 2018, variable `BIHBLEIB`, provide the raw data for the cross-sectional weight in 2018. In a final step, the post-stratification of the cross-sectional weights corrects them to meet benchmarks of known marginal distribution characteristics of the underlying population as of the year 2018.

Tables 6.7 and 6.8 report subsample specific summary statistics of the derived cross-sectional weighting variable `BIHHRF` and in comparison all previous cross-sectional weights `AHHRF` through `BHHHRF`.

Table 6.1: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples A through D (Percentiles of \$HLEIB up to Wave 35).

Year	Sample A				Sample B				Sample C				Sample D			
	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N
1985	1.06	1.10	1.22	4,141	1.09	1.10	1.26	1,181								
1986	1.04	1.07	1.26	3,962	1.10	1.10	1.29	1,128								
1987	1.03	1.03	1.13	3,910	1.03	1.03	1.14	1,116								
1988	1.02	1.04	1.20	3,743	1.03	1.04	1.22	1,071								
1989	1.03	1.04	1.16	3,647	1.03	1.04	1.14	1,043								
1990	1.02	1.02	1.11	3,612	1.04	1.04	1.12	1,028								
1991	1.02	1.02	1.09	3,613	1.03	1.03	1.16	1,056	1.03	1.06	1.18	2,030				
1992	1.01	1.02	1.11	3,585	1.01	1.03	1.16	1,060	1.06	1.06	1.22	2,020				
1993	1.01	1.01	1.16	3,603	1.02	1.03	1.22	1,064	1.03	1.04	1.17	1,970				
1994	1.02	1.02	1.15	3,577	1.03	1.05	1.22	1,023	1.02	1.04	1.12	1,959				
1995	1.01	1.01	1.16	3,526	1.02	1.05	1.29	982	1.03	1.03	1.11	1,938				
1996	1.01	1.03	1.12	3,485	1.04	1.04	1.21	960	1.01	1.02	1.15	1,951	1.00	1.08	1.16	396
1997	1.01	1.02	1.13	3,458	1.02	1.04	1.29	931	1.02	1.04	1.12	1,942	1.05	1.09	1.09	340
1998	1.02	1.03	1.14	3,387	1.04	1.07	1.23	898	1.02	1.02	1.20	1,886	1.08	1.08	1.35	308
1999	1.02	1.02	1.20	3,325	1.04	1.04	1.22	858	1.01	1.03	1.10	1,894	1.05	1.05	1.27	300
2000	1.02	1.02	1.15	3,240	1.03	1.03	1.18	820	1.01	1.03	1.13	1,879	1.02	1.02	1.10	302
2001	1.02	1.02	1.18	3,168	1.02	1.02	1.23	809	1.02	1.02	1.16	1,850	1.03	1.03	1.18	286
2002	1.01	1.02	1.21	3,123	1.04	1.04	1.37	766	1.01	1.02	1.21	1,818	1.00	1.02	1.21	289
2003	1.01	1.03	1.14	3,072	1.01	1.03	1.31	742	1.01	1.03	1.14	1,807	1.01	1.01	1.09	290
2004	1.01	1.01	1.12	3,010	1.04	1.04	1.13	714	1.00	1.01	1.12	1,813	1.00	1.01	1.25	277
2005	1.02	1.02	1.16	2,937	1.05	1.05	1.17	698	1.00	1.02	1.15	1,771	1.00	1.02	1.34	273
2006	1.01	1.04	1.22	2,821	1.01	1.05	1.33	655	1.01	1.04	1.24	1,717	1.03	1.04	1.44	261
2007	1.01	1.03	1.14	2,723	1.03	1.07	1.24	614	1.00	1.03	1.15	1,654	1.01	1.04	1.12	248
2008	1.02	1.05	1.13	2,584	1.01	1.07	1.25	570	1.01	1.03	1.18	1,592	1.02	1.07	1.22	231
2009	1.02	1.05	1.25	2,423	1.01	1.05	1.60	500	1.00	1.03	1.21	1,535	1.00	1.02	1.16	217
2010	1.01	1.06	1.38	2,245	1.01	1.10	1.47	441	1.01	1.04	1.32	1,437	1.00	1.01	1.43	278
2011	1.00	1.04	1.27	2,148	1.01	1.07	1.55	391	1.01	1.05	1.24	1,355	1.01	1.02	1.28	266
2012	1.02	1.08	1.27	2,033	1.01	1.13	1.65	346	1.00	1.05	1.29	1,312	1.00	1.04	1.45	251
2013	1.01	1.06	1.25	1,949	1.01	1.09	1.58	321	1.01	1.07	1.27	1,250	1.01	1.06	1.39	232
2014	1.01	1.04	1.25	1,874	1.01	1.03	1.48	302	1.01	1.04	1.22	1,212	1.00	1.03	1.31	213
2015	1.01	1.06	1.29	1,760	1.01	1.09	1.61	268	1.02	1.07	1.37	1,131	1.00	1.02	1.63	117
2016	1.03	1.08	1.24	1,629	1.01	1.10	1.86	228	1.01	1.07	1.30	1,073	1.01	1.07	1.43	103
2017	1.02	1.09	1.24	1,528	1.02	1.17	1.79	201	1.02	1.08	1.22	997	1.02	1.02	1.28	99
2018	1.03	1.10	1.31	1,404	1.00	1.02	1.98	177	1.03	1.07	1.23	929	1.04	1.04	1.35	92

