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Series B - Survey Reports (Methodenberichte)

SOEP-Core – 2022: Report of Survey Methodology and Fieldwork

Jennifer Weitz, Michael Ruland, Thomas Weiß, Doris Hess, Lennard Liebich,
Theresa Müller, Maximilian Ponert (infas)

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

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DIW Berlin
German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin, Germany

Contact: soepapers@diw.de

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Jennifer Weitz, Michael Ruland, Thomas Weiß, Doris Hess, Lennard Liebich,
Theresa Müller, Maximilian Ponert (infas)

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DIW Berlin
Mohrenstraße 58
10177 Berlin

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infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
(infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences)
Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24
53113 Bonn

Contact

Doris Hess
Head of Department Social Research

Tel. +49 (0)228/38 22-413
Fax +49 (0)228/310071
E-Mail d.hess@infas.de

Authors

Jennifer Weitz, Michael Ruland, Thomas Weiß, Doris Hess, Lennard Liebich,
Theresa Müller, Maximilian Ponert

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Preliminary Remark

The Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) is conducted by infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences on behalf of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin). This wave report documents the main steps of the empirical implementation and execution of this 39th survey wave for all subsamples of SOEP-CORE, SOEP-IS and IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees 2022, which were conducted in a mixed-mode design. All survey documents used are documented in the appendix.

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1 Introduction

As part of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), the same households are surveyed every year; in 2022 32,248 people in 25,715 households were interviewed. The success story of the SOEP began in 1984 and our society has changed continuously since then. In order to be able to depict these developments representatively for all people in Germany, respondents from new population groups were repeatedly included in the study. For example, the study was expanded to include the territory of the (former) GDR immediately after the fall of the Berlin Wall. In 2013, more migrants were included. Refugees were added in 2016 and, since 2019, particularly wealthy people have also been increasingly surveyed.

In order to be able to survey different population groups with different focal points, SOEP consists of three sub-studies:

1. **SOEP-CORE:** The main study contains more than 20 subsamples (with the identifiers A-R incl. M1, M2, M7 and M8). This sub-study contains the oldest subsamples, which have been participating in the survey since 1984. Since the beginning of the study, surveys have been conducted annually in private households with household members of different birth cohorts. In 2022, two new subsamples (with the identifier M8b and R) were added and thus new households and respondents took part in the study for the first time.
2. **IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees:** This sub-study is composed of the four current SOEP subsamples of refugees (M3-M6). In addition to DIW Berlin, the study is commissioned by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the Research Center of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF-FZ). This partial study is financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (BMAS).
3. **SOEP-IS:** This sub-study, which has been running since 2011, primarily tests innovative content for the main study (SOEP-CORE). In previous years, innovative content had already been tested directly as part of the main study. Since 2011, however, the study has been running as an independent sub-study. Since 2012, international researchers have had the opportunity to investigate their own questions or research interests. These so-called innovative modules have a wide range of topics and objectives. The innovation survey currently comprises a total of eight subsamples (E1, E2, I1-I6), which are surveyed in a study design that differs from the main study.

The study will officially enter its 39th survey wave in 2022. It is conducted by the infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences on behalf of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

The main steps in the empirical implementation and execution of the 39th survey wave for all three sub-studies are documented below. Firstly, the SOEP-CORE is discussed in Chapter 2, secondly the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Chapter 3, and thirdly the SOEP-IS in Chapter 4. All survey materials used for all three sub-studies are listed in the appendix.

2 SOEP-CORE

The SOEP-CORE consists of a total of 22 individual subsamples in 2022. These differ in the selection of households to be interviewed and the year of the initial survey.

Each subsample has an alphabetical code for internal differentiation. This is sorted in ascending order and (predominantly) depends on the date of the initial survey. For example, the first sample, which was interviewed for the first time in 1984, has the identifier "A" and the subsample from the East, which was interviewed for the first time in 1990, has the identifier "C". Between these two subsamples, there is also the so-called subsample of foreigners with the identifier "B", whose initial survey, like that of subsample "A", took place in 1984. All subsamples and their identifiers can be found in the overview in Table 1.

This persistent separation of the subsamples is a special feature of the SOEP. Households in all subsamples are interviewed in German. In addition, all survey instruments are also available in an English language version if needed.

- **Subsamples A to H:** Subsamples **A** to **H** form the foundation of the SOEP. They still contain several thousand households from the first subsamples, some of them from 1984. Subsample **A** comprises private households whose heads of household did not have a migration background from five selected guest worker countries (Turkish, Greek, Yugoslavian, Spanish or Italian). Again, households with a migration background are grouped in subsample **B**. In subsample **C** are households with heads of household on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR). Subsample **D** contains households in which at least one member immigrated to West Germany, mainly from Eastern Europe, between 1984 and the time of drawing. Households with high incomes (at least 3,835 euro net monthly) are found in subsample **G**. Subsamples **E**, **F** and **H** are general refreshment samples, with households with at least one member with a non-German citizenship being overrepresented in subsample **F**.
- **Subsamples J and K:** In 2011 and 2012, the SOEP was refreshed by subsamples **J** and **K** by an additional 4,500 households. These two refreshment samples were also drawn representatively.
- **Subsample L1, L2 and L3:** In 2010, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) commissioned the study "Families in Germany". The households from this survey were integrated into the SOEP in 2014. Subsample **L1** includes households with at least one child born between January 2007 and March 2010. **L2** exclusively includes households with single parents, low income, and/or three or more children. **L3** was drawn in 2011 and includes households with single parents and/or three or more children. Subsamples **L2** and **L3** are combined into one row in Table 1.
- **Subsamples M1 and M2:** Since 2013 (**M1**) and 2015 (**M2**), the migration samples **M1** and **M2** have been interviewed annually. Here, too, the client is DIW Berlin, but in cooperation with the Institute for Employment Research (IAB).

Table 1 Overview of Individual Subsamples

Identifier	Subsamples	Year of initial survey	Households in the gross sample 2022
A	Residents in the Federal Republic of Germany	1984	1,106
B	Foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany	1984	130
C	German residents in the German Democratic Republic (GDR)	1990	703
D	Immigrants	1994/1995	116
E	Refresher	1998	43
F	Refresher	2000	1,430
G	High income	2002	458
H	Refresher	2006	422
J	Refresher	2011	1,432
K	Refresher	2012	793
L1	Cohorts	2010	921
L2/L3	Family types I/II	2010/2011	1,898
M1	Migration	2013	1,095
M2	Migration	2015	403
M7	Migration	2020	696
M8a	Migration	2020	1,018
M8b	Migration-Refresher	2022	13,364
N	PIAAC	2017	1,895
O	Social-City	2018	675
P	Top shareholder	2019	1,548
Q	Queer	2019	459
R	Refresher	2022	24,932
All subsamples total			55,537

Source: infas

- **Subsamples M7 and M8a:** These migrant samples were drawn in 2020. The target group of the **M7** subsample consists of migrants from the EU countries Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania and is intended to reflect migration dynamics in the period from 2016 to 2018. **M8a** consists of migrants from non-EU countries who arrived in Germany between 2017 and 2018.
- **Subsample M8b:** This new migrant sample is drawn in 2022. It consists of migrants from non-EU countries who arrived in Germany between 2019 and 2020.
- **Subsample N:** The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) was commissioned by the OECD to examine the basic competencies needed to participate successfully in society and in working life. The first survey was conducted in 2011/2012. The cooperation project PIAAC-L of GESIS (Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences) aimed at transforming the PIAAC study into a longitudinal survey with three repeat waves. In 2017, households from this study were integrated into the SOEP.

- **Subsample O:** In cooperation with the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), new households were recruited in 2018 in areas participating in the so-called "Socially Integrative City" program and combined into subsample **O**.
- **Subsample P:** The "top shareholder" subsample **P** consists of households in which people live who own company shares of high value. A primary objective for drawing this sample was to put the federal government's Poverty and Wealth Report on a more solid empirical footing.
- **Subsample Q:** In 2019, the SOEP was expanded to include the so-called LGB sample (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual). This subsample **Q** supplements the SOEP with data on the living conditions of people with a homosexual and bisexual orientation; in this respect, the SOEP previously offered only few possibilities for analysis.
- **Subsample R:** In 2022 the SOEP is refreshed by subsample R by additional households. R is a nationwide representative random sample.

The following chapters provide an insight into the preparations for the 39th survey wave. In addition to the study design, including the incentive concept and the corresponding survey instruments, this also includes key data on interview training, contact strategies and tracking measures to find households that have moved away or not been reached. The panel samples (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a) are discussed first in Chapter 2.1, followed by the refreshment sample R in Chapter 2.2 and finally the refreshment sample M8b in Chapter 2.3.

In each case, a brief overview of the study implementation for the respective subsample(s) is given first. In order to gain an impression of the sample sizes, the gross sizes of the panel samples are then presented so that the initial situation of the addresses to be processed in 2022 is known. The implemented survey design is then presented, including the survey instruments used, the contact strategy applied and the interviewer deployment. Finally, the field results are presented.

Following that, for the whole of SOEP-CORE, in Chapter 2.4 quality control is discussed as well as data checking, processing and delivery in Chapter 2.5.

2.1 Panel Samples (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Table 2 below presents the key parameters of the 2022 survey for subsamples A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a. A total of 17,241 households were contacted between May 2022 and January 2023. 11,285 of these households participated in the survey. The interviews were conducted in the following modes:

- Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)
- Computer Assisted Personal Interview by Phone (CAPI by Phone)
- Computer Assisted Self-administered Interview (CASI)
- Computer Assisted Web Interview (CAWI)
- Paper And Pencil Interview (PAPI)
- Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Within the participating households, a total of 15,984 individual interviews were conducted with adults and 739 interviews with adolescents. In addition, parents provided information on 1,570 children.

Table 2 Summary Fieldwork (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

SOEP-CORE 2022: Subsamples A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a	
Mode	Mixed-Mode design: CAPI, CAPI by Phone, CAWI, CASI, CATI, PAPI
Implementation period	November 2021 until March 2023
Fieldwork phase	09.05.2022 – 31.01.2023
Target Population	Households with follow-up concept of all household members (nationwide)
Sample	Panel sample: – all households from previous waves without panel refusal – minus revocations in the meantime
Gross sample (household level)	Total n = 17,241, of which: n = 12,414 repeater n = 4,170 temporary dropout n = 657 new households (split)
Survey instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Household questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Individual questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Biography questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Youth questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Early youth questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Pre-teen questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Competency test “Lust auf DJ” (CAPI, CASI) – Integrated child questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Gap questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Deceased individual questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI)
Foreign language instruments	The questionnaires are used in the languages German and English (excluding the competency test “Lust auf DJ”, which was only available in German).

Questionnaire durations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Household questionnaire: Ø 15.1 min. – Individual questionnaire: Ø 39.4 min. – Biography questionnaire: Ø 25.3 min. – Youth questionnaire: Ø 35.0 min. – Early youth questionnaire: Ø 30.0 min. – Pre-teen questionnaire: Ø 28.1 min. – Competency test "Lust auf DJ" Ø 25.6 min. – Child questionnaire: Ø 9.9 min. – Gap questionnaire: Ø 2.8 Min. – „Deceased individual" questionnaire Ø 7.9 Min.
Completed interviews	<p>Household Level: Households with interview: 11,285 (65.5 percent) Interviewed households with household questionnaire and at least one individual questionnaire: 10,487 (60.8 percent) Completed individuals born in 2004 or earlier: 15,984 (49.5 percent)</p>
Incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed samples A-Q, M1, M2: incentivization of all respondents (up to cohort 2004: 10 Euro or cohorts 2005, 2008, 2010: 5 Euro) – Completed samples M7, M8a: incentivization of all respondents (up to cohort 2004: 40 Euro or cohorts 2005, 2008, 2010: 5 Euro) – Completed samples A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a: raffle among all respondents (cohorts up to 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010)
Tracking	<p>Proactive tracking techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Panel maintenance between survey waves (New Year's Card to household, birthday card to adults in households) – Advance letter to the individuals in the panel sample – Thank-you letter send to all participants with incentive – free hotline – Study-specific e-mail-address – Study website <p>Address research via information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Of the interview households/household members – Of the interviewers – Address factory of the Deutsche Post – EWO research (registration office tracking) – Telephone number research – Online address portal
Interviewer deployment	<p>491 interviewers from the face-to-face field 82 interviewers from the CATI field</p>
Interviewer training (digital)	<p>CAPI/CAPI by Phone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 trainings for interviewers with experience in the SOEP survey – 7 trainings for interviewers without experience in the SOEP survey <p>CATI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 trainings for interviewers with experience in the SOEP survey

2.1.1 Gross Sample

The gross sample for the 2022 survey is based on the results of the previous year's wave. In principle, all active participants (households and household members) from the previous wave as well as the temporary dropouts from this wave - i.e. those who suspended their participation in 2021 - are asked again in 2022 to participate in the study. Households or individuals who indicated in 2021 that they are no longer willing or able to support the study in the subsequent waves, on the other hand, will no longer participate in the study and do therefore not receive another invitation. As a result, 16,584 households form the gross sample for the 2022 survey wave (see Table 3). Of these, 12,414 belong to the repeatedly surveyed households.

Due to the dynamic panel concept, in which people who have moved out of a panel household continue to be interviewed as part of the study, the size of the gross sample also increases over the course of a wave. The new address is surveyed by the interviewer and these persons form so-called split households. Only persons who have moved abroad cannot form split households and are not interviewed further.

At the end of the fieldwork for this 2022 survey wave, 657 new households were added (see also Chapter 2.1).

Table 3 Panel Status of Households Before the Start of the 2022 SOEP-CORE Survey Wave by Subsample (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Level	Total		Basis		Migration					
			A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	16,584	100.0	13,435	100.0	1,443	100.0	692	100.0	1,014	100.0
Participating households from previous wave	12,414	74.9	10,749	80.0	968	67.1	229	33.1	468	46.2
Temporary dropouts	4,170	25.1	2,686	20.0	475	32.9	463	66.9	546	53.8

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

The following tables provide information on the key household characteristics of the gross sample, differentiated according to the various subsamples. Table 4 provides information on household size, i.e. the number of members living in a household at the time of the interview. In subsamples A-Q, 66.3 percent of households consist of one or two household members. In the migration samples M1, M2 and M7, this proportion is between 43 and 52 percent. In the M8a migration sample, however, the proportion of one- to two-person households is 75,8 percent. This can be explained by the target population, which consists of young people who came to Germany as part of the Skilled Immigration Act to pursue gainful employment here.

Table 4 Gross Sample by Household Size – Differentiated by Subsample (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Size	Total		Basis		Migration					
	abs.	in %	A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
			abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	16,584	100.0	13,435	100.0	1,443	100.0	692	100.0	1,014	100.0
1	4,809	29.0	3,909	29.1	246	17.0	149	21.5	505	49.8
2	5,845	35.2	4,995	37.2	379	26.3	207	29.9	264	26.0
3	2,400	14.5	1,810	13.5	299	20.7	168	24.3	123	12.1
4	2,329	14.0	1,800	13.4	316	21.9	118	17.1	95	9.4
5+	1,201	7.2	921	6.9	203	14.1	50	7.2	27	2.7

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

Table 5 and Table 6 show the distribution of the gross sample across the individual federal states in Germany and by municipality size class. It can be seen that all federal states are represented in all subsamples; their respective shares correspond approximately to the population distribution in Germany. The same applies to the distribution by municipality size class.

Table 5 Gross Sample by Federal State – Differentiated by Subsample (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Level	Total		Basis		Migration					
			A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	16,584	100.0	13,435	100.0	1,443	100.0	692	100.0	1,014	100.0
Schleswig-Holstein	578	3.5	518	3.9	39	2.7	9	1.3	12	1.2
Hamburg	372	2.2	302	2.2	45	3.1	5	0.7	20	2.0
Lower Saxony	1,531	9.2	1,279	9.5	132	9.1	51	7.4	69	6.8
Bremen	147	0.9	109	0.8	14	1.0	7	1.0	17	1.7
North Rhine-Westphalia	3,452	20.8	2,634	19.6	400	27.7	197	28.5	221	21.8
Hesse	1,151	6.9	904	6.7	105	7.3	54	7.8	88	8.7
Rhineland Palatinate	729	4.4	572	4.3	98	6.8	25	3.6	34	3.4
Baden-Wuerttemberg	1,766	10.6	1,382	10.3	171	11.9	86	12.4	127	12.5
Bavaria	2,700	16.3	2,099	15.6	248	17.2	138	19.9	215	21.2
Saarland	166	1.0	129	1.0	15	1.0	14	2.0	8	0.8
Berlin	900	5.4	650	4.8	52	3.6	45	6.5	153	15.1
Brandenburg	679	4.1	619	4.6	28	1.9	13	1.9	19	1.9
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	335	2.0	313	2.3	7	0.5	8	1.2	7	0.7
Saxony	969	5.8	921	6.9	34	2.4	9	1.3	5	0.5
Saxony-Anhalt	551	3.3	506	3.8	25	1.7	16	2.3	4	0.4
Thuringia	558	3.4	498	3.7	30	2.1	15	2.2	15	1.5

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

Table 6 Gross Sample by Municipality Size –Differentiated by Subsample (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Level	Total		Basis		Migration					
			A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	16,584	100.0	13,435	100.0	1,443	100.0	692	100.0	1,014	100.0
Fewer than 2,000 inhabitants	742	4.5	683	5.1	27	1.9	22	3.2	10	1.0
2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	1,275	7.7	1,146	8.5	59	4.1	43	6.2	27	2.7
5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	4,106	24.8	3,472	25.8	327	22.7	146	21.1	161	15.9
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	2,943	17.7	2,392	17.8	279	19.3	139	20.1	133	13.1
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	1,421	8.6	1,171	8.7	134	9.3	42	6.1	74	7.3
100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	2,774	16.7	2,067	15.4	283	19.6	181	26.2	243	24.0
More than 500,000 inhabitants	3,323	20.0	2,504	18.6	334	23.1	119	17.2	366	36.1

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

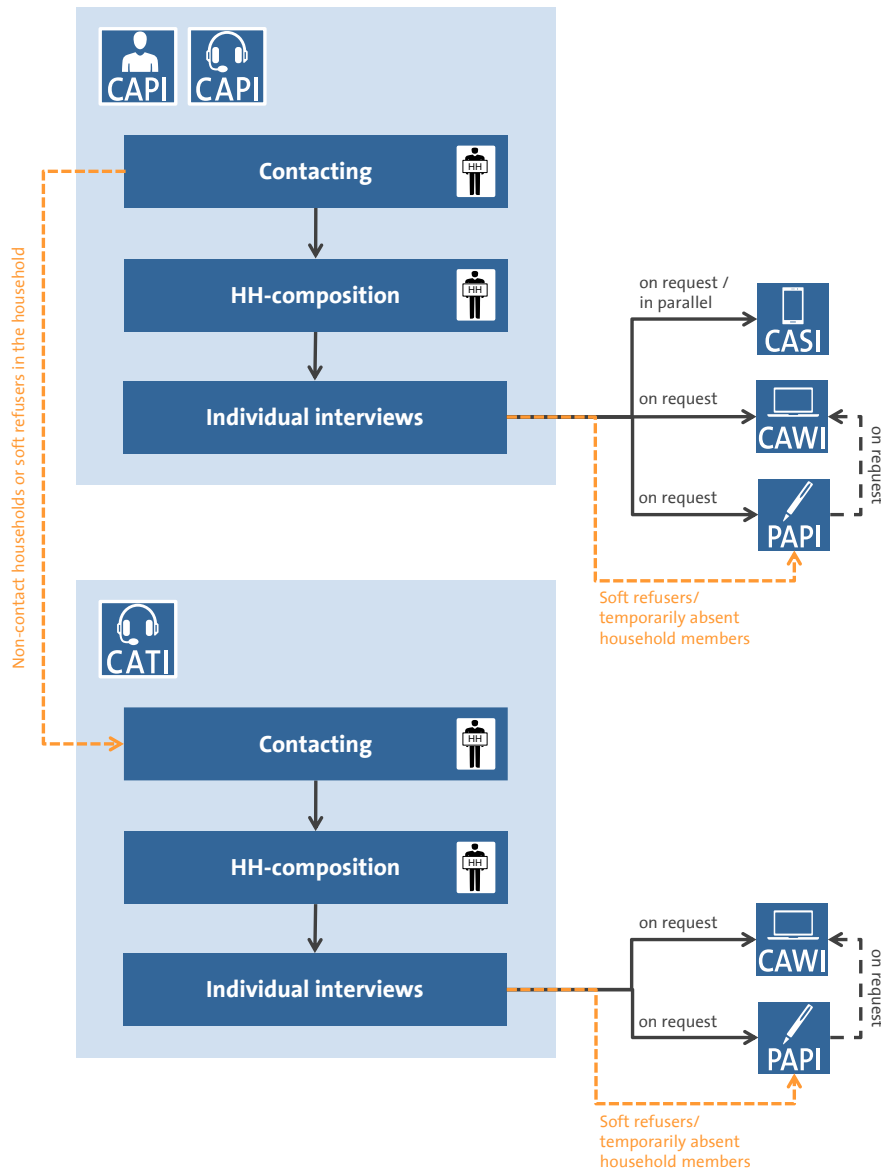
2.1.2 Design

The mixed-mode design used for the panel samples in 2022 is presented below (Chapter 2.1.2.1). In addition, the survey instruments used are presented (Chapter 2.1.2.2) so that an insight can be gained into what content was surveyed in 2022. The contact strategy (Chapter 2.1.2.3) is then presented at household and individual level, starting with the advance letter through to the thank-you letters. Finally, this chapter presents the interviewer deployment (Chapter 2.1.2.4).

2.1.2.1 Mixed-mode Design

The mixed-mode design introduced last year was continued for the 2022 survey wave, which is shown in the following Figure 1.

Figure 1 The Mixed-mode Design (SOEP-CORE)



All households were initially interviewed face-to-face.¹ The background to this is that each survey begins with the recording or updating of the household composition, and this always takes place in an interviewer-administrated manner, i.e. via CAPI or CAPI by Phone. Once all household compositions had been updated, it was known which persons in the household were to be interviewed and which questionnaires these persons were to receive. All persons to be interviewed in the household initially remained in the face-to-face field. If the interviews took place at the target persons' homes, they could fill out their questionnaires on a tablet (CASI) on site, alternatively online (CAWI) or paper-based (PAPI).² If target persons chose the PAPI mode, the respective questionnaires were handed over to them by the interviewer.³ To hand out the paper questionnaires, interviewers used a newly introduced electronic tool that guided them step-by-step through the process of preparing and handing over each questionnaire that was to be filled out by the respective target person. This ensured that interviewers handed out the right questionnaires to the right target persons. If they chose the CAWI mode, they received their personal access data for the online questionnaire by mail.

Those target persons who could not be reached in the household during the fieldwork phase (temporary absentees) and those who refused to be interviewed due to "soft reasons for refusal" (no time, no desire, etc.) were also switched to the PAPI mode and were sent the paper questionnaires by mail.

An access link to the online survey was also printed on the PAPI questionnaires sent to them, so that target persons could decide for themselves, even after receiving their paper questionnaires, whether they wanted to fill them out with a pen or preferred the online questionnaire.

In order to reach households or target persons not yet reached in the face-to-face field, they were transferred to the CATI field after at least six unsuccessful contact attempts, provided that a telephone number was available for the household or person. Analogous to the face-to-face field, mode switching to CAWI and PAPI was also possible for target persons on request. PAPI questionnaires were then sent via mail to the target persons. The mode switch to CAWI or PAPI for temporarily absent household members or soft refusers was automatic in the CATI field following the same procedure as in the face-to-face field.

¹The term face-to-face refers to the CAPI-mode. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the CAPI by Phone non-contact survey mode was also used at times, depending on the pandemic situation, in which FtF interviewers conduct the interviews by computer-aided telephone. The difference between CAPI by Phone and CATI is that in CAPI by Phone, as in CAPI, interviewers are permanently assigned to individual households; in CATI, on the other hand, interviewers are not permanently assigned to households in order to increase flexibility.

² In the 2021 survey wave the household questionnaire was not available in the CASI mode. That was changed in 2022, making the household questionnaire available in all modes.

³ This is different to the 2021 survey wave where the paper questionnaires had not been handed out by the interviewers but were centrally shipped out by mail.

The survey documents and instruments were also offered in the English language. For the survey instrument, a change of language was possible at any time by the interviewer (CAPI, CAPI by Phone and CATI) or by the target person (CAWI) in the computer-based modes on each page of the questionnaire. In addition, in the interviewer-assisted modes the administration of the foreign language instruments was carried out by native speaker interviewers.

Persons who participated in the study received a postpaid cash incentive and participated in an additional raffle. Adult respondents born in 2004 or earlier received 10 euro in the samples A-Q, M1, M2. In the migration samples M7 and M8a adult respondents received a higher incentive of 40 euro to compensate for the lower probability of participation in these two subsamples. Adolescent respondents received 5 euro in cash with a thank-you letter after the interview across all subsamples.

2.1.2.2 Survey Instruments

A total of ten survey instruments were used in the 2022 survey, all of which were programmed as computer-assisted instruments. These were interlinked and controlled in such a way that the assignment of the individual instruments was automated on the basis of the information from the household composition during the interview. All the instruments were translated into English.⁴ Additionally, all instruments that were addressed at adult respondents in the household, including the household questionnaire, were also created as paper questionnaires.

The survey started in each household by recording the household composition. This information was only ever collected from one person. This person was most familiar with the needs of the household and therefore had the role of “head of household” for the interview. The composition of the household was used to identify the other people who were to be interviewed as part of the study. The corresponding individually compiled individual interview was then conducted with all household members to be interviewed. The individual questionnaire instruments, the various combinations of which were used to create the individual interviews, are presented in Table 7.

⁴ The Bulgarian, Romanian and Polish languages used in the previous wave for the M7 migration sample were discontinued due to lack of demand from respondents.

Table 7 Overview of Survey Instruments

Questionnaire	Target person	Modes	Languages
Household Matrix	Head of Household	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Household questionnaire	Head of Household	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Individual questionnaire	Adult respondent	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Biography questionnaire	First-time adult respondent	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Gap questionnaire	Adult panel respondents, who were not interviewed in 2021	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Youth questionnaire	Adolescent respondents of the birth year 2005	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Early Youth questionnaire	Adolescent respondents of the birth year 2008	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Pre-teen questionnaire	Adolescent respondents of the birth year 2010	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	Competency test for adolescent respondents of the birth year 2005	CAPI, CASI	German
Child questionnaire: birth year 2011 to 2022	Adult respondents	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI	German, English
Deceased individual questionnaire	Adult respondents who experienced a family loss in 2021	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI	German, English
Residential environment questionnaire	Interviewers	CAPI	German

Source: infas

Household Matrix

The composition of a household is recorded using an electronic tool (household matrix)⁵. This matrix shows an overview of all the people named in the last interview. This overview was used to check with the head of household who still lives in the household, who no longer lives there or who may have moved in. In addition to the composition of the household, the relationships between the household members were also updated and completed.

If children born in 2011 or later also lived in the household, it was determined who (usually one parent) would later receive the questions about the child or

⁵ In addition to the electronic household matrix, in the course of the fieldwork a paper-based version of the household matrix was used to record the household composition of households that could not be reached for a personal interview.

children. In addition, for target youths in the household that were below 17 years old, parental consent was obtained, so that they could also be interviewed.

Household Questionnaire

The “household” questionnaire asked for information on all aspects of the household.

It has been used annually since the first survey wave in 1984. Current topics of the household questionnaire in the 2022 survey wave were:

- Housing situation
- Ownership and rent
- Income and expenditure
- Assets and investments
- Household management
- Children and care

Individual Questionnaire

The "Individual" questionnaire has also been used annually since the first survey wave. This was to be completed by all household members born in 2004 or earlier. The topics covered by the "individual" questionnaire 2022 included:

- Life situation today
- Satisfaction and emotionality
- Education
- Employment and secondary jobs
- Health and illness
- Political orientation
- Attitudes and opinions
- Origin and family
- Experiences of discrimination

As part of the individual interview the respondent were also asked for their consent to link the survey data to administrative data available at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the German Pension Insurance (DRV). The IAB data includes information on employment history, phases of unemployment and participation in measures during unemployment. The DRV data includes data on benefits provided by pension insurance during the employment phase, such as medical or occupational rehabilitation measures.

Biography Questionnaire

The “biography” questionnaire is used only once in total per target person to collect important biographical data. It was aimed at new adult household members born in 2004 or earlier. In addition, it was directed at household members who had not previously answered this questionnaire in previous waves or who were completing the individual questionnaire for the first time (e.g., because they had reached or would reach the age of 18 this year).

Topics of the biography questionnaire were:

- Nationality and origin
- Route to Germany
- Occupation
- Childhood and family
- School and education
- Marriage and partnership

Gap Questionnaire

The “gap” questionnaire was addressed to all target persons who did not complete an individual questionnaire in the last survey wave in 2021 but were scheduled to do so. It served to close the temporal "gap" from the last interview to the current survey wave. The topics of the gap questionnaire are:

- Changes in employment
- Social status
- Educational attainment
- Changes in family environment

Youth Questionnaires

The youth questionnaires consist of three different survey instruments that were used on a year-specific basis. These questionnaires were answered by the target persons of the birth cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010:

- Birth cohort 2005: Youth questionnaire (16-17 years old)
- Birth cohort 2008: Early youth questionnaire (13-14 years old)
- Birth cohort 2010: Pre-teen questionnaire (11-12 years old)

For adolescents that were below 17 years old, parental consent was required. The topics of the youth questionnaires differ according to age, but overall cover the following areas:

- Attitudes and opinions
- Relationships and social environment
- Leisure and sports
- School, training and career
- Future plans
- Health and well-being
- Self-image
- Life situation and satisfaction
- Job and money
- Political identity

Competency Test “Lust auf DJ”

Additionally, to the youth questionnaire, respondents of the birth cohort 2005 were also asked to participate in the competency test “Lust auf DJ” licensed by the Hogrefe Publishing Group. “Lust auf DJ” was to be administered as a self-interview – preferably on the CASI tablet but alternatively also on the interviewer laptop. In this test the youths were to perform three different thinking exercises in a limited amount of time. The task in each of these exercises was to insert a missing element: first words, then math symbols and at last figures. They had seven minutes for the first exercise, ten minutes for the second and ten minutes for the last. The device on which the test was carried out automatically kept track of the time.

Child Questionnaire

The age-specific questionnaires for children were answered by a parent rather than by the children themselves and referred to children born between 2011 and 2022 (younger than 12 years old). In contrast to previous years, there was only one child questionnaire in 2022.⁶

Topics of the child questionnaires include (but are not limited to):

- Pregnancy history and birth
- Health status of the child
- Personality of the child
- Development, language and behavior
- School and personal environment of the child
- Care situation

Questionnaire “Deceased Individual”

This questionnaire was aimed at household members who experienced a family loss in 2021. The deceased individual did not necessarily have to have lived in the target person's household. Whether or not to submit this questionnaire was decided based on the information in the individual questionnaire. The aim of this questionnaire was to obtain as accurate a picture as possible of the circumstances and effects of the death. Topics of the questionnaire deceased individual include:

- Relationship and relationship to the deceased
- Reasons and circumstances of the death
- Health of the deceased
- Satisfaction and life circumstances of the deceased

⁶ Previously, there were a total of 5 child questionnaires to be completed by at least one parent. However, these questionnaires always referred to a specific birth cohort of a child. In this way, five birth cohorts of children could not be taken into account per survey year. The change in 2022 makes it possible to look at all the respective birth cohorts of children.

Residential Environment Questionnaire

In addition to the information in the household questionnaire, information on the residential environment was also obtained from the interviewers. They were asked to answer a total of ten questions on the residential environment for each household they worked with, regardless of whether an interview with the household could be completed or not.

2.1.2.3 Contacting and Communication

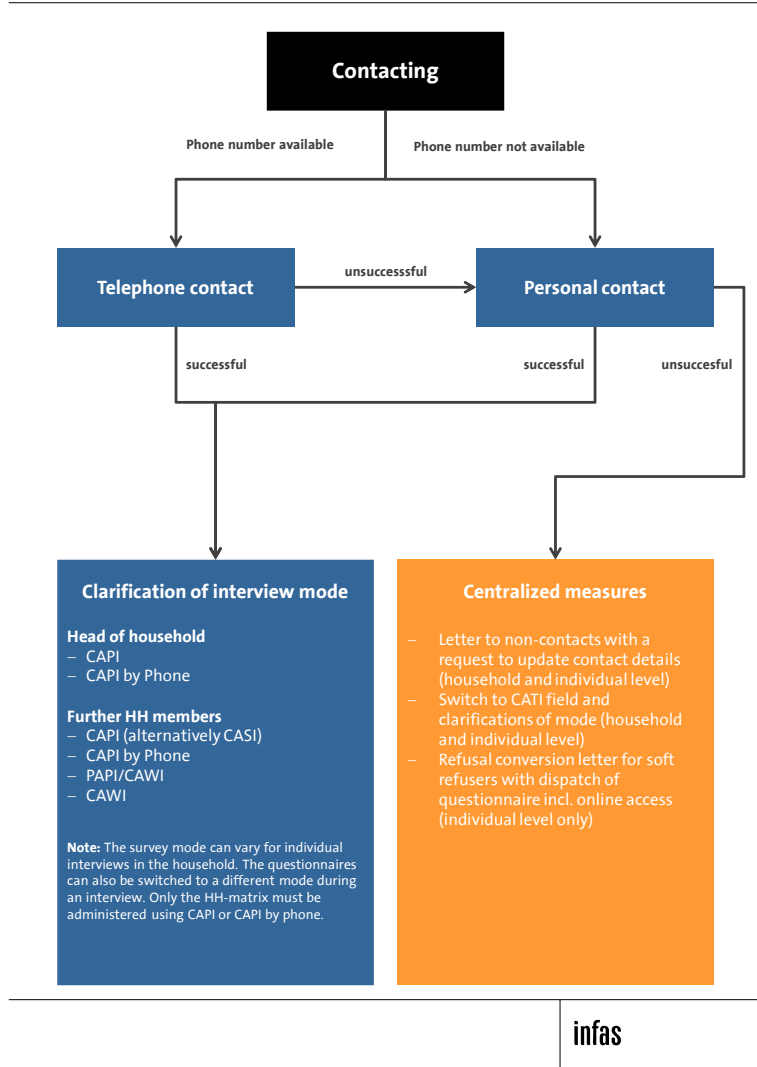
Prior to being contacted by an interviewer, all household members listed in the panel register who turned 18 in the survey year (in 2022 all household members born 2004 or earlier) received an advance letter to announce the start of the new survey wave.

After receiving the letter, the households were contacted by an interviewer. If a valid telephone number was available, the interviewer contacted the household by telephone. If no valid telephone number was available or the telephone contact attempts were unsuccessful, the interviewer made personal contact with the household, to schedule an interview appointment.

To help the interviewers establishing contact and scheduling an interview with the household, they were given some supporting materials. Contact cards for example could be dropped into the mailbox, thus establishing initial contact, if the household was home when contacting in person.

If there was a wish to answer the questionnaires as PAPI or CAWI or if the interviewer could not reach the household several times even during personal contact, further letters were sent centrally by infas. Figure 2 shows the contact strategy in 2022.

Figure 2 Contact Strategy in 2022



Source: infas, own figure

All communication and survey documents that were used in are now described in more detail below. An overview of the survey documents used across sub-samples is provided in Table 8.

Table 8 Overview of Communication/Survey Documents

Document	Addressees			
	Households (head of household)	Persons until year of birth 2004	Persons born in 2005, 2008 and 2010	Interviewers
Advance letter and thank-you letter				
Advance letter (below 75 years of age)		x		
Advance letter (above 75 years of age)		x		
Thank-you letter		x	x	
Thank-you letter record linkage DRV		x		
Thank-you letter raffle		x	x	
Field measures				
Letter after mode switch (PAPI/CAWI)		x	x	
Refusal conversion letter	x	x	x	
Follow-up letter (PAPI/CAWI)		x	x	
Follow-up letter (PAPI/CAWI, incl. prepaid)	x	x	x	
Letter for non-contacts	x			

Source: infas

On all letters, a study-specific e-mail address was indicated as a communication channel to infas, as well as the number of a free study hotline. Target persons could contact infas at any time with questions and were then supported by specially trained staff and, in the case of further inquiries, by the project management. Communication with the target persons was supported by the study website www.leben-in-deutschland.de, to which reference was made in the letters. Here, target persons were able to view additional information on the study as well as current study results.

Advance Letter

As stated above, shortly before the respective field operation all household members born 2004 or earlier received a personal **advance letter** announcing the survey for the current survey wave. The advance letter also referred to the need to make personal contact. Furthermore, reference was also made to contact possibilities that had been set up for feedback at infas. Furthermore, the incentive and a raffle including prizes were announced, in which all target persons with a completed individual interview took part.

In 2022, two different versions of the advance letter were used to cater to target groups of different ages: One version for household members younger than 75 years and one version for household members older than 75 years. The latter version was adapted to emphasise the importance of the older population for the study. This was intended to motivate this group, many of whom have been part of the SOEP for many years, to stay committed to the study.

The following additional materials were enclosed with the advance letter:

- A **study flyer** that briefly informed participants about all aspects of the study, including some scientific results from the previously collected data.
- A **data protection sheet**, in which the participants were comprehensively informed about the topic of data protection. It was described who processes which data, for what purpose and how. In addition, the participants were informed about their rights, the origin of the data and the voluntary nature of their participation.

Thank-you Letter

The personal **thank-you letter** was sent to the participants shortly after successful participation, including the cash incentive and an **interviewer control questionnaire** with a return envelope.

As part of the interview, some respondents were asked for their consent to link data from the German Pension Insurance (see Chapter 2.1.3.6). This required written consent. In order to obtain the written consent of respondents who participated in the CAWI or CATI mode, the relevant documents (information sheet for record linkage of DRV data, two copies of the consent form for record linkage of DRV data; see below) were also sent with the thank-you letter. A postage-paid return envelope was enclosed in this case for respondents to return one copy of signed consent form to infas.

After the end of the fieldwork phase and after the drawing of the winners of the **raffle**, they received a thank-you letter together with the dispatch of the respective prize.

Letter after Mode Switch

All target persons who indicated in the interview that they would prefer to self-administer their questionnaire as a CAWI or those who switched from CATI to PAPI received a letter within the next two weeks regarding the **mode switch**. When switching to CAWI, the target persons received the access data (link, password and QR code) for the online survey with the letter. The switch letter to PAPI was accompanied by the individually prepared questionnaires including a postage-free return envelope. In addition, the access data for the online survey were printed on the letter and on all paper questionnaires.

Conversion Letter

All target persons and households who indicated in the interview that they did not wish to participate in this wave of the survey (soft refusers) received a **conversion letter** at centrally determined times during the course of the fieldwork. In this letter, the individuals were asked to participate in this year's survey via CAWI or PAPI after all. It therefore contained the corresponding CAWI access data and corresponding PAPI questionnaires.

Follow-up Letter

All target persons who wished to switch to a self-administered mode and target persons or households who received a conversion letter were initially asked to participate again by **follow-up letter** after six weeks in the event of non-participation. Regardless of the target group that received this letter, the follow-up letters were always accompanied by the individually prepared paper questionnaires, including a postage-paid return envelope. For certain target persons and household, a special version of the follow-up letter was used where the post-incentive was already enclosed (see "fieldwork measures" below).

Letter for Non-contacts

Those households that could not be reached by interviewers received a **letter for non-contact persons or households** after at least six unsuccessful contact attempts, requesting a contact data update. This contact data update could be done via the online address portal (via link or QR code) as well as by phone or e-mail.

Panel Maintenance Measures

Two panel maintenance measures were taken as part of the 2022 survey wave for the panel households: Mailing of a New Year's card and a birthday card. The aim of panel maintenance measures is to maintain a dialog with panel participants and to keep the panel present among them.

In January 2023, a New Year's card was also sent to households in all subsamples. In addition to New Year's wishes from DIW Berlin and infas, this card contained a thank-you for participating in the 2022 survey wave with a brief outlook on the next wave. The birthday card was sent to all adult panel members.

Fieldwork Measures

To ensure a high response rate, different fieldwork measures were applied during the field.

Households that could not be reached after several unsuccessful attempts were sent a follow-up letter (addressed to the head of household of the previous wave) during the field, reminding them again about the study and asking them to participate. Since the households could not be contacted, they were also asked to update their address data via the online address portal.

Households where no interview could be achieved by an interviewer but also did not give a hard refusal were switched to the PAPI mode near the end of the fieldwork phase. Those households received a letter addressed to the head of household of the previous wave including the respective paper questionnaires and a paper version of the household matrix as well as a postage-paid return envelope. In order to take into account, the higher affinity of this target group for online surveys, households in the migration samples (M1, M2, M7, M8a) additionally also received a CAWI-link addressed to the head of household that led to an online version of the household matrix and the respective questionnaires.

Those households that had been switched to a self-administered mode with the previous measure, but still did not participate, then received a final follow-up letter addressed to the head of the household, already containing the post-incentive. This unconditional mailing of the incentive was intended to create a sense of commitment and motivate the target persons to participate.

Table 9 provides an overview of all applied fieldwork measures and how many households participated after a certain measure in which survey mode they did so. It is evident that all fieldwork measures, while varying in their effectiveness, contributed to the field result.

Table 9 Outcome of Fieldwork Measures SOEP-CORE 2022 (Household Level) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Fieldwork Measures		Total	Interviewer-Based				Self-Administered		no completion
			CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI	CAWI	PAPI	
Letter to Non-Contacts	abs.	7,050	1,551	998	252	30	375	1,207	2,637
	in %	100.0	22.0	14.2	3.6	0.4	5.3	17.1	37.4
Switch to PAPI	abs.	4,824	43	42	95	2	131	1,025	3,486
	in %	100.0	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.0	2.7	21.3	72.3
Switch to CAWI	abs.	1,602	5	4	-	-	122	35	1,436
	in %	100.0	0.3	0.3	-	-	7.6	2.2	89.6
Follow-up letter (incl. prepaid)	abs.	2,468	16	15	68	1	4	676	1,688
	in %	100.0	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.2	27.4	68.4

Source: infas, own calculations

Fieldwork measures were not just applied at the household level but also at the individual level.

As stated above, all target persons who indicated in the interview that they did not wish to participate in this wave of the survey (soft refusers) received a refusal conversion letter with the respective paper questionnaires, a postage-paid return envelope and the access data to the online survey. The target persons could then choose whether they wanted to participate in PAPI or CAWI.

All target persons who desired a mode switch but subsequently still did not participate in the study within four weeks received a follow-up letter. The same was

true for soft refusers who initially received a refusal conversion letter but still did not participate in the study. Each follow-up letter was accompanied by the paper questionnaires to be completed individually, with a note that alternatively the survey could always be completed online.

At the time where the final follow-up letter with the post incentive was sent on the household level (see above), a comparable follow-up letter was also sent out on the individual level. This letter was addressed to target persons in households where the household matrix had already been completed, but who had not yet taken part themselves.

Table 10 gives an overview of the switch requests of target persons from different cohorts as well as the number of conversion and follow-up letters sent, including the completions, differentiated according to the mode in which the individual questionnaires were completed.

Table 10 Outcome of Fieldwork Measures SOEP-CORE 2022, (Individual Level) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Fieldwork Measures		Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered			no completion	
		Total	CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI	CAWI		PAPI
Cohort until 2004									
Switch to PAPI	abs.	3,069	117	70	32	2	118	1,730	1,000
	in %	100.0	3.8	2.3	1.0	0.1	3.8	56.4	32.6
Switch to CAWI	abs.	3,547	226	151	66	-	1,807	477	820
	in %	100.0	6.4	4.3	1.9	-	50.9	13.5	23.1
Cohort 2005									
Switch to CAWI	abs.	111	-	-	-	-	81	-	30
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	73.0	-	27.0
Cohort 2008									
Switch to CAWI	abs.	118	-	-	-	-	89	-	29
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	75.4	-	24.6
Cohort 2010									
Switch to CAWI	abs.	89	-	-	-	-	60	-	29
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	67.4	-	32.6
Cohort until 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010									
Refusal conversion letter	abs.	776	3	-	-	-	73	126	574
	in %	100.0	0.4	-	-	-	9.4	16.2	74.0
Follow-up letter	abs.	3,372	6	1	73	1	577	1,044	1,670
	in %	100.0	0.2	-	2.2	-	17.1	31.0	49.5
Follow-up letter (incl. prepaid)	abs.	2,767	4	3	73	1	374	492	1,820
	in %	100.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.0	13.5	17.8	65.8

Source: infas, own calculations

It can be seen that of all the persons who received a follow-up letter, around 50 percent subsequently participated in the study, most of these by filling out the paper questionnaire.

The same can be seen with the refusal conversion letter. Around a quarter of those contacted were able to be completed following the refusal conversion letter.

Finally, the follow-up letter including the post incentive managed to convince around 34 percent of the addressed target persons to participate in the study after all.

2.1.2.4 Interviewer Deployment

The complex requirements of the study require careful selection and training of the interviewers. All interviewers selected for the SOEP had to complete a comprehensive training program before the start of the fieldwork, consisting of a preparation phase, participation in a digital training event and a follow-up phase.

In order to do justice to the interviewers with their different levels of experience, the training program was designed once for interviewers with study experience in SOEP and once for those without specific study experience. In addition, the training courses for CAPI and CATI interviewers were separated in order to be able to adequately take into account the respective special features with regard to the technical framework conditions and the different contact strategies (personal contacts on site/telephone contacts).

In the following, the respective contents and the procedure for the implementation of the training program with regard to all phases are presented as well as an overview of the interviewers used.

2.1.2.4.1 Training for CAPI and CATI Interviewers

For the **preparation phase**, the interviewers were given a time window of two weeks before participating in the actual training event. During this time, they had to work through an interviewer manual, which also included answering specific follow-up questions. In addition, a pre-defined example case had to be entered into the survey tool. In this way, all interviewers had become familiar with the individual components of a survey and were able to ask specific and practical follow-up questions during the digital training.

It has been shown that those who have prepared themselves intensively are better able to follow the program of the training events. In addition, a preparation phase makes it possible to reduce the scope of the actual training event. A preparation phase with independent learning elements has the advantage that participants can organize their time more individually and that the completion of individual modules is not dependent on the pace of learning in the group. Last but not least, such a concept also appeals to different types of learners, as various media and materials are available for preparation.

The materials were in detail:

a. Interviewer Manual

The SOEP interviewer manual is a comprehensive set of rules for interviewing. The manual covers all aspects that are important for conducting the interview: basic information on the study and on how to conduct the survey, rules for contacting households, how to handle household information in the instrument, and also information on selected questions in the questionnaire and general interview techniques and rules. The manual serves interviewers not only for preparation and familiarization, but also as a reference book throughout the fieldwork.

b. Videos to Illustrate Learning Content

The use of videos in the training program primarily served to illustrate the handling of the tool, which was used to document the household composition and the relationships between all household members. Specifically, the videos explained individual entries and the exact procedure of the tool. The explanations were highlighted in writing. The videos were not only available to the interviewers during preparation via the online platform, but were also permanently accessible there during the field period.

c. Tests to Monitor Success

The infas learning platform was set up in such a way that it was possible to monitor the success of the preparation. The interviewers' level of knowledge of individual study-relevant topics was determined by means of a short knowledge test. This test was a prerequisite for all interviewers to take part in a training event and was therefore mandatory.

d. Demo Version of the Tool

All interviewers received a demo version of the tool in preparation for the training event so that they could practice using the tool they had learned with the help of the manual and the short videos. Using the sample households provided, all functions could be tried out as often as desired in advance. In this way, the theoretically acquired knowledge could be tested in practice and any questions that arose could be communicated to the project management in advance. These questions were addressed at appropriate points in the webinar and answered both theoretically and demonstrated practically on the instrument.

The **training events** form the focus of the SOEP training program. Lectures convey the theoretical content of the study, and the questionnaire and the tools work are presented on the basis of sample cases. All parts of the training are structured in such a way that a round of questions is regularly scheduled after each session, in which all questions that arise can be answered and solutions can be worked out together.

The number of participants was limited to 50 interviewers per event. The training program in the SOEP consists of several (thematic) blocks, which were deep-

ened differently depending on the experience of the interviewers. In the first block of training, the interviewers were informed about the survey design and the individual subsamples. Furthermore, the household definition, the validation of a household head as well as the various questionnaires and possible mode changes were explained in this block. The second block served as intensive preparation for making contact. For this purpose, the interviewers were introduced to the entire contacting strategy of the study and practiced, including personal contacting by the interviewers themselves. In the next block, the technical tools were demonstrated live using a case study. In the following block, individual questionnaires and the various options for changing the mode of the survey instrument were demonstrated in practice.

In order to get an overview of the level of knowledge and to increase the activity of the participants, quiz questions were integrated into the individual blocks. At the end of the training, the focus was on the further procedure and organization of the field work.

Following the training event, everyone had another opportunity to apply the study-specific handling of all questionnaire instruments in practice on their own. Discussion forums were also offered to provide support.

The primary purpose of the **post-training phase** is to give interviewers confidence for their first practical assignment and to deepen what they have learned. In principle, all interviewers, regardless of their experience after the training event, are encouraged to use the test version of the question program and to practice entering an interview before they start their actual work in the field; for this purpose, they are provided with a constructed sample case. A central component of the support for the rather inexperienced interviewers is the individual training before the first field assignment (coaching via TeamViewer). Here, not only the handling of the questions (adherence to standardization, speed and clarity of reading aloud, etc.), but also the input of the answers is monitored and evaluated. In addition, there was an interviewer forum in which the interviewers could exchange information among themselves as well as with the project management.

In addition to these three training phases, the interviewers had the opportunity to take advantage of support in the form of coaching during the entire field phase. In addition, they were informed about the current status of the field and innovations (e.g. in the form of additional materials provided) in the form of weekly reports and memos.

A total of 491 CAPI interviewers and 82 CATI interviewers were trained for the SOEP study on 13 training dates. Eight CAPI training sessions were held before the start of the field. To increase the number of interviewers in the face-to-face field, five additional training sessions were held in July, August and September. From August onwards, CATI interviewers were also prepared for their work in a total of two training events during the ongoing fieldwork.

2.1.2.4.2 CATI and Face-to-face Interviewer Staff

infas has CAPI and CATI interviewers with many years of experience with household surveys and combined cross-sectional and longitudinal instruments as well as experience especially with target groups that are generally considered difficult.

A total of 573 interviewers were used, 491 in the CAPI field and 82 in the CATI field.⁷ The characteristics of the interviewer staff used are shown in the following Table 11.

Table 11 Structural Characteristics of Interviewers Deployed CAPI and CATI Field (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Characteristics	Total		CAPI		CATI	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Number of Interviewers	573	100.0	491	100.0	82	100.0
Gender						
Male	321	56.0	290	59.1	31	37.8
Female	252	44.0	201	40.9	51	62.2
Age						
Up to 29 years	17	3.0	15	3.1	2	2.4
30-49 years	53	9.3	32	6.5	21	25.6
50-65 years	229	40.0	194	39.5	35	42.7
Over 65 years	274	47.8	250	50.9	24	29.3
Experience with infas						
2 years or less	327	57.0	246	50.1	81	98.8
3 - 5 years	97	16.9	96	19.6	1	1.2
6 - 10 years	82	14.3	82	16.7	-	-
10 years and longer	67	11.7	67	13.7	-	-
Highest school qualification						
Lower secondary school qualification/ primary school certificate/ polytechnic secondary school qualification	47	8.2	38	7.7	9	11.0
Intermediate secondary school qualification/ vocational extension certificate	138	24.1	125	25.5	13	15.9
Advanced technical college certificate	85	14.8	71	14.5	14	17.1
Abitur/ higher education entrance qualification	288	50.3	244	49.7	44	53.7
Other school qualification	4	0.7	3	0.6	1	1.2
No school qualification (yet)	3	0.5	3	0.6	-	-
Not specified	8	1.4	7	1.4	1	1.2

Source: infas, own calculations

⁷ "Deployed" interviewers include all interviewers who contacted households.

In the distribution of structural characteristics, the interviewer staff shows a higher proportion of men in the face-to-face field, whereas the proportion of women predominates in the CATI field. The age distribution shows greater differences with regard to the distinction between CAPI and CATI interviewers. The telephone interviewers are on average younger than the interviewers in the face-to-face field (face-to-face field: 63.1 years, CATI field: 65.0 years). About a quarter have many years of interviewing experience with infas. On average, the telephone interviewers have been working for infas for about two years, regardless of the field assignment. In the face-to-face field in particular, there is a sizeable proportion of interviewers (50.1 percent) who have only been working for infas for two years or less. This is due to the fact that some of the interviewers for the SOEP study are new to infas, having previously conducted the study for another survey institute.

2.1.3 Results

The following subchapter presents the field results for the panel samples in 2022. Results at the household level are presented first (Chapter 2.1.3.1), followed by results at the individual level (Chapter 2.1.3.2). The results at the instrument level are then discussed (Chapter 2.1.3.3), as well as questionnaire duration (Chapter 2.1.3.4), the use of different modes and interviewing languages (Chapter 2.1.3.5), the results of the questions on consent to record linkage (Chapter 2.1.3.6) and the tracking results (Chapter 2.1.3.7).

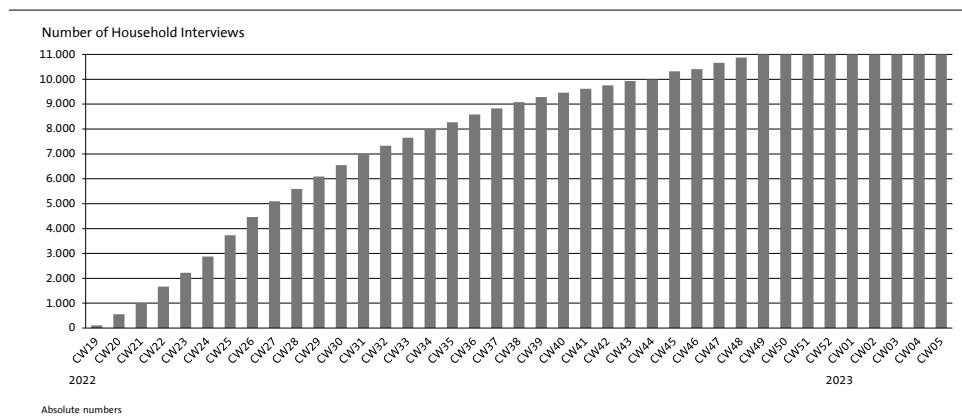
2.1.3.1 Participation at Household Level

At the household level, a total of 17,241 households were contacted in the subsamples A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a in 2022. 11,285 of those households participated, resulting in a response rate of 65.5 percent (see Table 12). Noticeably, the response is a lot higher in the basis samples A-Q (71.4 percent) compared to the migration samples M1, M2, M7, M8a. Reasons for these results in the migration samples are in the growing proportion of temporary dropouts that are harder to re-interview as well as the high mobility of the target population that make accessibility more difficult. However, also between the individual migration samples strong differences in response behavior can be observed with response being higher in the older subsamples M1, M2 (50.1 percent) and lower in the younger subsamples M7 and M8a (24.6 percent and 34.3 percent respectively), which have only been part of the study since 2020. Subsample M7's goal was to capture migration dynamics and processes from 2016 to 2018 with a focus on EU migration. M8a, on the other hand, was used to evaluate the Skilled Immigration Act, which came into force March 1st, 2020, and was aimed at migrants from third countries who came to Germany between 2017 and 2018. Both subsamples consist of target population that are highly mobile and therefore difficult to reach and recruit for an interview.

Figure 3 shows the cumulation of completed household interviews over the fieldwork phase. The field period ran from May 2022 to the end of January 2023. Interviews were completed throughout the entire field-work phase. More than half of the total number of interviews was conducted in the first three months. In November all households not reached by then (irrespective of the number of previous contact attempts) and soft refusers were asked to participate once

again by mail with an enclosed paper questionnaire. The positive response to this additional contact measure was particularly evident in calendar weeks 45 to 49. Towards the end of the fieldwork phase, it was equally important to convince households that were difficult to reach and motivate to participate in all sub-samples.

Figure 3 Completion of Household Interview in the Field (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)



infas

Source: infas, own figure

Table 12 describes the result of the 2022 survey according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification at the household level, separately for the group of repeaters, temporary dropouts and split households.

In 10,487 households, both the household questionnaire and at least one individual interview were completed besides the obligatory household matrix (AAPOR codes 1.1, 1.2), and 7,390 of those households were surveyed completely, i.e. all household members born in or before 2004 could be interviewed.

Looking at the interview status of the last survey, of the households interviewed again, 80.6 percent participated again. Of the temporary dropouts from the last survey, 26.4 percent could be brought back into the panel and of the split households⁸, 26.2 percent were interviewed.

The non-response of households in this survey wave is primarily constituted of temporary dropouts (24.7 percent), i.e. cases that might participate again in the next survey wave, with the main reason for these dropouts being soft refusals (14.7 percent of the gross sample). Permanent refusals at household level occurred in 8.6 percent of households.

⁸ Split households are households that have been newly formed due to one person moving out of a known panel household.

Table 12 Participation by Type of Household (with AAPOR Codes) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Level	Total		Respondents in previous wave		Temp. dropouts in previous wave		New households	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	17,241	100.0	12,414	100.0	4,170	100.0	657	100.0
Interview	11,285	65.5	10,011	80.6	1,102	26.4	172	26.2
Complete [1.1]	7,390	42.9	6,837	55.1	434	10.4	119	18.1
Partial [1.2]	3,097	18.0	2,583	20.8	491	11.8	23	3.5
Partial without matrix [1.3]	93	0.5	64	0.5	29	0.7	-	-
Partial (missing household questionnaire) [2.353]	663	3.9	499	4.0	137	3.3	27	4.1
Partial (missing data) [2.354]	42	0.2	28	0.2	11	0.3	3	0.5
Non-Interview	5,956	34.6	2,403	19.3	3,068	73.6	485	73.8
Temporary dropout	4,256	24.7	1,582	12.7	2,270	54.4	404	61.5
Break-off [2.12]	28	0.2	19	0.2	5	0.16	4	0.6
Non-contact [2.2]	779	4.5	235	1.9	535	12.8	9	1.4
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	69	0.4	39	0.3	28	0.7	2	0.3
Language Problem [2.331]	94	0.6	29	0.2	65	1.6	-	-
Soft refusal [2.351]	2,533	14.7	1,095	8.8	1,064	25.5	374	56.9
New adress [2.4]	12	0.1	5	0.0	7	0.2	-	-
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	370	2.2	90	0.7	276	6.6	4	0.6
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	371	2.2	70	0.6	290	7.0	11	1.7
Final Dropout	1,700	9.9	821	6.6	798	19.1	81	12.3
Permanent refusal [2.111]	1,479	8.6	713	5.7	700	16.8	66	10.1
Dead [2.31]	86	0.5	49	0.4	37	0.9	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	96	0.6	42	0.3	51	1.2	3	0.5
Moved abroad [4.2]	25	0.2	15	0.1	9	0.2	1	0.2
Household dissolved [4.3]	14	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0	11	1.7

Source: infas, own calculation

**Table 13 Participation at Household Level by Subsample (with AAPOR Codes)
(A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)**

Household Level	Total		Basis		Migration					
			A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	17,241	100.0	14,029	100.0	1,498	100.0	696	100.0	1,018	100.0
Interview	11,285	65.5	10,015	71.4	750	50.1	171	24.6	349	34.3
Complete [1.1]	7,390	42.9	6,751	48.1	421	28.1	65	9.3	153	15.0
Partial [1.2]	3,097	18.0	2,642	18.8	248	16.6	77	11.1	130	12.8
Partial without matrix [1.3]	93	0.5	87	0.6	1	0.1	-	-	5	0.5
Partial (missing household questionnaire) [2.353]	663	3.9	506	3.6	78	5.2	26	3.7	53	5.2
Partial (missing data) [2.354]	42	0.2	29	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.4	8	0.8
Non-Interview	5,956	34.6	4,014	28.3	748	49.9	525	75.4	669	65.7
Temporary dropout	4,256	24.7	2,624	18.7	584	39.0	452	64.9	596	58.5
Break-off [2.12]	28	0.2	20	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.2
Non-contact [2.2]	779	4.5	491	3.5	108	7.2	75	10.8	105	10.3
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	69	0.4	58	0.4	9	0.6	2	0.3	-	-
Language Problem [2.331]	94	0.6	14	0.1	12	0.8	42	6.0	26	2.6
Soft refusal [2.351]	2,533	14.7	1,839	13.1	308	20.6	157	22.6	229	22.5
New Address [2.4]	12	0.1	3	0.0	6	0.4	-	-	3	0.3
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	370	2.2	55	0.4	101	6.7	90	12.9	124	12.2
Unable to locate address [3.18]	371	2.2	144	1.0	36	2.4	84	12.1	107	10.5
Final Dropout	1,700	9.9	1,390	9.9	164	10.9	73	10.5	73	7.2
Permanent refusal [2.111]	1,479	8.6	1,198	8.5	149	10.0	67	9.6	65	6.4
Dead [2.31]	86	0.5	82	0.6	4	0.3	-	-	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	96	0.6	89	0.6	6	0.4	-	-	1	0.1
Moved abroad [4.2]	25	0.2	9	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.9	7	0.7
Household dissolved [4.3]	14	0.1	12	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-

Source: infas, own calculation

A differentiated analysis by subsample in Table 13 below reveals the reasons for the comparatively lower response in the migration samples: First, the proportion of soft refusers is somewhat higher compared to subsamples A-Q, indicating a lower motivation for participating in the study. Second and even more important, the proportion of households that could not be reached (Non-contact, AAPOR code 2.2) or where the address turned out to be incorrect (Unable to locate address, AAPOR code 3.18) is noticeably higher, speaking for the high mobility of this target group. This is particularly true for subsample M7 where for 12.1 percent of the sample the address was incorrect in 2022 and where another 10.8 percent could not be reached.

Contact Effort

Over the entire fieldwork phase, households in subsamples A-Q were contacted on average 4.3 times by interviewers from the face-to-face or CATI field. This average value is mainly due to the average number of contact attempts for interviewed households. At the maximum, an interview was completed at the 37th contact. In comparison, a considerable effort is shown for the households that could not be reached. Here, the mean number of contact attempts, 8, is a lot higher than the mean value for interviewed households. For soft refusers, the average number of contacts was 6. Here, a maximum of 49 contact attempts were made (see Table 14).

Table 14 Number of Interviewer Contacts by Field Result (with AAPOR Codes) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Total	17,241	4.3	0	49
Interview	11,285	4.1	0	37
Non-contact [2.2]	779	8.0	1	34
Soft refusal [2.351]	2,533	6.0	0	49

Source: infas, own calculation

2.1.3.2 Participation at Individual Level

Table 15 below shows the result of the 2022 survey according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification for adult target persons born in 2004 or earlier. As shown there, a total of 15,984 individuals from the SOEP-CORE panel samples participated in the survey. This corresponds to a total of 49.5 percent. Of the 50.5 percent who did not participate in the study in 2022, 21 percent dropped out permanently. The differentiation of subsamples shows that the lower response in the migration samples we observe on the household level can also be seen on the individual level.

Table 15 Participation at Individual Level by Subsample (with AAPOR Codes) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Individual Level	Total		Basis		Migration					
			A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	32,318	100.0	26,153	100.0	3,108	100.0	1,399	100.0	1,658	100.0
Interview [1.0]	15,984	49.5	14,379	55.0	1,057	34.0	181	12.9	367	22.1
Complete [1.1; 1.12]	14,814	45.8	13,457	51.5	962	31.0	131	9.4	264	15.9
Partial [1.21; 1.22]	1,170	3.6	922	3.5	95	3.0	50	3.6	103	6.2
Non-Interview [2.0]	16,334	50.5	11,774	45.0	2,051	66.0	1,218	87.1	1,291	77.9
Temporary dropout	12,320	38.1	8,457	32.3	1,632	52.5	1,062	75.9	1,169	70.5
Break-off [2.12]	182	0.6	146	0.6	20	0.6	5	0.4	11	0.7
Non-contact [2.21; 2.22]	3,714	11.5	2,799	10.7	398	12.8	219	15.7	298	18.0
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321; 2.323]	148	0.5	125	0.5	20	0.7	3	0.2	-	-
Language Problem [2.331]	216	0.7	42	0.2	33	1.1	96	6.9	45	2.7
Soft refusal [2.351]	6,714	20.8	5,027	19.2	863	27.8	385	27.5	439	26.5
New Adress [2.4]	33	0.1	9	0.1	12	0.4	2	0.1	10	0.6
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	618	1.9	83	0.3	208	6.7	160	11.4	167	10.1
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	695	2.2	226	0.9	78	2.5	192	13.7	199	12.0
Final Dropout	4,014	12.4	3,317	12.7	419	13.5	156	11.2	122	7.4
Permanent refusal [2.111]	3,465	10.7	2,846	10.9	373	12.0	140	10.0	106	6.4
Dead [2.31]	208	0.6	199	0.8	9	0.3	-	-	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322; 2.324]	185	0.6	164	0.6	20	0.6	-	-	1	0.1
Moved abroad [4.2]	74	0.2	35	0.1	11	0.4	14	1.0	14	0.8
Household dissolved [4.3]	82	0.3	73	0.3	6	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1

Source: infas, own calculation

Partial Unit Non-response

Partial unit non-response describes the situation where some but not all household members eligible and selected for the individual interviews have been successfully interviewed. A household is considered fully realized when all adult household members have been interviewed, i.e. complete personal interview has been conducted and the head of the household has answered the household questionnaire. The partial unit non-response (PUNR) is 44.1 percent for all subsamples (see Table 16). As a direct result of the observed differences in response behavior at the individual level, the PUNR is substantially higher for migration samples M7 and M8a compared to the other subsamples.

Table 16 Partial Unit Non-response by Subsample (PUNR, in Percent) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Level	Total		Basis		Migration					
			A-Q		M1, M2		M7		M8a	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	7,153	100.0	6,345	100.0	504	100.0	109	100.0	195	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	3,151	44.1	2,696	42.5	247	49.0	77	70.6	131	67.2
Household completely realized	4,002	55.9	3,649	57.5	257	51.0	32	29.4	64	32.8

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

The more people living in the household, the more difficult it is to fully realize a household. As the number of members increases, the proportion of fully realized household decreases continuously. Among two-person households, 60 percent of panel households were fully realized; this figure drops to 33.7 percent with four or more members.

Table 17 Partial Unit Non-response by Subsample (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Household Level	Total		2 person household		3 person household		4 or more person household	
	abs.	abs.	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	7,153	100.0	5,706	100.0	1,005	100.0	442	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	3,151	44.1	2,283	40.0	575	57.2	293	66.3
Household completely realized	4,002	55.9	3,423	60.0	430	42.8	149	33.7

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

2.1.3.3 Participation at Instrument Level

As explained in Chapter 2.1.2.2, a total of ten questionnaire variants were used in the SOEP-CORE in 2022 (without taking into account different language variants). Table 18 provides an overview of the number of questionnaires that were filled out, differentiated by the known sample groups in SOEP-CORE.

A total of 31,913 questionnaires were answered in 2022. Two questionnaires stand out in terms of frequency: the two main instruments, the household questionnaire (n=10,622) and the individual questionnaire (n=15,984). With over 10,000 completed questionnaires each, the child questionnaire, "Biography" and "Gap" also stand out, which are only to be completed under certain conditions. The "gap" questionnaire, for example, is to be filled out by target persons who did not fill out the "individual questionnaire" in the last wave but were scheduled to do so. This means that in 2022, more than 1,000 adults participated in the study again after having suspended their participation last year.

Table 18 Number of Interviews by Subsample and Questionnaire (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

	Total	Basis	Migration		
		A-Q	M1, M2	M7	M8a
Household questionnaire	10,622	9,509	672	145	296
Individual questionnaire	15,984	14,377	1,057	182	368
Biography questionnaire	1,114	880	91	48	95
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	213	188	20	2	3
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	280	266	10	3	1
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	246	220	24	2	-
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	56	49	6	-	1
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	1,570	1,287	235	20	28
Gap questionnaire	1,185	1,012	83	33	57
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	643	607	29	4	3

Source: infas, own calculation

With the exception of the competency test "Lust auf DJ", the response rates of the allocated questionnaires are at least 53.6 percent (see Table 19). Encouragingly, the important individual questionnaire as well as the child questionnaire have with 75.7 percent and 79.3 percent respectively an especially high response rate.

Table 19 Response Rates by Questionnaire (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

	Gross sample	Number of interviews	Response rate
Individual questionnaire	21,114	15,984	75.7
Biography questionnaire	1,978	1,112	56.2
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	387	213	55.0
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	498	280	56.2
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	426	246	57.8
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	213	56	26.3
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	1,979	1,570	79.3
Gap questionnaire	2,204	1,182	53.6
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	827	643	77.4

Source: infas, own calculation; the gross sample is the target population of participating households. The gross sample size of the additional questionnaires (child questionnaire, biography questionnaire, gap questionnaire, "the deceased individual") is constituted of the amount of people who completed their individual questionnaire and were to fill out the respective additional questionnaire.

2.1.3.4 Questionnaire Duration

The content and length of a questionnaire are key elements in keeping the burden on target persons low and their motivation to (further) participate in the study high. The questionnaires used in SOEP-CORE 2022 consist of a different number of questions and answer options. Thus, the duration of the questionnaires varies considerably. Table 20 provides an overview of the durations of the individual questionnaire variants. In 2022, for example, an average personal interview consisting of the personal questionnaire and a children's questionnaire lasted nearly 50 minutes. In order to reduce respondent burden, the length of the individual questionnaire has been noticeably reduced in 2022 compared to 2021, which is clearly reflected in the field results: from an average duration of around one hour in 2021, the duration dropped to an average of around 37 minutes in 2022. The average duration of the other questionnaires corresponds to the previous year.

Table 20 Interview Length by Questionnaire (in Minutes) (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

	N	Mean	Median	5% percentile	95% percentile
Household questionnaire	10,616	15.1	12.3	5.6	30.0
Individual questionnaire	15,977	39.4	36.7	18.2	67.4
Biography questionnaire	1,107	25.3	21.3	8.6	54.7
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	213	35.0	33.3	18.3	59.3
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	280	30.0	29.1	17.1	46.0
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	246	28.1	27.2	15.5	42.9
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	53	25.6	25.4	12.8	34.8
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	1,570	9.9	9.1	3.2	19.0
Gap questionnaire	1,184	2.8	1.4	0.6	10.0
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	642	7.9	5.4	2.6	20.0

Source: infas, own calculation

2.1.3.5 Interviewing Modes and Languages

Table 21 provides information on the mode used to complete the questionnaires. It can be seen that most of the questionnaires were answered interviewer administered. However, the "Gap" and "Deceased" questionnaires show that self-administered modes were increasingly chosen to answer self-administered, with more than 40 percent each. A closer look at the self-administered modes show that the questions on the household, the person and deceased persons were primarily answered via PAPI, which can be explained by the fact that all questionnaires have been offered for completion in this form since the beginning of the study and are therefore familiar to the participants. The questions on the "Biography" and the "Gap", on the other hand, were primarily completed online. The differentiated presentation of the youth questionnaires shows a large proportion of all age groups represented here (cohort 2005, 2008 and 2010) accept the offer of the online survey.

Table 21 Number of Interviews by Mode and Questionnaire (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Questionnaire		Total	Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered		
			CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI	CAWI	PAPI
Household questionnaire	abs.	10,622	4,859	2,185	309	138	1,076	2,055
	in %	100.0	45.7	20.6	2.9	1.3	10.1	19.4
Individual questionnaire	abs.	15,984	6,707	2,987	355	531	2,125	3,279
	in %	100.0	42.0	18.7	2.2	3.3	13.3	20.5
Biography questionnaire	abs.	1,114	423	191	46	65	284	105
	in %	100.0	38.0	17.2	4.1	5.8	25.5	9.4
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	abs.	213	58	40	3	22	90	-
	in %	100.0	27.2	18.8	1.4	10.3	42.3	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	abs.	280	99	63	1	21	96	-
	in %	100.0	35.4	22.5	0.4	7.5	34.3	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	abs.	246	106	45	-	27	68	-
	in %	100.0	43.1	18.3	-	11.0	27.6	-
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	abs.	56	30	-	-	26	-	-
	in %	100.0	53.6	-	-	46.4	-	-
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	abs.	1,570	768	395	34	71	302	-
	in %	100.0	48.9	25.2	2.2	4.5	19.2	-
Gap questionnaire	abs.	1,185	411	177	49	51	321	176
	in %	100.0	34.7	14.9	4.1	4.3	27.1	14.9
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	abs.	643	219	88	8	26	90	212
	in %	100.0	34.1	13.7	1.2	4.0	14.0	33.0

Source: infas, own calculation

Experience shows that the panel samples in the SOEP-CORE are almost exclusively surveyed in German, although all questionnaires are also offered in English. The M7 and M8a subsamples added in 2020 are an exception. Table 22 shows how often English was used in the personal interviews for the adult and adolescent respondents. It can be seen that around a quarter of the interviews were conducted in English.

Table 22 Interviewing Languages (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

		German	English	Total
Individual questionnaire	abs.	419	131	550
	in %	76.2	23.8	100.0
Youth questionnaire	abs.	10	1	11
	in %	90.9	9.1	100.0

Source: infas, own calculation

2.1.3.6 Record Linkage Consent

In order to be able to link data from the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) or the German Pension Insurance (DRV) to the net data after completion of the survey, each adult respondent is asked for their consent in the questionnaire if they has not already given it before or have refused it twice. Consent is requested separately for both linkage purposes. For the DRV-linkage written consent is needed while for the IAB-linkage verbal consent is sufficient.

In the 2022 survey wave, 1,700 respondents in the panel samples of the SOEP-CORE were asked for their consent to link data from the Institute for Employment Research (see Table 23), and 1,017 respondents gave their consent.

Looking at the DRV-linkage, we see that 6,743 respondents were asked for their consent this year and 1,919 respondents gave it. The lower response rate compared to the IAB-linkage can mainly be explained by the greater respondents of respondents to sign a consent form compared to the simple verbal consent required for the IAB-linkage.

Table 23 Consent to Record Linkage (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Individual Level	IAB		DRV	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	1,700	100.0	6,743	100.0
Consent given in this survey wave	1,017	59.8	1,919	28,5
Consent not given in this survey wave	683	40.2	4,824	71.5

Source: infas, own calculation

*Respondents who were asked the record linkage consent question

2.1.3.7 Tracking Techniques

One of the central problems when conducting panel studies is panel mortality. This refers to the temporary or permanent loss of respondents. Loss of addresses due to poor address quality or relocation of respondents is one of several reasons for loss. In parallel to the field measures described above, tracking measures were carried out throughout the entire course of the fieldwork to counteract the loss of respondents due to address and contact data problems.

Tracking is generally understood to mean determining the contact information of respondents who would otherwise be lost for a survey as part of a panel study or who could not be interviewed. Tracking measures are a central means of reducing panel losses and keeping the response rate constant over several waves. In order to measure changes in longitudinal studies, it is particularly important to keep people in the sample who have changed their place of residence.

The aim is to achieve an unbiased response rate and avoid selectivity in a panel, regardless of whether a person can be reached or not. In addition, the respondents should be interviewed again in subsequent waves, regardless of where they currently live. This means that drop-outs should be minimized as far as possible due to inaccessibility. There are various strategies that can be used on a case-by-case basis. They range from asking the interviewers to make further contact attempts to having the addresses processed by other interviewers.

Various tracking measures were used proactively. Address research ("tracking") was carried out for households that could not be contacted during the fieldwork due to incorrect address information provided by the interviewers. The Deutsche Post Addressfactory was used first; if this was unsuccessful, tracking was initiated via the residents' registration offices (EWO).

At the same time, the interviewers themselves also searched for address updates. In turn, the target persons were able to contact the infas hotline themselves to pass on new information, so that address updates could also be collected in this way. Table 24 shows the results of all measures.

A total of 8,489 addresses were tracked in the panel samples. In almost all cases relevant information could be acquired. For about 9 percent of these, the known address was confirmed and for almost 90 percent, new address data could be researched. For nearly four percent of these tracking cases, the research revealed that they had dropped out of the panel.

Table 24 Result of Tracking Techniques (A-Q, M1, M2, M7, M8a)

Tracking		Total	Adress- factory	EWO	infas hotline	Interviewertracking
Total	abs.	8,489	1,166	891	6,504	1,085
	in %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Deceased	abs.	136	14	3	49	87
	in %	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	8.0
Moved abroad	abs.	163	-	10	17	146
	in %	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	13.5
No information provided	abs.	5	5	467		
	in %	0.1	0.4	52.4	0.0	0.0
New address data returned	abs.	7,466	264	200	6,341	832
	in %	87.9	22.6	22.4	97.5	76.7
Old address data confirmed	abs.	719	883	211	97	20
	in %	8.5	75.7	23.7	1.5	1.8

Source: infas iSMS, multiple answers possible

2.2 Refreshment Sample R

The existing panel sample of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP-CORE) was refreshed in 2022 with an additional sample. The randomly drawn refreshment sample R took the form of a random cluster sample of residents' addresses from the registers of residents' registration offices. The design of this sample contained two special features: different selection probabilities due to a disproportionality by lignite areas and by age groups. The aim of the sample R was to fully realize (household matrix, household questionnaire and at least one individual questionnaire) a total of 6,000 households; of these, 1,000 households in four lignite coal regions. The survey was conducted in a total of 300 German municipalities.

Table 25 below presents the key parameters of the 2022 survey for the refreshment sample R. A total of 24,932 households were contacted between July 2022 and January 2023. 6,946 of these households participated in the survey. The interviews were conducted in the modes CAPI, CAPI by Phone, CATI, CASI and CAWI.

Within the participating households, a total of 7,697 individual interviews were conducted with adults and 79 interviews with adolescents. In addition, parents provided information on 816 children.

Table 25 Summary Fieldwork (Refreshment Sample R)

SOEP-CORE 2022: Refreshment Sample R	
Mode	Mixed-Mode design: CAPI, CAPI by Phone, CATI, CAWI, CASI, CATI
Implementation period	November 2021 until March 2023
Target Population	Households
Sample	Refreshment sample: Random cluster sample; 300 German municipalities
Gross sample (household level)	Total n = 24,932, of which: n = 5,436 in lignite coal regions n = 19,496 general refreshment
Fieldwork phase	11.07.2022 – 31.01.2023
Survey instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Household questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Individual questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Biography questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Youth questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Early youth questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Pre-teen questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Competency test “Lust auf DJ” (CAPI, CASI) – Integrated child questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Deceased individual questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI)
Foreign language instruments	The questionnaires are used in the languages German and English (excluding the competency test “Lust auf DJ”, which was only available in German).

Questionnaire durations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household questionnaire: Ø 13.3 min. - Individual questionnaire: Ø 41.9 min. - Biography questionnaire: Ø 24.0 min. - Youth questionnaire: Ø 37.0 min. - Early youth questionnaire: Ø 30.2 min. - Pre-teen questionnaire: Ø 29.1 min. - Competency test "Lust auf DJ": Ø 22.3 min. - Integrated child questionnaire: Ø 9.8 min. - Deceased individual questionnaire: Ø 4.4 Min.
Completed valid interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with interview: 6,946 (27.9 percent) Households with household interview and at least one individual interview: 6,560 (26.3 percent) Completed individuals born in 2004 or later: 7,697 (57.3 percent)
Incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross sample: mailing of incentive with advance letter: 5 euro - Completed sample: mailing of incentive with thank-you letter, incentivization of all respondents (up to cohort 2004: 10 Euro or cohort 2005, 2008, 2010: 5 Euro) - Completed sample: raffle among all respondents (cohorts up to 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010)
Tracking	<p>Proactive tracking techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panel maintenance between survey waves (New Year's Card to household, birthday card to adults in households) - Advance letter to the individuals in the panel sample - Thank-you letter send to all participants with incentive - free hotline - Study-specific e-mail-address - Study website
Interviewer deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 491 interviewers from the face-to-face field 82 interviewers from the CATI field
Interviewer training (digital)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPI/CAPI by Phone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 trainings for interviewers with experience in the SOEP survey - 7 trainings for interviewers without experience in the SOEP survey CATI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 trainings for interviewers with experience in the SOEP survey

2.2.1 Gross Sample

There were several special features to consider when drawing the refreshment sample R:

- On the one hand, this concerns the disproportionate approach by age group. In sample R, the age group of 18 to 45-year-olds should be over-proportionately represented compared to 46 to 70-year-olds by a factor of 2. Minors and persons aged 71 or older are not included in the target population of the sample. These people are only included as co-residents of a household. This disproportionality was realised by overdrawing addresses from the registers of the registration offices by a factor of 2, so that only a single draw from the registers is necessary. infas then carries out a corresponding random reduction in the older age group.
- In addition, a disproportionality of four lignite coal regions was specified.⁹ The four lignite coal regions can be delineated using a district typology from the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR district typology) and divided into three strata (cities, rural regions with various challenges and other rural regions). The disproportionality of these regions was realised by increasing the sample points in the regions concerned. The BBSR district type "rural regions with various challenges" should be included disproportionately with an overdraft factor of 7.1, the BBSR district type "other rural regions" with an overdraft factor of 2.9 and the BBSR district type "cities" with an overdraft factor of 1.8. The oversampling of the lignite coal regions and the disproportionality of the regions within the four regions were realised via an explicit stratification of the community sample, i.e. separate samples with a fixed number of sample points were drawn for each stratum. In the areas concerned, more sample points were selected compared to a proportional draw.

As with the panel samples, in order to get an impression of the sample sizes, the gross sizes of the refreshment sample R are shown first, so that the initial situation of the addresses to be processed in 2022 is known.

The distribution by federal state shows that individual households moved between the time of the drawing and the time of the survey, for example in "Hamburg", which is not one of the lignite mining regions.

⁹ The reason for this was the wish to evaluate the "Strukturstärkungsgesetz Kohleregionen" that has come into force on the 3th of July 2020.

Table 26 Gross Sample by Federal State and Lignite Coal Regions (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		Lignit coal regions		General refreshment	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	24,932	100.0	5,436	100.0	19,496	100.0
Schleswig-Holstein	678	2.7	-	-	678	3.5
Hamburg	499	2.0	2	0.0	497	2.5
Lower Saxony	1,938	7.8	273	5.0	1.665	8.5
Bremen	181	0.7	-	-	181	0.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	5,667	22.7	1,629	30.0	4,038	20.7
Hesse	1,559	6.3	1	0.0	1,558	8.0
Rhineland Palatinate	1,144	4.6	-	-	1,144	5.9
Baden-Wuerttemberg	2,647	10.6	1	0.0	2,646	13.6
Bavaria	3,806	15.3	2	0,0	3,804	19.5
Saarland	232	0.9	-	-	232	1.2
Berlin	976	3.9	2	0,0	974	5.0
Brandenburg	1,143	4.6	706	13.0	437	2.2
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	471	1.9	-	-	471	2.4
Saxony	2,015	8.1	1,573	28.9	442	2.3
Saxony-Anhalt	1,368	5.5	1,099	20.2	269	1.4
Thuringia	608	2.4	148	2.7	460	2.4

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

Table 27 shows the disproportional distribution by age group. In the German population, the proportion of 18- to 45-year-olds would be around 45 percent; in the sample, the proportion has been increased to 66 percent.

Table 27 Gross Sample by Lignite Coal Regions (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample	5,436	100.0
BB, Revier Lausitz, ländliche Regionen mit Herausforderungen	573	10.5
BB, Revier Lausitz, sonstige ländliche Regionen	138	2.5
NI, Revier Helmstedt, sonstige ländliche Regionen	138	2.5
NI, Revier Helmstedt, Städte	137	2.5
NW, Rheinisches Revier, sonstige ländliche Regionen	1,286	23.7
NW, Rheinisches Revier, Städte	343	6.3
SN, Mitteldeutsches Revier, ländliche Regionen mit Herausforderungen	403	7.4
SN, Mitteldeutsches Revier, sonstige ländliche Regionen	192	3.5
SN, Mitteldeutsches Revier, Städte	277	5.1
SN, Revier Lausitz, ländliche Regionen mit Herausforderungen	463	8.5
SN, Revier Lausitz, sonstige ländliche Regionen	237	4.4
ST, Mitteldeutsches Revier, ländliche Regionen mit Herausforderungen	985	18.1
ST, Mitteldeutsches Revier, Städte	115	2.1
TH, Mitteldeutsches Revier, ländliche Regionen mit Herausforderungen	149	2.7

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

Table 28 Gross Sample by Age Groups (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		Lignite coal regions		General refreshment	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	24,932	100.0	5,436	100.0	19,496	100.0
Age group 1948-1976	8,394	33.7	1,836	33.8	6,558	33.6
Age group 1977-2005	16,538	66.3	3,600	66.2	12,938	66.4

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

2.2.2 Design

R followed the same mixed-mode design as the panel samples and, with the exception of the gap questionnaire, which does not apply for new target persons, the same survey instruments were used (see Chapter 2.1.2.1 and Chapter 2.1.2.2). In addition, the same interviewer staff was employed (see Chapter 2.1.2.4). However, there were also three deviations from the survey design of the panel samples.

The first deviation was, that all households in the gross sample received an unconditional pre-incentive of five euro with the advance letter in addition to the post-incentives they would receive after taking part in the survey. This measure was taken to increase the response rate for sample R, as it is generally more difficult to motivate a new household to participate in the survey compared to a panel household.

The second deviation was that the interviewers proactively offered respondents to complete the biography questionnaire in CAWI or PAPI with a preference for CAWI (push-to-CAWI/PAPI). This was a different approach to the panel samples, where those modes were strictly fallback options for all instruments, including the biography questionnaire. This was done to ensure that the time spent by an interviewer in a respondent's household during the first interview was not too long, which might discourage them from participating the next time.

The third deviation was that, except for the biography questionnaire, the PAPI mode was not offered for sample R. The reason for this was the desire to establish the completion of questionnaires in computer-assisted modes for new samples, as these modes generally lead to a somewhat higher data quality. In contrast, the PAPI mode is still offered for the panel samples, as many households have been using it for many years.

In general, the same survey documents were used in the refreshment sample R as in the panel samples (see Table 8 in Chapter 2.1.2.3). The only survey documents that differed were the advance letter, the data protection sheet and the study flyer. Separate versions of these documents were used for the refresher sample R in order to address this group in a target group-specific manner as first-time respondents. This was needed because for the households of the refresher sample R, unlike in the panel samples, the study was not known to the target persons and had to introduce itself first.

Same as in the panel samples, the first step of the survey was to record the household composition with the head of household. Unlike in the panel samples though, where the head of household was usually just the same person as in the previous wave, in the refreshment sample he or she first had to be identified. Once all household compositions had been recorded, it was known which persons in the household were to be interviewed and the individual interviews, including the individual interview with the head of household, could be conducted.

Fieldwork Measures

As in the panel samples, to ensure a high response rate, different fieldwork measures were applied for refreshment sample R the during the field.

All target persons of realized households who indicated in the interview that they did not wish to participate in this wave of the survey (soft refusers) received a conversion letter with the access data to the online survey.

All target persons who desired a mode switch (CAWI) but subsequently still did not participate in the study within four weeks received a follow-up letter. The same was true for soft refusers who initially received a conversion letter but still did not participate in the study.

Table 29 provides an overview of all applied fieldwork measures and how many target persons participated after a certain measure in which survey mode they did so. It is evident that all fieldwork measures contributed to the field result. However, compared to the panel samples, they led to fewer interviews, which is due to the fact that people in refresher households are generally less willing to participate than people in households that have been in the study for longer.

Table 29 Outcome of Fieldwork Measures SOEP-CORE 2022 (Refreshment Sample R)

Fieldwork Measures		Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered		no completion	
		Total	CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI		CAWI
Cohort until 2004								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	2,430	474	307	79	1	796	773
	in %	100.0	19.5	12.6	3.3	0.0	32.8	31.8
Cohort 2005								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	19	-	2	-	-	5	12
	in %	100.0	-	10.5	-	-	26.3	63.2
Cohort 2008								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	14	-	-	-	-	6	8
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	42.9	57.1
Cohort 2010								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	7	-	-	-	-	3	4
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	42.9	57.1
Cohort until 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010								
Refusal conversion letter	abs.	446	3	4	1	-	44	394
	in %	100.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	-	9.9	88.3
Follow-up letter	abs.	1,125	1	1	21	-	131	971
	in %	100.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	-	11.6	86.3

Source: infas, own calculations

Incentive Concept

The incentive concept in the refreshment sample R was the same as in the panel samples A-Q, M1, M2, with the exception that all households in the gross sample received an unconditional pre-incentive of five euro with advance letter that was addressed to the person drawn from the registration office sample. Persons who participated in the study received a postpaid cash incentive and participated in an additional raffle. Adult respondents born in 2004 or earlier received 10 euro. Adolescent respondents received five euro in cash with a thank-you letter after the interview.

2.2.3 Results

The following subchapter presents the field results for the refreshment sample R. Results at the household level are presented first (Chapter 2.2.3.1), followed by results at the individual level (Chapter 0). The results at the instrument level are then discussed (Chapter 2.2.3.3), as well as questionnaire duration (Chapter 2.2.3.4) and the results of the questions on consent to record linkage (Chapter 2.2.3.5).

2.2.3.1 Participation at Household Level

At the household level, a total of 24,932 households were contacted in the refreshment sample R. 8,069 of those households participated, resulting in a response rate of 32.4 percent (see Table 30). The response rate in the lignite regions was almost identical to the general refreshment, at 31.2 percent compared to 32.7 percent. The average household size of the interviewed households is 2,5 persons.

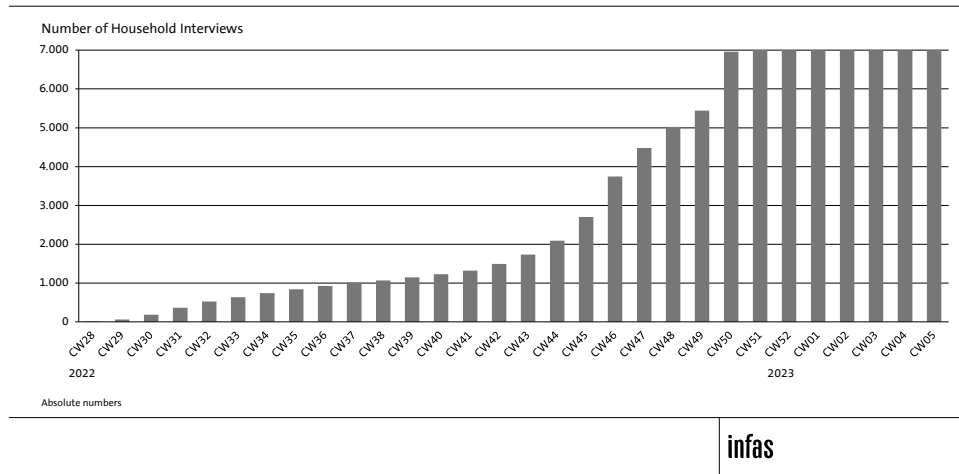
Table 30 Participation at Household Level (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		Lignite coal Regions		General refreshment	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	24,932	100.0	5,436	100.0	19,496	100.0
Interview not realized	16,863	67.6	3,741	68.8	13,122	67.3
Interview realized	8,069	32.4	1,695	31.2	6,374	32.7

Source: infas, own calculations

Figure 4 shows the cumulation of completed household interviews over the fieldwork phase. The field period ran from July 2022 to the end of January 2023. Interviews were completed throughout the entire field-work phase comparatively few were completed at the beginning of the fieldwork as interviewers first prioritized their panel households. Towards the end of the fieldwork phase, however, fieldwork efforts were heavily focused on the refreshment sample R.

Figure 4 Completion of Household Interview in the Field (Refreshment Sample R)



Source: infas, own figure

Table 31 describes the result according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification at the household level. In total, 8,069 households of refreshment sample R participated in the survey, resulting in a response rate of 32.4 percent.

In 6,560 households, both the household questionnaire and at least one individual interview were completed besides the obligatory household matrix (AAPOR codes 1.1, 1.2). 1,351 of those being in the lignite coal regions.

2,485 households were surveyed completely, i.e. all household members born in or before 2004 could be interviewed. In 6.0 percent of all households, despite being successfully interviewed, not all vital questionnaires (household matrix, household and individual questionnaire) could be completed (AAPOR codes 1.3, 2.353 and 2.354).

The non-response of households in the refreshment sample R is primarily constituted of refusals with 42.4 percent of the gross sample (AAPOR codes 2.351 and 2.111). Additionally, 7.7 percent of all household could not be reached because the address in the sample was incorrect.

If we compare the households in the lignite coal regions with those in the general refreshment sample, the field results are about the same. For example, the proportion of households successfully interviewed is 31.2 per cent in the lignite regions and 32.7 per cent in the general regeneration areas.

Table 31 Participation with AAPOR Codes (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		Lignite coal regions		General refreshment	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	24,932	100.0	5,436	100.0	19,496	100.0
Interview	8,069	32.4	1,695	31.2	6,374	32.7
Complete [1.1]	2,485	10.0	477	8.8	2,008	10.3
Partial [1.2]	4,075	16.3	874	16.1	3,201	16.4
Partial without matrix [1.3]	3	0.0	-	-	3	0.0
Partial (missing household questionnaire) [2.353]	1,123	4.5	250	4.6	873	4.5
Partial (missing data) [2.354]	383	1.5	94	1.7	289	1.5
Non-Interview	16,863	67.6	3,741	68.8	13,122	67.3
Temporary dropout	11,255	45.1	2,460	45.3	8,795	45.1
Break-off [2.12]	29	0.1	6	0.1	23	0.1
Non-contact [2.2]	3,339	13.4	751	13.8	2,588	13.3
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	125	0.5	24	0.4	101	0.5
Language Problem [2.331]	268	1.1	44	0.8	224	1.2
Soft refusal [2.351]	7,350	29.5	1,596	29.4	5,754	29.5
New adress [2.4]	128	0.5	32	0.6	96	0.5
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	16	0.1	7	0.1	9	0.1
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dropout	5,608	22.5	1,281	23.6	4,327	22.2
Permanent refusal [2.111]	3,218	12.9	717	13.2	2,501	12.8
Dead [2.31]	39	0.2	11	0.2	28	0.1
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	108	0.4	22	0.4	86	0.4
Non-eligible [4.1, 4.5]	236	1.0	51	0.9	185	1.0
Moved abroad [4.2]	82	0.3	10	0.2	72	0.4
Household unlocatable [4.4]	1,925	7.7	470	8.7	1,455	7.5

Source: infas, own calculation

Contact Effort

Over the entire fieldwork phase, households in the refreshment sample R were contacted on average 2.6 times by interviewers from the face-to-face or CATI field. This average value is mainly due to the average number of contact attempts for interviewed households. On average, 2.9 contact attempts were necessary to interview a household. At the maximum, an interview was completed only at the 27th contact. For soft refusers and households that could not be reached, the average number of contacts was 2.9 and 2.5 respectively, with a maximum of 35 and 25 contacts respectively.

Table 32 Number of Interviewer Contacts by Field Result (with AAPOR Codes) Refreshment Sample R)

	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Total	24,932	2.6	0	35
Interview	8,069	2.9	0	27
Non-contact [2.2]	3,339	2.5	1	25
Soft refusal [2.351]	7,350	2.9	0	35

Source: infas, own calculation

2.2.3.2 Participation at Individual Level

Table 33 below shows the result according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification for adult target persons born in 2004 or earlier. As shown there, a total of 7,697 individuals from the refreshment sample R participated in the survey. This corresponds to a total of 57.3 percent. As at the household level, the field results for the lignite regions are about the same to those for the general refreshment sample.

Table 33 Participation (with AAPOR Codes) (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		Lignite Coal Regions		General Refreshment	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	13,435	100.0	2,774	100.0	10,661	100.0
Interview [1.0]	7,697	57.3	1,558	56.2	6,139	57.6
Complete [1.1]	7,552	56.2	1,531	55.2	6,021	56.5
Partial [1.22]	145	1.1	27	1.0	118	1.1
Non-Interview [2.0]	5,738	42.7	1,216	43.9	4,522	42.4
Temporary dropout	5,455	40.6	1,164	42.0	4,291	40.2
Break-off [2.12]	119	0.9	16	0.6	103	1.0
Non-contact [2.21; 2.22]	3,908	29.1	900	32.4	3,008	28.2
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	12	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1
Language Problem [2.331]	40	0.3	5	0.2	35	0.3
Soft refusal [2.351]	1,374	10.2	239	8.6	1,135	10.7
New adress [2.4]	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dropout	283	2.1	52	1.9	231	2.2
Permanent refusal [2.111]	251	1.9	51	1.8	200	1.9
Dead [2.31]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	32	0.2	1	0.0	31	0.3
Moved abroad [4.2]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household dissolved [4.3]	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: infas, own calculation

Partial Unit Non-response

The partial unit non-response (PUNR) in the refreshment sample R is 84.3 percent (see Table 34), which is much higher than in the panel samples. However, for the initial wave of a refreshment sample, the most important thing is that the household becomes part of the panel. Partial unit non-response is then expected to decrease in subsequent waves as all household members become more familiar with the study.

Table 34 Partial Unit Non-response (PUNR, in Percent) (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		Lignite coal regions		General refreshment	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	4,835	100.0	1,025	100.0	3,810	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	4,075	84.3	874	85.3	3,201	84.0
Household completely realized	760	15.7	151	14.7	609	15.0

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

The more people living in the household, the more difficult it is to fully realize a household. As the number of members increases, the proportion of fully realized household decreases continuously. Among two-person households, 19.1 percent of households were fully realized; this figure drops to 3.7 percent with four or more members.

Table 35 Partial Unit Non-response by Sample (Refreshment Sample R)

Household Level	Total		2 person household		3 person household		4 or more person household	
	abs.	abs.	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	4,835	100.0	3,643	100.0	791	100.0	401	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	4,075	84.3	2,956	80.9	743	93.9	386	96.3
Household completely realized	760	15.7	697	19.1	48	6.1	15	3.7

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

2.2.3.3 Participation at Instrument Level

Table 36 shows the number of questionnaires that were completed in the participating households of the refreshment sample R.

A total of 21,564 questionnaires were completed. As in the panel samples, two questionnaires stand out in terms of frequency: the two main instruments, the household questionnaire (n = 6,946) and the individual questionnaire (n = 7,703). Compared to the panel samples many more biography questionnaires were completed in sample R. This was to be expected, as each adult target person in sample R still had to complete it, whereas in the panel samples most target persons had already done so in a previous survey wave.

As it was intended by the push-to-CAWI/PAPI design for this instrument, the fraction of biography questionnaires completed in a self-administered mode is higher compared to those completed in an interviewer-administered mode, resulting in a reduction of the time spent by an interviewer in a respondents households during the initial interview.

Table 36 Number of Interviews by Questionnaire (Refreshment Sample R)

	Total	Lignite coal regions	General refreshment
Household questionnaire	6,946	1,445	5,501
Individual questionnaire	7,703	1,559	6,144
Biography questionnaire	5,750	1,168	4,582
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	15	2	13
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	31	8	23
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	33	13	20
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	5	1	4
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	816	152	664
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	265	59	206

Source: infas, own calculation

As is to be expected for a refreshment sample, the response rates for the allocated questionnaires are somewhat lower than for the panel samples (see Table 37). Encouragingly, the response rate for the biography questionnaire, which is particularly important in refreshment samples, as it must be completed by all adult household members, is high at 74.5 percent.

Table 37 Response Rates by Questionnaire (Refreshment Sample R)

	Gross sample	Number of interviews	Response rate
Individual questionnaire	15,147	7,703	50.9
Biography questionnaire	7,703	5,750	74.5
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	170	15	8.8
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	218	31	14.2
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	225	33	14.7
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	15	5	33.3
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	1,119	816	72.9
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	367	265	72.2

Source: infas, own calculation; the gross sample is the target population of participating households. The gross sample size of the additional questionnaires (child questionnaire, biography questionnaire, gap questionnaire, "the deceased individual") is constituted of the amount of people who completed their individual questionnaire and were to fill out the respective additional questionnaire.

2.2.3.4 Questionnaire Duration

Table 38 provides an overview of the durations of the individual questionnaire variants for the refreshment sample R. The durations of all instruments are quite similar to the panel samples. For example, is average duration of the household questionnaire 13.3 minutes in the refreshment sample R and 15.1 minutes in the panel samples. The individual questionnaires' average duration is 41.9 minutes in the refreshment sample R and 39.4 minutes in the panel samples.

Table 38 Interview Length by Questionnaire (in Minutes) (Refreshment Sample R)

	N	Mean	Median	5% percentile	95% percentile
Household questionnaire	6,916	13.3	12.0	5.4	25.7
Individual questionnaire	7,612	41.9	39.5	19.1	71.8
Biography questionnaire	5,665	24.0	21.3	9.3	45.8
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	15	37.0	35.0	22.0	67.3
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	31	30.2	31.6	17.0	41.1
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	33	29.1	28.0	14.5	53.8
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	4	22.3	22.0	15.4	30.0
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	816	9.8	8.9	3.0	19.2
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	264	4.4	3.9	2.1	8.2

Source: infas, own calculation

2.2.3.5 Interviewing Modes

Table 39 provides information on the modes in which the questionnaires were completed. It can be seen that, as in the panel samples, a large proportion of the questionnaires were completed in an interviewer-administered mode. However, in contrast to the results for the panel samples, a larger proportion of the instruments were completed in the CAWI mode. A major reason for this is that the PAPI mode was not offered in sample R and respondents who preferred a self-administered interview could only choose between CASI and CAWI.

Table 39 Number of Interviews by Mode and Questionnaire (Refreshment Sample R)

Questionnaire		Total	Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered		
			CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI	CAWI	PAPI
Household questionnaire	abs.	6,964	1,891	1,147	283	53	3,572	-
	in %	100.0	27.2	16.5	4.1	0.8	51.4	-
Individual questionnaire	abs.	7,703	2,319	1,289	311	197	3,587	-
	in %	100.0	30.1	16.7	4.0	2.6	46.6	-
Biography questionnaire	abs.	5,750	1,312	552	55	194	3,448	189
	in %	100.0	22.8	9.6	1.0	3.4	60.0	3.3
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	abs.	15	4	3	1	1	6	-
	in %	100.0	26.7	20.0	6.7	6.7	40.0	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	abs.	31	13	5	3	4	6	-
	in %	100.0	41.9	16.1	9.7	12.9	19.4	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	abs.	33	15	9	2	3	4	-
	in %	100.0	45.5	27.3	6.1	9.1	12.1	-
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	abs.	5	2	-	-	3	-	-
	in %	100.0	40.0	-	-	60.0	-	-
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	abs.	816	380	183	50	45	158	-
	in %	100.0	46.6	22.4	6.1	5.5	19.4	-
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	abs.	265	69	26	15	7	148	-
	in %	100.0	26.0	9.8	5.7	2.6	55.9	-

Source: infas, own calculation

2.2.3.6 Record Linkage Consent

As in the panel samples, consent for the linkage of data from Institute for Employment Research (IAB) or the German Pension Insurance (DRV) was asked in the survey, with very similar results.

7,649 respondents in the refreshment sample R were asked for their consent to link data from the Institute for Employment Research (see Table 40), and 63.2 percent gave their consent.

Looking at the DRV-linkage, we see that 7,498 respondents were asked for their consent and 1,717 respondents gave it. As in the panel samples, the lower response rate compared to the IAB-linkage can mainly be explained by the greater respondents of respondents to sign a consent form compared to the simple verbal consent required for the IAB-linkage.

Table 40 Consent to Record Linkage (Refreshment Sample R)

Individual Level	IAB		DRV	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	7,649	100.0	7,498	100.0
Consent given in this survey wave	4,837	63.2	1,717	22.9
Consent not given in this survey wave	2,812	36.8	5,781	77.1

Source: infas, own calculation

*Respondents who were asked the record linkage consent question

2.3 Refreshment Sample M8b

In addition to the refreshment sample R, another refreshment sample was added to the SOEP study in 2022: The refreshment sample M8b. The M8b sample was designed to help evaluate the skilled worker immigration law (Fachkräfteeinwanderungsgesetz), which came into effect March 1st, 2020, and targeted migrants from non-EU third countries that came to Germany between 2019 and 2020. The Institute for Employment Research (IAB) provided the random sample.

Table 41 below presents the key parameters of the 2022 survey for the refreshment sample M8b. A total of 13,364 households were contacted between August 2022 and January 2023. 2,904 of these households participated in the survey. The interviews were conducted in the modes CAPI, CAPI by Phone, CATI, CASI and CAWI.

Table 41 Summary Fieldwork (Refreshment Sample M8b)

SOEP-CORE 2022: Refreshment Sample M8b	
Mode	Mixed-Mode design: CAPI, CAPI by Phone, CAWI, CASI, CATI
Implementation period	November 2021 until March 2023
Target Population	Households
Sample	Refreshment sample: Random sample (IEB)
Gross sample (household level)	n = 13,364
Fieldwork phase	15.08.2022 – 31.01.2023
Survey instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Household questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Individual questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Biography questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI, PAPI) – Youth questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Early youth questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Pre-teen questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Competency test “Lust auf DJ” (CAPI, CASI) – Integrated child questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI) – Deceased individual questionnaire (CAPI, CASI, CAWI, CATI)
Foreign language instruments	The questionnaires are used in the languages German and English (excluding the competency test “Lust auf DJ”, which was only available in German).
Questionnaire durations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Household questionnaire: Ø 13.1 min. – Individual questionnaire: Ø 49.4 min. – Biography questionnaire: Ø 35.0 min. – Youth questionnaire: Ø 47.5 min. – Early youth questionnaire: Ø - – Pre-teen questionnaire: Ø 27.9 min. – Competency test “Lust auf DJ” Ø 27.9 min. – Integrated child questionnaire: Ø 10.5 min. – Deceased individual questionnaire: Ø 4.2 Min.
Completed valid interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with interview: 2,904 (21.7 percent) Households with household interview and at least one individual interview: 2,333 (17.5 percent) Completed individuals born in 2004 or later: 2,808 (72.7 percent)

Incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed sample: mailing of incentive with thank-you letter, incentivization of all respondents (up to cohort 2004: 40 Euro or cohort 2005, 2008, 2010: 5 Euro) – Completed sample: raffle among all respondents (cohorts up to 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010)
Tracking	<p>Proactive tracking techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Panel maintenance between survey waves (New Year’s Card to household, birthday card to adults in households) – Advance letter to the individuals in the panel sample – Thank-you letter send to all participants with incentive – free hotline – Study-specific e-mail-address – Study website
Interviewer deployment	<p>491 interviewers from the face-to-face field 82 interviewers from the CATI field</p>
Interviewer training (digital)	<p>CAPI/CAPI by Phone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 trainings for interviewers with experience in the SOEP survey – 7 trainings for interviewers without experience in the SOEP survey <p>CATI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 trainings for interviewers with experience in the SOEP survey

2.3.1 Gross Sample

In terms of the distribution of the sample across the federal states of Germany, the distribution is broadly similar to that of the German population. The deviating distribution in the municipality size class is very striking (Table 42). The cases from the M8b sample cluster very clearly in the large and largest municipalities in Germany (population > 100,000).

Table 42 Gross Sample by Federal State (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample	13,364	100.0
Schleswig-Holstein	312	2.3
Hamburg	436	3.3
Lower Saxony	756	5.7
Bremen	124	0.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	2,724	20.4
Hesse	1,008	7.5
Rhineland Palatinate	554	4.2
Baden-Wuerttemberg	2,176	16.3
Bavaria	2,542	19.0
Saarland	107	0.8
Berlin	1,295	9.7
Brandenburg	125	0.9
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	258	1.9
Saxony	421	3.2
Saxony-Anhalt	244	1.8
Thuringia	282	2.1

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

Table 43 Gross Sample by Municipality Size (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample	13,364	100.0
Fewer than 2,000 inhabitants	42	0.3
2,000 to 5,000	70	0.5
5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	437	3.3
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	1,221	9.1
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	1,644	12.3
100,000 to 500,000	5,447	40.8
More than 500.000 inhabitants	4,503	33.7

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

2.3.2 Design

M8b followed the same mixed-mode design as the refreshment sample R (see Chapter 2.2.2), except that no unconditional pre-incentive of five euro was sent with the advance letters. Instead, the post-incentive after the completion of the interview was higher for adult respondents (40 euro) to compensate for the lower probability of participation of the M8b). The same interviewer staff was employed for refreshment sample M8b as for the panel samples and the refreshment sample R (see Chapter 2.1.2.4).

In general, the same survey documents were used in the refreshment sample M8b as in the panel samples (see Table 8 in Chapter 2.1.2.3). The survey documents that differed were the advance letter, the data protection sheet and the study flyer. The refreshment sample M8b and R shared the same study flyer but M8b had its own advance letter and data protection sheet in order to address this group in a target group-specific manner.¹⁰ All survey documents were provided in German and English.

The same survey instruments were used as in the other samples in German and English.