Table 6.2: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples E through G (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 35).

Year	Sample E				Sample F				Sample G			
	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N
1998												
1999	1.00	1.23	1.47	886								
2000	1.03	1.07	1.21	838								
2001	1.01	1.05	1.25	811	1.08	1.14	1.59	4,911				
2002	1.01	1.02	1.20	773	1.03	1.05	1.46	4,586				
2003	1.04	1.04	1.15	744	1.02	1.04	1.24	4,386	1.06	1.10	1.17	911
2004	1.00	1.01	1.08	732	1.02	1.03	1.19	4,235	1.02	1.03	1.25	904
2005	1.01	1.03	1.18	706	1.01	1.03	1.17	4,070	1.03	1.06	1.25	879
2006	1.00	1.03	1.21	686	1.01	1.03	1.29	3,895	1.00	1.04	1.31	859
2007	1.01	1.01	1.16	647	1.01	1.03	1.15	3,694	1.01	1.05	1.17	824
2008	1.00	1.01	1.19	602	1.01	1.03	1.14	3,513	1.01	1.03	1.18	787
2009	1.00	1.04	1.17	574	1.02	1.04	1.34	3,303	1.02	1.04	1.36	757
2010	1.01	1.04	1.25	553	1.01	1.05	1.40	3,055	1.00	1.01	1.23	743
2011	1.00	1.00	1.17	545	1.01	1.05	1.34	2,885	1.00	1.03	1.35	706
2012	1.05	1.24	1.66	92	1.02	1.08	1.30	2,702	1.02	1.07	1.24	687
2013	1.07	1.20	1.32	82	1.01	1.06	1.21	2,567	1.02	1.05	1.15	677
2014	1.03	1.03	1.42	78	1.02	1.05	1.25	2,414	1.01	1.07	1.32	641
2015	1.13	1.13	1.42	70	1.01	1.05	1.30	2,273	1.01	1.07	1.38	606
2016	1.06	1.06	1.38	68	1.03	1.08	1.24	2,094	1.02	1.02	1.26	590
2017	1.02	1.02	1.45	67	1.03	1.10	1.25	1,968	1.02	1.06	1.22	561
2018	1.03	1.03	1.36	59	1.03	1.08	1.24	1,811	1.02	1.08	1.28	533

Table 6.3: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples H, J and K (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 35).

Year	Sample H				Sample J				Sample K			
	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N
2007	1.04	1.16	1.46	1,188								
2008	1.01	1.03	1.18	1,082								
2009	1.01	1.03	1.22	996								
2010	1.01	1.04	1.37	913								
2011	1.00	1.05	1.31	858								
2012	1.00	1.03	1.36	818	1.05	1.19	1.52	2,555				
2013	1.00	1.05	1.27	783	1.03	1.13	1.36	2,305	1.04	1.15	1.47	1,281
2014	1.01	1.05	1.27	732	1.03	1.09	1.31	2,110	1.02	1.09	1.34	1,187
2015	1.01	1.09	1.26	684	1.02	1.06	1.25	1,983	1.02	1.05	1.31	1,108
2016	1.01	1.04	1.29	639	1.02	1.06	1.20	1,883	1.02	1.05	1.27	1,046
2017	1.01	1.05	1.35	594	1.06	1.10	1.22	1,776	1.03	1.07	1.20	987
2018	1.01	1.06	1.37	548	1.02	1.06	1.18	1,692	1.03	1.07	1.13	934

Table 6.4: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples L1, L2 and L3 (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 35).