¹⁰ The refreshment samples M8b and R shared the same study flyer.

Fieldwork Measures

As in the panel samples and the refreshment sample R, to ensure a high response rate, different fieldwork measures were applied for refreshment sample M8b the during the field.

At the household level, in calendar week 41, all households, that had not yet been contacted by an interviewer were switched to the CAWI mode. These households received a letter with access to the web survey in the calendar week 41. As part of a sequential approach, the initial CAWI letter invited the head of household to take part in the survey first.

In this case, the head of the household was always automatically considered to be the person drawn from the sample, without identifying first which person was most familiar with the needs of the household. However, the need for this identification was also less in the case of M8b since the experience from M8a has shown that a large proportion of the households in this target population consists of one-person households anyway.

In addition to his designated questionnaires, the head of household would complete an online version of the household matrix. The letter put special emphasis on the importance of the participation of migrants from non-EU third countries. Once he had participated, the household composition was known, and all other household members, if there were any, also received an invitation letter with access to the web survey.

In calendar week 45, a follow-up letter with a reminder to participate in the survey was sent to all households that were switched to CAWI and where the head of household had started the interview but had not yet completed it.

On the individual level, all target persons of realized households who indicated in the interview that they did not wish to participate in this wave of the survey (soft refusers) received a conversion letter with the access data to the online survey.

Additionally, all target persons who desired a mode switch but subsequently still did not participate in the study within four weeks received a follow-up letter. The same was true for soft refusers who initially received a refusal conversion letter but still did not participate in the study.

Table 44 provides an overview of all applied fieldwork measures and how many target persons participated after a certain measure and in which survey mode they did so. It can be seen, that both the CAWI switch on the household level and the follow-up letter on the household level proved especially effective.

Table 44 Outcome of Fieldwork Measures SOEP-CORE 2022 (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Fieldwork Measures		Total	Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered		no completion
			CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI	CAWI	
Household								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	5,427	-	-	-	-	1,900	3,527
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	35.0	65.0
Follow-up letter	abs.	326	-	-	-	-	326	-
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
Cohort until 2004								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	703	255	57	69	1	145	176
	in %	100.0	36.3	8.1	9.8	0.1	20.6	25.0
Cohort 2005								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	in %	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Cohort 2008								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	in %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cohort 2010								
Switch to CAWI	abs.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Cohort until 2004, 2005, 2008 und 2010								
Refusal conversion letter	abs.	41	-	-	-	-	5	36
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	-	12.2	87.8
Follow-up letter	abs.	241	-	3	1	-	20	217
	in %	100.0	-	1.2	0.4	-	8.3	90.0

Source: infas, own calculations

Incentive Concept

The incentive concept in the refreshment sample M8b was the same as in the panel samples A-Q, M1, M2, with the exception that all adult respondents born in 2004 or earlier received 40 euro instead of 10 euro. Consistent with the panel samples, adolescent respondents received 5 euro in cash with a thank-you letter after the interview.

2.3.3 Results

The following subchapter presents the field results for the refreshment sample M8b. Results at the household level are presented first (Chapter 2.2.3.1), followed by results at the individual level (Chapter 0). The results at the instrument level are then discussed (Chapter 2.2.3.3), as well as questionnaire duration (Chapter 2.2.3.4), the use of different interviewing languages (Chapter 2.3.3.5) and the results of the questions on consent to record linkage (Chapter 2.2.3.6).

2.3.3.1 Participation at Household Level

At the household level, a total of 13,364 households were contacted in the refreshment sample M8b. 2,904 households of those households participated, resulting in a response rate of 21.7 percent (see Table 45). The average household size of the interviewed households is 1,8 persons.

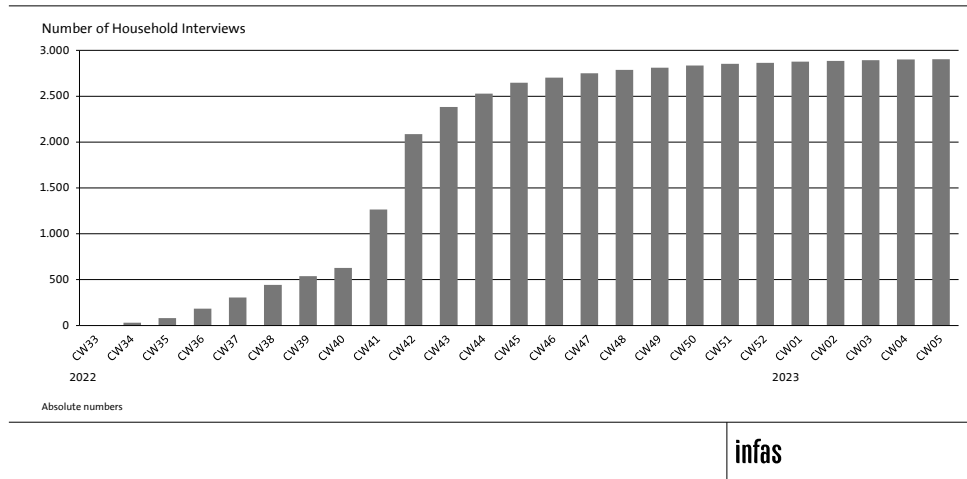
Table 45 Participation at Household Level (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample	13,364	100.0
Interview not realized	10,460	78.3
Interview realized	2,904	21.7

Source: infas, own calculations

Figure 5 illustrates the accumulation of completed household interviews throughout the fieldwork phase. The field period commenced in August 2022 and concluded at the start of February 2023. The very high increase in interviews in week 41 and 42 is striking and can be attributed to the CAWI switch fieldwork measure.

Figure 5 Completion of Household Interview in the Field (Refreshment Sample M8b)



Source: infas, own figure

Table 46 describes the result according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification at the household level. In total, 2,904 households of refreshment sample M8b participated in the survey, resulting in a response rate of 21.7 percent.

In 2,333 households, both the household questionnaire and at least one individual interview were completed besides the obligatory household matrix (AAPOR codes 1.1, 1.2).

1,480 households were surveyed completely, i.e. all household members born in or before 2004 could be interviewed. In 4.2 percent of all households, despite being successfully interviewed, not all vital questionnaires (household matrix, household and individual questionnaire) could be completed (AAPOR codes 1.3, 2.353 and 2.354).

Looking at household non-response, refusals (AAPOR codes 2.351 and 2.111), although still a factor, are a much smaller reason for non-response, at 20.9 percent of the gross sample, than in the refreshment sample R (42.4 percent). In contrast, non-response due to an incorrect address (AAPOR code 4.4) is more than four times as high in M8b (34.9 percent of the gross sample) as in R (7.7 percent).

Table 46 Participation with AAPOR Codes (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample	13,364	100.0
Interview	2,904	21.7
Complete [1.1]	1,480	11.1
Partial [1.2]	853	6.4
Partial without matrix [1.3]	-	-
Partial (missing household questionnaire) [2.353]	366	2.7
Partial (missing data) [2.354]	205	1.5
Non-Interview	10,460	78.2
Temporary dropout	4,829	36.1
Break-off [2.12]	42	0.3
Non-contact [2.2]	1,924	14.4
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	8	0.1
Language Problem [2.331]	284	2.1
Soft refusal [2.351]	2,493	18.7
New adress [2.4]	74	0.6
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	4	0.0
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	-	-
Final Dropout	5,631	42.1
Permanent refusal [2.111]	297	2.2
Dead [2.31]	3	0.0
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	7	0.1
Non-eligible [4.1, 4.5]	612	4.6
Moved abroad [4.2]	46	0.3
Household dissolved [4.3]	-	-
Household unlocatable[4.4]	4,666	34.9

Source: infas, own calculation

2.3.3.2 Participation at Individual Level

Table 47 below shows the result according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification for adult target persons born in 2004 or earlier. As shown there, a total of 2,808 individuals from the refreshment sample M8b participated in the survey. This corresponds to a total of 72.7 percent.

Table 47 Participation (with AAPOR Codes) (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,861	100.0
Interview	2,808	72.7
Complete [1.1]	2,786	72.2
Partial [1.22]	22	0.6
Non-Interview	1,053	27.3
Temporary dropout	1,045	27.1
Break-off [2.12]	37	1.0
Non-contact [2.21; 2.22]	870	22.5
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	1	0.0
Language Problem [2.331]	23	0.6
Soft refusal [2.351]	114	3.0
New adress [2.4]	-	-
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	-	-
Final Dropout	8	0.2
Permanent refusal [2.111]	6	0.2
Dead [2.31]	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	1	0.0
Non-eligible [4.1]	-	-
Moved abroad [4.2]	1	0.0
Household dissolved [4.3]	-	-

Source: infas, own calculation

Partial Unit Non-response

The partial unit non-response (PUNR) in the refreshment sample M8b is 67.3 percent (see Table 48), which is higher than in the panel samples but slightly lower than in the refreshment sample R. Same as in R, partial unit non-response is expected to decrease in M8b in subsequent waves as all household members become more familiar with the study.

Table 48 Partial Unit Non-response (PUNR, in Percent) (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total	
	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	1,268	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	853	67.3
Household completely realized	415	32.7

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

The more people living in the household, the more difficult it is to fully realize a household. As the number of members increases, the proportion of fully realized household decreases continuously. Among two-person households, 35.7 percent of households were fully realized; this figure drops to 4.3 percent with four or more members.

Table 49 Partial Unit Non-response by Sample (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Household Level	Total		2 person household		3 person household		4 or more person household	
	abs.	abs.	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	1,268	100.0	1,121	100.0	101	100.0	46	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	853	67.3	721	64.3	88	87.1	44	95.7
Household completely realized	760	32.7	400	35.7	13	12.9	2	4.3

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

2.3.3.3 Participation at Instrument Level

Table 50 shows the number of questionnaires that were completed in the participating households of the refreshment sample M8b.

A total of 7,717 questionnaires were completed. As in the panel samples and in the refreshment sample R, two questionnaires stand out in terms of frequency: the two main instruments, the household questionnaire (n = 2,538) and the individual questionnaire (n = 2,808). Same as in sample R, a large number of biography questionnaires were completed (n = 2,246).

Table 50 Number of Interviews by Questionnaire (Refreshment Sample M8b)

	Total
Household questionnaire	2,538
Individual questionnaire	2,808
Biography questionnaire	2,246
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	2
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	4
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	1
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	69
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	49

Source: infas, own calculation

Looking at the response rates for the allocated questionnaires (see Table 51), it can be seen that response is somewhat higher for the refreshment sample M8b compared to sample R. Encouragingly, the response rate for the biography questionnaire, which is particularly important in refreshment samples, as it must be completed by all adult household members, is even higher at 80.0 percent (74.5 percent in R).

Table 51 Response Rates by Questionnaire (Refreshment Sample M8b)

	Gross sample	Number of interviews	Response rate
Individual questionnaire	4,351	2,808	64.5
Biography questionnaire	2,808	2,245	80.0
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	8	2	25.0
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	21	-	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	22	4	18.2
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	2	1	50.0
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	108	69	63.9
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	66	49	74.2

Source: infas, own calculation; the gross sample is the target population of participating households. The gross sample size of the additional questionnaires (child questionnaire, biography questionnaire, gap questionnaire, "the deceased individual") is constituted of the amount of people who completed their individual questionnaire and were to fill out the respective additional questionnaire.

2.3.3.4 Questionnaire Duration

Table 52 provides an overview of the durations of the individual questionnaire variants for the refreshment sample M8b. The durations of all instruments are about the same as in the panel samples and in sample R. The only outlier is the biography questionnaire which, with an average duration of 35 minutes, is about ten minutes longer than in the other samples. The reason for this is that the biography questionnaire had separate questionnaire modules that were only to be completed by migrants, for example the way to Germany. Since the vast majority of respondents in the M8b sample are migrants, the interview took longer.

Table 52 Interview Length by Questionnaire (in Minutes) (Refreshment Sample M8b)

	N	Mean	Median	5% percentile	95% percentile
Household questionnaire	2,516	13.1	11.4	5.4	26.3
Individual questionnaire	2,762	49.4	45.3	21.8	89.9
Biography questionnaire	2,220	35.0	30.7	14.4	67.8
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	2	47.5	47.5	16.4	78.6
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	-	-	-	-	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	4	47.0	47.4	36.0	57.0
Competency test "Lust auf Dj"	1	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	69	10.5	8.9	4.0	19.7
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	49	4.2	3.8	2.1	7.0

Source: infas, own calculation

2.3.3.5 Interviewing Modes and Languages

Table 53 provides information on the modes in which the questionnaires were completed. Compared to the panel samples and the refreshment sample R a much larger proportion of instruments were completed in the CAWI mode which is due to the different survey design in the refreshment sample M8b.

Table 53 Number of Interviews by Mode and Questionnaire (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Questionnaire		Total	Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered		
			CAPI	CAPIby-Phone	CATI	CASI	CAWI	PAPI
Household questionnaire	abs.	2,538	468	125	103	13	1,829	-
	in %	100.0	18.4	4.9	4.1	0.5	72.1	-
Individual questionnaire	abs.	2,808	535	135	87	32	2,019	-
	in %	100.0	19.1	4.8	3.1	1.1	71.9	-
Biography questionnaire	abs.	2,246	157	44	5	31	1,967	42
	in %	100.0	7.0	2.0	0.2	1.4	87.6	1.9
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2005	abs.	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
	in %	100.0	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2008	abs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	in %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth questionnaire: year of birth 2010	abs.	4	2	-	-	2	-	-
	in %	100.0	50.0	-	-	50.0	-	-
Competency test "Lust auf DJ"	abs.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	abs.	69	47	2	3	2	15	-
	in %	100.0	68.1	2.9	4.4	2.9	21.7	-
Questionnaire "The deceased individual"	abs.	49	4	1	3	2	39	-
	in %	100.0	8.2	2.0	6.1	4.1	79.6	-

Source: infas, own calculation

As in migration samples M7 and M8a, English was offered in the refreshment sample M8b as the survey language in addition to German. Table 54 shows how often English was used in the personal interviews for the adult and adolescent respondents. It can be seen that around half of the interviews were conducted in English.

Table 54 Interviewing languages (Refreshment Sample M8b)

		Total	German	English
Individual questionnaire	abs.	2,808	1,562	1,246
	in %	100.0	55.6	44.4
Youth questionnaires	abs.	6	6	-
	in %	100.0	100.0	-

Source: infas, own calculation

2.3.3.6 Record Linkage Consent

As in the panel samples and in the refreshment sample R, consent for the linkage of data from Institute for Employment Research (IAB) or the German Pension Insurance (DRV) was asked for the refreshment sample M8b.

1,543 respondents in the refreshment sample M8b were asked for their consent to link data from the Institute for Employment Research (see Table 55), and 71.0 percent gave their consent.

Looking at the DRV-linkage, we see that 1,497 respondents were asked for their consent and 293 respondents gave it. As in the panel samples and in the refreshment sample R, the lower response rate compared to the IAB-linkage can mainly be explained by the greater respondents of respondents to sign a consent form compared to the simple verbal consent required for the IAB-linkage.

Table 55 Consent to Record Linkage (Refreshment Sample M8b)

Individual Level	IAB		DRV	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	1,543	100.0	1,497	100.0
Consent given in this survey wave	1,095	71.0	293	19.6
Consent not given in this survey wave	448	29.0	1,204	80.4

Source: infas, own calculation

*Respondents who were asked the record linkage consent question

2.4 Interviewer Monitoring

Intentional or unintentional misbehaviour by interviewers can occur during the entire course of the interview. In order to be able to identify these interviews as quickly as possible, various pieces of information are collated and evaluated during the fieldwork phase. Interviews are evaluated individually and behaviour is analyzed at interviewer level.

In principle, the following results are taken into account:

- **Statistical procedures and ratios** for detecting improperly conducted interviews,
- Results from written **interviewer checks**,
- results from **consultations with the heads of operations** and
- Evaluations from listening to or **recording** interviews.

Interviewers who are found to have conducted interviews with anomalies during the course of the fieldwork are contacted by the head of operations and asked to comment or receive individual coaching/retraining. Irrespective of this, the available sample information is compared with the information provided in the interview for all completed interviews. There is also a constant review of the response rate and the course of contact.

Instruments are considered anomalous for different reasons, for example if their duration falls below the 5th percentile of the total duration, if the proportion of screens in the instrument whose duration is below the 5th percentile of the screen duration is more than 30 percent or if the interview started and/or ended between 10 pm and 7 am.

The proportion of anomalous instruments in all completed instruments is between 1.9 and 91.7 percent for the corresponding interviewers. Overall, 39 out of 65 interviewers had a higher proportion of anomalous instruments than 10 percent, although in most cases this is due to very rapid interviewing. The interviewers with the IDs 66 and 360 were marked as anomalous in the `udiflag` variable in the method data, as in addition to the control via statistical key figures, further anomalous features were revealed via the audio recording checks or the interviewer control sheets.

2.5 Data Checking, Processing and Delivery

2.5.1 Data Cleaning and Data Processing

After the end of the fieldwork phase, the available data were carefully cleaned and processed. Central components of this were the structural examinations of the households and the cleaning of the net data. After this, a data enrichment was conducted.

Structural Examination of Households

The household structure was checked for internal plausibility and compared with the data from the previous wave in order to detect implausible or problematic changes in household composition or errors in the allocation of individual interviews.

Specifically, these data checks included the following:

- Comparison of first names between the current and previous waves to identify cases where changes in household composition were not correctly recorded.
- Plausibility checks to determine whether several persons with the same date of birth live in the household.
- Plausibility checks on whether move-ins and move-outs to panel households are plausible in terms of the household context of the panel household.
- Check for interviewing the correct individuals, based on a comparison of the age and date of birth information collected in the questionnaires with the information from the previous wave and from the household matrix.

If the correct household composition was unclear, all interviews of this household were counted as invalid. If an interview was conducted with the wrong person at the individual level without any further problems in the household composition being apparent, this individual interview was counted as invalid.

Cleaning of the Net Data

For the data of the paper-based instruments, the following data processing rules were applied::

- Handwritten ranges for numerical questions were entered into the data as the mean value of these entries.
- Inadmissible multiple answers for single answers were marked with a special code in the variable. In the case of inadmissible multiple answers to questions about the highest school-leaving qualification or training qualification, the highest was entered in the data.
- Information from handwritten notes by the respondent was integrated into the data if applicable.

- Missing yes-statements were set for filter questions if the filtered follow-up question was answered validly.
- Questions that the respondent should not have answered due to filtering were set to missing.
- Implausible values for numerical open-ended questions were set to missing if the defined range of the corresponding computer-based instrument was violated.
- Open text responses were anonymized and spelling errors in them were corrected.

These corrections were not necessary for the data of the computer-based survey instruments, since the occurrence of such data errors was already excluded by the design of the technical instruments. Here, only the anonymization and the spelling check of the open text responses had to be carried out.

Data Enrichment

For the net data, extensive data enrichment and encoding was implemented. Specifically, the following enrichments were made:

- Open text responses for "other" questions with single answers was encoded if it corresponded to one of the existing categories.
- Information on other persons in the household was linked in the data records to the SOEP ID of the person about whom the information was given.
- Open responses on university degrees were encoded according to the current conventions of the Federal Statistical Office.
- Open responses on fields of study were encoded.
- Open responses on occupations, training qualifications and civil service training were encoded according to KLDB 2010 and ISCO 2008.
- Open responses on industries were encoded according to the classification of economic activities from the Federal Statistical Office (2008).
- Open responses on nationalities and countries were encoded according to the ISO 3166-1 standard.
- Open responses on federal states were encoded according to the current standards of the Federal Statistical Office.
- Open responses on places of birth, places of immigration and places of residence were geo-encoded.

In addition, predefined lists were used in the computer-assisted survey instruments for the characteristics citizenship, country/state, and federal state, which enabled auto-mated encoding during the survey.

2.5.2 Data Delivery

Data were delivered in the form of two interim data deliveries during the field-work phase and one final data delivery after the end of the field phase. All net data were provided in an cleaned and enriched form as well as in an uncleaned and unenriched form ("checked data sets" and "un-checked data sets"), so that all cleanings (described in Chapter 2.5.1 "Cleaning of the Net Data") and data enrichments (Chapter 2.5.1) were completely replicable. In addition to the net data, the final data delivery also included gross data sets and methodological data sets. The delivered data sets are listed in detail in the following Table 56.

Table 56 Data Delivery

Data set	Description
Gross data	
soep-core-2022-hbrutto.dta	Gross data set household sample
soep-core-2022-pbrutto.dta	Gross data set individual sample
soep-core-2022-hhmatrix.dta	Data set household matrix
soep-core-2022-relmatrix.dta	Data set relationship matrix
soep-core-2022-koordinaten.dta	Geo-coordinate of the residential address
soep-core-2022-infas360.dta	Geodata from the infas360 dataset
soep-core-2022-microm.dta	Geodata Microm
Net data	
soep-core-2022-hh2	Household COMP
soep-core-2022-hh	Household PAPI
soep-core-2022-pe2	Individual COMP
soep-core-2022-pe	Individual PAPI
soep-core-2022-camces	CAMCES module
soep-core-2022-ju2	Youth COMP
soep-core-2022-dj	Lust auf DJ COMP
soep-core-2022-s2-2	Early youth COMP
soep-core-2022-s-2	Pre-teen COMP
soep-core-2022-ll2	Biography COMP
soep-core-2022-ll	Biography PAPI
soep-core-2022-l2	Gap questionnaire COMP
soep-core-2022-l	Gap questionnaire PAPI
soep-core-2022-ki-2	Child questionnaire COMP
soep-core-2022-vp2	Deceased individual COMP
soep-core-2022-vp	Deceased individual PAPI

Methodological data

soep-core-2022-contact	Contact history data set
soep-core-2022-instrumentation	Instrumentation data set
soep-core-2022-intband	Interviewer data set
soep-core-2022-kontext	Context data set
soep-core-2022-wuma	Data set residential environment questionnaire
Time stemp data sets (n = 12)	Time stamp data sets COMP
soep-core-2022-qlogeachlog	Language change data set

Source: infas

3 IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Germany

3.1 Panel Samples (M3-M6)

Table 57 below presents the key parameters of the 2022 IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, containing the subsamples M3 to M6. A total of 3,725 households were contacted between July 2022 and January 2023. 1,603 of these households participated in the survey. The interviews were predominantly conducted in the main mode CAPI, but could also be conducted in CAPI by Phone, CASI and CAWI on request.

Within the participating households, a total of 2,216 individual interviews were conducted with adults and 214 interviews with adolescents. In addition, parents provided information on 843 children. The partial unit non-response (PUNR) was 52.7 percent.

Table 57 Summary Fieldwork

IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees 2022 (M3-M6)	
Mode	Mixed mode design: CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI, CASI
Implementation period	November 2021 until November 2023
Fieldwork phase	July 2022 until January 2023
Target population	Households with follow-up concept of all household members (nationwide)
Sample	Panel sample – all households from previous waves without panel refusal – minus revocations in the meantime
Gross sample (household level)	Total n = 3,725, of which: n = 1,908 repeater n = 1,713 temporary dropouts n = 104 new households (split)
Survey instruments	– Household questionnaire – Individual questionnaire (refugee) – Individual questionnaire (non-refugee) – Biography questionnaire (refugee) – Biography questionnaire (non-refugee) – Gap questionnaire – Integrated youth questionnaire – Integrated child questionnaire
Foreign language instruments	The questionnaires are used in the languages German, Arabic, Farsi and English (excluding the non-refugee questionnaires from the main study, which are only available in German and English).
Questionnaire durations	– Household questionnaire Ø 21.7 minutes – Individual questionnaire (refugee) Ø 44.8 minutes – Individual questionnaire (non-refugee) Ø 51.5 minutes – Biography questionnaire (refugee) Ø 35.7 minutes – Biography questionnaire (non-refugee) Ø 27.3 minutes – Gap questionnaire Ø 2.8 minutes – Youth questionnaire Ø 43.6 minutes – Child questionnaire Ø 13.6 minutes
Completed interviews	Household level: Households with interview: 1,603 (43.0 percent) Households with household interview and at least one individual interview: 1,322 (35.6 percent) Individual level: Completed individuals born in 2004 or earlier: 2,216 (29.1 percent)

Incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepaid incentive for adult target persons in 50 percent of the households: 5 euro – Adult respondents, born in 2004 or earlier: 10 euro (from December 2023, raise to 20 euro) – Adolescent respondents, born in 2005/2008/2010: 5 euro – Additional lottery for all respondents
Tracking	<p>Proactive tracking techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Panel maintenance between survey waves (New Year’s card and spring card with seed packet) – Advance letter to the individuals in the panel sample (50 percent with prepaid incentive) – Thank-you letter send to all participants with incentive – free hotline – Study-specific e-mail-address – Study website <p>Address research via information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Of the interview households/household members – Of the interviewers – Address factory of the Deutsche Post – EWO research (registration office tracking) – Telephone number research – Online address portal
Interviewer deployment	182 interviewers from the face-to-face field
Interviewer training	6 training events for interviewers with and without experience in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees

Source: infas

3.1.1 Gross Sample

The target group of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees consists of refugees living in private or collective households, as student residents or shared accommodation for refugees. Like in the main study, all household members are to be interviewed to get a broader picture of the household’s situation, regardless of whether they are refugees themselves or not.

In general, people who live together and pay for shared living expenses from one household budget form a household. In shared accommodation, the household includes all family members who are directly related to the specified head of the household and who are jointly accommodated at the time of the survey.

As in the main study, the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees is designed as a dynamic panel. This means, that people who move into the survey households or are born there are included in the panel and shall also be interviewed. Additionally, persons who move out of the survey households or who do not live in the household for one year or longer will continue to be interviewed.

The survey population for the wave 2022 included all household members born in 2004 or earlier, as well as youth born in 2005, 2008, and 2010. Other household members outside the aforementioned birth cohorts were not target persons in this wave and therefore no interview was conducted with them.

Table 58 gives an overview of the different subsamples of the study on refugees including the year of their initial survey and the languages used in these samples.

Table 58 Overview of the Subsamples

Identifier	Samples	Year of initial survey	Languages
M3	Refugees	2016	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
M4	Refugee families	2016	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
M5	Refresher refugees	2017	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
M6	Refresher refugees	2020	German, English, Arabic, Farsi

Source: infas

- **Sample M3:** Sample **M3** is a new sample of refugees added in 2016, in which around 1,769 households are repeatedly interviewed. Target persons are household members aged 18 and older who entered Germany between January 2013 and January 2016 and had applied for asylum (regardless of their current legal status), as well as the other members of their household.
- **Sample M4:** Sample **M4** is similar to sample **M3** but has a special focus on families. The sample is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).
- **Sample M5:** Sample **M5** is the third sample of households of refugees. The target population of **M5** includes adult refugees who applied for asylum in Germany between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2016 and were living in Germany at the time of the survey.
- **Sample M6:** Sample **M6** consists of refugees who arrived in Germany from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2019.

The gross sample for the 2022 survey consisted of households which participated in the previous wave and of so-called temporary dropout, namely households which temporarily refused in the previous wave or were not reached during the fieldwork phase. Hard refusals of the 2021 survey were excluded.

In total, the gross sample comprised 3,621 households in the subsamples M3-M6. Of these households, 1,908 households (52.7 percent) were also interviewed in the wave 2021 (repeatedly interviewed households) and 1,713 households (47.3 percent) are considered temporary dropouts (see Table 59). Among the four subsamples, the M6 subsample is the largest with 1,076 households. Due to the dynamic panel design, the number of households increased over the course of the field. At the end of the fieldwork for the 2022 survey wave, 105 households were newly added as so-called split households.

Table 59 Panel Status of Households Before the Start of the 2022 Survey Wave by Subsample (M3-M6)

Household Level	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,621	100.0	807	100.0	867	100.0	871	100.0	1,076	100.0
Participating households from previous wave	1,908	52.7	470	58.2	503	58.0	490	56.3	445	41.4
Temporary dropouts	1,713	47.3	337	41.8	364	42.0	381	43.7	631	58.6

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

The following tables describe the gross sample on the basis of various characteristics. Looking at household size, we see that a good 30 percent of the gross sample consists of 1-person households, and 5 or more people live in one-third of the households. The composition of the M4 and M6 subsamples is different, as the M4 subsample has a much higher proportion of larger households (52.9 percent of households have 5 or more household members) and a much lower proportion of 1-person households (16.4 percent). In subsample M6, on the other hand, about 41 percent of all households are only 1-person households.

Table 60 Gross Sample by Household Size – Differentiated by Subsample (M3-M6)

Household Size	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,621	100.0	807	100.0	867	100.0	871	100.0	1,076	100.0
1	1,099	30.4	241	29.9	142	16.4	274	31.5	442	41.1
2	325	9.0	77	9.5	54	6.2	81	9.3	113	10.5
3	399	11.0	96	11.9	72	8.3	93	10.7	138	12.8
4	542	15.0	122	15.1	140	16.1	133	15.3	147	13.7
5+	1,256	34.7	271	33.6	459	52.9	290	33.3	236	21.9

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

The three tables below describe the gross sample according to the regional characteristics of federal state and size of the municipality. While the differences between the subsamples M3-M5 are rather small with regard to the regional characteristics, it is noticeable that the households of the M6 subsample tend to come from the metropolitan area (500,000 inhabitants and more). This also explains the higher percentage of M6-households in the states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Berlin.

Table 61 Gross Sample by Federal State – Differentiated by Subsample (M3-M6)

Household Level	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,621	100.0	807	100.0	867	100.0	871	100.0	1,076	100.0
Schleswig-Holstein	165	4.6	40	5.0	60	6.9	31	3.6	34	3.2
Hamburg	120	3.3	37	4.6	17	2.0	17	2.0	49	4.6
Lower Saxony	378	10.4	79	9.8	87	10.0	125	14.4	87	8.1
Bremen	85	2.3	31	3.8	10	1.2	4	0.5	40	3.7
North Rhine-Westphalia	1,142	31.5	170	21.1	205	23.6	310	35.6	457	42.5
Hesse	283	7.8	56	6.9	68	7.8	106	12.2	53	4.9
Rhineland Palatinate	127	3.5	26	3.2	27	3.1	50	5.7	24	2.2
Baden-Wuerttemberg	332	9.2	86	10.7	116	13.4	78	9.0	52	4.8
Bavaria	333	9.2	94	11.6	106	12.2	76	8.7	57	5.3
Saarland	84	2.3	31	3.8	18	2.1	1	0.1	34	3.2
Berlin	211	5.8	48	5.9	32	3.7	15	1.7	116	10.8
Brandenburg	88	2.4	36	4.5	38	4.4	12	1.4	2	0.2
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	36	1.0	12	1.5	11	1.3	6	0.7	7	0.7
Saxony	108	3.0	16	2.0	40	4.6	19	2.2	33	3.1
Saxony-Anhalt	61	1.7	15	1.9	26	3.0	2	0.2	18	1.7
Thuringia	68	1.9	30	3.7	6	0.7	19	2.2	13	1.2

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

Table 62 Gross Sample by Municipality Size – Differentiated by Subsample (M3-M6)

Household Level	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,621	100.0	807	100.0	867	100.0	871	100.0	1,076	100.0
Fewer than 2.000 inhabitants	32	0.9	6	0.7	11	1.3	11	1.3	4	0.4
2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	107	3.0	21	2.6	43	5.0	22	2.5	21	2.0
5,000 to 20,000	629	17.4	145	18.0	178	20.5	164	18.8	142	13.2
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	727	20.1	145	18.0	210	24.2	198	22.7	174	16.2
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	429	11.8	149	18.5	84	9.7	108	12.4	88	8.2
100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	849	23.4	184	22.8	213	24.6	223	25.6	229	21.3
More than 500,000 inhabitants	848	23.4	157	19.5	128	14.8	145	16.6	418	38.8

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculation

3.1.2 Design

The mixed-mode design used in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in 2022 is presented below (Chapter 3.1.2.1). In addition, the survey instruments used are presented (Chapter 3.1.2.2) so that an insight can be gained into what content was surveyed in 2022. The contact strategy (Chapter 3.1.2.3) is then presented at household and individual level. Finally, this chapter presents information on training and deployment of the interviewers (Chapter 3.1.2.4).

3.1.2.1 Mixed-mode Design

The IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees used a similar mixed-mode design as the main survey (see Chapter 2.1.2.1), but without the use of paper-based instruments (PAPI) and standard telephone interviews (CATI).

The survey of a household started with the recording or updating of the household composition in the so-called household matrix. The updating of the household composition had to be carried out with the head of the household in an interviewer-administrated manner. The main mode for this part of the interview was CAPI. Additionally, due to the ongoing pandemic, it was also possible for the face-to-face interviewers to administer the interviews by telephone (CAPI by phone) at the request of the target person.

Once the household composition was updated, it was known which persons in the household were to be interviewed and which questionnaires these persons

were to receive. For the individual interviews two additional modes were provided in the mixed mode design: If the interviews took place at the target persons' homes, they could also fill out their questionnaires on a tablet brought along by the interviewer (CASI). Alternatively, the questionnaires could be self-administered online (CAWI). In this case, the target persons received their personalized access information for the online questionnaire by mail afterwards.

Target persons who could not be reached in the household during the fieldwork phase (temporary absentees) and those who refused to be interviewed due to "soft reasons for refusal" (no time, no desire, etc.) were also switched to the CAWI mode.

In the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, the survey instruments were offered in the additional survey languages Arabic and Farsi, besides German and English, which were also used in the main study. To administer the questionnaires in all survey languages, native speaker interviewers were hired. An additional possibility to administer interviews despite a language barrier was to use of the CASI mode, where the respondents could answer the questions in their preferred language.

To further support interviewers and respondents during the interview, a response option booklet was reintroduced in the 2022 survey wave. For questions that are particularly complex, the response options booklet contained the response categories for the corresponding questions so that the respondents could read them themselves. The response options booklet was available in all four survey languages.

3.1.2.2 Survey Instruments

In the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees 2022, a total of nine computer-assisted instruments were used for the respondents. These were interlinked and controlled in such a way that the assignment of the individual instruments was automated based on the information from the electronic household matrix during the interview, so that each respondent received their individual compilation of questionnaires. Additionally, the interviewers received a short questionnaire on the residential environment of the household.

The survey started in each household by recording the household composition. This information was only ever collected from one person. This person was most familiar with the needs of the household and therefore had the role of "head of household" for the interview. The composition of the household was used to identify the other people who were to be interviewed as part of the study. Table 63 gives an overview of all administered instruments.

Table 63 Overview of Survey Instruments

Questionnaire	Target person	Modes	Languages
Household Matrix	Head of Household	CAPI, CAPI by phone	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Household questionnaire	Head of Household	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Individual questionnaire (refugee)	Adult respondent (refugee)	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Individual questionnaire (non-refugee)	Adult respondent (non-refugee)	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Biography questionnaire (refugee)	First-time adult respondent (refugee)	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Biography questionnaire (non-refugee)	First-time adult respondent (non-refugee)	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Gap questionnaire	Adult respondents, who were not interviewed in 2021	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Youth questionnaire: birth year 2005, 2008, 2010	Adolescent respondents of the respective birth years	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Child questionnaire: birth year 2011 to 2022	Adult respondents	CAPI, CAPI by phone, CASI, CAWI	German, English, Arabic, Farsi
Residential environment questionnaire	Interviewers	CAPI	German

Source: infas

Household Matrix

The composition of a household is recorded using an electronic tool (household matrix). This matrix shows an overview of all the people named in the last interview. This overview was used to check with the head of household who still lives in the household, who no longer lives there or who may have moved in. In addition to the composition of the household, the relationships between the household members were also updated and completed.

If children born in 2011 or later lived in the household, it was determined who (usually one parent) would later receive the questions about the child or children. In addition, for adolescents that were below 17 years old, parental consent was obtained, so that they could also be interviewed.

In the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, information on the refugee background of all adults was also collected as part of the household matrix. On this basis, the appropriate individual questionnaires could be assigned.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire asked for information on all aspects of the household and is answered by the head of household. Different questions are asked about households living in private housing and households living in shared accommodations.

The topics of the household questionnaire were:

- Housing situation
- Income and expenditure
- Children and care

Individual Questionnaire

The individual questionnaire is used annually for all adults, which means it addressed all household members born in 2004 or earlier in the 2022 wave. In the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees two versions of the questionnaire were administered: One for refugees with special questions on origin, legal status, and language skills. Adult household member, who are not refugees themselves, received the individual questionnaire designed for the main study. This group included all persons who were born in Germany, did not enter Germany as refugees, or were not older than 16 at the time.

The topics covered by both individual questionnaires include:

- Life situation today
- Satisfaction and emotionality
- Education
- Employment and secondary jobs
- Health and illness
- Political orientation
- Attitudes and opinions
- Origin and family

As part of the individual interview the respondents are also asked for their consent to link the survey data to administrative data available at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). The IAB data includes information on employment history, phases of unemployment and participation in measures during unemployment. The BAMF data includes data on integration courses in which the respondents may have participated.

Biography Questionnaire

The biography questionnaire is used only once in total per target person to collect important biographical data. It was aimed at new adult household members born in 2004 or earlier. In addition, it was directed at household members who had not previously answered this questionnaire in previous waves or who were completing the individual questionnaire for the first time (e.g., because they had reached or would reach the age of 18 this year).

As with the individual questionnaire, two versions of the biography questionnaire are used, a special one for refugees and the questionnaire from the main study for non-refugees. Both questionnaires from the main study (individual and biography) were only available in German and English. All other questionnaires were available in all four survey languages.

Topics of both biography questionnaires are:

- Nationality and origin
- Route to Germany
- Occupation
- Childhood and family
- School and education
- Marriage and partnership

Part of the biography questionnaire is also the recording of educational qualifications obtained abroad. For this, the established CAMCES-tool for computer-assisted measurement and coding of educational qualifications in surveys is used.

Gap Questionnaire

The gap questionnaire, which was only used in the main study in previous waves, was also introduced in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in 2022. It addresses all target persons who did not complete an individual questionnaire in the last survey wave in 2021 but were scheduled to do so. It serves to close the temporal "gap" from the last interview to the current survey wave.

The topics of the gap questionnaire are:

- Changes in employment
- Social status
- Educational attainment
- Changes in family environment

Youth Questionnaire

The youth questionnaire was answered by the target persons of the birth cohorts 2005 (16-17 years old), 2008 (13-14 years old) and 2010 (11-12 years old) themselves. For adolescents younger than 17 years old, parental consent was required.

The topics of the youth questionnaire differs according to age, but overall covers the following areas:

- Origin
- Attitudes and opinions
- Relationships and social environment
- Leisure and sports
- School, training and career
- Future plans
- Health and well-being
- Self-image
- Life situation and satisfaction
- Job and money
- Political identity

Child Questionnaire

The child questionnaire was answered by a parent rather than by the children themselves. In contrast to the previous waves, the integrated questionnaire referred to all children born in 2011 (younger than 12 years old) or later and was not limited to specific birth cohorts.

Topics of the child questionnaire include (but are not limited to):

- Pregnancy history and birth
- Health status of the child
- Personality of the child
- Development, language and behaviour
- School and personal environment of the child
- Care situation

Residential Environment Questionnaire

As in the main study, information on the residential environment was also obtained from the interviewers. They were asked to answer ten questions on the residential environment for each household they worked with, regardless of whether an interview with the household could be completed or not.

If the household lived in shared accommodation for refugees, additional questions about the accommodation were asked at the end of the interview with the head of household.

3.1.2.3 Contacting and Communication

Prior to being contacted by an interviewer, all household members listed in the panel register who turned 18 in the survey year (in 2022 all household members born 2004 or earlier) received an advance letter to announce the start of the new survey wave.

Enclosed with the cover letter the target persons received a data protection sheet and a study flyer. In contrast to the previous wave, the study flyer not only contained basic information on the survey but also some scientific results from the previous wave to illustrate the importance and value of the study for improving the knowledge about and ultimately also the lives of refugees in Germany. In 50 percent of the addressed households the target persons additionally received a 5 euro prepaid cash incentive with the advance letter.

After receiving the letter, the households were contacted by an interviewer. If a valid telephone number was available, the interviewer contacted the household by telephone. If no valid telephone number was available or the telephone contact attempts were unsuccessful, the interviewer made personal contact with the household, to schedule an interview appointment.

To help the interviewers establishing contact and scheduling an interview with the household, they were given some supporting materials. Contact cards for example could be dropped into the mailbox, thus establishing initial contact, if the household was not at home when contacting in person. To overcome poten-

tial language barriers the interviewers in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees also received contact sheets in all survey languages, which explained the central background of the study to the target persons. The goal was to obtain a current telephone number of the target person so that an interviewer with the appropriate language skills could subsequently contact that person. To prevent access problems in shared accommodation for refugees, the interviewers were also provided with a letter of support from the BAMF. This could then be presented to the relevant shelter management if necessary.

Field Measures

During the fieldwork phase several accompanying measures to increase response rate were carried out. Most of these measures were part of the general mixed mode and communication design also implemented in the main study (see Chapter 2.1.2.3).

This included the following send-outs:

- 1) Letter for non-contacts on the household level, sent to household heads which could not be reached by an interviewer and requesting a contact data update.
- 2) Letter with access information for the online survey on the individual level for respondents wishing to switch to the CAWI mode.
- 3) Refusal conversion letter with access information for the online survey (CAWI) for soft refusers and non-contacts on the individual level.
- 4) Follow-up letter for non-respondents two weeks after a switch or refusal conversion letter (including access information for the online survey).
- 5) Combined thank-you and follow-up letter for respondents which were assigned several questionnaires and who only completed their main questionnaire so far (including access information for the online survey).

In addition to these pre-planned measures, the following supplementary measures were implemented in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees to further boost response in the 2022 wave.

In November 2022, households that had not yet been reached by an interviewer were contacted by the telephone studio for a short preliminary survey (CATI). In addition to updating the contact data, the aim of this short preliminary survey was to enquire about availability and preferred interview language to facilitate contact in the face-to-face field.

In December 2022 households who still could not be reached by an interviewer received a reminder card with access information for a similar preliminary survey, requesting information on availability and preferred language as well as updating the contact data online (CAWI). In addition, the target persons were informed, that the postpaid incentive for adult respondents was raised from 10 to 20 euro.

Effects of the different field measure on the response are described in chapter 3.1.3.1.

Incentive Concept

As in the main study, respondents in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees received a postpaid cash incentive and participated in an additional lottery. Adult respondents born in 2004 or earlier received 10 euro and adolescent respondents received 5 euro in cash with a thank-you letter after the interview.

The thank-you letters were sent out continuously during the course of the fieldwork. The lottery was held after the end of the fieldwork and the winners received their prizes in March 2023.

To increase the response in the particularly challenging refugee samples, part of the advance letters sent to the target persons born in 2004 or earlier to announce the start of the new survey wave were accompanied by a 5 euro prepaid incentive. This incentive strategy was implemented as an experimental split half design on household level (50/50). Additionally, towards the end of the fieldwork phase in December 2022 the postpaid incentive for adult respondents was raised from 10 to 20 euro to boost response a little more.

Panel Maintenance Measures

Two panel maintenance measures were taken as part of the 2022 survey wave: Mailing of a spring card in May 2022 and a New Year's card in January 2023.

The households in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees received a spring card approximately two months before the start of the wave 2022 to motivate them to participate again. A seed packet was enclosed with the card as a small additional incentive. A New Year's card was sent to households in all subsamples in January 2023. In addition to New Year's wishes from DIW Berlin and infas, this card contained a thank-you for participating in the 2022 survey wave with a brief outlook on the next wave.

3.1.2.4 Interviewer Deployment

In the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, interviewers who spoke German and at least one of the other survey languages Arabic, Farsi or English were primarily deployed. During the fieldwork phase, in addition to the foreign-language-speaking interviewers, interviewers from the main study were also used to provide support.

Interviewer Training

The training concept for the interviewers of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees is based on the training concept used in the main study, i.e. the two phases of preparation and training event were also applied here. In terms of content, the training concept was adapted to the special target group of the refugee samples and the special features associated with it, not only in the survey instrument, but also for contacting the households.

Due to the ongoing pandemic, nearly all training events were held online as a webinar. Four training events took place before the start of the fieldwork phase in June 2022, two each for experienced and inexperienced interviewers. During

the fieldwork phase two additional trainings were held to top up the interviewer staff, another webinar in August and one in-person training event in October in Bonn. Interviewers, who were already active in the main study, did not attend another training event but prepared themselves for their deployment in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees with additional information material about the main differences and special aspects of the refugee samples.

Interviewer Staff

A total of 182 interviewers were deployed, which means that they contacted at least one household. The characteristics of the interviewer staff used are shown in the following table. A total of 72 Arabic, 9 Farsi and 5 English-speaking interviewers were active in the four survey languages.

Table 64 Characteristics of the Interviewer Staff (M3-M6)

Characteristics	Total	
	abs.	in %
Number of Interviewers	182	100.0
Gender		
Male	125	68.7
Female	57	31.3
Age		
Up to 29 years	34	18.7
30-49 years	61	33.5
50-65 years	42	23.1
Over 65 years	45	24.7
Experience with infas		
2 years or less	129	70.9
3 – 5 years	28	15.4
6 – 10 years	15	8.2
10 years and longer	10	5.5
First language		
German	75	41.2
Arabic	72	39.6
English	5	2.8
Farsi	9	5.0
Other	21	11.5
Highest school qualification		
Lower secondary school qualification/ primary school certificate/ polytechnic secondary school qualification	6	3.3
Intermediate secondary school qualification/ vocational extension certificate	29	15.9
Advanced technical college certificate	20	11.0
Abitur/ higher education entrance qualification	119	65.4
Other school qualification	4	2.2
No school qualification (yet)	-	-
Not specified	4	2.2

Source: infas, own calculation

3.1.3 Results

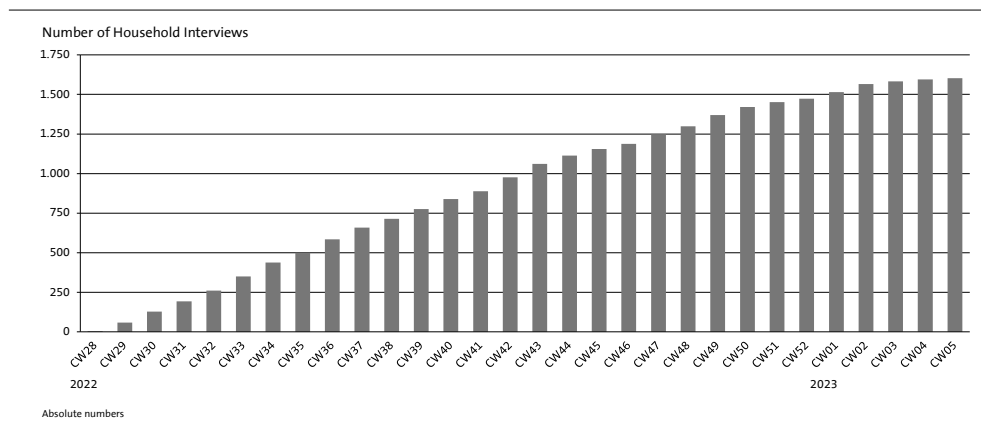
The following subchapter presents the field results for the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in 2022. Results at the household level are presented first (Chapter 3.1.3.1), followed by results at the individual level (Chapter 3.1.3.2). The results at the instrument level are then discussed (Chapter 3.1.3.3), as well as questionnaire duration (Chapter 0), the use of different interviewing modes and languages (Chapter 3.1.3.5), the results of the questions on consent to record linkage (Chapter 3.1.3.6) and the results of the tracking techniques used (Chapter 3.1.3.7).

3.1.3.1 Participation at Household Level

At the household level, a total of 3,725 households were contacted in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in 2022. In 1,603 households the household interview was successfully conducted with the head of household, resulting in a response rate of 43.0 percent.

Figure 6 shows the cumulation of completed household interviews over the fieldwork phase. The field period ran from July 2022 to the beginning of February 2023. Interviews were completed at a similar rate throughout the entire fieldwork phase, with only a small deceleration towards January and February 2023.

Figure 6 Completion of Household Interviews in the Field (M3-M6)



Source: infas, own figure

The following table describes the results of the 2022 survey on household level according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification differentiated for the type of household: repeatedly interviewed households, temporary dropouts and new households (split)¹¹. In 1,603 households at least one interview was successfully conducted, resulting in a response rate of 43.0 percent (see Table 65).

In a total of 1,322 households, both the household questionnaire and at least one individual interview were completed besides the obligatory household matrix (AAPOR codes 1.1 and 1.2) and more than half of the interviewed households were surveyed completely (n=871), i.e. all household members born in or before 2004 could be interviewed. The reasons for this were refusals due to the duration of the interview ("time") and cancellations at interviewee level. This indicates that the time burden within the household was assumed to be very high.

Looking at the type of household, 58.6 percent of the respondents in the previous wave took part again. Of the temporary dropouts in the previous wave (non-participating households in 2021) 26.9 percent were interviewed again and 22.1 percent of the new split households.

The non-response of households in this survey wave was particularly due to a soft refusal (AAPOR code 2.351) with just under 29 percent of the sample. The main reasons for refusal were "no time" and "no interest". The inaccessibility of households (AAPOR codes 3.18 and 2.20) in around 16 percent of the sample shows that missing or incomplete contact information (e.g. a missing or invalid telephone number) prevented the interviewers from making contact with another non-negligible part of the sample. Permanent refusals at household level occurred in 8.0 percent of households (AAPOR code 2.111). Overall, the refusals therefore sum up to 36.9 percent.

¹¹ Split households are households that have been newly formed due to one person moving out of a known panel household.

Table 65 Participation by Type of Household (with AAPOR Codes) (M3-M6)

Household level	Total		Respondents in previous wave		Temp. dropouts in previous wave		New households	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,725	100.0	1,908	100.0	1,713	100.0	104	100.0
Interview [1.0]	1,603	43.0	1,119	58.6	461	26.9	23	22.1
Complete [1.1]	871	23.4	626	32.8	227	13.3	18	17.3
Partial [1.2]	451	12.1	323	16.9	126	7.4	2	1.9
Partial (missing household questionnaire) [2.353]	216	5.8	125	6.6	88	5.1	3	2.9
Partial (missing data) [2.354]	65	1.7	45	2.4	20	1.2	-	-
Non-Interview [2.0]	2,122	57.0	789	41.4	1,252	73.1	81	77.9
Temporary dropout	1,806	48.5	641	33.6	1,088	63.5	77	74.0
Break-off [2.12]	8	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.2	1	1.0
Non-contact [2.2]	431	11.6	122	6.4	309	18.0	-	-
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	32	0.9	22	1.2	10	0.6	-	-
Language Problem [2.331]	72	1.9	28	1.5	43	2.5	1	1.0
Soft refusal [2.351]	1,077	28.9	434	22.8	568	33.2	75	72.1
New adress [2.4]	9	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.2	-	-
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	176	4.7	26	1.4	150	8.8	-	-
Final Dropout	316	8.5	148	7.8	164	9.6	4	3.8
Permanent refusal [2.111]	296	8.0	141	7.4	151	8.8	4	3.8
Dead [2.31]	1	0.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	8	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.4	-	-
Moved abroad [4.2]	9	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.4	-	-
Household dissolved [4.3]	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-

Source: infas, own calculation

A differentiated analysis of the subsamples in the following Table 66 shows that fewer households could be motivated to participate, particularly in subsample M6. Soft reasons for refusal (no interest, no time) were cited much more frequently as a reason for non-participation than in subsamples M3-M5.

Table 66 Participation by Sample (with AAPOR Codes) (M3-M6)

Household level	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,725	100.0	835	100.0	902	100.0	893	100.0	1,095	100.0
Interview [1.0]	1.603	43.0	394	47.2	422	46.8	391	43.8	396	36.2
Complete [1.1]	871	23.4	204	24.4	234	25.9	223	25.0	210	19.2
Partial [1.2]	451	12.1	126	15.1	129	14.3	95	10.6	101	9.2
Partial (missing household questionnaire) [2.353]	216	5.8	49	5.9	48	5.3	52	5.8	67	6.1
Partial (missing data) [2.354]	65	1.7	15	1.8	11	1.2	21	2.4	18	1.6
Non-interview [2.0]	2.122	57.0	441	52.8	480	53.2	502	56.2	699	63.8
Temporary dropout	1,806	48.5	376	45.0	410	45.5	421	47.1	599	54.7
Break-off [2.12]	8	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2
Non-contact [2.2]	431	11.6	91	10.9	109	12.1	100	11.2	131	12.0
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	32	0.9	9	1.1	8	0.9	8	0.9	7	0.6
Language Problem [2.331]	72	1.9	19	2.3	14	1.6	18	2.0	21	1.9
Soft refusal [2.351]	1,077	28.9	225	27.0	237	26.3	245	27.4	370	33.8
New adress [2.4]	9	0.2	3	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	176	4.7	27	3.2	39	4.3	45	5.0	65	6.0
Final Dropout	316	8.5	65	7.8	70	7.8	81	9.1	100	9.1
Permanent refusal [2.111]	296	8.0	62	7.4	66	7.3	77	8.6	91	8.3
Dead [2.31]	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	8	0.2	-	-	2	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.3
Moved abroad [4.2]	9	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	-	-	5	0.5
Household dissolved [4.3]	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1

Source: infas, own calculation

Contact effort

Over the entire fieldwork phase, the households were contacted an average of 4.0 times by interviewers. To obtain either an interview with a household or a soft refusal an average number of 4.2 contacts was necessary. At most, an interview was completed after 21 contact attempts. For households that could not be reached until the end of the fieldwork phase the average number of contacts was 3.8 with a maximum of 13 contact attempts.

Table 67 Number of Interviewer Contacts by Field Result (with AAPOR Codes) (M3-M6)

	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Total	3,723	4.0	1	23
Interview [1.0]	1,603	4.2	1	21
Non-contact [2.2]	431	3.8	1	13
Soft refusal [2.351; 2.353]	1,293	4.2	1	23

Source: infas, own calculation

Effects of Field Measures at Household Level

As described in chapter 3.1.2.3, several field measures were implemented in the 2022 survey to increase response. The effects of the measures implemented at the household level are described in the following.

Letter for Non-contacts

Throughout the field period, letters for non-contacts on the household level were sent to household heads which could not be reached by an interviewer, requesting a contact data update. In total, 530 households received such a letter and 107 of these households (20.2 percent) could be reached and interviewed in the following weeks. The update request did not elicit a great reaction: only 8 households updated their contact data (1.5 percent). Nevertheless, these households had a much higher response rate in the interview with 37.5 percent (see Table 68). This result shows that, although there is not much of a response to the request to update the contact data, those households which do update the data are easier to realize an interview with.

Table 68 Results Letter for Non-contacts on Household Level (M3-M6)

Letter for non-contacts	Total		Household interview (matrix) realized		Household interview (matrix) not realized	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample letter for non-contacts	530	100.0	107	20.2	423	79.8
No update contact data	522	100,0	104	19.9	418	80.1
Contact data updated	8	100,0	3	37.5	5	62.5

Source: infas, own calculation

Preliminary CATI Survey

In November 2022 a total of 954 households who could not yet be reached by a face-to-face-interviewer were contacted via the telephone studio for a short preliminary survey (CATI). 186 of these households (19.5 percent) were successfully contacted in this CATI survey. With 63.4 percent of these pre-recruited households an interview was obtained the remaining field period. In comparison to this, only 15.6 percent of the other households participated in the main survey. This shows that the preliminary CATI survey successfully boosted the response rate in the main survey.

Table 69 Results Preliminary CATI Survey on Household Level (M3-M6)

Preliminary CATI survey	Total		Household interview (matrix) realized		Household interview (matrix) not realized	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample preliminary CATI survey	954	100.0	238	25.0	716	75.1
Not contacted successfully	768	100.0	120	15.6	648	84.4
Contacted successfully	186	100.0	118	63.4	68	36.6

Source: infas, own calculation

Preliminary Online Survey (CAWI)

In December 2022 a total of 1,337 households received the additional reminder card with access data for the short preliminary online survey (CAWI) and the information about the increase of the postpaid incentive from 10 to 20 euro. Due to the upcoming end of the field period only 52 of these households (3.9 percent) updated their contact data afterwards. However, of the few who did update their contact data, a household interview (matrix) could be realized with 44.2 percent, whereas of the households without update only 6.2 percent could be realized in the remaining field period (see Table 70). As with the letter for the non-contacts, this shows that households that respond to such an update request have a higher probability of being successfully interviewed.

Table 70 Results Reminder Card with Short Preliminary Online Survey (CAWI) on Household Level (M3-M6)

Reminder card with short preliminary online survey (CAWI)	Total		Household interview (matrix) realized		Household interview (matrix) not realized	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample preliminary CAWI survey	1,337	100.0	103	7.7	1,234	92.3
No update contact data	1,285	100.0	80	6.2	1,205	93.8
Contact data updated	52	100.0	23	44.2	29	55.8

Source: infas, own calculation

Effects of the Prepaid Incentive Experiment

To increase the response rate, half of the gross sample received an additional prepaid incentive of 5 euro with the advance letter, additionally to the standard postpaid incentive. The participation of the two experimental groups is shown in Table 71.

We can see that the prepaid incentive had a slightly positive effect on participation on the household level. This effect was somewhat greater in households, who had participated in the previous wave, while in the group of temporary dropouts there was basically no effect of the prepaid incentive.

Table 71 Participation by Incentive Group on Household Level (M3-M6)

Advance letter		Total	Household interview (matrix) realized	Household interview (matrix) not realized
Total				
With Prepaid	abs.	1,809	800	1,009
	in %	100.0	44.2	55.8
Without Prepaid	abs.	1,807	779	1,028
	in %	100.0	43.1	56.9
Respondents in previous wave				
With Prepaid	abs.	953	569	384
	in %	100.0	59.7	40.3
Without Prepaid	abs.	950	549	401
	in %	100.0	57.8	42.2
Temporary dropouts in previous wave				
With Prepaid	abs.	856	231	625
	in %	100.0	27.0	73.0
Without Prepaid	abs.	857	230	627
	in %	100.0	26.8	73.2

3.1.3.2 Participation at Individual Level

The following Table 72 describes the results of the 2022 wave at individual level according to the SOEP-AAPOR classification, broken down by subsample. Of the 7,619 people to be interviewed, 2,216 completed an interview. This corresponds to a response rate of 29.1 percent. The majority of non-participants can be categorized as temporary dropouts. 10.7 percent of the gross sample dropped out of the survey permanently. The most common reason for non-participation is soft refusal (no interest, no time, etc.).

As at the household level, it can also be seen here that people from sample M6 are more difficult to motivate to participate than in samples M3-M5. At 39.1 percent, soft refusals are higher than in the other samples. However, M6 is in the average of the samples of those who dropped out permanently.

Table 72 Participation by Sample (with AAPOR Codes) (M3-M6)

Individual level	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	7,619	100.0	1,730	100.0	2,128	100.0	1,844	100.0	1,917	100.0
Interview [1.0]	2,216	29.1	531	30.7	690	32.4	530	28.7	465	24.3
Complete [1.1; 1.12]	1,894	24.9	464	26.8	605	28.4	450	24.4	375	19.6
Partial [1.21; 1.22]	322	4.2	67	3.9	85	4.0	80	4.3	90	4.7
Non-Interview [2.0]	5,403	70.9	1,199	69.3	1,438	67.6	1,314	71.3	1,452	75.7
Temporary dropout	4,584	60.2	1,028	59.4	1,217	57.2	1,100	59.7	1,239	64.6
Break-off [2.12]	93	1.2	26	1.5	30	1.4	22	1.2	15	0.8
Non-contact [2.20, 2.21; 2.22]	1,283	16.8	282	16.3	381	17.9	319	17.3	301	15.7
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321; 2.323]	87	1.1	23	1.3	25	1.2	25	1.4	14	0.7
Language Problem [2.331]	179	2.4	56	3.2	39	1.8	41	2.2	43	2.2
Soft refusal [2.351]	2,604	34.2	578	33.4	666	31.3	610	33.1	750	39.1
New adress [2.4]	27	0.4	9	0.5	2	0.1	8	0.4	8	0.4
Not attempted or worked [3.11]	2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Unable to locate adress [3.18]	309	4.1	54	3.1	74	3.5	75	4.1	106	5.5
Final Dropout	819	10.7	171	9.9	221	10.4	214	11.6	213	11.1
Permanent refusal [2.111]	754	9.9	162	9.4	204	9.6	191	10.4	197	10.3
Dead [2.31]	11	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.3	-	-
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322; 2.324]	29	0.4	2	0.1	3	0.1	14	0.8	10	0.5
Moved abroad [4.2]	15	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.3	-	-	6	0.3
Household dissolved [4.3]	10	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2	-	-

Source: infas, own calculation

PUNR – Partial Unit Non-response

Partial unit-nonresponse describes the situation where some but not all household members eligible and selected for the individual interviews have been successfully surveyed. A household is considered fully realized when all adult household members have been interviewed, i.e. complete personal interview has been conducted and the head of the household has answered the household questionnaire.

In the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, a growing problem with only partly completed households (partial unit non-response, PUNR) was observed in the years up to 2020. This trend was reversed in the 2021 wave, where the PUNR in households with more than one household member across all four subsamples was only 45.2 percent, compared to 66.3 percent in 2020. In 2022, the PUNR has again increased a little to 48.4 percent. Samples M3 and M6 have the highest PUNR at 53.9 resp. 54.3 percent, while the shares in samples M4 and M5 are below 45 percent (see Table 73).

Table 73 Partial Unit Non-response by Sample (M3-M6)

Household Level	Total		M3		M4		M5		M6	
	abs.	abs.	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	932	100.0	234	100.0	297	100.0	215	100.0	186	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	451	48.4	126	53.9	129	43.4	95	44.2	101	54.3
Household completely realized	481	51.6	108	46.2	168	56.6	120	55.8	85	45.7

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

The more people living in the household, the more difficult it is to fully realize a household. As the number of members increases, the proportion of fully realized household decreases continuously. Among two person households, 57.8 percent were fully realized; this figure drops to 31.4 percent with four or more members.

Table 74 Partial Unit Non-response by Sample (M3-M6)

Household Level	Total		2 person household		3 person household		4 or more person household	
	abs.	abs.	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	932	100.0	635	100.0	160	100.0	137	100.0
Household partly realized (PUNR)	451	48.4	268	42.2	89	55.6	94	68.6
Household completely realized	481	51.6	367	57.8	71	44.4	43	31.4

Source: infas, own calculation

*Share of households with more than one adult household member.

Effects of Field Measures at Individual Level

As at the household level, several field measures were implemented at the individual level, whose effects are described in the following.

Switch to CAWI

All respondents wishing to answer the questionnaires online received a letter with access information to the online survey (CAWI switch). These CAWI switch letters were sent to 162 adult household members (see Table 75) throughout the field period. In the main field phase around 21 percent participated in the following. In the late field phase after raising the incentive to 20 euro in December the response rate dropped to 15.9 percent.

Participants who did not complete the online survey promptly after the switch letter received a follow-up letter two weeks later. Such a reminder was sent to 132 adult household members (see Table 75). The response rate after this follow-up was at 19 percent in the main field phase and around 7 percent in the late field phase after raising the incentive to 20 euro.

Table 75 Results of Switch to CAWI on Individual Level (M3-M6)

Switch to CAWI	Total		Realized in CAWI		Not realized	
	abs	in %	abs	in %	abs	in %
Adult participants (born up to 2004) with 10 euro incentive						
Realized after switch letter, prior to follow-up	80	100.0	17	21.3	63	78.7
Realized after follow-up letter	63	100.0	12	19.0	51	81.0
Adult participants (born up to 2004) after raise to 20 euro incentive						
Realized after switch letter, prior to follow-up	82	100.0	13	15.9	69	84.1
Realized after follow-up letter	69	100.0	5	7.2	64	92.8

Source: infas, own calculation

Refusal Conversion via CAWI

Additionally, soft refusers and non-contacts on the individual level were sent access information to the online survey as part of the refusal conversion letters at two points in the course of the fieldwork (October 11/12 and December 15/18). 691 adult household members received such a letter (Table 76), most of them in December after the raise of the postpaid incentive.

In the main field phase around 21 percent of those invited participated online, which is a respectable outcome considering that this group could not be motivated to participate in CAPI. In the late field phase after raising the incentive to 20 euro the online response rate dropped to 13.2 percent. It can also be seen that the parallel further contact by the interviewer was important, as although most

respondents completed the questionnaire online, some were also still realized in other survey modes.

Table 76 Results of Refusal Conversion via CAWI on Individual Level (M3-M6)

Refusal conversion (CAWI)	Total		Realized in CAWI		Realized in other mode		Not realized	
	abs	in %	abs	in %	abs	in %	abs	in %
Adult participants (born up to 2004) with 10 euro incentive	24	100.0	5	20.8	-	-	19	79.2
Adult participants (born up to 2004) after raise to 20 euro incentive	667	100.0	88	13.2	38	5.7	541	81.1

Source: infas, own calculation

Raise of Postpaid Incentive from 10 to 20 Euro

All in all, the results of the field measures are suggesting that the incentive raise from 10 to 20 euro for adult respondents did not have the intended positive effect on response or even a negative one. But it must be taken into consideration that the incentive raise was only implemented in December 2022 in the late fieldwork phase, where mostly hard-to-reach or hard-to-motivate households and household members were yet to be interviewed. The raise therefore could have also prevented an even bigger drop in response rates.

Effects of the Prepaid Incentive Experiment

The prepaid incentive, received by half of the adult household members in the gross sample, had the same slightly positive effect on participation at the individual level as at the household level. Participation was therefore higher among adults who received the 5 euro prepaid incentive with the advance letter (see Table 77).

This positive effect can be observed both for respondents and temporary drop-outs in the previous wave and especially for households with more than one adult household member. In single person households there was nearly no difference between the two incentive groups.

Table 77 Participation by Incentive Group on Individual Level (M3-M6)

Advance letter		Total	Individual interview not realized	Individual interview realized total
Total				
With Prepaid	abs.	1,713	577	1,136
	in %	100.0	33.7	66.3
Without Prepaid	abs.	1,613	584	1,029
	in %	100.0	36.2	63.8
Respondents in previous wave				
With Prepaid	abs.	1,242	392	850
	in %	100.0	31.6	68.4
Without Prepaid	abs.	1,152	391	761
	in %	100.0	33.9	66.1
Temporary dropouts in previous wave				
With Prepaid	abs.	471	185	286
	in %	100.0	39.3	60.7
Without Prepaid	abs.	461	193	268
	in %	100.0	41.9	58.1
Households with one adult household member				
With Prepaid	abs.	256	72	184
	in %	100.0	28.1	71.9
Without Prepaid	abs.	273	77	196
	in %	100.0	28.2	71.8
Households with more than one adult household member				
With Prepaid	abs.	1,457	505	952
	in %	100.0	34.7	65.3
Without Prepaid	abs.	1,340	507	833
	in %	100.0	37.8	62.2

Source: infas, own calculation

3.1.3.3 Participation at Instrument Level

As can be seen in Table 78, a total of 1,387 household questionnaires and 2,216 individual questionnaires were completed (1,946 by refugees and 270 by non-refugees). First-time respondents also received the biography questionnaire. Here, 132 questionnaires were completed (32 by refugees and 100 by non-refugees). In addition, questionnaires were completed for a total of 825 children and 212 adolescents. Newly introduced in this wave, 575 respondents who had temporarily not taken part in the survey in the previous wave were also asked about important events in the meantime with the gap questionnaire.

Table 78 Number of Interviews by Sample and Questionnaire (M3-M6)

	Total	M3	M4	M5	M6
Household questionnaire	1,387	345	374	339	329
Individual questionnaire (refugee)	1,946	476	582	484	404
Individual questionnaire (non-refugee)	270	55	108	46	61
Biography questionnaire (refugee)	32	7	8	5	12
Biography questionnaire (non-refugee)	100	21	37	21	21
Gap questionnaire	575	139	156	152	128
Youth questionnaire: birth year 2005, 2008, 2010	212	43	106	42	21
Child questionnaire: birth year 2011 to 2022	825	223	277	177	148

Source: infas, own calculation

Only validly completed households are included in the calculation of the response rates shown in Table 79 below. At the level of the individual questionnaires, the combined response rate for refugees and non-refugees is 65.5 percent. The questionnaire for adolescents and the questionnaire about children both have a response rate of around 48 percent.

Table 79 Response Rates by Questionnaire (M3-M6)

	Gross sample	Number of interviews	Response rate
Individual questionnaire (refugee and non-refugee)	3,382	2,216	65.5
Biography questionnaire (refugee and non-refugee)	180	132	73.3
Gap questionnaire	777	543	69.9
Youth questionnaire: birth year 2005, 2008, 2010	449	212	47.2
Child questionnaire: birth year 2011 to 2022	1,718	825	48.0

Source: infas, own calculation; the gross sample is the target population of participating households. The gross sample size of the additional questionnaires (child questionnaire, biography questionnaire, gap questionnaire) is constituted of the amount of people who completed their individual questionnaire and were to fill out the respective additional questionnaire.

3.1.3.4 Questionnaire Duration

Table 80 below shows the duration of all questionnaires used in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees.

The household questionnaire took an average of 21.7 minutes to complete in 2022, which is more than 4 minutes shorter than in the previous wave. For individual questionnaires, the average duration ranged from just under 45 minutes for refugee respondents to 51.5 minutes for non-refugees. The additional biography questionnaire took on average 35.7 minutes for refugees and 27.3 minutes for non-refugees. In comparison to the previous wave, the individual interview for repeatedly interviewed refugee respondents was 12 minutes shorter. But for first-time refugee respondents the interview was over 20 minutes longer due to the combination of individual and biography questionnaire.

The newly introduced gap questionnaire took just under 3 minutes to complete. The duration of the combined youth questionnaire for the birth cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010 was 43.6 minutes and the duration of the child questionnaire was 13.6 minutes on average.

Table 80 Interview Length by Questionnaire (in Minutes) (M3-M6)

	N	Mean	Median	5% percentile	95% percentile
Household questionnaire	1,385	21.7	19.2	7.1	44.8
Individual questionnaire (refugee)	1,932	44.8	41.6	20.2	81.1
Individual questionnaire (non-refugee)	267	51.5	49.2	21.0	88.8
Biography questionnaire (refugee)	32	35.7	36.6	16.3	57.5
Biography questionnaire (non-refugee)	100	27.3	25.6	9.4	47.8
Gap questionnaire	575	2.8	2.2	0.8	6.4
Youth questionnaire: birth year 2005, 2008, 2010	211	43.6	42.6	24.3	72.8
Child questionnaire: birth year 2011 to 2022	825	13.6	12.6	4.6	25.2

Source: infas, own calculation

3.1.3.5 Interviewing Modes and Languages

The following tables show the modes and languages used to answer the various questionnaires at household and individual level in the 2022 survey wave.

As shown in Table 81, all questionnaires were predominantly administered by an interviewer as CAPI or CAPI by phone. CAPI had a slight majority of over 45 percent for the household and child questionnaires, whereas CAPI by phone accounted for the majority of household matrixes, individual and youth questionnaires with around 50 percent each. CASI was mostly used for child and youth questionnaires (around 8 percent) and CAWI also had the highest percentage with adolescent respondents (9.4 percent). For the household matrix these self-administered modes could not be used.

Table 81 Interviewing Modes by Questionnaire (M3-M6)

		Interviewer-Based		Self-Administered		Total
		CAPI	CAPI by phone	CASI	CAWI	
Household matrix	abs.	744	857	-	-	1,601
	in %	46.5	53.5	-	-	100.0
Household questionnaire	abs.	677	620	51	39	1,387
	in %	48.8	44.7	3.7	2.8	100.0
Individual questionnaire	abs.	860	1,065	137	154	2,216
	in %	38.8	48.1	6.2	6.9	100.0
Child questionnaire	abs.	376	352	67	30	825
	in %	45.6	42.7	8.1	3.6	100.0
Youth questionnaire	abs.	68	108	16	20	212
	in %	32.1	50.9	7.6	9.4	100.0

Source: infas, own calculation

When looking at the cross tabulation of the interviewing mode on the household level (household matrix) and on the individual level (individual questionnaire), Table 82 shows that after administering the household matrix in the household (CAPI) around 90 percent of the individual interviews were also conducted on site (77.2 percent CAPI and 12.5 percent CASI). 4.6 percent were administered by phone afterwards and 5.7 percent were switched to CAWI. Where the household matrix was administered by phone, the individual interviews were also predominantly conducted by phone (89.2 percent). Additionally, with 8.2 percent a higher proportion was switched to CAWI and only a few individual interviews were administered on site in the aftermath.

Table 82 Interviewing Modes at Household and Individual Level (M3-M6)

		Mode individual questionnaire				Total
		Interviewer-Based		Self-Administered		
		CAPI	CAPI by phone	CASI	CAWI	
Mode household matrix						
CAPI	abs.	832	50	135	61	1,078
	in %	77.2	4.6	12.5	5.7	100.0
CAPI by phone	abs.	28	1,015	2	93	1,138
	in %	2.5	89.2	0.2	8.2	100.0

Source: infas, own calculation

Table 83 shows the interviewing languages for the different questionnaires. The distribution of the languages is similar among all questionnaires answered by adult household members, with 30 to 33 percent answered in German, around 61 percent in Arabic and between 3 and 4 percent each in English and Farsi. For adolescent respondents the distribution is very different, with 60.9 percent of German, 38.2 percent Arabic and only single cases of English and Farsi.

Table 83 Interviewing Languages by Questionnaire (M3-M6)

		German	English	Arabic	Farsi	Total
Household matrix	abs.	529	41	967	62	1,599
	in %	33.1	2.6	60.5	3.9	100.0
Household questionnaire	abs.	435	41	858	53	1,387
	in %	31.4	3.0	61.9	3.8	100.0
Individual questionnaire	abs.	724	50	1,367	75	2,216
	in %	32.7	2.3	61.7	3.4	100.0
Child questionnaire	abs.	250	35	506	34	825
	in %	30.3	4.2	61.3	4.1	100.0
Youth questionnaire	abs.	129	1	81	1	212
	in %	60.9	0.5	38.2	0.5	100.0

Source: infas, own calculation

When looking at the cross tabulation of interview languages in the household and individual level, it can be seen that, as expected; the huge majority of the individual interviews within a household were administered in the same language as the respective household matrix (see Table 84). However, it is evident that irrespective of the primary language of the household, a certain proportion of individual interviews are conducted in German. This ranges from 8.1 percent in households where English is spoken to 24.4 percent in households where Farsi is the main language. Furthermore, while households with English, Arabic, and Farsi as primary languages exhibit only isolated instances of other language combinations, households surveyed in German demonstrate a broader linguistic

diversity, with Arabic being the most common at 10.3 percent of the individual interviews.

Table 84 Interviewing Languages at Household and Individual Level (M3-M6)

		Language individual questionnaire				
		German	English	Arabic	Farsi	Total
Language household matrix						
German	abs.	500	15	61	14	590
	in %	84.8	2.5	10.3	2.4	100.0
English	abs.	3	33	1	-	37
	in %	8.1	89.2	2.7	-	100.0
Arabic	abs.	200	2	1,302	1	1,505
	in %	13.3	0.1	86.5	0.1	100.0
Farsi	abs.	20	-	2	60	82
	in %	24.4	-	2.4	73.2	100,0

Source: infas, own calculation

3.1.3.6 Record Linkage Consent

As in the main study, in order to be able to link data from other institutions to the survey data after completion of the survey, each adult respondent is asked for their consent in the questionnaire if they have not already given it before or have refused it twice. Consent is requested separately for linkage purposes with the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). For the BAMF-linkage written consent is needed while for the IAB-linkage verbal consent is sufficient.

In the 2022 survey wave, 100 respondents in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees were asked for their consent to link data from the Institute for Employment Research and 65 respondents (65 percent) gave their consent (see Table 85).

Looking at the BAMF-linkage, we see that 184 respondents were asked for their consent this year and 47 respondents gave it (25.5 percent). The lower response rate compared to the IAB-linkage can mainly be explained by the greater burden for respondents to sign a consent form compared to the simple verbal consent required for the IAB-linkage and reservations against disclosing more information to the BAMF.

Table 85 Consent to Record Linkage

Individual Level	IAB		BAMF	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample*	100	100.0	184	100.0
Consent given in this survey wave	65	65.0	47	25.5
Consent not given in this survey wave	35	35.0	137	74.5

Source: infas, own calculation

*Respondents who were asked the record linkage consent question

3.1.3.7 Tracking Techniques

For the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in particular, intensive tracking of address information is essential to establish contact with target persons and to reduce panel attrition between survey waves. For this reason, tracking takes place continuously, both during the field phase and between waves. During the field phase, new contact information is always fed back to the respective interviewers for contacting. Likewise, contact information is collected and researched especially by interviewers during the contacting process.

Table 86 shows the tracking results during the 2022 survey, separated according to the different types of tracking (address research via Deutsche Post Adressfactory and residents' registration offices (EWO) as well as new address information from respondents or interviewers). It should be noted that individual households may be tracked more than once if it turns out that contact information is outdated or inaccurate. In total, 956 addresses were tracked during the fieldwork phase. With this around one-quarter of the households contacted were included in the tracking this year. In the 2021 survey, this figure was about one third of the households contacted which means that address quality improved between the waves.

In about 39 percent of these, the known address was confirmed and in 60 percent new address data could be researched. The highest proportion of newly researched addresses resulted from feedback from the target persons themselves (via the infas hotline or by e-mail).

Table 86 Result of Tracking Techniques (M3-M6)

Tracking		Total	Adress factory	EWO	inf ^{as} hotline	Interviewer tracking
Total	abs.	956	627	527	274	108
	in %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Deceased	abs.	2	-	1	1	-
	in %	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	-
Moved abroad	abs.	7	-	1	-	7
	in %	0.7	-	0.2	-	6.5
No information provided	abs.	5	7	224	-	-
	in %	0.5	1.1	42.5	-	-
New address data returned	abs.	571	102	147	248	98
	in %	59.7	16.3	27.9	90.5	90.7
Old address data confirmed	abs.	371	518	154	25	3
	in %	38.8	82.6	29.2	9,1	2,8

Source: infas iSMS, multiple answers possible

3.3 Refreshment Samples (Not Applicable in 2022)

3.4 Interviewer Monitoring

As in the main study, all interviews are evaluated throughout the field period and potential misbehavior is analyzed at interviewer level. The indicators considered here are the same as in the main study: statistical indicators based on the net data, especially durations, feedback from respondents and supervisors as well as recordings of interviews. For more details see Chapter 2.4 .

Interviewers who are found to have conducted interviews with anomalies during the course of the fieldwork are contacted by the head of operations and asked to comment or receive individual coaching/retraining. Irrespective of this, the available sample information is compared with the information provided in the interview for all completed interviews. There is also a constant review of the response rate and the course of contact.

The proportion of anomalous instruments in all completed instruments is between 3.6 and 50.0 percent for the corresponding interviewers. Overall, 14 out of 23 interviewers had a higher proportion of anomalous instruments than 10 percent. Because the displayed anomalies were mostly due to very rapid interviewing and did not indicate major problems in the interviews, none of these interviewers was marked as anomalous in the `udiflag` variable in the methodological data.

However, another interviewer (ID 17374) who did not appear in this analysis was marked as anomalous in the `udiflag` variable, because the recording checks revealed massive deviations from the standardized interviewer procedure.

3.5 Data Delivery

As in the main study, bi-weekly field reports were delivered throughout the fieldwork phase (calendar week 32 in 2022 to calendar week 6 in 2023) to illustrate the progress of the fieldwork.

The survey data was delivered in two interim data deliveries during the fieldwork phase and one final data delivery after the end of the field phase. The first interim data delivery, transferred on 29 September 2022, contained the uncleaned net data and preliminary methodological and gross data. The second interim data were delivered in two parts: The uncleaned net data was transferred on 18 November 2022 and the corresponding gross and methodological data was transferred on 20 December 2022.

The final data delivery, containing uncleaned and enriched net data as well as the final versions of methodological and gross data, was transferred on 18 April 2023. The corresponding geodata was delivered on 24. April 2023. The delivered datasets are listed in detail in the following Table 87. A detailed description of data cleaning and processing in all subsamples can be found in Chapter 2.5.1.

Table 87 Data Delivery (M3-M6)

Data set	Description
Gross data	
soep-core-2022-hbrutto.dta	Gross data set household sample
soep-core-2022-pbrutto.dta	Gross data set individual sample
soep-core-2022-hhmatrix.dta	Data set household matrix
soep-core-2022-relmatrix.dta	Data set relationship matrix
soep-core-2022-koordinaten.dta	Geo-coordinate of the residential address
soep-core-2022-infas360.dta	Geodata from the infas360 dataset
soep-core-2022-microm.dta	Geodata Microm
Net data	
soep-core-2022-hh-m3456	Household Refugees
soep-core-2022-p-m3456	Individual Refugees
soep-core-2022-pe2-m3456	Individual CORE
soep-core-2022-camces	CAMCES
soep-core-2022-fluchtroute	Flight Route
soep-core-2022-ju-m3456	Youth
soep-core-2022-ll-m3456	Biography Refugees
soep-core-2022-ll2	Biography CORE
soep-core-2022-l2	Gap
soep-core-2022-ki-m3456	Child

Methodological data

soep-core-2022-contact	Contact history data set
soep-core-2022-instrumentation	Instrumentation data set
soep-core-2022-intband	Interviewer data set
soep-core-2022-kontext-m36	Context data set
soep-core-2022-wuma	Data set residential environment questionnaire
Time stamp data sets (n = 10)	Time stamp data sets
soep-core-2022-qlogeachlog	Language change data set

Source: infas

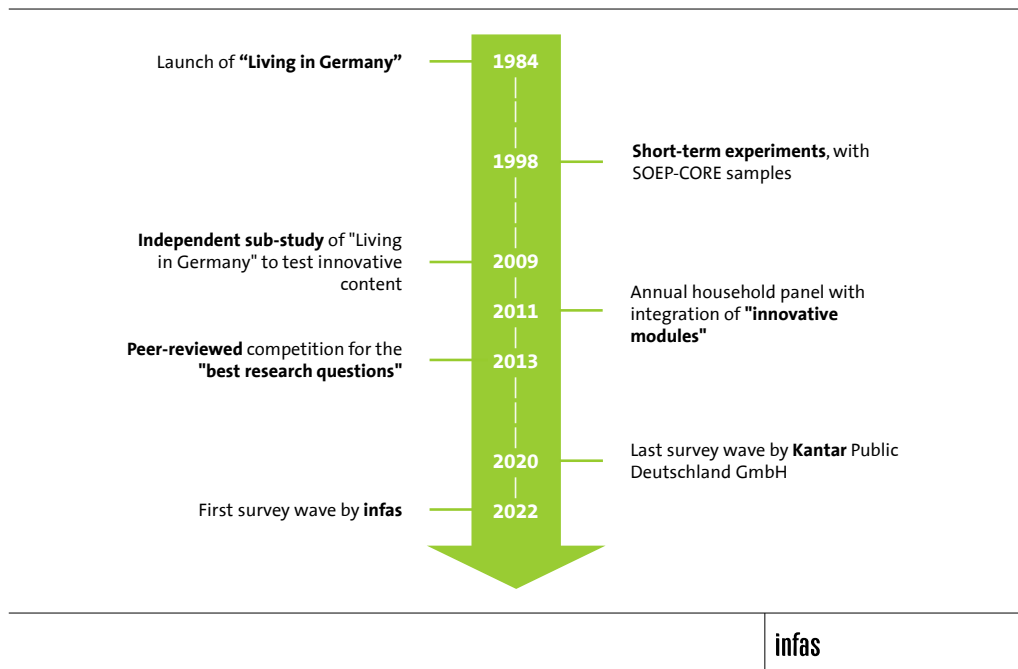
4 SOEP-IS

Since 2009, SOEP Innovation Study (SOEP-IS) has also been conducted as an independent sub-study as part of the "Living in Germany" study. However, the special feature here is not - as with the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, for example - a special target group, but rather the content and implementation of the survey. This study is primarily testing innovative content for the main study (SOEP-CORE).

Like SOEP-CORE, SOEP-IS is designed as a household panel that is repeated on an annual basis. The previous survey waves date back to 1998, when the first SOEP-CORE experiments were conducted. Since 2009, SOEP-IS has been an independent sub-study of SOEP. In addition, since 2013, researchers from all over the world have had the opportunity to contribute their own questions to the questionnaire in order to answer their own research questions. These research questions are integrated into the survey instruments as so-called "innovative modules". The innovative modules have a wide variety of thematic orientations and focuses and include both questionnaires and complex experimental designs.

Figure 7 provides an overview of the development stages of SOEP-IS.

Figure 7 Overview of the Development of SOEP-IS Over Time



Source: infas

SOEP-IS was conducted by infas for the first time in 2022. Previously, Kantar was entrusted with the implementation. The 2021 wave of SOEP-IS was cancelled for various reasons. This means that the respondents who could not be interviewed by infas in 2022 were last interviewed in 2020.

For the 2022 survey wave, SOEP-IS fieldwork was shifted to take place at the same time as fieldwork for SOEP-Core: Whereas SOEP-IS fieldwork used to take place from fall to spring, now it takes place from spring to fall. Participants were informed about these changes by mail in September 2021.

4.1 Panel Sample (E1-E2, I1-I6)

4.1.1 Summary Fieldwork

The following Table 88 provides a summarised overview of SOEP-IS 2022 in all relevant aspects. These aspects are described in detail in the following chapters.

Table 88 Overview of SOEP-IS 2022

SOEP-IS 2022	
Target population	Households with follow-up concept for all household members (nationwide)
Sample	Panel sample: - All households willing to participate in the panel from the previous wave - excluded are refusals in the meantime
Gross sample	3,502 households
Survey mode	Mixed-mode design: CATI, CAWI & CAPI (CAPI only on request or if telephone number is missing, max. 1,000 households)
Survey instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household questionnaire (excl. matrix & residential environment questionnaire) (German) - individual questionnaire (German) - residential environment questionnaire (German) - biography interview (German) - integrated child questionnaire (German) - innovative modules (German)
Questionnaire length	CAPI/CAPIbyPhone/CATI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household questionnaire (excl. matrix & residential environment questionnaire) Ø 8.2 min - individual questionnaire Ø 21.1 min - residential environment questionnaire Ø 2.7 min - biography interview Ø 13.2 min - integrated child questionnaire Ø 5.4 min - innovative modules Ø 37.8 min
Implementation period	CW 44 2021 to CW 26 2023
Fieldwork phase	CW 22 2022 to CW 48 2022
Tracking techniques	Address research via information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of the interviewed households/household members, - the interviewees, - the postal service providers (Addressfactory), - EWO research.(registration office tracking) Telephone number research Online address portal
Interviewer deployment	N=500
Interviewer training	Digitised training: The training takes place together with the interview training for SOEP-CORE 2022, whereby 1 hour of additional implementation time is planned for the contents of SOEP-IS 2022.
Completed interviews	No. of completed interviews on the household level: 1,844 No. of completed individual interviews (up to birth year 2004): 2,507

Source: infas

4.1.2 Gross Sample

In contrast to SOEP-CORE and the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, only adult household members (born up to 2005 in 2022) are surveyed in SOEP-IS.

Due to the change of institute and the cancellation of the 2021 survey wave, the gross sample of the 2022 survey wave of SOEP-IS was transmitted directly from the SOEP to infas. All active participants (households and household members) of the 2021 survey wave as well as the temporary dropouts of this wave - i.e. those who suspended their participation in 2020 - were asked to participate again in 2022. Households or individuals who indicated in 2020 that they were no longer willing or able to support the study in the subsequent waves, however, did not continue to participate and accordingly did not receive an invitation to the 2022 survey.

Table 89 provides an overview of the subsamples of SOEP-IS 2022. These subsamples go back to 1998 with E1 and E2, at that time still part of SOEP-CORE.

Table 89 Overview of the Subsamples

Identifier	Subsamples	Year of initial survey	Language
E1	Supplementary 1998/PAPI	1998	German
E2	Supplementary 1998/CAPI	1998	German
I1	Innovation sample 2009	2009	German
I2	Supplementary Innovation sample 2012	2012	German
I3	Supplementary Innovation sample 2013	2013	German
I4	Supplementary Innovation sample 2014	2014	German
I5	Supplementary Innovation sample 2016	2016	German
I6	Supplementary Innovation sample 2020	2020	German

Source: infas

As a result, 3,502 households formed the gross sample for the 2022 survey wave (see Table 90). Of these, 3,209 belonged to the repeatedly surveyed households and 293 households to the temporary drop-outs group. The table also shows how many households belonged to each subsample. The fewest households were in the early samples E1 and E2 with n=100 and n=93. All other subsamples comprised between n=442 (I4) and n=678 (I6) households.

Table 90 Gross Sample: Panel Status of Households Before the Start of the 2022 Survey Wave by Subsample (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household Level	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,502	100.0	100	100.0	93	100.0	570	100.0	505	100.0	564	100.0	442	100.0	550	100.0	678	100.0
Participating households for next wave	3,209	91.6	92	92.0	85	91.4	523	91.8	440	87.1	506	89.7	397	89.8	489	88.9	677	99.9
Temporary dropouts	293	8.4	8	8.0	8	8.6	47	8.2	65	12.9	58	10.3	45	10.2	61	11.1	1	0.1

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculations

Table 91 shows the household size, i.e. the number of members in a household. Overall, the proportion of households with one person is 34.6 percent, with two people living in 40 percent of households. Accordingly, three or more people live in a quarter of the households in the gross sample (25.4 percent). This proportion varies in the subsamples; it is lower in subsamples I4 (20.8 percent), I1 (21.5 percent) and I3 (22.8 percent), but higher in subsamples I2 (28.6 percent) and I6 (33.1 percent). Accordingly, the proportion of single-person households is highest in subsample I4 at 46.2 percent and lowest in subsample I6 at 19.0 percent.

Table 91 Gross Sample by Household Size - Differentiated by Subsamples (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household Size	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,502	100.0	100	100.0	93	100.0	570	100.0	505	100.0	564	100.0	442	100.0	550	100.0	678	100.0
1	1,212	34.6	40	40.0	33	35.5	231	40.5	159	31.5	205	36.3	204	46.2	211	38.4	129	19.0
2	1,401	40.0	35	35.0	37	39.8	216	37.9	202	40.0	233	41.3	146	33.0	207	37.6	325	47.9
3	401	11.5	11	11.0	8	8.6	55	9.6	71	14.1	61	10.8	42	9.5	59	10.7	94	13.9
4	351	10.0	10	10.0	13	14.0	44	7.7	48	9.5	45	8.0	41	9.3	54	9.8	96	14.2
5+	137	3.9	4	4.0	2	2.2	24	4.2	25	5.0	20	3.5	9	2.0	19	3.5	34	5.0

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculations

Table 92 and Table 93 show the distribution of the gross sample broken down by regional characteristics. The respective shares of all federal states correspond approximately to the population distribution in the Federal Republic of Germany. The same applies to the distribution by political municipality size class. Looking at the subsamples, there are minor deviations in this respect, especially for the subsamples E1, I1 and I6.

Table 92 Gross Sample by Federal States - Differentiated by Subsamples (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household Level	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,502	100.0	100	100.0	93	100.0	570	100.0	505	100.0	564	100.0	442	100.0	550	100.0	678	100.0
Schleswig-Holstein	114	3.3	3	3.0	4	4.3	14	2.5	20	4.0	20	3.5	11	2.5	18	3.3	24	3.5
Hamburg	69	2.0	3	3.0	2	2.2	4	0.7	15	3.0	4	0.7	11	2.5	21	3.8	9	1.3
Lower Saxony	390	11.1	9	9.0	11	11.8	77	13.5	58	11.5	68	12.1	55	12.4	57	10.4	55	8.1
Bremen	36	1.0	-	-	-	-	7	1.2	7	1.4	5	0.9	2	0.5	8	1.5	7	1.0
North Rhine-Westphalia	674	19.2	24	24.0	20	21.5	107	18.8	92	18.2	121	21.5	107	24.2	101	18.4	102	15.0
Hesse	253	7.2	3	3.0	5	5.4	46	8.1	22	4.4	48	8.5	20	4.5	64	11.6	45	6.6
Rhineland Palatinate	170	4.9	2	2.0	2	2.2	10	1.8	32	6.3	33	5.9	27	6.1	36	6.5	28	4.1
Baden-Wuerttemberg	364	10.4	10	10.0	5	5.4	59	10.4	56	11.1	50	8.9	43	9.7	62	11.3	79	11.7
Bavaria	552	15.8	17	17.0	17	18.3	101	17.7	90	17.8	87	15.4	60	13.6	76	13.8	104	15.3
Saarland	34	1.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	3	0.5	7	1.4	5	0.9	5	1.1	5	0.9	7	1.0
Berlin	142	4.1	3	3.0	2	2.2	23	4.0	19	3.8	29	5.1	17	3.8	24	4.4	25	3.7
Brandenburg	129	3.7	2	2.0	3	3.2	22	3.9	18	3.6	23	4.1	18	4.1	11	2.0	32	4.7
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	103	2.9	2	2.0	2	2.2	16	2.8	16	3.2	9	1.6	19	4.3	16	2.9	23	3.4
Saxony	245	7.0	7	7.0	6	6.5	43	7.5	36	7.1	32	5.7	29	6.6	19	3.5	73	10.8
Saxony-Anhalt	122	3.5	12	12.0	5	5.4	19	3.3	11	2.2	13	2.3	10	2.3	15	2.7	37	5.5
Thuringia	105	3.0	3	3.0	7	7.5	19	3.3	6	1.2	17	3.0	8	1.8	17	3.1	28	4.1

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculations

Table 93 Gross Sample by Political Municipality Size Class - Differentiated by Subsamples (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household Level	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,502	100.0	100	100.0	93	100.0	570	100.0	505	100.0	564	100.0	442	100.0	550	100.0	678	100.0
Fewer than 2,000 inhabitants	204	5.8	6	6.0	4	4.3	29	5.1	44	8.7	45	8.0	19	4.3	26	4.7	31	4.6
2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	334	9.5	5	5.0	6	6.5	33	5.8	55	10.9	37	6.6	59	13.3	56	10.2	83	12.2
5,000 to 20,000	918	26.2	18	18.0	26	28.0	165	28.9	132	26.1	152	27.0	102	23.1	138	25.1	185	27.3
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	639	18.2	29	29.0	22	23.7	111	19.5	87	17.2	90	16.0	75	17.0	95	17.3	130	19.2
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	312	8.9	12	12.0	8	8.6	49	8.6	53	10.5	54	9.6	34	7.7	41	7.5	61	9.0
100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	498	14.2	14	14.0	15	16.1	85	14.9	54	10.7	81	14.4	84	19.0	75	13.6	90	13.3
More than 500,000 inhabitants	597	17.0	16	16.0	12	12.9	98	17.2	80	15.8	105	18.6	69	15.6	119	21.6	98	14.5

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculations

If the households had a telephone number, they were contacted in CATI; if no telephone number was available, the households started in the CAPI field (see Chapter 4.1.3.1). Table 94 shows that the proportion of households in the gross sample for which (at least) one telephone number is available is very high at 94.3 percent. This also applies to the subsamples; the proportion of households with a telephone number is lowest in I5 at 88.5 percent and highest in I2 at 98.2 percent.

Table 94 Telephone Numbers in the Gross Sample - Differentiated by Subsamples (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household Level	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4			I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	
Gross sample	3,502	100.0	100	100.0	93	100.0	570	100.0	505	100.0	564	100.0	442	100.0	550	100.0	678	100.0	
Phone number known	3,302	94.3	100	100.0	90	96.8	556	97.5	496	98.2	551	97.7	407	92.1	487	88.5	615	90.7	
Phone number unknown	200	5.7	0	0	3	3.2	14	2.5	9	1.8	13	2.3	35	7.9	63	11.5	63	9.3	

Source: Addresses at the beginning of the field, own calculations

Due to the app study 'DIPS' (see Chapter 4.3) being limited to $n=1,500$ participants, the SOEP-IS sample was divided into three tranches with a staggered field start.

The first tranche comprised $n=1,168$ households and $n=2,055$ adults (born up to 2004). No valid telephone number was available for 200 of these households (329 people). These households were initially deferred until the later start of the CAPI field. The advance letter was therefore sent to $n=968$ households or $n=1,726$ respondents on 27 May 2022.

The second tranche of the sample was released for fieldwork on 23 June 2022. This tranche comprised a total of $n=2,099$ people from $n=1,167$ households; the letters were sent out on 27 June 2022. From 29 June 2022, the second tranche of household heads were also contacted by telephone.

The third tranche was released on 15 July 2022; it comprised $n=1,167$ households and $n=2,083$ respondents. This tranche was sent out on 18 July 2022, the CAPI field started at the same time and the $n=200$ households and $n=329$ people without a valid telephone number from the first tranche were also contacted accordingly.

4.1.3 Design

4.1.3.1 Mixed-mode Design

In the previous waves of SOEP-IS, face-to-face interviews (CAPI) were the main survey mode. The design of the 2022 survey wave envisaged telephone interviews (CATI) as the main survey mode. In contrast, only those households were contacted in the CAPI field,

- for whom no telephone number was available,
- who explicitly requested this in the initial CATI contact or
- for whom the contact via telephone was not successful.

If a target household did not wish to be interviewed by telephone (CATI), a face-to-face interview (CAPI) could also be offered. The switch to CAPI or CAPI-by-phone was only possible at the household level, before the household matrix was processed, with the head of household. If the head of household had requested this switch, it applied to the entire household. A switch from the CAPI field (back) to the CATI field was not possible.

If it was not possible to conduct a telephone or face-to-face individual interview with respondents (e.g. due to their state of health, because they could not be reached for an interview during the fieldwork phase or because the respondents wished to be interviewed in a different way), these people could also take part in the survey online (CAWI). A postal letter or an e-mail with access to the online survey was then sent centrally by infas to the respective respondent.

Households not reached in CATI received a letter after six contact attempts asking them to make contact. Households that did not respond were switched to the CAPI field after a total of at least 20 contacts.

In contrast to the change of survey mode at the request of a respondent, a switch to CAWI took place automatically if respondents in the household were temporarily absent. The same happened in the case of other reasons for refusal (no time, no desire, etc.) or for respondents who could not be reached - such cases received a letter with the CAWI access data in which they were asked to participate again; these cases were also automatically transferred to the CAWI survey mode.

In contrast to SOEP-CORE or the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, SOEP-IS used a "push-to-web" approach with regard to CATI at the individual level. This meant that a respondent reached in CATI was asked in advance whether they wanted to continue the interview by telephone or would prefer to conduct it online themselves. CAWI was thus not only offered in the event of a refusal, but actively as an equivalent option to CATI.

In the course of the field work, the following two comprehensive changes were made to the design described above at the explicit request of the client.

In order to increase the proportion of CAWI participants, the CATI intro was changed to create a stronger "push-to-web". All respondents who were not heads of household were no longer offered CATI and CAWI on an equal footing.

Instead, in the sense of a "sequential design", CAWI was offered first and CATI only if they refused. In concrete terms, this meant that the CATI interviewers asked the participants for their e-mail address to send them the access data for the online survey. If this was refused, a telephone survey was offered.

This change did not affect the heads of household, who received the unchanged intro with equal rights for CAWI and CATI.

A downstream CAWI survey was also implemented. This CAWI survey comprised the three innovative modules that were originally not presented in CATI: the "Hipp" vignette, the "O'Sullivan" vignette and the "Neysel" quiz module. A more detailed description of these modules can be found in Chapter 4.1.3.2.

The downstream CAWI survey was implemented in order to increase the number of cases in these three modules. Accordingly, all CATI participants were to take part in this downstream CAWI survey. All previous CATI participants were automatically invited to the downstream CAWI survey. All future CATI participants were asked at the end of the CATI interview to take part in the downstream CAWI survey and, if they agreed, were invited directly by e-mail.

As the downstream CAWI survey also included the "Neysel" quiz, participants in this survey could also win 5 euro. This incentive was explicitly communicated to respondents in advance in the invitation to the downstream CAWI survey (see Chapter 4.1.3.1.).

These design changes were active in the field from the beginning of August (CW 32 2022) and contacting of respondents for the third tranche started immediately afterwards.

4.1.3.2 Survey Instruments

Depending on the household composition, the survey instruments listed in Table 95 were used.

Table 95 The Survey Instruments of SOEP-IS 2022

Survey instrument	Content
Household matrix	Making contact Identifying the respondents for the household (head of household = person who is most familiar with the household's concerns) Recording the composition of the household and the relationships between the members as well as identifying the respondents for the individual questionnaire and determining which household member answers the questions on children in the household from birth year 2011 onwards
Household questionnaire	Questionnaire for the head of household: questions concerning the household as a whole
Individual questionnaire	Questions on the situation of each person up to birth year 2004 in the household - the majority of the innovative modules are integrated in this questionnaire
Biography questionnaire	Questions on the biography of first-time respondents (up to birth year 2004)
Integrated child questionnaire	Questions about the child's personality and development (birth year children from 2011) - the interviewee is a parent
Residential environment questionnaire	Questions on the residential environment - for all households in the gross sample, i.e. regardless of whether they were reached and/or an interview was conducted in these households.

Source: infas

Household Matrix

The questionnaire, as well as handling and procedure largely corresponded to those of SOEP-CORE, so please refer to Chapter 2.1.2 There was only one difference to the SOEP-CORE household matrix: as no young people were interviewed in SOEP-IS, the EVE module for obtaining consent was omitted.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire asked for information about the entire household. It was therefore essential that this interview was conducted with a person who was familiar with all aspects of the household. The requirement here was that the interview should be conducted with the person previously identified or appointed as head of household. The household questionnaire was a shortened version of the SOEP-CORE household questionnaire. As in SOEP-CORE, the household questionnaire includes topics such as the housing situation, the income and expenditure situation, household management and the asset situation.

Individual Questionnaires

In order to complete the survey of a household, the corresponding individual interviews had to be conducted.

In addition to the household questionnaire, there were other questionnaires aimed at the individuals in the household:

1. Individual questionnaire
2. Biography questionnaire
3. Integrated child questionnaire
4. Innovative modules (integrated into the individual questionnaire)

While the child questionnaire had to be completed by a person with parental authority, the other questionnaires were addressed directly to the respondents, i.e. people up to birth year 2004.

Individual Questionnaire

The individual questionnaire has been used annually since the first survey wave. It had to be completed by all household members born in 2004 or earlier. The topics of this questionnaire included the current life situation, employment, health, attitudes, and political orientation. In the individual questionnaire, the majority of the innovative modules were categorised in thematically appropriate places. In SOEP-IS, the individual questionnaire also includes so-called "rotating modules", which - unlike the innovative modules - are a fixed part of this questionnaire but change annually.

Biography Questionnaire

The biography questionnaire is only asked once per interviewee to record important biographical data. Among other things, it covered origin, parents, siblings, children, and partnerships. The questionnaire was aimed at new, adult household members born in 2004 or earlier. It was also aimed at household members who were completing the individual questionnaire for the first time (e.g. because they have reached or will reach the age of 18 this year). The biography questionnaire was also aimed at respondents for whom it was not yet available from one of the previous survey waves. The questionnaire - if asked - followed the individual questionnaire and was therefore not perceived as a separate questionnaire by the interviewees.

Integrated Child Questionnaire

This questionnaire was not answered by the children themselves, but by a parent. The relevant parent was already specified in a separate module in the household matrix. The integrated child questionnaire was asked about all children living in the household who were born in 2011 or later and included questions about the child's personality, development, and care situation. In case of children born in 2022 a number of questions about the pregnancy were also asked. This questionnaire was supplemented by the innovative "Wagner" module with questions on the child's risk behaviour.

Innovative Modules

In the 2022 survey wave, SOEP-IS contained a total of 24 innovative modules submitted by 20 researchers. One researcher (“Neyse”) submitted three and two other researchers (“Hipp” and “Dohmen”) submitted two modules each (see Table 96).

The innovative modules dealt with a variety of different topics, including work, consumption, ageing, care, and life satisfaction. The respondents did not recognise the questions in the innovative modules as such during the interview; they did not differ from the other questions. A different subset of these modules was defined for each of the eight SOEP-IS subsamples in order to keep the overall time required for the respondents within reasonable limits. Table 96 shows which subsamples received which innovative modules. All members of a household, including new household members, received the same subset of innovative modules.

Table 96 Assignment of the Innovative Modules to the Subsamples

Module	Survey modes	SOEP-IS subsamples							
		E1	E2	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6
Imod1 – Life event (Luhmann)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI					√		√	√
Imod2 – Experiences (Rudert)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√	√				
Imod3 – Competition (Neyse)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√		√	√		√
Imod4 – Market-based extremism (Nickel)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√				√	√
Imod5 – Last occupation (Hipp)	Part I	√	√	√		√	√		
	Part II (last item)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Imod6 – Working time (Bünning)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√		√	√		
Imod7 – Stock investment (Fehr)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Imod8 – Coin toss 1 (Lejarraaga)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI					√		√	√
Imod9 – Coin toss 2 (Neyse)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√		√	√		√
Imod10 – Comparison of incomes (Dohmen)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI				√			√	√
Imod11 – Promotion vignette (Hipp) ¹²	CAPI (self-administered), CAWI	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Imod12 – Pension and care expectations (Haan)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI				√	√			√
Imod13 – Care vignette (O’Sullivan) ¹³	CAPI (self-administered), CAWI	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Imod14 – Aging (Pavlova)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI				√		√		
Imod15 – Social development (Back)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√		√			√
Imod16 – Reallocation (Poutvaara)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Imod17 – Consumption and changes in the family (Lindenlaub)	Part I	√	√	√	√			√	√
	Part II					√	√		
Imod18 – Life satisfaction in comparison (Kaiser)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√			√	√	
Imod19 – Life satisfaction in the last 5 years (Anvari)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√			√	√	
Imod20 – Life satisfaction questions (Krekel)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√			√	√	
Imod21 – Children risk assessment (Wagner) ¹⁴	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Imod22 – Changes due to birth (Veramendi) ¹⁵	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
Imod23 – Quiz (Neyse) ¹⁶	CAPI (self-administered), CAWI	√	√	√		√	√		√
Imod24 – Educational/professional qualification & last employment (Dohmen)	CATI, CAPI, CAPI-by-Phone, CAWI				√			√	√

Source: infas, own illustration

¹² Also in the downstream CAWI survey aimed at CATI participants¹³ Also in the downstream CAWI survey aimed at CATI participants¹⁴ In the integrated child questionnaire¹⁵ This module was only submitted to women.¹⁶ Also in the downstream CAWI survey aimed at CATI participants

A total of 23 of these innovative modules were integrated into the individual questionnaire at thematically and control-related points. Only Module 21 (“Wagner”), which deals with the child’s risk behaviour, was integrated into the child questionnaire, and was therefore only presented to the people who answered the children’s questionnaire. Module 23 (“Veramendi”) was aimed at women and focussed on changes following the birth of a child. This was primarily about career changes, but also about changes in everyday life. Women without children of their own were also asked some general questions in this module.

Table 96 also shows special features in the allocation to the subsamples for some modules. The last question of module 5 (“Hipp”) also went to the subsamples I2, I5 and I6. Module 17 (“Lindenlaub”) was divided into two parts in terms of allocation, with the first half of the questions going to subsamples E1, E2, I1, I2, I5 and I6, while subsamples I3 and I4 only received the second part of this module.

The innovative modules of the individual questionnaire also included two so-called vignettes, one on the topic of “care” (module 13, “O’Sullivan”) and another on the topic of “promotion” (module 11, “Hipp”). A vignette is a case presentation in which an individual is usually described in a specific situation. The task of the study participants is to evaluate the presentation. The vignette modules thus differed structurally from the rest of the questionnaire.

Module 13 (“O’Sullivan”) described five fictitious scenarios in which a couple’s age, professional situation and family situation were each put together from several variants. In addition, the descriptions also included a care situation that directly or indirectly affected the couple, e.g. “Lena’s mother has become in need of care due to a serious illness and Lena will soon be caring for her mother alone.”. For each of these five scenarios, respondents were asked to rate the likelihood of the couple having a child in the next three years on a scale from one (very unlikely) to ten (very likely). In addition, the probability of separation in the next three years was to be estimated on the same scale.

Module 11 (“Hipp”) had a different technical structure. A total of 2,400 vignettes were defined in advance and each person in the gross sample was assigned one of these vignettes. New persons and persons from split households received one of these vignettes at random. These vignettes contained a description of four fictitious persons. One such description of a person was, for example, as follows:

Sophie Fuchs, in her early 30s, married with two children, grew up in a well-off family. She completed her training as an automotive mechatronics technician with very good grades and has now been working for a large company with more than 450 employees for several years. Her work has always been rated average to good. Her employer is committed to promoting women to management positions. There were seven other similarly qualified internal applications in the promotion process. Sophie Fuchs was successful in the process.

Respondents were asked to rate on a ten-point Likert scale, labelled at the end points, how decisive diligence, intelligence, and professional skills were in the

promotion of this fictitious person. They were also asked to rate on a ten-point scale how fair this promotion was.