Year	Sample L1				Sample L2				Sample L3			
	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N
2011	1.10	1.20	1.46	1,647	1.03	1.12	1.37	1,958				
2012	1.04	1.16	1.58	1,467	1.03	1.11	1.35	1,907	1.01	1.10	1.37	806
2013	1.03	1.11	1.59	1,362	1.03	1.09	1.37	1,805	1.02	1.11	1.47	750
2014	1.02	1.11	1.47	1,247	1.10	1.26	1.67	1,416	1.10	1.25	1.76	593
2015	1.01	1.06	1.36	1,184	1.04	1.15	1.91	1,379	1.03	1.12	1.74	582
2016	1.02	1.08	1.25	1,122	1.05	1.16	1.97	1,265	1.03	1.15	1.66	533
2017	1.02	1.06	1.24	1,055	1.03	1.12	1.64	1,247	1.03	1.10	1.93	516
2018	1.03	1.10	1.25	991	1.03	1.15	1.62	1,170	1.05	1.12	1.53	501

Table 6.5: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples M1, M2 and M3/M4 (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 35).

Year	Sample M1				Sample M2				Sample M3/4			
	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N
2014	1.08	1.28	1.81	2,012								
2015	1.08	1.27	1.89	1,667								
2016	1.07	1.21	1.90	1,493	1.24	1.50	2.23	660				
2017	1.03	1.16	1.61	1,350	1.10	1.36	3.02	559	1.10	1.31	2.06	2,178
2018	1.09	1.18	1.45	1,203	1.04	1.19	2.10	487	1.13	1.37	2.02	2,037

Table 6.6: Summary Statistics of the Derived Longitudinal Weights at the Household Level for Subsamples M5 and N (Percentiles of \$HBLEIB up to Wave 35).

Year	Sample M5				Sample N			
	p10	p50	p90	N	p10	p50	p90	N
2018	1.08	1.32	2.37	1,005	1.05	1.13	1.36	2,050

Table 6.7: Summary Statistics of the Derived Cross-Sectional Weights at the Household Level (Percentiles of \$HHRF up to Wave 35).

Year	p5	p10	p25	p50	p75	p90	p95	N
1984	431	597	3,805	4,725	5,647	7,130	8,248	5,921
1985	483	682	3,899	5,081	6,430	8,472	10,033	5,322
1986	539	752	3,602	5,301	6,838	9,280	11,116	5,090
1987	546	790	3,538	5,380	7,043	9,576	11,455	5,026
1988	532	804	3,566	5,638	7,541	10,353	12,536	4,814
1989	552	819	3,598	5,840	7,878	10,810	13,276	4,690
1990	699	1,073	2,217	4,601	7,042	9,897	12,393	6,819
1991	680	1,042	2,329	4,693	7,146	10,289	12,875	6,699
1992	670	1,028	2,336	4,662	7,139	10,532	13,650	6,665
1993	691	1,056	2,401	4,671	7,255	10,751	13,976	6,637
1994	708	1,100	2,403	4,674	7,284	11,207	14,713	6,559
1995	697	1,113	2,384	4,362	6,976	11,090	14,842	6,768
1996	732	1,165	2,384	4,355	7,009	11,386	15,312	6,699
1997	742	1,209	2,399	4,324	7,050	11,854	15,871	6,621
1998	979	1,353	2,330	3,973	6,223	9,892	13,119	7,492
1999	969	1,318	2,305	3,988	6,500	10,884	14,347	7,220
2000	800	1,100	1,759	2,525	3,568	5,081	6,519	13,082
2001	753	1,030	1,756	2,753	4,147	6,096	7,833	11,796
2002	506	657	1,220	2,556	4,192	6,512	8,256	12,320
2003	502	676	1,237	2,562	4,326	6,828	9,082	11,909
2004	492	669	1,214	2,534	4,417	7,264	9,826	11,644
2005	492	678	1,234	2,543	4,520	7,580	10,875	11,294
2006	458	649	1,269	2,389	4,140	6,881	9,763	12,361
2007	457	651	1,253	2,469	4,470	7,582	10,674	11,552
2008	460	656	1,277	2,555	4,752	8,216	11,576	10,921
2009	473	668	1,301	2,631	5,033	9,086	12,444	10,270
2010	220	362	667	1,429	3,658	7,388	11,089	13,888
2011	214	325	611	1,507	3,092	5,596	7,804	16,703
2012	216	328	637	1,637	3,153	5,707	7,631	16,397
2013	181	276	532	1,310	2,968	5,271	7,513	17,992
2014	203	320	632	1,540	3,377	6,128	8,374	15,946
2015	188	302	623	1,490	3,375	6,316	8,902	15,908
2016	40	78	333	1,166	3,109	6,032	8,721	17,715
2017	40	73	320	1,155	2,819	5,426	7,935	19,628
2018	41	88	366	1,239	2,962	5,636	8,385	18,622