At the end of the individual questionnaire, the respondents in subsamples E1, E2, I1, I3, I4 and I6 were given a quiz-like experiment (**Module 23, “Neyse”**) in which they had to answer 30 short questions on general knowledge in 90 seconds. These questions varied in difficulty and the respondents were each offered three possible answers, one of which was correct. Respondents could win 5 euro if they answered at least nine of these questions correctly. The participants were randomly allocated to three treatment groups beforehand:

- Group 1 received the quiz as described, with the information that in a previous study 30 percent of respondents had answered at least 9 questions correctly.
- Group 2 also received the quiz but was informed in advance that 30 percent of respondents of a previous study had not reached the threshold of nine correct answers.
- Group 3, on the other hand, did not get the quiz, instead a random number decided whether they won 5 euro or not. The respondents rolled a fictional 10-sided dice and won on a 1, 2 or 3.

In all three conditions, respondents were asked in advance whether they wanted to keep the 5 euro they might win for themselves or donate it to an aid organisation. When deciding in favour of donating, they could choose between Greenpeace, UNICEF, Doctors Without Borders, UN Refugee Aid or Amnesty International as the recipient of their 5 euro. If respondents opted for the 5 euro prize, they were sent the money with their regular thank-you letter on top of their 10 euro incentive.

All 24 modules were presented in CAPI and CAWI. Modules 11, 13 and 23 were completed independently by the respondents on the interviewer's laptop in CAPI and were not presented in CATI and CAPI-by-Phone. The reason for this was that the two vignette modules were not suitable for interviewer-administered implementation due to their text-heavy nature and the quiz module due to the limited processing time.

These three modules were afterwards presented in the downstream CAWI survey (see Chapter 4.1.3.1) to all persons who had completed the CATI survey and had not previously received these three modules for this reason.

4.1.3.3 Communication and Contact Strategy

Various dispatch measures were implemented in the course of the fieldwork in order to ensure the best possible completion of the household and individual interviews. The content of these measures is presented below and their impact in the field is evaluated and described in each case.

Advance Letter

The advance letters were sent by post to all respondents known from the previous survey wave, i.e. all household members born up to 2004. In the advance letter, the respondents were informed about the change of institution, the upcoming contact by the interviewer, the app study, and data protection. The 10 euro incentive for a completed interview was also mentioned. As described above (see Chapter 4.1.2), due to the division of the gross sample in three tranches, the advance letter was sent out in three instalments, in calendar week 24, calendar week 26 and calendar week 30 2022.

Thank-you Letter

The thank-you letters were sent by post from calendar week 25 2022 in a two-week cycle to people born up to 2004 who had previously successfully taken part in the SOEP-IS, i.e. who had completed their individual interview either CATI, CAPI or CAWI. The thank-you letters were accompanied by the incentive, which could be 10 euro or 15 euro in cash, depending on whether the respondents had won a further 5 euro in the "Neyse" quiz module (see Chapter 4.1.3.2) and wanted this for themselves. In the case of a donation, respondents were informed in the thank-you letter that the prize would be donated by infas to the aid organisation of their choice. If the respondents had also agreed in principle to participate in the app study (see Chapter 4.3.2), they received the flyer of the app study as well as their personal access data and instructions for installing the app together along with the thank-you letter.

Table 97 illustrates the dispatch of the thank-you letter from 21 June 2022 to 10 January 2023. On average, around 347 thank-you letters were sent out every month from June to December. The fewest thank-you letters were sent in the first and last field month with 123 and 205, respectively. The highest volumes were sent in October and September with 534 and 453 thank-you letters, respectively. In these two months alone, 41 percent of all thank-you letters were sent out.

The majority of those respondents that agreed to the app-study, 723 people (88.8 percent), received a cash incentive of 10 euro with their thank-you letter – another 91 people (11.2 percent) received a total of 15 euro as a result of winning the "Neyse" quiz module.

In contrast, 1,617 people received a thank-you letter for their participation in SOEP-IS without access data for the app study. The majority of these people (93.9 percent) received a thank-you letter with 10 euro, 91 people received 15 euro, again due to winning the quiz module.

Table 97 SOEP-IS 2022: Regular Thank-you Letter Dispatch, E1-E2, I1-I6- Differentiated by Incentive Amount (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Date	Total		Monetary incentive 10 euro Years up to 2004 without willingness to participate in the app study		Monetary incentive 10 euro Years up to 2004 with willingness to participate in the app study		Monetary incentive 15 euro Years up to 2004 without willingness to participate in the app study		Monetary incentive 15 euro Years up to 2004 with willingness to participate in the app study	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Total	2,431	100.0	1,519	100.0	723	100.0	98	100.0	91	100.0
21.06.2022	205	8.4	133	8.8	72	10.0	-	-	-	-
04.07.2022	72	3.0	50	3.3	22	3.0	-	-	-	-
13.07.2022	139	5.7	96	6.3	39	5.4	1	1.0	3	3.3
25.07.2022	154	6.3	97	6.4	55	7.6	-	-	2	2.2
02.08.2022	120	4.9	77	5.1	41	5.7	2	2.0	-	-
09.08.2022	56	2.3	30	2.0	23	3.2	1	1.0	2	2.2
17.08.2022	124	5.1	78	5.1	40	5.5	-	-	6	6.6
29.08.2022	140	5.8	80	5.3	45	6.2	10	10.2	5	5.5
12.09.2022	313	12.9	210	13.8	77	10.7	15	15.3	11	12.1
20.09.2022	140	5.8	95	6.3	32	4.4	4	4.1	9	9.9
06.10.2022	75	3.1	-	-	64	8.9	-	-	11	12.1
10.10.2022	143	5.9	126	8.3	-	-	17	17.4	-	-
18.10.2022	47	1.9	43	2.8	-	-	4	4.1	-	-
27.10.2022	143	5.9	123	8.1	-	-	20	20.4	-	-
31.10.2022	126	5.2	-	-	106	14.7	-	-	20	22.0
15.11.2022	115	4.7	82	5.4	24	3.3	4	4.1	5	5.5
28.11.2022	196	8.1	116	7.6	51	7.1	14	14.3	15	16.5
15.12.2022	119	4.9	80	5.3	31	4.3	6	6.1	2	2.2
10.01.2023	4	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.1	-	-	-	-

Source: infas, own calculations

Non-contact Letter

The non-contact letter was a postal measure that was used if the household could not be reached. In the CATI, this concerned households with which no telephone contact could be established even after at least ten attempts. In CAPI, households received this letter if they could not be reached after at least six contact attempts. In the "Not reached" letter, the persons were informed of the unsuccessful contact and asked to contact infas by telephone or e-mail or to update their contact details using an online address tool (OAT). These letters were sent in the CATI field in calendar week 34 and 36 and in the CAPI field in calendar week 36 and week 40 2022.

As can be seen in Table 98, this letter was sent to a total of 756 households during the fieldwork phase. Of these, 34 percent completed their interview, 25.6 percent in CAPI or CAPI-by-phone, 5.3 percent in CATI and 3.2 percent in CAWI. 499 households (66.0 percent) that had previously received this letter did not complete the interview.

Switch From CATI to CAPI

This measure at household level was conducted without an additional letter to the households concerned. The households switched from CATI to CAPI were those whose heads of household had explicitly requested a face-to-face interview when they were contacted by CATI, as well as households that could not be reached by telephone even after at least 20 contacts. The switches to CAPI on request took place every two weeks from calendar week 31, the CAPI switches of the households not reached took place at three points in time, in calendar week 34, calendar week 36 and calendar week 40 2022.

The household switch from CATI to CAPI took place for n=1,593 households (see Table 98). Of these households, around one third (31.8 percent) were completed in CAPI. The completions in the other survey modes were comparatively marginal at a total of 2.0 percent, 66.3 percent of the households switched to CAPI could not be completed.

Table 98 Result of the Measures of SOEP-IS 2022, all Subsamples (Household Level) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Measures		Total	Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered	Not completed
			CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CATI	CAWI	
Non-contact letter	abs.	756	191	2	40	24	499
	in %	100.0	25.3	0.3	5.3	3.2	66.0
Switch from CATI to CAPI	abs.	1,593	506	4	3	24	1,056
	in %	100.0	31.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	66.3

Source: infas, own calculations

These two measures at the household level can be considered very effective, as a third of the households not previously reached could still be completed in this way.

CAWI-switch Letter

The CAWI-switch letters were sent out on a weekly basis from calendar week 25 2022. All respondents who had requested further processing in CAWI during CATI or CAPI interview received the access data for the online survey with the switch letter. They could decide in advance whether they wanted to receive this letter by e-mail or by post. Both variants contained the same text; in the e-mail, direct participation was possible by clicking on the survey link. The survey link was also printed in the postal letter, and the online survey could also be accessed directly via QR code.

Table 99 shows that n=129 postal and n=819 e-mail switch letters were sent during the fieldwork phase. Around half (49.6 percent) of the switch letters by post and more than two thirds of the switch letters by e-mail (69.1 percent) resulted in the completion of the interview.

Conversion Letter

From calendar week 34 2022, conversion letters were sent by post every two weeks at the individual level. These letters were sent to people who had softly refused and people who could not be reached at least 20 successful contacts. Towards the end of the field, this number was reduced to 10 contacts. The conversion letter was sent in both the CATI and CAPI fields and contained the access data for the online survey in each case. The conversion letters could only be sent if the head of household of the respective household had at least indicated the household composition in the household matrix.

Table 99 shows that out of n=1,019 conversion letters sent, n=240 (24.5 percent) led to the completion of the interview. It should be noted here that the target group for this measure was people who were very difficult to reach or very difficult to motivate and that almost a quarter of them took part.

First Reminder Letter

Like the switch letters, the first reminder letters were also sent by post or e-mail, depending on how the original CAWI switch letter had been sent. The reminders were sent to respondents who had requested further processing in CAWI but had either not yet started the online survey or had interrupted it. This reminder letter was sent every two weeks from calendar week 31 2022, one person received their reminder letter at the earliest four weeks after the initial switch letter was sent.

The first reminder letter was sent (Table 99) to n=345 people by post and to n=844 people by e-mail. As a result of the postal reminder, a total of 15.6 percent of people took part, while more than a third (35.5 percent) took part in the electronic reminder in all survey modes.

Second Reminder Letter

The second reminder letter was sent in calendar week 47 2022 shortly before the end of the fieldwork phase. This reminder was sent by e-mail and was sent to all respondents who had switched to CAWI and who had not yet fully participated and had not yet refused to participate. Furthermore, this letter was only sent to people in whose households the household matrix had already been collected. Household heads who met these criteria did not receive this reminder; they received a separate reminder letter (see below).

The second reminder letter was sent by e-mail to n=91 people, n=12 of whom took part in the survey (see Table 99).

Reminder Letter to Head of Households

Also in calendar week 47 2022, a reminder was sent by post to the heads of household who had previously only answered the household matrix in CATI or CAPI, but not yet their individual questionnaire. In this reminder letter, explicit reference was made to the end date of the survey period and access to the online survey was provided.

This reminder was sent to n=229 heads of household (see Table 99). Of these, 28.4 percent took part in CAWI and 1.3 percent in CAPI. In 70.3 percent of cases, it was not possible to conduct an interview.

Table 99 Result of the Measures of SOEP-IS 2022, All Subsamples (Individual Level) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Measures			Interviewer-Based			Self-Adminis-tered	Not com-pleted
			Total	CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CATI	
CAWI-Switch letter (Post)	abs.	129	2	-	1	61	65
	in %	100.0	1.6	-	0.8	47.3	50.4
CAWI-Switch letter (e-mail)	abs.	819	-	-	1	565	253
	in %	100.0	-	-	0.1	69.0	30.9
Conversion letter	abs.	1,019	20	4	12	204	779
	in %	100.0	2.0	0.4	1.2	20.0	76.5
First reminder (post)	abs.	345	-	-	6	48	291
	in %	100.0	-	-	1.7	13.9	84.3
First reminder (e-mail)	abs.	844	2	-	6	292	544
	in %	100.0	0.2	-	0.7	34.6	64.5
Second reminder (e-mail)	abs.	91	-	-	1	11	79
	in %	100.0	-	-	1.1	12.1	86.8
Reminder letter (head of household, post)	abs.	229	3	-	-	65	161
	in %	100.0	1.3	-	-	28.4	70.3

Source: infas, own calculations

Letter in Context with the Downstream CAWI Survey

As previously mentioned, (see Chapter 4.1.3.1), a downstream CAWI survey consisting of the vignette modules "Hipp" and "O'Sullivan" as well as the quiz module "Neuse" was implemented as part of the design change in calendar week 32 2022. All persons who had previously taken part in CATI were to answer this downstream CAWI survey.

A number of separate letters were sent out as part of this chapter CAWI survey; these are described below.

Subsequent Invitation Letter Downstream CAWI Survey

All respondents who had already successfully participated in the main CATI survey received this invitation letter together with the access data for the downstream CAWI survey in calendar week 34 2022. If an e-mail address was known for these people, they received the invitation by e-mail, otherwise by post. The possible prize of 5 euro in the quiz module was explicitly stated in the invitation.

As Table 100 shows, n=165 postal invitations and n=406 e-mail invitations were subsequently sent to CATI participants. In relation to the postal invitations, this resulted in n=36 completions (21.8 percent); in relation to the e-mail invitations, this was n=162 (39.9 percent)

Invitation Letter Downstream CAWI Survey

On an ongoing basis from calendar week 32 2022, i.e. from the implementation of the downstream CAWI survey, the regular invitations were sent subsequent of the successful CATI interview to the people who had agreed to participate in the downstream CAWI survey. This invitation was sent either directly at the end of the CATI interview by "e-mail-on-demand" (consecutive) or subsequently by post (weekly). The potential prize was also mentioned in this invitation as an incentive.

In the course of the fieldwork, n=74 invitations were sent by post and n=126 invitations by e-mail-on-demand from the CATI interview (see Table 100). Around one third of the postal invitations (33.8 percent) led to completed interviews, while the figure for e-mail-on-demand was almost two thirds (65.9 percent).

Thank-you Letter Downstream CAWI Survey

If participation in the downstream CAWI survey took place after the regular thank-you letter had been sent, the person concerned received a further thank-you letter for the downstream CAWI survey. In the case of a win in the quiz module, either the 5 euro were enclosed with the thank-you letter, or the donation was mentioned in the text, as in the regular thank-you letter. These thank-you letters were sent out every two weeks from calendar week 34 2022. Of the total of n=165 participants, n=62 (37.6 percent) received the incentive of 5 euro, while n=103 participants (62.4 percent) opted for the 5 euro donation to one of the aid organisations on offer (see Chapter 4.1.3.2).

Reminder Letter Downstream CAWI Survey

From calendar week 36 2022, respondents who had been invited to the downstream CAWI survey but had not yet taken part in it were sent a reminder letter. This reminder was sent at the earliest two weeks after the invitation was sent and was sent by e-mail or post, depending on the type of initial mailing of the invitation.

A total of n=273 reminders were sent by post (see Table 100), of which n=33 people (12.1 percent) successfully took part in the downstream CAWI survey. In turn, n=303 reminders were sent by e-mail, in n=52 cases (17.2 percent) this resulted in a completion of the downstream CAWI survey.

Table 100 Result of Measures Regarding the Downstream CAWI Survey of SOEP-IS 2022, (Individual Level) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Measures		Total	Interviewer-Based			Self-Adminis-tered	Not com-pleted
			CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CATI	CAWI	
Subsequent invita-tion (post)	abs.	165	-	-	-	36	129
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	21.8	78.2
Subsequent invita-tion (e-mail)	abs.	406	-	-	-	162	244
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	39.9	60.1
Invitation (post)	abs.	74	-	-	-	25	49
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	33.8	66.2
Invitation (e-mail-on-demand)	abs.	126	-	-	-	83	43
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	65.9	34.1
Reminder letter (post)	abs.	273	-	-	-	33	240
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	12.1	87.9
Reminder letter (e-mail)	abs.	303	-	-	-	52	251
	in %	100.0	-	-	-	17.2	82.8

Source: infas, own calculations

4.1.3.4 Tracking Techniques

Address research ("tracking") was carried out for households that could not be contacted during the fieldwork due to incorrect address information. The Adressfactory of Deutsche Post was used first; if this was unsuccessful, tracking was initiated via the residents' registration offices.

At the same time, the interviewers themselves also searched for address updates. The interviewees in turn were able to contact the infas hotline themselves to pass on new information, so that address updates could also be collected in this way. Table 101 shows the results of all measures. A total of n=565 respondents were included into the tracking measures. A new address could be researched for 65 percent of these people, while the old address data could be confirmed for a further 27 percent. A further 8 percent of the respondents turned out to be deceased or to have moved abroad. The Adressfactory was mainly used to confirm old address data, while the other methods were mainly used to research new addresses.

Table 101 Result of Tracking Techniques

Tracking		Total	Adressfactory	EWO	infas-Hotline	Interviewer tracking
Total	abs.	565	341	251	219	71
	in %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Deceased	abs.	41	13	3	17	22
	in %	7.3	3.8	1.2	7.8	31.0
Moved abroad	abs.	4	-	1	-	3
	in %	0.7	-	0.4	-	4.2
No information provided	abs.	-	1	112	-	-
	in %	-	0.3	44.6	-	-
New address data returned	abs.	367	86	58	198	45
	in %	65.0	25.2	23.1	90.4	63.4
Old address data confirmed	abs.	153	241	77	4	1
	in %	27.1	70.7	30.7	1.8	1.4

Source: infas iSMS, multiple answers possible

4.1.3.5 Interviewer Deployment

Training for CATI and CAPI Interviewers

The training for the CAPI interviewers for SOEP-IS took place in parallel with the training for SOEP-CORE. This decision was made on the basis of the great similarities between the two SOEP studies. At the same time, it was decisive that all interviewers deployed in SOEP-CORE were also deployed in SOEP-IS at the same time - if there were addresses in their area - and thus had to be trained in both studies. For a more detailed description of the CAPI training, please refer to Chapter 2.1.2.4.1.

The training courses for the CATI interviewers took place on 17 May 2022, 11:00 - 15:00, on 18 May 2022, 15:00 - 19:00 and on 19 May 2022, 11:00 - 15:00. These four-hour training sessions were held in the form of webinars and had a total of 109 participants. The interviewers were trained on all aspects of SOEP-IS, the training covered the following content:

- study design: background and target group
- contacting households and household members
- all questionnaires of the study
- overview of the survey modes
- the household matrix
- a glance at the survey instruments
- the "DIPS" app study

The training focussed in particular on the household matrix, contacting, the survey modes and the survey instruments. The household matrix was presented in a demo and worked on by the trainers using examples. In addition, special features of the survey instruments were also demonstrated and discussed. Around one hour was set aside for SOEP-IS-specific content in the second part of the training. In particular, the differences to SOEP-CORE and the special features of SOEP-IS (including the app study) were discussed.

CATI and Face-to-face Interviewers

As Table 102 shows, a total of n=348 interviewers were deployed in SOEP-IS, n=239 (68.7 percent) in the CAPI field and n=109 (31.3 percent) in the CATI field. Overall, the gender ratio is almost balanced, although more men work in the CAPI field (59.8 percent) and more women in the CATI field (56.9 percent).

At 37.6 percent, the proportion of interviewers under the age of 50 is almost four times higher among CATI interviewers than among CAPI interviewers (9.7 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of over-65s among CAPI interviewers is twice as high as among CATI interviewers at 54.0 percent.

In terms of experience with infas, the two groups of interviewers differ only slightly, with the majority having two years or less experience (42.8 percent) and around a third (34.0 percent) having six or more years of experience working for infas.

Looking at the overall school education of the interviewers, it can be seen that over half (51.7 percent) have a higher education entrance qualification. Furthermore, 24.7 percent of the interviewers have an intermediate secondary school qualification and 14.4 percent have an advanced technical college certificate. Meanwhile, the CAPI and CATI interviewers differed only slightly in their educational background.

Table 102 Structural Characteristics of Interviewers Used CAPI and CATI Field

Characteristics	Total		CAPI		CATI	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Number of Interviewers	348	100.0	239	100.0	109	100.0
Gender						
Male	190	54.6	143	59.8	47	43.1
Female	158	45.4	96	40.2	62	56.9
Age						
Up to 29 years	16	4.6	3	1.3	13	11.9
30-49 years	48	13.8	20	8.4	28	25.7
50-65 years	125	35.9	87	36.4	38	34.9
Over 65 years	159	45.7	129	54.0	30	27.5
Experience with infas						
2 years or less	149	42.8	102	42.7	47	43.1
3 - 5 years	81	23.3	57	23.9	24	22.0
6 - 10 years	59	17.0	43	18.0	16	14.7
10 years and longer	59	17.0	37	15.5	22	20.2
Highest school qualification						
Lower secondary school qualification/ primary school certificate/ polytechnic secondary school qualification	23	6.6	17	7.1	6	5.5
Intermediate secondary school qualification/ vocational extension certificate	86	24.7	64	26.8	22	20.2
Advanced technical college certificate	50	14.4	36	15.1	14	12.8
Abitur/ higher education entrance qualification	180	51.7	117	49.0	63	57.8
Other school qualification	3	0.9	2	0.8	1	0.9
No school qualification (yet)	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.9
Not specified	5	1.4	3	1.3	2	1.8

Source: infas, own calculations

4.1.4 Results

In this Chapter, the results of the fieldwork are reported in detail. First of all, the survey modes are considered in relation to household questionnaires and individual questionnaires and separated according to subsamples (see Chapter 4.1.4.1).

This is followed by a discussion of participation at household level, broken down by household type and subsamples with AAPOR codes (Chapter 4.1.4.2). At the individual level, Chapter 4.1.4.3 reports on general participation, partial unit non-response (PUNR) and participation in the downstream CAWI survey, each broken down by subsample. The completion at questionnaire level is then considered (see Chapter 4.1.4.4).

Finally, the length of the individual questionnaires, including the innovative modules, is discussed in Chapter 0.

4.1.4.1 Survey Modes

Table 103 shows the completion of the household questionnaires in the individual subsamples, crossed with the survey modes.

Overall, 43.4 percent of the interviews were conducted as CATI, 25.7 percent as CAPI or CAWI and 5.2 percent as CAPI-by-phone. There are some differences at the level of the subsamples: The proportion of CATI interviews completed is higher in the subsamples that have not been part of SOEP-IS for so long, i.e. subsamples I4, I5, I6. In contrast, the proportion of CAPI completed interviews is higher in the early subsamples than in subsamples I4 to I6. This result is to be expected in view of the fact that CAPI was always the main survey method used in the previous waves.

The proportion of CAWI completed interviews varies less systematically between the subsamples; it is highest in I6 at 31.3 percent and lowest in I4 at 21.7 percent.

Table 103 Interviewing Modes by Subsamples – Household Questionnaire (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household questionnaire		Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered	Total
		CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CATI	CAWI	
Total	abs.	473	96	801	474	1,844
	in %	25.7	5.2	43.4	25.7	100.0
E1	abs.	17	3	19	15	54
	in %	31.5	5.6	35.2	27.8	100.0
E2	abs.	14	7	17	10	48
	in %	29.2	14.6	35.4	20.8	100.0
I1	abs.	76	12	90	68	246
	in %	30.9	4.9	36.6	27.6	100.0
I2	abs.	89	11	99	61	260
	in %	34.2	4.2	38.1	23.5	100.0
I3	abs.	83	9	123	62	277
	in %	30.0	3.3	44.4	22.4	100.0
I4	abs.	77	14	125	60	276
	in %	27.9	5.1	45.3	21.7	100.0
I5	abs.	71	17	114	69	271
	in %	26.2	6.3	42.1	25.5	100.0
I6	abs.	46	23	214	129	412
	in %	11.2	5.6	51.9	31.3	100.0

Source: infas, own calculation

Table 104 reports the completion of the individual questionnaires, also at the level of the subsamples, broken down by survey mode.

More than a third (37.7 percent) of the individual questionnaires were completed in CATI. A further third (33.1 percent) was completed in CAWI, 24.4 percent CAPI and 4.8 percent CAPI-by-Phone.

The proportion of CATI interviews completed is highest in I6 (46.8 percent) and lowest in E1 (30.4 percent). Again, the proportion of CAPI interviews completed is highest in I2 at 33.3 percent and lowest in I6 at 9.3 percent. Overall, there is a slightly higher proportion of CATI in samples I4 to I6 and at the same time a lower proportion of CAPI compared to the "older" samples.

The proportion of interviews conducted using CAWI is relatively similar across all subsamples, with the highest proportion of 39.3 percent in I6 and the lowest in I4 at 28.8 percent. The proportion of CAPI-by-phone interviews is highest in E2 at 10.1 percent and lowest in I1 at 4.1 percent.

Table 104 Interviewing Modes by Subsamples – Individual Questionnaire (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Individual questionnaire		Interviewer-Based			Self-Administered	Total
		CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CATI	CAWI	
Total	abs.	612	120	946	829	2,507
	in %	24.4	4.8	37.7	33.1	100.0
E1	abs.	22	4	24	29	79
	in %	27.9	5.1	30.4	36.7	100.0
E2	abs.	18	7	22	22	69
	in %	26.1	10.1	31.9	31.9	100.0
I1	abs.	104	14	105	121	344
	in %	30.2	4.1	30.5	35.2	100.0
I2	abs.	122	16	120	108	366
	in %	33.3	4.4	32.8	29.5	100.0
I3	abs.	108	12	142	113	375
	in %	28.8	3.2	37.9	30.1	100.0
I4	abs.	99	19	144	106	368
	in %	26.9	5.2	39.1	28.8	100.0
I5	abs.	86	22	122	106	336
	in %	25.6	6.6	36.3	31.6	100.0
I6	abs.	53	26	267	224	570
	in %	9.3	4.6	46.8	39.3	100.0

Source: infas, own calculation

4.1.4.2 Participation at Household Level

This chapter deals with participation at household level, differentiated according to SOEP-AAPOR codes.

Due to the dynamic panel concept, the size of the gross sample, with its original size of n=3,502 (see Chapter 4.1.2), increased from during the course of the fieldwork. At the end of the fieldwork for the 2022 survey wave, 133 new households had been added. These households were due to people who moved out of panel households, which form so-called split households in the SOEP and were also surveyed as part of the panel. Accordingly, the gross sample at the end of the fieldwork phase comprised a total of n=3,635 households. Of these, n=1,854 households were completed, which corresponds to 51.0 percent of the gross sample (see Table 105). Based only on the participants of the previous wave, the response rate was slightly higher at 58.4 percent and considerably lower for temporary dropouts (21.5 percent) and new households (18.8 percent).

Almost two thirds (65.5 percent) of all completed households [1.0 according to AAPOR] were fully completed [1.1 according to AAPOR], 34.5 percent were partially completed [1.2 according to AAPOR]. The n=1,781 not completed households [2.0 according to AAPOR] are mostly soft refusers [2,351 according to AAPOR] with 41.8 percent, under- or drop-outs [2.12 according to AAPOR] with 17.5 percent, hard refusal [2,111 according to AAPOR] with 14.1 percent and non-contact [2.2 according to AAPOR] with 10.7 percent. At 48.1 percent, the proportion of hard and soft refusals in the group of temporary drop-outs is almost twice as high as in the group of participating households from the last wave at 24.9 percent.

Table 105 Participation by Type of Household (with AAPOR Codes) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household level (with AAPOR codes)	Total		Respondents in previous wave (2020)		Temp. dropouts in previous wave (2020)		New households	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,635	100.0	3,209	100.0	293	100.0	133	100.0
Interview [1.0]	1,854	51.0	1,766	58.4	63	21.5	25	18.8
Complete [1.1]	1,214	33.4	1,157	36.1	37	12.6	20	15.0
Partial [1.2]	640	17.6	609	19.0	26	8.9	5	3.8
Non-Interview [2.0]	1,781	48.9	1,439	45.0	230	78.5	108	81.2
Temporary dropout	1,387	38.2	1,110	34.6	177	60.4	100	75.2
Break-off [2.12]	312	8.6	283	8.8	19	6.5	10	7.5
Non-contact [2.2]	190	5.2	142	4.4	30	10.2	18	13.5
Temporary physically or mentally un- able/incompetent [2.321]	13	0.4	11	0.3	2	0.7	-	-
Language Problem [2.331]	22	0.6	18	0.6	4	1.4	-	-
Soft refusal [2.351]	744	20.5	588	18.4	104	35.5	52	39.1
New address [2.4]	9	0.3	7	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.8
Unable to locate address [3.18]	97	2.7	61	1.9	17	5.8	19	14.3
Final Dropout	390	10.7	329	10.3	53	18.1	8	6.0
Permanent refusal [2.111]	251	6.9	209	6.5	37	12.6	5	3.8
Dead [2.31]	30	0.8	26	0.8	3	1.0	1	0.8
Permanently physically or mentally un- able/incompetent [2.322]	104	2.9	90	2.8	13	4.4	1	0.8
Moved abroad [4.2]	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
Household dissolved [4.3]	7	0.1	6	0.2	-	-	1	0.8

Source: infas, own calculation

Table 106 Participation by Sample (with AAPOR Codes) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household level (with AAPOR codes)	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,635	100.0	104	100.0	95	100.0	586	100.0	533	100.0	581	100.0	456	100.0	574	100.0	706	100.0
Interview [1.0]	1,854	51.0	56	53.8	49	51.6	248	42.3	262	49.2	278	47.8	274	60.1	266	46.3	421	59.6
Complete [1.1]	1,214	33.4	42	40.4	37	39.0	182	31.1	175	32.8	192	33.1	204	44.8	172	30.0	210	29.8
Partial [1.2]	640	17.6	14	13.5	12	12.6	66	11.3	87	16.3	86	14.8	70	15.4	94	16.4	211	29.9
Non-Interview [2.0]	1,781	48.9	48	46.2	46	46.8	338	57.8	271	49.0	303	51.7	182	39.6	308	53.4	285	39.9
Temporary drop-out	1,387	38.2	36	34.6	31	32.6	253	43.2	218	40.9	232	39.9	137	30.0	237	41.3	243	34.4
Break-off [2.12]	312	8.6	6	5.8	13	13.7	57	9.7	47	8.8	41	7.1	34	7.5	48	8.4	66	9.4
Non-contact [2.2]	190	5.2	9	8.7	4	4.2	34	5.8	23	4.3	28	4.8	14	3.1	33	5.8	45	6.4
Temporary physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.321]	13	0.4	-	-	-	-	3	0.5	-	-	4	0.7	3	0.7	3	0.5	-	-
Language Problem [2.331]	22	0.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.5	2	0.4	4	0.7	4	0.9	5	0.9	4	0.6
Soft refusal [2.351; 2.353]	744	20.5	17	16.4	13	13.7	137	23.4	134	25.1	134	23.1	73	16.0	129	22.5	107	15.2
New address [2.4]	9	0.3	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	2	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2	4	0.6
Unable to locate address [3.18]	97	2.7	4	3.9	-	-	19	3.2	12	2.3	19	3.3	8	1.8	18	3.1	17	2.4
Final Dropout	394	10.8	12	11.5	15	15.8	85	14.5	53	9.9	71	12.2	45	9.9	71	12.4	42	5.9
Permanent refusal [2.111]	251	6.9	8	7.7	13	13.7	52	8.9	38	7.1	51	8.8	26	5.7	37	6.5	26	3.7
Dead [2.31]	30	0.8	-	-	-	-	5	0.9	3	0.6	8	1.4	5	1.1	7	1.2	2	0.3
Permanently physically or mentally unable/incompetent [2.322]	104	2.9	4	3.9	1	1.1	26	4.4	11	2.1	11	1.9	13	2.9	26	4.5	12	1.7
Moved abroad [4.2]	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Household dissolved [4.3]	7	0.2	-	-	1	1.1	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1

Source: infas, own calculation

Table 106 shows the participation at household level, broken down by the subsamples. The proportion of completed households [1.0 according to AAPOR] is lowest in I1 (42.3 percent) and I5 (46.3 percent) and highest in I4 (60.1 percent) and I6 (59.6 percent). The proportion of fully completed households [1.1 according to AAPOR], in turn, is highest in I4 (44.8 percent) and E1 (40.4 percent) and lowest in I6 (29.8 percent) and I5 (30.0 percent).

It is particularly striking with regard to subsample I6 that the proportion of partially completed households (n=211) is even higher than the proportion of fully completed households (n=210). The proportion of soft refusals [2.351 according to AAPOR] is highest in I2 (25.1 percent) and I1 (23.4 percent) and lowest in E2 (13.7 percent) and I6 (15.2 percent).

On average, 10.5 contacts were required to reach and complete a household (see Table 107), with a maximum of 48 contacts. For households that were not reached, the average number of contacts was 13.7 individual contacts, with a maximum of 37. For soft refusals, the average number of contacts was 11.6, with a maximum of 41 individual contacts.

Table 107 Number of Interviewer Contacts by Field Result (with AAPOR Codes) (E1-E2, I1-I6, Included Are All Contacts on the Individual Level)

	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Interview [1.0]	1,854	10.5	1	48
Non-contact [2.2]	190	13.7	0	37
Soft refusal [2.351]	744	11.6	1	41

Source: infas, own calculation

4.1.4.3 Participation at Individual Level

This chapter takes a closer look at participation at the person level.

Table 108 shows participation at person level according to SOEP-AAPOR codes. Of the n=6,506 people in the gross sample, n=2,507 participants completed the individual questionnaire [1.0 according to AAPOR], which corresponds to 38.5 percent of the sample. Differences can be seen at the level of the individual subsamples; at the peak, almost half of the interviews (49.2 percent) were completed in I4, while in I1 that applied to only a third at 33.8 percent.

In the majority of cases (97.8 percent), the individual questionnaire was completed in full [1.1 and 1.12 according to AAPOR]; the proportion of incompletely completed interviews [1.22 according to AAPOR] is comparatively low overall and in all subsamples. The soft refusals [2.351 according to AAPOR] account for a large proportion (45.9 percent) of the uncompleted interviews [2.0 according to AAPOR].

Table 108 Participation by Sample (with AAPOR Codes) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Individual level (with AAPOR codes)	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	6,506	100.0	177	100.0	166	100.0	1,019	100.0	948	100.0	1,010	100.0	748	100.0	984	100.0	1,454	100.0
Interview [1.0]	2,507	38.5	79	44.6	69	41.6	344	33.8	366	38.6	375	37.1	368	49.2	336	34.1	570	39.2
Complete [1.1; 1.12]	2,451	37.7	77	43.5	68	41.0	340	33.4	355	37.5	365	36.1	365	48.8	332	33.7	549	37.8
Partial [1.22]	56	0.9	2	1.1	1	0.6	4	0.4	11	1.2	10	1.0	3	0.4	4	0.4	21	1.4
Non-Interview [2.0]	3,963	60.9	98	55.4	97	58.4	675	66.2	582	61.4	635	62.9	380	50.8	647	65.8	884	60.8
Temporary dropout	3,048	46.8	70	39.5	68	41.0	499	49.0	461	48.6	484	47.9	284	38.0	488	49.6	729	50.1
Break-off [2.12]	555	8.5	13	7.3	24	14.5	88	8.6	82	8.7	69	6.8	55	7.4	81	8.2	143	9.8
Non-contact [2.21; 2.22]	462	7.1	13	7.3	12	7.2	72	7.1	48	5.1	46	4.6	29	3.9	83	8.4	159	10.9
Temporary physically or mentally un- able/incompeten t [2.321; 2.323]	36	0.6	-	-	2	1.2	9	0.9	1	0.1	10	1.0	4	0.5	7	0.7	3	0.2
Language Problem [2.331]	58	0.9	-	-	-	-	10	1.0	5	0.5	12	1.2	9	1.2	14	1.4	8	0.6
Soft refusal [2.351]	1,820	28.0	40	22.6	29	17.5	292	28.7	310	32.7	319	31.6	177	23.7	274	28.9	379	26.1
New address [2.4]	13	0.2	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.2	6	0.4
Unable to locate address [3.18]	140	2.2	4	2.3	-	-	28	2.8	15	1.6	25	2.5	9	1.2	28	2.9	31	2.1
Final Dropout	915	14.1	28	15.8	29	17.5	176	17.3	121	12.8	151	15.0	96	12.8	159	16.2	155	10.7
Permanent refusal [2.111]	614	9.4	20	11.3	26	15.7	109	10.7	87	9.2	111	11.0	63	8.4	92	9.4	106	7.3
Dead [2.31]	98	1.5	2	1.1	-	-	15	1.5	17	1.8	20	2.0	12	1.6	19	1.9	13	0.9
Permanently physically or mentally un- able/incompeten t [2.322; 2.324]	181	2.8	6	3.4	3	1.8	47	4.6	14	1.5	18	1.8	20	2.7	46	4.7	27	1.9
Moved abroad [4.2]	12	0.2	-	-	-	-	3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	8	0.6
Household dissolved [4.3]	10	0.2	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1

Source: infas, own calculation

The proportion of soft refusals is comparatively high in subsamples I2 and I3: around a third of all people in these subsamples are soft refusals. Hard refusals [2.111 according to AAPOR] account for a total of 9.4 percent of all cases; this percentage is similarly high in all subsamples. No contact could be made with 7.1 percent of all persons [2.21, 2.22 according to AAPOR]; this proportion is highest in I6 at 10.9 percent.

One indicator of the success of the fieldwork at the individual level is the "partial unit non-response" (PUNR), i.e. the households that were only partially complet-

ed. As Table 109 shows, the proportion of PUNRs across all subsamples was 17.6 percent. Furthermore, the proportion of PUNR was highest in subsample I6 at 29.9 percent and lowest in I1 at 11.3 percent. The comparatively high proportion in I6 can be explained by the fact that I6 was surveyed for the first time in 2020 and the 2021 survey wave was cancelled.

Table 109 Partial Unit Non-response by Sample (PUNR, in Percent) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household level	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample¹⁷	3,629	100.0	104	100.0	94	100.0	585	100.0	533	100.0	580	100.0	455	100.0	573	100.0	705	100.0
Household partly completed (PUNR)	640	17.6	14	13.5	12	12.8	66	11.3	87	16.3	86	14.8	70	15.4	94	16.4	211	29.9
Household completed	533	14.7	17	16.4	17	18.1	80	13.7	85	16.0	81	14.0	79	17.4	62	10.8	112	16.0

Source: infas, own calculation

The results of the downstream CAWI survey are reported in Table 110.

Of n=854 people who were invited retrospectively or on an ongoing basis following the CATI survey, n=322 took part in full, which corresponds to a response rate of 37.7 percent. The response rate was highest in I5 at 47.6 percent and in I1 at 41.1 percent. In contrast, the lowest response rate was in I2 with 33.6 percent and in I6 with 33.8 percent.

Table 110 Downstream CAWI-study - Participation by Sample (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Individual level (with AAPOR codes)	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	854	100.0	22	2.6	18	2.1	95	11.1	116	13.6	132	15.46	129	15.1	105	12.3	237	27.8
Interview [1.0]	322	100.0	9	2.8	6	1.9	39	12.1	39	12.1	49	15.2	50	15.5	50	15.5	80	24.9
Complete [1.1; 1.12]	322	100.0	9	2.8	6	1.9	39	12.1	39	12.1	49	15.2	50	15.5	50	15.5	80	24.9
Partial [1.21; 1.22]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Interview [2.0]	532	100.0	13	2.4	12	2.3	56	10.5	77	14.5	83	15.6	79	14.9	55	10.3	157	29.5

Source: infas, own calculation

¹⁷ Share of households with more than one household member.

4.1.4.4 Participation at Questionnaire Level

Participation on questionnaire level, considered separately for the subsamples, is the subject of this chapter.

An examination of the completion of the household questionnaire, differentiated according to the individual subsamples. Table 111 shows that with n=412 cases, more than a fifth (22.3 percent) of all household questionnaires were completed in sample I6. In samples I2, I3, I4 and I5, the respective share is 14.1 to 15.0 percent and thus partially above the share of these samples in the total gross. In relation to subsample I1, the proportion of completed household questionnaires (13.3 percent) is lower than the proportion of the gross sample (16.1 percent).

Table 111 Completion of Household Interview - Differentiated by Subsamples (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Household Level	Total		E1		E2		I1		I2		I3		I4		I5		I6	
	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %
Gross sample	3,635	100.0	104	2.9	95	2.6	586	16.1	533	14.7	581	16.0	456	12.5	574	15.8	706	19.4
Household interview not completed	1,791	100.0	50	2.8	47	2.6	340	19.0	273	15.2	304	17.0	180	10.1	303	16.9	294	16.5
Household interview completed	1,844 ¹⁸	100.0	54	2.9	48	2.6	246	13.3	260	14.1	277	15.0	276	15.0	271	14.7	412	22.3

Source: infas, own calculations

Table 112 shows the number of successful interviews for each of the survey instruments, in total and for each of the subsamples. In order to keep the interview length within limits, many of the innovative modules were only presented to participants from certain subsamples (see Chapter 4.1.3.2); accordingly, not all cells in the table are filled. For example, the "Anvari" module was only presented to the subsamples E1, E2, I1, I4 and I5.

¹⁸ According to HAAPOR, n=1,854 households were completed. However, this also includes households with HERGS = 5 "Partially completed, without household questionnaire".

Table 112 Number of Interviews by Sample and Questionnaire (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Questionnaire	Total	E1	E2	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6
Household questionnaire	1,844	54	48	246	260	277	276	271	412
Individual questionnaire	2,507	79	69	344	366	375	368	336	570
Biography questionnaire	149	7	7	11	18	12	10	10	74
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	240	6	11	20	49	43	36	32	43
soep-is-2022-i_anvari	1,175	78	68	340	-	-	360	329	-
soep-is-2022-i_app	2,468	78	68	340	366	370	360	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_back	1,413	78	68	340	-	370	-	-	557
soep-is-2022-i_bünning	665	50	38	173	-	200	204	-	-
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen1	85	-	-	-	23	-	-	18	44
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen2	769	-	-	-	232	-	-	188	349
soep-is-2022-i_fehr	2,468	78	68	340	366	370	360	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_haan	1,293	-	-	-	366	370	-	-	557
soep-is-2022-i_hipp1	2,468	78	68	340	366	370	360	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_hipp2	1,259	48	36	180	190	201	186	158	260
soep-is-2022-i_kaiser	1,175	78	68	340	-	-	360	329	-
soep-is-2022-i_krekel	1,175	78	68	340	-	-	360	329	-
soep-is-2022-i_lejarraga	1,256	-	-	-	-	370	360	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_lindenlaub	2,468	78	68	340	366	370	360	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_luhmann	1,256	-	-	-	-	370	-	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_neyse1	1,773	78	68	340	-	370	360	-	557
soep-is-2022-i_neyse2	1,773	78	68	340	-	370	360	-	557
soep-is-2022-i_neyse3	1,251	58	45	253	32	255	240	38	330
soep-is-2022-i_nickel	1,372	78	68	340	-	-	-	329	557
soep-is-2022-i_osullivan	1,750	59	46	264	270	268	252	242	349
soep-is-2022-i_pavlova	726	-	-	-	366	-	360	-	-
soep-is-2022-i_poutvaara	1,582	78	68	340	366	-	-	-	-
soep-is-2022-i_rudert	852	78	68	340	366	-	-	-	-
soep-is-2022-i_veramendi	1,078	43	32	179	181	-	189	116	288
soep-is-2022-i_wagner	216	5	10	20	44	39	31	28	39

Source: infas, own calculation

Table 113 below shows the number of interviews completed in the respective survey instruments, broken down by survey mode. This concerns both the main questionnaires and the innovative modules.

The household questionnaire was completed interviewer-administered in three quarters of cases (74.3 percent), with CATI being the survey mode in 43.4 percent of cases. The individual questionnaire was completed CAWI in around one third

of cases (33.1 percent). The biography questionnaire was even carried out using CAWI in 62.4 percent of cases - this questionnaire was therefore switched to CAWI comparatively often during the course of the interview. The distribution of the survey modes of the various innovative modules is similar to that of the individual questionnaire - this is foreseeable, as the modules were largely integrated into this questionnaire.

Table 113 Number of Interviews by Mode and Questionnaire (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Questionnaire		Interviewer-Based			Self-Adminis-	
		Total	CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CAWI	
Household questionnaire	abs.	1,844	569	-	801	474
	in %	100.0	30.9	-	43.4	25.7
Individual questionnaire	abs.	2,507	612	120	946	829
	in %	100.0	24.4	4.8	37.7	33.1
Biography questionnaire	abs.	149	17	4	35	93
	in %	100.0	11.4	2.7	23.5	62.4
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	abs.	240	61	14	69	96
	in %	100.0	25.4	5.8	28.8	40.0
soep-is-2022-i_anvari	abs.	1,175	329	66	405	375
	in %	100.0	28.0	5.6	34.5	31.9
soep-is-2022-i_app	abs.	2,468	611	120	925	812
	in %	100.0	24.8	4.9	37.5	32.9
soep-is-2022-i_back	abs.	1,413	304	63	548	498
	in %	100.0	21.5	4.5	38.8	35.2
soep-is-2022-i_bünning	abs.	665	169	29	199	268
	in %	100.0	25.4	4.4	29.9	40.3
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen1	abs.	85	19	2	33	31
	in %	100.0	22.4	2.4	38.8	36.5
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen2	abs.	769	131	46	286	306
	in %	100.0	17.0	6.0	37.2	39.8
soep-is-2022-i_fehr	abs.	2,468	611	120	925	812
	in %	100.0	24.8	4.9	37.5	32.9
soep-is-2022-i_haan	abs.	1,293	282	54	520	437
	in %	100.0	21.8	4.2	40.2	33.8
soep-is-2022-i_hipp1	abs.	2,468	611	120	925	812
	in %	100.0	24.8	4.9	37.5	32.9
soep-is-2022-i_hipp2	abs.	1,259	383	3	-	873
	in %	100.0	30.4	0.2	-	69.3
soep-is-2022-i_kaiser	abs.	1,175	329	66	405	375
	in %	100.0	28.0	5.6	34.5	31.9
soep-is-2022-i_krekel	abs.	1,175	329	66	405	375
	in %	100.0	28.0	5.6	34.5	31.9
soep-is-2022-i_lejarraga	abs.	1,256	246	60	517	433
	in %	100.0	19.6	4.8	41.2	34.5

Questionnaire		Interviewer-Based				Self-Adminis-
		Total	CAPI	CAPI-by-Phone	CATI	CAWI
soep-is-2022-i_lindenlaub	abs.	2,468	611	120	925	812
	in %	100.0	24.8	4.9	37.5	32.9
soep-is-2022-i_luhmann	abs.	1,256	246	60	517	433
	in %	100.0	19.6	4.8	41.2	34.5
soep-is-2022-i_neyse1	abs.	1,773	403	82	688	600
	in %	100.0	22.7	4.6	38.8	33.8
soep-is-2022-i_neyse2	abs.	1,773	403	82	688	600
	in %	100.0	22.7	4.6	38.8	33.8
soep-is-2022-i_neyse3	abs.	1,251	403	1	-	847
	in %	100.0	32.2	0.1	-	67.7
soep-is-2022-i_nickel	abs.	1,372	283	73	526	490
	in %	100.0	20.6	5.3	38.3	35.7
soep-is-2022-i_osullivan	abs.	1,750	610	6	-	1,134
	in %	100.0	34.9	0.3	-	64.8
soep-is-2022-i_pavlova	abs.	726	221	35	260	210
	in %	100.0	30.4	4.8	35.8	28.9
soep-is-2022-i_poutvaara	abs.	1,582	472	72	547	491
	in %	100.0	29.8	4.6	34.6	31.0
soep-is-2022-i_rudert	abs.	852	266	41	268	277
	in %	100.0	31.2	4.8	31.5	32.5
soep-is-2022-i_veramendi	abs.	1,078	263	54	416	345
	in %	100.0	24.4	5.0	38.6	32.0
soep-is-2022-i_wagner	abs.	216	52	11	65	88
	in %	100.0	24.1	5.1	30.1	40.7

Source: infas, own calculation

The distribution of the survey modes of the two vignette modules "Hipp" and "O'Sullivan" as well as the quiz module "Neyse" deviates from this pattern. These three modules were only completed in CAPI and CAWI. The occasional CAPI-by-phone interviews are due to a switch of this survey mode after the interview was originally started in CAPI but interrupted.

Table 114 below shows the response rates for the survey instruments. The first column contains the number of people in the gross sample who could have answered the questionnaire. The number varies accordingly from questionnaire to questionnaire. As can be seen from the table, 50.7 percent of people successfully answered the household questionnaire, 39.2 percent the individual questionnaire, 87.7 percent the biography questionnaire and 37.0 percent the child questionnaire.

Table 114 Response Rates by Questionnaire (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Questionnaire	Gross sample	Number of interviews	Response rate
Household questionnaire	3,635	1,844	50.7
Individual questionnaire	6,398	2,507	39.2
Life-history module	170	149	87.7
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	649	240	37.0
soep-is-2022-i_anvari	3,051	1,175	38.5
soep-is-2022-i_app	6,398	2,468	38.6
soep-is-2022-i_back	3,768	1,413	37.5
soep-is-2022-i_bünning ¹⁹	3,077	665	21.6
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen1 ²⁰	3,321	85	2.6
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen2 ²¹	3,321	769	23.2
soep-is-2022-i_fehr	6,398	2,468	38.6
soep-is-2022-i_haan	3,347	1,293	38.6
soep-is-2022-i_hipp1	6,398	2,468	38.6
soep-is-2022-i_hipp2 ²²	4,387	1,259	28.7
soep-is-2022-i_kaiser	3,051	1,175	38.5
soep-is-2022-i_krekel	3,051	1,175	38.5
soep-is-2022-i_lejarraga	3,394	1,256	37.0
soep-is-2022-i_lindenlaub	6,398	2,468	38.6
soep-is-2022-i_luhmann	3,394	1,256	37.0
soep-is-2022-i_neyse1	4,507	1,773	39.3
soep-is-2022-i_neyse2	4,507	1,773	39.3
soep-is-2022-i_neyse3	6,274	1,251	19.9
soep-is-2022-i_nickel	3,742	1,372	36.7
soep-is-2022-i_osullivan	6,398	1,750	27.4
soep-is-2022-i_pavlova	1,661	726	43.7
soep-is-2022-i_poutvaara	3,999	1,582	39.6
soep-is-2022-i_rudert	2,265	852	37.6
soep-is-2022-i_veramendi	2,772	1,078	38.9
soep-is-2022-i_wagner	608	216	35.5

Source: infas, own calculation

The response rates for most of the innovative modules are between 35.5 percent ("Wagner") and 43.7 percent ("Pavlova"). The response rates for the modules

¹⁹ The "Bünning" module was only given to people who were in gainful employment at the time of the survey.

²⁰ The "Dohmen1" module was only given to people who are not currently in employment but have been in employment in the last three years (2020-2022).

²¹ The "Dohmen2" module was only given to people who are currently or have been in employment in the last three years (2020-2022).

²² Only participants born between 1955 and 2004 received the "Hipp2" module.

"Dohmen1" (2.6 percent), "Bünning" (21.6 percent) and "Dohmen2" (23.3 percent) are substantially lower. The reason for this is that these modules were each provided with a content filter, i.e. they were not presented to the entire gross sample. The response rates were also lower for the vignette modules "Hipp2" (28.7 percent), "O'Sullivan" (27.4 percent) and the quiz module "Neyse3" (19.9 percent). These modules were also subsequently presented to all CATI participants as part of the downstream CAWI survey (see chapter 4.1.3.1), which significantly increased the gross sample of these modules.

4.1.4.5 Questionnaire Length

The length of the individual survey instruments is reported in Table 115.

Table 115 Interview Length by Questionnaire (in Minutes) (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Questionnaire	N	Mean	Median	5% percentile	95% percentile
Household questionnaire	1,844	8.2	7.4	4.0	14.6
Individual questionnaire	2,468	13.4	12.74	6.5	22.3
Biography questionnaire	149	10.4	10.0	3.0	21.3
Child questionnaire: birth year between 2011 and 2022	240	4.4	3.7	0.8	9.3
soep-is-2022-i_anvari	1,175	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.7
soep-is-2022-i_app	2,468	1.7	1.4	0.4	4.0
soep-is-2022-i_back	1,413	2.3	2.2	0.7	4.2
soep-is-2022-i_bünning	665	2.7	2.5	1.2	4.8
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen1	85	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
soep-is-2022-i_dohmen2	769	9.4	9.3	3.6	16.6
soep-is-2022-i_fehr	2,468	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
soep-is-2022-i_haan	1,293	9.1	8.8	2.4	16.4
soep-is-2022-i_hipp1	2,468	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8
soep-is-2022-i_hipp2	1,259	5.7	5.1	2.4	10.9
soep-is-2022-i_kaiser	1,175	2.6	2.4	0.9	4.7
soep-is-2022-i_krekel	1,175	1.8	1.7	0.5	3.7
soep-is-2022-i_lejarraga	1,256	1.2	1.2	0.4	2.2
soep-is-2022-i_lindenlaub	2,468	3.5	2.1	0.4	13.1
soep-is-2022-i_luhmann	1,256	2.7	2.5	1.0	5.3
soep-is-2022-i_neyse1	1,773	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
soep-is-2022-i_neyse2	1,773	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.8
soep-is-2022-i_neyse3	1,251	2.7	2.8	0.6	4.8
soep-is-2022-i_nickel	1,372	1.6	1.5	0.6	2.9
soep-is-2022-i_osullivan	1,750	3.6	3.2	1.6	6.8
soep-is-2022-i_pavlova	726	2.6	2.6	0.8	4.5
soep-is-2022-i_poutvaara	1,582	1.3	1.2	0.4	2.5
soep-is-2022-i_rudert	852	3.4	3.2	1.2	6.4
soep-is-2022-i_veramendi	1,078	12.1	11.8	3.2	22.4
soep-is-2022-i_wagner	216	1.6	1.4	0.2	3.2

Source: infas, own calculation

This table contains both the values for the main questionnaires and the values for the individual innovative modules. These lengths are calculated across all survey modes. The length of the individual questionnaire is understood to be minus the innovative modules contained therein. In relation to the main survey instruments, the individual questionnaire took the longest at an average of 19.4 minutes and the biography questionnaire at 10.4 minutes.

Among the innovative modules, the "Veramendi" module (12.1 minutes) and the "Dohmen2" (9.4 minutes) and "Haan" (9.1 minutes) modules took the longest on average. A total of 12 modules had an average length of less than two minutes, while four modules lasted longer than five minutes on average.

4.1.5 Quality Control

All interviewers deployed in CAPI also worked in SOEP-CORE at the same time. Monitoring and quality control were therefore also carried out in parallel for SOEP-IS using the same processes and identical criteria. The CAPI interviewers used in SOEP-IS did not show any critical anomalies during the fieldwork.

The monitoring and quality assurance of the interviewers used in CATI was carried out directly in the telephone studio. The behaviour of the CATI interviewers was closely monitored there by specially trained supervisors, who listened in on the telephone interviews in the form of a "shoulder check" and were thus able to prevent any misconduct on the part of the interviewers. Accordingly, there were no significant anomalies in terms of data quality among the interviewers in the CATI field.

4.2 Refreshment Samples (Not Applicable for 2022)

4.3 App-Study DIPS "Social Relationships in Everyday Life"

The client, DIW (Berlin), wanted to analyse social interactions in a further independent study in addition to the main study (SOEP-IS). This study was conducted in co-operation with the University of Heidelberg and the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich (LMU Munich). The basic idea of this additional study was that all people have a need for social relationships, but that they differ in the strength of this need and the organisation of their everyday social relationships.

In order to record social interactions in everyday life as directly as possible and with as little effort as possible for the participants, a smartphone app was developed which - in pseudonymised form and while protecting the privacy of the participants - recorded various aspects and data of smartphone use in the background. Among other things, the app recorded the number and duration of calls, the use of word categories (e.g. greetings) and emojis as well as the time and duration of use of certain apps (e.g. messenger services). In addition, the app recorded time spent in environments where people were speaking. All of this data was processed in the app directly on the participants' smartphones; no content of conversations or messages was recorded.

4.3.1 Gross Sample

A total of 2,468 participants answered the screening questions on the app study in SOEP-IS individual questionnaire. Of these, 1,271 people (51.1 percent) declared their basic willingness to participate in the app study. The 1,187 people who did not express an interest were asked why (see Table 116). The most common reasons against the app study were "no time" (31.2 percent) and "no smartphone" (24.2 percent). In contrast, concerns about data protection were only stated by 12.6 percent.

Table 116 No Interest in the App Study - Reasons (Basis: Gross Sample of SOEP-IS)

	abs.	In %
Total	1,187	100.0
I do not have time for an additional study	370	31.2
I have concerns about data protection or my privacy	150	12.6
I am unsure how to use technical devices	191	16.1
I do not own a smartphone	287	24.2
Other	154	13.0
Can't / don't want to answer	35	2.9

Source: infas, own calculations

In the case of the answers "no time" or concerns about data protection, follow-up questions were asked to counter these reasons for refusal. A total of 62 more people were persuaded to participate by these questions.

Of these 1,333 people willing to participate, n=814 (61.1 percent) had a smartphone with the required version of Android (see chapter 4.3.2). Along with their thank-you letter for SOEP-IS, these people also received the leaflet for the app study as well as the access link and access code. In relation to all SOEP-IS participants, about one third (n=814) were therefore invited to the app study.

4.3.2 Design

This app study was conducted by the aforementioned institutions, i.e. DIW (Berlin), University of Heidelberg and LMU Munich, as an additional subsequent study. infas was only responsible for recruitment and contacting in advance and incentivisation afterwards.

Participation in the app study required a newer smartphone with the Android operating system (version 6.1 or higher). The app could not be installed on smartphones with an older version of Android or those with other operating systems such as iOS. This smartphone app was not available and downloadable from the regular Android Playstore but had to be downloaded directly from the Heidelberg University server via a special link.

At the end of the SOEP-IS individual interview, respondents were asked a few questions about their main smartphone use and their general willingness to participate in this additional study. Those who agreed to participate in principle and who also use an Android smartphone with Android 6.1 or higher received further information including access data and an explanatory flyer with their thank-you letter for participating in the interview. These access data for the app comprised a ten-digit alphanumeric code always beginning with "ps", which infas had randomly generated and sent to LMU Munich in advance. This code, which had to be entered when installing the app, was used to match the respondents and to ensure that each respondent could only participate once.

The measurement period began when the app was installed on the smartphone and the above-mentioned data was recorded without any effort on the part of the study participants. The participants only had to answer a 1-to-2-minute questionnaire at the end of each day about their social contacts and how they felt. The app study lasted 14 days from the time the app was installed and LMU Munich sent infas the participants' access codes every two weeks. infas assigned these codes to the respondents and sent them 40 euro by post as a thank-you for their participation. This procedure ensured that all participants in the app study remained anonymous and that personal data and app study data were kept strictly separate.

For practical reasons, everyone who had installed the app received the 40 euro incentive after at least 14 days, regardless of whether they had installed the app for the entire period and activated it as specified. However, this fact was not communicated to the participants. DIW (Berlin) had an incentive budget of 60,000 euro earmarked for the app study, with a maximum target of 1,500 participants. As a result, the gross sample of SOEP-IS was sent to the field in three tranches (see chapter 4.1.2).

4.3.2.1 Survey Instruments

The survey instruments for the app study were the smartphone app itself and the daily questionnaires. These were developed and administered by the University of Heidelberg and were therefore outside of infas' area of responsibility.

4.3.2.2 Communication and Contact Strategy

In order to remind people who were generally willing to participate in the app study, a reminder letters were sent every two weeks from calendar week 36 2022 (beginning of September) to people who had not yet installed the app on their smartphone at least three weeks after the date on which the thank-you letter was sent. Each person only received this reminder letter once. It was sent by post or - if a valid e-mail address was known - by e-mail. In addition, from calendar week 45 2022 (beginning of November), another reminder was sent out for the app study. A preincentive of 10 euro was sent along with the request to participate.

At the first mailing date, all people who had not yet taken part in the app study received the reminder letter with the 10 euro preincentive, regardless of whether they had received the first reminder. For all those who had already received the first reminder, the reminder with the 10 euro preincentive was the second and final reminder. In contrast, the order was reversed for all those who had received the reminder with the preincentive as their first reminder - they received a further reminder without the preincentive. This ensured that everyone - where necessary - received two reminders with only one preincentive.

Table 117 App Study SOEP-IS 2022, Result of the Field Measures (Individual Level, E1-E2, I1-I6)

Field measures		Total	App study participation	No participation
Reminder letter	abs.	303	84	219
	in %	100.0	27.7	72.3
Reminder letter with 10 euro preincentive	abs.	329	78	251
	in %	100.0	23.7	76.3

Source: infas, own calculations

As can be seen in Table 117, the first reminder letter was sent to a total of 303 people. Of these, 84 (27.7 percent) subsequently took part in the app study. The reminder letter with a 10 euro preincentive was sent to 329 people and resulted in a total of 78 people (23.7 percent) taking part in the app study. It should be noted that for the majority of people, the reminder with the preincentive was the second reminder and was therefore only sent to those who had not responded to the first reminder.

Of the 814 SOEP-IS participants who had agreed in principle to take part in the app study, a total of 425 people (52.2 percent) took part or at least installed the

app by the end of the fieldwork phase and received the thank-you letter and incentive between 28 July 2022 and 10 February 2023 (see Table 118).

Table 118 SOEP-IS 2022: Thank-you Letter Dispatch App Study - Differentiated by Incentive Level (E1-E2, I1-I6)

Date	Total		Monetary incentive 40 euro Years up to 2004 with participation in the app study		Monetary incentive 30 euro (+10 euro Preincentive) Years up to 2004 with participation in the app study	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Total	425	100.0	347	100.0	78	100.0
28.07.2022	32	7.5	32	9.2	-	-
04.08.2022	19	4.5	19	4.5	-	-
19.08.2022	13	3.1	13	3.8	-	-
16.09.2022	36	8.5	36	10.4	-	-
23.09.2022	20	4.7	20	5.8	-	-
14.10.2022	41	9.7	41	11.8	-	-
21.10.2022	20	4.7	20	5.8	-	-
11.11.2022	43	10.1	43	12.4	-	-
25.11.2022	25	5.9	25	7.2	-	-
12.12.2022	87	20.5	33	9.5	54	69.2
13.01.2023	27	6.4	11	3.2	16	20.5
10.02.2023	62	14.6	54	15.6	8	10.3

Source: infas, own calculations

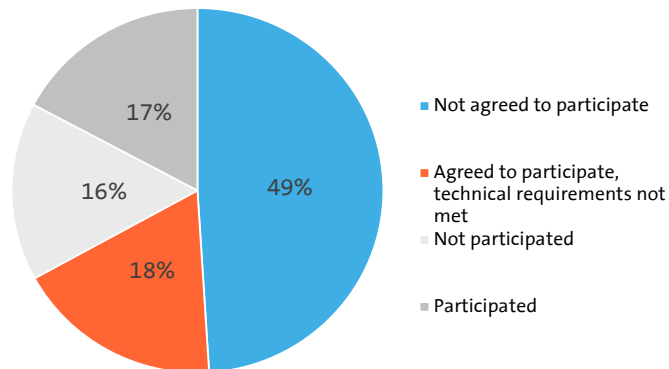
As the preincentive was offset against the total incentive amount, the recipients of the 10 euro preincentive were subsequently sent 30 euro with the thank-you letter when they took part in the app study. All those who had not received the pre-incentive were sent 40 euro with the thank-you letter. A total of 78 participants received the 30 euro thank-you letter thus they also previously received the preincentive.

4.3.2.3 Interviewer Training

Participants in the app study were able to contact infas if they had any questions or needed support. The training of the responsible infas employees on all aspects of the app study took place via webinar on 24 May 2022. The training lasted a total of one hour and dealt primarily with the installation process and the associated possible difficulties for users.

4.3.3 Results

Figure 8 Distribution of Participants and Non-participants in the App Study
(Basis: N=2,468 Participants in SOEP-IS 2022)



Source: infas, own calculations

As can be seen in Figure 8 remaining 83 percent in the "non-participants" group were distributed as follows: 49 percent of people did not agree to participate, a further 18 percent were willing to participate but did not have the technical requirements to participate, and the remaining 16 percent did not participate even though they were willing to participate in advance and had the appropriate technical equipment.

Attachment

Attachment

1 SOEP-CORE

1.1 Advance Letter and Thank-you Letter

1 Advance Letter Panel below 75 Years of Age



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

für unsere Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ beginnt die spannendste Zeit des Jahres – der Start der Befragungen. Wir laden Sie auch dieses Jahr wieder ganz herzlich ein, mit dabei zu sein und danken schon an dieser Stelle allen, die im letzten Jahr mitgemacht haben.

In den kommenden Tagen wird <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer> von infas mit Ihnen Kontakt aufnehmen, um einen passenden Termin zu vereinbaren. Unser Befragungsprogramm haben wir deutlich verkürzt, um den Aufwand für Sie so gering wie möglich zu halten.

Als kleines Dankeschön erhalten Sie von uns nach dem Interview 10 Euro per Post. Zusätzlich verlosen wir auch dieses Jahr wieder unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen attraktive Preise. Genauer dazu finden Sie im beiliegenden Flyer.

Wie Sie wissen, ist Ihre Teilnahme an „Leben in Deutschland“ sehr wichtig. Denn nur wenn möglichst alle ausgewählten Haushalte und Personen mitmachen, kann ein repräsentatives Abbild der Lebenssituationen der Menschen in Deutschland ermittelt werden. Dafür brauchen wir Ihr Engagement auch in diesem Jahr. Jede und jeder Einzelne zählt.

Freiwillig, anonym und datengeschützt. „Leben in Deutschland“ unterliegt der Gesetzgebung in Deutschland, unter anderem der Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO). Ihre Angaben werden vertraulich behandelt und nur gemeinsam mit den Angaben anderer ausgewertet. So ist es unmöglich, zurückzuerfolgen, dass Sie teilgenommen haben oder welche Antworten Sie gegeben haben.

Für Fragen zur Studie stehen wir Ihnen gerne zur Verfügung. Auf der Webseite www.leben-in-deutschland.de finden Sie weitere Informationen.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

7704/EA1/2022

2 Advance Letter Panel above 75 Years of Age



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

für unsere Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ beginnt in diesen Tagen die spannendste Zeit des Jahres – der Start der Befragungen. Weil Sie „Leben in Deutschland“ schon seit mehreren Jahren die Treue halten, konnten Wissenschaftler und Wissenschaftlerinnen viel über die Lebenssituation der Seniorinnen und Senioren hierzulande herausfinden. Zum Beispiel darüber, wie es älteren Menschen in der Corona-Krise geht, welche Rolle die Arbeit für viele noch im Ruhestand spielt, aber auch darüber wie groß der Pflegebedarf bundesweit ist. Diese Erkenntnisse sind Grundlagen für viele politische Entscheidungen, die unser aller Leben prägen.

Damit auch weiterhin maßgebliche Forschungsergebnisse gewonnen werden können, brauchen wir Sie. Wir möchten Sie daher ganz besonders herzlich dazu einladen auch in diesem Jahr wieder bei „Leben in Deutschland“ dabei zu sein. Unser Befragungsprogramm haben wir deutlich verkürzt, um den Aufwand für Sie so gering wie möglich zu halten.

In den kommenden Tagen wird <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer> von infas mit Ihnen Kontakt aufnehmen, um einen passenden Termin zu vereinbaren.

Als kleines Dankeschön erhalten Sie von uns nach dem Interview 10 Euro per Post. Zusätzlich verlosen wir auch dieses Jahr wieder unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen attraktive Preise. Genaueres dazu finden Sie im beiliegenden Flyer.

Freiwillig, anonym und datengeschützt. „Leben in Deutschland“ unterliegt der Gesetzgebung in Deutschland, unter anderem der Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO). Ihre Angaben werden vertraulich behandelt und nur gemeinsam mit den Angaben anderer ausgewertet. So ist es unmöglich, zurückzuverfolgen, dass Sie teilgenommen haben oder welche Antworten Sie gegeben haben.

Für Fragen zur Studie stehen wir Ihnen gerne zur Verfügung. Auf der Webseite www.leben-in-deutschland.de finden Sie weitere Informationen zur Studie sowie zu den Forschungsergebnissen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

7704/EA2/2022

3 Advance Letter Refreshment Sample R



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

Sie wurden zufällig ausgewählt, an der einzigartigen wissenschaftlichen Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Diese bundesweite Befragung wird bereits seit 1984 durchgeführt, um gesellschaftlich relevante Fragen zu beantworten: Wie hat sich das Leben der Menschen in Deutschland in den letzten Jahren verändert? Wie bewerten die Bürgerinnen und Bürger ihre wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage? Und wie zufrieden sind sie mit ihrem Leben?

Werden auch Sie Teil der größten Langzeitstudie zu den gesellschaftlichen Entwicklungen in Deutschland.

Wir laden Sie herzlich zu einem Interview für „Leben in Deutschland“ ein. Als kleines Dankeschön für Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie vorab 5 Euro, die wir diesem Anschreiben bereits beigelegt haben. Zudem bekommen Sie nach dem Interview weitere 10 Euro per Post. Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmenden attraktive Preise. Genaueres dazu finden Sie im beiliegenden Flyer.

Warum gerade Sie?

Sie wurden zufällig aus dem Melderegister Ihrer Gemeinde für die Teilnahme ausgewählt (§46 BMG). Ihre persönliche Teilnahme ist für uns sehr wichtig – Ihre Meinung kann nicht durch eine andere ersetzt werden! Dennoch ist die Teilnahme an der Befragung natürlich freiwillig. Alle Regeln des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten. Weitere Informationen dazu entnehmen Sie bitte der beiliegenden Datenschutzerklärung.

Wer führt die Studie durch?

Auftraggeber von „Leben in Deutschland“ ist das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP) am Deutschen Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin). Durchgeführt wird die Studie vom infas Institut für angewandte Sozialforschung.

7704/EA_Auf_TN/2022

Wo erhalten Sie weitere Informationen?

Für Fragen zur Teilnahme an der Studie steht Ihnen Herr Lennard Liebich zu den üblichen Bürozeiten unter der kostenfreien Telefonnummer **0800/66 77 876** gerne zur Verfügung. Nutzen Sie bei Rückfragen auch gern unsere E-Mailadresse **LiD@infas.de**, und wir werden Ihnen umgehend antworten. Weitere Informationen zu „Leben in Deutschland“ haben wir auf unserer Homepage **www.leben-in-deutschland.de** zusammengestellt.

Mehr zur Studie erfahren Sie in unserem kurzen Film „Leben in Deutschland“, den Sie sich unter dem Link **www.leben-in-deutschland.de/video** ansehen können.

Wie geht es jetzt weiter?

Ein Interviewer vom infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft wird in den kommenden Tagen Kontakt mit Ihnen aufnehmen, um einen passenden Termin für das Interview mit Ihnen zu vereinbaren. Damit unser Interviewer Sie leichter erreichen kann, würden wir uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns für diesen Zweck Ihre Telefonnummer mitteilen könnten.

Dafür können Sie unser Online-Adress-Portal unter <URL> mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRDBLOCK> oder einfach den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite nutzen. Gerne können Sie uns ihre Telefonnummer auch über die oben genannten Kontaktdaten mitteilen.

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>

Machen Sie mit und sagen Sie uns, was Sie denken!

Wir freuen uns auf Ihre Teilnahme und bedanken uns herzlich für Ihre Unterstützung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

Seite 2

4 Advance Letter Refreshment Sample M8b CAPI





infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

 7704/LFD

 Anrede
 Name
 Anschrift
 PLZ Ort

infas
 infas Institut für angewandte
 Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

 Postfach 240101
 53154 Bonn
 Tel. 0800/66 77 876
 LiD@infas.de
 www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Month 2022

Dear Ms. .../Dear Mr. ...,

You have been randomly selected to take part in the unique scientific study “Living in Germany.” Since 1984, study participants across Germany have been surveyed with the aim of answering questions of enormous societal relevance: How has life changed for people in Germany in recent years? How do people feel about their financial and social situation? And how satisfied are they with their lives?

You, too, can become part of the largest long-term study on social developments in Germany.

We cordially invite you to participate in an interview for the study “Living in Germany.” An interviewer from the infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences will be contacting you in the next few days to schedule a date for your interview.

As a small thank-you for participating, you will receive 40 euros from us by mail after your interview. In addition, all participants will have their names entered into a prize drawing. Information on the drawing and prizes can be found in the enclosed flyer.

Why you?

You have been randomly selected to participate in the study using a random statistical procedure based on data from the IAB. Your participation is very important to us: Your opinions cannot be replaced by anyone else’s! Participation in the study “Living in Germany” is of course entirely voluntary. All data protection regulations will be strictly observed. For more information on our data protection policy, please see the enclosed flyer.

Who is conducting the survey?

The study “Living in Germany” is being conducted by the infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences on behalf of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin). infas is responsible for surveying study participants.

7704/EA_Auf_M8b/2022

Where can you find out more?

If you have any questions about participating in the study, please contact Mr. Lennard Liebich during normal office hours at the toll-free number 0800/66 77 876. Please also feel free to send us any questions by e-mail at LiD@infas.de, and we will respond promptly. Further information about “Living in Germany” can be found on our webpage: www.leben-in-deutschland.de.

For more information about our study, watch the German-language short film “Living in Germany” by using the link www.leben-in-deutschland.de/video. You can also watch by using the QR code on the right.

Join our study and tell us what you think!

We look forward to talking to you, and thank you sincerely for your support.

With kind regards,

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Director of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
at DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Head of Department Social Research
infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences
Bonn

Seite 2



5 Advance Letter Refreshment Sample M8b CAWI



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort



INSTITUT FÜR ARBEITSMARKT- UND BERUFSFORSCHUNG

infas

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir haben Sie vor Kurzem angeschrieben und herzlich zu der Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ eingeladen. Wir möchten nun gerne noch einmal besonders hervorheben, **wie wichtig gerade Ihre Teilnahme für uns ist.**

Wie Sie bestimmt wissen, gibt es in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zu wenige Fachkräfte. Daher ist die Gesellschaft jetzt ganz besonders auf Zuwanderung aus dem Ausland angewiesen. Um sicherzustellen, dass jeder in Deutschland gut Fuß gefasst hat, möchte unsere Bundesregierung gerne mehr über die Situation unserer zugezogenen Fachkräfte erfahren.

Sie wurden durch ein wissenschaftliches Auswahlverfahren zufällig für unsere Studie ausgewählt und nehmen damit stellvertretend für viele weitere Zuwanderinnen und Zuwanderer in Deutschland teil. **Mit Ihrer freiwilligen Teilnahme leisten Sie einen großen Beitrag, dass diese wichtigen Stimmen gehört werden!**

Als Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung erhalten Sie von uns nach Ihrer Teilnahme **40 Euro** per Post. Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmenden attraktive Preise.

Um die Teilnahme für Sie so einfach wie möglich zu machen, möchten wir Ihnen gerne anbieten, einfach online an unserer Befragung teilzunehmen. Dazu verwenden Sie bitte den folgenden Link oder scannen Sie den QR-Code:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Für Rückfragen aller Art rufen Sie uns einfach unter unserer kostenfreien Telefonnummer **0800/66 77 876** an oder schreiben uns eine Mail an **LiD@infas.de**.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

English version
on the reverse
side. →

QR-Code
<qrcawi>

7704/EA_Auf_Z_M8b/2022

Bonn, Monat 2022

Seite 2

Dear Ms. .../ Dear Mr. ...,

We recently wrote to you to invite you to take part in our "Living in Germany" study. We would now like to emphasize once again **how important especially your participation is for us.**

As you are no doubt aware, there are too few skilled workers in Germany. As a result, our society is now particularly dependent on immigration from abroad. To ensure that everyone has gained a good foothold in Germany, our federal government would like to learn more about the situation of our immigrant skilled workers.

You were randomly selected for our study through a scientific sampling procedure and are thus participating on behalf of many other immigrants in Germany. **With your voluntary participation, you are making a major contribution to ensuring that these important voices are heard!**

As a thank-you for your support, you will receive **40 euros** from us by mail after your participation. In addition, we will raffle attractive prizes among all participants.

To make it as easy as possible for you to participate, we would like to offer you the opportunity to take part in our survey online. To do so, please use the following link or scan the QR code:

<urllcawi>

Please enter the following password to start the survey:

<pwdblock>

If you have any questions, simply call us on our toll-free number **0800/66 77 876** or send us an e-mail at **LID@infas.de**.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Director of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
at DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Head of Department Social Research
infas Institute for Applied Social Science Bonn

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6 Thank-you Letter Cohorts up to 2004



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PLZ Ort

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53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

<IF NOT CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben.

<IF CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben – auch im Namen von <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer>.

Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 10 Euro.

Durch Ihre Teilnahme haben Sie sich zudem einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Über das Ergebnis der Verlosung informieren wir Sie im Herbst dieses Jahres.

<IF Interview CAPI oder CATI>Noch eine kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt finden Sie einige wenige Fragen zu dem geführten Interview. Wir möchten Sie bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden portofreien Rückumschlag zurückzuschicken.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Damit wir Sie beim nächsten Mal wieder erreichen können, möchten wir Sie bitten, uns über Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten zu informieren. Dazu können Sie folgende Möglichkeiten nutzen:

- unser SOEP-Portal unter <URL>
- mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRDBLOCK>
- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
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7 Thank-you Letter Cohorts up to 2004 Record Linkage DRV



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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben.

Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 10 Euro. Durch Ihre Teilnahme haben Sie sich zudem einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Über das Ergebnis der Verlosung informieren wir Sie im Herbst dieses Jahres.

Wir danken Ihnen auch herzlich für Ihre Einwilligung zur Zuspiegelung von Rentenversicherungsdaten. Anbei finden Sie dazu zwei Exemplare einer Einverständniserklärung. Bitte unterzeichnen Sie der Vollständigkeit halber ein Exemplar davon und senden Sie uns dieses per portofreien Rückumschlag zurück. Das andere Exemplar verbleibt bei Ihnen.

<IF Interview CAPI> Uns liegt am Herzen, dass Sie auch weiterhin gerne an unserer Befragung teilnehmen. Daher haben wir noch eine kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt finden Sie einige wenige Fragen zu dem geführten Interview. Wir möchten Sie bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage an infas zurückzuschicken. Ein portofreier Rückumschlag liegt bei.

Wenn Sie Fragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Damit wir Sie beim nächsten Mal wieder erreichen können, möchten wir Sie bitten, uns über Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten zu informieren. Dafür gibt es folgende Möglichkeiten:

- unser SOEP-Portal unter <URL>
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- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Direktor der Infrastruktureinrichtung
SOEP im DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialforschung Bonn

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7704/DmR-5/2022

8 Thank-you Letter Cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010



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Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe.../ Lieber ...,

<IF NOT CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Deine Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Vielen Dank, dass Du Dir die Zeit für uns genommen hast.

<IF CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Deine Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Vielen Dank, dass Du Dir die Zeit für uns genommen hast – auch im Namen von <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer>.

Anbei senden wir Dir als kleines Dankeschön für Deine Unterstützung 5 Euro.

Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen, die mitgemacht haben, attraktive Preise. Durch Deine Teilnahme hast Du Dir auch einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Falls Du gewonnen hast, informieren wir Dich im Herbst dieses Jahres.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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9 Thank-you Letter Raffle Cohorts up to 2004



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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

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53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
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Bonn, Monat 2022

HERZLICHEN GLÜCKWUNSCH !

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir freuen uns, Ihnen mitteilen zu können, dass Sie bei unserer diesjährigen Verlosung gewonnen haben.

Anbei senden wir Ihnen Ihren Gewinn, <**Sachpreisbezeichnung**>, und wünschen Ihnen ganz viel Freude damit.

Bitte beachten Sie: Es besteht kein Anspruch auf Barauszahlung.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Nochmals herzlichen Dank für Ihre Mitwirkung! Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns auch beim nächsten Mal durch Ihre Teilnahme unterstützen.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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10 Thank-you Letter Raffle 2005, 2008 and 2010



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infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

HERZLICHEN GLÜCKWUNSCH !

Liebe .../Lieber ...,

wir freuen uns, Dir mitteilen zu können, dass Du zu den Gewinnern unserer
diesjährigen Verlosung gehörst.

Anbei senden wir Dir Deinen Gewinn, <Sachpreisbezeichnung>, und wünschen Dir
ganz viel Freude damit.

Bitte beachte: Es besteht kein Anspruch auf Barauszahlung.

Nochmals herzlichen Dank, dass Du mitgemacht hast! Wir würden uns sehr freuen,
wenn Du uns auch beim nächsten Mal durch Deine Teilnahme unterstützt.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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1.2 Fieldwork Measures

1 Letter after Mode-Switch PAPI Cohorts up to 2004



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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

<IF Switch auf Wunsch> wie von Ihnen gewünscht, übersenden wir Ihnen den Fragebogen der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“.

<IF vorübergehend abwesend> wir möchten Sie herzlich einladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Leider konnten wir Sie für ein persönliches Interview nicht erreichen, weshalb wir Ihnen mit diesem Schreiben den Fragebogen der Studie zusenden.

Wir bitten Sie herzlich, den Fragebogen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen auszufüllen und uns im beigefügten Umschlag zurückzusenden. Das Porto übernehmen selbstverständlich wir. Ihre Teilnahme ist natürlich freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Nachgang erhalten Sie dann das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro. Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmenden in diesem Jahr attraktive Preise.

Alternativ können Sie den Fragebogen auch online ausfüllen. Wenn Sie dies wünschen, erreichen Sie die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Sie können die Online-Befragung aber auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Für Rückfragen erreichen Sie uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten. Weitere Informationen zur Studie finden Sie unter **www.leben-in-deutschland.de**.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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2 Letter after Mode-Switch CAWI Cohorts up to 2004



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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wie von Ihnen gewünscht, senden wir Ihnen Ihre persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“.

Wir bitten Sie herzlich, die Fragen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen zu beantworten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Nachgang erhalten Sie dann das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro. Sie erreichen die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten. Falls Sie technische Probleme mit dem Fragebogen oder andere Rückfragen haben sollten, können Sie sich gerne an uns wenden. Nutzen Sie dazu bitte die angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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7704/SwCW_S/2022

3 Letter after Mode-Switch CAWI Cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010



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Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ..., Liebe Eltern,

wie gewünscht übermitteln wir die persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ für <Vorname>.

Wir bitten Dich, <Vorname>, herzlich, die Fragen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen zu beantworten. Selbstverständlich ist Deine Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Nachgang erhältst Du dann das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 5 Euro.

Du erreichst die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urllcawi>

Gib dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ kannst Du die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
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4 Follow-up Letter Cohorts up to 2004



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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor Kurzem haben wir Ihnen Unterlagen zugeschickt, damit Sie an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilnehmen können. Sollten Sie zwischenzeitig an der Befragung teilgenommen haben, betrachten Sie dieses Schreiben bitte als hinfällig.

Es kann ja unterschiedliche Gründe geben, warum Sie den Fragebogen noch nicht beantwortet haben oder ihn nicht vollständig abschließen konnten. Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Sie erneut um Ihre Teilnahme bitten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Anschluss an Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie ein Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro. Darüber hinaus verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen attraktive Preise.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urlocawi>

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<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Für den Fall, dass Sie den Fragebogen lieber in Papierform ausfüllen möchten, senden wir Ihnen diesen anbei. Bitte füllen Sie ihn aus und senden ihn an infas. Das Porto übernehmen selbstverständlich wir.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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5 Follow-up Letter Cohorts 2005, 2008 und 2010



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www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ..., liebe Eltern,

herzlichen Dank für Deine Bereitschaft, an der Befragung teilzunehmen. Falls Du schon teilgenommen hast, kannst Du diesen Brief ignorieren.

Es kann ja unterschiedliche Gründe geben, warum Du den Fragebogen noch nicht beantwortet hast oder ihn nicht vollständig abschließen konntest. Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Dich erneut um Deine Teilnahme bitten. Selbstverständlich ist Deine Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Anschluss an Deine Teilnahme erhältst Du ein Dankeschön in Höhe von 5 Euro. Darüber hinaus verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen attraktive Preise.

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Alternativ kannst Du die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Ein ganz großer Dank an Dich für Deine Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
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6 Refusal Conversion Letter Cohorts up to 2004



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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Sie eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Gerne möchten wir Ihnen die Möglichkeit geben die Fragen selbst auf Papier zu beantworten oder online auszufüllen. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und es werden alle Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes eingehalten. Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

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Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

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Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Für den Fall, dass Sie den Fragebogen lieber in Papierform ausfüllen möchten, senden wir Ihnen diesen anbei. Bitte füllen Sie ihn aus und senden ihn an infas. Das Porto übernehmen selbstverständlich wir.

Im Nachgang erhalten Sie dann das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro. Darüber hinaus verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen attraktive Preise.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Über Ihre Unterstützung würden wir uns freuen!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
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Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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7 Refusal Conversion Letter Cohorts up to 2004 with Incentive



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53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Sie dazu eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Wir wissen, dass es ganz unterschiedliche Gründe geben kann, warum Sie noch nicht teilnehmen oder den Fragebogen noch nicht vollständig beantworten konnten.

Ihre Teilnahme ist jedoch für uns sehr wichtig, denn nur wenn möglichst alle ausgewählten Haushalte und Personen mitmachen, kann ein repräsentatives Abbild der Lebenssituationen der Menschen in Deutschland ermittelt werden.

Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Sie daher darum bitten, möglichst **in den nächsten sieben Tagen** an der Befragung teilzunehmen. Die angekündigten **10 Euro** als kleines Dankeschön für die Teilnahme haben wir dem Anschreiben bereits vorab beigelegt.

Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten. Sollten Sie zwischenzeitig bereits teilgenommen haben, betrachten Sie dieses Schreiben bitte als hinfällig.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

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Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

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Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Für den Fall, dass Sie den Fragebogen lieber in Papierform ausfüllen möchten, finden Sie ihn anbei. Bitte füllen Sie diesen aus und senden ihn an uns zurück.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<qrcawi>



7704/Er_So_Sie_2022

8 Refusal Conversion Letter Cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ..., liebe Eltern,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Dich eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Da Du bislang noch nicht teilgenommen hast, möchten wir Dir die Möglichkeit geben die Fragen selbst online auszufüllen. Selbstverständlich ist Deine Teilnahme freiwillig und es werden alle Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes eingehalten.

Du erreichst die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urlocawi>

Gib dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ kannst Du die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Im Nachgang erhältst Du dann das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 5 Euro. Darüber hinaus verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen attraktive Preise.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Dir unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Über Deine Unterstützung würden wir uns freuen!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<qrcawi>

7704/KS-D/2022

9 Refusal Conversion Letter Cohorts up to 2005, 2008 and 2010 with Incentive



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ..., liebe Eltern,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Dich dazu eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Wir wissen, dass es ganz unterschiedliche Gründe geben kann, warum Du noch nicht teilnehmen oder den Fragebogen noch nicht vollständig beantworten konntest.

Deine Teilnahme ist jedoch für uns sehr wichtig, denn nur wenn möglichst alle ausgewählten Personen mitmachen, kann ein repräsentatives Abbild der Lebenssituationen der Menschen in Deutschland ermittelt werden.

Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Dich daher darum bitten, möglichst **in den nächsten sieben Tagen** an der Befragung teilzunehmen. Die angekündigten **5 Euro** als kleines Dankeschön für die Teilnahme haben wir dem Anschreiben bereits vorab beigelegt.

Selbstverständlich ist Deine Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten. Solltest Du zwischenzeitig bereits teilgenommen haben, betrachte dieses Schreiben bitte als hinfällig.

Du erreichst die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Gib dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ kannst Du die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Dir unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Deine Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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7704/Er_So_Du_2022

10 Combination Thank-you and Follow-up Letter



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

<IF NOT CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben.

<IF CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben – auch im Namen von <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer>.

Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung schon einmal die versprochenen 10 Euro.

Leider haben Sie noch nicht alle Fragen, die für Sie vorgesehen waren, beantwortet. Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie sich für die übrigen Fragen auch noch einmal Zeit nehmen.

Haben Sie die bisherigen Fragen auf Papier beantwortet? Dann beantworten Sie die übrigen Fragen bitte auch auf Papier und senden dieses an infas. Haben Sie hingegen online an der Befragung teilgenommen, beantworten Sie die übrigen Fragen bitte online.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<qrcawi>

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Unabhängig davon, ob Sie die restlichen Fragen noch beantworten, haben Sie sich durch Ihre Teilnahme einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Über das Ergebnis der Verlosung informieren wir Sie im Herbst dieses Jahres.

QR-Code
<qrcawi>



7704/DEr/2022

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden.
Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Damit wir Sie beim nächsten Mal wieder erreichen können, möchten wir Sie bitten,
uns über Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten zu informieren. Dazu können Sie folgende
Möglichkeiten nutzen:

- unser SOEP-Portal unter <URL> mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRD-BLOCK>
- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800 66 77 876

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

Seite 2

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>

11 Combination Thank-you and Follow-up Letter DRV Variant



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

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Leider haben Sie noch nicht alle Fragen, die für Sie vorgesehen waren, beantwortet. Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie sich für die übrigen Fragen auch noch einmal Zeit nehmen.

Haben Sie die bisherigen Fragen auf Papier beantwortet? Dann beantworten Sie die übrigen Fragen bitte auch auf Papier und senden dieses an infas. Haben Sie hingegen online an der Befragung teilgenommen, beantworten Sie die übrigen Fragen bitte online.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<qrcawi>

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Unabhängig davon, ob Sie die restlichen Fragen noch beantworten, haben Sie sich durch Ihre Teilnahme einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Über das Ergebnis der Verlosung informieren wir Sie im Herbst dieses Jahres.

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7704/Der_mR/2022

Wir danken Ihnen auch herzlich für Ihre Einwilligung zur Zuspiegelung von Rentenversicherungsdaten. Anbei finden Sie dazu zwei Exemplare einer Einverständniserklärung. Bitte unterzeichnen Sie der Vollständigkeit halber ein Exemplar davon und senden Sie uns dieses per portofreien Rückumschlag zurück. Das andere Exemplar verbleibt bei Ihnen.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Damit wir Sie beim nächsten Mal wieder erreichen können, möchten wir Sie bitten, uns über Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten zu informieren. Dazu können Sie folgende Möglichkeiten nutzen:

- unser SOEP-Portal unter <URL> mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWORD-BLOCK>
- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800 66 77 876

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

Seite 2

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>

12 Letter for Non-Contact Households



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor Kurzem haben wir Sie eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. „Leben in Deutschland“ ist die größte Langzeitstudie zur gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung in Deutschland.

Leider konnten wir Sie bisher nicht erreichen. Möglicherweise liegen uns Ihre aktuellen Kontaktdaten nicht vor. Wir wären Ihnen deshalb sehr dankbar, wenn Sie uns diese so bald wie möglich mitteilen könnten.

Dafür können Sie unser Online-Adress-Portal unter <URL> mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRDBLOCK> oder einfach den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite nutzen.

Sie können uns aber auch gerne unter der Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876 anrufen oder eine E-Mail an LiD@infas.de schreiben.

Als Dankeschön erhalten Sie nach der Teilnahme am Interview 10 Euro. Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmenden attraktive Preise.

Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und es werden alle Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes eingehalten. Weitere Informationen zur Studie finden Sie unter www.leben-in-deutschland.de.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Unterstützung!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin


Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>

7704/NE/2022

1.3 Further Documents

1 Data Protection Statement Panel A-Q



Erklärung zum Datenschutz

Nachfolgend erhalten Sie von uns die gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Informationen zum Datenschutz für die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“. Die vorliegende Erklärung beschreibt, wie wir personenbezogene Daten, die Sie uns im Rahmen Ihrer Teilnahme an der vorliegenden Studie bereitstellen, verarbeiten. Mit Ihrer Teilnahme an der Studie erklären Sie sich mit der hier beschriebenen Erklärung einverstanden. Wir bitten Sie diese Erklärung sorgfältig zu lesen.


Verantwortlich für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten sind:	
infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH Friedrich-Wilhelm-Straße 18 53113 Bonn	DIW Berlin Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP) Mohrenstraße 58 10117 Berlin

Bei der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ arbeitet das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP) des Deutschen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin) mit der infas GmbH zusammen. infas führt die Befragungen des SOEP im Auftrag des DIW Berlin durch. Beide Institute arbeiten gemäß den Bestimmungen der EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) und des Bundesdatenschutzgesetzes (BDSG) und tragen gemeinsam die datenschutzrechtliche Verantwortung für Ihre Daten.

Ziel und Zweck der Studie:
 Die Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ befasst sich jährlich mit Ihrer aktuellen Lebenssituation und deckt einen breiten Kanon an Themen ab. Sie dient als unabhängige Sozialforschungsstudie wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und ist international führend in der Qualität, Originalität, Aussagekraft, und Zuverlässigkeit der Forschungsarbeit.

Freiwilligkeit der Teilnahme:
 Ihre Teilnahme an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ ist freiwillig. Wenn Sie nicht daran teilnehmen oder die Teilnahme beenden möchten, entstehen Ihnen keine Nachteile. Ihre Einwilligung zur Teilnahme können Sie jederzeit ohne Angabe von Gründen und ohne weitere Konsequenzen mit Wirkung für die Zukunft widerrufen. Wir bitten Sie herzlich, mit Ihrer Teilnahme zum Gelingen dieser wichtigen wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung beizutragen.


Herkunft und Rechtsgrundlage der Verarbeitung der Kontakt- und Befragungsdaten:
 Die Kontaktdaten wurden 2021 durch die Kantar Deutschland GmbH an infas übermittelt. Rechtsgrundlage für die Einladung zur Teilnahme ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO, wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit bereits an der Studie teilgenommen haben, bzw. das öffentliche Interesse an dieser Studie gemäß Art. 6 Absatz 1 lit. e DSGVO, wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit noch nicht teilgenommen haben.
 Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten aus der Befragung (Ihrer Antworten) ist ebenfalls Ihre Einwilligung (Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a bzw. Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO) sowie unabhängig davon Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. j DSGVO i.V.m. § 27 Abs. 1 BDSG, weil zur Erfüllung des Forschungsauftrages ein berechtigtes Interesse an der Datenverarbeitung besteht.



Deutsches Institut für
Wirtschaftsforschung
Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP)

Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin
www.diw.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
Udo Wenzel
Budapester Str. 31
10787 Berlin
Udo.wenzel@agentia.de



infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
infas GmbH - Datenschutzbeauftragter
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Straße 18
53113 Bonn
datenschutz@infas.de

7704/2022

Umgang mit den Daten und Löschung:

Für den Umgang mit Ihren personenbezogenen Daten und den Angaben, die Sie beim Interview gemacht haben, gelten folgende Grundsätze:

- Die beim Interview erhobenen Daten (Ihre Antworten) werden getrennt von Ihrem Namen und Ihren Kontaktdaten unter Verwendung eines Pseudonyms (Codenummer) gespeichert, das auch bei Wiederholungsbefragungen verwendet wird.
- infas übermittelt die Ergebnisse der Befragungen pseudonymisiert, also ohne Ihre Kontaktdaten, an das DIW Berlin. Das DIW Berlin führt mit den Ergebnissen der Befragung Forschungsarbeiten durch. Außerdem gibt es sie an andere wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen und Personen – auch an solche in Drittländern, in denen die DSGVO und das BDSG nicht unmittelbar gelten - zu Forschungszwecken und für die universitäre Lehre weiter. Alle Auswertungen und Analysen werden ohne Bezug zu Ihrem Namen und Ihrer Anschrift vorgenommen, die gewonnenen Informationen werden ausschließlich in anonymisierter Form dargestellt.
- Das DIW Berlin hat infas damit beauftragt, die Umfragen in den kommenden Jahren durchzuführen. Ihre Kontaktdaten werden bei infas aufbewahrt, um Sie später im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung noch einmal kontaktieren und befragen zu können. Das DIW Berlin ist im Rahmen der gemeinsamen Datenschutzverantwortung ebenfalls berechtigt, die Kontaktdaten zu speichern und zu verarbeiten. Das DIW Berlin behält es sich für den Fall einer Beendigung der Zusammenarbeit mit infas vor, zum Zweck der Fortsetzung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ ein anderes Institut zu beauftragen und diesem dann die Kontaktdaten auf vertraglicher Basis zu übermitteln. Nach Auslauf der Förderung des SOEP werden Ihre Kontaktdaten unwiederbringlich gelöscht.
- Für die Postversendungen an Sie, für Adressrecherchen und bei der elektronischen Erfassung von Papierfragebögen setzt infas Auftragsverarbeiter ein. Sie können sicher sein, dass sowohl infas als auch das DIW Berlin Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nur an diese Dienstleister, außerdem an die Interviewerinnen und Interviewer, die die Befragungen durchführen und gegebenenfalls an ein nachfolgendes Umfrageinstitut (siehe vorhergehenden Punkt) weitergeben.

Ihre Rechte gemäß Art. 13 und 14 DSGVO:

Im Hinblick auf Ihre personenbezogenen Daten können Sie bis zur Löschung der Kontaktdaten bei Projektabschluss gegenüber infas oder dem DIW Berlin jederzeit die folgenden Rechte geltend machen:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| – Auskunftsrecht | Art. 15 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Berichtigung | Art. 16 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Löschung („Recht auf Vergessenwerden“) | Art. 17 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung | Art. 18 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit | Art. 20 DSGVO |

Zur Kontaktaufnahme nutzen Sie bitte die auf der Vorderseite genannten Kontaktmöglichkeiten.

Außerdem haben Sie gemäß Art. 77 DSGVO ein Beschwerderecht bei einer Datenschutz-Aufsichtsbehörde. Sie können Ihre Beschwerde sowohl bei der Aufsichtsbehörde im Bundesland Ihres Wohnsitzes oder Arbeitsplatzes als auch bei der für den Verantwortlichen im jeweiligen Bundesland zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde erheben. Auf Ihre Anfrage stellen wir Ihnen die datenschutzrechtlichen Vereinbarungen zwischen dem DIW Berlin und infas gerne zur Verfügung.

2 Data Protection Statement Panel M1, M2, M7



Erklärung zum Datenschutz

Nachfolgend erhalten Sie von uns die gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Informationen zum Datenschutz für die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“. Die vorliegende Erklärung beschreibt, wie wir personenbezogene Daten, die Sie uns im Rahmen Ihrer Teilnahme an der vorliegenden Studie bereitstellen, verarbeiten. Mit Ihrer Teilnahme an der Studie erklären Sie sich mit der hier beschriebenen Erklärung einverstanden. Wir bitten Sie diese Erklärung sorgfältig zu lesen.

Verantwortlich für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten sind:

infas	DIW Berlin	IAB
Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH Friedrich-Wilhelm-Straße 18 53113 Bonn	Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP) Mohrenstraße 58 10117 Berlin	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung Regensburger Str. 104 90478 Nürnberg

Bei der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ arbeitet das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP) des Deutschen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin) mit der infas GmbH zusammen. infas führt die Befragungen des SOEP im Auftrag des DIW Berlin durch. Beide Institute arbeiten gemäß den Bestimmungen der EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) und des Bundesdatenschutzgesetzes (BDSG) und tragen gemeinsam die datenschutzrechtliche Verantwortung für Ihre Daten.

Ziel und Zweck der Studie:
Die Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ befasst sich jährlich mit Ihrer aktuellen Lebenssituation und deckt einen breiten Kanon an Themen ab. Sie dient als unabhängige Sozialforschungsstudie wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und ist international führend in der Qualität, Originalität, Aussagekraft, und Zuverlässigkeit der Forschungsarbeit.

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Herkunft Ihrer Kontaktdaten, Rechtsgrundlage der Verarbeitung:
Die Kontaktdaten wurden 2021 durch die Kantar Deutschland GmbH an infas übermittelt. Rechtsgrundlage für die Einladung zur Teilnahme ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO, wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit bereits an der Studie teilgenommen haben, bzw. das öffentliche Interesse an dieser Studie gemäß Art. 6 Absatz 1 lit. e DSGVO, wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit noch nicht teilgenommen haben. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten aus der Befragung (Ihrer Antworten) ist ebenfalls Ihre Einwilligung (Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a bzw. Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO) sowie unabhängig davon Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. j DSGVO i.V.m. § 27 Abs. 1 BDSG, weil zur Erfüllung des Forschungsauftrages ein berechtigtes Interesse an der Datenverarbeitung besteht.



Deutsches Institut für
Wirtschaftsforschung
Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP)

Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin
www.diw.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
Udo Wenzel
Budapester Str. 31
10787 Berlin
Udo.wenzel@agentia.de



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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
infas GmbH - Datenschutzbeauftragter
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Straße 18
53113 Bonn
datenschutz@infas.de



Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und
Berufsforschung
Regensburger Str. 104
90478 Nürnberg
www.iab.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
Dr. Parvati Trübsetz
Regensburger Str. 104
90478 Nürnberg
parvati.truebsetz@iab.de

7704/DS-M/2022

Umgang mit den Daten und Löschung:

Für den Umgang mit Ihren personenbezogenen Daten und den Angaben, die Sie beim Interview gemacht haben, gelten folgende Grundsätze:

- Die beim Interview erhobenen Daten (Ihre Antworten) werden getrennt von Ihrem Namen und Ihren Kontaktdaten unter Verwendung eines Pseudonyms (Codenummer) gespeichert, das auch bei Wiederholungsbefragungen verwendet wird.
- infas übermittelt die Ergebnisse der Befragungen pseudonymisiert, also ohne Ihre Kontaktdaten, an das DIW Berlin. Das DIW Berlin führt mit den Ergebnissen der Befragung Forschungsarbeiten durch. Außerdem gibt es sie an andere wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen und Personen – auch an solche in Drittländern, in denen die DSGVO und das BDSG nicht unmittelbar gelten - zu Forschungszwecken und für die universitäre Lehre weiter. Alle Auswertungen und Analysen werden ohne Bezug zu Ihrem Namen und Ihrer Anschrift vorgenommen, die gewonnenen Informationen werden ausschließlich in anonymisierter Form dargestellt.
- Das DIW Berlin hat infas damit beauftragt, die Umfragen in den kommenden Jahren durchzuführen. Ihre Kontaktdaten werden bei infas aufbewahrt, um Sie später im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung noch einmal kontaktieren und befragen zu können. Das DIW Berlin ist im Rahmen der gemeinsamen Datenschutzverantwortung ebenfalls berechtigt, die Kontaktdaten zu speichern und zu verarbeiten. Das DIW Berlin behält es sich für den Fall einer Beendigung der Zusammenarbeit mit infas vor, zum Zweck der Fortsetzung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ ein anderes Institut zu beauftragen und diesem dann die Kontaktdaten auf vertraglicher Basis zu übermitteln. Nach Auslauf der Förderung des SOEP werden Ihre Kontaktdaten unwiederbringlich gelöscht.
- Für die Postversendungen an Sie, für Adressrecherchen und bei der elektronischen Erfassung von Papierfragebögen setzt infas Auftragsverarbeiter ein. Sie können sicher sein, dass sowohl infas als auch das DIW Berlin Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nur an diese Dienstleister, außerdem an die Interviewerinnen und Interviewer, die die Befragungen durchführen und gegebenenfalls an ein nachfolgendes Umfrageinstitut (siehe vorhergehenden Punkt) weitergeben.

Ihre Rechte gemäß Art. 13 und 14 DSGVO:

Im Hinblick auf Ihre personenbezogenen Daten können Sie bis zur Löschung der Kontaktdaten bei Projektabschluss gegenüber infas oder dem DIW Berlin jederzeit die folgenden Rechte geltend machen:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| – Auskunftsrecht | Art. 15 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Berichtigung | Art. 16 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Löschung („Recht auf Vergessenwerden“) | Art. 17 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung | Art. 18 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit | Art. 20 DSGVO |

Zur Kontaktaufnahme nutzen Sie bitte die auf der Vorderseite genannten Kontaktmöglichkeiten.

Außerdem haben Sie gemäß Art. 77 DSGVO ein Beschwerderecht bei einer Datenschutz-Aufsichtsbehörde. Sie können Ihre Beschwerde sowohl bei der Aufsichtsbehörde im Bundesland Ihres Wohnsitzes oder Arbeitsplatzes als auch bei der für den Verantwortlichen im jeweiligen Bundesland zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde erheben. Auf Ihre Anfrage stellen wir Ihnen die datenschutzrechtlichen Vereinbarungen zwischen dem DIW Berlin und infas gerne zur Verfügung.

3 Data Protection Statement Refreshment Sample R



Erklärung zum Datenschutz

Nachfolgend erhalten Sie von uns die gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Informationen zum Datenschutz für die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“. Die vorliegende Erklärung beschreibt, wie wir personenbezogene Daten, die Sie uns im Rahmen Ihrer Teilnahme an der vorliegenden Studie bereitstellen, verarbeiten. Mit Ihrer Teilnahme an der Studie erklären Sie sich mit der hier beschriebenen Erklärung einverstanden. Wir bitten Sie, diese Erklärung sorgfältig zu lesen.

Verantwortlich für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten sind:

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24 53113 Bonn	DIW Berlin Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP) Mohrenstraße 58 10117 Berlin
--	---

Bei der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ arbeitet das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP) des Deutschen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin) mit der infas GmbH zusammen. infas führt die Befragungen des SOEP im Auftrag des DIW Berlin durch. Beide Institute arbeiten gemäß den Bestimmungen der EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) und des Bundesdatenschutzgesetzes (BDSG) und tragen gemeinsam die datenschutzrechtliche Verantwortung für Ihre Daten.

Ziel und Zweck der Studie:
 Die Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ befasst sich jährlich mit Ihrer aktuellen Lebenssituation und deckt ein breites Themengebiet ab. Sie dient als unabhängige Sozialforschungsstudie wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und ist international führend in der Qualität, Originalität, Aussagekraft, und Zuverlässigkeit der Forschungsarbeit.

Freiwilligkeit der Teilnahme:
 Ihre Teilnahme an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ ist freiwillig. Wenn Sie nicht daran teilnehmen oder die Teilnahme beenden möchten, entstehen Ihnen keine Nachteile. Ihre Einwilligung zur Teilnahme können Sie jederzeit ohne Angabe von Gründen und ohne weitere Konsequenzen mit Wirkung für die Zukunft widerrufen. Wir bitten Sie herzlich, mit Ihrer Teilnahme zum Gelingen dieser wichtigen wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung beizutragen.

Herkunft und Rechtsgrundlage der Verarbeitung der Kontakt- und Befragungsdaten:
 Die Studie liegt im öffentlichen Interesse. Der Name und die Adresse eines Haushaltsmitglieds wurden daher auf Basis von §46 des Bundesmeldegesetzes durch Ihre Gemeinde an infas übermittelt. Diese Person wurde unter allen von 1948 bis 2004 geborenen Einwohnern zufällig aus dem Melderegister Ihrer Gemeinde für die Teilnahme ausgewählt. Die Gemeinde nimmt damit weder zum Forschungsprojekt noch zu diesem oder möglichen weiteren Schreiben inhaltlich Stellung. Wenn diese zufällig ausgewählte Person Angaben zu weiteren Haushaltsmitgliedern macht, wird infas auch weitere Haushaltsmitglieder zur Teilnahme an der Studie einladen.

Die Einladung zur Studie erfolgt gemäß Art. 6 Abs. 1e DSGVO im öffentlichen Interesse. Ihre Teilnahme am Interview ist freiwillig und basiert auf Ihrem Einverständnis gemäß Art. 6 Abs. 1a DSGVO. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten aus der Befragung (Ihrer Antworten) ist ebenfalls Ihre Einwilligung (Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a bzw. Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO) sowie



Deutsches Institut für
Wirtschaftsforschung
Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP)

Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin
www.diw.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
Udo Wenzel
Budapester Str. 31
10787 Berlin
Udo.wenzel@agentia.de



infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
infas GmbH - Datenschutzbeauftragter
Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24
53113 Bonn
datenschutz@infas.de

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unabhängig davon Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. j DSGVO i.V.m. § 27 Abs. 1 BDSG, weil zur Erfüllung des Forschungsauftrages ein berechtigtes Interesse an der Datenverarbeitung besteht.

Umgang mit den Daten und Löschung:

Für den Umgang mit Ihren personenbezogenen Daten und den Angaben, die Sie beim Interview gemacht haben, gelten folgende Grundsätze:

- Die beim Interview erhobenen Daten (Ihre Antworten) werden getrennt von Ihrem Namen und Ihren Kontaktdaten unter Verwendung eines Pseudonyms (Codenummer) gespeichert, das auch bei Wiederholungsbefragungen verwendet wird.
- infas übermittelt die Ergebnisse der Befragungen pseudonymisiert, also ohne Ihre Kontaktdaten, an das DIW Berlin. Das DIW Berlin führt mit den Ergebnissen der Befragung Forschungsarbeiten durch. Außerdem gibt es sie an andere wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen und Personen – auch an solche in Drittländern, in denen die DSGVO und das BDSG nicht unmittelbar gelten - zu Forschungszwecken und für die universitäre Lehre weiter. Alle Auswertungen und Analysen werden ohne Bezug zu Ihrem Namen und Ihrer Anschrift vorgenommen, die gewonnenen Informationen werden ausschließlich in anonymisierter Form dargestellt.
- Das DIW Berlin hat infas damit beauftragt, die Umfragen in den kommenden Jahren durchzuführen. Ihre Kontaktdaten werden bei infas aufbewahrt, um Sie später im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung noch einmal kontaktieren und befragen zu können. Das DIW Berlin ist im Rahmen der gemeinsamen Datenschutzverantwortung ebenfalls berechtigt, die Kontaktdaten zu speichern und zu verarbeiten. Das DIW Berlin behält es sich für den Fall einer Beendigung der Zusammenarbeit mit infas vor, zum Zweck der Fortsetzung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ ein anderes Institut zu beauftragen und diesem dann die Kontaktdaten auf vertraglicher Basis zu übermitteln. Nach Auslauf der Förderung des SOEP werden Ihre Kontaktdaten unwiederbringlich gelöscht.
- Für die Postversendungen an Sie, für Adressrecherchen und bei der elektronischen Erfassung von Papierfragebögen setzt infas Auftragsverarbeiter ein. Sie können sicher sein, dass sowohl infas als auch das DIW Berlin Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nur an diese Dienstleister, außerdem an die Interviewerinnen und Interviewer, die die Befragungen durchführen und gegebenenfalls an ein nachfolgendes Umfrageinstitut (siehe vorhergehenden Punkt) weitergeben.