Table 6.8: Summary Statistics of the Derived Cross-Sectional Weights at the Person Level (Percentiles of \$PHRF up to Wave 35).

Year	p5	p10	p25	p50	p75	p90	p95	N
1984	397	553	1,172	4,366	5,225	6,054	6,803	16,173
1985	454	634	1,421	4,620	5,718	6,893	8,065	14,508
1986	488	678	1,532	4,679	6,023	7,591	9,011	13,804
1987	509	718	1,598	4,727	6,223	7,893	9,407	13,563
1988	489	685	1,622	4,897	6,565	8,501	10,212	12,872
1989	528	755	1,747	5,018	6,892	8,968	10,692	12,443
1990	681	1,023	1,900	3,441	6,146	8,286	10,234	18,254
1991	731	1,072	1,915	3,706	6,189	8,478	10,606	17,844
1992	779	1,138	1,998	3,740	6,302	8,720	11,106	17,429
1993	845	1,233	2,087	3,834	6,385	9,004	11,383	17,072
1994	872	1,283	2,107	3,841	6,417	9,274	12,057	16,715
1995	765	1,146	2,016	3,612	6,098	9,071	12,156	17,345
1996	799	1,191	2,025	3,642	6,144	9,414	12,771	16,944
1997	838	1,214	2,063	3,668	6,249	9,697	13,344	16,583
1998	912	1,267	2,040	3,510	5,596	8,512	11,404	18,249
1999	902	1,240	2,015	3,495	5,796	9,238	12,661	17,501
2000	724	973	1,565	2,314	3,214	4,560	5,853	30,784
2001	689	935	1,534	2,452	3,646	5,411	6,931	27,956
2002	445	612	1,064	2,192	3,713	5,818	7,631	29,101
2003	440	620	1,086	2,203	3,814	6,119	8,220	27,867
2004	436	617	1,086	2,187	3,893	6,508	8,853	26,918
2005	441	630	1,119	2,236	4,011	6,880	9,587	25,638
2006	414	597	1,116	2,176	3,680	6,297	8,829	27,442
2007	415	599	1,122	2,230	3,921	6,951	10,090	25,505
2008	424	611	1,154	2,298	4,131	7,649	11,255	23,792
2009	439	627	1,181	2,387	4,356	8,359	12,558	22,096
2010	176	277	534	1,031	2,515	5,406	8,575	35,945
2011	165	251	455	988	2,387	4,407	6,614	42,031
2012	167	250	470	1,105	2,535	4,490	6,729	40,351
2013	142	214	411	906	2,267	4,279	6,257	44,633
2014	159	245	483	1,093	2,604	4,909	7,185	38,839
2015	145	232	473	1,103	2,614	5,068	7,477	38,224
2016	25	40	188	788	2,313	4,808	7,343	44,042
2017	24	39	161	783	2,170	4,370	6,576	48,249
2018	24	42	206	853	2,339	4,685	7,117	44,576

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