Ihre Rechte gemäß Art. 13 und 14 DSGVO:

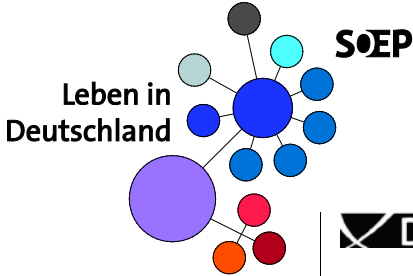
Im Hinblick auf Ihre personenbezogenen Daten können Sie bis zur Löschung der Kontaktdaten bei Projektabschluss gegenüber infas oder dem DIW Berlin jederzeit die folgenden Rechte geltend machen:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| – Auskunftsrecht | Art. 15 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Berichtigung | Art. 16 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Löschung („Recht auf Vergessenwerden“) | Art. 17 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung | Art. 18 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit | Art. 20 DSGVO |

Zur Kontaktaufnahme nutzen Sie bitte die auf der Vorderseite genannten Kontaktmöglichkeiten.

Außerdem haben Sie gemäß Art. 77 DSGVO ein Beschwerderecht bei einer Datenschutzaufsichtsbehörde. Sie können Ihre Beschwerde sowohl bei der Aufsichtsbehörde im Bundesland Ihres Wohnsitzes oder Arbeitsplatzes als auch bei der für den Verantwortlichen im jeweiligen Bundesland zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde erheben. Auf Ihre Anfrage stellen wir Ihnen die datenschutzrechtlichen Vereinbarungen zwischen dem DIW Berlin und infas gerne zur Verfügung.

4 Data Protection Statement Refreshment Sample M8b



Data Protection Statement

In the following, we provide information on the data protection policy of the study “Living in Germany” as mandated by law. This statement describes how we process the personal information you provide us as a participant in this survey. By taking part in this survey, you are declaring your consent to the data protection policy described below. We ask that you read this statement carefully.

The Institutes Responsible for Processing Your Data:

infas	DIW Berlin	IAB
Institute for Applied Social Sciences Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24 53113 Bonn	German Institute for Economic Research Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) Mohrenstr. 58 10117 Berlin	Institute for Employment Research Regensburger Str. 104 90478 Nuremberg


The Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) works with the infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences on the study “Living in Germany.” infas conducts the survey interviews on behalf of DIW Berlin. The institutes operate in accordance with the provisions of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU-GDPR) and the German Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG) and share responsibility for your data under data protection law.

Purposes and Aims of the Study:
 The study “Living in Germany” takes an annual look at your current living situation and covers a wide range of topics. It is an independent social research study serving scientific purposes and is one of the leading studies of its kind internationally in terms of the quality, originality, significance, and reliability of the research.

Voluntary Participation:
 Your participation in “Living in Germany” is completely voluntary. There will be no negative consequences for you if you choose not to participate or if you decide to stop participating later. You may, at any time, revoke your consent to participate in the future, without giving reasons and without any further consequences. We sincerely hope that you will take part in this study. By doing so, you will be contributing to the success of this important scientific project.

Source of Your Contact Details and Legal Basis for Processing Your Data:
 The study is in the public interest. To conduct this study, the name and address of a household member were randomly selected from IAB data using a statistical random procedure. The addresses were transmitted to infas by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) of the Federal Employment Agency on the basis of a data protection permit from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs according to the Social Security Code (SGB X, paragraph 75).


If this randomly selected person provides information on further household members, infas will also invite further household members to participate in the study. The invitation to the study according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, article 6, paragraph 1 (e)) is in public interest. Your participation in the interview is voluntary and based on your consent, pursuant to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, article 6, paragraph 1 (a)).



German Institute for Economic Research
 Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)

Mohrenstr. 58
 10117 Berlin
 www.diw.de


Data Protection Officer:
 Udo Wenzel
 Budapester Str. 31
 10787 Berlin
 udo.wenzel@agentia.de



infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences

Postfach 240101
 53154 Bonn
 Tel. 0800/66 77 876
 LiD@infas.de
 www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Data Protection Officer:
 infas GmbH - Data Protection Officer
 Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24
 53113 Bonn
 datenschutz@infas.de



Institute for Employment Research
 Regensburger Str. 104
 90478 Nuremberg
 www.iab.de

Data Protection Officer:
 Dr. Parvati Trübswetter
 Regensburger Str. 104
 90478 Nuremberg
 parvati.truebswetter@iab.de

7704/DS-M8b-EN/2022

5 Study Flyer Panel



Datenschutz

Ihre Daten sind sicher

Ohne das Vertrauen der Teilnehmenden in den sorgfältigen Umgang mit ihren Daten, wäre die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ nicht möglich. Deswegen werden Ihre Daten ausschließlich anonymisiert analysiert.

So wird zuverlässig verhindert, dass einzelne Befragte anhand personenbezogener Daten oder ihrer Antworten identifiziert werden können. Die sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung ist ausschließlich an Ergebnissen zu Gruppen (Gesamtbevölkerung, Frauen, Senioren, Erwerbstätige usw.) interessiert und nicht an einzelnen Personen. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig.

Kontakt

Haben Sie noch Fragen?

infas
infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LID@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de





Dankeschön

Als Dankeschön für Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie nach dem Interview 10 Euro per Post. Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen Teilnehmenden 351 Preise. Die Gewinner und Gewinnerinnen werden nach der Auslosung am 30.11.2022 von uns benachrichtigt. Auf folgende Preise können Sie sich freuen:

- 2 MacBook Air
- 2 Lenovo Yoga 7 2-in-1 Notebook
- 2 ROBOROCK S7+ Saugroboter
- 5 Apple Watch Series 7
- 5 Samsung Galaxy Watch 4
- 5 Philips Kaffeevollautomat
- 20 Sonos One Smart Speaker
- 20 AirPods
- 20 Galaxy Buds2
- 20 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 100 €
- 50 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 50 €
- 100 INU Power Bank
- 100 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 20 €


Bitte beachten Sie: Es besteht kein Anspruch auf Barauszahlung.



Unsere Befragung 2022



infas

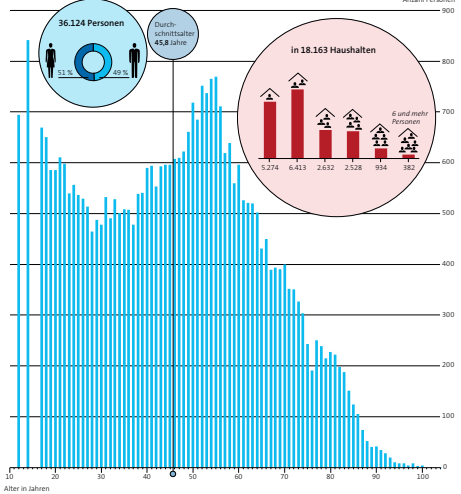


Studienprobe

Sie sind ein Teil von „Leben in Deutschland“

Gemeinsam mit Ihnen nehmen über 36.000 Menschen regelmäßig an unserer Studie teil. Sie und alle anderen Teilnehmenden machen es durch die Beantwortung unserer Fragen möglich, dass ein detailliertes und repräsentatives Bild von den unterschiedlichen Lebenssituationen in unserer Gesellschaft entsteht. Dabei werden alle Teile der Bevölkerung berücksichtigt, zum Beispiel sehr junge, mittelalte, aber auch hochaltrige Menschen.

51 Prozent aller Menschen, die unsere Studie regelmäßig unterstützen, sind Frauen, 49 Prozent Männer. Sie leben bundesweit in insgesamt 18.136 Haushalten. In den meisten Haushalten, nämlich in 6.413, leben sie zu zweit. In 5.274 Haushalten wohnen Singles. Es nehmen aber auch 382 Haushalte teil, in denen sechs oder mehr Menschen unter einem Dach zu Hause sind. Um die Situation von Kindern unterschiedlichen Alters zu berücksichtigen, werden deren Eltern befragt. In ausgewählten Jahrgänge kommen aber auch die Kinder und Jugendlichen selbst zu Wort. So zählen aktuell insgesamt 695 Teilnehmende mit 12 Jahren zu den Jüngsten unserer Studie. Dagegen sind 1.561 Personen älter als 80 Jahre. Und sechs unserer Befragten konnten sogar schon ihren 100. Geburtstag feiern.




36.124 Personen
Durchschnittsalter: 45,8 Jahre

in 18.163 Haushalten

Haushaltsgröße	Anzahl Haushalte
1 Person	5.274
2 Personen	6.413
3 Personen	2.632
4 Personen	2.528
5 Personen	984
6 und mehr Personen	382

Anzahl Personen

Alter in Jahren



Ergebnisse

So entwickelt sich unsere Gesellschaft

Wie steht es um die Chancen auf gute Bildung und Arbeit? Wie geht es weiter nach dem Eintritt in die Rente? Und wie wirkt sich die Lebenssituation der Menschen auf Ihre Zufriedenheit und Ihre Gesundheit aus? Das sind nur einige der vielen Fragen, zu denen Forschende dank Ihrer Teilnahme bei „Leben in Deutschland“ laufend neue Erkenntnisse gewinnen.

Auf unserer Website stellen wir sie Ihnen vor:
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Studienteilnehmende

Jeder und jede einzelne zählt

In unserer Studie werden auch Stimmen gehört, die sich sonst nur wenig zu Wort melden. Jeder Haushalt, dessen Mitglieder seit Jahren oder sogar Jahrzehnten regelmäßig teilnehmen, trägt dazu bei, dass die Ergebnisse aus „Leben in Deutschland“ eine einzigartige Qualität haben. Dafür brauchen wir Ihr Engagement jedes Jahr aufs Neue.

Blieben Sie uns treu!

6 Study Flyer Refreshment Samples



Datenschutz
Ihre Daten sind sicher

Ohne das Vertrauen der Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer in den sorgfältigen Umgang mit Ihren Daten, wäre die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ nicht möglich. Deswegen werden Ihre Daten ausschließlich anonymisiert analysiert.

So wird zuverlässig verhindert, dass einzelne Befragte anhand personenbezogener Daten oder ihrer Antworten identifiziert werden können. Die sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung ist ausschließlich an Ergebnissen zu Gruppen (Gesamtbevölkerung, Frauen, Senioren, Erwerbstätige usw.) interessiert und nicht an einzelnen Personen.

Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig.



Dankeschön

Unter allen Teilnehmenden werden in diesem Jahr 351 attraktive Preise verlost. Die Gewinner und Gewinnerinnen werden nach der Auslosung am 30.01.2023 von uns benachrichtigt.

Auf folgende Preise können Sie sich freuen:

- 2 MacBook Air
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- 2 ROBOTCUP® 3+ Saugroboter
- 5 Apple Watch Series 7
- 5 Samsung Galaxy Watch 4
- 5 Philips Kaffeevollautomat
- 20 Sonos One Smart Speaker
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- 20 Galaxy Buds2
- 20 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 100 €
- 50 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 50 €
- 100 INIU Power Bank
- 100 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 20 €

Bitte beachten Sie: Es besteht kein Anspruch auf Barauszahlung.



Informationen zur Studie 2022



Kontakt
Haben Sie noch Fragen?

infas
infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LID@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de



7704/2022/02



Die Befragung
Die größte Langzeitstudie zu den gesellschaftlichen Entwicklungen in Deutschland

Jedes Jahr werden für „Leben in Deutschland“ mehr als 30.000 Menschen zu ihrer Lebenssituation und ihren Einstellungen befragt. Forscherinnen und Forscher aus der ganzen Welt werten die Studie kontinuierlich aus und liefern so gesicherte Grundlagen für politische Entscheidungen. Durchgeführt wird die Studie seit 1984, gefördert wird sie vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) und den Bundesländern.

Ablauf der Befragung
So geht es weiter

In den kommenden Wochen wird eine Interviewerin/ein Interviewer von infas Kontakt mit Ihnen aufnehmen, um einen passenden Termin für das Gespräch zu vereinbaren. Sie können sich persönlich oder telefonisch interviewen lassen oder die Fragen eigenständig online beantworten. Wenn Sie Fragen an uns haben, hilft Ihnen gerne Ihre Interviewerin/Ihr Interviewer weiter. Oder Sie melden sich unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten direkt bei infas.

Ergebnisse
So entwickelt sich unsere Gesellschaft

Wie steht es um die Chancen auf gute Schulbildung und eine erfüllende Arbeit? Wie geht es weiter nach dem Eintritt in die Rente? Und wie wirkt sich die Lebenssituation der Menschen auf Ihre Zufriedenheit und Ihre Gesundheit aus? Das sind nur einige der vielen Fragen, zu denen Forschende dank Ihrer Teilnahme bei „Leben in Deutschland“ laufend neue Erkenntnisse gewinnen.

Auf unserer Website stellen wir Ihnen diese vor:
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Hygiene
Unser Hygienekonzept

Die Interviewerinnen und Interviewer von infas achten bei einem Besuch bei Ihnen auf die allgemeinen Hygienemaßnahmen.

Sollte unsere Interviewerin/ unser Interviewer erkranken, kann es zu kurzfristigen Terminabsagen bzw. -verschiebungen kommen. Wir bitten auch Sie Termine abzusagen, wenn Sie sich in angeordneter Quarantäne befinden, sich Erkältungssymptome abzeichnen oder Sie sich krank fühlen.

Weitere Informationen zu unserem Hygienekonzept finden Sie auf unserer Website:
www.leben-in-deutschland.de



Auswahl der Haushalte und Personen
Jeder und jede Einzelne zählt

Die Teilnahme an unserer Studie ist immer freiwillig. Aber nur wenn möglichst viele zufällig ausgewählte Haushalte und Personen mitmachen, kann ein detailliertes und repräsentatives Bild von den unterschiedlichen Lebenssituationen der Menschen in Deutschland entstehen. So werden auch Stimmen gehört, die sich sonst nur wenig zu Wort melden. Jeder Haushalt, dessen Mitglieder an der Studie teilnehmen, trägt dazu bei, dass die Ergebnisse aus „Leben in Deutschland“ eine einzigartige Qualität aufweisen. Dafür brauchen wir Sie. Denn jeder und jede Einzelne zählt.



infas

7 Hygiene Flyer



Abstand halten



Hygiene beachten



Maske tragen

infas

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
www.infas.de

7704/2022

Haben Sie noch weitere Fragen?
Dann erreichen Sie uns unter der kostenfreien Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876 oder schreiben Sie an LID@infas.de.

Weitere Informationen finden Sie auch auf www.leben-in-deutschland.de.





Wichtige Information zum Umgang unserer Interviewerinnen und Interviewer mit Corona



Unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer nehmen mit Ihnen Kontakt auf, um ein Interviewgespräch zu führen.

Um eine mögliche Verbreitung und Gefährdung auszuschließen, sind unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer intensiv auf alle Verhaltensmaßnahmen entsprechend der aktuellen behördlichen Vorgaben zum Thema Corona geschult.

Nachfolgend beschriebene Verhaltensregeln und Vorgehensweisen sind Voraussetzung für die Durchführung unserer Interviews.

Sie erhalten beim Besuch ein Hygieneset bestehend aus:

- medizinische Einwegmaske
- Einweghandschuhe
- Desinfektionsgel
- Desinfektionstuch

Abstand halten

Achten Sie gemeinsam auf einen Mindestabstand von 1,5 Metern während des Besuchs. Versuchen Sie einen geeigneten Raum für das Interviewgespräch zur Verfügung zu stellen, der ausreichend vor, nach und möglichst auch während des Besuchs gelüftet werden sollte. Die Anwesenheit weiterer Personen in dem Raum sollte vermieden werden. Verzichten Sie auf Handschütteln oder andere Berührungen.

Hygiene beachten

Achten Sie auf Hygiene beim Husten und Niesen (Taschentuch benutzen oder in die Armbeuge). Für den Fall, dass Geräte oder Stifte übergeben werden, sollten diese mit einem Flächendesinfektionstuch gereinigt werden. Unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer halten ein Hygieneset für Sie bereit.

Maske tragen

Unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer tragen eine Mund-Nasen-Bedeckung, wenn sie an Ihrer Haustür klingeln. Sie sind angewiesen diese während des gesamten Besuchs in Ihrem Haushalt zu tragen. Auch Sie und alle anderen anwesenden Personen müssen während des Besuchs eine Maske tragen.

Aufgrund der täglichen Beobachtung des Infektionsgeschehens und der aktuellen Lage vor Ort kann es zu kurzfristigen Terminabsagen bzw. -verschiebungen kommen. Wir bitten auch Sie Termine abzusagen, wenn Sie sich in angeordneter Quarantäne befinden, sich Erkältungssymptome abzeichnen oder Sie sich krank fühlen. Zum Schutz Ihrer eigenen und der Sicherheit weiterer Befragungspersonen sind unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer angewiesen, die Gegebenheiten vor Ort persönlich einzuschätzen und Besuche gegebenenfalls abzubrechen.

8 Information Sheet for Record Linkage of DRV data



Teilnehmerinformation zur Studie „Leben in Deutschland“

Sehr geehrte Studienteilnehmerin! Sehr geehrter Studienteilnehmer!

Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie unsere große Studie unterstützen und sich bereit erklärt haben, dass wir Daten aus Ihrem Rentenversicherungskonto an Ihre Interviewdaten aus der Befragung „Leben in Deutschland“ zusammenführen und anonym speichern.

Um welche Informationen geht es?

Hier handelt es sich um Informationen zu Ihrem Versicherungsverlauf bei der Deutschen Rentenversicherung. Dies sind Angaben zum beitragspflichtigen Entgelt, Zeiten der Erwerbstätigkeit oder Erwerbslosigkeit (z.B. auf Grund von Arbeitslosigkeit) und zur Höhe Ihres Rentenanspruchs nach heutigem Stand. Für uns sind hierbei alle Interviewteilernehmerinnen und -teilnehmer gleich wichtig, auch wenn sie lediglich vorübergehend Beiträge zur gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung geleistet haben.

Das Datenschutzgesetz setzt für die Verbindung der Sozialversicherungsdaten mit Ihren Befragungsdaten Ihre schriftliche Einwilligung voraus, welche selbstverständlich freiwillig ist. Sie kann auch jederzeit widerrufen werden.

Daher bitten wir Sie, die Einverständniserklärung auszufüllen, zu unterschreiben und an uns zurückzugeben. Die Kopie der Einverständniserklärung ist für Ihre Unterlagen bestimmt.

Alle datenschutzrechtlichen Bestimmungen werden eingehalten, d.h. Ihre Anonymität bleibt vollkommen gewahrt.

Ihre Angaben in der beiliegenden Einwilligung werden an die Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund weitergegeben. Danach werden die Daten bei der infas GmbH gelöscht. Die anonymisierten Daten der Deutschen Rentenversicherung (s.o.) werden dann vom Forschungsdatenzentrum der Deutschen Rentenversicherung (FDZ-RV) ohne Ihre persönlichen Angaben und ohne die Versicherungsnummer für wissenschaftlich Forschende bereitgestellt und auf Antrag übermittelt. Die Wissenschaftler und Wissenschaftlerinnen können diese Daten mit den ebenfalls anonymisierten Befragungsdaten des SOEP über eine eigenständige Identifikationsnummer verbinden. Diese Identifikationsnummer erlaubt keine Rückschlüsse auf Ihre Person oder Ihre Sozialversicherungsnummer. Die Auswertung der Daten erfolgt anonym und ausschließlich zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken.

Übrigens: Die Rentensachbearbeiter(innen), die Ihre Anfragen oder Rentenanträge bearbeiten werden, erfahren nichts über Ihre Teilnahme an diesem Projekt. Ihre Teilnahme oder Nichtteilnahme wirkt sich somit keinesfalls auf die Bearbeitung von Anträgen oder Ihre Rente aus.

Sollten Sie Rückfragen haben oder weitere Informationen benötigen, können Sie sich gerne schriftlich oder an Werktagen zwischen 8 und 16 Uhr auch telefonisch an die kostenfreie Rufnummer 0800/66 77 876 beim infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH in Bonn wenden. Oder Sie schreiben an LiD@infas.de. Informationen finden Sie auch im Internet unter www.leben-in-deutschland.de.

Wenn Sie mit der dargestellten Übermittlung und Nutzung der genannten Daten einverstanden sind, unterschreiben Sie bitte die beigefügten Einverständniserklärungen. Dieses Merkblatt verbleibt bei Ihnen.

Wir bedanken uns im Voraus sehr herzlich für Ihre Unterstützung und Mitarbeit!



Deutsches Institut für
Wirtschaftsforschung
Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP)

Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin
www.diw.de



infas Institut für angewandte
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53154 Bonn
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2 SOEP-REF

2.1 Advance Letter and Thank-you Letter

1 Advance Letter



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Bonn, 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

für unsere Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ beginnt die spannendste Zeit des Jahres – der Start der Befragungen. Wir laden Sie auch dieses Jahr wieder ganz herzlich ein, mit dabei zu sein.

Mitmachen lohnt sich...

... für Sie persönlich.

Als **kleines Dankeschön** für Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie von uns nach dem Interview **10 Euro** per Post. Zusätzlich **verlosen** wir auch dieses Jahr wieder unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen **attraktive Preise**.

..., weil Sie uns Ihre Geschichte erzählen können.

Nur durch Ihre Erfahrungen haben wir viel über die Lebenssituation der Geflüchteten hierzulande erfahren. So wurden viele politische Entscheidungen beeinflusst.

Ihre Geschichte ist uns wichtig, selbst wenn nichts Neues passiert ist.

Sie können Ihre Geschichte dem Interviewer von infas erzählen, der sich in den kommenden Tagen bei Ihnen meldet.

Damit der Interviewer Sie erreichen kann, teilen Sie uns Ihre Telefonnummer und gerne auch Ihre E-Mailadresse über unser Online-Adress-Portal mit:

Ihr persönlicher Code dafür ist:

Ihre Teilnahme ist freiwillig. Ihre Angaben werden vertraulich behandelt und nur anonym ausgewertet. Nähere Informationen finden Sie im Datenschutzblatt.

Noch Fragen?

Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail an LiD@infas.de oder rufen Sie uns an unter 0800/6677876 (kostenfrei). Viele weitere Informationen finden Sie auf unserer Webseite **www.leben-in-deutschland.de**.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg


Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin
Sozialforschung
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2 Thank-you Letter Cohorts up to 2004





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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

<IF NOT CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben.

<IF CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben – auch im Namen von <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer>.

Als Dankeschön finden Sie in diesem Brief 10 Euro.

Durch Ihre Teilnahme haben Sie sich zudem einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Über das Ergebnis der Verlosung informieren wir Sie im Frühjahr 2023.

<IF CAPI> **Wie hat Ihnen die Befragung gefallen?**

Noch eine kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt finden Sie einige Fragen zur Befragung. Wir möchten Sie bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden kostenlosen Briefumschlag zurückzuschicken.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Kontaktdaten geändert?

Damit wir Sie auch beim nächsten Mal wieder erreichen, können Sie schnell und unkompliziert Ihre Kontaktdaten ändern über:

- unser SOEP-Portal unter <URL>
mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRDBLOCK>
- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

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Bereichsleiterin
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3 Thank-you Letter Cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ... und Eltern,

<IF NOT CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Deine Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Vielen Dank, dass Du Dir die Zeit für uns genommen hast.

<IF CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Deine Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Vielen Dank, dass Du Dir die Zeit für uns genommen hast – auch im Namen von <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer>.

Als Dankeschön findest Du in diesem Brief 5 Euro.

Zusätzlich verlosen wir unter allen, die mitgemacht haben, attraktive Preise. Durch Deine Teilnahme hast Du Dir auch einen Platz in unserem Verlosungspool gesichert. Falls Du gewonnen hast, informieren wir Dich im Frühjahr 2023.

<IF CAPI> **Wie hat Dir die Befragung gefallen?**

Noch eine kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt findest Du einige Fragen zur Befragung. Wir möchten Dich bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden Briefumschlag kostenlos zurückzuschicken.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

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Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
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BAMF in Nürnberg

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
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Bereichsleiterin
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2.2 Fieldwork Measures

1 Letter after Mode-Switch CAWI Cohorts up to 2004

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wie von Ihnen gewünscht, senden wir Ihnen Ihre persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“.

Wir bitten Sie herzlich, die Fragen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen zu beantworten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Nachgang erhalten Sie dann das angekündigte **Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro**. Sie erreichen die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten. Falls Sie technische Probleme mit dem Fragebogen oder andere Rückfragen haben sollten, können Sie sich gerne an uns wenden. Nutzen Sie dazu bitte die angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

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BAMF in Nürnberg

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

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Bereichsleiterin
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2 Letter after Mode-Switch CAWI Cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010

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Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ..., Liebe Eltern,

wie gewünscht, übermitteln wir die persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ für <Vorname>.

Wir bitten Dich, <Vorname>, herzlich, die Fragen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen zu beantworten. Selbstverständlich ist Deine Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Nachgang erhältst Du dann das angekündigte **Dankeschön in Höhe von 5 Euro**.

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Ganz herzlichen Dank!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

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Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

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Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

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oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Ihnen einen Brief zugeschickt, damit Sie online an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilnehmen können. Falls Sie schon teilgenommen haben, können Sie diesen Brief ignorieren.

Es kann ja unterschiedliche Gründe geben, warum Sie den Fragebogen noch nicht beantwortet haben oder ihn nicht vollständig abschließen konnten. Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Sie erneut um Ihre Teilnahme bitten.

Sie erreichen die Befragung **online** über folgenden Link:

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Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

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Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen!

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IAB in Nürnberg

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Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin
Sozialforschung
infas Bonn

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4 Follow-up Letter Cohorts 2005, 2008 and 2010





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Liebe .../Lieber ..., liebe Eltern,

herzlichen Dank für Deine Bereitschaft, an der Befragung teilzunehmen. Falls Du schon teilgenommen hast, kannst Du diesen Brief ignorieren.

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Ein ganz großer Dank an Dich für Deine Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß



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infas

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

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<qrcawi>

Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

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5 Refusal Conversion Letter Cohorts up to 2004

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Sie eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Da Sie bislang noch nicht teilgenommen haben, möchten wir Ihnen die Möglichkeit geben, die Fragen **online** zu beantworten.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

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Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

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Bereichsleiterin
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6 Refusal Conversion Letter Cohorts up to 2005, 2008 and 2010

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Liebe .../Lieber ..., liebe Eltern,

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<urlcawi>

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Falls Du Rückfragen hast, kannst Du Dich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Du erreichst uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ein ganz großer Dank an Dich für Deine Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

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Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

Dr. Nina Rother
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Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin
Sozialforschung
infas Bonn

QR-Code
<qrcawi>


7706/KS_D/2022/DE

7 Combination Thank-you and Follow-up Letter


infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7706/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort




INSTITUT FÜR ARBEITSMARKT- UND BERUFSFORSCHUNG



infas

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

<IF NOT CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben. Leider haben Sie noch nicht alle Fragen, die für Sie vorgesehen waren, beantwortet. Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie sich für die übrigen Fragen auch noch einmal Zeit nehmen.

<IF CAPI> wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben – auch im Namen von <Anrede> <Vorname Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer>. Leider haben Sie noch nicht alle Fragen, die für Sie vorgesehen waren, beantwortet. Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie sich für die übrigen Fragen auch noch einmal Zeit nehmen.

Sie erreichen die Befragung **online** über folgenden Link:

<urlocawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Als Dankeschön finden Sie in diesem Brief 10 Euro.

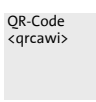
Zusätzlich verlosen wir dieses Jahr unter allen, die mitgemacht haben, attraktive Preise. Falls Sie gewonnen haben, informieren wir Sie im Frühjahr 2023.

<IF CAPI> **Wie hat Ihnen die Befragung gefallen?**

Noch eine weitere kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt finden Sie einige Fragen zur Befragung. Wir möchten Sie bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden kostenlosen Briefumschlag zurückzuschicken.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Sie erreichen uns unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

QR-Code
<qrcawi>



7706/DSE_S/2022/DE

Kontaktdaten geändert?

Damit wir Sie auch beim nächsten Mal wieder erreichen, können Sie schnell und unkompliziert Ihre Kontaktdaten ändern über:

- unser SOEP-Portal unter <URL>
mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRDBLOCK>
- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg


Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin
Sozialforschung
infas Bonn

Seite 2

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>



8 Letter for Non-Contact Households



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7706/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor kurzem haben wir Sie eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Leider konnten wir Sie bisher nicht erreichen. Möglicherweise liegen uns auch Ihre aktuellen Kontaktdaten nicht vor.

Kontaktdaten geändert?

Schnell und unkompliziert teilen Sie uns Ihre **Telefonnummer** und gerne auch Ihre **E-Mailadresse** über unser Online-Adress-Portal mit: <URL>

Ihr persönlicher Code dafür ist: <PASSWRDBLOCK>

Gerne können Sie uns Ihre Kontaktdaten auch als E-Mail an LiD@infas.de oder telefonisch unter 0800 66 77 876 (kostenfrei) mitteilen.

Mitmachen lohnt sich...

... für Sie persönlich. Als **Dankeschön** für Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie von uns nach dem Interview **20 Euro** per Post. Zusätzlich **verlosen** wir auch dieses Jahr wieder unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen **attraktive Preise**.

..., weil Sie uns Ihre Geschichte erzählen können.

Nur durch Ihre Erfahrungen haben wir viel über die Lebenssituation der Geflüchteten hierzulande erfahren. So wurden viele politische Entscheidungen beeinflusst.

Ihre Geschichte ist uns wichtig, selbst wenn nichts Neues passiert ist.

Sie können Ihre Geschichte <Anrede> <Vorname von Interviewer> <Nachname Interviewer> von infas erzählen, <der/die> sich in den kommenden Tagen bei Ihnen meldet.

Die Teilnahme an der Studie ist freiwillig und anonym. Selbstverständlich werden Ihre Daten streng geschützt.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Unterstützung!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg

Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg

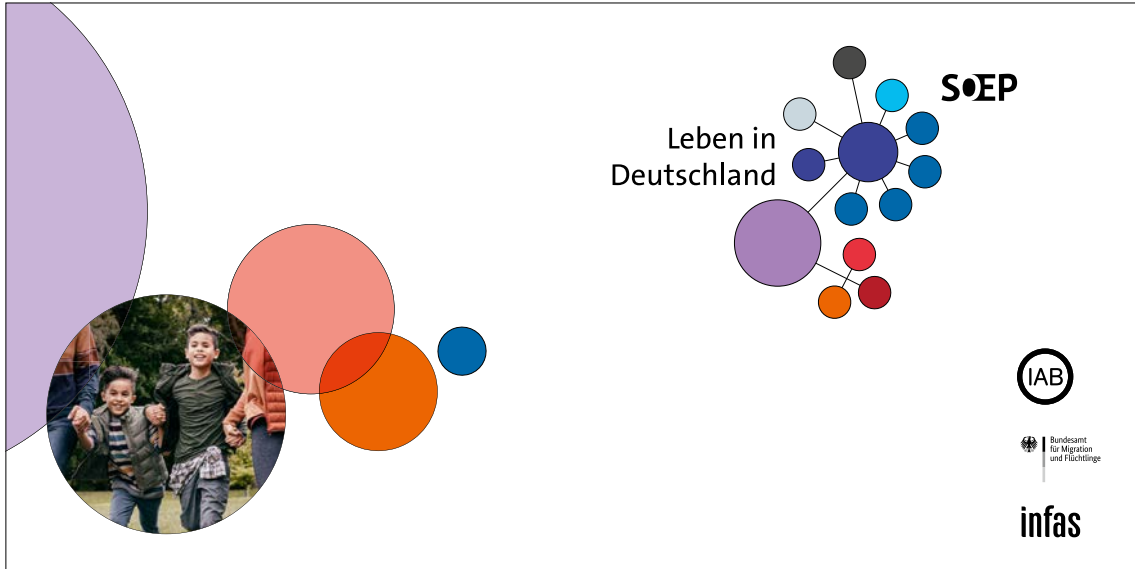
Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-
oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin
Sozialforschung
infas Bonn

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>

7706/NE/2022/DE

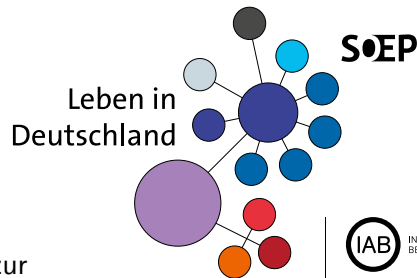
9 Follow-Up Card



<p style="color: #e91e63; font-weight: bold;"><Dear Ms ...,/Dear Mr ...,> <NAME>,</p> <div style="background-color: #9c27b0; color: white; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>A few weeks ago, you received a letter from us about the scientific study „Leben in Deutschland“. Unfortunately, we still haven't been able to conduct an interview with you.</p> <p>Your participation is very important for the success of the study. Thus, we are increasing our thank you gift for the interview to €20.</p> <p>You can use the link below to let us know the best time to reach you.</p> <p>One of our employees will then contact you in order to conduct the interview. Your participation is voluntary. We comply with all data protection rules. Information on the study and data protection can be found here: www.leben-in-deutschland.de</p> <p>We are looking forward to your participation and would like to thank you for your assistance!</p> </div> <p style="font-size: small;">You can register for the study here. <URLCAWI> Hier können Sie sich für die Studie anmelden.</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Your password is as follows: <PWDBLOCK> Ihr Passwort lautet:</p>	<p style="color: #e91e63; font-weight: bold;"><Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,> <NAME>,</p> <div style="background-color: #3f51b5; color: white; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Vor einigen Wochen haben Sie von uns einen Brief zur wissenschaftlichen Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ bekommen. Leider konnten wir bisher noch kein Interview mit Ihnen führen.</p> <p>Ihre Teilnahme ist für den Erfolg der Studie sehr wichtig. Deshalb erhöhen wir unser Dankeschön für die Befragung auf 20 Euro.</p> <p>Über den untenstehenden Link können Sie uns mitteilen, wann wir Sie am besten erreichen können.</p> <p>Anschließend meldet sich ein Mitarbeiter von uns, um mit Ihnen die Befragung durchzuführen. Ihre Teilnahme ist freiwillig. Wir halten alle Regeln des Datenschutzes ein. Informationen zur Studie und zum Datenschutz finden Sie hier: www.leben-in-deutschland.de</p> <p>Wir freuen uns über Ihre Teilnahme und bedanken uns für Ihre Unterstützung!</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="font-size: small;">Or just scan this QR code. Oder scannen Sie einfach diesen QR-Code.</p> <div style="background-color: #e91e63; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"></div> <p style="color: #e91e63; font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;"><LFD></p> </div>
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2.3 Further Documents

1 Data Protection Statement



Erklärung zum Datenschutz und zur absoluten Vertraulichkeit Ihrer Angaben

Die Studie „**Leben in Deutschland**“ wird gemeinsam von vier Instituten durchgeführt:

IAB Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung Regensburger Str. 104 90478 Nürnberg www.iab.de	BAMF Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge Frankenstr. 210 90461 Nürnberg www.bamf.de
DIW Berlin Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Abteilung SOEP Mohrenstr. 58 10117 Berlin www.diw.de	infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24 53113 Bonn www.infas.de

Diese vier Institute tragen gemeinsam die Datenschutz-Verantwortung für die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“. Die beteiligten Institute stellen sicher, dass alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes genau eingehalten werden.

Sie können absolut sicher sein, dass wir...

- Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nicht mit Ihren Interviewdaten zusammenführen, so dass niemand erfährt, welche Antworten Sie persönlich gegeben haben;
- Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nicht an Dritte weitergeben;
- keine Einzeldaten, die einen Rückschluss auf Ihre Person zulassen, an Dritte weitergeben;
- die Daten ausschließlich zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken nutzen werden.

Das bedeutet: Niemand kann aus den Ergebnissen der Befragung erkennen, von welcher Person die Angaben gemacht worden sind. Dies gilt auch bei den Wiederholungsbefragungen, bei denen nach einer bestimmten Zeit noch einmal ein Interview mit derselben Person durchgeführt wird. Die statistischen Auswertungen werden so vorgenommen, dass die Angaben aus mehreren Befragungen nur durch eine Code-Nummer, also ohne Namen und Adresse, miteinander verknüpft werden.

Die Datenschutz-Regeln gelten selbstverständlich auch für das Forschungszentrum des BAMF. Das Forschungszentrum des BAMF ist eine Abteilung, die ausschließlich Forschung betreibt und keinen Zugriff auf Daten anderer Abteilungen des BAMF hat, wie z.B. des Bereichs der Asylverfahren. Grundsätzlich gilt: Außerhalb der Institute IAB, Forschungsdatenzentrum BAMF, DIW Berlin und infas **gibt es keine Weitergabe von Daten, die Ihre Person erkennen lassen.**

Ihre Teilnahme an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ ist freiwillig. Wenn Sie nicht daran teilnehmen oder die Teilnahme beenden möchten, entstehen Ihnen keine Nachteile. Ihre Teilnahme oder Nicht-Teilnahme hat dabei keinerlei Auswirkungen auf ein mögliches Asylverfahren. Ihre Einwilligung zur Teilnahme können Sie jederzeit ohne Angabe von Gründen und ohne weitere Konsequenzen mit Wirkung für die Zukunft widerrufen.



IAB
 Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung
 Regensburger Str. 104
 90478 Nürnberg
www.iab.de

Datenschutzbeauftragte der Bundesagentur für Arbeit:
 Regensburger Str. 104
 90478 Nürnberg
 Zentrale.Datenschutz@arbeitsagentur.de
 Ansprechpartnerin im Forschungsbereich:
 Parvati Trübswetter
 Parvati.Truebswetter@iab.de



BAMF
 Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge
 Frankenstr. 210
 90461 Nürnberg
www.bamf.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter des BAMF:
 Frankenstraße 210
 90461 Nürnberg
 Telefon: +49 911 943-0
 datenschutzbeauftragter@bamf.bund.de
 Ansprechpartnerin im Forschungsbereich:
 Wenke Niehues
 Wenke.Niehues@bamf.bund.de



Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
 Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP)
 Mohrenstr. 58
 10117 Berlin
www.diw.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
 Udo Wenzel
 Budapester Str. 31
 10787 Berlin
 Udo.wenzel@agentia.de



infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
 Postfach 240101
 53154 Bonn
 Tel. 0800/66 77 876
 LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de
Datenschutzbeauftragte:
 Angelika Steinwede
 Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24
 53113 Bonn
 datenschutz@infas.de

7706/DS/2022

Hier erklären wir noch einmal genau, was mit Ihren Angaben geschieht:

- Die beim Interview erhobenen Daten (Ihre Antworten) werden getrennt von Ihrem Namen und Ihren Kontaktdaten unter Verwendung einer Codenummer (ein sogenanntes Pseudonym) gespeichert. Die Codenummer wird auch bei Wiederholungsbefragungen verwendet.
- infas übermittelt die Ergebnisse der Befragungen pseudonymisiert, also ohne Ihre Kontaktdaten, an das DIW Berlin. Das DIW Berlin führt mit den Ergebnissen der Befragung Forschungsarbeiten durch. Außerdem gibt das DIW Berlin die Ergebnisse an das IAB, das Forschungszentrum des BAMF sowie an andere wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen und Personen zu Forschungszwecken und zur universitären Lehre weiter. Alle Auswertungen und Analysen werden ohne Bezug zu Ihrem Namen und Ihrer Anschrift vorgenommen, die gewonnenen Informationen werden ausschließlich in anonymisierter Form dargestellt.
- Das DIW Berlin hat infas damit beauftragt, die Umfragen in den kommenden Jahren durchzuführen. Daher hat die Kantar GmbH (Kantar - Public Division) Ihre Kontaktdaten an infas übermittelt. Ihre Kontaktdaten werden bei infas aufbewahrt, um Sie später im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ noch einmal kontaktieren und befragen zu können. Das DIW Berlin ist als Auftraggeber berechtigt, die Kontaktdaten für den Fall einer Beendigung der Zusammenarbeit mit infas, zum Zweck der Fortsetzung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ ein anderes Umfrageinstitut zu beauftragen und diesem dann die Kontaktdaten auf vertraglicher Basis zu übermitteln bzw. übermitteln zu lassen. Nach dem Ende der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ werden Ihre Kontaktdaten unwiederbringlich gelöscht.
- Für die Postversendungen an Sie, für Adressrecherchen und bei der elektronischen Erfassung von Papierfragebögen setzt infas Auftragsverarbeiter ein. Sie können sicher sein, dass sowohl infas als auch das DIW Berlin Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nur an diese Dienstleister, außerdem an die Interviewerinnen und Interviewer, die die Befragungen durchführen und gegebenenfalls an ein nachfolgendes Umfrageinstitut (siehe vorhergehenden Punkt) weitergeben.

Hier erklären wir Ihnen, aus welchen Gründen wir Sie kontaktieren dürfen:

Wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit bereits an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ teilgenommen haben, haben Sie in die erneute Kontaktierung eingewilligt. Dann ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO die Rechtsgrundlage. Für besonders sensible Informationen wie Ihre ethnische Herkunft gilt zudem Art 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO.

Wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit noch nicht teilgenommen haben, dann kontaktieren wir Sie, weil das BAMF auch die Aufgabe hat, wissenschaftlich über Migrationsfragen zu forschen. Dann gilt §75 Abs. 4a AufenthaltsgG zusammen mit Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e DSGVO.

In beiden Fällen gilt: Die Erhebung von besonders sensiblen Informationen wie Ihre ethnische Herkunft im Rahmen der Befragung ist für die wissenschaftliche Forschung erforderlich.

Die EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) gibt Ihnen über Ihre personenbezogenen Daten wichtige Rechte. Bis zur Löschung bei Projektabschluss können Sie gegenüber den vier Instituten diese Rechte jederzeit geltend machen:

- Ein Recht auf Auskunft über Ihre personenbezogenen Daten Art. 15 DSGVO
- Ein Recht auf Berichtigung dieser Daten Art. 16 DSGVO
- Ein Recht auf Löschung dieser Daten („Recht auf Vergessenwerden“) Art. 17 DSGVO
- Ein Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung dieser Daten Art. 18 DSGVO
- Ein Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit, also dem Erhalten Ihrer personenbezogenen Daten in einem gängigen Format Art. 20 DSGVO

Zur Kontaktaufnahme nutzen Sie bitte die auf der ersten Seite genannten Kontaktmöglichkeiten.

Gemäß den Bestimmungen der EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung weisen wir Sie auch auf das gesetzliche Beschwerderecht bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde hin. Sie können Ihre Beschwerde sowohl bei der Aufsichtsbehörde im Bundesland Ihres Wohnsitzes oder Arbeitsplatzes als auch bei der für den Verantwortlichen im jeweiligen Bundesland zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde erheben. Auf Ihre Anfrage stellen wir Ihnen die datenschutzrechtlichen Vereinbarungen zwischen den vier beteiligten Instituten gerne zur Verfügung.

Einwilligung

Nehmen Sie an der Befragung teil und beantworten Sie die Fragen der Interviewerin oder des Interviewers wird dies als Einwilligung gewertet. Durch die Teilnahme an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ entstehen Ihnen weder Vorteile noch Nachteile.

Wie bereits oben erwähnt, haben Sie das Recht Ihre Teilnahme zu verweigern sowie Ihre Einwilligung für die Zukunft unter den auf der ersten Seite angegebenen Kontaktdaten zu widerrufen.

2 Study Flyer



Teilnahme

Jeder und jede einzelne zählt

Die Teilnahme an unserer Studie ist immer freiwillig. Aber wir freuen uns sehr, wenn Sie auch dieses Jahr wieder bei „Leben in Deutschland“ mitmachen. Denn nur, wenn Sie von Ihren Erfahrungen erzählen, können wir etwas über das Leben der Geflüchteten in Deutschland erfahren. Und das kann politische Entscheidungen beeinflussen. So tragen Sie langfristig zur Verbesserung der Situation von Menschen mit Fluchthintergrund in Deutschland bei. Dafür brauchen wir Ihr Engagement jedes Jahr aufs Neue. Denn jeder und jede einzelne zählt.



Dankeschön

In diesem Jahr verlosen wir zusätzlich unter allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen 153 Preise. Die Gewinner werden im Frühjahr von uns benachrichtigt. Auf folgende Preise können Sie sich freuen:

- 2 Apple iPads
- 2 Samsung Galaxy Tabs
- 1 Elektro-Scooter MI Electric Scooter Pro 2
- 4 Apple AirPods
- 4 Samsung Galaxy Buds
- 20 INIU Power Banks
- 20 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 100€
- 25 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 50€
- 75 Best-Choice Einkaufsgutscheine 20€

Bitte beachten: Es besteht kein Anspruch auf Barauszahlung.



Leben in Deutschland

Unsere Befragung 2022




infas

Kontakt

Haben Sie noch Fragen?

infas
 infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
 Postfach 240101
 53154 Bonn
 Tel. 0800/66 77 876
 LD@infas.de
 www.leben-in-deutschland.de





Leben in Deutschland


So geht es den Geflüchteten in Deutschland

Was brauchen Geflüchtete für ein gutes Leben in Deutschland? Was bringen Sprach- und Integrationskurse? Und wie stellt es um die Chancen auf gute Arbeit? Das sind nur einige der vielen Fragen, zu denen Forschende dank Ihrer Teilnahme an „Leben in Deutschland“ laufend neue Erkenntnisse gewinnen. Hier und auf unserer Website stellen wir Ihnen einige spannende Ergebnisse vor: www.leben-in-deutschland.de/migrationsforschung

Ergebnis

Deutschkurse lohnen sich

Geflüchtete haben oft keinen einfachen Start in ihr neues Leben – auch weil ihnen die Sprachkenntnisse fehlen. Aber drei Viertel von ihnen machen einen Sprachkurs und das zahlt sich aus. Schon kurz nach ihrer Ankunft holen die Geflüchteten bei ihren Deutschkenntnissen zu anderen Neuzugewanderten auf. Und nach etwa vier Jahren sprechen sie ähnlich gut Deutsch wie diese. Nun will die Regierung dafür sorgen, dass alle Geflüchteten gleich nach ihrer Ankunft in Deutschland Integrationskurse besuchen und dort Deutsch lernen können. Seit 2022 gibt es im Programm „Integrationskurs mit Kind“ auch eine Kinderbetreuung während dieser Kurse.



Ergebnis

Viele haben Arbeit gefunden

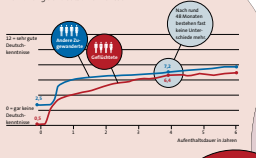
Gut die Hälfte der Geflüchteten, die seit 2013 nach Deutschland gekommen sind und mindestens fünf Jahre hier leben, hat eine Arbeit gefunden. Bei geflüchteten Männern beträgt dieser Anteil 60 Prozent, bei den Frauen sind es 28 Prozent. Ein Grund dafür ist, dass Frauen später Sprach- und Integrationskurse besuchen. Darüber hinaus haben sie oft auch Kinder zu versorgen. „Damit diese Frauen erwerbstätig sein können, ist es wichtig, dass der Staat sie nicht nur durch Sprachkurse und Weiterbildungen unterstützt, sondern auch bei der Kinderbetreuung“, sagt Yuliya Kosyakova vom Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB).

Ergebnis

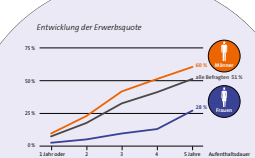
Die meisten Geflüchteten möchten bleiben

Dass ein Großteil der Geflüchteten gerne langfristig in Deutschland bleiben möchte, hat „Leben in Deutschland“ schon früh gezeigt: So gaben 2016 95 Prozent und 2017 immerhin noch 79 Prozent der Befragten an, für immer in Deutschland bleiben zu wollen. Dies ist eine wichtige Information für das Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF), das Asylverfahren bearbeitet, Integrations- und Sprachkurse fördert sowie viele andere Projekte zur Integration von Geflüchteten. „Wir wissen dadurch, dass wir unsere Projekte langfristig ausrichten müssen“, besonders wichtig ist uns dabei, möglichst genau zu wissen, was die Geflüchteten brauchen. Auch dabei hilft uns die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“.

Entwicklung der Deutschkenntnisse



Entwicklung der Erwerbsquote



3 Letter of Support BAMF



Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, 90343 Nürnberg

- An die zuständigen Stellen und Personen -

Wissenschaftliche Studie zu Schutzsuchenden in Deutschland

Nürnberg, Juni 2021
Seite 1 von 2

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

zusammen mit dem **Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)** der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (BA) und dem **Deutschen Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Berlin (DIW)**, führt das **Forschungszentrum des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF-FZ)** eine wissenschaftliche Studie zu Menschen durch, die als Schutzsuchende nach Deutschland gekommen sind. Ein zentrales Ziel der Studie, die den Titel **„Leben in Deutschland“** trägt, ist es, belastbare Informationen zu gewinnen, um die Eingliederung der in Deutschland Schutz suchenden Menschen in Gesellschaft und Arbeitsmarkt optimal fördern und unterstützen zu können.

Die Teilnahme an der Studie ist **freiwillig** und sie dient **ausschließlich wissenschaftlichen Zwecken**. Aus der Teilnahme oder Nichtteilnahme an der Studie entstehen den durch Zufall ausgewählten Zielpersonen keinerlei Vor- oder Nachteile. Die Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden umfassend beachtet und entsprechend eingehalten.

Um ein repräsentatives und verallgemeinerbares Bild der nach Deutschland Geflüchteten zu erhalten, sind wir bei der Durchführung der Studie jedoch auf **Ihre Mithilfe** angewiesen. Mit der Befragung der Personen der Zielgruppe wurde **infas – Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH** in Bonn betraut. Wir bitten Sie ganz herzlich, die wissenschaftliche Studie des **BAMF-FZ**, des **IAB** und des **DIW** zu unterstützen, indem Sie infas die Kontaktaufnahme mit den zu befragenden Personen ermöglichen.

Andrea Schumacher
Vizepräsidentin

Frankenstraße 210
90461 Nürnberg

Postanschrift:
90343 Nürnberg

Tel. +49 911 943-30060
Fax +49 911 943-30019

VP-Schumacher@bamf.bund.de

www.bamf.de



Seite 2 von 2

Sollten Sie Fragen oder Anregungen haben, können Sie sich gerne an uns wenden:

BAMF-Forschungszentrum Migration, Integration und Asyl:
Herr Dr. Manuel Siegert, Tel. 0911 – 943 24707.

Vielen Dank für Ihre Unterstützung!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
In Vertretung

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Andrea Schumacher". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'A'.

Andrea Schumacher

4 Information Sheet for Record Linkage of BAMF data



Einwilligung zur Zusammenführung Ihrer Befragungsdaten mit Registerdaten des BAMF

Datenschutzinformation nach Art. 14 Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO)

Weshalb brauchen wir Ihre Einwilligung?

Die Situation geflüchteter Menschen in Deutschland soll von der Wissenschaft statistisch genau untersucht werden. Für diese Untersuchung benötigen wir nicht nur die Informationen, die Sie uns in der Befragung gegeben haben. Hilfreich wären hierzu auch sogenannte Registerdaten zu Ihrer Person die beim Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) vorliegen. Die Gesetze erlauben eine Zusammenführung dieser beiden Informationen (Befragung und Registerdaten) nur dann, wenn Sie dazu mit Ihrer Unterschrift einwilligen. Darum möchten wir Sie bitten. Ihre Einwilligung ist selbstverständlich freiwillig. Sie können Ihre Einwilligung auch später jederzeit wieder zurücknehmen. Wenn Sie einwilligen, nicht einwilligen oder Ihre Einwilligung später wieder zurückziehen entstehen Ihnen dadurch weder Vorteile noch Nachteile.

Was sind die Registerdaten?

Bei diesen Daten handelt es sich um Informationen über besuchte Integrationskurse. Diese Daten sind in der „Integrationsgeschäftsdatei“ (InGe) beim Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) gespeichert. Mit diesen Daten können wir beispielsweise untersuchen, wie sehr der Besuch eines Integrationskurses zur Verbesserung der Deutschkenntnisse beiträgt und was beim Deutschlernen in einem Integrationskurs hilft bzw. was hinderlich ist. Darüber hinaus interessiert uns, ob der Besuch eines Integrationskurses das Einleben in Deutschland erleichtert. Dieses Wissen kann dabei helfen, Empfehlungen zur Verbesserung der Integrationskurse geben zu können.

Die Rechtsgrundlagen der Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten bilden gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 a) DSGVO Ihre Einwilligung sowie Art. 6 Abs. 4 DSGVO in Verbindung mit § 8 Absatz 7 der Integrationskursverordnung (IntV).

Verantwortlich für die Studie sind:

IAB	BAMF	DIW Berlin	infas
Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung Regensburger Str. 104 90478 Nürnberg www.iab.de	Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge Frankenstr. 210 90461 Nürnberg www.bamf.de	Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Abteilung SOEP Mohrenstr. 58 10117 Berlin www.diw.de	Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH Kurt-Schumacher-Str. 24 53113 Bonn www.infas.de

Sollten Sie Fragen zum Datenschutz haben, können Sie sich jederzeit an die Datenschutzbeauftragten der hier genannten Institutionen wenden, insbesondere aber an den behördlichen Datenschutzbeauftragten des BAMF:

Datenschutzbeauftragter
Frankenstraße 210
90461 Nürnberg
Telefon: +49 911 943-0
E-Mail: datenschutzbeauftragter@bamf.bund.de

Informationen zur Verarbeitung und Speicherung Ihrer Daten:

1. Quelle der Daten
Die Informationen, die wir gerne nutzen und zusammenführen möchten, stammen
 - a. aus der am BAMF geführten so genannten „Integrationsgeschäftsdatei“ (InGe) sowie
 - b. aus Ihren Befragungsdaten, die Sie uns im Rahmen der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ zur Verfügung stellen.
2. Kategorien der personenbezogenen Daten, die verarbeitet werden
 - a. Es werden Informationen zu dem von Ihnen besuchten Integrationskurs benötigt. Dazu gehören Informationen
 - zum Zugang zum Integrationskurs (z.B. Datum der Kursanmeldung oder ob Sie gezielt einem Kurs zugewiesen wurden)
 - zum Kursverlauf (z.B. wann der Kurs startete und wann er endete oder welche Kursart besucht wurde),
 - zu Ihren Testergebnissen (Einstufungstest, „Deutschtest für Zuwanderer“ (DTZ) und „Leben in Deutschland“ (LiD)),
 - zu Ihrer Person (Ihr Vor- und Nachname und Ihr Geburtsdatum).
 - b. Darüber hinaus werden alle Informationen herangezogen, die Sie uns im Rahmen der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ zur Verfügung gestellt haben, inklusive Ihres Vor- und Nachnamens sowie Ihres Geburtsdatums.
3. Anonymität
Die Angaben zu Ihrem Vor- und Nachnamen sowie Ihr Geburtsdatum, die von infas auf Grund Ihrer Einwilligung an das BAMF übersendet werden, löscht das BAMF, sobald die Zusammenführung der Befragungsdaten aus der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ mit den Informationen aus der Integrationsgeschäftsdatei erfolgt ist.
Zu keinem Zeitpunkt erfolgt eine gezielte Auswertung mit Blick auf Ihre Person. Es wird auch ausgeschlossen, dass eine Verknüpfung mit möglichen anderen Datenquellen erfolgt.
4. Nutzerinnen und Nutzer der verknüpften Daten
 - a. Die verknüpften Informationen werden von Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern des Forschungszentrums des BAMF (BAMF-FZ) zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken ausgewertet.
 - b. Auch andere Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler erhalten die Möglichkeit, die verknüpften Informationen zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken vor Ort im BAMF-FZ auszuwerten. Eine Weitergabe der individuellen Daten erfolgt dabei jedoch nicht. Ergebnisse der Auswertungen können Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler ausschließlich in Form von statistischen Kennzahlen, das heißt in Form von anonymen und auf Gruppenebene zusammengefassten Ergebnissen, mitnehmen.
5. Betroffenenrechte
Nach der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung stehen Ihnen folgende Rechte zu:
 - Werden Ihre personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, so haben Sie das Recht, Auskunft über die zu Ihrer Person gespeicherten Daten zu erhalten (Art. 15 DSGVO).
 - Sollten unrichtige personenbezogene Daten verarbeitet werden, steht Ihnen ein Recht auf Berichtigung zu (Art. 16 DSGVO).
 - Liegen die gesetzlichen Voraussetzungen vor, so können Sie die Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung verlangen sowie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung einlegen (Art. 17, 18 und 21 DSGVO).
 - Wenn Sie in die Datenverarbeitung eingewilligt haben oder ein Vertrag zur Datenverarbeitung besteht und die Datenverarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren durchgeführt wird, steht Ihnen gegebenenfalls ein Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit zu (Art. 20 DSGVO).
 - Sollten Sie von Ihren oben genannten Rechten Gebrauch machen, prüft die öffentliche Stelle, ob die gesetzlichen Voraussetzungen hierfür erfüllt sind.
 - Weiterhin besteht ein Beschwerderecht beim Bundesbeauftragten für den Datenschutz und die Informationsfreiheit (BfDI):
Der Bundesbeauftragte für den Datenschutz und die Informationsfreiheit (BfDI)
Graurheindorfer Str. 153
53117 Bonn
URL: https://www.bfdi.bund.de/DE/Service/Kontakt/kontakt_node.html
6. Widerrufsrecht
Sie können jederzeit ohne Angabe von Gründen von Ihrem Widerrufsrecht Gebrauch machen und die erteilte Einwilligungserklärung mit Wirkung für die Zukunft abändern oder gänzlich widerrufen. Senden Sie hierfür Ihren Widerruf per Post oder E-Mail an:
Wenke Niehues
Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge
Forschungszentrum Migration, Integration und Asyl
Forschungsfeld II – Integration und gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt
Frankenstr. 210, D-90461 Nürnberg
E-Mail: wenke.niehues@bamf.bund.de
Es entstehen Ihnen dabei keine anderen Kosten als die Portokosten.

6 Hygiene Flyer

Abstand halten

Hygiene beachten

Maske tragen

infas

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
www.infas.de

Haben Sie noch weitere Fragen? Dann erreichen Sie uns unter der kostenfreien Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876 oder schreiben Sie an LID@infas.de.

Weitere Informationen finden Sie auch auf www.leben-in-deutschland.de.

Wichtige Information zum Umgang unserer Interviewerinnen und Interviewer mit Corona

Unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer nehmen mit Ihnen Kontakt auf, um ein Interviewgespräch zu führen.

Um eine mögliche Verbreitung und Gefährdung auszuschließen, sind unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer intensiv auf alle Verhaltensmaßnahmen entsprechend der aktuellen behördlichen Vorgaben zum Thema Corona geschult.

Nachfolgend beschriebene Verhaltensregeln und Vorgehensweisen sind Voraussetzung für die Durchführung unserer Interviews.

Sie erhalten beim Besuch ein Hygieneset bestehend aus:

- medizinische Einwegmaske
- Einweghandschuhe
- Desinfektionsgel
- Desinfektionstuch

Abstand halten

Achten Sie gemeinsam auf einen Mindestabstand von 1,5 Metern während des Besuchs. Versuchen Sie einen geeigneten Raum für das Interviewgespräch zur Verfügung zu stellen, der ausreichend vor, nach und möglichst auch während des Besuchs gelüftet werden sollte. Die Anwesenheit weiterer Personen in dem Raum sollte vermieden werden. Verzichtigen Sie auf Händeschütteln oder andere Berührungen.

Hygiene beachten

Achten Sie auf Hygiene beim Husten und Niesen (Taschentuch benutzen oder in die Armbeuge). Für den Fall, dass Geräte oder Stifte übergeben werden, sollten diese mit einem Flächendesinfektionstuch gereinigt werden. Unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer halten ein Hygieneset für Sie bereit.

Maske tragen

Unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer tragen eine Mund-Nasen-Bedeckung, wenn sie an Ihrer Haustür klingeln. Sie sind angewiesen diese während des gesamten Besuchs in Ihrem Haushalt zu tragen. Auch Sie und alle anderen anwesenden Personen müssen während des Besuchs eine Maske tragen.

Aufgrund der täglichen Beobachtung des Infektionsgeschehens und der aktuellen Lage vor Ort kann es zu kurzfristigen Terminabsagen bzw. -verschiebungen kommen. Wir bitten auch Sie Termine abzusagen, wenn Sie sich in angeordneter Quarantäne befinden, sich Erkältungssymptome abzeichnen oder Sie sich krank fühlen. Zum Schutz Ihrer eigenen und der Sicherheit weiterer Befragungspersonen sind unsere Interviewerinnen und Interviewer angewiesen, die Gegebenheiten vor Ort persönlich einzuschätzen und Besuche gegebenenfalls abzubrechen.

3 SOEP-IS

3.1 Advance Letter and Thank-you Letter

1 Advance Letter



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7705/LFD

Anrede
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Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

es ist wieder soweit: Die größte sozialwissenschaftliche Studie zum „Leben in Deutschland“ startet und wir freuen uns, dass Sie wieder dabei sind.

Ab diesem Jahr wird das infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft die Interviews durchführen. Dazu wird eine Interviewerin oder ein Interviewer von infas in den kommenden Tagen mit Ihnen Kontakt aufnehmen, um einen passenden Termin zu vereinbaren.

Als kleines Dankeschön erhalten Sie von uns nach dem Interview 10 Euro per Post.

Ihre Teilnahme an „Leben in Deutschland“ ist sehr wichtig. Denn nur wenn möglichst alle ausgewählten Haushalte und Personen mitmachen, kann ein repräsentatives Abbild der Lebenssituationen der Menschen in Deutschland ermittelt werden.

In diesem Jahr möchten wir in Kooperation mit der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München und der Universität Heidelberg auch gern soziale Beziehungen und Interaktionen im Alltag untersuchen. Diese wissenschaftliche Untersuchung soll mit Hilfe einer dafür entwickelten Smartphone-App durchgeführt werden. Die App steht aus Gründen der Programmierung leider nur für Android-Smartphones zur Verfügung. Die technischen Voraussetzungen und Ihre Bereitschaft zur Teilnahme an der App-Studie klären wir deshalb am Ende der diesjährigen Befragung ab und geben Ihnen dann auch weitere Informationen. Für eine Teilnahme erhalten Sie eine Aufwandsentschädigung von **40 Euro**.

Freiwillig, anonym und datengeschützt. „Leben in Deutschland“ unterliegt der Gesetzgebung in Deutschland, unter anderem der Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO). Ihre Angaben werden vertraulich behandelt und nur gemeinsam mit den Angaben anderer ausgewertet. So ist es unmöglich, zurückzuverfolgen, dass Sie teilgenommen haben oder welche Antworten Sie gegeben haben (siehe auch beiliegendes Datenschutzblatt).

7705/AJ/2022

Für Fragen zur Studie stehen wir Ihnen gerne zur Verfügung. Zögern Sie nicht, uns zu kontaktieren! Auf der neuen Webseite www.leben-in-deutschland.de finden Sie weitere Informationen zur Studie.

Seite 2

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

2 Advance Letter for Downstream CAWI



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infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wie von Ihnen gewünscht, senden wir Ihnen Ihre persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung im Nachgang der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“.

Wir bitten Sie herzlich, die Fragen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen zu beantworten. Die Befragung wird etwa 10 bis 15 Minuten dauern. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Rahmen Ihrer Teilnahme an dieser Online-Befragung können Sie 5 Euro gewinnen.

Sie erreichen die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi2>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock2>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Falls Sie technische Probleme mit dem Fragebogen oder andere Rückfragen haben sollten, können Sie sich gerne an uns wenden. Nutzen Sie dazu bitte die im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<qrcawi2>



7705/NCAWI-Post/2022

3 Thank-you Letter with App Study Participation



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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben.

<IF QUIZ=0>Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 10 Euro**.

<IF QUIZ =1> Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 15 Euro**. Enthalten sind dabei bereits die 5 Euro aus dem Quiz, an dem Sie im Rahmen der Befragung teilgenommen haben.

<IF QUIZ >1> Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 10 Euro**. Weitere 5 Euro haben wir, wie von Ihnen im Rahmen des Quiz gewünscht, an die Hilfsorganisation Ihrer Wahl gespendet.

<IF Interview CAPI oder CATI> **Wie fanden Sie das Interview?**

Noch eine kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt finden Sie einige wenige Fragen zu dem geführten Interview. Wir möchten Sie bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden portofreien Rückumschlag zurückzuschicken. <IF-ENDE>

Informationen zur Zusatzstudie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“

Vielen Dank für Ihre Bereitschaft zur Teilnahme an unserer App-Studie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“, die wir in Kooperation mit der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München und der Uni Heidelberg durchführen. Ausführlichere Informationen zur Studie sowie zur Forschungs-App finden Sie in dem beiliegenden Flyer.

Die App können Sie einfach unter <https://phonestudy.org/dips> herunterladen. Dort finden Sie auch eine Anleitung, wie Sie die App auf Ihrem Gerät installieren können sowie die Einwilligungserklärung zur Teilnahme an der Studie. Alternativ können Sie auch einfach den folgenden QR-Code auf der rechten Seite mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones scannen.

Wenn Sie im Installationsprozess dazu aufgefordert werden, scannen Sie mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones Ihren persönlichen Teilnahmecode. Den entsprechenden QR-Code finden Sie ebenfalls auf der rechten Seite.

App herunterladen

QR-Code
<APPLINK>

Persönlicher Teilnahmecode

QR-Code
<Teilnahme-
code_App>

7705/D-App/2022

Als Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung im Rahmen der Zusatzstudie erhalten Sie nach den 14 Tagen ihrer Teilnahme weitere 40 Euro per Post zugesandt.

Seite 2

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Gern unterstützen wir Sie auch bei der Installation der App.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

4 Thank-you Letter without App Study Participation



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Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich die Zeit dafür genommen haben.

<IF QUIZ=0>Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 10 Euro**.

<IF QUIZ =1> Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 15 Euro**. Enthalten sind dabei bereits die 5 Euro aus dem Quiz, an dem Sie im Rahmen der Befragung teilgenommen haben.

<IF QUIZ >1> Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 10 Euro**. Weitere 5 Euro haben wir, wie von Ihnen im Rahmen des Quiz gewünscht, an die Hilfsorganisation Ihrer Wahl gespendet.

<IF Interview CAPI oder CATI>**Wie fanden Sie das Interview?**

Noch eine kleine Bitte: Auf dem beiliegenden Antwortblatt finden Sie einige wenige Fragen zu dem geführten Interview. Wir möchten Sie bitten, dieses auszufüllen und innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden portofreien Rückumschlag zurückzuschicken. <IF-ENDE>

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne jederzeit an uns wenden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

7705/D/2022

5 Thank-you Letter for App Study with 30 Euro Incentive



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Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer App-Studie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich auch dafür die Zeit genommen haben.

Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 30 Euro**.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne jederzeit an uns wenden.

Wir hoffen, dass Sie uns auch im nächsten Jahr wieder mit Ihrer Teilnahme an der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ unterstützen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

7705/D-Z_30/2022

6 Thank-you Letter for App Study with 40 Euro Incentive



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Name
Anschrift
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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir haben uns sehr über Ihre Teilnahme an unserer App-Studie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“ gefreut. Herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich auch dafür die Zeit genommen haben.

Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen als **Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung 40 Euro**.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne jederzeit an uns wenden.

Wir hoffen, dass Sie uns auch im nächsten Jahr wieder mit Ihrer Teilnahme an der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ unterstützen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

7705/D-Z/2022

7 Thank-you Letter for Downstream CAWI



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7705/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

herzlichen Dank, dass Sie sich auch für die Online-Befragung im Nachgang unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ die Zeit genommen haben.

<IF QUIZ =1> Anbei übermitteln wir Ihnen **5 Euro als Gewinn aus dem Quiz**, an dem Sie im Rahmen einer Onlinebefragung teilgenommen haben.

<IF QUIZ >1> Wie von Ihnen im Rahmen des Quiz gewünscht haben wir **5 Euro an die Hilfsorganisation Ihrer Wahl gespendet**.

Damit wir Sie bei der nächsten Befragung wieder erreichen können, möchten wir Sie bitten, uns über Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten (Name, Anschrift, Telefonnummer oder E-Mail-Adresse) zu informieren. Dazu können Sie folgende Möglichkeiten nutzen:

- unser Online-Adress-Portal unter <URL> mit Ihrem persönlichen Zugangscode <PASSWRD>
- den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite
- unsere E-Mail-Adresse LiD@infas.de oder
- unsere kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800 66 77 876

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne jederzeit an uns wenden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>

7705/D_NCAWI/2022

3.2 Fieldwork Measures

1 Letter after Mode-Switch CAWI



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7704/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

infas

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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

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LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wie von Ihnen gewünscht, senden wir Ihnen Ihre persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“.

Wir bitten Sie herzlich, die Fragen möglichst in den nächsten Tagen zu beantworten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Nachdem Sie den Fragebogen ausgefüllt haben, erhalten Sie das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro.

Sie erreichen die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Falls Sie technische Probleme mit dem Fragebogen oder andere Rückfragen haben sollten, können Sie sich gerne an uns wenden. Nutzen Sie dazu bitte die im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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<qrcawi>



7705/S-Post/2022

2 Follow-up Letter



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7705/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor kurzem haben wir Ihnen Unterlagen zugeschickt, damit Sie an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ online teilnehmen können. Sollten Sie zwischenzeitlich an der Befragung teilgenommen haben, betrachten Sie dieses Schreiben bitte als gegenstandslos.

Es kann ja unterschiedliche Gründe geben, warum Sie den Fragebogen noch nicht beantwortet haben oder ihn nicht vollständig abschließen konnten. Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Sie erneut um Ihre Teilnahme bitten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Anschluss an Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie ein Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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7705/E-Post/2022

3 Follow-up Letter Head of Household



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7705/LFD

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Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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53154 Bonn
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LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor einigen Wochen haben wir Sie gebeten an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Sollten Sie zwischenzeitig teilgenommen haben, möchten wir uns im Namen des gesamten Projektteams von "Leben in Deutschland" ganz herzlich bedanken.

Falls Sie aber bisher noch nicht teilgenommen haben, möchten wir Sie heute nochmals dazu einladen. Nutzen Sie Ihre Chance dieses wichtige wissenschaftliche Projekt mit Ihrer Teilnahme zu unterstützen. Da Sie uns auch jedes Jahr Fragen zu Ihrem Haushalt beantworten, ist Ihre Teilnahme für uns besonders wichtig.

Sie erreichen die Online-Befragung noch **bis zum 04.12.2022** über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Im Anschluss an Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie ein Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro.

Das erklärte Ziel der Studie ist, alle volljährigen Personen im Haushalt zu befragen, jeder Teilnehmende erhält selbstverständlich ebenfalls 10 Euro als Dankeschön.

Ihre Teilnahme ist natürlich freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<qrcawi>

7705/E-Post_HV/2022

4 Final Follow-up Letter



Leben in Deutschland

["Anrede"] ["Nachname"],

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Ihnen Unterlagen zugeschickt, damit Sie an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ online teilnehmen können. Sollten Sie zwischentzeitig teilgenommen haben, möchten wir uns im Namen des gesamten Projektteams ganz herzlich bedanken.

Falls Sie bisher noch nicht teilgenommen haben, möchten wir Sie heute nochmals dazu einladen. Nutzen Sie Ihre Chance dieses wichtige wissenschaftliche Projekt mit Ihrer Teilnahme zu unterstützen.

inf

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 53154 Bonn
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Sie erreichen die Online-Befragung noch **bis zum 04.12.2022** über folgenden Link:

Zur Online Befragung

Im Anschluss an Ihre Teilnahme erhalten Sie ein Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.


Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichen Grüß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
 Leiter des Sozioökonomischen Panels (SOEP) am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
 Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung, inf Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

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["fd*"] ["STUDID*"] / 7705 / E-Mail_Final

Leben in Deutschland

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 E-Mail: LiD@inf.de


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 53154 Bonn
www.inf.de

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Geschäftsführer: Dipl.-Soz. Menno Smid
 Registergericht und Sitz der Gesellschaft:
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 Handelsregisternummer: HRB 7010
 Ust-Id.Nr. DE174688157

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 und unterstützt die Initiative Markt- und Sozialforschung.







5 Refusal Conversion Letter



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7705/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

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53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor einiger Zeit haben wir Sie eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. Da Sie bislang noch nicht teilgenommen haben, möchten wir Ihnen die Möglichkeit geben den Fragebogen online selbst zu beantworten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und es werden alle Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes eingehalten.

Sie erreichen die Befragung online über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Nachdem Sie den Fragebogen ausgefüllt haben, erhalten Sie das angekündigte Dankeschön in Höhe von 10 Euro.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Über Ihre Unterstützung würden wir uns freuen!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<qrcawi>



7705/KJ/2022

6 Letter for Non-Contact Households



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7705/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

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53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor kurzem haben wir Sie eingeladen, an unserer Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ teilzunehmen. „Leben in Deutschland“ ist die größte Langzeitstudie zur gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung in Deutschland.

Leider konnten wir Sie bisher nicht erreichen. Möglicherweise liegen uns Ihre aktuellen Kontaktdaten nicht vor. Wir wären Ihnen deshalb sehr dankbar, wenn Sie uns diese so bald wie möglich mitteilen könnten.

Dafür können Sie einfach unser Online-Adress-Portal unter folgendem Link nutzen:

<URL>

Geben Sie dort Ihren persönlichen Zugangscode ein:

<PASSWRDBLOCK>

Alternativ können Sie auch den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite nutzen. Sie können uns aber auch gerne unter der Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876 anrufen oder eine E-Mail an LiD@infas.de schreiben.

Als Dankeschön erhalten Sie nach der Teilnahme am Interview 10 Euro.

Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und es werden alle Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes eingehalten. Weitere Informationen zur Studie finden Sie unter www.leben-in-deutschland.de.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir Ihnen unter den angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne zur Verfügung.

Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Unterstützung!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

QR-Code
<HYPLINK>



7705/N/2022

7 Follow-up Letter for App Study



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7705/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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53154 Bonn
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LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

nochmals vielen Dank für Ihre Bereitschaft zur Teilnahme an unserer App-Studie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“, die wir in Kooperation mit der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München und der Universität Heidelberg durchführen.

Wir hatten Ihnen vor einigen Wochen mit dem Dankschreiben für unsere Studie "Leben in Deutschland" auch den Flyer sowie die Zugangsdaten der App-Studie zugeschickt. Sollten Sie an dieser App-Studie aktuell teilnehmen oder bereits teilgenommen haben, betrachten Sie diese Erinnerung bitte als gegenstandslos.

Die App können Sie einfach unter <https://phonestudy.org/dips> herunterladen. Dort finden Sie auch eine Anleitung, wie Sie die App auf Ihrem Gerät installieren können sowie die Einwilligungserklärung zur Teilnahme an der Studie. Alternativ können Sie auch einfach den folgenden QR-Code auf der rechten Seite mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones scannen.

Wenn Sie im Installationsprozess dazu aufgefordert werden, scannen Sie mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones Ihren persönlichen Teilnahme-Code. Den entsprechenden QR-Code finden Sie ebenfalls auf der rechten Seite.

Als Dankeschön für Ihre Unterstützung im Rahmen der App-Studie erhalten Sie nach den 14 Tagen Ihrer Teilnahme 40 Euro per Post zugesandt.

Falls Sie Rückfragen haben, können Sie sich unter den im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten gerne jederzeit an uns wenden. Gern unterstützt Sie auch unsere Hotline (0800/66 77 876) bei der Installation der App.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

App herunterladen

QR-Code
<APPLINK>

Persönlicher Teilnahme-Code

QR-Code
<Teilnahme-
code_App>

<Teilnahme-Code_App>

7705/D-App_R/2022

8 Follow-up Letter for App Study with 10 Euro Incentive



infas, Postfach 240101, 53154 Bonn

7705/LFD

Anrede
Name
Anschrift
PLZ Ort

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LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

wir hatten Ihnen vor einiger Zeit die Zugangsdaten für die Smartphone-App-Studie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“, die wir in Kooperation mit der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München und der Universität Heidelberg durchführen, zugeschickt. Sollten Sie aktuell schon daran teilnehmen oder bereits teilgenommen haben, betrachten Sie diese Erinnerung bitte als gegenstandslos.

Diese Studie läuft nach der Installation der App über zwei Wochen. Die Beantwortung des kurzen täglichen Fragebogens in der App **dauert jeweils nur zwei bis drei Minuten**.

Als Dankeschön für Ihre Teilnahme an der Smartphone-App-Studie erhalten Sie 40 Euro - 10 Euro liegen bereits diesem Schreiben bei, weitere 30 Euro werden Ihnen innerhalb von 14 Tagen nach Ihrer Teilnahme per Post zugesandt.

Nehmen Sie bitte Ihr Smartphone zur Hand, dann kann es sofort losgehen!

Scannen Sie einfach den ersten QR-Code auf der rechten Seite mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones, um die App herunterzuladen. Alternativ können Sie die App auch über die folgende Internetseite <https://phonestudy.org/dips> herunterladen. Dort finden Sie auch eine Anleitung, wie Sie die App auf Ihrem Smartphone installieren können sowie die Einwilligungserklärung zur Teilnahme an der Studie.

Wenn Sie im Installationsprozess dazu aufgefordert werden, scannen Sie mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones Ihren persönlichen Teilnahmecode. Den entsprechenden QR-Code finden Sie ebenfalls auf der rechten Seite. Alternativ können Sie den Code darunter auch mit der Tastatur Ihres Smartphones eingeben.

Bei Schwierigkeiten und Problemen mit der Installation oder der App allgemein unterstützt Sie unsere Hotline telefonisch (0800/66 77 876) oder per E-Mail (LiD@infas.de). Wir freuen uns, Ihnen weiterhelfen zu können!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

App herunterladen

QR-Code
<APPLINK>

Persönlicher Teilnahmecode

QR-Code
<Teilnahme-
code_App>

<Teilnahmecode_App>

7705/D-App_R2/2022

9 Follow-up Letter for Downstream CAWI



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7705/LFD

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PLZ Ort

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Bonn, Monat 2022

Sehr geehrte Frau .../Sehr geehrter Herr ...,

vor kurzem haben wir Ihnen Ihre persönlichen Zugangsdaten zur Online-Befragung im Nachgang der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“. Sollten Sie zwischenzeitig teilgenommen haben, betrachten Sie dieses Schreiben bitte als gegenstandslos.

Es kann ja unterschiedliche Gründe geben, warum Sie die Befragung noch nicht beantwortet haben oder ihn nicht vollständig abschließen konnten. Mit diesem Schreiben möchten wir Sie erneut um Ihre Teilnahme bitten. Selbstverständlich ist Ihre Teilnahme freiwillig und alle gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes werden eingehalten.

Im Rahmen Ihrer Teilnahme an dieser Online-Befragung können Sie 5 Euro gewinnen.

Sie erreichen die Befragung über folgenden Link:

<urlcawi2>

Geben Sie dort zum Start der Befragung bitte das folgende Passwort ein:

<pwdblock2>

Alternativ können Sie die Online-Befragung auch über den QR-Code auf der rechten Seite starten.

Falls Sie technische Probleme mit dem Fragebogen oder andere Rückfragen haben sollten, können Sie sich gerne an uns wenden. Nutzen Sie dazu bitte die im Briefkopf angegebenen Kontaktdaten.

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin

Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn

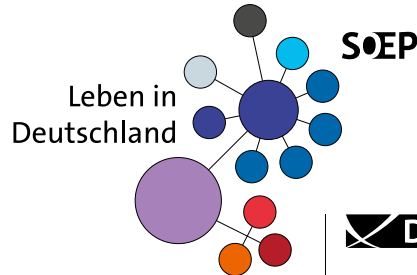
QR-Code
<qrcawi2>



7705/NCAWI-Post_R1/2022

3.3 Further documents

1 Data Protection Statement



Erklärung zum Datenschutz

Nachfolgend erhalten Sie von uns die gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Informationen zum Datenschutz für die Studie „Leben in Deutschland“. Die vorliegende Erklärung beschreibt, wie wir personenbezogene Daten, die Sie uns im Rahmen Ihrer Teilnahme an der vorliegenden Studie bereitstellen, verarbeiten. Mit Ihrer Teilnahme an der Studie erklären Sie sich mit der hier beschriebenen Erklärung einverstanden. Wir bitten Sie diese Erklärung sorgfältig zu lesen.

Verantwortlich für die Verarbeitung Ihrer Daten sind:

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 24 53113 Bonn	DIW Berlin Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP) Mohrenstraße 58 10117 Berlin
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Bei der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ arbeitet das Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP) des Deutschen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin) mit der infas GmbH zusammen. infas führt die Befragungen des SOEP im Auftrag des DIW Berlin durch. Beide Institute arbeiten gemäß den Bestimmungen der EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) und des Bundesdatenschutzgesetzes (BDSG) und tragen gemeinsam die datenschutzrechtliche Verantwortung für Ihre Daten.

Ziel und Zweck der Studie:

Die Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ befasst sich jährlich mit Ihrer aktuellen Lebenssituation und deckt einen breiten Kanon an Themen ab. Sie dient als unabhängige Sozialforschungsstudie wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und ist international führend in der Qualität, Originalität, Aussagekraft, und Zuverlässigkeit der Forschungsarbeit.

Freiwilligkeit der Teilnahme:

Ihre Teilnahme an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ ist freiwillig. Wenn Sie nicht daran teilnehmen oder die Teilnahme beenden möchten, entstehen Ihnen keine Nachteile. Ihre Einwilligung zur Teilnahme können Sie jederzeit ohne Angabe von Gründen und ohne weitere Konsequenzen mit Wirkung für die Zukunft widerrufen. Wir bitten Sie herzlich, mit Ihrer Teilnahme zum Gelingen dieser wichtigen wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung beizutragen.

Herkunft Ihrer Kontaktdaten, Rechtsgrundlage der Verarbeitung:

Die Kontaktdaten wurden 2021 durch die Kantar GmbH (Kantar - Public Division) an infas übermittelt. Wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit bereits an der Untersuchung „Leben in Deutschland“ teilgenommen haben, basiert die Einladung zur Teilnahme auf Ihrem Einverständnis gemäß Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO und auf Art 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO, soweit besondere Kategorien personenbezogener Daten sind. Wenn Sie in der Vergangenheit noch nicht teilgenommen haben, basiert die Einladung auf dem öffentlichen Interesse an dieser Untersuchung gemäß Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e DSGVO. Die Erhebung von besonderen Kategorien personenbezogener Daten im Rahmen der Befragung ist für die wissenschaftliche Forschung erforderlich gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. j DSGVO i.V.m. §27 Abs. 1 BDSG.



Deutsches Institut für
Wirtschaftsforschung
Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP)

Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin
www.diw.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
Udo Wenzel
Budapester Str. 31
10787 Berlin
Udo.wenzel@agentia.de



infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876
LiD@infas.de
www.leben-in-deutschland.de

Datenschutzbeauftragter:
infas GmbH - Datenschutzbeauftragter
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Straße 18
53113 Bonn
datenschutz@infas.de

7705/2022

Umgang mit den Daten und Löschung:

Für den Umgang mit Ihren personenbezogenen Daten und den Angaben, die Sie beim Interview gemacht haben, gelten folgende Grundsätze:

- Die beim Interview erhobenen Daten (Ihre Antworten) werden getrennt von Ihrem Namen und Ihren Kontaktdaten unter Verwendung eines Pseudonyms (Codenummer) gespeichert, das auch bei Wiederholungsbefragungen verwendet wird.
- infas übermittelt die Ergebnisse der Befragungen pseudonymisiert, also ohne Ihre Kontaktdaten, an das DIW Berlin. Das DIW Berlin führt mit den Ergebnissen der Befragung Forschungsarbeiten durch. Außerdem gibt es sie an andere wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen und Personen – auch an solche in Drittländern, in denen die DSGVO und das BDSG nicht unmittelbar gelten - zu Forschungszwecken und für die universitäre Lehre weiter. Alle Auswertungen und Analysen werden ohne Bezug zu Ihrem Namen und Ihrer Anschrift vorgenommen, die gewonnenen Informationen werden ausschließlich in anonymisierter Form dargestellt.
- Das DIW Berlin hat infas damit beauftragt, die Umfragen in den kommenden Jahren durchzuführen. Ihre Kontaktdaten werden bei infas aufbewahrt, um Sie später im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung noch einmal kontaktieren und befragen zu können. Das DIW Berlin ist im Rahmen der gemeinsamen Datenschutzverantwortung ebenfalls berechtigt, die Kontaktdaten zu speichern und zu verarbeiten. Das DIW Berlin behält es sich für den Fall einer Beendigung der Zusammenarbeit mit infas vor, zum Zweck der Fortsetzung der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ ein anderes Umfrageinstitut zu beauftragen und diesem dann die Kontaktdaten auf vertraglicher Basis zu übermitteln. Nach Auslauf der Förderung des SOEP werden Ihre Kontaktdaten unwiederbringlich gelöscht.
- Für die Postversendungen an Sie und für Adressrecherchen setzt infas Auftragsverarbeiter ein. Sie können sicher sein, dass sowohl infas als auch das DIW Berlin Ihren Namen und Ihre Anschrift nur an diese Dienstleister, außerdem an die Interviewerinnen und Interviewer, die die Befragungen durchführen und gegebenenfalls an ein nachfolgendes Umfrageinstitut (siehe vorhergehenden Punkt) weitergeben.

Ihre Rechte gemäß Art. 13 und 14 DSGVO:

Im Hinblick auf Ihre personenbezogenen Daten können Sie bis zur Löschung der Kontaktdaten bei Projektabschluss gegenüber infas oder dem DIW Berlin jederzeit die folgenden Rechte geltend machen:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| – Auskunftsrecht | Art. 15 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Berichtigung | Art. 16 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Löschung („Recht auf Vergessenwerden“) | Art. 17 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung | Art. 18 DSGVO |
| – Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit | Art. 20 DSGVO |

Zur Kontaktaufnahme nutzen Sie bitte die auf der Vorderseite genannten Kontaktmöglichkeiten.

Außerdem haben Sie gemäß Art. 77 DSGVO ein Beschwerderecht bei einer Datenschutzaufsichtsbehörde. Sie können Ihre Beschwerde sowohl bei der Aufsichtsbehörde im Bundesland Ihres Wohnsitzes oder Arbeitsplatzes als auch bei der für den Verantwortlichen im jeweiligen Bundesland zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde erheben. Auf Ihre Anfrage stellen wir Ihnen die datenschutzrechtlichen Vereinbarungen zwischen dem DIW Berlin und infas gerne zur Verfügung.

2 Flyer for App Study

Welche Daten werden von der App erhoben?

Unsere Forschungs-App zeichnet bestimmte Informationen über Ihre Umgebung und verschiedene Aspekte Ihrer Smartphone-Nutzung auf. Diese Daten umfassen z.B.:

- Nutzung der Kommunikationsfunktionen (z.B. Anzahl und Dauer von Anrufen)
- Verwendung von Wortkategorien (z.B. „Grußformel“ oder „negative Emotion“) und Emojis
- Aufenthalte in Umgebungen, in denen gesprochen wird, nicht aber den Inhalt des Gesprochenen
- Zeitpunkt und Dauer der Nutzung anderer Apps (z.B. Messenger-Dienste)




Sind meine Daten sicher?

Wir haben sehr umfangreiche Maßnahmen getroffen, um Ihre Daten und Ihre Privatsphäre zu schützen. Entscheidend ist, dass durch die App keine Telefonnummern, Namen, Gesprächsinhalte, Textnachrichten oder ähnliche private Daten aufgezeichnet werden. Alle Daten werden nur in pseudonymisierter Form gespeichert, sodass keine Rückschlüsse auf Ihre Person möglich sind. Unser Datenschutzkonzept wurde durch die Datenschutzbeauftragten aller beteiligten Institutionen sorgfältig geprüft und freigegeben. Detaillierte Informationen, welche Datentypen genau erhoben und wie diese verarbeitet werden, finden Sie in der Einwilligungserklärung auf unserer Homepage unter <https://phonestudy.org/dips>.

Sie haben noch Fragen oder benötigen Hilfe?

infas
infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH
Postfach 240101
53154 Bonn
Tel. 0800/66 77 876 (kostenfrei)
LiD@infas.de

Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag

Eine Smartphone-Studie




DIW BERLIN



UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT SEIT 1386



LMU LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

Liebe Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer,

wir danken Ihnen für Ihre bisherige Unterstützung von „Leben in Deutschland“ und laden Sie ganz herzlich zur Teilnahme an der Studie „Soziale Beziehungen im Alltag“ ein. Die Studie führt das DIW Berlin in Kooperation mit der Universität Heidelberg und der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München durch.

Soziale Beziehungen zwischen Menschen sind ein Grundpfeiler unserer Gesellschaft. Alle Menschen haben ein Bedürfnis nach sozialen Beziehungen, jedoch unterscheiden sie sich in der Stärke dieses Bedürfnisses und darin, wie sie ihre alltäglichen sozialen Beziehungen gestalten. Die Ergebnisse der Studie sollen unter anderem dazu beitragen, ein erhöhtes Risiko für soziale Isolation zu erkennen und zu verringern.

Um an dieser 14 Tage dauernden Studie teilzunehmen, müssen Sie lediglich die von uns entwickelte Forschungs-App auf Ihrem Smartphone installieren und jeweils abends wenige Fragen über Ihre sozialen Kontakte und Ihr Befinden des Tages beantworten. Die Beantwortung der Fragen dauert nicht länger als 1 bis 2 Minuten.

Wozu eine App?

Die Erfassung mittels Smartphone direkt im Alltag erfordert von Ihnen kaum Aufwand. Außerdem ermöglicht sie neue Erkenntnisse über die Zeitverläufe sozialer Kontakte und wie sich Menschen in ihren sozialen Kontakten aufgrund ihres Alters, ihrer persönlichen Vorlieben oder ihres sozialen Umfelds unterscheiden. Auf dem Smartphone können zudem sogenannte Sensordaten direkt weiterverarbeitet werden, um so die Privatsphäre der teilnehmenden Personen zu schützen.

Technische Voraussetzungen

Sie benötigen ein internetfähiges Smartphone mit Android 6.1 oder höher.

Unser Dankeschön

Als Dank für Ihre Unterstützung erhalten Sie nach den **14 Tagen** Ihrer Teilnahme **40 Euro** per Post zugesandt.

Jetzt herunterladen und teilnehmen

Die App können Sie unter <https://phonestudy.org/dips> herunterladen. Dort finden Sie auch eine Anleitung, wie Sie die App auf Ihrem Gerät installieren können sowie die Einwilligungserklärung zur Teilnahme an der Studie. Unsere Hotline ist Ihnen gerne bei der Installation behilflich. Sie können auch einfach den folgenden QR-Code mit der Kamera Ihres Smartphones scannen:




Link zur Webseite

Ihr persönlicher Teilnahme-code

Ihren persönlichen Teilnahme-code finden Sie in Form eines QR-Codes in unserem Schreiben, dem dieser Flyer beilieg. Bitte scannen Sie ihn bei der Installation der App, wenn Sie dazu aufgefordert werden.

4 Subsample Overarching Material

1 Interviewer Control Questionnaire



Rückmeldung zum Interviewgespräch im Rahmen der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“


Um die Arbeit unseres Interviewerstabes kontinuierlich verbessern zu können, sind wir sehr an Ihren Erfahrungen und Rückmeldungen aus dem Interviewgespräch interessiert. Wir wären Ihnen sehr dankbar, wenn Sie sich kurz Zeit für die Beantwortung der nachfolgenden Fragen nehmen und uns Ihre Antwort innerhalb der nächsten Tage im beiliegenden portofreien Rückumschlag zurückschicken.

1. Wann hat das Interviewgespräch stattgefunden?
 An einem Wochentag1 → Und zu welcher Zeit? Am Vormittag1
 Am Wochenende2 Am Nachmittag2
 Am Abend3

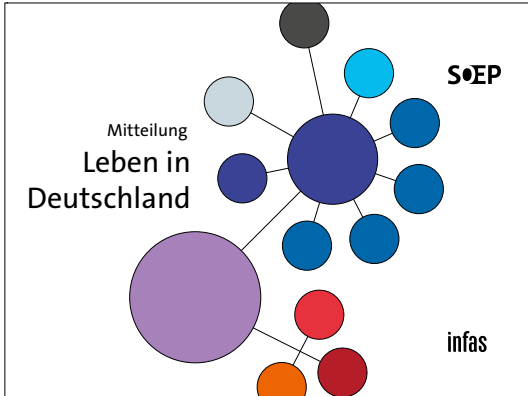
Es hat kein Interviewgespräch stattgefunden3 → Bitte weiter mit Frage 9

<p>2. Mit wem hat das Interviewgespräch stattgefunden?</p> <p>Mit Ihnen selbst<input type="checkbox"/>1 Mit einer anderen Person im Haushalt<input type="checkbox"/>2</p> <hr/> <p>3. Wie wurde das Interviewgespräch geführt?</p> <p>Persönlich vor Ort<input type="checkbox"/>1 Am Telefon<input type="checkbox"/>2</p> <hr/> <p>4. Wie lange hat das gesamte Interviewgespräch Ihrer Einschätzung nach gedauert?</p> <p><input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> Minuten</p> <hr/> <p>5. Wie hat Ihnen das Interviewgespräch gefallen?</p> <p>☺ <input type="checkbox"/> — <input type="checkbox"/> — ☹ <input type="checkbox"/> — <input type="checkbox"/> — <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>6. Wie zufrieden waren Sie mit unserer Interviewerin bzw. unserem Interviewer?</p> <p>☺ <input type="checkbox"/> — <input type="checkbox"/> — ☹ <input type="checkbox"/> — <input type="checkbox"/> — <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>7. Wie viele Personen leben in Ihrem Haushalt?</p> <p>Anzahl Personen: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p>8. Wurden außer Ihnen weitere Personen in Ihrem Haushalt befragt? Wenn ja, wie viele?</p> <p>Ja, es wurden weitere Personen befragt<input type="checkbox"/>1 → Anzahl Personen: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Nein, es wurden keine weiteren Personen befragt<input type="checkbox"/>2</p> <hr/> <p>9. In welchem Jahr sind Sie geboren?</p> <p>Ihr Geburtsjahr: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/></p>
--	--

10. Wir danken Ihnen ganz herzlich für die Beantwortung der Fragen.
 Hier ist noch Platz für Ihre Anmerkungen:



2 Contact Card/ Message Card



Sehr geehrte Dame, sehr geehrter Herr,
wir bitten Sie herzlich um Unterstützung unserer Studie

Leben in Deutschland

Leider konnte ich Sie nicht erreichen, um einen persönlichen Gesprächstermin zu vereinbaren. Ich werde es nochmals versuchen

am [] um [] Uhr

Vielen Dank für Ihre Terminzusage. Unser Gespräch findet statt

am [] um [] Uhr

Sie können zentral bei infas eine Nachricht für mich über die kostenfreie Telefonnummer 0800/66 77 876 hinterlassen.

Diese Karte wurde Ihnen überreicht von:

Frau/Herr []

Sie erreichen mich direkt unter:

Telefon []

E-Mail []

Auf das Gespräch mit Ihnen freue ich mich und verbleibe bis dahin mit freundlichen Grüßen

[]

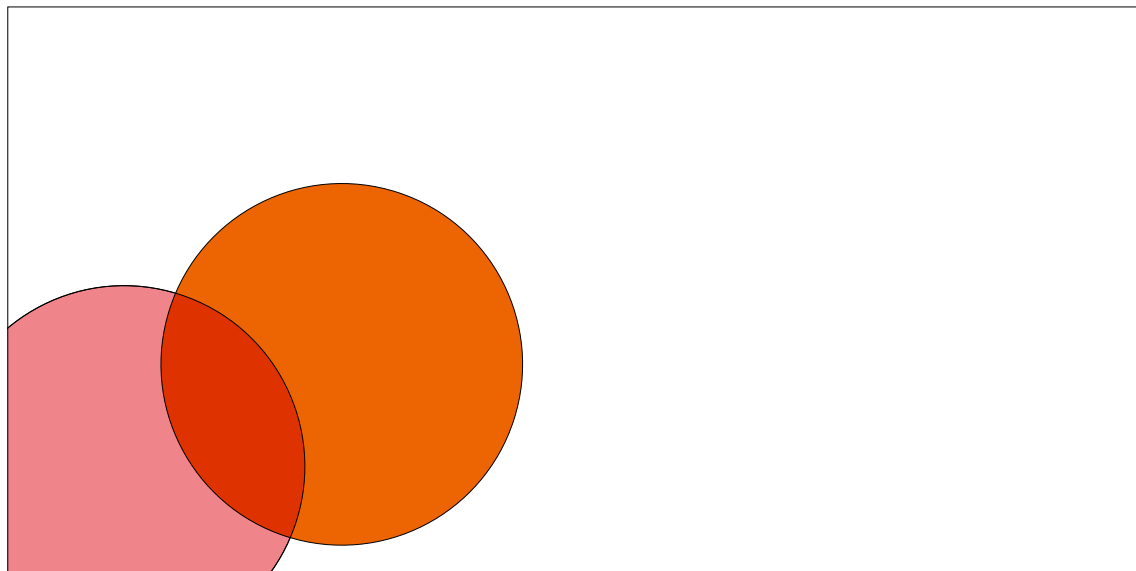
Wenn Sie noch Fragen zur Studie haben, können Sie uns gerne kontaktieren:

Telefon: 0800/66 77 876 (kostenfrei)
oder unter www.leben-in-deutschland.de

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5 Measures for Panel Maintenance

1 Birthday Card



...nachträglich!

Sie hatten vor Kurzem Geburtstag und wir gratulieren Ihnen dazu ganz herzlich!

Auch im Namen des gesamten Teams von „Leben in Deutschland“ wünschen wir Glück, Freude und viel Schönes im neuen Lebensjahr.



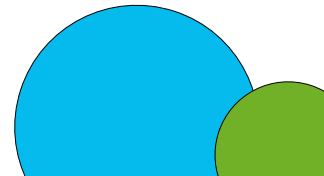
Prof. Dr. Sabine Zinn

Vize-Direktorin des
Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)
am DIW Berlin



Doris Hess

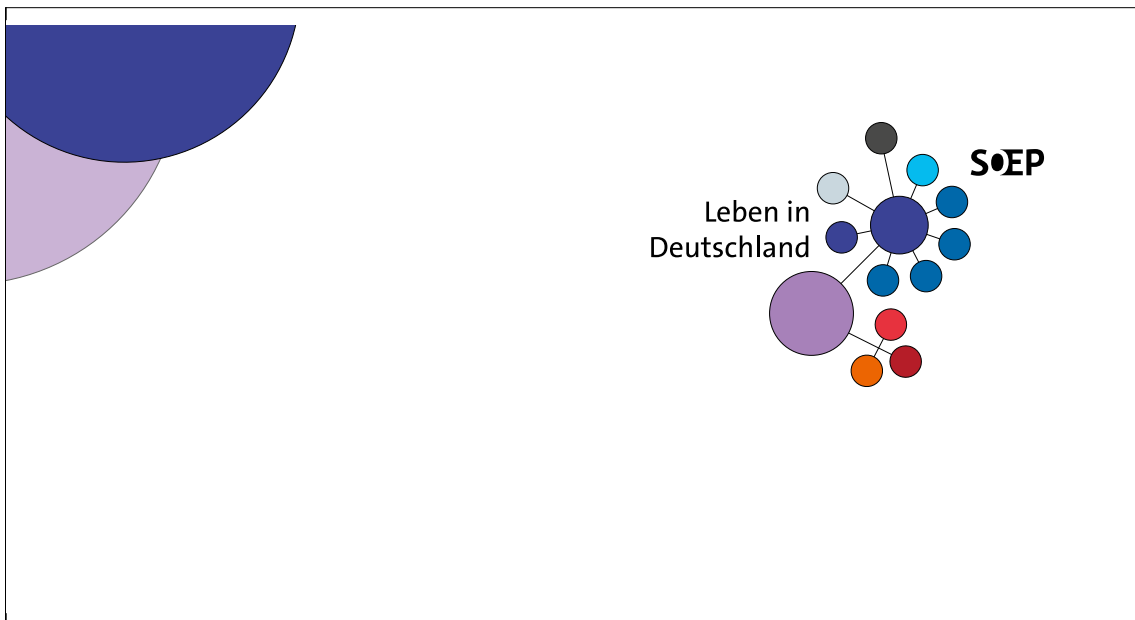
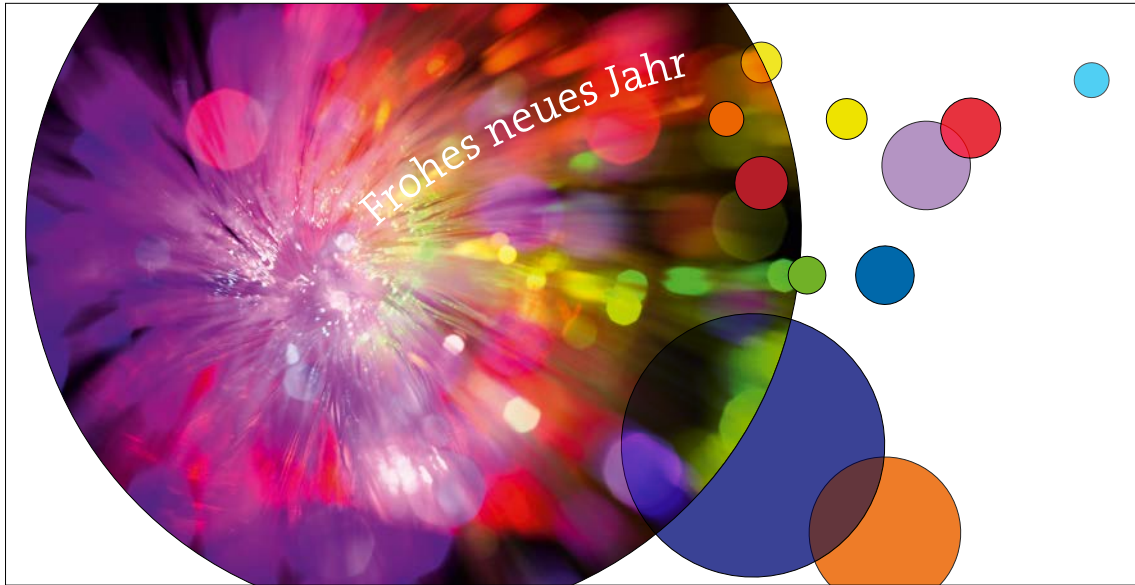
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2 New Year's Card



Liebe Teilnehmerin, lieber Teilnehmer an der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“,
2022 war ein herausforderndes Jahr mit belastenden Ereignissen.
Mit der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“ konnten wir die Veränderungen und
das Stimmungsbild der Bevölkerung nachzeichnen. Ihre Angaben in
unseren Befragungen haben dazu wesentlich beigetragen und dafür möchten
wir uns bei Ihnen ganz herzlich bedanken.

Für das neue Jahr 2023 wünschen wir Ihnen und Ihren Angehörigen im Namen
des Studien-Teams viel Glück und Gesundheit und freuen uns auf spannende
Interviews mit Ihnen.



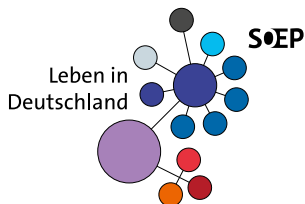
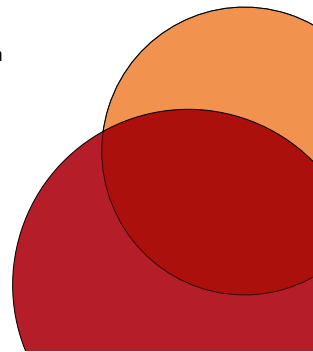
Sabine Zinn

Direktorium des Sozio-oekonomischen
Panels (SOEP) am DIW Berlin



Doris Hess

Bereichsleiterin Sozialforschung
infas Institut für angewandte
Sozialwissenschaft Bonn



Haben sich Ihre Kontaktdaten geändert?

Teilen Sie uns Ihre Kontaktdaten mit unter:
www.lid.infas.de
Ihr persönlicher Zugangscode:

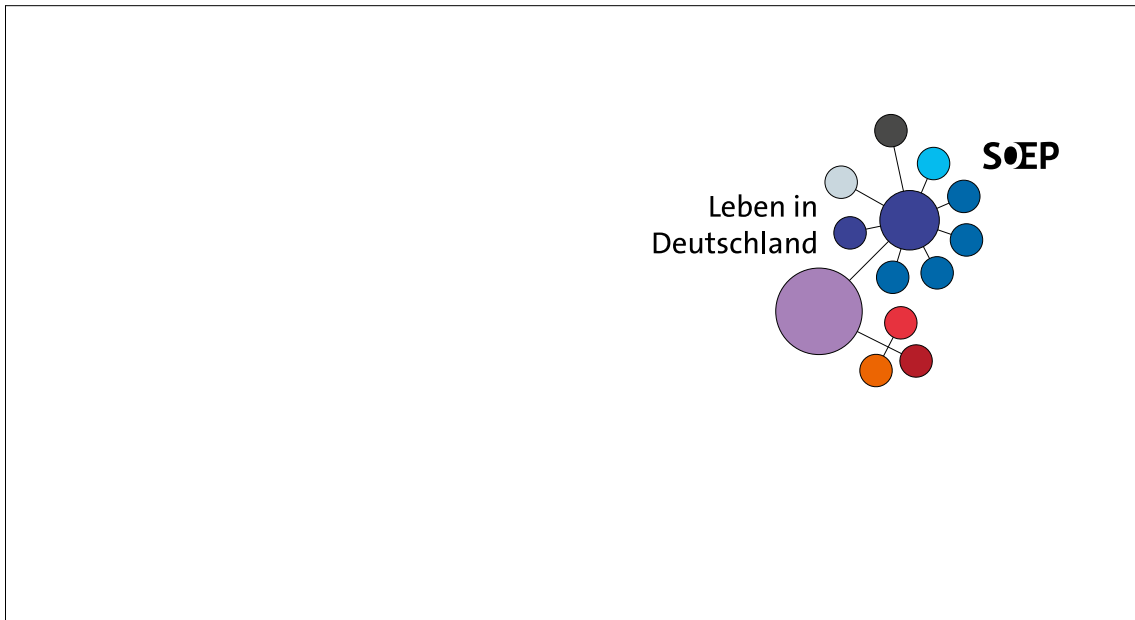


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3 Spring Card



Liebe Teilnehmerin, lieber Teilnehmer,

wir bedanken uns noch einmal ganz herzlich für Ihre bisherige Mitwirkung an der Studie „Leben in Deutschland“! Nur durch Ihre Teilnahme konnten wir bereits viel über die Lebenssituation der Geflüchteten hierzulande erfahren. Schauen Sie doch bei Gelegenheit mal auf unserer Studienhomepage www.leben-in-deutschland.de vorbei. Dort finden Sie **spannende Forschungsergebnisse**.

Auch in diesem Jahr möchten wir wieder erfahren, wie es Ihnen und Ihrer Familie geht und was sich seit der letzten Befragung bei Ihnen verändert hat, z.B. ein Umzug, ein Jobwechsel oder die Geburt eines Kindes. Im **Juli** werden wir Sie zur **diesjährigen Befragung** von „Leben in Deutschland“ einladen und hoffen wieder auf Ihre Unterstützung.

Dieser Karte haben wir einen kleinen **Beutel Pflanzensamen** beigelegt.

Wir hoffen Sie haben Freude daran, den Pflanzen beim Wachsen zuzusehen.

Nun wünschen wir Ihnen und Ihrer Familie aber erst einmal ein schönes und hoffentlich sonniges Frühjahr!



Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker
Forschungsbereichsleiter
IAB in Nürnberg



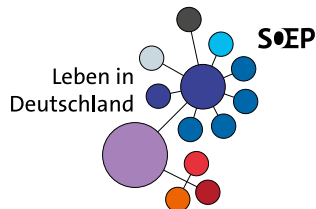
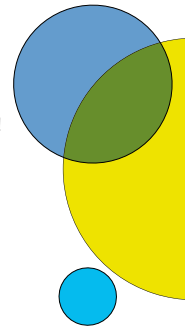
Dr. Nina Rother
Forschungsfeldleiterin
Forschungszentrum
BAMF in Nürnberg



Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
Leiter des Sozio-oekonomischen
Panels (SOEP) am DIW Berlin



Doris Hess
Bereichsleiterin
Sozialforschung
infas in Bonn



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